

The Seven Appointments of the LORD



מועדי יהוה

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Welcome to Our Study

We are excited that you are interested in studying The Seven Appointments of the LORD. Our hope and prayer is that you will find it to be an exciting journey that will help tie together the Old and New Testaments in ways that, perhaps, you have never seen before.

Learning about these Appointments, also known as the Feasts, and how they apply to us today as followers of Jesus has brought a new richness and depth to our application and understanding of the whole of Scripture. Our desire is to share that with you.

For example: Did you know that at the exact same time that Jesus died on the cross lambs were being sacrificed in the Temple? Or that on the exact same day, fifteen hundred years earlier, the Israelites painted their doorposts with the blood of a lamb so that the angel of death would Passover them?

Is that just a coincidence, or was it what we call a **co-incident** – an incident planned by God, from eternity past, to show His hand in human history? We will let you decide.

We are so very thankful for the heartfelt encouragement and prayer support that we have received from so many friends and family as they have walked with us through this journey. We thank our LORD and Savior for His guidance as He has truly shown us what it looks like to walk by faith. We want to make special mention and acknowledge the work done by Pastor Mark Biltz of El Shaddai Ministries who first helped us, after the Spirit pointed the way, to begin to connect the dots.

As you follow along with this study, we hope to illustrate how these Appointments actually outline the LORD's Progressive Plan of Redemption for all mankind through the work of **Yehoshua** - past, present and future – and how He is revealing His plan in His perfect timing.

Enjoy your journey!

Karen Engle
Becky Elisher

How to Navigate this Study

For the Student

Although you might be tempted to watch a lecture or to do some homework out of order, we highly recommend that you follow the outline as presented. The information given in each lesson builds progressively on the others.

Because the lectures were recorded before the workbook was updated, **the lecturer may refer to a page number or chart number that no longer applies.** For the most part, this has been rectified on the actual “Notes for the Lecture” which have been reworked to fit the new format.

For the Leader

There are sixteen lectures; therefore, the easiest presentation is over a sixteen-week period. If you would like to complete it faster you can group the lessons into similar subject matter and make a lesson plan to fit your schedule, as the Spirit leads.



Lesson 1: Progressive Revelation

The LORD's Progressive Revelation about His Plan of Redemption.....

NOTES FOR LECTURE 1
Progressive Revelation – Becky

1. Old Testament Scriptures are applicable for the Believer today:
 - a. **Hebrews 4:12** – *For the Word of God is alive and powerful....*
 - b. **II Timothy 3:16-17** – *All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching...*
 - c. **II Timothy 2:15** – *Study....rightly dividing the Word of Truth...*
 - When the New Testament writers refer to “the Scriptures” they are referring to the Old Testament. The New Testament did not enter the canon until later.
 - The Old and New Testaments shed light on one another
 - d. **Matthew 13:52** – *...out of the storeroom, new treasures as well as old.*

2. The Spirit of God progressively revealed His appointed plan of redemption throughout history – it has always been there, just hidden.
 - a. **I Peter 1:10-12** – *...the prophets, who spoke of the grace that was to come to you, searched intently and with the greatest care...*
 - b. The eternal gospel (the good news) has never been about keeping the law; it has always been about the fact that **God alone saves** by grace through faith.
 - Before the cross: By believing that He would save
 - After the cross: By believing that He did save
 - c. **Galatians 2:15-16** *...because by the works of the law no one will be justified.*

3. Believers throughout the ages understood that God Himself is their Redeemer
 - a. **Romans 3:22-25** – *...and all are justified freely by His grace through the redemption that came by Christ Jesus...because He had left the sins committed beforehand unpunished.*
 - b. **Job 19:25-26** – *I know that my Redeemer lives... in my flesh I will see God*
 - David wrote frequently about God, his Savior and Redeemer:
 - c. **Psalms 18:46** – *The LORD lives!... Exalted be God my Savior!*
 - d. **Psalms 19:14** – *...LORD (Yehovah), my Rock and my Redeemer.*
 - e. **Isaiah 43:11** – *I, even I, am the LORD, and apart from me there is no savior.*

4. Significant reasons for the giving of The Law (Torah or Teachings):
 - a. To show people their need for a Savior
 - **Romans 3:20** – *...through the law we become conscious of our sin.*
 - b. To create a hedge of protection for blessing and reward

- **Psalms 19:7-11** – ...*by them is your servant warned; in keeping them there is great reward.*
5. The Appointments, as revealed in the Torah, give us a picture of God’s purpose from ancient times.
- a. **Isaiah 46:9-10** – *Remember the former things, those of long ago... I make known the end from the beginning, from ancient times, what is still to come.*
 - b. The former things are hidden unless we have a Hebrew perspective for context and clarity
 - c. They are hidden unless we are a new creation with reliance on the Holy Spirit
 - **II Corinthians 5:17** – *Therefore, if anyone is in Christ, the new creation has come. The old has gone, the new is here!*
 - **John 16:12-13** – ...*when the Spirit of truth comes He will guide you into all the truth.*
(Refer to, **The LORD’s Progressive Revelation, Chart #1**)
 - We must hear His Words; **Shema** – to listen with the intent to obey (believe)
 - ♦ **Quenching** – refusing to do the good thing that God is calling you to, thereby putting out the Spirit’s fire
 - ♦ **Grieving** – staying in unrepentant sin and rebellion so that the Spirit does not speak to you
 - **I Corinthians 2** – *God has revealed it to us by His Spirit...*
6. If we lack wisdom and/or understanding, we are to ask and believe that He will teach us.
- a. **James 1:5-6** – *If any of you lacks wisdom, you should ask God, who gives generously to all without finding fault, and it will be given to you. But when you ask, you must believe and not doubt...*
 - b. **Hebrews 11:1** – *Now faith is being sure of what we hope for and certain of what we cannot see.*
 - c. As we learn to be certain that our Creator has kept His Appointments in the past, we will learn to be certain that He will keep them in the future.
 - d. Pray each week that your certainty will grow into expectancy.

Homework after Lecture 1
Prepare for Lesson 2 - Introduction

To get the most out of any study the student must interact with the material. The following questions and Scripture references are prompts meant to familiarize you with Scripture and encourage you to think deeply and discover the LORD's truth for yourself.

1. Read 1 Corinthians 2:1-16.

- How long has "God's wisdom" been hidden?

- How has it been revealed and to whom?

2. What is the difference between the Spirit of the world and the Spirit of God? How does this affect a person's understanding of the things of God?

- In this passage, why does Paul say that we have received the Spirit from God?

- Have you received the Spirit from God?

3. Refer to **The LORD's Progressive Revelation, Chart # 1**. Read over the verses on this list and spend some time meditating on them. Circle the verbs that represent God communicating with His people.

- What does the LORD tell us to do in order for Him to teach us what we do not know?

- According to these Scriptures, what does the LORD make known to us?

- Does the LORD act before He reveals His plan to His servants?

 - According to these Scriptures will Christians know and understand more of His plan at an appointed time?
3. Read Mark 14:49 and Luke 24:27.
- As Jesus walked with the disciples he explained about himself using Scripture. What Scriptures had been written down at that time?
4. Read II Peter 3:16, Hebrew 4:12 and II Timothy 3:16-17.
- In these letters to the early church, to what part of our Scriptures (God's Word) were the authors referring?
5. Having learned how the LORD reveals truth to His prophets who are listening, what changes will you make during your quiet time with Him while you search the Scriptures....?
6. Read Leviticus 23:1-44.
- Understanding that the word **feast** represents the Hebrew word meaning "an appointment or a fixed time or season," to whom do these Appointments/Feasts, belong?

- Do your best to list the seven appointments, or feasts, noting the verses.

- Were you familiar with any of the appointments prior to this study? Which ones?

Malachi 3:6 (NIV)

⁶I, the LORD, do not change. So you, O descendants of Jacob, are not destroyed.



Lesson 2: Introduction

The LORD's Progressive Revelation about His Plan of Redemption.....

NOTES FOR LECTURE 2

Introduction – Karen

Luke 24 – Jesus speaks to two disciples on the road to Emmaus in verse 25:

How foolish you are and how slow of heart to believe all the prophets have spoken!

Luke 24:44 – *Everything must be fulfilled that is written about me in the Law of Moses, the Prophets and the Psalms.* - We would call this **The Old Testament**.

Jesus used the Old Testament to give his disciples the Gospel

Deuteronomy 30:11 – *...it is not too difficult or beyond your reach.*

1. Key verses:

- a. **Leviticus 23:1-2** – *And the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, Speak to the sons of Israel and say to them, The feasts of the LORD, which you shall proclaim to be holy convocations, these are My appointed feasts. (NKJ)*
 - Feast: (*moed*) An appointment, a fixed time or season; also a signal
 - Proclaim: (*qara*) The root word is the idea of accosting a person met; to call out, to read aloud, to call and commission
 - Holy: (*qodesh*) Set apart for God
 - Convocation: (*miqra*) A public meeting, a rehearsal (dress rehearsal).
- b. **Genesis 1:14** – *And God said, “Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night and let them be for signs and for seasons, and for days, and years.”*
 - Signs: (*owth*) a signal, a distinguishing mark, proof or miracle
 - Seasons: (*moed*) an appointment or fixed time
- c. **Colossians 2:16-17** – *Therefore do not let anyone judge you by what you eat or drink, or with regard to a religious festival (a feast day), a New Moon celebration or a Sabbath day. These are a shadow of the things that were to come; the reality, however, is found in Christ.*
 - Shadow: (dress rehearsal), feasts, type, picture, copy – a practice

2. The Appointments (feasts):
 - a. **are found** in Leviticus 23, Numbers 28, Deuteronomy and throughout Scripture
 - b. **are not** Jewish – they belong to God
 - c. **are part** of the Law, Torah or teachings, not just the 10 Commandments
 - d. **were kept** and fulfilled by Jesus. (John 2:13 and John 5:1)
 - e. **were kept** by the Apostle Paul and the disciples. (I Corinthians 5:8; Acts 2:1)
3. God's calendar:
 - a. A day: evening to evening - from sunset to sunset. (Genesis 1:5, Proverbs 7:9)
 - b. A week: Sunday to Saturday - The 1st day of the week begins at sundown on the 7th day which is the Sabbath. (Genesis 7:9)
 - c. A month: new moon to new moon – **Rosh Chodesh, (New Moon) in Scripture, Chart #2.**
 - d. A year: begins in the Spring – new life...new beginnings
4. Don't forget to check out the **Hebrew Calendar Compared to the Gregorian Calendar, Chart #3.**
5. **The Seven Appointments of the LORD, Chart #4,** shows:
 - a. Only seven months out of the Hebrew year – numbered, Babylonian and Gregorian names
 - b. The seasons of Spring, Summer and Fall (Refer to: **Harvesting and Ingathering, Chart #5**)
 - c. A picture of God's work of redemption over all time.
 - Spring - First Coming (advent)
 - Summer - Times of the Gentiles (Romans 11:25 and Luke 21:24)
 - Fall - Second Coming (advent)

d. The Seven Appointments (feasts) of the LORD:

- 1st. Weekly Sabbath (*Shabbat*)
- 2nd. Passover/Unleavened Bread (*Pesach*) – Pilgrimage*
- 3rd. Firstfruits (*Hanafat Ha'omer*)
- 4th. Pentecost (*Shavuot*) – Pilgrimage*
- 5th. Trumpets (*Yom Teruah*)
- 6th. Day of Atonement (*Yom Kippur*)
- 7th. Tabernacles (*Sukkot*) – Pilgrimage*

***Deuteronomy 16:16** – *Three times a year all your men must appear before the LORD your God at the place (Jerusalem) he will choose: at the Feast of Unleavened Bread, the Feast of Weeks (Pentecost) and the Feast of Tabernacles.*

***Luke 2:41** – *Every year his (Jesus') parents went to Jerusalem for the Feast of the Passover.*

Homework after Lecture 2
Prepare for Lesson 3 – Early Gentile Church History

Take some time now to skim through the **Helpful Definitions, Chart #6** so that you are aware of these terms. You will refer to this often throughout your study.

The Book of Acts is a record of how the early church grew and how the gospel spread from its Hebrew roots in Jerusalem to the greater known world.

The Apostle Paul was initially one of the early church's worst enemies. He became one of its greatest teachers, "first to the Jew and then to the gentile."

As he wrote in **Romans 1:16**:

"For I am not ashamed of the gospel, because it is the power of God that brings salvation to everyone who believes: first to the Jew, then to the Gentile."

1. Read Acts 13 (specifically 14-16 and 44-45); Acts 14:1-2; Acts 17:1-5; Acts 18:4-6.

- In these references, where did Paul teach?

- To whom did he teach?

- Who took notice and became jealous?

- What was Paul's reaction?

- How do you think Paul's reaction was part of the LORD's plan for the salvation of the world?

2. Read Romans 11:11-14, Acts 13:46-47, Isaiah 49:5-6

- What did Paul say he hoped to have happen through his ministry? (Romans 11:14)

- When Israel rejected his message, to whom did Paul then give the Gospel? (Acts 13:46-47)

- God used Israel's rejection of the Gospel message to make Paul a light for the gentiles. What was God's ultimate purpose? (Acts 13:47 and Isaiah 49:6)
3. Paul's hope was to arouse the Israelites to jealousy in order to save them. If you wanted to arouse someone's jealousy would you focus your attention on something they desired or something they didn't care about?
- Read Jeremiah 7:16-19 and Chapter 44 (specifically verses 1-6 and 15-28). These verses reference **The Queen of Heaven**, otherwise known as **Ishtar**, the Egyptian goddess of fertility. The LORD's anger was fierce towards the people who worshipped this foreign god. How do you think a faithful Jew would react to the practice of burning incense and baking cakes in her honor?
 - Would a faithful Jew be jealous of a church who celebrates Ishtar and claims to worship the Hebrew God?
4. Read **What was Jesus' Real Name, Chart #7**.
- What was Jesus' Hebrew name?
 - What two Hebrew words (a name and an action) make up this name?
 - What does His Hebrew name mean?
5. Who do you think would more likely provoke the Jews to envy - a gentile Christ named Jesus or a Hebrew messiah named Yehoshua?



Lesson 3: Gentile Church History

The LORD's Progressive Revelation about His Plan of Redemption.....

NOTES FOR LECTURE 3
Gentile Church History – Becky

Although Paul was known as the Apostle to the Gentiles, initially he focused on teaching the Jews about Yehoshua, that is, Jesus. He taught them from the Scriptures until they became abusive towards him. (Acts 18:4-7)

1. The Apostle Paul often warned the early church about:

- Divisions from within – Acts 20:29-31
- Pressures from without – Colossians 2:8

Those things would separate the *one new man* made up of Jews and Gentiles. (Romans 9-11; Ephesians 2). We will share more on that subject in Lessons 9-10, “Tending the Fields.”

2. In 90 A.D., the Apostle John wrote of the division between Jew and Gentile in the church. He said it was the result of the influence of Diotrophes, a leader in the church. (III John 9-10)

Did this take God by surprise? No! (Romans 8:28)

3. Constantine was a sun worshiper:

a. 321 A.D. – Constantine issues edict requiring Romans to rest on Sunday

b. 324 A.D. – Council of Nicaea convenes to unite Christendom:

- Nicene Creed clarifies the Deity of Christ – so don’t “throw the baby out with the bath water” (**Proverbs 21:1** – *The king’s heart is in the hand of the LORD....*)
- Sets date for the celebration of Resurrection Day on the Spring Festival of Ishtar (Easter), known as “The Queen of Heaven.” (Jeremiah 7:18 and 44:15-16)
- Easter is to be celebrated on the first Sunday following the first full moon after the spring equinox
- Birthday celebration of the sun god Ra (Baal) on December 25th to include the celebration of Christ’s birth

c. 364 AD – Council of Laodicea

- Declares Sunday to be **The Lord's Day** and forbids resting on the Sabbath
- Forbids **Judaizing** on threat of excommunication
 - ♦ **Paul's Definition of Judaizing** in 64 A.D. (Acts 15): Anyone saying that a Gentile was required to become a Jew through circumcision in order to be saved by Grace through Faith
 - ♦ **Church's Definition of Judaizing** in 364 A.D.: Anyone who kept Jewish traditions, even by choice

4. We are not bound by the history and/or the traditions of the Church:

- a. *...because it is for freedom that Christ has set us free - **Galatians 5:1***
- b. *See to it that no one takes you captive through hollow and deceptive philosophy which depends on human tradition and the basic principles of this world rather than on Christ. - **Colossians 2:8***
- c. *.....You have let go of the commands of God and are holding on to the traditions of men. - **Mark 7:6-9** – **Jesus quoting Isaiah 29:13***
- d. *....he will try to change the set times and the laws. - **Daniel 7:25***
- e. *.....My purpose will stand, and I will do all that I please. **Isaiah 46:10***

Daniel 7:25a (NIV)

“He will speak against the Most High and oppress his saints and try to change the set times and the law.”

Homework after Lecture 3
Prepare for Lesson 4 – Jewish Church History

We have just walked through an overview of the early Gentile church. We saw how it grew out of its Hebrew roots and we watched as the Gentile church chose to separate from her Jewish brethren within the faith. Understanding that there always remains a faithful remnant of believing Jews, we now turn to take a look at what might have caused the disbelief, in general, within the Israelite nation as a whole. Remember, these questions and Scripture references are prompts meant to familiarize you with God's Word and to encourage you to think deeply and discover the LORD's truth for yourself.

1. Look at Leviticus 23:1-2 and compare it to Isaiah 1:11-17 and Amos 5:21-27.

- What has changed? (Note the pronouns)

- Whose Appointments are they supposed to be?

- In Isaiah 1:13 the LORD said that Israel's sacrifices were meaningless. What did He want from them instead (Isaiah 1:17)?

- So, what did He say that He would do in response to their assemblies (Amos 5:22 and 27)?

2. Read Hosea 4:1 and 6:6 along with Isaiah 29:13-16.

- If God gave His Appointments to the Israelites and they were commemorating them, why did God respond as He did?

- Was something missing from what they were doing?

- What was it that He desired from them instead?
3. The book of Hosea is about a prophet and his unfaithful wife. It is a parallel (picture or shadow) of the LORD's relationship with Israel. Read Hosea 2:5-11.
- What does God say he will DO with her celebrations and appointed feasts?

 - Why? (Hosea 2:5 and 8)
4. Read Mark 7:1-13 and Matthew 15:1-9 along with Colossians 2:8:
- Why were the Pharisees upset? What was it that the disciples were doing?

 - What did Jesus say they were letting go of, or nullifying, by holding on to their concerns?

 - What word do you see repeated in these verses?

In Yehoshua's time, there were a number of religious sects in existence. The **Pharisees** and the **Sadducees** were the two most well-known. Both, to some extent, opposed Yehoshua during his ministry and received condemnation from him. Below is a list of some of the characteristics of each group. Note how each group approached God's Law/Torah.

Pharisees	Sadducees
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers of the Law • Taught in the Synagogues • Believed in resurrection • Believed in angels • Believed Oral Law (the added scholarly interpretation of the Torah). They believed it was <i>equal</i> to the original written Law or Torah given at Mount Sinai. • Focused on the Pharisees was teaching the application of priestly laws to non-priests, commoners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priests • Worked in the Temple • Did not believe in resurrection • Did not believe in Angels • Rejected the idea of Oral Law (added scholarly interpretation of the Torah) and insisted on a literal interpretation of the original written Law given at Mount Sinai • Focused on rituals associated with the Temple



Lesson 4: Jewish Church History

The LORD's Progressive Revelation about His Plan of Redemption.....

NOTES FOR LECTURE 4
Jewish Church History – Karen

Proverbs 25:2 - *It is the Glory of God to conceal a matter; to search out a matter is the glory of kings.*

1. Progressive Revelation: God never changes and Scripture never changes – He chooses when to reveal what He has hidden
 - a. Revelation means to make known something that was previously hidden
 - b. Example of Progressive Revelation in the book of Daniel:
 - Jeremiah 29:10 – prophesy given
 - Daniel 9:2 – prophesy revealed in God’s time
 - c. Daniel had been reading the Scriptures during his entire time in Babylon, but the length of their captivity wasn’t revealed until near the end
 - **Daniel 2:19-22** – *.....He reveals deep and hidden things.*
2. Why no more sacrifices? God says:
 - **Isaiah 1:13-14** – *...your Appointed Feasts....my soul hates...*
 - **Hosea 2:11** – *....I will stop...her Appointed Feasts*
- b. There was no acknowledgement of God in the Land! – Hosea 4:1 and Hosea 6:6
 - **Isaiah 29:13** – *...their hearts are far from me...*
3. The 3 T’s: **Torah**, **Tanakh** and **Talmud**
 - a. **Torah** - The first five books of Moses, (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy) contain God’s instructions, or teachings, to the Jewish people. It is also known as the Pentateuch.
 - b. **Tanakh** (pronounced Ta-Nak) - A Hebrew acronym from Scripture’s subdivisions:
 - **Torah** = Teachings
 - **Nevi’im** = Prophets
 - **Ketuvim** = Writings
 - c. **Talmud** - A record of Rabbinical instructions on the Torah, pertaining to Jewish life, laws, customs & history. This oral law came to be considered “the ultimate source material.”
 - Mark 7:1-13 – *...Thus you nullify the Word of God by your tradition...*

4. Refer to: **Basic Early Church History, Chart #8**
 - a. **Matthew 15:6** - *Thus you nullify the Word of God for the sake of your tradition.*
 - b. The Bereans in Acts 17:11 were of noble character – they examined the Scriptures daily
 - c. **Matthew 24:1-2** - *...not one stone here will be left on another.*
 - d. In 70 A.D. the Temple was completely destroyed and two million Jews were murdered

Homework after Lecture 4

Prepare for Lesson 5 – The Sabbath

The very first Appointment, (*moed* in Hebrew) that God initiated with man was the Sabbath, (*Shabbat* in Hebrew). It was the only Appointment that was to be celebrated weekly. All the other Appointments were to be celebrated yearly. We should not consider the seventh day Sabbath to be common in its repetition; on the contrary, we should recognize that it is to stand out as being special or set apart. It is often overlooked as an Appointment, but you will find it clearly listed first in the chronology of Leviticus 23.

There are six days when you may work, but the seventh day is a Sabbath of rest, a day of sacred assembly. You are not to do any work; wherever you live it is a Sabbath to the Lord.

-Leviticus 23:3

By resting on the seventh day, the Israelite showed that he did not depend on his own work to provide for his needs, but that his trust was in the LORD's provision, not only for that seventh day, but also for his daily life. Based on the creation account of Genesis, the seventh day Sabbath was to last from sundown on our Friday evening, to sundown on our Saturday. This is how Jewish people keep the Sabbath, to this day.

Sunday has been called the "Christian" Sabbath, but that is incorrect. Sunday is never referred to as the Sabbath in the Bible. The Sabbath is the seventh day of the week and Sunday is referred to as the first day of the week (see Matthew 28:1 and 1 Corinthians 16:2). This is the biblical way of reckoning days of the week. All days are counted in relationship to the seventh day Sabbath (first day, second day, etc.).

The Sabbath is the opening to God's Appointments – it is the primary, the first, the original Appointment – by His design. When you see words such as "rest, depend, trust, wait, believe" think of the **Sabbath**.

1. Read Exodus 20:8-11 and Deuteronomy 5:12-15:
 - The LORD gives two different reasons in these verses for blessing the Sabbath Day and making it Holy (set-apart)? What are they?

 - Who was to observe the Sabbath rest?

- What specific time in the Israelites' history were they to remember?
- Why do you think that the LORD asked people to rest from their work in order to remember that He was the Creator and Sustainer (Savior)?

2. Read: Isaiah 30:15 – 18:

- How does the LORD say that people are to find their salvation and strength?
- How did the Israelites respond?
- How do you respond when the LORD asks you to wait?

3. Read Ezekiel 20:12-16.

- In these verses, why do you think the word Sabbath is in the plural? (Hint: The word Sabbath refers to any day of rest).
- What two reasons did the LORD give in verse 12 for giving them the Sabbaths?
- What does the LORD say the Israelites did to the Sabbaths? Why?
- In this passage where were the Israelites? Why were they there?
- How do you react when you find yourself in a desert place? How can you choose to rest in Him?

In ancient times, leisure was confined to certain classes; slaves did not get days off. In a literal sense, the LORD freed the Israelites from having to work for Pharaoh (a picture of the world or the flesh). All the Israelites were required to do was to trust in the LORD to provide for them and protect them in their journey. After the Exodus, the weekly Sabbath allowed the Hebrews to rest from daily working in their own strength.

That literal resting and stopping of work was only the shadow or picture of the true Sabbath. In its spiritual or real sense, Sabbath was always about resting in the LORD, and trusting Him for every detail in life. The reality of the Sabbath for the Believer is to rest in the dependency of our Creator and Sustainer. We are to rely on Him for everything - to entrust ourselves to Him - not just for eternal Redemption but also for our day-to-day guidance, provision and protection.

4. Read Hebrew 3:16-19. Note: Being led out of Egypt is a shadow of our redemption.

- If the LORD was angry with those that He had led out of Egypt, what do you think is being shadowed by the term desert in the Believer's life?
- Looking at the words **disobeyed** and **unbelief** in verses 18 and 19. Can they be used interchangeably in this context?
- So, what sin was it that they committed that did not allow them to enter His rest?
- Did you ever think that when you refuse to trust in the LORD through worry that you are being disobedient?

5. Read Hebrews 4:1-11 along with Matthew 11:28-30.

- What kind of **rest** do you think is being referred to in these passages? Do you think it is a reference to the afterlife, or could it be referring to this life time?

- If we believe that the LORD does all the work of redemption on our behalf, what effort is the author of Hebrews (4:10-11) telling us we are to make?
- What were they to rest from? (Hebrews 4:10)
- How much effort does it take for you to trust in, rely upon, depend on and believe in the LORD for every aspect of your life?



Lesson 5: The Sabbath

The LORD's Progressive Revelation about His Plan of Redemption.....

NOTES FOR LECTURE 5

Sabbath – Becky

“The Pre-eminent Overarching Appointment”

Isaiah 43:11 “I, even I, am the LORD, and apart from me there is no savior.”

1. The Sabbath in the 10 Commandments:

- a. **Exodus 20:8-11** – *Remember the Sabbath Day by keeping it Holy.*

Because The LORD rested on the 7th day

- b. **Deuteronomy 5:12-15** – *Observe the Sabbath day by keeping it Holy.*

Because they were slaves in Egypt and the LORD brought them out

2. Physical rest foreshadows spiritual rest:

- a. Brought out of bondage with *an outstretched arm*

- b. Believe, trust and depend upon His work, not ours, for salvation/sanctification.

3. The Sabbath rest is a sign, proof, that the LORD makes you holy. Exodus 31:12-13

- a. *Do not worry about tomorrow...* - **Matthew 6:31-34**

- b. Jesus points out the disciples’ lack of faith: Matthew 8:25-26; Matthew 16:8

- c. Do we trust Him? Will we accept His gift of Sabbath rest?

4. Lack of faith, rest and dependence on Yehovah was a reoccurring theme for Israel

- a.*they would have none of it* – **Isaiah 30:15**

- b.*they utterly desecrated my Sabbaths* – **Ezekiel 20:12-13**

- c. Paul warns*these things occurred as examples...* – **I Corinthians 10:1-6**

- d.*you have been rebellious against the LORD* – **Deuteronomy 9:5-7**

5. Sinful activities such as grumbling, complaining are outward symptoms of the disease within:

Examples of Disobedience (Disbelief) Not to Follow

Hebrews 4:1-11 & I Corinthians 10:1-13

Doubting His Presence, Power, Provision, Protection, Plan, Providence, Promise

- **Mount Sinai or Horeb** (Deuteronomy 9:8; Exodus 32:1-35)

Created an idol doubting it was God's Power that saved them. "This is your god, O Israel, who brought you up out of Egypt."
- **Taberah** (Deut. 9:22; Numbers 11:1-3)

The people complained about their hardships to one another instead of communicating with God – doubting his Presence, Provision and Plan
- **Massah and Meribah** (Deut. 9:22 and 6:16; Exodus 17:7)

Grumbling, quarrelling because they doubted God's Presence & Provision. "Is the Lord among us or not?" Moses struck the rock for water (in Numbers 20:1-13, he struck it twice). Today, if you hear his voice.....Psalm 95:8-11
- **Kibroth Hattavah** – Graves of Craving (Deut. 9:22; Numbers 11:4-34)

When they began to crave other food and started wailing God sent quail. He struck them with a plague "because you have rejected the Lord who is among you." They complained about His Provision and doubted His Presence.
- **Kadesh Barnea** (Deut. 9:23; Deut. 1:19-46)

The people refused to go into the Promised Land on the ninth of Av doubting God's power to keep His Promise of Protection, Provision and Providence in order to fulfill His plan through His Presence. "You did not trust him."

The Ninth of Av – Tisha B'Av

- Ten out of twelve spies gave bad report of the Promised Land. They were afraid and did not enter the Promised Land. (Numbers 13-14)
- The Temple was destroyed during Solomon's reign in 586 B.C. and again in Herod's in 70 A.D. The ninth of Av in 70 A.D. was a Sabbath.
- In 1290, the Jews were expelled from England on the ninth of Av under the rule of King Edward I
- On July 22, 1934 Hitler gave the proclamation to prohibit Jews from getting legal

qualifications. That was also on ninth of Av. They were deported to death camps in Treblinka in what was to be the beginning of the Holocaust

- The Jews were kicked out of Gaza in 2005. The gate closed on the Gaza strip, sealing off Gaza from the rest of Israel, at exactly midnight August 14, 2005. On the Jewish calendar, August 14 was the ninth of the month of Av

Zephaniah 2:1-4 - ...*For Gaza shall be forsaken*

Ezekiel 20:1 – *In the seventh year, in the fifth month (Av) on the tenth day (which was the day after they had proven their lack of faith), the elders of Israel came to inquire of the Lord.*

Then God tells them that He will not let them inquire of Him.

6. Disobedience is disbelief:

- Those who disobeyed did not believe* – **Hebrews 3:18-19**
- They sinned against God for they did not believe or trust in His deliverance* – **Psalms 78:22**
- We must first surrender our plans, strengths, self-dependence and the desire to control and learn to *rest from our own work...* – **Hebrews 4:9-10**
- My soul finds Rest in God alone; my salvation comes from him* – **Psalms 62:1**

7. Exodus 12 – the First Passover and Feast of Unleavened Bread

- Nissan is their first month – a perfect lamb is to be chosen on the tenth of the month
- They were to take care of the lamb and then slaughter it on the fourteenth at twilight and put the blood on the door frame
- They were to eat the lamb that same night (the fifteenth) with bitter herbs and bread without yeast (unleavened bread which represents sinless-ness)
- That same night, God would strike down all first born who are not behind the blood on the door (which is a sign) and He would bring judgment on all the gods of Egypt

Homework after Lecture 5
Prepare for Lesson 6 – Passover/Unleavened Bread

Passover/Unleavened Bread is sometimes separated as two different Appointments, but you will see in Scripture that it is one long Appointment that lasts for eight days. The terms **Passover** and **Unleavened Bread** are often used interchangeably, which may be confusing at first. It will become clear as you study the details. In general, we will refer to this Appointment simply as Passover. The Hebrew word for this Appointment is *Pesach* which means “to spring, to jump or to skip over.”

This eight-day Appointment consists of one day of Preparation on the fourteenth day of the first month followed by seven days of Unleavened Bread from the fifteenth day of the month until the twenty-first day. Passover commemorates the LORD’s deliverance of Israel from the slavery of Egypt, and it also symbolizes (foreshadows) the Believer’s redemption from the slave market of sin.

It is here, within the shadows of the first Passover and the **co-incidences** found in the Crucifixion, that we begin to see the progressive revelation of the LORD’s Plan of Redemption. The meaning and application of the signs and wonders, which were previously hidden, begin to show us the way to grasp the multi-faceted prophetic picture of what God is revealing through the pattern of His Appointments.

I Peter 1:10-12 -

Concerning this salvation, the prophets, who spoke of the grace that was to come to you, searched intently and with the greatest care, trying to find out the time and circumstances to which the Spirit of Christ in them was pointing when he predicted the sufferings of the Messiah and the glories that would follow. It was revealed to them that they were not serving themselves but you, when they spoke of the things that have now been told you by those who have preached the gospel to you by the Holy Spirit sent from heaven. Even angels long to look into these things.

1. Familiarize yourself with the story of the Israelites’ exodus from slavery in Egypt by skimming over **Exodus 1-12**. Pay special attention to Chapters 11 and 12 concerning the Passover.

2. Read Exodus 12:1-51. Focus on verses 1-6 to answer the next three questions: (see also Leviticus 23:5-8; Numbers 9:1-5; Deuteronomy 16:1-8)
 - On what date and in what month were the Israelites to choose the lamb? Refer to **The Seven Appointments of the Lord, Chart #4**, for help. (Note: The LORD originally called the months, “The first month, the second month, etc.,” but those months were renamed by the Jews during their Babylonian captivity and are still in use to this day. Translations of the Hebrew Pentateuch translate “first month” to either *Aviv* or *Nissan*. It is a translator’s prerogative.)

- What kind of lamb were they to choose?
- What were the Israelites to do with the lamb until the fourteenth of the month?
- From Exodus 12: 6-10 and 21-23, what did the LORD command the Israelites to do with the lamb? Be specific.

3. Re-read Exodus 12:6, 12-13 along with Numbers 33:1-4:

- With what you know about the beginning of the Jewish day, what was the date that the LORD passed through Egypt?
- Who was He bringing judgment upon?
- The blood on the houses was to be a sign. Who was the sign for?

4. Re-read Exodus 12:14-20:

- At first reading, how many days did/do you think this commemoration was to last?
- Now, reread Exodus 12:18 along with Leviticus 23:4-8. How many days are there from the fourteen of the month up to and including the twenty-first?

- If there was to be no leaven found in the houses all day starting on the first day of seven days (the fifteenth), on what date was the removal of leaven to be completed?

 - Why do you think the LORD had them remove the yeast from their homes? Use a Bible dictionary or go online to learn what yeast (or leaven) represents.

 - On which of the eight days were the Israelites commanded to do no work? What would they have called those days?
5. Familiarize yourself with the account of the days leading up to and including Jesus Christ's (Messiah Yehoshua's) crucifixion in John chapters 12-19. Just read it like a story and don't worry about the details. We will be going over these verses during the lesson on Passover/Unleavened Bread.



Lesson 6: Passover/Unleavened Bread

The LORD's Progressive Revelation about His Plan of Redemption.....

NOTES FOR LECTURE 6
Passover/Unleavened Bread – Karen

Put in front of you:

- **The Seven Appointments of the Lord, Chart #4**
- **Preparation Day - Nisan 14, Chart #10**
- **Hebrew Time Compared to Roman Time, Chart #11**

Refer to: **The Seven Appointments of the LORD, Chart #4**

1. The three Pilgrimage Feasts - Deuteronomy 16:16.

- a. Passover/Unleavened Bread
- b. Feast of Weeks or Pentecost
- c. Tabernacles

Passover Hebrew word: *Pesach* = to skip over

2. Passover at the time of Christ according to Josephus, a first century Jewish historian:

- a. Two and a half to three million Jewish people in and around Jerusalem during Pilgrimage Feasts
- b. Nisan 10 – Lambs chosen Refer to: **Map of Jerusalem, Chart #9**
 - 250,000 sheep brought in through the Sheep Gate on the north side
- c. Nisan 14 – Lambs sacrificed, referred to as Passover and Preparation Day
 - Leaven, a picture of sin, cleared out on that day
- d. Nisan 15 – High Holy Sabbath – Lamb eaten at beginning of day, our evening

Refer to: **Preparation Day, Chart #10** and **Hebrew Time Compared to Roman Time, Chart #11**

3. A walk through the book of John with Jesus:

- John 11:55-57 – almost time for the Jewish Passover
- John 12:1 – six days before Passover (14th, 13th, 12th, 11th, 10th, 9th)
- John 12:12 – the next day: (Nisan 10) – Jesus comes in from Bethany riding on a donkey (Zechariah 9:9)
 - **Ezekiel 43:1-5** – *The glory of the Lord entered the temple facing east*

- **Ezekiel 44:2** – ...*the LORD, the God of Israel, has entered through it*
 - John 13:1-3 – before Passover Feast, at the evening meal....
 - John 13:28 – some think Judas leaves the meal to buy for the Feast; it was night
 - John 14:17 – Jesus teaches, encourages and prays with his disciples
 - John 18:1 – Jesus and his disciples cross the Kidron Valley to the Mt. of Olives
 - John 18:12-24 – Jesus questioned by Annas and sent to Caiaphas, the High Priest
 - John 18:26-27 – Peter denies Jesus for the 3rd time – the *cock crew* (KJV)
 - John 18:28 – the Jews wanted to be able to eat the Passover
 - John 18:38 and 19:4 – *I find no basis for a charge against him*
 - John 19:13 – the sixth hour (6 am Roman Time) on Preparation Day (Nissan 14)
- ♦ Mark 15:25 – It was the third hour (in Hebrew time. That is, 9 am) when they crucified him
 - ♦ Mark 15:33-34 – Darkness from the sixth through the ninth hour in Hebrew time. That is noon to three pm)

**The Priests were singing the Hallel Psalms (113–118) - Praise Songs - while sacrificing lambs. In particular: Psalm 118:19-20, 25, 26 & Psalm 116:4-7

Isaiah 53:7 – foretold of this day John 1:29 – Jesus the Lamb of God

3. A walk through the book of John with Jesus continued

- John 19:28-31 – The next day was to be a special Sabbath
 - John 19:36 – His bones were not broken to fulfill Scripture (Exodus 12:46)
 - John 19:41 and Mark 15:42 – It was Preparation Day, the day before the Sabbath
- ♦ **Colossians 2:16-17** – *These are a shadow of the things to come...the reality, however is in Christ.*
 - ♦ **Leviticus 17:11** - *The life of a creature is in the blood (SHADOW); the REALITY is that Jesus gave His life by willing giving up His last breath – a picture of the Life-Breath that God gave to man (Genesis 2:7)*
 - ♦ **Romans 6:20-23** – ...*you have been set free from sin...*

Homework after Lecture 6
Prepare for Lesson 7 – Firstfruits

Like the Sabbath and Passover/Unleavened Bread, the Appointment of Firstfruits is rife with messianic overtones.

Jesus (Yehoshua) was crucified, buried, and resurrected on the third day. Once and for all *a final pleasing* sacrifice and an offering of first fruit (grain) was presented before and accepted by the LORD. Yehoshua's work on our behalf put an end to sacrifice and offering.

There is great significance in the name "Firstfruits," because its very name indicates the promise of a future harvest. Each year in the spring, the LORD commanded ancient Israel to not eat any of the new grain harvest until the first fruit (grain) was waved as an acceptable offering before the LORD. This Appointment foreshadows a "picking" of the first and best of the harvest (Yehoshua), with the promise of a larger harvest to come (Believers).

The first fruit (grain) was to be presented before the LORD as a wave offering on the day after it was picked on the weekly Sabbath following the beginning of Passover. Since we have learned that the shadow seen in Passover perfectly reflects the reality of Yehoshua, we can know that we will see Him reflected in the Appointment of Firstfruits as well.

1. Continue following along with the Israelites' journey out of Egypt: read Exodus Chapters 13 and 14. Read Exodus 1 through 12 if you haven't already.
2. Read Numbers 33:1-8 along with Exodus 12:37, 13:20, 14:1-4 this brings them up to the Red Sea.
 - What date did they leave Egypt?
 - How many days and nights do you count before they passed through the sea?
3. Read Exodus 14:19-31
 - What time of the day did the Israelites cross through the Red Sea?
 - When did the LORD destroy their enemy?
 - When the Israelites saw the great power the LORD displayed, what did they do?

4. Read Leviticus 23:9-14 about the Appointment of Firstfruits.
 - Who was to wave the sheaf of the first fruit (grain) before the LORD?

 - On whose behalf?

 - When was this Appointment to be observed? Was it on a specific date or a specific day of the week?

 - When do you think that they picked the grain that was to be waved?

 - Were they allowed to eat any of the harvest before the offering was waved before the LORD?

5. Read John 20:1-30, in more than one version including the King James Version (KJV), the American Standard Version (ASV) and/or the New American Standard Bible (NASB).
 - In John 20:17:
 - ♦ What did Yehoshua (Jesus) tell Mary not to do?

 - ♦ What did Yehoshua (Jesus) say He was going to go do?

 - In John 20:26-27:
 - ♦ How much time had elapsed since the first day of the week?

 - ♦ What did Yehoshua (Jesus) tell Thomas to do?

 - Why do you think that it was alright for Thomas to touch Yehoshua after the resurrection even though Mary was told not to (KJV)? What might have happened in the time between those separate interactions with the risen Savior?

6. Read I Corinthians 15:20-23:

- Who does Paul call the firstfruits?

- Why do you think he uses that term?

7. Read Mark 16:1 and Luke 23:54-56. Remember, it does not necessarily mean that activities in Scripture had to occur immediately one after the other just because they are described in the very next verse.

- When does Scripture say that the women bought the spices (Mark 16:1)?

- How could they have bought the spices **after** the Sabbath *and* yet also have prepared the spices **before** resting on the Sabbath (Luke 23:56)?

- Considering what you have learned from the lessons on Sabbath and Passover, is it possible to have more than one Sabbath during that week?

8. Read Matthew 28:1-6 and John 20:1 in more than one version including the KJV, the ASV and/or the NASB.

- With what you know about when a Hebrew day begins, what time was it when Mary first arrived at the tomb?

- Had Yehoshua (Jesus) already risen?

- If so, what day, from a Hebrew, would he have most likely left the tomb?

9. Read Matthew 12:1-14; Luke 13:10-16

- When the Pharisees confronted Jesus about working and healing on the Sabbath, how did his answers relate to their questions?
- In Luke 13:16, what did Jesus say He did for the woman on the Sabbath?
- Who is the Lord of the Sabbath? What does that mean to you (See Leviticus 23:3)?

10. Read Matthew 12:38-40. The Pharisees demanded a sign from Yehoshua (Jesus) to prove that He was who He said He was. He responded by saying the only sign He would give them was the sign of Jonah.

For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of a huge fish, so the son of man will be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth. - Matthew 12:40

.....Have you ever wondered how Friday evening, the assumed day of Jesus' death and burial, through Sunday morning, the traditional day of His resurrection, could add up to three days and three nights?



Lesson 7: Firstfruits

The LORD's Progressive Revelation about His Plan of Redemption.....

NOTES FOR LECTURE 7

Firstfruits – Becky

1. Review of Sabbath and Passover/Unleavened Bread – Put in front of you:

- **The Seven Appointments of the LORD, Chart #4**
- **Preparation Day – Nisan 14, Chart #10**
- **Passion & Passover Week Overview, Chart # 19**

a. The Israelites' journey out of slavery correlates with Christ's redemptive work

- called **co-incidents** because they are incidents that coincide
- over and over the LORD tells them to remember what He has done

b. Sabbath is a shadow of the reality of the Believer's rest in Him – Exodus 31:12-13

- rest in Him is a sign (proof) that it is the LORD who makes us holy
- **Isaiah 30:15** - *In repentance and rest is your salvation, in quietness and trust is your strength...*

c. Passover/Unleavened Bread is a shadow of the reality of Christ's work on the cross

- Nisan 14 – Day of Preparation, removal of leaven, Last Supper, Judas leaves
- Nisan 10 – Nisan 14 Refer to: **Passover Divine Co-Incidents, Chart #12**
- Paralleled in Order.... "It is finished"coincidence?

2. A look at Firstfruits – Day after the Weekly Sabbath during Passover week

a. Initiated by the Priest – picked on the Sabbath and then waved on the next day which is Sunday – The 1st Day of the Week (Leviticus 23:9-11)

b. Jesus, "The Lord of the Sabbath", fulfilled this Appointment perfectly: *Christ...the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep* – **(I Corinthians 15:20)**

Refer to: **Passion & Passover Week Overview, Chart #19**

3. Back to the Israelites journey in Exodus 12

a. That same night (Nisan 15), God will strike down all first born who are not behind the blood and He will bring judgment on all the gods of Egypt: Ammon (hidden one) – represented by Ram, Apex of Powers - on Nisan 15

- b. Exodus 12:16-17, 29-31 and 40-41: Feast of Unleavened Bread (Nissan 15)...*the very day I brought you out....celebrate this day...for generations to come.*

Nissan 15 – Reasons to celebrate, rest and remember:

At twilight, Lamb is eaten and Yehovah passes over those behind the blood
Starting at Midnight, Yehovah brings judgment on all the gods of Egypt (the world)
In the morning, on that very day, Yehovah brings the Israelites out of slavery

4. Countdown to Resurrection Day and the Appointment of Firstfruits:

- a. Jesus did not have to die on a Friday in order for the next day to be a Sabbath.
- Council of Nicaea was unfamiliar with the Hebrew calendar and Appointments
 - **John 19:31** – Day after Preparation Day to be a special Sabbath
 - **Mathew 12:40** – *three days and three nights in the heart of the earth*

Deuteronomy 18:22: *If what a prophet proclaims does not come true...*

James 1:5: *If any of you lack wisdom, he should ask God...*

- b. Biblical arguments for a Wednesday crucifixion and a Saturday resurrection:

- *Pagan Festivals in Christian Worship* booklet published in 1919 and 1963
- **Days and Events Surrounding Jesus' Crucifixion , Chart #13**
- Chart from Zion Ministries: http://www.zionministry.com/passover_chart.pdf
- Chart from the King James version of the Comparison Bible – 1990
- **When was Jesus Crucified and Resurrected?, Chart #14**

5. The next phase of the Israelites Journey shows Jesus' Perfect timing for His Resurrection:

- a. **Deuteronomy 5:15** – *...brought you out with an outstretched arm*
- b. Numbers 33 – details the three day, three night journey to the Red Sea
- c. The Israelites arrive at and cross through the Red Sea – Exodus 14:1-31
- Stand firm, be still and see deliverance – Psalm 46:10; Galatians 5:1
 - Enemy thrown into confusion - I Corinthians 2:7-8
 - Crossed from death to life - John 5:24
 - Recognizing need for deliverance – Romans 3:23
 - Power of God – I Corinthians 1:18; Romans 1:16

d. **Firstfruits Co-Incidents, Chart #15**

e. **A Sabbath Resurrection – The Day of Ultimate Healing, Chart #16**

I Corinthians 15:20-23 - *But each in his own turn: Christ, the firstfruits; then, when he comes, those who belong to him.*

6. **Counting the Omer, Chart #17**; The bridge of 50 days from Firstfruits to Pentecost

- Exodus 16:32; Leviticus 23:15-16
- Exodus 16:16-18 Omer = just enough, not too much, not too little
- On the 40th day of the Counting of the Omer
 - ◆ In 30 A.D. Yehoshua ascended into heaven.
 - ◆ In 1967 the Jews took back Jerusalem.

Homework after Lecture 7

Prepare for Lecture 8 – Pentecost

The Hebrew word used for the Appointment of Pentecost is *Shavuot*, which means weeks. We can see why it is called “The Feast of Weeks” in Deuteronomy 16:10. In the English Scriptures we see it referred to as “The Feast of Harvest” (Exodus 23:16) and “The Day of Firstfruits” (Numbers 28:26) which is different from The Feast of Firstfruits.

Pentecost is the one Appointment from Leviticus 23 that the gentile church continues to keep. It is the day that the Holy Spirit was poured out on the disciples who were gathered in Jerusalem after Yehoshua ascended back into heaven. We will be reading about that later in Acts chapter 2. The word Pentecost is derived from the Greek word *pentekostos* which means fifty and is a reference to the fifty days of the counting off the Omer (in Hebrew: *Sefirat HaOmer*).

The Israelites were told to count off fifty days (seven full weeks plus one day) from the Appointment of Firstfruits. The day after the seventh Sabbath was the day they were to celebrate Shavuot. Because Firstfruits is on the first day of the week (Sunday), according to the Biblical instructions, this counting always ends on a Sunday. Refer to: **Counting the Omer – 30 AD, Chart #17**. It is represented by the yellow arrow connecting Firstfruits to Pentecost on **The Seven Appointments of the LORD, Chart #4**.

An **omer** was the measurement used for the gathering of the God-given daily manna, the “bread from heaven” discussed in Exodus 16. It was a physical measure given, but prophetically, according to Exodus 16:18, the amount that was gathered by each person was always just enough.

At this point in our study, you are probably beginning to see how each Appointment has a connection to the others, how they connect to events in Israel’s history and how they have given us a prophetic picture or shadow of the LORD’s Progressive Revelation of His Plan for Redemption for all of His Creation.

As was true in two of the Appointments we have studied, Shavuot was to be a day of rest for the people, a special Sabbath to the LORD.

1. Read Leviticus 23:15-22 regarding the instructions leading up to and including the celebration of Pentecost (Shavuot).
 - On what day of the week were the Israelites to begin counting?

 - How many Sabbaths were they to count?

- On what day were they to end their count?

 - In verses 16-17, how were they to present the new grain offering to the LORD?

 - In verse 21, what were they to do on that same day?

 - In verse 22, what does the LORD say they are to do concerning the harvest?

 - From the prospective of a shadow within the reality, speculate who you think the “poor and the alien” (verse 22) might be pointing to in our day?
2. In our lesson on the Appointment of Firstfruits, we left the Israelites after they had safely crossed through the Red Sea. There, they found themselves in the desert where they had to rely on the LORD to supply their needs. Read Exodus 16:1-36 regarding that provision.
- In verse 4, where did the bread come from?

 - In verses 16:16-17, how much was each person to gather?

 - Read John 6:32-35. What did Jesus call himself in this passage?

 - Why do you think He called Himself that? What did He mean?

3. Read Exodus 19:1-19. In this passage, the Israelites arrive at the mountain where the LORD had told Moses (in Exodus 3:12) that they would come to worship Him.
 - In what month did the Israelites arrive at Mount Sinai? Give the Hebrew month, as well as the month(s) that it would be on our Gregorian calendar using the **The Seven Appointments of the LORD, Chart #4** to assist you.

 - Approximately how many days do you think it had been since the Israelites left Egypt? Go back to the month and day they left Egypt, and then count forward using the typical number of days, twenty-nine or thirty, in a Hebrew month. (If you want to dig deeper, you can go to Numbers Chapter 33 – warning: very time consuming.)

 - From verse 10-11, 14-15 and 16, how does Scripture refer to the day that Moses told the Israelites to be consecrated (or prepared)?

 - Does that term seem familiar? Read Matthew 16:21 along with Hosea 6:1-3.

4. Read Exodus 19:16-19, and Exodus 20:18. Describe in detail what happened on that day at Mount Sinai. Note specific sounds, sights and locations.

5. Read Exodus 20:1-26, and then just skim over chapters 21-31. What did God give on this day at Mount Sinai? Was it just the Ten Commandments? See Exodus 21:1.

6. Now, looking ahead to the reality within the shadow, read Acts 2:1-12.

- Compare Acts 1:12-13 with 2:1. Where were the apostles and why were they there? See Deuteronomy 16:16 for a reminder.
- What sights and sounds are described in this passage?
- Read Jeremiah 31:33-34 with Acts 2:4. What did the apostles receive?

7. Spend a few minutes comparing the events of Exodus 19, with the events of Acts 2. Note the similarities, (or co-incidents).

Exodus 19	Acts 2

8. Compare Exodus 31:18, Deuteronomy 27:8, Ezekiel 36:26-27 and 2 Corinthians 3:3.

- What was the reality of what happened on the day of Pentecost in Acts 2?

9. If you are not familiar with the story of Ruth, a gentile woman who gleaned the fields of a Hebrew, take fifteen minutes to read the Book of Ruth in the Old Testament – it is only four chapters. We will discuss her story in the lecture on Pentecost.



Lesson 8: Pentecost

The LORD's Progressive Revelation about His Plan of Redemption.....

NOTES FOR LECTURE 8

Pentecost - Karen

Colossians 2:16-17 –

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

Hebrews 10:1 –

The law is only a shadow of the good things that are coming – not the realities themselves....

The Law = Torah - contains 613 specific laws or commandments

In Matthew 5:17 Jesus said:

...I have not come to abolish them (Torah) but to fulfill them.

First century Rabbi's would say:

"It has been fulfilled," – if a passage in Scripture was interpreted correctly

1. The fourth Appointment listed on **The Seven Appointments of the LORD, Chart #4** is known as Pentecost or Shavuot in Hebrew
 - a. Also called: Feast of Seven Weeks, The Day of Firstfruits and The Feast of Harvest
 - b. Begins with the summer harvest season (spiritually, a harvest of Believers).
 - c. Acts 2 – The story of the giving of the Holy Spirit
 - In one place, sound like violent wind, tongues of fire, spoke in other tongues
 - Second Pilgrimage Appointment – 2.5 million Jews in Jerusalem – Why?
 - Jesus said in **Acts 1:4** - *Do not leave Jerusalem...*
2. Count off seven full weeks after Appointment of Firstfruits - Leviticus 23:17, 20-21
 - a. A Sabbath that was a holy (*qodesh*) set apart dress rehearsal (*miqra*)
 - b. A time of thanksgiving
 - c. Harvest of Wheat - Refer to: **Harvesting and Ingathering, Chart #5**
 - d. Families bring firstfruits of wheat to the temple
 - e. Priests present, or wave two huge loaves of wheat bread (with yeast) before the LORD
 - f. Wheat is symbolic of spirit-filled Believers
 - g. Represented first of the harvest and a guarantee that there was more to come
 - h. Memorial of the process of freedom (salvation) which began at Passover and brought them to the giving of the Torah at Mount Sinai

3. God's perfect timing – Do you see the connection with Acts 2?
 - a. Exodus 19:1 - In the third month after they left Egypt (a picture of the world)
 - b. Exodus 19:16-20 - led the people to meet with God; fire, sound, trembling
 - c. Exodus 20:1 - God spoke (Gen 1:1, 5 and John 1:1); heard by the entire nation

4. Hebrew root words and symbolism:

The presence of God in a pillar of fire: *Shekinah* Glory

Tabernacle: *mishkan* or dwelling place

Both derived from the Hebrew root word *shakhan* - "to settle, inhabit, or dwell"

Exodus 25:8-9 – *They shall make me a sanctuary, and I will dwell (ve-shakhan-ti) among them. You must make the tabernacle (mishkan) and all its furnishings following the plan that I am showing you.*

Fire: The presence and glory of God

Wind: The Spirit of God, His breath of life

Greek translation = *pneuma* = breath

Hebrew translation = *ruach* = breath, air, wind

Trumpet: The voice of God

Land: The Kingdom of God/Inheritance/Eternity

John 1:14 – *The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us...*

Ezekiel 36:26-27 – *...I will put my Spirit in you....*

Jeremiah 31:33 – *I will put my laws in their minds & write it on their hearts...*

II Corinthians 3:3 – *not on tablets of stone, but on tablets of human hearts*

5) The early church – *ecclesia* in Greek – the called out ones.

Acts 2:41 and Acts 4:4 – Initially all Jews

Acts 21:19-20 – two groups of "called out ones" – remember the two loaves?

Romans 12:1 – *a sacrifice he will find acceptable*

II Corinthians 1:21-22 and 5:5 – *a deposit guaranteeing what is to come*

Ephesians 2:14-18 – *...one new man out of two, thus making peace."*

John 17:20-23 – Jesus' prayer – *May they be brought to complete unity...*

6) A look at the story of Ruth

The Jubilee in Leviticus 25:10 – return the property to the family

A picture of:

- The Nation of Israel - Naomi lost her inheritance and needed a redeemer to buy back her land.
- The gentile nations – Ruth, a Moabitess who, as a gentile, had no inheritance and would be excluded from the covenants needed a redeemer to buy her freedom
- Our Redeemer, Jesus - Boaz – the kinsman redeemer who takes the Ruth (the gentile church) as His bride and buys back the inheritance for Ruth (Israel).
- **Leviticus 23:22** – *Leave the gleanings of your harvest for the poor and alien*

Ruth 2:23 – *So she stayed close by the maids of Boaz in order to glean until the end of the barley harvest (Appointment of Firstfruits) and the wheat harvest (Appointment of Pentecost/Shavuot). And she lived with her mother-in-law.*

Ephesians 2:19 – *Consequently, you (gentiles) are no longer foreigners and aliens, but fellow citizens with God's people (Israel) and members of God's household.*

Homework after Lecture 8

Prepare for Lecture 9 – Israel Tending the Fields

We have just finished studying the Spring Appointments of the LORD, and have seen how these Appointments were more than just Jewish holidays, but were dress rehearsals for things that were to come (Colossians 2:16-17).

Hopefully, by now you are also beginning to understand that these Appointments are not just dates from the Exodus for us to remember the LORD's hand in the Israelite's journey, and appointed times for the Messiah. They are also a shadow and a glimpse into the fullness of God's Plan of Redemption for all mankind over all of history, past, present and future (Isaiah 46:9-10).

Because the temple was destroyed in 70 A.D., these Appointments can no longer be kept as they were once observed in ancient Israel.

Although the LORD stopped all of Israel's appointed feasts as it is written in Hosea 2:11, he allowed them to carry on as they saw fit. Why? It was not only because their hearts were far from Him so that their sacrifices were meaningless (Isaiah 1:13 and Isaiah 29:13); it was because when Jesus (Yeshua) was crucified, buried, and resurrected on the third day, a final pleasing sacrifice and first fruit was once and for all presented before and accepted by God.

As we've learned, "The feasts were religious seasons or holy convocations representing God's dealings with the Jewish people as a nation. They symbolized major encounters between God and His covenant people. The long, hot summer months when there were no feasts served as a picture to the Jewish people of a future period of time when God would not be dealing with them on a national basis. He still would be redeeming individual Jews, but His attention would be directed toward the Gentiles." (Source: Celebrating Jesus in the Biblical Feasts, Dr. Richard Booker, 2009; page 112).

As we look at **The Seven Appointments of the LORD, Chart #4**, we can see that after Pentecost the long, dry summer months begin where then are no Appointments. The Jewish people were tending the fields in anticipation of the fall harvest. Refer to **Harvesting and Ingathering, Chart #5**. The celebration of Pentecost was a sign that the official summer harvest season had begun.

The time in which we are currently living is often called **The Church Age**, or **The Times of the Gentiles** (Romans 11:25; Luke 21:24). This is the time of the summer harvest. In this study this time is referred to as **Tending the Fields**.

In our lesson on Jewish church history we discussed the nation of Israel after the time of Christ through to today. In order to get a better understanding of why Israel is so such an important part of the LORD's Plan of Redemption, we must go back to the time when the LORD first called out and set apart the people of Israel through their father Abraham (initially known as Abram.)

1. Read Genesis 12:1-8.
 - What did the LORD tell Abram to do? Did he do it?

 - What seven promises did the LORD make to Abram in this passage? Hint: look for the words **I will**.

2. Read Genesis 17:5-8
 - What additional promises did the LORD make to Abraham?

 - How long was this covenant (promise) and possession to last?

3. When the Scriptures speak of the LORD choosing or calling someone or something, it is always for a purpose within His plan of redemption.
 - Read Genesis 18:19. For what purpose did the LORD choose Abraham?

 - Read Deuteronomy 7:6-8; 9:4-6 and 10:14-19. For what two purposes do these passages say the LORD chose the Israelites to be His treasured possession?

 - II Chronicles 6:5-6. For what purpose did the LORD choose Jerusalem and David?

4. Read Romans 11:1-5, 11-12 and 25-29.
 - Does Paul, the writer of Romans, believe that God has rejected the Israelites?

- What is the salvation to the gentiles supposed to do to (or for) Israel?
- When will Israel's partial hardening (veiling) be removed (verse 25)?
- Once the LORD calls or chooses someone for a purpose, can that be revoked?

5. Look up the following verses and note what the LORD says he has in store for the Israelites. These events may have already occurred or may be yet to come.

- Isaiah 11:12
- Amos 9:11-14
- Ezekiel 36:1-12
- Ezekiel 37:21-22

Refer to: **The Helpful Definitions, Chart #6**

6. Look-up and be familiar with the following terms and historical events.
- Aliyah
 - Balfour Declaration of 1917 *
 - Completed Jew (or "Messianic Jew")
 - Diaspora *
 - Fall of Jerusalem, 70 AD *
 - Gentiles

- May 14, 1948 *
- Replacement Theology
- Six-Day War of 1967 *
- Type (or typology)

* Pay particular attention to what happened to the Jews and Israel on these dates.



Lesson 9: Tending the Fields I

The LORD's Progressive Revelation about His Plan of Redemption.....

NOTES FOR LECTURE 9
Israel: Tending the Fields - Karen

Review of Firstfruits:

- The Firstfruit was picked on the weekly Sabbath following Passover (Nissan 14); it was then presented before the LORD on the first day of the week
- Jesus fulfilled this Appointment at His resurrection – passing from death to Life
- Timing coincided with the Israelites' passing through the Red Sea

Review of Pentecost (Shavuot):

- 50 Days after Firstfruits, the priests presented two loaves of new grain to the LORD
- 50 Days after crossing the Red Sea, the Israelites received the Torah at Mount Sinai
- 50 Days after Jesus's resurrection, the Believers received the gift of the Holy Spirit

After Pentecost, the church begins to grow; first to the Jew, then to the Gentile

Tending the Fields is:

- the time on the Jewish agriculture calendar between the spring and fall harvests.
- the time on the Prophetic calendar called the "Times of the Gentiles."
- the time when individual Jews accept Jesus, but the nation of Israel, as a whole, does not.

Luke 21:24: *They (the Jews) will fall by the sword and will be taken as prisoners to all the nations. Jerusalem will be trampled on by the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles are fulfilled.*

So, why have the Jews been so persecuted?

First we must ask ourselves; do you believe what God says in **Isaiah 46:9-10**?

*Remember the former things, those of long ago;
I am God, and there is no other; I am God, and there is none like me.
I make known the end from the beginning, from ancient times, what is still to come.
I say, 'My purpose will stand, and I will do all that I please.*

We are going to be looking at:

- The nation (people) of Israel and/or the land of Israel
- The promises given to the nation of Israel
- How Israel's belief affected their possession of the land and the promises

1. Genesis 12 – God made Himself known to Abraham

a. Abraham believed God

- **Hebrew** comes from the word *ivrit* which means “to cross or pass over”
- When someone believes God, they cross from death to life (Genesis 15:6)
- Righteousness has always come by having faith in God

b. God promised Abraham that from him a great nation would arise that would bless the entire world.

- **Genesis 13:15-17:** *All the land that you see I will give to your offspring forever...*
 - **Genesis 17:5-8:** *...I will establish my covenant as an everlasting covenant between me and you and your descendants after you for generations to come.....*
 - **Genesis 22: 16-18:** *...through your offspring all nations on earth will be blessed, because you have obeyed (believed) me.*
 - The nation of Israel was chosen by God for three purposes:
 - ♦ To show the nations the blessings of worshiping the One True God
 - ♦ To receive, record and transmit the Word of God (Torah)
 - ♦ To be the channel by which Messiah (the Savior) would enter humanity
 - God’s treasured possession:
 - Zechariah 2:8** - *...for whoever touches you touches the apple of his eye.*
 - Genesis 12:3** - *...I will bless those who bless you, and whoever curses you I will curse.*
 - The nation of Israel remains as God’s chosen people today.
To be understood in the context of **role** and **not** racial superiority.
 - John 3:16** – *For God so loved the World...*
 - John 4:22** – *Salvation is from the Jews....*
 - Isaiah 49:5-6** – *...that my salvation may reach to the ends of the earth*
 - This explains the persecution of the Jewish Nation.
- c. God promised the Land to Abraham and his descendants as an everlasting possession.
- **Genesis 17:5-8:** *...I will establish my covenant as an everlasting covenant...*
Hebrew word: **olam** means forever and ever, always, eternal, perpetual

2. The sets Jerusalem in the center of the Nations.

Ezekiel 5:5 - *This is what the Sovereign LORD says: This is Jerusalem, which I have set in the center of the nations, with countries all around her*

- The promise to possess the Land is unconditional

- The privilege of living there is conditional upon their belief
Deuteronomy 30:19-20 - *....you can make this choice by loving the LORD your God, obeying him, and committing yourself firmly to him.*
- God knew what choices would be made
Jeremiah 16:10-13 – *See how each of you is following the stubbornness of his evil heart instead of obeying me. So I will throw you out of this land.....*
Leviticus 26:27-33 – *If in spite of this, you still do not listen to me.....then in my anger...I myself will punish you for your sins seven times over..*

This came to pass in 586 B.C. with the Babylon Captivity and 70 A.D. at the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem – all happened on the ninth day of the fifth month known as Av.

- But, God promises that He will bring them back to the land.
Jeremiah 16:14-15 – *I will restore them to the land I gave their forefathers*
- God is in Covenant with Israel forever – and He is faithful
Numbers 23:19 – *...does He promise and not fulfill?*
Isaiah 11:12 – *He will assemble the scattered people of Judah...*
Amos 9:11-15 – *I will bring back my exiled people of Israel back...*

3. Return of the people of Israel to the land

- Historically significant events:
Balfour Declaration of 1917
League of Nations Mandate, 1922
United Nations General Assembly:
November 29, 1947 - Resolution for Establishment of Jewish State
May 14, 1948 - Created the State of Israel; end of British Mandate
1967 – The Six Day War - Jewish people possess Jerusalem

More information can be found on Recommended Sources of the Information, page 199 under **God's Unchanging Plan for Israel in Redemptive History.**

Ezekiel 11:16-17 -

Therefore say: 'This is what the Sovereign Lord says: Although I sent them far away among the nations and scattered them among the countries, yet for a little while I have been a sanctuary for them in the countries where they have gone.'

Therefore say: 'This is what the Sovereign Lord says: I will gather you from the nations and bring you back from the countries where you have been scattered, and I will give you back the land of Israel again.'

Homework after Lecture 9
Prepare for Lecture 10 – Gentile Tending the Fields

As we learned in the last lecture, the LORD made promises to the nation of Israel, through their father Abraham. These promises included, but were not limited to a promise to bring them into a land, a promise of a Messiah and a promise to be her God. And God will keep all of His promises. After all, if the LORD were to cut off Israel then all those promises would have been broken. So what guarantee would we have as Believers that our God would keep his promises to us? The LORD is not finished with the nation of Israel; His focus has simply shifted, temporarily, to the gentiles.

Although the church and its leaders were originally Israelites, Roman influence led to a church that was far removed from her Hebrew roots. The separation of Jewish and gentile Believers led to misunderstandings of the Hebrew Scriptures. Many within the church were led to believe that, because of the nation of Israel's rejection of their Messiah Yehoshua (Jesus), the LORD was finished with Israel as His covenant people. Many were convinced that the people of Israel had been cut off from the promises of God and that those promises were now transferred to the church, "Spiritual Israel." This doctrine is called Replacement Theology. It is **not** consistent with Scripture and has led to wide spread persecution of the Jews. They have been the most persecuted people in church history, and that persecution continues to this day.

God has **not** cut off the Hebrew people; He keeps His promises and He has a plan for them. His promises to Abraham will be fulfilled:

I will establish my covenant as an everlasting covenant between me and you and your descendants after you for the generations to come, to be your God and the God of your descendants after you. The whole land of Canaan, where you are now an alien, I will give as an everlasting possession to you and your descendants after you; and I will be their God.

- **Genesis 17:7-8**

Let's look into Scripture to see what the Word says regarding the Jews and the gentiles, and how both people groups have a purpose in God's Plan of Redemption for the whole world. This plan includes all nations and it will come to pass – it has never changed, but is being progressively revealed to us in His way and in His perfect timing.

6. Read Ephesians 2:11-22.

- To whom is Paul referring when he says *those who call themselves the circumcision*?
- Who are the two who have been made one (v. 14)?
- Who has made them one and how was it done (v. 14-16)?
- What was His purpose in destroying the dividing wall of hostility (v. 15-16)?
- What state of being or position were the gentiles formerly in, with relation to Israel, prior to Christ (v. 11-12)?
- Who are *those who were far away*, and who are *those who are near* (v. 13 and 17)?
- What state of being (position) are gentile Believers in now (v. 19)?
- What is Yehoshua in the process of building and for what purpose (v. 21-22)?

7. Read Romans 11:13-33. Keep in mind that Paul is **not** referring to individuals in this analogy, but to **generations within the nations**. Otherwise, you might think, mistakenly, that Paul is teaching contrary to the gospel and that the LORD cuts off individual Believers.
- Who is the *wild olive shoot* that has been cut out of an olive tree that is *wild by nature* (v. 13, 17 and 24)?
 - Who are the *natural branches of the cultivated olive tree* (v. 24)?
 - What warning does Paul give to the *wild olive shoots* (v. 18)?
 - What do you think the **root** of the cultivated olive tree represents (v. 16-18)?
Read Isaiah 27:6 and 37:31-32 and Jeremiah 17:7-8 for some insight.
 - What do you think the *nourishing sap* represents (v. 17)?
 - Why were some of the natural branches broken off (v. 20)?
 - Is God able to take natural branches and graft them back into the cultivated olive tree? Why would He do so (v. 23-24)?
 - What needs to happen before Israel's partial hardening will end (v. 25)?

8. Read John 17:20-26 known as "The High Priestly Prayer."
- Who do you think Jesus is talking about in these verses when he uses the pronouns those, they and them?
 - What reason does Jesus give for wanting these two separate people groups to be brought to complete unity?
 - What, historically, has this relationship been like?
9. With the understanding that the story of Joseph is a **shadow** or a prefiguring of the Messiah, read Genesis 41:41-45; 42:6-8, 45:1-7 and 50:19-20.
- Why didn't Joseph's brothers recognize him? What did Joseph look like?
 - At what point did they know who he was?
 - What difficult circumstances did Joseph need to endure in order for the LORD to bring the details of this situation to this conclusion?
 - In this story, how did He work all things together *for the good of those who love him, who have been called, according to His purpose* - **Romans 8:28**?



Lesson 10: Tending the Fields II

The LORD's Progressive Revelation about His Plan of Redemption.....

NOTES FOR LECTURE 10
Gentile Tending the Fields – Becky

1. God's plan for unity: Jews and gentiles
 - a. John 17:20-23 - Jesus's prayer of unity. Not just the unity within the church but unity of two separate people groups within the body of Christ.
 - b. Matthew 28 19-20 - The Great Commission: to make disciples of all nations (gentiles)
 - c. *Acts of the Apostles* – God's plan for unity is put into action in this book about the Early Church and the spread of the gospel.
2. Movement of the Spirit through the *Book of Acts* also called *The Acts of the Spirit*.
 - a. Jesus told them in:
 - **Acts 1:4** – *Do not leave Jerusalem, but wait for the gift my Father promised.*
 - **Acts 1:8** – *...you will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you...*
 - b. Who was Paul (previously known as Saul)?
 - Jew among Jews; zealous for the Torah and the faith of His fathers
 - Believed that the early Believers (Nazarenes) were an abomination until he met the risen Savior (Acts 9, I Corinthians 15 and Galatians 1)
 - c. Acts 11:19-24 - As a result of the stoning of Steven (Acts 7), the Believers were scattered and brought the message initially only to the Jews.
 - d. Acts 13:46-47 - Pharisaical Jews became jealous and Paul now *turns to the gentiles to bring salvation to the ends of the earth* – Quoted from Isaiah 49:6.
 - e. Acts 15:1-2 – Judaizing in early church (see notes on Lecture 3) which was sewing seeds of disunity among the brethren. Paul and Barnabas acted swiftly.
 - f. Acts 15:7-11 – Salvation by grace through faith alone – see also Ephesians 2:8
 - g. Acts 15:19-20 – Jerusalem council agrees that gentiles were not required to be circumcised and obey the Torah, but should act in a way to promote unity by:
 - Abstaining from sexual immorality
 - Not eating meat with the blood still in it (strangled)
 - Not eating meat that has been sacrificed to idols
 - h. **Acts 18:5-6** – After being opposed by the unbelieving Jews, Paul says: *From now on I will go to the gentiles.*

3. Misapplications of the book of Romans, Chapters 9 – 11, and their consequences
 - a. A discussion of the nation of Israel and her role in the LORD's plan of redemption
 - b. Often misunderstood and misapplied to the individual Believer's experience of redemption thereby creating false doctrine that divides the church.
 - c. Romans 9:1-5 – Who is Paul talking about? Individuals or the nation of Israel?
 - d. Chapters 9-10 – The misunderstanding of Paul's meaning and applications:
 - Jacob I loved – nation of Israel
 - Esau I hated – nation of Edom (Malachi 1:1-5)
 - Raising up of Pharaoh – nation of Egypt
 - Nations used for noble and common purposes - all out of the same lump of clay.
 - All nations used for a purpose in His Plan.
 - e. Chapters 9 and 10 – Those misunderstandings, wrongly applied to the individual, have created false doctrines that cause:
 - Fear and worry
 - Insecurity
 - Divisions

Philippians 1:6 – *being confident of this, that he who began a good work in you will carry it on to completion until the day of Christ Jesus.*

4. The false doctrine of **Replacement Theology** -

The notion that the people of Israel, the physical descents of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, have been cut off from the LORD's plan and His promises and that they have been replaced by the church. Paul, who loved his people and looked forward to the day when *all Israel would be saved*, (**Romans 11:25-26**) did not teach that Israel had been replaced (**Romans 11:1-2**). Other names for it include:

Supersessionism and **Palestinian Liberation Theology**.

- a. The church will share in the spiritual promises but remember, the LORD always keeps his promises to the people to whom He promised them.
- b. Justin Martyr, an early church father (100-165 AD) claimed that "God's covenant with Israel was no longer valid and that the gentiles had replaced the Jews." Replacement theology is a theology that is erroneous and insidious:
 - Erroneous means: mistaken, wrong, incorrect, flawed, untrue and invalid
 - Insidious means: sinister, dangerous, subtle and menacing

- c. Where did this idea come from? Whose lie is it?
- John 8:44 – *Satan is a liar and the father of lies.*
 - Ephesians 6:10-18; I Peter 5:8 – Be aware of (beware!) of the Devil's schemes, he wants to devour you!
 - Satan not only hates the Church, he hates the Jews and wants to destroy them so that the LORD's promises will not be fulfilled.
 - Matthew 24:35; Mark 13:31; Luke 21:33 – **generation** means generated people or race – the Jewish people, that is, the nation of Israel will not pass away until all is fulfilled. Satan does not want that to happen.
5. We are to expose Satan's lies of Replacement Theology, and bring them into the light:
- a. **John 3:19-20** – Jesus said that evil *will not come into the light for fear that his deeds will be exposed.*
 - b. **Ephesians 5:11-12** – *shameful even to mention what the disobedient do in secret.*
 - c. The consequences of an erroneous theology such as Replacement Theology are shameful, but if we ignore it, we give the devil a foothold.
 - d. How did Christians stand by and watch the Holocaust happen? Didn't they know what was going on?
6. The Holocaust - Is it possible that the Christians thought that it was the will of Almighty God? We are to *know the truth, and the truth will set us free* – **John 8:32**
- a. During the Middle Ages, the fifth through the fifteenth century, the organized church believed that:
 - Jews (Israelites) were Christ killers and should be mistreated accordingly
 - The church had replaced Israel and God had no future for the Jews
 - b. All would agree, Adolph Hitler was the driving force behind the Holocaust, but who did he claim was the greatest encouragement of his life? The greatest encouragement of his life came from Martin Luther, the reformer of the organized church.
 - c. Even if a teacher has spoken truth in the past we must always measure it against the plumb line of Scripture. We are to become like the Berean Jews who *examined the Scriptures every day* to see if what was being said was true. - **Acts 17:11**

- d. Hitler was influenced by Martin Luther when he wrote *Mein Kampf*: Luther was influenced by the early church fathers. Luther's booklet entitled *The Jews and their Lies* referred to the Jews as:
- A miserable and accursed people
 - Stupid fools
 - Miserable, blind and senseless
 - Thieves and robbers
 - The great vermin of humanity
 - Lazy rogues
 - Blind and venomous
- e. Martin Luther's proposals for dealing with the Jews were:
- Their synagogues and schools should be burned.
 - Their house should be destroyed
 - Their Talmudic writings should be confiscated.
 - Their Rabbis should be forbidden to teach.
 - Their money should be taken from them.
 - They should be compelled into forced labor.
- f. In 1924, at a Christian gathering in Berlin, Hitler said:
 "I believe that today I am acting in accordance with the will of Almighty God as I announce the most important work that Christians could undertake – and this is to be against the Jews and get rid of them once and for all."

7. Romans 11:13-24

- a. Paul wants to arouse his people to envy (v. 13-14)
- b. Paul is concerned about divisions and gentile boasting over the Hebrew root (v. 17)
- c. Paul reminds them that the cultivated Olive Tree belongs to Israel (v. 23-24)

8. The story of Joseph, one of twelve brothers, the sons of Israel

- a. His brothers did not recognize him (Genesis 42:8) – he looked like an Egyptian
- b. We need to show the Israelites a Hebrew Yehoshua, not a Greek Jesus

9. Ephesians 2:12-22 – Refer to: **Overview of Passion and Passover Week, Chart #19**

- a. You (Gentiles) who were once far away have been brought near
- b. He (Yehoshua) has made the two one and has destroyed the barrier
- c. Reconciling them through the cross – fellow citizen's with God's people
- d. A household built on the apostles and prophets
- e. A dwelling place in which God lives by his Spirit

Refer to: **Reconciliation Between Jew and Gentile, Chart #20)**

When the Nation of Israel returns to their God, He will return to us all!

Zechariah 1:3 *Therefore tell the people: This is what the LORD Almighty says: 'Return to me,' declares the LORD Almighty, 'and I will return to you,' says the LORD Almighty.*

And so we say, Come, LORD Jesus (Yehovah Yehoshua), come!

Homework after Lecture 10

Prepare for Lecture 11 – The Feast of Trumpets I

As we have learned, the time of the **Tending of the Fields** is filled with deep spiritual significance as it symbolizes the time when we look forward to the harvesting of *souls*. It represents the gap between the first and second coming of Christ, the time period between Pentecost and this next Appointment to come.

Remember our Savior's words which were spoken sometime after Pentecost and before The Feast of Trumpets, *Do you not say, 'Four months more and then the harvest?' I tell you, open your eyes and look at the fields! They are ripe for harvest.* - **John 4:35**

As summer moved toward fall and the full moon of the 6th month, Elul, began to wane (our September/October), Jews would begin to watch for the sliver of the New Moon (Refer to: **Rosh Chodesh (New Moon) in Scripture, Chart #2**). Once that new moon was sighted, the new month, the 7th month of Tishri, would begin. It was also the first day of The Feast of Trumpets, which in Hebrew is called *Yom Terurah* or "The Day of Blowing."

From the time the Jews return from their Babylonian captivity through today you will hear this Appointment referred to as **Rosh Hashanah** which means "head of the year." They adopted this term from the Babylonians who began their year in the fall during Tishri, the seventh month of the Hebrew Calendar.

When reminded that LORD told the Israelites the first month of their year was to be the month that included Passover, that is Nisan (Exodus 12:1-2), the typical Jew will reconciled this by saying that Tishri is the first month of the civil calendar and Nisan is the first month of the religious calendar. This is just one of many examples how Rabbinical or Orthodox Judaism has moved away from the pure outline of the Biblical calendar and have *nullified the Word of God for the sake of their tradition*, **Matthew 15:6**.

As Believers, we are able to look back and see how perfectly Jesus kept the spring Appointments. This gives us the confidence to look forward and know that He will, one day, keep the fall Appointments. Because we are looking forward, we can only look for clues in Scripture and imagine how He will do this. The Jewish people celebrate these Appointments to some extent, even today, as a remembrance, but do not see the beauty and perfection of how Jesus perfectly fulfills (rightly applies) them. As we know, Jesus told his disciples, *I have not come to abolish the law (Torah), but to fulfill it*, – **Matthew 5:17**.

Now that you are familiar with looking for the deeper meaning of these Appointments, try to fill in the “reality” blanks to the best of your ability:

<u>Shadow</u>	<u>Reality</u>
Sabbath	Sabbath
<i>Rest from Your Work</i>	
Passover/Unleavened Bread	Passover/ Unleavened Bread
<i>Lamb Sacrificed</i>	
Firstfruits	Firstfruits
<i>First of the Harvest</i>	
Pentecost	Pentecost
<i>Oral Torah was Given</i>	

1. Read Leviticus 23:23-25 and Numbers 29:1-6:
 - When was this Appointment to begin?
 - Was it a Sabbath?
 - How were they to commemorate the day?
 - Do you see a reason why the LORD told them to blow the trumpet?

2. In the Bible the trumpet call or sound can have many meanings. It could indicate the sound of a trumpet, a shofar (ram’s horn), a voice or a combination of all three. The trumpet call was used as a signal:
 - To announce an assembly
 - To call to battle or war
 - To warn or to give an alarm to wake up
 - To announce a feast, a new moon or a Sabbath
 - To exalt and praise Yehovah

Unlike the other yearly Appointments, which fell in the middle of the month, *Yom Teruah* was to be celebrated on the first of the month. The celebration would begin the day the new moon was sighted. As you may remember, the Hebrew day begins in the evening. Although the LORD did not specifically tell the Israelites to keep this feast for two days, we can see in Scripture and in tradition that it was celebrated as a two-day *moed* or Appointment. The two days of *Yom Terurah* came to be known as “One Long Day.”

3. Read Nehemiah 8:1-15

- What day was it that Ezra began to read from the law (Torah)?
- What did the people do when Ezra opened the book (vs. 5-6)?
- How did the people first respond when they understood what they were hearing (vs. 8-9)?
- By the second day, what attitude did the people have toward their new found understanding?

4. Read I Samuel 20:24-27

- What festival (Appointment) was being celebrated?
- How many days did the celebration last?

5. As you learned from Question 2, the LORD did not tell the Israelites what it was that they were to commemorate on this Appointment. Over the years the Jews associated what they did know about this Feast, along with the reasons for sounding the trumpet, and created idioms or euphemisms that relate to what they were to remember.

- Try to imagine why they chose the following to apply to this particular Appointment.
 - One Long Day (*Yom Arichta*)
 - The Hidden Day (*Yom HaKeseh*)
 - The Feast Where No Man Knew the Day or the Hour
 - The Day of New Beginnings
 - The Day of the Awakening Blast
 - Wedding of the Messiah (*Ha Kiddushin*)
 - The Coronation of the Messiah
 - The Day of Judgment/Opening of the Books/Opening of the Gates (*Yom HaDin*)
 - The Time of Jacob’s trouble
- How do you think these euphemisms might relate to end time theology (eschatology)?



Lesson 11: Trumpets I

The LORD's Progressive Revelation about His Plan of Redemption.....

NOTES FOR LECTURE 11
The Feast of Trumpets I – Karen

1. REVIEW of Tending the Fields...
 - a. The season from 70 A.D. and the destruction of the temple until this day
 - b. God's promises of blessings for many nations – through Jesus Christ
 - c. Unconditional promise of the land; living there was conditional on their trust
 - d. Unfulfilled promises for nation of Israel...full return to the land and their God
 - **Luke 13:35** - *...you will not see me again until you say.....*
 - **Zechariah 1:3** – *Return to me and I will return to you*
 - Return = *shuv* (Hebrew) = root *teshuvah* meaning “to turn back, to restore”
 - **Joel 2:12** – *Return to me with all your heart, with fasting and weeping...*
 - **Hosea 14:11** – *...if you return to me and obey my commands...*
 - **Malachi 3:7** – *Return to me and I will return to you, says the LORD.*
 - **Matthew 3:1-7** – “Repent for the kingdom of heaven has come near.”
 - **Matthew 4:17** – *Jesus said, ‘Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is near’*

2. Replacement Theology – Untrue Theology

This quote of R.B. Thieme, Jr., from his book: - *The Divine Outline of History*, 1989:

“Even some theologians integrate Scripture in an unsatisfactory manner. They assume that God’s unconditional covenants with the Jews have transferred to the Church and that “Israel” has become a spiritual entity with no national future. They sincerely but incorrectly believe that Israel and the Church are one people, that “true spiritual Israel” is now the Church. But the Old and New Testaments clearly declare that true Israel, the recipient of God’s promises, is not only spiritually regenerate but ethnically Jewish. God’s magnificent faithfulness to the flesh-and-blood nation of Israel cannot be reduced to a spiritual or figurative dimension only.”

Refer to: **The Seven Appointments of the LORD, Chart #4**

Refer to: **Harvesting and Ingathering, Chart #5**

3. Times of the Gentiles –

a. Parable of the Tenants; speaking to the Jews, specifically the Pharisees

- Matthew 21:33-46
- Landowner/Farmer = God, the ultimate farmer of our souls
- Slaves = Prophets of old...Hosea, Joel, Isaiah, Micah, John the Baptist, etc.
- Tenants/Vine growers = Jews who don't believe God
- Son = *Yeshua* (Jesus)

b. Who are the people that the vineyard will be given to?

- **Hosea 2:23** – *Not my people*
- **Romans 10:19-21** – *...make you envious by those who are not a nation...*

c. Has this happened in history?

- **John 12:40** – *...so that their eyes cannot see, and their hearts cannot understand...*
- **I Corinthians 3:15** – *...when they read Moses' writings, their hearts are veiled...*
- **Isaiah 6:9** – *Keep on looking, but do not understand.*

d. God has not hung up on the Jews; they are just on hold.

- When Jesus comes back for His Bride, the church, the veil will be removed
- Why? This is part of His plan for world redemption
- **Romans 11:25-32** – *...until the full number of gentiles has come in...*

<u>Shadow</u>	<u>Reality</u>
Sabbath	Sabbath
<i>Rest from Your Work</i>	<i>Rest in God's Work</i>
Passover/Unleavened Bread	Passover/Unleavened Bread
<i>Lamb Sacrificed</i>	<i>Yeshua Crucified</i>
Firstfruits	Firstfruits
<i>First of the Harvest</i>	<i>First Resurrection</i>
Pentecost	Pentecost
<i>Oral Torah was Given</i>	<i>Law Written on Hearts</i>

4. TRUMPETS – *Yom Teruah* – Day of Blowing

a. Deuteronomy 6:4-6 – *Shema* = To hear or to listen with the intent to obey

b. Yom = Day; *Teruah* or *ru-ah* = To cry aloud to shout, in joy, alarm or war; to sound a trumpet

c. Reasons to blow a trumpet, a shofar (ram's horn), the voice or a combination of all three:

- To announce an assembly
- To call to battle or war
- To warn or to give an alarm
- To announce a Feast, a New Moon or a Sabbath
- To exalt and praise Yehovah

d. Celebrated on the 1st day of the seventh month of Tishri, or our September/October

e. Only Appointment that begins on the 1st of the month at the sighting of the new moon affirmed by two witnesses.

- f. This meant at the end of the 6th month, everyone would be watching and waiting for the new moon to show; but no one knew when exactly that would happen.
- g. In Biblical Times it was called the Feast where “no man knows the day or the hour”
- h. Announced by blowing of the shofar (Ram’s horn by the *teruah* blast...everyone would be listening for that sound.
- i. Different sound patterns (one called *teruah*), nine short blasts done eleven times; total of 99
- j. The final *teruah*, the 100th blast, was known to the Jews as “The Last Trumpet Call”

I Corinthians 15:51-52:

Listen, I tell you a mystery: We will not all sleep, but we will all be changed— in a flash, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet. For the trumpet will sound, the dead will be raised imperishable, and we will be changed.

Homework after Lecture 11

Prepare for Lecture 12 – The Feast of Trumpets II

So far you have seen how, during the time of His first coming, Yehoshua kept the first four Appointments; Sabbath, Passover/Unleavened Bread, Firstfruits and Pentecost. It has been assumed that the remaining fall Appointments are reserved for His second coming. We hope to show you why we believe that He kept all seven Appointments at the time of his first coming and will fulfill all seven Appointments during his second coming.

We already know that the spring Appointments are clearly reflected during Jesus' incarnation. Now we will look at how He kept the fall Appointments as the "suffering servant." This way we will get an idea of how the Appointments will be fulfilled when He returns as the conquering King.

The Appointments show us a pattern, all the way back to the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, which has been repeated throughout history. We believe that there is reason to think that they will continue to be repeated, becoming more and more clear, until the old *order of things has passed away* and He says *I am making everything new!* - **Revelation 21:4-5**

We learned in Scripture why the trumpets were blown. We can relate those reasons to this Appointment like the early Jews did when they used the idioms listed in Homework after Lesson 10, #6. Although the meaning of this day has been hidden from the nation of Israel, Believers can see the Spirit pointing to the time when we, the Bride of Christ, will be awakened to a new beginning and be physically united with our Messiah, our God and King.

At this point, you are undoubtedly beginning to understand that we believe that the Appointment of Trumpets is a shadow of the rapture, the resurrection of the dead in Christ. Although we don't know which year this will occur, we are becoming convinced that when the time comes, the Spirit will make it clear to those who are listening, watching and waiting.

Even before the time of Abraham, the Scriptures show us that the ancients, who knew and believed in the one true God Yehovah, understood that He promised to physically resurrect those who had died believing and trusting in Him. Job, who lived before Abraham, is quoted as saying:

I know that my Redeemer lives, and that in the end he will stand on the earth. And after my skin has been destroyed, yet in my flesh I will see God; I myself will see him with my own eyes—I, and not another. How my heart yearns within me! - **Job 19:25-27**

While we, as Believers, *wait for the blessed hope—the appearing of the glory of our great God and Savior, Jesus Christ,*” **Titus 2:13**, we too should have hearts that yearn for that day!

1. Look up the word **rapture** in the dictionary. What is the definition?
2. Look up the word **resurrection** in your Bible concordance. Approximately how often does it appear?
3. Look up the word **rapture** in your Bible concordance. Approximately how often does it appear?
4. As we have studied these Appointments we have noticed repeated words that relate to the different feasts. We call those words **code words**. When we looked at the first Pentecost during the Exodus and the one in 30 A.D. we noticed words like fire, wind, sound, earthquake and shaking. With the Feast of Trumpets we can apply certain words that relate to the blowing of the trumpet. Underline or highlight the following code words as you read the verses below:

trumpet – sound – voice – shout – hear – alarm – warn – watch – asleep – arise – awake

Numbers 10:9-10 - *When you go into battle in your own land against an enemy who is oppressing you, sound a blast on the trumpets. Then you will be remembered by the Lord your God and rescued from your enemies. Also at your times of rejoicing--your appointed feasts and New Moon festivals--you are to sound the trumpets over your burnt offerings and fellowship offerings, and they will be a memorial for you before your God. I am the Lord your God.*

Joshua 6:20 - *When the trumpets sounded, the people shouted, and at the sound of the trumpet, when the people gave a loud shout, the wall collapsed; so every man charged straight in, and they took the city.*

2 Samuel 15:10 *Then Absalom sent secret messengers throughout the tribes of Israel to say, "As soon as you hear the sound of the trumpets, then say, 'Absalom is king in Hebron'.*

Nehemiah 4:20 - *Wherever you hear the sound of the trumpet, join us there. Our God will fight for us!*

Isaiah 18:3 - *All you people of the world, you who live on the earth, when a banner is raised on the mountains, you will see it, and when a trumpet sounds, you will hear it.*

Isaiah 26:19 - *But your dead will live, LORD; their bodies will arise—let those who dwell in the dust awake and shout for joy—your dew is like the dew of the morning; the earth will give birth to her dead.*

Ezekiel 33:5 - *Since he heard the sound of the trumpet but did not take warning, his blood will be on his own*

head. If he had taken warning, he would have saved himself.

Daniel 12:2 - *Multitudes who sleep in the dust of the earth will awake: some to everlasting life, others to shame and everlasting contempt.*

Joel 2:1 - *Blow the trumpet in Zion; sound the alarm on my holy hill. Let all who live in the land tremble, for the day of the Lord is coming. It is close at hand.*

Matthew 25:1-8 - *At that time the kingdom of heaven will be like ten virgins who took their lamps and went out to meet the bridegroom. Five of them were foolish and five were wise. The foolish ones took their lamps but did not take any oil with them. The wise ones, however, took oil in jars along with their lamps. The bridegroom was a long time in coming, and they all became drowsy and fell asleep. "At midnight the cry rang out: 'Here's the bridegroom! Come out to meet him!' Then all the virgins woke up and trimmed their lamps. The foolish ones said to the wise, 'Give us some of your oil; our lamps are going out.' 'No,' they replied, 'there may not be enough for both us and you. Instead, go to those who sell oil and buy some for yourselves.' But while they were on their way to buy the oil, the bridegroom arrived. The virgins who were ready went in with him to the wedding banquet. And the door was shut. Later the others also came. 'Lord, Lord,' they said, 'open the door for us!' But he replied, 'Truly I tell you, I don't know you.' Therefore keep watch, because you do not know the day or the hour.*

1 Thessalonians 4:16-17 - *For the Lord Himself will descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel and with the trumpet of God, and the dead in Christ will rise first. Then we who are alive and remain will be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air, and so we shall always be with the Lord.*

1 Corinthians 15:51-52 - *Listen, I tell you a mystery: We will not all sleep, but we will all be changed — in a flash, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet. For the trumpet will sound, the dead will be raised imperishable, and we will be changed.*

Hebrews 12:19 - *You have not come to a mountain that can be touched and that is burning with fire; to darkness, gloom and storm; to a trumpet blast or to such a voice speaking words that those who heard it begged that no further word be spoken to them.*

Revelation 1:10 - *On the Lord's Day I was in the Spirit, and I heard behind me a loud voice like a trumpet...*

Revelation 4:1 - *After this I looked, and there before me was a door standing open in heaven. And the voice I*

had first heard speaking to me like a trumpet said, "Come up here, and I will show you what must take place after this.



Lesson 12: Trumpets I I

The LORD's Progressive Revelation about His Plan of Redemption.....

NOTES FOR LECTURE 12
The Feasts of Trumpets II - Becky

1. The only Appointment that starts at the new moon:
 - a. Full moon represents the nation of Israel
 - b. New moon represents the church made up of Jews and gentiles
 - c. The moon does not have its own light; it only reflects the light of the Sun
 - d. Believers in every age only reflect the light of the Creator

2. The Hidden Day:
 - a. The Israelites did not know what they were commemorating
 - b. Maybe it is hidden, because it doesn't directly relate to the nation of Israel
 - c. All other Appointments had clear incidents that coincided with the Exodus

3. Lists of Reasons, Idioms and Code Words:
 - a. List reasons for blowing the trumpet (See: The Feast of Trumpets I, Homework after Lecture 10, Question #2)
 - b. Idioms created by Hebrews (See: The Feast of Trumpets I, Homework after Lecture 10, Question #5)
 - c. Appointment code words (See: The Feast of Trumpets II, Homework after Lecture 11, Question #4)

4. Eschatology, in the Greek, comes from: *eschatos* = last or endings; *ology* = study of
 - a. No one knows for sure – it hasn't happened yet
 - b. Don't let end time theology intimidate you or cause you to fear – fear not!
 - c. We are called to pay attention and to listen – *Shema*

5. Defining our terms for this class: The second coming of Christ consists of:
 - a. The rapture of the church – resurrection of the dead in Christ (I Thess. 4:15-17)
 - b. The seven year tribulation – pertains to the nation of Israel (Daniel 8-10)
 - c. The second advent of Christ – His feet touch the mount of Olives (Zech. 14 and Rev. 14)

6. Partial fulfillment of the Feast of Trumpets: The Transfiguration (Matt 17; Mark 9 and Luke 9)
 - a. Mountain – often thought of as the throne room of God or heaven
 - b. Transfigured – changed – became white as light
 - c. They were sleepy, but became fully awake
 - d. Suggested building shelters or booths indicating it was near the time of Tabernacles
 - e. Jesus told them to keep it hidden

7. The LORD's Progressive Revelation, Chart #1

- a. Mysteries are hidden for a period of time, but He will reveal them by His Spirit
 - **Amos 3:7** – *the LORD does nothing without revealing his plan...*
 - **Habakkuk 2:3** – *For the revelation awaits an appointed time....*
 - **Colossians 1:26-27** – *....but is now disclosed to the saints.*
 - **I Peter 1:10-12** – *...they spoke of the things that have now been told you...*
 - **Acts 1:6-8** – *...it is not for you to know...but you will receive power...*
 - **John 16:13** – *...he will tell you what is yet to come.*
- b. Taking note of the intended audience, be sure to *rightly divide the Word of Truth*
 - Jesus spoke to Israel (Matt. 24 and 25); **Matt. 24:42-44** – *...if the owner had known what time the thief was coming, he would have kept watch...*
 - Paul spoke to Believers; **I Thess. 5:1-5** – *...you, brothers, are not in darkness...*
 - **Revelation 3:2-3** – *If you do not wake up, I will come like a thief...* In the positive: If you do wake up, I will not come like a thief and you will know
- c. **Matthew 24:36** – *Jesus said, 'No one knows about that day or hour, not even the angels in heaven, nor the Son, but only the Father.'*
 - Do you think the Son (Jesus) knows now when He is coming back?
 - Maybe no one knows the day or the hour, but how about the appointed time?
- d. **Mark 13:34-37** – *Keep watch for the return of the owner of the house. It could be in the evening, at midnight, at the rooster crow (3 am) or at dawn – Watch!*
- e. **I Thess. 4:15-17** – *...with the trumpet of God, and the dead in Christ shall rise first.*

8. What is the "Trumpet call of God"?

- a. **Exodus 19:16-19** – *...very loud trumpet blast...whole mountain trembled violently...the sound of the trumpet...voice of God answered him.*
- b. **Hebrews 12:19** – *...blast of the trumpet...a voice uttering words...*
- c. **Revelation 4:1** – *...the voice I first heard speaking to me like a trumpet said...*
- d. The word translated as trumpet in these verses, in the Greek is: *salpigx* from the root *seio* meaning "to rock or vibrate, to cause to shake or quake"
- e. **Matthew 27:51** – *...temple curtain was torn...the earth shook seio...*

- f. The sound of the trumpet is: The Voice of Yehovah
 - g. Jesus (Yehoshua) confirmed that it would be His voice that would cause the dead to rise.
 - **John 5:25 and 28** – ...*the dead will hear the voice of the Son of God...*
 - h. **Hebrews 12:26** – past and future - *Then his voice shook...I will once more shake...*
9. **Shema** – It is important that we hear the voice of God and to pay attention
- a. To hear His voice, we have to be in His Word
 - b. Scripture tells us to: watch, wait, look up, wake up...
10. Idiom for Yom Teruah – “The Wedding of the Messiah”
- a. The Church is the Bride of Christ, and so were the Believing Jews in the Old Testament
 - **Isaiah 62:5** – ...*as a bridegroom rejoices over his bride, so will your God rejoice over you.*
 - b. **Refer to: The Scriptural Wedding Ceremony, Chart #21**
 - **Psalms 47:5** - ...*God has ascended*
 - **John 10:27** - ...*my sheep listen to my voice*

Homework after Lecture 12

Prepare for Lecture 13 – The Day of Atonement I

The sighting by two witnesses in Jerusalem of *Rosh Chodesh*, the new moon, initiated the blowing of the shofar. The sound of the shofar announced the beginning of *Tishri* (the seventh month) and the two-day Appointment of *Yom Teruah*. It was also the start of the fall Appointments and the countdown toward the most important Appointment on the Hebrew calendar, *Yom Kippur*.

The “Day of Atonement” is the English translation for *Yom Kippur*. The Hebrew word *kippur*, from the root word *kaphar*, simply means “to cover.” The more appropriate translation for *Yom Kippur* would be The Day of Covering. The word “atonement” is somewhat misleading due to the fact that the Church has used the word to signify the finished work of Christ on the cross which we know occurred at Passover.

The Passover foreshadowed the individual’s redemption from sin and death. Participation in the Passover at the time of the Exodus was an individual choice. The people put the Blood of the Lamb on their door post to symbolize their trust that Yehovah would save them from the angel of death.

Yom Kippur was specific to the Nation of Israel. The Day of Covering was the one day of the year when God judged the sins of the entire community. That day also was known as the Day of Judgment. It was a time of great soul affliction, a day of sorrow, godly repentance, confession of sins and a time of mourning before God with a broken spirit and contrite heart. It is the only day in the year when the LORD required the people to fast.

On *Yom Kippur* the High Priest would go behind the veil into the Holy of Holies with the blood of the sacrifices and sprinkle it on the Mercy Seat. This sacrifice of the innocent substitute covered the sins of the Israelite Nation. The LORD was very specific and intentional as to His instructions for this High Holy Day. As we continue to study the Scriptures we will see significance in the details unfolding before us as He progressively reveals truth by His Spirit.

1. Instructions for the Day of Atonement can be found in Leviticus, 16 and 23, and Numbers 29. The instructions are concern the duties and details for the High Priest, the requirements for the people and the specific sacrifices set aside for *Yom Kippur*.

Read Leviticus 16:1-34 and answer the following:

- What did the sacred garments consist of?
- What animal was used to cover the sins of the High Priest?
- What was the High Priest to do with the two goats?

- For what purpose did the High Priest bring the censer of burning coals and incense behind the curtain?
 - What does *deny yourself* (NIV) or *humble or afflict your souls* (NASB/KJV) mean?
 - Was this day to be a Sabbath for the people?
2. Read Hebrews 4:14-16; 8:1-5; 9:11-14; 9:23-28; 10:1-4; 10: 19-25
- Who is our Great High Priest and why did He have to offer only one sacrifice?
 - Where did He offer that one sacrifice and where does He serve now (8:2)?
 - Since the LORD told Moses to follow the pattern for the tabernacle (8:5), is it possible that the LORD has other patterns that he uses to show us His plan? If so, where else do you see a pattern through this study?
 - Since we are told the blood of bulls and goats cannot take away sin, what was the purpose for those sacrifices (10:3)?
 - Now that you know more about the sacrifices for *Yom Kippur*, can you see a connection to this Appointment in these verses in Hebrews?
3. Read Leviticus 25:8-24 about the year of Jubilee.
- On what day was the trumpet blown to announce the end of seven Sabbaths of years (49)?
 - What year was to be set apart or consecrated?
 - What were they not to do in the year of Jubilee?

- What were they told that they were to do?
 - Why did Yehovah say that the land must not be sold permanently?
4. Read Luke 4:14-21 – Jesus reads from the scroll...
- From what you learned early in this study, did the Sabbath day mentioned in verse 16 have to be a Saturday?
 - If not, what other kind of Sabbath could it have been?
 - From what part of Scripture was Jesus reading?
 - What do you think *the year of the LORD's favor* means?
5. Using a Bible Study program like www.blueletterbible.com or *Strong's Concordance of the Bible*:
- In Leviticus 23:28, look up the Hebrew word(s) used for atonement.
 - What is/are the Hebrew word(s) translated as atonement?
 - What does the root word mean?
 - In Genesis 6:14, look up the Hebrew words used for pitch.
 - What are the Hebrew words translated as pitch?
 - What does the root word mean?
 - In Noah's Ark, what were the people inside being protected from (Genesis 6:13)?
 - Compare and consider the definitions of the words translated as "atonement" and "pitch." What did you learn?



Lesson 13: Day of Atonement I

The LORD's Progressive Revelation about His Plan of Redemption.....

NOTES FOR LECTURE 13
The Day of Atonement I – Karen

Yom Kippur or *Yom HaKippurim*

Yom = Day; *Ha* = the

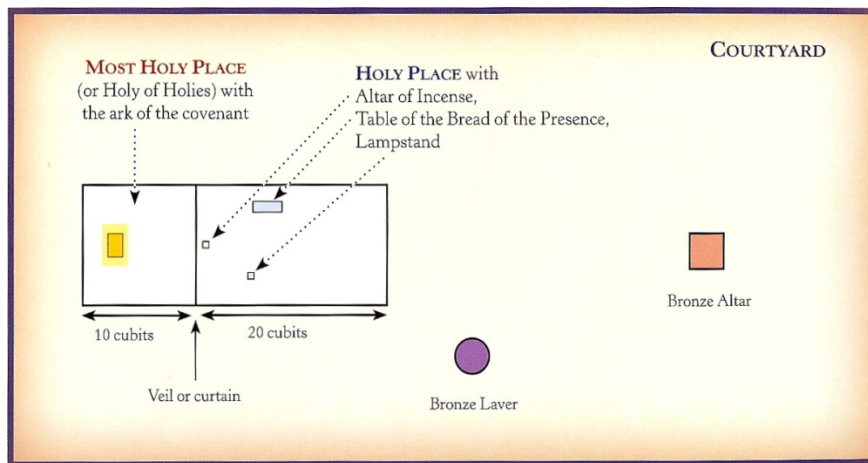
Kippur = Hebrew root word: *kaphar* = to cover,

to provide something that protects from danger and conceals or cloaks what is underneath.

1. Day of Covering; sometimes called the Day of the Fast
 - a. Noah and the Ark – told to cover the Ark with pitch, inside and out - Genesis 6-8:
 - Family set apart in an Ark covered with pitch (*kaphar*)
 - Protected in the Ark from the judgment for sin that came on the world
 - b. Nation of Israel kept the Day of Covering year after year
 - Providing *kaphar* a temporary covering for their sin
 - Protecting them from the Judgment coming to the rest of the world
2. *Yom Kippur* is all about cleansing...*Yom Teruah* is about
 - a. Regeneration of individuals in the church
 - b. A pivotal shift from individual salvation to national salvation (sanctification)
 - c. Kicks off period of *Teshuvah* (repentance)
 - d. Repentance comes before removal of sin, removal of sin comes before cleansing
3. To the Israelites, *Yom Kippur* is the most important day of the year
 - a. They fast, prayers of repentance and ask Yehovah to write them in the “ Book of Life”
 - b. Missing component since 70 A.D. to biblical requirements – the blood sacrifice
4. Three records of biblical instruction – a good resource *Rose Guide to the Tabernacle*
 - a. The priest – God had established the priesthood through Aaron and the tribe of Levi
 - How to approach an unapproachable God
 - **Leviticus 16:1-2** – *Tell Aaron not to come whenever he chooses...*
 - Leviticus 16 details when, how and in what manner the priest was to perform his duties in order to enter the Holy of Holies to cover the sins of the nation.
 - b. The people – Leviticus 23:26-29
 - Hold a high Sabbath – do no work
 - Deny themselves – *anah* = to humble yourself. Fasting (Psalms 35:13)
 - Came to be known as “The Fast.” Example in Acts 27:9 – ...*it was after The Fast.*
 - c. The Sacrifices – In addition to the daily ones dealing with personal sin

Sacrifice/Offering = (h) *korban* = root (h) *korev*
“to approach, to come near, and so to get into a close relationship with somebody”
A *korban* is an offering through which a person seeks to draw near to God.
No feelings of pain or regret over a loss.

- **Romans 12:1** – ...offer your bodies as living sacrifices; this is your spiritual act of worship
 - Blood is a shadow or a picture of the life given in order to come near to God
5. The Year of Jubilee – **Leviticus 25:8-13** – Consecrate (set apart) the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty (freedom) for all who live in the land.
- If freedom, money and/or land had been lost due to hardship - God allowed for its return
 - On **Yom Kippur**, in the Year of Jubilee, the Priests would sound the Shofar to announce
 - Slaves went back to their families
 - Debts were cleared
 - The land returned to original owner
 - All inheritances were given back
 - The Land was to enjoy a year of Rest
 - Isaiah 49:8** – ...the LORD says: In the time of my favor I will answer you...
 - Isaiah 61:1-2** – the LORD has anointed me to proclaim the year of the LORD's favor...
 - After Jesus had fasted in the desert for 40 days – on The Sabbath he reads from the scroll:
 - **Luke 4:14-21** – Today this Scripture is fulfilled in your hearing.
 - Isaiah 61 is read by the Jews on **Yom Kippur**
 - He frees us from debt of the slavery to sin and the sentence of death
 - Restores to us our inheritance – eternal life
6. The High Priest had the main role of the day – Jesus is our High Priest (Hebrews 2:17)
- 5 cycles of cleaning and bathing throughout the day
 - Morning Service: normal daily sacrifices and 4 fires were lit
 - Would immerse himself in a golden bath
 - Put on purple robe hemmed with golden bells and pomegranates
 - Breastplate with 12 stones representative of the 12 tribes of Israel
 - Afterward He would change into white, linen clothes representing purity & righteousness
 - The Tabernacle:



- Inside the Ark of the Covenant
1. The Stone Tablets
 2. A Jar of Manna
 3. Aaron's Rod

7. The *Yom Kippur* Sacrifices – Numbers 29:7-11
 - a. The bull – symbol of strength – was an offering for the Priest
 - b. Burning of incense – symbol of the prayers of the Saints
 - c. Two goats – one for Yehovah and one for the scapegoat *aza'zel*
 - The goat for YHVH was going to die - be sacrificed
 - The scapegoat was let go and took away the sins of the Nation
 - ♦ Hebrew word for scapegoat is *aza'zel* = entire removal of
 - ♦ **Psalm 103:12** – *...so far has he removed our transgressions from us.*
 - d. The blood of the bull and the goat for Yehovah were used to cleanse the sanctuary
 - Separately into the Holy of Holies & sprinkled before the ark and the veil
 - Combined, sprinkled on the horns of the altar in the courtyard
 - e. High Priest would bath, change into golden garments and perform the evening sacrifices
8. Modern *Yom Kippur* Services – No more Temple; no sacrifice left for sin
 - a. Everything is white – decorations in the synagogue, clothes, etc.
 - b. To atone or cover their sins, they are to right the wrongs that they have done
 - c. Fast and pray in preparation of *Yom Kippur*
9. A picture (shadow) of National Israel repenting – *Teshuvah*:
 - a. **Hosea 5:15-16** and **6:1** – *...they will seek my face” “...he will bind up our wounds.*
 - b. **Zechariah 12:10** – *...they will grieve bitterly for him as one grieves for a firstborn son.*
 - c. **Daniel 9** - Seventy Sevens - a measure of time culminating in:
 - **Isaiah 43:25** – *I, even I, am he who blots out your transgressions...and remembers your sins no more.*
 - This will be the prophetic fulfillment of Israel’s Day of Atonement
 - When the nation comes face to face in repentance with their Messiah
 - d. **Romans 11:25-27** – *And this is my covenant with them when I take away their sins.*

Homework after Lecture 13

Prepare for Lecture 14 – The Day of Atonement II

As you may remember, *Yom Kippur* was also known as the Day of Judgment and was a time of great national repentance and confession of sins before God. The forty-day period of time, starting on the first day of the sixth month of Elul, up until and including *Yom Kippur*, was a time for serious introspection for the Jews. They were to consider the sins of the previous year in order to repent before *Yom Kippur*.

In the Jewish tradition, the last ten days, starting with *Yom Teruah* (Trumpets) and ending on *Yom Kippur* are known as “the ten days of *Teshuvah* (repentance)” or the “Days of Awe”.

One of the ongoing themes of the Days of Awe is the concept that the LORD has books in which He keeps records about who will have a good life or a bad life, who will live and or die and who will be written and sealed in the Book of Life for the year to come. These books are opened to show their contents on *Yom Teruah*, but the Jews believe that their actions during the Days of Awe can alter God's decree before the books are sealed on *Yom Kippur*.

To this day, a common greeting on and after *Yom Teruah* (which is also called *Rosh Hashanah*) is “May you be inscribed and sealed for a good year” or in Hebrew *L'shanah tovah*.

It is no coincidence that Moses was up on the mountain for forty days seeking to obtain the LORD's mercy and a covering for the sins of the nation while the Israelites were in a state of repentance and mourning back in the camp.

1. Be sure you have read Exodus chapters 1 – 20 so that you can follow along with the Israelites on their journey out of Egypt. This will take you up to and including story of the first Pentecost at Mount Sinai and the giving of the Ten Commandments.
2. Read Exodus 24:3-18
 - When Moses told the people all the LORD's words and laws, what did they say?
 - After he read the Book of the Covenant to the people, what did they say?
 - Who wrote on the tablets of stone?
 - How long was Moses on the mountain?

3. Read Exodus 32:1-10

- Who made the idol cast in the shape of a calf? How?
- Which commandments were they breaking? (see Exodus 20:3-4 and 22-23)

4. Read Exodus 32:21-33

- How did Aaron say that the golden calf came into existence?
- What group of Israelites rallied to the side of the LORD?
- On what day were they set apart for the LORD?
- In verse 30, what was Moses going to try to do for the people?
- In verses 32-33, to what book, do you think Moses and the LORD were referring? (see Psalms 69:28 and 139:16; Daniel 12:1; Philippians 4:3)

5. Exodus 33:3-6; 34:1-3; 34:27-29

- When the people heard that the LORD would not go with them, what did they start doing?
- How long was Moses up on Mount Sinai this time?
- What did he do or not do during this period of time differently from the first?

6. Read Luke 4:1-2 and 4:14-30 and Isaiah 61:1-3

- How long was Jesus in the desert?
- Did he eat anything during that time?
- As we learned in the last lesson, Jesus read from Isaiah 61:1-2 on *Yom Kippur*. Look up that verse and make a note of where he stopped reading. What is the next sentence after *to proclaim the year of the LORD's favor*?

7. Read Leviticus 16:12-13 and Revelation 8:3-5

- What similarities do you see between what the high priest was doing on *Yom Kippur* and what the angel is doing in heaven during the last days?
- Could those similarities be pointing to another pattern in the Appointments that will once again repeat itself in human history?
- Knowing that the *prayers of the saints* is like fragrant incense to the LORD, how will that affect your prayer life?



Lesson 14: Day of Atonement II

The LORD's Progressive Revelation about His Plan of Redemption.....

NOTES FOR LECTURE 14
The Day of Atonement II – Becky

Refer to: **The Seven Appointments of the LORD, Chart #4** and turn to Exodus 20 in your Bible

1. Catch up with the Israelites on their journey out of Egypt at the foot of Mount Sinai
 - a. **Exodus 20:19** – ...*do not have God speak to us or we will die.*
 - b. **Exodus 20:21-23** – *You have seen I have spoken to you; do not make gods of silver or gold.* But what did they do?
 - c. **Exodus 32:1** – ...*Moses was long in coming down; make us gods who will go before us.*
 - d. **Exodus 32:4** – ...*This is your god, O Israel, who brought you up out of Egypt.*
 - They doubted God's presence
 - They broke the first two commandments
 - e. **Exodus 32:7-9** – ...*that I may destroy them – I will make you into a great nation.*
 - f. **Exodus 32:30** – *You have committed a great sin – perhaps I can make atonement for you.*

2. Meaning of the word "atonement":
 - a. Used to represent the Hebrew word *kaphar* (root word for *kippur*) seen in this text which means covering
 - b. William Tyndale (1494-1536) first coined this word when translating the Hebrew Scriptures into English
 - The idea being to make someone at one with God – "at-one-ment"
 - Influenced by Replacement Theology, he mistook *kippur* to represent the finished work of Jesus Christ on behalf of the Believer.
 - c. This Appointment, and its shadows, is not a picture of Jesus' completed work of redemption for the individual.
 - d. This Appointment is a picture of His sanctifying covering forbearance on behalf of the nation of Israel.
 - e. *Kippur* is like covering a bill with your credit card – it still needs to be paid for.
 - **Galatians 3:6** – ...*he believed God and it was credited to him as righteousness.*
 - f. Nonetheless, you will still hear the word Atonement used in the Church to describe Jesus' completed work of redemption.

3. Rejoin the Israelites as Moses went up the mountain, the second time, to make intercession....
 - a. **Exodus 33:4** – ...*they began to mourn* – a sign of repentance
 - b. **Exodus 34:28** – *Moses was there with the LORD forty days and forty nights...*
 - The Days of Repentance – First of Elul through the tenth of *Tishri* (*Yom Kippur*)
 - The ten Days of Awe or *Teshuvah* (*shuv* = return) – Trumpets through *Yom Kippur*
 - **Zechariah 1:3** – *Return to me and I will return to you* says the Triune LORD

- c. **Exodus 32:31-32** – ...*blot me out of the book you have written.*
 - Many different books are opened on **Yom Teruah** (The Opening of the Books)
 - Most importantly the Book of Life is sealed on **Yom Kippur**
 - When the temple was standing – God’s decree was based on sacrifices
 - Today – practicing Jews rely on repentance, good deeds and prayer
4. Believers today are sealed with the Holy Spirit and cannot be blotted out of the Lamb’s Book of Life (Ephesians 1:13-14 and 4:30; II Corinthians 1:21-22 and 5:5)
- a. **John 6:37** – Jesus said ...*whoever comes to me I will never drive away.*
 - b. Believers today are overcomers – **I John 5:4-5** – *for everyone born of God overcomes the world...*
 - c. **Revelation 3:5** – *He who overcomes....I will never blot out his name from the book of Life.*
 - d. **Revelation 21:27** – ...*only those whose names are written in the Lamb’s book of life.*
5. At the end of the forty days, Moses came down the mountain the second time...
- a. **Yom Kippur** is a shadow of Yehoshua’s second Advent – **Zechariah 14:4** – *On that day his feet will stand on the Mount of Olives...*
 - b. **Exodus 34:27** – ...*I have made a covenant with you and with Israel.*
 - c. **Exodus 34:32** – *Afterward all the Israelites came near him...*
 - d. **Deuteronomy 29:12-15** – ...*a covenant the LORD is making with you this day...*
 - Should not be called the Old Covenant – should be called Mosaic Covenant
 - It is actually the second conditional covenant given at Mount Sinai; they broke the first
 - The Levitical priesthood is born; originally they were to be a nation of priests
 - Sacrificial system for Day of Covering is instituted
 - e. **Leviticus 17:11** – ...*it is the blood (of the creature) that makes atonement for one’s life*
 - f. A covering (atonement) for the sins of the nation as a whole, year after year after year
6. Through this study of these Appointments we have been showing you a pattern, a design
- a. The LORD’s appointed times coincide with the Israelites journey out of slavery
 - b. Yehoshua fulfilled (rightly applied) them during his first coming
 - c. Not just the Spring Feasts, but also the Fall Feasts...even if only partially
 - d. Yehoshua will completely fulfill them all during his second coming
 - e. Many prophetic shadows – we don’t understand them all
 - f. There is a shift in focus from the individual to the nation of Israel
 - g. They can be directly applied to the Christian way of life
 - The Sabbath – we rest in Him for our salvation
 - Salvation is only the beginning of our redemption
 - Redemption: to regain possession of by repurchase or payment

7. Refer to: The LORD's Plan of Redemption, Chart #22

- a. The spiritual courtroom before a Holy God who is a righteous judge
 - The Judge is loving and merciful and also fair and just
 - You are guilty of sin – you know it, you must either deny it or admit it
- b. Sabbath: You decide to surrender, repent and Rest in the mercy of the Judge
 - SALVATION – He and He alone can save you.
 - **Psalm 62:1** – *My soul finds rest in God alone; my salvation comes from him.*
 - He is willing to save, but the penalty of death must be paid
- c. Passover: Your innocent friend pays the price for your sin and dies in your place
 - FORGIVENESS – Your debt has been paid
 - **Ephesians 1:7** – *In him we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, in accordance with the riches of God's grace.*
 - But you are still guilty, someone had to die because of your transgression
- d. Firstfruits: But, He has risen! It is just as if you had never sinned
 - JUSTIFICATION – Your guilt has been removed
 - **Romans 4:25** – *He was delivered over to death for our sins and was raised to life for our justification.*
 - Your judge and friend reveals that he is your brother and he desires for you to return to the family...
- e. Pentecost: You are born again, a new creation sealed with the Holy Spirit
 - RECONCILIATION – A renewed personal relationship
 - **II Corinthians 5:17-18** – *Therefore, if anyone is in Christ, he is a new creation; the old has gone, the new has come! All this is from God, who reconciled us to himself through Christ and gave us the ministry of reconciliation.*
 - You begin to see things more clearly as you realize that you will need to learn to walk out this new life in the family of God.
 - Although you cannot explain it, you recognize that your judge, friend and brother is also your heavenly Father.
 - **Romans 8:15-16** – *For you did not receive a spirit that makes you a slave again to fear, but you received the Spirit of adoption. And by him we cry, "Abba, Father." The Spirit himself testifies with our spirit that we are God's children.*
- f. Tending the Fields: You will never be alone on the journey
 - SANCTIFICATION – God will do the work in you and through you
 - **Philippians 1:6** – *...being confident of this, that he who began a good work in you will carry it on to completion until the day of Christ Jesus.*
 - **I Thessalonians 5:23** – *May God himself, the God of peace, sanctify you through and through. May your whole spirit, soul and body be kept blameless at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.*

- g. The Feast of Trumpets: A New Beginning
 - REGENERATION – A newly generated physical body
 - **I Corinthians 15:51-52** – ...*the dead will be raised imperishable and we will all be changed.*
8. The individual's redemption is perfectly planned out and done – by His power and design. We see it, over and over with a pattern, in Scripture.
- a. What's left? The promises of the restoration of the nation of Israel – **Yom Kippur**
 - b. More to the story – redemption of creation:
 - **Romans 8:19-21:** *for creation itself will be liberated from its bondage to decay and brought in to the glorious freedom of the children of God.*
 - Redemption and restoration of all things! All things will be made new!
9. Jesus read from the scroll on **Yom Kippur** (Luke 14) from Isaiah 61
- a. Announced the day of the LORD's favor and freedom for the captives.....
 - He fulfilled that in His first coming...
 - b. Before he read from the scroll, while he was being tested, he was fasting...
 - What was he fasting for?
 - c. He stopped, reading right in the middle of the passage. What comes next:
 - **Isaiah 61:2-3** – ...*and the day of vengeance of our God*
 - to comfort all who mourn, and provide for those who grieve in Zion
 - For the display of His splendor
 - d. Someday, Yehoshua will return to Jerusalem – once again:
 - Proclaim the year of the LORD's favor
 - **Zechariah 14:3-4** - His feet will touch the ground
 - And he will fight the battle for his people
 - e. He will show the world that He is the Redeemer of His entire creation!

Homework after Lecture 14
Prepare for Lecture 15 – Tabernacles I

With the completion of the high holy Sabbath day of *Yom Kippur*, the Israelites could begin anew, with a clean slate for another year. Through faith they had full assurance that their God, Yehovah (YHVH), had covered their iniquities, transgressions and sins through the faithful obedience of the high Priest who presented the sacrifices before the LORD on behalf of himself, his household, the people and even the altar itself.

The LORD gave the priests instructions that they were to follow in order for the LORD to cover the sins of the nation. Those instructions were very specific and could not be carried out without the house of the LORD, that is, the tabernacle or, in later times, the temple. Today, without the tabernacle or temple in their midst with the very presence of Yehovah dwelling with them, no covering for the nation can truly be made.

In last week's study, we showed you that the framework of the Appointments themselves presents a pattern which systematically reveals the LORD's plan of redemption for not only the individual, but for all of Creation. Now, as we move into our study of Tabernacles (known as Booths or *Sukkot* in Hebrew) we will begin to see more of the pieces of the puzzle fit together which point to the very person of Yehoshua and to His work on our behalf.

Five days after *Yom Kippur*, on the fifteenth day of the seventh month (*Tishri*), the Appointment of Tabernacles begins. It is the seventh Appointment, during the seventh month, which is celebrated for seven days with an additional eighth day for the closing assembly. This was a joyous celebration for the Israelites throughout their history and continues to be so even today.

The Jewish Talmud and the *Mishnah* (the writings of the Rabbis) help us to understand what this celebration of Tabernacles entailed at the time of the second temple. From the *Mishnah, Tractate Sukkoth*, Chapter 5, we learn:

"Whoever has not seen the celebration of the water libation has never experienced the feeling of true joy - great lamps of gold were hoisted, with four golden bowls at the top of each lamp. Four young priests-in-training would climb to the top, carrying immense oil jugs with which they would fill the bowls. Once lighted, there was not a courtyard in all of Jerusalem that did not glow with the light that emanated from the celebration in the Temple courtyard."

1. The promise of rain and flowing water was a huge part of the celebration of Tabernacles.
 - In Isaiah 55:10-11, to what does the LORD equate rain?
 - In Exodus 30:17-21, what would happen to the priests if they didn't wash with water?
 - In Ephesians 5:26-27, how does Paul say that Believer-priests are washed today?
 - In Titus 3:4-7, how does Paul say that we are saved?

2. The celebration also centered on the idea of light flowing from the temple.
 - Read Psalms 27:1; who did David know to be his light and salvation?
 - In Isaiah 43:11, does the LORD (Yehovah) say that there is any other savior?
 - Isaiah 60:19; who does the prophet Isaiah say *will be your everlasting light*?
 - In John 1:9, who does the Apostle John say is coming into the world?

3. Read Leviticus 23:33-44:
 - As you can see (verse 36), the Appointment was to last a total of eight days; why do you think that the LORD delineated (set apart) the final eighth day from the others?
 - What were they to finish doing before celebrating the festival to the LORD (verse 39)?

- Besides the offerings and sacrifices that were to be presented, what else were they to do *before the LORD* (verse 40)?
 - What reason did the LORD give for instructing the Israelites and their descendants to live in booths during this celebration?
4. For a description of the three pilgrimage Appointments, read Exodus 23:14-18 and 34:18-24:
- What is another name, besides Unleavened Bread, for the first pilgrimage feast?
 - What names are used in these verses for the second pilgrimage feast?
 - By what other name(s) have you heard the second pilgrimage feast called?
 - The third pilgrimage feast is Tabernacles; by what name is it called in these verses?
 - Why do you think the LORD uses that name in this context?
5. Some food for thought: one of the last two prophets sent by Yehovah to speak to Israel before the incarnation (birth of Christ) was Zechariah. As usual, the message included the words *Return to me and I will return to you...* (Zechariah 1:3) The LORD knew that Israel, as a nation, would not recognize their Messiah at the time of His first coming when He came as the suffering servant (as revealed in Isaiah 53); but He tells us in Scripture that they will recognize Him when He comes back.

Read Zechariah 12:10-12 with Isaiah 53:5

- What pronouns are used in verse ten regarding *the one they have pierced*?

- Who is *the one they have pierced*?
- Why do you think the nation of Israel would be in mourning?

Read Zechariah 14:1-9 and 16-19

- Whose feet will touch the Mount of Olives?
- As He fights against the nations, who is He fighting for?
- Who will be King over the whole earth?
- Where will the nations go to worship this King?
- What celebration will the nations be required to attend?
- What will be withheld from the nations if they aren't represented at the celebration?



Lesson 15: Tabernacles I

The LORD's Progressive Revelation about His Plan of Redemption.....

NOTES FOR LECTURE 15

Tabernacles I – Karen

Yom Teruah – A shadow that reflects the reality of the rapture

The ten Days of *teshuvah* – Israel's repentance

Yom Kippur – A day of national cleansing

1. The tabernacle: A shadow of the heavenly temple.
 - a. **Exodus 25:8** – build a sanctuary *exactly like the pattern I will show you.*
 - b. **Hebrew 9:23-28** – *...he entered heaven itself; ...he will appear a second time...to bring salvation to those who are waiting for him.*
 - The Jewish people are still waiting for their Messiah...
 - c. The Ark of the Covenant exists in heaven today; at the end of the tribulation:
 - Messiah returns *with all his holy ones... - I Thess. 3:13*
 - Our High Priest makes final atonement (***Kippur***) for the nation of Israel
 - **Revelation 11:15 and 19** – *...temple in heaven was opened, and within his temple was seen the ark of his covenant.*

2. The Feast of Tabernacles / Booths / ***Sukkot***
 - a. Seventh and Final Appointment; fifteenth of the seventh month called ***Tishri*** (September and October)
 - b. Tabernacles is seven days with an eighth day intentionally added
 - c. The number seven signifies completion or perfection; The number eight signifies new beginnings
 - d. Third and last pilgrimage Appointment – the whole family was required to go
 - e. The most joyful of all Appointments; mentioned the most often in Scripture
 - f. ***Booth*** is Latin; ***Sukkot*** is Hebrew = hut, temporary dwelling, tent
 - g. Families live in temporary shelters or booths – move everything needed inside
 - h. The booths would dot the hillsides in and around Jerusalem
 - i. Remember that God dwelt with them, Shekinah Glory, while the Hebrews lived in tents
 - j. Celebrates the final harvest – including wheat, grapes, olives, figs & pomegranates
 - k. Because it was the final harvest, it was also called the Feast of Ingathering

3. Parable of the Sower – Matthew 13:24-30; Explanation of Parable – Matthew 13:36-43
 - a. The field = The world
 - b. Good seed/wheat = sons of the kingdom
 - c. Weeds/Tares = sons of the evil one (those who do not believe in Yeshua)
 - d. Enemy who sows the weeds = the devil
 - e. The reapers/harvesters = the angels

- f. The harvest = the end of the age
 - g. The Feast of Ingathering, is very symbolic of the final gathering of souls
4. Revelation 14:15-18 – The final harvest
 - a. *Take your sickle and reap....the harvest of the earth is ripe*
 - b. In the Apostle John's vision, he saw things that were to come.
 - c. *Another angel came out of the temple in heaven.....another angle from the alter*
 - d. More than one harvest at the time of Tabernacles
 - Parable of Wheat and Tares: One is burned; one is put into the farmers barn
 - Revelation: One is harvested; one is put into the wine press of God's Wrath
 - e. Leviticus 23:39 - Not to celebrate it until the crops were brought in from the land
 - So the Israelites were to be in the "land" given to them by God through Abraham
 - Land is also a "shadow" or picture of Life with the presence of God or eternity
 5. The study of booths, tents or temporary shelters, is multi-faceted
 - a. Our bodies are referred to as temples or tents (I Cor. 6:19; II Cor. 5:1; II Peter 1:13)
 - b. Jesus referred to his body as a "temple" (John 2:19)
 - c. Correlation of temporary shelters and our physical bodies
 - d. A booth, a *sukkah* or in the plural: *sukkot* are built as temporary dwellings
 6. What Tabernacles looked like at the time of Jesus – three groups of priests
 - a. First group of priests handled the sacrifices
 - seventy bulls were sacrificed over the seven days – The number seventy symbolic of the nations
 - b. Second group of priests handled the water celebration
 - c. Third group of priests handled the temple lighting ceremony
 7. Second group of priests in the water celebration (ceremony):
 - a. High expectation at this time of year for the latter rains
 - b. At dawn, the high priest would go to the pool of Siloam and draw out living water
 - c. Bring back water to temple court in a golden pitcher; poured into a silver basin
 - d. At same time, wine was poured out into a silver basin
 - e. Wine and grapes symbolize: life and rejoicing and also wrath
 - f. Water and rain symbolize: word of God (Torah, Jesus the Living Torah) and the Holy Spirit
 - g. Priests singing the Songs of Ascent (Psalms 120-134)
 - h. Priests singing the Hallel: Songs of Praise (Psalms 113-118) – highly Messianic in tone
 - i. Priests quoting **Isaiah 12:2-3** – *...He has become my salvation. With joy you will draw water from the wells of salvation.*
 - j. Jesus in Hebrew: *Yehoshua* = *Yehovah* is Salvation; for short: *Yeshua* = Salvation!

- k. The LORD used this illustration regarding Israel's rebellion in Jeremiah 2:13:
- l. *They have forsaken Me, the fountain (spring) of living waters....*
8. **John 7:37-39** – The Feast of Tabernacles just before the Passover when Jesus was crucified
- On the last d of the Feast, Jesus said: *If anyone is thirsty, let him come to me and drink.*
 - ...as the Scripture has said, streams of living water will flow from within him.*
 - They knew their Scriptures! They knew that Jesus was saying that He was God!
 - In **Isaiah 44:3** the LORD says: *For I will pour water on him who is thirsty...*
9. Third group of priests in the temple lighting celebration (ceremony)
- Every evening, they would light the four huge menorahs within the temple courts
 - Tents (booths, sukkot) around Jerusalem
 - Reenactment of the **Shekinah** Glory – the presence of God
 - Everyone was waiting for the presence of God (Messiah) to return
 - Shekinah** means to inhabit or to dwell – to Tabernacle with
 - In **John 8:12** Jesus said - *I am the light of the world...*
 - I AM the presence of God, the **Shekinah** Glory...
 - I AM what you are waiting for....
10. **Ecclesiastes 1:9** – *What has been will be again, what has been done will be done again; there is nothing new under the sun.*
- The reality of Tabernacles will be fulfilled when Jesus, our King returns to dwell with us
 - God's plan has always been to dwell with man – all of mankind....
11. **Zechariah 14** – About the fall Appointments. A prophet who says "Return to God"
- 14:4** – *On that day, his feet will stand on the Mount of Olives... – Yom Kippur*
 - 14:6-8** – *...When evening comes, there will be light. On that day living water will flow out from Jerusalem... – Tabernacles*
 - 14:16** – *Then the survivors from all the nations...will go up year after year...to celebrate the Feast of Tabernacles.*
 - Begins the period of time known as "the millennial rule"

Homework after Lecture 15
Prepare for Lecture 16 – Tabernacles II

As you prepare for the last lecture in this study, take some time to reflect on the big picture of what the LORD has been teaching you as you walk the walk of faith that only a Believer can experience. Pay attention to the leading of His Spirit as He asks you to not only apply the truth of His Word to your daily walk with Him but also to the deeper truths that He is unveiling help us better understand the things yet to come.

As you reflect on the big picture, keep in mind that it is the Sabbath rest which Yehovah chose to surround and permeate all of His Appointments with mankind. It is this rest which binds us to Him by faith and teaches us to depend upon Him for all our needs. The command to the Israelites to rest physically on the Sabbath is a reflection of the spiritual reality that we are to depend upon Him and rely on His presence, power, provision, protection, plan, providence and promises (see Notes on Lecture 5 – Sabbath) in every area of our lives – physically, spiritually and emotionally.

He tells us as Spirit-filled Believers the same truth that He told the Israelites in **Exodus 33:14**: *My presence will go with you and I will give you Rest.*

The presence of God had dwelt with the Israelites in the tabernacle during and after the Exodus and His Shekinah Glory entered the temple in Jerusalem when Solomon was king (II Chronicles 7:1-3). However, that Glory left the Temple and was seen doing so by the prophet Ezekiel in a vision which he recorded in Ezekiel 9-10.

Prior to what we call “The First Advent”, the Israelites were looking for the “consolation of Israel” (Luke 2:25) or the “return” of the glory of God to the temple through the promised Messiah whom they understood to be Yehovah Himself – Immanuel - which means “God with us” (Isaiah 7:14 and Matthew 1:22-23). The glory of His “return” had been foretold over and over again throughout the whole of the Scriptures.

As we learn more about the Hebrew mind set at the time of Christ and understand that they were looking for the return of the Shekinah Glory which they knew to be the very presence of God in their midst, the Apostle John’s words in **John 1:14** take on a deeper meaning for us:

The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us. We have seen his glory, the glory of the one and only Son, who came from the Father, full of grace and truth.

As you know, the Appointment of Tabernacles lasts for seven days with an additional eighth day for the closing assembly. This eighth day, which points to New Beginnings, is called *Shemini Atzeret* in

Hebrew, which, translated into English is the “eighth assembly.” This day is a holy day of Sabbath rest, and although it is considered to be connected to the seven days of *Sukkot*, it is also thought of and celebrated as a separate *moed* (Appointment).

Although there is a specific order to the Appointments that the LORD has laid out in Scripture, keep in mind that they are a pattern to be celebrated, and therefore repeated, over and over again without end.

1. Read Leviticus 23:33-39

- How many Sabbaths were they to keep during this Appointment?
- On which day(s) were they to be observed?

2. In Chapter 34 of Exodus we read about the “second” time Moses “came down” from Mount Sinai after he had been the mediator of the conditional covenant which was to cover over (*Kippur*) the sins of the nation of Israel. As you know, we believe that *Yom Kippur* is a shadow of *Yehoshua’s* second advent; so with that in mind, read Exodus 35:1-11 and 20-21.

- What was the first commandment that Moses reminded the people to keep?
- Why do you think that not keeping that commandment was punishable by death? (Think in terms of what the Sabbath rest shadows in the life of the Believer).
- What were they asked to build?
- Who was asked to bring the offerings used for the project (vs. 5 and 20)?
- Where do you think they got those items?

- How can we use the things of the world to build the LORD's kingdom?
3. Read Genesis 17:1-12 and Romans 4:9-11 to see how Scripture uses the number eight to point to new beginnings at the point of faith.
- What did The LORD command Abraham to do on the eighth Day?
 - What did The LORD say it was to be a sign of?
 - In Romans, what did Paul say that this sign was a seal of?
 - How are church-age Believers sealed (see Ephesians 1:13; 4:30)?
4. Read Exodus 25:8-9; Acts 7:44-53 and I Corinthians 3:16-17
- What was the purpose of the Tabernacle?
 - Where do you think Moses went to see the pattern for the tabernacle?
 - Besides heaven, where does God's Spirit specifically dwell today?
 - From what you learned in question 4, do you see the connection that Stephen is making in Acts 7:51?
5. In reference to a partial fulfillment of this Appointment during Jesus' first advent, take a look at your **Map of Israel in New Testament Times, Chart #23** and read Luke 2:1-21:
- Why do you think that there was no room in the Inn? What else could have caused a large amount of people to come to that area?

- How far is Bethlehem from Nazareth?
 - How far is Bethlehem from Jerusalem?
 - If you were Joseph living in Nazareth and had to go, in the near future, to both Bethlehem for the census and Jerusalem for the pilgrimage Appointment of Tabernacles, would you take one or two different trips?
 - If you didn't have to, would you bring your pregnant wife?
6. Malachi was the last prophet to tell Israel what Yehovah required of them. He was sent to the nation 430 years before Yehoshua, their Messiah, was born. Read Malachi 3:1-4:6:
- What does The LORD say the Israelites must do before He returns?
 - What do you think that means? In other words, what does that look like?
 - How was the understanding of "The Return of the LORD" different for the Israelites after Malachi's day than it is for those of us in the Church today?
 - If Jesus said that John the Baptist was "the Elijah who was to come" (Matthew 11:14) before His First Advent, who do you think is the Elijah who will be sent before His Second Advent? For some insight, read II Kings 2:9, Luke 1:13-17, Acts 13:52 & James 5:7-18.
7. Read II Timothy 1:13-14 – Are you beginning to see a "pattern" in the Appointments that can be applied to many aspects of Scripture such as was seen in Lecture 14 and **The LORD's Plan for Redemption, Chart #22**? If so, jot down some of the applications that you have newly discovered in studying these Appointments.



Lesson 16: Tabernacles II

The LORD's Progressive Revelation about His Plan of Redemption.....

The LORD's Progressive Revelation about His Plan of Redemption.....

138 - The Seven Appointments of the LORD

NOTES FOR LECTURE 16

Tabernacles II – Becky

“The True Light that gives light to every man was coming into the world.” John 1:9

1. Luke 2 – Only rendition in the gospels of Jesus’ birth.
 - a. Luke 2:1-2 - Census was ordered, all of the Roman world had to register
 - Several years were given before the deadline of registration
 - b. Why did Joseph bring Mary at a time so close to the birth of the child?
 - c. Look at the **Map of Israel in New Testament Times, Chart #23**. Note the distances:
 - from Nazareth to Bethlehem to register for census – long distance
 - from Bethlehem to Jerusalem for *Sukkot* – near by
 - d. Observant Jews went up to Jerusalem at the time of *Sukkot* (Tabernacles)
 - e. Makes sense to have the two trips coincide with one another

2. Luke 2:6-7 –assuming that Mary and Joseph were near Jerusalem at time of *Sukkot*
 - a. There were 2.5 million Jewish men, and their families around Jerusalem
 - b. Manger comes from the Greek word - *phatne* (pronounced “fawn-tay”)
 - Strong’s #5336 = a crib for fodder (grain)
 - Root word: *pateomai* = to eat

A quote from Martin Luther: “Hebrew is the best language of all.....no one can really understand the Scriptures without it.... Hebrews drink from the spring, the Greeks from the stream that flows from it, and the Latins from a downstream puddle.”

- c. Translators assumed the word *phatne* was a crib with grain for animals
 - d. Scripture makes no mention of any animals near where Jesus was born
 - e. Israelites used “kneading troughs” to pound out grain & mix with water to make bread
 - Exodus 12:34: So the people took their dough before the yeast was added, and carried it on their shoulders in **kneading troughs wrapped in clothing**.
 - Kneading trough comes from the Hebrew - *mish’ereth* (pronounced “mish-air-ith”) Strong’s #4863 = in the sense of swelling or interchange
 - Mix water and grain together = bread; root word: *sha’ar* = to remain, gift, remnant
 - Deuteronomy 28:5 and 17 – *Shema* and your kneading trough would be blessed.....
 - f. Every Jewish family had a *mish’ereth* to prepare their bread
 - g. Mary and Joseph could have shared a booth (or brought their own) with a *mish’ereth*

3. Luke 2:8-12
 - a. The seasonal weather in Jerusalem is similar to the Sierra foothills – snow in winter
 - b. A sign or proof – baby wrapped in cloth lying in a place where bread is made
 - c. **Exodus 16:4 and 15** – ...*bread from heaven that the LORD has given you to eat*.

- *Mana* means “what is it?”
- d. **John 6:32-51** – Yehoshua equates Himself with the bread from heaven that gives life
 - Spiritual truth: As you eat the *mana* (who is He?) and digest Him (the living Word) you receive eternal life as you Believe Him to be who He says He is
 - This is to be transformed (to be interchanged) spiritually
 - The Israelites understood His illustration – meeting them right where they were.
 - e. Swaddling cloth = strips of linen torn from priestly clothing used to light the menorahs
 - f. The instructions for the tabernacle including using strips of fine white linen
 - g. The Bread from Heaven began to tabernacle with His people wrapped in strips of cloth
 - Hebrew 7:24-25 – Jesus has permanent priesthood.....saving those who come to God through Him...
4. The three pilgrimage feasts: something to celebrate!
 - **Deuteronomy 16:16** – *No one is to appear before the LORD empty-handed*
 - Yehoshua’s birthday – Tabernacles
 - Yehoshua pays sin debt – Passover
 - Yehoshua comes to indwell – Pentecost
 5. **Scriptural Indications for Yehoshua's Birth on Tabernacles, Chart #24**
 - a. Follow along on the chart up to the third point
 - b. Jesus circumcised on eighth day – every Hebrew male child was to be circumcised
 - c. **Luke 2:21** – *On the eighth day, when it was time to circumcise him, he was named Jesus...* (Yehoshua – God saves. See **What was Jesus’ Real Name, Chart #7**)
 - d. Eighth day – *Shemini Atzeret*, last and greatest day of the Appointments
 - e. **Genesis 17:11-12** – *You are to undergo circumcision, and it will be the sign of the covenant between me and you...*
 6. Prophetically – The seventh Appointment, during the seventh month, celebrated for seven days
 - a. A picture of the millennial rule (1000 year reign of Christ – Revelation 20:1-6)
 - b. Eighth day is a picture of the eternal kingdom (new heaven and earth – Revelation 21)
 - c. **Jeremiah 32:37-38** – *I will gather them...bring them back to this place and let them live in safety. They will be my people and I will be their God*
 - d. **Ezekiel 37:27** – *My dwelling place will be with them; I will be their God and they will be my people.*
 - e. After the 1000-year reign, Satan will be let loose for a time – Revelation 20:2-3
 - Battle of Gog and Magog – Ezekiel 38:2 and Revelation 20:7
 - Final judgment of the great white throne – Revelation 20:11-15
 - f. Then the eternal kingdom where, once again, Yehovah will dwell among us:

- **Revelation 21:3** – *And I heard a loud voice from the throne saying, "Now the dwelling of God is with men, and he will live with them. They will be his people, and God himself will be with them and be their God."*

7. Although there are many more, let's wrap up for the study with five aspects/applications to the LORD's Appointments:
- a. Yehovah reveals Himself and His Plan through historical "co-incidents"
 - II Timothy 2:15 – "...rightly dividing the Word of Truth."
 - Otherwise Scripture is misinterpreted, misapplied and thereby creates false doctrine
 - b. Yehovah alone is our Redeemer and Savior
 - We are called to completely rest in Him
 - ♦ *...he who began a good work in you will carry it on to completion... - **Philippians 1:6***
 - Do not take Scripture that is meant for the nations and apply it to the individual
 - c. Yehovah offers His redemption freely to all who rest in Him
 - God is fair, *...He does not want that any should perish... - **II Peter 3:9***
 - God does not show favoritism (Acts 10:34; Romans 2:11; Galatians 2:6)
 - God makes Himself known to all. *...the gospel that has been proclaimed to every creature under heaven - **Colossians 1:23***
 - Election refers to nation's or an individual's purpose within His Plan of Redemption.
 - ♦ Israel was elected to be a light to the nations, preserve the Scriptures and be a Holy nation in which the Messiah would dwell.
 - ♦ Church age Believers have been elected to be conformed to the image of His Son
 - d. Yehovah is a promise keeper – He keeps His promises to all
 - To the nation of Israel, the individual Believer and to all of His creation
 - e. Yehovah reveals Himself and His plan, in His timing, to all who are listening
 - The veil that Scripture talks about is national – individuals still come to Messiah
 - It is impossible to understand God's mysteries without the Spirit revealing it to us
 - ♦ It is He and He alone on whom we must focus
 - ♦ He reveals His truth to those who desire to know Him
 - ♦ Whenever the Spirit is revealing truth, Satan will attempt to counterfeit it
 - Compare Scripture with Scripture to discern the truth -be Bereans (Acts 17:11)
 - We need to be listening to His voice while seeking to know Him better...



CHARTS

The LORD's Progressive Revelation

Numbers 12:5-6: *Then the LORD came down in a pillar of cloud; he stood at the entrance to the Tent and summoned Aaron and Miriam. When both of them stepped forward, he said, "Listen to my words: "When a prophet of the LORD is among you, I reveal myself to him in visions, I speak to him in dreams."*

Proverbs 25:2: *It is the glory of God to conceal a matter; to search out a matter is the glory of kings.*

Isaiah 42:9: *See, the former things have taken place, and new things I declare; before they spring into being I announce them to you.*

Isaiah 46:9-10: *Remember the former things, those of long ago; I am God, and there is no other; I am God, and there is none like me. I make known the end from the beginning, from ancient times, what is still to come. I say: My purpose will stand, and I will do all that I please.*

Jeremiah 33:2-3: *This is what the LORD says, he who made the earth, the LORD who formed it and established it—the LORD is his name: "Call to me and I will answer you and tell you great and unsearchable things you do not know."*

Daniel 2:21-22: *He changes times and seasons; he deposes kings and raises up others. He gives wisdom to the wise and knowledge to the discerning. He reveals deep and hidden things; he knows what lies in darkness, and light dwells with him.*

Daniel 12:9-10: *He replied, "Go your way, Daniel, because the words are closed up and sealed until the time of the end. Many will be purified, made spotless and refined, but the wicked will continue to be wicked. None of the wicked will understand, but those who are wise will understand.*

Amos 3:7: *Surely the Sovereign LORD does nothing without revealing his plan to his servants the prophets.*

Habakkuk 2:3: *For the revelation awaits an appointed time; it speaks of the end and will not prove false. Though it linger, wait for it; it will certainly come and will not delay.*

Luke 8:17: *For there is nothing hidden that will not be disclosed, and nothing concealed that will not be known or brought out into the open.*

John 16:12-13: *"I have much more to say to you, more than you can now bear. But when he, the Spirit of truth, comes, he will guide you into all truth. He will not speak on his own; he will speak only what he hears, and he will tell you what is yet to come."*

I Corinthians 2:16: *'For who has known the mind of the Lord that he may instruct him?' (Isaiah 40:13) But we have the mind of Christ.*

Ephesians 3:4-5: *In reading this, then, you will be able to understand my insight into the mystery of Christ, which was not made known to men in other generations as it has now been revealed by the Spirit to God's holy apostles and prophets.*

Revelation 19:10: *"....Worship God! For the testimony of Jesus (God Saves) is the spirit of prophecy."*

Rosh Chodesh (New Moon) in Scripture

In Hebrew, *Rosh Chodesh* literally means "head of the month." *Chodesh* is derived from the root *chadesh*, meaning "new" or "to make new/renew", and the word *rosh* basically means "head" or "beginning." *Rosh Chodesh* is the first day of any new month.

The crescent moon is called *chodesh* because it is the first time the moon is seen anew after being concealed for several days at the end of the lunar cycle. One evening shortly after sunset the moon can be sighted after being invisible for 1.5-3.5 days; therefore, the ancients called it a new moon or *chodesh*.

In ancient times, *Rosh Chodesh* was a significant festival day. At that time the new months were determined by observation. Each month began when the first sliver of moon became visible after the dark of the moon. Observers would watch the sky at night and if they saw the moon, they would report their sightings to the Sanhedrin. If two independent, reliable eyewitnesses confirmed that the new moon had appeared and described it consistently, the Sanhedrin would send out messengers to declare that the new month had begun.

The day after the moon appeared was a festival, announced with the sounding of the shofar, commemorated with solemn convocations and special sacrifices. The importance of this holiday in ancient times should not be underestimated. The entire calendar was dependent upon these declarations; without them, they would not know when God's appointments were to occur.

The following are some Scripture references that mention the moon and the new moon:

Genesis 1:14-19	Serve as signs	6,000 years ago
Numbers 10:10	Sound the trumpet	1400 B.C.E.
Numbers 28:11-15	Additional sacrifices	1400 B.C.E.
1 Samuel 20:1-43	David and Jonathan	1020 B.C.E.
1 Chronicles 23:25-32	Levites praise	1000 B.C.E.
2 Chronicles 2:1-6	Temple offerings	950 B.C.E.
2 Kings 4:8-37	Elisha and boy	850 B.C.E.
Isaiah 66:15-24	Future worship	780 B.C.E.
Amos 8:4-5	No buying or selling	770 B.C.E.
2 Chronicles 31:2-10	Hezekiah	727 B.C.E.
Ezekiel 46:1-7	Future worship	570 B.C.E.
Ezra 3:1-6	1st day of 7th month	460 B.C.E.
Nehemiah 8:1-15	Weeping and joy	445 B.C.E.

"If this fixed order (the sun, moon and stars) departs From before Me," declares the Lord, "Then the offspring of Israel also shall cease From being a nation before Me forever" - Jeremiah 31:36

Hebrew Calendar Compared to the Gregorian Calendar

Name of Month	Month #	Length of Month	Gregorian Equivalent	Feasts/Appointments
Nisan/Abib	1	30 days	March-April	Passover/Unleavened Bread & Firstfruits
Iyar	2	29 Days	April-May	Sivan
Sivan	3	30 Days	May-June	
Tammuz	4	29 Days	June-July	9th of Av
Av	5	30 Days	July-August	
Elul	6	29 Days	August-September	Trumpets, Day of Atonement & Tabernacles
Tishrei	7	30 Days	September-October	
Chevan	8	29 or 30 Days	October-November	
Kislev	9	29 or 30 Days	November-December	
Tevet	10	29 Days	December-January	Hanukkah
Shevat	11	30 Days	January-February	
Adar	12	29 or 30 Days	February-March	Purim
Adar II	13	29 Days	March-April	

The Hebrew calendar is based on three astronomical phenomena:

The rotation of the earth on its axis - **a day**

The revolution of the moon around the earth - **a month**


The revolution of the earth around the sun - **a year**

These three observable activities are independent of each other; nonetheless, all three events are coordinated beautifully in the Hebrew calendar through observation of Yehovah's creation - by His design.

In ancient times, the thirteenth month was added by observation; the priests observed the conditions of the weather, the crops and the livestock. If these were not sufficiently advanced to be considered spring, then an additional month was inserted into the calendar. The beginning of each new month was always based on the sighting of the new moon and the day began when the sun set.

The Gregorian calendar (in use today) uses the rotation of the earth on its axis and the revolution of the earth around the sun but has abandoned any correlation between the moon cycles and the designation of the month.

The Seven Appointments of the LORD

1st Month (Nisan/Abib) March/April	2nd Month (Iyyar) April/May	3rd Month (Sivan) May/June	4th Month (Tammuz) June/July	5th Month (Av) July/August	6th Month (Elul) August/Sept	7th Month (Tishri) Sept/Oct
Spring			Summer	Summer	Summer	Fall
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> #1 Sabbath → Every 7 Days → Sabbath → Every 7 Days → </div>						
#2 Passover (P)* (HagHaMatzot) 14th of Nisan & Unleavened Bread 15th-21st of Nisan	#3 Firstfruits (Yom Hanafa Ha'omer) Day After the Sab- bath following Passover	#4 Pentecost (P)* (Shavuot) 50 Days After Firstfruits (7 Sabbaths + 1)		Tending the fields...	10 Days Of Teshuvah (repentance)	#5 Trumpets (Yom Teruah) 1st—2nd of Tishri New Moon #6 Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur) 10th of Tishri #7 Tabernacles (P)* (Sukkot) 15th-21st of Tishri

*PILGRIMAGE

Harvesting and Ingathering Based on Modern Agricultural Practices in Israel

Biblical Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Roman Months	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
Barley	X	X	X					
Wheat			X	X	X			
Oats			X					
Peas		X	X					
Chickpeas				X				
Lentils		X	X					
Vetch		X	X					
Sesame					X			
Flax		X			X			
Millet					X	X		
Grapes					X	X	X	
Figs						X	X	
Pomegranates						X	X	
Olives							X	X

= Three major seasons of harvests of grain, grapes and olives

Various biblical laws and stories refer to ancient Israelite crops and harvests. It is therefore helpful to have some general information about the harvests and their seasons. Major crops of the land are listed in Deuteronomy 8:8: wheat, barley, grapes, figs, pomegranates, olives and honey. In ancient Israel, the primary harvest season extended from April to November. This harvest period might be subdivided into three seasons and three major crops: the spring grain harvest, the summer grape harvest and the autumn olive harvest.

Various herbs and legumes were harvested in the spring, but the most important spring crops were barley and wheat. Although they were both planted in the autumn, barley matured faster and was harvested sooner than wheat. The first fruits of the grain offered during the Festival of Unleavened bread, therefore, would have been barley. Wheat ripens later than barley and it was harvested from the end of April to the end of May. Pentecost celebrated the entire grain harvest even though the whole crop might not have been harvested by then. After Pentecost, most of the harvest was fruit: grapes, olives, dates, figs, pomegranates and numerous fruits, seeds and vegetables. Grapes were the first major crop to ripen in these later summer months. The grape harvest was usually completed before Tabernacles, and most of the olive harvest came after the autumn Appointments.

During the autumn Appointments there was great rejoicing (Deuteronomy 16:13-15). Why? A possible reason is that Tabernacles celebrated both the spring harvest and the summer harvest. Note the mention of both grain and grapes in verse 13: "Celebrate the Feast of Tabernacles for seven days after you have gathered the produce of your threshing floor and your winepress."

Helpful Definitions

Adonai - Hebrew for "my Lord." Because of the Rabbinical ban on the pronunciation of the name of God, written as YHVH, or in the Hebrew HVHY, Jews who follow the Rabbinical traditions would use "Adonai" when reading the name of God aloud. Jewish people today also use the terms, "Ha Shem" or "The Name" when referring to God. Either "Yehovah" or Yahweh" are thought to be the correct pronunciation of the name of God.

Aliyah - *Aliyah* is the Hebrew word that describes when a Jewish person leaves the country they are living in to move permanently to the land of Israel.

Biblical Judaism - God gave Moses the Law, or Torah, at Mount Sinai in approximately 1400 B.C. which initiated biblical Judaism. Biblical Judaism is Scripture only without added oral Rabbinical Law. The destruction of Herod's temple in 70 A.D. saw the end of daily sacrifices as well as biblical Judaism. (See Rabbinical Judaism, and Karaite Jew.)

Balfour Declaration of 1917 – A formal statement of policy by the British government stating that "His Majesty's government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object..." The issuance of the Balfour Declaration greatly increased the immigration of Jews to Israel especially after World War I. In this context the term Palestine is sometimes sometime used, wrongly, instead of Israel. (See definition of Palestine)

Completed Jew - A term used by some gentiles to describe a Jewish person who has accepted Jesus as the Christ or Messiah. The expression is often perceived as derogatory by non-believing Jews, the implication being that they are incomplete, less than a whole person, if they don't accept who Jesus claimed to be. "Messianic Jew" is the preferred term.

Dead Sea Scrolls - A collection of writings that were written from approximately 175 B.C. to 68 A.D. The scrolls were placed in caves to protect them from being destroyed during the first Jewish-Roman War. Three Bedouin boys tending their sheep near Qumran, which is on the northwest shore of the Dead Sea, originally discovered the scrolls in 1947. Over the course of nine years archeologists discovered that the scrolls contained every book of the Old Testament except Esther, as well as apocryphal and codes of ethics for the community that lived there. Previously, the oldest complete set of the Old Testament was the "Leningrad Codex" written in approximately 1010 A.D. The Dead Sea Scrolls are widely recognized as the most important archaeological discovery ever made in Israel.

Diaspora - Refers to the forced expulsion of a people-group from their native land. The first Jewish Diaspora began with the Jews being taken to Babylon in 586 B.C. The second Diaspora occurred when Hadrian suppressed the Second Jewish Revolt in 135 A.D. Jewish people were either sold into slavery throughout the Roman Empire or fled due to various decrees prohibiting them from living in Judea. Jewish people lived in the "Diaspora" until Israel became a nation again in May of 1948.

Dome of the Rock - The golden-domed Islamic shrine, located on the Temple Mount, is often associated with the skyline of Jerusalem. It was built between 687 and 691 A.D. by Muslim leader

Umayyad Caliph Abd al-Malik. Christian and Jewish historians believe that the rock, located at the center of the octagonal building, is the top of Mount Moriah where Abraham was commanded to sacrifice his son Isaac. It is also the site where the Ark of the Covenant rested in the holy of holies in Solomon's temple. Muslims believe that the prophet Muhammad and the angel Gabriel "ascended to heaven" to meet with God and Moses at this site, known as the "Night Journey." Muslims point to this event in their claim that the Dome of the Rock is the third holiest site in Islam.

Fall of Jerusalem, 70 A.D. – This was the decisive event in the struggle between the Jews and the oppressive Roman Empire. The Roman army, led by the future Emperor Titus, with Tiberius Julius Alexander as his second-in-command, besieged and conquered the city of Jerusalem, which had been occupied by its Jewish defenders in 66 A.D. The city and its famous temple were destroyed. Temple sacrifices came to a halt, Rabbinical Judaism expanded and Jews were scattered or “dispersed” throughout the world. This scattering is referred to as the Diaspora.

Gentile - Jews refer to anyone who is not Jewish, regardless of ethnicity or religious belief, as a gentile. In the Bible, gentiles are sometimes referred to as “nations,” “foreigners,” and “aliens.” The most important translation of the Hebrew word for gentile was *goyim* (singular *goy*), a term with a broad meaning of "peoples" or "nations" which was most commonly used as a generic label for other peoples. Strong's Concordance defines *goy*, or *goyim*, as nations or people of non-Hebrew descent, that is, people who are not descendants of Abraham.

Hebraic Christian - A Jewish person who accepts Jesus as his Savior and then chooses to worship and follow the teachings and traditions of the Christian church. Not the same as Messianic Jew.

Josephus - Flavius Josephus was a Jewish Historian who lived from 37 A.D. to 100 A.D. His writings provide the most comprehensive account outside of the Bible of life during the first century A.D.

Karaite Jew - A Jewish movement characterized by the recognition of the Tanakh, that is our Old Testament, as its religious authority. The Hebrew word *kara* (*qara*) means to “call out” or to “proclaim.” Karaites maintain that all of the commandments handed down by Moses were recorded in the written Torah. As a result, Karaite Jews do not accept as binding the Mishnah, Talmud, or Rabbinic decrees which were added in later.

May 14, 1948 - The day that is recognized as the formation of the State of Israel. On May 15, five Arab nations attacked the new nation in hopes of eliminating a Jewish homeland. Arabs refer to this day as al-Nakba, "the Catastrophe/Cataclysm."

Messianic Jew - A Jewish person who accepts Jesus as the Messiah and believes in both the Old and New Testament as Scripture. A Messianic Jew will often retain all of their religious and cultural background and "graft-in" Jesus as the fulfillment of Old Testament prophesies. As with Christianity, there are several denominations or organizations within Messianic Judaism. The majority of Jewish people completely reject Messianic Jews as being part of Judaism because of their belief in Jesus. (See Nazarene.)

Nazarene – Not to be confused with the Old Testament “Nazirite.” The Nazarenes were originally Jewish converts to Yehoshua (Jesus). The Nazarenes fled Jerusalem after it was under siege by Rome. They fled to Pella, Peraea, northeast of Jerusalem, and eventually spread outwards to Berea and Bashanitis where they settled permanently. Even though they had distinguished themselves from the Gentile Christians, and had kept their Jewish practices, they were persecuted by the Jews because of their belief in Jesus. The Nazarene’s became what we now call Messianic Jews.

Palestine - The area of land that encompassed the Biblical lands of Israel. The land of Palestine was first named by Roman Emperor Hadrian after he crushed the Second Jewish Revolt, also known as Bar Kochba Revolt; in 135 AD Hadrian renamed Judea Palestine to insult the Jewish population. "Palestine" is a derivative of Philistine. From 135 AD to 1918 AD this part of the Middle East was a province or territory of the current ruling Empire - Romans, Byzantines, Arabs, Crusaders, Mamluks, Ottomans and British. Palestine was never a sovereign nation. When Britain took control of this area after World War I, it became the "British Mandate of Palestine" (See Balfour Declaration).

Rabbinical Judaism - As a result of the destruction of Herod's Temple and therefore the end of daily animal sacrifices in 70 A.D., a group of Pharisees lead by Yohannon Ben Zakkai met to discuss what was to become of Judaism. It was at that point that mainstream Judaism morphed into a new religion that was focused on good deeds and the study of Torah. This series of meetings became known as the "Council of Yavneh." It was decided that the leadership of Judaism would transfer from the temple priesthood to a new leadership called Rabbi's. Rabbinical Judaism has four main denominations today, Orthodox, Reform, Conservative and Hasidic.

Replacement Theology – This is an erroneous doctrine that was started by some of the "church fathers" when the leadership of the church passed from Jews to gentiles. This theology believes that the church has replaced Israel, that is, the Jewish people and land, in the purposes of God. This theology states that the covenants, blessings and promises that were given to Israel have been taken away from the Jews and given to the church and that the Jewish people are to perpetually suffer for their rejection of Jesus, thus helping to explain the historical hatred of the Jews by the organized church.

Second Temple Period - Officially 536 B.C. - 70 A.D. More specifically, this phrase is used when referring to the time period when Jesus was alive. The second temple refers to the temple that Herod the Great built/remodeled, after it was rebuilt in 516 B.C. by Ezra/ Nehemiah/Zerubbabel. The first temple is the temple that Solomon built.

Shabbat -The Sabbath, the seventh day of the biblical week. The biblical day, a twenty-four hour period that begins at sundown on our Friday and continues to sundown on our Saturday evening, according to Genesis 1:5.

Shema – A Hebrew word meaning to hear or to listen with the implication of a positive response of obedience. “The Shema” is the central declaration of Judaism. "Hear, O Israel the Lord your God, the Lord is one. Love your God with all of your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength" (Deut. 6:4-5). Jesus called this the most important commandment in Mark 12:29.

Shofar - An instrument that is made from the horn of a ram or other kosher animal. The sound it makes is known as the "trumpet." The Shofar was used to call the Israelites to worship, assemblies and feasts, Appointments, to announce the beginning of the new month, to warn, to celebrate, and for sounding the alarm for battle.

Six Day War - Also known as the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. President Nasser of Egypt stated what six Arab nations sought to achieve, that "Our basic goal is the destruction of Israel." When diplomatic efforts failed and with the massing of thousands of Arab soldiers on Israel's borders, Israel launched a preemptive strike against the Egyptian Air Force bases in the Sinai, leaving only 12 planes to defend the entire country. With total air superiority, over the next five days, the Israeli forces were able to capture the Sinai, West Bank, Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and the City of Jerusalem. It was nothing short of a miracle.

Son – The Hebrew word *ben*, meaning "son," is used for not only a physical offspring but also for "one who bears the likeness of" or "one who is sent from" or "one who represents the Father's (family's) name (character, essence)." By bearing the likeness of both God and man, Yehoshua is both Son of God and Son of Man.

Son - Hebrew word *ben* (Strong's #1121) from the root word *banah* (Strong's #1129) meaning "to build, establish or cause to continue." Is used for not only a physical offspring but also for "one who bears the likeness of" or "one who is sent from" or "one who represents the Father's (family's) Name (character, essence)" As in **Exodus 4:22** - *Then say to Pharaoh, 'This is what the LORD says: Israel is my firstborn son... and Hosea 11:1* - *When Israel was a child, I loved him, and out of Egypt I called my son. By bearing the likeness of both God and man, Yehoshua is both Son of God and Son of Man. Isaiah 9:6* - *For to us a child is born, to us a son is given, and the government will be on his shoulders. And he will be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace.*

Talmud - Considered the written record of centuries of discussion expounding on what they call the Oral Law of Judaism. It consists of two parts, the *Mishna* (text) and the *Gemara* (commentary). There are two versions of the Talmud: the Babylonian Talmud, dating from the fifth century A.D. and the earlier Palestinian or Jerusalem Talmud from around the third century A.D.

Tanakh - The Hebrew Scriptures or, what Christians call the Old Testament. The word *Tanakh* is an acronym (TNK) from the first letters of the three parts of the Hebrew Scriptures: *Torah* (Books of Moses), *Neviim* (Prophets) and *Ketuvim* (Writings). Jesus refers to this order in Luke 24:44. The Hebrew/Jewish Bible (*Tanakh*) is arranged slightly differently than the Christian Old Testament.

Torah – The term *Torah* (Hebrew: תּוֹרָה, "teaching" or "instruction", but in most English translations it is translated as from the Greek to the word "Law"). Torah refers to the Five Books of Moses, or what Christians know as the first five books of the Bible: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Deuteronomy and Numbers. The Torah consists of three main sections - civil, moral and sacrificial laws. The Torah was the "constitution" of the new Jewish nation.

Temple Mount - A thirty-five acre raised compound in the old city of Jerusalem which was the location of the Jewish Temples, first King Solomon's and then Herod's. Herod the Great started an expansion project in 20 B.C. and finished eighty-three years later in 64 A.D. Today the Dome of the Rock sits on the original location of those temples. During the Six Day War Israel took control of the Temple Mount for the first time in over 1900 years. As a show of good faith and in hope of peace, the Israeli government decided to give management of the site over to an Islamic council, known as the Muslim Waqf, an Islamic Trust. Both Israel and the Palestinian Authority claim sovereignty over the site.

Type (or typology) - Typology is a special kind of symbolism. It is also referred to as a "picture," a "shadow," a "copy" or a "type" in scripture, and is defined as a prophetic symbol of something yet to come. More specifically, a type in scripture is a person or thing which foreshadows a person or thing in the future. Scripture itself identifies several Old Testament events as types of Christ's redemption, including the tabernacle, the sacrificial system and the Passover. Therefore, a type or picture is a way to communicate a multifaceted spiritual truth in such a way as to enable our minds to begin to more fully grasp the depth of its actuality.

Western Wall - Also known as the "Wailing Wall." This is the holiest place in the world to a Jewish person. The Western Wall is part of the retaining wall that Herod the Great built in order to expand the Temple Mount. When the Old City of Jerusalem was captured during the Six Day War, Jews were able to worship here freely for the first time since 135 A.D. when the Roman Emperor Hadrian expelled the Jews from Judea.

Yehoshua - The Savior's (Jesus') name in Hebrew. *Yeshua* means salvation and *Yehovah* is our God's proper name (YHVH); therefore, the name *Yehoshua* means God is Salvation or God Saves. Thus, the statement of the angel to Joseph in Matthew 1:21 takes on deeper meaning as we hear a clear declaration of Deity – *She will give birth to a son, and you are to give him the name Yehoshua (God Saves), because he will save his people from their sins.* In the New Testament, Yehoshua was originally written in the Greek as *Iesous* and transmuted as "Jesus" in the English. (Refer to – **What was Jesus" Real Name, Chart #7**)

Yehovah – The proper name for the Creator of the Universe, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. The Triune God who desires a personal relationship with His people and told Moses that His name is/was/will always be: "I AM THAT I AM". It is written in Hebrew with the letters represented by YHVH and sometimes pronounced as Yahweh.

Yeshua - The shortened version of our Savior's Hebrew name, Yehoshua. The word, as it stands alone, means salvation.

Yom Kippur War - Also known as the 1973 Arab-Israeli War, was a war fought by the coalition of Arab states led by Egypt and Syria against Israel from October 6 to 25, 1973.

Zionism - A political movement that believes the Jewish people should have a national homeland. It was formally founded in 1897 by Theodore Herzl. Today Zionism reflects a nationalistic pride in the country of Israel that encourages Jews to live in the land.

What was Jesus' Real Name?

Jesus is an English transliteration of a Greek transliteration of the Hebrew name Yeshua, the shortened version of Yehoshua. In English Yeshua is translated as Joshua - just like Joshua in the Bible. So why do we call him our Messiah Jesus?

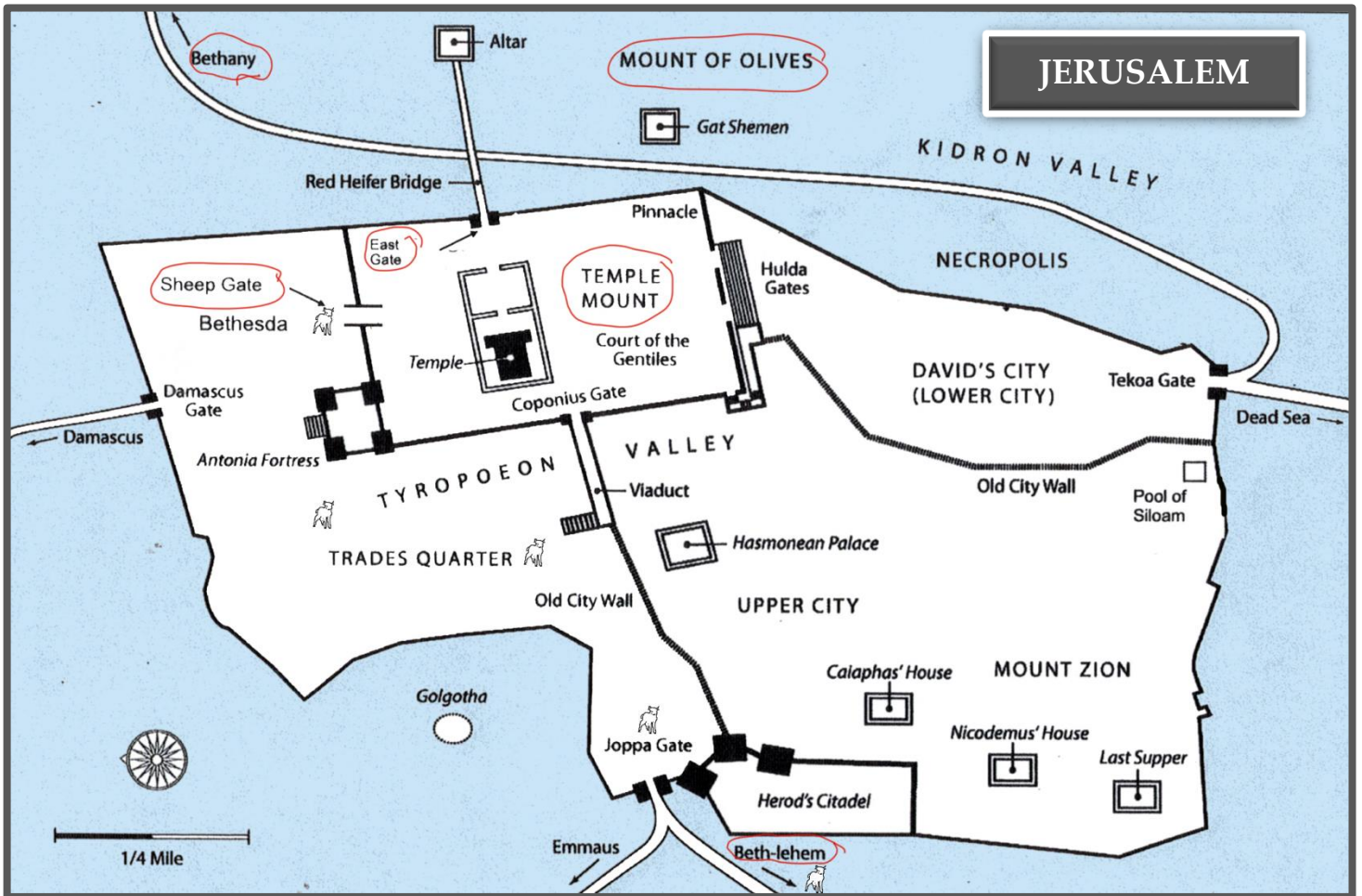
When the name Yeshua is translated into the Greek language, the closest phonetic approximation is Iesous, pronounced "YAY-Soos." Two to three hundred years before His birth Jewish scholars translated the Hebrew Bible into common Greek. This translation is known as the Septuagint. In this Greek translation the names Yehoshua and Yeshua were rendered Iesous. The "oos" ending on the name indicates a masculine subject. Without that ending, the name Yeshua would sound like a girl's name in Greek. As the church translated the Greek into Latin, and then the Latin into English there were more phonetic changes. In old English, the 'y' sound was represented by the letter "j" and that is how we ended up with the anglicized "Jesus."

When parents in ancient Biblical times named their babies, they didn't just pick a name that was pretty or trendy, or sounded good with the family name as we might here in the United States. Names were very important and were considered carefully. "In the Biblical culture, a name was more than just a label by which to address someone. A person's name carried some important association, communicated some essential inner characteristic or contained some clue about a prophetic destiny." (First Fruits of Zion Torah Club: Unrolling the Scroll – Vayetze). Something else that we may not expect is the use of word play, or puns, in Hebrew names.

When the angel came to Joseph, Yosef in Hebrew, he said, "You shall call His name Yehoshua for He will save His people from their sins." Yehoshua is a conjunctive form of "Yehovah," the name of God, and "Yeshua," which means Salvation. Yehoshua means God Saves or God is Salvation. This is a clear statement of the Deity of Yehoshua; only God can save His people. Yehoshua or Yeshua was Jesus' identifying name and it also communicated his essential inner characteristic and contained a clue about his prophetic destiny

HE IS GOD AND HE DID SAVE.

Basic Early Church History	
<p><i>Many Religious Groups</i></p> <p>Judaism</p> <p>in Jesus' time</p> <p>30 AD</p>	<p>Pharisees, Sadducees, Essenes, Zealots, Nazarenes</p> <hr/> <p>Pharisees - (Rabbis) Tanakh & Oral Law Sadducees - (Priests) Only Hebrew Scriptures (Torah)</p> <p><i>Pharisees & Sadducees were the two most powerful and prominent Jewish groups in Jesus' time</i></p>
<p>Temple Destroyed</p> <p>70 AD</p>	<p><i>Three main religious groups survived after the fall of Jerusalem</i></p>
<p>Council of Cessarea</p> <p>196 AD</p> <p>&</p> <p>Council of Nicea</p> <p>325 AD</p>	<div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Pharisees (Tanakh + Oral Law or "tradition")</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rabbinical Judaism</p> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: top; margin-left: 100px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Gentile Believers (Non-Jewish Believers in Yeshua)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gentile Believers</p> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: top; margin-left: 100px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Nazarenes (Acts 21:20) First Jewish Believers in Yeshua-The Apostles ...or what became what we know as "Messianic Judaism"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fled to Pella; ↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Messianic Jews began to decrease</p> </div>
<p>1948</p> <p>Israel Becomes a Nation</p> <p>1967</p> <p>Israel captures Jerusalem in The Six Day War</p>	<p>“...and Jerusalem will be trampled under foot by the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled.” Luke 21:24</p> <p>...and Messianic Judaism begins to grow again</p>
<p>Today...</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Rabbinical Judaism</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Orthodox, Conservative, Reform</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">"Karaites" Jews</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jews who follow the Tanakh only</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Followers of Jesus</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gentile Believers & Messianic Jews</p> </div> </div>



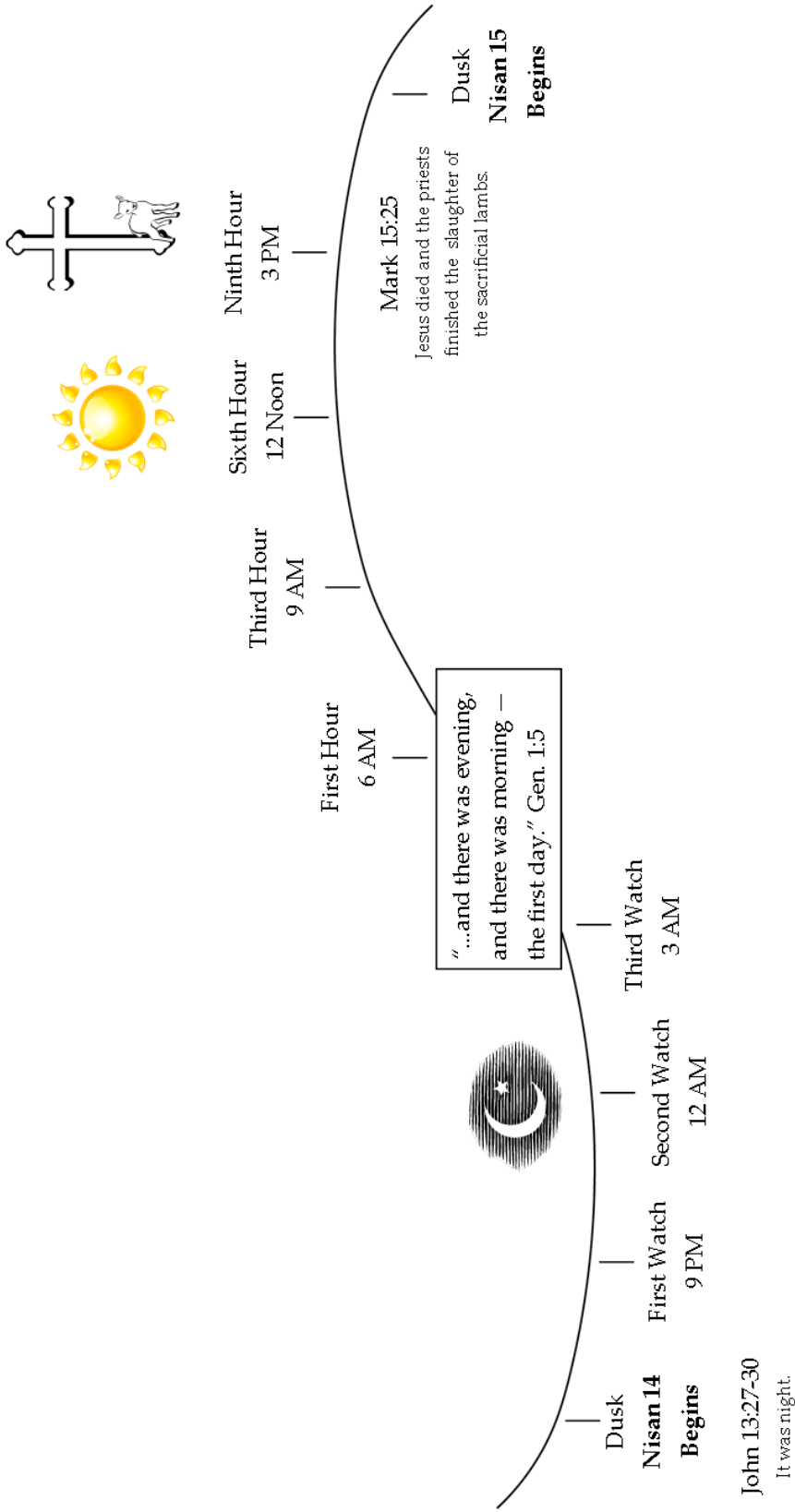
There are six place names circled on this map of Jerusalem: The Sheep Gate, also known as Stephen's Gate and the Lion's Gate; East or Eastern Gate; Temple Mount, Mount of Olives; the direction to Bethlehem; the direction to Bethany.

In the days of Temple sacrifice the sheep came from Bethlehem. They were ushered into the Temple Mount through the Sheep Gate. No lamb ever came back out after entering the Temple area.

Therefore Jesus said again, "I tell you the truth, I am the gate for the sheep. All who ever came before me were thieves and robbers, but the sheep did not listen to them. I am the gate; whoever enters through me will be saved. He will come in and go out, and find pasture. The thief comes only to steal and kill and destroy; I have come that they may have life, and have it to the full. "I am the good shepherd. The good shepherd lays down his life for the sheep.

John 10:7-11 (NIV)

Preparation Day – Nisan 14



Hebrew Time Compared to Roman Time - 1st Century

Hebrew Time (Matthew, Mark, Luke)		Roman Time (John)	
First Hour	= 6 am	6 th Hour	= 6 am
3 rd Hour	= 9 am	9 th Hour	= 9 am
6 th Hour	= Noon	12 th Hour	= Noon
9 th Hour	= 3 pm	3 rd Hour	= 3 pm
<p>Twelve-hour night time division (Hebrew & Roman) Lev. 2:19; Judges 7:19; Exodus 14:24; 1 Sam. 11:11; Mark 13:35</p>			
	Sundown to 9 pm	=	First Watch
	9 pm to midnight	=	Second Watch
	Midnight to 3 am	=	Third Watch
	3 am to Sunrise	=	Fourth Watch

*A Trumpet call, known as the cockcrow signaled the end of the 3rd and beginning of the 4th watch.

Passover Divine Co-Incidents

First Passover (shadow) The Lamb	Fulfilled Passover (reality) Jesus
Chosen from the Fold <i>(Ex. 12:3, 21)</i>	Chosen From the Jews <i>(Jn. 12:12)</i>
Examined by the People <i>(Ex. 12:5)</i>	Examined by the Leaders <i>(Mt. 12:15 & 23, Mt. 26:59-60, Luke 23:14)</i>
Slaughtered at Twilight <i>(Ex. 12:6)</i>	Died at Twilight <i>(Mt. 12:15 & 23, Mt. 26:59-60, Luke 23:14)</i>
None Left Till Morning <i>(Ex. 12:10)</i>	Removed Before Morning <i>(Mt. 27: 57-58)</i>
Blood on the Doorposts <i>(Ex. 12:7, 22)</i>	Blood on the Cross <i>(Mt. 27:42)</i>
Roasted, or "Parched" <i>(Ex. 12:9)</i>	Thirsty, or "Parched" <i>(John 19:28)</i>
With Unleavened Bread <i>(Ex. 12:8)</i>	Had No Sin <i>(Luke 23:22, 1Pt. 2:22, Heb. 4:15)</i>
Break no Bones <i>(Ex. 12:46, Ps. 34:20)</i>	No Bones Were Broken <i>(Jn. 19:33 & 36)</i>

Days and Events Surrounding Jesus' Crucifixion

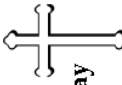
Jewish Calendar Year 3790

Roman Calendar Year 30 AD

Jewish Name	Date (Nisan)	Gentile or Roman Name	Events with Scriptural References
6th Day of the Week	9	Thurs at sundown until Fri before sundown	Jesus arrives in Bethany, 6 days before Passover. Mary anoints his feet using her hair. John 12:1-3
Weekly Sabbath	10	Fri at sundown until Sat before sundown	Triumphal entrance into Jerusalem. John 12:12-15, Mark 11:7-11, Matt. 21:4-10; Jesus spends night in Bethany Mark 11:11-12
1st Day of the Week	11	Sat at sundown until Sun before sundown	Jesus clears temple in Jerusalem Matt 21:12-13, Mark 11:7-11; Jesus spends night in Bethany Mark 11:19, Matt 21:17
2nd Day of the Week	12	Sun at sundown until Mon before sundown	Back in Jerusalem, chief priests and elders question Him Matt 21:23; Pharisees & Sadducees question him separately Matt 22:15,23; Chief Priests plot to kill Jesus Matt 26:1-4
3rd Day of the Week	13	Mon at sundown until Tues before sundown	Woman anoints Jesus' head while at the home of Simon the Leper in Bethany Matt 26:6-13, Mark 14:3-9; Judas Iscariot agrees to betray Jesus Mark 14:10-11, Matt 26:14-16
Passover Day of Preparation/1st Day of Feast of Unleavened Bread 4th Day of the Week	14	Tues at sundown until Wed before sundown	The Last Supper Matt 26:17-20, Mark 14:12,16-17, Luke 22:7, 14-16, John 13:1-2; Jesus washes the disciples feet John 13:3-5; Jesus prays in Gethsemane Matt 26:36-39, Mark 14:32-35, Jesus is arrested, tried, convicted and hung on the cross Matt 26-27, Mark 14-15, Luke 22-23, John 18-19; Jesus gives up His life just after 3:00 PM Matt 27:50, Mark 15:37, John 19:30; Jesus buried before sundown Matt 27:57, Mark 15:42, Luke 24:52-
Sacred Day of Feast of Unleavened Bread 5th Day of the Week	15	Wed at sundown until Thurs before sundown	Pharisees go to Pilate and request a guard be posted at Jesus' tomb Matt 27:62-66 Note: They would not have travelled on a Weekly Sabbath
6th Day of the Week	16	Thurs at sundown until Fri before sundown	Women buy and prepare spices for anointing Jesus' body Mark 16:1, Luke 23:56-24:1 Note: They would not have bought or prepared anything, other than food, on either a Weekly Sabbath or a Sacred Feast Day.
Weekly Sabbath	17	Fri at sundown until Sat before sundown	Women rest on Sabbath Luke 23:56; Jesus rises from the dead, exactly 3 days and 3 nights after he died, sometime after 3:00 PM and before sundown Mark 16:9
Feasts of First Fruits 1st Day of the Week	18	Sat at sundown until Sun before sundown	Jesus is nowhere near tomb at dawn Matt 28:1-7, Mark 16:2-8, Luke 24:22-23, John 20:1-2; Jesus shows himself first to the women Matt 28:9-10; Mark 16:9-11, John 20:11-18; Jesus appears to two travelling on the road Mark 16:12-13, Luke 24:13-17; Jesus appears to disciples in a closed room Luke 24:36-43, John 20:19-20

When Was Jesus Crucified and Resurrected?

"For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of the great fish, so will the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the Earth." Matthew 12:40

	Tues Apr 2	Wed Apr 3	Thurs Apr 4	Fri Apr 5	Sat Apr 6	Sun Apr 7
	12 Midnight	12 Midnight	12 Midnight	12 Midnight	12 Midnight	12 Midnight
GENTILE						
	Passover Preparation Day 	High Sabbath of Unleavened Bread	Second Day of Unleavened Bread	Weekly Sabbath	First Fruits	
HEBREW						
	6 PM	3 PM	6 PM	6 PM	6 PM	6 PM
	Weds Nisan 14	Thurs Nisan 15	Fri Nisan 16	Sat Nisan 17	Sun Nisan 18	

Crucifixion 9 AM - 3 PM		Women go to the tomb after 6 PM Sat (early Sun)
Burial 3 PM - 6 PM		Matthew 28
Matthew 26 - 27	Year: 30 AD	Mark 16
Mark 14 - 15	Chart and research provided by Dr. Richard Booker from his book: <u>Celebrating Jesus in the Biblical Feasts: Discovering Their Significance to You as a Christian</u>	Luke 24
Luke 22 - 23		John 20:1
John 18 - 19		

Firstfruits Divine Co-Incidents

Crossing the Red Sea (shadow)	Jesus Crossing from Death to Life (reality)
Israelites redeemed from slavery	→ Mankind redeemed from Sin
Egypt chases the Israelites <i>(Ex. 14:13-14)</i>	→ After Jesus rose, disciples feared <i>(John 20:19)</i>
Moses: "Stand firm and be still" <i>(Ex. 14:13-14)</i>	→ Stand firm in our faith & be still <i>(Gal. 5:1, Ps. 46:10)</i>
Pillar of cloud between Egypt & Israel <i>(Ex. 14:10)</i>	→ Jesus is our mediator <i>(1 Tim. 2:5)</i>
Israelites crossed through Red Sea from Egypt (captivity) to freedom <i>(Ex. 14:29)</i>	→ Jesus crossed from death (captivity) to life <i>(John 5:24, Romans 4:25)</i>
Israelites saw the power of the LORD <i>(Ex. 14:31a)</i>	→ Christ's Resurrection: the power of the LORD <i>(1 Cor. 6:14, Ephs. 1:18-20, Rom. 1:16)</i>
Israelites feared and trusted the LORD <i>(Ex. 14:31b)</i>	→ Those who trust God receive salvation <i>(1 Cor. 6:14, Ephs. 1:18-20, Rom. 1:16)</i>
With Unleavened Bread <i>(Ex. 12:8)</i>	→ Had No Sin <i>(Luke 23:22, 1Pt. 2:22, Heb. 4:15)</i>
Israelites commanded to present firstfruits offering before God <i>(Lev 23:9-14)</i>	→ Jesus is the firstfruit offering, presented to the father <i>(1 Cor. 15:20-23, Acts 26:23, John 20:17)</i>

The Day of Ultimate Healing

Recognizing a Sabbath Resurrection These Verses Take on a Deeper Meaning...

Matthew 12:1-8: "At that time Jesus went through the grain fields on the Sabbath. His disciples were hungry and began to pick some heads of grain and eat them. When the Pharisees saw this, they said to him, 'Look! Your disciples are doing what is unlawful on the Sabbath.' He answered, 'Haven't you read what David did when he and his companions were hungry? He entered the house of God, and he and his companions ate the consecrated bread (see John 6:51)—which was not lawful for them to do, but only for the priests. Or haven't you read in the Law that on the Sabbath the priests in the temple desecrate the day and yet are innocent? I tell you that one greater than the temple is here. If you had known what these words mean, 'I desire mercy, not sacrifice,' (Hosea 6:6) you would not have condemned the innocent (speaking situationally & prophetically). For the Son of Man is Lord of the Sabbath."

Mathew 12:9-13: "Looking for a reason to accuse Jesus, they asked him, "Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath?" He said to them, "If any of you has a sheep and it falls into a pit on the Sabbath, will you not take hold of it and lift it out? How much more valuable is a man than a sheep! (He is speaking of how He, the Lamb of God, is to be "lifted out" of the pit on the Sabbath). Therefore it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath." Then he said to the man, "Stretch out your hand." So he stretched it out and it was completely restored, just as sound as the other."

Mark 3:4-5: "Then Jesus asked them, "Which is lawful on the Sabbath: to do good or to do evil, to save life or to kill?" But they remained silent. He looked around at them in anger and, deeply distressed at their stubborn hearts, said to the man, "Stretch out your hand." (see Exodus 15:12) He stretched it out, and his hand was completely restored."

Luke 13:14-16: "Indignant because Jesus had healed on the Sabbath, the synagogue ruler said to the people, "There are six days for work. So come and be healed on those days, not on the Sabbath." The Lord answered him, "You hypocrites! Doesn't each of you on the Sabbath untie his ox or donkey from the stall and lead it out to give it water? Then should not this woman, a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan has kept bound for eighteen long years, be set free on the Sabbath day (because of Yehoshua's resurrection, we are set free from the bondage of sin) from what bound her?"

Luke 14:3-5: "Jesus asked the Pharisees and experts in the law, "Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath or not?" But they remained silent. So taking hold of the man, he healed him and sent him away." Then he asked them, "If one of you has a son or an ox that falls into a well on the Sabbath day, will you not immediately pull him out?" (He is speaking of how He, the son, is to be "pulled out" on the Sabbath in order to give ultimate healing).

John 7:23: "Now if a child can be circumcised on the Sabbath so that the law of Moses may not be broken, why are you angry with me for healing the whole man on the Sabbath?"

Counting the Omer – 30 AD

1st Day Sunday	2nd Day Monday	3rd Day Tuesday	4th Day Wednesday	5th Day Thursday	6th Day Friday	7th Day Saturday
				1 New Moon 1 st Month	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14 Passover Begins Preparation Day	15 Unleaven Bread	16	17 Yeshua rose at the end of Shabbat
18	19	20	21	22	23	24 1st Shabbat
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 New Moon 2 nd Month Iyyar 2nd Shabbat
15	16	17	18	19	20	21 3rd Shabbat
22	23	24	25	26	27	28 4th Shabbat
29	30	31	32	33	34	35 5th Shabbat
36	37	38	39	40	41	42 6th Shabbat
43	44	45	46	47	48	49 7th Shabbat
50	8	From the day after the Sabbath, the day you brought the sheaf of the wave offering, count off seven full weeks. Count off fifty days up to the day after the seventh Sabbath, and then present an offering of a new grain to the LORD. From wherever you live, bring two loaves made of two-tenths of an ephah of the finest flour, baked with yeast, as a wave offering of firstfruits to the LORD – Leviticus 23:15-17				

Pentecost Divine Co-Incidents

Mount Sinai (shadow) <i>Giving of the Law</i>	Pentecost (reality) <i>The Law Written on our Hearts</i>
50 Days After Crossing the Red Sea <i>(Ex. 19:1)</i>	50 Days After Jesus' Resurrection <i>(Acts 2:1)</i>
Giving of the Torah/Law – The Torah (Law) written on tablets of stone <i>(Ex. 19:16)</i>	Giving of the Spirit – The Torah/Law written on our hearts <i>(Jer. 33:3 and 2 Cor. 3:3)</i>
Fire, Blowing, Wind, Loud Noise <i>(Ex. 14:13-14)</i>	Fire, Blowing, Wind, Loud Noise <i>(Acts 2:2-4)</i>
Afterward, 3000 died because of unbelief <i>(Ex. 32:28)</i>	3000 saved because of belief <i>(Acts 2:41)</i>
Wave offering of two loaves of wheat bread at 9:00 am <i>(Lev. 23:20)</i>	Holy Spirit descends around 9:00 am, the "third hour" <i>(Acts 2:15)*</i>
*First Hour = Dawn Third Hour = 9 am Sixth Hour = Noon Ninth Hour = 3 pm	The Jewish day began at sundown. The daytime was divided into 12 seasonal hours but the day division of hours was focused on the Tamid (morning) sacrifice, around 9 am. "The Priests...did still twice each day in the morning and about the 9 th hour, offer their sacrifice on the altar." (Source: Flavius Josephus, 14:4,3)

Passion & Passover Week Overview

The Year of Jesus' Passion

1st Hebrew Month: Nisan 10th - 21st

10th of Nisan	11th of Nisan	12th of Nisan	13th of Nisan	14th of Nisan
Weekly Sabbath	1st Day of the Week	2nd Day of the Week	3rd Day of the Week	4th Day of the Week
Lamb chosen				Passover Begins Day of Preparation Lamb sacrificed Jesus Buried

→
Hebrew
Day of Week

FRI at sundown until SAT before sundown	SAT at sundown until SUN before sundown	SUN at sundown until MON before sundown	MON at sundown until TUE before sundown	TUE at sundown until WED before sundown
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→
Roman
Day of Week

15th of Nisan	16th of Nisan	17th of Nisan	18th of Nisan	19th of Nisan	20th of Nisan	21st of Nisan
5th Day of the Week	6th Day of the Week	Weekly Sabbath	1st Day of the Week	2nd Day of the Week	3rd Day of the Week	4th Day of the Week
High Holy Sabbath Unleavened Bread Day 1	Unleavened Bread Day 2	Unleavened Day 3 Jesus Rises	Feast of First Fruits Unleavened Bread Day 4 Jesus Appears	Unleavened Bread Day 5	Unleavened Bread Day 6	Holy Sabbath Unleavened Day 7

WED at sundown until THU before sundown	THU at sundown until FRI before sundown	FRI at sundown until SAT before sundown	SAT at sundown until SUN before sundown	SUN at sundown until MON before sundown	MON at sundown until TUE before sundown	TUE at sundown until WED before sundown
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Passover lasts for eight days - One day of preparation and seven days of Unleavened Bread

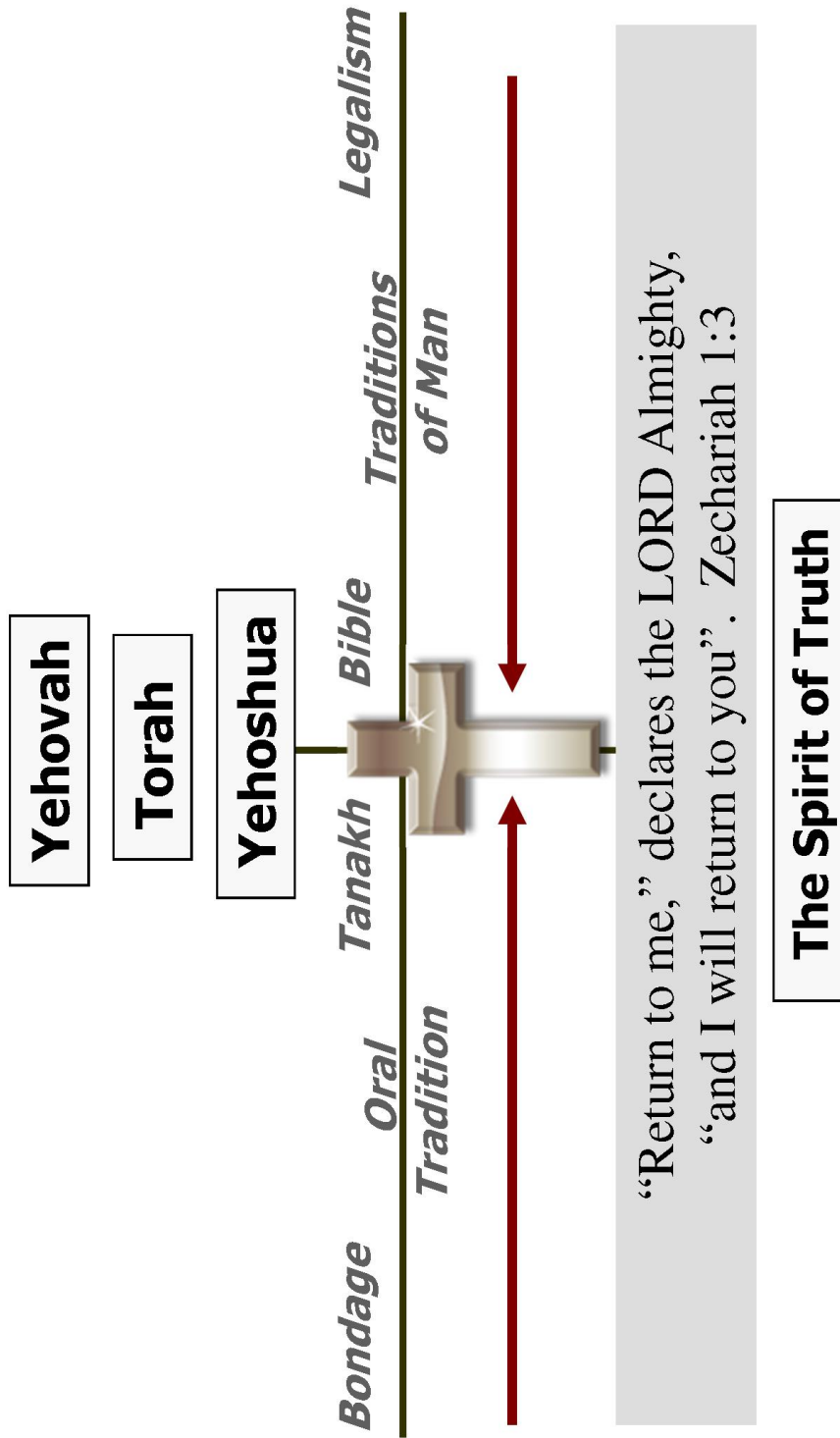
Day of Preparation - lamb is sacrificed - ALWAYS Nisan 14

First Day of Unleavened Bread - Lamb is eaten as Day begins in the evening - High Holy Sabbath - ALWAYS Nisan 15

The day of the week varied year to year

Reconciliation Between Jew and Gentile

REDEMPTION



The Scriptural Wedding Ceremony

The Jewish bridegroom took the initiative in marriage by leaving his father's house, or sending someone on his behalf, as in the story of Isaac's servant in Genesis 24, to travel to the home of the prospective bride.

John 1:4: The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us. We have seen his glory, the glory of the One and Only, who came from the Father, full of grace and truth.

At the home of the prospective bride, the Jewish bridegroom would negotiate with her father to determine the price that he must pay to purchase his bride.

I Corinthians 6:19-20: "Do you not know that your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit, who is in you, whom you have received from God? You are not your own; you were bought at a price."

Acts 20:28: "Keep watch over yourselves and all the flock of which the Holy Spirit has made you overseers. Be shepherds of the church of God, which he bought with his own blood."

The Bride must be the one to accept the offer.

I Thessalonians 2:13: "And we also thank God continually because, when you received the word of God, which you heard from us, you accepted it not as the word of men, but as it actually is, the word of God, which is at work in you who believe."

Acts 2:41: "Those who accepted his message were baptized, and about three thousand were added to their number that day."

As a symbol of the covenant relationship, the groom and bride would drink from a cup of wine over which a betrothal (engagement) blessing had been pronounced.

Corinthians 11:25: "In the same way, after supper he took the cup, saying, "This cup is the new covenant in my blood; do this, whenever you drink it, in remembrance of me."

Once the groom paid the purchase price and the marriage covenant was established, the young man and woman were regarded as husband and wife although they did not live together until after the groom had returned from his father's home where he had gone to prepare a place for his bride.

John 14:2-3: In my Father's house are many rooms; if it were not so, I would have told you. I am going there to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come back and take you to be with me that you also may be where I am.

Upon returning to his father's home, the bridegroom would leave a deposit with His Bride's family, guaranteeing the covenant relationship that would be consummated at his return.

Corinthians 5:5: "Now it is God who has made us for this very purpose and has given us the Spirit as a deposit, guaranteeing what is to come."

Ephesians 1:13-14: "And you also were included in Christ when you heard the word of truth, the gospel of your salvation. Having believed, you were marked in him with a seal, the promised Holy Spirit, who is a deposit guaranteeing our inheritance until the redemption of those who are God's possession—to the praise of his glory."

From that moment on, the bride was declared to be consecrated or set apart; sanctified exclusively for her bridegroom. During this period the bride would participate in the "mikvah", which was a ritual water immersion.

I Corinthians 6:11: ".....you were washed, you were sanctified, you were justified in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ and by the Spirit of our God."

Ephesians 5:25-27: "Husbands, love your wives, just as Christ loved the church and gave himself up for her to make her holy, cleansing her by the washing with water through the word, and to present her to himself as a radiant church, without stain or wrinkle or any other blemish, but holy, set apart and blameless."

After the groom left the bride's home and returned to his father's house, he would remain separate from his bride for an undetermined period of time, known initially only by the father.

Mathew 24:30 and 36: "At that time the sign of the Son of Man will appear in the sky, and all the nations of the earth will mourn. They will see the Son of Man coming on the clouds of the sky, with power and great glory. "No one knows about that day or hour, not even the angels in heaven, nor the Son, but only the Father."

Although the Jewish bride was expecting her groom to come for her, she did not know the exact time of his coming. She occupied herself, during this time of waiting and watching, by preparing her garments for the wedding, and because the groom often came at night, she would keep her lamps full of oil and burning.

Revelation 19:7: "Let us rejoice and be glad and give him glory! For the wedding of the Lamb has come, and his bride has made herself ready."

Luke 12:34-35: "For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also. Be dressed ready for service and keep your lamps burning."

At the end of the period of separation, when the Bridegroom's father was satisfied with the work done on the home, he would release his son to gather up his bride...he did this with the sounding of trumpets. The groomsmen would run ahead of the groom, sound the Shofar, and shout that he was coming in order to forewarn the bride to be prepared for the coming of the groom.

1 Thessalonians 4:15-17: According to the Lord's own word, we tell you that we who are still alive, who are left till the coming of the Lord, will certainly not precede those who have fallen asleep. For the Lord himself will come down from heaven, with a loud command, with the voice of the archangel and with the trumpet call of God, and the dead in Christ will rise first. After that, we who are still alive and are left will be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air..."

John 3:29: The bride belongs to the bridegroom. The friend who attends the bridegroom waits and listens for him, and is full of joy when he hears the bridegroom's voice. That joy is mine, and it is now complete.

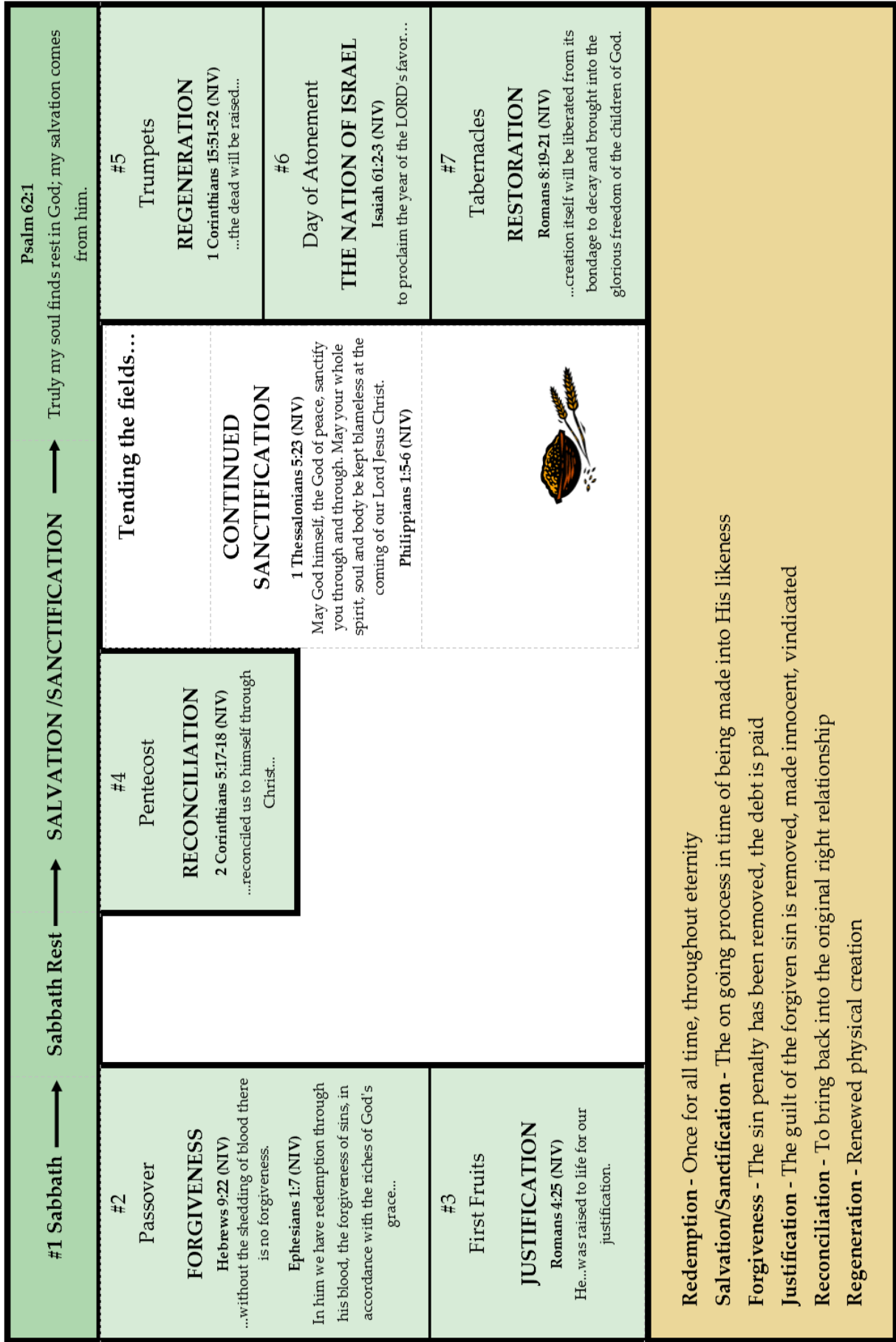
After the Jewish groom received his bride together with her female attendants, the enlarged wedding party would return from the bride's home to the groom's father's house. The Bride would be carried in a carriage lifted up by poles. Upon arrival there, the wedding party would find that the wedding guests had assembled already. Shortly after arrival, the bride (remaining veiled) and groom would be escorted by the other members of the wedding party to the bridal chamber. After the marriage was consummated, the groom would announce the consummation to the other members of the wedding party waiting outside the chamber. Upon hearing this good news, the wedding guests would begin the feast and make merry for the next seven days while the Bride remained hidden.

Isaiah 26:20-21: "Go, my people, enter your rooms and shut the doors behind you; hide yourselves for a little while until his wrath has passed by. See, the LORD is coming out of his dwelling to punish the people of the earth for their sins. The earth will disclose the blood shed upon her; she will conceal her slain no longer."

At the conclusion of the seven days, the groom would bring his bride out of the bridal chamber, now with her veil removed, so that all could behold His Bride.

Colossians 3:4: "When Christ, who is your life, appears, then you also will appear with him in glory."

The LORD's Plan of Redemption



Map of Israel in New Testament Times



Scriptural Indications for Yehoshua's Birth on Tabernacles

To "Tabernacle" = To dwell with, or to inhabit

"My dwelling place will be with them; I will be their God, and they will be my people." - Ezekiel 37:27

The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us. We have seen his glory, the (Shekinah) glory of the One and Only, who came from the Father, full of grace and truth. - John 1:14

- 1) When was John the Baptist conceived and subsequently born?
 - a) John's father, Zacharias, was in the priestly division of Abijah – Luke 1:5
"In the time of Herod king of Judea there was a priest named Zechariah, who belonged to the priestly division of Abijah; his wife Elizabeth was also a descendant of Aaron."
 - b) King David set up priestly divisions - Abijah was the 8th - 1 Chronicles 24:3,10
*"With the help of Zadok a descendant of Eleazar and Ahimelech a descendant of Ithamar, David separated them into divisions for their appointed order of ministering."

"....the seventh to Hakkoz, the eighth to Abijah..."*
 - c) Divisions began Nisan 1st(the beginning of the year) - Exodus 12:1
"The LORD said to Moses and Aaron in Egypt, ² 'This month is to be for you the first month, the first month of your year.'"
 - d) Each served a week in order, all served during 3 High (Pilgrimage) Feasts (Appointments) – I Chronicles 23:31
"...and whenever burnt offerings were presented to the LORD on Sabbaths and at New Moon festivals and at appointed feasts. They were to serve before the LORD regularly in the proper number and in the way prescribed for them."
 - e) Because the 8th Division (Abijah) would have served the week before Pentecost, Zacharias was given the lesser job of lighting incense – Luke 1:8-9
"Once when Zechariah's division was on duty and he was serving as priest before God, he was chosen by lot, according to the custom of the priesthood, to go into the temple of the Lord and burn incense."
 - f) Zacharias' wife, Elizabeth conceives just after Pentecost (May/June) and remains in seclusion for 5 months (September/October) – Luke 1:23-24
"When his time of service was completed, he returned home. After this his wife Elizabeth became pregnant and for five months remained in seclusion."
 - g) In Elizabeth's 6th month (October/November), Gabriel visits Mary with the Good News - Luke 1:26-28, 36
"In the sixth month, God sent the angel Gabriel to Nazareth, a town in Galilee, to a virgin pledged to be married to a man named Joseph, a descendant of David. The virgin's name was Mary. The angel went to her and said, "Greetings, you who are highly favored! The Lord is

with you.” ³⁶Even Elizabeth your relative is going to have a child in her old age, and she who was said to be barren is in her sixth month.”

- h) Just after hearing the news, Mary goes to stay with Elizabeth for about 3 months (February) – Luke 1:39-41, 56

“At that time Mary got ready and hurried to a town in the hill country of Judea, where she entered Zechariah’s home and greeted Elizabeth. When Elizabeth heard Mary’s greeting, the baby leaped in her womb, and Elizabeth was filled with the Holy Spirit. ⁵⁶Mary stayed with Elizabeth for about three months and then returned home.”

- i) Elizabeth gives birth to John shortly after Mary leaves (March/April) which was the time of the Passover – Luke 1:56-57

“Mary stayed with Elizabeth for about three months and then returned home. When it was time for Elizabeth to have her baby, she gave birth to a son.”

- j) John went out in the spirit of Elijah who is/was traditionally expected to arrive at Passover – Luke 1:17, 80

“And he will go on before the Lord, in the spirit and power of Elijah, to turn the hearts of the fathers to their children and the disobedient to the wisdom of the righteous – to make ready a people prepared for the Lord.” ⁸⁰And the child grew and became strong in spirit; and he lived in the desert until he appeared publicly to Israel.”

- 2) Jesus was conceived and, therefore born, six months after John the Baptist. There are 40 weeks in pregnancy – count the weeks.

- a) Mary was with child when she first saw Elizabeth at 6 months – Luke 1:39-42
- b) Joseph registered in Bethlehem at same time he was required to be in Jerusalem for the Feasts of Tabernacles.
- c) Of the 3 pilgrimage Feasts; Tabernacles was traditionally the one that the whole family attended, not just the men.
- d) No room in the inn because 2.5 million Jews were in Jerusalem for Tabernacles

- 3) Jesus circumcised on sacred 8th Day: Lev. 23:36: “...and on the eighth day hold a sacred assembly”. Luke 2:21: *“On the eighth day, when it was time to circumcise him, he was named Yehoshua, the name the angel had given him before he had been conceived.”*

Genesis 17:11-12: *“You are to undergo circumcision, and it will be the sign of the covenant between me and you. For the generations to come every male among you who is eight days old must be circumcised...”*

Psalms 118:14

*“The LORD (Yehovah) is my strength and my song;
He has become my salvation (Yeshua).”*



Recommended Sources of Information

Recommended Sources of Information

Understanding the Feasts/General

The Feasts of the Lord: God's Prophetic Calendar from Calvary to the Kingdom, by Kevin Howard and Marvin Rosenthal

The Outpouring: Jesus in the Feasts of Israel by Elwood McQuaid

Celebrating Jesus in the Biblical Feasts: Discovering Their Significance to You as a Christian by Dr. Richard Booker

The Jewishness of Jesus and Understanding Our Hebrew Roots

The King of the Jews: Resurrecting the Jewish Jesus by D. Thomas Lancaster

The Hebrew Yeshua vs. the Greek Jesus by Nehemia Gordon

They Loved the Torah: What Yeshua's First Followers Really Thought about the Law by David Friedman

"Torah Rediscovered" by Ariel & D'vorah Berkowitz (Downloadable at:

http://servantofmessiah.org/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2012/12/Torah-Rediscovered_new.pdf)

Our Father Abraham: Jewish Roots of the Christian Faith by Marvin R. Wilson

Homecoming: Our Return to Biblical Roots by Chuck & Karen Cohen

The Messianic Seal of the Jerusalem Church by Reuven Efraim Schmalz & Raymond Robert Fischer (published by: Olim Publications; P.O. Box 2111; Tiberias, Israel)

God's Unchanging Plan for Israel in Redemptive History

Your People Shall Be My People by Don Finto

Two Minute Warning: Why It's Time to Honor Jewish People Before the Clock Runs Out by Bill McCartney and Aaron Fruh

The Irrevocable Calling: Israel's Role as a Light to the Nations by Daniel C. Juster

Mission in the Old Testament: Israel as a Light to the Nations by Dr. Walter C. Kaiser

The Coming Apocalypse: A Study of Replacement Theology vs. God's Faithfulness in the End-Times by Dr. Renald E. Showers

Video by Maoz Israel: "The Maps of Israel...."

http://www.maozisrael.org/site/PageServer?pagename=maoz_israel_maps_video

Video by Nefesh B'Nefesh: "Aliyah: Live the Dream"

Olim (immigrants) making Aliyah <http://www.nbn.org.il/>

Ministries

Friends of Israel Ministry www.foi.org produces "Israel my Glory" Magazine

Chosen People Ministries <http://www.chosenpeople.com/main/>

The International Christian Embassy Jerusalem (I.C.E.J.) <http://us.icej.org/>

Jews for Jesus <http://www.jewsforjesus.org/>

Bless Israel Ministries <http://blessisraelministries.weebly.com/>

The Joshua Fund <https://www.joshuafund.com/>

Hebrew for Christians <http://www.hebrew4christians.com/>

News Sources

www.haaretz.com (Israeli newspaper, means "The Land")

www.jpost.com (Israeli newspaper)

<http://www.israeltoday.co.il/> ("Israel Today" online and print magazine with daily updates)

Misc.

Isaiah 53 Explained by Mitch Glaser

A Prayer to Our Father: Hebrew Origins of the Lord's Prayer by Nehemia Gordon & Keith Johnson

Rose Guide to the Tabernacle Published by Rose Publishing (excellent illustrations)

Defending Christian Zionism by David Pawson

202 – The Seven Appointments of the LORD

The Forgotten People: Christianity and the Holocaust (Excellent Documentary) Order at Christian Book.com <http://www.christianbook.com>

Epicenter by Joel C. Rosenberg

Video by Maoz Israel: "The Maps of Israel...."

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