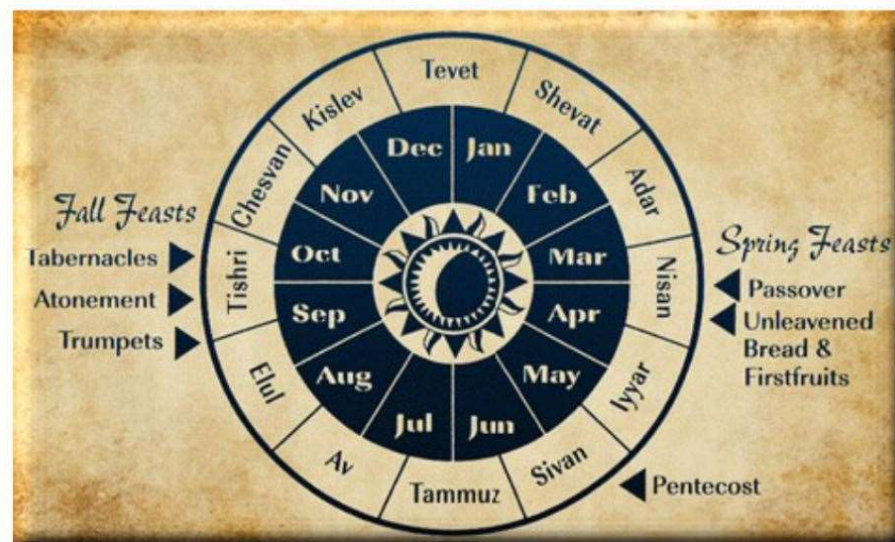


# A study of Revelation

Lesson 6

How should we look at these feasts?



Cyclical, 'Hebraic, understanding of the Feasts of the Lord

## Passover (Pesach)

- ▶ Passover is the foundational Feast.
  - ▶ The other six Feasts that follow are built upon it.
- ▶ Passover occurs in the spring of the year, on the 14th day of the Hebrew month, Nisan (March/April).
- ▶ In **Exodus 12:1**, we see the significance of this Feast in that Yahweh changes the calendar with its introduction. The month that God was referring to was the month of Nisan.
- ▶ Prior to God's establishing the month of Nisan as the first month in the religious calendar, it was the seventh month in the civil calendar. Right in the middle of the year, God gives them a new beginning.

Jewish Calendar - Harvests and			Civic Month	Religious Month	Jewish Name	Days	Gregorian Calendar
			1	7	Tishri	30	Sept - Oct
			2	8	Heshvan	*29/30	Oct - Nov
			3	9	Chislev	29/30	Nov - Dec
			4	10	Tebeth	29	Dec - Jan
			5	11	Shebat	30	Jan - Feb
			6	12	Adar	29/30	Feb - Mar
<b>Jewish Name</b>	<b>Gregorian Calendar</b>	<b>Produ</b>	7	1	Nisan	30	Mar - Apr
Tishri	Sept - Oct	Plow	8	2	Iyar	29	Apr - May
			9	3	Sivan	30	May - June
			10	4	Tammuz	29	June - July
Heshvan	Oct - Nov	Latte	11	5	Ab	30	July - Aug
Chislev	Nov - Dec	Snow	12	6	Elul	29	Aug - Sept
Tebeth	Dec - Jan	Rain					
Shebat	Jan - Feb	Winte					
Adar	Feb - Mar	Almon					
							<i>* Hebrew months were alternately 29 and 30 days long.</i>
Nisan	Mar - Apr	Barley ripe			Passover		
		Figs blossom			Unleavened Bread		
Iyar	Apr - May	Barley harvest					
Sivan	May - June	Wheat harvest			Pentecost		
Tammuz	June - July	Early wine					
Ab	July - Aug	Ripe figs			Temple taken by Chaldees		
Elul	Aug - Sept	Mid wine			Nehemiah rededicated walls		

## Passover (lamb without blemish)

- ▶ **1 Peter 1:18-19**, “Knowing that you were ransomed from the futile ways inherited from your forefathers, not with perishable things such as silver or gold, but with the precious blood of Christ, like that of **a lamb without blemish or spot.**”
- ▶ **Exodus 12:3-11; 12:3**, “On the tenth of this month they are each to take a **lamb** for themselves...”
- ▶ **Exodus 12:5**, “Your lamb shall be an **unblemished** male a year old...”
- ▶ Passover speaks of our deliverance from sin, and the penalty of sin.

## Passover (The Lamb is our Lord Jesus Christ)

- ▶ **Lamb - The Lord Jesus Christ**
  - ▶ **Exodus 12:3-11; 12:3**, “On the tenth of this month they are each to take a **lamb** for themselves...”
  - ▶ **Exodus 12:6**, “And you shall keep it until the fourteenth day of the same month, then the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel is to kill it at twilight.”
- ▶ These four days were fulfilled by Jesus during the Passover week. Jesus entered Jerusalem and went to the Temple, which was the house of God, and went on public display there for four days, from Nisan 10 to Nisan 14.

## Passover (Jesus Was Examined)

- ▶ During this time **Jesus was examined** by many in fulfilling this Scripture, including:
  - ▶ Caiaphas, the chief priests and elders (Matt 21:23);
  - ▶ Pilate (Matthew 27:1-2,11-14,17-26);
  - ▶ Herod (Luke 23:6-12);
  - ▶ Annas the high priest (Luke 3:2; John 18:13,24).
- ▶ **Jesus is NOT Guilty**
  - ▶ **John 19:4**, "And Pilate came out again, and said to them, "Behold, I am bringing Him out to you, that you may know that I find no guilt in Him.""

## Passover (not a bone broken)

- ▶ The lamb which was to be slaughtered, but **not a bone of the lamb should be broken**,
  - ▶ "It is to be eaten in a single house; you are not to bring forth any of the flesh outside of the house, nor are you to break any bone of it." (**Exodus 12:46**)
- ▶ John remembered this fact during his writings about Jesus. In reference to the soldiers who were supervising the crucifixion, John said,
  - ▶ **John 19:32-36**

## Passover (Not A Bone Broken)

- “The soldiers therefore came, and broke the legs of the first man, and of the other man who was crucified with Him; 33 but coming to Jesus, when they saw that He was already dead, they did not break His legs; 34 but one of the soldiers pierced His side with a spear, and immediately there came out blood and water. 35 And he who has seen has borne witness, and his witness is true; and he knows that he is telling the truth, so that you also may believe. 36 For these things came to pass, that the Scripture might be fulfilled, “NOT A BONE OF HIM SHALL BE BROKEN.”” (John 19:32-36)

## Passover (Redemption)

- Although the Passover is filled with meaning,
  - its primary emphasis is **Redemption**.
- The New Testament truth that "Christ died for our sins"
  - is demonstrated well in the Passover.
- **Exodus 12:7**, the lamb's blood was to be put on the two side posts and above the door, “Moreover, they shall take some of the **blood** and put it on the two doorposts and on the lintel of the house in which they eat it.”

## Passover (Exodus 12:12-13)

- **Why** kill the lamb and put its blood on the door?
  - The answer is in the next two verses,
    - “For I will go through the land of Egypt on that night, and will strike down all the first-born in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgments - I am the LORD. 13 'And the blood shall be a sign for you on the houses where you live; and when I see the blood I will **pass over** you, and no plague will befall you to destroy you when I strike the land of Egypt.” (Exodus 12:12-13)

## Passover (Christ is our Substitute)

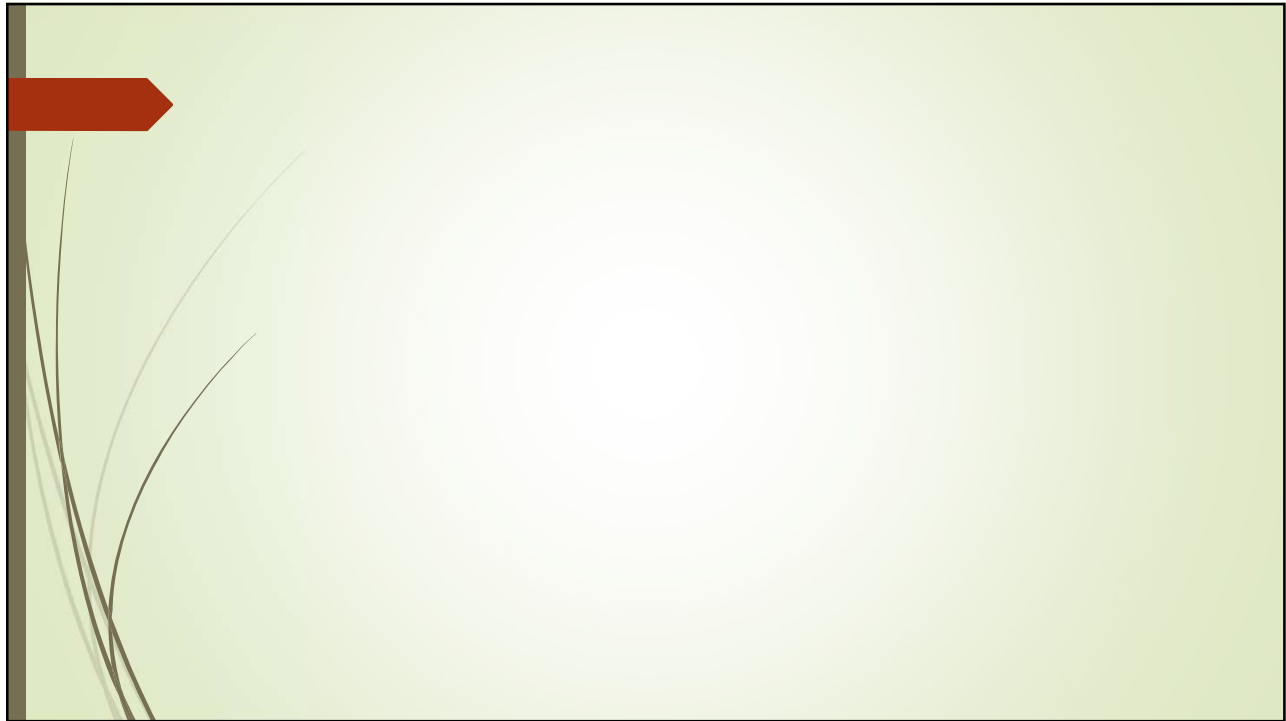
- Notice that the **lamb was a substitute**.
  - If you were an Israelite, and you wanted your household to escape death when the angel of Yahweh passed by, you had to kill an innocent creature.
  - You had to show that you had done so by smearing its blood on the doorway of your house.
  - If you did that, then the Lord would accept the life of the animal in place of the life of your first-born child.

## Passover (Christ is our Substitute)

- ▶ Notice that the **lamb was a substitute for the Israelites.**
- ▶ In the same way, **Christ gave His life as our substitute.**
  
- ▶ Because of our sin, we owed a debt we could not pay.
- ▶ But Praise be to God, Christ paid a debt He did not owe by going to the cross and enduring the wrath of God in our place.
- ▶ He was, and is, **our Passover Lamb.**

## Passover (That is what the Gospel is all about)

- ▶ This is what the **Gospel** is all about, Christ died for us,
  - ▶ “But God demonstrates His own love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.” (**Romans 5:8**)
  
- ▶ In eternity, Jesus will continue to be referred to as a **Lamb**
  - ▶ the One who took away the sins of the world.
  
- ▶ **Revelation 22:1**, “Then the angel showed me the river of the water, bright as crystal, flowing from the throne of God and of the **Lamb.**”



## Feast of Trumpets (Yom Teru'ah)

- The 1st day of the seventh month (Tishri)
- **Background:** While Moses was staying at Mount Sinai for forty days to receive the Ten Commandments, the Israelites committed the sin of worshiping the idol of a golden calf.
- Seeing this, Moses threw the Ten Commandments and broke them to pieces, and about three thousand people died. After this event, the people repented of their sins and took off all their ornaments, and Moses prayed for the people.



## Feast of Trumpets (Yom Teru'ah)

- ▶ The 1st day of the seventh month (Tishri)
- ▶ **Background:** Moses could receive the second set of the tablets of the stone of the Ten Commandments on the 10th day of the seventh month.
  - ▶ This meant that God had forgiven their sins.
  - ▶ God appointed the Day of Atonement
- ▶ **Therefore, ten days after Feast of Trumpets**
  - ▶ The Israelites prepare for the Day of Atonement by **blowing the trumpet of repentance.**

## Feast of Trumpets

- ▶ **Promise:** The second coming of Christ
- ▶ **Fulfillment of the prophecy:**
  - ▶ [Luke 21:25; Rev 12: 1-2](#)
  - ▶ Sept. 23, 2017 – The great and wonderful sign appeared in heaven: a woman clothed with the sun, with the moon under her feet and a crown of twelve stars."



## FIVE YEAR CALENDAR OF JEWISH HOLIDAYS, 2014–2018



This calendar has been prepared to advise you in advance of the Jewish observances that will take place over the next five years. It is intended to assist schools in scheduling events such as major school assignments, examinations, sporting events, team and play tryouts, school photos, assemblies, field trips, graduations and other special programs. Cultural, legislative, municipal, business and other organizations may also find the calendar helpful in avoiding scheduling conflicts.

In order to allow Jewish students, employees and community members to observe their traditions we ask that the scheduling of events on Jewish holy days, the Jewish Sabbath and the evenings preceding these occasions be avoided.

**Jewish holy days begin at sundown on the preceding evening and conclude at sundown on the dates noted.** For example Rosh Hashanah in 2014 begins on September 24 at sundown and concludes on September 26 at sundown. The weekly Jewish Sabbath begins at sunset on Fridays and concludes one hour after sunset on Saturdays.



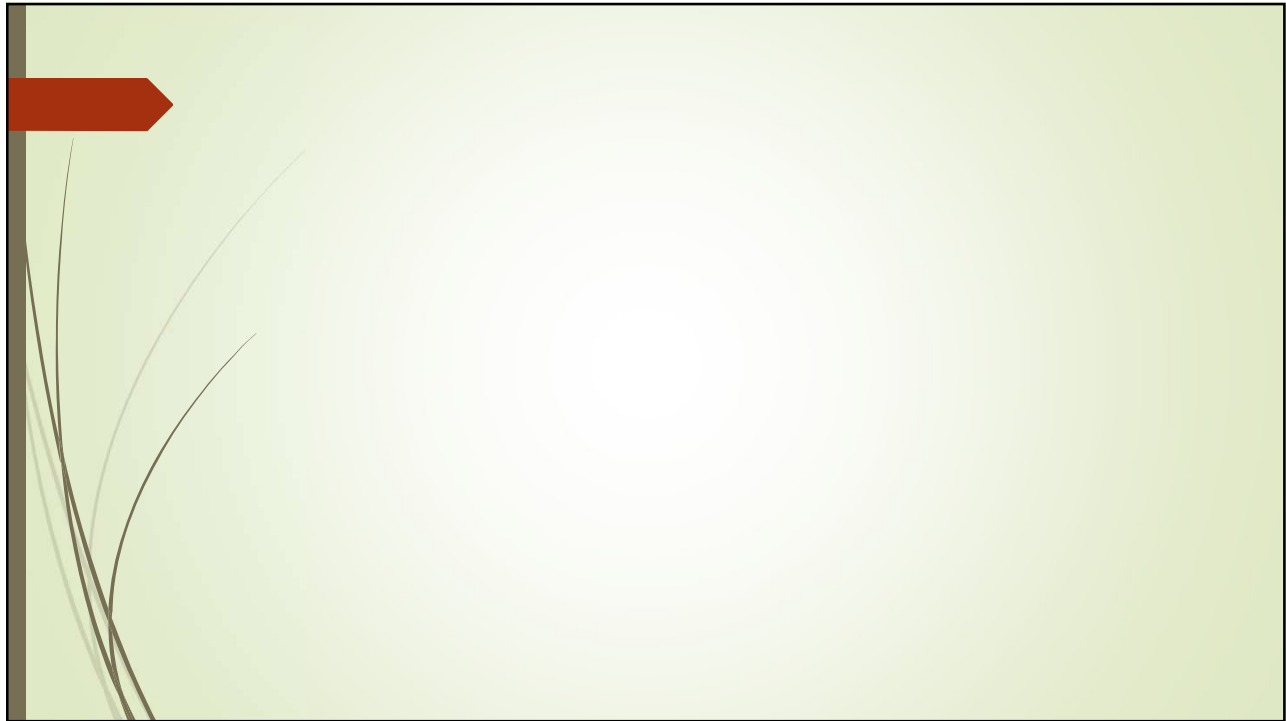
Jewish Federation  
OF THE BERKSHIRES

196 South Street  
Pittsfield, MA 01201  
(413) 442-4360  
www.jewishberkshires.org

	2014 (5775)	2015 (5776)	2016 (5777)	2017 (5778)	2018 (5779)
<b>Rosh Hashanah*</b> (Jewish New Year)	THURS-FRI Sept 25-26	MON-TUES Sept 14-15	MON-TUES Oct 3-4	THURS-FRI Sept 21-22	MON-TUES Sept 10-11
<b>Kol Nidre*</b>	FRIDAY Oct 3	TUESDAY Sept 22	TUESDAY October 11	FRIDAY Sept 29	TUESDAY Sept 18
<b>Yom Kippur*</b> (Day of Atonement)	SATURDAY Oct 4	WEDNESDAY Sept 23	WEDNESDAY October 12	SATURDAY Sept 30	WEDNESDAY Sept 19
<b>Sukkot* - First Days</b> (Feast of Tabernacles)	THURS-FRI Oct 9-10	MON-TUES Sept 28-29	MON-TUES Oct 17-18	THURS-FRI Oct 5-6	MON-TUES Sept 24-25

► <https://s3.amazonaws.com/fedweb-assets/fed-49/2/5-year%2520calendar%2520%25234.pdf>

- Why is Rosh Hashanah known as the Feast of trumpets?
- The Feast of Trumpets marked the beginning of ten days of consecration and repentance before God.
- It is one of seven Jewish feasts or festivals appointed by the Lord and
- one of the three feasts that occur in the autumn.
- Its name comes from the command to blow trumpets.



## Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)

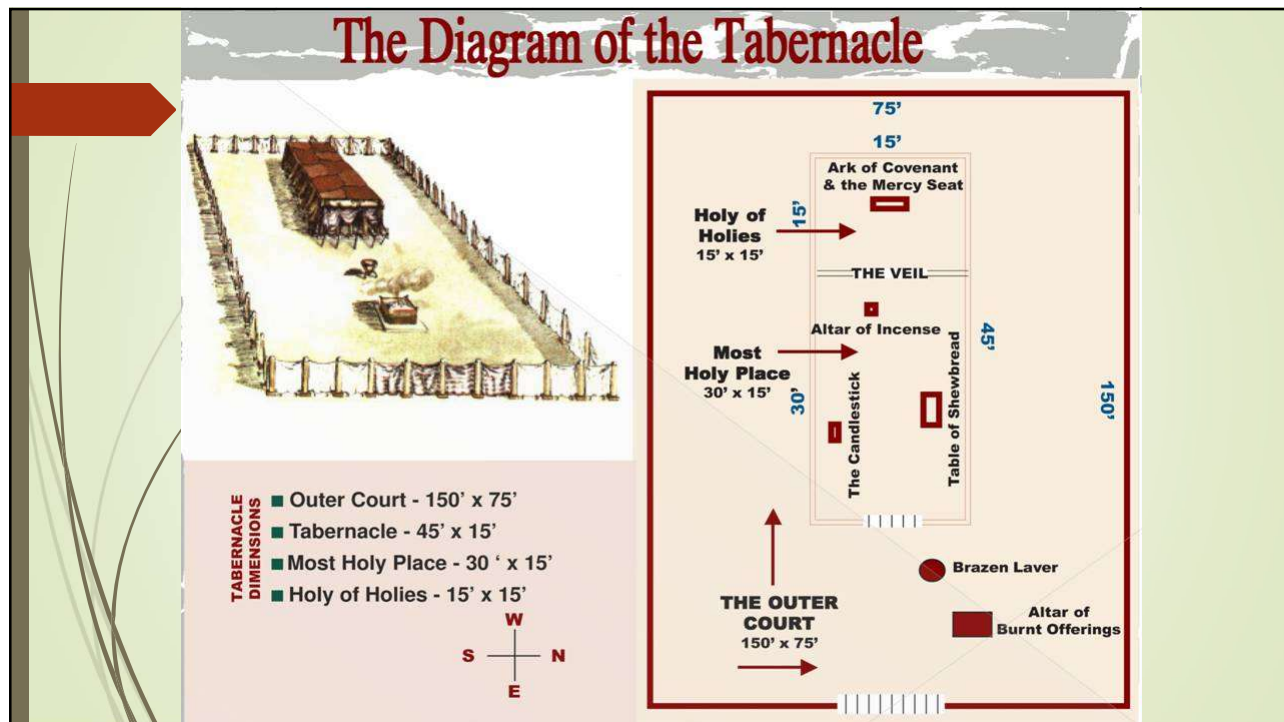
- ▶ The 10<sup>th</sup> day of the seventh month (Tishri).
  - ▶ That's 10 days after the Feast of the Trumpets.
- ▶ **Background:** The day Moses came down from the mountain after receiving the second set of the stone tablets of the Ten Commandments. It means that the Israelites were forgiven of their sins of worshiping the golden calf.
- ▶ **Promise:** Forgiveness of sins

## Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)

- ▶ Yom Kippur, atonement (covering),
  - ▶ also known "Great Fast" or
  - ▶ "The Day of the Fast."
- ▶ An atonement was made for the previous year's sins.
  - ▶ consisted of blood of an innocent animal.
- ▶ A single day festival,
  - ▶ the most solemn holy day of the year
  - ▶ for the priest and his family, the community, the Most Holy Place, the tent of meeting, and the altar.
- ▶ We see the service for Yom Kippur in **Leviticus 16**

## Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)

- ▶ Only on that singular day of the year was the **high priest**
  - ▶ permitted to enter the Holy of Holies in the Temple and
  - ▶ stand before the presence of Yahweh's glory.
- ▶ The **high priest** was required to wear holy garments woven from white linen instead of his normal colorful garments overlaid with the golden breastplate.
  - ▶ His linen garments were worn only on that day and never again.
- ▶ The high priest the only one who perform the rituals;
  - ▶ he had to get the sacrifices done correctly or it would not be accepted.



## Day of Atonement (Historical Ritual)

- (1) Aaron was to take off his normal priestly garments, wash, and then put on the special garments which were prescribed for the sacrifices which took him into the Holy of Holies
- (2) Aaron secured the necessary sacrificial animals
- (3) Aaron slaughtered the bull for **his own sin offering**
- (4) Before entering into the Holy of Holies with the blood of the bull, Aaron had to create a “cloud” of incense

## Day of Atonement (Historical Ritual)

- ▶ (5) Aaron then took some of the blood of the bull and sprinkled it on the Mercy Seat seven times
- ▶ (6) Lots were then cast for the two goats, to determine which would be slaughtered and which would be driven away
- ▶ (7) The goat for slaughter, the goat of the **people's sin offering**, was sacrificed, and its blood was taken into the Holy of Holies and applied to the Mercy Seat, as the bull's blood had been.
- ▶ (8) Cleansing was then made for the holy place

## Day of Atonement (Historical Ritual)

- ▶ (9) Next, outside the tent, Aaron was to make atonement for the altar of burnt offering
- ▶ (10) Now the second goat, the one which was kept alive, had the **sins of the nation symbolically** laid on its head, and was driven from the camp to a desolate place, from which it must never return
- ▶ (11) Aaron then entered the Tent of Meeting, removed his linen garments, washed, and put on his normal priestly garments

## Day of Atonement (Historical Ritual)

- ▶ (12) The burnt offerings of rams, one for **Aaron and his family and the other for the people**, was now offered
- ▶ (13) The earlier sacrifices of the bull and the goat were completed.
- ▶ (14) Those who had been rendered unclean by handling the animals on which the sins of Aaron or the people were laid were to wash themselves and then return to camp

**THE DAY OF ATONEMENT**  
INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRIESTS

1. Sacrifice these two animals to atone for the sins of the high priest and his family:
 
2. Get two goats. Choose one to be a scapegoat to bear the sins of the community. The other goat will be sacrificed.
 
3. Sacrifice these two animals to atone for the sins of the community:
 
4. Burn incense in the Most Holy Place and sprinkle the blood of the previous animal sacrifices onto the Ark of the Covenant.
 
5. The high priest is to verbally transfer the sins of the community onto the scapegoat.
 
6. A man will then lead the scapegoat far into the desert and abandon it to die.
 

## Day of Atonement (Highlights)

- ▶ The only way the high priest could go into the holy of holies was if he created this cloud of incense that would be over the ark, that was the throne of God. It was a picture of heaven.
- ▶ The high priest would sprinkle the blood of these sacrifices onto the ark of the covenant, and in front of the Ark where he would stand.

## Day of Atonement (Highlights)

- ▶ There had to be a sacrifice of two goats.
  - ▶ One to be slain,
  - ▶ the other one would be the scapegoat.
- ▶ Cast lots for which goat would have which fate
- ▶ The high priest transferred the sins of the people to the scapegoat and
- ▶ A man would lead the scapegoat into the wilderness.





## Day of Atonement (Fulfilled By Jesus)

- The Day of Atonement is just like Passover:
  - only Christ can do.
- The Day of Atonement is the overarching feast that basically spans the whole of Jesus' ministry.
- The Day of Atonement had multiple fulfillments,
  - at least two,
    - at His first coming.
    - And it is going to have one or two more fulfillment(s) at His second coming.

## Day of Atonement (1<sup>st</sup> Fulfillment)

### ▶ **Jesus' Baptism:**

- ▶ Jesus could have baptized on the day of Atonement.
  - ▶ <https://bibleask.org/jesus-get-baptized/>
- ▶ John the Baptist baptized Jesus
- ▶ Jesus was baptized in the Jordan River
  - ▶ Jordan means **descent**
- ▶ Jesus came from heaven, and
  - ▶ he descended to the earth.
- ▶ He became our representative.
- ▶ Jesus was sinless,
  - ▶ yet he identified with sinful man.
- ▶ He humbled Himself, eventually descended so low as to die a criminal's death on the cross.

## Day of Atonement (1<sup>st</sup> Fulfillment)

### ▶ **Jesus as the last Adam:**

- ▶ When Jesus came up out of the water, He came up as the **last Adam**.
- ▶ He was going to redo what Adam screwed up, where Adam missed the mark.
- ▶ Jesus, who identified with sinners, was going to be that last Adam.

## Day of Atonement (1<sup>st</sup> Fulfillment)

### ► **The Holy Spirit:**

- When Jesus came out of the water, the heavens opened and a dove came down,
  - the **Holy Spirit** descended on Jesus.
- Just like you and me, Jesus needed to be **filled** with the Holy Spirit, **controlled** by the Holy Spirit.
- Luke tells us that Jesus **full** of the Holy Spirit went into the wilderness. (Matthew 4:1)
  - When He came back after the temptation, He came in the **power** of the Holy Spirit.

## Day of Atonement (1<sup>st</sup> Fulfillment)

### ► We saw the **two goats**:

- The first goat was like Jesus who was slain. **Jesus died** and He rose up as the last Adam.
- The second goat was taken by a man into the wilderness after **the sins of the nation were placed on Him** as Jesus was taken by the Holy Spirit into the wilderness for 40 days. Satan tempted Jesus with every sin.
- This is like the Day of Atonement.

## Day of Atonement (Jesus' Baptism)

- **Matthew 3:16**, on the Day of Atonement, "And when Jesus was baptized, immediately he went up from the water, and behold, the heavens were opened to him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove and coming to rest on him;" A voice said from Heaven, "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased."

## Day of Atonement (2<sup>nd</sup> Fulfillment)

### ▶ Jesus' Transfiguration

- ▶ Jesus Christ took three of his disciples, Peter, James, and John, up on a mountain
  - ▶ probably Mount Hermon
- ▶ Moses and Elijah appeared and Jesus was transfigured.
- ▶ The Transfiguration is recorded in all three of the Synoptic Gospels (Mark 9:2–13; Matt 17:1–13; Lk 9:28–36)

## Day of Atonement (2<sup>nd</sup> Fulfillment)

### ▶ Jesus' Transfiguration

- ▶ When Jesus was transfigured,
  - ▶ His face got bright like the sun,
    - ▶ we also read about Jesus Christ with face like the sun in the book of **Revelation chapters 1 and 10**.
  - ▶ Jesus' clothes became glistening white and
- ▶ there appeared with Him Moses and Elijah,
  - ▶ We read about the **two** lampstands and the **two** olive trees (Zechariah 4:3) who stand beside the Lord of the whole earth.

## Day of Atonement (Transfiguration)

- ▶ Now if the transfiguration was on the day of Atonement, the feast of Tabernacles would be five days later and Peter starts talking about it's good that we're here. Let's build some tabernacles
- ▶ **(Luke 9:33)** "As the men were leaving Jesus, Peter said to him, "Master, it is good for us to be here. Let us put up three shelters—one for you, one for Moses and one for Elijah." (He did not know what he was saying.)"

## Day of Atonement (Transfiguration)

- ▶ Sometimes during those **Ten days of Awe**,
  - ▶ the ten days between Trumpets and Atonement,
  - ▶ Jesus said that there's some standing here who will see the Kingdom of God. They won't taste death until they see the Kingdom of God come with power (**Matt 16:28; Mark 9:1; Luke 9:27**)
    - ▶ It was a real experience for them but it was a prophetic vision of the end time.
  - ▶ This is a prophecy of the exaltation of Christ, seeing the Kingdom of God come in glory.

## Day of Atonement (Transfiguration)

- ▶ This is extremely important because we need to understand that the **feast days are cyclical and various aspects of the feasts are fulfilled at a different time.**
- ▶ Like the goats - the goat that was slain and died, and then the goat that went into the wilderness.
- ▶ The first goat was like Jesus who was slain.
- ▶ The second goat was like Jesus taken by the Holy Spirit into the wilderness for 40 days.

## Day of Atonement (Future Fulfillment)

- ▶ There are **more possible fulfillments at the end time**
- ▶ At **Jesus' second coming** it may also be on the Day of Atonement.
- ▶ The actual visible return of Christ in His glory is just before He sets up His **millennial kingdom** , and it may be on the Day of Atonement.

## Day of Atonement (Future Fulfillment)

- ▶ Jesus Christ is **our High Priest** and he died. He went into heaven. He offered up His own blood on the Ark, the heavenly Ark of the covenant.
  - ▶ He is **our Intercessor** right now. He ever lived to make intercession for the saints who are right now being accused by **satan** before the throne of God and
    - ▶ Christ is there as **our Advocate** in heaven.
- ▶ Remember, the Holy of Holies is a picture of **Heaven**
  - ▶ Christ returned to Heaven.
    - ▶ And He is interceding for us as our High Priest now.



## Day of Atonement (2<sup>nd</sup> Coming of Christ)

- Once **satan** is cast out of heaven,
  - Just before the time of Abomination of Desolation
- Once **satan** is cast out,
  - we don't need a "priest" anymore because **satan** can not accuse anyone
  - so Jesus' ministry of intercession in Heaven is going to come to an end.

## Day of Atonement (2<sup>nd</sup> Coming of Christ)

- On the day of Atonement when the high priest was getting ready to these rituals.
  - He took off the beautiful clothes that He had embroidered, clothes, crown of gold and all this stuff. He took it off, He laid it aside and
  - He put on a white garment, and He ministered in the white garment.
- The **white garment** is
  - how the priest would represent us to God and
- these **beautiful garments** for beauty and glory are
  - how the priest would represent God to man.

## Day of Atonement (2<sup>nd</sup> Coming of Christ)

- ▶ When the priest was representing the people to God and offering up the sacrifices and so on. He would wear His white linen garment and of course by the end of the day, it would be very stained with blood of the animals and so in. If all went well and everything was done according to the way it should have been, he would take off those clothes and he would put on those beautiful garments again which were very royal in a way.

## Day of Atonement (2<sup>nd</sup> Coming of Christ)

- ▶ There's a day when Jesus Christ is going to return
- ▶ He is going to be our High Priest,
  - ▶ coming out of the Heaven Temple
  - ▶ but that priest is going to actually be
    - ▶ the King of kings and the Lord of Lords.
- ▶ Just as the high priest would come out from the earthly Tabernacle (Temple),
  - ▶ the people would know that their sins were wiped away and that their sins were covered.

## Day of Atonement (2<sup>nd</sup> Coming of Christ)

- ▶ When Jesus comes out of the Heavenly Temple,
  - ▶ **Revelation 19**
  - ▶ He comes out on a white horse, multiple diadems on His head, King of kings and Lord of Lords.
  - ▶ He is the High Priest King, the Kingly High Priest, after the order of **Melchizedek**,
    - ▶ basically the sins of God's people are covered (atoned!)
- ▶ Israel will realize that they're going to mourn for Him as one mourns for an only son.
  - ▶ They're going to realize who Jesus really is and what He did for them.

## Day of Atonement (2<sup>nd</sup> Coming of Christ)

- ▶ The whole feast of the **Day of Atonement**, the whole Yom Kippur,
  - ▶ is all about **Jesus and it's His ministry**
  - ▶ from beginning to the end.



You also, be patient.

# ESTABLISH YOUR HEARTS,

for the coming of the Lord is at hand.

**JAMES 5:8**

Faithlife