

I. Why Study the Feast Days?

a. Colossians 2:16-17

- i. They represent shadows of “things to come.”
- ii. Studying the feast days will give us better insight to the work of Christ.

b. Convocations: Rehearsals (Strong’s #H4744)

- i. The feast days (along with the weekly Sabbaths) were dress rehearsals for life under the reign of Messiah. Not only did they look back to the time of the Exodus, but they looked forward to the time of the Second Exodus under Christ (Leviticus 23:2).
- ii. They give us a picture of God’s scheme of redemption.

c. Matthew 5:17-18

- i. The law could not pass away until all of it would be fulfilled.
- ii. The feast days are undoubtedly part of the Law.
- iii. The feast days, as we will see, would not be fulfilled until the coming of the Lord.
- iv. So, the law would not pass until the coming of the Lord.

d. Jesus’s redemptive work would be modeled after the festal calendar

- i. Hosea 5:15-6:3
- ii. James 5:7-9

II. Special Thanks

- a. Don K. Preston
- b. William Bell
- c. David Curtis
- d. Edward Chumney’s *The Seven Festivals of the Messiah* (2003)
- e. The above men are from varying backgrounds, but they have all presented information on the feast days that has been helpful to further my understanding of them.

III. Passover

Pesach

- a. Leviticus 23:5
- b. 14th of Nisan
- c. Israel’s deliverance from bondage.

- d. Jesus' death on the tree
 - e. 1 Corinthians 5:7
- IV. Feast of Unleavened Bread
Hag HaMatzah
- a. Leviticus 23:6-8
 - b. 15th of Nisan
 - c. Israel leaving Egypt
 - d. Jesus in Hades
- V. Feast of Firstfruits
Bikkurim
- a. Leviticus 23:10-14
 - b. The day after the first Sabbath following the Feast of the Unleavened Bread.
 - c. Crossing the Red Sea
 - d. Jesus is the first to be raised
 - e. 1 Corinthians 15:23
 - f. One sheaf was presented in the temple.
- VI. Feast of Pentecost
Shavuot
- a. Leviticus 23:15-22
 - b. Fifty Days after the Feast of Firstfruits
 - c. Giving of the Law
 - d. Sending the Holy Spirit
 - e. This was also a harvest festival.
 - f. A grain offering was made to the Lord.
 - g. James 1:18
- VII. Feast of Trumpets
Rosh HaShanah
- a. Leviticus 23:23-25
 - b. 1st of Tishri
 - c. Blowing a trumpet to mark the civil new year

- d. The last trump of 1 Corinthians 15 and 1 Thessalonians 4 that marks the resurrection.
 - e. Revelation 10:7; Revelation 11:15-19
- VIII. Day of Atonement
Yom Kippur
- a. Leviticus 23:26-32
 - b. 10th of Tishri
 - c. The High Priest entered the Most Holy Place
 - d. Jesus' second appearing
 - e. Hebrews 9:26-10:1
 - f. Hebrews 10:37
- IX. Feast of Tabernacles
Sukkot
- a. Leviticus 23:33-36
 - b. 15th of Tishri
 - c. Entering the Promised Land
 - d. God dwelling with His people
 - e. Called the "last day – the great day of the feast" in John 7:37.
 - f. Revelation 21:1-4
 - g. Ezekiel 37:24-28
 - h. Zechariah 14:16
- X. Focusing on the Fall Feast Days
- a. The Feast of Trumpets
 - b. The Day of Atonement
 - c. The Feast of Tabernacles
- XI. Feast of Trumpets
Rosh HaShanah
- a. This is thought of being the time of the wedding of the Messiah by Rabbis. This theme is discussed in the New Testament (Revelation 19:7-10).
 - b. The trump and shout marks the coming of the groom (Matthew 24:31; Matthew 25:1-13; 1 Thes 4:13-18).

- c. Isaiah 27:13
- XII. Day of Atonement
Yom Kippur
- a. Jesus' redemptive work followed the pattern of the Day of Atonement.
 - b. Leviticus 9:18-24
 - c. Hebrews 13:12
 - d. Luke 24:50-51
 - e. Hebrews 9:26-28
 - f. Leviticus 16:17
 - g. Hebrews 9:8-10
- XIII. Feast of Tabernacles
Sukkot
- a. John 14:1-6, 23
 - b. Hebrews 10:19-25
 - c. 2 Thessalonians 2:1
 - d. Revelation 14:13
 - e. Revelation 21:1-4
 - f. Isaiah 66:1-2
 - g. Revelation 22:10, etc.