

The Falls Feasts of the Old Testament

The Prophetic Fulfillment of the Spring Feasts Review

- Passover – Passover served as the shadow of humanity’s _____ when Jesus went to the cross and became the propitiation for sins.
- Feast of Unleavened Bread – Jesus is the _____ of Life. His body is pure and free from sin. He was placed in the tomb when the feast started.
- Feast of Firstfruits – This feast foreshadows the _____ of Jesus. He became the Firstfruits for all believers. (1 Cor. 15:20)
- Pentecost – The last spring feast just before summer was fulfilled by the coming of the Holy Spirit upon believers. This started the _____ economy and is where we are today in the prophetic timetable.

Key Points in the Prophetic Interpretation

- Israel is the _____ in the feasts.
 - Though there is much speculation as to the timing of future events laid out in the Bible, it is important to understand that Israel as a nation serves as the reference point to interpreting feast’s prophetic timetable.
 - The feasts were given to the nation of Israel in the Old Testament.
 - We are not given instructions to hold on the feasts in the New Testament. If anything, we are free to avoid them, because we are _____ in Christ. (Colossians 2:10)
 - Colossians 2:16-17 -

- The prophetic clock will tick again when Daniel 70th week _____.
 - The fulfillment of Pentecost initiated the church age. We are currently living in the _____ harvesting period which is the church age.
 - The next event for the church is the rapture which will be signaled by a trumpet call. This trumpet call is for the bride which will be whisked away to safety. Israel will then go through Daniel’s 70th week known as the time of _____ trouble. (Jeremiah 30:7)
 - The rapture trumpet could blow at any moment. Though it’s possible it could blow during the Feast of Trumpets, it could also likely happen at _____ time.

Feast of Trumpets – Rosh Hashana

- Leviticus 23:23-25
- Calendar – 1st day of the seventh month. It starts the new _____ year. Passover starts the new religious year.
 - Many orthodox Jews today believe that this day marked the beginning of when the world was _____.
- Key elements
 - Blowing of trumpets
 - Refraining from work
 - Offering made by fire

- Days of Awe – The period between the Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur. This is an _____ time to get right with God.
- The Books are Opened.
 - Based on Psalm 69:8 Jews today believe that there are _____ books, A book for the wicked, a book for the righteous, and a book for everyone in between.
 - During the Days of Awe, a person would work to get right with God in hopes of having their name in the righteous book. This is a works-based approach to salvation and has no part in the scriptures.
- The use of trumpets in the Bible and their purpose:
 - A call for _____ (Leviticus 23:24; Numbers 10:3; Isaiah 27:13) -
 - Leviticus 23:24 - _____
 - The announcement of sabbaths and feast days (Number 10:10)
 - The announcement of Jubilee throughout the land. (Leviticus 25:9)
 - Sounding the alarm – (Numbers 10:5-6; Ez. 33:3-; 1 Cor. 14:8)
 - Going to war (Numbers 10:9)
 - The call for the _____ -
 - I Corinthians 15:52 - _____
 - The announcement of _____ (Revelation 8:7)
- Prophetic Theme: The Regathering of Israel
 - The regathering will lead to _____ salvation will come at a high price.
 - Zechariah 13:8-9 - _____
 - The Lord will gather his elect after the tribulation.
 - Matthew 24:29-31 - _____
 - The trumpets are the bookends to the Tribulation. The rapture trumpet is a _____ call for the Church and the tribulation trumpet is the call for the saved to be gathered

The Day of Atonement

- Leviticus 23:26-32; Leviticus 16
- Yom Kippur is written in plural form Kippurim. Purim means _____. This term is applied to the Jewish festival Purim remembering the time when the Jews were delivered during the time of Esther.
- Key Focus
 - The High Priest – Everyone was _____ on the priest to make a sacrifice for all.
 - The Atoning Sacrifice - which was vital to be _____ to God.

- The Reconciliation Procedure (Leviticus 16):
 - The high priest would enter the Holy Place once a year. (2)
 - Then he offers a bullock for sin offering and a ram for a burnt offering for himself. (3)
 - The sin offering was for _____ with the blood.
 - The burnt offering was a full animal sacrifice presented to make _____ between the worshiper and God. It was a sweet savor unto the Lord.
 - After cleansing his flesh in water, He would put on holy garments (4)
 - He would then select two male goats to present as an offering for the people (7)
 - One would serve as the sacrifice and the other would be the _____.
 - Lots were cast to determine which goat served each purpose. (9)
 - He would burn incense behind the veil over the mercy seat of the ark. (13)
 - He then sprinkles the blood of the bullock and the goat thus making _____ for himself and for the people. (15-16)
 - When he comes out, he will sprinkle blood on the outside altar to purify it from the defilement of sin as well. (18)
- The Seriousness of Day of Atonement
 - God was _____ in the details of this feast. The instructions were given in lieu of the death of Aaron's son offering strange fire. (1)
 - The high priest was warned to follow the instructions faithfully or else he will die. (13)
 - All people were instructed to stay _____ from the area until the high priest came out of the tabernacle.
 - In Bible times the Jews would attach a long rope with a bell to the high priest, so that if he died, they would bring him out.
- The Scapegoat
 - The high priest would lay his hand on the scapegoat and _____ the sins of the people.
 - The scapegoat would then be taken by a "fit man" into the wilderness to never return. This signifies that God will _____ our sins and remember them no more.
- Key Point: Jesus is our Great High Priest, and He is the propitiation for sin.
- Jesus is qualified to be our Great High Priest
 - He's of a _____ priestly order than the Aaronic priesthood Hebrews (7)
 - After the order of Melchisedec (6:20). Melchisedec had birth, lineage, or death. He represented a _____ priesthood.
 - He makes the eternal _____ (27)
 - He is perfect in _____ (26)
 - He's superior to the _____ System (Hebrews 8)
 - He is the fulfillment of the Law's requirements (8:3-5)
 - His ministry is flows from the better _____ which brings full forgiveness (8:6)
 - Hebrews 8:12-13 -
- Jesus is the atoning sacrifice. (Hebrews 9-10)
 - It was offered in the _____ Tabernacle (9:11)

- His blood was _____ than the blood of bulls and goats (9:12-14; 10:4)
- It was _____ (Hebrews 10:10)
 - It cleanses us once for all (10:10)
- It was _____ (10:14)
- Application:
 - Draw close to God in _____ faith (10:22)
 - If Jesus is better than a ritual and He has cleansed you fully by faith, then rest assured your salvation is final.
 - You are free to enter God's presence. There is no fear in the presence of the Lord.
 - Hold fast to your faith (10:23)
 - Don't _____ in this truth. Do not be intimidated to revert to an old life as the Jews were prone to do. God will never have to repeat the process of our sanctification again.
 - _____ one another to live holy and godly lives (10:24)
 - This happens when we gather before the coming day of judgment (10:24-25)
- Prophetic Significance:
 - This feast has telephoto fulfillment.
 - To the individual believer - Atonement was made when Jesus died on the cross. That atonement is applied to an individual when they _____ the Gospel. (Romans 5:1-11)
 - The nation of Israel - Israel rejected Jesus to be their Messiah, but Israel will receive national cleansing and restoration at the end of the tribulation. (Ezekiel 36:25-27)
 - They will be saved by their _____. (Romans 11:26)

Feast of Tabernacles

- Leviticus 23:33-44
- Last feast on the calendar, lasting eight days
- Theme: God and man _____ together.
 - The feast serves as an important _____ of how God cared for the infant nation of Israel during the wilderness years.
- Important Features for the Feast:
 - Booths – The pilgrims would dwell in tents reflecting on the time when they and God were in tents in their wilderness. It was during this time God made his _____ in their community. This also looked forward to a time when all people would dwell together in the Kingdom of God.
 - Water Libations – Water along with manna was providentially provided by God in the wilderness. Water was a symbol for the future outpouring of the _____.
 - Isaiah 12:3 - *Therefore with joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation.*
 - Praise Singing –
 - The feast was celebrated by singing the praises of the Hallel Psalms (113-118)
 - Psalm 118: *Save now, I beseech thee, O LORD: O LORD, I beseech thee, send now prosperity.*

- Waving Lulavs – Tree branches tied together symbolizing the fruit in the land where they are dwelling. As the priests would march around the altar the crowd would wave the branches (Leviticus 23:39)
- Prophetic significance:
 - God is tabernacling within _____ today.
 - Jesus is the water of life. Once you are saved, the Holy Spirit dwells within you. (John 7:37-39).
 - 1 Corinthians 6:19-20 -

 - God will come one day and dwell on earth together with man during the _____ kingdom.
 - Zechariah 8:3 -

 - Water will flow from the Temple _____.
 - Zechariah 14:8 -

 - All nations will _____ in the Feasts of Tabernacles.
 - Zechariah 14:16 -

Application Questions:

1. Are you ready for the first trumpet sound? You will not want to wait for the second one.
2. Have you received the atonement for sin? It only happens when you been justified by faith.
3. Do you allow the Holy Spirit to pour out of your life, your tabernacle?