

FALL FEASTS WORKSHOP

Fall Feasts Workshop

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The Moedim

The Appointed Times

“Three times in the year you are to observe a Festival to Me.
These are the Appointed Times of YHWH, which you shall proclaim as
Set Apart Convocations...”

Ex. 23:14-17; Lev. 23:23-44; Num. 29; Deut.16:13-17

The Fall Moedim

Appointed Times

Difference between a Yom and a Chag:

Yom = Day, Chag = Feast

1. **Yom Teruah** (Day of Trumpets / Soundings) - **(YOM)**
2. **Yom Kippur** (Day of Atonement) - **(YOM)**
3. **Sukkot** (Feast of Tabernacles) - **(CHAG)**
4. **Shemini Atzeret** (8th Day Convocation) - **(CHAG)**

* They are Shabbats, a commanded day of rest. The first and eighth day of Sukkot are **Shabbats**, a commanded day of rest.

Convocations and Offerings

*“**Three times a year** all your males are to appear before Yehovah your God in the place He chooses—at the **Feast of Matzot**, the **Feast of Shavuot**, and the **Feast of Sukkot**. No one should appear before Yehovah empty-handed—the gift of each man’s hand according to the blessing Yehovah your God has given you.”*

Deuteronomy 16:16-17

Yom Kippur

Day of Atonement

Overview

1. Yom Kippur is a **YOM** (a day), not a Feast.
2. Celebrated on the **Tenth day** of the **seventh Biblical month**.
3. Yom Kippur is known as the **most "holy" day (Set-Apart Day)** of Yehovah.
4. Also known as the **The Day of Atonement** or **The Day of Coverings**.
5. Celebrated by fasting (abstaining from both food and water).
6. The focus is on repentance and penance.
7. It is a **Shabbat**, a commanded day of rest.
8. Once a year the **Kohen HaGadol** (the high priest), would go beyond the second veil, and would take ashes from the Red Heifer, the Blood, and purify the **Kadosh V'kadoshim** (the Holy of Holies).

What The Bible Says

Then Adonai spoke to Moses after the death of the two sons of Aaron, when they approached the presence of Adonai and died. Adonai said to Moses, "Tell Aaron your brother not to come at just any time into the Holiest Place behind the curtain—before the atonement cover which is on the Ark—so that he would not die. For I will be appearing in the cloud over the atonement cover.

Leviticus 16:1-2

Yom Kippur Service

*“In this way should Aaron come into the Sanctuary: with a young bull for a sin offering and a **ram** for a burnt offering. He is to put on the holy linen garment, have the linen undergarments on his body, put on the linen sash, and wear the linen turban—they are the holy garments. He should bathe his body in water, and put them on.*

*“Then he is to take from the congregation of Bnei-Yisrael **two** he-**goats** for a sin offering and one **ram** for a burnt offering. Then Aaron is to offer the bull for the sin offering which is for himself and make atonement for himself and his house. Then he is take the two goats and present them before Adonai at the entrance of the Tent of Meeting. Aaron will then cast lots for the two goats—one lot for Adonai, and the other lot for the scapegoat. Aaron is to present the goat on which the lot for Adonai fell and make it a sin offering. But the goat upon which the lot for the scapegoat fell is to be presented alive before Adonai, to make atonement upon it, by sending it away as the scapegoat into the wilderness.*

Leviticus 16:3-10

“Also Aaron is to present the bull of the sin offering which is for himself and so make atonement for himself and his house. He is to slaughter the bull of the sin offering which is for himself. He is to take a firepan full of coals of fire from off the altar before Adonai plus two handfuls of sweet powdered incense and bring it within the curtain. Then he is to put the incense on the fire before Adonai, so that the cloud of the incense may cover the atonement cover that is on the Ark, so that he would not die. He is then to take some of the blood of the bull and sprinkle it with his finger on the atonement cover, on the east side. Before the atonement cover he is to sprinkle some of the blood with his finger seven times. ”Then he is to slaughter the goat of the sin offering which is for the people, bring its blood behind the curtain, and do with its as he did with the blood of the bull—sprinkle it upon the atonement cover, and before the atonement cover.

Leviticus 16:11-15

What The Bible Says

*“It is to be a statute to you forever, that **in the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month, you are to afflict your souls**, and **do no kind of work**—both the native-born and the outsider dwelling among you. For on this day atonement will be made for you, to cleanse you. From all your sins you will be clean before Yehovah. **It is a Shabbat of solemn rest to you, and you are to afflict your souls. It is a statute forever.** The kohen who is anointed and who is consecrated to be kohen in his father’s place will make the atonement, and put on the linen garments, the holy garments. He is to make atonement for the Holy Sanctuary, for the Tent of Meeting, for the altar, for the kohanim, and for all the people of the assembly. “This will be an everlasting statute for you, to make atonement for Bnei-Yisrael once in the year because of all their sins.” It was done as Yehovah commanded Moses.*

Leviticus 16:29-34

What The Bible Says

*“However, **the tenth day of this seventh month is Yom Kippur, a holy convocation** to you, so **you are to afflict yourselves**. You are to **bring an offering made by fire to Yehovah. You are not to do any kind of work on that set day**, for it is Yom Kippur, to make atonement for you before Yehovah your God. For anyone who does not deny himself on that day must be cut off from his people. Anyone who does any kind of work on that day, that person I will destroy from among his people. You should do no kind of work. **It is a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings.** It is to be a Shabbat of solemn rest for you, and you are to humble your souls. On the ninth day of the month in the evening—from evening until evening—you are to keep your Shabbat.”*

Leviticus 23:27-3

What The Bible Says

“On the tenth day of this seventh month, you are to **have a sacred assembly. You are to deny yourselves and do no work. You are to present to Yehovah a burnt offering** as a pleasing aroma, one young bull from the herd, one ram, and seven year-old male lambs without defect, along with their grain offerings of fine flour mixed with oil: three tenths of an ephah with the bull, two tenths with the ram, and one tenth with each of the seven lambs. Also offer one male goat for a sin offering, in addition to the sin offering for atonement, as well as the regular burnt offering with its grain offering and their drink offerings.

Numbers 29:7-11

Offerings To Be Presented

These are all separate offerings

1. Yom Kippur Offering and Sin Offering (*Numbers 29:8-11*)

- **You are to present to Yehovah a burnt offering as a pleasing aroma.**
- You can set aside a special Yom Kippur offering or you can have Beef, Lamb, Sheep or Goat in remembrance of this offering. (Before or After the Fast)
- Offer up your sincere repentance.

2. The regular burnt offering with its grain offering and their drink offerings. (*Numbers 29:11*)

- The Daily Offering / The Daily Morning and Evening Sacrifices Offer Yehovah your daily morning sacrifice by spending time alone with Him in Prayer and in Study.
- Have a time set aside to take part in Kiddush, by breaking bread and drinking of the fruit of the vine. (Before or After the Fast)

Why We Celebrate

- Because Yehovah told us to do so.
- “**It is to be a statute to you forever**, For on this day atonement will be made for you, to cleanse you. From all your sins you will be clean before Yehovah. **Lev. 16:29-30**
- For it is Yom Kippur, to make atonement for you before Yehovah your God. For anyone who does not deny himself on that day must be cut off from his people and be destroyed. **Lev. 23:28-32**

Leviticus 16:29-34; Leviticus 23:27-3; Numbers 29:7-11

How We Celebrate

- We have a Set-Apart Convocation (a Service).
- Complete Fasting for a full 24 hour period.
- At the end of the 24 hour period, we break the fast and can eat before Yehovah in celebration that we were atoned for.
- Traditionally most Jews wear white to symbolize how they've been atoned for and made pure, though the Scripture doesn't command it. It is merely a tradition which is optional.
- We have a complete day of rest where no work is done (this would include not going to school).

Leviticus 16:29-34; Leviticus 23:27-3; Numbers 29:7-11

What Its Not

- You do not have to commemorate it like the Orthodox Jews where they do not bathe, brush their teeth or even wear deodorant.
- We **DO NOT** have to swing chickens over our heads or make any animal sacrifices to atone for our sins.
 - Modern Orthodox Jews atone for their sins by swinging a live chicken over their head 7 times and they think they can atone for their sins.

Why Yom Kippur is a Fast

- Some ministries are promoting the idea that Yom Kippur is not a Day of Fasting.
- Yet scripture gives us a clear picture of what was meant when the word "**afflicted**" was mentioned.

"For whoever is not afflicted on that very day shall be cut off from his people." ***Leviticus 23:29***

In this verse, the word "**humble** or **afflicted**" here is תַּעֲנִיָּה (te·'un·neh), which comes from the root word 6031a. **anah**, which means "**to be bowed down or afflicted**".

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- תַּעֲנִיָּה (te·'un·neh), from the root word עָנָה (**anah**) = to oppress, humiliate; to be afflicted
- Strong's, **H6031a** = to be bowed down or afflicted, to oppress; humiliate; to be afflicted.

- Read all of Isaiah 58 in your own time.
- **Isaiah 58:5**, gives a further explanation into what it meant to **humble** one's self.
 - *Is such the **fast** that I choose, a day for a person to **humble** himself?*
 - *Is it to **bow down** his head like a reed, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him?*
 - *Will you call this a **fast**, and a day acceptable to the Lord?*
 - This gives a clear picture of what fasting looked like in the Bible; To humble one's self:
 - To be bowed down in prayer (humbling one's self)
 - To wear sackcloth (to humble and humiliate one's self; which was only done in fasting)
 - To be sitting on and be covered in ashes (to humble and humiliate one's self; which was only done in fasting)
- Yet there are some who use **Isaiah 58:6** to try to explain that this is not the fast in which Yehovah wants, rather that verses 6-12 are an alternative to fasting.
- Yet that is a misinterpretation. Verse six implies that fasting was to be accompanied also by the following, not the alternative to fasting.

According to **Ellicott's Commentary for English Readers: Isaiah 58:6**

- *(6) To loose the bands of wickedness.—The words do not exclude abstinence from food as an act of discipline and victory over self-indulgence, but declare its insufficiency by itself. So in the practice of the ancient Church fasting and almsgiving were closely connected, as indeed they are in **Matthew 6:1; Matthew 6:16**.*
- Many other Biblical scholars agree that this meant that fasting was right and pure, yet it done with the wrong intention, motives or heart, it was useless.
- **Acts 27:9**, also mentions the fast of the **Day of Atonement**. Most Christian scholars agree, that the fast mentioned here is referring to Yom Kippur.

Messianic Application

- Yeshua is our Scapegoat (our **Azazel**). He died on our behalf to atone for our sin. **1 John 2:2; John 4:42; John 11:51; Romans 3:25; Hebrews 2:17; 1 John 3:5; 1 John 4:10**
- As Messianics we can celebrate our **atonement** twice a year. Both during Passover and on Yom Kippur.

Prophetic Significance

- This is the second time in the year that we are able to celebrate our atonement.
- The first being Passover.
- Why do we still fast if we are Messianic and Yeshua fulfilled the atonement sacrifices?
 - First we fast because the Torah commands us to.
 - Secondly we fast for the salvation of both Jews and Gentiles to come to a saving knowledge of Yeshua Ha Maschiach.
He is the true atonement.

Prophetic Significance

- Yom Kippur falls on the 10th day of the seventh month.
- Ten represents government (the law-His Torah), justice, order, power and authority, responsibility, testimony, completeness, and perfection.
- On the Day of Atonement, Yehovah will once more bring judgement on the Earth and bring forth both judgement and order.
- On the **10th day of the first month of Aviv**, a **lamb** or **goat** (a picture of Yeshua) was chosen to atone for our sin, likewise during **Yom Kippur** a scapegoat is chosen to take on our sins.
- The Scapegoat in the Bible is one who makes atonement for another (or redeems them).
- Likewise Yeshua served as both our atoning sacrifice before the Father and as our "scapegoat" who "carries away our sins" (**Isa. 53:4, 5; Matt. 8:17; 1 Pet. 2:24**).
- Yeshua is both our Sin Offering whose blood cleanses us from sin as well as our "Scapegoat" who forever banishes our sins from God's holy Presence.

Prophetic Significance

- We find, in **Genesis 1**, the phrase "God said" 10 times, which is a testimony of His creative power. God gave the Ten Commandments to man. Ten therefore represents man's responsibility to keep the commandments. A tithe is a 10th of our earnings and is a testimony of our faith in the Lord.
- The Passover lamb was selected on day 10 of the 1st month (**Exodus 12:3**), as was Jesus, the Lamb that takes away the sins of the world (**John 12:28-29; 1 Corinthians 5:7**). Day 10 of the 7th month is also the Holy Day known as the Day of Atonement. This unique day of fasting pictures the removal of Satan, the author of sin, before the millennial reign of Jesus begins (**Revelation 20:1-2**).
- The last great world-ruling kingdom of man under Satan is symbolized prophetically by the 10 toes of **Daniel 2** and the 10 horns of **Revelation 13 and 17**.

Create Lasting Family Memories

- Decorate the House with Yom Kippur banners, shofars, trumpets, etc.
- Have a special Feast or Dinner before the Feast begins.
- Have a special Breaking of the Fast Feast with Family and Friends.
- Traditionally Lox & Bagels are served (optional). Keep it simple!
- Take family pictures of your breaking of the fast celebration.
- After resting on the day of Yom Kippur, spend time with family and friends watching biblical movies, playing board games.
- Traditionally the Story of Jonah is read on this day. Why not watch the Story of Jonah Movie. There are both great options for both adults and kids.

Summary

1. Celebrated on the **Tenth day** of the **seventh Biblical month**.
2. Also known as the **The Day of Atonement** or **The Day of Coverings**.
3. Celebrated by fasting (abstaining from both food and water).
4. The focus is on repentance and penance.
5. A commanded day of rest.

Resources

Just click on the links to open each Resource

Bible Books & Stories Traditionally Read on the Fall Feasts:

1. Yom Kippur - Jonah (Focus: Fasting & Repentance)

Movies to watch for the Fall Feasts:

Yom Kippur

1. Golda (Adults), Movie about the Yom Kippur War.

2. The Story of Jonah, Movie

-The Story of Jonah is traditionally read on Yom Kippur, as the story deals with fasting and repentance which is the main theme of the Day of Atonement.

1. The Story of Jonah—A Lesson in Courage and Mercy (Family-Friendly)

2. Greatest Heroes & Legends Of The Bible: Jonah & The Whale (Kids Animation)

3. VeggieTales | The Story of Jonah & The Whale (Kids Animation)

4. Superbook - Jonah - Season 2 Episode 1 (Kids Animation)

5. Jonah and the Whale - Beginners Bible (Kids Animation)

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