

Festival / Appointed Time	Hebrew Date	Modern Approx.	Dur.	Sanctuary Service Commanded	Offerings Required	Typological / Antitypical Meaning	Key References
■ WEEKLY & DAILY SERVICES ■							
Weekly Sabbath (Shabbat)	7th day (every week)	Fri sunset – Sat sunset	1 day (weekly)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete rest — no servile work Holy convocation Fresh showbread placed on Table of Showbread Previous week's showbread eaten by priests Additional Sabbath burnt offering (Musaf) Priests change showbread; sprinkle frankincense 	Additional to daily Tamid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 male lambs (1 yr) — burnt Grain & drink offerings 12 fresh showbread loaves placed on table (baked on preparation day / Friday) 	Foundation of all appointed times. Memorial of Creation (Gen 2:1–3; Ex 20:8–11). Also memorial of redemption (Deut 5:15). Showbread = Christ the Bread of Life (John 6:48–51), freshly available every Sabbath. Haskell: "The soul that never gains a deeper experience on the Sabbath than on any other day fails to keep the Sabbath as God would have him."	<i>Ex 20:8–11 Lev 23:3 Lev 24:5–9 Num 28:9–10 Deut 5:12–15 Matt 12:8</i>
Daily Tamid (Continual Offering)	Every day Morning & Evening	Daily	2x/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Morning: lamp-trimming & lighting, incense on golden altar, burnt offering on brazen altar — all before sunrise Evening: same sequence repeated at twilight High Priest alone burns incense & trims lamps "Whole multitude of the people were praying without at the time of incense" (Luke 1:10) 	Morning & Evening (each): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 male lamb (1 yr) — whole burnt offering 1/10 ephah fine flour with oil (grain) 1/4 hin wine (drink offering) Incense on golden altar (HP only) Oil for lamps (HP only) 	Lamb = Christ our continual sacrifice (John 1:29). Incense = Christ's righteousness added to our prayers (Rev 8:3–4). Haskell: "The golden altar was an altar of continual intercession; the brazen altar was an altar of continual atonement." Morning & evening prayer in homes derived from this type. Lamps = Spirit of God illuminating the church (Rev 1:12–18).	<i>Ex 29:38–46 Num 28:1–8 Ex 30:7–8 Rev 8:3–4 John 1:29 Luke 1:10</i>
■ SPRING ANNUAL FEASTS (Month 1: Nisan / Abib) ■							
Passover (Pesach)	Nisan 14 (evening)	Mar–Apr	1 day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lamb slain "between the evenings" (3 pm) Blood applied to doorposts Lamb roasted whole; no bone broken Eaten with unleavened bread & bitter herbs Remainder burned before morning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 unblemished male lamb (1 yr) Unleavened bread Bitter herbs No leaven in house 	Type of Christ our Passover (1 Cor 5:7). Blood on doorpost = blood of Christ shielding from death. No broken bone = fulfillment (John 19:36). Slain at 3 pm = hour of Christ's death.	<i>Ex 12:1–14 Lev 23:5 Num 9:1–14 Deut 16:1–8 1 Cor 5:7</i>
Feast of Unleavened Bread (Chag HaMatzot)	Nisan 15–21	Mar–Apr	7 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holy convocation on 1st & 7th day (no servile work) Leaven removed from all dwellings Daily additional burnt offerings First sheaf (omer) of barley waved on day after Sabbath (Nisan 16) by priest 	Day 1 & 7 — Holy Convocation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 young bulls, 1 ram, 7 lambs (burnt) 1 male goat (sin) Grain & drink offerings Daily: same pattern Wave Sheaf (Nisan 16): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male lamb (burnt) Grain & oil offering Drink offering 	Unleavened = sincerity & truth (1 Cor 5:8). Leaven = sin to be purged from life. Wave sheaf (firstfruits of barley) = Christ's resurrection as firstfruits of those who sleep (1 Cor 15:20–23). Seven days = completeness of deliverance from sin.	<i>Ex 12:15–20 Lev 23:6–14 Num 28:17–25 1 Cor 15:20 1 Cor 5:8</i>

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Feast of Weeks / Pentecost (Shavuot)	Sivan 6 (50 days after wave sheaf)	May–Jun	1 day	• Holy convocation — no servile work • Two wave loaves of leavened bread presented by priest • New grain offering before the Lord • Freewill offerings brought by worshippers • Rejoicing before the Lord	• 2 wave loaves (leavened wheat) • 7 male lambs (1 yr), 1 young bull, 2 rams (burnt offering) • 1 male goat (sin) • 2 lambs (1 yr) — peace offering • Grain & drink offerings	Harvest of wheat = ingathering of souls. Wave loaves with leaven = redeemed humanity (still with sin nature) presented to God. Antitype: outpouring of Holy Spirit at Pentecost (Acts 2); firstfruits of gospel harvest. Leavened loaves show the church, not sinless like Christ.	<i>Lev 23:15–22</i> <i>Num 28:26–31</i> <i>Deut 16:9–12</i> <i>Acts 2:1–4</i> James 1:18
■ ■ FALL ANNUAL FEASTS (Month 7: Tishri / Ethanim) ■ ■							
Feast of Trumpets (Yom Teruah / Rosh HaShanah)	Tishri 1	Sep–Oct	1 day	• Holy convocation — no servile work • Blowing of silver trumpets / shofar throughout day • Special additional offerings • Memorial of blowing — signal to prepare for Yom Kippur	• 1 young bull, 1 ram, 7 male lambs (1 yr) — burnt • 1 male goat — sin offering • Grain & drink offerings • Plus regular daily (Tamid) offerings	Trumpets heralded sacred assemblies & war (Num 10). Antitype: proclamation of judgment-hour message (Rev 14:6–7); warning to prepare for the great Day of Atonement. Haskell: "The blowing of trumpets was a call to self-examination in preparation for the solemn day."	<i>Lev 23:23–25</i> <i>Num 29:1–6</i> <i>Num 10:1–10</i> <i>Rev 14:6–7</i>
Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)	Tishri 10	Sep–Oct	1 day (Sabbath of Sabbath hs)	• Afflict souls (fast) — no work at all • High Priest ONLY enters Most Holy Place • HP changes from golden robes → plain white linen • Incense cloud covers Mercy Seat before HP looks upon it • Two goats selected: LORD's goat slain; Azazel goat sent away • HP sprinkles blood 7x before & on Mercy Seat • HP lays sins on Azazel goat; it is led to wilderness • HP bathes & re-robes in golden garments • Sanctuary, tent of meeting & altar cleansed with blood • Atonement made for all Israel	• 1 young bull (sin — for HP & his house) • 2 male goats (sin — for congregation) – Lord's goat: slain, blood taken into MHP – Azazel goat: sins confessed upon it, sent away • 1 ram (burnt — for HP) • 1 ram (burnt — for people) • 7 male lambs (1 yr) — burnt • 1 male goat — burnt • Grain & drink offerings • Incense (golden altar)	Most solemn type of the entire sanctuary system. HP = Christ our High Priest. White linen = Christ's humility. Blood on Mercy Seat = Christ's atonement satisfying the broken Law (Rom 3:25). Azazel goat = Satan bearing final responsibility. Antitype: Christ's investigative/pre-Advent judgment in Most Holy Place of heavenly sanctuary (Dan 7:9–10; 8:14; Heb 9:23–28). The cleansing of the sanctuary = blotting out of sins from the books of record.	<i>Lev 16:1–34</i> <i>Lev 23:26–32</i> <i>Num 29:7–11</i> <i>Heb 9:7,23–28</i> <i>Dan 7:9–10</i> <i>Dan 8:14</i>
Feast of Tabernacles (Sukkot)	Tishri 15–21 (+ Tishri 22 Solemn Assembly)	Sep–Oct	7 days + 1 day	• Holy convocation — no servile work on 1st & 8th days • Dwell in booths (sukkot) for 7 days • Wave / carry 4 species: palm, myrtle, willow, citron • Water-drawing ceremony (Simchat Beit HaShoeva) each morning • Priest pours water & wine on altar; shofar blown • Great joy & celebration — pilgrimage feast • 8th day: Solemn Assembly (Shemini Atzeret) — holy convocation	Largest sacrificial schedule of all feasts: Day 1: 13 bulls, 2 rams, 14 lambs (burnt) Day 2: 12 bulls... (decreasing by 1 bull each day) Day 7: 7 bulls, 2 rams, 14 lambs Plus: 1 male goat/day (sin) Day 8 (Solemn Assembly): 1 bull, 1 ram, 7 lambs (burnt) 1 male goat (sin) Grain & drink offerings daily Total: 70 bulls over 7 days	Booths = temporary dwellings; God's sheltering of Israel in wilderness. Antitype: God tabernacling with His people (Rev 21:3). Water-pouring ceremony: Jesus cried "If any man thirst, let him come unto me" (John 7:37–38) on the last great day of this feast. 70 bulls = 70 nations; intercession for the world. Final gathering of harvest = final ingathering of God's people before the kingdom.	<i>Lev 23:33–43</i> <i>Num 29:12–40</i> <i>Deut 16:13–17</i> <i>Zech 14:16–19</i> <i>John 7:37–38</i> <i>Rev 21:3</i>