

FALL

This season is known as the High Holy Days and the Awesome Days or The Ten Days of Awe!

Yom Teruah

Feast of Trumpets – The Day of the Awakening Blast

Vayikra (*Leviticus*) 23:23-24 ²³ Adonai said to Moshe, ²⁴ "Tell the people of Y'sra'el, in the seventh month, the first of the month is to be for you a day of complete rest for remembering, a holy convocation announced with blasts on the shofar."

Teruah means awakening blast/shout. Each morning following morning prayers, shofar is blown to awaken the people, as it begins the season of teshuvah (repentance). It is a time to begin introspection, to look back at the mistakes of the past year and teshuvah.



The purpose of Yom Teruah is to bring about reconciliation between individuals and Yahweh. For those looking forward to the resurrection this day will occur with the sound of the shofar.

"It will take but a moment, the blink of an eye, at the final shofar. For the shofar will sound, and the dead will rise to live forever, and we too will be changed."

B'rit Hadashah (Renewed Covenant/New Testament)
I Corinthians 15:51 and 52 and I Thessalonians 4:16-17

Yom Kippur

The Day of Atonement

Vayikra (*Leviticus*) 23:26-28; 31-36

It is the "Day of Atonement" – Vayikra (*Leviticus*) 16:29-31 "It is to be a permanent regulation for you that on the tenth day of the seventh month you are to deny yourselves and not do any kind of work, both the citizen and the foreigner living with you. For on this day, atonement will be made for you to purify you; you will be clean before Adonai from all your sins. It is a Shabbat of complete rest for you, and you are to deny yourselves. This is the day when the High Priest enters the Holy of Holies with blood to atone for the sins of the whole nation of Y'sra'el.

Vayikra (Leviticus) 17:11 and Hebrews 9:12

Hebrews 9:12, He (YeShuah, the Messiah) entered the Holiest Place once and for all. And he entered not by means of his own blood, thus setting people free forever.

B'rit Hadashah (Renewal Covenant/New Testament)

Hebrews 9:7 and 10:19:22

Sukkot

Festival of Tabernacles

Vayikra (Leviticus) 23:34-36



Vayikra (Leviticus) 23:34-36 "Tell the people of Y'sra'el, 'On the fifteenth day of this seventh month is the feast of Sukkot for seven days to Adonai. On the first day there is to be a holy convocation; do not do any kind of ordinary work. For seven days you are to bring an offering made by fire to Adonai; on the eighth day you are to have a holy convocation and bring an offering made by fire to Adonai; it is a day of public assembly; do not do any kind of ordinary work.'"

Sukkot: a booth; a temporary dwelling. This feast commemorates the temporary dwellings in which the children of Y'sra'el lived. It also serves as a reminder of the cloud coverings in the day for coolness and the pillar of fire at night for warmth. Sukkot teaches that Adonai is the true Provider and Shelter.

Sukkot completes the appointed times (feasts). In contrast to Yom Kippur, this feast is a time of joy referred to as "the Season of Our Joy." The joy of knowing your sins were forgiven and the joy of walking in Torah.

This ends the Father's Appointed Times. Throughout the "Appointed Times," there is the mention of holy convocation. Holy convocation indicates these are times for gathering and are rehearsals to receive our King, our Mashiach (Messiah). The Father instructed these as everlasting observances throughout our generations.

Each of the seven observances relates and connects to the first and second coming of the Messiah, YeShuah. We recommend "The Seven Festivals of the Messiah," by Edward Chumney and "The Feasts of Adonai," by Valerie Moody as resource materials.

Chanukah

Feasts of Dedication

Although not a Biblical Feast or "Appointed Time" by Adonai, this observance is mentioned, in the Gospel of John, 10:22: "Then came Chanukah in Yerushalayim (*Jerusalem*). It was winter and YeShuah as walking around inside the Temple area, in Shlomo's Colonnade."

Also known as The Festival of Lights, Chanukah is observed for eight days by the lighting of the Chanukah Menorah. The Chanukah Menorah has a place for nine candles instead of the seven places on the Temple Menorah. The center



candleholder is called "the servant candle." It lights the other candles. Each night, one candle is lit and added to the others until all candles are lit.

This feast is observed for the rededication of the Altar in the Temple in 165 B.C. It also celebrates the military victory by a group of Hebrews, led by Yehudah Maccabee**, against the Hellenizing (Syrian-Greco soldiers) who defiled the Holy Temple with the sacrificial blood of a pig and a statue of Zeus by the Greek ruler Antiochus IV. The historian Josephus and the rabbis record that a one-day supply of olive oil in the Temple's menorah miraculously burned for eight days during the rededication. It is fitting that Yochanan (John) would choose to mention this feast during the time that the 'Light' walked the earth.

**** Judah Maccabee's** victory over the Seleucids

Chanukah called, Feast of Dedication John 10:22

Festival of Lights: Josephus, Antiquities of the Jews, Book 12, Chapter 7, Section 7
I Maccabees 4 (New English Translation Septuagint)