

Typology

A Jewish Midrashic method of interpretation.

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THE FEASTS OF ISRAEL—Part 2

THE FEASTS OF ISRAEL

On Mount Sinai, God gave Moses the Law including the observances of seven feasts. In the last lesson we considered the Feast of Passover and Unleavened Bread. We continue with the next five Feasts:

'These are the feasts of the LORD, holy convocations which you shall proclaim at their appointed times.

THE FEAST OF THE FIRST FRUITS (Leviticus 23:9-14)

This points to the Messiah's resurrection as the first fruits of the righteous. Jesus was resurrected on this very day, which is one of the reasons that Paul refers to him in **I Corinthians 15:20-23** as the "first fruits from the dead."

- This was to celebrate the very first crop of the season, usually the barley harvest. This feast always occurred on "the morrow after the Sabbath", being celebrated on the 16th Nisan, the first day of the week.
- This feast portrayed the resurrection of Christ and occurred during the feast of Unleavened Bread.
- Christ rose on the third day after his death on the Passover.

FEAST OF HARVEST/PENTECOST/WEEKS (Leviticus 23:15-21)

This is called Shavuot today, and pointed to the harvest of Messianic believers. On this day when the Lord poured out the Holy Spirit, 3,000 souls responded.

- Pente means "fifty". This occurred on a Sunday, 50 days or "a week of weeks" ($7 \times 7 = 49 + 1 = 50$) after the first fruits, generally in April/May. (Leviticus 23:15).
- It represents the dispersion of the Jews which occurred historically in AD 70 and there followed a long gap to the next feast representing the long time the Jews would be out of the land.

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FEAST OF HARVEST/PENTECOST/WEEKS continued

- Pentecost in the year of the crucifixion was the day on which the New Covenant started with the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in Jerusalem, as spoken of by the Prophet Joel. (**Acts 2:1-4, 16-21, See also Heb 8:7-10, Heb 9:16-17**).
- This feast required two loaves of bread baked with leaven. This could symbolize the Old and New Testament, both given because of sin, leaven. Both Old and New Testament saints will be raised from the dead.

FEAST OF TRUMPETS (Leviticus 23:23, 24)

This is called Rosh Hashanah today, and points to the 7 trumpets of Revelation. The Rapture is always associated in Scripture with the blowing of a trumpet (**I Thessalonians 4:13-18 and I Corinthians 15:52**)

- Ever since Isaac was spared by virtue of the ram being caught in the thicket by its horns, God has used the trumpet, known as Shofar or "Rams horn". It represents God's provision of salvation and deliverance.
- This occurred in September. The High Priest would blow the trumpet so that the faithful could stop harvesting and worship the Lord. (The blowing of the trumpets also represented the coming of the King).
- It is the modern Jewish New Year Day. Rosh Hashanah.
- The 7 trumpets of Revelation announce God's judgement against evil, and Israel's restoration.
- **1 Cor 15:51-53** tells us believers will cease their harvest and be removed from the world to glorify the Lord in Heaven.

Note:

When Israel, who wandered in the Wilderness for 40 years had to move camp, a Shofar (Ram's Horn) would be blown to herald their evacuation. When the Lord removes the Church in the Rapture, the trumpet will sound.



For the Lord Himself will come from heaven with a **Shout** with the voice of an archangel, and with the sound of the **Trumpet** of God
I Thessalonians 4:16

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ATONEMENT (Leviticus 23:26-32)

This is called Yom Kippur today and points to the day of the Second Coming of Jesus when He will return to earth. That will be the Day of Atonement for the Jewish remnant when they "look upon Him whom they have pierced," repent of their sins, and receive Him as their Messiah (**Zechariah 12:10 and Romans 11:1-6, 25-36**).

THE MEANING OF YOM KIPPUR

- Yom Kippur is the Day of Atonement. The word **Yom** means "**Day**", and **Kippur** is derived from the Hebrew word Kaphar meaning "**to cover**".
- So Atonement, means "to cover".
- On Yom Kippur the high priest was to make "**a covering**" for the sins of Israel committed in the year.

- Yom Kippur occurred ten days after the feast of trumpets.
- This was the only day of the year that the high priest was able to enter the Holy of Holies bringing a bowl of blood, one for himself and one for the nation. (**Hebrews 9:6-7**). His entry represents the sacrifice of Christ.
- Christ's sacrifice is the fulfilment of this ritual. Christ only had to make one offering, as he was sinless, for the sins of the world. (**Hebrews 9:11-14**)

TABERNACLES (Leviticus 23:33-36)

This is called Sukkot today and points to the Lord's promise that He will once again tabernacle with His people when He returns to reign over all the world from Jerusalem (**Micah 4:1-7, Rev 21:3**).

The Feast of Tabernacles occurred five days after the feast of Atonement and lasted a week. It represents the Millennial reign of Christ and the perfect provision and environment provided.



Sukkot Strong's #05521
 Plural of "Sukkah"
 Meaning: Booths, tabernacle, tents, temporary dwelling place
 Feast of Ingathering, Feast of Tabernacles, Feast of Booths, Sukkot

	FEAST NAME	HEBREW	MONTH/DATE	FULFILLMENT OR TYPE
1	Passover	<i>Pesach</i>	Nisan 14 March/April	Crucifixion on Passover AD32. (Christ was the Lamb of God who died to cleanse our sins).
2	Unleavened Bread	<i>Chag Hamotzi</i>	Nisan 15-21	Burial of Christ. (Sinlessness of Christ, the Bread of Life).
3	First-fruits	<i>Yom habikkurim</i>	Nisan 16	Resurrection of Christ on First-Fruits AD 32
4	Pentecost	<i>Shavuot/Feast of weeks.</i>	Sivan 6 April/May/June	Harvest of souls through the power of the Holy Spirit. AD32.
5	Trumpets	<i>Yom Teruah (Rosh Hashanah)</i>	Tishri 1 Sept/Oct	Restart of the Kingdom Dispensation, preceded by the Rapture.
6	Atonement	<i>Yom Kippur</i>	Tishri 10	(Crucifixion) & Second Advent of Christ – A Nation is saved.
7	Tabernacles	<i>Sukkoth Booths</i>	Tishri 15-21	Millennial reign of Christ – God reigns on earth with His people.

The Messianic Kingdom was prophesied in the Old Testament, announced in the Gospels, arrived on Pentecost, postponed when Steven was stoned and Saul of Tarsus converted. The church age as the Body of Christ is now the parenthesis in God's programme which will end at the rapture, after which tribulation and the Messianic program will recommence.

THE SEVEN FEASTS OF ISRAEL AND THE HEBREW CALENDAR

