

# God's Sacred Calendar & God's Holy Days

## Feast of Trumpets Part 5



### Scriptures

- **Leviticus 23** – Discusses the four appointed days of the LORD that correspond to Jesus' ministry.
- **Leviticus 23:24-25**: Again the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, “Speak to the sons of Israel, saying, ‘In the seventh month on the first of the month you shall have a rest, a reminder by blowing of trumpets, a holy convocation. You shall not do any laborious work, but you shall present an offering by fire to the LORD.’”
- **Revelation 1:4**: John to the seven churches that are in Asia: Grace to you and peace, from Him who is and who was and who is to come, and from the seven Spirits who are before His throne
- **Exodus 25:37**: Then you shall make its lamps seven *in number*; and they shall mount its lamps so as to shed light on the space in front of it.
- **Exodus 19**: *The LORD visits Sinai*
- **Joshua 6:2-5**: The LORD said to Joshua, “See, I have given Jericho into your hand, with its king and the valiant warriors. You shall march around the city, all the men of war circling the city once. You shall do so for six days. Also seven priests shall carry seven trumpets of rams' horns before the ark; then on the seventh day you shall march around the city seven times, and the priests shall blow the trumpets. It shall be that when they make a long blast with the ram's horn, and when you hear the sound of the trumpet, all the people shall shout with a great shout; and the wall of the city will fall down flat, and the people will go up every man straight ahead.”
- **1 Thessalonians 4:16-17**: For the Lord Himself will descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel and with the trumpet of God, and the dead in Christ will rise first. Then we who are alive and remain will be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air, and so we shall always be with the Lord.

### Main Points

- The fall holy days are prophetic shadows of what will happen upon Jesus' second coming.
- Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur are the two most holy days of the Jewish year.
- Jesus is the fulfillment of all the holy days throughout the Jewish year.
- The seventh month of the Hebrew year is called Tishrei. Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, and the Feast of Tabernacles all take place during this month.
- According to Biblical numerology, the number seven is very important, and there are many significant “sevens” in the Bible. For example, seven candles in the Menorah, seven days of creation, Seven Spirits before God's throne, and the holiest month of the year is the seventh month.
- The term “holy convocation” (root word “Miqra”) in Leviticus 24 carries with it the idea of a rehearsal. This signifies that the holy days have meaning and purpose beyond the historical context in which they were initially given and observed. They pointed to something that would
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happen in the future: Jesus' first and second coming.

- Rosh Hashanah means “head of the year.” Traditionally, it is taught that this was the day that God created the heavens and the earth. It is also called the Feast of Trumpets (Blowing) or Yom Truah.
- On the day of the Feast of Trumpets, the children of Israel were commanded to do three things: 1) rest, 2) blow the trumpets, and 3) present an offering to the LORD.
- Leviticus says “blow the shofar as a reminder.” Why? They blowing of the shofar took place a number of times in Scripture.
  - Exodus 19 – God Himself blows the shofar; at that point He came down on Mt. Sinai to meet Israel! The trumpet blasts is a reminder that God is coming and we will meet Him! This is a wakeup call that God established to wake spiritual Israel from their slumber in advance of His return.
  - Joshua 6 – Israel blows the trumpets at Jericho and goes UP into the city.
- The Feast of Trumpets is to remind us that JESUS IS COMING BACK!

### Discussion Questions

- What does the root word for convocation, “miqra,” mean? How does this help us understand the feasts and commands in Leviticus 24?
- Discuss the two examples Rabbi Schneider provides related to the blowing of the shofar. What were they? In light of the fact that these are prophetic shadows, what are they pointing to?
- God said that Israel was to blow the shofar (trumpet) “as a reminder,” but He doesn’t say what they were being reminded of. Given your answer to number two above, why was God establishing this reminder and what was it a reminder of?
- Why do you think we need a reminder?
- What three things were the children of Israel commanded to do on the Feast of Trumpets? How does this have meaning for us today?