

Fall Holy Days: The Most Holy Day of the Year



Scripture

- **Leviticus 23:4**

These are the appointed times of the LORD, holy convocations which you shall proclaim at the times appointed for them.

Other Scriptures

- Exodus 3:14
- I Thessalonians 4:16
- Revelation 22:20
- Matthew 24:14
- Daniel 12:4
- Matthew 4:17
- Matthew 3:2
- 2 Timothy 4:3
- Leviticus 17:11
- Hebrews 4:16

Main Points

- Yom Kippur begins at sunset on Tuesday, September 18th, and ends at nightfall on Wednesday, September 19th.
- יהוה! **YHWH/Yahweh**- a verb, continuous, unfinished action
- God is unlimited!
- *Rosh Hashanah* means “head of the year”. (Creation of the world)
- *Yom Teruah*- The Feast of Trumpets
- Holy Day Application: The trumpet sound is a reminder of when the Israelites encountered God.
- The Holy Days not only had application in their initial historical context, but they also have application for the future.
- Signs of the end times
 - Sexual perversion
 - Breakdown of marriage
 - Loving self more than God
 - Nation rising against nation
 - Gospel preached to the entire world
 - Increase of knowledge and technology
 - False prophets, teachers, and doctrine
 - Removal of the truth of the Lord from the world
- Yom Kippur- The Day of Atonement
- Israel’s blood covenants culminate in the crucifixion of Jesus.
- Through Jesus’ sacrifice, our sins are forgiven past, present, and future.
- Until our sins are atoned for, there is no way to have a relationship with God.

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Discussion Questions

1. What is the long-term fulfillment of the Feast of Trumpets?
2. As you consider the times we live in, why do we know that we are in the end times? What signs specifically have impacted your life? Are you ready for the trumpet blast of the returning Jesus?
3. Why is Yom Kippur the holiest of all the days celebrated? Where is atonement found—in keeping God's standard of living and denying fleshly desires, or in something else? What is that something else and what was the long-term fulfillment of this from Old Testament to the New Testament?
4. How does Jesus' sacrifice (for us to be atoned) change our approach to a relationship with God? Holiness now comes to us because of who? If we come boldly to the throne of grace with our sin and shame, giving it to Him to forgive and cleanse, we become new in Him. Is this temporary or does it apply for the remainder of our lives? How does this bring joy and freedom?