**Festivals of the Lord Celebrated in the Spiritual Year**

The chart below describes the spiritual celebrations during the calendar year with the Core Festivals/Feasts in Judaism and Christian Celebrations.

* **Judaism marks 8 Biblical celebrations** (The Day of the Lamb; Pesach; Unleaven Bread (Matza) and Counting of the Omer - 49 days; Shavo’ot/Pentecost (Moses was given the 10 Commandments and Torah); Rosh HaShanah (Festival of Trumpets); Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement), Sukkot (Festival of Tabernacles) and Hanukkah (Festival of Lights). In total there are close many days of celebration in a calendar year and 40 days of repentance before Yom Kippur.

Purim is a non-biblical celebration recognizing Queen Esther’s victory over enemies and the survival of the Jewish people (Esther 9; 1, 18).

* **Messianic Judaism** (Jews who believe in Yeshua who has come and will return) **marks 9 Biblical celebrations**: The Day of the Lamb (Palm Sunday), Pesach, Unleaven bread, Crucifixion, Resurrection, Shavo’ot/Pentecost, Rosh HaShanah (Festival of Trumpets) Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement), Sukkot (Feast of Tabernacles) and Hanukkah (Festival of Lights).

Purim is a non-biblical Jewish celebration recognizing Queen Esther’s victory over enemies and the survival of the Jewish race (Esther 9; 1, 18).

**\* Christianity marks 5 typical Biblical celebrations:** Palm Sunday (Day of the Lamb), Jesus Crucifixion and Jesus Resurrection, Whit Monday, Pentecost and Christmas.)

**Sacred Assemblies/Festivals of the Lord are Holy Days practiced by Jews and some\*Christians.**

**Sacred Assemblies are also known as God’s Holy Days and Festivals/Feasts of the Lord are** described in the books of Exodus 23: 14 – 17 & Leviticus 23: 9 – 44, Exodus 12:11-28

**NOTE: Shabbat (Sabbath) – is a Feast of the Lord and is God’s Holy Day.** It is a day of rest from work and creating things (Genesis 2:2, 3a). It is a sacred day of *holy convocation (gathering or meeting to worship Adonai/God)* Leviticus 23:3. It is the 4th of the 10 commandments in the Bible (Exodus 20: 8-11). It is God’s appointed time for us to meet with him. *The Sabbath begins on Friday evening at sunset and ends on Saturday at sunset.* **Why?** This parallels the days of Creation. “So there was evening, and there was morning, one day.” Genesis 1:5. … “So there was evening, and there was morning, a second day” Genesis 1:8 …etc. (The worship day was changed from Saturday to Sunday by Constantine in about 300 BC. He mixed paganism into Christianity and changed many things so that today Christianity still follows some of his pagan religious customs. For example: Easter rather than Pesach in recognition of the fertility goddess Eshter. Hanukkah was changed to Christmas. Constantine was involved with the Holy Roman Empire known for the beginnings of Catholicism (Maureen Moss). Unknowingly, Christians are still following numerous Catholic practices.

Exodus 23:14 states “**Three times a year you are to observe a feast for me (Adonai).**”(Adonai is Hebrew for God) These are “**Festivals of the Lord**” not only Jewish festivals, but festivals of the Lord. **“God’s Holy Days”** of meeting are grouped into two seasons: **Spring Festivals** of Pesach/*Passover and Shavu’ot/Pentecost* and **Fall Festivals** **- Rosh-HaShannah** (Festival of Trumpets), **Yom Kippur (**Day of Atonement), and **Sukkot** (Festival of Tabernacles). It is to be an assembly (time of fellowship) because it is an appointed time to worship God. It is similar to Adonai (The Lord) having made an appointment with us to worship him.

The Jewish people are God’s chosen people. Gentiles or non-Jews who celebrate these festivals, who believe in the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and also believe Yeshua/Jesus as their personal Lord and Savior are grafted into the olive tree with the Jewish people (Romans 11:17, 24).

Jewish people who believe that Yeshua/Jesus, the Messiah, has already come and is their personal Lord and Saviour are called Messianic Jews. They are waiting for Yeshua’s return.

Jesus was a Jew. Christianity has its roots in Judaism and Christians believe in the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. They also believe in Jesus /Yeshua as their personal Lord and Savior. They celebrate the day of rest on Sunday, rather than the Saturday/Shabbat. Constantine converted to Christianity but brought his pagan beliefs into it. He changed the day of worship to Sunday in honor of his sun god and persecuted everyone who did not follow his beliefs. As a result of severe punishment, Jews and the followers of Jesus had 3 choices: to convert to what became Catholicism, flee or be killed. Many fled to other countries and so the Jewish people and Christians were dispersed further around the world.

The following chart illustrates the months when the Festivals take place in the calendar year. Note: The Jewish calendar month is 29 days long because it follows the lunar calendar; therefore, every so many years there is an extra month in the calendar year; rather than having a leap year.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Spring Feasts – Holy Days** |  |  |  | **Fall Feasts – Holy Days** |  |  |
| January & February | **March****Nisan** | **April**Iyyar | **May****Sivan** | **June**Tammuz | July & August | **September****Tishrei**  | **October**Cheshvan | **November****Kislev** | **December****Tevet** |
|  |  | **Day of the Lamb** (4 days before Passover)**Festival of Pesach/Unleavened Bread** (Matzah) **(Stern, 2016)** Traditional Jews celebrate Pesach. **Nisan 14 at twilight/sunset*** Children of Israel eating the Seder meal before fleeing Egypt (Exodus 12:11-28)
* Fast for the firstborn
* Counting the Omer

Jews (Messianic Jews) who believe in the Jesus the Messiah celebrate: * Palm Sunday – 4 days before the crucifixion when Jesus rides into Jerusalem on a Donkey.
* The day before the Passover they remove all yeast and products with yeast from the home. Yeast represents sin.
* The evening before Pesach/ Passover they eat the *Seder/*meal. (Exodus 12:11-28)
* **\***The Crucifixion of Yeshua **Nisan 14**
* \* The Resurrection of Yeshua, the Messiah.
* Counting of the Omer

Messianic Jews (Jonathan Cahn, YouTube) believe the Messiah was born the first day of Nissan, (at the new Moon) before the feast of Pesach because this symbolizes that he was the Passover Lamb. | **Festival of First Fruits on Sivan 6 \***Shavu’ot/Pentecost is the harvest of the first fruits of the spring planting of wheat. Traditional Jews who do not accept Yeshua as the Messiah celebrate Moses receiving the Ten Commandments and the Torah from God at Mount Sinai (Exodus 19:16-25) and the completion of counting of the Omer.Messianic Jews and Christians celebrate Shavu’ot/Pentecost. It occurs 50 days after the resurrection of Yeshua; who is the first fruit of heaven (1Corinthians 15:20-23). Yeshua ascends to heaven 40 days after the resurrection to be with God the Father. 10 days later on the 50th day, is when the Holy Spirit came to indwell those who believe in Messiah (Acts 2 ).  |  |  | **Festivals of Ingathering** –harvest brought in from fields.  There are three parts to the Fall Feasts:**Rosh-HaShannah (Festival of Trumpets)** – **Tishrei 1**Traditional Jews celebrate 40 Days of Awe (Repentance).Messianic Jews celebrate 40 days of repentance and making things right/ forgiving others. They also believe the trumpet (shofar – a ram’s horn) shall sound and the dead in Christ shall rise and be incorruptible (1Corinthians 15:52). Announcing the return of the Messiah. (1Thess. 4:16. Rev. 8:2)**Yom Kippur** – Day of Atonement when we are judged for our works (Leviticus 23: 26-32; Isaiah 58:5) **Tishrei 10****Sukkot (Festival of Tabernacles) – or Festival of Booths. Tishrei 15** Remembering when the children of Israel lived in tents in the wilderness. | **Festival of Dedication****(Hanukkah)**Traditional Jews celebrate Hanukkah as the **Kislev** 25 rededication of the Temple in Jerusalem in 167 BC. The Temple had been desecrated when the Assyrians placed their idols and slaughtered a pig(unclean animal) on the altar. The miracle of the oil lasting for 8 days.Messianic Jews believe this is when Yeshua went to the temple in the winter in Jerusalem to declare that he was the light of the world John 10:22.Messianic Jews believe the Messiah was born during the feast of Pesach because this symbolizes when he came to earth and feast of tabernacles when he will return to earth to rule. **\*** Many Christians celebrate Christmas December 25 as the birth of Jesus. |
|  | **March – April**  | **May – June** |  |  | **September – October**  | **November, December** |
| **Length of celebration.** They begin at sundown and last to sundown the next day. The Sabbath begins at sunset on Friday and ends sunset Saturday. | **Day of the Lamb** (4 days before Passover and for 4 days the lamb was examined to make sure that it was perfect.)**Passover (Pesach) Celebration** is7 Days. Exodus 23:14**Nisan 14**(Note Christians celebrate Palm Sunday the Sunday before Passover.) | **Festival of First Fruits**  (Shavu’ot/Pentecost) Celebrated for 2 days.Pentecost is on the 50th day after the resurrection of Yeshua. **Sivan 6** |  |  | **Rosh-HaShannah (Festival of Trumpets) Tishrei 1**Celebrated for 9 days.**Yom Kippur** – Day of Atonement is celebrated - 1 Day **Tishrei 10****Sukkot (Festival of Tabernacles)** 8 days. **Tishrei 15** | **Festival of Dedication****(Hanukkah)**Remembering the rededication of the temple. Celebrated 8 days Yeshua went to the Temple to declare that he was the light of the world. **Kislev** 25 |

**Festivals/Feasts of Adonai/the Lord**

**SPRING FESTIVALS/FEASTS**

NOTE: The word festival and feast can be used interchangeably; however, the celebration is often more than a one day event, but a process of celebration with many parts and depth of meaning in the celebration.

**Day of the Lamb** (On the 10th of Nisan, 4 days before Passover and for 4 days the lamb was examined to make sure that it was perfect before it was sacrificed Exodus 12:3-6.)

1. **FESTIVAL OF UNLEAVEN BREAD** (Matzah) **–**
	* Remembering the ***PESACH* (PASSOVER)** Seder (evening meal) in Egypt and the wilderness manna (Leviticus 23: 4 - . Pesach (Passover) describes the final and 10th plague (the death of the firstborn boy of every household in Egypt). In the 10th plague the angel of death ‘passed over’ the house of the family who had applied the blood of the lamb on the door posts (two sides and the top post – Exodus 12:22). The lamb was slaughtered and roasted for the Seder (meal). The Menorah in the Tabernacle was lit (Exodus 24:1, 31 – 35; Exodus chapters 25 to 40). It is a 7 branch candle stick with the middle candle as the servant candle (the one used to light the other candles).
	* Today the Seder meal is celebrated by Jews as a remembrance of their evening meal in Egypt before fleeing into the wilderness with Moses as their leader. The Matzah (bread made without yeast) is also in remembrance of the wilderness manna.

***\*******Messianic Jews and Christians*** *believe Yeshua (Hebrew for Jesus) is the Messiah is the Passover Lamb and may have been born at this time*. Yeshua means “He will save”. (Complete Jewish Bible pg xiv). Messianic *Jewish people, who believe in Yeshua as their Messiah, celebrate the Seder supper on the evening before the crucifixion of Yeshua (before Good Friday).* The Matzah also symbolizes the body of Yeshua broken for sinners; the Matzah bread is pierced and has stripes representing the suffering of Yeshua before and during the crucifixion.

The **Counting of the Omer or sheaves** beginsthe day after the resurrection of Yeshua and continues for 49 days. This process of counting symbolized counting the days from the barley harvest (after the resurrection of Yeshua) to the wheat harvest which is at Shavu’ot. This barley was brought as an offering to the Tabernacle or Temple as the fruit of the spring harvest. The sheaves are waved in the Temple as a thank offering after Pasch (Leviticus 23:10, 11). “The lesson was clear: If God has been faithful to bless with an early harvest, then he will most certainly provide the harvest of later summer “ (Stern p. 161). Each day during the counting of the Omer the traditional blessing was read. ‘Blessed art thou, O Lord our God, King of the universe, who set us apart by your commandments and commanded us concerning the counting of the sheaf (Omer)’. The 50th day marks the next great work of God at Shavu’ot.

***\*NOTE:*** In spring **Christians** typically celebrate:

* Palm Sunday (when Jesus came into Jerusalem riding on a donkey. This was 4 days before his crucifixion;
* Crucifixion of Jesus (Good Friday), The Lord’s supper may be celebrated this day.
* Jesus’ Resurrection (Easter Sunday) and Pentecost.
* 40 days after the Resurrection of Jesus ascended to heaven. Ten days later, the Holy Spirit came to believers, Acts 2.

In *Messianic Jewish* homes *the Pesach celebration is represented by the Seder evening meal(remembering the Passover meal in Egypt). Jesus is part of the Passover Celebration since he is the Passover Lamb. Then the Festival of Unleaven Bread since Jesus is the sinless sacrifice. (Yeast represents sin.) The Lord’s Supper may be celebrated before the crucifixion of Yeshua, (Good Friday) and the Resurrection plus 4 more days.* (Stern, pg xiv).

1. **Festival of First Fruits**
	* **SHAVU’OT/PENTECOST** *-* **Gathering** the first fruits of the spring planting (barley). This represents the ascension of Yeshua to God the Father. Yeshua is the first fruit of heaven (1Corinthians 15:20-23.) Yeshua is also the bread of life (John 6:35).
	* **Counting of the Omer** has been donefor 49 days and on the 50th day the celebration of ***Pentecost*** *takes place.* The counting is also in anticipation of the great work of God at Pentecost. *Christians and Messianic Jews believe Yeshua has ascended to heaven.* An Omer is a 2 quart dry measure of grain from the first wheat that is harvested. It is brought to the Temple. **Pentecost** or the50th day was to be an assembly (time of fellowship with others) and is another appointed time for us to meet (worship) with God. ***Pentecost*** *is celebrated by Christians and Jews. Yeshua was the first to rise bodily from the grave and in so doing he is the direct fulfillment of the feast of Firstfruits. (Stern, p. 1651 ) 1Corinthians 15:20-23.*
	* *Traditional Jews celebrate this as the time when the Torah (first 5 books of the Old Covenant/Testament) was given to the Children of Israel at Mt. Sinai (Exodus 19: 16-25.)*
	* *Christians and Messianic Jews believe Yeshua died; rose again and after 40 days ascended to heaven. Ten day later on the 50th day is Pentecost is when believers in the resurrection of Yeshua and in the New Covenant received the Holy Spirit (Acts 2).*

**FALL FESTIVALS** includes the major holy days.

**Festival of Ingathering** – gathering harvest from the fields (grapes, figs, pomegranates, dates, olives etc.) The fall festivals are also a foreshadowing of the end times. Messianic Jews believe that the trumpet shall sound and the dead in Messiah (Christ) shall rise and be incorruptible 1 Corinthians 15:51- 52. The order of these days fits the salvation plan of God through Yeshua of Nazareth (Rabbi Barney Kasdan).

1. **ROSH-HASHANNAH/Festival of Trumpets** (Leviticus 23:23-25) **Tishrei** 1. Remembering the blasts of the shofar at the Holy Convocation (Leviticus 23:23) to regather to a pure faith in God (Stern, p.162). People take stock of their spiritual condition and make necessary changes to ensure that the next year is pleasing to God.

**Messianic Jews believe this is the time of announcing the return of the Messiah**. The trumpet (shofar – a ram’s horn) shall sound and the dead in Christ shall rise and be incorruptible (1Corinthians 15:52) announcing the return of the Messiah the coming King (1Thess. 4:16. Rev. 8:2). Rosh HaShanah, the Head of the year, is considered as the ’secular’ New Year. It is the day when the people in Israel take stock of their spiritual condition and make the necessary changes to ensure that the upcoming new year will be pleasing to God. From 40 days previous to Rosh HaShanah was to be a time of introspection, repentance, forgiveness and time of special spiritual preparation for Yom Kippur. The biblical/spiritual year begins in the month of Nisan in the spring, the beginning of the agricultural year.

* + The **trumpet or Shofar** (a ram’s horn is used for multiple symbolism – including God’s creations and kingship, his revelation at Sinai, prophetic warning, repentance, alertness, battle, Abraham’s offering of Isaac (and it’s connection with God’s mercy), the ingathering of God’s people in exile, final judgment and resurrection (1Thess.4:16; Rev. 8:2). 100 trumpet blasts are made with the shofar announcing the festival of the trumpet.
1. **YOM KIPPUR/ DAY OF ATONEMENT** (Leviticus 23:26-32)is considered to be the most holy day on the Jewish biblical calendar. It was on this day of the year that the high priest would enter the Holy of Holies to make atonement for the nation sacrificing one goat and releasing the other one into the wilderness symbolically taking the sins of the nation with it. Leviticus 16 goes into great detail about the Yom Kippur ceremony of the High Priest. What was begun on Rosh HaShanah – repentance and self-evaluation – was completed nine days later with atonement and regeneration. (Isaiah 58:5)
	* + 40 days prior to Yom Kippur begins a time of repentance and seeking forgiveness from others with the hope that one has learned and will be more committed to living a holy life following the instructions of the Bible. It is the Day of Atonement when we are judged for our works (Leviticus 23: 26-32; Isaiah 58:5).
2. **SUKKOT/Festival of Tabernacles (**Leviticus 23:33-44) This festival had 2 purposes: bringing in the fall or latter harvest and the second meaning of this holy day is found in a command to dwell in booths or temporary structures as a memorial of Israel’s wilderness experience. The Torah tells us that God dwelt with the people in their 40 year wilderness wanderings. Sukkot is known as the ‘time of our rejoicing’ (Stern, p.163) and great celebration. Celebrating occurs in booths that people build outside where also live and sleep.
	* **Messianic Jews** believe Messiah returns to earth during this season to reign for 1000 years and also believe that Yeshua was born during the Festival of Tabernacles and will return to earth to set up his kingdom for the 1000 year reign. **NOTE:** The fall festivals are also a foreshadowing of the end times, when the trumpet shall sound the dead in Messiah (Christ) shall rise and be incorruptible 1 Corinthians 15:51- 52. This may be when Messiah returns to earth to tabernacle/reign for 1000 years.

**HANUKKAH** – This is a winter celebration about rededicating the Temple in Jerusalem in 167 BC after the Assyrians had dishonored it by placing their idols and gods into it. The Assyrians also slaughtered a pig on the altar and dishonored it. After the Maccabees won the war against the Assyrians, they cleaned up the Temple and rededicated it to the Adonai (God). When the Temple was to be dedicated the Maccabees only had enough oil to burn in the Temple for 1 day; however, a miracle happened and the oil burned for 8 days. Thus to commemorate this miracle it became a feast for 8 days. What can be learned from this story if to keep our body, as a temple clean and honourable to the Lord (Adonai). The Hanukkiah, a candlestick, has 8 branches plus a servant candle to acknowledge this miracle.

For *Messianic Jews* it is a celebration of Yeshua going to the Temple to declare that he is the light of the world; and that our body is the temple of God and we need to respect it and rededicate oneself to Adonai.

 **\* *NOTE:*** Christians typically celebrate Christmas on December 25 as Jesus birth; however, recent research says that he may have been born Nissan 1, at the new moon and the beginning of the Spiritual Year Jonathan Cahn, YouTube – Was Jesus born December 25?).

**References:**

Kasdan, Barney. God’s Appointed Times

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Maureen Moss, Grafted into the Olive Tree, 2010

Stern, David. Complete Jewish Study Bible, 2016

### Biblical Feasts

### Leviticus 23 (all of the festivals – God’s Holy Days) (Tree of Life Version)

**23**Then *Adonai* spoke to Moses saying: **2**“Speak to *Bnei-Yisrael*, and tell them: These are the appointed *moadim* [Holy Days of the Lord] of *Adonai*, which you are to proclaim to be holy convocations—My *moadim*.

**3**“Work may be done for six days, but the seventh day is a *Shabbat* of solemn rest, a holy convocation. You are to do no work—it is a *Shabbat* to *Adonai* in all your dwellings.

### *Pesach* and Feast of *Matzot*

**4**“These are the appointed feasts of *Adonai*, holy convocations which you are to proclaim in their appointed season. **5**During the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month in the evening, is *Adonai*’s Passover. **6**On the fifteenth day of the same month is the Feast of *Matzot* [unleaven bread [it has no yeast] in memory of the Manna in the wilderness] to *Adonai*. For seven days you are to eat *matzah*. **7**On the first day you are to have a holy convocation and you should do no regular work. **8**Instead you are to present an offering made by fire to *Adonai* for seven days. On the seventh day is a holy convocation, when you are to do no regular work.”

### *Bikkurim* and *Shavuot*

**9***Adonai* spoke to Moses saying: **10**“Speak to *Bnei-Yisrael* and tell them: When you have come into the land which I give to you, and reap its harvest, then you are to bring the omer [approximately 2 quarts][[a](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Leviticus+23&version=TLV#fen-TLV-3413a)] of the firstfruits [what ripens first] of your harvest to the *kohen* [Priests from the tribe of Levi]. **11**He is to wave the omer before *Adonai*, to be accepted for you. On the morrow after the *Shabbat*, the *kohen* is to wave it. **12**On the day when you wave the omer you are to offer a male lamb without blemish, one year old, as a burnt offering to *Adonai*. **13**The grain offering with it should be two tenths of an ephah of fine flour mixed with oil—an offering made by fire to *Adonai* for a soothing aroma. Its drink offering with it should be a quarter of a gallon[[b](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Leviticus+23&version=TLV#fen-TLV-3416b)] of wine. **14**You are not to eat bread, roasted grain, or fresh grain until this same day—until you have brought the offering of your God. It is a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings.

**15**“Then you are to count from the morrow after the *Shabbat*, from the day that you brought the omer[[c](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Leviticus+23&version=TLV#fen-TLV-3418c)] of the wave offering, seven complete *Shabbatot*[Sabbath]. **16**Until the morrow after the seventh *Shabbat* you are to count fifty days,[[d](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Leviticus+23&version=TLV#fen-TLV-3419d)] and then present a new grain offering to *Adonai*. **17**You are to bring out of your houses two loaves of bread for a wave offering, made of two tenths of an ephah of fine flour. They are to be baked with *hametz* [yeast] as firstfruits to *Adonai*. **18**You are to present, along with the bread, seven one-year-old lambs without blemish, one young bull, and two rams. They will become a burnt offering to *Adonai*, with their meal offering, and their drink offerings, an offering made by fire, a sweet aroma to *Adonai*. **19**Also you are to offer one male goat for a sin offering and a pair of year-old male lambs for a sacrifice of fellowship offerings. **20**The *kohen* is to wave them with the bread of the firstfruits as a wave offering before *Adonai*, with the two lambs. They shall be holy to *Adonai* for the *kohen*. **21**You are to make a proclamation on the same day that there is to be a holy convocation, and you should do no regular work. This is a statute forever in all your dwellings throughout your generations.

**22**“Now when you reap the harvest of your land, you are not to reap to the furthest corners of your field or gather the gleanings of your harvest. Rather you are to leave them for the poor and for the outsider. I am *Adonai* your God.”

### Fall Festivals

**23***Adonai* spoke to Moses saying: **24**“Speak to *Bnei-Yisrael*, saying: In the seventh month, on the first day of the month, you are to have a *Shabbat* rest, a memorial of blowing (*shofarot*) [shofar],[[e](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Leviticus+23&version=TLV#fen-TLV-3427e)] a holy convocation. **25**You are to do no regular work, and you are to present an offering made by fire to *Adonai*.”

**26***Adonai* spoke to Moses, saying: **27**“However, the tenth day of this seventh month is *Yom Kippur*,[[f](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Leviticus+23&version=TLV#fen-TLV-3430f)] a holy convocation to you, so you are to afflict yourselves. You are to bring an offering made by fire to *Adonai*. **28**You are not to do any kind of work on that set day, for it is *Yom Kippur*, to make atonement for you before *Adonai* your God. **29**For anyone who does not deny himself on that day must be cut off from his people. **30**Anyone who does any kind of work on that day, that person I will destroy from among his people. **31**You should do no kind of work. It is a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings. **32**It is to be a *Shabbat* of solemn rest for you, and you are to humble your souls. On the ninth day of the month in the evening—from evening until evening—you are to keep your *Shabbat*.”

**33***Adonai* spoke to Moses saying: **34**“Speak to *Bnei-Yisrael*, and say, On the fifteenth day of this seventh month is the Feast of *Sukkot*, for seven days to *Adonai*. [[g](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Leviticus+23&version=TLV#fen-TLV-3438g)] **35**On the first day there is to be a holy convocation—you are to do no laborious work. **36**For seven days you are to bring an offering by fire to *Adonai*. The eighth day will be a holy convocation to you, and you are to bring an offering by fire to *Adonai*. It is a solemn assembly—you should do no laborious work.

**37**“These are the *moadim* of *Adonai*, which you are to proclaim to be holy convocations, to present an offering by fire to *Adonai*—a burnt offering, a grain offering, a sacrifice and drink offerings, each on its own day, **38**besides those of the *Shabbatot* of *Adonai* and besides your gifts, all your vows and all your freewill offerings which you give to *Adonai*.

**39**“So on the fifteenth day of the seventh month, when you have gathered in the fruits of the land, you are to keep the Feast of *Adonai* for seven days. The first day is to be a *Shabbat* rest, and the eighth day will also be a *Shabbat* rest. **40**On the first day you are to take choice fruit of trees, branches of palm trees,[[h](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Leviticus+23&version=TLV#fen-TLV-3443h)] boughs of leafy trees, and willows of the brook, and rejoice before *Adonai* your God for seven days. **41**You are to celebrate it as a festival to *Adonai* for seven days in the year. It is a statute forever throughout your generations—you are to celebrate it in the seventh month. **42**You are to live in *sukkot* for seven days. All the native-born in Israel are to live in *sukkot* [tents to remind themselves of those that were in the wilderness], **43**so that your generations may know that I had *Bnei-Yisrael* to dwell in *sukkot* when I brought them out of the land of Egypt. I am *Adonai* your God.”

**44**So Moses declared to *Bnei-Yisrael* the *moadim* of *Adonai*.

#### Footnotes:

1. [Leviticus 23:10](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Leviticus+23&version=TLV#en-TLV-3413) About 6 pints of barley flour.
2. [Leviticus 23:13](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Leviticus+23&version=TLV#en-TLV-3416) Heb. *hin*.
3. [Leviticus 23:15](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Leviticus+23&version=TLV#en-TLV-3418) A measure of flour.
4. [Leviticus 23:16](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Leviticus+23&version=TLV#en-TLV-3419) cf. [Acts 2:1](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Acts.2.1&version=TLV).
5. [Leviticus 23:24](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Leviticus+23&version=TLV#en-TLV-3427) pl. of *shofar*, *Feast of Trumpets*.
6. [Leviticus 23:27](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Leviticus+23&version=TLV#en-TLV-3430) *Day of Atonement*.
7. [Leviticus 23:35](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Leviticus+23&version=TLV#en-TLV-3438) *Feast of Tabernacles*; cf. [John 7:2](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=John.7.2&version=TLV), [37](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=John.7.37&version=TLV).
8. [Leviticus 23:40](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Leviticus+23&version=TLV#en-TLV-3443) cf. [John 12:13](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=John.12.13&version=TLV).

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