

**The Feasts of Israel
The Readings Of The Feasts**

Each of Israel's feasts were highlighted by readings of different passages of Scripture in the Jewish Synagogue. Each passage deals with a different aspect of each feast. Israel as a nation does not recognize the Christ to whom these Scriptures point to and are fulfilled under the New Covenant. The day is rapidly approaching when Israel as a nation will recognize Christ as Her Messiah!

Feast	Scripture Passage	The Type and Fulfillment
Passover	Exodus 12, Song Of Solomon	Deliverance From Sin By Blood/The Cross of Calvary; The death of Christ speaks to us of God's love- the theme of the Song of Solomon
Unleavened Bread	None	The Perfect Humanity And Body Of Christ
Firstfruits	None	The Resurrection of Christ
Pentecost	Ezek. 1:1-28; 3:12; Habbakkuk. 2:20-3:19; Ruth	Ezekiel speaks of Fire, Wind and Voices; Habakkuk speaks of the Lord coming in Fire And Bright Light; Ruth tells the tale of Harvest, a type of the last days outpouring of the Holy Spirit; The story of Ruth also embraces the willingness of a foreign people to embrace God's Law (The Torah) Judaism teaches Pentecost is the celebration of events which occurred on Mt. Sinai when Israel received God's Law
Trumpets	Psalms 81, The Feast of Trumpets Psalm; First Day Readings - Psalms 130:1-8; Psalms 33:1-9;	The Passages in Psalms, Micah and Isaiah on the first day deal totally with repentance. Trumpets is

	<p>Micah 7:18-20; Psalms 118:5-9; Isaiah 11:9</p> <p>Second Day Readings: Genesis 22</p>	<p>the first of three feasts called "The Days Of Awe," a time when God calls the nation to examine itself and repent. The Second Day reading of Genesis 22 speaks of substitution and the ram God used to spare the life of Isaac. The trumpets used in this feast are made from the horns of RAMS. What a beautiful picture of our Lord Jesus.</p>
<p>Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)</p>	<p>The Book of Jonah; Passages From Leviticus and Numbers</p>	<p>The Priests read certain passages from Numbers and Leviticus and memorize them by heart; The afternoon service features a reading of the entire book of Jonah which points Israel back to repentance just as Jonah repented and came back to God</p>
<p>Tabernacles</p>	<p>Isaiah 12:3; Psalms 113-118; Psalms 118:25; Psalms 120-134 (Song of Degrees) Deuteronomy 31:10-13, Ecclesiastes</p>	<p>Tabernacles speaks of water and light; Isaiah speaks of joy being drawn out of the wells of salvation; Psalms 113-118 are Messianic Psalms, or Praise psalms underscoring Israel's plea for her Messiah; Psalms 118:25 specifically asks for God's salvation and prosperity. The Psalms of 120-134 are called the Song of Degrees and are choruses which the Priests sang as they walked and proceeded up the steps of the</p>

		<p>temple. The passage in Deuteronomy speaks of the law (the Torah) which is read throughout the year.</p>
Hanukkah	Psalms 30	<p>Spoken after lighting the candles, a type of Jesus Christ, the light of the world</p>
Purim	The Book Of Esther	<p>The principal ceremony of Purim is the reading of the Book of Esther in the synagogue. A handwritten scroll of Esther is read at the beginning of Purim, just after the evening service. It is also read again the next day during the morning synagogue service. Through these readings, the listeners relive the miraculous events of Purim. The Book of Esther is known as the <i>megillah</i> ("scroll") in Hebrew. It is the best known of the five books of the Hebrew Bible which are known as "scrolls." These scrolls are short and are read on different holidays - The Song of Solomon - Passover; Ruth (Feast of Weeks), Lamentations (Tisha B'Av), Ecclesiastes (Tabernacles) and Esther (Purim).</p>
The Fast of the Fifth Month (T'avh)	The Book of Lamentations	<p>Lamentations Speaks of Mourning and</p>

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