

| Feast                                                                                                             | Date                                  | OT Reference                                                      | Details of Feast                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
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| Selection of Passover lamb<br><i>(Fulfilled)</i>                                                                  | 10 Nisan<br>March/April               |                                                                   | Remember the Messiah entering Jerusalem, hailed as a King by the crowds, and the selection by the priests that he must die for the good of the people.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <a href="#">Passover Pesach</a><br><i>(Fulfilled)</i>                                                             | 14 Nisan<br>March/April               | Exodus 12:1-4<br>Leviticus 23:4-5<br>Psalm 81:3<br>Psalm 104:19   | On this day, we remember the Messiah’s sacrifice for our sins. Through His offering we receive a covering of blood so that spiritual death passes over us. His death brought the requirement for animal sacrifices to its completion; the need for further blood offerings has been fulfilled. To continue making such sacrifices would be offensive to the Messiah as He made that sacrifice for us.<br>As evening falls, we should also recall the Messiah’s last supper, preferably as a group, giving thanks and remembering the exodus Passover and the Messiahs sacrifice. We should be giving thanks for His gift of redemption while honouring the dietary instructions given in the Scriptures.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Unleavened Bread<br>Hag HaMatzot<br><i>(Fulfilled)</i>                                                            | 15-21 Nisan<br>March/April            | Exodus 12:15-20<br>Leviticus 23:6-8<br>Psalm 81:3<br>Psalm 104:19 | Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread are two distinct feasts that occur on consecutive days. The first and last days of this seven-day period are High Sabbaths—days of rest and worship. During these days we refrain from ordinary work, buying, and selling, though essential tasks such as health care, animal care etc may still be done.<br>This Feast calls us to remember the Exodus, when Israel was delivered from slavery in Egypt, and to reflect on our own deliverance from the slavery of sin.<br>Unleavened bread symbolises the sinless life of the Messiah, who lived without fault or corruption. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Dietary practice:</i> For the full seven days, avoid foods prepared with leavening agents such as yeast or baking powder. If possible, remove all leavening from your home. The Messiah compared leaven to sin—once introduced it spreads quickly and cannot be removed by human effort.</li><li>• <i>Spiritual practice:</i> Mark these days with prayer and gratitude, giving thanks for the Father’s salvation plan and for the Messiah’s sacrifice and resurrection. On the High Sabbath days, gather with other believers if you are able, to rejoice together in His redemption.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| First fruits<br>Reishit<br><i>(Fulfilled)</i>                                                                     | Varies<br>March/April                 | Leviticus 23:9-14                                                 | This day occurs on the first day of the week (Sunday) after the first High Sabbath during the Feast of Unleavened Bread. It also begins count of 50 days to the Feast of Weeks.<br>On this day, the first ripe barley sheaf offered by the Priest to the Father giving thanks for, and dedicating the new harvest. The Messiah was resurrected as our High Priest to everlasting life and performed the wave sheaf offering for the new harvest of souls. Take time on this day to remember the Messiah’s resurrection and to give thanks for the dedication of the new harvest of believers, offering prayers of gratitude and renewal.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <a href="#">Feast of Weeks Shavuot</a><br><i>(Fulfilled)</i>                                                      | Varies<br>May/June                    | Leviticus 23:15-22                                                | This Feast is called “Weeks” as it is 7 weeks after the barley wave sheaf offering set out above.<br>According to Talmudic tradition, Shavuot is the day when the Ten Commandments were given to Moses on Mount Sinai marking the moment when God gave Israel His divine instructions to help them live in covenant obedience. This law formed the basis of ethical laws used to this day.<br>The Torah sets out that two wheat loaves should be offered in the Holy Temple on Shavuot. It was also at this time that people would begin to bring their first and choicest fruits of the harvest to thank the Father for Israel’s bounty.<br>We should renew our acceptance of the Ten Commandments and celebrate the day with others if we can.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Feast of Trumpets<br>Yom Teruah<br><i>(Not yet fulfilled)</i>                                                     | 1 Tishri<br>September/<br>October     | Leviticus 23:23-25<br>Numbers 29:1-6<br>Psalm 81:3                | Although Israel celebrates this day as the first day of the first month of the new year. But it is not, it actually the first day of the seventh month as the Father reset the first month of the year in Exodus 12:2. As it is the first day of a month, there is no moon visible.<br>Leviticus 23:23-25 and Numbers 29:1-6 describe it as a sacred assembly held on the first day of the seventh month (the month of Tishrei in the Hebrew calendar). The word teruah means “shouting,” “a loud blast,” or “alarm,” referring to the sounding of the shofar (ram’s horn) and vocal rejoicing. It is a High Sabbath—a day of rest and worship when we refrain from ordinary work, buying, and selling, though essential tasks such as health care, animal care etc may still be done.<br>According to Jewish tradition, on Yom Teruah the Heavens and books are opened and a time of repentance is granted. On Yom Teruah, the destiny of the righteous are written in the Book of Life, and the destiny of the wicked are written in the Book of Death. However, it is believed that names will not actually be inscribed in these books until Yom Kippur, because the Father gives "10 days" for repentance before any fate is sealed.<br>We should joyfully celebrate the day with others if we can, and for the next 10 days.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Day of Atonement<br>Yom Kippur<br><i>(Not yet fulfilled)</i>                                                      | 10 Tishri<br>September/<br>October    | Leviticus 16<br>Leviticus 23:26-32                                | This day occurs 10 days after Yom Teruah. According to Jewish tradition the destiny of the righteous are written in the Book of Life, and the destiny of the wicked are written in the Book of Death.<br>It is the most solemn and sacred day in the Scriptural calendar, set apart as a day of deep repentance, a day of fasting, and reconciliation with the Father. It is the only day when the High Priest could enter the Holy of Holies in the Temple to make atonement for the sins of the entire nation of Israel. Unlike other days (sunrise to sunrise), this day is specified in Leviticus 23:32 as being sunset to sunset.<br>It is a High Sabbath—a day of rest and worship when we refrain from ordinary work, buying, and selling, though essential tasks such as health care, animal care etc may still be done.<br>The purpose of Yom Kippur is to effect individual and collective purification by the practice of forgiveness of the sins of others and by sincere repentance for one’s own sins against God. The forgiveness of others that have sinned against us not just a matter of acceptance, it is a matter of complete forgiveness where the offense is not merely “overlooked,” but treated as though it never happened.<br>A fast for this period should be maintained for the purpose of humbling oneself to draw closer to God and His righteous way (Isaiah 58:6-11). Fasting is a reminder of the state of mind necessary for salvation - humility, sorrow, focus on and seeking after the Father and His way - a condition to which this world will have been brought by catastrophic events culminating in the Messiahs return. |
| <a href="#">Feast of Tabernacles</a><br><a href="#">(Feast of Booths or Sukkot)</a><br><i>(Not yet fulfilled)</i> | 15-22 Tishri<br>September/<br>October | Leviticus 23:33-43<br>Psalm 81:3<br>Psalm 104:19                  | Sukkot is the third great annual pilgrimage festival, when the Jewish people would gather in Jerusalem to remember the Father’s provision during the wilderness journey after the exodus and to look forward to the promised age when all nations will come to Jerusalem to worship Him (see Zechariah 14:16).<br>This seven-day feast begins on the fifteenth day of the seventh Hebrew month and is consequently a full moon festival.<br>It is a seven day Feast, but only the first day is a High Sabbath—a sacred day of rest and worship, when ordinary work, buying, and selling are set aside. Essential tasks—such as health care or the care of animals—may still be carried out.<br>Sukkot is also known as the Festival of Ingathering, Sukkot coincides with the autumn harvest: fields, orchards, wine-presses, and olive-presses overflow as the year’s produce is brought in, a joyful time. But beyond its agricultural meaning, it foreshadows the Salvation Plans ultimate “ingathering” of souls at the End of Days, pointing to the time when the Fathers presence will dwell with His people forever.<br>Tradition encourages people to build temporary shelters or booths, recalling the wilderness journey. Families eat and spend time in a sukkot while rejoicing. Yet the heart of the feast is not merely the shelter itself but the rejoicing in the Father’s provision and renewing our dedication to the work that those who guard His ways (Natsarim) are called to do, and the great harvest of souls.                                                                                                                             |
| Last Great day<br><i>(Not yet fulfilled)</i>                                                                      | 23 Tishri<br>September/<br>October    | Leviticus 23:34-36, 39<br>Numbers 29:35                           | This day represents the Great White Throne Judgment period, when all who were not part of the first resurrection will be raised and judged according to their works (see Revelation 20:11-15). Often called the Last Great Day, it immediately follows the Feast of Tabernacles and signifies the final phase of the Fathers salvation plan for humanity—a time when ultimate justice and mercy are revealed. It is the last opportunity for those who lived in ignorance of Yahuah’s Name, Sabbaths, Feasts, and laws the past 6,000 years to accept the ways of Yahuah before He completely cleanses and renews this earth and establishes His throne at New Jerusalem.<br>It is a High Sabbath—a sacred day of rest and worship, when ordinary work, buying, and selling are set aside. Essential tasks—such as health care or the care of animals—may still be carried out. It represents when we enter our rest. On this day we should rest and pray and rejoice and celebrate the day with others if we can.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

