

These first three feasts happen in the Hebrew month of Nisan (*the first month*), **Exodus 12:2**. Referred to as the Spring Feasts, they are grouped together within an 8-day time period and have been fulfilled in the death, Burial, and Resurrection of Jesus Christ and are required annual feasts of the Lord, **Deuteronomy 16:16-17**.

The Lord's Passover: 14th of Nisan, lasting 1 day, (March/April).

When the Lord plagued Egypt, the **10th plague** was the death of the firstborn, and this established the LORD's Passover. The Israelites were to put the blood from the lamb on their doorposts and to eat and partake of a Passover lamb. This was a shadow of Jesus Christ, the Lamb of God, who was Crucified for us. As gentiles, we celebrate this on the Gregorian calendar as Easter Sunday.

Unleavened Bread: 15th of Nisan, lasting for 7 days.

Begins the day after Passover and calls for the cleansing and removing of all leaven from your house. Leaven in the OT. is symbolic of sin, reminding us that Jesus had no sin and delivered us from the grip of sin. Corresponds with Jesus' burial.

Feast of Firstfruits: within Nisan, for 1 day (March/April).

Celebrated on the 2nd day of unleavened bread. Celebrating the first fruits of the barley harvest and the promise of a larger harvest to come. Corresponding with Jesus, the Messiah, the firstfruits whom God raised from the dead, we have the promise of being resurrected with Him and of eternal life in Him.

The Feast of Weeks is also an annual required feast of the LORD and was fulfilled on the day of Pentecost when the Holy Spirit fell on the believers in the upper room, **Acts 2:1-4**.

Feast of Weeks: 50 days after Passover, in the Hebrew month of Sivan, the 3rd month, lasts 1 day (May/June).

Also known as the feast of the harvest, or (Shavuot), celebrating the wheat crop, seven weeks after Passover. Fulfilled by the **day of Pentecost**, when the people received the Holy Spirit and there appeared on them cloven tongues of fire, and they began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance, **Acts 2:1-4**.

The last three feasts happen in the Hebrew month of Tishri (*the seventh month*), referred to as the Fall Feasts, held within a 3-week window. These feasts have not yet been fulfilled. The Feast of Tabernacles is the one feast that the Israelites were annually required to meet before the Lord, **Deuteronomy 16:16-17**.

Feast of Trumpets: 1st of Tishri, lasts 1 day (Sept./Oct).

(Rosh Hashanah), known as the Jewish New Year, marking the beginning of the civil year. Calling the people together to a solemn assembly, beginning a 10-day period known as the Days of Awe, for the wicked to get right with God before being judged.

Day of Atonement: 10th of Tishri, lasts 1 day (Sept/Oct).

(Yom Kippur) ends the celebration of the Jewish New Year, or the Days of Awe. This was the only day when the high priest could go behind the veil into the Holy of Holies, to make atonement for himself and the people, a covering for sin. Today, the blood of Jesus has made atonement for us, and all who believe in Him have access to God and a covering for sin.

Feast of Tabernacles: 15th of Tishri, lasting 7 days.

Also referred to as the Feast of Booths or (Sukkot). Living in booths for seven days, as a reminder of the temporary dwellings of the Israelites while they wandered in the wilderness. However, today our body is our tabernacle, and God dwells with us, **Revelation 21:3**.

Along with the giving of the seven feast days per year, the weekly Sabbath, and the Sabbath of years was also specified.

The weekly Sabbath: every 7th day is to be a day of rest.

Six days shall work be done: but the seventh day *is* the sabbath of rest, a holy convocation; ye shall do no work *therein*: it is the sabbath of the LORD, **Leviticus 23:3**.

The yearly Sabbath: every 7th year the ground shall rest.

¹⁰ six years thou shalt sow thy land, and gather the fruits thereof:
¹¹ But the seventh *year* thou shalt let it rest and lie still; In like manner this applies to your vineyard, *and* olive-yard, **Exodus 10-11**

There are several other Jewish days of celebrations that have various biblical references. I will include two of the commonly celebrated ones here.

Festival of Purim: 14th day of Adar, 1 day (Feb./March)

This holiday comes out of the book of Esther and celebrates the reversing of the near annihilation of the Jewish people by the king's edict. Queen Esther was able to access and speak to the king, and through a series of events, she and her uncle Mordecai brought forth this great victory for the Jewish people.

Hanukkah: 25th day of Kislev, lasts 8-days, (Nov./Dec.)

Also referred to as the festival of Dedication or the festival of lights. This acknowledges the Maccabean Revolt and the dedication of the Temple in Jerusalem, telling how a one-day supply of oil kept the lamps in the temple burning for eight days. This accounting is not in the Canon of the Bible, but rather is in the Apocrypha. However, perhaps due to the festival's date near the Christmas season, it is widely celebrated by the Jewish people.

Biblical Holydays

Feast days of the Lord

The Biblical feast days, their purposes, and how they should be kept can be found in [Leviticus chapter 23](#), [Exodus 23:10-19](#) & [Deuteronomy 16:1-17](#).

Throughout history there have been more than a dozen calendars used; today the one most widely used is the Gregorian calendar, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, based on a solar year having 12 months, equaling 365 days, having a leap day (one less day) every fourth year.

Changing dates and times has always been one of the ways our enemy works, changing times and seasons and offering alternative holidays to God's established Holydays.

And he shall speak words against the Most High [God] and shall wear out the saints of the Most High and think to change the time [of sacred feasts and holy days] and the law; and the saints shall be given into his hand for a time, two times, and half a time [three and one-half years]. [Daniel 7:25](#) (AMPC).

These are God's assigned feast days according to His calendar, lest we start replacing His appointed feast days with our own holidays that we deem to be more important. Nor should we think of these feast days and times as being just mere Old Testament requirements; rather, they are days and times that have been appointed by the LORD.

For when the feast days were given to us, scripture simply states that we are to proclaim them in their seasons, [Leviticus 23:4](#); no end date or expiration time is given. Also, the 5 required of the 7 feasts are marked in scripture as being a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings, [Leviticus 23:14, 21 & 31](#).

