

The spring feasts happen in the Hebrew month of Nisan (*the first month*), [Exodus 12:2](#). Nisan is observed as the first month of the spiritual year, while Rosh Hashanah (the Feast of Trumpets) is the first day of the seventh month. The Spring Feasts fulfill the death, burial, and Resurrection of Jesus Christ and are required annual feasts of the Lord, [Deuteronomy 16:16-17](#).

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

When the Lord plagued Egypt with [the death of the firstborn](#), establishing the LORD's Passover. And the Exodus. The Israelites were to put blood on their doorposts and to eat the Passover lamb. This was a shadow of Jesus Christ, the Lamb of God, who was Crucified for us. As gentiles, we celebrate this as Easter Sunday.

**Unleavened Bread:** 15<sup>th</sup> 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 the week of unleavened bread.

Celebrated on the first day after the first Sabbath, usually on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day after Passover. Celebrating the first fruits of the barley harvest and 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.

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 3<sup>rd</sup> month, it 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:** 1<sup>st</sup> of Tishri, lasts 1 day (Sept./Oct).

(Rosh Hashanah), the Jewish New Year, marks the beginning of the civil year. Commemorating the creation of the world, beginning a 10-day period known as the High Holy days or the Days of Awe, for the people to get right with God before being judged.

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

(Yom Kippur) is the holiest day in Judaism, observed with prayer, and introspection to seek forgiveness for sins and ends the 10 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, under the New Covenant the blood of Jesus has made atonement for us once and for all.

**Feast of Tabernacles:** 15<sup>th</sup> 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 40 years in the wilderness. This points to Yeshua dwelling with His people, pointing to the future kingdom when God will dwell with His people, [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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> year the ground shall rest.

<sup>10</sup> Six years thou shalt sow thy land, and gather the fruits thereof:  
<sup>11</sup> 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](#)

Several other Jewish celebrations have biblical references. I have included two of the more commonly celebrated Jewish festivals.

**Festival of Purim:** 14<sup>th</sup> 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:** 25<sup>th</sup> 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.

**A prayer of understanding:**

Father, I come before You to exalt, glorify, and praise Your name as the Creator of all. May Your Holy Spirit give me an understanding of the importance of the appointed feast days that You established. Since, You are the same yesterday, today, and forever, **Hebrews 13:8**. It reasons that the appointed feast days are also a statute forever, as scripture also tells us, **Leviticus 23:14,21,31 & 41**. Thank you Father,

Amen.

# Biblical Holydays

## Feast days of the Lord

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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, and 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 appointed times.

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, 5 of the 7 feasts are required and marked in scripture as being a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings, **Leviticus 23:14, 21, 31 & 41**.