



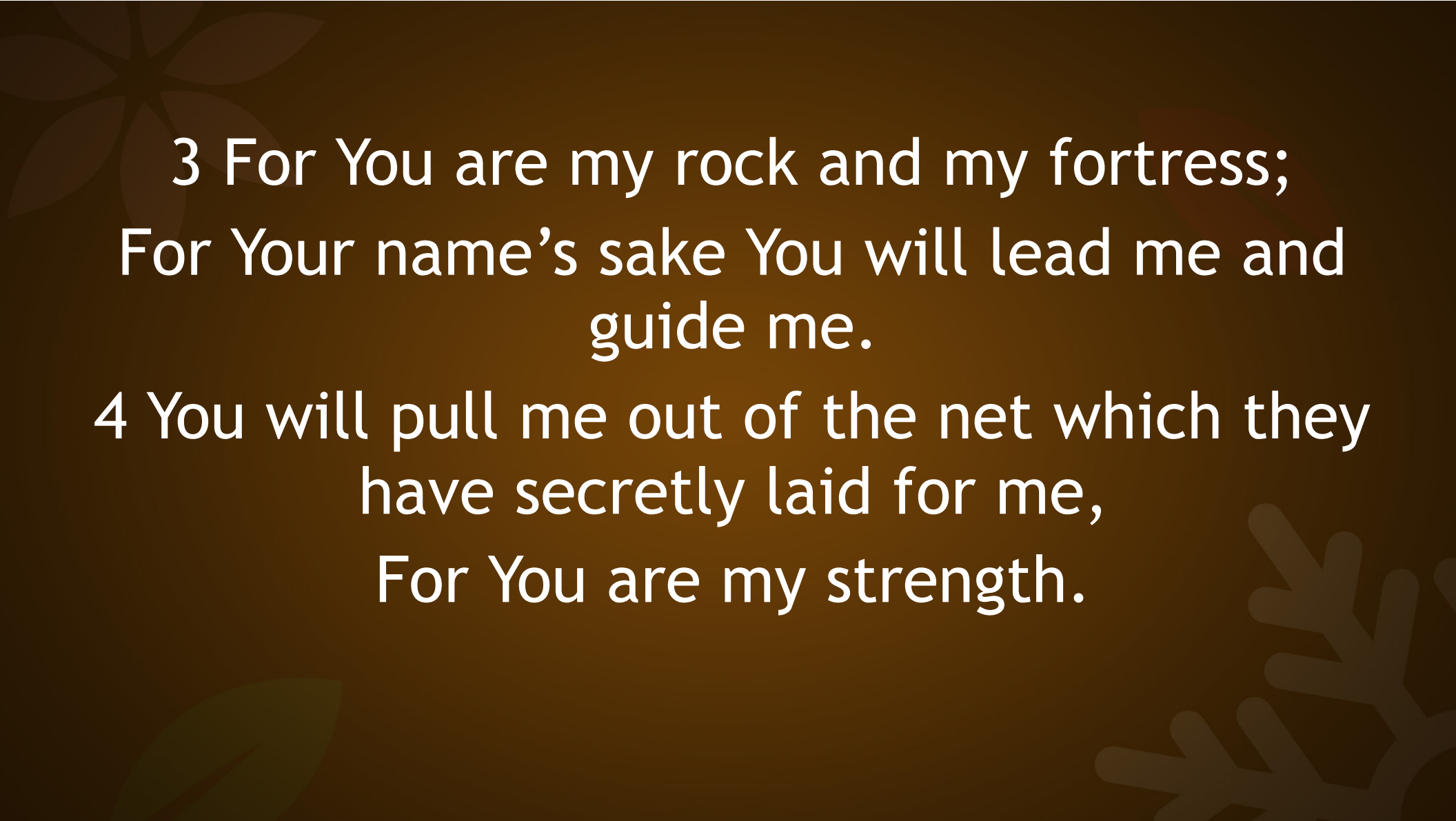
times & seasons

Psalm 31:1-4, 15-16

Psalm 31:1-4

1 In You, O Lord, I have taken refuge;
Let me never be ashamed;
In Your righteousness deliver me.

2 Incline Your ear to me, rescue me quickly;
Be to me a rock of strength,
A stronghold to save me.

The background is a dark brown color with faint, stylized floral patterns in a lighter shade of brown. The patterns include large, multi-petaled flowers and leaf-like shapes scattered across the page.

3 For You are my rock and my fortress;
For Your name's sake You will lead me and
guide me.

4 You will pull me out of the net which they
have secretly laid for me,
For You are my strength.

Psalm 31:15-16

15 My times are in Your hand;

Deliver me from the hand of my enemies
and from those who persecute me.

16 Make Your face to shine upon Your
servant;

Save me in Your lovingkindness.



times & seasons

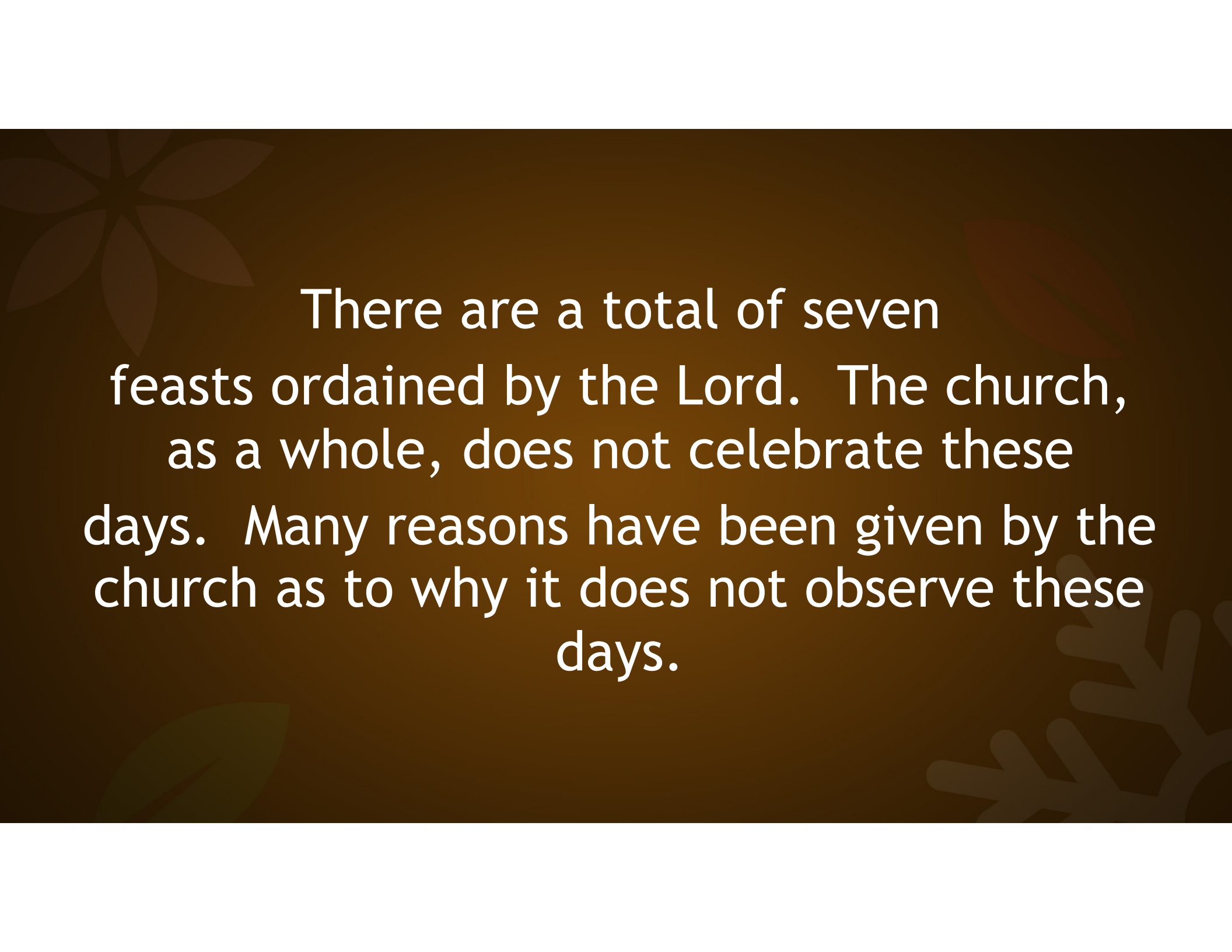
End of Days: Yahweh's
Prophetic Calendar



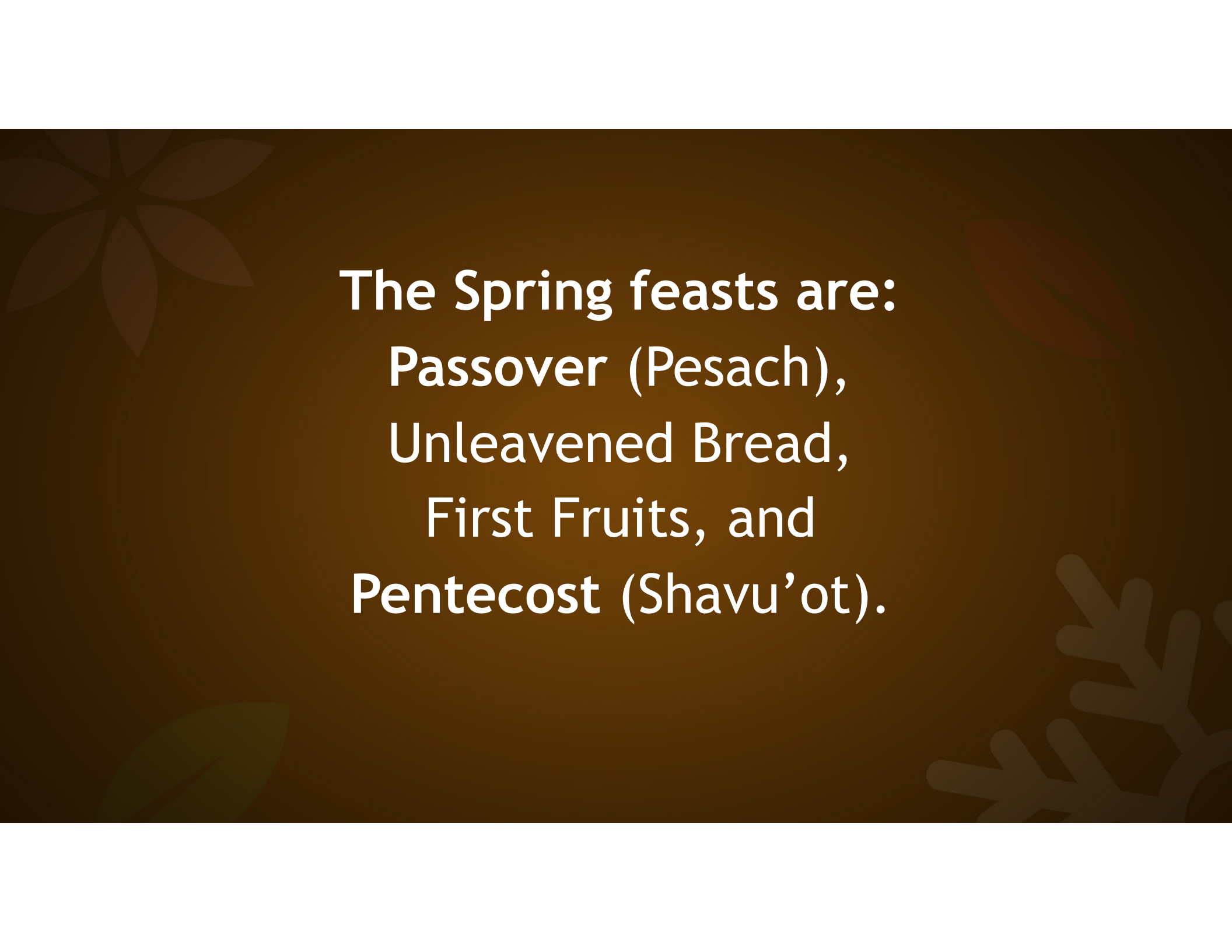
The Feast Days

End of Days: Yahweh's
Prophetic Calendar

Our first topic is the feast days of the LORD. We believe, in order to understand the advents of our Savior, we **MUST** understand the feast days as given to us in the Torah. The feasts of the Lord are prophetic rehearsals of the first and second coming of Christ.



There are a total of seven feasts ordained by the Lord. The church, as a whole, does not celebrate these days. Many reasons have been given by the church as to why it does not observe these days.

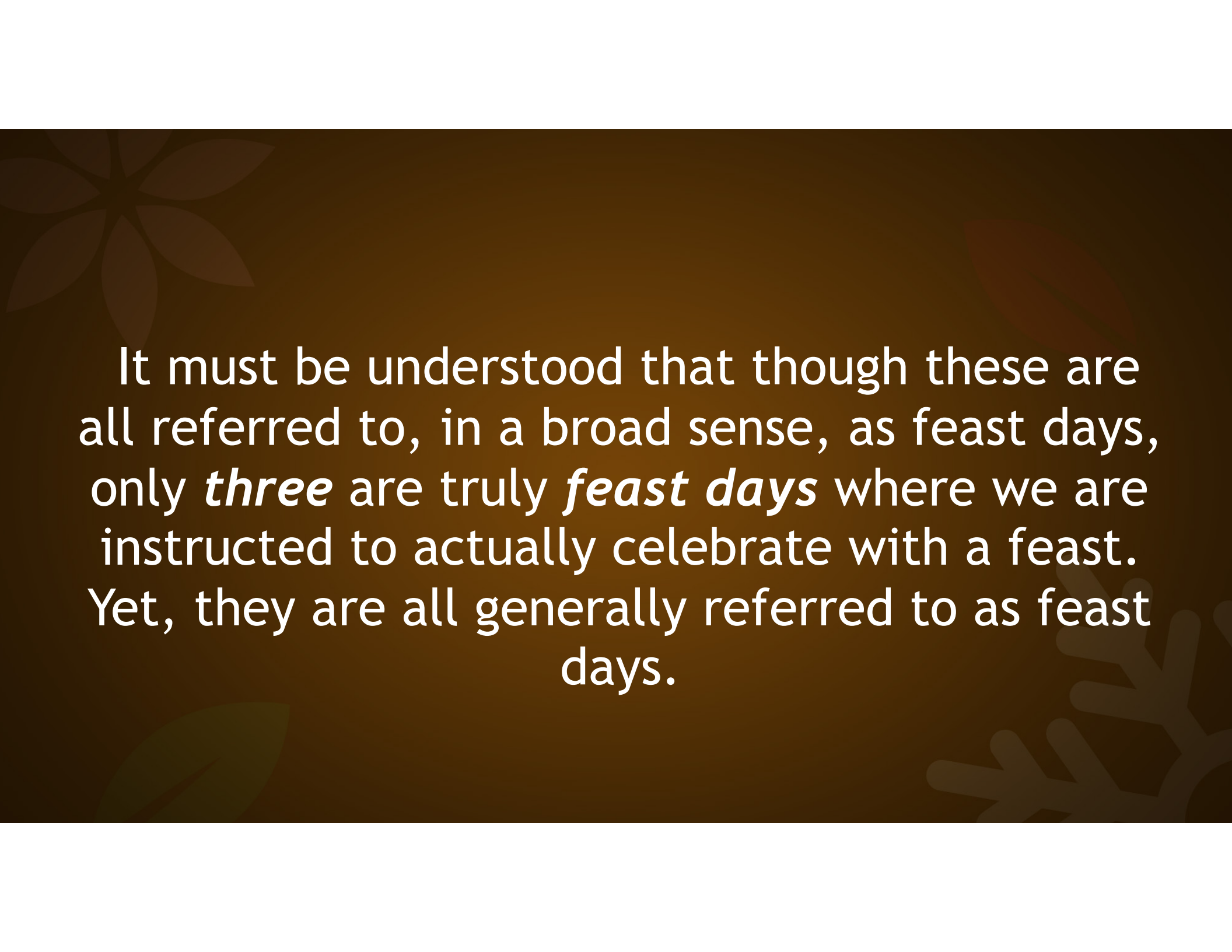


**The Spring feasts are:
Passover (Pesach),
Unleavened Bread,
First Fruits, and
Pentecost (Shavu'ot).**



The Fall feasts are:

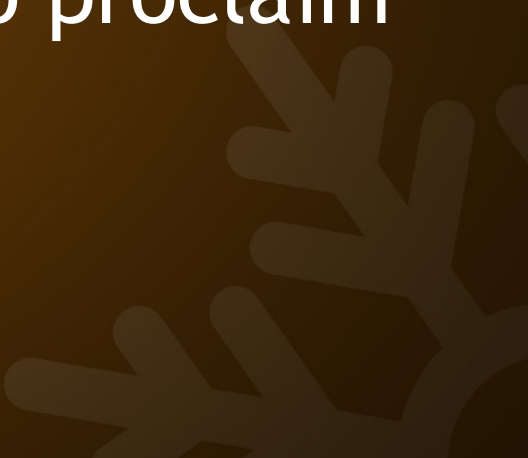
**Trumpets (Yom Teruah),
Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur), and
Tabernacles (Sukkot).**

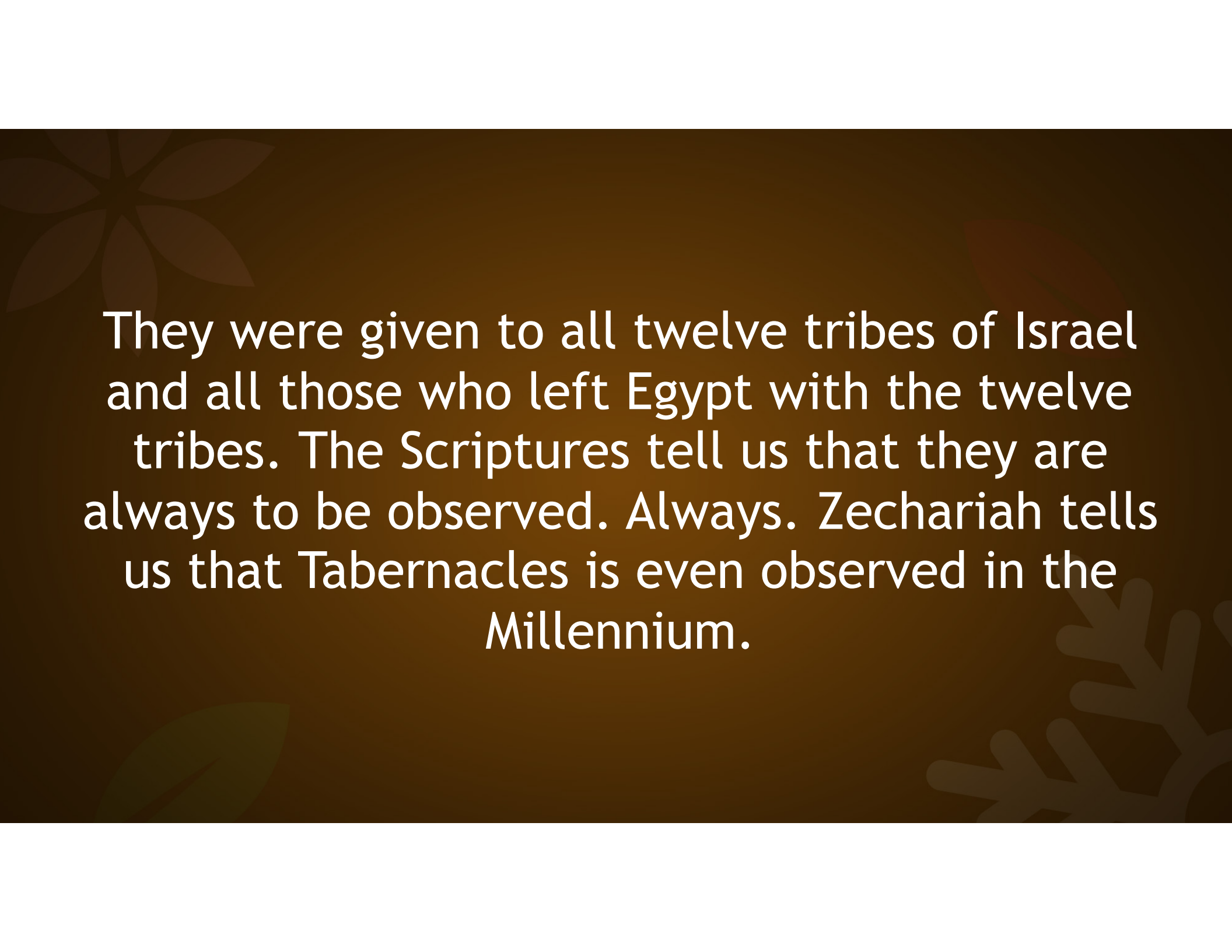


It must be understood that though these are all referred to, in a broad sense, as feast days, only *three* are truly *feast days* where we are instructed to actually celebrate with a feast. Yet, they are all generally referred to as feast days.



Leviticus 23:2

“Speak to the Israelites and say to them:
‘These are my appointed feasts, the appointed
feasts of the LORD, which you are to proclaim
as sacred assemblies.’”

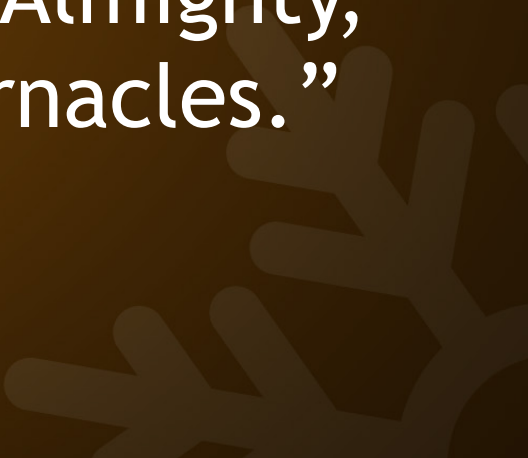


They were given to all twelve tribes of Israel and all those who left Egypt with the twelve tribes. The Scriptures tell us that they are always to be observed. Always. Zechariah tells us that Tabernacles is even observed in the Millennium.



Zechariah 14:16

“Then the survivors from all the nations that have attacked Jerusalem will go up year after year to worship the King, the LORD Almighty, and to celebrate the Feast of Tabernacles.”



Verse 4 of Leviticus 23 explains how these feast days are to be observed at their appointed times. The Hebrew word for appointed times is “mô‘êd.” Verse 4 says, “These are the LORD’s appointed feasts, the sacred assemblies you are to proclaim at their appointed times:”



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“Appointed times” - mo’ed. The
singular of “Mo’adim” is used in
Genesis 1:14.



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Genesis 1:14

“And God said, ‘Let there be lights in the expanse of the sky to separate the day from the night, and let them serve as signs to mark seasons and days and years,’”

We have to ask ourselves, “Do we really need the sun, moon and the stars to tell us what season we are in?” Doesn’t Winter, Spring, Summer and Fall speak for themselves? Or do we need the sun, moon and the stars to inform us of when the leaves are falling from the trees? Doesn’t it make more sense that these are to be used in referring to the Lord’s appointed feasts as mentioned in Leviticus 23?


Verse 5 informs us of Passover. To understand how this works, we must remember that the Hebraic days start and end at sundown. The Passover lamb sacrifice falls on the fourteenth of the first Hebraic month, around 3PM. This is followed by the Passover meal a few hours later, at twilight, in memory of the tenth plague that befell Egypt and setting God's people free.



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5 “The fourteenth day of the first month, in the evening, is Yahweh's Passover.

What is traditionally called the Passover meal is to be eaten as we enter into the fifteenth day. This is the first day of the feast of Unleavened Bread. It was when a lamb was to be eaten in every house with its blood placed on the frame of the door so that the death angel would pass over that house.



Verse 6 informs us of the WEEK of unleavened bread. This is the seven day period that always begins the day after the Passover lamb is slain, on the fourteenth. The first and the last day of this feast is to be considered Sabbath days.



End of Days: Yahweh's
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6 The fifteenth day of this same month is Yahweh's Festival of Unleavened Bread. For seven days you must eat unleavened bread.

The beginning of the first day of the feast of Unleavened Bread is when the Passover lamb is eaten. This meal also includes bitter herbs and unleavened bread. In fact, all seven days one is to eat food without leaven as well as remove all the leavened products from their house.

Verse 10 gives us First Fruits. This day takes place on the first day after the weekly Sabbath of Unleavened Bread. First Fruits is the day when the Hebrews crossed the Red Sea on dry ground. This is the day when the first of the harvest is waved before, and offered up to, the Lord.



End of Days: Yahweh's Prophetic Calendar

9 Yahweh spoke to Moses, 10 “Tell the Israelites: When you come to the land I am going to give you and you harvest grain, bring the priest a bundle of the first grain you harvest.

Verse 15 gives us Pentecost. This is the day when Moses came down from Mount Sinai with the Commandments. It's the same day in Acts chapter 2 when the Spirit put them in our hearts. We are instructed to count off seven Sabbaths, beginning from First Fruits totaling forty-nine days. The fiftieth day is Pentecost. It's actually a type of Jubilee.



End of Days: Yahweh's Prophetic Calendar

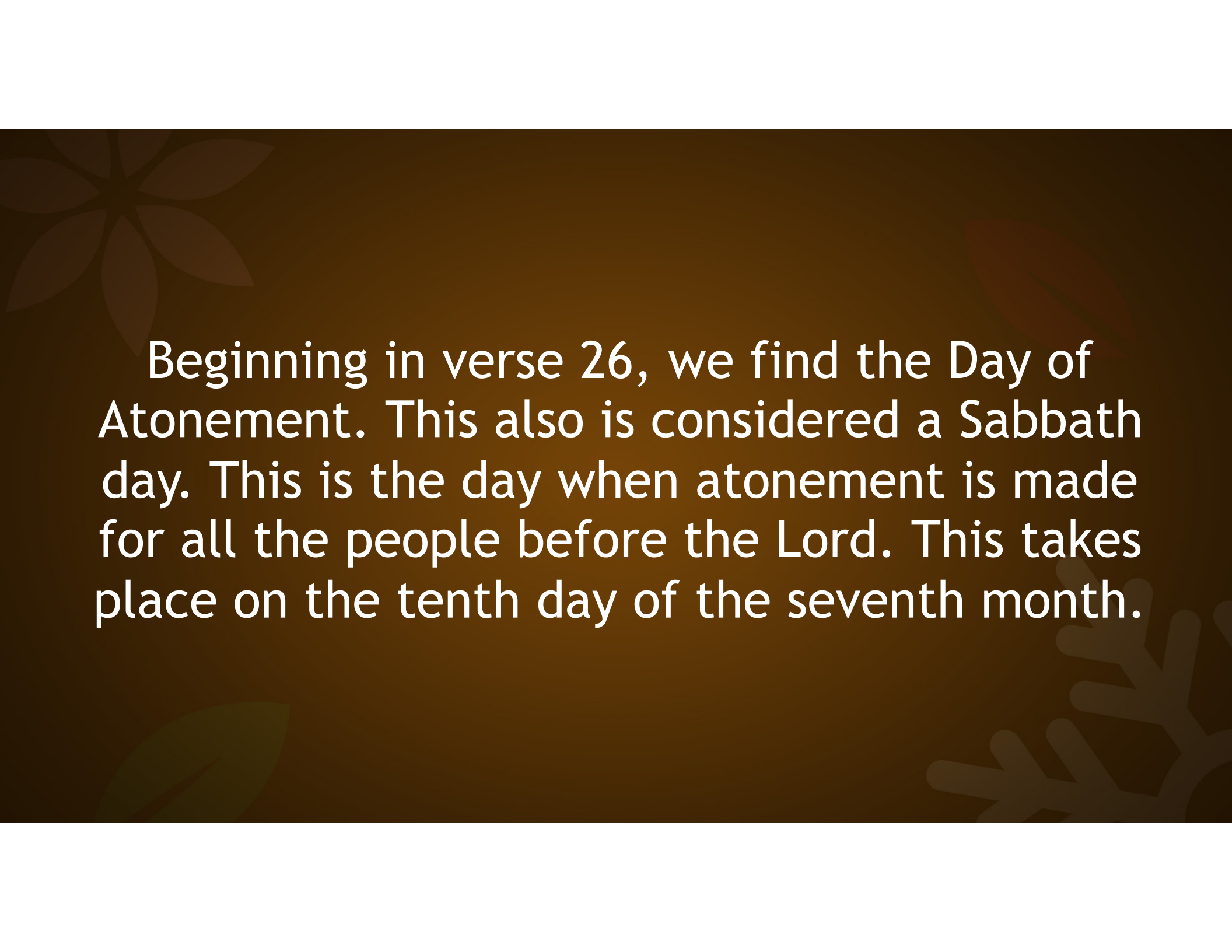
15 “Count seven full weeks from the day after Passover (the day you bring the bundle of grain as an offering presented to the Lord) 16 until the day after the seventh week. This is a total of fifty days.

In verses 23-25 of Leviticus chapter 23, we find the feast of Trumpets. This is a one day celebration that falls on the first day of the seventh month. This is the only holy day that falls on the first day of a month; a new moon. It is to be considered a Sabbath day and is commemorated with trumpet blasts.




End of Days: Yahweh's Prophetic Calendar

23 Yahweh spoke to Moses, 24 “Tell the Israelites: On the first day of the seventh month hold a worship festival. It will be a memorial day, a holy assembly announced by the blowing of rams’ horns. 25 Don’t do any regular work. Bring a sacrifice by fire to Yahweh.”



Beginning in verse 26, we find the Day of Atonement. This also is considered a Sabbath day. This is the day when atonement is made for all the people before the Lord. This takes place on the tenth day of the seventh month.



End of Days: Yahweh's Prophetic Calendar

26 Yahweh spoke to Moses, 27 “In addition, the tenth day of this seventh month is a special day for the payment for sins. There will be a holy assembly. Humble yourselves, and bring Yahweh a sacrifice by fire.



End of Days: Yahweh's Prophetic Calendar

28 Don't do any work that day. It is a special day for the payment for sins. It is a time when you make peace with Yahweh your Elohim. 29 Those who do not humble themselves on that day will be excluded from the people.

Lastly, beginning in verse 33, we have Tabernacles. This begins on the fifteenth day of the seventh month and lasts seven days. The first day is to be considered a Sabbath day. The eighth day, after the seven, is to be for a closing assembly and to be considered a Sabbath day as well. During the seven days the people are to rejoice and celebrate while living in booths to remember that the Israelites lived in booths after they were freed from Egypt.



End of Days: Yahweh's Prophetic Calendar

33 Yahweh spoke to Moses, 34 “Tell the Israelites: The fifteenth day of this seventh month is the Festival of Booths to Yahweh. It will last seven days. 35 On the first day there will be a holy assembly. Don't do any regular work.



End of Days: Yahweh's Prophetic Calendar

36 For seven consecutive days bring a sacrifice by fire to Yahweh. On the eighth day there will be a holy assembly. Bring Yahweh a sacrifice by fire. This is the last festival of the year. Don't do any regular work.

37 “These are Yahweh’s appointed festivals. Announce them as holy assemblies for bringing sacrifices by fire to Yahweh. Bring burnt offerings, grain offerings, other sacrifices, and wine offerings—each one on its special day. 38 This is in addition to Yahweh’s days of worship, your gifts, all your vows, and your freewill offerings to Yahweh.


39 “However, on the fifteenth day of the seventh month, when you have gathered what the land produces, celebrate Yahweh’s festival for seven days. The first and the eighth days will be worship festivals. 40 On the first day take the best fruits, palm branches, the branches of leafy trees and poplars, and celebrate in the presence of Yahweh your Elohim for seven days.

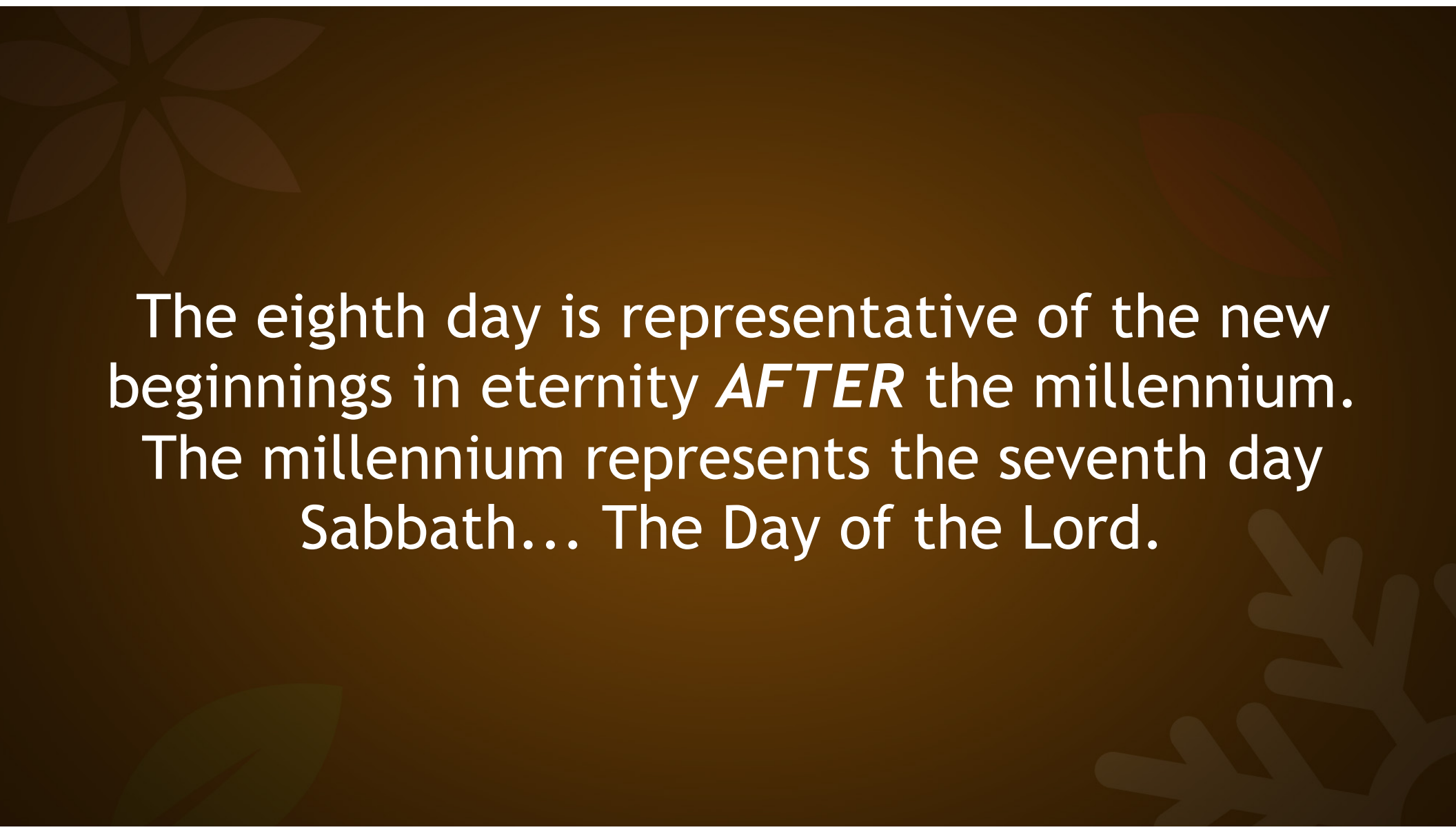
41 It is Yahweh's festival. Celebrate it for seven days each year. This is a permanent law for generations to come. Celebrate this festival in the seventh month. 42 Live in booths for seven days. Everyone born in Israel must live in booths 43 so that generations to come may learn how I made the people of Israel live in booths when I brought them out of Egypt. I am Yahweh your Elohim.”



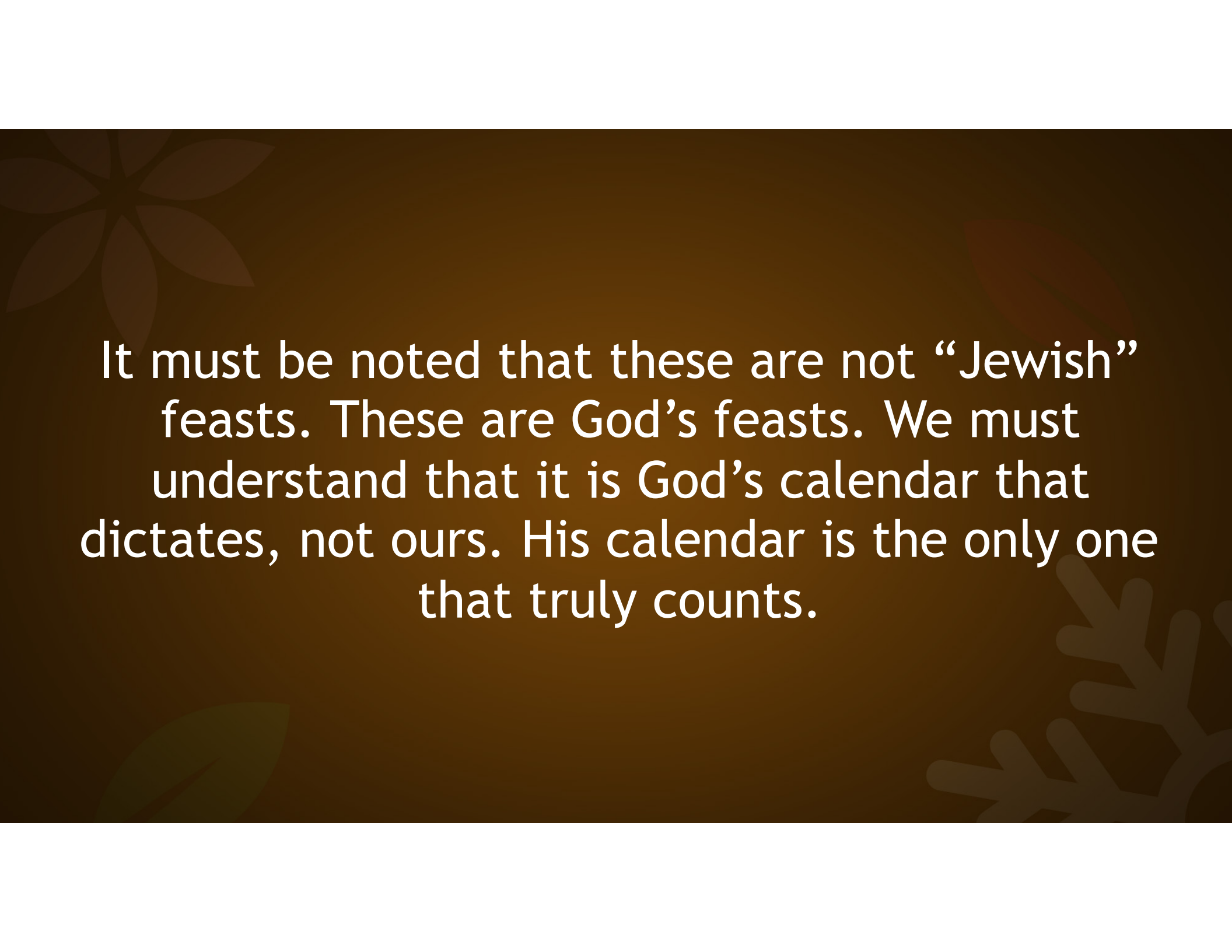
End of Days: Yahweh's
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44 So Moses told the Israelites about
Yahweh's appointed festivals.







The eighth day is representative of the new beginnings in eternity *AFTER* the millennium. The millennium represents the seventh day Sabbath... The Day of the Lord.




It must be noted that these are not “Jewish” feasts. These are God’s feasts. We must understand that it is God’s calendar that dictates, not ours. His calendar is the only one that truly counts.




The feast days are a rehearsal for the first and second coming of Yeshua. If one wants to truly understand the advents of our Messiah, then they must have, at least, a basic understanding of the feast days.



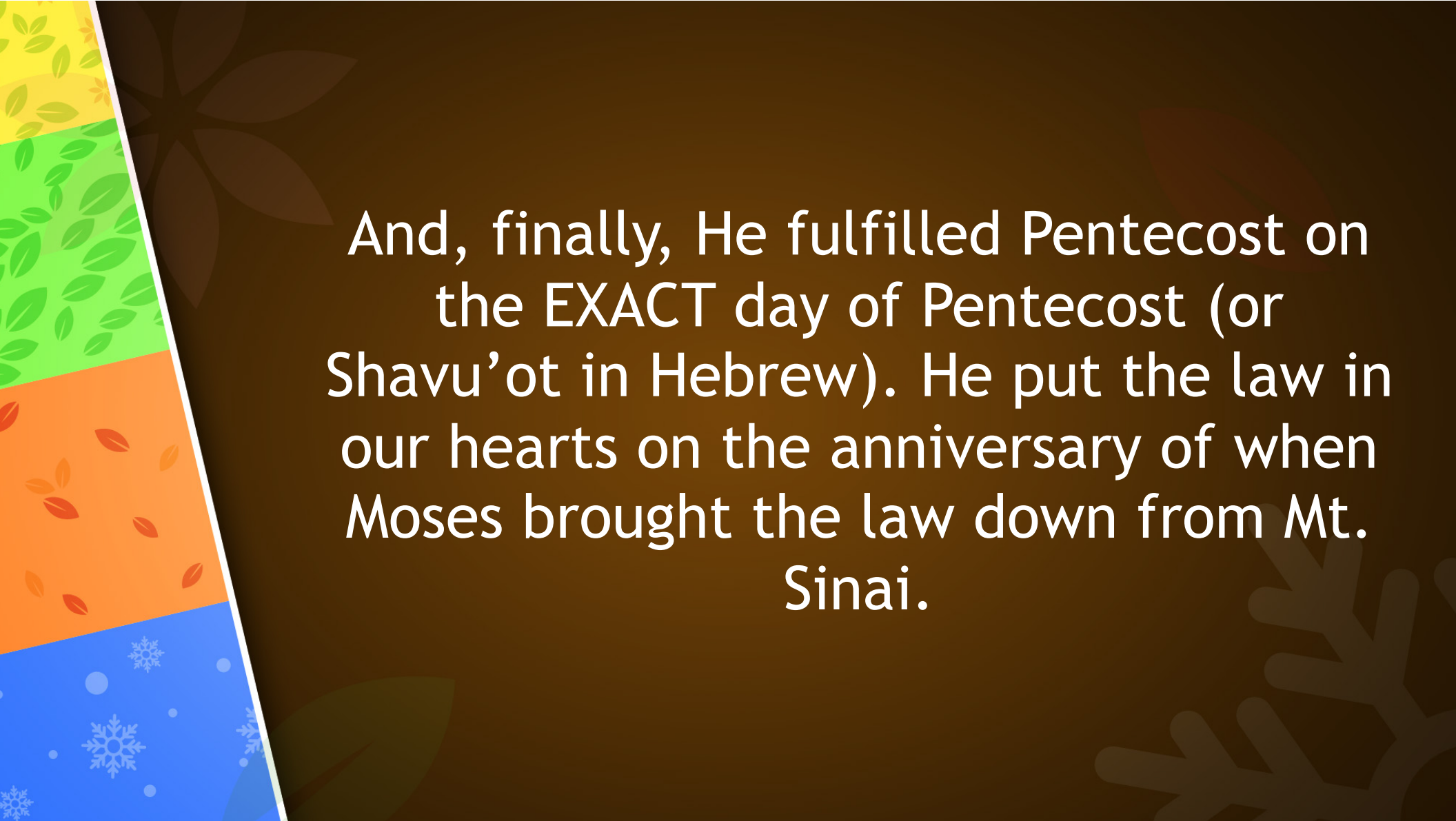
We must not forget that Yeshua fulfilled Passover on the EXACT day of Passover. The anniversary of the Passover in Egypt. He died when the Passover lamb was to be slain, about 3PM on the fourteenth day of the first Hebraic month.



He was laid in the grave the EXACT same night when the feast of Unleavened Bread began. That was when the sun went down and the fourteenth day closed, and entered into the fifteenth. This was and is the anniversary of when the Hebrews left Egypt.




He rose from the grave on the EXACT day of First Fruits, the day when the first fruits of harvest was to be waved, and the anniversary of when they crossed the Red Sea on dry ground.



And, finally, He fulfilled Pentecost on the EXACT day of Pentecost (or Shavu'ot in Hebrew). He put the law in our hearts on the anniversary of when Moses brought the law down from Mt. Sinai.

Doesn't it only make sense that He will follow suit in the same pattern at His second coming? Meaning, His second coming will fulfill the Fall Mo'adim (holy days) at His second coming like His first coming fulfilled the Spring Mo'adim. His first coming was to establish His priesthood in the Heavens. The humble servant who came to serve. But now, at His second coming, He comes as conquering king to set up His government on Earth.



The government will rest on His shoulders. He will establish His throne in Jerusalem where He will reign for one thousand years. Priest at His first coming. King at His second coming. On the day that is called feast of “Trumpets.” No wonder Paul wrote:



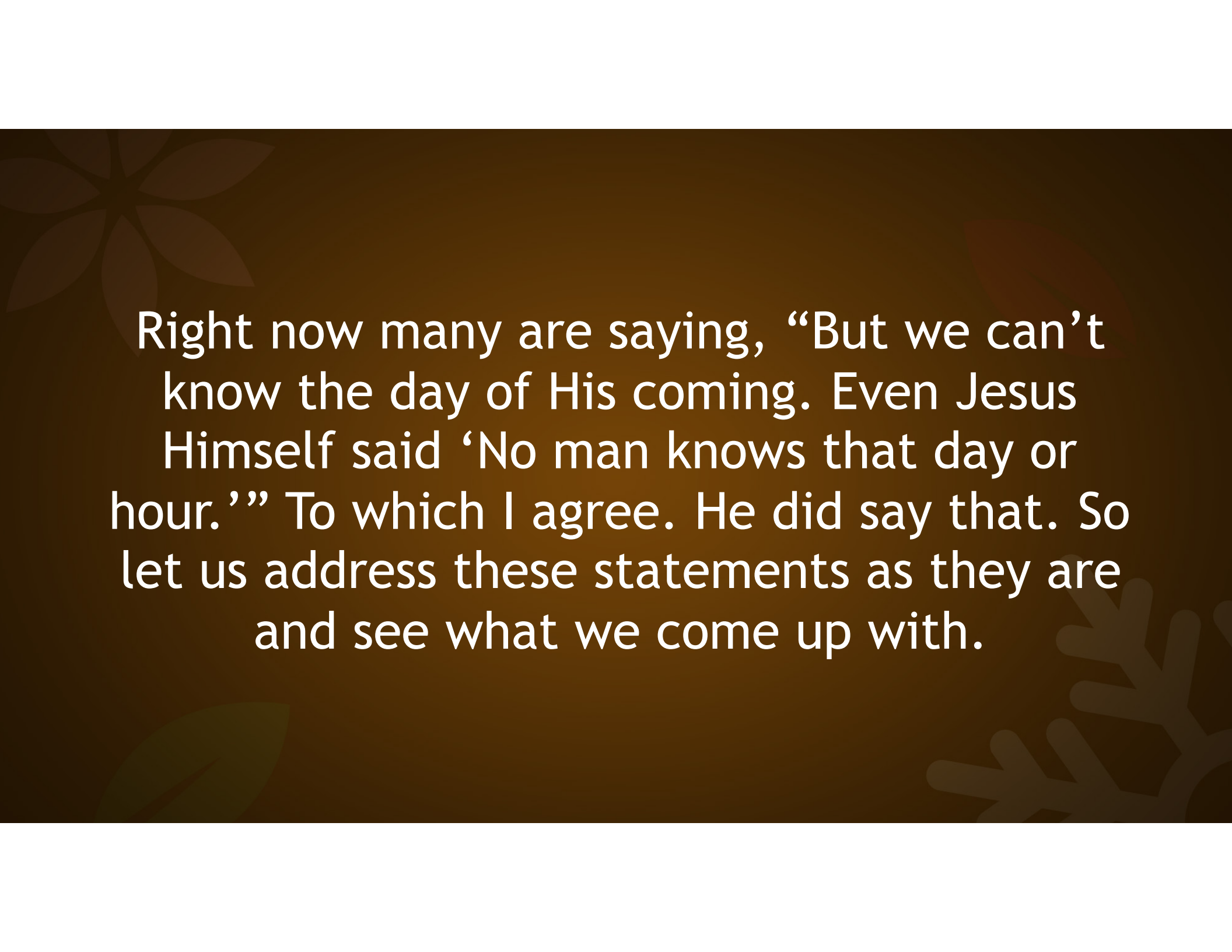
1 Thessalonians 4:16

“For the Lord Himself will come down from Heaven, with a loud command, with the voice of the archangel and with the *trumpet* call of God, and the dead in Christ will rise first.”



1 Corinthians 15:52

“in a flash, in the twinkling of an eye,
at the last trumpet. For the trumpet
will sound, the dead will be raised
imperishable, and we will be changed.”

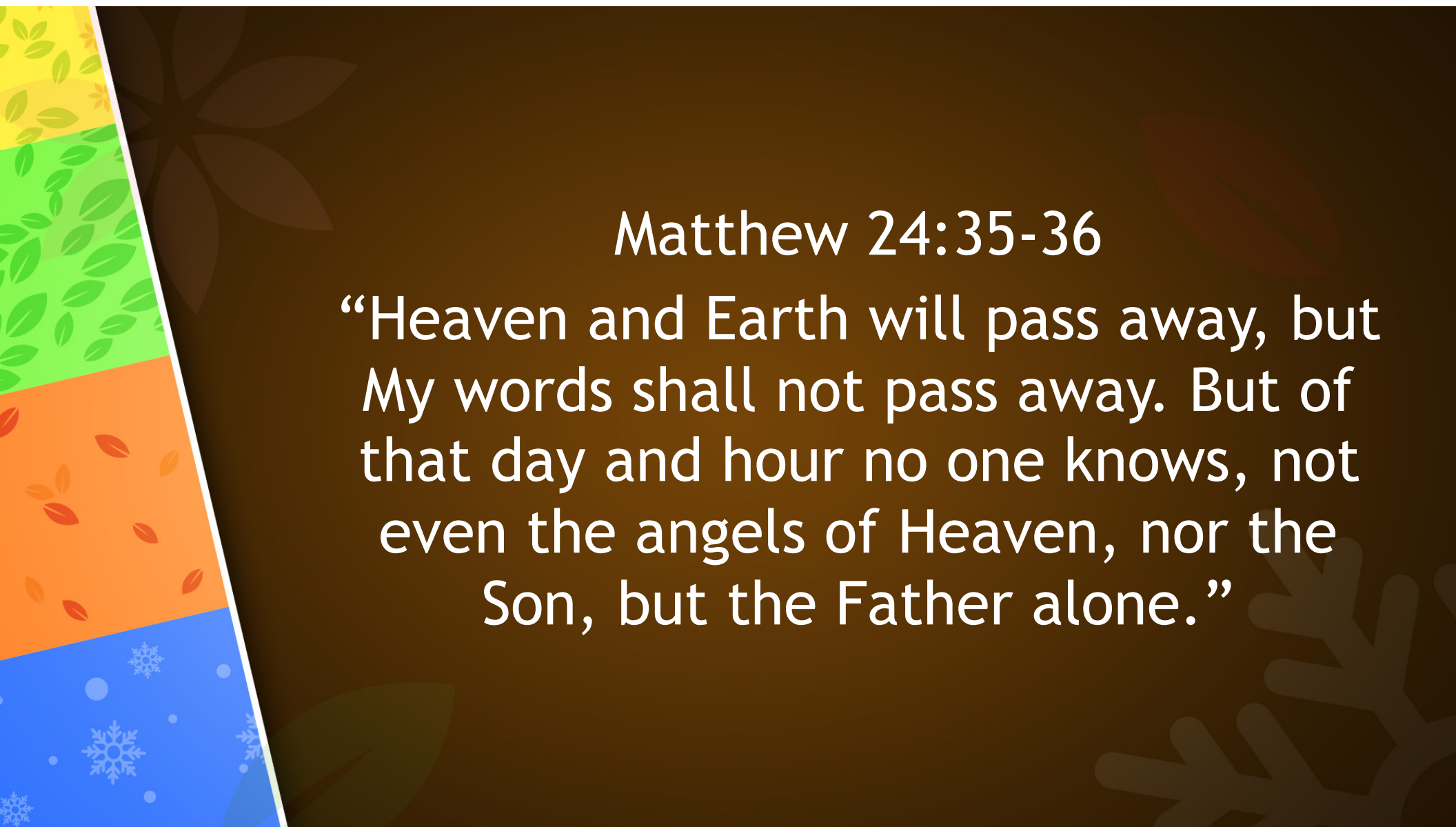


Right now many are saying, “But we can’t know the day of His coming. Even Jesus Himself said ‘No man knows that day or hour.’” To which I agree. He did say that. So let us address these statements as they are and see what we come up with.



Matthew 24:35-36


“Heaven and Earth will pass away, but My words shall not pass away. But of that day and hour no one knows, not even the angels of Heaven, nor the Son, but the Father alone.”





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If we look at the context here, we see that the day and hour referred to here is when Heaven and Earth pass away, which only makes sense as there are several events given after the millennium that have no time frames allocated to them.



They are 1) the season that Satan is loosed; 2) the final battle where fire comes down from Heaven and destroys the enemy; and 3) the Great White Throne judgment.

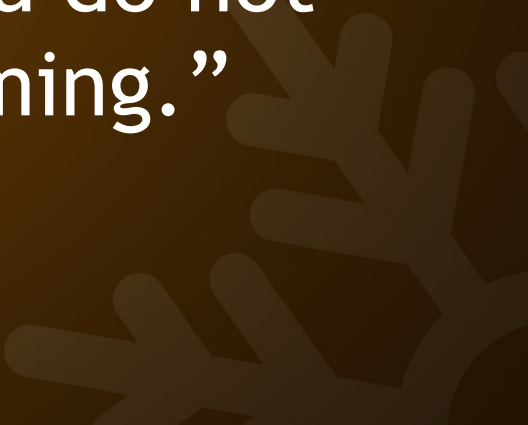
It is *after* these events, that have no time designated to them, that the new Heaven and Earth appear. Thus, the context in verse 35, “That day”, is referring back to the day of Heaven and Earth passing away.



Many are then quick to refer to verse 42.

Matthew 24:42

“Therefore be on the alert, for you do not know which day your Lord is coming.”



This is just after Yeshua parallels His coming with the flood of Noah. The people who did not know the timing of the flood were taken away while those who did were protected. Verse 42 is where Yeshua is telling His disciples to “be on the alert.” Why? Because they did not know (present tense) when the Lord was returning.



Matthew 24:43-44

⁴³ But understand this: If the owner of the house had known at what time of night the thief was coming, he would have kept watch and would not have let his house be broken into. ⁴⁴ So you also must be ready, because the Son of Man will come at an hour when you do not expect him.

If you notice, He doesn't say that the owner would have known the time because he watched but, rather, that he would have watched because he knew the time. So, if we follow the Lords command to be alert and watch, that means we'll already know the day of His return, just as the home owner would have, just not the hour. Let's look at it again.



Matthew 24:43-44

⁴³ But understand this: If the owner of the house had known at what time of night the thief was coming, he would have kept watch and would not have let his house be broken into. ⁴⁴ So you also must be ready, because the Son of Man will come at an hour when you do not expect him.

Again, He doesn't say that the owner would have known the time because he watched but, rather, that he would have watched because he knew the time. So if we follow the Lord's command to be alert and watch, that means we'll already know the day of His return, just not the hour.

If someone is coming to visit you on Friday, you don't start looking for them on Wednesday do you? Of course not. You start looking for them on Friday around the time they said they would come. The same principle applies here. This makes all the more sense as we compare other verses that talk about knowing the time of His return.



1 Thessalonians 5:1-2

¹Now, brothers, about times and dates we do not need to write to you, ²for you know very well that the day of the Lord will come like a thief in the night.



End of Days: Yahweh's Prophetic Calendar

But in whose perspective does He come like a thief in the night? To the believer or the unbeliever? To answer that question, let's read verse 4.



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1 Thessalonians 5:4

“But you, brothers, are not in darkness
so that this day should surprise YOU
like a thief.”



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Revelation 3:3

“Remember, therefore, what you have received and heard; obey it, and repent. But if you do not wake up, I will come like a thief, and you will not know at what time I will come to you.”

These two witnesses clearly show that Yeshua will come like a thief only to those who are not following Him. Those who are following Him will know when to start looking for Him. If you are walking in the light and observing His feasts according to the Mo'adim (times and seasons) set in place from the beginning, then you will know when the Messiah will come.