



HIGHER GROUND
CALVARY CHAPEL

SCHOOL OF MINISTRY

JESUS IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

SIMILITUDES

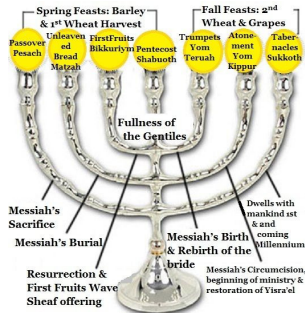
Class 05

The Feasts of Israel

The traditional view on the Feasts of Israel is that they are divided into two groups
There are the Spring Feasts
And there are the Fall Feast

Bible Scholars suggest the Spring Feasts deal with the first coming of Jesus
And that the Fall Feasts deal with the Second Coming of Jesus

Some suggest the Menorah is a picture of the Feasts



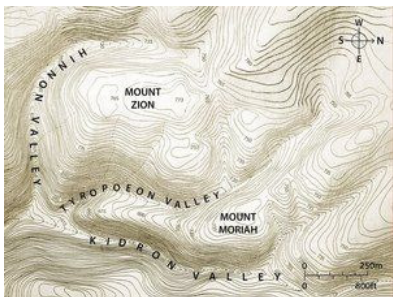
There are several theories as to what the Menorah represents, and no one knows for sure
 There are seven bowls (lights)
 And seven represents completeness in the Bible

There are seven Feasts and this represents the complete Feasts of Israel
 However, there are three Feasts that are singled out
 In these three Feasts the Jewish men appear before God

These three Feasts are:
Passover (Pesach)
Pentecost (Shabuoth); and
Feast of Tabernacles (Succoth)

God describes this as
appearing before Him at a
place where He has placed
His name
This is more literal than
figurative

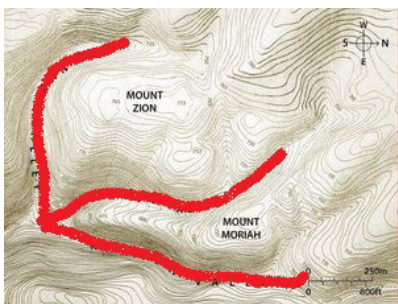
Notice the topography of the City
of Jerusalem



Here is the Hebrew letter
"Shin"
It represents "El Shaddai"
The name of God



What if we were to put these
together?



Let's orient this map with North at the top and East on the right



There are three valleys and several mountains that make up the City of Jerusalem:

1. The Hinnom Valley
2. Tyropoeon Valley
3. Kidron Valley

These three valleys merge in the south and make a base just like the letter "Shin."
God literally put His name on the city of Jerusalem

If you thought the Jewish Calendar was not confusing enough, there are two New Years for the Jewish Calendar
There is the Physical New Year
There is the Spiritual New Year
And the Jews changed the month of Abib to Nisan

We will start with Passover
Nisan is the beginning of the Jewish Year
It used to be called Abib in the Old Testament
I am not sure if this is the physical or spiritual New Year
I suspect it's the spiritual one

Passover (Pesach) was designed to remember the Angel of Death passing over the homes of the Children of Israel in Egypt and not killing their first born
It is the night Israel became a nation
This is why this is the first feast

Exodus 12:1 - 2:

“And the Lord spoke unto Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, saying, ‘This month shall be unto you the beginning of months: it shall be the first month of the year to you.’”

Exodus 12:3:

“Speak you unto all the congregation of Israel, saying, ‘In the tenth day of this month they shall take to them every man a lamb, according to the house of their fathers, a lamb for an house:’”

Exodus 12:4:

“And if the household be too little for the lamb, let him and his neighbor next unto his house take it according to the number of the souls; every man according to his eating shall make your count for the lamb.”

Exodus 12:5:

“Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year: you shall take it out from the sheep, or from the goats:”

Exodus 12:6:

“And you shall keep it up until the 14th day of the same month: and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it in the evening.”

Exodus 12:7:

“And they shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side posts and on the upper door post of the houses, wherein they shall eat it.”

Exodus 12:8:

“And they shall eat the flesh in that night, roast with fire, and unleavened bread; and with bitter herbs they shall eat it.”

Exodus 12:9:

“Eat not of it raw, nor sodden at all with water, but roast with fire; his head with his legs, and with the [entrails] thereof.”

Exodus 12:10:

“And you shall let nothing of it remain until the morning; and that which remains of it until the morning you shall burn with fire.”

Exodus 12:11:

“And thus shall you eat it; with your loins girded, your shoes on your feet, and your staff in your hand; and you shall eat it in haste: it is the Lord’s Passover.”

Exodus 12:12:

“For I will pass through the land of Egypt this night, and will strike all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment: I am the Lord.”

Exodus 12:13:

“And the blood shall be to you for a token upon the houses where you are: and when I see the blood, I will pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, when I strike the land of Egypt.”

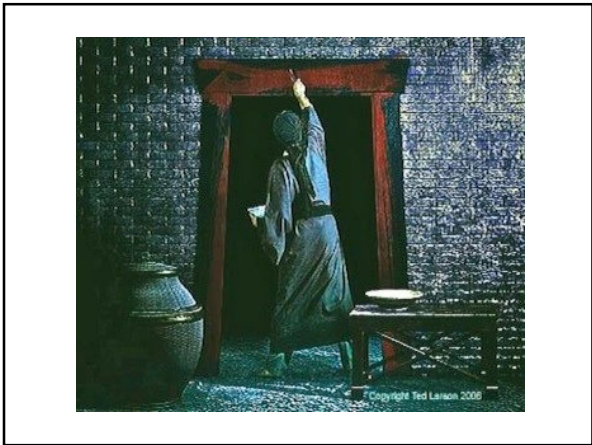
Exodus 12:14:

“And this day shall be unto you for a memorial; and you shall keep it a feast to the Lord throughout your generations; you shall keep it a feast by an ordinance for ever.”

God had pronounced the Final Plague: the death of the first born in every household
This included the Children of Israel
So God created a ceremony to protect the Children of Israel

It was designed to be a picture of the Messiah who would save them spiritually
They were to prepare a meal
They began by taking a male lamb without spot or blemish and offering it as a sacrifice

They were to capture the blood of the lamb and using a hyssop branch like a paint brush paint the lintel and two door posts with the blood




Some claim this forms a cross,
I have tried every way I can to
make the cross or the sign of
the cross out of this motion
Here is the reality...
It does not form a cross
Sorry to burst your bubble...

It forms the Hebrew letter Chet

THE HEBREW LETTER CHET

Pictures a
WALL or
FENCE
Number
EIGHT
A Gateway



LIFE (Chayim!)
To unite, be
joined (covenant)
Chupah
(wedding
canopy)
Terror &
destruction
Feast, rejoice!

They were to prepare a meal in
haste because the next day
Pharaoh would expel them out
of Egypt
They ate with their shoes on
Their head covered; and
Their staff in hand

When the Angel of Death came
to kill the first born, if he saw
the Chet in blood on the door
It was God's promise of
protection and life
He passed over this house and
did not kill the first born

This became a yearly feast
If you did not keep this feast,
you were cut off from the
community
It would begin on the 10th day
of Nisan

On the 10th day of Nisan, each
family would select a male
lamb without spot or blemish
This would be identified as the
Passover Lamb
It would be taken into the
home and treated as a pet for
four days

On the 14th day of Nisan, as the
sun is going down – any time
after noon, the Passover Lamb
would be killed
It would be part of the Passover
Meal
It would be eaten after sunset

You had to eat it that day
Nothing could be left over
God's salvation is needed only once
Anything left over had to be burned with fire
None of the bones of the lamb could be broken

During the dinner, questions would be asked and answered
"Why is this night different?"
"Why do we eat unleavened bread?"
There were specific items that had to be on the plate

There were bitter herbs
There was salt water (tears)
There was Charoset (apples, cinnamon and nuts) to resemble the mortar for the bricks
There was a roasted egg for new life

There were four cups of wine
There is one cup for each of
the four promises God made
to the Children of Israel in
Exodus 6:6 -7
They are called the *Four I Wills*
There is a place set for Elijah

During the Passover Meal,
which is prepared on the 14th
day of Nisan and eaten on the
15th day of Nisan just after
sunset
There is a container called the
Unity which contains 3 loaves
of unleavened bread

During the meal, the middle
loaf of unleavened bread is
removed from the other two
This middle loaf represents
Jesus
He is removed from the Trinity
and born into the human race

The bread must be unleavened
– without sin just as Jesus
It must be baked so that there
are stripes on it
Isaiah 53: “by His stripes we
are healed.”

The bread must be baked with
holes in it
Psalm 22 “they pierce my
hands and feet”
Everything about this loaf of
bread is designed to represent
the Messiah

The loaf is broken in half
One half is eaten
The other half is wrapped in
linen and hidden away
This other half is called the
“Afikomen” (I AM come)

On the night Jesus was arrested, He and His disciples were eating their Passover Meal

Jesus took this bread and said, "This bread is my body broken for you."

At the same time during the Passover Meal, the third cup of wine is drank

This is the Cup of Redemption
It is God's promise from Exodus 6:6

"I will redeem you with a stretched out arm"

Jesus took this cup of wine and said,

"This is my blood shed for you."

The next day, Jesus had His arms stretched out on the cross and died to redeem us

After the Passover Meal, the children are turned loose to find the bread wrapped in linen
Whosoever finds the bread (Afikomen) receives a reward

Jesus' body (the bread) was washed and wrapped in linen and hidden away in a tomb
Whosoever finds Him as Savior receives the reward of forgiveness of sin and eternal life.

Exodus 12:15:
"Seven days shall you eat unleavened bread; even the first day you shall put away leaven out of your houses: for whosoever eats leavened bread from the 1st day until the 7th day, that soul shall be cut off from Israel."

Exodus 12:16:

“And in the 1st day there shall be an holy convocation, and in the 7th day there shall be an holy convocation to you; no manner of work shall be done in them, save that which every man must eat, that only may be done of you.”

Exodus 12:17:

“And you shall observe the feast of unleavened bread; for in this selfsame day have I brought your armies out of the land of Egypt: therefore shall you observe this day in your generations by an ordinance forever.”

Exodus 12:18:

“In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month at evening, you shall eat unleavened bread, until the one and twentieth day of the month at evening.”

Exodus 12:19:

“Seven days shall there be no leaven found in your houses: for whosoever eats that which is leavened, even that soul shall be cut off from the congregation of Israel, whether he be a stranger, or born in the land.”

Exodus 12:20:

“You shall eat nothing leavened; in all your habitations shall you eat unleavened bread.”

On the heels of Passover is the Feast of Unleavened Bread

Passover ends at sunset on the 14th of Nisan

At that time (sunset) this becomes the 15th of Nisan and the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread

The 14th day of Nisan, in addition to being Passover, is also called The Day of Preparation

In preparation for the Feast of Unleavened Bread all leaven (yeast) must be removed from the house

Leaven (yeast) makes bread puff up the way pride makes us puff up

It is a picture of sin

As Jesus was dying He was removing sin from the world, Jews were removing yeast (sin) from their homes

The mother cleans the house
Puts the plates used with leaven away

Brings out the unleavened plates

No leaven has ever been served on them

She will leave some leaven out
for the husband to find

He must search the house with
the children and find the
leaven

When he does, he sweeps it
onto a wooden spoon using a
feather

He then parades around the
house with it, takes it to the
local bonfire and throws it in
He then declares his house to
be leaven-free

The first day of the Feast of
Unleavened Bread (Chag
HaMatzot) is a seven day feast
in which no leaven (yeast) is
allowed in the home or to be
eaten

Some see this as a continuation
of Passover

For the Jews it is a time of rededication and making themselves holy before the Lord

The first day of the feast is a High Sabbath and no work can be done

There is additional information concerning the sacrifices to be offered for the Feast of Unleavened Bread:

Two young bullocks

One ram

Seven lambs and a meal offering

This offering is to be offered on each of the seven days

The last day (the seventh day) is also a holy convocation and no servile work is to be done

The additional information is recorded in Numbers 28:17 - 25

The third Spring Feast is the Feast of Firstfruits (Bikkuriym)
On the first day after the first Sabbath after Passover the Feast of Firstfruits is celebrated

Leviticus 23:9:
“And the Lord spoke unto Moses, saying...”

Leviticus 23:10:
“Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, “When you have come into the land which I give unto you, and shall reap the harvest thereof, then you shall bring a sheaf of the Firstfruits of your harvest unto the priest...”

Leviticus 23:11:

“And he shall wave the sheaf before the Lord, to be accepted for you: on the morrow after the Sabbath the priest shall wave it.”

Leviticus 23:12:

“And you shall offer that day when you wave the sheaf a he lamb without blemish of the first year for a burnt offering unto the Lord.”

Leviticus 23:13:

“And the meal offering thereof shall be two tenth deals of fine flour mingled with oil, an offering made by fire unto the Lord for a sweet savor: and the drink offering thereof shall be of wine, the fourth part of a hin.”

Leviticus 23:14:

“And you shall eat neither bread, nor parched corn, nor green ears, until the selfsame day that you have brought an offering unto your God: it shall be a statute for ever throughout your generations in all your dwellings.”

The third Spring Feast is the Feast of Firstfruits (Bikkuriym)

On the first day after the first Sabbath after Passover the Feast of Firstfruits is celebrated

The High Priest grows barley and on this day cuts 3 sheaves of it to bring before the Lord

He brings it into the Temple and performs a Heave Offering/Wave Offering giving this sheaf of barley to God

This is to bless the coming harvest

The first harvest is the barley harvest

When was the first day after
the first Sabbath after
Passover the year Jesus was
crucified?

It was that Sunday morning
Three days after Jesus died
It was Resurrection Sunday

This is why Paul refers to
Jesus as the Firstfruits of the
Dead

He was the beginning of the
harvest of lost souls who
would be given power over
death

As the Jews were mandated to
be in Jerusalem for Passover,
they would have stayed for the
Feast of Unleavened Bread
and have been there for the
Feast of Firstfruits and the
resurrection of Jesus

The following is a list of Ten Requirements for the Feast of Firstfruits

This information was provided by the Website

<https://blogs.bible.org/the-seven-feasts-of-israel-firstfruits/>

01. The barley had to be grown in an ordinary field within the Promised Land and not in a garden or orchard land, and the soil had not been fertilized or artificially watered.

02. On the Day of Passover, the 14th of Nisan, the spot where the first sheaf to be reaped was marked by delegates from the Sanhedrin.

They did this by using a red cord to bind together into three bundles the standing barley designated to be cut down.

03. When the time for gathering the sheaf had arrived on the evening of the Weekly Sabbath, during the Passover-Feast of Unleavened Bread (the 17th of Nisan during the week Jesus was crucified), as the sun is setting...

...a large, loud crowd of worshippers followed delegates from the Sanhedrim outside the city and across the brook Kidron...

...Each with a sickle and basket, three designated men of the delegation, would position themselves to reap the bound and marked barley.

04. However, to bring out all that was distinctive in the ceremony, the harvesters first asked the bystanders three times each of these five questions: 'Has the sun gone down?' 'With this sickle?' 'Into this basket?' 'On this Sabbath?', and, lastly, 'Shall I reap?'

05. Each time receiving an answer in the affirmative from the crowd and elders, they cut down barley to the amount a tenth of a homer, one ephah, or ten omers, or three seahs, which is equal to about 10 quarts...

...Since the Sun had gone down and it was still the Sabbath, then that means it was during the "twilight" period between Sabbath and Sunday (cf. Leviticus 23:5. Numbers 9:3). P.M...

...Conservatively the Rabbis consider a Sabbath twilight as Sabbath (Saturday) with the transition occurring to Sunday using several different methods...

... (.e.g., the appearance of three stars that are not so large as to be visible in the daylight but also not so small that they would be invisible until late at night)...

...In 31 A.D., the First Fruits of the Barley were harvested at approximately 7:00 P.M., with Sunset occurring at 6:31 P.M. and night at 7:30 P.M..

06. After the sheaf was cut, the people praised the Lord and retraced their path up the Temple mount's slopes. It was now officially the "morrow after the Sabbath..."

...The barley ears were then brought into the Court of the Temple and thrashed out with canes or stalks to not injure the barleycorn.

07. The barley kernels from the barleycorn were then 'parched' on a pan perforated with holes so that each grain might be touched by the fire (Leviticus 2:14)...

...Then exposed to the wind in a winnowing process, the barley kernels are tossed into the wind to separate the kernels from the chaff. The head of the barley is very soft and easily winnowed.

08. The corn thus prepared was ground in a barley-mill, which left the whole of the hull. The flour was ground until the flour was sufficiently fine, which was ascertained by one of the 'Gizbarim' (treasurers) plunging his hands into it...

...The sifting process is continued until the flour no longer adheres to the hands.

09. Though one ephah, or ten omers, of barley, was cut down, only one omer of barley flour, about 1 quart, was offered on the altar in the Temple on Sunday, after the weekly Sabbath...

...(the 18th of Nisan during the week Jesus was crucified), during the Passover-Feast of Unleavened Bread. The rest of the flour might be redeemed and used for any purpose.

10. The quart of barley flour was mixed with a 'log' (a log equals 1/12 hin, which equals 1/12 pint, which is 1.3 ounces or approximately 1 ounce) of olive oil, a handful of frankincense put upon it (Leviticus 2:15)...

...salt added (Leviticus 2:13)
and then presented to the Lord
by waving. (Leviticus 2:16)
This is what is meant by 'the
presentation of the first or
wave-sheaf' on Sunday during
the week of the Passover-
Feast of Unleavened Bread...

...The remainder belonged to
the priest. (Leviticus 2:10)

This website uses a different
method for calculating the year
in which Jesus was crucified.
They put this at 31 AD
This is different from the
method use by Sir Robert
Anderson in his work, "*The
Coming Prince*"

Sir Robert Anderson used Daniel 9:25 as the basis for his calculations:

Daniel 9:25:
“Know therefore and understand, that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the Prince shall be seven weeks, and threescore and two weeks: the street shall be built again, and the wall, even in troublous times.”

Per Nehemiah 2:1 the date when the decree for Nehemiah to return to Jerusalem and rebuild the walls was set as March 14, 445 B.C by our calendar

Sir Anderson broken the code regarding the 70 Weeks of Daniel

Each week was a set of seven years

Each year was a prophetic year of 360 days

He calculated 69 weeks as 173,880 days

[(69 X 7) X 360 days = 173,880]

He did his calculation and came to the date 4/6/32 AD as the date for the Triumphant Entry

This was the 10th of Nisan

He cross-referenced this with dates and information from the Gospels as to which year this was during the reign of the Emperor at the time of the Crucifixion

Other scholars did their calculations based upon other sources

It appears that Sir Anderson's calculations are the most accurate

But there is still debate over the year of the Crucifixion

We now move to the Feast of Weeks

This is called Shabuoth

We know it as Pentecost

This is the feast to celebrate the giving of the Law to Moses

It is also the beginning of the Barley Harvest

You count 49 days (seven weeks) from the Feast of Firstfruits

The following day is Shavuot

Leviticus 23:15:

“And you shall count unto you from the morrow after the Sabbath, from the day that you brought the sheaf of the wave offering; seven Sabbaths shall be complete.”

Leviticus 23:16:

“Even unto the morrow after the seventh Sabbath shall you number fifty days; and you shall offer a new meal offering unto the Lord.”

Leviticus 23:21:

“And you shall proclaim on the selfsame day, that it may be an holy convocation unto you: you shall do no servile work therein: it shall be a statute for ever in all your dwellings throughout your generations.”

On this day the Holy Spirit was given to believers
There was a mighty wind and tongues of fire
They spoke with other tongues, but everyone heard
“in their own language”

I am going to challenge a traditional belief and teaching regarding this topic of Speaking in Tongues and Pentecost
I believe that for this specific day this was NOT the Gift of Speaking in Tongues

If you pay attention, it is the hearing that is the miracle in this case, not the speaking.
I would like to propose the following:
The other tongue they were speaking in was the pre-Tower of Babel language common to all

Because they spoke this pre-Tower of Babel language all heard it and understood it like it was their own language
The reason I suggest this is that God was undoing things He had done in the Old Testament

He sent different languages to divide the earth
Now He was sending the Holy Spirit to unite believers regardless of their backgrounds or tongues

There were three thousand people who were saved that day
Again, this is the day God gave the Law to Moses.
When Moses came down from Sinai with the Law the Children of Israel worshiped the calf

Three thousand people were killed that day
On Pentecost, God added 3,000 to the Church
What had been lost/taken away was being restored
Again, the beginning of the harvest: physical and spiritual

This was the second of the Feasts in which the men of Israel were required to appear before God at Jerusalem
God mandated that they be there to see this.

We now move to the Fall Feasts
Where it appears that the Spring Feasts speak of Jesus' coming as the Messiah and fulfilling the role of the Messiah...

The Fall Feasts appear to speak of the Rapture, Tribulation and Second Coming of Jesus
I say “appear to” because this is speculation

With the Spring Feasts, this is a done deal
We can point to these Spring Feasts and directly connect these events to the actions of Jesus and God

We do not have this assurance relating to the Fall Feasts.
This is speculation, and so take it for that and nothing more
God has not endorsed these speculations

We start with the Feast of Trumpets

Because this is a Feast of Trumpets and the blowing of the trumpets, some speculate that this is the Rapture

Again, “no man knows the day or the hour.”

There is an additional speculation which might have some credibility and it is an event that already occurred
When Mary was visited by Gabriel and announced that she would be pregnant with the Messiah

Gabriel told her that her cousin Elizabeth was already six months pregnant.
Scholars calculated that John was born in the Spring
And this means Jesus would be born in the Fall

This different speculation is that the Feast of Trumpets is the day when Jesus was born. The trumpets are being sounded to celebrate the birth of the Messiah.

If this is true, it sets up a difference cycle for an event that would occur during the Day of Atonement...

Leviticus 23:24:
“Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, In the seventh month, in the first day of the month, shall you have a Sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, a holy convocation.”

Leviticus 23:25:

“You shall do no servile work therein but you shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord.”

The seventh month in the Jewish calendar is the month of Tishri

As you will see with the next feast, this is the second New Year for the Jews

The Feast of Trumpets takes place on the first day of Tishri
It lasts only for a single day
They blow trumpets
They offer a sacrifice
That seems to be it
It is called Yom Teruah (the Day of Blowing)

Traditionally, the shofar is blown 100 times
On the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur) the shofar is sounded one last time
So technically the Last Trump is Yom Kippur not Yom Teruah

But because it is a Feast of Trumpets some Bible scholars speculate that this will be the Rapture of the Church
It is called Rosh Hashanah or the Jewish New Year

Between the Feast of Trumpets and the Day of Atonement, the ten days are called the Days of Awe.
This is a time when people are encouraged to contemplate their condition with God

For the Jews, the Day of Atonement is about repenting of sins and dedication unto God

It is about having their names in the Book of Life

One of the traditional greetings or blessings for the Day of Atonement is,

“May your name not be blotted out from the Book of Life.”

So for ten days you contemplate your relationship with God

Ten days later we have the second Fall Feast, the Day of Atonement

This is known as Yom Kippur
Here the focus is on having your name in the Book of Life

On this day, two goats are brought to the High Priest
He uses the Urim and Thummim to select one of the goats as the Lord's goat
The other is the scapegoat

The High Priest removes his garments for glory and beauty
He washes and dresses in white linen
He makes atonement for his own sins

This is a picture of Jesus going to the cross to atone for our sins
He left Heaven and left behind His beauty and glory
He hung on the cross in just His righteousness (linen)

The priest then sacrifices the Lord's goat
He carries the blood behind the Veil into the Holy of Holies
He sprinkles the blood with his finger seven times on the Mercy Seat

He lays his hands upon the head of the scapegoat
He confesses the sins of Israel over the scapegoat
It is led into the wilderness by a strong man
It is released in the wilderness

If the Feast of Trumpets is the birth of Jesus,
Then eight days later would be the day when Jesus would have to be circumcised (Luke 2:21)
Jesus would have fulfilled the covenant with Abraham

This would have been around the same time Mary would have had to offer her offering for her cleanliness (Luke 2:24)

This would have been in Jerusalem at the Temple

This would have been the time when Simeon saw Jesus and praised God for letting him see the Messiah before he died (Luke 2:25 – 35)

And Anna the prophetess would also be there to bless Jesus in the Temple (Luke 2:36 – 39)

Five days later, on the 15th of Tishri there is a holy congregation

There shall no work be done

This is the beginning of the Feast of Tabernacles (booths) know as Succoth (Sukkoth)

It is a seven-day feast that last for eight days

All Jewish-born males (no Gentiles, no proselytes) appear before the Lord in Jerusalem

They build booths out of specific branches

There is a branch with no fruit and not fragrance

There are branches with fruit but no fragrance

There are branches with fragrance but no fruit

There are branches with both fruit and fragrance

This is reminiscent of the Parable of the Sower and the plants Jesus described in His story

They are to build the booth so that they can see seven stars through it

This is to remind them of what their ancestors experience for their 40 years in the wilderness

There is a ceremony to make the booth beautiful
They are to live in it for seven days
Each day there are sacrifices and the number of sacrifices increase each day

On the 8th day there is a celebration and even more sacrifices are offered.
There has not been any prophecy or spiritual event connected with this third mandatory appearance in Jerusalem

As this is to celebrate the end of the Harvest, I personally believe that this is going to be when the spiritual blindness is lifted and the Jews recognize Jesus as their Messiah

Zechariah 12:10:

“And I will pour upon the house of David and the inhabitants of Jerusalem the spirit of grace and supplications and they shall look upon Me whom they have pierced and mourn for Him as...for his only son...”

In order for this to happen
The Church must first be removed via the Rapture
This frees the Holy Spirit to return and be poured out upon the Jews

This would be the end of the spiritual harvest
And the beginning of the 70th Week of Daniel
The 70th Week of Daniel will be the Tribulation Period

If we are correct, and this is the day that the spiritual blindness will be removed

And this is the time when the Church is removed (Rapture)

Then seven years later, Jesus would return

Jesus would return for His Second Coming on this Feast
Possibly the eighth day of the Feast

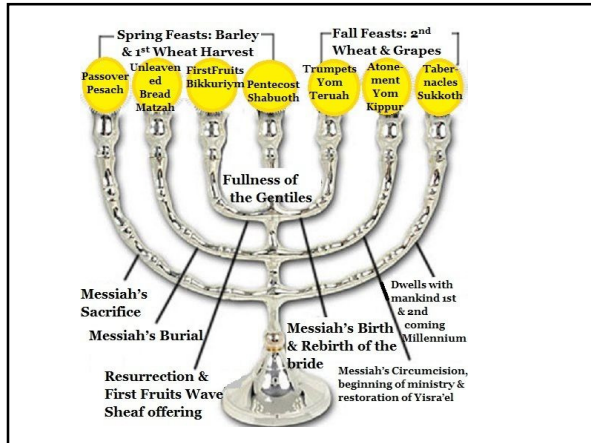
As this would be a New Beginning

At the half-way point of the Tribulation, the Jews would leave Israel

And be driven into the Wilderness for the second three-and-a-half years

They would be living in the Wilderness (in booths?)

Jesus would defeat Satan
 He would restore the earth
 (A New Beginning)
 He would claim His throne in
 Jerusalem
 And this would truly be a
 reason to celebrate!



QUESTIONS