

Lesson 2: The Feasts and Festivals of the LORD—Day of Atonement1. What is the “Day of Atonement”?

Leviticus 23:26-32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Kippur</i> H3725—Atonement; from the noun <i>kopher</i> H3725, which is from the verb <i>kaphar</i> H3722 • V.28—“And you shall do no work”—<i>v'chol melacha lo ta'asu</i>; compare to other feasts, <i>m'lechet avodah</i>, or customary work. In Jewish thought, customary work is work you do to earn a living, but food preparation is acceptable. However, on Yom Kippur, there is no work to be done at all. • “Sabbath of <u>solemn rest</u>”—<i>Shabbat Shabbaton</i> H7677, sabbath rest or observance; used when talking about the weekly sabbath (Leviticus 23:3), Feast of Trumpets (Leviticus 23:24), Sabbath years (Leviticus 25:4), and the first and eighth days of Tabernacles (Leviticus 25:39)—Connects to Hebrews 4:9
Numbers 29:7-11	All offerings had to be <i>tamim</i> H8549— Genesis 6:9
Leviticus 16:1-34	This was a statute forever for the native born or stranger.
Acts 27:9	“Fast”— <i>nesteia</i> (<i>nace-TIE-uh</i>) G3521, which is the Greek equivalent of <i>tsom</i> H6685

2. What is an Atonement? (It's a picture of forgiveness)a. Kippur comes from the noun Kopher H3724

Genesis 6:14	Translated as “pitch”
Exodus 21:30	Translated as “sum of money”
Exodus 30:12	Translated as “ransom”
Proverbs 6:35	Translated as “recompense”
Amos 5:12	Translated as “bribe”

b. Kopher comes from the verb Kaphar H3722

Isaiah 6:5-7	Sin “will be atoned for” and “will be taken away”
Exodus 32:30	Read v.30-32; noticing “making atonement” is asking for forgiveness of sins
Leviticus 17:11	Read v.10-11; blood makes atonement for the soul, which is why it cannot be eaten— Hebrews 9:22
Numbers 15:25, 28	Read v.25-28; There was not a sacrifice for INTENTIONAL sin— Hebrews 10:26-31
Numbers 28:30	Read v.30-31; sacrifices had to be without blemish (<i>tamim</i> H8549)— Hebrews 9:13-14
Deuteronomy 21:8	The prayer is atonement for His people Israel, the ones He ransomed (<i>padah</i> H6299)— Matthew 20:28
Psalms 79:9	Read v.8-9—The prayer is for God to not remember former iniquities
Proverbs 16:6	To depart from evil means to repent; “is provided” should be “will be provided”
Isaiah 22:14	Read v.12-14—“No atonement” indicates no forgiveness
Jeremiah 18:23	Provide no atonement for their iniquity = Do not blot out their sin from Your sight

3. What Does the Day of Atonement Teach Prophetically?a. Forgiveness of Sins

John 1:29	The role of Messiah as the Lamb who takes away the sin was perfectly painted through all of the atoning sacrifices. “Takes away”— <i>airo</i> (<i>ah'-ee-ro</i>) G142, Gk. eq. of <i>nasa</i> H5375, which means to lift, bear up, carry, take away
1 John 2:1-2	“Propitiation”— <i>hilasmos</i> G2434, Gk. eq. of <i>slichah</i> H5547 (Psalms 130:4) and <i>kippur</i>
Hebrews 9:11-28	V.22: “Remission”— <i>aphesis</i> (<i>ahh'-fee-sees</i>) G859, sometimes translated as “liberty” and “jubilee” in the Septuagint

b. Judgement

Luke 4:16-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isaiah 61:1-2—Proclaiming liberty refers to the Jubilee • Gill’s Exposition of the Bible on Luke 4:18: “To set a liberty those who are (oppressed) bruised: these words are not in Isaiah 61:1 but in the Septuagint version of Isaiah 58:6 from whence they seem to be taken [...] it being allowable for a reader in the prophets, to skip from place to place, which our Lord here did, in order to explain this passage more fully.” • Isaiah 58:6—“Free”—<i>chaphshi H2670</i>, free (from slavery)
Malachi 4:4-6	“The Great and Dreadful Day of the LORD” focuses on the judgements of the Tribulation
Revelation 21:22-27	Neilah, or “closing of the gates”, is a common theme of Yom Kippur. However, the gates of the New Jerusalem will never be shut because judgement is over.

4. What Does it Mean to “Afflict Your Soul”?

Leviticus 16:29, 31 Leviticus 23:27, 29, 32 Numbers 29:7	“Afflict”— <i>anah H6031</i> , bow down or afflict; piel—humble through fasting
Psalms 35:13	“Humbled” is the piel form of <i>anah</i> ; humbled with fasting
Ezra 8:21	“We might humble ourselves” is the hitpael (reflexive) form of <i>anah</i> ; they proclaimed a fast to humble themselves
Isaiah 58:3, 5, 10	Read v.1-10; “Afflicted” in v.3 and 5 are piel form of <i>anah</i> ; v.10 is the niphala (being afflicted) form of <i>anah</i> ; <u>Parallels:</u> “fasting” and “afflicting our souls”, “hungry” and “afflicted soul”
Jeremiah 50:19	“Satisfied”— <i>sabah H7646</i> , to be satisfied or be filled
Ezekiel 7:19	“Satisfy the soul” is parallel to “fill their stomachs”
Proverbs 27:7	“Satisfied soul” is the opposite of the “hungry soul”

5. Significance of Fasting

1 Samuel 31:13	The people fasted as a sign of mourning.
2 Samuel 1:12	Again, the people fasted as a sign of mourning.
2 Samuel 12:16, 21, 22, 23	Read v.15-23; David offered prayer and supplication through fasting in order that the child may live.
2 Chronicles 20:3	Read v.1-4, 24; Jehoshaphat proclaimed a fast in order for the people to offer prayer and supplication to the LORD.
Ezra 8:23	Read v.21-23—Ezra led the people prayer and supplication, and their prayer was answered.
Nehemiah 1:4	Read v.1-4; In addition to mourning, Nehemiah was offering prayer and supplications and repenting on behalf of his nation.
Psalms 35:13	Read v.11-14; David discusses fasting and praying for those who are his enemies.
Jeremiah 14:12	Read v.11-12; Prayer and supplication, mourning and repenting (in pretense only)
Daniel 9:3	Read v.1-7, 13; Prayer and supplication, mourning, and repenting
Jonah 3:5	Read v.5-10; At Jonah’s call, the king led the people in a fast in which they were mourning over their sins and repenting.
Zechariah 7:5	Read v.1-7; Prayer and supplication, mourning (in pretense only); The people should have obeyed the LORD rather than man-made regulations
Matthew 6:16-18	“Fast”— <i>nesteuo (nace-TOO-oh) G3522</i> , v.; Fasting should be between you and the LORD.
Mark 2:18-20	Fasting occurs when there is great mourning.
Luke 18:12	Read v.9-14; Superficial fasting does not impress the LORD.
Acts 14:23	“Fasting”— <i>nesteia (nace-TIE-uh) G3521</i> , n., which is the Greek equivalent of <i>tsom</i>