

The Original Meaning of the Feast of Trumpets

Trumpet H3104 yowbel-jubile Lev 25:10-15

Leviticus 23:23-27 maps out God's commandments concerning this festival:

"Then the Lord spoke to Moses, saying, 'Speak to the children of Israel, saying: "In the seventh month, on the first day of the month, you shall have a sabbath-rest, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, a holy convocation. You shall do no customary work on it; and you shall offer an offering made by fire to the Lord.'"

Leviticus 23, we note that the day was to be a *memorial* with blowing of trumpets. This is our only clue. The word "memorial" indicates that the event to be remembered had taken place prior to this ordinance.

What spiritual event was of such great importance that God commanded the people to remember it every year?—that required memorializing.

"When the ram's horn sounds a long blast (Divine Presence), they shall come up to the mountain. So it came about on the third day, when it was morning, that there were thunder and lightning flashes and a thick cloud upon the mountain and a very loud trumpet sound, so that all the people who were in the camp trembled. And Moses brought the people out of the camp to meet God and they stood at the foot of the mountain. Now Mount Sinai was all in smoke because the Lord descended upon it in fire; and its smoke ascended like the smoke of a furnace, and the whole mountain quaked violently. When the sound of the trumpet grew louder and louder, Moses spoke and God answered him with thunder" (Exodus 19:13b, 16-19).

In a spectacular revelation, God manifested His presence in the smoke and fire on Mount Sinai—as He came to covenant with His people amidst the sound of a trumpet that caused the people to tremble.

Every year, at the Feast of Trumpets, those same-sounding trumpet blasts reminded Israel that they were a people under covenant; a nation who had accepted the responsibilities of being God's people. By doing so, the nation also prepared herself for the Day of Atonement, eight days later, when they would repent and find atonement for all they had done to break this covenant.

The Fulfillment of the Feast of Trumpets "'This cup is the new covenant in My blood, which is shed for you'" (Luke 22:20b). We repent and show remorse for our sin in falling short of this high and holy calling. Through faith in the shed blood of Jesus, we receive the full and final atonement provided by the New Covenant.

The First of Tishri on the Hebrew calendar, which begins the Jewish New Year, is the celebration of *Rosh Hashana* ("The Head of the Year") and also the **Feast of Trumpets**. This day begins Israel's civil year and is celebrated for two days (the second day was added by the rabbis around 500 b.c.).

Everything in the Torah (or the Pentateuch, the Five Books of Moses) has a prophetic as well as historical significance and merits our careful attention. Jesus indicated this in Matthew 5:17:

Think not that I am come to destroy the Torah, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill.

Paul also emphasized this in Romans 15:4: For whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning. . .The New Testament is in the Old Testament concealed; the Old Testament is in the New Testament revealed.

The Feasts of Moses

The Torah details seven feasts which take place during the Hebrew calendar year...Three feasts are in the spring, in the month of Nisan: Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread; and the Feast of First Fruits. Fifty days later there is a fourth feast, Shavout, or the Feast of Weeks, also known as Pentecost.

There are three remaining feasts in the fall, in the month of Tishri: the Feast of Trumpets; the *Yom Kippur* (the Day of Atonement); and the Feast of Tabernacles. [There are two reckonings of the Hebrew year: the civil year starts in the fall on the First of Tishri; the religious calendar starts in the spring in the month of Nisan.²]

Their Prophetic Role

While each of these feasts has a historical commemorative role, each also has a *prophetic* role. This role is highlighted in Colossians 2:16-17:

Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days: which are a shadow of things to come.

The Feast of Trumpets

September 25th is also known as *Yom Teruah*, the Feast of Trumpets. Observed on the First and Second of Tishri, the celebration actually begins 29 days earlier: a series of over 90 trumpet blasts accrue for a **final blowing of blasts on the climax of the celebration, the *Teki'ah Gedolah*, the Great Blowing.**

Among the most significant is the use of the *shofar*, the ram's horn, instead of the usual silver Temple trumpets (You and I refined). The *shofar* is associated with the *Akedah*, Abraham's offering of Isaac on Mount Moriah (ie Jesus crucified), Genesis 22. the left horn (Satan-Obama) of the ram as the "first trump" and the right horn (Holy anointed? Mark Taylor and others say Trump has been Anointed meaning Christ/Messiah/King) as the "last trump".

A distinguishing feature of the celebration is the last, climactic blast, the *Teki'at Shofar*. This is not the usual series of short bursts, signaling alarm or bad news. Rather, it is a long blast, **signalling victory** or good news. It is this last blast that is referred to as the **last trump**.

Paul's Mystery

Behold, I shew you a mystery; We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed.

The Seventh Trumpet *Judgment* is not the final trumpet: for a thousand years (at least) there will be subsequent trumpets in services performed in the Millennial Temple.

So, just what is this "last trump"? the climactic trumpet is prophetic of the call of God's people (which he also refers to in Romans 11:2-5). Possibly. By Chuck Missler

Wiki: The purpose of the day of blowing the shofar, is to alert and call one to repentance for past sins before Yom Kippur. The setting for the incident between Cain and Abel was most likely such an occasion: It is at Yom Teruah that each person is to seek reconciliation through repentance for falling short of Yahweh's standard in the past year before the final day of reconciliation at Yom Kippur. Psalm 81 attributes the establishment of the feasts of the New Moon and Pesakh with their deliverance from Egypt when Yahweh went out against the land of Egypt in judgment at the blowing of the shofar. He established it as a testimony in the descendants of Joseph from that time forth..."This day was observed as a feast day, in the strict sense, by resting from all work, and as a memorial of blowing of horns,

figurative usages of the shofar by the prophets to warn people of their sins and call them to repentance, was most likely derived from the Feast of the Trumpets. Joel 2:15 prophet Joel also called for blasts of the shofar in Zion to impress the people with the needed repentance...One of the clearest depiction of the sounding of trumpets to **announce the inauguration (Trump) of the heavenly judgment** is found in 4 Ezra, a Jewish apocryphal book written in the first century A. D. "Behold the days come and it shall be, when I am about to draw night to visit the dwellers upon the earth, and when I require from the doers of iniquity (the penalty of) their iniquity: And when the humiliation of Zion shall be complete, and when the Age which is about to pass away shall be sealed, then will I show these signs: the books shall be opened before the face of the firmament, and all shall see together. . . . And the trumpet shall sound at which all men, when they hear it, shall be struck with sudden fear" (4 Ezra 4:18-2-, 23).

Zerubbabel restored the sacrificial rites (spiritual/physical?) on the first of Tishri (Yom Teruah) when he came back to Israel (America-1st time Or?), probably in the summer of 536 B. C. (Ezra 3: 6). The Temple had not yet been rebuilt, and the offerings were brought to an altar especially built for that purpose. Since there is no mention of the blowing of the shofar, it would seem that the practice had been forgotten during the exile. Even in the west, there were strong centers of groups which kept the faith intact particularly in Lyons in France and Milan in Italy and there were continuous revivals breaking out down through the centuries in these and other areas.

LAST TRUMP? (quavering and reverberation) tossing or swelling of the sea (H3220-yam-WEST, westward, to roar, the boiling, fomenting, hals-tossing/salt...christian virtue, time, season, --...nations/people) to agitate, disturb, and trouble...to shake, cause to tremble, to quake for fear, to rock the inhabitants...Tekiah (the sound of the **KINGS** coronation (monarch with regal power, placement of crown upon head, the **KING**, **SOVEREIGN**, investing the monarch with symbols of state, Western-style coronations have often traditionally involve anointing with holy oil, **LAST** is of a **SERIES/SEQUENCE! FINAL! FINALE'** 707 Tribulation following? – Donald **TRUMP**) silver (refined believers, soldiers of God) trumpets (Sarah Palin – Trumpeteers are Trumps supporters) to single camp movements...**ROSH HASHANNAH** "Day of Remembrance" Feast of trumpets-It was to be held on the **first day of the seventh month**. The Day: It was to be a day of rest, no labor.

1Th 4:16 For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump (voice, calling out, war cry) of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first:

DJTRUMP says we are at WAR! God is choosing his bride, testing her, and calling her out from among the heathen. The Gathering together, and this is the **APPEARANCE**, next will be the Rapture/catching away, then the Wrath of God. (See timeline)