Feast #6: Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)

**Feasts of the Bible, Session Seven**

**Date:** 10 Tishri (September or October) **Description:** Lev. 16; 23:26-32; Num. 29:7-11

Fall Feasts…Nine days after Trumpets (insert trumpet fanfare here) is the 10th and final “day of awe” or “day of repentance”—Yom Kippur! Entering into the presence of God…it’s something we’ll get to do one day in glory. But how should one enter into God’s presence on earth? It was a very prescribed process reserved only for one person. On Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the year, the high priest entered into the Holy of Holies (Most Holy Place) where God dwelled. What separates this room from the Holy Place? (Ex. 26:31-33; 2 Chron. 3:14)

**Win One for the Kippur**

What is the significance of the large amount of instruction for Yom Kippur?

Yom Kippur is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , meaning complete rest. Why is rest particularly appropriate on Day of Atonement?

Kippur =

T / F Yom Kippur only made requirements of the High Priest, not the people.

**Not Noah’s Ark**

As the innermost room in the tabernacle/temple, the Holy of Holies measures 10 cubits by 10 cubits or 15’x15’. The only piece of furniture in the room was the Ark of the Covenant. What are its contents? (Choose all that apply:)

1. Ten Commandments
2. A piece of wood from Noah’s ark
3. Ram’s horn (shofar)
4. Leftover manna
5. Joseph’s coat of many colors
6. Aaron’s staff
7. Human bones
8. Sand from Egypt

Collectively, what do these items represent? Significance?

Which two items were eventually lost? (1 Kings 8:9)

T / F The builder of the Ark was a man named Bezaleel.

The Ark had a slab of pure gold as a cover which is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Two cherubim were placed upon it, facing each other, with wings stretched out (as a means of veiling or enclosing the holy space, not taking flight). (Exo. 25:10-22)

The Ark was used as something of a secret weapon, with varying results (see 1 Sam 4:1-11; 1 Chron. 13:3-14; 15:1-28). When does the Ark disappear?

**Scapegoat (Leviticus 16)**

Two goats are placed before the entrance to the tent of meeting and lots are cast for each one—one to YHWH and one for Azazel, which most likely means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Why was blood applied to the mercy seat? From which animal(s)?

The live goat is released but not really spared. The priest makes a corporate confession and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sins of the people onto the animal, hence the term “scapegoat”. The doomed animal is led into the wilderness to die.

**Jesus, Our High Priest**

Earthly High Priest Messiah as High Priest

*Offers sacrifice for own sin Does not need to offer sacrifice for himself*

*Offers sacrifice for sins of people Continually intercedes; entered sanctuary for us*

*Offers sacrifices year after year Offers sacrifice (Himself!) once and for all*

*Could not remove sin His blood completely removes sin*

*Died and thus priesthood ended Made a permanent priest by God; lives forever*

*Priest by birth and ancestry Was not a priest by birth*

*Served under old covenant Serves under a new and better covenant*

**From the Cross**

With the cry “It is finished!”, the curtain is torn and through His holy blood, Jesus’ priestly work removes any separation between God and us. Our sin (and the sin of the whole world) is atoned! Thank you, Jesus!

**High Holy Prayer** *(more than 2,000 years old; spoken on Yom Kippur)*

Our Father and King, be merciful to us,

For we have no deeds to commend us to you

Be merciful unto us, according to your lovingkindness