

“Yom Kippur”

“Day of Atonement”

Leviticus 23:26-32

1. The 10th day of the 7th month (**Ethanim**)
2. Humble or afflict your soul (**fasting**)
3. Make offering by fire
4. No work
5. Assembly
6. A Sabbath of complete rest

Consequences for not honoring it: vs.29,30

1. Cut off, from the people his possession the blessing
2. Destroyed

Definitions:

Verse 2- Moedim = 4150 Appointed times, a set time, seasons, or feast; the place of meeting

Verse 27- Yom = 3117 Day

Verse 27- Kippur = 3725 **Atonement**= **expiation** from 3722 kaphar = **to cover**; to expiate, to placate, or **cancel**; it conveys the sense of appeasing, cleanse, disannul, forgive, be merciful, pacify, pardon, reconcile. The English word has its roots in Middle English and means **to be at one**. **Vines dictionary says On its most basic level of meaning, atonement denotes a material transaction or ransom.**

Verse 27- Afflict= 6031 **'anah**= looking down or browbeating; to depress, **abase self, chasten self**, deal hardly with, defile, exercise, force, gentleness, **humble self**, hurt, ravish, **submit self**, weaken

Psalm 35:13 I afflicted my soul with fasting

Fasting: 6685 a fast; from 6684; tsuwm = to cover over the mouth

Verse 32 - Sabbath- 7676 not a sabbatone, but a regular weekly Sabbath of no work, complete rest; an intermission; to repose; to desist from exertion

I notice a **distinction in scripture** between the weekly **Sabbath and the Sabbatone of the feast days. The weekly Sabbath is a Sabbath of Complete Rest With No Work, and the feast days are a Sabbath Rest With No Occupational Work.** However, Yom Kippur is the only other feast day worded the same way as a weekly Sabbath. **Yom Kippur is also a Sabbath of Complete Rest With No Work.** Although I must admit, I am not sure what exactly the distinction is.

Numbers 29:7-11

Verse 11- There is a sin offering, and then there is a sin offering of atonement. I'm not sure if I am reading into it too much, but there seems to be a distinction. When we read in Leviticus 16 there are 2 goats, one is a sin offering and the other one is a **scapegoat for a sin offering of atonement;** and the iniquities of the people are placed upon the head of this scapegoat and this scapegoat bears all the sins of the people. I'm not sure why we see a sin offering and a sin offering for atonement. I'm not sure if there is a distinction or not, although there appears to be to me; but what the distinction is- I don't know. **I don't think the sacrifices are done away with because there are several pictures in Scripture that show sacrifices being done in the context of the New Covenant or Millennial reign Of Yeshua (Jeremiah 33:18; Zechariah 14:21; Malachi 3:3,4). Of course I don't do animal sacrifices, nor does scripture condone it without a temple and Levitical priesthood- Leviticus 17:1-7; Deuteronomy 12:4-28.** Maybe the sin offering, or maybe the sin offering of atonement is done away with since Yeshua died as a sin offering of atonement and was risen to life like the scapegoat to take away the sins of the world. I think it's important to understand that scripture points to sacrifices not being done away with. I think sacrifices being reinstated will play a part in the end times apostasy or great falling away. So it's important to understand that scripture points to the sacrifices not being done away, even though most people think that they are done away with.

Leviticus 16:22 And the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities unto a land not inhabited: and he shall let go the goat in the wilderness. **Bear = strong's H5375** A primitive root; **to lift**, in a great variety of applications, literally and figuratively, absolutely and relatively: - accept, advance, arise, (able to, [armour], suffer to) **bear** (-er, up), bring (forth), burn, **carry (away)**, cast, contain, desire, ease, exact, exalt (self), extol, fetch, forgive, furnish, further, give, go on, help, high, hold up, honourable (+ man), lade, lay, lift (self) up, lofty, marry, magnify, X needs, obtain, pardon, raise (up), receive, regard, respect, set (up), spare, stir up, + swear, **take (away, up)**, X utterly, wear, yield.

John 1:29 The next day Yochannan seeth Yeshua coming unto him, and saith, Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. **Take = Strong's 142** A primary verb; **to lift**; by implication to **take up or away**; figuratively to *raise* (the voice), *keep in suspense* (the mind); specifically **to sail away** (that is, *weigh anchor*); by Hebraism (compare [H5375]) to *expiate* sin: - **away with, bear** (up), carry, lift up, loose, make to doubt, put away, remove, **take away**, up).

1 Peter 2:24 Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree, that we, being dead to sins, should live unto righteousness: by whose stripes ye were healed. **Bare = Strong's 399 to take up** (literally or figuratively): - **bear**, bring (**carry**, lead) up, offer (up).

I surmise that Yeshua is the Scapegoat, the one who bears the iniquities of all the people! Yeshua is the sin offering for atonement!

Now lets look at an actual picture of this day of atonement: Leviticus 16

Leviticus 16:2 – The holy place was inaccessible except at the appointed time; unlike today

Hebrews 10:19-22 "Since therefore, brethren, we have confidence to enter the holy place by the blood of Yeshua, by a new and living way which He inaugurated for us through the veil, that is, His flesh, and since we have a great priest over the house of God, let us draw near with a

sincere heart in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled clean from an evil conscience and our bodies washed with pure water."

Leviticus 16:7-10 The dead goat is a sin offering; and the live goat or the scapegoat is for atonement for all the sins of all the people

Vs.11- the bull is for atonement for the priest and for his household

Vs.15,16- the goat is a sin offering for the people, and to make atonement for the holy place; also to make atonement for the tent of meeting

Vs.18- the priest takes blood from the bull and the goat and puts it on the horns of the altar to make atonement for it

Vs.20- atonement is made for the holy place, the tent of meeting, and the altar

Vs.22- the scapegoat bears all the iniquities of the people

Iniquity = 5771 **Punishment, guilt.** Iniquity is associated with sin. **It is the curse or the punishment that comes from sin or transgression of the law.** Iniquity is the enmity or curse of the law for breaking the law. Iniquity is the punishment of sin.

Vs.29-31- again it's a **permanent statute**; The Day of Atonement was to cleanse you from all your sins before the Lord.

I would like to point out that the blood of animals was never able to take away sins, but they do serve as a reminder!

Hebrews 10:3,4 But in those sacrifices there is a remembrance again made of sins every year.

Heb 10:4 For it is not possible that the blood of bulls and of goats should take away sins.

So the sacrifices never took away sins; but they were a covering; and they served as reminders- I think we still need to be reminded of the consequences of our sin

Lets take a look at how atonement is dealt with through Yeshua:

Hebrews 9:11-16,22-28

Vs.12- eternal redemption or ransom. **Ransom** = strong's 3085 which means ransom. **Much like atonement which vines dictionary says atonement at it's basic level of meaning denotes a material transaction or ransom.**

Vs.15- redemption or ransom which is implying atonement

Yeshua was the perfect sacrifice for the sin offering of atonement! But nowhere in here does it say that the other sacrifices are done away with. Only that Yeshua's sacrifice is one and done. Heb.9:12,25,28 & Heb.10:12,14

Hebrews 10:10-25

We now have access to Yahweh's very throne, the holy place, through the blood of Yeshua. **The veil that was separating the holy of holies was rent or torn from top to bottom at the time of the Death of Yeshua on the tree – Luke 23:44-46**

I think Yom Kippur points to the day of judgment of the nations. Where Yahweh will open up the books and judge the unrighteous. The great white throne judgment. An eternal judgment. Not a yearly judgment as the rabbis teach, where Yahweh determines your blessing or curse for the next year. **Rabbis teach** that there are **3 books** and your name will be written in one of them for the entire year. **The Book of Blessing or of the Righteous, The Book of Lukewarm, and The Book of Unrighteous.** **However, I see no biblical evidence of such doings.** Although you can see evidence of scrolls other than the scroll of the Lambs book of life in the bible. The Father is definitely keeping an account of our words and activities.

Revelation 20:11-15

The first set of festivals were fulfilled by the Messiah when He came the first time. The second set of festivals will be fulfilled by the Messiah when He comes again. I think Yom Kippur points to the white throne judgment of the unrighteous dead.

We definitely need to consider our ways, our words, and our deeds. We need to make sure that we are **at one** with **Yahweh**. **Yeshua** said he is the way the truth and the life and **no man can come to the Father but through Him**. So we need to get our hearts right with Yahweh through His son **Yeshua**. **Yeshua** paid our penalty for breaking **Yahweh's** instructions. **Yeshua is our ransom, He is our atonement**. We need to accept **Yeshua** as our **Savior**, and keep the **commandments** of **Yahweh**. We need to walk in the same manner **Yeshua** walked, and he kept **Torah**. We need to learn Torah, Keep Torah, and teach others Torah which is the gospel of the **Kingdom of Yahweh**.

Paul kept the Moedim of Yom Kippur:

Acts 27:9 Fast = Day of Atonement; so Paul kept Yom Kippur and it appears as though he fasted for it. They didn't put day of atonement because they don't want you to realize that Paul kept the feasts! Strong's says the Fast is specifically the Fast of Yom Kippur!

Luke 9:28-36 According to the CKJV (Corrected King James Version or the Chronological Gospels pg150) Yeshua is on the mount of transfiguration on Yom Kippur and He is being ordained as High Priest according to the order of Melchizedek!

Listen to him or hear him is saying **Shma Him**- hear and obey!

Math.17:1-9 again another account of the mount of transfiguration

Math.17:14-21 Fasting- there is power in fasting!

Luke 13:1-9 a call to repent/return. Repentance is confessing your sins and forsaking your sins and asking for forgiveness. But the change of mind that takes place is where you no longer participate in the sin and you begin to keep Torah. You stop doing things your way and you start doing things the way **Yahweh** has instructed us to do them. **Return to Yahweh!**

Joel 2:11-17 Return to **Yahweh** with ALL your heart!