Following Passover through the Bible

Date/other names	Initiation	Main Description	Added Details	Old Testament Historical References
preparation in the month of Abib, 10th day **feast on 14th day of Abib** **Preparation Day (John 19:14,31; Matthew 27:62**	Exodus 12:1-49 *Only time blood was put on the door posts and lintel* Exodus 13 *to be a yearly memorial* *Kicks the feast of Unleavened Bread, which begins the next day* Exodus 33:3 *Passover mentioned in the summary Moses gives of their journeys from the land of Egypt*	Exodus 12:1-49 Abib now first month, begins the year *choose a lamb of the first year without spot or blemish (sheep or goat)* *kill at twilight on the 14th day of Abib* *Use hyssop to strike doorposts and lintel with the lamb's blood* *Roast whole (including head, legs and entrails), not raw or boiled* *burn with fire any remaining until morning* *wearing your belt and sandals, carrying your staff* *eat in haste* *in one house it shall be eaten* *don't break any of the lamb's bones* *only those of families wherein the males are circumcised are to eat of it, whether native or stranger* Numbers 28:16 *Reaffirms date: 14th day of 1st month* Deuteronomy 16: 1-7 *Reaffirms date: in the month of Abib* *When they enter the land, they will sacrifice Passover in the place where Yahweh chooses*	Numbers 9:10 *Someone who is unclean because of a corpse may still keep the Passover, but the second month? (re: Joseph of Arimathea in Matthew 27:57)* Numbers 9:14 *The same/one ordinance for the stranger and the native of the land* Exodus 23:14-17; 34:18-23 *The beginning of one of the three times in a year for all their men to appear before Yahweh* Genesis 1:14 *The same word for seasons here is the word translated as feasts*	Joshua 5:10-11 *The first Passover in the promised land* 2 Chronicles 30:1-20 *King Hezekiah reinstitutes the Passover, but in the second month because they couldn't get ready in time, though he opened the doors of the temple in the first year of his reign* 2 Kings 23:21-23, 2 Chronicles 35:1-19 *King Josiah keeps the Passover again in the 18th year of his reign* Ezra 6:19-20 *The descendants who returned from captivity celebrated the Passover after the dedication of the second temple.* Ezekiel 45:21 *Instructions for observing Passover in the temple described in Ezekiel chapters 40-43.*

Date/other names	Gospel References	Church Era (Acts and after) References	Jewish Traditions
preparation in the month of Abib, 10th day **feast on 14th day of Abib** **Preparation Day (John 19:14,31; Matthew 27:62**	Matthew 26:2, 17, 18 *Jesus mentions the Passover is in 2 days then the Son of Man will be delivered up to be crucified. He soon gives instructions for his disciples to go prepare the Passover for him and them.* Mark 14:1-16 *Links the imminent Passover (in 2 days) to the plans of the chief priest and scribes to put Jesus to death, and recounts his disciples preparing for them all to eat the Passover.* Luke 2:41 *Jesus was 12 years old when he lingered in Jerusalem after the Passover feast.* Luke 22:1-20 *The chief priests and scribes seek how to kill Jesus when the Passover is near. The disciples prepare for the Passover in an upper room. During the meal, Jesus likens the bread to his body and the wine to his blood of the new covenant. And he predicts that he will be betrayed.* John 2:13 *Jesus goes to Jerusalem for the Passover and drives the merchants out of the temple.* John 6:4 *The Passover is near when Jesus feeds the multitude with 5 barely loaves and 2 fish.* John 11:55 *Passover is mentioned as being near when the chief priests and the Pharisees gathered in a council to plot to put him to death* John 12:1, 13:1-20, 18:28, 19:14 *6 days before Passover Jesus goes to Bethany where Lazarus lives.*	Acts 12:4 *Herod plans to present Peter to the Jews after the Passover, but an angel escorts Peter out of prison.* 1 Corinthians 5:7 *Paul explains that Jesus Christ is our Passover, sacrificed for us.* Hebrews 11:28 *Explains that Moses kept the Passover by faith.*	The cups of Passover There are Jewish traditions recorded as early as the 200-300's AD of 4 cups at Passover based on Exodus 6:6-7. Luke 22:17 and 20 are the only mentions of a cup at Passover. Based on these traditions and the passage saying he took the cup after super, this is usually thought to be the 3rd cup, the one referred to as the cup representing both redemption and judgement. That is the judgement of the Egyptians, but the redemption of the people of Israel. See: https://jewsforjesus.org/blog/the-mystery-of-the-passover-cup and https://israelmyglory.org/article/the-four-cups/ No place to sacrifice the lamb Since the temple was destroyed in 70 AD, the Jewish religious leaders have forbidden anyone to sacrifice a Passover lamb, since it was required by the law of Moses that it be sacrificed at the temple (after they entered the promised land). The modern tradition is often to have a lamb shank bone on the plate, but they also often have chicken according to this website: https://www.oneforisrael.org/holidays/reason-wont-find-lamb-jewish-passover-meal/ A variety of Jewish explanations for Passover There seems to be a confusion of tradition among non-Messianic Jews about what Passover means. Read more here: https://jewsforjesus.org/answers/passover-why-is-this-night-different-since-yeshua-observed-it

Following the Feast of Unleavened Bread through the Bible

Date/other names	Initiation	Main Description	Added Details	Old Testament Historical References
15th day of Abib through 21st day	Exodus chapters 12, 13, and 23 *next day after Passover, ever lasting remembrance of being brought out of Egypt*	Exodus 34:18, 25 *eat unleavened bread 7 days, do not offer leaven with the blood of Yahweh's sacrifices* Leviticus 23:6 *begins and ends with a holy convocation (no customary work)* Numbers 28:17- 25 *every day offer burnt offering of two young bulls, one ram, and seven lambs with grain offering in specific measures of fine flour and of oil; also one goat as a sin offering* Deuteronomy 16:3-12 *no leaven to be seen among them, the bread of affliction* *Passover is also with unleavened bread, but the feast of Unleavened Bread begins the next day*	Deuteronomy 16:2, 6, 12 *foretells there will be a place that Yahweh chooses for feasts/ sacrifices in the future* *Other mentions of unleavened* bread or leaven: Exodus 29:2,23 - *instructions about consecrating priests* Leviticus 8:2, 26 - *priestly consecration carried out* Leviticus 2:5 - *instructions about grain offering with unleavened cakes or wafers* Leviticus 6:16 - *the priests eating the remainder of the grain offering* Leviticus 7:12, 13 - *with peace offering, unleavened cakes sacrificed, leavened bread as a heave offering*	Joshua 5:11 *They ate the produce of the land on the day after Passover, manna ceased the day after that* 2 Chronicles 8:13 *Feast of Unleavened Bread after Solomon has finished the temple (at the end of 24 years of reigning)* 2 Chronicles 30:13 *Hezekiah celebrates the Feast of Unleavened Bread in the 2nd month* 2 Chronicles 35:17 *Josiah celebrates the Feast of Unleavened Bread* Ezra 6:22 *those returning from captivity celebrate the Feast of Unleavened Bread after the dedication of that new temple* Ezekiel 45:21 *the Feast of Unleavened Bread is predicted and scheduled in the temple that Ezekiel is touring* *Other references to leaven/unleavened:* Genesis 19:3 - *Lot prepares food for the angels* Judges 6:19-21 - *Gideon asks for a sign and offers a sacrifice* 1 Samuel 28:24 - *the medium prepares a meal for Saul* 2 Kings 23:9 - *previously idolatrous priests allowed to eat unleavened bread, but not minister* 1 Chronicles 23:29 - *showbread and unleavened cakes mentioned* Hosea 7:4 - *leaven as a metaphor for wickedness*

Date/other names	Gospel References	Church Era (Acts and after) References	Jewish Traditions
15th day of Abib through 21st day	Matthew 26:17 - *NKJV and KJV add the word "day" but the text only says "on the first" indicating preparation, especially when compared with other scriptures* Mark 14:1 - *Passover and [Feast again added in NKJV and KJV] of Unleavened Bread beginning in two days (beginning with Passover)* Mark 14:12 - the first day of Unleavened Bread, *when they killed the Passover lamb [recall that unleavened bread also required for Passover]* Luke 22:1,7 - *The Feast of Unleavened Bread, which is called Passover, drew near; the Day of Unleavened Bread, when the Passover must be killed* John 19:14, 31 - both describe the Preparation *Day of the Passover (not for the Passover, but that Preparation Day = Passover); vs 31 emphasizes this by stating the next day is a "high Sabbath" showing that the following day would be the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread when there was to be a holy convocation and no customary work done*	Acts 12:3 - *Herod has Peter arrested during the Days of Unleavened Bread* 1 Corinthians 5:6-8 - *Paul tells us to purge the old leaven and that Christ is our Passover* *Other mentions of leaven:* Matthew 13:33 - *the kingdom of heaven is like leaven, which a woman took and hid in 3 measure of meal till it was all leavened* Matthew 16:6-12 - *beware the leaven (doctrine) of the Pharisees and Sadducees* Mark 8:15 - *beware leaven of Pharisees and Herod* Luke 12:1 - *is hypocrisy beware leaven of Pharisees, which is hypocrisy* Luke 13:21 - re: Matthew 13:33 *(note: 3 measures of meal specifically mentioned in 4 verses in the Bible, the first being Genesis 18:6 when Abraham gave Sarah specific instructions to prepare a meal for Yahweh and the men with him)* Galatians 5:9 - *(vs 1 says: stand fast in the liberty by which Christ has made us free) a little leaven leavens the whole lump*	It has become tradition to refer to both Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread as Passover Week or something similar (though technically 8 days) [linking to a website does not mean I agree with everything said there] https://hoshanarabbah.org/blog/2016/04/25/chag-hamatzot-the-feast-of-unleavened-bread-an-overview/ The Coming Kingdom by Andy Woods - https://www.spiritandtruth.org/teaching/52.htm https://x.com/AmazenAdventur1/status/1921224519890464777 (graphic of kingdom parables)

During the Feast of Unleavened Bread, they are to offer a “sheaf of the first fruits” as a wave offering on the day after the Sabbath that occurs after the first day of holy convocation of that 7 day period. Although the day of holy convocation is called a high Sabbath in the New Testament, the reference here to “the day after the Sabbath” is clearly to a weekly Sabbath because it then refers to the day after the 7th Sabbath 50 days later. (Lev 23:6-16)

The sheaf is thought to be from the beginning of the barley harvest from comparing Biblical references and because it can still be observed that the barley harvest begins right around Passover. The first Biblical reference is Exodus 9:31, where barely is smitten while “in the ear” during the plague of hail (#7) This is interestingly the first mention of barley in the Bible. “In the ear” indicates it was almost ready to be harvested, like an ear of corn.

Another reference is the combination of Ruth 1:22 and 2:23, where it indicates the barley harvest came first, followed closely by the wheat harvest. Since the Feast of Weeks is specifically linked to the firstfruits of the wheat harvest in Exodus 34:22, that helps line things up.

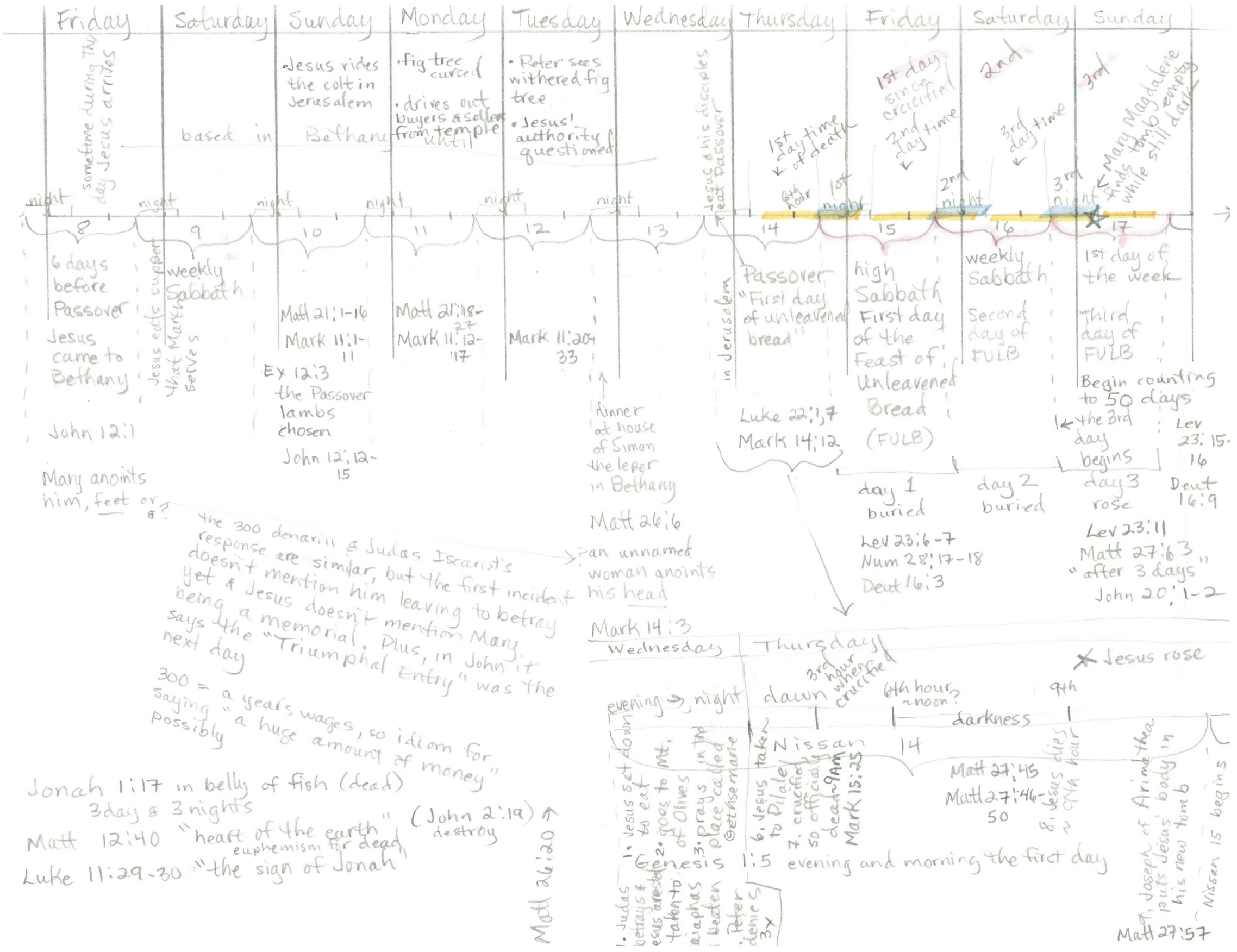
On the same day the sheaf (apparently of barely) is offered as a wave offering, there was to be the burnt offering of a male lamb of the first year. This was the only animal offered for this specific day (other regularly required offerings are in their own categories). The burnt offering was to include a grain offering of fine flour mixed with oil, as well as a drink offering of wine. (Lev 23:12-13)

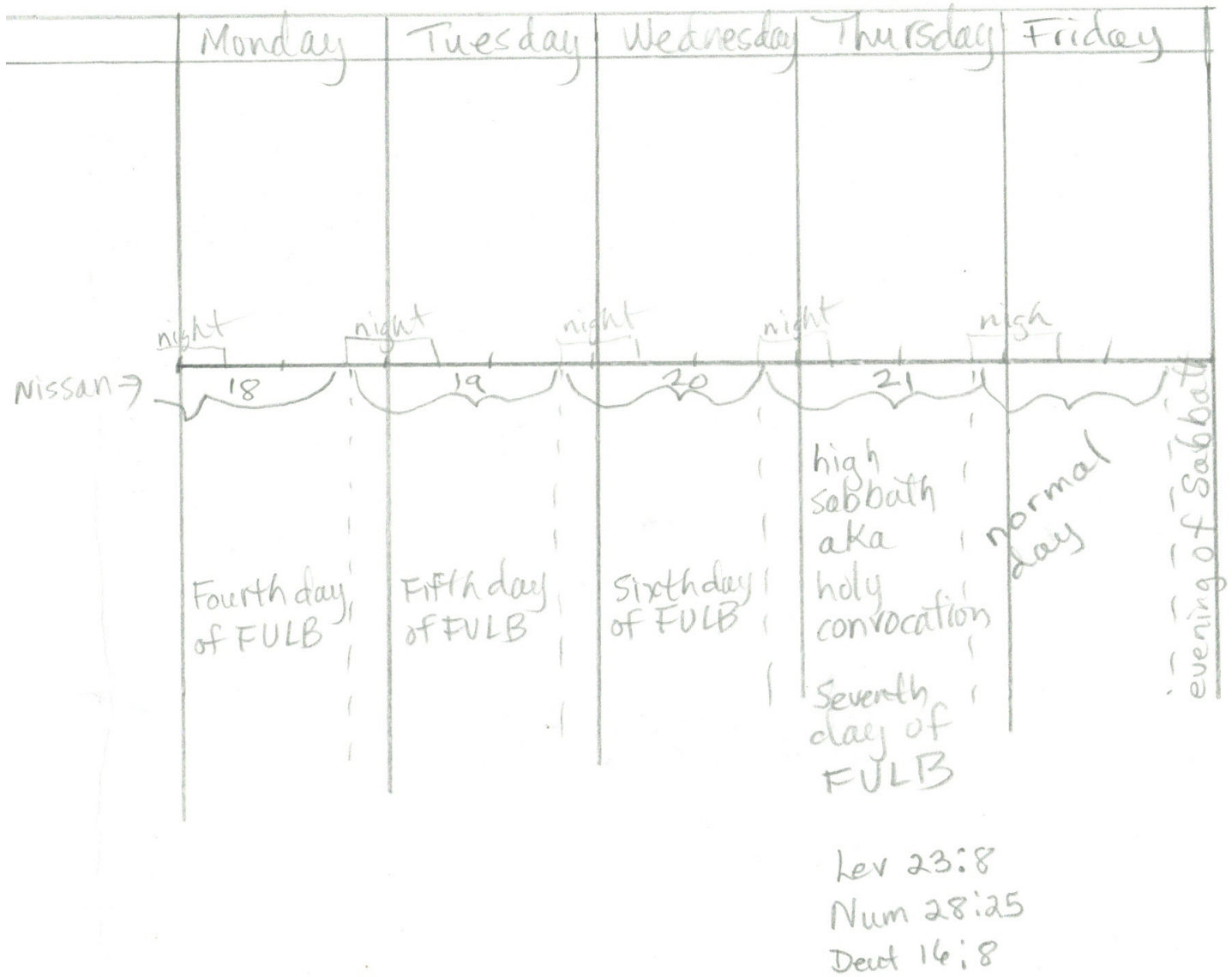
The term *firstfruits* is also used when describing the Feast of Weeks, as shown in the next chart. *Firstfruits* is usually written as one word in the Bible, emphasizing it as a particular thing and concept, not just a descriptive phrase.
Barley is mentioned several times in the Bible not listed above:

- In the consecration of fields - Levitcus 27:16
- As part of the test for infidelity - Numbers 5:15
- As part of the description of the good land - Deuteronomy 8:8 (Side note, many of
- the commentaries say barely is “the food of the poor,” but there is no Biblical
- description of this. Since it is listed as part of the abundance of the land and is given
- as payment to King Hiram’s skilled workers (2 Chronicles 2:10), I remained
- unconvinced of this.)
- Joab was growing a field of barley - 2 Samuel 14:30
- Among the supplies brought to David when he was fleeing Absalom - 2 Samuel
- 17:28
- Referred to as bread of the firstfruits when given to Elisha - 2 Kings 4:42
- Ezekiel is told to bake with it - Ezekiel 4:9
- It is part of the payment that Hosea gives for his wayward wife - Hosea 3:2
- Jesus uses barley loaves to feed people - John 6:9-13
- It is part of the 3rd seal prophecy of famine - Revelation 6:6

There are other mentions of barley which you can find in a word search.
Matthew 28:1 — Now after the Sabbath, as the first day of the week began to dawn…

1 Corinthian 15:7 — But now Christ is risen from the dead, has become the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep.


Friday
Saturday
Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday
sometime during the day Jesus arrives
based in Bethany
Jesus rides the colt in Jerusalem
fig tree cursed
drives out buyers & sellers from temple
Peter sees withered fig tree
Jesus' authority questioned
Jesus & his disciples treat Passover in Jerusalem
1st day since crucified
2nd
3rd
1st day time of death
2nd day time
3rd day time
Mary Magdalene finds tomb empty while still dark
night
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
6th hour
1st night
2nd night
3rd night
6 days before Passover
Jesus came to Bethany
John 12:1
Jesus eats supper
Mary anoints him, feet or head?
weekly Sabbath
What Martha serves
Matt 21:1-16
Mark 11:1-11
Ex 12:3 the Passover lambs chosen
John 12:12-15
Matt 21:18-27
Mark 11:12-17
Mark 11:20-33
dinner at house of Simon the leper in Bethany
Matt 26:6
an unnamed woman anoints his head
Mark 14:3
Passover "First day of unleavened bread"
Luke 22:1,7
Mark 14:12
high Sabbath First day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread (FULB)
weekly Sabbath
Second day of FULB
1st day of the week
Third day of FULB
Begin counting to 50 days
the 3rd day begins
Lev 23:15-16
Deut 16:9
day 1 buried
day 2 buried
day 3 rose
Lev 23:6-7
Num 28:17-18
Deut 16:3
Lev 23:11
Matt 27:63 "after 3 days"
John 20:1-2
the 300 denarii & Judas Iscariot's response are similar, but the first incident doesn't mention him leaving to betray yet & Jesus doesn't mention Mary being a memorial. Plus, in John it says the "Triumphal Entry" was the next day
300 = a year's wages, so idiom for saying "a huge amount of money" possibly
Jonah 1:17 in belly of fish (dead) 3 day & 3 nights
Matt 12:40 "heart of the earth" euphemism for dead
(John 2:19) destroy
Luke 11:29-30 "the sign of Jonah"
Matt 26:20
Wednesday
Thursday
Jesus rose
evening → night
dawn
3rd hour when crucified
6th hour ~noon?
9th
darkness
Nissan 14
1. Jesus sat down to eat
2. goes to Mt. of Olives
3. prays
4. Judas betrays & Jesus arrested
5. taken to Caiaphas
6. Jesus to Pilate
7. crucified
8. Jesus dies 9th hour
9. Joseph of Arimathea puts Jesus' body in his new tomb
10. Peter denies 3x
Genesis 1:5 evening and morning the first day
Matt 27:57
Nissan 15 begins
Matt 27:45
Matt 27:46-50



Lev 23:8
Num 28:25
Deut 16:8

Following the Feast of Weeks/Pentecost through the Bible

Date/other names	Initiation	Main Description	Added Details	Old Testament Historical References
The day after the 7th sabbath **50 days from the day of bringing the sheaf of the wave offering** **Shavuot (Hebrew for weeks), Feast of Harvest** **the day of firstfruits** **probably ends up in the month of Sivan (Esther 8:9), probably a Persian word**	Exodus 23:16 *listed as 2nd in the 3 times in the year to keep a feast* *called the Feast of Harvest, the first fruits of your labors which you have sown in the field* Exodus 34:22 *called the Feast of Weeks, of the first fruits of wheat harvest, the middle feast of the 3 times a year all men of the nation were to appear before Yahweh*	Leviticus 23:15-22 *counting up to the 50th days begins on the day during the Feast of Unleavened Bread when they wave the sheaf in offering* *two loaves baked with leaven are to be waved as firstfruits to Yahweh* *Animal sacrifices that day are:* *~ 7 lambs, one young bull, and two rams as a burnt offering (with grain and drink offerings)* *~ 1 kid of goat as a sin offering* *~ 2 male lambs as a peace offering* *it is a day of holy convocation* *they are told not to reap the corners of the field, but to leave it for the poor and the stranger* Numbers 28:2 *lists 7 lambs, but 2 young bulls and 1 ram, also 1 kid goat for atonement. Since this does NOT mention: the 2 loaves, the 2 male lambs for the peace offering; AND this is the same list of offerings for recognizing the new moon, the best explanation I found is that these are a separate group of offerings to recognize the day, but not the offerings of special meaning for the day*	Deuteronomy 16:9,10,16 *ties the feast to the harvest using the description from the time the sickle is first put to the grain - this seems to be another way of saying firstfruits* *includes a freewill offering based on how much they are blessed* *This is the only feast that doesn't mention something to commemorate beyond the harvest*	2 Chronicles 8:13 *Solomon made offerings according to all those listed by Moses, including for the Feast of Weeks* Jeremiah 5:24 *"…He reserves for us the appointed weeks of harvest."*

Date/other names	Gospel References	Church Era (Acts and after) References	Jewish Traditions
The day after the 7th sabbath **50 days from the day of bringing the sheaf of the wave offering** **Shavuot (Hebrew for weeks), Feast of Harvest** **the day of firstfruits** **probably ends up in the month of Sivan (Esther 8:9), probably a Persian word**	*(John 16:7 predicts Acts 2:1-41)* Matthew 3:12 and Luke 3:17 *John the Baptizer prophecies about Jesus threshing out the wheat harvest and burning the chaff* Matthew 9:37 *Jesus says the harvest is plentiful, but the laborers are few.* Matthew 13:24-30 *Jesus speaks of the wheat and the tares being separated at the time of harvest*	Acts 2:1-41 *The Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost* Acts 20:16 *Paul is trying to get to Jerusalem by Pentecost* 1 Corinthians 16:8 *Paul says he will tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost* Colossians 2:16-17 *festivals… which are a shadow of things to come*	https://jewsforjesus.org/blog/shavuot-the-feast-of-weeks *discusses whether the feast is Jewish or Christian; repeats the tradition based on Exodus 19:1 that Moses received the law this day (since it is the 3rd month after, it is the 4th month; also Moses was up there for more than one day; however, there is nothing wrong with remembering the law on that day, as long as we don't claim things that can't be backed up by scripture)* *suggests the 2 loaves represent Jews and Gentiles* https://www.oneforisrael.org/holidays/the-feast-of-shavuot/ *reviews why the book of Ruth is traditionally read during this feast* *There is a rabbinical tradition of counting the 50 days from the high sabbath, or day of holy convocation. This seems to have begun after Jesus resurrection as a way to disassociate the feast from him.* https://beholdisrael.org/the-true-meaning-of-the-feast-of-weeks-shavuot/ https://www.biblecalendar.org/numbers-28---30.htm https://www.rev310.net/post/the-first-feast-of-firstfruits-and-the-resurrection discusses the calendar issues between the day of firstfruits and Shavuot both scripturally and culturally, emphasizes there are the feasts of Yahweh (not just for the Jews), explains the lore associated with the giving of the law

Following trumpets through the Bible

Date/other names	Initiation	Main Description	Added Details	Old Testament Historical References
first day of seventh month **a memorial of blowing trumpets** **sometimes called "the feast of trumpets" but it is not given this name or any other in the Bible** **In association with the secular Israeli new year Rosh Hashanah (head of the year)**	Leviticus 23:24 date given, designated a day of holy convocation and no customary work, a memorial	Numbers 29:1-6 *lists specific offerings in addition to same information given in Leviticus 23:24* *burnt offerings - one young bull, one ram, seven lambs in their first year* *grain offerings specific to each of above offeringss* *sin offering - one kid goat* *vs. 6 clarifies that these are in addition to the New Moon offerings and the regular (daily) offerings*	Numbers 10:10 the silver trumpets are to be blown on many occasions	Ezra 3:1, Nehemiah 7:73 to 8:3 *many commentaries assume these are two different occasions based on secular history, but Biblical examination indicates they are in the same time period, if not the exact same date. (See The Chronology of the Old Testament by Dr. Floyd Nolen Jones for more discussion of this)* Psalm 81:3 *blow the trumpet at the time of the New Moon, from the Hebrew shofar* *Other references to trumpets or their sound:* *Exodus 19:13 (Mt. Sinai, first mention)* *Leviticus 25:9 (Jubilee, a particular Day of Atonement)* *Numbers 10:2 (silver trumpets)* *Joshua 6:5 (Jericho)* *Judges 3:27 (Ehud)* *Judges 6:34 (Gideon)* *1 Samuel 13:3 (Saul)* *2 Samuel 2:28 (Joab)* *2 Samuel 6:15 (David bringing ark back)* *1 Kings 1:34 (Solomon anointed king)* *Nehemiah 4:18 (while building)* *Psalm 47:5 (Yahweh sounds the trumpet)* *Isaiah 27:13 (the great trumpet)* *Ezekiel 33 (the watchman with the trumpet)* *Joel 2:1 (blow the trumpet in Zion… the day of the LORD comes)* *Zechariah 9:14 (the Lord God shall blow the trumpet)*

Date/other names	some Gospel References to trumpets	Church Era (Acts and after) References	Jewish Traditions and other resources
first day of seventh month **a memorial of blowing trumpets** **sometimes called "the feast of trumpets" but it is not given this name or any other in the Bible** **In association with the secular Israeli new year Rosh Hashanah (head of the year)**	Matthew 24:31 *the Son of Man sends his angels with the sound of a trumpet*	1 Corinthians 15:52 *the trumpet will sound and the dead will rise first* 1 Thessalonians 4:16 *the Lord shall descend with…a trump* Hebrews 12:19 *referring back to Exodus 19 and how terrifying it was* Revelation 1:10 *a great voice, as of a trumpet* Revelation 8:2 *the seven angels … were given seven trumpets*	https://www.rev310.net/post/the-first-and-last-trumpet-call-of-god *compares Exodus 19:19 and Hebrews 12:19 in light of 1 Corinthians 15:52 and 1 Thessalonians 4:16* https://www.rev310.net/post/the-feast-of-trumpets-by-randy-nettles *briefly outlines a possible connection between the 1260 days of Revelation 12:6 (and 11:3) and the blowing of trumpets per Leviticus 23:24* https://blogs.bible.org/the-feasts-of-israel-trumpets/ a very thorough discussion of trumpets throughout the Bible and the past and prophetic significance says there is a particular blast pattern/sound known as the "last trump" - the Tekiah Gedolah, a 100 blast pattern ending with a long blast as long as can be held that indicates redemption has a chart showing trumpets as part of various feasts and offerings, per instructions in Numbers 10:10 https://www.biblecalendar.org/numbers-28---30.html like the previous website this article explains the sacrifices of Numbers 29:1-6 are in addition to the regular new moon sacrifices Jewish tradition holds that the Leviticus 23:24 blowing of trumpets marks the beginning of creation https://maryellenwrites.com/2019/10/08/our-great-high-priest-yom-kippur-and-the-great-trumpet-focus-41/ addresses Jewish traditions of blowing the trumpet at Pentecost and the Day of Atonement

Following the Day of Atonement through the Bible

Date/other names	Initiation	Main Description	Added Details
10th day of the 7th month **The Fast**	*I could not find a specific reference to the first time celebrated*	Leviticus 16:1-34 *extensive detail about anointed priest's clothing and what offerings to bring* *specifies no work, afflict souls, and sabbath of solemn rest* Leviticus 23:26-32 *- holy convocation* *- afflict souls* *- offerings made by fire* *- no kind of work* *- begins evening of the 9th*	Leviticus 4 and Leviticus 6:24-30 *review of sin offerings* Exodus 25:17:22 *details about the mercy seat* Exodus 30:10 *once a year atonement on the horns of the altar of incense* Numbers 29:7 adds details of a specific burnt offering of - one young bull - one ram - 7 first year lambs without blemish - accompanying grain offerings Leviticus 25:9 *how to count to the year of Jubilee and announce it on the specific Day of Atonement*

Date/other names	Initiation	Main Description	Added Details

Date/other names	Old Testament References	Gospel References Having to do with Atonement
10th day of the 7th month **The Fast**	no mentions of celebrating The Day of Atonement found found Psalm 103:12 - describes how far sins are removed *scriptures referring to affliction:* Psalm 35:13 Genesis 15:13 Exodus 22:22 Judges 16:6 Isaiah 58:5 Lamentations 3:33 Zephaniah 3:19 *scriptures about 10's* Exodus 7:14 to 12:29 - the 10 plagues of Egypt Exodus 34:28 - 10 commandments written on stone tablets 1 Samuel 25:38 - Nabal dies Jeremiah 42:7 - after 10 days the word of Yahweh came to Jeremiah Daniel 1:12-15 - Daniel and his friends tested 10 days Zechariah 8:23 - 10 men will grasp the sleeve of a Jew Revelation 2:10 - 10 days of trial for Smyrna	*gospel scriptures about how Jesus Christ dealt with our sin:* Matthew 20:28 Matthew 26:28 Luke 22:19-20 John 1:29 John 3:14-15 John 6:51 John 10:11, 17-18 John 14:6

Date/other names	Old Testament References	Gospel References Having to do with Atonement

Date/other names	Church Era (Acts and after) References	Jewish Traditions and helpful websitess
10th day of the 7th month **The Fast**	Acts 27:9 *The Fast or Day of Atonement mentioned as being past when Paul is sailing to Italy* Romans 3:25 - often translated as *propitiation* Hebrews 2:17 - also sometimes translated as *propitiation* Hebrews 9:5 - the same Greek translated as *mercy seat* *church era references to how Jesus Christ deals with our sin:* Acts 4:12 Acts 20:28 Romans 5:6-8 Romans 8:32 1 Corinthians 3:11 2 Corinthians 5:14-21 Galatians 3:13 Ephesians 1:7 Colossians 1:21-22 1 Thessalonians 5:9-10 1 Timothy 2:5 Titus 2:11-14 Hebrews 1:3 Hebrews 7:19 Hebrews 8:6 Hebrews 2:9-10, 14 Hebrews 9:26 Hebrews 10:19-22 1 Peter 2:24 1 John 4:10	(listing a reference/resource doesn't mean I agree with everything they say, just that it provides information worth considering) book by Dr. David Allen: The Atonement - A Biblical, Theological, and Historical Study of the Cross of Christ (this is an amazon.com affiliate link) https://jewsforjesus.org/answers/does-atonement-really-require-sacrifice https://jewsforjesus.org/blog/blood-sacrifice https://hebrew4christians.com/Holidays/Fall_Holidays/Yom_Kippur/yom_kippur.html https://www.rev310.net/post/the-blood-of-the-atonement

Date/other names	Church Era (Acts and after) References	Jewish Traditions and helpful websitess

Following the Feast of Tabernacles through the Bible

Date/other names	Initiation	Main Description	Added Details	Old Testament Historical References	Gospel References	Church Era (Acts and after) References	Jewish Traditions