

Biblical Appointments: The Meaning and Purpose of YHWH'S Feasts

Executive Summary

The following document analyzes the biblical concept of "feasts," identifying them not merely as parties or ceremonies, but as **Moedim** —divinely scheduled appointments. These appointments serve as a public witness and a rehearsal for meeting with YHWH. The sermon presents that modern worship often treats these holy times as a nuisance, similar to a frustrating visit to a doctor's office, rather than the serious "calling out of holiness" they are meant to be. Key takeaways include the importance of the weekly Sabbath as the "oil" for a believer's lamp and the warning that failing to keep these appointments leads to being unprepared, even unable to recognize Yeshua at his return..

Understanding the "Moed": Appointments vs. Feasts

The English word "feast" often suggests a large meal or a party. However, the source context clarifies that the Hebrew word used in the scriptures is **Moed (H4150)** .

- **Definition of Moed:** A fixed time or season, an appointment, or a signal appointed beforehand.
- **The Root Word Ya'ad:** This means to fix, appoint, assemble, or even **betroth** . This suggests that these times are about a relationship and a promise between YHWH and His people.
- **The Concept of Miqra:** These appointments are called **holy convocations** or **Miqraey Qodesh** . A *Miqra* is a "calling out" or a public rehearsal. It is a way of recounting or telling something again so that it is remembered.

The Modern Comparison: The Doctor's Office

The document uses a visit to a doctor to show how we understand appointments. People prepare, arrive early, and wait in a "hallowed" waiting room. However, in many religious settings, these appointments are treated with less respect. The source notes that while we might spend a long time waiting for a doctor's assistant (a "practitioner") only to see the doctor for five minutes, biblical appointments are meant for a direct meeting with YHWH. If people treat these divine appointments as a nuisance, they are failing to provide a public witness of their faithfulness.

The Biblical Calendar of Appointments

According to **Leviticus 23** , YHWH has a specific schedule. These are described as "His" feasts, not the feasts of men.

Appointment	Timing	Purpose/Meaning
Sabbath (Shabbat)	Every Seventh Day	The first and most frequent appointment. A day of ceasing work to focus on worship and community. It acts as "oil" for the other appointments.
Pesach (Passover)	14th day of the 1st month	Receiving immunity from the penalty of sin and death (Egypt).
Unleavened Bread	15th day of the 1st month (7 days)	A week of learning to avoid sin, which is symbolized by leaven.
Wave Sheaf/Firstfruits	Day after the Sabbath during Unleavened Bread	An offering of the firstfruits to be accepted by YHWH.
Shavuot (Weeks)	50 days after the 7th Sabbath	Historically linked to the season of giving the Torah at Mt. Sinai and is the day of receiving power to witness in Acts 2.
Yom Teruah	1st day of the 7th month	A day of signaling, shouting, and loud noises.
Day of Atonement	10th day of the 7th month	A day to "afflict your souls" while the High Priest atones for you before YHWH.
Tabernacles (Sukkot)	15th day of the 7th month (8 days)	A time of dwelling in tents to remember YHWH'S assembled house.

Spiritual Infidelity and Mixed Worship

The source uses **Ezekiel 23** to explain how YHWH views those who ignore His appointments or mix them with other traditions. He uses the story of two sisters:

1. **Aholah (Samaria):** Represents the Northern Kingdom of Israel. Her name means "she has her own tent."
2. **Aholibah (Jerusalem):** Represents the Southern Kingdom. Her name means "my tent is in her."

Both sisters are accused of "whoredoms" or spiritual infidelity. This happened because they forgot YHWH and "cast Him behind their back." They brought idols into the sanctuary and sacrificed their children.

Key Insight: YHWH views compromised worship as a form of cheating. When people choose their own "appointed times" based on what is culturally easy or popular, they are acting like a rebellious child or an unfaithful spouse who returns home without shame or repentance.

The Importance of the "Oil": Sabbath and the End Times

The sermon connects the keeping of the Sabbath to the **Parable of the Ten Virgins** in Matthew 25.

- **The Wise Virgins:** They took oil in their vessels. This oil represents the "weekly guiding light" of the Sabbath. By keeping the weekly appointment, they were prepared for the final call.
- **The Foolish Virgins:** They had no oil. They missed the weekly rehearsals and were not ready when the "cry" (*Miqra*) was made at midnight.
- **The Consequence:** Because the foolish virgins did not meet YHWH on His terms (weekly), the door was shut. Yeshua told them, "I know you not."

Conclusion

The source context emphasizes that these biblical appointments are not optional ceremonies but are essential for a relationship with YHWH. As noted in **Romans 1** , the power of the gospel of Mashiach is revealed to those who live by faith. Those who ignore what YHWH has clearly shown through His creation and His appointed times become "vain in their imaginations." The document concludes that the purpose of these rehearsals is to be ready for the day when the rehearsal ends and the real appointment begins.