

# PIERCING THE VEILS

## THE FALL FEASTS IN RELATION TO THE CHURCH AGE

The purpose of this illustration is to consider the Jewish Fall Feasts and their possible prophetic significance in time it relates to a the possible Church Age and Rapture of the Church. As a type and pattern, the 3 Veils of the Tabernacle of Moses will be considered as they may correlated to the 3 times Jesus Christ 'pierced' the veil of space and time from Heaven to Earth. Perhaps the 3rd time will be as it directly relates to the Church Age and may correspond to the 3rd time yet to occur, that is the Rapture of the Church. The physical "Veil/Door" of the Tabernacle and the numerical values of days related to the Fall Feast prescribed by the LORD are superimposed onto a timeline. The timeline will have several layers put together to illustrate certain key variables of interest for potential prophetic significance. There appears that several possible unique properties and patterns do correlate with the 40 Day-to-Year Pattern, Fall Feasts, Menorah and Church Age.



Jesus interceding as High Priest in Heaven

A short study on the number 40 will be given as it relates to a time of testing. The entire 'Church Age' will be plotted as a synopsis of the first 4 Chapters of the Book of Revelation to the Feast period. The Tabernacle of Moses with its exact dimensions will be overlaid with the 40 Prophetic Year Church Age and Jewish Fall Feasts. The Fall Jewish Feasts will be superimposed onto both the Church Age and the Tabernacle in direct portion to the Day-to-Year count. The Day-count for the Fall Jewish Feast will be equalized to a Day-for-Year count conversion and plotted out onto the timeline. The 2nd half of the Menorah candlestick is illustrated to correspond with the last 3 Jewish Feasts yet unfulfilled prophetically by Christ.



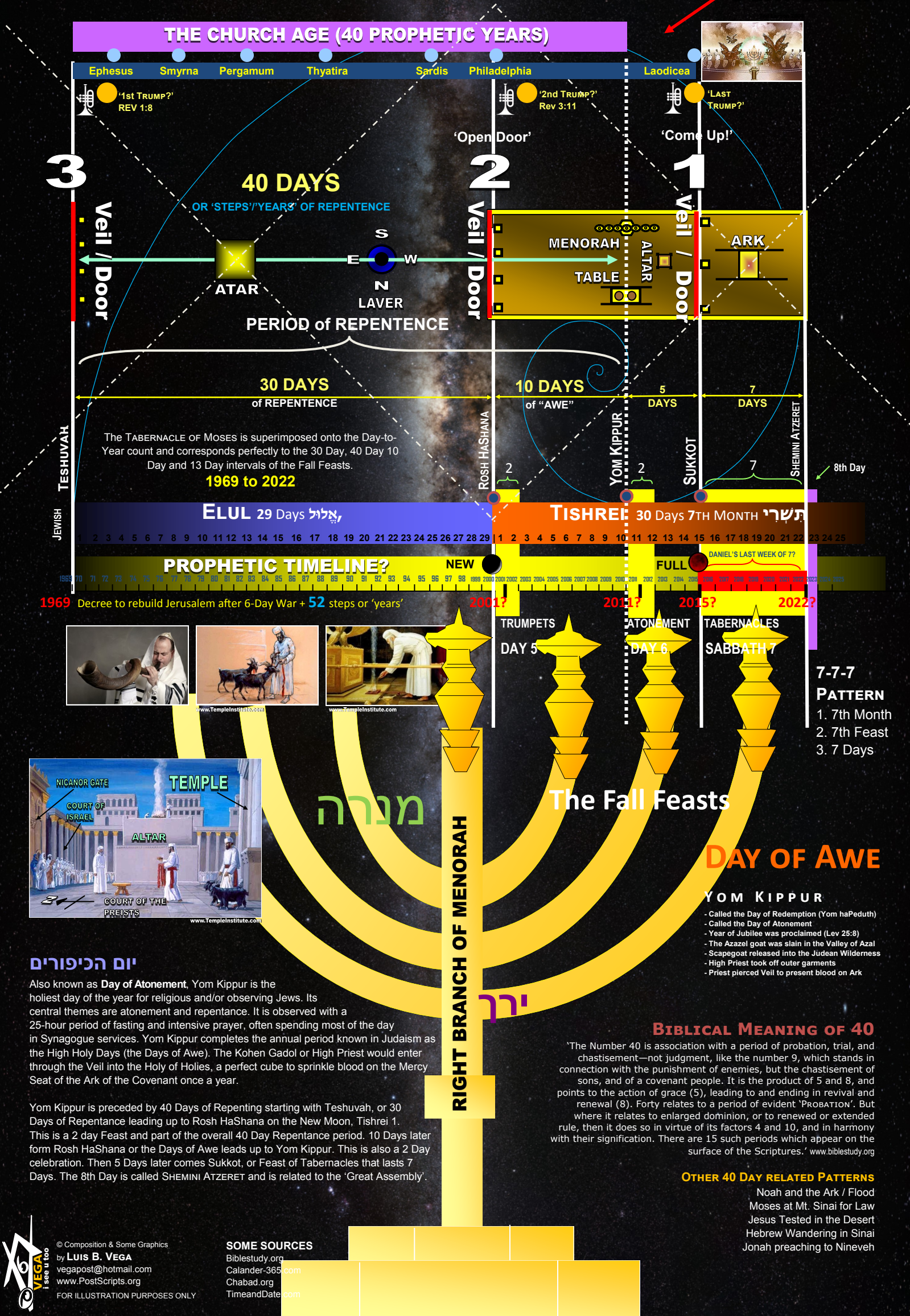
Jesus rent the veil during crucifixion

### PROPHETIC BLUEPRINTS

The Church Age can correlate to a 40 Day-to-Year span of time pattern corresponding to the Fall Jewish Feast and Tabernacle pattern from Ephesus to Laodicea by applying the 40 day and year principle. The 3 Trumpet Blasts of the Fall Feasts can thus be correlated to the prophetic Trumpet blasts with the start of the Church Age timeline. This would start with Ephesus, then to Philadelphia and at the end of the Church Age corresponding to the 40 Days of Repentance leading up to Yom Kippur with Laodicea. The Church of Philadelphia, at the 2nd Trump Blast time-marker is presented as the 'Open Door' before that particular Church to consider. There is a corresponding 5 Day Delay—in front of the Tabernacle Veil that corresponds to the Yom Kippur. The 'Last Trump' John witnessed corresponds to the 'Calling Up' / 'Rapture' through the Veil at Yom Kippur. It is not clear if the Laodicea Church will continue onto and through the Tribulation period or if at the 'Last Trump' exclusively corresponds to the Philadelphian Church time when the Open Door is set and the call is made to 'Come up'.

The Feast of Yom Kippur in particular corresponds with the Veil of the Tabernacle and is the pivotal reference point to the timeline and Day-for-Year counts as it ends the time for working out of the 40 Day 'Probation, testing/trial period of time.' Given this prophetic pattern then, the time between Yom Kippur and Sukkot could correspond to the Bema Seat or Judgment Seat of Christ for the evaluation/Rewards of all Believers of Christ. If the pattern is valid, then the Day-for-Year count yields the start of the 30 Day Repentance period corresponding with 1969 - with the decree to rebuild Jerusalem at the end of the Six-Day War in 1967, making 2001, 2011, and 2015 key time markers. The year 2015 or 5776 could be a significant time-marker, if either it is the start of a prophetic period, will remain to be seen. This could possibly be the start of the 3.5 or 7 Year period long debated periods. Has God encoded the 'Last Week of 7' within the Feast of Sukkot? The 7 Days of Sukkot could correlate to the Saints/Bride 'Tabernacle-ing' / abiding with Christ 7 years in Heaven while the Last Week of Daniel's 7 occurs on Earth. This 7 Day-to-Year pattern could allude to the Week of Daniel encoded in the Feast.

### 5 DAY DELAY?



### יום הכיפורים

Also known as **Day of Atonement**, Yom Kippur is the holiest day of the year for religious and/or observing Jews. Its central themes are atonement and repentance. It is observed with a 25-hour period of fasting and intensive prayer, often spending most of the day in Synagogue services. Yom Kippur completes the annual period known in Judaism as the High Holy Days (the Days of Awe). The Kohen Gadol or High Priest would enter through the Veil into the Holy of Holies, a perfect cube to sprinkle blood on the Mercy Seat of the Ark of the Covenant once a year.

Yom Kippur is preceded by 40 Days of Repenting starting with Teshuvah, or 30 Days of Repentance leading up to Rosh HaShana on the New Moon, Tishrei 1. This is a 2 day Feast and part of the overall 40 Day Repentance period. 10 Days later form Rosh HaShana or the Days of Awe leads up to Yom Kippur. This is also a 2 Day celebration. Then 5 Days later comes Sukkot, or Feast of Tabernacles that lasts 7 Days. The 8th Day is called SHEMINI ATZERET and is related to the 'Great Assembly'.

### SOME SOURCES

Biblestudy.org  
Calander-365.com  
Chabad.org  
TimeandDate.com

### BIBLICAL MEANING OF 40

'The Number 40 is association with a period of probation, trial, and chastisement—not judgment, like the number 9, which stands in connection with the punishment of enemies, but the chastisement of sons, and of a covenant people. It is the product of 5 and 8, and points to the action of grace (5), leading to and ending in revival and renewal (8). Forty relates to a period of evident 'PROBATION'. But where it relates to enlarged dominion, or to renewed or extended rule, then it does so in virtue of its factors 4 and 10, and in harmony with their signification. There are 15 such periods which appear on the surface of the Scriptures.' www.biblestudy.org

### OTHER 40 DAY RELATED PATTERNS

Noah and the Ark / Flood  
Moses at Mt. Sinai for Law  
Jesus Tested in the Desert  
Hebrew Wandering in Sinai  
Jonah preaching to Nineveh