

Help us pray for Israel

The Jewish Holydays (especially fasts and High Holydays) are a great time for us to take opportunity to pray extra for Jewish people who have not yet met Yeshua (Jesus) as Messiah. Many religious Jews will be spending time during these days to focus on the Lord and reflect on their own need for reconciliation. This opens the door for the Holy Spirit to soften their hearts and draw them to the knowledge of the fulfillment of their Holy Scriptures.



PRAYER AT THE WESTERN WALL

Jewish people pray at the Western Wall (Kotel), a remnant of the second temple structure. Often bits of paper containing written prayer requests are placed into the cracks between the stones of the wall.

Photo: Brian Jeffery Beggerly

Global Glory® is dedicated to bringing the Glory of the Lord to the earth. Through the preaching and teaching of Founder/Author Jan Tmeizeh we seek to train and inform Believers (The Body) so that they will know, and be equipped to fulfill their assignment of bringing His glory to the Earth. Over the past 20+ years we have been involved in many forms of outreach including television, radio, internet, and other available forms of media. Jan Tmeizeh has extensive knowledge of Messianic Hebraic roots, through her 40+ years of involvement in Jewish culture and community, extending even prior to her radical supernatural meeting of Messiah in 1979.



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Your prayers and contributions to this ministry are greatly appreciated and welcome.

Cover art: composite by Saifiel—Rosh Hashanah by Arthur Szyk - The Arthur Szyk Society; Sukkot by Elix Beller; Jews Pray (Yom Kippur) by Mauryc Gottlieb
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ISRAEL'S AUTUMN HOLYDAYS

2016



Holydays Schedule 2016

Event	Hebraic Cal.	Gregorian Cal.
Rosh Hashanah	Tishrei 1-2	October (2)3-4
Yom Kippur	Tishrei 10	October (11)12
Sukkot	Tishrei 15-22	October (16)17-24

Rosh Hashanah—“Head” or “Start” of the Year

Begins: sundown October 2

Ends: sundown October 4

This is the Jewish New Year. It is a celebration to the Lord (Adonai) for his faithfulness in bringing us to a new year. The traditional Hebrew greeting on *Rosh Hashanah* is לשנה טובה תכתב (L'Shanah Tovah Tikatevu) which means “May you be inscribed for a good year.” The shofar (ram’s horn) is blown over 100 times during these two days to usher in the new year and a time of repentance and reconciliation (called the *Ten Days of Awe*) which climaxes on *Yom Kippur*.



APPLES AND HONEY

Eating apples and honey on Rosh Hashanah has long been a tradition. Also, honey cake and challah baked with apples or raisins are foods eaten to symbolize our hopes for a “Sweet New Year.”

Photo: Top: Saifiel Bottom: Robert Couse-Baker

Yom Kippur—The Day of Atonement

Begins: sundown October 11

Ends: sundown October 12

Yom Kippur is the most solemn day of the year, when Jewish people take account of their lives and deeds. It is a time when they meet together in the synagogue for collective confession and prayer. *Yom Kippur* is marked by a 24-hour period of fasting and abstinence. During the previous month of Elul they begin the obligation of preparing their hearts for repentance. Giving of charity is also observed during this time.



TASHLICH

The Jewish ritual of Tashlich (“casting off”) is the symbolic casting away of the sins of the previous year, by throwing pieces of bread into a moving body of water. This is usually done during *Rosh Hashanah* in preparation for *Yom Kippur*.

Photo: Sa'ar Ya'acov, Government Press Office - Israel

Sukkot—Feast of Tabernacles

Leviticus 23

Begins: sundown October 16

Ends: sundown October 24

Sukkot, one of the three pilgrimage festivals, is a celebration of the harvest and also commemorates the 40 years that Adonai (The Lord) sustained Israel in the wilderness. The sukkah (booth) symbolizes God’s protective covering, exemplified by the cloud sent to “cover” the Israelites in the wilderness. Israelis observe *Sukkot* for seven days. The eighth day combines both *Shemini Atzeret* (“Eighth Day Assembly”) and *Simchat Torah*. Elsewhere, the eighth day is *Shemini Atzeret* followed by *Simchat Torah*.



TRADITIONAL SUKKAHS

By definition a sukkah, or “booth,” is a small temporary structure, built for dwelling. While it is customary to at least take meals in the sukkah, some Orthodox Jews actually reside there for the full duration of *Sukkot* in observance of the biblical command.

Photos: Ron Almog