

"These *are* the feasts of the LORD, *even* holy convocations, **which you shall proclaim in their seasons.**" (*Lev 23:4*)

The Acceptable Year of the Lord

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Introduction and Overview

The annual cycle of the feasts of the Lord (in *Leviticus* chapter 23) is what Jesus referred to as "**the acceptable year of the Lord;**" which is not a jubilee.

In *Luke 4:18*, Jesus reads *Isaiah* chapter 61, applying it to His own mission on earth. He says "The Spirit of the Lord ... has anointed Me to ... preach the acceptable year of the Lord." Paul exemplifies all of this in *Acts* chapter 18.

Read the details in: "[A Still Small Voice: The Vatican, the USA, and Israel in Bible Prophecy](#)"

To find, search online for "ISBN: 9780978947002"

The Greek word for **preach** in *Luke* has the same meaning as the Hebrew word for "**proclaim**" in *Isaiah*, a word that is repeated throughout *Lev 23* as a **commandment on each of us that we shall proclaim** each of the feasts of the Lord.

One test of whether you are 100% Spirit filled is whether you proclaim the feasts of the Lord! If you are not, ask whether you are running half empty.

Another test is whether you observe the feasts of the Lord! If you are not, ask whether you are running half empty.

Jesus is the Lord of the Feasts

"The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me, because He has anointed Me, ... to preach the acceptable year of the Lord."

Why is the Holy Spirit upon Him? To preach the acceptable year of the Lord! Jesus could not preach it if He were not also keeping it (otherwise Jesus would have been a hypocrite like the Pharisees and Sadducees).

See related bible study: [Jesus' Most Mysterious Speech Revealed](#)

So the "acceptable year of the Lord" consists of the annual cycle of feasts of the Lord which Jesus was able to and did observe His entire life and during His 3.5 year Personal ministry. He could not have done so had "acceptable year of the Lord" referred only to the jubilee year (once every 50 years).

"Concerning the feasts of the Lord, which you shall proclaim to be holy convocations, even these are My feasts." (*Lev 23:2*)

→ "To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." (*Is 8:20*; cf., *Gal 1:8-9*; *Mat 7:23*; *24:24*)

The Feasts of the Lord Are Part of God's Law, Commandments, Statutes, Judgments, and Precepts

Feasts are in both Testaments, continuing after the resurrection and ascension:

1. God's Holy weekly seventh-day Sabbath. (*Mat 24:20*; *28:1*; *John 5:9, 10, 16, 18*; *7:21-23*; *Heb 4:4, 9-11*; *Rev 22:14*)

Note: *Mat 28:1* says the first day came after the Sabbath, not that the first day is *now* the Sabbath. In *John* chapters 5 and 7 Jesus is affirming the right to do good works on Sabbath; He is not abolishing it. (cf., *Mat 5:18-19*)

See related bible study: [Feasts of the Lord in the Old and New Testaments](#)

2. Passover. (*Mat 26:2,5*; *26:17*; *27:15*; *Mark 14:1-2*; *15:6*; *Luke 2:41-42*; *22:1*; *23:17*; *John 2:23*; *4:45*; *5:1*; *6:4*; *11:56*; *12:1*; *12:12*; *12:20*; *13:1, 29*; *18:39*; *1 Cor 5:8*)
3. Day 1, Week of Unleavened Bread. (*Luke 22:1*)
4. Day 7, Week of Unleavened Bread. (*Luke 22:1*)

The Feasts of the Lord are Part of God's Law, Commandments, Statutes, Judgments, and Precepts,
Continued:

5. Feast of First Fruits, or Pentecost. (*Acts 2:1; 18:21; 20:16; 1 Cor 16:8*)
 6. Feast of Trumpets. (*Acts 27:9*)
Note: The date of the Day of Atonement is calculated from the feast of Trumpets and ends the ten day feast ('10 days of awe').
 7. Day of Atonement (a fast). (*Acts 27:9*)
 8. Day 1, Feast of Tabernacles. (*John 7:2, 8, 10, 11, 14*)
 9. Day 8, Last Great Day of Feast of Tabernacles. (*John 7:37*)
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Acceptable Year of the Lord Does Not Mean a Jubilee Year

"Proclaim" specifically means to speak assertively, as *accosting* others. The acceptable year of the Lord does not refer to nor does it mean a jubilee year.

The commandment to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord is completely separate and totally different from the commandment to declare a jubilee year. (cf., *Lev* chapters 23 and 25)

How do we know this does NOT refer to a **Jubilee Year**?

The two distinct commands are: 1) unrelated; 2) given in different chapters of *The Holy Bible*; 3) symbolize and teach entirely different lessons for us; and, 4) dates of each are calculated differently.

"Jubilee" specifically means "clamor, that is, acclamation of joy or a battle cry; especially clangor of trumpets, as an alarm:—alarm, blowing of the trumpets, joy, jubilee, loud noise, rejoicing, shouting, high, joyful sounding."

Note: See: *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance, Electronic Edition STEP Files*, 1998, Parsons Technology, Inc.

Antichrist Teaches Lies Against Christ

The spirit of antichrist attempts to confuse the faithful and trick them into taking the mark of the beast leading to condemnation and hell fire. (cf., *Rev 14:9-11*)

Read the details in: "*A Still Small Voice: The Vatican, the USA, and Israel in Bible Prophecy*"

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Our book has a complete list of the corollary prophecies in Appendix D.

In prophecy, a "beast" represents a kingdom or nation. (*Dan 7:23*) Thus, the beasts in the books of *Daniel* and the *Revelation* symbolize nations.

Rev 13:1-4; 17:5 identify the Roman Catholic Church as the Antichrist beast:

1. It is the only 'Mother Church' that is also a nation. (*Rev 13:1; Dan 7:23*)
2. Vatican City State has civil sovereign power and governance. (*Rev 13:2*)
3. Vatican City State commands *worldwide* worship. (*Rev 13:3-4, 8; 14:9-11*)
4. It fulfills all of the other corollary prophecies describing the beast power.

The prophet Daniel warned that the **antichrist** nation would arise and think to change God's "times and law." (*Dan 7:25*) The Vatican has done both.

The Vatican thinks to change times by teaching that the Catholic holidays are now the "feasts of the Lord" (Sunday, Easter, Christmas, Mary's Octave (New Year's Day), Cult of Saints (St. Pat's / St. Valentine / All Saints Day, etc.).

What Was Nailed to Jesus' Cross?

Jesus came in the flesh to destroy your enmity (*your* opposition) against His law, Commandments, statutes, judgments, and precepts (His times and law). (*Eph 2:15; Mat 5:17-20*) Jesus nailed your enmity (opposition) against God's times (feasts of the Lord) and law (Ten Commandments) to the cross.

Will you worship in truth or your own carnal way?

"Because the carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." (*Rom 8:7; cf., Rom 8:3-4; 1 John 4:2-3*)

Page 126 from book "A Still Small Voice: The Vatican, the USA, and Israel in Bible Prophecy."

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JESUS' FREE GIFT TO YOU —
DESTROYED YOUR ENMITY TO GOD'S LAWS

Jesus' flesh died on the cross as propitiation for our sins.
(1 John 4:2)



Abolished enmity (opposition to God's laws).
(Eph 2:15-16)



Magnifies God's laws.
(Mat 5:17; 1 John 2:3; Isa 42:18-21; Ps 34:3)



Jesus' Holy Spirit empowers us to keep God's love, His law.
(1 John 5:1-3; 1 Thes 1:5; Ps 40:8)



God marks His saints with the fruits of the indwelling Holy Spirit
(including the willingness to keep God's law and to do good works).
(Gal 5:22; Eph 5:9; James 1:27; Acts 15:20-29; 21:25)

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To avoid the Antichrist, you must understand the doctrine that Jesus' flesh abolished enmity instead of destroying God's laws.

DOES GRACE MEAN NOT UNDER THE LAW?

God's mercy and grace are His gifts to restore the hope of eternal life according to His purpose in Jesus Christ; it never meant that you are free from His Law; and, it never meant that you are no longer obligated to keep His law! The Hebrew word translated as 'mercy' means kindness; the Greek term translated as 'grace' means kindness or favor; in Scripture, they are synonyms. (cf., Gen 6:8; 19:19; 2 Tim 1:9-10; Heb 4:16)

To whom does God grant His mercy / grace?

"And showing mercy unto thousands of them that love Me **and keep My Commandments.**" (Ex 20:6; Deut 5:10; cf., Deut 7:9; 11:1, 13; Neh 1:5)

"...O Lord, the great and dreadful God, keeping the covenant and mercy to them that love Him, and to them that keep His Commandments...." (Dan