



Fall Festivals

Yom Teruah, Yom Kippur, & Sukkot

A Family Friendly Guide to the Celebration of the
Fall Festivals



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United
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Letter from Manna



If you're not careful, when you first begin to study and keep the Feasts (and even sometimes when you've been doing it for years!) it can be easy to get caught up in the "do's and don'ts" so much that we miss the beauty of the festival & they become a burden!

The festivals were to be the highlight of our year! There are many traditions that surround each one because they each have thousands of years of history! But if we get so caught up in trying to "keep the traditions", we can miss the entire point of the feast itself!

First and foremost, this is a Divine Appointment with Yahweh! It's all about Him! Secondly, these festivals were to be a joyous time and they were family oriented! This "guide" is to help explain the basics of the festival and also give you and your family ideas to help make it your own.

It's our family history, it's our future, & it's our story!

Introduction

Leviticus 23:24 – “Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, In the seventh month, in the first day of the month, shall ye have a Sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, an holy convocation.”

Leviticus 23:27 – “Also on the tenth day of this seventh month there shall be a day of atonement: it shall be an holy convocation unto you: and ye shall afflict your souls, and offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD.”

Leviticus 23:34 – “Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, the fifteenth day of this seventh month, shall be the feast of Tabernacles for seven days unto the LORD.”

The Fall Festivals found in Leviticus 23 are composed of Yom Teruah (Feast of Trumpets), Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement), and Sukkot (Feast of Tabernacles). Just as all the festivals have both a past, a present, and a future significance – the Fall Festivals are no different! Yet they take on even greater significance in our lives because they are significantly associated with and point towards the second coming of the Messiah and end time events! It is hard to truly understand one without the other two as they flow together revealing a beautiful tapestry of the Father's plans for you and I!

Starting on the first day of the 7th month, we celebrate with blasting entering in through Yom Teruah, 10 days later we reflect and draw near on Yom Kippur, and 5 days after that we journey forth for the festival of our joy – Sukkot, a week long celebration! It is a season focused on the royalty of our King, His righteousness as Judge over all, and the wedding season!

Not only are these themes associated with this season, but numerous key events in the Bible took place at these divine appointments adding further clarity to the meanings within each one. Join us as journey into each festival, covering it's meaning, customs, and key events to reveal the majesty of our King!



The Month of Elul

Preparing for the Festivals

On the Hebrew calendar, there is a tradition of the 6th month – the month of Elul – being a season of preparation for the Fall Festivals. It is known as a month of repentance, self-inspection, and intimacy. It is also during this time frame of Elul that the Yeshua our Messiah was sent into the wilderness upon being mikvehed by John the Baptist. He is tempted for 40 days (coinciding with this season) in order to step out of the Wilderness and begin His ministry! It seems rather we realize it or not, there's a shift that takes place in the atmosphere. It begs the question, what is this month and what is its significance?

Elul is translated as meaning nothingness, vain, and yet it can also mean to search. It would seem then, for some there is nothing unique about this month, it is a month spent in vainness. Yet for others it is a month of searching and seeking! It is no accident that Elul begins the 40 days of teshuva – repentance in preparation for the Fall festivals (30 days of the month of Elul and the first 10 days of Tishri leading up to Yom Kippur)! It is a month that has long been associated with the searching of one's own heart. It is a month of prayer, introspection, and carefully weighing out our deeds, words, and thoughts. Yet what does this introspection and prayer lead us to? What do we find in our month of searching and seeking?

Once again there is more than meets the eye here! Elul in Hebrew is spelled אלול forming an acronym for the phrase “Ani l'dodi v'dodi li” or “I am my beloved's and my beloved is mine” from Song of Songs 6:3. In all of our searching, all of our seeking, all of our introspection the goal of what we are to learn is summed up in this simple statement. I am beloved by the King, I belong to Him, and He to me. It's about rekindling the fervor of our walk with Him. There is a closeness that is garnered in the month of Elul for those who seek.

There is a beautiful pattern that emerges here. During the 6th month, the King is in the field! He's on His way to the city gates to be crowned on Yom Teruah, He will sit on His throne in judgment on Yom Kippur. But during the 6th month of Elul he walks among the field to inspect the harvest. To come before Him on His throne, there is proper protocol that must be followed. Though it produces an awe-inspiring experience, there is a loss of a sense of intimacy. Yet in the field, there is no throne room protocol required. The month of Elul is about a personal intimate experience, where the ones who are willing to journey there can find Him.

Perhaps you've been hurting, maybe you have a need, or maybe it's been so long since you've really felt like you had time with the Great I AM...the month of Elul is upon you if you're brave enough.

Is it a month of nothing...spent in vain...missing a life changing opportunity...or is it a month where you find your Beloved in the Field?

This month (just like all others) are associated with one of the 12 tribes. Elul is assigned to the tribe of Gad. Gad in Hebrew is quite an interesting name, often translated merely as "troop" there is more to this Hebrew root. It conveys the idea of a priceless treasure for which a troublesome, invasive effort is made to acquire it. The connection to Elul is powerful! The King is in the Field – to gain access to Him is the treasure we should be seeking! Yet those who will find Him are those willing to go through the troublesome invasive effort of teshuva – repenting, circumcising, and inspecting their hearts. It's about removing all the things that would hinder and distract. It seems to convey a sense of desperation that overcomes the seeker – not in the sense of having

no hope, but an overwhelming passion to find the King in the field!

Hebrews 11:6 – "But without faith it is impossible to please Him: for he that cometh to Yah must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of those who diligently seek Him."

May you find the King on your journey...



Yom Teruah



Yom Teruah is the first of the Fall Festivals, falling on the first day of the seventh month. It is known by several names, both as the Feast of Trumpets or the Day/Feast of Shouting, as well as commonly referred to as Rosh Hoshanah ("head of the year) in Jewish circles. This festival is unique in one key aspect –it is also the only festival that does not have an explicit reason given in the Torah for it's purpose! It may seem shrouded in mystery – yet for those willing to search it out, a treasure can be revealed from its depths!

Details regarding Yom Teruah that can be gleaned from face value in the Scriptures is that it is a Sabbath, a day to offer sacrifices, and day of blasting the shofars and shouting! But when delving into the original language more comes to light!

Teruah תְּרוּעָה (Strong's #8643) can infer a shout as in a battle cry, a shout or blast of war, as well as a shout of joy. It from the root word rua' which was the description of the blast of alarm Israel was to blow when in the midst of a pitched battle against their enemies in order to be remembered by Yahweh! It is also the same term used to describe the shout of Israel that caused the walls of Jericho to fall.

This day as the day of shouting takes on new significance in this light – it is the type of shout that gets Yahweh's attention! So wherever you may be, or whatever battle you may be fighting, come Yom Teruah as one we shout and are remembered by Yahweh! What a powerful yearly rehearsal. Now we can understand why the same shout can be a shout of alarm and a battle cry, yet simultaneously be a shout of joy! In the midst of the fiercest battles, we are remembered by our King therefore we can shout for joy!

The Shofar

The shofar obviously is a key symbol and instrument in regards to this festival! It is interesting that we each have a built in shofar as well – our vocal chords! The shofar is also the most mentioned musical instrument in the Scriptures! It's sound is designed and meant to stir the heart to awe and and inspire teshuvah (repentance) in order to draw near. There are 4 different types of blasts blown on the Shofar:

- 1.) Tekiah – A long single blast (said to represent the Coronation of the King)
- 2.) Shevarim – 3 short wail like blasts (symbolic of repentance/teshuvah)
- 3.) Teru'ah – 9 staccato blasts (to awaken the soul)
- 4.) Tekiah HaGadol – A great long blast

*Traditional custom is to blow them in this order, finishing with holding the Tekiah HaGadol as long as possible!



Yom Teruah

Customs

As with all the Festivals, Yom Teruah is rich in traditions and customs that are not necessarily a commandment, but make the Festival special and enjoyable!

Below are some of the traditions associated with this Festival!

- Blowing the Shofar
- Eating Apples dipped in Honey
- Reading the passage known as the Akeidah ("The Binding of Isaac")
Genesis 22:1-19
- Reading 1 Samuel especially concerning Hannah
- Performing Tashlich – Tashlich means to "cast away" and is a ceremony where you throw stones into a moving body of water (river, stream, ocean) symbolizing our sins being cast away.
- Baking and eating a round loaf of Challah Bread – symbolizing the Crown of our King or the cyclical nature of life.



One year for our community, we chose to gather at the local park, blow the shofars, and share a specialty laid out and decorated table! We based our theme off of the traditional apples dipped in honey, yet we expanded upon this and served an “apple dipping bar”! We included tons of different toppings along with the apples. We also baked a round loaf of challah to share. It was a wonderful night filled with fellowship and praising our King! Hopefully our theme helps inspire your own specialty celebration!



We offered the following toppings for green and red apples:

- Peanut Butter
- Honey
- Caramel
- Chocolate Syrup
- Assorted Nuts
- Coconut Flakes
- Graham Cracker Crumbs





Other customs surrounding this festival all deal with what traditionally and historically has happened on it!

- Yom Teruah is also known as Rosh Hashanah (“head of the year”) because it is known as the time when Yahweh created the World! The 7th month currently was originally the first month. Upon Israel exiting Egypt on the Exodus, the month of Nissan/Aviv, which was at the time the 7th month became the 1st, and Tishri which was the 1st became the 7th!
- Often when looking into Yom Teruah, you will find it associated and referred to as Rosh Hashanah. For many of our Jewish brethren, it is their “new year”, but for us, we understand the month of Aviv/Nissan (corresponding with the Spring Festivals) is now our head of the year. Yet it is interesting to see how this season becomes a time of renewal as we make teshuva/repent and return!



Yom Teruah Blessings

The Shehecheyanu:

Baruch 'attah 'Adonai 'Eloheinu melek ha'olam shehecheyanu vekiyemanu vehigi'anu lazzeman hazeh 'amein.

Blessed are you LORD our GOD, King of the Universe, who has kept us alive and has sustained us and has brought us to this season. Amen.

Blessing of the Shofar:

Baruch 'attah 'Adonai 'Eloheinu melek ha'olam asher kiddeshanu be'mitzvotav vetzivanu lishmo'a kol shofar.

Blessed are you LORD our GOD, King of the Universe, who has sanctified us with His Commandments and commanded us to hear the sound of the Shofar.”



Yom Kippur



Yom Kippur is the 10th of Tishri, 10 days after Yom Teruah, and is known as the Holiest Day of the Year! The 10 days that lead up to Yom Kippur are known as the 10 days of awe/yamim nora'im. According to tradition, these 10 days are spent in teshuva/repentance and preparation for the Day of Judgment, which is also Yom Kippur's role. It is said upon this day our names are written in the Book of Life if righteous, or the Book of Death if wicked.

Revelation 3:5 – “He that overcometh, the same shall be clothed in white raiment; and I will not blot out his name out of the book of life, but I will confess his name before my Father, and before his angels.”

It points towards the Great & Terrible Day of the LORD during which all will be judged and our names found in one book or the other!

The term Yom Kippur, comes from the Hebrew root word kaphar – meaning to cover, or to redeem, it is upon this day we celebrate that we have been given a covering and redeemed by our King who made atonement by His Sacrifice for our souls restoring fallen man back into fellowship with Himself!

In the days of Biblical Israel, within the Tabernacle/Temple, this was the one day of the year that the High Priest was allowed to enter into the Holy of Holies in order to bring atonement to the Tabernacle itself, it's vessels, as well as for the nation of Israel. The role of the High Priest functioned as a shadow picture of the role of our Messiah who would be our High Priest in the Heavenly Tabernacle, but on this day, the duties of the earthly High Priest truly captured the significance as he entered as the representative of the nation in order to make atonement!

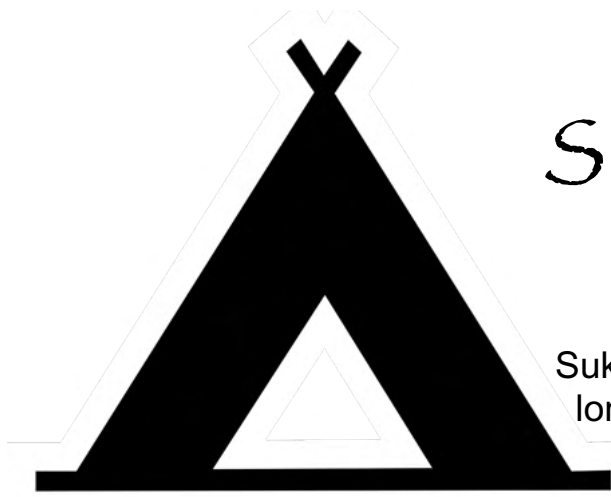
On this day, 2 goats were chosen, lots were cast, and one goat was entitled and chosen as the goat to the LORD. This goat would be sacrificed, his blood sprinkled upon the mercy seat. The second goat would be termed “Azazel” and the High Priest would lay his hands upon this goat transferring all the sins of the nation onto him, and this goat was sent into the wilderness, carrying all the iniquity out of the camp of Israel.

For you and I today, we not only look back and are thankful for what our Messiah did for us – being our final atonement and offering us a covering of His own blood, but we also look forward to the days of His Return where we can await with confidence hearing our names declared as being remembered by Him and written in the Book of Life because of His faithfulness!

Traditional customs associated with Yom Kippur today is that it is a day of fasting and prayer. Some may take this to the extreme, others just a normal fast. Either way, it should be a day spent in worship and prayer, drawing near in humility and thankfulness to our King! Another tradition is to wear white for this feast, symbolizing the righteous garments He has clothed us with, and declaring our new status we've been given through this redemption!

Yom Kippur also happens to the Feast that is associated with the wedding mikveh! The mikveh was a ritual bath designed and symbolic of purification. What a beautiful way to celebrate and draw near on this day, to perform a mikveh understanding that when we go under the waters it's as if we have died to our old self. When rising up from the waters, after having been completely immersed, it represents one being born again and made new! In fact it is traditional for the Bride & Groom to mikveh separately directly before their wedding causing them to be as if they have never sinned before, just like Adam and Eve before their union! And this is the imagery we have associated with Yom Kippur – the day we can stand before our Husband as if we've never sinned before as the Bride of Messiah because of what He has done for us, and now we can be at-One(ment)!





Sukkot

Sukkot or the Feast of Tabernacles is a week long celebration known as the Festival of our Joy! It is the final of these fall festivals and really the pinnacle. Trumpets sounds the alarm to wake us from our slumber signal the arrival of this Season! At Yom Kippur we mikveh and make ourselves ready, ensuring we have adorned ourselves with the proper garments of righteousness (our Messiah), and at Sukkot we enter into His Presence for the wedding feast! Each one builds upon the last both in meaning and in anticipation!

Sukkot is a festival where we dwell in temporary dwellings (sukkah's/tents) to remember that Yahweh delivered Israel out of Egypt by a mighty Hand and they too dwelled in temporary dwelling places on their wilderness journey on the way to the Promised Land. We find that Sukkot also reminds us of the season when our Messiah would have been born, taking up a temporary sukkah/dwelling place (in the flesh) to tabernacle among His people! And for the future significance of Sukkot, it points towards the Wedding Supper of the Lamb!

It's amazing that this Festival also became known as the Feast of Ingathering – Chag ha-Asif! As part of those outside of the tribe of Judah, with no way to trace our lineage, and yet our spirits declare that we are part of Israel as we walk in Covenant, this feast becomes a powerful marker pointing towards the ingathering of the lost tribes scattered to the four corners of the earth! Sukkot was the final harvest festival. Passover is the season of planting, Shavuot is the season of the grain harvest, and Sukkot is the season of the fruit harvest! At Sukkot we can be fully at ease and know that Yahweh is faithful, because all of our harvests are in and we know He has provided for us! It is easy to see the physical aspects of this, but it was to teach us a Spiritual concept as well – it is the season of seeing the harvest and fulfillment of the promises He has made us!

Of the fall festival, Sukkot is the only festival that was a pilgrimage festival (along with Passover & Shavuot). All were commanded to come to Jerusalem and appear before Yahweh! A shadow picture once again of the ingathering of His people!

Water Libation Ceremony



In the midst of Sukkot, there was a special sacrificial pouring out of water known as the Water Libation Ceremony performed at the Temple. A procession was led by the High Priest to the Pool of Siloam, where a pitcher was filled with water, and then the procession would return to the Temple courtyard. As the water was poured out, those gathered would proclaim the words of Psalm 118:25-26:

Save us, we pray, Oh Lord! – ‘Ana ‘Adonai hoshiana
O Lord, we pray, let us thrive! – ‘Ana ‘Adonai hatzlichahna
Blessed is He who comes in the name of the Lord! – Baruch haba beshem
Adonai
We bless you from the House of the Lord! – berachnukem mebeit Adonai

It was during this very ceremony that Yeshua proclaimed the words recorded in **John 7:37** – ***“In the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink. He that believeth on me, as the scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water.”***

This ceremony was pointing towards the One who would offer the Living Waters to the people! It’s interesting to note that this procession was accompanied by a flute player whose title translates as meaning “the Pierced One”!



The Lulav

A prominent tradition associated with Sukkot is the Lulav – the four species! It is a bouquet of the 4 species specifically referred to in association with Sukkot!

Leviticus 23: And ye shall take you on the first day the boughs of goodly trees, branches of palm trees, and the boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook; and ye shall rejoice before the LORD your God seven days.”

The lulav consists of the:

- 1) Etrog – a lemon-like citrus fruit (citron), the product of “goodly trees”
- 2) Lulav – a ripe date palm frond (“branches of palm trees”)
- 3) Hadas – 3 Myrtle Branches (“boughs of thick trees”)
- 4) Aravah – Leafy branch of the willow tree (“willows of the brook”).

All four items are bundled together and waved each day during the Festival.

Other customs now associated with Sukkot is to camp in a temporary dwelling for the entire week and fellowship making the whole feast special! Many often gather with their congregations, or journey to other large Sukkot celebrations where the entire week is dedicated to getting away from our “every day responsibilities” and worshipping with others of like mind while fulfilling these commands! It truly causes this season to become the Festival of our Joy!



Sukkot Blessings



Sukkah Blessing:

Baruch 'attah 'Adonai 'Eloheinu melek ha'olam 'asher kiddeshanu bemitsvotav vitstivanu lesheiv basukkah.

Blessed are you O LORD our God, King of the universe, who sanctifies us with His mitzvot and commanded us to dwell in the Sukkah.

Lulav Blessing:

Baruch 'attah 'Adonai 'Eloheinu melek ha'olam 'asher kiddeshanu bemitsvotav vitstivanu 'al netilat lulav.

Blessed are you O LORD our God, King of the universe, who sanctifies us with His mitzvot and commanded us regarding raising up the lulav.



Fall Feasts Recipes



How to make a round challah loaf

Step 1 and 2: Roll four balls of equally sized dough into long thin strips. I roll a strip like this by holding my hands chest height and rolling the ball between my hands to form a uniform strip.

Step 3: Arrange strips according to photo

Step 4: Working clockwise, cross A over B, C over D, E over F and G over H

Step 5: Now working in the opposite direction, cross B over G, H over E, F over C (Whoops, I made a mistake in my braiding, F should be over C) and D over A

Step 6: Now working clockwise once again, cross G over D, A over F, C over H and E over B. If you have more dough left to braid, repeat step 5.

Step 7: Pinch the ends together and bring up the four sets of ends to the center of the challah. Pinch those together. Yes, really!

Step 8: And now for the magic, flip your whole loaf over and ta da! A perfectly braided round loaf, yippee!

Step 9: Let the loaves rise, but watch them so they don't over rise and ruin your beautiful work! Brush with egg white and sprinkle with sesame seeds and bake.



Courtesy of:
Creative Jewish Mom Blog



Honey Apple Cupcakes

Ingredients

Cake

- 3 large eggs
- 3/4 cup honey
- 1/2 cup white sugar
- 1/4 cup light brown sugar
- 1 1/4 cups canola oil
- 1 1/2 tsp vanilla
- 3 cups all purpose baking flour
- 1 tsp baking powder
- 1 tsp baking soda
- 1 1/2 tsp cinnamon
- 3/4 tsp salt
- 1/4 tsp allspice
- Dash ground cloves
- 4 Granny Smith apples (peeled, cored, and shredded)

Icing

- 1 cup + 3 tbsp powdered sugar
- 1/4 tsp vanilla
- 1-2 tbsp non-dairy creamer

Preheat oven to 325 degrees F. In a large mixing bowl, beat the eggs until they are frothy. Whisk in the honey, white sugar, brown sugar, oil and vanilla. In a separate medium mixing bowl, sift together the flour, baking powder, baking soda, cinnamon, salt, and spices. Incorporate the flour mixture into the liquid, stir to blend. Fold in the shredded apples.



Put decorative liners in your muffin tin, fill each muffin liner $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way full, will make approximately 24 cupcakes.

Bake cupcakes for approximately 25 minutes until a toothpick inserted in middle comes out clean.

When cooled, decorate with dried apple slices and a drizzle of honey!

This recipe can be found at:

<https://toriavey.com/toris-kitchen/family-fun-rosh-hashanah-honey-apple-cupcakes/>



*She also has a free printable file for cupcake toppers pictured here!



Manna's Challah Bread Recipe

Made famous by Brenda Mathews

Ingredients:

¼ Cup Sugar
1Tbsp Yeast
½ Cup Warm Water

(Put above ingredients in bowl and let sit for 10 minutes)

Approximately 3 Cups Flour
1 ½ Tsp Salt
¼ Cup Vegetable Oil
¾ Cup Warm Water
Honey to Taste

Directions:

Mix/stir 1 ½ cup of flour, salt, vegetable oil, warm water, and honey to taste. Add yeast mixture to this. Slowly add 1 cup of flour, if needed add up to another ½ cup of flour for right texture.

Remove from bowl, roll it in flour, and place back in bowl and cover to allow to rise.

After it rises, punch down the dough, roll it out on floured surface, and braid the loaf.

*Makes 2 loaves!





Best Ever Hot Chocolate



© Queenslee Appétit

Best Ever Hot Chocolate

What better way to celebrate in your Sukkah at night than by sharing a cup of delicious hot chocolate!

INGREDIENTS

HOT CHOCOLATE:

- 3 cups whole milk
- 1 cup heavy cream
- 2 Tbsp unsweetened cocoa powder
- 1 tsp pure vanilla extract
- 6 oz. milk chocolate, chopped
- 6 oz. dark or semisweet chocolate, chopped

OPTIONAL

TOPPINGS:

- Whipped cream (recipe below)
- Kosher Marshmallows
- Chocolate shavings
- Chocolate sauce
- Cinnamon Sticks
- Candy Canes

SWEETENED WHIPPED CREAM: (OPTIONAL)

- 1/2 cup heavy cream, chilled
- 4 Tbsp powdered sugar
- 1/2 tsp pure vanilla extract

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE HOT CHOCOLATE:

1. Add the milk, cream, cocoa, vanilla and chopped chocolate to a medium saucepan and heat over medium-low heat, whisking constantly, until the chocolate is completely melted and the mixture is simmering, about 8-10 minutes. Do not boil.
2. Pour hot chocolate into mugs. Top with one of the above optional toppings, if desired (Whipped Cream recipe below, if using) Serve and enjoy!

FOR THE SWEETENED WHIPPED CREAM:

1. In a medium stainless steel bowl, using a handheld mixer, whip the chilled cream, powdered sugar and vanilla until cream holds peaks.

Recipe found at: <https://www.queensleeappetit.com/best-ever-hot-chocolate/>

Stuffed Grape Leaves

Another Sukkot food custom deals with “stuffed” foods because it’s about where we dwell! Possibilities are endless, but here is a very Middle Eastern option!



Ingredients:

1 lb – 500 gram jar grape leaves
1 lb- 500 grams raw ground lamb
1 cup rice, rinsed
2 medium onions
2 medium tomatoes
4 cloves garlic, crushed
1/2 cup scallions
2 tablespoons fresh coriander

4 tablespoons olive oil
1 teaspoon sugar
1 teaspoon pepper
1/2 teaspoon crushed allspice
1/2 teaspoon cumin
1 teaspoons salt
2 cups tomato juice

1 more teaspoon salt

Rinse the grape leaves and set in a colander to drain.

Chop all vegetables and coriander leaves finely.

Combine all ingredients except the second teaspoon of salt and tomato juice.

Place each leaf shiny side down. Spoon approximately 1 heaping tablespoon stuffing on the wide end of each leaf. Roll tightly, tucking in end as you roll. If necessary, secure the cigar-shaped package with a toothpick.

Place any extra leaves on bottom of a saucepan, then arrange stuffed leaves on top, side by side in alternating layers. Sprinkle remaining salt over top, then pour tomato juice over rolls.

Cover with an inverted plate, then add enough water to barely cover plate.

Bring to boil, then cover. Cook over medium heat for 1 hour or until meat and rice are done.

To make this dish vegan, simply leave out the lamb and increase the rice to 2 cups.



Fall Feasts Crafts

Shofar Craft

Supplies:

- 3 Toilet Paper Rolls (per horn)
- Party Horn
- Masking Tape
- Glue
- Paintbrush
- Scissors
- Paint

Instructions:

1.) Cut 1 roll all the way across lengthwise. Remove fringe from the party horn so you are left only with a plastic noisemaker. Wrap cut cardboard roll around the plastic noisemaker and tape with masking tape.



2.) With the other 2 rolls, fold the edge to make a pleat in the bottom side. Make the bottom small enough to fit inside another roll in order to give the Shofar a nice curve. Place the tubes inside each other.



3.) Either paper mache the toilet paper rolls (with strips of paper and glue) or tape up the entire shofar shape to secure together. Now paint and decorate!



Sukkah Pomanders

Great craft to do at Sukkot or prior! Perfect for decorating your sukkah or your home for the Fall Festivals!

Buy fresh oranges and pierce with dried cloves for an amazing smelling piece of decoration! Do a special design with the cloves such as swirls, lines, or even Stars of David! Tie and hang with ribbon, or place in a decorative basket. Super easy and non-expensive way to add to your décor!



Sukkah Artwork

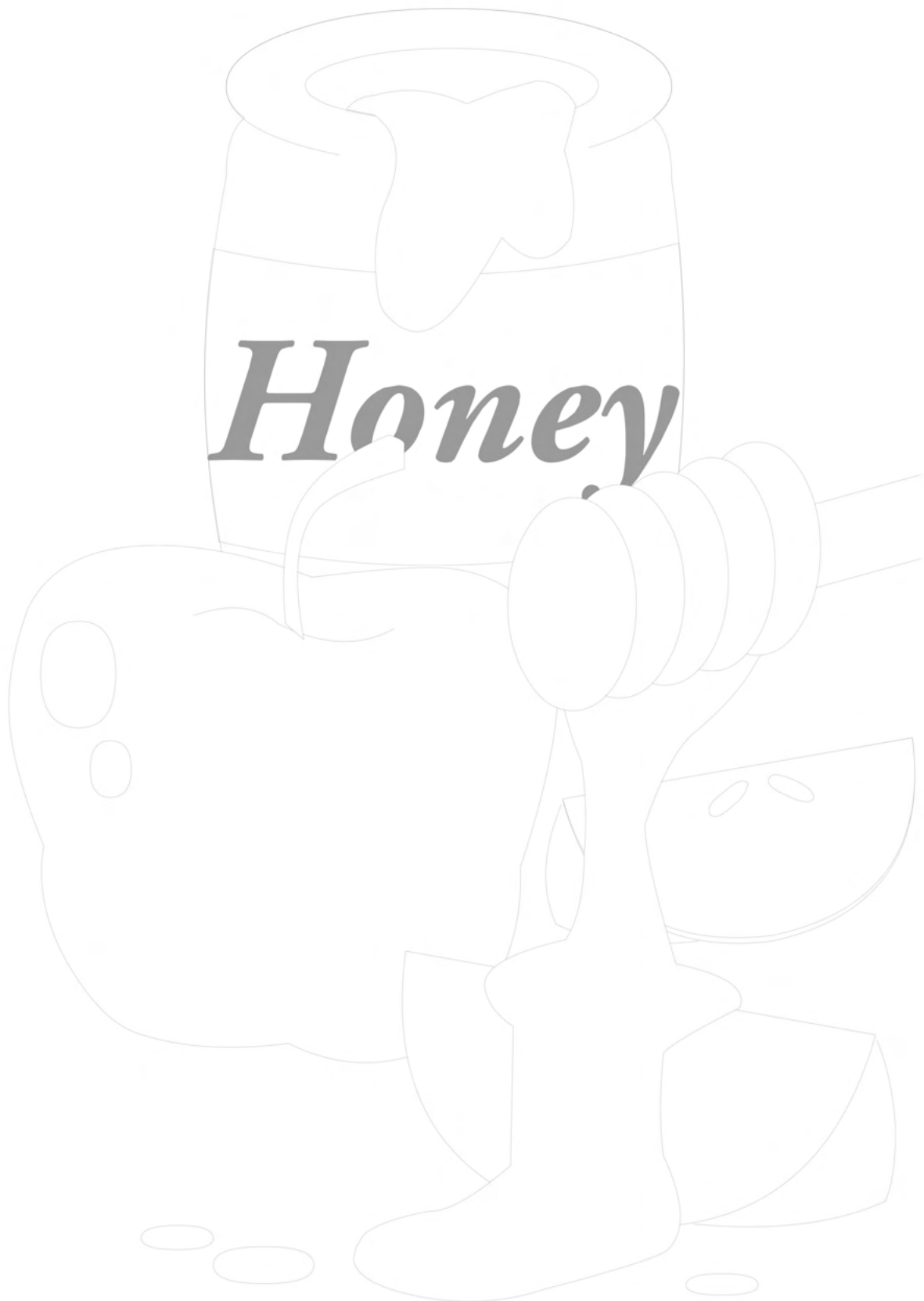
Easy craft for all ages! Use construction paper or cardstock, cut out leaves and columns for your base sukkah construction. Afterwards, decorate with paint, buttons, jewels, stickers, beads, etc! Let your imagination be your guide!



The Blowing of the Shofar



Apple dipped in honey

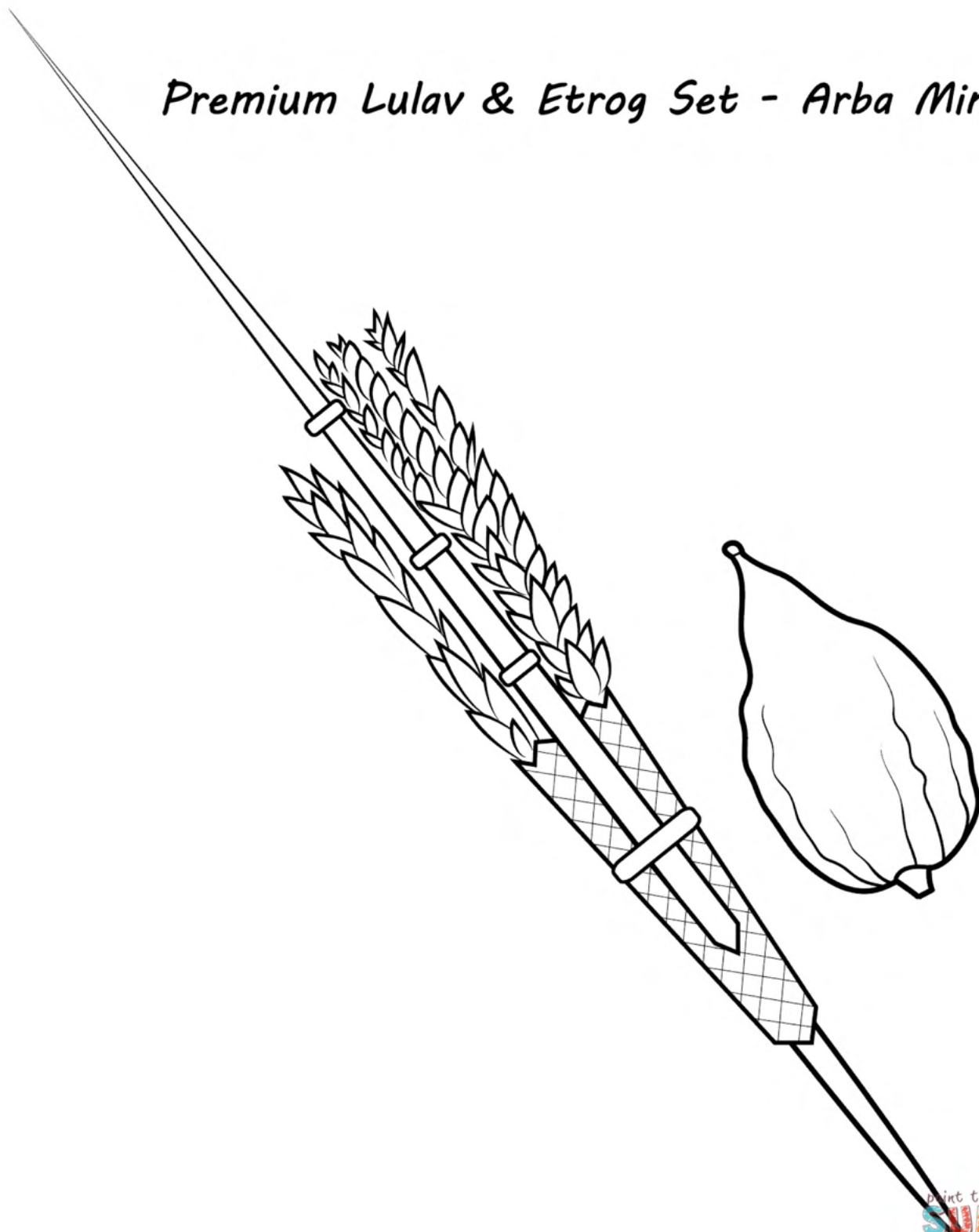




סוכות



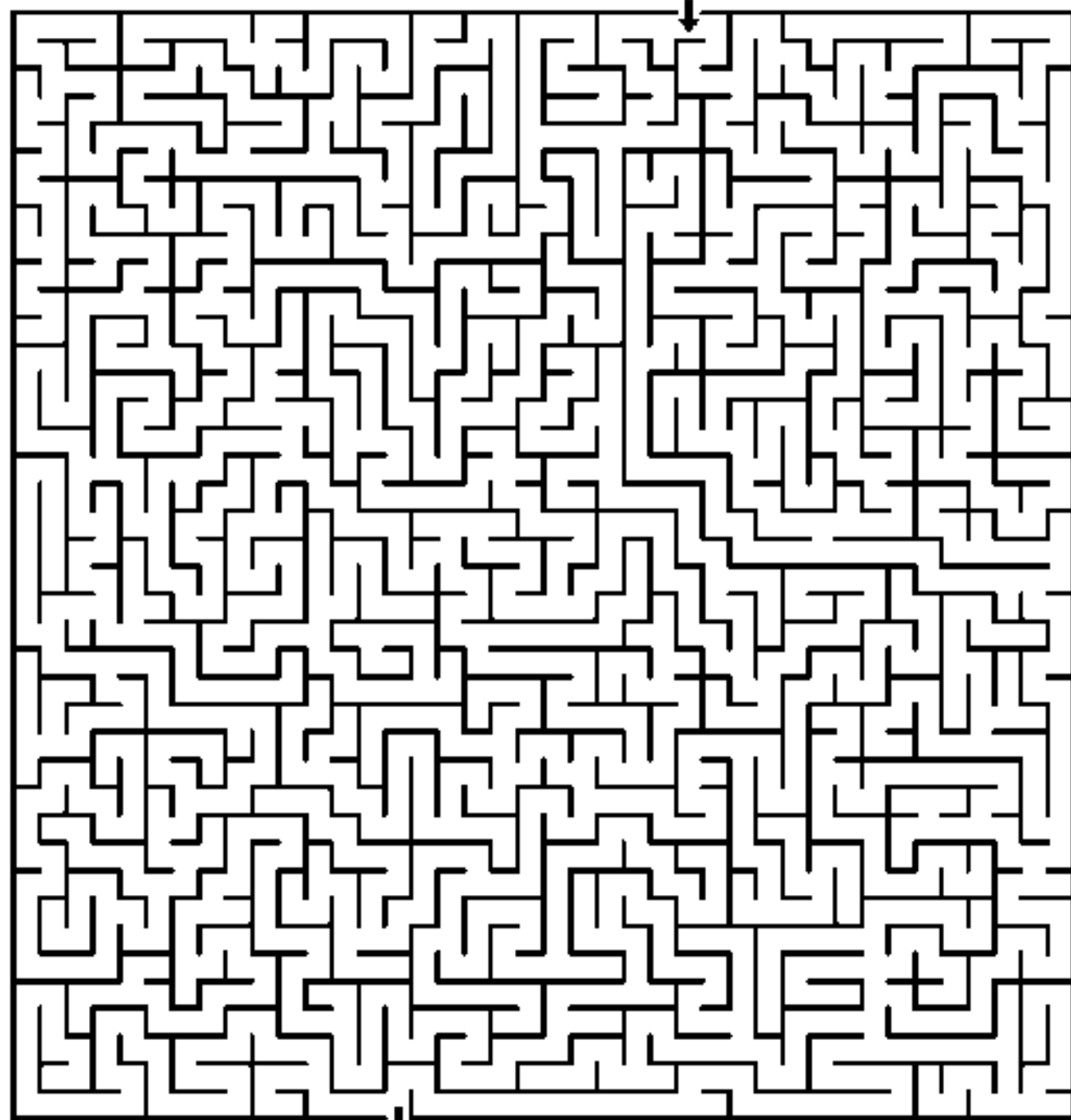
Premium Lulav & Etrog Set - Arba Minim



MAZES!

FOR OLDER KIDS

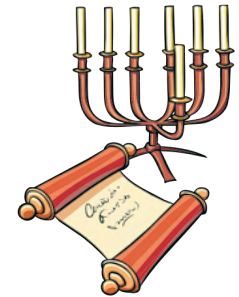
Dip the Apple in the Honey!



Name: _____
Date: _____

Subject: Themes - Holidays and months
Sheet: Rosh Hashanah - Word search

Word Search - Rosh Hashanah



All of the words below are associated with Rosh Hashanah. How many words can you find hidden in the grid?

J	N	V	H	U	T	S	T	Y	X	W	H	B	F	T
M	Y	R	D	X	W	H	L	Y	F	A	C	M	K	D
V	C	F	R	O	Y	V	N	H	N	G	A	P	K	F
W	A	Q	E	N	Y	P	S	A	J	C	T	H	S	Z
K	M	C	X	W	Q	K	H	E	H	C	A	L	Z	L
I	W	O	K	X	I	S	I	Z	L	R	X	N	M	L
D	F	Q	F	D	A	E	O	T	O	I	O	G	R	C
D	C	Z	O	H	H	R	R	T	F	S	C	H	A	M
I	R	R	H	A	B	C	I	H	J	B	B	H	F	Q
S	A	S	Q	A	U	S	N	Q	S	K	U	W	O	F
H	O	C	R	J	M	E	X	O	S	I	N	D	H	T
R	I	W	T	T	Z	D	V	E	Y	S	T	R	S	A
M	X	H	A	V	Z	T	I	M	E	L	U	L	B	G
Z	G	X	I	S	Y	N	A	G	O	G	U	E	X	B
T	C	Y	H	J	N	D	M	T	Y	Q	Z	H	I	N

ELUL
MITZVAH
SHOFAR
TORAH

KIDDISH
ROSH HASHANAH
SYNAGOGUE

MACHZOR
SELICHOT
TISHREI

In Conclusion

The Fall Festivals are a wonderful time that are always the highlight of our year! There is so much symbolism and teaching lessons both regarding what the Messiah has done for us, but also for our future! They are a time of fellowship, fun, worship, and intimacy! We plan on revisiting and adding so much more in years to come...but we plan a huge Sukkot event every year and therefore this year we are quite short on time! But that's the beauty of these festivals! Whether you plan a small gathering for just your family in your back yard, or camp out for the entire week as part of a huge celebration, it's about making the time special for all those involved and making sure that the Father is the center of attention! Make your own memories and traditions, make it yours! These are just ideas to get your gears turning!



Chag Sameach!