



# Biblical Feasts



**MEDWAY** GROUPS



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# SUGGESTED READING PLAN

## To Accompany Each Week's Discussion

*Each week's reading should be done during the week following each small group gathering as a way of enhancing the reflection upon each small group discussion time.*

### WEEK 1 // God's Calendar

- Leviticus 23
- Exodus 12:1–14
- Colossians 2:16–17

### WEEK 2 // Passover

- Exodus 12
- Isaiah 53
- John 1:29
- 1 Corinthians 5:6–8

### WEEK 3 // Feast of Unleavened Bread

- Exodus 13:3–10
- Psalm 51
- Romans 6

### WEEK 4 // Feast of Firstfruits

- Leviticus 23:9–14
- Matthew 28
- 1 Corinthians 15

### WEEK 5 // Feast of Weeks

- Exodus 19–20
- Joel 2:28–32
- Acts 2

### WEEK 6 // Feast of Trumpets

- Leviticus 23:23–25
- Matthew 24
- 1 Thessalonians 4

### WEEK 7 // Day of Atonement

- Leviticus 16
- Hebrews 9
- Romans 8

### WEEK 8 // Feast of Tabernacles

- Leviticus 23:33–43
- John 1
- Revelation 21

### WEEK 9 // Hanukkah

- Daniel 8
- Psalm 27
- John 8
- John 10

### WEEK 10 // Purim

- Esther 1–9
- Proverbs 16
- Hebrews 11

## JEWISH CALENDAR MONTHS

Jewish Month	Hebrew	Pronunciation	Approx. Gregorian Months
Nisan	ניסן	NEE-sahn	March–April
Iyar	אייר	EE-yahr	April–May
Sivan	סיון	SEE-vahn	May–June
Tammuz	תמוז	TAH-mooz	June–July
Av	אב	AHV	July–August
Elul	אלול	eh-LOOL	August–September
Tishrei	תשרי	TISH-ray	September–October
Cheshvan (MarCheshvan)	חשוון	HESH-vahn	October–November
Kislev	כסלו	KEESS-lev	November–December
Tevet	טבת	TAY-vet	December–January
Shevat	שבט	shuh-VAHT	January–February
Adar	אדר	ah-DAHR	February–March
Adar II (leap years)	אדר ב'	ah-DAHR SHAY-nee	March

### Key Note:

The Jewish calendar is lunisolar, meaning months follow the moon, but leap months are added to keep festivals aligned with seasons (Exodus 12:2).

# JEWISH FEASTS & HOLIDAYS

## Biblical Feasts (Leviticus 23)

Common Name	Hebrew Name	Pronunciation
Passover	Pesach (פֶּסַח)	PAY-sahk
Feast of Unleavened Bread	Chag HaMatzot (חַג הַמַּצּוֹת)	khahg hah-mah-TZOT
Feast of Firstfruits	Yom HaBikkurim (יוֹם הַבִּקּוּרִים)	yohm hah-bee-koo-REEM
Feast of Weeks / Pentecost	Shavuot (שָׁבוּעוֹת)	shah-VOO-oht
Feast of Trumpets	Yom Teruah (יוֹם תְּרוּעָה) / Rosh Hashanah	yohm teh-roo-AH / rosh hah-shah-NAH
Day of Atonement	Yom Kippur (יוֹם כִּפּוּר)	yohm kee-POOR
Feast of Tabernacles	Sukkot (סֻכּוֹת)	SOO-koht

## Bonus Holidays

Holiday	Hebrew Name	Pronunciation
Hanukkah	Chanukah (חֲנוּכָּה)	KHAH-noo-kah
Purim	Purim (פּוּרִים)	POOR-im

### DO YOU HAVE PEOPLE IN YOUR GROUP WHO LOVE TO COOK?

Many traditional dishes (as well as modern innovations) have been created over the centuries for these feasts/holidays. Encourage group members to make one or two dishes to share for one of the feasts in this series. Modern day recipes can be found online.

Here's one good place to look: [jewishfoodsociety.org/recipes](http://jewishfoodsociety.org/recipes)

# BIBLICAL FEASTS // WEEK 1

## God's Calendar: Why the Feasts Matter

*Small Group Discussion Guide*

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## FOR THE SMALL GROUP LEADER

### Did You Know?

- The Jewish calendar begins with Nisan (NEE-sahn), not January. God explicitly established this in Exodus 12:2, redefining time around redemption rather than creation.
  - The Jewish calendar is not cultural; it is biblical. God reoriented Israel's understanding of time at the Exodus, declaring redemption as the starting point of their year (Exodus 12:1–2). Time was reshaped around what God had done, not human history.
- Jewish days begin at sundown, not midnight (Genesis 1:5). This is why holidays start the evening before they appear on our calendars.
- The Jewish calendar follows the cycles of the moon (months) while staying aligned with the sun (seasons). Each month begins with the new moon, and an extra month is periodically added to keep the feasts in their proper agricultural seasons (Exodus 12:2; Psalm 104:19).
- Every biblical feast is anchored to a specific month, meaning God tied His redemptive plan to sacred time.
  - The feasts are called “appointed times”. The Hebrew word *moedim* means appointed meetings or divine appointments (Leviticus 23:2). These were not merely memorials but prophetic markers built into Israel's worship life.
- The seven biblical feasts form a prophetic timeline:
  - Spring Feasts (Nisan–Sivan) — fulfilled in Jesus' first coming
  - Fall Feasts (Tishrei) — awaiting final fulfillment at His return
- Pesach (PAY-sahk) always occurs in Nisan, reminding Israel annually that redemption comes before law, obedience, or nationhood.

### How this matters today:

Traditional Jewish communities still structure life around the biblical calendar, with festivals shaping family, synagogue life, and national identity. Messianic Jewish believers observe the feasts while openly teaching how each one points to Jesus, helping both Jewish and Gentile believers see Scripture as a unified story.

## INTRODUCTION

- What are some holidays or annual traditions you look forward to every year, and why do they matter to you?

Most holidays carry stories, memories, and meaning beyond the date itself. In Scripture, God established a calendar of feasts that functioned the same way but with spiritual depth and prophetic purpose. We begin our study by looking at why these feasts mattered so deeply to Israel and why they still matter for believers today.

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## UNDERSTANDING

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ LEVITICUS 23:1–2

- What stands out about how God describes these feasts?
- Why do you think God calls them *His* appointed times rather than Israel's?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ EXODUS 12:1–2

- After generations of slavery, God is about to rescue Israel in a moment that will define them as a people. Why would He choose this turning point to restart their calendar?
- How does tying time to redemption shape identity?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ COLOSSIANS 2:16–17

- According to Paul, what role do the feasts play in pointing to Christ?
- Why do you think God used patterns and symbols instead of only direct explanations?

The feasts reveal that God is intentional not only with events but with timing. They teach us that history is moving somewhere and that God's redemptive plan unfolds according to His design. Understanding this helps us approach the feasts not as relics of the past, but as signposts that lead us forward into deeper faith and expectation.

## APPLICATION

- How might viewing time as something God redeems change the way you approach seasons of waiting or difficulty?
- In what ways do you currently mark spiritual rhythms in your life?
- What would it look like to be more intentional about remembering what God has done?

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## PRAYER

Close your time by thanking God that He is a God who orders time, history, and redemption with purpose. Acknowledge that He is never rushed, late, or reactive.

## **BIBLICAL FEASTS // WEEK 2**

### **Passover (Pesach): Redemption Through the Blood**

*Small Group Discussion Guide*

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## **FOR THE SMALL GROUP LEADER**

### **Did You Know?**

- **Pesach (PAY-sahk) comes from the Hebrew word meaning “to pass over.”**
- **Celebrated on Nisan 14 (NEE-sahn).**
- **Jesus was crucified during Passover, fulfilling the role of the spotless lamb (1 Corinthians 5:7).**
- **Today, Jewish and Messianic Jewish families celebrate with a Seder meal, retelling redemption through symbolic foods. They highlight Jesus as the fulfillment of the Passover lamb. Elements such as the afikomen (hidden matzah) are explained as pictures of Christ’s death and resurrection.**
- **Passover commemorates Israel’s deliverance from Egypt through the blood of a spotless lamb (Exodus 12). It was celebrated annually with a meal, storytelling, and remembrance of God’s saving power.**

**Leader Emphasis: Help your group see that Jesus didn’t replace Passover, He fulfilled it. Redemption has always required faith in God’s provision.**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

- **Have you ever been rescued from a situation you couldn’t fix on your own?**

**Passover tells the story of a people delivered by God’s power and mercy. As we explore this feast, we’ll see how redemption has always required trust, obedience, and faith; and how Passover finds its ultimate fulfillment in Jesus.**

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## UNDERSTANDING

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ EXODUS 12:3–13

- Why was the blood on the doorposts essential?
- What role did obedience play in Israel's deliverance?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ ISAIAH 53:4–7

- What similarities do you notice between the Passover lamb and the suffering servant?
- Why is substitution central to redemption?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ JOHN 1:29

- What does it mean for Jesus to be called the Lamb of God?
- How does this deepen our understanding of the cross?

Passover shows us that salvation is initiated by God and received through faith. The same God who delivered Israel from Egypt delivers us from sin and death through Christ. This movement from rescue to relationship invites us to live as people who are already free.

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## APPLICATION

- What does it look like to live daily from a place of redemption rather than striving?
- How does understanding Jesus as our Passover Lamb shape gratitude and worship?
- Where might God be inviting you to trust Him more fully?

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## PRAYER

Thank Jesus for being the true Passover Lamb who delivers us from sin and death. Ask God to help you remember what He has already brought you through. Close by praising God for His mercy, protection, and saving power.

# **BIBLICAL FEASTS // WEEK 3**

## **Feast of Unleavened Bread: A Call to Holiness**

*Small Group Discussion Guide*

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### **FOR THE SMALL GROUP LEADER**

#### **Did You Know?**

- **This feast (in Hebrew - Chag HaMatzot [khahg hah-mah-TZOT]) lasted 7 days, immediately following Passover, and required the removal of all leaven (yeast).**
- **Yeast symbolizes the separation from Egypt (Exodus 13), sin, corruption, and decay.**
- **Jesus' sinless body rested in the grave during this feast.**
- **In Jewish communities today, homes are thoroughly cleaned, and only unleavened food is eaten for seven days. This is a serious, intentional practice of remembrance and obedience.**
- **Messianic believers observe the feast while teaching that holiness flows from redemption, not performance. Yeast is often discussed as a symbol of sin or corrupt influence.**

**Leader Emphasis: Holiness is not legalism; it's alignment with a new identity.**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

- **Have you ever moved into a new space and realized you needed to clean more than you expected?**

**After Israel's deliverance, God immediately called His people to leave behind what belonged to their old life. The Feast of Unleavened Bread reminds us that freedom is followed by transformation.**

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## UNDERSTANDING

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ EXODUS 13:3–10

- Why was removing yeast such an important act?
- What did it symbolize for Israel?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ PSALM 51:10

- What connection exists between repentance and renewal?
- Why does God care about the condition of the heart?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ 1 CORINTHIANS 5:6–8

- How does Paul apply this feast to the life of the church?
- What does “living unleavened” look like today?

God’s call to holiness is not about perfection but about alignment. As redeemed people, we are invited to continually remove what no longer fits our identity in Christ. This prepares us to reflect His character more clearly.

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## APPLICATION

- What habits, attitudes, or influences might God be asking you to leave behind?
- How does grace motivate holiness differently than guilt?
- What practical steps can help you pursue spiritual growth this week?

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## PRAYER

Thank God for Jesus’ sinless life and His willingness to be broken for us. Pray for purity, humility, and sincerity in your walk with Christ. End by thanking God for His grace, which cleanses and restores rather than condemns.

# BIBLICAL FEASTS // WEEK 4

## Feast of Firstfruits: The Promise of Resurrection

*Small Group Discussion Guide*

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## FOR THE SMALL GROUP LEADER

### Did You Know?

- Yom HaBikkurim (yohm hah-bee-koo-REEM) celebrates the first harvest offering given in faith before the full harvest arrived (Leviticus 23:9-14).
- Occurs during Nisan.
- Jesus' resurrection aligns exactly with this feast (1 Corinthians 15:20).
- In Jewish communities today, while tied historically to temple worship, the themes of gratitude and trust are still taught.
- In Messianic Jewish communities, this feast is explicitly connected to Jesus' resurrection, celebrated as the firstfruits of those raised from the dead.

**Leader Emphasis: Resurrection is not symbolic it's guaranteed.**

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## INTRODUCTION

- What helps you stay hopeful when the outcome is still uncertain?

**Firstfruits celebrated trust in a future harvest before it arrived. In the same way, Jesus' resurrection guarantees what is still to come for all who belong to Him.**

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## UNDERSTANDING

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ LEVITICUS 23:9–14

- Why did God ask for an offering before the full harvest?
- What does this reveal about faith?
- What does this reveal about giving/tithing?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ MATTHEW 28:5–6

- Why is the resurrection central to Christianity?
- How does it confirm Jesus' identity?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ 1 CORINTHIANS 15:20–23

- What does it mean that Christ is the firstfruits?
- How does this shape our understanding of eternity?

The resurrection assures us that death is not the end and that God keeps His promises. Because Jesus rose, believers live with hope anchored in certainty, not wishful thinking.

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## APPLICATION

- How does hope in the resurrection of believers influence how you face loss or fear?
- Where do you need to trust God with what's still unseen?
- What changes when eternity becomes more than a distant idea?

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## PRAYER

Thank Jesus for being the firstfruits of new life and future resurrection. Praise God for hope that extends beyond circumstances, suffering, and death. Confess discouragement, trust Him with the unfinished, and offer your “first and best,” not leftovers.

# BIBLICAL FEASTS // WEEK 5

## Feast of Weeks (Pentecost): Power for God's People

*Small Group Discussion Guide*

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### FOR THE SMALL GROUP LEADER

#### Did You Know?

- Shavuot (shah-VOO-oh) means “weeks,” counting seven weeks from Firstfruits.
- Celebrated in Sivan (SEE-vahn) to celebrate the wheat harvest. It later became associated with the giving of the Law at Sinai (Exodus 19–20).
- In Jewish communities today, Shavuot emphasizes Torah, learning, and covenant faithfulness.
- In Messianic Jewish communities, Pentecost is celebrated as the giving of the Holy Spirit (Acts 2) and the Law written on hearts rather than stone.

**Leader Emphasis: God empowers what He calls.**

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### INTRODUCTION

- Have you ever felt unprepared for something important?

**Pentecost reminds us that God does not send His people without empowering them. What began as a harvest celebration became the birth of the Church.**

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## UNDERSTANDING

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ EXODUS 19:3–6

- What was God’s intention for Israel as a nation?
- How does calling come before instruction?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ ACTS 2:1–4

- Why is the timing of the Spirit’s arrival significant?
- What changed for the disciples after Pentecost?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ GALATIANS 5:22–25

- How does the Spirit continue to work in believers today?
- Why is transformation as important as empowerment?

Pentecost shows us that God desires relationship, not just obedience. The Spirit enables believers to live out God’s purposes with boldness and faithfulness.

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## APPLICATION

- Where do you need to rely more on the Holy Spirit instead of self-effort?
- What fruit might God be growing in your life right now?
- How can you be more attentive to the Spirit’s leading?

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## PRAYER

Thank God for the gift of His Spirit and His Word. Ask the Holy Spirit to empower you for obedience, witness, and love. Pray for unity within the Church and boldness in faith. End by thanking God that He does not leave His people alone, but equips them to live faithfully.

# BIBLICAL FEASTS // WEEK 6

## Feast of Trumpets: A Call to Wake Up

*Small Group Discussion Guide*

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## FOR THE SMALL GROUP LEADER

### Did You Know?

- **Yom Teruah (yohm teh-roo-AH) literally means “Day of Blowing.”**
- **Occurs on Tishrei 1 (TISH-ray).**
- **In Scripture, trumpets were blown as a call to repentance, preparation, and awareness (Leviticus 23:23-25).**
  - **Associated with repentance, awakening, and the future return of Christ.**
- **In Jewish communities today, Rosh Hashanah marks the Jewish New Year and begins ten days of reflection leading to Yom Kippur.**
  - **Passover starts the spiritual year with freedom and God’s rescue, while Rosh Hashanah begins the civil year, celebrating the harvest and resetting daily life.**
- **In Messianic Jewish communities, this feast is often taught prophetically, pointing to the return of Christ and the final gathering of God’s people.**

**Leader emphasis: God’s warnings are mercy, not fear tactics.**

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## INTRODUCTION

- **What usually gets your attention when something truly matters?**

**Trumpets were used to signal urgency, alertness, and preparation. This feast calls God’s people to remain spiritually awake and expectant.**

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## UNDERSTANDING

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ LEVITICUS 23:23–25

- Why might God begin the fall feasts with a warning signal?
- What emotions do trumpets stir?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ MATTHEW 24:42–44

- What does Jesus say about readiness?
- Why is alertness a recurring theme?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ 1 THESSALONIANS 4:16–17

- How does this passage echo the imagery of trumpets?
- What hope does it provide?

God's warnings are acts of mercy. They remind us to live with purpose, repentance, and expectation as we await Christ's return.

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## APPLICATION

- What distractions might dull spiritual awareness?
- How can you cultivate daily readiness instead of last-minute urgency?
- What would it look like to live with eternal perspective this week?

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## PRAYER

Thank God for His patience and His call to repentance. Ask God to awaken your heart to His voice and His purposes. Pray for readiness (not fear) regarding Christ's return. Close by thanking God that repentance always leads to renewal, not rejection.

## **BIBLICAL FEASTS // WEEK 7**

### **Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur): Cleansed and Forgiven**

*Small Group Discussion Guide*

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## **FOR THE SMALL GROUP LEADER**

### **Did You Know?**

- **Yom Kippur (yohm kee-POOR) is the most solemn day of the Jewish year.**
- **The High Priest entered the Holy of Holies once per year.**
  - **Jesus fulfills this role eternally (Hebrews 9).**
- **In Scripture, the holiest day of the year, focused on confession, sacrifice, and cleansing (Leviticus 16).**
- **In Jewish communities today, it is marked by fasting, prayer, repentance, and synagogue services.**
- **In Messianic Jewish communities, Jesus is proclaimed as the final atonement, once for all (Hebrews 9).**

**Leader emphasis: Believers live forgiven, not condemned.**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

- **Why is forgiveness so powerful, and sometimes so hard to accept?**

**The Day of Atonement showed Israel the weight of sin and offered hope. Jesus fulfills it fully, yet it continues to foreshadow the ultimate restoration to come.**

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## UNDERSTANDING

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ LEVITICUS 16:29–34

- Why was this day treated with such gravity?
- What does it reveal about God’s holiness?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ HEBREWS 9:11–14

- How does Jesus surpass the Old Testament system?
- What does “once for all” mean for believers?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ ROMANS 8:1

- Why is freedom from condemnation essential to spiritual growth?
- How does grace transform obedience?

Jesus’ sacrifice removes both guilt and separation. This feast invites us to live forgiven, restored, and reconciled to God.

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## APPLICATION

- Are there areas where you still carry unnecessary guilt?
- How does knowing you are fully forgiven change how you approach God?
- How might this shape the way you extend grace to others?

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## PRAYER

Thank Jesus for being our perfect High Priest and final sacrifice. Ask God to deepen your gratitude for the cost of grace. Ask for a renewed commitment to holiness, humility, and obedience. End by thanking God that forgiveness is complete, not partial, and freely given through Christ.

## **BIBLICAL FEASTS // WEEK 8**

### **Feast of Tabernacles: God With Us**

*Small Group Discussion Guide*

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## **FOR THE SMALL GROUP LEADER**

### **Did You Know?**

- **Sukkot (SOO-koht) commemorates God dwelling with Israel in the wilderness. (Leviticus 23:33-44)**
- **Celebrated for seven days in Tishrei.**
- **Points forward to God dwelling with humanity forever (Revelation 21).**
- **In Jewish communities today, families build temporary shelters (sukkahs) and celebrate joyfully.**
- **In Messianic Jewish communities, Jesus is recognized as the One who “tabernacled” among us, pointing toward the future kingdom.**

**Leader emphasis: God’s presence is the goal, not just blessing.**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

- **When do you feel most aware that you are not alone?**

**Tabernacles celebrated God’s presence during Israel’s wilderness journey and points forward to God dwelling permanently with His people.**

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## UNDERSTANDING

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ LEVITICUS 23:42-43

- Why was remembering the wilderness important?
- What does dependence teach us?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ JOHN 1:14

- What does it mean that Jesus “dwelt” among us?
- How does this fulfill the feast?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ REVELATION 21:3

- What promise does this give for the future?
- How does this shape hope?

God’s desire has always been closeness. From tents to temples to hearts, He chooses to dwell with His people.

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## APPLICATION

- On a scale of 1 - 10, how aware are you of God’s presence in everyday life?
- What helps you remain connected to Him during uncertainty?
- How does God’s nearness bring comfort or courage?

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## PRAYER

Thank God for choosing to dwell with His people. Ask for contentment and faith, even in seasons of uncertainty. Pray for awareness of God’s presence in everyday life. Thank God for the promise that He will dwell with His people forever.

## **BIBLICAL FEASTS // WEEK 9**

### **Hanukkah: Light in the Darknessn (Bonus Holiday)**

*Small Group Discussion Guide*

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## **FOR THE SMALL GROUP LEADER**

### **Did You Know?**

- **Chanukah (KHAH-noo-kah) means “dedication.”**
- **Celebrated in Kislev (KEESS-lev).**
- **Jesus attended Hanukkah (John 10:22), calling Himself the Light of the World.**
- **Taking place during the time between the end of the Old Testament and the beginning of the New Testament, Hanukkah commemorates the rededication of the temple after desecration under the Greek Empire (Seleucid Empire / Post Alexander the Great).**
- **In Jewish communities today, it is celebrated with candles, blessings, and remembrance of God’s faithfulness.**
- **In Messianic Jewish communities, Jesus is highlighted as the Light of the World (John 8:12).**

**Leader emphasis: Faithfulness matters in dark seasons.**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

- **Why does light matter most when darkness feels overwhelming?**

**Hanukkah celebrates God’s faithfulness during oppression and reminds us that light cannot be extinguished.**

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## UNDERSTANDING

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ PSALM 27:1

- What does it mean for God to be light?
- How does this combat fear?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ JOHN 8:12

- Why does Jesus use this title for Himself?
- How does light guide and reveal?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ JOHN 10:22–30

- Why is it significant that Jesus spoke these words during Hanukkah?
- What assurance does He offer?

God's light persists even when circumstances suggest otherwise. Jesus embodies that light for the world.

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## APPLICATION

- Where do you need God's light right now?
- How can you reflect His light to others?
- What encourages you to remain faithful during hardship?

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## PRAYER

Thank God for being the true Light in darkness. Ask God to strengthen you and give you courage and perseverance. Pray for faithfulness in small, unseen acts of obedience. Ask God to use your life as a reflection of His light to others.

# BIBLICAL FEASTS // WEEK 10

## Purim: God at Work Behind the Scenes (Bonus Holiday)

*Small Group Discussion Guide*

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### FOR THE SMALL GROUP LEADER

#### Did You Know?

- Purim (POOR-im) means “lots,” referencing Haman’s casting of lots.
- Celebrated in Adar (ah-DAHR).
- Highlights God’s providence even when His name is unseen.
- In Scripture, Purim celebrates deliverance through the story of Esther.
- While the Bible does not explicitly state “Jesus celebrated Purim,” many scholars and theologians believe he did. In John 5:1, Jesus visits Jerusalem for an unnamed “feast of the Jews.” Based on the timing, this feast likely was Purim. As a devout Jew living under the Law, he would have observed Jewish holidays like Hanukkah and Purim.
- In Jewish communities today, it is marked by joy, storytelling, costumes, and generosity.
- In Messianic Jewish communities, it is often used to teach God’s sovereignty and unseen guidance.

**Leader emphasis: God is working even when He seems silent.**

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### INTRODUCTION

- Have you ever realized later that something worked out far better than you expected or planned?

**Purim reminds us that God is active even when His presence is not obvious.**

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## UNDERSTANDING

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ ESTHER 4:12–14

- What does this reveal about divine purpose?
- Why is courage often required before clarity?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ PROVERBS 16:9

- How does God guide even imperfect plans?
- Why is trust essential?

### HAVE A VOLUNTEER READ ROMANS 8:28

- What promise does this give believers today?
- How does this shape perseverance?

God's silence does not mean absence. He remains sovereign, faithful, and active in every chapter of our story.

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## APPLICATION

- Where might God be working quietly in your life?
- How can you trust Him when outcomes are unclear?
- What step of faith might He be inviting you to take?

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## PRAYER

Thank God for His sovereignty, even when He seems silent. Ask God for faith to believe He is working behind the scenes. Pray for courage to step into God-given opportunities, like Esther. Thank God for His protection, provision, and faithfulness.