

THE JEWISH FALL HOLY DAYS

ROSH HASHANAH

Referred to as the Feast of Trumpets in the Torah
— Leviticus 23:23-25



"L'Shana Tovah"
means Happy New Year

Marks the anniversary of the creation of the world.

It means "Head of the Year."

Jewish tradition teaches that it is also the Day of Judgment.

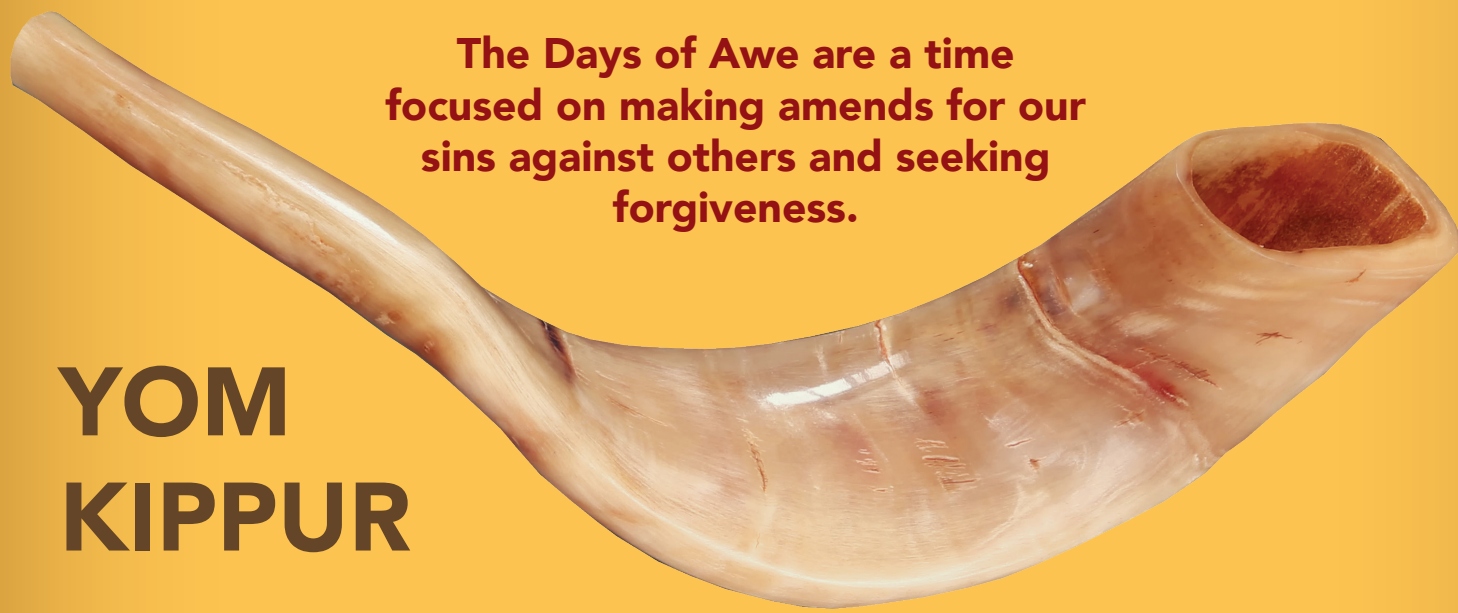
According to Jewish tradition on Rosh Hashanah, God is said to inscribe or not inscribe in the Book of Life the fate of every person for the coming year.

The period between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur is called the Days of Awe, where people have the opportunity to change the verdict. The verdict is not final until Yom Kippur.



The Days of Awe are a time focused on making amends for our sins against others and seeking forgiveness.

YOM KIPPUR



It falls 10 days after Rosh Hashanah.

It is called the Day of Atonement.

Yom Kippur is an anticipated day because it's about seeking the Lord for atonement from sin.

It is marked with 25 hours of fasting.

The Torah specifically commands Jewish people to observe Yom Kippur. Leviticus 23:27 describes it as "afflicting your souls" and during this time no food or liquid may be consumed.

Children under the age of 9 are not encouraged to fast.

SUKKOT

It starts 5 days after Yom Kippur.



It is traditional to wave the lulav and etrog.

The sukkot (booths) that Jews build during the holiday of Sukkot are reminders both of Israel's agricultural history and of the Israelite exodus from Egypt.

Many Jewish people eat and sleep in their sukkah and practice hospitality by inviting neighbors to join them for meals in the sukkah.

