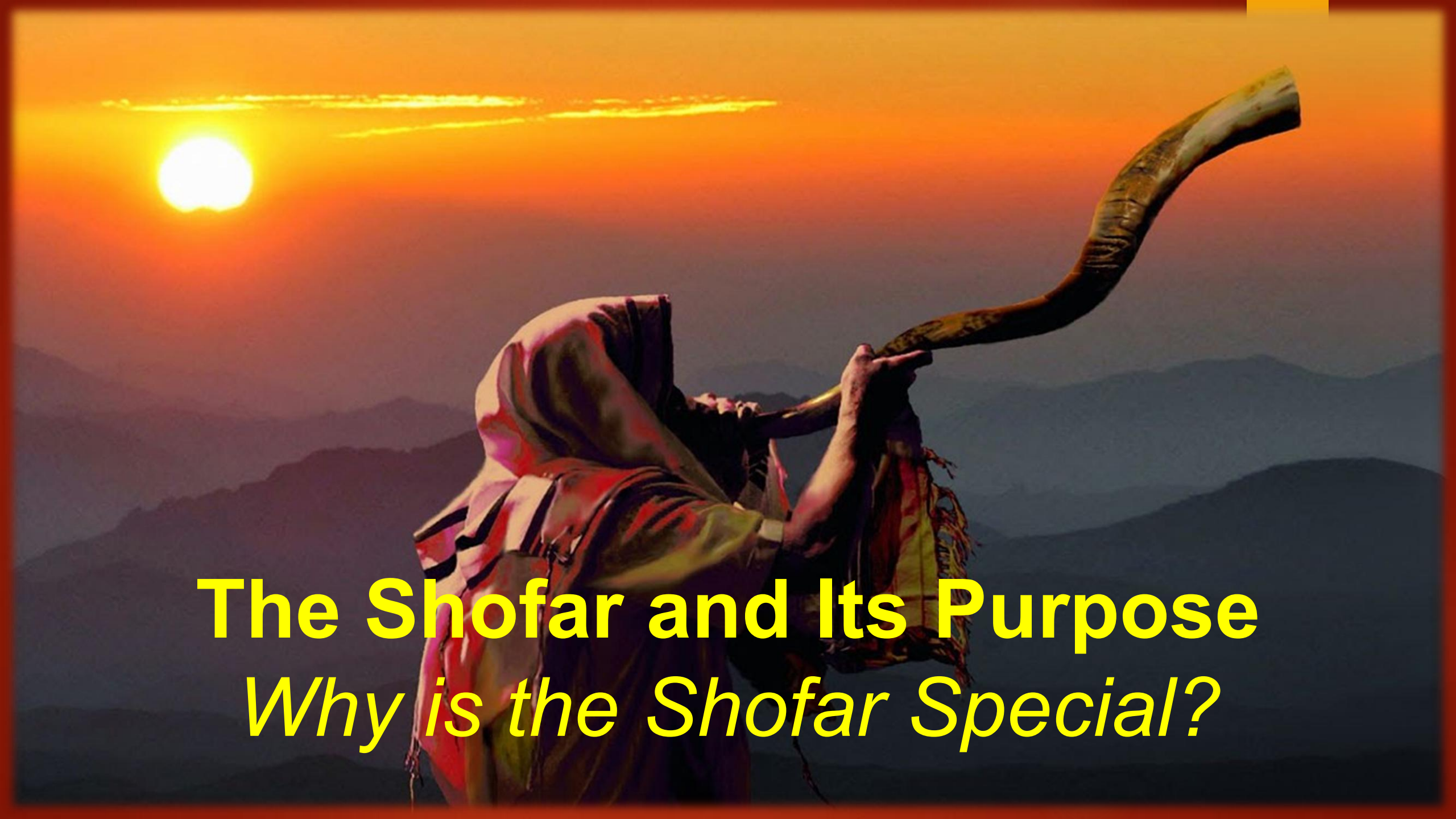


A person wearing a vibrant, multi-colored shawl is shown from the side, blowing a long, curved shofar. The background features a bright, low sun on the horizon, casting a warm orange and yellow glow across the sky. Below the horizon, there are silhouettes of rolling hills or mountains. The overall scene is evocative and spiritual.

The Shofar and Its Purpose

Why is the Shofar Special?

**I never heard a
Shofar blown
in a church.**



A growing interest among both Christians and Messianic Believers to know more about the Shofar.

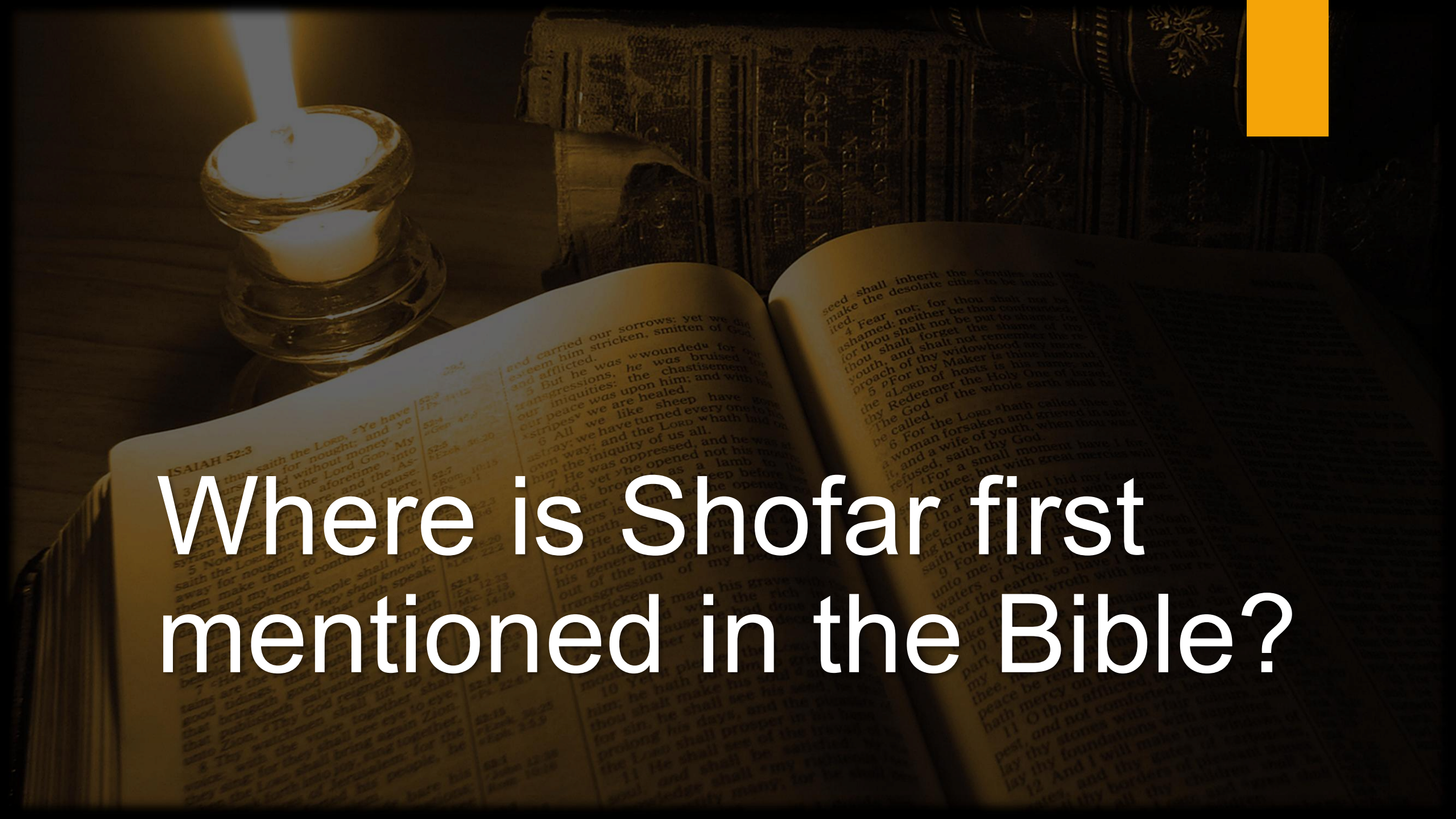




Why, after 3,500 years, is the Shofar still being blown around the world?

A close-up photograph of a person's hand holding an open Bible. The Bible is open to a page with dense, small text, likely a chapter from the Bible. The hand is visible on the right side, holding the edge of the page. The background is a soft, out-of-focus blue and green. Overlaid on the bottom half of the image is the text 'The Law of First Mention' in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font.

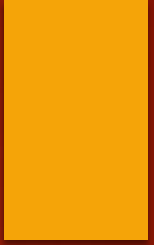
The Law of First Mention

A lit candle in a glass holder sits on a wooden surface next to an open Bible. The Bible's pages are aged and feature text in two columns. A yellow tab is visible at the top right of the image. The background is dark, and the overall lighting is warm and focused on the candle and the Bible's pages.

Where is Shofar first mentioned in the Bible?

“...When the **ram’s horn (yobel)** sounds a long blast, they shall come up to the mountain.”
(Exodus 19:13
NASB)





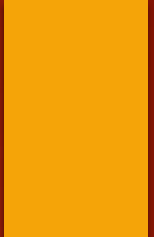
*“So, it came about on the third day, when it was morning, that there were thunder and lighting flashes and a thick cloud upon the mountain and a very loud **trumpet (shofar)** sound, so that all the people who were in the camp trembled.”*
(Exodus 19:16 NASB).

We Learn Four Truths

1. Adonai was the one who used the Shofar first.
2. The Shofar is a ram's horn.
3. The purpose of the Shofar's use was as a signal.
4. The sound was a very loud sound.

The Last Trumpet

- ▶ *“In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the **last trumpet**; for the trumpet will sound, and the dead will be raised imperishable, and we shall be changed.” (1 Cor. 15:52 NASB)*



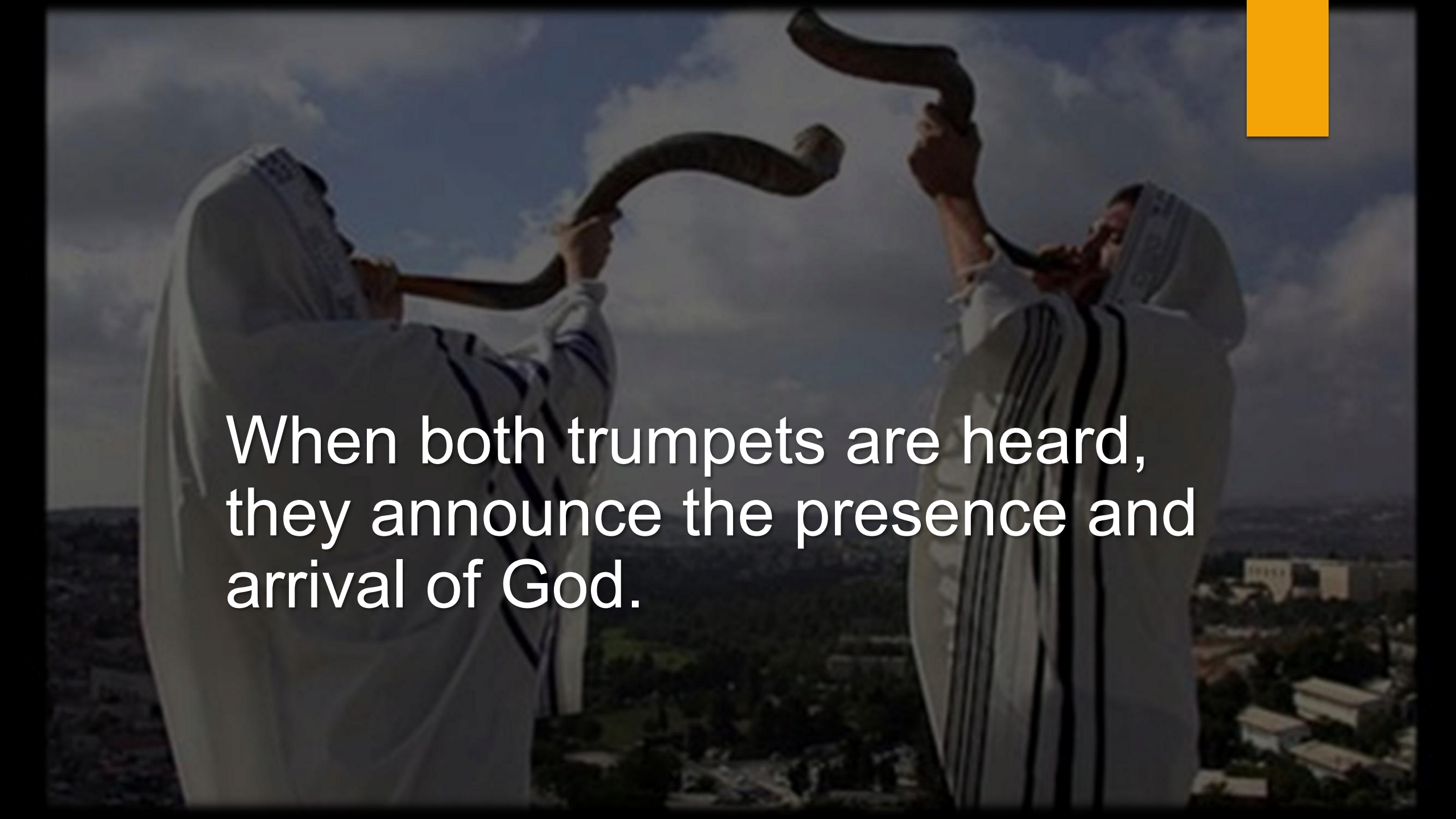
“For the Lord Himself will descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trumpet of God; and the dead in Christ shall rise first. Then we who are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air...” (I Thess. 4:16,17 NASB)

Notice the Four Events

1. Trumpet announces that Yeshua has returned.
2. The resurrection of the righteous dead.
3. The living righteous will be changed.
4. Both groups caught up together to meet Yeshua.



There's a striking resemblance between the “**first trumpet**” and the “**last trumpet**” in what happens when they are blown.

A photograph of two men in white robes with blue stripes, blowing shofars (ram's horns) against a cloudy sky. The scene is set outdoors, with a city visible in the background. A solid yellow rectangle is located in the top right corner of the image.

When both trumpets are heard,
they announce the presence and
arrival of God.



Their purpose is the same.

Their sound is a **signal** to Adonai's people calling them to gather themselves to Him.

The blowing of the “first trumpet” by Adonai served as a **pattern** for the future blowing of the “last trumpet” at the return of the Messiah.



Godly Instructions

- ▶ The first act of Adonai concerning the Shofar was to institute an annual event called the Feast of Trumpets during which the people are to blow the Shofar as a memorial (Lev. 23:24).



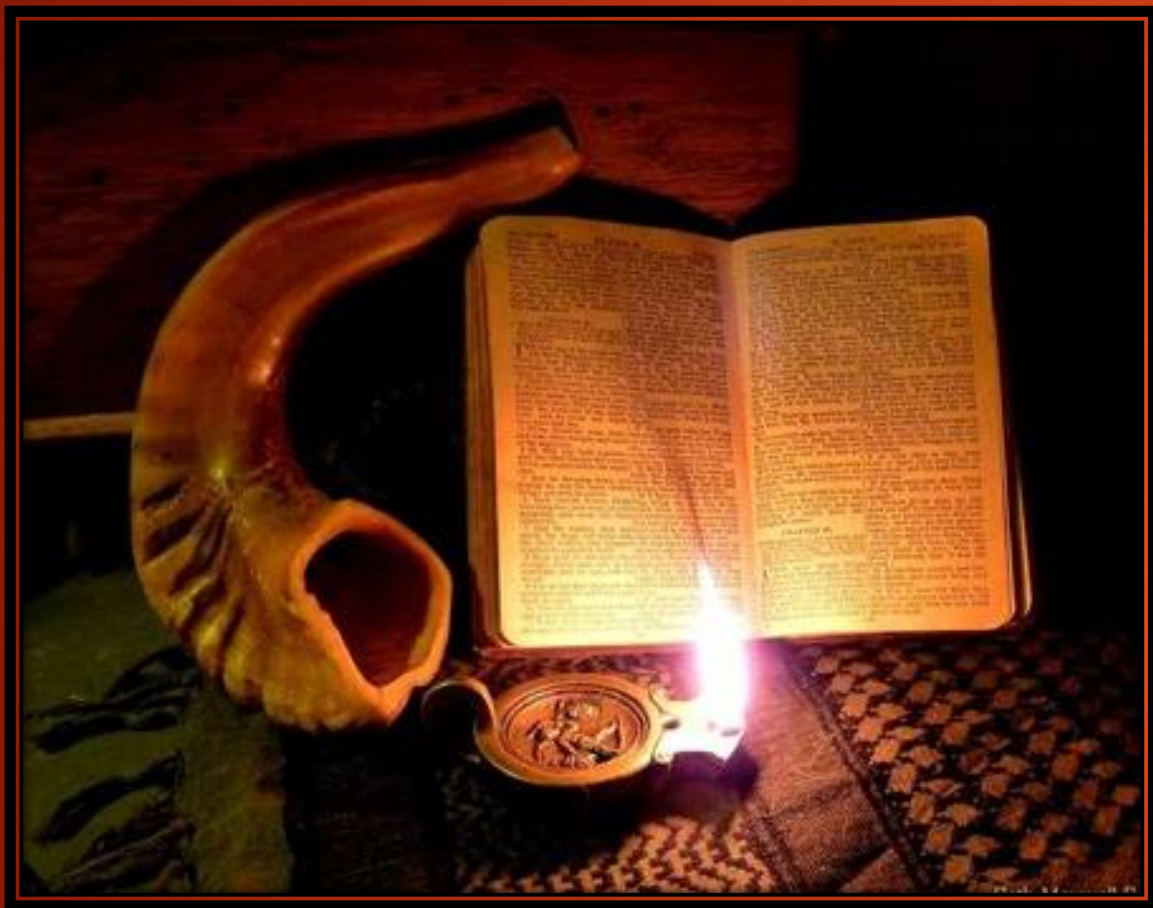
Times to Blow the Shofar

- ▶ To assemble or to break camp
- ▶ At the time of war
- ▶ As an alarm
- ▶ On the feast days
- ▶ The first day of the month
- ▶ The offering of sacrifices

A Permanent Regulation

- ▶ It will be the sons of Aharon, the *cohanim*, who are to sound the trumpets; this will be a permanent regulation for you through all your generations.

(Numbers 10:8 CJB)



The Shofar is spoken of more than any other instrument in the Bible.

- ▶ Shofar referred to 80 times
- ▶ Harp referred to 57 times

Modern Day Use of the Shofar

- ▶ To announce the assembly for worship
- ▶ As an instrument of praise and worship
- ▶ As a call to repentance
- ▶ During intercession and prayer
- ▶ In the time of spiritual warfare

Blowing the Shofar Over Your City



Shofar Update

- ▶ The Shofar is to be made from a kosher animal.
- ▶ Ram Sheep



Billy Goat



Kudu Antelope



Can **NOT** use the
horn from a bull or
cow.



The Types of Shofars

The Rams Horn



The Yemenite Horn



The Traditional Sounds of the Shofar

I. Tekiah

- ▶ The first sound is called the **Tekiah**.
- ▶ The word “tekiah” is a Hebrew word that means “blast” and speaks of making a blast or sound on the shofar.



The Tekiah
simply consists
of one note.

The Traditional Sounds of the Shofar

II. Shevarim

- ▶ The second sound is called the **Shevarim**.
- ▶ The Hebrew word “shevarim” means “broken.”



Shevarim is three short Tekiahs.

The Traditional Sounds of the Shofar

III. Teruah

- ▶ The third sound is called the **Teruah**.
- ▶ Teruah is a Hebrew word that means “alarm” and “blowing” the shofar.



The Teruah consists of 9 staccato notes in succession.

The Traditional Sounds of the Shofar

IV. Tekiah Gadollah

- ▶ The fourth sound is called the **Tekiah Gadollah.**
- ▶ The Hebrew words Tekiah Gadollah mean “great blast.”

The note is
held as long as
breath lasts.





Blow the
Shofar in
Zion!