

SEPTEMBER 2026



MESSIAH'S HOUSE

A still life image featuring a glass of wine, a cornucopia, and a shofar. The image is framed by a white border.

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF
CONGREGATION BETH MESSIAH
A MESSIANIC JEWISH SYNAGOGUE



September

2026

2

MONTH OF ELUL
PRAYER NIGHT

5

FAMILY
FALL
FESTIVAL

6

BRIDGE MITZVAH
MINISTRY

SISTERHOOD HONEY
CAKE MAKING

9

MONTH OF ELUL
PRAYER NIGHT

11

EREV ROSH HASHANAH
SERVICE

12

BOKER ROSH
HASHANAH SERVICE

20

EREV YOM KIPPUR
SERVICE

21

EREV YOM KIPPUR
SERVICE
SHABBATON
NEILAH BREAK FAST

24

CBM SUKKOT AT
BRACKENRIDGE
BEGINS

25

CBM SUKKOT
PRAYER FOR THE
NATIONS AT
BRACKENRIDGE

26

CBM SUKKOT
OFF-CAMPUS
SERVICE AT
BRACKENRIDGE
CBM CLOSED

27

SUKKOT AT
BRACKENRIDGE

September



Special

announcements

Inside this Issue:

Sign - Ups & Events

Pg.
3

Featured Article

Pg.
4

High Holy Days

Pg.
7

Childrens Ministry

Pg.
8

Youth Page

Pg.
9

CBM Giving

Pg.
10

Daily Readings

Pg.
11



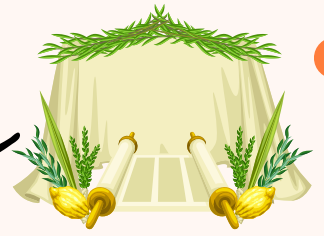
CBM FAMILY!

For Security Reasons, Entry into the building BEFORE 9am is only for that mornings Ministry Volunteers and Nursery Staff. Thank you for your understanding! Any security questions should be directed to Noe Espinosa. He can be reached at noe@cbmhouston.org

CBMHOUSTON.ORG



September Sign ups & Events



Sisterhood Honey Cake Making

Ladies, come join us on Sunday, September 6th as we gather together to make Honey Cake for our Rosh Hashanah celebration on September 11th & 12th!

Don't know how to make Honey Cake? We will teach you! We will also send you home with a sample to enjoy! Please make sure to bring your apron!

[Sign Up Here](#)



Sukkot check in Volunteers

Are you coming to Sukkot? We are looking for volunteers to help with our Check In Table. Please select a time you can help and someone will contact you with more information!

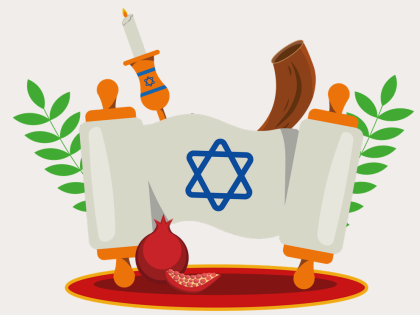
Thank you and see you at Sukkot!

[Sign Up Here](#)



High and Holy

Rosh HaShanah and Yom Kippur



(Note: The following commentary on the feasts of Rosh HaShanah and Yom Kippur, both of which we will celebrate in September, is excerpted from the book *God's Appointed Times* by Barney Kasden. Our prayer is that as we once more enter into the life-altering reality of these feasts, the Ruach HaKodesh will draw us to deeper levels love and obedience.)

The Purpose of the Biblical Feasts (p.viii ff.)

The Feasts of the Lord, or the biblical holy days, teach us about the nature of God and His plan for mankind. A classic passage in regard to the holy days is found in the New Testament. So don't let anyone pass judgment on you in connection with eating and drinking, or in regard to a Jewish festival or Rosh-Chodesh or Shabbat. These are a shadow of things that are coming, but the body is of the Messiah (Colossians 2:16-17).

While this passage is often taken to mean "avoid legalism," there is another truth stated. It is true that the "festivals" are not the ultimate goals of faith, yet they do hold tremendous lessons for God's children. The festivals are not antiquated tangents to faith but, on the positive side, they are in fact legitimate shadows or models of God's truth. This is something that should be explored in a positive way, not shunned as legalism.

For example, the Sabbath has much to teach about our weekly lives. Passover is rich in the symbolism of the Messiah's death, burial and resurrection. Rosh HaShanah and Yom Kippur are not obsolete, but continue to declare the reality of Yeshua's return to this earth.

In short, all of the Feasts of the Lord were given to Israel and to "grafted-in" believers to teach, in a practical way, more about God and His plan for the world. When analyzed with the right spirit, there are some exciting new truths waiting to be rediscovered through participation in the Jewish/biblical holy days!

ROSH HASHANAH: The Historical Background (p.63 ff)

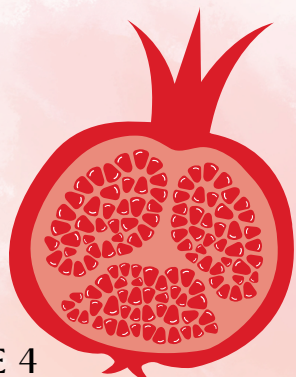
The Lord said to Moses, "Say to the Israelites: 'On the first day of the seventh month you are to have a day of rest, a sacred assembly commemorated with trumpet blasts. Do no regular work, but present an offering made to the Lord by fire'" (Leviticus 23:23-25).

One of the fascinating facts about the holy day, Rosh HaShanah is that it is considered the "New Year." The truth is, it comes in the seventh month of the calendar year. Did someone make a blatant miscalculation? The biblical year starts in the spring with the month Nisan (Exodus 12:2). This has a certain logic to it. It is the beginning of the new harvest season.

However, the rabbis gave such significance to this special Shabbat (it was the first of the fall holidays) that they eventually considered it as the "spiritual" New Year. Hence the name change as well. Biblically known as Yom Teruah (the Day of Sounding/Festival of Trumpets), this first day of Tishri became called "Rosh HaShanah," the Head of the Year.

The purpose of this holy day is summed up in one word—regathering. Since the fall holidays call us to regather to a pure faith in God, Rosh HaShanah has come to represent the day of repentance. It is the day when the people of Israel take stock of their spiritual condition and make the necessary changes to ensure that the upcoming new year will be pleasing to God.

So important is this day of Rosh HaShanah that, in fact, the entire preceding Hebrew month of Elul takes on a holy significance of its own. The rabbis stressed that the forty day period from the first day of Elul through the tenth day of Tishri (Yom Kippur) was to be a time of special spiritual preparation. This was based on the belief that it was on the first of Elul that Moses ascended Mount Sinai in order to receive the second set of Tablets of the Law and that he descended on Yom Kippur (Pirke DeRabbi Eliezer 46).



Article continued on next page

Traditional Jewish Observance

In synagogues the shofar, or ram's horn, is sounded daily to alert the faithful that the time of repentance is near. ...Since the theme of Rosh HaShanah is repentance, the observance takes on a somber character, yet always with a hint of hope because of God's forgiveness... The liturgy, music and prayers emphasize the recurring theme of repentance, turning to God. Since the day is a shabbat, most Jewish people take off from work or school in order to observe the day correctly...

The most noticeable custom is the shofar, the trumpet mentioned in the biblical text. The shofar is sounded in the synagogue with four different notes: tekia (blast), shevarim (broken notes), teruah (alarm) and tekia gedolah (the great blast). These notes provide some spiritual lessons. Rabbis observed that the shofar was used in the ancient world to hail a king. So, too, at Rosh HaShanah, all Israel is said to appear before the King of Kings in anticipation of personal judgement. Also, often in the Bible the shofar was sounded to gather the troops together for battle (see Joshua 6). In this case, the shofar is our "wake-up call"; an alarm to call us to our appointed time.

The Prophetic Fulfillment

As with all biblical holy days, there is prophetic as well as historical meaning in Rosh HaShanah. Many classical rabbis saw a connection between Rosh HaShanah as the holy day of regathering and the Messiah who would be the agent of regathering.... While the historical emphasis of the holy day is repentance, the prophetic theme looks for the future day when the full spiritual regathering will occur under the Messiah.

All the details of Rosh HaShanah become more interesting as we consider the New Testament and the life of Yeshua. The bulk of biblical evidence has led me to agree with those who say the Messiah's birth took place in the late fall, not the winter (see chapter on "Sukkot".) If this is true, we can approximate the time when Yeshua started His public ministry. As Luke notes in his Gospel (3:23), Yeshua was "about thirty years old" thus placing His baptism and first preaching in the fall of that year.

Consider the parallel themes to Rosh HaShanah. Would it be surprising that Yeshua took a special immersion/mikveh in the fall of the year (Matthew 3:13-17)? Is there a relationship to the forty-day period of testing by the adversary (Matthew 4:1-11)? And what was the message Yeshua immediately started proclaiming after the forty days? "Turn from your sins to God, for the Kingdom of Heaven is near!"

What better time could there have been for the Messiah to start His earthly ministry than the time of the spiritual new year? The historical evidence seems to indicate the month of Elul served as the perfect time of preparation for the greatest spiritual message ever to come to Israel: return to God, Messiah has come!

There is rich prophetic truth associated with this Feast of Trumpets. As it characterizes a time of ingathering and spiritual preparation, a future fulfillment of Rosh HaShanah is also alluded to. In speaking of the future regathering of the believers in Messiah, commonly called the "Rapture," Rabbi Saul (the apostle Paul) reveals an interesting connection to the holy day:

For the Lord Himself will come down from heaven with a rousing cry, with a call from one of the ruling angels, and with God's shofar; those who died united with the Messiah will be the first to rise; then we who are left still alive will be caught up (Latin = rapture) with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air, and thus we will always be with the Lord. So encourage each other with these words" (I Thessalonians 4:16-18).

This holy day is a perfect picture of the regathering of believers! In the future all true believers in Yeshua will be gathered to meet Him in the clouds... Not surprisingly, the signal of the gathering will be the sound of the shofar. In fact, the reference here is to a particular note sounded at Rosh HaShanah. The word normally translated "shout" in verse sixteen comes from the Hebrew, teruah, better translated in this context as the "alarm" blast of the shofar. Similar references to the shofar as the signal of the Rapture can be found elsewhere in the New Testament (see I Corinthians 15:50-58 and Revelation 4:1). ...

Believers in Yeshua HaMashiach should have a fond appreciation for this rich holy day, Rosh HaShanah! It has served historically as a time of spiritual preparation and repentance, both themes from which we can learn. Prophetically, we are reminded of God's promise to regather and restore His chosen people, Israel, in the last day. The sound of the shofar is also a reminder of the blessed hope every Messianic believer possesses: we could enter Messiah's presence at any time (Titus 2:13). Let us give heed to the sound of the shofar and all that Rosh HaShanah has to teach....

YOM KIPPUR Historical Background

The Lord said to Moses, "The tenth day of this seventh month is the Day of Atonement. Hold a sacred assembly and deny yourselves, and present an offering made to the Lord by fire. Do no work on that day, because it is the Day of Atonement, when atonement is made for you before the Lord your God... It is a Sabbath of rest for you, and you must deny yourselves. From the evening of the ninth day of the month until the following evening you are to observe your Sabbath" (Leviticus 23:26... 32).

Yom Kippur has long been considered the most holy day in the Jewish biblical calendar. The name itself describes the history of the holy day for it was on this very day, once a year, that the High Priest would enter the Holy of Holies to make atonement for the nation. In a word, Yom Kippur illustrates regeneration for those who follow God's way of atonement.

Article continued on next page

Leviticus 16 goes into great detail about the ceremony, centered on the sacrifices of two goats. One goat, called Chatat was to be slain as a blood sacrifice to symbolically cover the sins of Israel. The other goat, called Azazel, or Scapegoat, would be brought before the priest. The priest would lay His hands on the head of the goat as he confessed the sins of the people. But instead of slaying this animal in the traditional fashion, the goat would be set free in the wilderness symbolically taking the sins of the nation out from their midst.

What a picture this must have been of God's gracious provision. Atonement and forgiveness by way of vicarious sacrifice! This theme of Yom Kippur made it the preeminent holy day in ancient Israel. Likewise, because of its proximity to Rosh HaShanah ten days earlier, Yom Kippur's theme was all the more important. What was started on the first of Tishri, namely, repentance and self-evaluation, was completed on the tenth of the month with atonement and regeneration. There is no more important theme in the Holy Scriptures than receiving atonement for sins in God's prescribed manner!

Throughout the Temple period to today, Yom Kippur has maintained a special relationship to the Jewish people. In Temple times, the observance of the Day was more clearly defined. It centered on the sacrifices. In 70 C.E., however, the Temple was destroyed; hence, rabbis and theologians have been confronted with some perplexing questions. How do we celebrate Yom Kippur without the proper place of sacrifice? How do we have Yom Kippur without the proper Kaparah sacrifice? The rabbis of the first century decided to make substitutions to fill the gap. Tefilah (prayer), Teshuvah (repentance) and Tzedakah (charity) replace sacrifices in the modern observance of Yom Kippur. This explains why the modern observance is so different than it was in biblical times. ... (However) if one looks carefully at the modern synagogue observance of Yom Kippur, it will not be hard to see that the theme is still there, although submerged by tradition...

Yom Kippur in the New Testament

This holy day, Yom Kippur, contains important truth for the believer in Yeshua. In fact, if any holy day deserves special recognition by believers, Yom Kippur should be at the top of the list! Not surprisingly, there are a number of references to the importance of this holy day in the New Testament. In the well-known passage in Romans, Rabbi Saul of Tarsus explains the significance of our atonement in the context of Yom Kippur.

All have sinned and come short of earning God's praise. By God's grace, without earning it, all are granted the status of being considered righteous before Him, through the act redeeming us from our enslavement to sin that was accomplished by the Messiah Yeshua. God put Yeshua forward as the kapparah for sin through His faithfulness in respect to His bloody sacrificial death. ... (This) vindicates His righteousness in the present age by showing that He is righteous Himself and is also the one who makes people righteous on the ground of Yeshua's faithfulness (Romans 3:23-26). ..

On the cross, Messiah Yeshua was displayed as our kapparah, our sacrifice, the fulfillment of what Yom Kippur is all about!

Since the theme of atonement is so central to the message of the New Testament, it should not be surprising to discover other references to Yom Kippur within its pages. Towards the end of the book of Acts, Rabbi Saul of Tarsus is on the final leg of his famous voyage to Rome ... While speaking of the dangerous weather that had developed, the writer makes a reference stating that "it was already past Yom Kippur" (Acts 27:9). This corresponds to the inclement sailing conditions since this would have taken place in the late fall of the year.

In Luke 4:16-22, Yeshua is called the synagogue of Nazareth. After reading from Isaiah 61, He delivered a message claiming to be the Messiah, the captives free. ... Such inference concludes not only that Yeshua's message about His Messiahship took place at a Yom Kippur service but also that He was to publicly speak the words that Messiah was to speak to Israel!

Prophetic Fulfillment

We have seen the theme of Yom Kippur can be clearly understood in its name, the Day of Atonement. The atonement was typologically foretold in the sacrifices of the holy day. Yom Kippur in the New Testament takes on special significance as we see Yeshua presented as Messiah and paying the price on the cross. Yet Yom Kippur, as the other holy days, is not to be limited to a historical lesson. It has a prophetic truth to teach all believers in Yeshua.

The prophet Zechariah spoke of a future day of repentance when God will pour out His Spirit in the latter days and they will look to the one they have pierced (Zech. 12:10). This fits the description of Rosh HaShanah in the prophetic sense: a time of repentance. What follows in chapter 13 is quite relevant. Zachariah says:

On that day a fountain will be opened to the house of David and the inhabitants of Jerusalem, to cleanse them from sin and impurity (Zech. 13:1).

After Rosh HaShanah comes Yom Kippur. After repentance comes regeneration. For believers in this soon-coming King, what a picture Yom Kippur is. We can rejoice in atonement now, yet pray for the realization of this blessed hope to come to Israel soon!



HIGH Holy Days

SCHEDULE

REFLECT • REPENT • RENEW



ROSH HASHANAH

• Erev Rosh Hashanah Service	September 11	7:00 PM
• Boker Rosh Hashanah Service	September 12	10:00 AM
• Tashlich Service	September 12	2:00 PM



YOM KIPPUR

• Erev Yom Kippur Service	September 20	6:30 PM
• Boker Yom Kippur Service	September 21	10:00 AM
• Shabbaton	September 21	1:00 PM
• Neilah & Community Break Fast	September 21	6:30 PM



SUKKOT

• Sukkot at Brackenridge	September 24–27	
• Prayer for the Nations at Sukkot	September 25	7:00 PM
• Off-Campus Sukkot Service	September 26	



SHEMINI ATZERET & SIMCHAT TORAH

• Shemini Atzeret	October 3	10:00 AM
• Simchat Torah	October 3	7:00 PM

A SEASON TO DRAW NEAR



Return to the LORD your God,
for He is gracious and compassionate,
slow to anger, and abounding in love.
JOEL 2:13



CHILDRENS MINISTRY

September



UPCOMING EVENTS

September 5th – Family Fall Festival!

September 11th – Erev Rosh Hashanah Service– No Shabbat School

September 12th – Boker Rosh Hashanah Service–
No Shabbat School

September 26th– Sukkot off-campus service

OUR CHILDRENS CLASSES

Nursery

Our Nursery is open for kids ages 6 weeks to 4 years old and opens at 9 AM!

Shabbat School

Children ages 5-10 are invited to join us on Shabbat mornings for Bible stories, small group activities, and crafts.

B'nei Mitzvah

The B'nei Mitzvah class is for all 11 and 12 year olds, and meets in the Youth building.

Hebrew Heroes

Students will progress through levels 1 to 8, learning the Alef-Bet, gaining a deeper understanding of prayers, and learning how to chant.

CONTACT ME

If you would like to join the children's ministry WhatsApp group for weekly updates, please contact Children's Director Heather Campos.

Childrens Director
Heather Campos
Childrensministry@cbmhouston.org

ANNOUNCEMENTS & REMINDERS

CBM is Closed on September 26th
for our off campus Sukkot
Service



YOUTH HIGHWAY

- September 5: NO HIGHWAY!
(Congregational Fall Festival) Join Us!

- September 19: Highway from 1-3pm

***Please Join us for Worship, Fun Activities,
Food and the Word of G-d*



Registration for CBM Youth Ministry:

All New Youth and
Returning Youth

Need to Register or
Re-register for the

2026-2027 Academic Year

Please click below to
register.

Thank You

REGISTRATION



UPCOMING EVENTS:

September 5:

- CBM Fall Family Festival
- Youth will have a BACK TO SCHOOL BOOTH in the Youth Room for an Open House to welcome our NEW STUDENTS!!

***Join us for a cool treat, and take a break from the heat.*

*****Don't forget to come Celebrate the High Holy Days with CBM!!!**

Congregation Beth Messiah

GIVING

"Let each one give as he has decided in his heart, not grudgingly or under compulsion—for God loves a cheerful giver."
2Corinthians 9:7

Use the portal below to enter your gift. Use the people icon to the upper right to access and login to your giving profile.

\$500

FUND

FREQUENCY
☐ One-Time ☒ Weekly ☐ Monthly ☐ Every Two Weeks

Monthly gift of \$500.00 to the Tithes & Offerings Fund
 starting on August 31, 2023

Next

If you would like to give please:

1. Use the tithe/offering envelopes and put it in the Tzedakah box at CBM
2. Mail a check to CBM: 9001 W. Airport Blvd. Houston, TX 77071
3. Members and guests can also participate in online giving by going to cbmhouston.org/give

Budget Update for 2026 as of August 20th, 2026

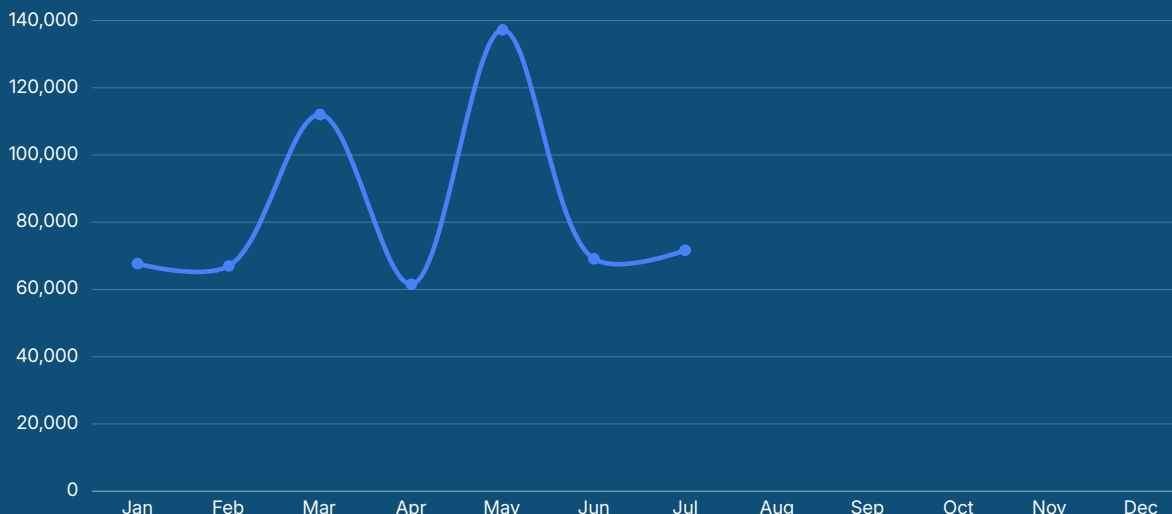
Budget: \$1,051,163.00

Tithes & Offerings: \$692,208.17
Other Offerings: \$26,634.69
Total Offerings: \$718,842.86

Variance: \$358,954.83

Thank you, everyone, for your continued support of our Synagogue!!

Overview of Monthly Tithes & Offerings



September 2026

CBM Bible Readings

The readings are from the Bible Recap. It is a 365-Day chronological reading plan. They are available on our Beth Messiah app, on Apple and Google devices as well as on our website at <https://www.cbmhouston.org/daily-bible-readings/>

1st 1 Kgs 9 2 Ch 8	2nd Prov 25-26	3rd Prov 27-29	4th Ecc 1-6	5th Ecc 7-12
6th 1 Kgs 10-11 2 Ch 9	7th Prov 30-31	8th 1 Kgs 12-14	9th Psalm 108-110	10th 2 Ch 10-12
11th 1 Kgs 15 2 Ch 13-16	12th 1 Kgs 16 2 Ch 17	13th 1 Kgs 17-19	14th 11 Kgs 20-21	15th 1 Kgs 22 2 Ch 18
16th 2 Ch 19-23	17th Oba 1 Ps 82-83	18th 2 Kgs 1-4	19th 2 Kgs 5-8	20th 2 Kgs 9-11
21st 2 Kgs 12-13 2 Ch 24	22nd 2 Kgs 14 2 Ch 25	23rd Jonah 1-4	24th 2 Kgs 15 2 Ch 26	25th Isa 1-4
26th Isa 5-8	27th Amos 1-5	28th Amos 6-9	29th 2 Ch 27 Isa 9-12	30th Micah 1-7