

THE FEAST OF FIRSTFRUITS AND THE FEAST OF PENTECOST

We have already examined the _____ and _____ and found that the Passover is a _____ feast centering on the slaying of the lamb without blemish, which was a shadow of the death of Christ on the cross.

It is no coincidence therefore that Christ died on the _____ day of Passover.

The feast of Unleavened Bread, on the other hand, lasted for seven days because it pictures the outcome of Passover.

Since leaven is a symbol for _____ in the Bible, this feast portrays the _____, holy life the believer should lead after accepting Christ.

I. THE FEAST OF FIRSTFRUITS (Leviticus 23:9-14)

The feast of Firstfruits took place on the day after the _____ following the Feast of Passover.

This feast differs from the first two in that _____ and _____ could be celebrated in the wilderness while journeying from Egypt to Canaan.

The Feast of Firstfruits could only be observed where, according to Leviticus 23:10?

The Israelites were to observe this _____ by bringing a sheaf (_____) of the Firstfruits (Leviticus 23:10).

These Firstfruits of the early crops of their spring harvest, usually barley, were to be brought to the priest at the temple for what purpose, according to Leviticus 23:11?

This feast was to acknowledge the _____ of the land God had given to His People and that He was Sustainer of His people.

The first _____ were to be presented to the Lord, indicating their faith in the fact that the Lord would have an even larger harvest later.

We as Christians call this feast day “_____” the day that Jesus was raised from the dead.

It is no accident that God raised Jesus from the dead on the _____.

What is the significance of the truth, according to I Corinthians 15:20?

The _____ of Jesus Christ is the first of a greater harvest to come.

Jesus _____ and _____ the Feast of Firstfruits by rising from the dead on the morrow after the Sabbath following Passover (Leviticus 23:11), or the Sunday of Firstfruits.

What additional offering of firstfruits did Jesus present to God as a sign that there was an even greater harvest to come, according to Matthew 27:52-53?

Like the Jewish farmer, Jesus publicly displayed before God the early crops—the firstfruits—of an even greater harvest to come.

Thus today every cemetery is a field of seeds which will one of these days produce a harvest.

How does I Corinthians 15:42-44 describe this great truth?

The Feast of Firstfruits has another point of significance.

Paul referred to _____ as the first fruits of Achaia (Asia) unto Christ (Romans 16:5).

This implies that when we are saved all of us become a kind of _____ and are to be the beginning of a _____ harvest to come.

We are saved that we might _____ the harvest.

How, according to the following?

Matthew 9:37-38 _____.

John 4:35 _____.

II. THE FEAST OF PENTECOST (Leviticus 23:15-16)

God specified that after the Feast of FirstFruits seven Sabbaths shall be complete (Leviticus 23:15), and that the _____ day was to be the Feast of Pentecost.

Thus, the Feast of Pentecost occurred _____ days after the Feast of FirstFruits, which would put it on the _____ of the week, Sunday, the Lord's Day.

This feast was called the _____ in the OT and Pentecost in the NT.

The word Pentecost comes from the Greek word PENTEKOSTOS, which means "_____".

The Feast of Pentecost lasted a _____ day (Deuteronomy 16:9-12) and marked the _____ of the grain harvest, which began with the barley harvest in the spring during the Passover and _____ in the summer with the wheat harvest at Pentecost. The word _____ implies that the fulfillment of God's purpose in instituting this _____ was about to be realized.

According to God's prophetic calendar, exactly fifty days after the resurrection of Christ, what happened, according to Acts 2:1-4?

_____.

The Holy Spirit _____ come on the Feast of Pentecost, but this is not to say that He had _____ ministered on earth before.

In the OT the _____ would come _____ people to do a special work or ministry and would then _____, as the period of the judges clearly illustrates (see Judges 3:10; 11:29; and 15:14).

However, after the Day of Pentecost the Holy Spirit did not just come _____ people but rather _____ them as a permanent resident.

Read John 7:37-39, and explain why the Holy Spirit did not come sooner.

_____.

The Holy Spirit clearly had ministered on the earth _____ to the Day of Pentecost, but on that day He came to earth in a _____ and _____ way.

His coming was the answer to what prayer of Jesus in John 14:16-17?

_____.

The Holy Spirit came exactly on schedule at the _____, and on that day there was a great ingathering of 3000 souls (Acts 2:41).

The coming of the Holy Spirit had exactly the opposite result of the Law coming down from Mount Sinai. Read Exodus 32:28, and explain:

_____.

In referring to the ultimate Feast of Pentecost, what did Jesus say in Acts 1:8 would be the result of the fulfillment of this feast day?

_____.

What does this mean in your Christian life? _____

_____.