

# The Feast of Harvest

## Exodus 23:16

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### I. The Feast of Firstfruits (Ex 23:19)

- A. The feast of firstfruits occurs during the feast of unleavened bread after the sabbath (Lev. 23:11; Deut. 16:9–10).
- B. It was observed by bringing a \_\_\_\_\_ offering of the firstfruits of the barley harvest (Lev. 23:9–11).
- C. The feast of firstfruits is a picture of the \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ (1 Cor. 15:20–23; Col. 1:16–18).
  - 1. The Lord would \_\_\_\_\_ the firstfruits when waved before Him (Lev. 23:11; Mark 1:11; Matt. 12:18; 17:5).
  - 2. The harvest could \_\_\_\_\_ be eaten until the firstfruits were offered (Lev. 23:14).
  - 3. The Lord would bless the \_\_\_\_\_ harvest as the firstfruits were offered (Eph 1:5-6).
- D. The Lord set a \_\_\_\_\_ for all believers that the Lord should be honoured with the firstfruits of our \_\_\_\_\_ to bless the remainder of the harvest (Prov. 3:9-10).

### II. The Feast of Harvest

- A. The feast of the harvest was also known as the feast of Shavuot (weeks) (Deut. 16:16).
  - 1. \_\_\_\_\_ sabbaths would be counted from the feast of the firstfruits (Lev. 23:15–16).
  - 2. The day of the feast was known as Pentecost referring to the \_\_\_\_\_ day after the feast of firstfruits.
- B. The feast of weeks marked the firstfruits of the

\_\_\_\_\_ harvest (Ex. 34:22; Jo 4:35).

1. There are three harvest periods in Israel: barley, wheat and fruit.
  2. Each feast event was marked by an offering of firstfruits.
- C. The offerings of feast of weeks
1. Meat Offering—Two \_\_\_\_\_ loaves of bread were the wave offering (Lev. 23:16–18).
    - a. There were two great loaves picturing the Jews and gentiles becoming \_\_\_\_\_ in Christ's body, the church (1 Cor. 12:13; Eph. 2:13–14).
    - b. It was leavened picturing that there is still \_\_\_\_\_ within the church and Israel since Christ has not yet returned to remove the presence of sin (Lev. 2:11; Eph. 5:25–27; Matt. 13:24–26; 1 Jo 3:2 c.f. 2 Cor. 4:6–11).
  2. Burnt Offering (\_\_\_\_\_)—seven unblemished lambs, a young bull, and two rams.
  3. Sin offering (\_\_\_\_\_)—a kid of the goats.
  4. Peace offering (\_\_\_\_\_, fellowship)—two lambs.

### III. Pentecost and the Holy Spirit

- A. The promise of the Father was the outpouring of the Holy Spirit (Lu. 24:49; Ac. 1:4).
- B. The outpouring of the Spirit was for “\_\_\_\_\_” under the supervision of Peter (Joel 2:28–32). Peter was given authority to bring three groups into the church (Matt. 16:19)
  1. The \_\_\_\_\_ received the Spirit after Peter preached and were baptized at Pentecost (Acts 2:5, 38–41).

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ received the Spirit after Peter laid hands on them (Ac. 8:14–17).
  3. The \_\_\_\_\_ received the Spirit after they heard and believed Peter’s message of the Gospel (Ac. 10:44–45).
- C. The Holy Spirit would be given in the “last days.”
1. Joel wrote it would happen “afterwards” (Joel 2:28).
  2. Peter defined “afterward” to mean “the last days” (Ac. 2:16–21).
  3. The characteristics of the last days
    - a. God’s Word will come directly through His \_\_\_\_\_, Jesus Christ (Heb. 1:1–2).
    - b. The Holy Spirit will be \_\_\_\_\_ out on all men (Ac. 2:17).
    - c. There will be \_\_\_\_\_ concerning Jesus Christ (2 Pe. 3:3–4).
    - d. There will be \_\_\_\_\_ times (2 Tim. 3:1–5).
    - e. The last days include the \_\_\_\_\_ period (Ac. 2:19–20).
    - f. Jesus Christ will return to establish His \_\_\_\_\_ (Isa. 2:2; Mic. 4:1–2).
- D. The outpouring of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost was an event called the “baptism” of the Holy Spirit.
1. Old Testament saints were empowered as the Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ came upon them (Nu. 24:2; Jud. 3:10; 6:34).
  2. John the Baptist testified that \_\_\_\_\_ would baptize with the Holy Ghost (Jo. 1:32–34).
  3. Jesus prophesied the baptism of the Spirit (Ac. 1:4–5; Jo.

16:7).

4. The disciples were already \_\_\_\_\_ by the Spirit before Pentecost (Jo. 20:21–22).
5. After Pentecost, the Holy Spirit baptizes every believer into Christ's \_\_\_\_\_ at salvation (1 Co. 12:13; Ro. 6:3–4).
6. The baptism of the Holy Spirit gives every believer the potential to be \_\_\_\_\_ with the Spirit.
  - a. To be filled with the Spirit is to have \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 1:8; 2:1–4; 4:8; 13:9–10).
  - b. To be filled with the Spirit requires \_\_\_\_\_ to do the will of Christ (Acts 4:31).
  - c. To be filled with the Spirit is to joyfully \_\_\_\_\_ with Christ (Acts 13:51–52; Phil. 4:4; 1 Pe. 3:14).
  - d. To be filled with the Spirit is to know the \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ (Eph. 3:19).
  - e. To be filled with the Spirit is to \_\_\_\_\_ be controlled by anything but Christ (Eph. 5:18).
  - f. To be filled with the Spirit is to be \_\_\_\_\_ to the Word of Christ (Col. 3:16).
  - g. To be filled with the Spirit is to evidence the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Spirit (Gal. 5:22–24; Eph 5:8–9; Ja. 3:17–18).