OT Feasts Overview: Part 1 of 8; Leviticus 23:1-4

How Are the OT Feasts Connected to Jesus?

Second Wednesday, March 12, 2014 at 11 AM & 7 PM Wednesday Services during Lent at 11 & 7; Meals at 12 & 6

Introduction: Dear friends in Christ: How did OT believers remain focused on the:

- <u>First coming of the Savior</u>? Through their spirit and truth observance of the SPRING feasts – Passover, Unleavened Bread, Firstfruits, and Pentecost!
- <u>Second coming of the Savior</u>? Through their spirit and truth observance of the FALL feasts – Trumpets, Atonement, and Tabernacles!

Today is an overview of the seven feasts; then, during this year, I plan to write a sermon on each of the seven feasts.

As NT believers, our roots are in the OT − the OT Scriptures, which include the OT feasts. So our study of the feasts will grow ◆our understanding of the OT Scriptures and ◆our faith in Jesus as the promised Savior!

- 1. The Feasts in General: Let's draw a parallel between the OT Feasts and the NT Church Year: As the Feasts formed the yearly structure for OT believers, so the Church Year forms the yearly structure for NT believers!
 - a. NIV Leviticus 23:1 The LORD said to Moses,
 2 "Speak to the Israelites and say to them:
 'These are my appointed feasts, the appointed feasts of the LORD, which you are to proclaim as sacred assemblies.'" // Note that the feasts

- were appointed by the LORD; He called all who believed in Him to distinguish His appointed times "from the ordinary course of daily life...." (Kreztmann, OT I:225)
- b. ³ "There are six days when you may work, but the seventh day is a Sabbath of rest, a day of sacred assembly. You are not to do any work; wherever you live, it is a Sabbath to the LORD."

 // So there were some appointed feasts, but every week included a Sabbath a day when "the Jews desisted from work...for the purpose of worship..." (Ibid.) The regular Sabbaths took place wherever the people lived, but the festivals took place at the tabernacle, then at the temple.
- c. 4 "These are the LORD's appointed feasts, the sacred assemblies you are to proclaim at their appointed times..." // Leviticus chapter 23 goes on to explain the details of the seven feasts; they are grouped in 3, then 1, then 3.
- d. <u>Different calendars</u>: Our calendar is based on the sun; every four years we add one day. The Hebrew calendar is based on the moon; seven times *during every 19-year-period*, they add one month. We also call our months by *different names* as you will see.
- 2. The Spring Feasts: There are four of them: *Passover, Unleavened Bread, Firstfruits, and Pentecost.*
 - a. The first three spring feasts: They were three separate feasts, but they occurred together.
 Why don't NT believers celebrate these feasts?
 The feasts pointed ahead to Jesus, but now that He has come we focus on Him! "...do not let

anyone judge you by what you eat or drink, or with regard to a religious festival, a New Moon celebration or a Sabbath day. These [the feasts, etc.] are a shadow of the things that were to come; the reality, however, is found in Christ." (Col. 2:16-17 NIV)

Passover Nisan 14 We were united to Jesus' death in baptism (Rom. 6:3). He died for us!

Unleavened
Bread
Nisan 15-21
We were
united to
Jesus' burial
in baptism
(Rom. 6:4).
We were
freed from
sin!

Firstfruits
Nisan 16
We were
united to
Jesus'
resurrection
in baptism
(Rom. 6:4).
We now live
for Him!

- i. Passover began at sundown on Nisan 14 (first month of the Hebrew calendar, 14th day); it was a one-day feast, which ◆looked back to God's rescue from physical death thru the slaying of the Passover lambs and ◆pointed ahead to God's rescue from spiritual death thru Jesus—the Lamb of God who took away the sin of the world!
- ii. Unleavened Bread began at sundown on Nisan 15; it was a seven-day feast, which *took place the day after Passover, *looked back to God's rescue from physical slavery and *pointed ahead to God's rescue from spiritual slavery through Jesus!
- iii. Firstfruits began at sundown on Nisan 16; it was also a one-day feast, which ◆fell on the second day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread, ◆looked back to God's temporal provision through the barley harvest, and ◆pointed ahead to God's eternal provision through Jesus! The Bible calls Jesus "the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep." (1Co 15:20) Since He was raised, we also will be raised!
- b. The fourth spring feast: It is *Pentecost*; it was also called the *Feast of Weeks!* The *first three*

feasts are very close together (during 8 days), while Pentecost is fifty days after Firstfruits; it began at sundown on **Sivan 6** (the third month of the Hebrew calendar). (In the Church Year, Easter Sunday is followed – fifty days later – by Pentecost Sunday.) Pentecost looked back to God's giving of the **Law**, which brought **death**—since no one could keep it and pointed ahead to the gift of the **Spirit**, who brings **life**—as He unites people to Jesus!

- 3. The Fall Feasts: In the OT era and even today they are pointing ahead to Jesus' promised return! There are three of them:
 - a. <u>Trumpets</u> (Rosh HaShanah; it began at sundown on Tishri 1, the seventh month): It is the civil Jewish New Year (Nisan, above, is the ecclesiastical New Year) when the shofar, the ram's horn was blown; "the trumpet call of God" (1 Thess. 4:16) will announce Jesus' return!
 - b. Atonement (Yom Kippur; it began at sundown on Tishri
 10): It was the holiest day of the year, a day to
 receive God's forgiveness or face His judgment –
 as when Jesus returns!
 - c. <u>Tabernacles or Booths</u> (Sukkot; it began at sundown on **Tishri 15 and continued through Tishri 22**): It <u>celebrated the fall harvest</u> and <u>pointed ahead to the final harvest</u> when all **believers** will share in the joy of God's kingdom forevermore!

Conclusion: In the weeks ahead, we will expand on the seven OT feasts. *Please join us!* And all God's people said: *Amen!*CONNECT WITH US → Website: BethlehemLutheranChurchParma.com

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