

STUDY NOTES FROM KAREN HOERDEL'S "JEWISH FEAST STUDIES" TEACHING SERIES

Pentecost: The Feast of Weeks, Shavuot

The Feast of First fruits (Yom Ha Bikkurim)
Firstfruits ends at Pentecost, 50 days after it begins
(Pente = "50" in Greek)

Leviticus 23:15-22, verse 17 - 2 loaves = Jew and Gentile
Deuteronomy 16:9-11
Ephesians 2:11-16, I Corinthians 10:16-17; 12:12-13 = one body
Ephesians 4:3-4;30-32, keep the feast = unity
Psalm 133, verse 22 - Law of gleanings
Luke 6:1; Ruth 2:2 - Jews read the book of Ruth

Birthday of the Church - Holy Spirit

Luke 24:49 - the promise
Acts 1:3,5,9
Acts 2:1-8, 12-21, 33, 38-47 - fulfillment
Acts 2:17-18 (Joel 12:28-320 to Numbers 11:29
Luke 11:9-13 - Ask
John 14:16, 26 - the Comforter
John 15:26-27 - testifies of Jesus
John 16:17-14 - leads into Truth
I Corinthians 12:4-11 - gifts
Galatians 5:19-26 - fruits

- 1) WITH - John 14:16-17
- 2) IN - I Corinthians 6:19 3 relationships to the Holy Spirit
- 3) ON/UPON - Acts 1:8

Birthday of Judaism- Giving of Law

Compare: Exodus 19:16-20 to Acts 2:2-3
Compare: Exodus 32:28 to Acts 2:38-41
Romans 7:6 - newness of Spirit
II Corinthians 3:3, 6-11 - more glorious
Matthew 22:37-40 and Romans 13:8-10 - LOVE = ALL THE LAW

50 Days and Counting

The Feast of Shavuot, known as the Feast of Firstfruits, is numbered 50 days after the first Sabbath following Passover. Yeshua the Messiah is the Firstfruits whom God raised from the dead. Forty-nine days, or, seven weeks after Firstfruits, brings us to the feast of Shavuot. These 49 days are known as the time of the "counting of the Omer." During this time, Yeshua instructed His disciples concerning the kingdom of God and the coming of the promised Holy Spirit (Acts 1:1-11, Luke 24:1). Ten days before Shavuot

Yeshua ascended into heaven. This ancient feast of Shavuot was connected by Rabbinic calculation to the time God gave the revelation on Mt. Sinai, as told in the book of Exodus. How significant it is that God providentially gave his Spirit on this day. There are numerous Scriptures comparing the Law to the Spirit.

On Shavuot, two loaves made of fine flour and baked with leaven were waved before the Lord (Leviticus 23:15-21). We can easily see the significance of the two loaves baked with leaven. The two loaves represent the Jew and non-Jew who comprise the body of Messiah.

The Book of Ruth is read because it is an account of the harvest, and, it demonstrates how Ruth, a Moabitess, came to know and love the God of Israel, and becomes part of the genealogy of the Messiah.

Ruth and the Messiah

The following information reveals in the Books of Matthew and Ruth, the genealogy of Messiah.

Matthew 1:3-6

Ruth 4:18-22

“Judah begot Perez
...of Tamar (1:3)

“Perez” (4:18)

“Salmon begot Boaz
Of Rahab” (1:5)

“Salmon” (4:20)

“Boaz begot Obed of Ruth (1:5)

“Boaz” (4:21)

“David, the king, begot Solomon
Of her that had been the wife
Of Uriah” (1:6)

“David” (4:22)

The purpose of the genealogy in Ruth is to show that Ruth’s husband Boaz was a descendant of Judah, the man who fathered the tribe of the King-Messiah (Genesis 49:10). Furthermore, it indicates that Ruth was the great-grandmother of David, the man God chose to be king (see 1 Samuel 16:12) and ancestor of the Messiah.

Pentecost celebrates the birthday of the church age and the precious gift of the indwelling Holy Spirit - the power to live the Christian life. The last words of Jesus before He ascended in Acts 1:8 were:

“But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.”