



Lesson 10 – February 8, 2026, Feast of Weeks, Leviticus 23:15-22

Celebrating His Goodness

Bible Basis: Leviticus 23:15-22

Bible Truth: God commanded the Hebrews to offer Him joyful praise and thanksgiving as they share their harvest with the needy.

MEMORY VERSE: Even unto the morrow after the seventh sabbath shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall offer a new meat offering unto the LORD.

Lesson Aim: Key Takeaways

Pentecost teaches us to celebrate God’s provision with worship, gratitude, holiness, and compassion—honoring God not only with offerings but with how we treat the vulnerable.

1. Background & Context

- Feast of Weeks, also known as Shavuot, is a Hebrew [Feast](#) that occurs on the sixth day of the Hebrew month of Sivan. Literally meaning “Weeks” or “seven”, Shavuot occurs 50 days or seven weeks (i.e. “a week of weeks”) after [Passover](#). It is a harvest celebration that marks the wheat harvest in Israel and spiritually celebrates the anniversary of the day when Adonai gave men the [Torah](#) at mount Sinai.
- It’s a celebration of the perfection of the One True God who, in the old testament, wrote his laws in tablets of stone and on the same day, in the new testament, wrote his laws in our hearts.

Names that Matter

- **Leviticus:** Comes from the Greek title *Leuitikon*, meaning: “pertaining to the Levites” or the “book about the Levites”
- **Author:** Moses- the leader chosen by God to lead the children of Israel
- **Who is speaking?** The LORD (Yahweh) is speaking through Moses
- **Who is he speaking to?** The Children of Israel
- **The Assembly:** The term "assembly" or "congregation" refers to the gathered community of Israel who participate in the feasts. This is seen in phrases like "a sacred assembly"
- **Location:** Leviticus 23 was given while Israel was camped at Mount Sinai, receiving God’s instructions for worship, holiness, and their yearly rhythm of sacred celebrations.

OPENING SUMMARY (Teacher Explanation)

This passage outlines God’s instructions for the Feast of Weeks (also known as Pentecost). It teaches Israel how to respond to God’s provision with joyful worship, intentional gratitude, and open-handed generosity toward others.

The Lesson: - Scripture Leviticus 23:15-22

¹⁵And ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the sabbath, from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave offering; seven sabbaths shall be complete:

¹⁶Even unto the morrow after the seventh sabbath shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall offer a new meat offering unto the LORD.

¹⁷Ye shall bring out of your habitations two wave loaves of two tenth deals: they shall be of fine flour; they shall be baked with leaven; *they are* the firstfruits unto the LORD.

¹⁸And ye shall offer with the bread seven lambs without blemish of the first year, and one young bullock, and two rams: they shall be *for* a burnt offering unto the LORD, with their meat offering, and their drink offerings, *even* an offering made by fire, of sweet savour unto the LORD.

¹⁹Then ye shall sacrifice one kid of the goats for a sin offering, and two lambs of the first year for a sacrifice of peace offerings.

²⁰And the priest shall wave them with the bread of the firstfruits *for* a wave offering before the LORD, with the two lambs: they shall be holy to the LORD for the priest.

²¹And ye shall proclaim on the selfsame day, *that* it may be an holy convocation unto you: ye shall do no servile work *therein*: *it shall be* a statute for ever in all your dwellings throughout your generations.

²²And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not make clean riddance of the corners of thy field when thou reapest, neither shalt thou gather any gleaning of thy harvest: thou shalt leave them unto the poor, and to the stranger: I *am* the LORD your God.

Fill in the missing pieces (vs. 1-14)

- Verses 1–2 – **Introduction:** Appointed Times
God instructs Moses to announce “My appointed feasts...holy convocations”. These days belong to the LORD; Israel is merely the steward and celebrant.
- Verse 3 – **Sabbath:** Weekly Rest
Six days of work, one day of complete rest. The Sabbath anchors the rhythm of every other feast.

- Verses 4–8 – **Passover & Unleavened Bread:** Redemption Remembered
Passover on the fourteenth day of the first month recalls Egypt’s deliverance; the seven-day unleavened festival follows, clearing out old yeast and old bondage.
- Verses 9–14 – **Firstfruits:** Celebrating the Harvest’s Start
At the barley harvest’s dawn, a sheaf is waved, grain and drink are given, and no new bread is eaten until God is honored.

I INTRODUCTIONS FOR THE OFFERING TIME (VS. 15-16)

What’s Happening Here? (Leviticus 23:15–16)

1. Israel has just offered the “**sheaf of the wave offering.**”

This happened during the Feast of Firstfruits, right after Passover.

- They brought the first sheaf of the barley harvest to the priest.
- The priest waved it before the LORD as a sign of gratitude and trust.
- This offering marked the start of the harvest season.

2. God tells them to **start counting days.**

They must count:

- Seven full weeks (seven Sabbaths)
- Starting “the day after the Sabbath” (the day after the Firstfruits offering)
- This totals 49 days.

3. On the 50th day, they **celebrate a new feast.**

- The next day—day 50—is the **Feast of Weeks (Pentecost).**

On that day they must bring:

- A new grain offering
- Made from the wheat harvest
- Presented with thanksgiving and joy

This feast celebrated:

- The **end of the grain harvest**
- God’s ongoing provision

- The unity of the whole community before God

II INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE OFFERINGS (VS. 17-20) Feast of Weeks: PENTECOST - Joyful Completion

What's Happening Here? (Leviticus 23:17–20)

1. Israel brings two **special loaves of bread** (v. 17)

These loaves are unique in all of Leviticus:

- Two loaves
- Made of fine flour
- Baked with leaven (very unusual—most offerings were unleavened)
- Called “firstfruits to the LORD”

Why this matters:

These loaves represent the firstfruits of the wheat harvest, offered in gratitude.

The fact that they contain leaven shows this is not a burnt offering (**which must be unleavened**) **but a wave offering**—symbolic, celebratory, communal.

2. A large set of animal offerings accompanies the bread (vv. 18–19)

This feast is one of the most offering-heavy days of the year.

Burnt Offering (v. 18)

- 7 lambs (perfect, one year old)
- 1 young bull
- 2 rams
- Plus grain and drink offerings

These express devotion, surrender, and worship.

Sin Offering (v. 19)

- 1 male goat
This provides atonement—a reminder that even in celebration, Israel needs cleansing.

Peace Offerings (v. 19)

- 2 lambs
These symbolize fellowship and shared joy with God.

3. The priest waves the bread and lambs before the LORD (v. 20)

This is a wave offering, lifted up and presented to God.

- The two loaves
- The two lambs
- Waved together before the LORD
- Declared holy
- Given to the priest

Meaning:

This act symbolizes:

- Thanksgiving for God's provision
- Dedication of the harvest to God
- Communion between God, priest, and people
- It's a moment of joyful offering, not sorrow or sacrifice alone.

III INSTRUCTIONS TO REMEMBER THE POOR AND FOREIGNERS (vs. 21-22)

What's Happening Here? (Leviticus 23:21–22)

1. God declares the **Feast of Weeks** a holy day (v. 21)

On the 50th day—after the two loaves and sacrifices are offered—God commands:

“Proclaim a holy convocation.”

This means:

- A sacred gathering
- A day set apart for worship
- A community-wide celebration before the LORD

“Do no servile work.”

This is a Sabbath-like rest:

- No regular labor
- No business or field work
- A day focused on God, gratitude, and worship

“A statute forever.”

This feast becomes a permanent part of Israel’s yearly rhythm.(set time)

NOTE: Pentecost is not just a harvest festival—it’s a holy day of worship, rest, and community celebration.

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Why?

So that:

- The poor
- The foreigner
- can gather food with dignity.

This is the same principle found in Leviticus 19:9–10 and lived out in the book of Ruth.

NOTE: True worship always includes justice, generosity, and care for the vulnerable.

How do we connect this to the New Covenant in the New Testament?

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- **Jesus is the Perfect High Priest- without sin, always clean and holy-Hebrews 7:26.**
- **Jesus is the perfect sacrifice- Leviticus 22**
- **Jesus makes us acceptable to God – Hebrews 10:19**
- **Jesus fulfills the call to Honor God’s name – Lev. 22:32**
- **Jesus is the One who makes our worship acceptable – Hebrews. 10:22**

Teaching Point:

God is consistent — He brings harvest in every generation.

Discussion Questions:

1. Why do you think God wanted Israel to count seven weeks before celebrating?
2. What does “firstfruits” look like in your life today?
3. How does generosity reflect God’s character??
4. What “edges of your field” can you intentionally leave for others?
5. How does this passage challenge the way we view blessings?