

## The Three Feasts—The Feast of Unleavened Bread

### Exodus 23:14–19

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- I. Introduction to the Three Feasts
  - A. Israel was commanded to keep three feasts every year perpetually.
    1. The location of the feasts would be at Jerusalem (Jo. 4:19–24).
    2. All males were required to appear (Ex. 23:17; Deut. 16:16).
  - B. The three feasts would coincide with the harvest season.
    1. The feasts were to be observed after Israel entered the Promised Land (Lev. 23:10).
    2. There was no fruit produced in the wilderness. Only when we cross our Jordan into the will of God, will we be able to bear fruit to the Lord (Ro. 6:20-23).
  - C. The three feasts reveal three aspects of Jesus Christ (Col. 2:16–17)
    1. Christ saving mankind from sin.
    2. Christ's empowering the church for the harvest.
    3. Christ returns to gather His people into His kingdom.
- II. The Seven Feasts
  - A. Feast of Unleavened Bread —The Sacrifice of Christ
    1. Passover (Abib/Nisan 14th)
    2. Unleavened Bread (Abib/Nisan 15th-21st)
  - B. Feast of Weeks — The Spirit of Christ
    3. First fruits (Abib/Nisan 17th)

4. Pentecost (Sivan 7th)
- C. Feast of Tabernacles — The Return of Christ
5. Trumpets (Tishri 1st)
  6. Day of Atonement (Tishri 10th)
  7. Tabernacles (Tishri 15th-22nd)
- III. Understanding the Feast of Unleavened Bread (Ex. 12:14-20; 23:15, 18; Lev. 23:6–8)
- A. The Passover (Nissan 14th)—Christ’s Crucifixion (Ex. 12:1–13)
1. A New Beginning (Ex. 12:2; Gal. 6:15; 2 Cor. 5:17–18; Jo. 20:31; 1 Jo. 5:11–12)
  2. A Saving Sacrifice (Ex. 12:12–14, 26-27; Heb. 11:28)
  3. The True Sacrifice (1 Co. 5:7; Col. 2:16–17; Heb. 9:28; 10:10).
  4. The Perfect Sacrifice (Ex. 12:5-7; 1 Pe. 1:18–19).
    - *blemish — complete, full, perfect, sincerely (-ity), sound, without spot, undefiled, upright*
  5. A Suffering Sacrifice (Ex. 12:8; Psa. 116:3; Isa. 53:3-4; 1 Pe. 3:18)
  6. A Complete Sacrifice (Ex. 12:9–10; Heb. 10:12)
  7. A Submissive Sacrifice (Ex. 12:46; Jo. 15:13; 19:32–33; 1 Jo. 3:16)
- B. Days of Unleavened bread (Nissan 15th to 21st)— Christ’s \_\_\_\_\_ (Ex. 12:14–20)
1. The \_\_\_\_\_ Sabbath Days—It would start and finish with high Sabbath days (Ex. 12:16; John 19:30-33). Sabbath means “\_\_\_\_\_ from labour”.
    - a. The Saviour’s \_\_\_\_\_ sin—penalty of sin (Jo.

## Lessons from the Wilderness

1:29).

- b. \_\_\_\_\_ of the believer—power of sin (1 Co. 5:7; 2 Cor. 5:17, 21, Ti. 2:11–14; 1 Jo. 1:9; 3:8–9)
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ of the believer—presence of sin (1 Jo. 5:11–13)
2. Leaven was forbidden to be offered to the Lord (Lev. 2:9–11; 1 Co. 5:7–9)
- a. \_\_\_\_\_ —*ill-will, desire to injure* (1 Cor. 5:7; Eph. 4:31)
  - b. Wickedness—*depravity, iniquity,*
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ (Lu. 12:1–2)
    - 1) *hypocrisy—acting under a feigned part* (1 Pe. 2:1; Mat. 23:28; 1 Ti. 4:1–2)
    - 2) *sincerity—purity, sincerity, ingenuousness* (Phil. 1:10; 1 Pe. 1:22)
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_ Doctrine (1 Co. 5:8; Mat. 16:11–12; 1 Ti. 1:5)
3. Leaven \_\_\_\_\_ and infects the whole (1 Co. 5:6–7; Gal. 5:9; Heb. 12:15).
- C. The Lord's Supper (1 Co. 5:8)
1. Jesus instituted the Lord's Supper with His disciples on the night of the Passover feast (Mat. 26:18).
  2. Jesus dismissed \_\_\_\_\_ before He broke the bread for the Lord's Supper (Jo. 13:27, 30; Mat. 26:26).
  3. There are consequences for partaking of the Lord's Supper \_\_\_\_\_ (1 Cor. 11:29–32).