



FEAST OF PENTECOST

SCRIPTURAL LESSON: *Leviticus 23:15-21*

GOSPEL TRUTH:

God established the feasts and holy days to remind the people of Israel of the great things He did for them. These religious festivals were to be observed every year and confirmed the presence of the living God through their rituals and worship. These holy convocations (assemblies) also foreshadowed the person and work of Jesus Christ. One of these became known as the Feast of Pentecost and would manifest itself on the Day of Pentecost

GOLDEN SCRIPTURE:

And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place. And suddenly there came a sound from heaven as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting. And there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them. And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance (Acts 2:1-4).

THE APOSTOLIC FAITH CHURCH DOCTRINES:

1. At the Feast of Pentecost, the Holy Spirit was first poured out on the 120 in the Upper Room. The same promise continues to fill believers today (*Acts 2:38*).
2. We are encouraged through the *Word of God* to tarry until we are endued with power from on High. We need the Holy Spirit to endure, persevere, and press on (*Luke 24:49; John 14:16-18, 26*).
3. God is a Spirit who requires that the worshippers come before Him in Spirit and in truth (*Leviticus 20:7; John 4:24*).
4. The indwelling spirit leads and guides us, thus giving us power over sin and the fortitude to wage spiritual warfare against the enemy (*I John 4:4; Ephesians 6:10-18*).

5. On the day of Pentecost, fifty days after the resurrection of Christ, the Spirit sealed the New Covenant in Jesus' blood (*II Corinthians 1:22; Ephesians 1:13, 4:30*).

BACKGROUND SETTING:

After the people of Israel were redeemed from bondage in Egypt, they moved from redemption to service, from deliverance to dedication, and from slavery to sanctification. Their walk with God would be tested by their complete obedience to their Lord and Saviour. To help them, God established seven feasts. During these events, the people ceased from all manual labor and devoted themselves totally to these celebrations. These feasts commemorated significant events in Israel's history as God's covenant people. The three major feasts of the time were the Passover, Pentecost, and Tabernacles.

LESSON SUMMARY:

"Pentecost" comes from the Greek word "pente," meaning 5 and "coste" meaning to the 10. The number "50" is a significant number in more ways than one. The covenant between God and Israel was initiated at the foot of Mount Sinai (*Exodus 19*). This foreshadowed Christ's death, resurrection, and ascension before the Day of Pentecost on the fiftieth day. The Law came first on Mount Sinai, but the Lord came to fulfill the Law later (*Matthew 5:17*). The Feast of Pentecost was also a time of harvest through which the people expressed thanksgiving to God (*Numbers 28:26-31*). All of these feasts had one thing in common: they were all fulfilled in Jesus Christ. Pentecost was ultimately fulfilled when Christ sent the Holy Spirit to begin the harvest of the church since the Day of Pentecost (*Acts 2:1-4*).

The first Day of Pentecost confirmed the gospel truth of the baptism in Jesus' name, the forgiveness of sin, and the promise of the Holy Ghost (*Acts 2:38*). Jesus promised another Day of Pentecost. Are you prepared by being blood-washed, water-washed, and Spirit-filled in the name of Jesus Christ? (*John 3:5; Acts 4:12; Mark 16:16*)

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