

LESSON 6

FEASTS (PART 2)



OBJECTIVES

1. To learn about the feast of firstfruits, the feast of weeks, and the Feast of Tabernacles.
2. To learn to appreciate both spiritual and physical blessings in life, and to remember God's providence.

MEMORY VERSE

"He has made the earth by His power, He has established the world by His wisdom, and has stretched out the heavens at His discretion."

(Jeremiah 10:12)

PRAYER

1. Thank You, Lord, for choosing us to be Your holy people! We are blessed because of the mercy and grace that You show us every single day of our lives.
2. We ask that You guide us through today's class so that we can continue to learn about the feasts and the spiritual teachings behind them.
3. Please strengthen us so that we can act according to Your will, and give us wisdom so that we can choose to follow You wherever we may be.



Overview

1. The Feasts of the Old Testament

- a. A summary of the feasts
 - i. Feast of Firstfruits
 - ii. Feast of Weeks
 - iii. Feast of Trumpets
 - iv. Day of Atonement
 - v. Feast of Tabernacles
- b. In-depth look into the feasts
 - i. Feast of Firstfruits
 - ii. Feast of Trumpets
 - iii. Feast of Tabernacles

2. Linking to the Ten Basic Beliefs—Holy Spirit

3. Life Application

- a. A Life of Thanksgiving
- b. A Positive Ending to Every Story

4. Activity—Thankful Diary



Background Knowledge for Teachers

God instructed the Israelites to gather for Passover every year on the fourteenth day of the month of Nisan. From here on, the Israelites would gather two more times in the year, during which they would celebrate the following feasts, even to this day.

First gathering (1st month of the sacred calendar, or Nisan)

1. Passover

As discussed in the previous lesson, Passover was a foreshadowing of the sacrifice to come; Jesus, the unblemished Lamb, went through a trial by fire and ultimately gave His flesh and blood to save us from death.

2. Feast of Unleavened Bread

Immediately after Passover, this feast would begin, and it continued until the twenty-first day of the month. During this time, all leaven was to be removed from the Israelites' homes, and they were not permitted to partake of any food containing leaven. This is a representation of the removal of sin or wickedness from our lives.

3. Feast of Firstfruits

This feast is held during the first barley harvest. "Firstfruits" were literally the first fruits of a harvest—they are the most important part of the harvest. However, the Israelites were not permitted to partake of any until

they had first offered some to God as an indication of their gratitude. Although the Israelites sowed and harvested the barley, it was God who gave the sun, rain, and nutrients that allowed the crops to grow.

Second gathering (Fifty days after the feast of firstfruits)

4. Feast of Weeks (or Harvest of Pentecost, after the Greek word "fifty")

The feast of weeks was another harvest festival during which the Israelites would offer new grain offerings and celebrate the fruits of their labor, a blessing they could not enjoy while slaves in Egypt. In addition to their second grain offering, the Israelites were also to make a sin offering. The most significant part of this harvest is the day marked as the "Day of Pentecost"—the day the Holy Spirit rained down on Jesus' disciples. Where in the Old Testament, the Israelites celebrated the physical harvest, in the New Testament, the apostles received the Holy Spirit and began to spread the gospel, "harvesting" and gathering new members into the church, beginning with the three thousand baptized on the first day.

Third gathering (7th month of the sacred calendar, or Tishri)

5. Feast of Trumpets (Rosh Hashanah)

Held on the first day of the month, this feast is a day of Sabbath rest during which trumpets are blown, marking a holy convocation and a memorial of God's goodness. The Israelites were to recall God's covenant and ask God to continue to uphold His promises. Trumpets were often used to mark significant events throughout the Old Testament, whether joyful, solemn, or urgent. Trumpets were blown during battle; at Mount Sinai, the trumpets marked when the people could come near the mountain; later, they were used to bring down the walls of Jericho. Although the feast seems unrelated to our spiritual lives, we ourselves are trumpets for God's cause; our duty as His chosen people is to warn the people of Jesus' second coming, and to let them know how they might be saved. We also keep watch over one another while we fight our spiritual fights, warn our spiritual brethren if they stray, and encourage one another to draw near to God's mountain.

6. Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)

The Day of Atonement is observed on the tenth day of the month. This is a day of fasting, during which the Israelites are to atone for their sins of the past year. The high priest is also to make two offerings: one for his own sins, and another for the sins of the people. As high priests, we share the same duties and must be even more diligent to keep ourselves clean from the moment we are baptized. As the Old Testament indicates, even the high priests must atone for their sins. Being God's chosen does not exempt us from keeping God's commandments.

7. Feast of Tabernacles (Booths or Ingathering, Succoth)

This is an eight-day celebration that lasts from the fifteenth to the twenty-second day of the month.



Reaching Out to Your Students

Some of the students may have really enjoyed the previous lesson about festivals, while others may be a bit reluctant to continue. For both, remind them that there are wonderful teachings to be learned from these festivals; they are not just Jewish traditions from long ago, but actually things that God has set up for the spiritual Israelites (you and I) to keep as well. They are like Passover, which we learned about in the last lesson. We do not keep Passover how the Jewish keep it, but we do keep Holy Communion, which is the better Passover.

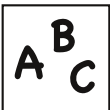


Opener

5 Minutes

Let's review the feasts that we learned about in the last lesson.

1. **How often were the Israelites to keep Passover?** Once a year.
2. **What was the correct way to cook the Passover lamb?** Roast it in fire.
3. **Who were not permitted to partake in Passover?** The uncircumcised.
4. **What is the reason we keep Holy Communion today?** To remember the Lord's death.
5. **What does leaven represent in our lives today?** Wickedness/malice.
6. **What are some of the similarities between Passover and Holy Communion?**
 - a. Both are kept in remembrance of God's salvation.
 - b. Both involve a sacrificial lamb.
 - c. Both are to be kept regularly.
 - d. Both are to be kept only by God's chosen people.



Vocabulary

firstfruits: the first gatherings of a harvest, normally considered the most valuable of the entire harvest

sheaf: a bundle (e.g., a sheaf of grain)

gleanings: the leftover crops in a field, either missed during harvest or dropped while gathering

tabernacle: a temporary dwelling, such as a tent or a hut

dwelling: a building or place of shelter to live in; a place of residence

sojourner: a traveler who is away from his home



Bible Discovery & Spiritual Teaching

30-35 Minutes

Note: Although the verse references are provided for each feast, due to time constraints it is probably best to prepare beforehand by picking out only a few verses for them to read through during the lesson.

In the last lesson, we began to learn about the three festivals that the Israelites were to gather for every year. There are a total of seven different feasts that they held during these three festivals. Last week, we covered the Passover feast and the Feast of Unleavened Bread.

Today, we're going to learn about the rest of them. So, three times each year, the Israelites gathered to hold these festivals. The first time was at the beginning of the harvest. The second time was during the second phase of their harvest, and the third time was at the end of harvest time, when they began to prepare for winter and also started sowing seeds for the coming spring.

FOR TEACHERS

Hand out Bible Discovery Worksheet #1 and have students follow along. Allow time to fill in the table before moving on, helping where necessary. Keep a copy of the Teacher Version for reference.

A Summary of the Feasts**Feast of Firstfruits** (Lev 23:9-14)

In the last lesson, we discussed the Passover feast and the Feast of Unleavened Bread. During the time the Israelites gathered for these, they held one more event called the feast of firstfruits. During this feast, the Israelites brought the very first harvested grains from their fields, called the "firstfruits," and offered them to God. One very important instruction is that the Israelites were not allowed to eat any of their firstfruits until they offered some to God.

Why do you think this is? [Allow students to answer if they can.] The firstfruits of a harvest were normally considered the most important and the most celebrated part of a harvest. But the Israelites weren't allowed to eat any of it until offering some to God. This reminded them that it was God who provided the harvest for them, and because of this, He should be placed first in their lives.

FOR TEACHERS

Please refer to Bible Discovery Worksheet #2 and discuss Part 1.

Feast of Weeks (or Pentecost) (Lev 23:15-22)

The second time the Israelites gathered was fifty days after the feast of firstfruits. During this second gathering, they would celebrate the feast of weeks, which was a harvest celebration. During this feast, they were to make three offerings. First, they were to offer bread that was baked with grain from the firstfruits of the harvest. This was the "grain offering." Then, they were to offer two more burnt offerings, one as a "sin offering," and one as a "peace offering." The final instruction for this feast was that the Israelites were not to harvest the "gleanings," or leftover crops in their fields. Instead, they were to leave behind whatever they dropped or forgot, and let the poor or widowed harvest it for themselves.

During the feast of firstfruits, the Israelites gave thanks for God's provision in providing the sun, rain, and soil for their crops to grow. The feast of weeks was also a harvest festival, but instead, they gave thanks for the ability to enjoy the fruits of their labor, something they couldn't do while they were slaves in Egypt. Leaving the gleanings for the poor, the needy, and the alien was a way to repay God for His bountiful blessings, and a reminder that they once also had nothing. God provided everything for them, so it was only natural that they in turn should provide for others more needy than they.

FOR TEACHERS

Please refer to Bible Discovery Worksheet #2 and discuss Part 2.

Feast of Trumpets (or Rosh Hashanah) (Lev 23:23-25)

The third time the Israelites gathered was to celebrate the end of the harvest. The first of three feasts they celebrated was called the feast of trumpets. The feast of trumpets was simple; the Israelites were not to do any work on that day, just like Sabbath, and they would also hold a memorial by blowing trumpets.

The trumpet was an important symbol in the Old Testament. They were blown to warn people of danger (Ezek 33:1-7). They were used as a sign of God's power, such as when they brought down the walls of Jericho. Trumpets will even be used to announce the second coming of Christ (1 Th 4:16). Today, we need to blow the trumpet to spread the gospel; it is a warning, a witness to

God's power, and a sign of God's glory and salvation.

Day of Atonement (or Yom Kippur) (Lev 23:26-32; Num 29:7-11)

The Day of Atonement wasn't so much a feast as much as a day of remembrance. For one day, the Israelites were to fast and pray, and make a sin offering. But before they could make any offerings, the high priest had to sacrifice a goat for his own sins, and then another for the peoples' sins.

No one is immune to sin. In God's eyes, everyone needs their sins atoned. Even Israel's high priests had to atone for their sins. Today, we are the new high priests (1 Pet 2:5); this means that we also need to atone for our sins. So, in our prayers, we need to remember to repent for our sins.

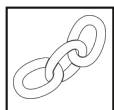
Feast of Tabernacles (or Succoth) (Lev 23:33-43; Num 29:12-38)

The last feast that the Israelites were instructed to celebrate was called the Feast of Tabernacles. This feast would last for one whole week, and during this entire week, the Israelites were to live in "booths" or "tents," instead of their homes. In addition, they were to take fruit, branches of palm trees, boughs of leafy trees, and willows of the brook, and celebrate for the week. Finally, they were also to offer many specific offerings every day of the feast.

By living in temporary tents or booths made of tree branches, they were living just as they did during their time in the wilderness. Living in tents reminded them that there was a time when they had no home in this land. They were sojourners until God saved them and brought them to Canaan. The many sacrifices that they had to make during the feast were not just in thanksgiving for God's salvation, but also to give thanks for the abundant blessings and prosperity that He had given them in their new home.

FOR TEACHERS

Please refer to Bible Discovery Worksheet #2 and discuss Part 3. Review Bible Discovery Worksheet #1 and help students complete it as needed.



Linking to the Ten Basic Beliefs

2-5 Minutes

Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit that came down on the Day of Pentecost is the same Holy Spirit that we receive today in True Jesus Church. We must be very thankful for this precious Holy Spirit, just as the Israelites were thankful for all of God's provisions on the Day of Pentecost.



Check for Understanding

5 Minutes

- 1. How many times did the Israelites gather in a year?** Three.
- 2. Name a feast they celebrated each time they gathered.**
 First: Passover, Feast of Unleavened Bread, and feast of firstfruits
 Second: feast of weeks
 Third: feast of trumpets, Day of Atonement, and Feast of Tabernacles
- 3. What was the purpose of the feast of firstfruits?** To give thanks for God's provision.
- 4. What was the final, important instruction for the feast of weeks? What was the purpose of this instruction?** To leave the gleanings in their fields for the poor, needy, and alien. The purpose was to repay God for His provision, and also to take care of those who had less than they.
- 5. What did the Israelites have to do during the Feast of Tabernacles?** They had to dwell in booths for a whole week. They also took fruit, palm tree branches, leafy boughs, and willows, and celebrated for the week.
- 6. What was the purpose of the Feast of Tabernacles?** It reminded them that they used to live as nomads, with no land to call home. It also reminded them that it was God who guided them to Canaan and blessed them with prosperity and abundance.



Life Application

10 Minutes

1. A Life of Thanksgiving

[Hand out Life Application Worksheet #1 and read the story to or with the students. Then, go over the discussion questions with the students as a class. Suggested answers have been provided.]

Discussion Questions

- 1. Why was Lucy so sad all the time?** Because her prayers were not being answered in the way she wanted them to, so she thought God didn't love her.
- 2. How did the Holy Spirit change sister Lucy?** The Holy Spirit moved her to look at things differently; instead of focusing on the things she didn't receive, she focused on God's grace and His abundant blessings.
- 3. How did Lucy's diary help her in times of sadness?** By writing things she was thankful for every day, whenever she was sad, she could simply look at all of the many things God had given her and feel better.
- 4. Which feast resembles the spirit of Lucy's "thankful" diary?** The feast of weeks, because it was a harvest celebration during which the Israelites would offer portions of their harvest to God out of thankfulness and gratitude for His abundance and grace.

2. A Positive Ending to Every Story

[Hand out Life Application Worksheet #2. Ask the students to read the scenarios, and then complete the right column. After the students have finished the worksheet, ask them to share their answers with the class. Suggested answers have been provided below.]

1. Give the best part to Mother, since it's her birthday. In order to show my appreciation, I ought to give her the best portion.

Feast of firstfruits: The Israelites offered the best of their harvest to God before they ate any, as a way to thank God for His provision and His blessing.

2. Try to remember that my future is important, and that my parents know what is best for me. Besides, the Bible always reminds us that all places on this earth are only temporary—heaven is way cooler than any place we can visit on this earth!

Feast of Tabernacles: The Israelites reminded themselves that they were once sojourners, with no home and no land to call their own. It was only by following God's guidance that they eventually came to the promised land, just as one day we too will enter heaven as long as we follow God's commands. And what place on earth is better than our heavenly home?

3. Instead of pretending not to see him go hungry, I can split my sub with him. After all, a foot-long sandwich is really a lot of food, and I have another snack in my bag.

Feast of weeks: The Israelites were instructed always to leave the gleanings for the poor and needy. God continually blesses us with so much that it is only natural that we should be just as generous to those around us.



Activity

Thankful Diary

10-15 Minutes

Objective: To remind students to be thankful for God's blessings every day.

God wanted the Israelites to remember the source of their blessings and be thankful for them. In the same way, we ought to be thankful for the wonderful things that He gives us every single day.

Materials

- A piece of blank paper, white or lightly colored
- Colored pencils or markers

Introductions

1. Ask the students to draw a frame within the edges of the blank piece of paper.
2. Within the frame, ask the students to write out at least three things from their daily lives that they are thankful for. Once they have written them down, they may decorate the page as they wish.
3. Once everyone is done, let everyone share what they have written down.
4. Have the students bring the piece of paper home and tape it to their wall.

HOMEWORK ANSWER KEY

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. To give thanks for God's provision.
7. To leave the gleanings in their fields for the poor, needy, and alien. To repay God for His provision, and also to take care of those who had less than they.
8. That we are sojourners in this world, and that we must keep our eyes fixed on heaven, not on the earth around us that will eventually pass away.

FEASTS IN THE BIBLE

Fill in the blank boxes in the table below. Use the Bible to help you find any details you don't know. [The answers are in italics.]

What feast(s) did they hold?	When was it held?	How? (What were the basic instructions?)
<i>First Festival</i>		
<i>Passover</i>	<i>The fourteenth day of the first month.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slaughter an unblemished lamb without breaking its bones. • Roast the lamb in fire. • Only the circumcised could partake of the lamb.
<i>Feast of Unleavened Bread</i>	<i>The seven days following Passover.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove any leaven from their homes. • Avoid eating anything with leaven in it.
<i>Feast of Firstfruits</i>	<i>The sixteenth day of the first month.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring the very first harvested grains, the "firstfruits," as a grain offering to God. • Do not eat any until they have made their offering.
<i>Second Festival</i>		
<i>Feast of Weeks (Pentecost)</i>	<i>Fifty days after the feast of firstfruits.</i>	<i>They were to give three offerings: the grain offering, the sin offering, and the peace offering.</i>
<i>Third Festival</i>		
<i>Feast of Trumpets</i>	<i>The first day of the seventh month.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were to rest for the day, like Sabbath. • Hold a memorial by blowing the trumpets.
<i>Day of Atonement</i>	<i>The tenth day of the seventh month.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A day of remembrance. • They were to fast and pray for the day. • The priest had to make two sacrifices: first for his sins, then for the sins of the congregation.
<i>Feast of Tabernacles (Feast of Booths)</i>	<i>From the fifteenth to the twenty-second day of the seventh month.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a week, they were to live in temporary housing, such as booths or tents. • Take fruit, branches of palm trees, boughs of leafy trees, and willows of the brook. • Make offerings.

The Feasts

Encourage the students to discuss the answers and offer their own suggestions. The answers provided are merely guidelines if they get stuck. Bible references may be turned to at your own discretion, depending on time allotment.

Part 1

1. Why was it so important for the people of Israel to wait and not eat any of the firstfruits until they offered to the Lord? How do we apply this teaching to our daily lives?

Waiting to offer to God before partaking of what He has provided us is a sign of our respect for His care and appreciation for His blessings. In the future, when we begin to earn money, we must always remember to offer to God before indulging in our own interests.

2. The farmers were thankful to God because He was the one who sent the rain and made the crops grow. Today, we aren't farmers, but we still need to give thanks to God. What do you give thanks for?

Answers may vary. (Examples: Good health, doing well on tests, etc.)

Part 2

1. What is the difference between the first grain offering during the feast of firstfruits and the second grain offering during the feast of weeks?

The offering of firstfruits was to show thanksgiving for the abundance of God's provision. The second grain offering during the feast of weeks was to give thanks for the ability to enjoy the fruits of their labor, which they were unable to do while they were enslaved. God's deliverance gave them the freedom to enjoy the harvest.

2. Why do you think the Lord Jesus sent the Holy Spirit down on the Day of Pentecost?

The Israelites rejoiced God's deliverance during Pentecost. The Holy Spirit is a new form of deliverance, our ticket to heaven that offers us freedom from sin along with water baptism.

3. Why did God instruct the Israelites to leave the grain for the poor, instead of gathering it for them?

God loves those who work hard, and this applies to any, rich or poor. He instructed the Israelites to leave provisions for the poor, but He still required the needy to work hard and be diligent in their lives, just as those who tended the field were diligent in sowing and growing the crops.

Part 3

1. Why is loving and showing compassion to others so important to us Christians today? And in what ways can we love others?

Loving our neighbors is one way of showing that we are disciples of the Lord. As an instruction from Jesus Christ Himself, we must strive to show love and compassion in order to enter the kingdom of heaven.

We can love others in many ways, such as visiting the sick in hospitals, or providing for the needs of those who have little. For students, showing love can be as simple as offering food to a friend in class who has only a little for lunch, or sharing a toy with someone who has none of their own.

2. What did the Israelites hope for while wandering in the wilderness?



They hoped to enter the land of Canaan, to live a life of freedom and abundance. Canaan also represented stability, as it was a land that the wandering Israelites could finally call their own.

3. Our forefathers have never wandered around in the wilderness, so how is this feast important to us? How does the journey of wandering in the wilderness apply to us?

We are not wandering in the wilderness physically, but spiritually. We are only sojourners in this world that will eventually pass away. When Jesus comes again, it is only then that we will come to our true home. The Israelites' journey of wandering reminds us that we must set our eyes on our distant home of the future, not on the current world.

FEASTS IN THE BIBLE

Fill in the blank boxes in the table below. Use the Bible to help you find any details you don't know.

What feast(s) did they hold?	When was it held?	How? (What were the basic instructions?)
<i>First Festival</i>		
	The fourteenth day of the first month.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slaughter an unblemished lamb without breaking its bones. • Roast the lamb in fire. • Only the circumcised could partake of the lamb.
Feast of Unleavened Bread		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove any leaven from their homes. • Avoid eating anything with leaven in it.
	The sixteenth day of the first month.	
<i>Second Festival</i>		
Feast of Weeks (Pentecost)		
<i>Third Festival</i>		
	The first day of the seventh month.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were to rest for the day, like Sabbath. • Hold a memorial by blowing the trumpets.
Day of Atonement	The tenth day of the seventh month.	
	From the fifteenth to the twenty-second day of the seventh month.	

THE FEASTS

Part 1

1. Why was it so important for the people of Israel to wait and not eat any of the firstfruits until they offered to the Lord? How do we apply this teaching to our daily lives?



2. The farmers were thankful to God because He was the one who sent the rain and made the crops grow. Today, we aren't farmers, but we still need to give thanks to God. What do you give thanks for?

Part 2

1. What is the difference between the first grain offering during the feast of firstfruits and the second grain offering during the feast of weeks?



2. Why do you think the Lord Jesus sent the Holy Spirit down on the Day of Pentecost?

3. Why did God instruct the Israelites to leave the grain for the poor, instead of gathering it for them?

Part 3

1. Why is loving and showing compassion to others so important to us Christians today? In what ways can we love others?
2. What did the Israelites hope for while wandering in the wilderness?
3. Our forefathers have never wandered around in the wilderness, so how is this feast important to us? How does the journey of wandering in the wilderness apply to us?



A Life of Thanksgiving

For the past couple days, Lucy has been feeling very unhappy because she doesn't think God has been listening to her prayers. She's prayed for many things, but none of them have been answered, so she's begun to wonder if God truly loves her. Surely if God loved her, then He would give her whatever she asked for, right?

In one particular prayer, the Holy Spirit moved her and changed the way she perceived things. Instead of focusing on the things she didn't receive from God, she began to focus on the things that God had already given her, even without her asking. She made up her mind to keep a little diary and record at least one thing that she could give thanks for every day.

So, she began to write things that she was thankful for. "Thank God for the strawberries in my lunch box today. They were really yummy!" "Thank God for the flower that is blooming so beautifully in our yard." "Thank God for guiding me through my tough test today." From then on, whenever Lucy felt discouraged or sad, she would take out her diary and read through all the wonderful things that God had given her, and she would immediately feel comforted and happy again.




Discussion Questions

1. Why was Lucy so sad all the time?
2. How did the Holy Spirit change sister Lucy?
3. How did Lucy's diary help her in times of sadness?
4. Which feast resembles the spirit of Lucy's "thankful" diary?



A Positive Ending to Every Story

Read each scenario in the left column and answer the questions in the right column.

Scenario	How should you act? What feast are you following? Explain.
 <p>It's your mother's birthday today, and you bought her favorite cake: chocolate-topped banana cake! In fact, it happens to be your favorite cake, too. When you open it, you notice that one corner of the cake has a lot more chocolate chips than the rest of the cake! You think that that is probably the best piece of the cake. What should you do?</p>	
<p>Many of your classmates at school get to go on the best vacations: cruises, trips to exotic countries, even visits to amusement parks far away from home. Listening to them tell you about their vacations makes you really want to visit those places, too, but your parents only bring you on road trips which don't cost a lot of money, saying that they need to save up for your college tuition.</p> 	
<p>It's finally lunchtime, and you can't wait to start devouring the foot-long subway sandwich that you just purchased. As you're unwrapping the sub, you notice that Jeremy has forgotten to bring his lunchbox, and he doesn't have any money to buy lunch. He looks really hungry, but no one else seems to be helping him out.</p> 	

E2 Year 1 Book 4 Lesson 6—Feasts (Part 2)

Homework Assignment

Name: _____ Parent signature: _____ Date: _____

Bible Reading: Please put a check mark in the space when you complete the reading each day.

Prayer: Please put a check mark in the space on the days you prayed to God.

What I Learned from the Bible This Week

1. _____

2. _____

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Read							
Pray							

Memory Verse

Please write down this week's memory verse. (Jeremiah 10:12)

Multiple Choice

1. _____ : Why did the Israelites have to be so thankful to God?
 - a. Because God gave them the strength to work
 - b. Because God sent down the autumn and spring rain
 - c. Because God made the grain grow
 - d. All of the above
2. _____ : How many days passed between the feast of firstfruits and the feast of weeks?
 - a. 7 days
 - b. 30 days
 - c. 50 days
3. _____ : On which day did the Holy Spirit descend upon the apostles?
 - a. On Passover
 - b. On the Day of Pentecost
 - c. On the Sabbath
4. _____ : For how many days did they live in the tents during the Feast of Tabernacles?
 - a. 7 days
 - b. One month
 - c. For as long as they liked
5. _____ : What was the purpose of the Feast of Tabernacles?
 - a. To remember the deliverance of the Lord
 - b. To remember the time when their forefathers were wandering in the wilderness
 - c. To remember the time when they were brought into the land of Canaan

Short Answer

6. What was the purpose of the feast of firstfruits?
7. What was the final, important instruction for the feast of weeks? What was the purpose of this instruction?
8. What does the Feast of Tabernacles remind us about today?