

Pentecost / Shavuot - The Law and the Spirit

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5PQWrgj1T_8

Finding the Ancient Path

Leviticus 23 • Sinai • Acts 2 • Covenant • Firstfruits

What Is Shavuot?

Leviticus 23:15-22

Count seven Sabbaths and fifty days

A wheat firstfruits festival

Two leavened wave loaves

Holy convocation

Offerings, rejoicing, and provision for the poor

Counting the Omer

A countdown of expectation and preparation

Connects Passover redemption with Shavuot covenant and instruction

Moses prepares Israel for Sinai

Yeshua tells the disciples to wait in Jerusalem for the Father's promise

Two Leavened Wave Loaves

The teaching interprets the two loaves as the House of Israel and House of Judah

Those grafted in are connected to the commonwealth of Israel

Leavened loaves are still accepted as firstfruits

A picture of sanctification despite human imperfection

Holy Convocation

A sacred, divinely appointed assembly

A time for worship, instruction, remembrance, and covenant identity

The teaching connects Hebrews 10:24-25 with not forsaking appointed assembly

Small home gatherings can still encourage believers when larger fellowship is unavailable

Shavuot Is a Time for Giving

Do not reap the corners of the field

Leave provision for the poor and stranger

Giving is broader than a fixed tenth

Ruth's gleaning in Boaz's field illustrates the command

Sinai and Acts 2

Both occur in the Shavuot season

Both involve a gathered people prepared for what YHWH will do

Sinai: Torah and covenant

Acts 2: Holy Spirit and new-covenant empowerment

Both center on divine instruction

3,000: Death and Life

Exodus 32: about 3,000 fall after the golden calf

Acts 2: about 3,000 receive the word and are added

The teaching uses this contrast to illuminate 2 Corinthians 3:6

“The letter kills, but the Spirit gives life.”

The Law and the Spirit

The law is holy, good, and just

The law exposes sin and therefore our need for a Redeemer

The Spirit gives life

Believers are ministers of the new covenant

Do not swing the pendulum to law without Messiah or grace that dismisses instruction

Voice, Fire, and Tongues

Sinai: thunder/voice, flashes/fire, trumpet, smoke

Acts 2: mighty sound, tongues as of fire, languages heard

The teaching emphasizes the miracle of hearing God's message in one's own language

A multilingual Sinai parallel is explored as speculation, not explicit Scripture

A Future Shavuot?

The final section is explicitly speculative

Proposed second-exodus pattern begins around Passover / Unleavened Bread

Shavuot could mark covenantal renewal, sealing, empowerment, or commissioning

Ezekiel 20 is considered as a possible wilderness covenant parallel

The 144,000 are proposed as possible future firstfruits

Key Takeaways

Shavuot is commanded in Leviticus 23 and is reached by counting seven Sabbaths and fifty days from the wave offering.

The counting of the Omer is presented as a bridge from Passover redemption to Shavuot covenant, instruction, sanctification, and expectation.

Sinai and Acts 2 share a pattern of preparation, gathered people, divine sound/fire, covenant, instruction, and proclamation.

At Sinai Torah is given; in Acts 2 the Holy Spirit is poured out. The teaching presents both as covenantal moments centered on divine instruction.

The two leavened wave loaves are interpreted in the teaching as representing the House of Israel and the House of Judah, accepted as firstfruits despite imperfection.

Shavuot is also a firstfruits festival and a time of holiness, communal rejoicing, fellowship, and generosity toward the poor and stranger.

Key Takeaways - Continued

Ruth illustrates the gleaning command and the inclusion of people from the nations within Israel's redemptive story.

The contrast between roughly 3,000 deaths after the golden calf and roughly 3,000 people added in Acts 2 illustrates the teaching's theme: "the letter kills, but the Spirit gives life."

Believers are ministers of the new covenant. The teaching cautions against swinging to either extreme of law without Messiah/Spirit or grace language that dismisses God's instruction.

The Old Testament and the Old Covenant are not treated as identical categories; the teaching says believers uphold God's law through the Spirit while ministering the new covenant.

The teaching proposes that the miracle of tongues in Acts 2 centers on people hearing God's message in their own languages and explores a possible, but not explicit, parallel at Sinai.

The final tribulation/second-exodus application is explicitly presented as ongoing speculation, not settled doctrine.

Within that speculative framework, a future Shavuot could involve covenantal renewal, sealing, empowerment, or prophetic commissioning of the remnant, with the 144,000 proposed as firstfruits.

Closing Reflection

Shavuot joins redemption, covenant, instruction, Spirit, firstfruits, assembly, and generosity

Know the Word and depend on the Spirit

Let obedience flow from a transformed heart

Study prophetic patterns carefully and distinguish Scripture from speculation