

Feasts of the Lord

(week 5 of 8)

Weeks (Shavuot)

The Feast of Weeks (Shavuot)

I. The Meaning

- The most common designation was _____, meaning “_____” (Ex 34:22).
- The primary meaning of the feast was reflected in the Hebrew name, _____ or “_____” (Num 28:26).
- The third designation was called _____ or “_____” (Ex 23:16).
- In addition to the biblical designation, the Talmud and Josephus referred to this festival as *Atzeret*, meaning “_____.”

II. The Timing

- The feast was observed in late spring, usually _____ or early _____.
- The time period from Firstfruits to Shavuot is known as *Sefirah*, meaning “_____.”

IV. The Record

- Temple offerings were described in _____ and _____.
- The requirements for individual worshipers were outlined in _____.

III. Its Importance

- Of the seven decreed feasts of the Lord, three were declared “_____” (Ex 23:14-17; Deut 16:16; 2 Chr 8:13; cf. Ex 34:22-23).
- _____ was the 2nd of these exclusive feasts; the other two were _____ and _____.

IV. The Service of the Feast

- The Temple service followed much the same format as that of _____.

V. The Modern Observance

- Roman emperor Hadrian, in A.D. 130, outlawed _____, _____, and _____ prayers
- It was after this uprising had been defeated, in A.D. 140, that the Sanhedrin convened and decided to divert the focus of Shavuot observance away from _____, and instead associate it with the historical event, the _____ at Mt. Sinai.
- The idea of the _____ and _____ quickly caught on and became the dominant motif of the modern Shavuot.
- The Scripture readings for Shavuot, _____; _____; and _____, date back to the days of the Temple.
- Ruth willingly embraced _____ and _____, the Torah.
- The *Amidah* or “_____” prayer consists of _____ blessings _____ and dates back more than _____ years.

VII. The Fulfillment

- This account is recorded in _____ chapter 2.

Notes: _____

