

Pentecost, Part I
What is Pentecost? Its Background and Importance
Acts 2:1-4

Fifty days after the resurrection of Jesus Christ from death and the grave, and ten days after He ascended up into heaven, a great event took place, the equal of which the world has not witnessed since. As we heard in our reading this morning, this event is designated as “the day of Pentecost” (Acts 2:1). It was the day on which the Holy Spirit, the Spirit of the Truth, made a unique visit to the earth, dramatically, supernaturally and sovereignly changing the course of history, irreversibly.

What is fundamental to Christianity? _____

How is God revealed to us? _____

John 14: 16,17a “another” - *allos*: _____

All Three Persons possess all _____

The Pentecostal Preparation in history. In the Old Testament we see Pentecost in _____, in _____ and in _____

The Feasts of Jehovah in Lev 23

- **Passover, v4,5**
 - Application in Christian experience: 1 Cor 5:7, II Cor 5:17, John 3:5,7), II Peter 1:4)
- **Feast of Unleavened Bread, v6-8**
 - In typology, leaven speaks of _____ and _____
- **Feast of Firstfruits, v9-14**
- **Feast of Weeks/Pentecost, v15-21**
 - Notice the time element. The joyous season of the grain harvest lasted seven weeks, and on the day of the seventh sabbath, “fifty days” to be exact, the feast of Pentecost was celebrated. In rabbinic literature it is also called “The Feast of the Fiftieth Day.” Now we begin to see more clearly the deeper significance of Israel’s solemn feasts.
 - The Greek word for “Pentecost” means *fiftieth*, celebrated the fiftieth day from the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ. It was “the day of Pentecost” (Acts 2:1) when, by the descent of the Holy Spirit, Jew and Gentile were made fellow heirs and of the same body (Eph 3:6).