

**Deuteronomy II**  
***Feast Days and Sacrifice***  
**Deuteronomy 16:1-22**

I. INTRODUCTORY THOUGHTS

A. Theme of the Chapter

- i. Instruction
- ii. Feasts
- iii. Sacrifice

B. Usage of Words

- i. *“thou”*
  1. Used thirty-seven (37 x) times in nineteen (19) verses (Deuteronomy 16:2; Deuteronomy 16:3; Deuteronomy 16:4; Deuteronomy 16:5; Deuteronomy 16:6; Deuteronomy 16:7; Deuteronomy 16:8; Deuteronomy 16:9; Deuteronomy 16:10; Deuteronomy 16:11; Deuteronomy 16:12; Deuteronomy 16:13; Deuteronomy 16:14; Deuteronomy 16:15; Deuteronomy 16:18; Deuteronomy 16:19; Deuteronomy 16:20; Deuteronomy 16:21; Deuteronomy 16:22)
  2. Used to refer to the Children of Israel in the chapter.
- ii. *“thy”*
  1. Used forty (40 x) times in nineteen (19) verses (Deuteronomy 16:1; Deuteronomy 16:2; Deuteronomy 16:3; Deuteronomy 16:4; Deuteronomy 16:5; Deuteronomy 16:6; Deuteronomy 16:7; Deuteronomy 16:8; Deuteronomy 16:10; Deuteronomy 16:11; Deuteronomy 16:13; Deuteronomy 16:14; Deuteronomy 16:15; Deuteronomy 16:16; Deuteronomy 16:17; Deuteronomy 16:18; Deuteronomy 16:20; Deuteronomy 16:21; Deuteronomy 16:22)
  2. Used in the possessive sense, referring to the Children of Israel.
- iii. *“you”*
  1. Used one (1x) time in one (1) verse (Deuteronomy 16:11)
  2. Used to refer to the Children of Israel in the chapter.
- iv. *“feast”*
  1. Used seven (7x) times in five (5) verses (Deuteronomy 16:10; Deuteronomy 16:13; Deuteronomy 16:13; Deuteronomy 16:14; Deuteronomy 16:15; Deuteronomy 16:16)
  2. Used to refer to the feasts that are named in chapter 16.
- v. *“sacrifice”*
  1. Used three (3x) times in three (3) verses (Deuteronomy 16:2; Deuteronomy 16:5; Deuteronomy 16:6)

2. Used to refer to the sacrificing of the Passover.

### C. Usage of Phrases

- i. *“Thou shalt”*
  1. Used nineteen (19 x) times in thirteen (13) verses (Deuteronomy 16:2; Deuteronomy 16:3; Deuteronomy 16:6; Deuteronomy 16:7; Deuteronomy 16:8; Deuteronomy 16:10; Deuteronomy 16:11; Deuteronomy 16:12; Deuteronomy 16:13; Deuteronomy 16:14; Deuteronomy 16:15; Deuteronomy 16:19; Deuteronomy 16:21)
  2. Used to instruct the Children of Israel.
- ii. *“Thou shalt not”*
  1. Used three (3 x) times in two (2) verses (Deuteronomy 16:19; Deuteronomy 16:21)
  2. Used to admonish the Children of Israel to take great care of their actions.

## II. THE MONTH ABIB (Deuteronomy 16:1)

- A. A Special Month for the Children of Israel (Deuteronomy 16:1; Exodus 12:2; Exodus 34:18)
  - i. It was the beginning of months for them (Deuteronomy 16:1; Exodus 12:2) – Corresponds with March and April.
  - ii. It contained several feasts for them
    1. Passover
    2. Unleavened Bread
    3. Firstfruits
  - iii. It is the time of the latter rain; beginning of barley and flax harvest.
- B. The Passover was to be Kept in This Month (Deuteronomy 16:1b)

## III. OBSERVING THE PASSOVER (Deuteronomy 16:2-7; Exodus 12:1-14)

- A. The Passover (Deuteronomy 16:6; Leviticus 23:5; Numbers 9:3, 11; Matthew 26:18-21)
  - i. The fourteenth day of the first month
  - ii. The Passover was to be killed
  - iii. At even, at the going down of the sun
- B. To Be Observed in the Place Where the LORD Hath Chosen (Deuteronomy 16:6; Mark 14:12-17)
  - i. At Jerusalem
  - ii. In the evening (Mark 14:17)
  - iii. At the going down of the sun
  - iv. In the upper room (Christ and His disciples)
  - v. They cross over to the Mt. of Olives (Mark 14:26)
- C. The Feast of the Passover (Leviticus 23:4-5)
  - i. The first of the annual feast (Leviticus 23:4)

- ii. The fourteenth day of the first month (Leviticus 23:5)
- iii. A commemoration of God's deliverance (Exodus 12:12-13; 25-27)
- iv. A prophecy of the sacrificial death of Christ (1 Corinthians 5:7; 1 Peter 2:24; 1 Peter 3:18)

#### IV. OBSERVING THE FEAST OF UNLEAVENED BREAD (Deuteronomy 16:8)

- A. The Celebration of the Feast
  - i. Begins on the fifteenth day of the first month (Leviticus 23:6)
  - ii. Seven days of eating unleavened bread (Leviticus 23:6)
  - iii. Holy convocations with no work to be done (the first day [Leviticus 23:7] and the seventh day [Leviticus 23:8])
- B. A Commemoration of Their Separation From Egypt (Exodus 12:15-17) – A Prophecy of Sinless Offering of Christ
  - i. Leaven is a type of sin and corruption (Matthew 16:11-12; 1 Corinthians 5:5-8; Galatians 5:7-9)
  - ii. The unleavened bread is a type of the sinless Christ (2 Corinthians 5:21; 1 Peter 2:22; 1 John 3:5)
  - iii. The seven days are a picture of the completeness and perfection of the sacrifice (Ephesians 5:2; Hebrews 10:12)

#### V. OBSERVING THE FEAST OF WEEKS (PENTECOST) (Deuteronomy 16:9-12)

- A. The Celebration of the Feast (Leviticus 23:15-22)
  - i. Numbered from the day that the sheaf of the wave offering of the Feast of Firstfruits was given before the Lord by the priest. (Leviticus 23:15)
  - ii. Seven Sabbaths (50 days) after the wave offering of the Feast of Firstfruits
    - 1. This wave offering was given the day after the Sabbath (Saturday) that occurred after the Passover.
      - a. The Feast of the Firstfruits (Leviticus 23:9-14) – Christ is our Firstfruits (1 Corinthians 15:19-23)
        - i) In the land (Leviticus 23:10)
          - a) The limited earthly ministry of Christ (Matthew 15:24)
          - b) The Location of the birth of Jesus (Micah 5:2)
          - c) The land of Israel the required place of resurrection
        - ii) Accepted for you (Leviticus 23:11)
          - a) Justification in the resurrection (Romans 4:26)
          - b) Necessity of the resurrection (1 Corinthians 15:12-19)
        - iii) On the morrow after the Sabbath (Leviticus 23:11)
          - a) The day of the resurrection (Mark 16:9)

- b) The day for the New Testament believers (Acts 20:7)
  - iv) Of the lamb without blemish (Leviticus 23:12)
    - a) Jesus as the lamb of God (John 1:29)
    - b) Christ entered in once to obtain our eternal redemption (Hebrews 9:11-14)
    - c) The slain lamb lives (Revelation 5:6-9)
- B. The Offerings of the Feast (Leviticus 23:16-21)
  - i. A new meat offering (Leviticus 23:16-17)
    - 1. With fine flour (Leviticus 23:17)
    - 2. With leaven (Leviticus 23:17) – Note: This is totally opposite from the standard meat offering (Leviticus 2:11). That is why it is called a new meat offering (Leviticus 23:16). It indicates the acceptance of those who are not in themselves sinless.
  - ii. Additional offerings (Leviticus 23:18-21)
- C. A Commemoration of God's Provision for All (Leviticus 23:22)
  - i. The poor
  - ii. The stranger
- D. A Prophecy of the Coming of the Holy Ghost (Acts 2:1-4; Romans 8:9)

### VI. OBSERVING OF THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES (Deuteronomy 16:13-15)

- A. The Celebration of the Feast (Leviticus 23:33-39)
  - i. On the fifteenth day of the seventh month (Leviticus 23:34-35)
  - ii. On the seven days following this day (Deuteronomy 16:13; Leviticus 23:39)
  - iii. When the fruit of the land had been gathered (Deuteronomy 16:13; Leviticus 23:39)
- B. The Activities of the Feast (Deuteronomy 16:14-15; Leviticus 23:40-44)
  - i. Rejoicing before the Lord (Leviticus 23:40-41)
  - ii. Dwelling in booths (Leviticus 23:42-44)

### VII. THE ATTENDANCE OF THE FEAST DAYS (Deuteronomy 16:16-17)

- A. Three Times in the Year
- B. All Males to Appear Before the Lord
- C. In the Feast Days:
  - i. Of Unleavened Bread
  - ii. Feast of Weeks
  - iii. Feast of Tabernacles
- D. To Not Appear Empty
  - i. To give as they are able
  - ii. According to the blessing of the LORD

### VIII. RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT EXPECTED (Deuteronomy 16:18-20)

- A. Judges and Officers to be Appointed in All of Their Cities (Deuteronomy 16:18)
  - i. In the gates
  - ii. To judge the people
    - 1. With just judgment
    - 2. To not wrest judgment
- B. To Follow Just Judgment in Their Work (Deuteronomy 16:18b-20)
  - i. To not wrest their judgment
    - 1. “wrest”- in scripture
      - a. To wrest judgment (Exodus 23:2,6)
      - b. To wrest judgment and the taking of gifts (Deuteronomy 16:19)
      - c. To wrest words (Psalm 56:5)
      - d. The wrestling of words (2 Peter 3:16)
    - 2. “wrest” – defined: Old English “to twist, wrench,” from Proto-Germanic \*wraistjan (source of Old Norse reista “to bend, twist”) – from: *etymonline.com*
  - ii. To not respect persons in judgment
    - 1. By taking gifts
      - a. For a gift doth blind the eyes
      - b. And pervert words
    - 2. And pervert the words of the righteous
  - iii. To follow that which is just
    - 1. That they might live
    - 2. And inherit the land

### IX. SEPARATION OF WORSHIP (Deuteronomy 16:21-22)

- A. To Not Plant a Grove Near the Altar of the Lord (Deuteronomy 16:21)
  - i. The people had been warned to cut down any groves that the inhabitants had placed in the land (Exodus 34:13)
  - ii. The people would go on to plant groves and worship the inhabitants false gods (Judges 3:7)
  - iii. Ahab provoked the Lord in building an altar to Baal and house for Baal (1 Kings 16:30-33)
- B. Not to Set Up Any Image (Deuteronomy 16:22; Exodus 20:4; Leviticus 26:1)