

This chart summarizes the Bible commentary notes for Leviticus chapter 23 as they appear in *Believer's Bible Commentary* by William MacDonald, published by Thomas Nelson Publishers, 1995.

HOLY DAY	WHEN	WHAT/COMMEMORATES	TYPE
Sabbath	One day each week	This was a day of rest from work.	God is our rest.
Passover	14 <sup>th</sup> day of 1 <sup>st</sup> month	This commemorates Israel's redemption from slavery in Egypt.	Passover lamb is type of Christ, whose blood was shed to redeem us from our slavery to sin.
Festival of Unleavened Bread	15 <sup>th</sup> day of 1 <sup>st</sup> month through 21 <sup>st</sup> day of 1 <sup>st</sup> month	Israelites put away leaven (which represents sin) for seven days. While the Passover represents redemption, the Festival of Unleavened Bread represents our duty to walk in holiness. The unleavened bread is called matzo. The preparation of matzo involves the piercing of the bread. During the baking process, the bread becomes striped.	The unleavened bread represents the Messiah, Who was sinless and was pierced for us; by His stripes we are healed.
Feast of Firstfruits	Day after Sabbath during Festival of Unleavened Bread	A sheaf of barley was presented, marking the beginning of the barley harvest (the year's first grain). The sheaf was waved in thanksgiving for the harvest.	The first harvest was seen as the promise of the larger harvest to come. I Corinthians 15:20 ~ "Christ...the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep."
Feast of Weeks (Pentecost)	50 days after the Passover Sabbath	This was a harvest festival thanking God for the start of the wheat harvest. The Jews also celebrate this as the day of the year on which Moses received the law. The wave offering on this day was of two loaves of bread.	This festival was a type of the Day of Pentecost when the Holy Spirit descended on the believers and the Church was initiated. The two loaves of the wave offering represented that the Jews and Gentiles would be made into one new flesh (Ephesians 2:15).

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HOLY DAY	WHEN	WHAT/COMMEMORATES	TYPE
Feast of Trumpets	1 <sup>st</sup> day of 7 <sup>th</sup> month	There was the blowing of trumpets calling together the Israelites. There was a 10-day period for examination of oneself and repentance, leading to the Day of Atonement.	This typifies when the Israelites will be gathered again to the land before her national repentance.
Day of Atonement	10 <sup>th</sup> day of 7 <sup>th</sup> month	On this day, the Israelites' sins were atoned for through the offerings of the high priest.  There is a strong emphasis on the requirement that the Israelites DO NO WORK on this day. The only person who was to work on this day was the high priest.	This typifies the national repentance of Israel, when a remnant will turn to Christ and be forgiven.  This typifies that we can do no work to earn our redemption. It was Christ's work alone that can save us.
Feast of Tabernacles (Festival of Booths, or Feast of Ingathering)	15 <sup>th</sup> day of 7 <sup>th</sup> month, continuing for seven days (rest on day 1, rest on day 8)	The Israelites dwelt in booths for seven days.	This typifies the final rest and final harvest, when the Israelites will be securely living in the land during the Millennial Age.