



Shavuot Celebration Guide

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Shavuot

Introduction

There are very few Commandments concerning Shavuot although it has great prophetic significance. This guide is intended to assist you in understanding the significance of Shavuot in YHWH's plan for restoring Yisrael through Messiah Yahushua. May you find this information helpful and enriching as you rehearse the Appointed Time of Shavuot. Hag sameach!

The Feast of Shavuot

Here is the Command in Deuteronomy:

“⁹ You shall count seven weeks for yourself; begin to count the seven weeks from the time you begin to put the sickle to the grain. ¹⁰ Then you shall keep the Feast of Weeks to YHWH your Elohim with the tribute of a freewill offering from your hand, which you shall give as YHWH your Elohim blesses you. ¹¹ You shall rejoice before YHWH your Elohim, you and your son and your daughter, your male servant and your female servant, the Levite who is within your gates, the stranger and the fatherless and the widow who are among you, at the place where YHWH your Elohim chooses to make His Name abide. ¹² And you shall remember that you were a slave in Egypt, and you shall be careful to observe these statutes.” Deuteronomy 16:9-12

We read that Shavuot is intimately connected with the counting of weeks.

The emphasis is clearly on weeks and sevens. That is why this Feast is called Shavuot – it is the plural form of seven and week which in Hebrew is “shavua”.

The celebration of Shavuot is also connected with Passover and Unleavened Bread as we just read.

We are to rejoice and also remember the time of slavery in Egypt.

That is why Shavuot is considered the culmination/conclusion - "atzeret" of Passover.

The two Appointed Times are intimately connected by the counting of weeks and days and the fact that they span the barley and the wheat harvests.

So we see an emphasis on the grain during this period of time - particularly wheat.

The Command to count and to celebrate is for Yisrael and Yisrael is the Assembly of people in Covenant with YHWH.

They are the people who first trusted in the blood of the Lamb at Passover.

They are the Assembly who partook of the Covenant meal and they are the ones who left Egypt as a conquering army.

There is an interesting fact that many do not see because they do not read the Hebrew.

In fact, the Scriptures go on to record: *"Elohim led the people around by way of the wilderness of the Red Sea. And the children of Yisrael went up in orderly ranks out of the land of Egypt."* Exodus 13:18

The Hebrew word for "orderly ranks" is "hamashym" which literally means: "fifty".

The Yisraelites departed Egypt, the most powerful empire of the time, leaving them completely decimated. They marched out as a conquering army in companies of 50, but that was only the beginning of the process of redemption.

While they started their journey during the Feast of Unleavened Bread, they did not cross the Red Sea until the last Day of the Feast on Day 21 of Month 1.

Mount Sinai

When they finally arrived at Mount Sinai on Day 5 of Month 3 they were given instructions to prepare for a great promise.

“³ And Moses went up to Elohim, and YHWH called to him from the mountain, saying, ‘Thus you shall say to the house of Jacob, and tell the children of Yisrael: ⁴ You have seen what I did to the Egyptians, and *how* I bore you on eagles’ wings and brought you to Myself. ⁵ Now therefore, if you will indeed obey My voice and keep My covenant, then you shall be a special treasure to Me above all people; for all the earth *is* Mine. ⁶ And you shall be to Me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.’ These *are* the words which you shall speak to the children of Yisrael.” Exodus 19:3-6

The promise was conditional - Yisrael needed to obey.

Moses brought the proposal to the people.

“⁷ So Moses came and called for the elders of the people, and laid before them all these words which YHWH commanded him. ⁸ Then all the people answered together and said, ‘All that YHWH has spoken we will do.’ So Moses brought back the words of the people to YHWH.” Exodus 19:7-8

So on the 48th Day of the Omer Count Moses received this instruction:

“¹⁰ Then YHWH said to Moses, ‘Go to the people and consecrate them today and tomorrow, and let them wash their clothes. ¹¹ And let them be ready for the third day. For on the third day YHWH will come down upon Mount Sinai in the sight of all the people. ¹² You shall set bounds for the people all around, saying, ‘Take heed to yourselves *that* you do *not* go up to the mountain or touch its base. Whoever touches the mountain shall surely be put to death. ¹³ Not a hand shall touch him, but he shall surely be stoned or shot *with an arrow*; whether man or beast, he shall not live.’ When the yovel (shofar) sounds long, they shall come near the mountain.” Exodus 19:10-13

The Yisraelites were supposed to wash their bodies and their clothes. They were getting ready to attend a wedding.

Here we see a mystery built into this passage and one of those instances when reading the Hebrew is important.

Many translations state “When the ‘trumpet’ sounds long” but the passage actually reads “When the ‘yovel’ sounds long”.

The ‘yovel’ = the ‘jubilee’. So it is referring to the Jubilee shofar.

The Jubilee

We read about the Jubilee in Leviticus 25:

“¹ And YHWH spoke to Moses on Mount Sinai, saying, ² Speak to the children of Yisrael, and say to them: When you come into the land which I give you, then the land shall keep a sabbath to YHWH. ³ Six years you shall sow your field, and six years you shall prune your vineyard, and gather its

fruit; ⁴ but in the seventh year there shall be a sabbath of solemn rest for the land, a sabbath to YHWH. You shall neither sow your field nor prune your vineyard. ⁵ What grows of its own accord of your harvest you shall not reap, nor gather the grapes of your untended vine, for it is a year of rest for the land. ⁶ And the sabbath produce of the land shall be food for you: for you, your male and female servants, your hired man, and the stranger who dwells with you, ⁷ for your livestock and the beasts that are in your land - all its produce shall be for food. ⁸ And you shall count seven sabbaths of years for yourself, seven times seven years; and the time of the seven sabbaths of years shall be to you forty-nine years. ⁹ Then you shall cause the shofar of the Jubilee to sound on the tenth day of the seventh month; on the Day of Atonement you shall make the shofar to sound throughout all your land. ¹⁰ And you shall consecrate the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land to all its inhabitants. It shall be a Jubilee for you; and each of you shall return to his possession, and each of you shall return to his family. ¹¹ That fiftieth year shall be a Jubilee to you; in it you shall neither sow nor reap what grows of its own accord, nor gather the grapes of your untended vine. ¹² For it is the Jubilee; it shall be holy to you; you shall eat its produce from the field.” Leviticus 25:1-12

So we can see a connection with the Jubilee and Shavuot.

We counted seven sevens to arrive at Shavuot.

We count seven sevens to get to the Jubilee.

We counted 50 days to arrive at Shavuot.

We count 50 years to arrive at the Jubilee Year.

As we continue we will see an even more amazing connection with the Jubilee.

Sinai continued

The story of Shavuot continues by describing the preparation leading up to Shavuot:

“¹⁴ So Moses went down from the mountain to the people and sanctified the people, and they washed their clothes. ¹⁵ And he said to the people, ‘Be ready for the third day; do not come near *your* wives.’ ¹⁶ Then it came to pass on the third day, in the morning, that there were thunderings and lightnings, and a thick cloud on the mountain; and the sound of the shofar was very loud, so that all the people who *were* in the camp trembled. ¹⁷ And Moses brought the people out of the camp to meet with Elohim, and they stood at the foot of the mountain. ¹⁸ Now Mount Sinai *was* completely in smoke, because YHWH descended upon it in fire. Its smoke ascended like the smoke of a furnace, and the whole mountain quaked greatly. ¹⁹ And when the blast of the shofar sounded long and became louder and louder, Moses spoke, and Elohim answered him by voice. ²⁰ Then YHWH came down upon Mount Sinai, on the top of the mountain. And YHWH called Moses to the top of the mountain, and Moses went up. ²¹ And YHWH said to Moses, ‘Go down and warn the people, lest they break through to gaze at YHWH, and many of them perish. ²² Also let the priests who come near YHWH consecrate themselves, lest YHWH break out against them.’ ²³ But Moses said to YHWH, ‘The people cannot come up to Mount Sinai; for You warned us, saying, ‘Set bounds around the mountain and consecrate it.’ ²⁴ Then YHWH said to him, ‘Away! Get down and then come up, you and Aaron with you. But do not let the priests and the people break through to come up to YHWH, lest He break out against them.’ ²⁵ So Moses went down to the people and spoke to them.” Exodus 19:14-25

So this incredible event occurred in the morning, when YHWH descended upon the mountain.

It was Day 50 in the Omer count marked by a long and loud shofar blast that grew louder and louder. It included fire and smoke and a tremendous earthquake.

Shavuot is best known for the giving of the Torah, but all of the Torah was not given on Shavuot – only the Ten Commandments.

The Ten Commandments

“¹ And Elohim spoke all these words, saying: ² I *am* YHWH your Elohim, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. ³ You shall have no other gods before Me. ⁴ You shall not make for yourself a carved image - any likeness of *anything* that *is* in heaven above, or that *is* in the earth beneath, or that *is* in the water under the earth; ⁵ you shall not bow down to them nor serve them. For I, YHWH your Elohim, *am* a jealous Elohim, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth *generations* of those who hate Me, ⁶ but showing mercy to thousands, to those who love Me and keep My Commandments. ⁷ You shall not take the Name of YHWH your Elohim in vain, for YHWH will not hold *him* guiltless who takes His name in vain. ⁸ Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it set apart. ⁹ Six days you shall labor and do all your work, ¹⁰ but the seventh day *is* the Sabbath of YHWH your Elohim. *In it* you shall do no work: you, nor your son, nor your daughter, nor your male servant, nor your female servant, nor your cattle, nor your stranger who *is* within your gates. ¹¹ For *in* six days YHWH made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that *is* in them, and rested the seventh day. Therefore, YHWH blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it. ¹² Honor your father and your mother, that your days may be long upon the land which YHWH your Elohim is giving you. ¹³ You shall not murder. ¹⁴ You shall not commit adultery. ¹⁵ You shall not steal. ¹⁶ You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor. ¹⁷ You shall not covet your neighbor’s house; you shall not covet your neighbor’s wife, nor his

male servant, nor his female servant, nor his ox, nor his donkey, nor anything that *is* your neighbor's. ¹⁸ Now all the people witnessed the thunderings, the lightning flashes, the sound of the shofar, and the mountain smoking; and when the people saw *it*, they trembled and stood afar off. ¹⁹ Then they said to Moses, 'You speak with us, and we will hear; but let not Elohim speak with us, lest we die.' ²⁰ And Moses said to the people, 'Do not fear; for Elohim has come to test you, and that His fear may be before you, so that you may not sin.' ²¹ So the people stood afar off, but Moses drew near the thick darkness where Elohim *was*." Exodus 20:1-21

The Mediator

The people did not want to hear anymore from YHWH. They wanted to hear from Moses.

So Shavuot provided a pattern for a mediator of the Covenant and it also led to the need for a renewal.

It was supposed to be a wedding and the Commandments were the wedding contract.

Yisrael needed to hear all of the terms. The Covenant could not be completed until the terms were published and agreed upon.

Moses alone went into the thick darkness where Elohim was and received further instructions.

One of the Commands involved the three Hags (Feasts) – the Pilgrimage Feasts

“¹⁴ Three times you shall keep a feast to Me in the year: ¹⁵ You shall keep the Feast of Unleavened Bread (you shall eat unleavened bread

seven days, as I commanded you, at the time appointed in the month of the Abib, for in it you came out of Egypt; none shall appear before Me empty); ¹⁶ and the Feast of Harvest, the firstfruits of your labors which you have sown in the field; and the Feast of Ingathering at the end of the year, when you have gathered in *the fruit of* your labors from the field. ¹⁷ Three times in the year all your males shall appear before the Adon YHWH.” Exodus 23:14-17

Notice that Shavuot is first referred to as the Feast of the Harvest.

The Marriage Covenant

After receiving Commandments, Moses then came out of the darkness and spoke all the words and the people agreed.

He then wrote the words in the Scroll of the Covenant and read them in the hearing of the people. This was the “ketubah” – the marriage contract.

He performed a slaughtering and sprinkled the blood, thus elevating the agreement into a Blood Covenant.

The Covenant was memorialized by a meal with the Elders of Yisrael.

“⁹ Then Moses went up, also Aaron, Nadab, and Abihu, and seventy of the elders of Yisrael, ¹⁰ and they saw the Elohim of Yisrael. And *there was* under His feet as it were a paved work of sapphire stone, and it was like the very heavens in *its* clarity. ¹¹ But on the nobles of the children of Yisrael He did not lay His hand. So they saw Elohim, and they ate and drank. ¹² Then YHWH said to Moses, ‘Come up to Me on the mountain and be there; and I will give you tablets of stone, and the Torah and Commandments which I have written, that you may teach them.’”
Exodus 24:9-12

So while there was an agreement, the process was not complete until YHWH signed off and consummated the relationship.

Moses and Joshua went up to complete the process and receive the final documentation.

They went up the mountain for 40 days and 40 nights and Moses received detailed instructions for building the House of YHWH and consecrating the priesthood. YHWH concluded by emphasizing the Sabbath as a sign.

“And when He had made an end of speaking with him on Mount Sinai, He gave Moses two tablets of the Testimony, tablets of stone, written with the finger of Elohim.” Exodus 31:18

Moses received the Testimony on tablets of stone – the signed agreement. YHWH signs with fire so His agreement was literally “etched in stone”. Some traditions indicate that it was sapphire from the Throne Room.

The Broken Covenant

When Moses went down he found that some in Yisrael “rose up to play”. They were fornicating with an Egyptian god – pretending that they were having a Feast for YHWH.

Yisrael was no longer a pure and undefiled virgin bride. She played the harlot while Moses was on the Mountain.

The Covenant had been broken before the wedding ceremony was fully completed.

Instead of building the marital residence and moving in together, YHWH needed to determine whether He would start over with Moses or renew the Covenant with Yisrael.

Moses intervened for a renewal.

That renewal involved Moses going up and down the mountain 2 more 40 day periods. All tolled – He spent 120 days on the mountain as a mediator for Yisrael.

He came down with a second set of tablets that he had to carve out of stone himself, but written by YHWH.

Moses came down on Day 10 of Month 7 which was Yom Kippur and some also believe that it was the First Day of the Jubilee Year.

So through the Shavuot rehearsal we see a complete connection between the so-called Spring Feasts and the Fall Feasts through the renewal of the Covenant and we see that all pointing to a final restoration in the Year of Jubilee.

The Helper

We also see an amazing fulfillment of the Shavuot rehearsal after the resurrection and Ascension of Yahushua who promised that the Father would send the Helper.

“But the Helper, the Set Apart Spirit, whom the Father will send in My Name, He will teach you all things, and bring to your remembrance all things that I said to you.” John 14:26

“⁸ And when He has come, He will convict the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment: ⁹ of sin, because they do not believe in

Me; ¹⁰ of righteousness, because I go to My Father and you see Me no more; ¹¹ of judgment, because the ruler of this world is judged.” John 16:8-10

Jerusalem

We read about the Helper being sent on Shavuot in Acts 2

“¹ When the Day of Shavuot had fully come, they were all with one accord in one place. ² And suddenly there came a sound from heaven, as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled the whole house where they were sitting. ³ Then there appeared to them divided tongues, as of fire, and *one* sat upon each of them. ⁴ And they were all filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance. ⁵ And there were dwelling in Jerusalem Yahudim, devout men, from every nation under heaven. ⁶ And when this sound occurred, the multitude came together, and were confused, because everyone heard them speak in his own language. ⁷ Then they were all amazed and marveled, saying to one another, “Look, are not all these who speak Galileans? ⁸ And how *is it that* we hear, each in our own language in which we were born? ⁹ Parthians and Medes and Elamites, those dwelling in Mesopotamia, Judea and Cappadocia, Pontus and Asia, ¹⁰ Phrygia and Pamphylia, Egypt and the parts of Libya adjoining Cyrene, visitors from Rome, both Jews and proselytes, ¹¹ Cretans and Arabs - we hear them speaking in our own tongues the wonderful works of Elohim. ¹² So they were all amazed and perplexed, saying to one another, ‘Whatever could this mean?’” Acts 2:1-12

Of course, the connection with Sinai cannot be ignored.

This event happened on the same day – Shavuot.

The “sound from heaven”, the “wind” and the “fire”.

The people “heard” and “understood” in their own language.

So this was about language and all people hearing Elohim.

Instead of using the voice of a shofar, the Spirit gave utterance through the voices of men.

The Prophets

Peter then stood up to explain what was happening.

“¹⁴ But Peter, standing up with the eleven, raised his voice and said to them, Men of Judea and all who dwell in Jerusalem, let this be known to you, and heed my words. ¹⁵ For these are not drunk, as you suppose, since it is *only* the third hour of the day. ¹⁶ But this is what was spoken by the prophet Joel: ¹⁷ *And it shall come to pass in the last days (afterward), says Elohim, that I will pour out of My Spirit on all flesh; Your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, Your young men shall see visions, Your old men shall dream dreams. ¹⁸ And on My menservants and on My maidservants I will pour out My Spirit in those days; and they shall prophesy. ¹⁹ I will show wonders in heaven above and signs in the earth beneath: blood and fire and vapor of smoke. ²⁰ The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before the coming of the great and awesome day of YHWH. ²¹ And it shall come to pass that whoever calls on the Name of YHWH shall be saved.”* Acts 2:14-

21

Peter is quoting Joel referring to a great outpouring before the coming Day of YHWH.

Those in Jerusalem experienced an outpouring before the judgment that was later rendered by the Romans, which was a “Day of YHWH” event.

We look forward to a future outpouring on Shavuot as well, prior to the Day of YHWH described in the Book of Revelation. The Day of YHWH was linked with the Jubilee in Isaiah.

“¹ The Spirit of Adonai YHWH is upon Me, because YHWH has anointed Me to preach good tidings to the poor; He has sent Me to heal the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to *those who are bound*; ² To proclaim the acceptable year of YHWH, and the day of vengeance of our Elohim.” Isaiah 61:1-2

Notice the emphasis on “proclaiming.”

Proclaiming liberty and the acceptable Year of YHWH refers to the Jubilee year.

Proclaiming the day of vengeance refers to the Day of YHWH.

So we anticipate the Day of YHWH being linked to a Jubilee Year.

When Yisrael was brought out from judgment in Egypt and to the Land of Promise, it was supposed to occur all in the same year. So we look forward to being restored to the Land through a process of judgment and deliverance in a future year, as described in the Book of Revelation.

The Messiah

Yahushua hinted of His part in that process when He read part of that portion as recorded in Luke 4:16-21

“¹⁶ So He came to Nazareth, where He had been brought up. And as His custom was, He went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and

stood up to read. ¹⁷ And He was handed the Scroll of the prophet Isaiah. And when He had opened the Scroll, He found the place where it was written: ¹⁸ ‘The Spirit of YHWH is upon Me, because He has anointed Me to preach the good news to the poor; He has sent Me to heal the brokenhearted, To proclaim liberty to the captives and recovery of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those who are oppressed; ¹⁹ To proclaim the acceptable year of YHWH.’ ²⁰ Then He closed the Scroll, and gave it back to the attendant and sat down. And the eyes of all who were in the synagogue were fixed on Him. ²¹ And He began to say to them, ‘Today this Scripture is fulfilled in your hearing.’” Luke 4:16-21

Notice that he stopped short of reading the portion concerning the Day of YHWH. It seemed like He was declaring a Jubilee.

John the Immerser described how Yahushua will fulfill the Prophecy of Isaiah.

“¹¹ I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance, but He who is coming after me is mightier than I, whose sandals I am not worthy to carry. He will baptize you with the Set Apart Spirit and fire. ¹² His winnowing fan is in His hand, and He will thoroughly clean out His threshing floor, and gather His wheat into the barn; but He will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire.” Matthew 3:11-12

We look forward to a Jubilee when we can be gathered and restored to the Covenant Land through Messiah.

The Shavuot – Jubilee Connection

So Shavuot is a yearly reminder that we are operating within a greater cycle of seven “shemitah years” with the 50th year being a Jubilee Year.

Just as we rehearse counting the daily omer, from Unleavened Bread to Shavuot every year, we should be remembering the year count in the Jubilee cycle.

And that leads us to another mystery concerning the 120 years.

In Genesis 6 we read: “And YHWH said, ‘My Spirit shall not strive with man forever, for he is indeed flesh; yet his days shall be one hundred and twenty years.’” Genesis 6:3

Notice that YHWH specifically referred to His Spirit and we see that His Spirit is intimately connected with Shavuot.

He was not talking about the span of an individual life being 120 years.

He was referring to the span of the Age of Man. The 120 years are Jubilee years (120 x 50 = 6,000 years).

So man would be given 6,000 years until the Sabbath millennium. That was the pattern we saw from the first week of creation.

Just as the Creation of Adam started the Age of Man – we look to the Son of Man, Yahushua the Second Adam, to restore Creation at the 120th Jubilee.

So as we go through these rehearsals we are anxiously awaiting the 120th Jubilee on Yom Kippur.

And as we celebrate Shavuot we should be considering the 120 days that Moses spent on the mountain after Shavuot, because that ties in with the rest of the Appointed Times.

Moses ultimately lived 120 years and did not enter into the promised land.

Only after 40 years in the wilderness and the death of Moses, at 120 years of age, was Yisrael permitted to enter in under the leadership of Joshua – Yahushua.

This all points to Yahushua restoring Yisrael at the 120th Jubilee and interestingly spring wheat takes about 4 months – 120 days to mature.

So we watch and we count and we hope for that 120th Jubilee when Yahushua will return to harvest His wheat and restore us to the Land.

That is what we read in the Book of Revelation:

“¹⁴ Then I looked, and behold, a white cloud, and on the cloud sat *One* like the Son of Man, having on His head a golden crown, and in His hand a sharp sickle. ¹⁵ And another angel came out of the temple, crying with a loud voice to Him who sat on the cloud, “Thrust in Your sickle and reap, for the time has come for You to reap, for the harvest of the earth is ripe.” ¹⁶ So He who sat on the cloud thrust in His sickle on the earth, and the earth was reaped.” Revelation 14:14-16

The Two Leavened Loaves

We began the cycle of the Appointed Times with the Passover a traditional watch night.

People ate unleavened bread and stayed up all night while death surrounded their homes and they were protected by the blood of the Lamb of Elohim.

Today is the “atzeret” – the conclusion of Passover and many celebrate Shavuot by staying up all night and treating it as a watchnight.

We began Passover with an emphasis on Unleavened Bread and we conclude at Shavuot with an emphasis on leavened bread.

Here is the Command:

“¹⁵ And you shall count for yourselves from the day after the Sabbath, from the day that you brought the sheaf of the wave offering: seven weeks shall be completed. ¹⁶ Count fifty days to the day after the seventh week; then you shall offer a new grain offering to YHWH. ¹⁷ You shall bring from your dwellings two wave *loaves* of two-tenths of an *ephah*. They shall be of fine flour; they shall be baked with leaven. *They are* the firstfruits to YHWH. ¹⁸ And you shall offer with the bread seven lambs of the first year, without blemish, one young bull, and two rams. They shall be *as* a burnt offering to YHWH, with their grain offering and their drink offerings, an offering made by fire for a sweet aroma to YHWH. ¹⁹ Then you shall sacrifice one kid of the goats as a sin offering, and two male lambs of the first year as a sacrifice of a peace offering. ²⁰ The priest shall wave them with the bread of the firstfruits *as* a wave offering before YHWH, with the two lambs. They shall be holy to YHWH for the priest. ²¹ And you shall proclaim on the same day *that* it is a set apart rehearsal to you. You shall do no customary work *on it*. *It shall be* a statute forever in all your dwellings throughout your generations.” Leviticus 23:15-21 (from Septuagint translation)

So at Shavuot we bring 2 leavened loaves of wheat bread.

Remember that in the House of Elohim were 12 unleavened loaves of bread on the Table of Showbread.

The House of YHWH was built on a threshing floor and John the Baptist said that the Messiah was coming to gather His wheat and burn the chaff.

Those who belong to Yahushua represent the wheat harvest and those 2 loaves are the 2 Houses of Yisrael returning to our Father's house.

Many think that leaven always represents sin. That is not the case.

Yahushua stated: "The kingdom of heaven is like leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal till it was all leavened."
Matthew 13:33

The loaves at Shavuot represent the fullness of the Kingdom represented by the restored House of Yisrael in the Hands of the High Priest Yahushua. The Unleavened Bread at Passover was made quickly with no time to rise. The leavened loaves at Shavuot have been rising over the centuries as the time of the Gentiles, or the Nations, comes to a close.

Conclusion

This leads us to the ultimate fulfillment of Shavuot when the Nations are brought back to YHWH. That is why there was an emphasis on language and people hearing and understanding Elohim.

It is a reversal of Babel when the Nations were divided and the languages confused.

That is why Yahushua commanded us to take this Good News to the Nations.

On this particular Appointed Time we are commanded to "proclaim on the same day that it is a set apart rehearsal to you."

The Hebrew word "qara" means: "to proclaim, to publish, to cry out."

Shavuot was supposed to be a wedding, but it got delayed and modified because Yisrael proved to be an unfaithful Bride.

The Covenant was repeatedly broken and a Mediator was required to Repair the Breach between YHWH and His people.

The Covenant needed to be renewed and we who follow Messiah Yahushua understand that He renewed the Covenant through His blood.

He is the Bridegroom preparing His Bride Yisrael through the renewed Covenant, and only those covered by the blood of Yahushua can truly celebrate and rehearse Shavuot in all of its fullness.

So on this Feast Day we proclaim the promised Liberty and the Acceptable Year of YHWH recognizing the One with authority to accomplish it.

As we wave the loaves of leavened wheat bread, let us cry out, offer up ourselves as wheat and proclaim that we are the expectant Bride of the Messiah awaiting the return of the King!

Come Yahushua come!