



UNLEAVENED BREAD

The Feast of Unleavened Bread celebrates God's *faithfulness* and His call to *holiness*. Instituted during Israel's deliverance from Egypt, it highlights His provision and the obedience He desires. Observed for seven days after Passover, the removal of leaven symbolizes sin's removal, and eating unleavened bread reflects dependence on God. This feast invites believers to reflect on God's work in their lives and live in purity as His set-apart people.

Key Scripture: Exodus 12:14-20, Leviticus 23:6-8

Other Scripture References: Exodus 12:14-20, Leviticus 23:6-8, Exodus 23:6-8, Exodus 12:39, Numbers 28:17-25, 1 Peter 2:22, John 6:35, Romans 6:22, 1 Corinthians 5:7-8, 2 Corinthians 6:2, Philippians 4:19, Revelation 21:3-4

Accompanying Book References: *The Seven Feasts of Israel* by Zola Levitt pages 4-6.

1. THE BIBLICAL ROOTS OF THE FEAST OF UNLEAVENED BREAD

Beginning the day after Passover and lasting seven days, the Feast of Unleavened Bread commemorated God's deliverance of Israel from Egypt (**Exodus 12:14-20; Leviticus 23:6-8**). Removing leaven and eating unleavened bread symbolized the Israelites' haste in leaving Egypt and their trust in God. Leaven, representing sin, emphasized the call to spiritual purity and reliance on God's ongoing provision and sanctification.

TIMING

(**Exodus 23:6-8**) The Feast begins on the 15th day of the first month, Nisan, in the Jewish calendar, immediately following Passover, and lasts for seven days. This timing is significant as it ties directly to the Israelites' exodus from Egypt, emphasizing God's deliverance and their new beginning as His covenant people. The seven-day duration

reflects completeness, symbolizing a full period of consecration and reliance on God's provision as they celebrated their freedom and prepared for their journey with Him.

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(**Exodus 12:39**) During the Feast, participants ate matzah, symbolizing the haste of Israel's exodus from Egypt and their dependence on God. Unleavened bread also represented purity and separation from sin, reminding the Israelites of God's deliverance and their call to holiness in obedience to Him.

REMOVAL OF LEAVEN

(**Exodus 12:15**) A key element of the Feast was removing all leaven from homes, symbolizing the removal of sin and corruption. As a metaphor for impurity, leaven represented sin's pervasive nature. By obeying this command, the Israelites affirmed their call to holiness and their identity as God's redeemed people.

SACRED ASSEMBLY

(**Leviticus 23:7-8**) The Feast began and ended with holy convocations, sacred gatherings for communal worship and reflection. These assemblies, set apart from ordinary work, acknowledged God's sovereignty, provision, and the Israelites' identity as His chosen people, emphasizing rest, reverence, and unity in celebrating His faithfulness and deliverance.

OFFERINGS TO THE LORD

(**Numbers 28:17-25**) Daily sacrifices during the Feast—burnt, grain, and drink offerings—expressed worship, gratitude, and dependence on God. Burnt offerings symbolized atonement and surrender, while grain and drink offerings reflected thanksgiving. These rituals highlighted the feast's sacredness, pointing to Christ's ultimate sacrifice, which fulfills

and perfects them.

FOCUS ON HOLINESS

The Feast emphasized purity, obedience, and trust in God's provision. Removing leaven symbolized a commitment to holiness and freedom from sin. By obeying this command, the Israelites demonstrated trust in God's faithfulness and readiness to follow Him, making the feast a time of consecration.

The Feast of Unleavened Bread highlights purity, obedience, and trust in God's provision. Commemorating Israel's swift exodus and reliance on God, it calls participants to holiness through eating unleavened bread and removing leaven as a symbol of sin. With sacred gatherings and daily sacrifices, the feast expresses worship and gratitude, pointing to Christ's ultimate sacrifice. It invites reflection on God's faithfulness and a commitment to live in obedience and purity as His redeemed people.

2. THE FEAST OF UNLEAVENED BREAD POINTS TO CHRIST

The Feast of Unleavened Bread is a vivid foreshadowing of Christ and His redemptive work. Each element of the feast finds its fulfillment in Him. By understanding how Christ embodies these aspects, we can more fully appreciate the depth of His work on our behalf and the life of purity and devotion He calls us to live.

CHRIST'S SINLESS NATURE

(1 **Peter 2:22**) The unleavened bread of the Feast symbolizes Christ's sinless nature. Leaven, often used in Scripture as a symbol of sin, represents the corrupting influence of sin on humanity. Just as unleavened bread is free from this impurity, Christ lived a perfect, sinless life, untainted by sin's corruption. His purity qualified Him to be the spotless Lamb of God, offering Himself as the perfect sacrifice for the sins of the world.

CHRIST AS THE BREAD OF LIFE

(**John 6:35**) Jesus identifies Himself as the "Bread of Life," fulfilling the deeper meaning of the unleavened bread that sustained the Israelites during the Feast. Just as the physical bread reminded Israel of God's provision, Christ offers Himself as the true spiritual sustenance, providing eternal life to all who believe in Him. His body, broken for us on the cross, becomes the ultimate source of nourishment for our souls, satisfying our deepest needs and drawing us into fellowship with God.

CHRIST'S SACRIFICIAL DEATH

(**Romans 6:22**) The Feast commemorates God's deliverance of Israel from Egypt and points forward to Christ's ultimate act of deliverance through His sacrificial death on the cross. Just as the Israelites were freed from the bondage of slavery, Christ's death frees believers from the bondage of sin and its power over their lives. His sacrifice fulfills the feast's deeper meaning, offering redemption and a new life of freedom in Him.

HOLINESS AND SANCTIFICATION IN CHRIST

(1 **Corinthians 5:7-8**) The Feast called the Israelites to remove all leaven from their homes, symbolizing the removal of sin and corruption. This act reflects the call for believers to pursue holiness through the sanctifying work of Christ and the Holy Spirit. By cleansing our lives of sin, we align ourselves with God's character and demonstrate our readiness to live as His set-apart people. Through Christ's redemptive work and the Spirit's transforming power, we are enabled to walk in purity and obedience, reflecting His holiness in our daily lives.

HASTE IN DELIVERANCE

(2 **Corinthians 6:2**) The Israelites' hasty departure from Egypt during the Feast symbolizes the urgency of responding to God's deliverance. Similarly, Christ calls us to embrace salvation without delay, leaving

behind the “leaven” of our old sinful life. Just as the Israelites trusted God’s provision and acted swiftly, believers are urged to turn to Christ immediately, trusting in His redemption and beginning a new life free from sin’s corruption.

The Feast of Unleavened Bread points to Christ’s redemptive work. The unleavened bread symbolizes His sinless nature and role as the “Bread of Life,” offering eternal sustenance. His sacrificial death delivers believers from sin’s bondage, just as Israel was freed from Egypt. Believers are called to holiness, removing the “leaven” of sin through Christ’s sanctifying work, and to respond urgently to His call to salvation, leaving behind their old lives.

3. SIGNIFICANCE FOR BELIEVERS TODAY

For Christian believers today, pointing to the redemptive work of Christ and its impact on our lives. Rooted in God’s deliverance of Israel from Egypt, this feast symbolizes Christ’s sinless nature, His role as our spiritual sustenance, and His power to free us from the bondage of sin. It calls believers to holiness, gratitude, and urgent faith, reminding us to live in worship and readiness as God’s redeemed people, while anticipating the ultimate fulfillment of His plan in Christ’s return.

A REMINDER OF CHRIST’S SINLESS SACRIFICE

(1 Peter 2:22) The unleavened bread of the Feast symbolizes Christ’s perfect, sinless nature, free from the corruption of sin. As the spotless Lamb of God, His purity qualified Him to take away the sins of the world, offering Himself as the ultimate sacrifice for humanity.

CHRIST AS THE BREAD OF LIFE

(John 6:35) The unleavened bread of the Feast points to Christ as the “Bread of Life,” who provides spiritual sustenance and eternal life to all who believe in Him. Just as the Israelites relied on the physical bread during their journey, believers depend on Christ’s

sacrifice and provision for their spiritual nourishment and redemption.

DELIVERANCE FROM SIN’S BONDAGE

(Romans 6:22) The Feast commemorates Israel’s deliverance from Egypt, foreshadowing Christ’s ultimate deliverance of believers from the slavery of sin. Through His death and resurrection, Christ frees us from sin’s power, offering new life and redemption. This deliverance calls us to live in the freedom and grace of His salvation.

A CALL TO HOLINESS

(1 Corinthians 5:7-8) The removal of leaven during the Feast symbolizes the call to remove sin from our lives and live in holiness. Believers are reminded to be set apart for God’s purposes, relying on the sanctifying work of Christ and the Holy Spirit to align their lives with God’s character.

GRATITUDE FOR GOD’S FAITHFULNESS

(Philippians 4:19) The Feast encourages believers to reflect on God’s faithfulness and provision. Just as He delivered the Israelites and sustained them, He continues to meet the needs of His people today. This feast calls us to gratitude, recognizing God’s care and trusting in His promises.

AN URGENT CALL TO SALVATION

(2 Corinthians 6:2) The Israelites’ swift departure from Egypt symbolizes the urgency of responding to God’s call. Likewise, believers are called to embrace salvation without delay and live in readiness for Christ’s return. This reminds us that today is the day of salvation, urging immediate trust in God’s redemption.

WORSHIP AND REFLECTION

The Feast encourages believers to dedicate time for worship, thanksgiving, and reflection, just as the sacred assemblies and sacrifices did for Israel. It

reminds Christians to focus on Christ's redemptive work and their identity as God's redeemed people, living in gratitude and devotion to Him.

FORESHADOWING OF CHRIST'S RETURN

(**Revelation 21:3-4**) The Feast foreshadows the ultimate fulfillment of God's redemptive plan when Christ returns to gather His people. At His return, He will bring complete deliverance from sin and its effects, dwelling with His redeemed forever in perfect unity and joy.

4. SUMMARY

The Feast of Unleavened Bread commemorates God's deliverance of Israel from Egypt and symbolizes purity, trust, and reliance on His provision. Removing leaven represents the removal of sin, while eating unleavened bread reflects holiness and faithfulness. Sacred gatherings and sacrifices expressed worship and gratitude, reminding believers of God's faithfulness and call to live as His set-apart people.

For Christians, the feast points to Christ, the sinless "Bread of Life," whose sacrificial death delivers us from sin's bondage. It calls for urgent salvation, sanctification through the Holy Spirit, and anticipation of Christ's return, when He will gather His people and dwell with them forever. This feast invites believers to reflect on God's redemptive plan and live in purity and obedience.

Visit www.MinuteWithMike.com for more reference downloads on **The Seven Feasts of Israel**.

QUESTIONS FOR GROUP DISCUSSION

WHAT DID YOU LEARN?

1. According to **Exodus 12:14-20**, what specific instructions did God give the Israelites for observing the Feast of Unleavened Bread?
2. In **Leviticus 23:6-8**, what were the Israelites commanded to do on the first and seventh days of the feast?
3. How does **1 Corinthians 5:7-8** describe the relationship between leaven and Christ's redemptive work?

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

4. What is the significance of unleavened bread in symbolizing purity and the Israelites' haste in leaving Egypt?
5. Why is the removal of leaven described as an act of spiritual discipline and obedience to God?

QUESTIONS FOR GROUP DISCUSSION

6. How does the Feast of Unleavened Bread foreshadow Christ's role as the sinless sacrifice and "Bread of Life"?

HOW DOES THIS ALL APPLY TODAY?

7. In what ways can believers today "remove leaven" from their lives and pursue holiness?
8. How does reflecting on God's deliverance during the Feast of Unleavened Bread encourage gratitude and worship in your own life?
9. How can the urgency of the Israelites' deliverance remind us to respond promptly to Christ's call to salvation and live in readiness for His return?

BONUS CHALLENGE QUESTION (OPTIONAL):

How does Paul's teaching in **1 Corinthians 5:7-8** connect the Feast of Unleavened Bread to the Christian life, and what does it reveal about living as "unleavened" in the light of Christ's sacrifice?