

Babylon's Calendar: He Shall Think To Change Times & Laws

- Genesis 2:1-3 (Elohim only named one day of the week and that was the seventh/last day of the week. Sabbath)
 1. Strong's Hebrew 7676=Intensive from shabath; intermission, i.e (specifically) the Sabbath -- (+ every) sabbath.
- Exodus 20:9-11
- Leviticus 23:1-3
- Deuteronomy 5:12-15
 1. Nowhere in the Bible did God change the Sabbath day to Sunday. Babylon/Man did that. Not God.
 2. Sunday was not considered a Christian day of rest until the time of Constantine in the fourth century AD. Constantine ruled Rome from AD 306 to 337. In the early portions of his reign he was idolator. Specifically a sun worshiper. Later, he converted to Christianity, but still remained a adherent of sun worship. **According to The history of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire Volume 3 (London: 1838): pg 237** "The Sun was universally celebrated as the invincible guide and protector of Constantine." After his conversion to Christianity Constantine established the first Sunday law in history in AD 321. It says this: On the venerable Day of the sun let the magistrates and people residing in cities rest, and let all workshops be closed. In the country, however, persons engaged in agriculture may freely and lawfully continue their pursuits: because it often happens that another Day is not so suitable for grain sowing or for vine planting: lest by neglecting the proper moment for such operations the bounty of heaven should be lost. **According to "Sabbath," Chamber's Encyclopedia Volume 11 (1982):** "Unquestionably the first law, either ecclesiastical or civil, by which the Sabbatical observance of that Day is known to have been ordained, is the edict of Constantine, 321 A.D." Following this initial legislation, both emperors and Popes in succeeding centuries added other laws to strengthen Sunday observance. For example the Catholic Church Council of Laodicea (circa 364 AD): "Christians shall not Judaize and be idle on Saturday (Sabbath), but shall work on that Day: but the Lord's Day, they shall especially honour; and as being Christians, shall, if possible, do no work on that day. If however, they are found Judaizing, they shall be shut out from Christ." **(A History of the Church Councils from 326 to 429 Volume 2 pg 316)**
- Acts 20:7-11 (Verse 7 does not prove the Sabbath was changed to Sunday. Break bread means to eat. You eat everyday. Verse 11 shows them breaking bread the next day)
- Acts 2:41-47
- Luke 4:14-16
- Acts 13:42-44
- Acts 17:2
- Acts 18:1-4
- Exodus 12:49 (The Sabbath is for Israel, Heathens, and Gentiles)
- Leviticus 24:22

- Numbers 15:16_29
- Deuteronomy 31:12
- Isaiah 56:1-7
- Romans 3:29
- Revelation 1:10-18
 1. Lord's day is not Sunday. Nowhere in this passage does it say that.
 2. John had a vision where he was taken to the Lord's Day which in the Old Testament is called the Day of The Lord. The Day of the Lord is his Second Coming and Millennial reign.
 3. Jesus is the Lord of the Sabbath not Sunday
 4. Zechariah had a vision of the Lord's Day as well and saw the same thing John mentions in this passage.
- Zechariah 4:1-10
- Revelation 4:5
- Revelation 5:6
- Jeremiah 46:10
- Joel 2:1-16_31
- Joel 3:1-17
- Mark 2:27-28
- Genesis 1:5_8_13_19_23_31 (Yah only named the Seventh Day. Babylon has placed the names of Idols upon the days of the week)

| THE GOD OF ISRAEL'S Days of the Week | | (GREGORIAN) Man's Days of the Week | | |
|---|---------------|---|--|--------------------|
| Day | #/Name | Name | Deity | Star/Planet |
| 1 | 1 | Sunday | Sun(Sol) God, personified as, Helios, Apollo, Ogmios, Mithras, and St. Elias. | Sun |
| 2 | 2 | Monday | Moon Goddess, personified as, Selene, Luna, and Mani. | Moon |
| 3 | 3 | Tuesday | God of Power, energy and endurance, personified as, Ares, Tiwas, Tiw, Tuisco, and Tyr. | Mars |
| 4 | 4 | Wednesday | God of knowledge & Wisdom, personified as Woden or Odin, and Hermes. | Mercury |
| 5 | 5 | Thursday | God of Thunder, personified as, Thunor (Thor). Other names for him are Zeus, Taranis, Perun, Perkunas, and St. Olaf. | Jupiter |
| 6 | 6 | Friday | Goddess of love, personified as, Frigg. | Venus |
| 7 | Sabbath | Saturday | God of Saturn, personified as, Seater or Seater. | Saturn |

- Deuteronomy 4:12-19
- Deuteronomy 17:1-7
- Jeremiah 8:1-3
- Leviticus 23:32 (According to Yah one day is from evening to evening. According to Babylon it is from midnight to midnight)
 1. See Midnight mass
- Genesis 1:14-19 (Yah Calendar is simple. Babylon's is Pagan/Idolatrous)
- Psalm 104:19
 1. "The Julian Calendar" By: Vigdis Hocken
<https://www.timeanddate.com/calendar/julian-calendar.html> The Julian calendar was introduced by Julius Caesar in 45 BCE and replaced the Roman calendar. The Julian calendar's predecessor, the Roman calendar, was a very complicated lunar calendar, based on the moon phases. It required a group of people to decide when days should be added or removed in order to keep the calendar in sync with the astronomical seasons, marked by equinoxes and solstices. (Hebrews and Assyrians had already figured this out. Also Noah/Moses knew as well. It is in Genesis. Flood had a leap month) In order to create a more standardized calendar, Julius Caesar consulted an Alexandrian astronomer named Sosigenes (He was Greek. Gentiles used to go to Africa to learn at universities just like Africans and Asians now come to the west) and created a more regulated civil calendar, a solar calendar based entirely on Earth's revolutions around the Sun, also called a tropical year. It takes our planet on average, approximately 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 45 seconds (365.242189 days) to complete one full orbit around the Sun. A common year in the Julian calendar has 365 days divided into 12 months. In the Julian calendar, every four years is a leap year, with a leap day added to the month of February. At the time, February was the last month of the year, and Leap Day was February 24. February 30 Was a real date. However, leap years were not observed in the first years after the reform due to a counting error. In the first years of the Julian calendar's existence – until 12 Common Era (CE) – every third year was a leap year due to a calculation error. The Julian calendar's formula to calculate leap years produced a leap year every four years. This is way too often, and eventually the Julian calendar and important religious holidays, like Easter were several days out of sync with the fixed dates for astronomical events like equinoxes and solstices. The introduction of the Gregorian calendar allowed for the realignment with events like the Vernal equinox and Winter solstice. The solution to this error was to replace the Julian calendar with the Gregorian calendar in 1582.
 2. Encyclopedia Britannica: "Why Does the New Year Start on January 1?" In many countries the New Year begins on January 1. However, this wasn't always the case. In fact, for centuries, other dates marked the start of the calendar, including March 25 and December 25. So how did January 1 become New Year's Day?

We can partly thank the Roman king Numa Pompilius. According to tradition, during his reign (c. 715–673 BCE) Numa revised the Roman republican calendar so that January replaced March as the first month. It was a fitting choice, since January was named after Janus, the Roman god of all beginnings; March celebrated Mars, the god of war. (Some sources claim that Numa also created the month of January.) However, there is evidence that January 1 was not made the official start of the Roman year until 153 BCE. In 46 BCE Julius Caesar introduced more changes, though the Julian calendar, as it became known, retained January 1 as the year's opening date. With the expansion of the Roman Empire, the use of the Julian calendar also spread. However, following the fall of Rome in the 5th century CE, many Christian countries altered the calendar so that it was more reflective of their religion, and March 25 (the Feast of the Annunciation) and December 25 (Christmas) became common New Year's Days. It later became clear that the Julian calendar required additional changes due to a miscalculation concerning leap years. The cumulative effect of this error over the course of several centuries caused various events to take place in the wrong season. It also created problems when determining the date of Easter. Thus, Pope Gregory XIII introduced a revised calendar in 1582. In addition to solving the issue with leap years, the Gregorian calendar restored January 1 as the start of the New Year. While Italy, France, and Spain were among the countries that immediately accepted the new calendar, Protestant and Orthodox nations were slow to adopt it. Great Britain and its American colonies did not begin following the Gregorian calendar until 1752. Before then they celebrated New Year's Day on March 25. Over time non-Christian countries also began to use the Gregorian calendar. China (1912) is a notable example, though it continued to celebrate the Chinese New Year according to a lunar calendar. In fact, many countries that follow the Gregorian calendar also have other traditional or religious calendars. Some nations never adopted the Gregorian calendar and thus start the year on dates other than January 1. Ethiopia, for example, celebrates its New Year (known as Enkutatash) in September.

3. During the 1570s, Pope Gregory put the Gregorian calendar into effect, restoring Jan. 1 as the first day of the new year. This change in tradition wasn't officially implemented by England until 1752. Up until then, England and the American colonies had celebrated the new year on March 25.
4. Gregorian calendar. In Ridpath, I. (Ed.), *A Dictionary of Astronomy*. : Oxford University Press., The form of calendar that is now in almost world-wide civil use. It was devised with the help of the German Jesuit mathematics teacher Christopher Clavius (1537–1612), and was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 to replace the Julian calendar, which had got out of step with the seasons. In that year 10 days were omitted, Thursday October 4 being immediately followed by Friday October 15. This change was made in order to re-establish March 21 as the date of the vernal equinox. Britain and America did not adopt the Gregorian calendar until 1752, by which time 11 days had to be omitted.

Subsequently the calendar has been kept in step with the date of the vernal equinox by introducing a leap year every four years, as the Julian calendar had done, but suppressing the leap year in century years, unless the year is divisible by 400. Thus 1700, 1800, and 1900 were not leap years, but 1600 and 2000 are. In the 400-year cycle there are therefore 97 leap years, giving an average length of the year of 365.2425 days, very close to the length of the tropical year (365.2422 days). The reform also altered the lunar cycle used by the Church to calculate the date for Easter (computus), restoring it to the time of the year as originally celebrated by the early Church.

- Daniel 7:23-27
 1. Remember when looking at Gregorian month numbers; the original Roman Calendar consisted of 10 months in a year of 304 days. The Romans seem to have ignored the remaining 61 days, which fell in the middle of winter. The 10 months were named Martius, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October, November, and December.
- Deuteronomy 16:1 (Abib Biblical First Month=March/April)
 1. Strong's H24 - 'abiyb: fresh, young barley ears, barley month of ear-forming, of greening of crop, of growing green Abib, month of exodus and passover (March or April) from an unused root (meaning to be tender); green, i.e. a young ear of grain; hence, the name of the month Abib or Nisan:—Abib, ear, green ears of corn (not maize).
 2. Gregorian Calendar=4th Month April named for Aphrodite.A Greek goddess (the Roman Venus). The Anglo-Saxon name for this month is Eastermonath, the month of the goddess Eostre, whose name is the origin of the word Easter. April is named in honor of her.
- Exodus 12:1-2
- Exodus 13:1-4
- Exodus 9:29-32
- 1 Kings 6:1 (Zif Biblical Second Month=April/May)
 1. Strong's H2099 - Ziv/Zif = "brightness" name of the 2nd month of the year, corresponding to Apr-May. Ziv, zeev'; probably from an unused root meaning to be prominent; properly, brightness (compare H2122), i.e. (figuratively) the month of flowers; Ziv (corresponding to Ijar or May)
 2. Gregorian Calendar=5th Month May named for Maia the Greek goddess of spring.
- Esther 8:9 (Sivan Biblical Third Month=May/June)
 1. Strong's H5510 - Ciyvan Sivan = "their covering" the 3rd month in the Jewish calendar corresponding to May-Jun
 2. Gregorian Calendar=6th Month June named for Juno. A Roman goddess (the Greek Hera). Her chief attribute is ascribed to as the queen of heaven and as a divine watcher over the female sex. Because of this the month of June is held most favorable for getting married.
- Jeremiah 39:2 (Fourth Biblical Month=June/July)

1. Strong's H7243 - rēbiy`iy Simply means Four. After the Babylonian captivity the Israelite adopted the pagan name Tammuz for this month. To correspond with a festival in his honor that took place in this month. We do not use Tammuz.
 2. Gregorian Calendar=7th Month July is named after Emperor Julius Caesar in commemoration of his work on the Julian Calendar.
- Ezekiel 8:9-18
 - Numbers 33:38 (Ab/Chamiyshiy Biblical Fifth Month=July/August)
 1. Not specifically named in Tanakh. Israelite tradition holds the name Av/Ab while in the Tanakh it is simply called the Fifth month
 2. Gregorian Calendar=8th Month August is named after the first Roman emperor Augustus Caesar.
 - Nehemiah 6:15 (Elul Biblical Sixth Month=August/September)
 1. Strong's H435 - 'Eluwl Elul = "nothingness" sixth Jewish month corresponding to modern Aug. or Sep.
 2. Gregorian Calendar=9th Month September/Pomona (the 7th month of the old Roman calendar hence root Sept meaning "7" not ninth) is named after the Roman goddess of fruit and fruit bearing trees.
 - 1 Kings 8:2 (Ethanym Biblical Seventh Month=September/October)
 1. Strong's H388 - 'Eythaniym Ethanym = "enduring" seventh Jewish month, corresponding to modern Oct. to Nov.; so named because permanent streams still flowed.
 2. Gregorian Calendar=10th Month Astraea; October (the 8th month of the old Roman calendar from root Octo meaning "8" not tenth) is named after this Greek goddess.
 - 1 Kings 6:38 (Bul Biblical Eighth Month=October/November)
 1. Strong's H945 - Buwl "increase: produce" the eighth Hebrew month, corresponding to modern Oct-Nov. Rain/Showers or Month of Showers. Hence last month of the wet season after final harvest month.
 2. Gregorian Calendar=11th Month Samhain November (the 9th month of the old Roman calendar) is the first month of the winter quarter and gets its name from the festival of Samhain/All Saints and Halloween.
 - Nehemiah 1:1 (Chisleu Biblical Ninth Month=November/December)
 1. Strong's H3691 - Kiclev Chisleu = "his confidence" the 9th month of the calendar corresponding to Nov-Dec
 2. Gregorian Calendar=12th Month Decima/Vesta December (the 10th month of the old Roman calendar from the decimal meaning tenth not 12th) is named after the middle goddess of the Three Fates, Decima (the Greek Vesta), she who personifies the present.
 - Ezra 10:9
 - Esther 2:16 (Tebeth Biblical Tenth Month=December/January)
 1. Strong's H2887 - Tebeth Tebeth = "goodness" the 10th month of the Jewish calendar corresponding to modern Dec-Jan

- 2. Gregorian Calendar=1st Month Janus The two-faced Roman god of endings and beginnings. The New Year is celebrated in the month of January.
- Zechariah 1:7 (Sebat 11th Biblical Month=January/February)
 - 1. Strong's H7627 - Shēbat Sebat = "a rod" 11th month in the post-exilic Jewish calendar corresponding to Jan or Feb
 - 2. Gregorian Calendar=2nd Month Februa/February The Roman goddess of passion and love. Her orgiastic rites are celebrated on the 14th of February, St.Valentine's Day.
- Esther 3:7_13 (Adar 12th Biblical Month=February/March)
 - 1. Strong's H143 - 'Adar Adar = "glorious" twelfth month, corresponding to modern March-April
 - 2. Gregorian Calendar=3rd Month Mars A Roman god (the Greek Ares) of war. March is named after him.
- Esther 8:12
- Esther 9:1
- Acts 4:10-12 (Elohim does not approve of Babylon's calendar. Jesus and the Father are the members of the Godhead. There are no other gods! The so-called gods of Paganism are man-made and are not real.)
- Isaiah 48:11-13
- Exodus 34:14
- Exodus 20:1-7
- 1 Chronicles 16:23-26
- 1 Chronicles 29:10-11
- 1 Corinthians 10:19-21
- Galatians 4:8-11
- Revelation 18:1-5
- Jeremiah 51:44-45
- Leviticus 23 (The Lord's Feasts versus Babylon/Rome/Vatican/Catholic)
 - 1. Every day of the year is dedicated to a saint. I.E. St. Valentine's Day and St. Patrick's day. Roman Sunday Christians celebrate/worship (Protestant when they participate in these holidays) and pray to Saints to make intercession which oftentimes involves looking at a painting or statue of them. Bible tells we have one intercessor 1 Timothy 2:5, do not even try to talk to dead people LEviticus 20:27, and the dead know nothing Ecclesiastes 9:5-6.
 - 2. The Holy Name of Jesus (Moveable Feasts)
 - 3. The Holy Family of Our Lord
 - 4. Ash Wednesday
 - 5. Our Lady of Sorrows in Lent (Friday after Passion Sunday)
 - 6. Lazarus Saturday
 - 7. Palm Sunday
 - 8. Holy Thursday
 - 9. Good Friday
 - 10. Easter Sunday

11. Patronage of St. Joseph (Eastertide Feast of St. Joseph)
12. Ascension Thursday
13. Trinity Sunday
14. Corpus Christi
15. Octave Day of Corpus Christi
16. Sacred Heart
17. Octave Day of the Sacred Heart
18. Christ the King (Moveable mass)
19. The Prayer of Christ (Tuesday after Septuagesima. This was kept by the Dominicans, who had separate feasts for most of the Mysteries of the Rosary not already on the general calendar.)
20. Commemoration of the Passion of Christ (Tuesday after Sexagesima. This was a Passionist Feast)
21. Feast of Reparation of Insults Offered to the Most Holy Sacrament (Thursday after Sexagesima)
22. Votive Feast of the Holy Face of Our Lord Jesus Christ Deformed in the Passion (Tuesday after Quinquagesima. Mass said in reparation for the sins of Marti Gras)
23. The Sacred Crown of Thorns (Friday after Ash Wednesday. This was kept at Notre Dame in Paris and also at St Peter's, which has two of the thorns)
24. The Sacred Lance and Nails (Friday after the First Sunday in Lent. This was very popular in late medieval Germany and the Low Countries, under the title "Arma Domini", but usually kept in Eastertide, on the Friday after Low Sunday)
25. The Holy Shroud (Friday after the Second Sunday in Lent. This was kept in Turin, Italy)
26. The Five Holy Wounds (Friday after the Third Sunday in Lent)
27. The Precious Blood (Friday after the Fourth Sunday in Lent. This was the original date for the Precious Blood Fathers and also for Westminster Cathedral.)
28. Our Lady Queen of the Apostles (Saturday after the Ascension)
29. The Eucharistic Heart of Jesus (Thursday the Sacred Heart)
30. The Immaculate Heart of Mary (Saturday after the Octave of the Sacred Heart of Jesus)
31. Our Lady Mother of Mercy (Saturday after the 4th Sunday of July)
32. Our Lady of Consolation (Saturday after the Feast of St. Augustine)
33. Our Lady Help of the Sick (Saturday before the last Sunday in August)
34. Our Lady Mother of Divine Providence (Saturday before the 3rd Sunday in November)