

Elohim's Calendar: Days, Sabbath, Months, Years, & High Sabbaths (Feasts)

1. 1 Corinthians 14:32-33
2. Genesis 1:14
3. Romans 1:20-21
 - SIGNS= USED FOR PLOTTING COORDINATES AND PROJECTING FUTURE CELESTIAL EVENTS. SEASONS= ARE DETERMINED BY THE SUN'S LOCATION IN RELATION TO EARTH. DAYS= ARE DETERMINED ALSO BY THE LOCATION OF THE SUN IN RELATION TO YOUR PHYSICAL LOCATION ON EARTH. YEARS= GOD'S USES THE MOON. BABYLON USES THE SUN
4. 2 Peter 3:8 (GOD'S TIMETABLE AND THE ONE HE CREATED FOR MAN ARE DIFFERENT)
5. Genesis 1:1-5 (Biblical day. Only named day is Sabbath. Contrast with Pagan weekdays)
 - We have our first full day before the sun was created. No sun means no one knows how long this day was. No one knows what type of light this was. For example could be gamma rays. The word used in Hebrew is different than sunlight. Light= day and Darkness= night. Evening= start of day and Morning end= end of day. The Hebrew word for evening here is "Ereb" H6153. Its Biblical usage is sunset, evening, and night. Since no sun was created yet Evening is referring to "night" which is darkness. THE DAY STARTS WHEN IT IS COMPLETELY DARK (NOT SUNSET). The Hebrew word here for morning is "Boqer" H1242. Its Biblical usage is morning and break of day. Since there was no sun yet morning started with the first appearance of light (NOT SUNRISE). ALSO NOTICE YOU HAVE EVENING=NIGHT=DARKNESS AND MORNING=DAY=FIRST APPEARANCE OF LIGHT AND BOTH TOGETHER EQUAL A COMPLETE DAY. THE DAY ASSOCIATED WITH MORNING IS REFERRING TO LIGHT NOT A UNIT OF TIME.
6. Isaiah 45:7
 - Astronomical Twilight: Each twilight phase is defined by the solar elevation angle, which is the position of the Sun in relation to the horizon. During astronomical twilight, the geometric center of the Sun's disk is between 12 and 18 degrees below the horizon. To the naked eye, and especially in areas with light pollution, it may be difficult to distinguish astronomical twilight from night time. Most stars and other celestial objects can be seen during this phase. However, astronomers may be unable to observe some of the fainter stars and galaxies as long as the Sun is less than 18 degrees below the horizon – hence the name of this twilight phase. Astronomical Dawn and Astronomical Dusk: The twilight phases in the morning are often called dawn, while the twilight phases in the evening are referred to as dusk. However, unlike the term twilight, which describes a time span, the terms dawn and dusk refer to moments during the transitions between day and night. Astronomical dawn is the moment when the geometric center of the Sun is 18 degrees below the horizon in the morning. It is preceded by night time. Similarly, astronomical dusk is the instant when the geometric center of the

Sun is 18 degrees below the horizon in the evening. It marks the beginning of night time and the disappearance of the last shimmer of natural daylight.

7. Genesis 2:1-3 (Sabbath Friday Sundown to Saturday Sundown)
8. Exodus 20:8-11
9. Leviticus 23:1-3_32
10. Nehemiah 4:21-22 (Astronomical twilight used in Bible)
11. Nehemiah 13:15-19
12. Deuteronomy 32:8 (If you live somewhere like Scandinavia, Alaska, or the Arctic you have three options. 1. Still observe astronomical twilight 2. Go from 6pm to 6pm or 3. Move)
13. John 11:9
14. Matthew 20:1-9
15. Genesis 1:14-19 (Months. Contrast with Pagan/Roman month names. OCTO=8 not 10)
 - Months in the Israelite calendar are based on the phases of the Moon. A new month begins on the day of the Crescent Moon after the New Moon phase. Because the sum of 12 lunar months is about 11 days shorter than the solar year, a 13th month is periodically added to keep the calendar in step with the astronomical seasons. A leap month occurs 7 times in the 19-year Metonic cycle. With years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, and 19 of the cycle being leap years, this corresponds to a frequency of every 2 to 3 years. The Metonic cycle, also known as Enneadecaeteris, is a period that comes very close to being a common multiple of the solar year and the lunar month (synodic month). With a deviation of just a few hours, 19 solar years have very nearly the same length as 235 lunar months, both periods amounting to 6940 days. This makes it possible for Israelite time reckoning to approximately stay in sync with the solar year simply by adding a certain amount of full months per Metonic cycle. Since 19 years with 12 months accumulate to 228 months, 7 extra months must be added to arrive at a total of 235 months per cycle. The Northeast African (Near East) Lunar calendar: in which months are lunar but years are solar—that is, are brought into line with the course of the Sun—was used in the early civilizations of the whole Middle East, except Egypt, and in Greece. The formula was probably invented in Mesopotamia in the 3rd millennium BCE. Study of cuneiform tablets found in this region facilitates tracing the development of time reckoning back to the 27th century BCE, near the invention of writing. The evidence shows that the calendar is a contrivance for dividing the flow of time into units that suit society's current needs. Though calendar makers put to use time signs offered by nature—the Moon's phases, for example—they rearranged reality to make it fit society's constructions. In Mesopotamia the solar year was divided into two seasons, the "summer," which included the barley harvest in the second half of May or in the beginning of June, and the "winter," which roughly corresponded to today's fall-winter. (encyclopedia britannica) In modern astronomy, the New Moon is when the Sun and Moon are aligned, with the Sun and Earth on opposite sides of the Moon. There are several reasons why it is impossible for us to see the New Moon in the sky. The alignment of the Sun, the Moon, and Earth, leaves the side

of the Moon that faces Earth in complete darkness. Technically, this is called a conjunction or Syzygy in the Sun-Earth-Moon system (see illustration). In addition, the New Moon rises and sets around the same time as the Sun, bringing it too close to the Sun's glare to be seen with the naked eye. This intermediate Moon phase comes after New Moon and lasts until half of the Moon's surface is illuminated at First Quarter Moon. In modern astronomy, the Waxing Crescent Moon starts as the Moon becomes visible again after the New Moon conjunction, when the Sun and Earth were on opposite sides of the Moon, making it impossible to see the Moon from Earth. Waxing means that it is growing, while crescent refers to the curved shape similar to a banana or a boat. With some variations, the Waxing Crescent Moon rises in the daytime before noon and becomes visible in the day sky. It gets more visible around sunset but normally sets before midnight.

16. Exodus 12:1-2 (The word month in Hebrew means new moon)
17. Exodus 13:1-4
18. Deuteronomy 16:1
19. Psalms 104:19
20. 1 Samuel 20:5_18 (New Moon or lunar conjunction has always been calculated in advance)
21. Isaiah 47:13
22. 1 Chronicles 12:32
23. Ezekiel 1:1 (Leap month in Bible)
24. Ezekiel 3:15
25. Ezekiel 4:4-6
26. Ezekiel 8:1
27. Genesis 7:11-12_17_24
28. Genesis 8:1-4_13-14

<u>Genesis 7:11</u> – Flood begins on 17th day of 2nd month (30 days in the 1st month plus 16 days in the 2nd)	46 days
<u>Genesis 7:12</u> – Rain for 40 days and 40 nights	40 days
<u>Genesis 7:24</u> – Waters prevail	150 days
<u>Genesis 8:3</u> – Waters abate	150 days
<i>Total</i>	386 days
<u>Genesis 8:13</u> – Water dried on first day of the next year	-1 day
<i>Final Total:</i>	385 days

29. Zechariah 14:13-19 (Why Jerusalem time? Remember bounds set to Israel. Never more than 12 hour difference)
30. Isaiah 66:19-24

31. 1 Kings 6:1 (Hebrew names for months Fourth month omitted Israel adopted Pagan name for month. Fifth month is Ab which means fifth)
32. Esther 8:9
33. Nehemiah 6:15
34. Haggai 1:14-15
35. 1 Kings 8:2 (Correspond seventh month with first month. In their season: Constantly flowing, a month so named before the captivity, because the autumnal rains them begin to fill the dry river channels.)
36. 1 Kings 6:38
37. Zechariah 7:1
38. Esther 2:16
39. Zechariah 1:7
40. Esther 3:7
 - Points to discuss: Ancient Assyrians had lunar-solar calendar with leap month and ability to calculate conjunction circa 3,000 BC. The Greeks developed a computer circa 300 BC that automated so calculations 100's of years in advance. The Israelites at Elephantine had pre-determined calendars with leap months added and lunar conjunction pre-calculated prior to the time of Esther. If observation what if cloudy/logistics. Lunar conjunction is a mathematical formula and can be calculated using your hands.
41. Leviticus 23:4-44 (Abib: green fruit; ears of corn. Lexicon Strong's H388 - 'Eythaniym The KJV translates Strong's H388 in the following manner: Ethanîm (1x). אֵיתָנִים 'Ēythânîym, ay-thaw-neem'; plural of H386; always with the article; the permanent brooks; Ethanîm, the name of a month:—Ethanîm. Lexicon Strong's H945 - Buwl The KJV translates Strong's H945 in the following manner: Bul (1x). בּוּל Bûwl, bool; the same as H944 (in the sense of rain); Bul, the eighth Hebrew month:—Bul. "Month of Showers/Rain" A leap month is necessary to keep the calendar in sync with tropic year. The Hebrews have known this since ancient times.)
 - Discuss Edomite/Ashkenazi discrepancy with Passover & Pentecost

Dehioth: The Rules of Postponements

Let us begin with some background on the Postponements and why some of the Jewish leaders felt it was necessary to postpone God's Holy Days. The Holy Day arrangement for the year is determined by rules that are designed to prevent Yom Kippur (Atonement) from occurring either before or after the Sabbath. They changed God's Holy Days to suit their own needs, in the society existent in that time in history.

There are seven rules to the Postponements but we are only going to explain the first four. The other three have to do with the benedictions. If you would like further information on the benedictions, you can find it in your local library.

THE FIRST RULE:

This rule explains that Trumpets (Rosh Hashanah), the first day of the (Jewish) New Year, may not occur on Sunday, Wednesday, or Friday. If Trumpets (Rosh Hashanah) were on Sunday, Hosha'na Rabbah (the 7th Day of the Feast of Tabernacles) would be on Saturday, and this must be avoided because it would prevent the proper celebration of the Festival of Willows . If Trumpets (Rosh Hashanah) were on Wednesday, Atonement (Yom Kippur) would be on a Friday and this would cause undue hardship because, there would be two days in a row with severe restrictions. If Trumpets (Rosh Hashanah) were on a Friday, Atonement (Yom Kippur) would be on a Sunday and, again, we would have two days in a row with severe restrictions. Therefore, if the new moon (molad) is on either Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, the first day of Tishri (7th month) is postponed to the following day.

THE SECOND RULE:

If the New Moon (molad) of Tishri (the 7th month) occurs at noon or later, New Moon (Rosh Hodesh) is declared to be the following day. Thus, if the molad (new moon) is Monday at noon or later, Tuesday is declared to be Rosh Hodesh (New Moon). The reason is that if the molad (new moon) is before noon, it is certain that the new crescent will be visible in some part of the world before sunset of the same day. If however, the new moon (molad) occurs after midday, the new crescent will not be visible before sunset of the same day. If the following day is Sunday, Wednesday, or Friday on which the first day of Tishri may not occur, it is further postponed to the next following day, so that the first of Tishri is the third day counting from, and including, the day of the molad (new moon).

THE THIRD RULE:

If the molad of Tishri in an ordinary year is on Tuesday at 3:204/1080 A.M. or later, the first of Tishri is postponed to Thursday. It cannot be on Tuesday because then the next year's New Moon (molad) of Tishri would be on Saturday afternoon and new moon (Rosh Hodesh) would have to be postponed to Sunday. This would make the year in question 356 days long, which is more than the statutory limit of 355 days.

THE FOURTH RULE:

This occurs if the New Moon (molad) of Tishri, in a year succeeding a leap year, is on a Monday after 9:00 A.M. (ie. the fifteenth hour from the beginning of the night before) and 589/1080 parts. If this year were to begin on Monday, Trumpets (Rosh Hashanah) of the preceding year would have fallen on Tuesday noon, and would have been postponed to Wednesday. This would make the current year 382 days in length, which is lower than the statutory limit of 383 days.

DAYS OF THE WEEK ON WHICH HOLY DAYS CANNOT OCCUR.

or "Forbidden Days"

Days of the Week	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
PASSOVER		x		x		x	
TRUMPETS	x			x		x	
ATONEMENT	x		x			x	
TABERNACLES	x		x			x	

The Holy Day arrangement for the year is determined by rules that aim to prevent Yom Kippur (Atonement) from occurring either before or after the Sabbath.

(From Comprehensive Hebrew Calendar by Arthur Spier, page 10 & 15, 1986 edition).