

# Kiryat Yearim Messianic Ministries



**Presents**



***Messianic Jewish Study on:***

**The Omer and Shavuot**

*Study presented by:*

**Dr. Joe Arosh**

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את

**Kiryat Yearim**

**MESSIANIC MINISTRIES**



*I Am YHWH Your Elohim (Exodus 20:2). I Am The Way, The Truth, and The Life (John 14:6).*

**And it came to pass, while the Ark of the Covenant abode in Kiryat Yearim,  
that the time was long; for it was twenty years (1 Samuel 7:2).**

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## **Study Notes**

The video format of this study is provided on our website under the publication tab and study video tab. For a free copy please contact us.

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# Overview

**Part-1: Different Views on Counting of Omer**

**Part-2: Origin of Sighting the New Moon for Sanctification of Months**

**Part-3: Harvest and Offering of Omer**

**Part-4: Mystery of Shavuot**

# **THANKS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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**The information, pictures, and figures used in this study were obtained from public domains such as Temple Institute and Sefaria.**

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**ראה** H7200

**[Re'eh]**

**See/Behold**

## **Devarim (Deut)**

**11:26-16:17**

1. Blessing and Curse
2. Mitzvot & Khukot
3. I am Elohim. Love Elohim
4. Moral Living
5. Offering
6. Kosher
7. Kodesh People
8. Keep and Observe the Feast days

## **Yesha-Yahu (Isaiah)**

**44:11- 45:5, 54:11- 55:5**

**Comforting Yaakov and Israel**

## **Yokhanan (John) 16:1-17:26**

- Yeshua -Father
- Yeshua -Ruach HaKodesh

## **Yokhanan Alef (John)**

**2:18-25, 4:1-6-17**

- False Messiah
- False Ruach



# PART-1

## Different Views on Counting of Omer

|     | Counting Omer:<br>Five Methods |  | Omer-1<br>Morrow of the<br>Shabbat       | Omer-50<br>Shavuot                    | Jewish Sects                                     | Jewish Sect<br>mentioned in<br>the Scripture |
|-----|--------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| I   | (1) High<br>Shabbat            | 1 <sup>st</sup> Day of Matzoat<br>(Nissan 15)  | No fixed day of<br>the week              | No fixed day of<br>the week           | Perushim (פרושים)<br>Pharisees                   | Mentioned in<br>the Scriptures               |
|     | (2) High<br>Shabbat            | 7 <sup>th</sup> Day of Matzoat<br>(Nissan 21)  | No fixed day of<br>the week              | No fixed day of<br>the week           | Beta Israel<br>[Falasha Jews,<br>Ethiopian Jews] | Not Mentioned<br>in the Scriptures           |
| II  | (3a) Weekly<br>Shabbat         | First weekly Shabbat: after the<br>1 <sup>st</sup> day of Matzoat                                  | Sunday during<br>Matzoat                 | Sunday                                | Tzaddukim (צדוקים)<br>Sadducees<br>Boethusians   | Mentioned in<br>the Scriptures               |
|     | (3b)<br>Weekly<br>Shabbat      | First weekly Shabbat: after the<br>1 <sup>st</sup> day of Matzoat<br>[Sighting moon]               | Sunday during<br>Matzoat                 | Sunday                                | Kara'im (קראים)<br>Karaites                      | Not Mentioned<br>in the Scriptures           |
| III | (4) Weekly<br>Shabbat          | First weekly Shabbat:<br>After the 7 <sup>th</sup> day of Matzoat<br>Calculated Solar Calendar-364 | Sunday<br>Fixed start<br>date: Nissan 26 | Sunday<br>Fixed end<br>date: Sivan 15 | Isiyim (איסיים)<br>Essenes<br>(Qumran Community) | Not Mentioned<br>in the Scriptures           |
|     | (5) Weekly<br>Shabbat          | First weekly Shabbat:<br>After the 7 <sup>th</sup> day of Matzoat<br>No solar Calendar             | Sunday after<br>the end of<br>Matzoat    | Sunday                                | Samaritan Jews                                   | Not Mentioned<br>in the Scriptures           |

# PART-2

## Harvest and Offering of Omer

# PART-3

## Mystery of Shavuot

## Shemot (Exodus) 23:14-17

**16** And **Khag HaKatzir (Harvest, Shavuot)**, the first-fruits (**HaBikkurim**) of your labors which you sow in the field; and **Khag HaAsif (Gathering, Sukkot)**, at the end of the year, when you gather in your labors out of the field. **17** Three times in the year all your males shall appear before HaAdon יהוה.

## Shemot 34:18, 22, 23

**22** And you shall observe **Khag Shavuot**, even of the **Bikkurim of wheat harvest (HaKatzir)**, and **Khag HaAsif (Gathering, Sukkot)** at the turn of the year. **23** Three times in the year shall all your males appear before Adon יהוה Elohei Yisra'el.

## BaMidbar (Numbers): Chapters 28 & 29

**28:26** Also in **Yom HaBikurim**, when you bring a new Minkhah unto יהוה in your **Shavuot**, you shall have a **Mikra Kodesh**: you shall do no manner of servile work. **27** but you shall present an Olah for a sweet savor unto יהוה.....



## VaYikra (Leviticus) 23:1-44

**10**"Speak unto B'nei Yisra'el, and say unto them, 'When you are come into the land which I give unto you, and shall reap the harvest thereof, then you shall bring the **Omer (Sheaf) Reishit** of your harvest unto the kohen.

**11** And he shall wave the omer before יהוה to be accepted for you; on the morrow after the **Shabbat** the kohen shall wave it.

**15** And you shall count unto you from the **morrow after the Shabbat**, from the day that you brought the omer of the waving; **seven Sabbaths** shall there be complete;

**16** even unto the **morrow after the seventh Shabbat** shall you number **fifty days**; and you shall present a **Minkha Khadashah** unto יהוה.

## Devarim ( Deuteronomy) 16:1-16

**9** **Seven weeks** shall you number unto you; from the time the sickle is first put to the **standing grain** shall you begin to **number seven weeks**.

**10** And you shall keep **Khag Shavuot** unto יהוה your Elohim after the measure of the **freewill-offering** of your hand, which you shall give, according as יהוה your Elohim blesses you.

**16** Three times in a year shall all your males appear before יהוה your Elohim in the place which He shall choose; on Khag Matzot, and on **Khag Shavuot**, and on Khag Sukkot; and **they shall not appear before יהוה empty**.

“on the **morrow** after the **Shabbat**”

[on the **tomorrow** after the **Shabbat**]

VaYikra 23:10-16

Devarim 16:9-10

### **I. High Shabbat**

- 1<sup>st</sup> day of Matzoat
- 7<sup>th</sup> day of Matzoat

### **II. Weekly Shabbat**

- After 1<sup>st</sup> day of Matzoat
- After 7<sup>th</sup> day of Matzoat

### **III. Weekly Shabbat**

- After 7<sup>th</sup> day of Matzoat, but starts at fixed date





Rashi



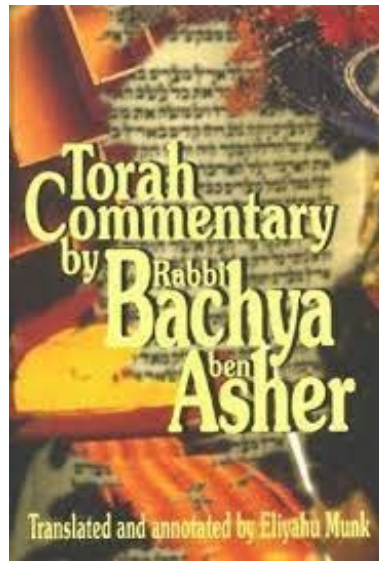
Ibn Ezra



Rambam



Ramban



Rashi (1040-1105)

Ibn Ezra (1089-1167)

Rambam [Maimonides] (1138-1204)

Ramban [Nachmanides] (1194-1270)

Rabbeinu Bachya (1255-1340)

**Medieval Sephardic  
Jewish philosophers**

[www.sefaria.org](http://www.sefaria.org)

| <b>Counting Omer:<br/>Five Methods</b> |                     | <b>Omer-1<br/>Morrow of the<br/>Shabbat</b>   | <b>Omer-50<br/>Shavuot</b>                          | <b>Jewish Sects</b>                              | <b>Jewish Sect<br/>mentioned in<br/>the Scripture</b>        |   |
|--|---------------------|---|---|--|--|---|
| <b>I</b>                               | (1) High Shabbat    | <b>1<sup>st</sup> Day</b> of Matzoat<br>(Nissan 15)   | No fixed day of the week                            | No fixed day of the week                         | Perushim (פרושים)<br><b>Pharisees</b>                        | <b>Mentioned</b> in the <b>Scriptures</b> |
|  | (2) High Shabbat    | <b>7<sup>th</sup> Day</b> of Matzoat<br>(Nissan 21)   | No fixed day of the week                            | No fixed day of the week                         | <b>Beta Israel</b><br>[Falasha Jews,<br>Ethiopian Jews]      | Not Mentioned in the Scriptures           |
| <b>II</b>                              | (3a) Weekly Shabbat | First weekly Shabbat: after the <b>1<sup>st</sup> day</b> of Matzoat  | <b>Sunday during Matzoat</b>                        | <b>Sunday</b>                                    | Tzaddukim (צדוקים)<br><b>Sadducees</b><br><b>Boethusians</b> | <b>Mentioned</b> in the <b>Scriptures</b> |
|  | (3b) Weekly Shabbat | First weekly Shabbat: after the <b>1<sup>st</sup> day</b> of Matzoat<br><b>[Sighting moon]</b>                  | <b>Sunday during Matzoat</b>                        | <b>Sunday</b>                                    | Kara'im (קראים)<br><b>Karaites</b>                           | Not Mentioned in the Scriptures           |
| <b>III</b>                             | (4) Weekly Shabbat  | First weekly Shabbat:<br><b>After the 7<sup>th</sup> day of Matzoat</b><br><b>Calculated Solar Calendar-364</b> | <b>Sunday</b><br>Fixed start date: <b>Nissan 26</b> | <b>Sunday</b><br>Fixed end date: <b>Sivan 15</b> | Isiyim (איסיים)<br><b>Essenes</b><br>(Qumran Community)      | Not Mentioned in the Scriptures           |
|  | (5) Weekly Shabbat  | First weekly Shabbat:<br><b>After the 7<sup>th</sup> day of Matzoat</b><br><b>No solar Calendar</b>             | Sunday after the end of Matzoat                     | <b>Sunday</b>                                    | <b>Samaritan Jews</b>  | Not Mentioned in the Scriptures           |



## Facts about Pharisees and Sadducees

### **No Pharisees or Sadducees Division from:**

- Moshe's time or David's time
- Before exile
- After exile during Ezra-Nehemiah's time

The basis for the Talmud was provided by the “**Sofrim (Scribe)**.” Scribes are the copyists of the Torah and teachers explaining the sayings of the Torah to the people.

The interpretations of the Scribes were accepted. On the foundation of their explanations, “**The Men of the Great Synagogue**” was established and composed of 120 members of Scribes, Sages, Prophets, Seers, and Elders.

**Ezra was the Scribe and Priest** of post-exile Jews. Ezra and Nehemiah established “**The Men of the Great Synagogue**” and were the first members.

כְּנֶסֶת הַגְּדוֹלָה [Knesset HaGedolah]

אַנְשֵׁי כְּנֶסֶת הַגְּדוֹלָה [Anshei Knesset HaGedolah]



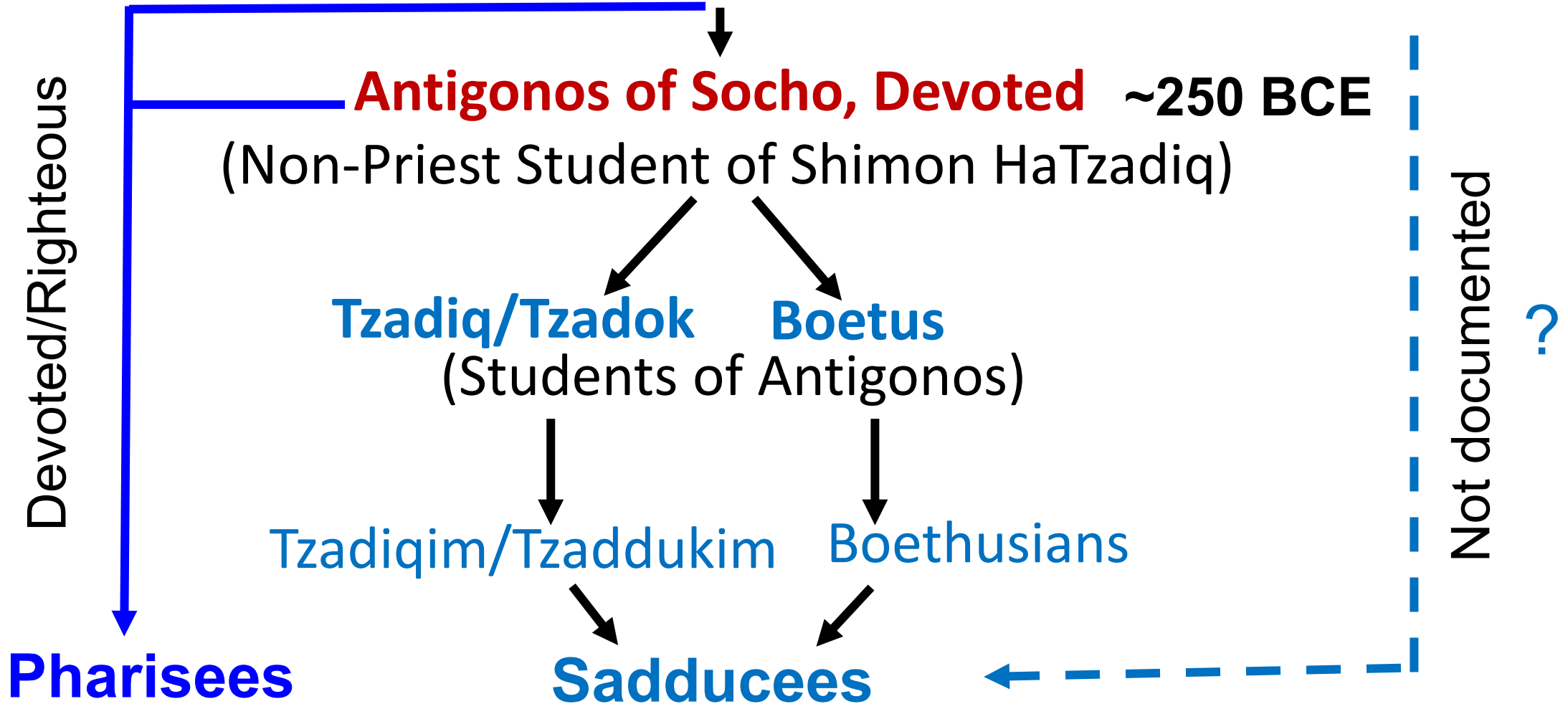
|   | Kohen   | Year                       |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | <b>Ezra</b>   | 480-440 BCE                |
| 2 | <b>Yohanan the High Priest</b>  | 410-371 BCE                |
| 3 | <b>Shimon HaTzadiq</b> שִׁמְעוֹן הַצַּדִּיק<br>(Simeon the Righteous) | ~310-270 BCE<br>(40 years) |

**Shimon the Righteous** was one of the **last of the men of the Great Synagogue [assembly]**. Mishna Pirkei Avot 1:2

He used to say: the world stands upon three things: the Torah, the Temple Service (Avodah) , and the practice of acts of piety (Reverence Devotion).

**Shimon HaTzadiq**  
(High Priest, Devoted, 40 years)  
(Joshua the High Priest lineage)

HaTzadiq  
(High Priest)  
(David's Time)



**Antigonos of Socho** frequently used to say: “When you serve Elohim, be not like servants who serve the master with the expectation of receiving gifts but rather be like servants who serve the master without expecting gifts and the fear of Heaven will be upon you.”

## **MISINTERPRETATION**

**Two of his pupils, Tzadiq/Tzadok and Boetus**, who heard his words said: **What can be the meaning of these words? Can a person expect that his servant work for him all day without receiving compensation? We must conclude that our teacher would not say so if he believed in a life to come and the resurrection of the dead [so, there is no resurrection of dead].**

## Origin of Sighting new moon for Sanctification of Months

A by-product of **Tzadok and Boetus's heresy**, they raised questions against the [Jewish] system of determining the time of the new moon.

They claimed that the “**principal mitzvah in observing the commandment of sanctifying the new moon was the sighting of it, not the calculations on paper.**” **Theory of Sighting new moon is originated from Sadducees and Boethusians in ~250 BCE.**

Such a **new thesis** forced the leading Rabbis of that time to **respond and to prove** to these heretics that their (Rabbis) calculations were accurate and more reliable than sightings. So that **Rabban Gamliel came out publicly saying not to be too concerned about whether an actual sighting had taken place.** [*Rosh Hashanah Mishna Chpt 1-4 and Talmud Chpt 23-25*].

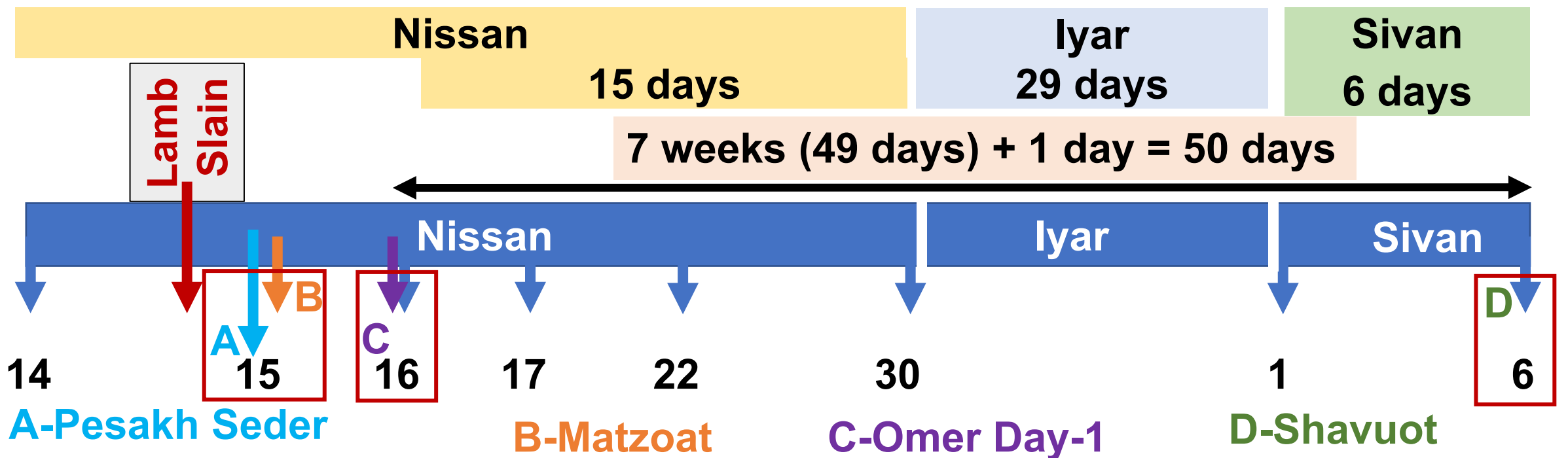
**Rabban Gamliel** claimed to have had a tradition from **his grandfather (Hillel the Elder 110 BCE-10CE)** that the month (lunar orbit) is never shorter than 29 days 12 hours and 793 parts (1080 parts/hour). These words of **Rabban Gamliel** prove that he did not base his calendar on sightings but on astronomical calculations.

## Mark 12: 18-24

**18**And the Sadducees came to him (Yeshua), who say there is no resurrection, and they were asking him and they were saying: **19**“Teacher, Moses wrote to us that if a man's brother dies and he leaves a wife and leaves behind no sons, ..... **23**“Therefore in the resurrection, whose wife among them will she be, for the seven had taken her?” **24**Yeshua said to them, “Do you not therefore err, because you do not know the scriptures, nor the mighty work of God?”

**Daniel 12:2.** And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to Khayei Olam (eternal life), and some to reproaches and everlasting abhorrence (contempt)."

| Counting Omer:<br>Five (5) Methods<br>Days and Dates |  | Omer-1<br>Morrow of the<br>Shabbat                           | Omer-50<br>Shavuot                                       | Jewish Sects                             | Jewish Sect<br>mentioned in<br>the Scripture                        |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| <b>1. Perushim View</b>                              |  |  |  |  |   |
| (1)<br>High<br>Shabbat                               | <b>1<sup>st</sup> Day</b> of Matzoat<br>(Nissan 15)<br>• <b>Lunar Calendar</b> | <b>Fixed Start date:</b><br><b>Nissan 16</b><br>No fixed day | <b>Fixed End date:</b><br><b>Sivan 6</b><br>No fixed day | Perushim<br>(פרושים)<br><b>Pharisees</b> | <b>Mentioned in<br/>the Scriptures<br/>during Yeshua<br/>time</b> → |

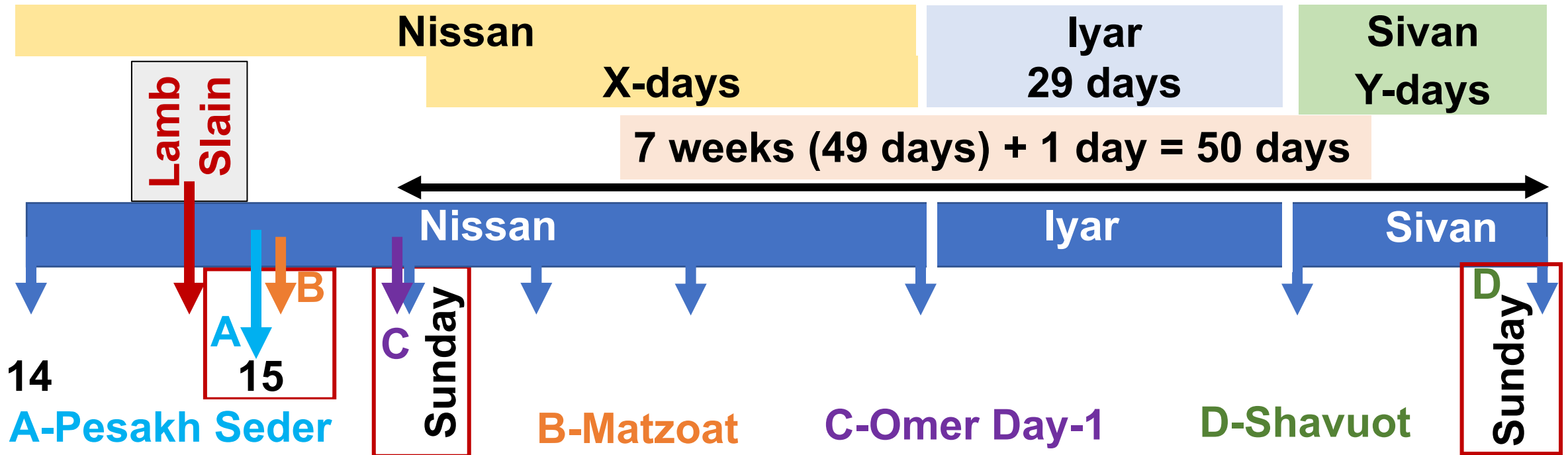




# Beliefs and Reckoning of Pharisees

1. Accepted Written Torah and Oral Torah
2. Placed fence around the Torah to protect the Torah
3. Believed in resurrection of the dead
4. Believed in immortality of the souls
5. Believed in life after the death
6. Believed in reward or recompense after the death
  
7. Start slain of Pesakh lamb after 7-8<sup>th</sup> hour (1-2pm) on Nissan 14.
8. Eat the Pesakh lamb on the end of 14<sup>th</sup> and beginning of 15<sup>th</sup> Nissan
9. Morrow of the Shabbat-The Shabbat is High Shabbat (Nissan 15)
10. Count the omer from Nissan 16.
11. Keep the Shavuot on Sivan 6

| Counting Omer:<br>Five (5) Methods<br>Days and Dates |   | Omer-1<br>Morrow of the<br>Shabbat                         | Omer-50<br>Shavuot                    | Jewish Sects  | Jewish Sect<br>mentioned in<br>the Scripture                                  |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
|  |   |  | <b>2.Sadducees View</b>               |   |   |
| (2)<br>Weekly<br>Shabbat                             | After the 1 <sup>st</sup> day of<br>Matzoat (Nissan 15)<br><b>Lunar Calendar</b><br><b>Sighting of the moon</b> | <b>Sunday during<br/>Matzoat</b><br>No fixed start<br>date | <b>Sunday</b><br>No fixed end<br>date | Tzaddukim<br>(צדוקים) →<br><b>Sadducees</b><br><b>Boethusians</b><br>[Karaites] | <b>Mentioned in<br/>the Scriptures</b><br>during <b>Yeshua</b><br><b>time</b> |



# Beliefs and Reckoning of Sadducees

1. Accepted written Torah but **NOT** accepted Oral Torah
2. **NOT** accepted Prophets and Writings.
3. **NOT** believed in resurrection of the dead.
4. **NOT** believed in immortality of the souls.
5. **NOT** believed in life after the death.
6. **NOT** believed in reward or recompense after the death.
7. **NOT** believed Messiah will reward the souls in the world to come.
8. Sighting of the moon.
9. Killed the Pesakh lamb at twilight on the end of Nissan 14.
10. Ate the Pesakh lamb on the end of 14<sup>th</sup> and beginning of 15<sup>th</sup> Nissan.
11. Morrow of the Shabbat-The **Shabbat was Weekly Shabbat (Saturday)**.
12. Count the omer from the first **Sunday after Matzoat**.
13. Kept the Shavuot on **Sunday**.

When Does Counting the Omer Begin?

- TheTorah.com

# Beliefs and Reckoning of Karaites

- Karaites are the offspring of Sadducees.

➤ The main **hallmark** of the Karaites is their **rejection of the authority of the Oral Torah and Rabbinic work (Mishna and Talmud)** but believe the Written Torah.

1. Accepted written Torah but **NOT** Oral Torah
2. Early Karaites did not believe in resurrection and prophets and writings.
3. Today Karaites do believe in these aspects.
4. Killed the Pesach lamb at twilight on the end of Nissan 14.
5. Ate the Pesakh lamb on the end of 14<sup>th</sup> and beginning of 15<sup>th</sup> Nissan.
6. Morrow of the Shabbat-The **Shabbat was Weekly Shabbat (Saturday)**.
7. Count the omer from the first **Sunday after Matzoat**.
8. Kept the Shavuot on **Sunday**.

# Facts about Karaites

- Karaites are the **offspring of Sadducees**. **Anan ben David is the founder**.
- They themselves claim to be descendants of sects of the First Temple period.
- The rabbinical tradition traces them back to the Second Temple period.
- The Karaites are first mentioned in **written sources in the 8-9<sup>th</sup> century**.
- The Karaite sect absorbed both such Jewish sects and Isawites, who were influenced by East-Islamic tendencies, and other anti-traditional movements.

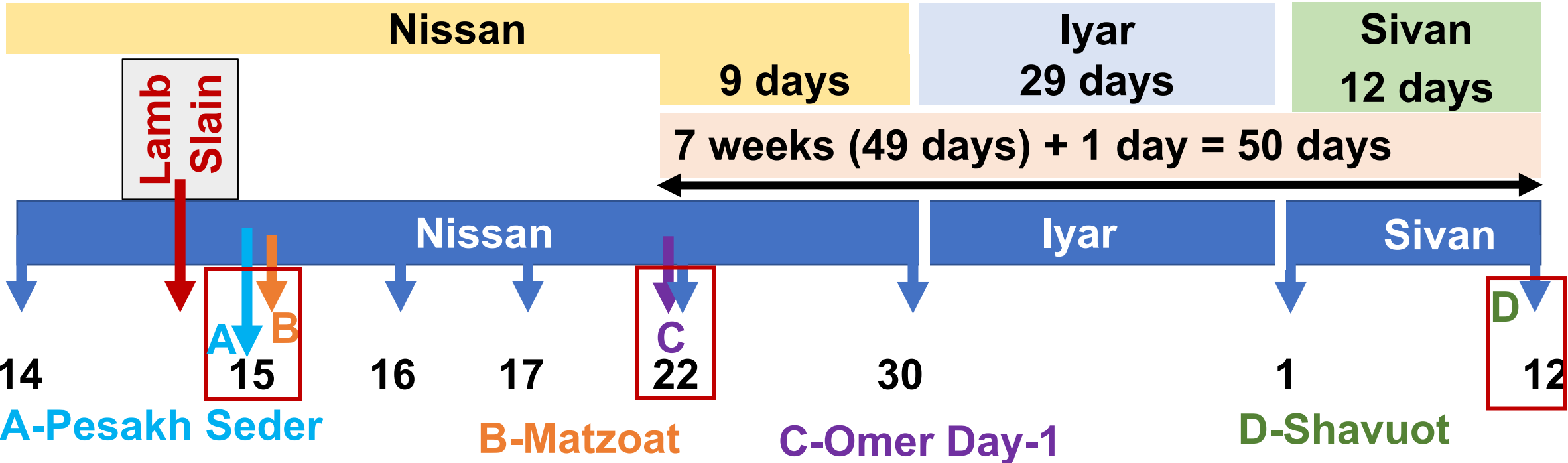
➤ In 8-9<sup>th</sup> century, The Rabbanites adopted a fixed calendar while the **Karaites based their calendar on the actual observation of the moon**. They brought back **Sadducees views-Sighting of the Moon**. Rival with Rashi, Rambam, Ramban.

✓ **Do not celebrate Hanukkah**- not in Torah.

✓ Yom Teruah, interpreted by Karaites as “Day of Shouting,” as spend the day in “shouting in prayer.” **They do not blow the Shofar on Yom Teruah**.

✓ Put more restrictions on Women’s reproductive health and sanctification.

| Counting Omer:<br>Five (5) Methods<br>Days and Dates |   | Omer-1<br>Morrow of the<br>Shabbat             | Omer-50<br>Shavuot                          | Jewish Sects   | Jewish Sect<br>mentioned in<br>the Scripture         |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| <b>3. Beta Israel View</b>                           |   |  |   |  |  |
| (3)<br>High<br>Shabbat                               | 7 <sup>th</sup> Day of Matzoat<br>(Nissan 21)<br>Calculated Lunar<br>Calendar | Fixed start date:<br>Nissan 22<br>No fixed day | Fixed end<br>date: Sivan 12<br>No fixed day | Beta Israel<br>[Falasha Jews,<br>Ethiopian<br>Jews] <b>X</b> | Not<br>Mentioned.<br>Developed by<br>Community later |





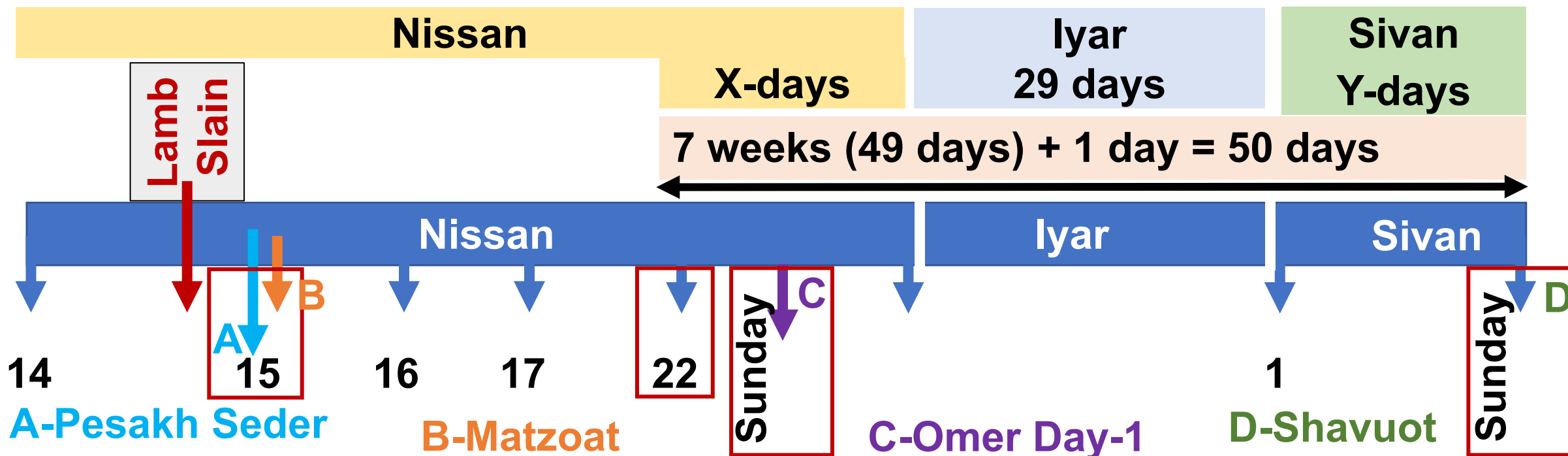
# Beliefs and Reckoning of Beta Israel (Falasha/Ethiopian Jews)

- Shabbat refers to one of the two festival days of Matzot that fall on the first and last (seventh) day.
- The word-pair “after the Sabbath” refers to “after the festival,” connecting it to the previous passage that described the festival of Matzot.
- The simplest interpretation would be that “after the festival” means “after the seventh day of Matzot”, when the holiday is entirely over.
- It is a tradition from their ancestors and practiced for generations.

Sharon Shalom. *From Sinai to Ethiopia* (Tel Aviv: Yedioth Aharonot, 2012), 181-182 [Hebrew].

*When Does Counting the Omer Begin? - TheTorah.com*

| Counting Omer:<br>Five (5) Methods<br>Days and Dates |   | Omer-1<br>Morrow of the<br>Shabbat    | Omer-50<br>Shavuot                     | Jewish Sects        | Jewish Sect<br>mentioned in<br>the Scripture |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|--|
|  |   | <b>4.Samaritan View</b>               |  |                     |  |
| (4)<br>Weekly<br>Shabbat                             | After the 7 <sup>th</sup> day of<br>Matzoat<br>Lunar Calendar | Sunday after<br>the end of<br>Matzoat | Sunday<br><br>Celebrate Shavuot 7 days | Samaritan<br>Jews X | Not<br>Mentioned in<br>the Scriptures        |



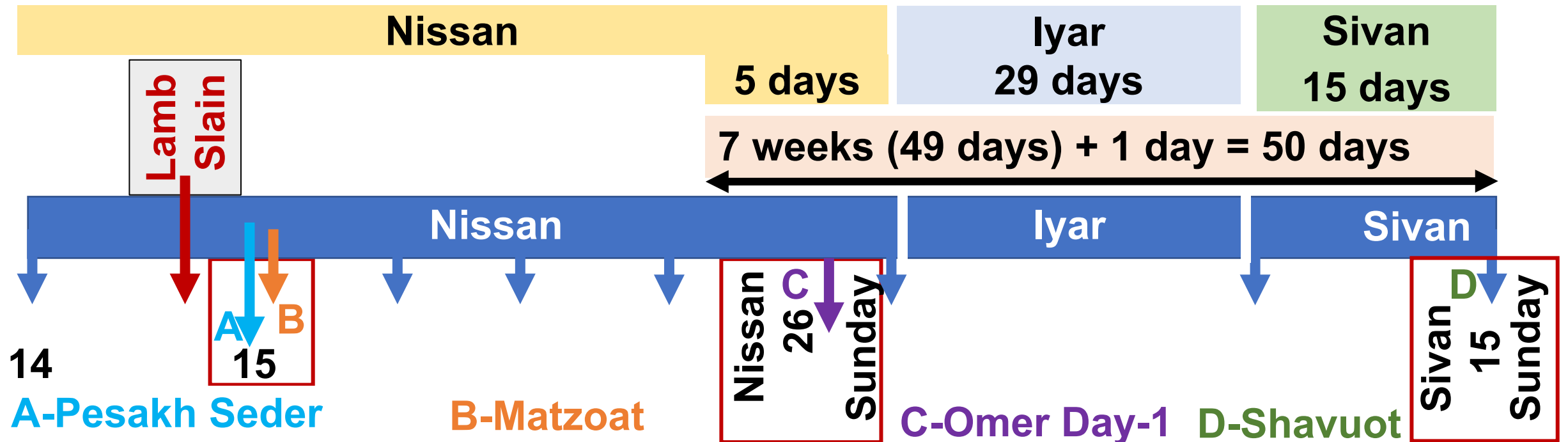
# Beliefs and Reckoning of Samaritan Jews

The Samaritan sages, of blessed memory, determined that Shavuot should be seen as equal in status to the other pilgrimage holidays.

Thus, they resolved that the festival of Shavuot, **marking the climax of the fifty days of counting the *omer*, should also last for seven days**, making the length of this holiday comparable to that of the festivals of Matzot and Sukkot. This elongation of the festival reflects its etymological connection to *shavua*, a week, and it is preceded by six special weeks.

For the Samaritans, the seven day festival of Shavuot begins on the Monday of the last week of the *omer*, and ends with biblical **Shavuot on the following Sunday**.

| Counting Omer:<br>Five (5) Methods<br>Days and Dates |   | Omer-1<br>Morrow of the<br>Shabbat                        | Omer-50<br>Shavuot                       | Jewish Sects   | Jewish Sect<br>mentioned in<br>the Scripture        |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| <b>5. Essenes View</b>                               |   |   |  |  |   |
| (5)<br>Weekly<br>Shabbat                             | After the 7 <sup>th</sup> day<br>of Matzoat<br>Calculated Solar<br>Calendar-364 | Sunday after<br>Matzoat<br>Fixed start date:<br>Nissan 26 | Sunday<br>Fixed end<br>date:<br>Sivan 15 | Isiyim<br>( <b>אִישׁוֹרַיִם</b> )<br>Essenes<br>(Qumran Community) | Not<br>Mentioned<br>Developed by<br>Community later |



## Facts about Essenes

Essenes were a Jewish sect during the Second Temple period [the 2nd century BCE to the 1st century CE.

The Jewish historian Josephus records that **Essenes existed in large numbers, thousands lived throughout Roman Judaea**. They were fewer in number than the Pharisees and the Sadducees. The Essenes lived in various cities but congregated in communal life dedicated to voluntary poverty, daily immersion, and asceticism (their priestly class practiced celibacy).

**The Book of Jubilees is a Jewish work composed in the second century BCE**. It is also preserved in about 15 fragmentary copies in the Dead Sea scrolls. Dead Sea Scrolls are commonly believed to be the Essenes' library.

The **date for Shavuot** in Jubilees—the date the holiday was celebrated in the Qumran community—is the 15<sup>th</sup> of the third month, Sivan, nine days later than the rabbinic practice. In accordance with **the 364 day solar calendar** used in Jubilees (“**The Jewish Calendar of Jubilees**” for details), the **Shavuot** fell on **Sunday** every year.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Essenes>

<http://www.earlyjewishwritings.com/jubilees.html>

[https://www.sefaria.org/Book\\_of\\_Jubilees?tab=contents](https://www.sefaria.org/Book_of_Jubilees?tab=contents)

When Does Counting the Omer Begin? - TheTorah.com

<https://www.thetorah.com/article/shavuot-the-festival-of-covenants>

*The Wars of the Jews*. 2.119. *Antiquities of the Jews*. 15.372.

➤ All of the five views cannot be correct.

➤ Only One view is correct.

 ➤ Which one is correct?

➤ Is there further evidence for consideration?

 ➤ Is it important to count the omer in a correct way?

### **What is common among the five views?**

1. Kept Pesakh at the end of 14 and the beginning of 15 of Nissan.
2. Believed Torah was given on Shavuot irrespective of the dates.

## Joshua 5:10-12

**10** And B'nei Yisra'el encamped in Gilgal; and they kept the Pesakh on the fourteenth day of the month at evening in the plains of Yerekho.

**11** And they did eat of the **produce of the land on the morrow after the Pesakh, unleavened cakes** and **parched grain**, in the selfsame day.

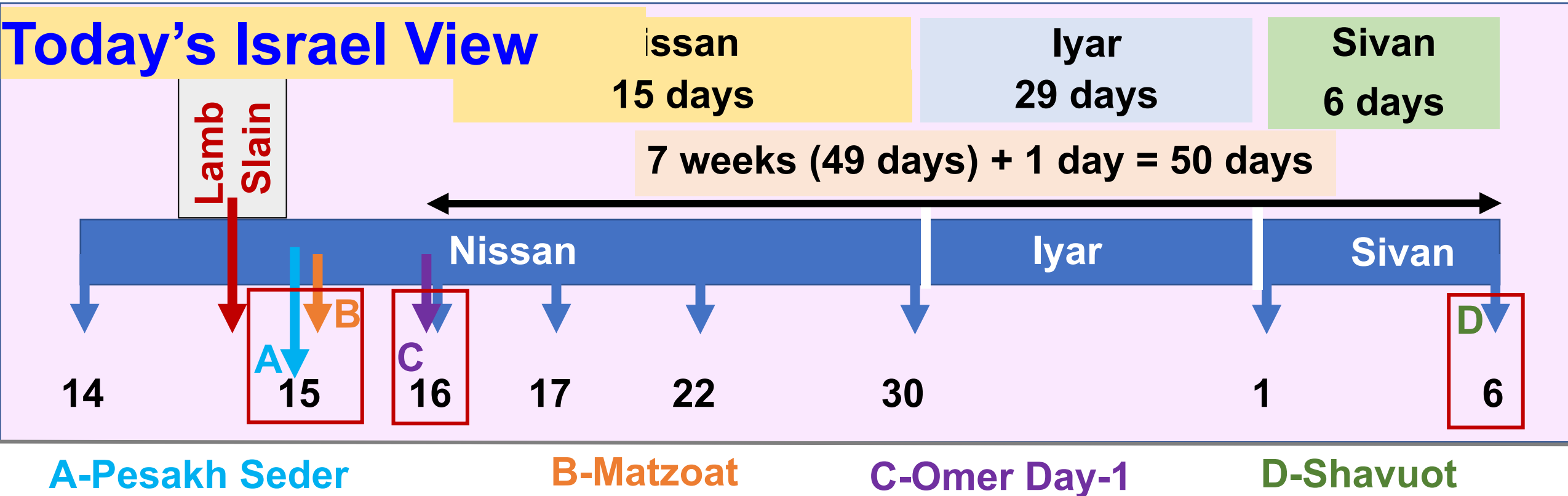
**12** And the manna ceased on the morrow, after they had eaten of the produce of the land; neither had B'nei Yisra'el manna any more; but **they did eat of the fruit of the land of Kena'an that year.**

**Rashi on Joshua 5:11.** “From the day after the Pesach. This was the day of waving the Omer, for they sacrificed the Omer first.”

**Rabbi Metzudat David on Joshua 5:11:** “The day after day one of Pesach that this is the **time of Korban Omer.**”

**Philo** (*Special Laws*1:162) 20-55 AD: But **within the feast [of Matzot]** there is another feast following directly after the first day. This is called “**The Sheaf.**”

**Josephus** *Ant.* 3:5 [250] 90-95 AD: On the **second day of Unleavened Bread**, that is to say the **sixteenth**, our people partake of the crops which they **have reaped** and which have not been touched till then, and esteeming it right first to do homage to God to whom they owe the abundance of these gifts, they offer to Him the **first-fruits of the barley**.....





## PART-2

קְצִיר־הַשְּׂעִרִים

**Katzir HaSoriym**

**The Barley Harvest**

הָעֹמֶר

**The Omer**

**The Sheaf**

רֵאשִׁית

**Reshith**

**First  
Beginning**



**First-fruits:** (1) barley, (2) wheat, (3) grapes (in the form of wine), (4) figs, (5) pomegranates, (6) olives (in the form of oil) and (7) dates (in the form of honey). **Devarim 8:8.**

Seven agricultural products  
grown in the Land of Israel



## VaYikra (Leviticus) 23:9-14

**9** And יהוה spoke unto Moshe saying, **10** "Speak unto B'nei Yisra'el, and say unto them, 'When you are come into the land which I give unto you, and shall reap the harvest thereof, then you shall **bring** the **Omer Reishit** of **your harvest** unto the **kohen**.

**11** And he [**kohen**] shall **wave (Tenufah) the omer** before יהוה, to be accepted for you; on the **morrow after the Shabbat** the kohen shall wave it.

**12** And in the day when you wave the omer, you shall offer a **he-lamb without blemish** of the first year for an **Olah** unto יהוה.

**13** And the **Minkha** thereof shall be **two tenth parts of an ephah** of **fine flour (Solet, סֹלֶת H5560, wheat flour)** mingled with **oil**, a **karban** of fire unto יהוה for a sweet savor; and the **Nesekh** thereof shall be of wine, **the fourth part of a hin**.

**14** And you shall **eat neither bread nor parched grain, nor fresh ears, until this selfsame day**, until you have brought the offering of your Elohim; it is a **statute forever** throughout your generations in all your dwellings.



# Harvesting of the Omer

1. The emissaries of the Sanhedrin go out on the day before the festival (Pesakh/Matzoat) and tie the unreaped grain in bunches to make it the easier to reap.
2. On end of day 15, all the inhabitants of the Jerusalem assembled there, so that it might be reaped with a great demonstration.
3. As soon as it became dark (end of day 15 and the beginning of day 16), He says to them:

“Has the sun set?” And they answer, “Yes.” (3 times)

“With this sickle?” And they answer, “Yes.” (3 times)

“Into this basket?” And they answer, “Yes.” (3 times)

“Shall I reap?” And they answer, “Reap.” (3 times)

He repeated every matter three times, and they answer, “Yes, Yes, Yes.”

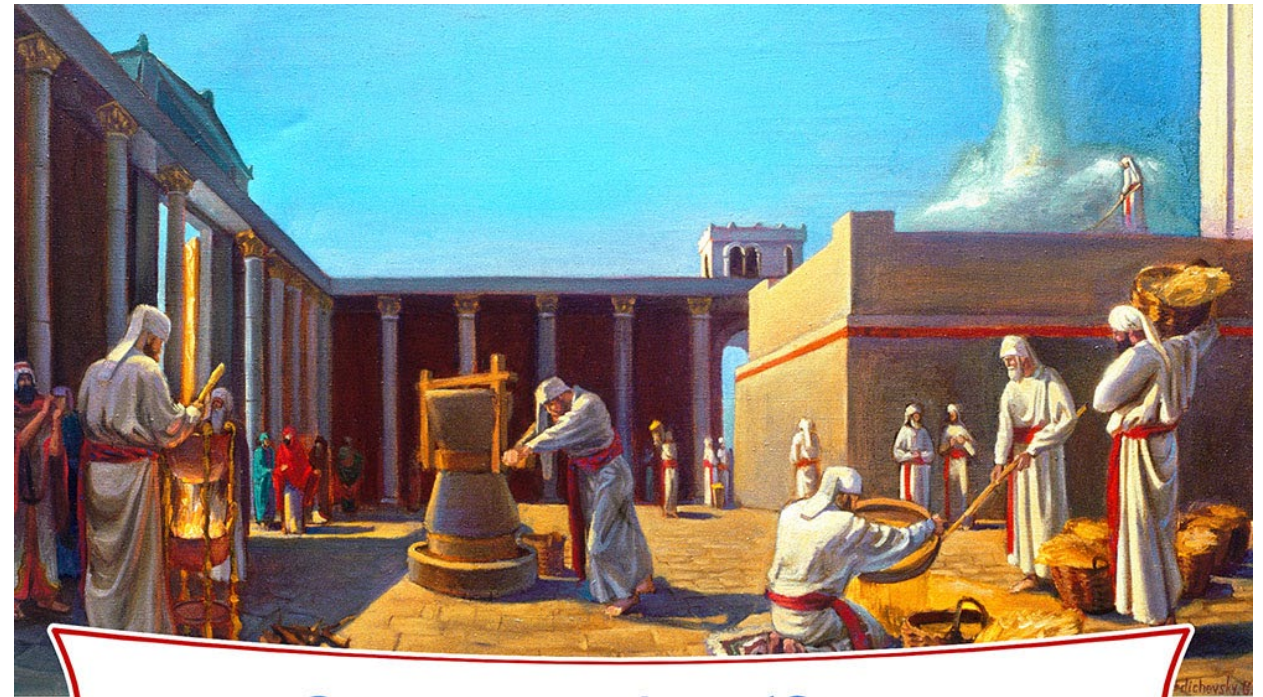


The harvested barley would be placed in the **three baskets** and brought to the **Temple courtyard** and given it to **Kohen**.

The Kohen **beat it with reeds or stems** of plants that the grains should not be crushed, and then they put it into a pipe that was perforated so that the fire might take hold of all of it (**Parching**) .

The Kohen spread it out in the Temple courtyard so that the wind might blow over it and cool it off.

Then they put the grains into a gristmill and took out of it a tenth of an ephah of flour (omer) which was sifted through thirteen sieves.



Sieving the Omer





Kohen put oil and frankincense on the omer of fine barley flour, poured oil, and mixed it.



Kohen wave the Omer at the **northeast corner** of the altar.

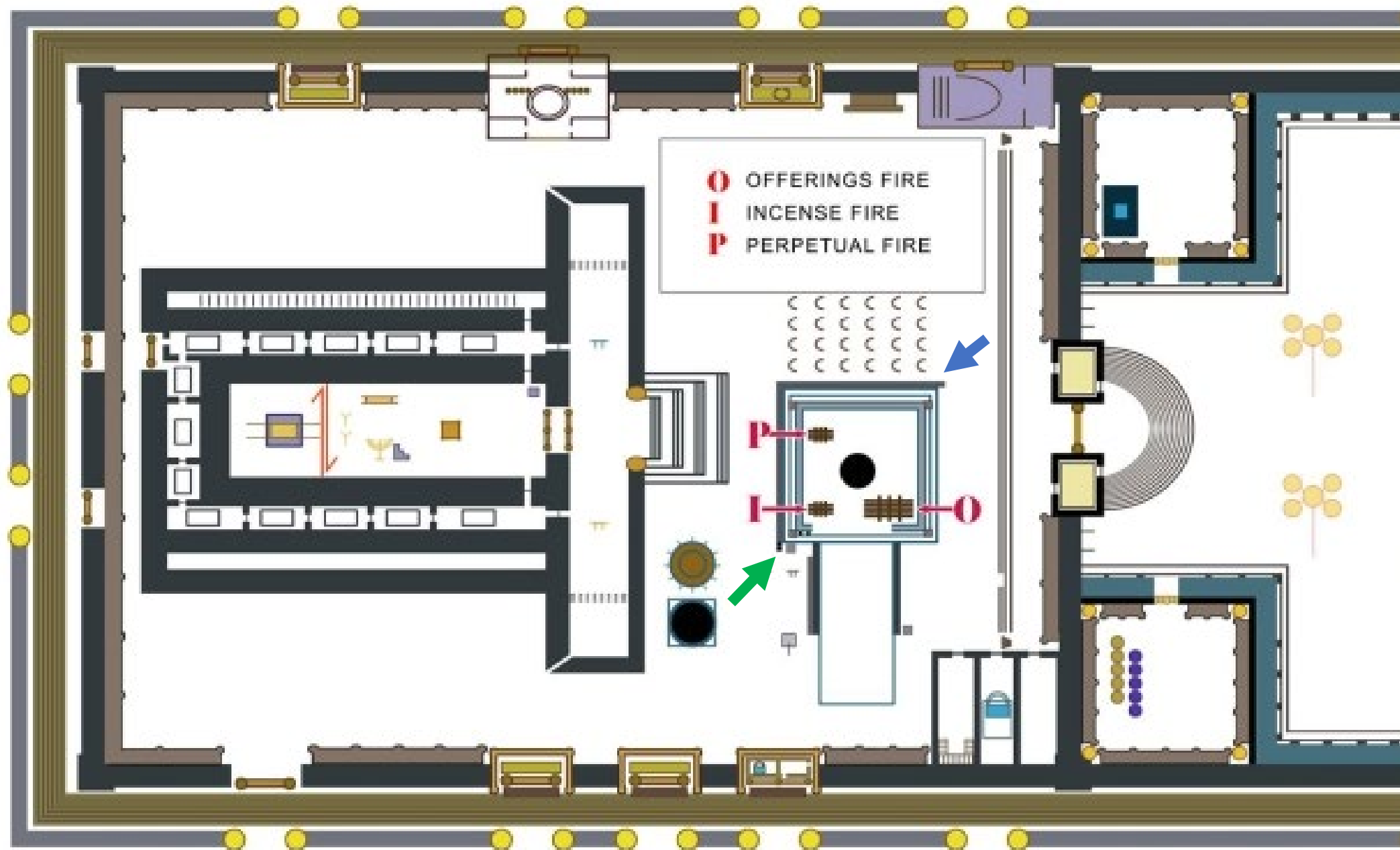


Kohen took handful of the omer and burnt it on the altar.



After waving, the kohen leave the Omer **at southwest corner** of the altar. The remainder was **eaten** by the kohen in the court yard.

5  
Omer offering was concluded with special **Olah**, **Minkha**, and **Nesekh** besides Tamid.





# Counting of the Omer [Sefirat HaOmer]

Day one of the Omer  
Day two of the Omer  
Day three of the Omer  
Day four of the Omer  
Day five of the Omer  
Day six of the Omer  
**First Week** of the Omer  
**[First of the Weeks]**

Day Eight of the Omer  
[**Week-1** and Day 1 of the Omer]

Second week of the Omer  
**[Second of the weeks]**

Day 49 of the Omer  
[**Week-7** of the Omer]

**Seventh week** of the Omer  
**[Seventh of the weeks]**

For Shabbat: First Shabbat of the Omer or First of the Shabbats.....  
.....Seventh Shabbat of the Omer or Seventh of the Shabbats

Three ways counting: Days, Weeks, and Shabbats

# Omer Seven Weeks Remembrance

- Week 1: Crossing of the (Red) Sea  
(Exod. 14:26-15:21)
- Week 2: Changing of the water of Marah  
(Exod. 15:22-26)
- Week 3: Israelites found twelve water springs and seventy palm trees in Elim  
(Exod. 15:27-16:3)
- Week 4: Manna fell down upon them from heavens in the desert  
(Exod. 16:4-36)
- Week 5: Water came out of the rock  
(Exod. 17:1-7)
- Week 6: Battles against Amalek  
(Exod. 17:8-17)
- Week 7: Ten Devarim and giving of Torah  
(Exod. 19&20)

## Rabbeinu Bahya on VaYikra 23:16

“The Torah did not mention the Shavuot festival independently as it did with all the other festivals (*Yom Teruah –Tishri 1, Yom Kippur -Tishri 10, Sukkot-Tishri-15*).

We could have expected the Torah to write: “in the third month on the sixth of the month is the Shavuot festival,” just as it did with the other festivals.

Seeing that the Torah did not refer to the festival Shavuot in that manner makes it plain that it (*Shavuot*) is considered as a festival which is linked to the Passover, i.e. it completes what commenced on Passover and now that we have counted forty-nine days from the second day of Passover the time has come to celebrate the Shavuot festival.

Looking at it from a spiritual point of view, the days between the last day of the Passover festival and the festival of Shavuot may be considered as somewhat like the intermediate days of the Passover and Sukkot festivals respectively. ***Tow feasts are connected.***

Forty-nine days are spent counting whereas the fiftieth day is spent offering the gift-offering of the two loaves of the new wheat and the accompanying animal offerings.”

| <b>Nissan 16</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Sunday</b>   | <b>Saturday</b> | <b>Friday</b>   | <b>Thursday</b> | <b>Wednesday</b> | <b>Tuesday</b>  | <b>Monday</b>   |
|------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Nissan 17        | 2        | Monday          | Sunday          | <b>Saturday</b> | Friday          | Thursday         | Wednesday       | Tuesday         |
| Nissan 18        | 3        | Tuesday         | Monday          | Sunday          | <b>Saturday</b> | Friday           | Thursday        | Wednesday       |
| Nissan 19        | 4        | Wednesday       | Tuesday         | Monday          | Sunday          | <b>Saturday</b>  | Friday          | Thursday        |
| Nissan 20        | 5        | Thursday        | Wednesday       | Tuesday         | Monday          | Sunday           | <b>Saturday</b> | Friday          |
| Nissan 21        | 6        | Friday          | Thursday        | Wednesday       | Tuesday         | Monday           | Sunday          | <b>Saturday</b> |
| Nissan 22        | 7        | <b>Saturday</b> | Friday          | Thursday        | Wednesday       | Tuesday          | Monday          | Sunday          |

Table Split for a Space

|               |           |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Iyar27        | 42        | <b>Saturday</b> | Friday          | Thursday        | Wednesday       | Tuesday         | Monday          | Sunday          |
| Iyar28        | 43        | Sunday          | <b>Saturday</b> | Friday          | Thursday        | Wednesday       | Tuesday         | Monday          |
| Iyar29        | 44        | Monday          | Sunday          | <b>Saturday</b> | Friday          | Thursday        | Wednesday       | Tuesday         |
| Sivan1        | 45        | Tuesday         | Monday          | Sunday          | <b>Saturday</b> | Friday          | Thursday        | Wednesday       |
| Sivan2        | 46        | Wednesday       | Tuesday         | Monday          | Sunday          | <b>Saturday</b> | Friday          | Thursday        |
| Sivan3        | 47        | Thursday        | Wednesday       | Tuesday         | Monday          | Sunday          | <b>Saturday</b> | Friday          |
| Sivan4        | 48        | Friday          | Thursday        | Wednesday       | Tuesday         | Monday          | Sunday          | <b>Saturday</b> |
| Sivan5        | 49        | <b>Saturday</b> | Friday          | Thursday        | Wednesday       | Tuesday         | Monday          | Sunday          |
| <b>Sivan6</b> | <b>50</b> | <b>Sunday</b>   | <b>Saturday</b> | Friday          | Thursday        | Wednesday       | Tuesday         | Monday          |

Once in 7 years, day 49 is Shabbat (Weekly) and Day 50 is Shabbat (Shavuot).  
 Double Shabbats, once in 7 years. Not every year.

## PART-3

# Shavuot

Feast or Festival of Weeks (חג השבועות) **Chag HaShavuot**

Exodus 34:22, Deuteronomy 16:10

Festival of Reaping/Harvest (חג הקציר) **Chag HaKatzir**

Exodus 23:16

Day of the First Fruits (יום הבכורים) **Yom HaBikkurim**

Numbers 28:26

**The Wheat Harvest**

קציר התבואה

**Katzir HaChitiym**

# Shavuot

Two days celebration [like Yom Teruah]

## Day 1

Torah Portion 1: Exodus 19:1-20:23

Torah Portion 2: Numbers 28:26-32

Haftarah: Ezekiel 1:1-28, 3:12

Megillah: Book of Ruth

## Ezekiel 1:1-28

Vision of Elohim

Elohim's Throne Vision

## Book of Ruth

Redemption

Jews and Gentiles become one

## Day 2

Torah Portion 1: Deuteronomy 14:22 - 16:17

Torah Portion 2: Numbers 28:26-31

Haftarah: Habakkuk 2:20-3:19

Megillah: Book of Ruth

## Habakkuk 2:20-3:19

Past Mt. Sinai Revelation

Future Messiah's coming to  
Mt. Sinai (Paran)

Samaritan Jews: Celebrated 7 days (days 43-50); Rabbinic Jews: Celebrated 2 days (days 49 and 50)



## Shemot (Ex) 19:1-20:23

**19:5** Now therefore, if you will hearken unto My voice indeed, and keep My Brit, then **you shall be My own treasure from among all peoples; for all the earth is Mine; 6 and you shall be unto Me a Mamlekhet of Kohanim (Kingdom of Priests), and a kadosh nation ( Holy Nation).** These are the words which you shall speak unto B'nei Yisra'el."

## Cite or sing Ten Devarim

### VaYikra 23: 17-22

**17** You shall bring out of your dwellings **two wave-loaves** of two tenth parts of an efah; they shall be of fine flour, they shall be baked with leaven, for Bikkurim unto יהוה.

**22** And when you **reap the harvest** of your land, you shall not wholly reap the corner of your field, neither shall you gather the **gleaning of your harvest**; you shall leave them for the poor, and for the stranger: I am יהוה your Elohim'."

## Numbers 28: 26-31

**26** Also in **Yom HaBikkurim**, when you bring a **new Minkhah (new grain)** unto **יהוה** your **Shavuot**, you shall have a **Mikra Kodesh**: you shall **do no manner of servile work**. **27** ....**Olah: bullocks, one ram, seven he-lambs** of the first year..... **28 Minkhah** for Olah....**30 One he-goat**, to make **atonement** for you....**31 Tamid Olah, Minkhah and Nesekh...**

## Devarim 16: 9-12, 16-17

**10** And you shall keep **Khag Shavuot** unto **יהוה** your Elohim after the measure of the **freewill-offering (voluntary thanksgiving)** of your hand, which you shall give, according as **יהוה** your Elohim blesses you.

**11** And you shall **rejoice before יהוה** your Elohim, **you**, and **your son**, and **your daughter**, and **your man-servant**, and **your maid-servant**, and **HaLevi** that is within your gates, and the **stranger**, and the **fatherless**, and the **widow**, that are in the midst of you, **in the place which יהוה** your Elohim shall choose to cause His Name to dwell there.

16...they shall not appear before **יהוה** empty; **17** every **man shall give as he is able**, according to the blessing of **יהוה** your Elohim which He has given you.

## Two Loaves of Bread (Lechem) with Leaven (Chametz)

**VaYikra 2: 11-12** No Min'kha, which you shall bring unto, יהוה shall be **made with leaven**; for you shall make no leaven, nor any honey, smoke as a karban of fire unto יהוה . As an offering of firstfruits [Reishit, רֵאשִׁית] you **may bring them** unto יהוה ;but they **shall not come up for a sweet savor on the Mizbe'akh**.

Leaven alludes to the **attribute of justice**, for it is called chametz (leaven). **Ramban VaYikra 23:17**.

Rabbis have said with reference to the creation of the world *Bereshit Rabbah 12:15*. **Rashi on Genesis 1:1**. “He combined the attribute of mercy with the attribute of **justice**, and created the world.”

Mercy was given to Israel on Pesakh. Elohim lead them with Mercy for 49 days. On Shavuot, Torah (Justice, Law) was given to them and commanded them to live by Torah. But Israelites did not, went behind golden calf. Justice against them started and goes on and on .....

# Book of Ruth on Shavuot

**1:16** And Ruth said, "Entreat me not to leave you, and to return from following after you; for wherever you go, I will go; and where you lodge, I will lodge; your people shall be my people, and your Elohim my Elohim; **17** where you die, will I die, and there will I be buried. **19** So they both went until they came to Beit Lekhem. **22b** And they came to Beit Lekhem in the beginning of barley harvest.

***Rashi on Ruth 1:22. At the start of the barley harvest. The verse speaks about the harvest of the Omer. The barley for the omer was harvested on the second night of Pesach and offered on the following day.***

**2: 17** So she gleaned in the field until evening; and she beat out that which she had gleaned, and it was about an efa of barley.



**2: 23** So she kept fast by the maidens of Boaz to glean (H3950, לָקַט, laqat, pick up or gather up) unto the end of barley harvest (קִצִּיר H7105 qatsiyr) and of wheat harvest;

....

**3:2** And now is there not Boaz our kinsman, with whose maidens you were? Behold, he winnows barley tonight in the threshing-floor.

**Rashi on Ruth 3:2.** Behold, he will be winnowing. **Removing/threshing the chaff and storing the grain.** Boaz would sleep in his granary (grain store house) for guarding. *End of Barely harvest.*

**13** So Boaz took Ruth, and she became his wife; and he went in unto her, and יהוה gave her conception, and she bore a son. **17** .....they called his name Oved; he is the father of Yishai, the father of David.

# Marriage on Shavuot (or) Consummation on Shavuot

Rashi on Shabbat 88b:2:4: Like Israel, when they stood at [Mount] Sinai under wedding canopy.

Rabbeinu Bahya on Devarim 24:5: Marriage between Elohim and the Jewish people at Mount Sinai.

Daat Zkenim on Deuteronomy 9:16: Israel had become betrothed to Elohim at time of the revelation at Mount Sinai.

Exodus Rabbah 25: Sages described the Mount Sinai Revelation as Marriage/Betrothal between Elohim and Jewish People.

Akeidat Yitzchak 55:1:17: the Sabbath on the occasion of the revelation at Mount Sinai represented the wedding canopy.

Shavuot is the only feast associated with Marriage and consummation in Jewish Wisdom Literature. Not Rosh HaShana or Yom Teruah.



## Or HaChaim on VaYikra 23:15:1

**“And you shall count for yourselves, etc.”** The reason the Torah adds the word "for yourselves" is that Elohim commanded to count for **seven weeks consecutively**, [No gap between Pesakh and Omer].

We are told in the *Zohar (Kabbala) volume 3 page 97* that seeing the Jewish people were in a state of impurity and Elohim wanted to betroth them to Himself He applied the legislation pertaining to a menstruant woman who is required to purify herself for seven days. He therefore commanded them to "purify" themselves for seven weeks by counting those days much as a menstruant counts the seven days.

**The count then was for the benefit of the Israelites in order that they would become Elohim's "bride" as it were and would be able to step under the wedding canopy at Mount Sinai.**

The reason that the period of counting was seven weeks instead of seven days was the extraordinary amount of impurity the Jewish people had accumulated during their extended stay in Egypt. Another reason is that in this instance we speak about an entire people having to shed their accumulated impurities.”

**Pesakh Lamb /HaMatzot  
(Shabbat)**

**Morrow of the Shabbat  
Reishit Omer (Nissan 16)**

**49 days**

**Shavuot (Sivan 6)**

**Torah was given to  
Jewish People  
(Bride Imagery)  
Enter to Kingdom**

**Redemption  
process  
started**

**Israelites:  
Immersed in Red Sea  
and purified  
for 7 weeks / 49 days**

**Redemption  
Consummated**

**Yeshua provided Himself  
as Pesakh Lamb/HaMatzot  
(Shabbat)**

**Morrow of the Shabbat  
Reishit Omer (Nissan 16)**

**49 days**

**After resurrection Yeshua  
taught Kingdom to His  
Disciples (Acts 1:3)**

**Shavuot (Sivan 6)**

**Ruach HaKodesh was given  
to Believers of Yeshua  
(Bride Imagery), Acts 2.  
Enter to Kingdom**

# Elohim doesn't change His Pattern or Blueprint or Imagery

Post-Exile  
Ezra established  
Men of the Great Knesset  
120 People

Acts 1:15  
Ruach HaKodesh anointed  
120 Believers

Today's  
Israel Knesset  
120 Members

Past  
Mt. Sinai  
Moses  
Jewish People  
Covenant  
Yovel /Shofar  
Torah  
Consummation

Messiah will return to  
Mount Sinai on Shavuot!  
Harvest His Bride!  
Gather His Exiles!  
Process(ion) to Mount of Olives!  
Destroy the enemies on the way!  
Posses Yerushalayim!  
Enter the Beit-Mikdash  
through Eastern Gate!  
Establish Kingdom

Future  
Mt. Sinai  
Messiah  
Jewish and Gentiles  
Covenant  
Living Torah  
Consummation

**Mystery in Shavuot!**

**Come Messiah Come!**

**Mystery in Mt. Sinai!**