

The Moon! Oh, the Moon!

Part 2

***Two Strict Commands of Moses Regarding Worship
Does Moses link the moon to H4150 worship <mo`edim>?***

***Why do the “613 Mitzvot” not include Moses’ commands?
What are the “ordinances of the moon” since creation?***

Part 2:

The Moon! Oh, the Moon!



[H3391] ~ yareach

“Ordinances” of the Moon



Review for Part 1 on H3394

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H3394 MOON <yareach>

1. H3394 is the Hebrew word number for the literal moon in the sky – the noun – used 26 times in the Tanach.
2. H3394 is used in the Torah only 3 times.
 - The first usage in Gen 37:9 is of prophetic significance.
 - The 2nd & 3rd usages in Deut 4 and Deut 17 are strict warnings not to look to the moon for commencement of worship practices.
3. Moses does not use H3394 (as a noun) to designate the moon is in charge of the festal month commencement in any Torah verses.



A Valid Concern About Judgment

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- ❖ Yahuah's calendar does not use the moon to calculate the month commencement for the purpose of defining the appointed times.

Question:

- ❖ When this study is presented to those that still use the moon-month, can/will there be any judgmental concerns either from the study itself, or from those that present it?

This is a serious question, with a very valid concern that must be addressed before Part 2 of the Moon Study can proceed.

Where is this concern coming from?

A Closer Look At Deut 4:19 1451 BC

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Deut 4:1, 2, 19, 23, 26

- **1** Now therefore hearken, O Israel, unto the statutes and unto the judgments, which I teach you, for to do them, that ye may live,
- **2** Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish ought from it,
- **19** And lest thou lift up thine eyes unto heaven, and when thou seest the sun, and the **MOON**, and the stars, even all the host of heaven, shouldest be driven to **worship** [H7812] them, and **SERVE** [H5647] them, which Yahuah thy Elohim hath divided unto all nations under the whole heaven.
- **23** Take heed unto yourselves, **lest ye forget** the covenant of Yahuah your Elohim, which he made with you, **and make you a graven image, or the likeness of any thing**, which Yahuah thy Elohim hath forbidden thee.
- **26** I call heaven and earth to witness against you this day, **that ye shall soon utterly perish** from off the land whereunto ye go over Jordan to possess it; ye shall not prolong your days upon it, but **shall utterly be destroyed**.

A Closer Look At Deut 17:3 'If/Then'

6

- Deut 17:2-5 **IF** there be found among you, within any of thy gates which Yahuah thy Elohim giveth thee, man or woman, that hath wrought wickedness in the sight of Yahuah thy Elohim, in transgressing His covenant,
- 3 And hath gone and **SERVED** [H5647] other gods, and worshipped [H7812] them, either the sun, or **MOON**, or any of the host of heaven, which I have not commanded;
- 4 And it be told thee, and thou hast heard of it, and inquired diligently, and, behold, it be true, and the thing certain, **THAT SUCH ABOMINATION IS WROUGHT IN ISRAEL:**
- 5 **THEN** shalt thou bring forth that man or that woman, which have committed that wicked thing, unto thy gates, even that man or that woman, and shalt stone them with stones, till they die.

Concern?

What are the ...?



Those that teach these 613 commands say:



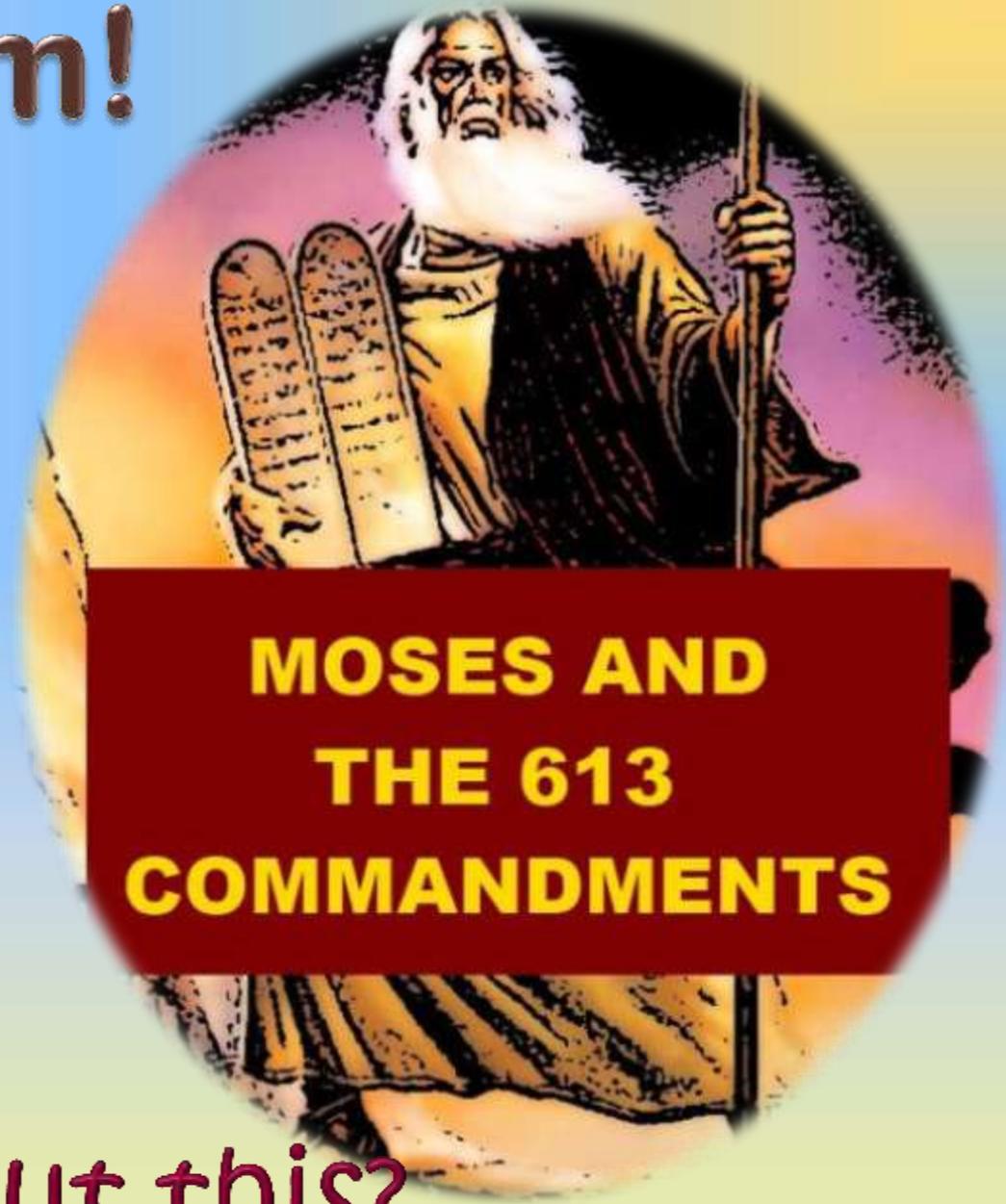
By eating the pomegranate,
we figuratively show our
desire and hope to fulfill all
613 commands given by Moses!

There is a Problem!

Moses also gave the commands found in Deut 4 & 17 not to look to the sun & moon, etc.!

These 2 commands are not found among the 613 listed commands!

What would Job say about this?



**MOSES AND
THE 613
COMMANDMENTS**

Job's testimony is
around the time
of Abraham in the
book of Genesis.

His counsel
is just as
important
as any
Torah Scripture
commands.

Job 31:26-28

“If I beheld the sun when it shined,
or the **MOON** walking in brightness;
27 And my heart hath been secretly enticed
(H6601 - to allure, be deceived/persuaded
[coaxed or seduced] into a thought process
without knowingly registering it)

... 28 This also were [would be] an iniquity
to be punished by the judge:
for I should have
denied the Elohim
that is above.”



Judgment!

(Was Job following ALL the commands of Torah?)

What About Judging?

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- Are Yahuah's people allowed to judge words and actions of Torah believers that violate Torah commands?
- Yes! With love, mercy and kindness!
- However, no one is allowed to judge (unto salvation) what is in the heart.
- But, if the Deut 4 & 17 commands are not found among the 613, is there no place for judgment to salvage an erring child of Yahuah?



A Command from Isaiah 58:1

Cry aloud, spare not,
lift up thy voice like a trumpet,
and shew my people
their transgression,
and the house of Jacob
their sins.

This verse does not say to judge the LIFE – but to judge the sin.

Isaiah 58:1

Does Isaiah not give permission to determine the fruits of others as to whether they are in violation of covenant or not?

How can others be warned of their covenant violations if no one is allowed to judge the evidence of what is seen?!

Cry Aloud and
Spare Not!

Deuteronomy Worship Reminders

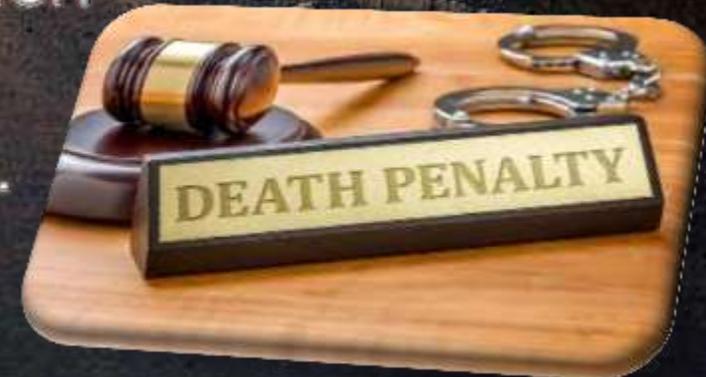
13

Deut 4:19

- And lest thou lift up thine eyes unto heaven, and when thou seest the sun, and the MOON, and the stars, even all the host of heaven, shouldest be driven to worship [H7812] them, and SERVE [H5647] them ...

Deut 17:3

- And hath gone and SERVED [H5647] other gods, and worshipped [H7812] them, either the sun, or MOON, or any of the host of heaven, which I have not commanded.



Judgmental Connotation of Worship & Serve

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- Deut 4:19 & 17:3 speak of two serious commands not to even look to any of the heavenly bodies lest they be "served" and "worshipped."
- This is 40 years after worshipping the golden calf at Mt Sinai.
- What was Moses really trying to tell these people? Could it be ...

“If you don’t look you likely won’t worship the gods of the pagans, or worship the way the pagans do”?

A Closer Look at “Worship” in Deut.

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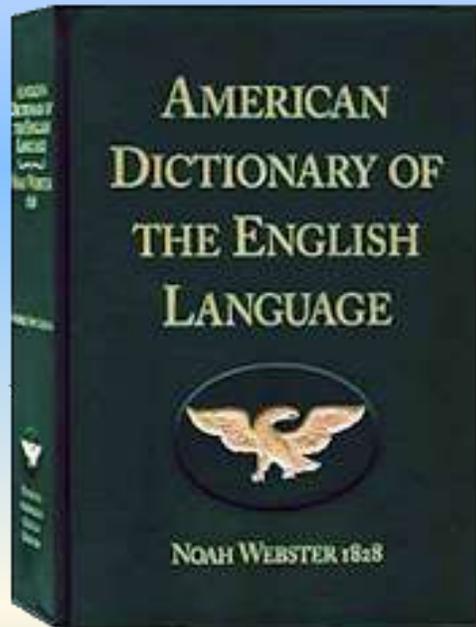
- worship H7812; shachah; a primitive root; to depress, i.e. prostrate (especially reflexive, in homage to royalty or God [Elohim]):
 - KJV - bow (self) down, crouch, fall down (flat), humbly beseech, do (make) obeisance, do reverence, make to stoop, worship.



Will the Hebrew definitions differ from today?

“Worship” Definitions Today – Webster’s 1828

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WORSHIP, noun

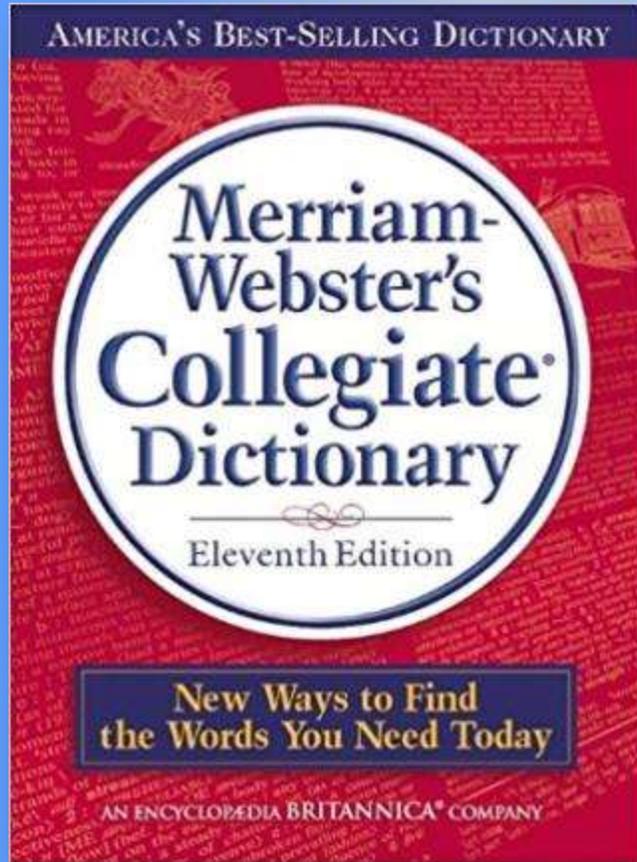
4. Chiefly and eminently, **the act of paying divine honors to the Supreme Being**; or the reverence and homage paid to Him in religious exercises, consisting in adoration, confession, prayer, thanksgiving and the like.
5. The **homage paid** to idols or false gods by pagans; as the worship of Isis.

WORSHIP, verb

1. To adore; to pay divine honors to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration.
2. To perform acts of adoration.
3. **To perform religious SERVICE.**

Worship Definition – Merriam-Webster

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Worship transitive verb

1: to honor or reverence as a divine being or supernatural power

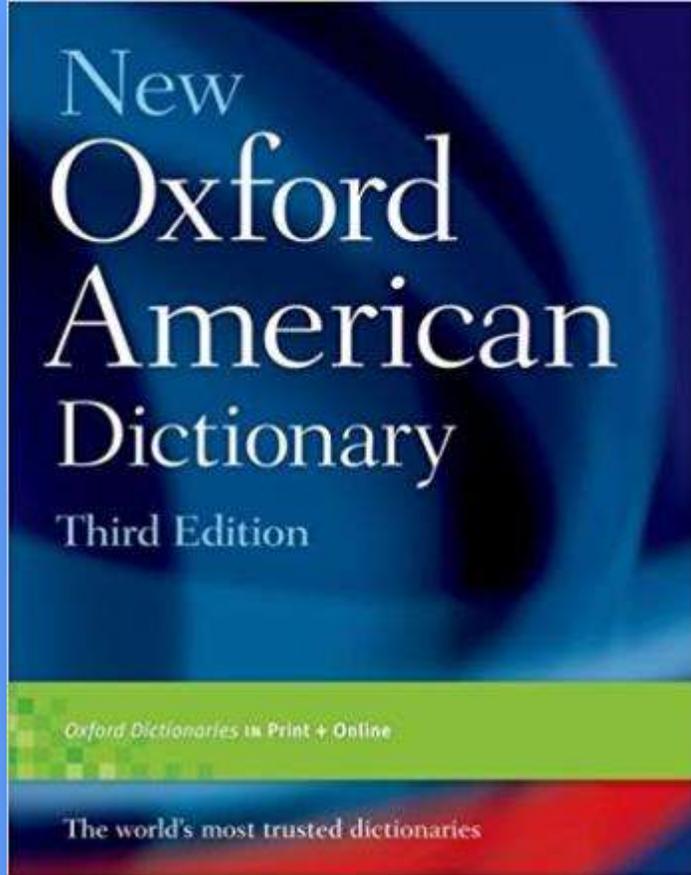
2: to regard with great or extravagant respect, honor, or devotion

intransitive verb to perform or take part in worship or an act of worship.

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/worship>

Worship Definition – Oxford

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Worship

- ❖ **Noun** The feeling or expression of reverence and adoration for a deity.
E.g.: *worship of the Mother Goddess'*
- ❖ **Verb** Show reverence and adoration for (a deity)
E.g.: *'the Maya built jungle pyramids to worship their gods'*

<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/worship>

A Closer Look at “Serve” in Deut.

- serve H5647; `abad; a primitive root; to work (in any sense); by implication, to serve, till, (causatively) enslave, etc.:
 - KJV - be, keep in bondage, be bondmen, bond-service, compel, do, dress, ear, execute, husbandman, keep, labour (-ing man, bring to pass, (cause to, make to) serve (-ingself,)), (be, become) servant (-s), do (use) service, till (-er), transgress [from margin], (set a) work, be wrought, worshipper.

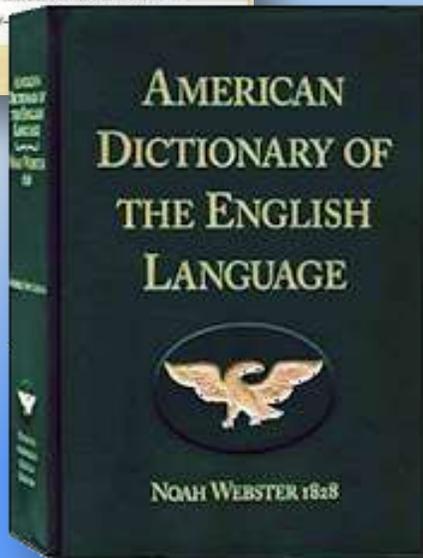
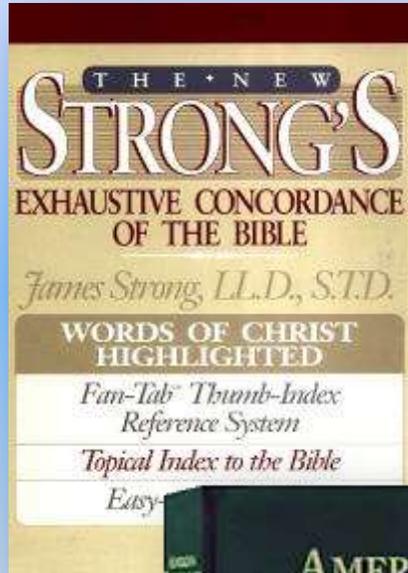
Will today's definitions differ from Hebrew?

Unwavering Definitions

Between the *Strong's* Hebrew definitions and the dictionaries of today, the definitions for worship are about the same.

Nothing changes for the word SERVE either.

However, there is another word we need to define to understand why Moses gave these commands, and how this may be linked to the issue of judging.



A photograph of a modern library interior. The room is filled with tall, dark-colored bookshelves that reach up to the ceiling, filled with books. In the center, there is a round wooden table with four black chairs. Behind the table is a long wooden desk with two black lamps and a large window that looks out onto green trees. The floor is light-colored wood. Two metal ladders are positioned on either side of the bookshelves.

syncretism

What does that mean?

Islam – Hindu's – Karaite Jews

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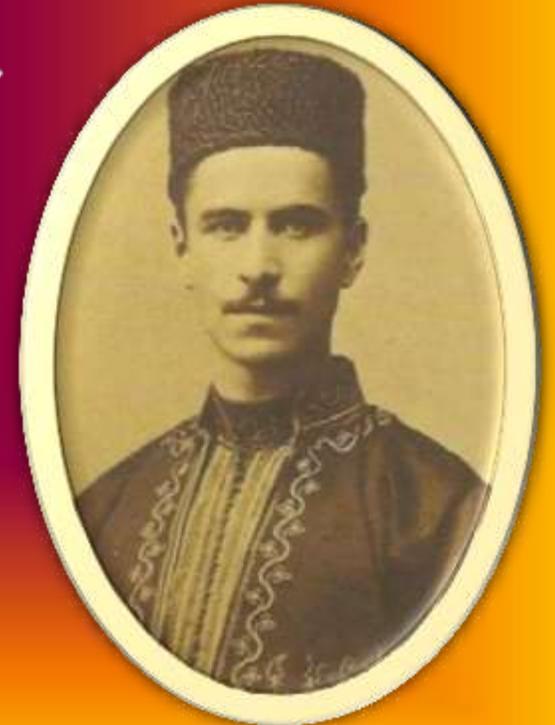
Remember: Anan Ben Daud synchronized the Hindu's, Karaite Jews and Islam!

- They have similar ways of worship from the same area.
- They all have the star & crescent moon symbols.



Worship?

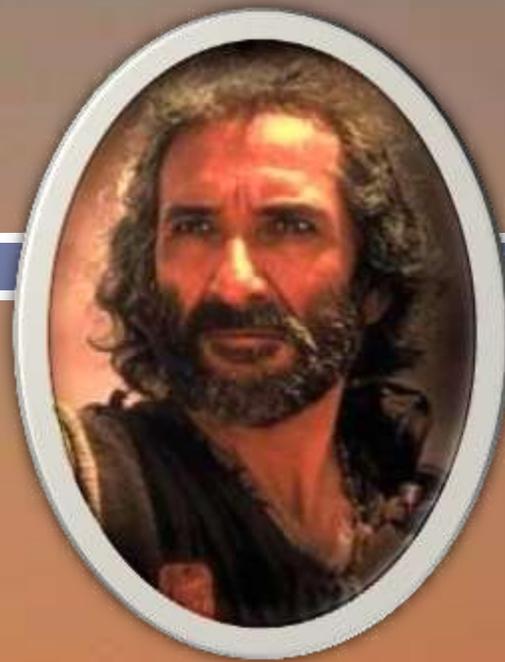
Serve?



Moses & Syncretism

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- ❖ This is a practice of adaptation that joins elements of one, or more, religions into another.
- ❖ As a result, the basic principles of ALL religions **are fundamentally altered** with a common thread.
- ❖ Twice in Deuteronomy, Moses warned the people of the INSIDIOUS and crafty forms of false worship, especially the worship of deities fashioned after the heavenly bodies including religious syncretism.



**What is
religious
syncretism?**

Syncretism Then & Now

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- ❖ The warning to Israel was very clear to avoid all religious syncretism that attempted to join the worship of Yahuah with the worship of pagan gods. Moses said, **"Don't even look, lest you worship..."** He was "dead serious" about this warning also telling Israel they would do exactly the opposite after his death. (Deut 28:14, 36, 64; 29:26; 30:17; 31:18, 20 and many more!)
 - ❖ The Old Testament history documents Israel's sun worship with Baal;
 - ❖ Israel's moon worship with Ashtoreth and the groves/high places.
 - ❖ The prophet Elijah chided the people for attempting to "waver between two opinions" (1 Kings 18:21). [678 BC]
 - ❖ Ezekiel also had many serious warnings, both for the erring and the watchman. [596-586 BC]



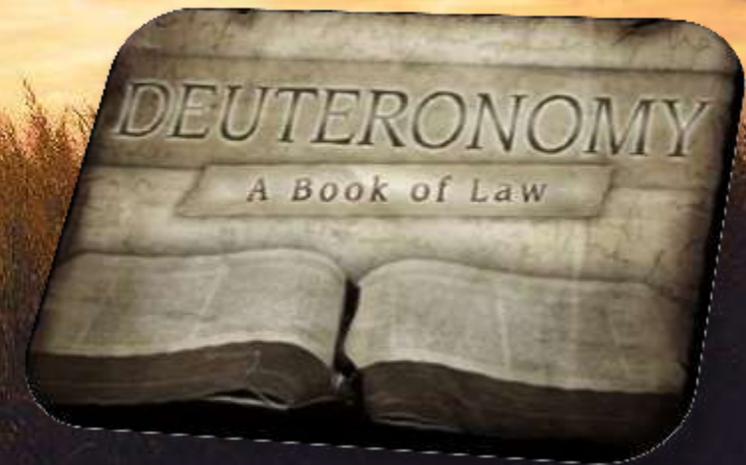
The same warning applies to us.

How Should Deut 4 & 17 be Viewed Today?

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❖ When we learn that our prior worship practices were based on ignorance that amounted to worshipping [according to Moses], or “giving sacred regard” to the heavenly bodies that were falsely connected to defining weekly and annual worship times - then it is time Yahuah’s calendar that to repent and accept does not align with:

1. the sun for day-start,
2. the moon for month start [& year-start],
3. and/or the equi-lux for year-start.



Yahuah's Everlasting Mercy

- ❖ **Acts 17:30** And the times of this ignorance Yahuah winked at; but now commandeth all men every where to repent.
- ❖ Yahuah in His great mercy does not bring judgment upon those that do not know His calendar truths.
- ❖ What is Yahuah's choice for those that have become aware of these Mosaic commands, yet deliberately turn away from them to intentionally seek out sun & moon calendars as Jews, Karaites, Islam and pagan cultures do?

Watchman Responsibilities

Eze 33:7

So thou, O son of man, I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel; therefore **thou shalt hear** the word at my mouth, and **warn them from me.**

Consequences for not Watching

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Ezek 33:6, 8

But if the watchman ... blow not the trumpet,
and the people be not warned ...

8 ... if thou dost not speak to warn the wicked
from his way, that wicked man shall die in his
iniquity; but his blood will I require at thine
hand.

Rewards for the Watchman

But if you warn the wicked to turn from his way, and he does not turn from his way, that person shall die in his iniquity, but you will have delivered your soul.

~ Ezekiel 33:9 ESV

Responsibilities of Covenant Teachers

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Answers to the Question on Judging:

- ❖ Messengers of Yahuah's Covenant Calendar that choose to alert others to these 2 serious commands of Moses found in Deuteronomy have no intent on placing judgment on others lives or salvation, but are merely **sounding an alarm** for the fruits of their choices.
- ❖ Should some "feel" there is judgment pronounced on the reckoning of their non-covenant calendar, **which inherently causes discrepancies with the STATUTES of the Torah**, may they recognize this can only be the conviction from Yahuah's Ruach.



Mandate of the Moon Study

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This whole study is designed to provide ample information for everyone that perceives the full study - to make a decision according to Yahuah's divine outline for every detail of His Covenant Calendar.

- Keeping this in mind, the conclusion for H3394 follows after a short review.



Moon Hebrew Word #s & Grammar

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R
E
V
I
E
W

HEBREW #	PART OF SPEECH
1. H3394 = 26 listings <yareach>	NOUN – LITERAL MOON
2. H3391 = 2 listings <yerach>	VERB – LUNATION CYCLE
3. H3842 = 3 listings <lebanah>	ADJECTIVE – COLOR
4. H7720 = 1 listing <saharon>	SIMILE – COMPARISON
5. H2320 = 20 listings <chodesh>	VERB – REPETITION
Total of 52 references.	QUESTION: ARE THERE REALLY 2 VERB FORMS FOR ONE “MOON”?

Part 2: Understanding H3394

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HEBREW #	PART OF SPEECH
1. H3394 = 26 listings <yareach>	NOUN – LITERAL MOON

The H3394 study will be completed by a careful examination of:

1. The moon's ordinances [Jer 31:35]
2. The definition of H4150 [seasons/mo`ed]
3. The moon's seasons [Ps 104:19]



Taking a Closer Look



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Questions for:

Jer 31:35 “ordinances”

- 1) Does an ordinance of the moon determine the commencement of the H4150 <mo`ed> “seasons” for the Feasts & Festivals?
- 2) If the moon is not ordained to commence Abba’s calendar months to determine the worship statutes, what is the moon’s heavenly purpose?





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More

Questions for Jer 31:35 “ordinances”

- 3) Has “mankind” added job descriptions to the moon outside of what the Creator has given?
- 4) Does the moon have a prominent position which it does not deserve regarding the Feasts & Festivals? (eg: Passover full moon & 1st day of Trumpets new moon [Ps 81:3]?)



What is the definition for ordinances?



Yahuah declares there are ordinances
of heaven and earth. [H2706 & H2708]

Job 38:33 Knowest thou the ordinances [H2708] of heaven? canst thou set the dominion thereof in the earth?

Jer 33:25-26 Thus saith Yahuah ... if I have not appointed the ordinances [H2708] of heaven and earth;
26 Then will I cast away the seed of Jacob, and David ...

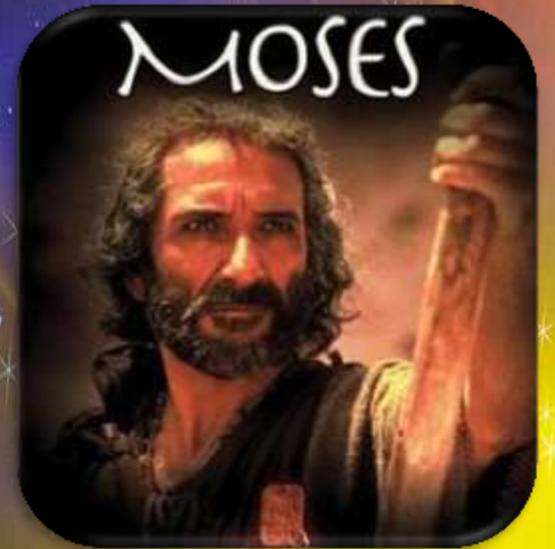
Yahuah's laws have governed the universe since its creation and continue to do so with astounding predictability in the movements of the heavenly bodies. This proves Yahuah's perfect order in His universe. His covenant promises to His people are as fixed as the perfect universal laws, or "the ordinances of heaven and earth."

What are the “LIGHT” Ordinances of the Heavens?

Gen 1:16 And Yahuah made two great lights;
the greater light to rule the day,
and the lesser light to rule the night:
he made the stars also.

Questions:

Everyone knows the sun is the greater light ruling the day. Most believe the moon is the lesser light ruling the night. Is it? Does the moon really rule the night?



Where did Moses refer to the H3394 [literal] moon as a light on the 4th day of creation?

(Ordinances)

Jer 31:35 gives
declaration for
the two great
LIGHT-givers.

Thus saith Yahuah, which
giveth the sun for a
light by day ...

The Mazzaroth!

... and of the stars for
a light by night ...

Oh the Moon! ● Seen in the night sky
about only $\frac{1}{2}$ of the month!

The moon has no light of its own.
Therefore it is not ordained
as a “light giver” to rule the night.
Is the moon ordained for anything?

Yes! The moon in the heavens
has its own ordinances.

Jer 31:35

Thus saith Yahuah, which giveth ... the ordinances ^[H2708] of the moon ...

What are ordinances?

Definitions of Ordinances [for Heaven & Earth]

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BRIDEGROOM

The masculine ordinances are managed by the Bridegroom for blessing.

H2706 choq (khook); from **H2710**; an enactment ... (of time, space, labor or usage): KJV - decree, task.



Root Word

The primitive root ensures the Creator's heavenly ordinances are unchangeable.

H2710 chaqaq (khaw-kak'); a primitive root; properly, to engrave; ... by implication, to enact: decree, set.

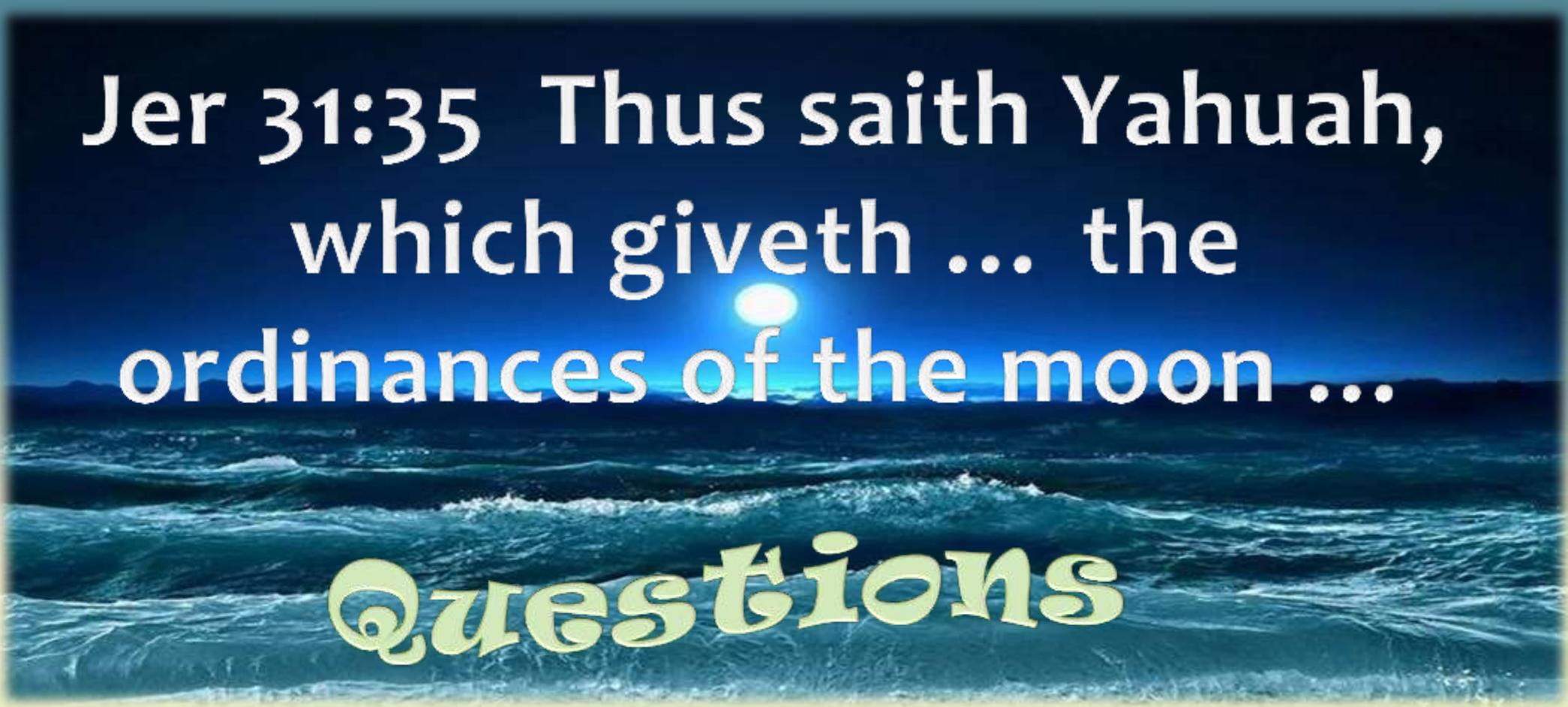


BRIDE

The feminine ordinances are given to the Bride to follow, keep & enjoy!

H2708 chuqqah (khook-kaw'); **feminine** of **H2706**, meaning substantially the same: [the Bride follows the enactment given by the Bridegroom].





Jer 31:35 Thus saith Yahuah,
which giveth ... the
ordinances of the moon ...

Questions

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What are Ordinances of the Moon?

Many say the “ordinances of the moon” determine Yahuah’s set-apart month commencement. Do they?

**Count
the
Blessings
from
Yahuah
[H2706]
to His
Bride
[H2708]**



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Moon Ordinances & the Pull of the Lunar Cycle

This section will address a tidbit of information on the pull of the lunar cycle for water, land, animals & plants.

Lunar Cycle Pull

Water [H2708]

44

Tides are pulled by the gravitational force of the sun and the moon.

The tidal waters supply oxygen to the plants and animals in the sea.

Jer 31:35 ...
Yahuah giveth the ordinances [H2708] of the moon ... which divideth the sea when the waves thereof roar.



Job's Illustration [H2706]

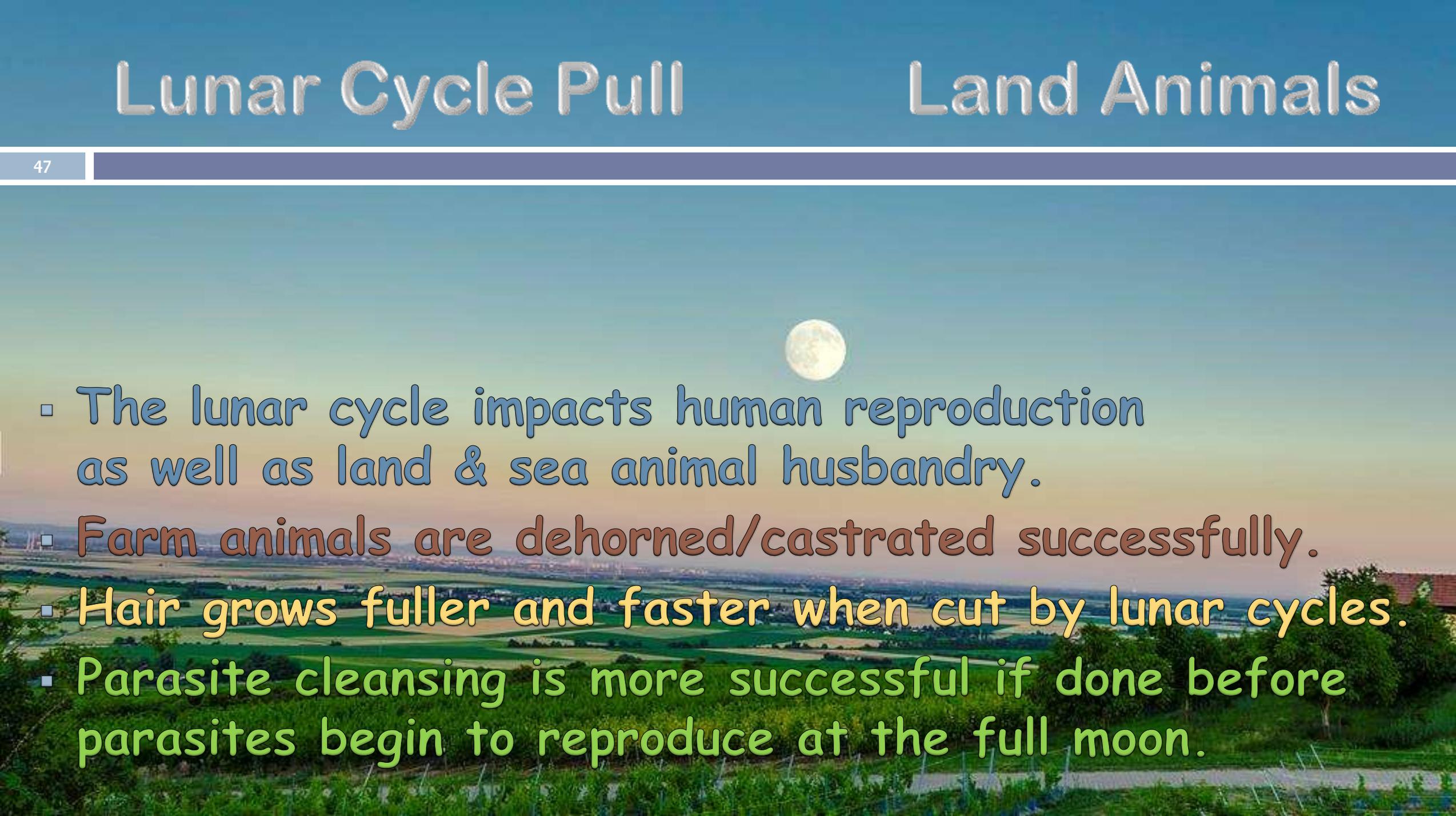
Job 38:8, 10, 11

- 8 Or who shut up the sea with doors, when it brake forth, as if it had issued out of the womb?
- 10 And brake up for it my decreed [H2706] place, and set bars and doors,
- 11 And said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further: and here shall thy proud waves be stayed?

Jeremiah's Illustration [H2706]

Jer 5:22

- Fear ye not me? saith Yahuah: will ye not tremble at my presence, which have placed the sand for the bound of the sea by a perpetual decree [H2706], that it cannot pass it: and though the waves thereof toss themselves, yet can they not prevail; though they roar, yet can they not pass over it?

- 
- A landscape photograph of a valley with a full moon in the sky. The scene is captured from an elevated position, looking down into a lush green valley. In the distance, a town or city is visible, nestled in the valley. The sky is a clear, pale blue, and a large, bright full moon is positioned in the upper center of the frame. The foreground shows a mix of green fields and trees, with a fence line visible in the lower right. The overall atmosphere is serene and natural.
- The lunar cycle impacts human reproduction as well as land & sea animal husbandry.
 - Farm animals are dehorned/castrated successfully.
 - Hair grows fuller and faster when cut by lunar cycles.
 - Parasite cleansing is more successful if done before parasites begin to reproduce at the full moon.



Lunar Cycle Pull Land Plants

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This Lunar Pull affects soil moisture, plant sap and the water table of the earth.

Lunar cycles also influence agricultural seasons of seeding and harvesting (haying). Gardens flourish when planted according to various lunar phases.

Next: Deut 33:14; Ps 104:19.

Ordinance of the Harvest Moon



Deut 33:14 ... and for the precious things [H4022]
put forth by the moon [H3391].

[H4022] – something valuable; precious fruit

[H3391] – lunation of the moon

**This verse aligns with agricultural seasons.
Let's compare to Ps 104:19 and the word "seasons."**

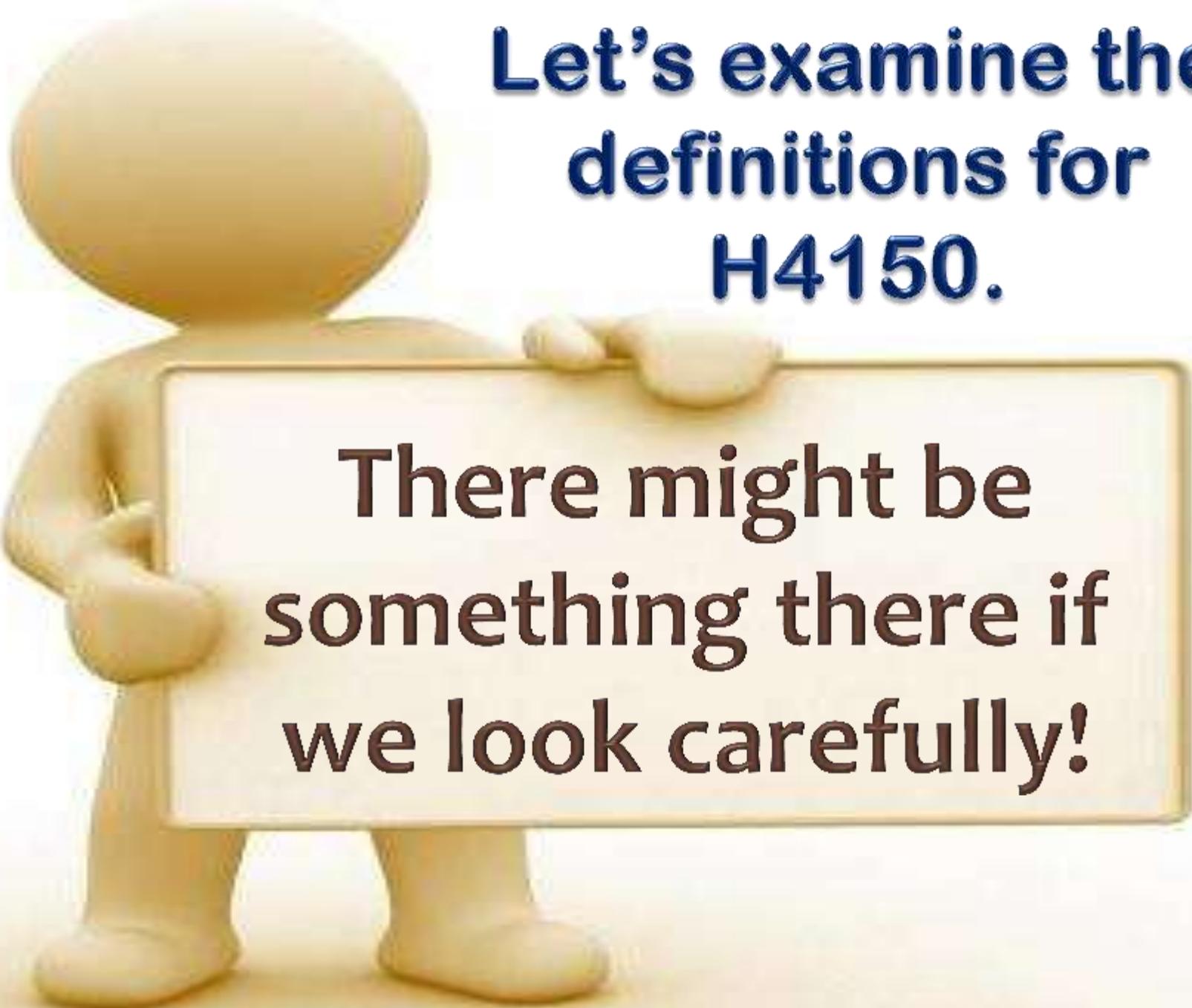
Does Ps 104:19 Define Ordinances of the Moon?

50

Ps 104:19 He appointed the moon [H3394]
for seasons [H4150] ...

This is a verse that is often used to place
the moon in a position to commence
Yahuah's set-apart months and related
appointed worship times. **Why?**



A 3D rendered character, resembling a stylized human figure, is shown from the waist up. The character is light beige or tan in color and has a large, rounded head. It is holding a rectangular sign with both hands. The sign is white with a thin gold border and contains text. The background is a plain, light beige color.

**Let's examine the
definitions for
H4150.**

**There might be
something there if
we look carefully!**

A Note about “*italicized words*” in the Strong’s Concordance

- Words in *italics* in the Strong’s Concordance are to be noted like this: [quote] “they [*words in italics*] are a rendering from the A.V. and denote an explanation of the variations from the usual form.” Variations from the usual form could mean the usual definition as taught by the Jewish mindset. When considering the word “seasons” (H4150 <mo`ed>) the Jewish mindset can most often mean that H4150 defines and designates this word “seasons” to be *first linked to the annual appointed Feast and Festival Seasons.*

True or false?



My computer program for *Strong's* gives this information.

- **H4150** mowed` (mo-ade'); or moed` (mo-ade'); or (feminine) mow`adah (2 Chron 8:13) (mo-aw-daw'); from **H3259**; properly, an appointment, i.e. a fixed time or season; specifically, a festival; conventionally a year; by implication, an assembly (as convened for a definite purpose); technically the congregation; by extension, the place of meeting; also a signal (as appointed beforehand): KJV - appointed (sign, time), (place of, solemn) assembly, congregation, (set, solemn) feast, (appointed, due) season, solemn (-ity), synagogue, (set) time (appointed).

There is not one italicized word!

- **H3259** ya`ad (yaw-ad'); a primitive root; to fix upon (by agreement or appointment); by implication, to meet (at a stated time), to summon (to trial), to direct (in a certain quarter or position), to engage (for marriage): -agree, make an) appoint (-ment, a time), assemble (selves), betroth, gather (selves, together), meet (together), set (a time).

Strong's Handbook [1986] *Italicized Words*

- [masculine of 3259] H4150 mowed` (mo-ade'); or moed` (mo-ade'); or (**feminine**) mow`adah
(2 Chron 8:13) (*mo-aw-daw'*); from H3259; properly, an **appointment**, i.e. a fixed **time** or season; specifically, a **festival**; conventionally a **year**; by implication, an **assembly** (as convened for a definite purpose); technically the **congregation** by extension, the **place of meeting** also a **signal** (as appointed beforehand):
- KJV [usages, explanation or variations] - appointed (sign, time), (place of, solemn) assembly, congregation, (set, solemn) feast, (appointed, due) season, solemn (-ity), synagogue, (set) time (appointed).
- [**feminine of 4150**] H3259 ya`ad (yaw-ad'); a **primitive root**; to *fix* upon (**by agreement or appointment**); by implication, to *meet* (**at a stated time**), to *summon* (to trial), to *direct* (in a certain quarter or position), to *engage* (**for marriage**): -agree, **make an** appoint (-ment, a time), assemble (selves), **betroth**, gather (selves, together), **meet** (together), **set** (a time).

Note: For H3259 there are 29 verses in the Tanach ... not one of them are linked to feasts or festivals ... just appointments of meeting for a variety of reasons.

Removing the *Italicized Words* from H4150

What is left?

- (masculine of 3259) H4150 mowed` (mo-ade'); or moed` (mo-ade'); or

(feminine) *mow`adah* (2 Chron 8:13) (mo-aw-daw'); from H3259; **properly**

a fixed season specifically, a conventionally a

by implication, an (as convened for a definite purpose); technically the

by extension, the also a (as appointed

beforehand):

Can you discern the 1st definition?

- KJV [usages, explanation or variations] - appointed (sign, time), (place of, solemn) assembly, congregation, (set, solemn) feast, (appointed, due) season, solemn (-ity), synagogue, (set) time (appointed). **(Note: These KJV terms are not considered as they are suggestions for KJV usage, whether correct all the time or not.)**

Properly Discerning the 1st Definition of H4150 as a “fixed season”

- Lev 26:5 And your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time [H2233]:

Spring Season

- 1 Sam 6:13 And they ... were reaping [H7114] their wheat harvest [H7105] in the valley:

Summer Season

- Ex 34:22 And thou shalt observe the feast of weeks, of the firstfruits of wheat harvest, and the feast of ingathering [H614] at the year's end [H8141].

Autumn Season

These are H4150 agricultural seasonal markers.

Is it possible the ordinances of the moon are connected to the agricultural harvests of the yearly seasons?

Other uses of “seasons” & H4150

Day & Night Seasons

(Duration of Time, not a Festival)

Job 30:17 My bones are pierced in me in the night season [3915]: and my sinews take no rest.

Psa 22:2 O my Elohim, I cry ... in the night season [H3915], and am not silent.

Jer 33:20 Thus saith Yahuah; If ye can break my covenant of the day, and my covenant of the night, and that there should not be day and night in their season [H6256].

Feast & Festival Seasons (H4150)

(Feasts are always Qualified in the Context)

- **Exo 13:10** Thou shalt therefore keep this [Unleavened Bread] ordinance in his season from year to year.
- **Lev 23:4** These are the feasts of Yahuah, even holy convocations, which ye shall proclaim in their seasons.
- **Num 9:2** Let the children of Israel also keep the passover at his appointed season.
- **Deut 16:6** ... thou shalt sacrifice the passover at even, at the going down of the sun, at the season that thou camest forth out of Egypt.

Back to the "Moon" & "Seasons"

58

Ps 104:19 He appointed the moon for seasons [H4150] ...

Question: Is there a qualifier in Ps 104 to designate the moon is involved with the feasts?

Now that we have examined the definition[s] for H4150 very carefully it is time to align the proper definition with the context of Ps 104:19.

And, it must agree with Torah!



- **Ps 104:19** He appointed the moon [H3394] for seasons ...
- This is NOT a Torah Verse.
- Isa 8:20 We learned that any non-Torah Tanach Scriptures have to be in full alignment with Torah.
- **Ps 104:19** definitely sounds like the moon is involved with Yahuah's month-start.
- Ps 104:19 must be examined very closely.

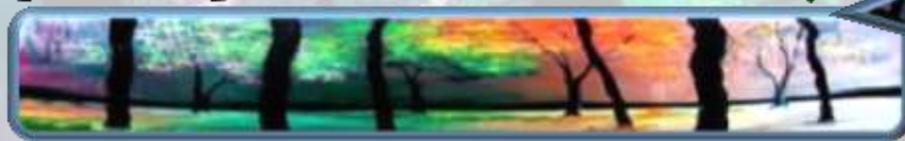
Strong's H4150 "Seasons"

1st Def.

60

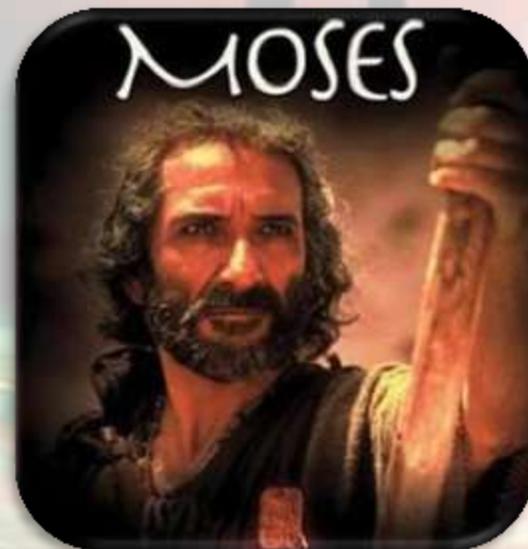
Seasons – Strong's H4150;
moed`; ... properly

[1st def.] a fixed season;



- The term **moed`**, [1st defined as] a **fixed season**, is rightly understood **first** in the context of the appointed agricultural seasons of **Gen 1:14**.

- It is true the moon is ordained [along with the sun] to usher in the agricultural seasons.



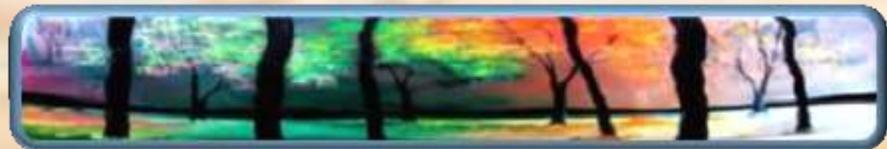
Why did Moses use H4150 and not another option?

Strong's H4150 "Seasons"

2nd Def.

61

Seasons – Strong's H4150;
moed`; ...



The 2nd definition[s] of **moed**, are implied as:
a festival; an assembly,
or congregational place
of meeting for a
definite purpose.



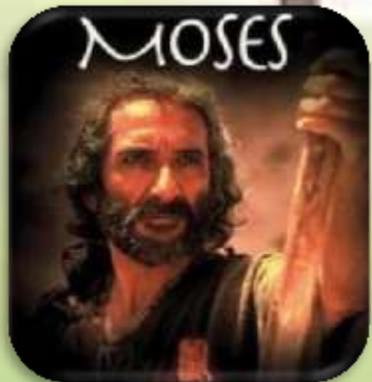
[The following terms are 2nd defs. according to KJV usages for feasts & festivals.] ... specifically, a festival; conventionally a year [or end of an agricultural season, or festival]; **by implication, an assembly** (as convened for a definite purpose); **technically the congregation;** by extension, **the place of meeting;** also a **signal** (as appointed beforehand).

H4150 Moses & King David

Seasons – Strong’s H4150; moed`;
[1st def.] **a fixed season**



1st time Moses connects the “moon” to harvests.



- Deut 33:14. ... and for the precious things put forth by the moon [H3391].
- H3391 defines the moon’s lunation cycle that ushers in these H4150 agricultural seasons for Ps 104:19 as well.

King David used H4150 in Ps 104:19 “appointing the moon for seasons.”
David meant “agricultural seasons.”
Does Moses write about this?



The only word that Moses or David could use for the moon’s agricultural seasons is mo`ed H4150.



The Puzzle of *Orah* *ruths* & H4150 “Seasons”

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H4150 <mo`ed>

1st Def: agricultural

2nd Def: worship statutes

3rd Def: coming soon! 

H4150 mo`ed is the only Hebrew word number that can designate the agricultural seasons and/or the worship statutes.

- The 1st definition for H4150 is a fixed time or season; which must be first rightly understood in the context of the four seasons of the year. These seasons are fixed; they do not vary. One of the ordinances of the moon is to maintain these fixed seasons for agricultural purposes that happen to coincide with the harvests of the appointed festivals.

- When the moon is used to appoint Yahuah's month commencement, **the festivals are NEVER fixed!** They can vary between 1-5 weeks dependent on the arrival of the specific moon phase after the equinox.
- Ps 104:19 is not a Torah verse but it testifies as a companion verse to Deut 33:14.

The precious fruits are brought forth because of the agricultural seasons - a mandated description, or ordinance of the moon, appointed by Yahuah.

Thought to Ponder:

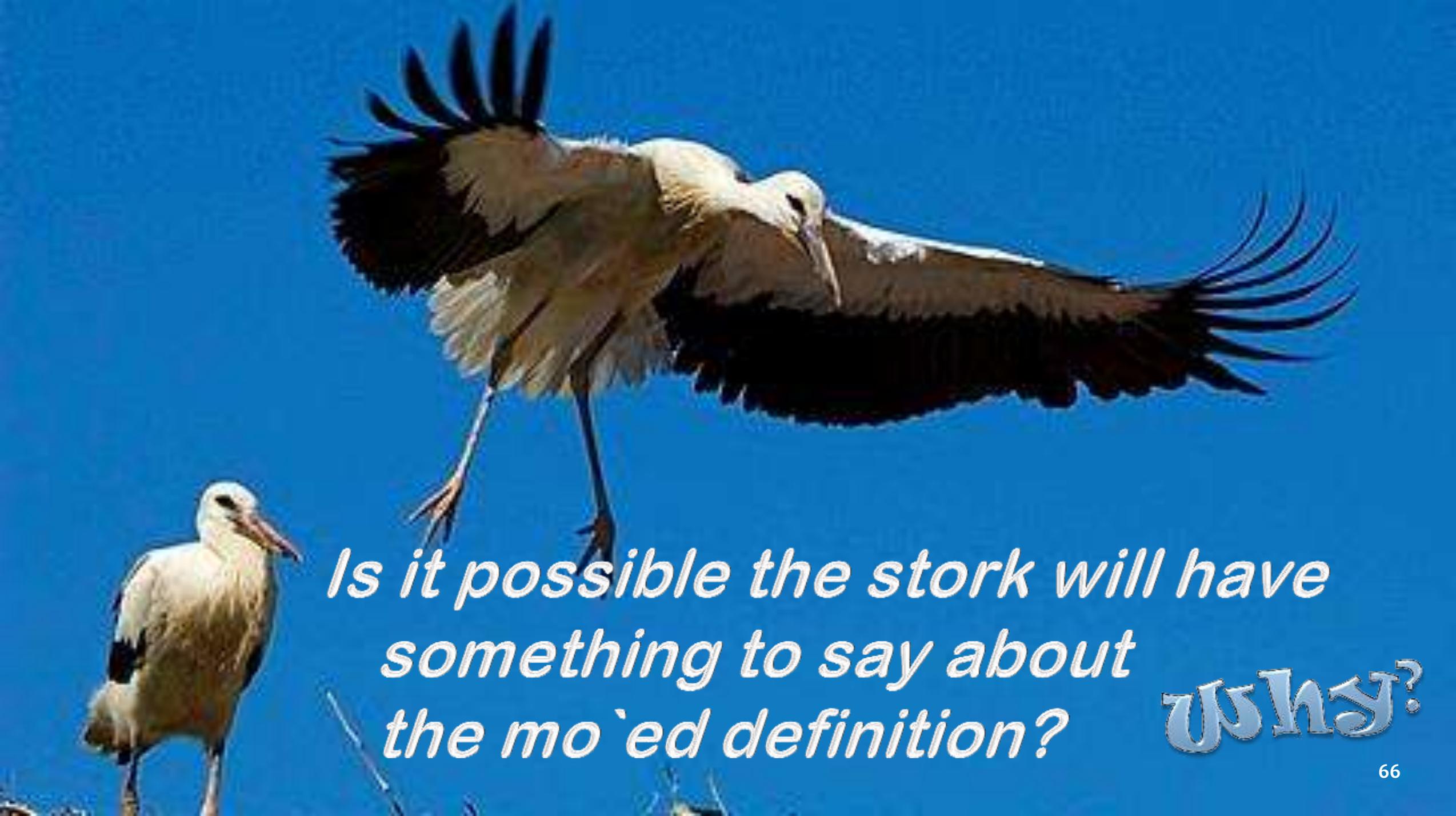


Has man tampered with the
divine mandate for the moon?

**Even with all this evidence,
some still believe H4150 (mo`ed)
is only defined as a worship statute!**

Let's examine the 3rd definition!





Is it possible the stork will have something to say about the mo`ed definition?

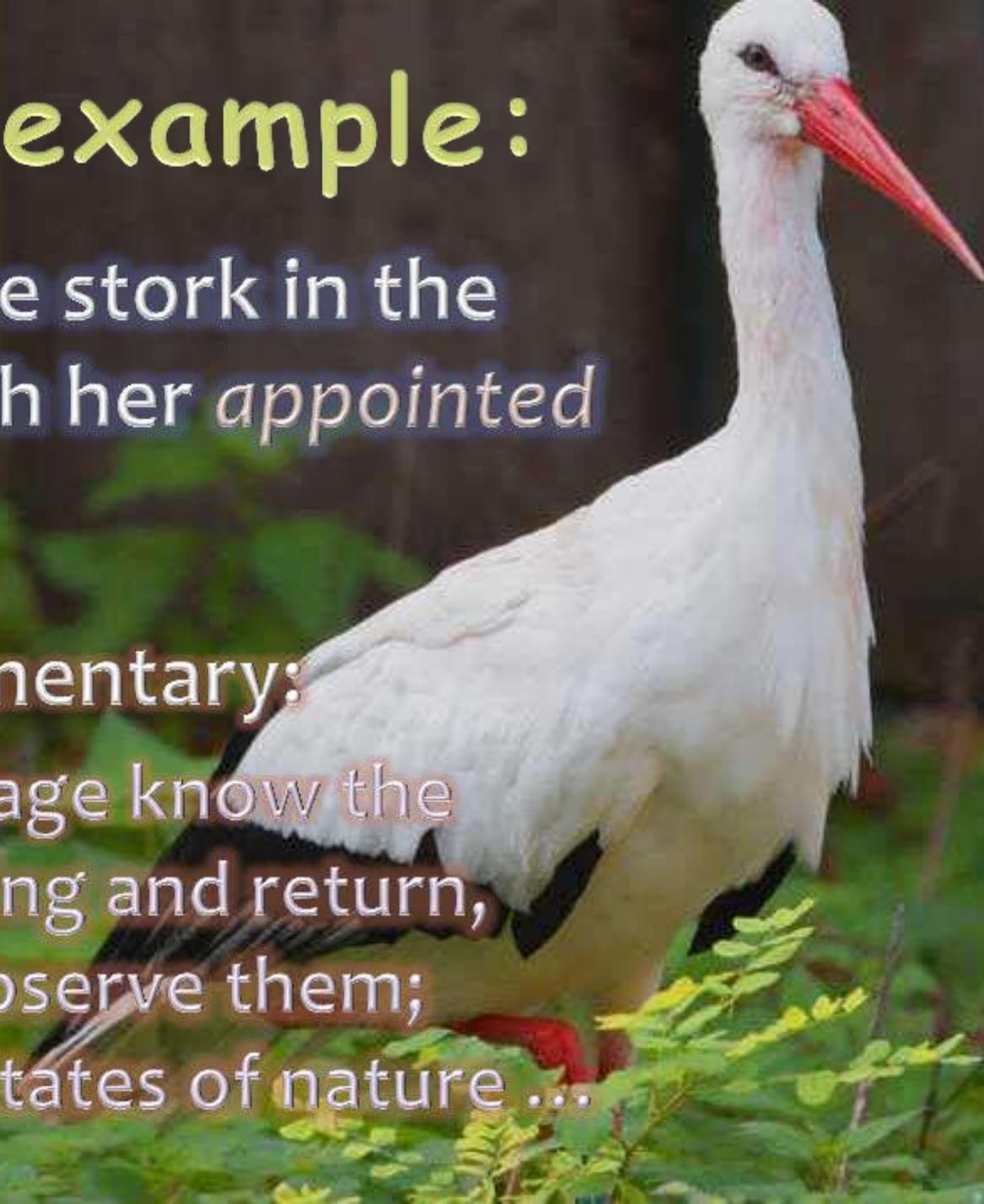
Why?

Here's one example:

- **Jer 8:7a** Yea, the stork in the heaven knoweth her *appointed times* [H4150] ...

Adam Clark Commentary:

- The birds of passage know the times of their going and return, and punctually observe them; they obey the dictates of nature ...



- **Jer 8:7b** ... and the turtle[dove] and the crane and the swallow observe the time of their coming ...



Jer 8:7 Storks in the sky know their seasons; doves, swallows and cranes their migration times; but my people do not know the rulings of ADONAI!

Complete Jewish Bible



Have the mo`eds gone to the birds too?

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- ❖ Yahuah gave more than one definition to H4150.

Lessons Learned

1. The fixed agricultural seasons have first mention.
2. Feast statutes need a qualifier.
3. The birds have their appointed times of migration and breeding.

Most have not recognized the 1st & 3rd definitions for the H4150 <mo`edim>.



**Most of us were taught H4150
seasons in Gen 1:14 refer to
only festival worship seasons,
ordained by the moon-month!**

No, the word “seasons” in Gen 1:14 does not refer first to festival seasons appointed by the moon.



A 3D rendered white figure, resembling a stylized person or character, is holding a large, rectangular sign. The figure is positioned on the left side of the frame, with its arms extended to hold the sign. The sign is white with a thin black border and contains text. The background is a plain, light color.

**Let's review how the
agricultural seasons have
first mention in Scripture.**

**Gen 1:14 ... and let them
[the heavenly lights] be
for ... seasons⁴¹⁵⁰ ...**

**The great light that rules the day
brings vitality to the life in the seed.**

**Are there other commentators that agree
the 1st definition of seasons
points to agricultural purposes?**



Let's investigate!

Gen 1:14 (seasons) Comparison to Other Commentators

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- #1 ■ Gen 1:14 "(b) for seasons, or for fixed, definite times (mow` adiyim, from y` d to fix, establish) - **not for festal seasons** merely, but "to regulate definite points and periods of time, by virtue of their periodical influence upon agriculture, navigation, and other human occupations, as well as upon the course of human, animal, and vegetable life (e.g., the breeding time of animals, and the migrations of birds, Jer 8:7, etc.)"
(Keil & Delitzsch)

Can the agricultural fixed seasons be established first in the creation week?



On the 3rd day of creation the seeds were planted with intention of a harvest.



On the 4th day of creation the sun is given to provide all the elements for plants to grow and produce a harvest.





**On the 7th day of creation
the weekly Sabbath
is given to man.**

**It is the first day in the
creation week designated
as a mo`ed
worship statute.**

**It is not connected to any
agricultural harvests.**



**Yes, the sun's first mandate in the creation
week was for the agricultural seasons.**



The H4150 feast days will follow later hovering around the harvests of spring, summer and the beautiful colors of fall.

Gen 1:14 (seasons) Other Commentators (con't)

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- #2 ■ Gen 1:14 "The "seasons" are [1] the natural seasons of the year, and the [2] set times for civil and [3] sacred purposes which man has attached to special days and years in the revolution of time." (Barnes' Notes)
- #3 ■ Gen 1:14 "... the luminaries are 'for seasons.' ... Therefore, 'seasons' or times in the widest sense are to be thought of: agricultural seasons (Hos 2:9, 11; 9:5) seasons for seafaring men, seasons for beasts and birds (Jer 8:7), as long as they are times that are fixed and come with stated regularity." (H.C. Leupold)

Hosea's Perfect Illustration



Hos 2:9 Therefore will I return, and take away my corn in the time⁶²⁵⁶ [of harvest] thereof, and my wine in the **season**⁴¹⁵⁰ [of harvest] ...

- [H4150 in this verse is referring to the agricultural time of harvest.]

Hos 2:11 I will also cause all **her** mirth to cease, **feast days**, **her** new moons ²³²⁰, and **her** sabbaths,⁷⁶⁷⁶ and all **her** solemn feasts.⁴¹⁵⁰

- [H4150 here refers to the annual festivals. The verse has several qualifiers – feast days; solemn feasts].

Hos 9:5 What will ye do in the **solemn**⁴¹⁵⁰ **day**, and in the day of the **feast**²²⁸² of Yahuah?

- [H4150 again refers to “appointed worship statutes” with the qualifiers of “solemn day” and “feast of Yahuah.”]

Back to the "Moon" & "Seasons"

80

Ps 104:19 He appointed the moon [H3394] for seasons [H4150] ...

- In this verse the moon is appointed for agricultural seasons.
The moon has no part in defining the timing of the appointed festivals even though these "worship statutes" do align with the agricultural harvests we enjoy on this earth.
- The definition of "mo-ed` appointed seasons" is not given to the [H3394] moon in the Torah. What about a H3391 moon?
- Non-Torah verses like Ps 104:19 must align with Torah teachings.

Man has indeed added ordinances to the moon that were never authorized by Yahuah.

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Quick Review for Psalm 89:37

Psalms 89:37

It [?] shall be established
for ever as the MOON,
and as a faithful witness
in heaven.

Many use this
verse to establish
the moon as the
faithful witness
for the mo`edim.

Question:

Is this verse really saying the moon is the faithful witness in heaven for the mo`ed appointed times?

Confirming the Context for Ps 89:37

34 My covenant will I not break, nor alter the thing that is gone out of my lips. (Context: Yahuah will not break His Covenant.)

35 Once have I sworn by my holiness that I will not lie unto David. (Context: For Yahuah to profane the covenant would be to profane His own holiness, one of His essential attributes.)

36 His [David's] seed shall endure forever [through Yahuah], and his [David's] throne as the sun before me [Yahuah].

37 It [David's spiritual seed] shall be established for ever as the moon, and as a faithful witness in heaven. (Context: Just as the sun and moon are faithful witnesses in the sky to the Creator's design, so will Yahuah be faithful to His everlasting covenant.)

For the covenant's sake: My faithfulness shall not fail, my covenant will I not break. It was supposed that they had broken God's [Yahuah's] statutes, profaned and polluted them (so the word signifies); "But," says God [Yahuah], "I will not break, I will not profane and pollute, my covenant" ... That which is said and sworn is that God [Yahuah] will have a church in the world as long as sun and moon endure, v. 36, 37. **The sun and moon are faithful witnesses in heaven of the wisdom, power, and goodness of the Creator, and shall continue while time lasts ...** but the seed of Christ shall be established for ever, as lights of the world while the world stands, to shine in it, and, when it is at an end, they shall be established lights shining in the firmament of the Father.

Conclusion for Psalm 89:37



Psalms 89:37

It [Yahuah's witness] shall be established for ever as the MOON, and as a faithful witness in heaven.

Ps 72:5

They shall fear thee as long as the sun and moon endure, throughout all generations.

Summary:

Yahuah is witness to, and attests to, His own oath and promises as a the faithful witness; literally as the sun and moon are in the heavens.

H3394 Final Conclusion <yareach>

85



1st Mention
of the
H3394
Moon
is
prophetic
utterance
for us.

- 1) The very first mention of MOON in the Scriptures for the word number H3394 is in Gen 37:9 - a prophecy given through Joseph's dream.
There is no confirmation for the literal moon to declare the beginning of Yahuah's calendar months.
- 2) First Mention affirms the moon's most important job description is "prophetic." (All of Yahusha's references to the moon are "prophetic." See Matt 24:29; Mark 13:24; Luke 21:25.)
- 3) Consider: **H3394** is used as a **SIGN** 10 times in only the non-Torah pages. This is in agreement with Torah that never once is the literal moon declared to be the sign to begin Yahuah's calendar month.

H3394 Final Conclusion (Con't)

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The
H3394
MOON
does not
commence
Yahuah's
set-apart
month.

- 4) **Gen 1:14-16** does tell us there are two lights in the sky for "signs." **It does not say** the moon is "one" of those lights.
- 5) **Jer 31:35** confirms the sun as the greater light; the Mazzaroth as the lesser light.
- 6) **Jer 31:35** also confirms the [H3394] moon is given for ordinances to bless the earth and mankind with agricultural seasons for sowing & reaping. (Ps 104:19; Deut 33:14 [H3391]).
- 7) The moon is a faithful witness in the sky for creation and our Creator's oath (Ps 89:37), not as a witness for Yahuah's set-apart months.
- 8) The moon is not ordained by Yahuah for any calculation and/or proclamation of His Feasts and Festivals.



The Truth of the Matter for H3394

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Under the most searching scrutiny for the research on H3394, there is not one shred of evidence to support the literal moon commences Yahuah's calendar month.



**WHAT'S
NEXT**



The Truth of the Matter for H3391



H3391 is the primitive root of H3394. As the “verb” component it represents the lunation cycle of the moon. **Will there be evidence the lunation cycle commences Yahuah’s set-apart month or will we find something else even more startling?**

Next Study for: "The Moon! Oh, the Moon!"

89



Part 3

"The Moon! Oh, the Moon!"
on July 20/18

Oh Moon!
Where Will You Be That Night?

The End

If you need assistance
with this information,
please send your
questions to
Charlene Fortsch or
Timothy Astleford:



questions@studythecalendar.com

www.studythecalendar.com

