

A Study on Yahuah's "Book of the Covenant" Calendar

Rightly Divide

the WORD
of



TRUTH

Is
Lev 6:20

"Between the
MixingS"? ~OR~

"During the
Mixing"?

Mandate for "between the mixings"

Prov 25:2

It is the glory of Yahuah to conceal a thing:
but the honour of kings is to search out a matter.

In this study we'll keep searching!

Isa 46:9-10

*Knowing the End
from the Beginning*

Beyn Ha Arbayim

ערב ים

<ereb>

ה בין

Arbayim
(plural for
arab H6148)

Arbayim
(mixtures)
H6148

Ha
(the)

Beyn
(Between)
H966

R
E
V
I
E
W

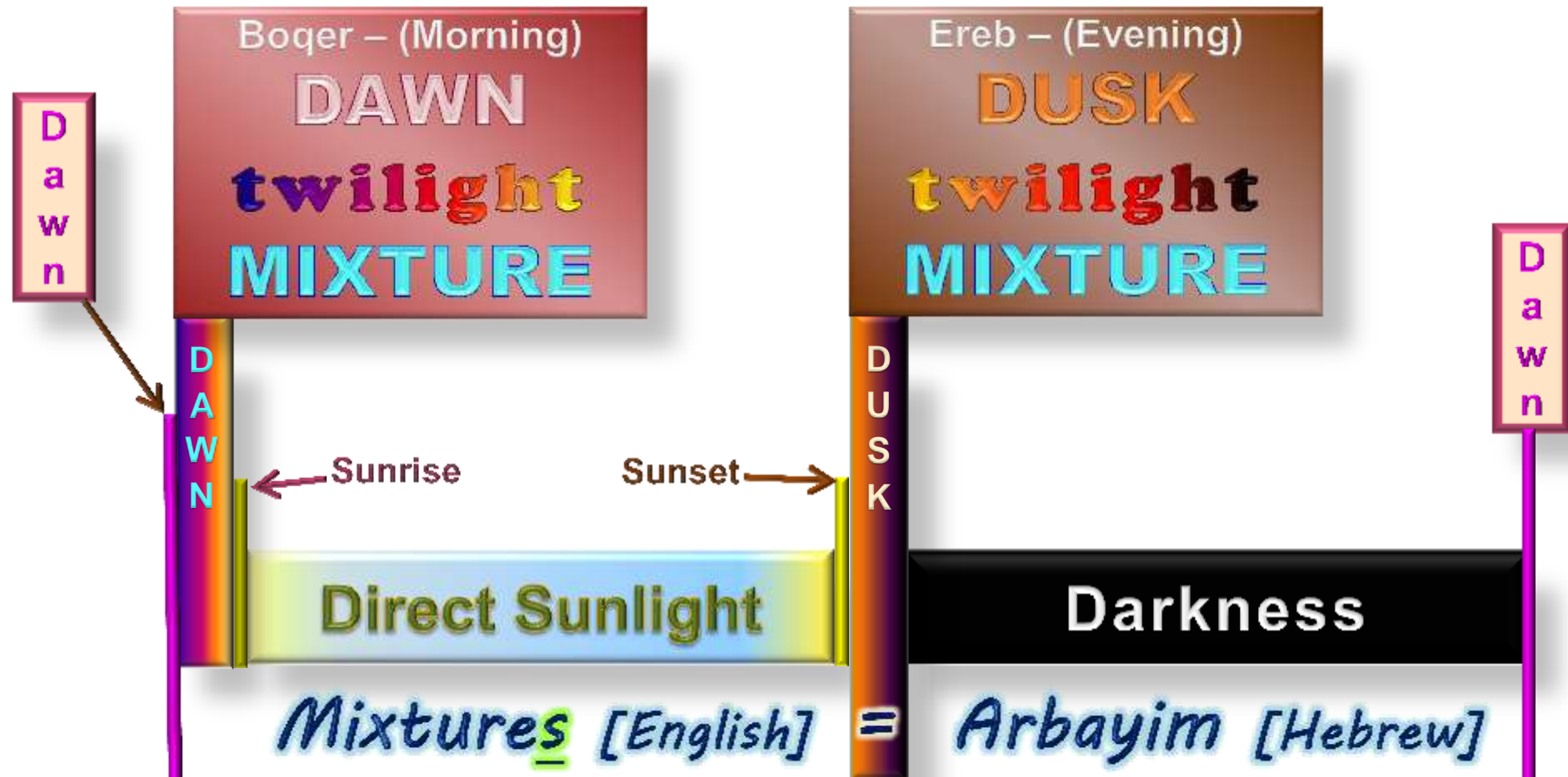
Point #1:

There is only ONE
“evening/ereb” in 24 hours!

Point #2:

There are always TWO
“mixtures/arabs” in 24 hours!

#1 Placement of Both Daily Mixtures



Foundation of Covenant Calendar

#2 Understanding <beyn ha arbayim>

The Hebrew phrase <beyn ha arbayim>
("between the eveningS")
is better understood in English as
"between the mixingS."
"What mixingS"?



R
E
V
I
E
W

The 1st set of "between the mixingS" in Torah:

Narrative:

1. Exo 12:6 Night Season
Passover in Egypt
2. Exo 16:12 Night Season
Eating of Quail

The Night Season of
<beyn ha arbayim>

Dawn

Sunrise

Sunset

Dusk

#1

Dawn

Sunrise

Light Season

Night Season

In this study it is easier to relate to the Light Season as the 1st set of "mixings."
Why has Torah mentioned the Night Season first?

<arab> Evening Twilight Mixture

<arab> Morning Twilight Mixture

The 2nd set of "between the mixingS" in Torah:

Commands:

1. Exo 29 & Num 28 **Light Season**
2nd Daily Sacrifice
2. Lev 23 & Num 9 **Light Season**
Passover Sacrifices
3. Exo 30 **Light Season**
Sanctuary Lamps

The Light Season of
<beyn ha arbayim>

Dawn

Sunrise

#2

Sunset

Dusk

#1

Dawn

Sunrise

Light Season

Night Season

<arab> Morning
Twilight **Mixture**

<arab> Evening Twilight **Mixture**

Dawn to Dawn!

1. The Patterns for
"between the mixing^S"
in the Torah had
alignment with
the Day Season
& Night Season,
NOT DAY-START!
(11 Torah References)

2. What about
[2a] Lev 6:20 &
[2b] Deut 16:6?

3. What about
Patterns for
"between the mixing^S"
on Yahusha's
Passover Day?

Part #2 will examine Lev 6:20 to see if there is any
connection to "beyn ha arbayim" and if so, what is it?.

Deer and Headlights Scenario?

- This is like getting a drink from a fire hose!
- Expect surprise, wonder & clarity!
- Expect many bunny trails!



Lev 6:20
[Section 2a]
will likely
be the most difficult.

Deut 16:6
[Section 2b] will
likely have
the most surprises.

Challenges and Surprises

Lev 6:20 [Section 2a] is difficult because there are so many dots to connect between the:

1. Grain Offerings and the Drink Offerings
2. ... which in turn are connected to the Daily Sacrifices;
3. ... which are also connected to <beyn ha arbayim>.

How does

Lev 6

Connect to

Deut 16?

Deut 16:6

[Section 2b] will likely have the most **surprises**.

- This passage addresses only the Passover Sacrifice[s] upon "entrance into the land."
- How does this connect to <beyn ha arbayim>?

[Section 2a] Lev 6:20 (Grain Offering)

Most Challenging!

(And the Drink Offering!)

Lev 6:14-23 The Law of the Grain Offering

- **Lev 6:20** This is the offering of Aaron and of his sons, which they shall offer unto Yahuah in the day when he is anointed; the tenth part of an ephah of fine flour for a [Grain] meat offering perpetual, half of it in the morning, and half thereof at night.
- Scriptures have less mention of the Drink Offering even though it is connected to the Grain Offering.
- “Once in the land of Canaan” the Drink Offering accompanied the Grain Offering along with the voluntary Daily Burnt / Peace Sacrifices.
- The priests could partake of the Grain Offering, but not the Drink Offering – it was always poured out!

[Section 2b] Deut 16:6 (Passover Review)

Most Surprises!

Deut 16:1-8 Passover upon entrance of "the land of Canaan"

- **Deut 16:6** But at the place which Yahuah thy Elohim shall choose to place his name in [at Jerusalem eventually], there thou shalt sacrifice the passover [#1,] at even, [#2] at the going down of the sun, [#3] at the season that thou camest forth out of Egypt.
- The words "at even" are commonly used to define creation's day-start "at the going down of the sun" ... as sunset!
- This verse does not use the phrase <beyn ha arbayim>.
- Are Passover sacrifices disqualified from <beyn ha arbayim>?

Mini-preview of the Sacrifices/Offerings

Voluntary Offerings

Offered by Priest at Sanctuary

Daily Offerings
Morning & Evening

Burnt Offering
of DEDICATION

Peace Offering
of FELLOWSHIP

Priests
could
partake.

Grain/Meat Offering
of THANKFULNESS

Always offered with the
Burnt & Peace Sacrifices

Belonged
to Yahuah;
always
poured out!

Drink/Wine Offering
of VICTORY

Always offered with the
Grain Offering



Compulsory Offerings of the Individual

Sin Offering:
Sins against Yahuah
or unintentional sins.

Trespass Offering:
Sins against others
including restitution.

Drink
Offering
is never
included.

Where does
the Passover
Offering
belong?



See
Lev 1-7 &
Num 28-29 for
the Offering
Requirements.



Sacrifices & <beyn ha arbayim>


Note: Out of the 11 Torah references 9 refer to sacrifices attached to <beyn ha arbayim> / “between the **mixingS**.”

REVIEW

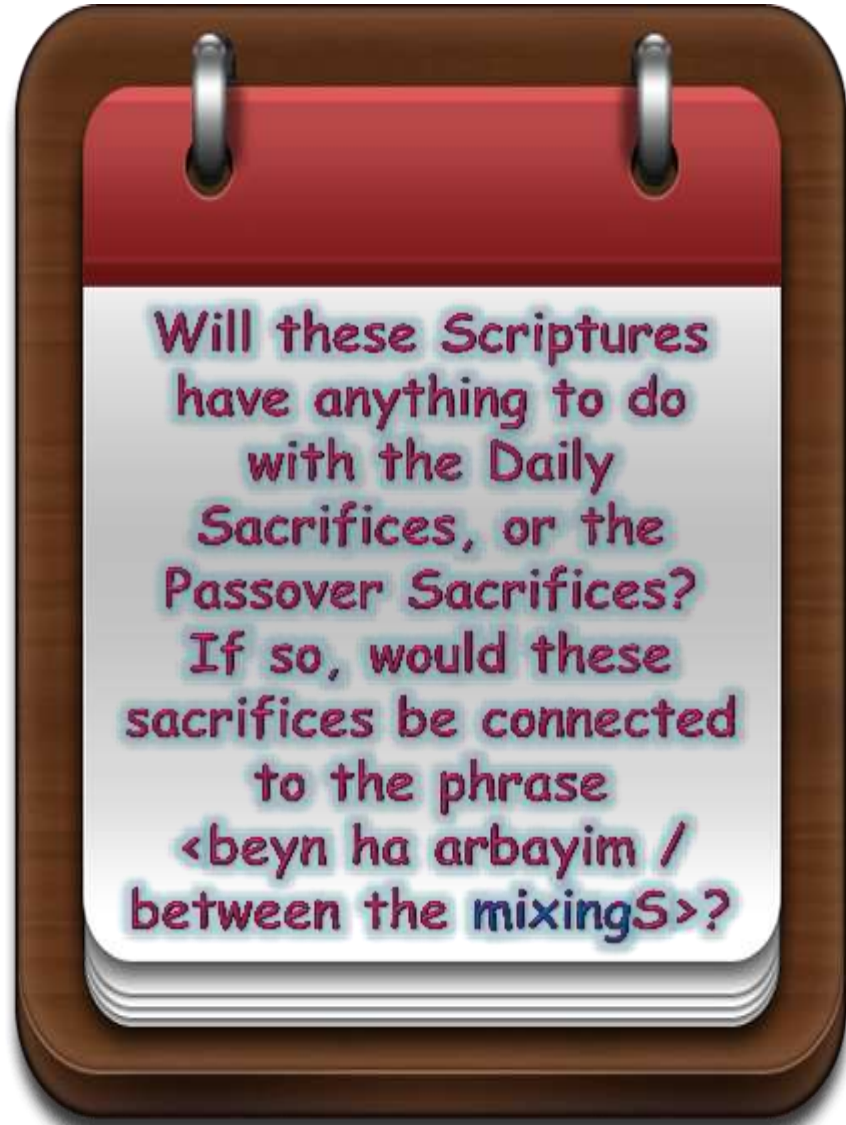
1. Four Torah references address Exo 29 Daily Sacrifices (with their Meat/Drink Offerings) using <beyn ha arbayim> / “between the **mixingS**.”
 - **Lev 6:14-23** specifically addresses the Law of the Meat [Grain] Offering which was always accompanied by the Drink [Wine] Offering.
2. Five Torah references, are directly related to Passover using the term <beyn ha arbayim> / “between the **mixingS**.”
 - **Deut 16:1-8** specifically addresses the Passover Sacrifice and **does not use** the phrase <beyn ha arbayim> / “between the **mixingS**.”

The rest of this study will begin to focus on the timeframe of sacrifices and offerings through the lens of **Lev 6:20**; [then **Deut 16:6** and the **Gospel Account**].

Addressing Lev 6:20 & Deut 16:6



Neither one
of these 2
verses use
the term
<beyn ha
arbayim>.
Meaning what?



Will these Scriptures
have anything to do
with the Daily
Sacrifices, or the
Passover Sacrifices?
If so, would these
sacrifices be connected
to the phrase
<beyn ha arbayim /
between the mixingS>?

Question:
How does
the Passover
Sacrifice
compare to:

1

Burnt Offering

2

Peace Offering

3

Meat/Drink Offering

4

Sin Offering

5

Trespass Offering



Next: A Short Review on Offerings

Solving
puzzles



Detail Comparisons of Offerings

Every sacrifice/offering had special requirements. Before consideration is given to Lev 6:20 and Deut 16:6, do note some of these details.

Name/Type	Basic Requirements
Burnt Sacrifice (1 st blood offering of both Daily sacrifices)	Bull, ram/lamb 1 st year; or bird (dove/young pigeon for the poor): <u>wholly consumed</u> ; without defects; always a gift &/or dedication.
Peace Sacrifice (2 nd blood offering of both Daily sacrifices)	Any animal <u>without defect</u> from herd or flock; variety of breeds. Voluntary act of worship with a banquet for thanks [eaten that night], and vows.
Sin Sacrifice (Blood offering for unintentional sin.)	High Priest: young bull; Leader: <u>male</u> goat; Common person: female goat; Poor: dove or pigeon; Very poor: 1/10 ephah of fine flour.
Trespass Sacrifice (Blood offering for intentional sin.)	Ram for intentional sin; had to be <u>eaten within the court of the tabernacle</u> .
Grain/Drink Offerings (Bloodless offerings attend all Daily Burnt/Peace sacrifices.)	<u>Grain</u> : ULB with oil & salt; (fine flour, bread, cakes or wafers); eaten in court. <u>Drink</u> : grape juice (no yeast or honey); poured out at altar base or on top of Peace Offering / Burnt Offering.

Why is the Passover not listed as one of the main sacrifices?

Details of the Passover Sacrifice/Offering

Compare the requirements of the Passover sacrifice as found in **Exo 12:5, 8, 9, 22**.

5 Your lamb shall be without blemish [like **Burnt** & **Peace Offering**], a male [**Sin Offering**] of the first year [**Burnt Offering**]: ye shall take it out from the sheep [like **Peace Offering**], or from the goats [like **Sin Offering**].

8 And they shall eat the flesh in that night [like **Peace Offering**, on the same day], 9 ... but roast with fire his head with his legs, and with the purtenance thereof [like **Burnt Offering**, the whole animal had to be roasted] ... 22 and none of you shall go out at the door of his house until the morning [like **Trespass Offering** had to be eaten within the court].

Type	Basic Requirements	Passover Offering
Burnt Offering	Bull, ram/lamb or bird (dove/young pigeon for the poor): <u>wholly consumed; without defects; of first year.</u>	Vs 5: of 1 st yr; without blemish; Vs 9: whole animal is roasted.
Peace Offering	<u>Any animal without defect</u> from flock; variety of breads. Voluntary act of worship & meal for thanks <u>eaten that night.</u>	Vs 5: without blemish; Animal: lamb; vs 8: eat that night.
Sin Offering	High Priest: young bull; Leader: <u>male</u> goat; Common person: female goat; Poor: Dove/pigeon; Very poor: fine flour.	Vs 5: male; Animal: goat.
Trespass Offering	Ram for intentional sin; had to be <u>eaten within the court of the tabernacle.</u>	Vs 22: eaten within the court of the home.
Grain/Drink Offerings	Grain: Flour / unleavened bread with oil & salt; eaten in court; Drink: grape juice (no yeast or honey); poured out at altar.	No Information for the Passover Sacrifice

Is the Passover Lamb the Ultimate Sacrifice?

- This sacrifice was uniquely special because it contained components from every blood offering.
- There's no Scriptural account where the Passover Lamb was offered with Grain & Drink offerings.
- **Why not?**
Is there something else to consider?



Sin & Trespass Offerings

Type	Basic Requirements	Description
Sin Offering	High Priest: young bull; Leader: male goat; Common person: female goat; Poor: Dove/pigeon; Very poor: fine flour.	Unintentional Sin (No Grain/Drink Offerings)
Trespass Offering	Ram for unintentional sin; had to be <u>eaten within the court of the tabernacle.</u>	Intentional Sin (No Grain/Drink Offerings)
Grain/Drink Offerings	Grain: ULB with oil & salt; eaten in court; Drink: grape juice (no yeast or honey); poured out at altar. Always offered with the Daily Burnt / Peace Offerings on altar.	Always offered together to approach Yahuah in worship.

REVIEW

- ❖ **Grain Offering:**
expresses thanks for Yahuah's provision and good will.
- ❖ **Drink Offering:**
expresses joy in the completion of "the" work.



- The **Grain Offering** and **Drink Offering** were never offered with the **Sin** and **Trespass** Offering, as the sinner is still "overcoming" and has not experienced the "joy" of total victory as yet.

Uniqueness of the Drink/wine Offering



When is the wine poured out:

- 1) At the beginning of the day?
 - 2) At the end of the day?
- At the end of the day is when the wine is poured out to relax and enjoy the fruit of the day's labors.

At the end of Yahusha's earthly ministry:

Luke 22:17-18 And He took the cup, and gave thanks, and said, Take this, and divide it among yourselves:

18 For I say unto you, I will not drink of the fruit of the vine, until the kingdom of Yahuah shall come.



**Yahusha will
drink the wine
with us ~
with joy at
the completion
of His work!**

Torah's Meaning of Drink/wine Offering



- 1) Mentioned only 3 times in Lev (only ch 23): Firstfruits, Pentecost & in connection with the Daily [Burnt & Peace] Offerings of each day.
- 2) More details for the Drink Offering in Numbers 15 & 28.
 - To be offered with all Daily Offerings & the Grain Offering.
 - Never to be offered except "in the land of promise."

The Law of the Drink Offering is clear: Yahuah promised He would not "accept" the wine with the Grain Offering until His people entered the land after the 40 years in the wilderness.

❖ Drinking wine is a sign meaning rest & celebration only after Yahuah defeated the enemies! THEN He gave these Drink Offering instructions and THEN He would accept the libation of wine where huge clusters of grapes grew.

ONCE in the LAND

- Yahuah provided grapes for the Drink Offering.
- The Drink Offering was a sign of His victory for the people.
- The priests were completely excluded from partaking of this Offering.
- The people's portion: they only brought the "works" of their labors.

At the end of the sin problem, Yahusha will have a "Victory Drink" with the redeemed!

Lev 6:20 – the Law of the Grain Offering

1. The Grain Offering is also known as the "Meat Offering."
2. Lev 6:20 has content about the Grain Offering that is to be offered with every blood sacrifice along with the Drink Offering.
3. Lev 6:20 does not contain the phrase <beyn ha arbayim>.

Question: What could be the connection of the Grain/Meat Offering to <beyn ha arbayim> ... and does it matter?



Getting Started with Lev 6:20!

Another puzzle piece?



The Law of the Grain Offering



Lev 6:14-23 (Num 15:4-11) The laws of the **Grain Offering** (along with the **Drink Offering**) are given with specific instructions. **Grain Offerings** were to be presented as:

- 1) A **Wave-sheaf on First Fruits**
- 2) Two Loaves on Pentecost
- 3) The **Offering of Jealousy**
- 4) The **Cleansing of a Leper**
- 5) The **Meal-sin Offering of a handful of Flour**
- 6) The **Shewbread**
- 7) The **Passover Cakes**
- 8) A **Grain Offering** must accompany every morning & evening Daily Sacrifice.
(Note of Interest: Cain's offering was unacceptable because it was not attended with a blood sacrifice. Likewise, Abel's blood sacrifice was accepted because he also offered the required **Grain** and **Drink** offerings. Remember these instructions are given in Lev 1-7 & Num 28-29.)



Burnt & Peace sacrifices were never acceptable without the **Grain** and **Drink** offerings.
(This study on Lev 6:20 is intricately combined with the evening Daily Sacrifices.)

Question: What does the **Grain Offering** of Lev 6:20 have to do with the term **<beyn ha arbayim>** and the Daily Sacrifices for [boqer] and ereb?

Lev 6:20

Law of
the
Grain
Offering

The Law of the Daily Offerings

Exo 29:39 One lamb thou shalt offer in the morning [H1242],
and the other lamb thou shalt offer at even
[H6153 "between the mixingS"]:

These 2 Daily Offerings always included:

1. **Burnt Offering** with the **Peace Offering** laid on top.
2. **Grain/Meat Offering** of oil, salt and frankincense always accompanied the **two blood offerings**.
(Sometimes priests partook of the **Grain Offering**.)
3. The **Drink/wine Offering** was always poured out, either on the altar or at the base of the altar.
(The priest never touched the **Drink Offering**.)
4. These "daily sacrifices" are connected to the phrase <**beyn ha arbayim**> / "between the **mixingS**."

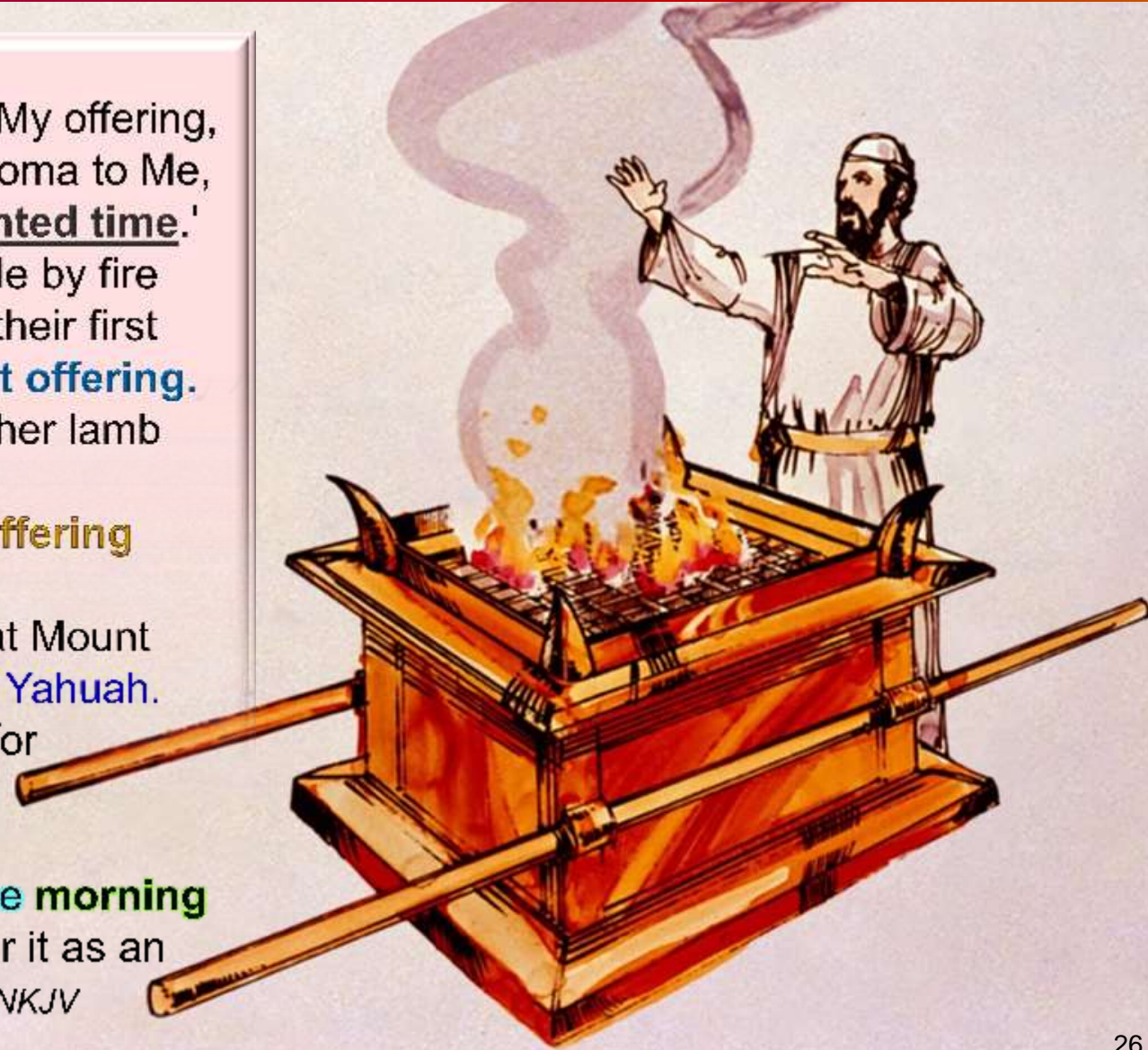


Lev 6:20

Law of
the
Grain
Offering

Num 28: The Law of the Daily Offerings

1. Now **Yahuah** spoke to Moses, saying,
2. "Command the children of Israel, and say to them, 'My offering, My food for My offerings made by fire as a sweet aroma to Me, you shall be careful to offer to Me at their appointed time.'
3. "And you shall say to them, 'This is the offering made by fire which you shall offer to **Yahuah**: two male lambs in their first year without blemish, *day by day*, as a regular **burnt offering**.
4. The one lamb you shall offer in the **morning**, the other lamb you shall offer in the **evening**,
5. and one-tenth of an ephah of fine flour **as a grain offering** mixed with one-fourth of a hin of pressed oil.
6. **It is a regular burnt offering** which was ordained at Mount Sinai for a sweet aroma, an offering made by fire to **Yahuah**.
7. **And its drink offering** shall be one-fourth of a hin for each lamb; in a holy place **you shall pour out the drink** to **Yahuah** as an offering.
8. The other lamb you shall offer in the **evening; as the morning grain offering and its drink offering**, you shall offer it as an offering made by fire, a sweet aroma to **Yahuah**.' " NKJV



Num 6: Several Offerings Named Together



Num 6:17

- And he shall offer the ram as a sacrifice of a **peace offering** to **Yahuah**, with the basket of unleavened bread; the priest shall also offer its **grain offering** and its **drink offering**. NKJV

Num 29: Several Offerings Named Together



Num 29:39

- These you shall present to **Yahuah** at your appointed feasts (besides your vowed offerings and your freewill offerings) as your **burnt offerings** and your **grain offerings**, as your **drink offerings** and your **peace offerings**. NKJV

Lev 6:20 & the Grain Offering

Remember: The timeframe for the evening sacrifices from Exo 29 uses the phrase <beyn ha arbayim> placing them during the Day Season, which seems to avoid the possibility of the evening sacrifice taking place during the evening/ereb "twilight." Is this notion correct?

Lev 6:20

Law of
the
Grain
Offering

- In **Lev 6:20**, notice the English "word" and the "Hebrew word/number" that is used for the **sacrificial timeframe** of the 2nd Daily Sacrifice!

Interlinear Bible

Lev 6:20

20

they shall offer	which	and of his sons,	Aaron	the offering of	is	This	
<u>7126</u>	<u>834</u>	<u>1121</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>7133</u>	<u>9999</u>	<u>2088</u>	
yaqriybuw	'asher-	uwbaanaayw	'Ah ^a ron	qaar ^a ban		Zeh	
fine flour	an ephah of	tenth part of	the	he	when is anointed;	in the day	unto the LORD
<u>5560</u>	<u>374</u>	<u>6224</u>	<u>9999</u>	<u>853</u>	<u>4886</u>	<u>3117</u>	<u>3068</u>
colet	haa'eepaah	'Asiyrit		'otow	himaashach	b ^a yowm	la-Yahweh
at night.	and half thereof	in the morning,	half of it	perpetual,	for a meat offering		
<u>6153</u>	<u>4276</u>	<u>1242</u>	<u>4276</u>	<u>8548</u>	<u>4503</u>		
baa`aareb	uwmachatsiytaah	baboqer	machatsiytaah	taamiyd--	minchaah		

Timeframe = "night" as <ereb/evening> H6153.

Lev 6:20 uses <night/H6153>

Note: Most often when we read “**night**” we expect (or suspect) this will be defined as <**layil/H3915**> - the literal darkness during the **Night Season**.

- **Lev 6:20** This is the [**Grain/Meat**] offering of Aaron and of his sons, which they shall offer unto Yahuah ... the tenth part of an ephah of fine flour for a meat offering perpetual [**tamiyd/H8548/continually**], half of it in the morning, and half thereof at **night** <**ereb; H6153**>.

H6153 `ereb; from H6150; [**1st def.**] dusk:

KJV - [**2nd def.**] day, even (-ing, tide [**twilight**]), [**3rd def.**] **night**.

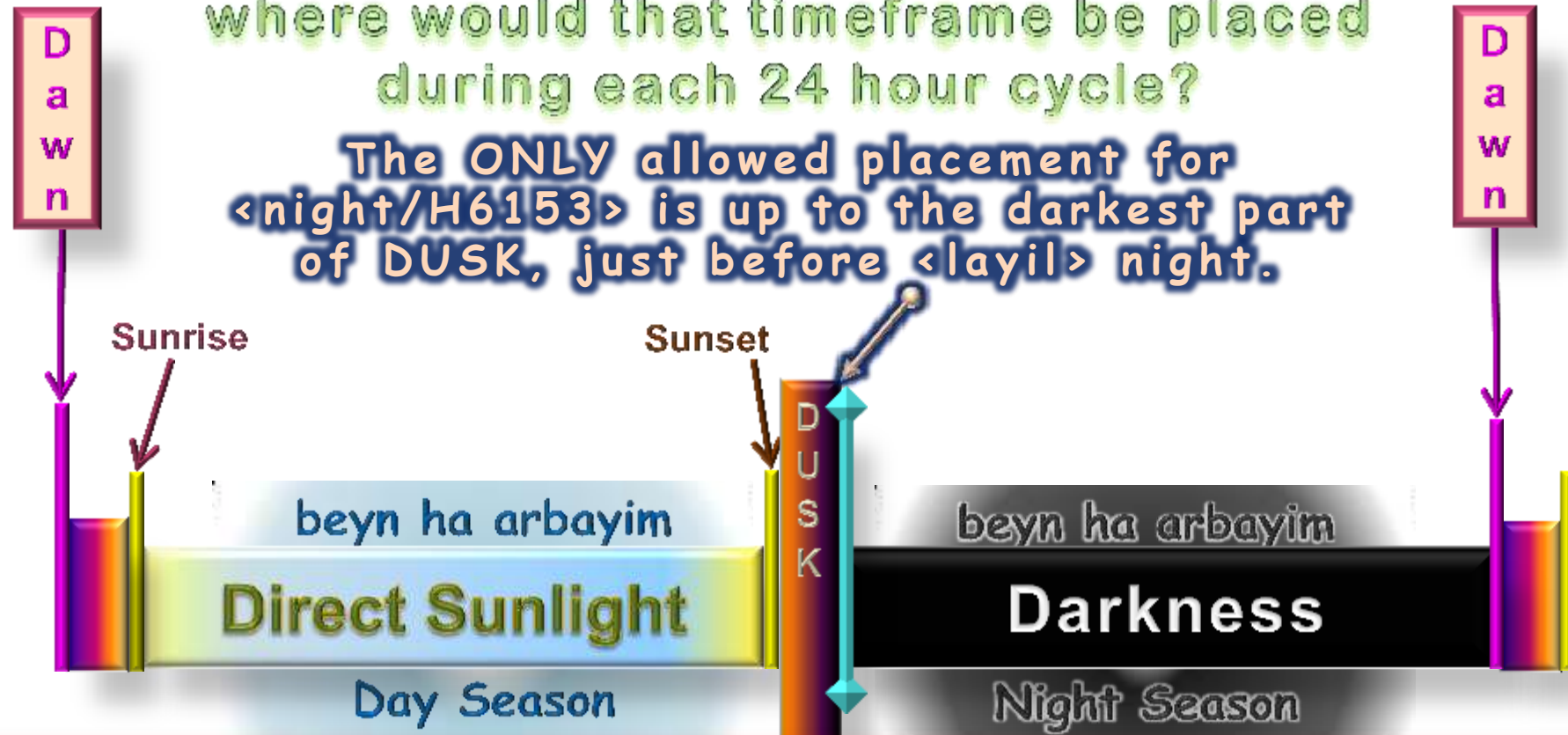
Lev 6:20

Law of
the
Grain
Offering

Lev 6:20 The Daily Grain Offering

For the phrase “at night/H6153” ...
where would that timeframe be placed
during each 24 hour cycle?

The ONLY allowed placement for
<night/H6153> is up to the darkest part
of DUSK, just before <layil> night.



The phrase “at night” does not qualify for the Night Season of
<beyn ha arbayim> because H6153 is a “mixing” of light and darkness.
This is where <ereb's> 3rd definition of “night” can be used accurately.

Lev 6:20

Timeframe
of the
Grain
Offering
with the
Blood
Sacrifice



No context
for day-start.

Lev 6:20 & 2nd Daily Sacrifice

Conclusion: [ereb/night H6153]

1. Lev 6:20 has nothing to indicate any new day begins with the “evening twilight.”
2. The context of Lev 6:20 is completely about the **Grain offering** that always attends both **daily [Burnt / Peace] Offerings** when they happen to occur.
3. Lev 6:20 bypasses the phrase <beyn ha arbayim> that is used in **Exo 29** for the evening sacrifice.
4. The “evening” sacrifice was always to be offered on “**the same day**” as the “**boqer/morning**” sacrifice.
5. According to Lev 6:20, the evening sacrifice **stretched** to the ereb/night portion.
6. The **sacrifice** and **bloodless offerings** are still considered as being offered on “**the same day.**”

Sunset did not begin a new day!

- This **Grain Offering** in Lev 6 is not precisely connected to any **Passover sacrifice** – specifically during dusk.
- Lev 6:20 defines a bloodless offering “at night 6153” [same day]. This also provides for **other sacrifices** to be offered together at the brink of the **Night Season**. ★

Will this pattern have any affect on the testimony of King Josiah in 2 Chron 35?



Thoughts & Questions to Ponder before ...



1. "between the **mixingS**" allows for the Daily evening sacrifices to be offered during the **Light Season**.
2. **Lev 6:20** allows for the **Grain/Meat offering** to be offered with the 2nd Daily **blood sacrifice** up until the darkest {"**night**"} portion of <**ereb**/H6153>.
3. Therefore, the evening sacrifices were also allowed to be offered during the **dusk twilight** which is neither the **Light Season** or the **Night Season**.
4. Are there any witnesses for sacrifices being offered in the **Light Season** and up_to the "**night**" portion of <**layil**/H3915>?

King Josiah's Passover in Jerusalem

King Josiah's 41,400 Passover sacrifices were performed during the Light Season up to the **night** [H3915].

The phrase "**between the mixings**"

WOULD APPLY to the Day Season.

The **ONLY** allowed placement for <night/H3915> begins with the darkest part of **DUSK**, ushering in <layil> night.

D
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Sunrise

Sunset

beyn ha arbayim

Direct Sunlight

Day Season

(between two mixings)

beyn ha arbayim

Darkness

Night Season

(between two mixings)

2 Chron 35:14 ... the sons of Aaron, were busy in offering burnt offerings and fat until night [layil] ... NKJV

Josiah's Passover sacrifices are during the Day Season & ereb.



King Josiah's Passover (624 BC)

Conclusion: [layil/night H3915]

1. All **Passover** sacrifices are to be offered on the **Passover** day cycle.
2. **2 Chron 35:14** clearly states **Burnt Offerings** were offered until layil/night (right after the context of Passover Offerings in vs 13).
3. **Remember**: **Grain** and **Drink** Offerings were always offered with the **Burnt / Peace** Offerings.
4. The **Passover** in **2 Chron 35** **completely bypasses** the phrase <beyn ha arbayim> [that is used in five Torah Scriptures] designating offerings "during the **dusk mixing**."
5. The "Passover" sacrifice was always to be offered on "**the same day**" as the "**boqer/morning**" sacrifice.
6. According to **2 Chron 35**, the Passover & evening sacrifices also **stretched** to the Night Season.

• This Josiah testimony contains a "**key**" for Covenant Calendar!

Sunset did not begin a new day!

What will Moses have to say about Passover Sacrifices being offered during the dusk twilight? Will Deut 16:6 be able to qualify for <beyn ha arbayim>?



Yes - context for day-start.

Passover Sacrifices in Jerusalem

The phrase “**between the mixingS**”
allowed for the Passover sacrifices
to be performed during
the full Light Season.



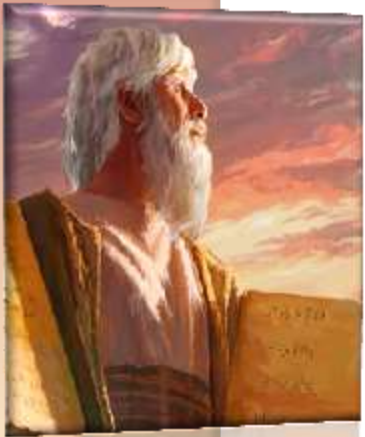
Josephus states: 256,500 Passover sacrifices are
slain from the ninth hour to the eleventh hour.



Commands of Moses

Did Moses give alternate permission for Passover sacrifices to be offered during “the dusk mixing”?

ONE allowed placement for “during the mixing” is this DUSK twilight timeframe.



In the next study, will Moses give permission to offer the Passover sacrifice between sunrise & noon?

Lighting the Lamps & Grain Offerings

1. Exo 30:8 uses "between the mixingS" for lighting the sanctuary lamps. Therefore the lamps would be trimmed during the Day Season and AFTER the evening Daily Offerings (which included the Grain & Drink Offerings).
2. Lev 6:20 allows for the Grain Offering to be given up until the darkest part of the ereb/night [H6153].



Some questions
still need answers!

Grain Offerings & Lighting the Lamps

#1 When the Grain Offering was tended to at ereb/night [H6153], were the lamps trimmed:

- a) AFTER the Grain Offering into the Night Season?
- b) Somehow tended to during the Day Season or ereb?

#2 Would the "tending of the lamps" be unusually later on days when there were many festival sacrifices?



Will the lamps shed some light?

Will these puzzle pieces fit together?



Aaron and the Sanctuary Lamps

Exo 30:7 (The lamps were dressed in the <boqer> morning.)

Exo 30:8 And when Aaron lighteth the lamps **at even** (*H6153 between the mixing / beyn ha `arbayim*), he shall burn incense upon it, a perpetual incense before Yahuah throughout your generations.

Note:

1. On a daily basis the lamps were tended to **AFTER** the Daily **evening** sacrifice with the **Grain / Drink Offerings during** the **Day Season** (or beyn ha arbayim).

Interlinear Bible

Ex 30:8

even, <u>6153</u> haa`arbayim	at <u>996</u> beeyn	the lamps <u>5216</u> haneerot	<u>853</u> 'et-	Aaron <u>175</u> 'Aharon	And when lighteth <u>5927</u> Uwbaha`alot
throughout your generations. <u>1755</u> l'doroteeykem	the LORD <u>3068</u> Yahweh	before <u>6440</u> lipneey	perpetual <u>8548</u> taamiyd	a incense <u>7004</u> q'aToret	he shall burn incense upon it, <u>6999</u> yaqTiyrenaah

2. **Lev 6:20** has the **Grain Offering** placed just before night (ereb/H6153) - not during the Day Season.

Is there a conflict here?

Sanctuary Lamps: Day Season or Dusk?

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#6

Contemplate: Because the lamps are tended to after the evening **Burnt Offering** – **Peace Offering** – **Grain** & **Drink** Offerings, the lamps (for Lev 6:20) will be trimmed after the dusk twilight into the Night Season – not during the Day Season of <beyn ha arbayim>.



What does this mean?

1. On the days where there were several additional sacrifices being offered due to the extra requirements for certain feasts and festivals, it is **very possible** the sanctuary lamps were not trimmed until layil/night.
2. On the Passover Day when there were 1000s of lambs being slain, it is **totally reasonable** the lamps may not have been trimmed until the Night Season.

Lev 6:20's Placement of the Evening Sacrifice at Twilight



These facts have now been established:

1. The Grain/Meat Offering is **always** given with the **blood sacrifice** along with the Drink Offering. They are never separated.
2. **Lev 6:20** places the Daily evening sacrifice and Grain Offering during dusk twilight “up to” the border edges of the Night Season.
(Question of “when” to be answered in Part 3.)
3. **This Law of the Grain Offering allows for the ereb/evening sacrifice to be during the dusk twilight – complimenting the boqer/morning twilight sacrifices and its Grain Offerings.**
4. **Fact to be established soon**: There were many commands for extra sacrifices to be offered throughout the year, on various special occasions. **Does it appear the “ereb” timeframe allows for an overflow of many sacrifices like it did for King Josiah?**



Lev 6:20

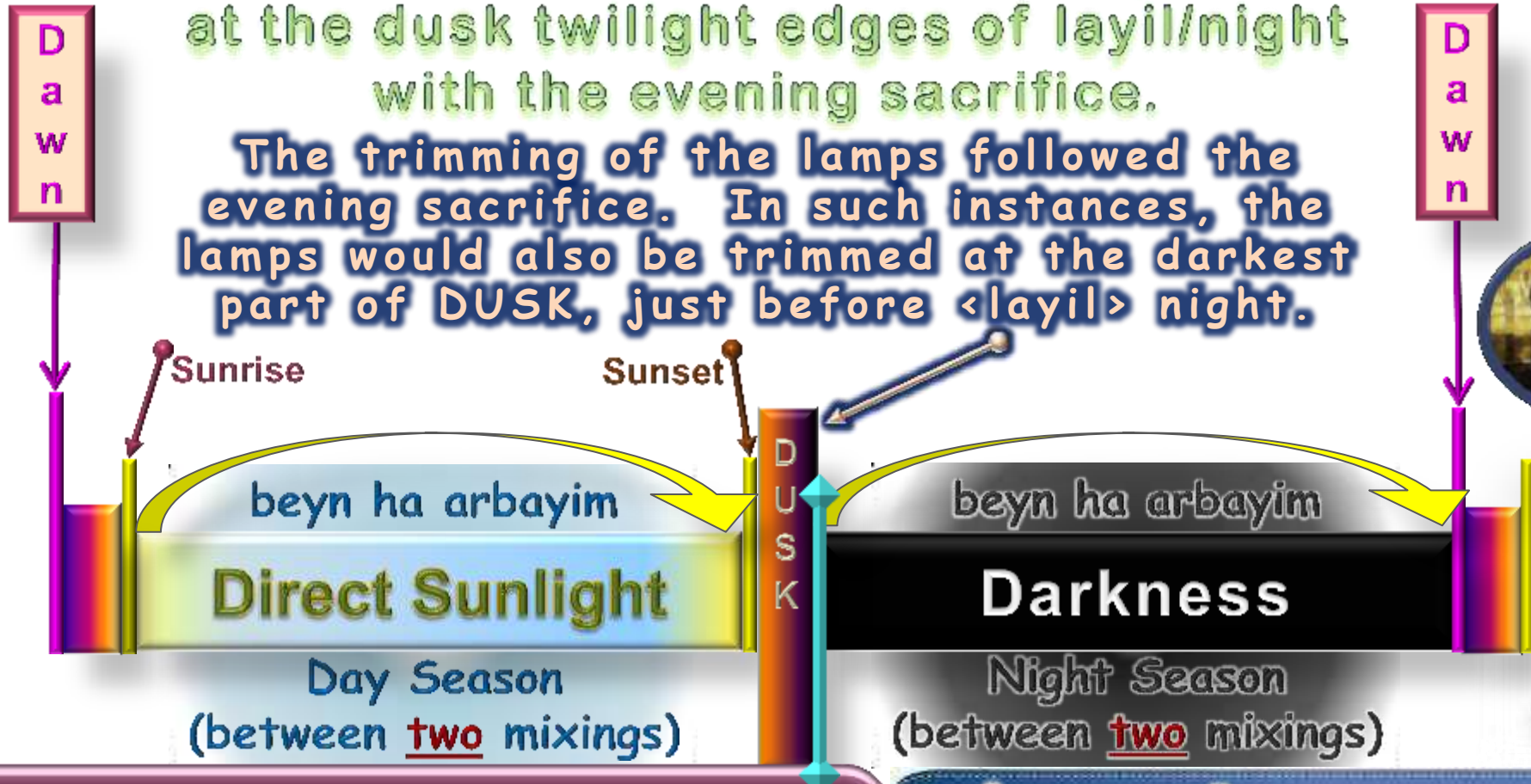
Law of
the
Grain
Offering
at
Twilight

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Lev 6:20 & Lighting the Sanctuary Lamps

Lev 6:20 provides for the **Grain Offering** to be offered at the dusk twilight edges of layil/night with the evening sacrifice.

The trimming of the lamps followed the evening sacrifice. In such instances, the lamps would also be trimmed at the darkest part of DUSK, just before <layil> night.



The Exo 30:8 "lamps" cannot be fully understood unless the information is aligned with Lev 6:20 because the Grain Offering, evening sacrifices and the lamp trimming are all bound together.

Now do we see?

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#7



Audience Participation & Discussion

What we Know

Exo 30:8 – the lamps were trimmed after the evening sacrifices were completed, whether that was in the 1) Day Season of <beyn ha arbayim>, or 2) dusk, or 3) night.

How does the trimming of the lamps link to Lev 6:20?



Audience Participation & Discussion

What we Know

Lev 6:20 does not use
the phrase
<beyn ha arbayim>.
However, it does show
the **Grain Offering**
(that attends other offerings)
is during the timeframe
of **ereb** / **night**.
This in turn provides for
the <beyn ha arbayim>
sacrifices to also be
offered during dusk.



Is Lev 6:20 actually connected to <beyn ha arbayim> after all?

Yes!

Lev 6:20 provides for dusk twilight sacrifices and offerings.

Lev 6:20 – Conclusion Question #1

a) Could it be ... the evening sacrifice was supposed to always be offered during the dusk twilight on ordinary days?



Lev 6:20 might have a puzzle piece!

Is Lev 6:20 providing some options for the Gospel Account?



Lev 6:20 – Conclusion Question #2

b) Could it be ... the Exo 29 commands for the evening sacrifice during the two optional <beyn ha arbayim> (Day or Night Season) had something to do with another very important sacrifice?



Lev 6:20 could have a puzzle piece!

What would that "sacrifice" be?



Lev 6:20 – Conclusion Question #3

c) Could it be ... Yahuah has a very special lesson to teach us through these supposed alarming discrepancies of Exo 29:39 & 41 with Lev 6:20?



Lev 6:20 must have a puzzle piece!

Is there a Torah discrepancy or not?



We shall see!

Covenant Calendar has been declaring
the word "evening/ereb" is
the foundation of Yahuah's calendar.

**Next: Huge & Very Important
Question About Morning!**

Why isn't the word
"morning / boqer"
declared ...

...the foundation of the calendar?

What puzzle pieces
provide the answer?



1. The Patterns for
"between the mixing^S"
in the Torah had
alignment with
the Day Season
& Night Season,
NOT DAY-START!
(11 Torah References)



2. [2a] Lev 6:20 complete.
What about [2b] Deut 16:6?

3. What about
Patterns for
"between the mixing^S"
on Yahusha's
Passover Day?



The End

Part #2[b] will examine Deut 16:6 to see if there is any
connection to "beyn ha arbayim" and if so, what is it?

If you have Questions & Comments
about this teaching, please contact:
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Thank you!