

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

Rightly Divide
the WORD
of

TRUTH

Part 5



The Song of Joshua's Sickle

Exposing *Another* Counterfeit Count

Enoch's
Shavuot

Count of 57?



What happened
to Torah's
50 days?

Covenant Calendar Studies Reveal Mysteries

- Prov 25:2 It is the glory of Yahuah to conceal a thing: but the honour of kings [Melek] is to search out a matter.
- Col 1:26 Even the mystery which hath been hid from ages and from generations, but now is made manifest to his saints.



When a truth is found first, a mystery can be revealed!

Today's mystery will address the issue of uncleanness in the Book of the Law.

Many that hold to the Enoch calendar understand the Mystery of the Melchizedek Priesthood. But, has something important been missed along the way?

Part #5 Mapping the Discussion Topics

Section	Slides	Content of Topic
Review	5	Review from Joshua's Sickle Part 4 including "locked" or "unlocked"
Review	6	a) Joshua's Torah Wave Sheaf Placement (Abib 15)
Review	7-9	b) Lunar-Sabbath Wave Sheaf Placement (Abib 16)
	10-13	c) Noah's Flood Account: 2 nd Month of Festal Year, not Civil Year
	14-15	d) 50 Day Omer Count to Mount Sinai Shavuot
	16-18	e) 99 Day Omer Count to Golden Calf Event
	19-21	f) Hebrew Secret for 50 Day Omer Count
	22-25	g) Enoch Review of Wave Sheaf to Pentecost Count [Rev. of Part 3]
12.1	29-33	1 st Enoch Reason for Abib 26 Placement (" Date " takes priority)
12.2	33-54	2 nd Enoch Reason for Abib 26 Placement (Issue of Uncleanness)

Does Enoch's Omer Count of 57 days
have anything to do with "uncleanness"?



A “**day**” and/or a “**date**” for
calendar studies is a principle
comparable to a lock.

This principle will either:

1) Lock  a calendar (**or**)


2) Unlock  a calendar.



Next: Seven Part Review

Joshua's "Omer Count" Places Wave Sheaf on Abib 15

Joshua's 1st Month



1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 P/O	
15 W/S	16	17	18	19	20	21	Wk #1
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Wk #2
29	30						

Covenant Calendar for Joshua's 1st Month

- 14th - Sabbath = Passover
 - 15th - 1st cycle [Sun] =
 - Wave Sheaf [Omer Count Begins]
 - 1st Unleavened Bread Sabbath
 - 3rd Month 4th Day [Sun] = Shavuot
- (This specific year the 50th day was on the 4th.)*


a)
R
E
V
I
E
W

Joshua's 2nd Month


How will the Wave Sheaf count compare on the lunar-Sabbath calendar?

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	
						5	Wk #3
						12	Wk #4
						19	Wk #5
						26	Wk #6

Joshua's 3rd Month



1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	
				1	2	3	Wk #7
4 50 th	5	6	7	8	9	10	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30		



End of Review (a)

Joshua's 1st Month Compare to - Lunar 1st Month

****Both calendars correctly place Passover on the 14th day of the month.**

1st Example

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 P/O
15 W/S	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	Sabbath Count				

b)
R
E
V
I
E
W

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 P/O
15	16 W/S	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	Sabbath Count				

Both calendars have
1st ULB Sabbath on the
15th day of the 1st Month.



This LOCKS their counterfeit!

However, the 15th day on the Lunar Sabbath calendar is also their **weekly sabbath**.
Therefore, Wave Sheaf must follow sabbath
the 15th and is always locked to Abib 16th.

Joshua's 1st Month Again, compare to - Lunar 1st Month



1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
		3	4	5	6	7
	10	11	12	13	14 P/O	
15 W/S	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	Sabbath Count				

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
Sabbath Count						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14 P/O	15
16 W/S	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						



It matters not which "day of the week" the Lunar sabbath is found on, their 15th is **always** 1st Sabbath of ULB; Wave Sheaf always follows on the 16th.

This is a very **SERIOUS** counterfeit!

The Lunar-Sabbath Calendar has “their” Wave Sheaf all “locked” up!



WHEN the 15th always houses the Unleavened Bread Sabbath and their weekly Sabbath, **THEN** Wave Sheaf must always be celebrated on the 16th of their 1st month - **denying Joshua's Torah testimony.**

In turn this also means:

- Their Wave Sheaf is forever “locked/married” to the 16th just as many other counterfeit moon/month calendars. This now **DIRECTLY** links to:

- The death of Rabbi Shimon bar Yochai - on

On the day of Rashbi's death, he revealed the mystical dimension of the Torah known as the Kabbalah (a form of Jewish mysticism)!



End of Review (b)



**The Occult!
&
Witchcraft!**

Some claim Noah's 2nd month is in the fall of the year!

❖ What does this claim have to do with
any Wave Sheaf date and Omer Count?



c)
R
E
V
I
E
W

YEAR	MONTH	DAY	TEXT	COMMENT
1. 600 TH	2 ND	10 TH	Gen 7:10	Enter the Ark
2. 600 TH	2 ND	17 TH	Gen 7:11	Flood waters arrive
3. 600 TH	3 RD	27 TH	Gen 7:17	40 days of rain
4. 600 TH	(Month	Length)	Gen 7:24 Gen 8:3	5 months = 150 days
5. 600 TH	7 th	17 th	Gen 8:4	Ark rests on Ararat
6. 600 TH	10 th	1 st	Gen 8:5	Mountain tops are seen
7. 600 TH	11 th	10 th	Gen 8:6	Raven sent out
8. 600 TH	11 th	17 th	Gen 8:10	Dove sent out
9. 600 TH	11 th	24 th	Gen 8:12	Dove sent out again
10. 601 ST	1 st	1 st	Gen 8:13	Waters dried up
11. 601 ST	2 nd	27 th	Gen 8:14	Noah leaves ark

The last
Calendar Date
Clue in the
Flood account
was examined
in comparison
to the
Omer count on
six different
calendars.

Yahusha's Passover on His Covenant Calendar had a sign & clue:

What
was
found?
Yahusha's
ministry ...



From "water" to "fire"
in 70 weeks discovers a very
unique clue on one of Noah's dates.

27th Day
of 2nd
Month:

[TRUE calendar]

Omer
count

#40.



YAHUSHA: Wed Passover; Firstfruits after H7676

1 st (Sun)	2 nd (Mon)	3 rd (Tues)	4 th (Wed)	5 th (Thur)	6 th (Fri)	7 th (Sabb)	
				Abib 1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Omer
11	12	13	14 P/O	15 - 1 st ULB	16	17-H7676	Count
18 - FF	19	20	21 - 2 nd ULB	22	23	24	1-7
25	26	27	28	29	30	Zif 1	8-14
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15-21
			12	13	14	15	22-28
				20		22	29-35
				27 - 40 th ✓		29	36-42
				4			43-49
							50
14	15	16	17	18			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	

This calculation
can be found
only on Yahuah's
Covenant Calendar.

27 - 40th



Yahusha's Passover is the ONLY calendar where the 40th Day of the Omer count links to the 2nd month 27th day—PINPOINTING the ONE true Mashiach!

YAHUSHA: Wed Passover; Firstfruits after H7676

1 st (Sun)	2 nd (Mon)	3 rd (Tues)	4 th (Wed)	5 th (Thur)	6 th (Fri)	7 th (Sabb)	
				Abib 1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Omer
11	12	13	14 P/O	15 - 1 st ULB	16	17-H7676	Count
18 - FF	19	20	21 - 2 nd ULB	22	23	24	1-7
25	26	27	28	29	30	Zif 1	8-14
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15-21
			12	13	14	15	22-28
				20		22	29-35
				27 - 40 th	28	29	36-42
							43-49
							50
21	22	23			26	27	

This is strong evidence that Noah's flood event began in the 2nd month of the Festal Covenant Calendar, not the fall.



Yahusha's Passover is the ONLY calendar where the 40th Day of the Omer count links to the 2nd month 27th day—**PINPOINTING** the ONE true Mashiach!


Yahusha's passion year on the Covenant Calendar is the ONLY combination that can satisfy ALL these requirements:

- 1) 4th cycle cross;
- 2) 3 days & 3 nights;
- 3) Sabbath Resurrection;
- 4) 1st cycle Wavesheaf ... and ...
- 5) houses the 40th day of the Omer count on the 27th day of the 2nd month - **the day of Yahusha's 2nd ascension.**

End of Review (c)

Yahuah's "50 Day Omer Count" out of Egypt

Moses' 1st Month



1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	
			1	2	3	4	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Wk #1
26	27	28	29	30			

14th: Passover on 3rd cycle [Tues].

15th - 17th: Journey to the wilderness to worship.

17th: Red Sea Crossing the night of 6th cycle.

19th: Wave Sheaf [uncelebrated at this time].

25th: 1st Week of Omer Count completed.

Summary: 1st Month had 15 days of travel.

d) R E V I E W

Moses' 2nd Month



1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	
					1	2	Wk #2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Wk #3
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Wk #4
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Wk #5
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Wk #6

15th: Arrival at Wilderness of Sin.

16th: Arrival of Quail at Sabbath evening.

17th - 22nd: First Manna Week.

Summary: 2nd Month realizes 6 completed weeks to Omer Count #42.



Yahuah's "Omer Count" out of Egypt to the 50th Day

Moses' 3rd Month

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Wk #7
8 50 th	9	10	11	12	13	14	56 Days
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	63 Days
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	70 Days
29	30						72 Days

Some say there is no momentous event in the 3rd month of Exo 19-20. Would Moses agree with that?

1st – 6th: Omer Count #43 - #48 in the 3rd Month.

7th: 49th Day of Omer Count; 7 completed weeks.

8th: 50th Day of Omer Count Pattern at Mt Sinai
[Shavuot]: Moses Receives Book of the Covenant;
 People accept Yahuah's Covenant **[3rd time]**;
 Blood Ratification of Book of the Covenant & the people.

Note: Tracking every Covenant Calendar count of Yahuah from the 1st Month, to the 2nd Month, then to Shavuot in the 3rd Month brings the calendar count to exactly the 50th day with precision.

There is no guessing that the events of Exodus 19-24 reveal the Shavuot [Pentecost] Appointed Time Pattern.

The count is definitely about the reminder of Yahuah's everlasting instructions for a nation – not just individual patriarchal families.



End of Review (d)

e) REVIEW from Pt 4

"99 Day Omer Count" out of Egypt?

Moses' 3rd Month

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Wk #7
8 _{1st}	9	10	11	12	13	14	56 Days
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	63 Days
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	70 Days
29	30						72 Days

7th: 49th Day Omer Count at Mt Sinai [7 x 7 completed].

8th: 1st Day Omer Count to add **another 50 days** to 49.

Let's track the movements of Moses in this new 1-50 count.

9th & 10th: Covenant Confirming Meal with 75 witnesses.

11th - 17th: Moses & Joshua travel further up the Mount.

18th: Moses travels alone to the top of the Mount for 40 days. The last 13 days of Month 3 are in the Mount. [Alternate Omer count now at 72 days.]

Moses' 4th Month

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	
		1	2	3	4	5	77 Days
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	84 Days
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	91 Days
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	98 Days
27	28	29	30				99 Days

Month 4: Days 1-5 = 18 days in the Mount [77 days];

Days 6-12 = 25 days in the Mount [84 days];

Days 13-19 = 32 days in the Mount [91 days];

Days 20-26 = 39 days in the Mount [98 days];

Day 27 = 40th day of Moses in the Mount [99 days].

Omer Day Count #99
on the 27th Day of the 4th Month
(to align with a summer wheat harvest)

Moses returns after
being at the top of
Mt Sinai for 40 days,
only to find on this 99th Day,
the children of Israel
had fallen into idolatry by
worshipping the pagan trinity,
while professing to
worship **Yahuah**.



Will you
say "no"
to 99?!

*A Final
Decision*

It is not feasible for a
99 Day Omer Count to be
genuine for the giving of the
BLOOD RATIFIED COVENANT
written on the Stone Tablets!

End of Review (e)

Sabbath

29

#

6

#8



Aaron's
Calf

7

#

14

#

21

#

99TH DAY

27

#99

28

40th
Day!

(~July 15)

29

30

This 'golden calf' actually represents the full worship of the false trinity!
Round Disc = Nimrod/Baal [sun god];

Altar = Semiramis/Ashtoreth [moon goddess]; Calf = Tammuz [false messiah]!

26

#98

39
Days

True Pentecost Count In Torah

Lev 23:10-11

10

Considering the
Hebrew word for
UNTO, H5704 <ad>

TV

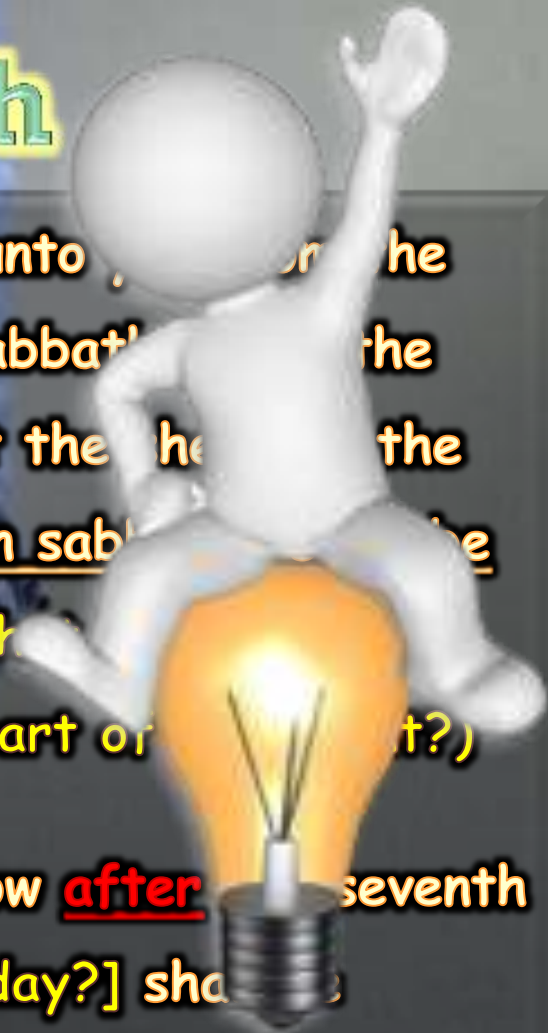
before

Yahuah, is accepted for you: on the
morrow after the sabbath the priest shall
wave it.

f) REVIEW

15 And ye shall count unto the morrow after the sabbath the day that ye brought the wave offering; seven sabbaths complete: (Would the days for the first part or...?)

16 Even unto the morrow after seventh Sabbath [The 49th day?] shall number fifty days^s: (Add another 50 days? eg: Could a 99 day Omer Count be true after what was discovered??)



Lev 23:16 ... you count fifty **day**...

However, the original Hebrew does NOT indicate a plurality!



Many feel that **English** requires an "S" here!

Search : CHES				Search : WLC			
LEX				LEX			
יום	יום	יום	יום	ולִימִים	ולִימִים	ולִימִים	ולִימִים
ium	ium	ium	ium	u-l-imim	u-l-imim	u-l-imim	u-l-imim
H3117	H3117	H3117	H3117	H3117	H3117	H3117	H3117
יום	יום	יום	יום	ולִימִים	ולִימִים	ולִימִים	ולִימִים
ium	ium	ium	ium	ulimim	ulimim	ulimim	ulimim
day	day	day	day	and-for-days	and-for-days	and-for-days	and-for-days

YOWM (singular)! - Not Yowmim (plural)

Lev 23:16 makes no mistake that this precise day after the 7th completed Shabbat is specifying **ONLY ONE** HIGHLY PARTICULAR 24 HOUR CYCLE!

Lev 23:16 ... you count

DAY FIFTY!

One SPECIFIC YOWM!



End of Review (f)

On the
morrow after
the 7th
completed
Sabbath ...

Shavuot ~ Yahuah's Harvest
according to (Hebrew) Torah statute.



Enoch's "Omer Count"

g) Final REVIEW from Pt 3

Enoch's 1st Month

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	
			1	2	3	4	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
26	27	28	29	30			

Enoch's 2nd Month

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	
26	27	28	29	30	1	2	Wk #1
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Wk #2
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Wk #3
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Wk #4
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Wk #5

Enoch's 3rd Month

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Wk #6
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Wk #7
15 _{50th}	16	17	18	19	20	21	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
29	30						

7 Days
later than
Moses!

On Enoch's calendar,
"dates" and "days" of Sabbaths
and feasts never change.
Enoch's Pentecost is always on
the 15th day of the 3rd month.
There are 2 distinct reasons for this.

Moving to the 3rd Month - in **CONTEXT!**

Exo 19:1 In the third month -
after the children of Israel had come out of the land of Egypt ...

on this [same] **DAY** [yowm] - (Not "**DATE**")



The same 24 HR cycle of the week as the actual EXIT from Mitsrayim.

- The **EXIT** occurred on a 4th cycle of the week!

they came to the Wilderness of Sinai.

Now let's APPLY this to some charts and see how it fits Scripture!

Only one set of calendars demonstrate the **SAME DAY!**

1st Month (Leaving Egypt on the 15th)

4th [Wed]	5th [Thur]	6th [Prep]	Sabbath
1 New Year Day	2	3	4
8	9	10 Lamb Chosen	11
15 [ULB #1] 1st Day Journey	16 [ULB #2] 2nd Day Journey	17 [ULB #3] 3rd Day Journey	18 [ULB #4] Day of Praise!
22	23	24	25
#4	#5	#6	#7
29	30	1	2
#11	#12		

1st Month (Leaving Egypt on the 15th)

1 st [Sun]	2 nd [Mon]	3 rd [Tues]	4 th [Wed]	5 th [Thur]	6 th [Prep]	Sabbath
			1 New Year Day	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10 Lamb Chosen	11	
	14 Passover	15 15 th Day Journey	16 16 th Day Journey	17 17 th Day Journey	18 18 th Day of Praise!	
19 19 th Day Journey	20 20 th Day Journey	21 21 st Day Journey	22 22 nd Day Journey	23 23 rd Day Journey	24 24 th Day Journey	25 25 th Day Journey
26 26 th Day Journey	27 27 th Day Journey	28 28 th Day Journey	29 29 th Day Journey	30 30 th Day Journey	31 31 st Day Journey	

3rd Month (Entering Wilderness of Sinai)

4th [Wed]	5th [Thur]	6th [Prep]	Sabbath
4 Wilderness of Sinai Exo 19:1	5	6	7

The Same Day!

3rd Month (Entering Wilderness of Sinai)

1 st [Sun]	2 nd [Mon]	3 rd [Tues]	4 th [Wed]	5 th [Thur]	6 th [Prep]	<u>Sabbath</u>
1		3	4 Wilderness of Sinai Exo 19:1	5	6	7

#1 or #2 ??

Same **DATE**, different day!

REVIEW

#1

1st Month (Leaving Egypt on the 15th)

1 st [Sun]	2 nd [Mon]	3 rd [Tues]	4 th [Wed]	5 th [Thur]	6 th [Prep]	Sabbath
			1 New Year Day	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10 Lamb Chosen	11
12	13	14 Passover	15 (ULB #1) 1 st Day Journey	16 (ULB #2) 2 nd Day Journey	17 (ULB #3) 3 rd Day Journey	18 (ULB #4) Day of Praise
19 (ULB #5) WAVE / SHEAF Omer #1	20 (ULB #6) #2	21 (ULB #7) #3	22 (ULB #8) #4	23 #5	24 #6	25 #7
26 #8	27 #9	28 #10	29 #11	30 #12	1	2

The Exit!

R
E
V
I
E
W

The #1 example is the **ONLY** combination that will satisfy **EVERY STATUTE** requirement of this calendar puzzle.

Israel entered the wilderness of Sinai on the same 4th cycle of the week as they left Egypt.

3rd Month (Entering Wilderness of Sinai)

1 st [Sun]	2 nd [Mon]	3 rd [Tues]	4 th [Wed]	5 th [Thur]	6 th [Prep]	Sabbath
1	2	3	4 Wilderness of Sinai Exo 19:1	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				



The Same DAY!

(It was not the same "date" of the month; specifically the 15th!)

End of Final Review (9)

In the year of the Exodus, both the Covenant Calendar and Enoch's calendar celebrate Passover on the 3rd cycle (Tues) of the month. But, ONLY Yahuah's 50 day Omer count ends at the 8th day of the 3rd month.

So, how can Enoch declare the 50th day of the Omer count to be on the 15th day of the 3rd month, exactly 1 week later?



The Enoch

Section #12

SHAVUOT Count

The Dead Sea Scrolls use a
50 day Omer Count ...

Is it the right count?

*Is the date locked
on their Omer Count?*



OR



The Evidence

Review!

Feast Days and Sabbaths

There are 7 Biblical Feasts. All occur within the first 7 months. Shavuot occurs in the 3rd month, however, it's precise date is established in the 1st month by calculating seven 7's ($7 \times 7 + 1 = 50^{\text{th}}$ day) beginning at First Fruits.

Dates in the Dead Sea Scrolls by the Zadok Priests:

- Abib 1: New Year's Day
- 1/14: Passover
- 1/15-21: Unleavened Bread
- 1/26: First Fruits (Waving of the Sheaf Offering)
- 3/15: Shavuot
- 7/1-10: Trumpets (Memorial of the blowing of the shofar)
- 7/10: Day of Atonement
- 7/15-21: Sukkot
- 8th day is called "Addition."

Enoch

Zadok

The Wave Sheaf & Shavuot dates are always locked on Enoch's count!



32:42 / 43:43



Scrutinizing Enoch's Requirements

There are at least 2 reasons why Enoch delays the Omer Count by 1 full week after Covenant Calendar.

Section #12:2 Why is Enoch's Wave Sheaf delayed 1 full week after Covenant Calendar's timing?

If the Wave Sheaf is delayed, then obviously the Shavuot timing will be delayed an equal amount.

Section #12:1 In the case of Enoch, is there another reason why Shavuot is delayed 1 week?

In both cases it is a misreading of "content and context" and a misunderstanding of a "law" [PT 5 & 6].

Remember: a "day" and/or a "date" makes a difference!

Introduction to Enoch's Locked Calendar



The placement of Shavuot will be discussed before the placement of Wave Sheaf to understand why these “locked dates” have been deliberately chosen.

Section 12.1: Enoch's Shavuot

- Rightly placed on the 1st cycle of the week, following a weekly Sabbath in this 3rd month.
- **Locked to the 15th “date” of the 3rd month.**
- The “timing & placement” of the 50th day in the 3rd month is also largely influenced by the dated events of the Exodus.

Will the **incorrect** Shavuot placement be a result of “reading out of context”?

Section 12.2: Enoch's Wave Sheaf

- Rightly placed on the 1st cycle of the week, **BUT** - following a weekly Sabbath, not the Sabbath within the Passover Festival.
- **Locked to the 26th “date” of the 1st month.**
- Wave Sheaf determines the termination of the 50 day Omer Count. **When the start date is wrong, the Omer count will also be incorrect.**

Will the **incorrect** Wave Sheaf placement be a result of a “mis-application” of a **Book of the Law** command?

Section #12.1

In the case of **Enoch**, it's very obvious Shavuot is a week later than Covenant Calendar because ...

Assumption, or, deliberate twist?

For Exodus 19:1 **Enoch** assumed the "day of arrival" was the "same date of the 15th departure" rather than the "same 4th cycle of the week" - being a WED.!



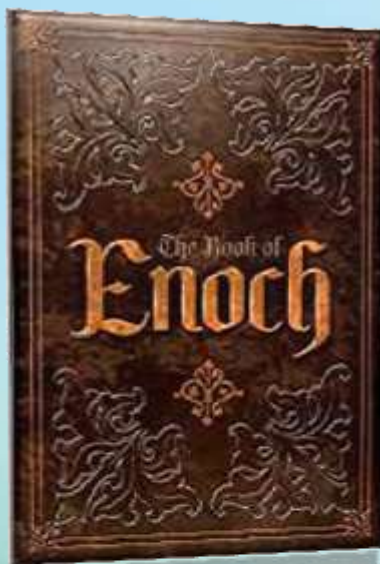
1 st Month (Leaving Egypt on the 15 th)						
1 st [Sun]	2 nd [Mon]	3 rd [Tues]	4 th [Wed]	5 th [Thur]	6 th [Prep]	Sabbath
			1 New Year Day	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10 Lamb Chosen	11
12	13	14	15 [ULB #1] 1 st Day Journey	16 [ULB #2] 2 nd Day Journey	17 [ULB #3] 3 rd Day Journey	18 [ULB #4] Day of Praise!
19 [ULB #5] WAVE [SHEAF] Offer #1	20 [ULB #6] #2	21 [ULB #7] #3	22 #4	23 #5	24 #6	25 #7
#8	27 #9	28 #10	29 #11	30 #12	1	2

3 rd Month (Entering Wilderness of Sinai)						
1 st [Sun]	2 nd [Mon]	3 rd [Tues]	4 th [Wed]	5 th [Thur]	6 th [Prep]	Sabbath
1		3	4 Wilderness of Sinai Exo 19:1	5	6	7
8	9					
15	16	17	18	19	20	21

BIG ASSUMPTION!

Same **DATE**, different day!





Section #12.1 Summary



What does this discovery mean? ... Except ...
Enoch has absolutely no choice because the context of Exodus 19:1 was ignored! In order to keep Shavuot on the 15th date of the 3rd Month, (as their 50th day of the Omer Count), **Enoch's** 1st day of the Omer Count has to begin on Abib 26th.

That is the FIRST distinct reason. There's much more!

Section #12.2

Enoch's 1st Month

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Enoch's 3rd Month

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15 50 th	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Why in the world would **Enoch** elect to delay Wave Sheaf 1 full week after Covenant Calendar, placing their festival OUTSIDE the Passover Festival?

Just Imagine...

The true Torah Omer count is delayed to the 57th day by **Enoch**!
Will Covenant Calendar have an answer!



3rd Cycle?

Enoch's
1st Month

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Enoch's 4 days and 4 nights ends here?

Enoch's Passover placement delays
Yahusha's resurrection 1 extra day
to Abib 18 [rather than the 17th].

Some say: **Enoch** claims "Yahusha
was rendered unclean from
touching, or BEING, a dead body."
Therefore He had to wait 7 extra
days to be cleansed before being
able to present Himself as the
Wave Sheaf - thus delaying
this anti-type" festival 1 week to
Abib 26th on their [locked] Calendar!



Enoch's 1st Month

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Where does this idea come from,
and how could anyone dare
to make such a claim that
Yahusha was **unclean** upon
His resurrection for 7 days?

What does the Torah say about
this type of "uncleanness"?
Would the "red heifer" know?

- Num 19:11 He that toucheth
the dead body of any man shall
be **unclean** seven days.

"Unclean" According to Hebrew Definitions

There are several Hebrew definitions for "unclean" in the *Strong's*.

- **H6945** qadesh; from H6942; a (quasi) sacred person, i.e. (technically) a (male) devotee (by prostitution) to licentious idolatry: KJV - sodomite, unclean.
- **H6172** `ervah; from H6168; nudity, literally (especially the pudenda) or figuratively (disgrace, blemish): KJV - nakedness, shame, unclean (-ness).
- **H5079** niddah; from H5074; properly, rejection; by implication, impurity, especially personal (menstruation) or moral (idolatry, incest): KJV - far, filthiness, flowers, menstruous (woman), put apart removed (woman), separation, set apart, unclean (-ness, thing, with filthiness).

The "unclean" for this study is found in these 2 main definitions:

- **H2931** tame' (taw-may'); from H2930; foul in a relig. sense: KJV - defiled, infamous, polluted (-tion), unclean.
- **H2930** tame' (taw-may'); a primitive root; to be foul, especially in a ceremonial or moral sense (contaminated): KJV - defile (self), pollute (self), be (make, makeself, pronounce) unclean, utterly.

Question:

Will an understanding of these issues around "uncleanness" uncover the **Enoch** teaching as "true" or "counterfeit"?



Different Categories of “Uncleanness” According to Torah



- A) Unclean until the “even” of the same day.
- B) Unclean for [7] seven full days.

- In the Scriptures the expected “natural” state of humans was to be clean – including their clothes, homes and household items. But, because it was so easy to become contaminated (according to Torah guidelines), it was no small matter to **achieve and remain** in a state of cleanness everyday. (See Lev. 13:47-59; 14:33-57.)
- If one did become unclean, there were various provisions for cleansing, depending on the seriousness of the contamination.
- Sometimes remaining outside the camp until nightfall and then washing was prescribed.
- Other types of uncleanness involved certain sacrifices as well as washing.
- The priests were under very strict guidelines due to their ministry in the Tabernacle. They could attend the funerals of ONLY their immediate family members. But the High Priest who was in charge of Yom Kippur was not permitted to attend even these funerals (Lev 21:1-4, 11).

Why was it so important for Yahuah's people to be clean?



- Each viewed the system of washings and sacrifices in accordance with worship in the temple.
- Each must ensure they were in a state of cleanness to safely approach divinity. *This is seen clearly in **Yahuah's** command that the people cleanse themselves – today and tomorrow – in preparation for Shavuot [or the 3rd day of this count] at Mt Sinai.*
- Death was/(is) the consequence of **any defilement**, thus exclusion from temple worship or permanent exclusion from the camp. Or, finally, rejection of **Yahusha's** Ultimate sacrifice.

A) "Unclean" [and/or] "Unclean" till "even"

Categories of Simple "Uncleanness"

1. Lev 11: Touching the dead body of an animal or touching the live body of an unclean animal, etc.

2. Lev 12: Giving birth.

3. Lev 13: Skin diseases.

4. Lev 13 & 14: Leprous clothes, leprous items or dwelling places.

5. Lev 15: Bodily discharges.

6. Lev 11 & 15: Touching someone, or something, unclean.

7. Lev 21: Strict commands for the priesthood – especially death of family members, funerals, and entrance of tombs or cemeteries.



Consequences for Cleansing

- **A basic rule** of "uncleanness" for these categories: **the individual was "unclean until evening."**

Requirements for Cleansing

- (Generally) Clothes had to be washed; the person had to wash/bathe; **individual was unclean ONLY until the evening.**
- Unclean earthen vessels must be broken.

Why did “uncleanness” continue only to the “even”?

The instructions to take care of any “uncleanness” varied a bit between categories.

See the following example for touching of “unclean animals” (Lev 11:24-47) as given by Matthew Henry's Commentary. Concerning the dead carcasses of all these unclean animals:

- Every one that touched them [unclean animals] was to be **unclean until the evening**, Lev 11:24-28. This law is often repeated, to possess them with a dread of every thing that was prohibited, though no particular reason for the prohibition did appear, but only the will of the Law-maker. Not that they were to be looked upon as defiling to the conscience, or that it was a sin against God to touch them [unclean animals], unless done in contempt of the law: in many cases, somebody must of necessity touch them, to remove them; but **it was a ceremonial uncleanness they contracted, which for the time forbade them to come into the tabernacle, or to eat of any of the holy things**, or so much as to converse familiarly with their neighbours.
- **But the uncleanness continued only till the evening, to signify that all ceremonial pollutions were to come to an end by the death of Christ in the evening** of the world.
- And we must learn, **by daily renewing our repentance every night for the sins of the day, to cleanse ourselves from the pollution we contract by them** [these sins], **that we may not lie down in our uncleanness.** Even unclean animals they might touch while they were alive without contracting any ceremonial uncleanness by it, as horses and dogs, because they were allowed to use them for service; but they might not touch them when they were dead, because they might not eat their flesh; and what must not be eaten must not be touched, Gen 3:3.

B) "Unclean" Seven [7] Days

Category for Serious Issue

8. **Num 19:** Touching a human dead body; being in the tent or tomb of the deceased; coming across a slain person in a field, or touching the bone of a dead human.

Consequence for Cleansing

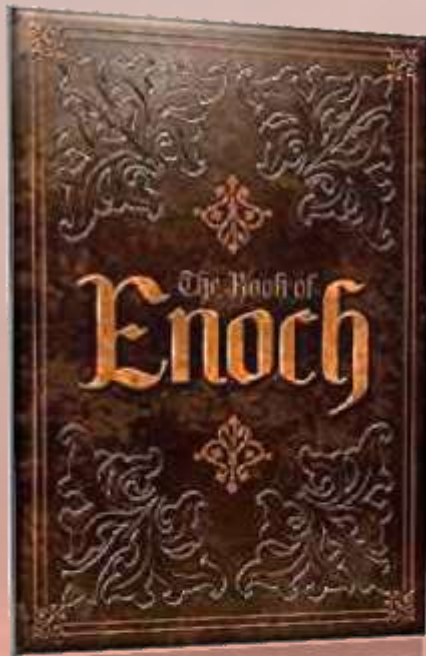
- A basic rule of "uncleanness" for this category: **the individual was unclean for seven full days.**



Requirements for Cleansing

Numbers 19:17-20

- 17 And for an unclean person they shall take of the ashes of the burnt heifer of purification for sin, and running water shall be put thereto in a vessel:
- 18 And a clean person shall take hyssop, and dip it in the water, and sprinkle it upon the tent, and upon all the vessels, and upon the persons that were there, and upon him that touched a bone, or one slain, or one dead, or a grave:
- 19 And the clean person shall sprinkle upon the unclean on the third day, and on the seventh day: and on the seventh day he shall purify himself, and wash his clothes, and bathe himself in water, and shall be clean at even.
- 20 But the man that shall be unclean, and shall not purify himself, that soul shall be cut off from among the congregation, because he hath defiled the sanctuary of **Yahuah**: the water of separation hath not been sprinkled upon him; he is unclean.



Besides Enoch,
are there
others that
hold similar
views?

How does one become unclean
until evening – or unclean for
a full seven days?

Did **Yahusha** do something
before His death that would
have rendered Him “unclean”
at His resurrection?

Or ... Is this “uncleanness”
only to the cross and the
abolishment of certain laws
fulfilled with **Yahusha's** death?

Was Yahusha “Unclean” by Touching an Unclean Person?

Some say Enoch teaches this belief, but there are others that teach **Yahusha** became “unclean” in various circumstances – according to the Book of the Law. These ideas are formulated like this:

#1 Mark 1:40-44 Healing of the Leper

- **Yahusha** could have healed by a command. However He chose to give His healing touch. In so doing, that touch made **Yahusha** ritually unclean. As a result **Yahusha** was forced to stay out of populated areas because He was considered ritually unclean being in contact with the leper. **Either Yahusha was “unclean” or at least near a violation of ritual custom and the law.**



Questions:

- 1) Was **Yahusha** breaking His own laws?
- 2) Did **Yahusha** become unclean by touching the leper?
- 3) Did the people keep their distance from **Yahusha** for fear of becoming unclean since they may have deemed Him unclean?



Was Yahusha "Unclean" by being Touched by an Unclean Person or Touching a Dead Person?

#2 Mark 5:21-43 Jairus' Daughter;
Sick Woman with an issue of blood

- **Yahusha**, in a crowd of people, is asked by Jairus to come and heal his daughter who is about to die. On the way, **a ritually unclean woman touched His garment**. According to custom this "touch" would make **Yahusha unclean**. By the time He arrived at the home of Jairus, **the daughter was dead**. However, instead of speaking a Word to raise her to life, He takes her hand and calls her to life. **Did Yahusha break the ritual law according to Numbers 19?**



- Num 19:11-13 He who touches the dead body of anyone shall be unclean seven days. 12 He shall purify himself with the water on the third day and on the seventh day; then he will be clean. But if he does not purify himself on the third day and on the seventh day, he will not be clean. 13 Whoever touches the body of anyone who has died, and does not purify himself, defiles the tabernacle of **Yahuah**. NKJV



"Unclean" by "who" Touches "who"?

Questions:

1. Was **Yahusha** made "unclean" when He was touched by the woman with the issue of blood?
2. According to the Torah law did **Yahusha** make Himself unclean by touching the dead girl?
3. Did He defile the tabernacle of **Yahuah**?
4. Was **Yahusha** "unclean" before His Passover day?
5. Should He have been "cut off from Israel"?
6. If **Yahusha** broke His own Torah laws can He still qualify as the true Messiah?



Or did
Yahusha
become
"unclean"
going
from ...

This ~



To this ~



To this?



A Closer Look at Mark 5: The Pharisees

- The Pharisees had the commendable aim of observing every detail of the law.
- A great part of their concerns would be tied up with the matter of “clean” and “unclean.”
- They enforced the most stringent rules upon the priests concerning purity.
- Avoiding contamination required continuous attention.
- Therefore, it is no surprise the Pharisees were scrupulous in avoiding contact with things and/or people (dead or alive) who could convey uncleanness.



A Closer Look at Mark 5: **Clean and Unclean**

Yahusha does not become "unclean" but whoever He interacts with becomes clean!



This chapter deals with **Yahusha's** relationship to the various conditions of "unclean" through:

1. **Man with an unclean spirit that entered a herd of pigs. Outcome:** The man is rid of the demon, and the whole neighborhood was rid of these unclean animals!
2. **Being touched by an unclean woman with an issue of blood. Outcome:** The woman was not only healed, but saved by her faith.
3. **Touching a dead girl [classed as unclean] bringing life. Outcome:** By Torah Law a dead body is unclean, and anything that touches it becomes unclean (Num 19:11, 16). Instead of **Yahusha** becoming "unclean" **He always drives out the "uncleanness" of all those who are suffering.**

Yahusha
was
"clean"
from ...

This ~



To this ~



To this!



If Yahusha was not
"clean" He could not take
our filthy sins to the stake!



Yahusha could not be laid
in a filthy tomb. This was
a new "clean" place to rest.



Yahusha's clean Body saw no
putrefaction. He arose in the
purest form of spotlessness!



Yet many
insist Enoch
claims
Yahusha
became
"unclean"
somewhere
between ...

Here?



Here?



Or here?!



How did
this
happen?

IF?... If?... if??



Enoch's 1st Month

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	Enoch Week Questions!					

IF Yahusha had died on the "DATES" of Enoch's

calendar count, then we would find:

- Yahusha's resurrection on the 18th;
- Yahusha's ascension on the 19th should by default be Wave Sheaf Festival.
- Enoch claims Yahusha's ascension had to be delayed to Abib 26.

- Where's the Gospel report of Yahusha's activities for these very important, yet unaccounted for, 7 days?

When shall we investigate?

Must Yahusha wait for
7 cycles after His resurrection
to maintain His cleanliness before
having contact with humans i.e.
meeting **the women** at the tomb
on the first cycle of the week,
just after sunrise??



in other words...

Where was Yahusha between
His resurrection AND ...



Enoch's
Wave Sheaf
of Abib 26?



There are many more
questions that will need
to be answered before all
the evidence is exposed!
How about ... "Would
Yahusha be able to maintain
cleanliness for 7 days -
with no human contact"?
We shall see!

The End of Part 5

Future studies still to be addressed:

- 1) Does Enoch have any witnesses that **Yahusha** wasn't touched by humans until their Abib 26 Wave Sheaf requirements were completed?
- 2) Would an investigation on the Red Heifer have any answers?



And ~ what about...

- 3) Paul's witness on the timing of Yahuah's Pentecost Count?
Was his count on a "locked"  or "unlocked" calendar? 

Note: There are still many witnesses for comparison and consideration!

If you have Questions
&/or Comments
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Thank you!