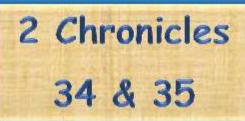
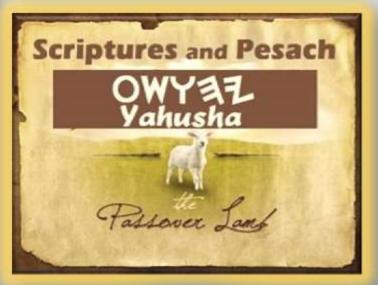


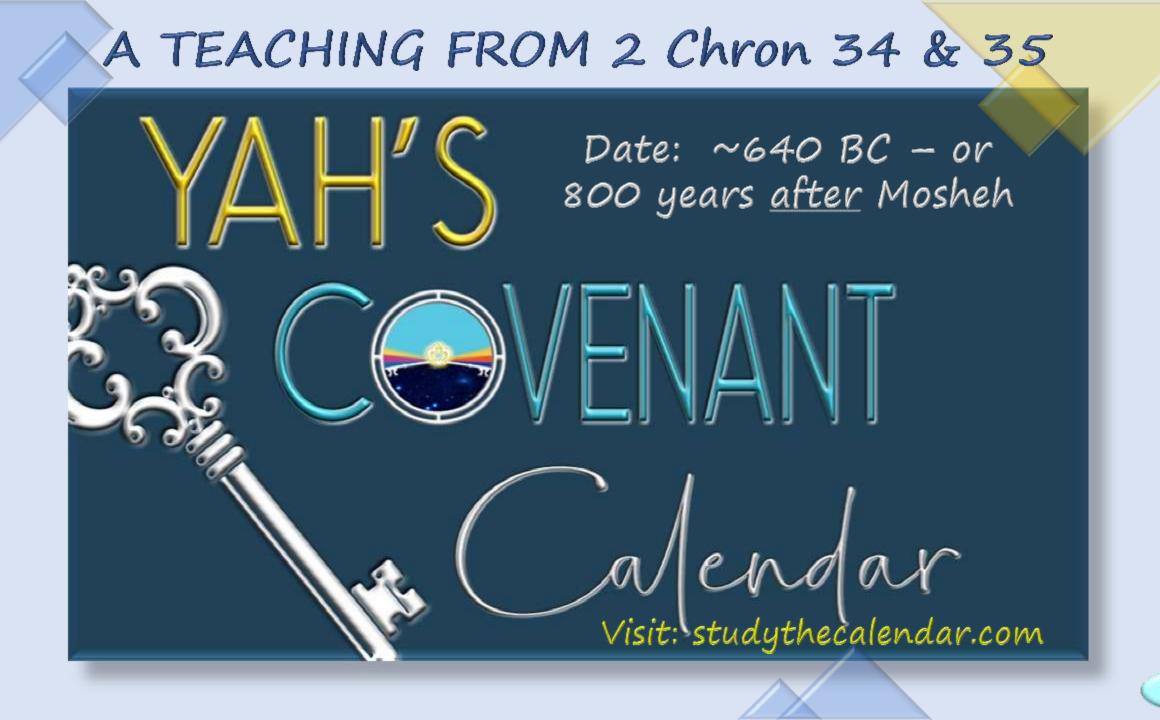
Josiah (Yoshiyahu) Reinstates

the Passover









Yoshiyahu's Passover Sacrifices Before Reading from: 2 Chronicles

34 & 35

Purpose of this Study:

To determine **if** the moment of sunset changed the day of Passover observation from

Abib 14 to Abib 15



when King Yoshiyahu (Josiah) was directing Israel! (?)

The Scripture quotes of choice in this writing will be from *The Scriptures,* unless otherwise noted.

Note:

These studies try to refrain from using the word "day" that has been translated from the original Hebrew word **<yowm>**. The word "day" loses a massive amount of definitive correctness in its ambiguous definitions. Day can indicate 12 or 24 hours, day or night, or both!

To understand Scripture correctly we need to be much more accurate. Preference is given to the word **"cycle"** in place of **day**. When quoting the Scriptures or citing the Sabbath **Day** you will see it. Otherwise **cycle** is the word of choice.

The 24 hour cycle will be *defined* below to pinpoint the **two seasons**.

- 1. Cycle = 24 hours containing the 2 seasons, one of light H216 <'owr> and one of night H3915 <layil>.
- **2. Season** H6256 <**'eth**>, = (approx.) 12 hour blocks of time whether it is **Light Season or Night Season**.

A very important application example of "season" is found in Yerimyahu (Jeremiah) 33:20-25.

A look at Jeremiah 33:20 – 26(a)

"Thus said יהוה [Yahuah], If you could break My covenant with the day and My covenant with the night, so that there be not day and night in their season, then My covenant could also be broken with Dawid My servant – so that he shall not have a son to reign upon his throne – and with the Lewites, the priests, My attendants. As the host of the heavens is not counted, nor the sand of the sea measured, so I increase the descendants of Dawid My servant and the Lewites who attend upon Me.' "And the word of יהוה [Yahuah] came to Yirmeyahu, saying, "Have you not observed what these people have spoken, saying, 'The two clans which יהוה [Yahuah] has chosen have been rejected by Him'? So they have despised My people, no more to be a nation before them. Thus said יהוה [Yahuah] "If My covenant is not with day and night, and if I have not appointed the laws of the heavens and earth, then I would also reject the descendants of Ya'aqov and Dawid My servant, ...

Very important message:

In this study the term – Dusk and/or Twilight – is used a lot! This term needs defining as to which portion in the 24 HR cycle is being addressed. There are 3 classifications of Dusk according to man's dictionaries. Of course, in all of them, the sun is below the horizon. Civil dusk

The time at which the sun is 6 degrees below the horizon in the evening. At this time objects are distinguishable and some stars and planets are visible to the naked eye.
Noutical duck

Nautical dusk

Is when the sun is 12 degrees below the horizon in the evening. At this time, objects are no longer distinguishable, and the horizon is no longer visible to the naked eye.

Astronomical dusk

The time at which the sun is 18 degrees below the horizon in the evening. At this time the sun no longer illuminates the sky, and thus no longer interferes with astronomical observations.

Astronomical twilight marks the day-start.



The instructions for the Passover meal (as commanded in Exodus 12:8: "... and they shall eat the flesh in that night ...") is a direct reference to the part of the 24 hour period where no sun light exists. Where zero sun light exists is the Hebrew definition of night. So it occurs that man's second definition of Dusk – the Nautical dusk definition – is the time the Passover meal could begin and was the time to "eat the flesh of the lamb." Can we reasonably understand that, (because of a safety factor), it was at the Civil dusk time (or just slightly prior) when the priests in this event from 2 Chronicles, wrapped up

(You will note a different font, for the Hebrew letters of the name of **Yahuah**, than what is shown in **The Scriptures**.) Let's begin! A Point to be reckoned with: How do the Scriptures define what kind of person King Yoshiyahu (Josiah) was?

2 Chr 34:1 Yoshiyahu [Josiah] was eight years old when he began to reign, and he reigned thirty - one years in Yerushalayim.



9

2 Chr 34:2 And **he did what was right** in the eyes of [Yahuah], and walked in the ways of his father David, and did not turn aside, right or left.

King Yoshiyahu followed the Torah **impeccably** - "to the letter." There was no deviation in his leadership so far as the Torah was concerned. His example is set out as a testimony for us to examine and **replicate**.

There is more written to this effect -

2 Chr 34:31 And the sovereign stood in his place and made <u>a covenant before</u> יהוה [Yahuah], to follow [Yahuah] and to guard His commands and His witnesses and His laws, with all his heart and all his being, to do the words of the covenant that were written in this book.

Does Chronicles provide more details on King Yoshiyahu's (Josiah) intentions for Yisra'el?

2 Chr 34:32 And he made stand all who were present in Yerushalayim and Binyamin. And the inhabitants of Yerushalayim did according to the covenant of Elohim, the Elohim of their fathers.

2 Chr 34:33 And Yoshiyahu [Josiah] removed all the abominations from all the lands that belonged to the children of Yisra'ĕl, and made all who were present in Yisra'ĕl diligently serve יהוה [Yahuah] their Elohim. All his days they did not turn away from following יהוה [Yahuah] Elohim of their fathers.

Noting that the nation followed the *Torah* exquisitely; the stage is set for a clear understanding of Sovereign Yoshiyahu's Passover celebration in **2 Chron 35** – the very next chapter. At this point we bring your attention to *the chronology of events* concerning the timing for the <u>beginning and ending</u> of the 24 HR Passover cycle, in the 35th chapter where it is very well documented. Will the chronology follow the requirements of the **Torah?**



2 Chr 35:1 And Yoshiyahu performed a Passover to יהוה [Yahuah] in Yerushalayim, and they slaughtered the Passover on the fourteenth day of the first month.

Compare to:

Exo 12:6 And you shall keep it until the fourteenth day of

the same month. Then all the assembly of the congregation of Yisra'ĕl shall kill it between the evenings.

Please note that the <u>time</u> of Passover did <u>NOT</u> change to the <u>15th</u> of the month as sunset to sunset dogma declares!

2 Chr 35:2 And <u>he set the priests in their duties</u> and strengthened them for the service of the House of יהוה [Yahuah].

- **2 Chr 35:3** And said to the Levites who were teaching all Yisra'ĕl, who were set-apart to יהוה [Yahuah], Put the set-apart ark in the house which Solomon son of David, sovereign of Yisra'ĕl, built. It is no longer to be a burden on your shoulders. Now serve יהוה [Yahuah] your Elohim and His people Yisra'ĕl,
- **2** Chr 35:4 and prepare by the fathers' houses, according to your divisions, by the writing of David sovereign of Yisra'ĕl and by the writing of Solomon his son.
- **2** Chr 35:5 And stand in the set-apart place by the divisions of the fathers' houses of your brothers the lay people, and the portion of the father's house of the Levites.
- **2 Chr 35:6** And slaughter the Passover, and set yourselves apart, and prepare for your brothers, to do according to the word [Torah] of יהוה [Yahuah] by the hand of Mosheh.



2 Chr 35:7 And Yoshiyahu gave the lay people lambs and young goats from the flock, <u>all for Passover</u> offerings for everyone present, to the number of thirty thousand, and three thousand cattle [33,000] – these were from the sovereign's possessions.



The above verse is emphasized because the <u>timeframe</u> of the sacrifices for the Passover will certainly come into question. Will they be sacrifices for <u>ONLY</u> the <u>Passover</u>? Or will some of the sacrifices actually be slated for the feast of Unleavened Bread? (Note the word "offerings" is a supplied word.)

2 Chr 35:8 And his leaders contributed a voluntary offering to the people, to the priests, and to the Levites. Hilqiyah, and Zekaryahu, and Yehi'ěl, leaders of the house of Elohim, gave to the priests for the Passover *offerings* two thousand six hundred, and three hundred cattle [2900].

2 Chr 35:7 And Yoshiyahu gave the lay people lambs and young goats from the flock, **all for Passover**



All sacrifices tallied, we will clearly see a multitude of sacrificial animals -

41,400 - designated <u>specifically</u> for **Passover** ONLY offerings.

Why is this being stressed? Because we are going to search for the <u>timeframe</u> of when these **Passover offerings** <u>ceased to be</u> <u>processed</u>. **2 Chr 35:9** And Onanyahu, his brothers Shemayahu and Nethaně'l, and Hashabyahu and Yei'ěl and Yozabad, chiefs of the Levites, gave to the Lěwites for **Passover offerings** five thousand, and five hundred cattle [5500].

Very specifically in this verse, the cattle were distinctively designated as *Passover sacrifices*. We shall see if they were indeed sacrificed upon the hours of the *Passover* cycle or not.



- 2 Chr 35:10 And the service was prepared, and the priests stood in their places, and the Levites in their divisions, according to <u>the command</u> of the sovereign,
- 2 Chr 35:11 and they slaughtered the Passover. And the priests sprinkled out of their hands, while the Levites were skinning.
- **2 Chr 35:12** And they removed the burnt offerings, to give them to the divisions of the fathers' houses of the lay people, to bring to יהוה [Yahuah], <u>as it is written in the Book of Mosheh</u>, and the same with the cattle.

2 Chr 35:13 So they roasted the Passover offerings with fire according to the right-ruling, and they boiled the set-apart offerings in pots, and in cauldrons, and in bowls, and brought them **speedily** to all the lay people.

"Speedily" – was there a specific timeframe to be honoured here, that caused the urgent action? Might that timeframe command be **Yahuah's statute** (Exo 12:8) to eat the Passover meal during - **<u>that night</u>**?

And just what is meant by the – "right ruling" (statutes) that pertain to the Passover? Let's examine verses in **Exodus** where all the details are recorded.

That night - the SAME DATE?



Exo 12:6 And you shall keep it until the fourteenth day same month. Then all the assembly of the congregation of Yisra'el shall kill it - between the evenings.

Exo 12:7 And they shall take some of the blood and put it on the two doorposts and on the lintel of the houses where they eat it.

Exo 12:8 And they shall eat the flesh on **that** [14th] **night** roasted in fire with unleavened bread and bitter herbs they shall eat it. [The preparation of sacrificing, skinning, roasting, etc., would place the Passover meal well past the sunset hour, into the twilight mixture of evening].

Question: #1. What <u>*night*</u> were the Passover sacrifices to be eaten?



of the

More Questions

2. Do the Scriptures record the day of Passover (Abib 14 – Exo 12:6) had transitioned to Abib 15 at sunset or darkness? What is value [Yahuah's] Guideline?

3. Is it possible that the finest Leader that is known to man, has found it unnecessary to inform us, not even in "fine print," that the Passover Festival has been covertly extended - past sunset – thus overlapping into the next date and Festival, - that of Unleavened Bread?

4. Has Abba 'in [Yahuah] given us the green light to adjust His statutes to suit the <u>human</u> Sunset Theory requirements as found in the Talmud?

Is it possible the next few verses in Exodus 12

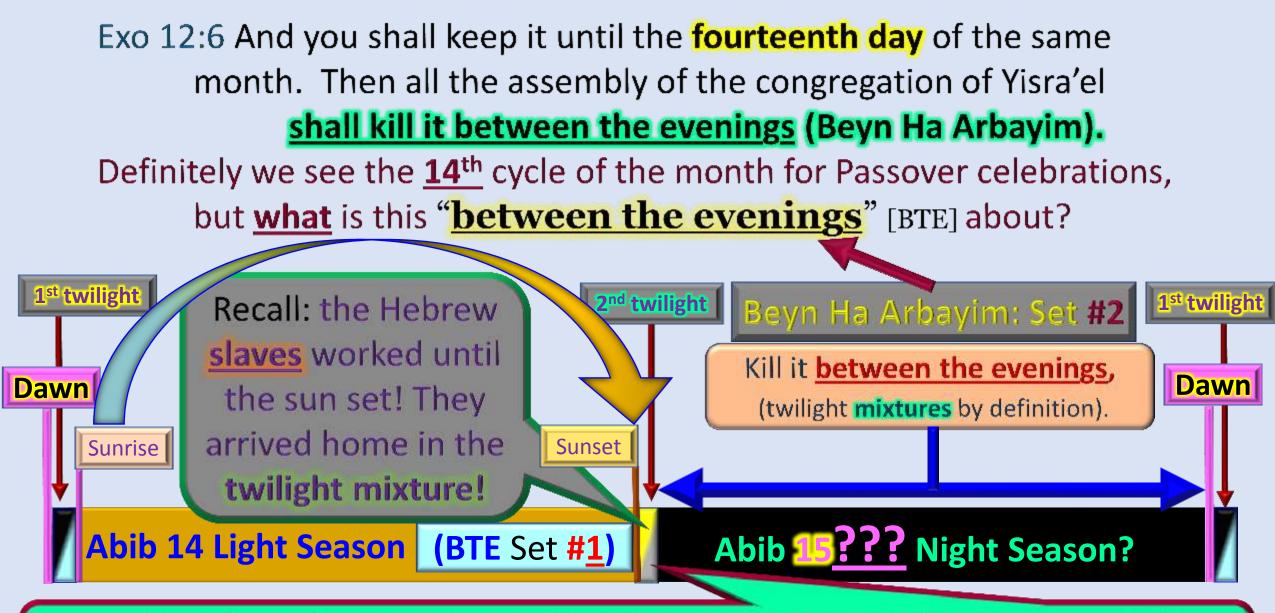
will give us more decisive instruction and direction?

Exo 12:9 Do not eat it raw, nor boiled at all with water, but roasted in fire, its head with its legs and its inward parts.

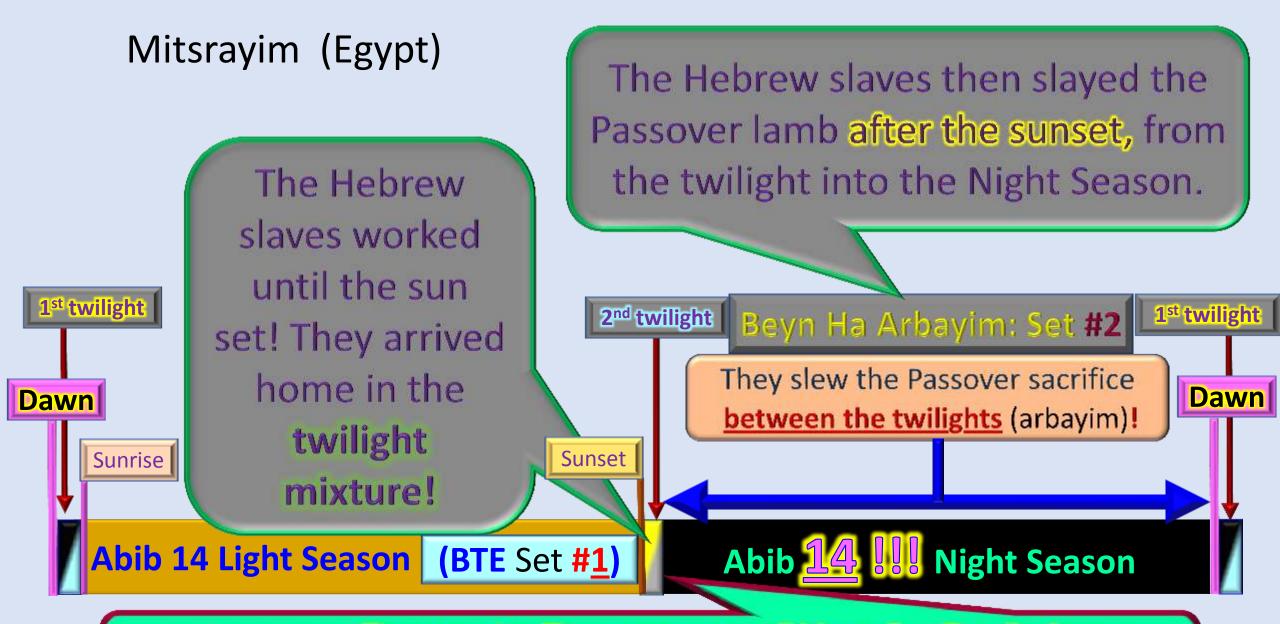
Exo 12:10 And do not leave of it <u>until morning</u>, and what remains of it until morning you are to burn with fire.
 Why Morning? <u>What event of the morning</u> could possibly effect anything to do with a Passover Lamb?

Exo 12:11 And this is how you eat it: your loins girded, your sandals on your feet, and your staff in your hand. And you shall eat it in haste. It is the Passover of יהוה [Yahuah].

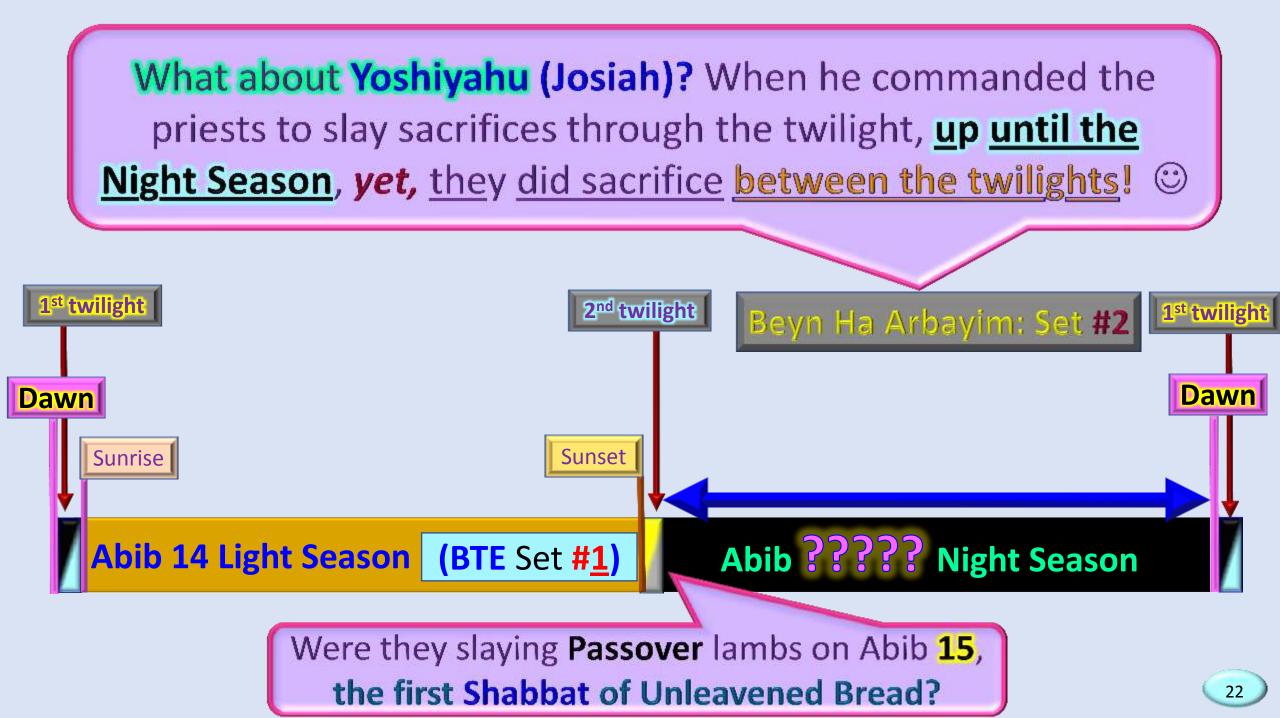
When was the **FIRST** PASSOVER LAMB slain and eaten?



Q: When the Hebrew slaves arrived home <u>after the sun had set</u>, were they forced to break the Torah by slaying the Passover sacrifice on Abib **15?** 20



According to **Dawn to Dawn as written in Scripture**, what **DATE** was it **THAT NIGHT** of the **PASS - OVER?**



Is it possible that Passover **OVERLAPS** the festival of Unleavened Bread by <u>12 hours</u>? What does Torah indicate?

Lev 23:5 In the first month, on the **fourteenth** day of the month, **between the evenings**, is the **Passover** to יהוה [Yahuah].

Lev 23:6 And on the **fifteenth** day of this month is the Festival of <u>Unleavened Bread</u> to יהוה – seven days you eat unleavened bread.

No <u>date</u> or <u>festival</u> overlap found here!

Exo 12:6 And you shall keep it until the **fourteenth** day of the same month. Then all the assembly of the congregation of Yisra'ĕl shall kill it between the evenings. (Beyn Ha Arbayim)

No mention of the 15th found here! What about in Numbers?

Num 33:3 So they departed from Rameses in the first month, [WHEN?] on the fifteenth day of the first month, on the morrow of the Passover the children of Yisra'ĕl went out with boldness before the eyes of all the Mitsrites [Egyptians]. The Scriptures

Num 33:3 And they departed from Rameses in the first month, on the fifteenth day of the first month; on the morrow after the Passover the children of Israel went out with an high hand in the sight of all the Egyptians. (KJV)

Might Scripture be telling us that the Abib 14 Passover does NOT overlap to Abib 15 Unleavened Bread? Will King Yoshiyahu, <u>by his commands</u>, agree? **Exo 12:12** 'And I shall pass through the land of Mitsrayim on that night, and shall smite all the first-born in the land of Mitsrayim, both man and beast. And on all the mighty ones of Mitsrayim I shall execute judgment. I am יהוה. Exo 12:13 'And the blood shall be a sign for you on the houses where you are. And when **I** see **the blood**, **I** shall **PASS - OVER** you, and let the plague not come on you to destroy you when **I** smite the land of Mitsrayim.'

> 6 Times Yahuah tells us it was Elohim Himself who did this work. It was <u>NOT</u> a created "ANGEL"!





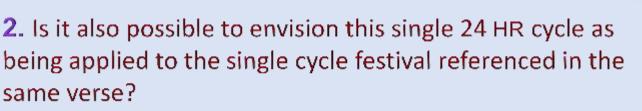
OK, for clarity, let's go over these two verses again, only paraphrased this time according to Sunset Theory's belief structure:

"I (הוֹה [Yahuah]) will Passover you on the first Sabbath Night Season of Unleavened Bread to deliver judgment by slaying the first born." (?????) Can this statement be justified in terms of the written separation seen earlier in Exo 12:12 & 13? King Yoshiyahu will display to us proper understanding very soon.

Exo 12:14 And <u>this day</u> [one single 24 hour period!] shall become to you a remembrance. And you shall observe it as a festival to יהוה [Yahuah] throughout your generations – observe it as a festival, an everlasting law [H2708 Statute].

Questions for you:

 Is it possible to understand "<u>this day</u>" [yowm – singular, not plural] refers to <u>one singular</u> 24 HR cycle?



Note: The Festival of Unleavened Bread has multiple cycles.

3. Or shall we incorrectly apply this single 24 HR period from **Exo 12:14**, to the seven cycle period in the next verse as seen below?

Exo 12:15 Seven days you shall eat unleavened bread. Indeed on the first day you cause leaven to cease from your houses. For whoever eats leavened bread from the first day until the seventh day, that being shall be cut off from Yisra'ěl.

Thoughts to consider:

Is there any place in Scripture where we are told that - to eat *leavened* bread *before* the Passover meal is to invite a penalty of death? In **Exo 12:8** (below), it is fairly clear to see that it is understood the people were already eating leavened bread, prior to the Passover meal, by the command - <u>to specifically eat unleavened bread</u>.

Exo 12:8 And they shall eat the flesh on that night, roasted in fire – with unleavened bread and with bitter herbs they shall eat it.

Please contrast this thought to the textual statement in Exo 12:15 which claims any person that eats leavenedbread on the first cycle of Unleavened Bread is to be "cut off."

Is there a possibility of a separating difference between these two cycles of Passover Abib 14 and Unleavened Bread Abib 15? Is this in alignment with the separate cycle concept we just read as recorded in Lev 23:5-6 and also Num 33:3? Continuing with the statute segment in Exodus 12:

Exo 12:16 And on the first day is a set-apart gathering, and on the seventh day you have a set-apart gathering. No work at all is done on them, only that which is eaten by every being, that alone is prepared by you.

Question to ponder: (Set-Apart is comparable to Holy.)

Scriptures do not claim Passover Day to be a Set-Apart gathering, yet here it is proclaimed that indeed, "the first day" of Unleavened Bread is a Set-Apart gathering. That would be a <u>Rest</u> day on the first cycle of this festival. Have you ever seen in Scripture where Passover is deemed a Sabbath of any kind? This is just one more *point of separation* found between the Passover of Abib 14 and the Unleavened Bread Festival which begins on Abib 15.

Exo 12:17 And you shall guard the

Festival of Unleavened Bread [Abib 15 - 21], for on this same day I brought your divisions out of the land of Mitsrayim. And you shall guard this day throughout your generations, an everlasting law.

Exo 12:18 "In the first *month*, on the fourteenth day of the month, *in the evening*, you shall eat unleavened bread until the twenty-first day of the month in the evening."

Now that we have completed a **refresher** on the "**right ruling**" (guidelines/statutes) of the Passover and the **separation of it** from the Festival of Unleavened Bread, let us go back to King Yoshiyahu and see if his commands to Yisra'el actually follow, and/or align, with the Torah.

For comparison purposes, we'll now pick up with the verse that we departed from earlier, regarding the account of *Passover* with King Yoshiyahu. **2 Chr 35:13** So they roasted the Passover offerings with fire **according to the right-ruling,** and they boiled the set-apart offerings in pots, and in cauldrons, and in bowls, and brought them speedily to all the lay people.

Pay attention to the next verse –

2 Chr 35:14 And afterward they prepared for themselves and for the priests, because the priests, the sons of Aaron, were offering burnt offerings and fat - UNTIL NIGHT. So the Levites prepared for themselves and for the priests, the sons of Aaron.

Now let's get to one of the points in this study. As we are well aware, there is a space of time after the sunset which is called twilight where the sunlight mixes with the onset of darkness. This **"mixture"** is one of the actual definitions of **ureb** (evening), also denoted as "dusk." In **2 Chron 35:14**, **the sun had set** and **twilight was passing** as the Priests were slaughtering and Levites were preparing the Passover meal **after** dusk [<u>which is also after sunset</u>]. Nautical dusk is by man's definition, the beginning of darkness. According to Sunset Theory, the cycle of the month had changed at the moment of sunset - to Abib 15, which is the first Shabbat (or Set-Apart gathering) of the Festival of Unleavened Bread.

What were the Levites doing?

Were they really preparing the <u>Passover Meal portions</u> for the Aharonic priests, (who were busy preforming the <u>Passover Sacrifices</u>) on the first Shabbat of the Unleavened Bread Festival - a <u>Rest</u> cycle??

Scripture tells us they observed <u>according to</u> <u>Right Ruling</u>. So was it acceptable to sacrifice and eat the <u>Passover</u> meal on the 1st Shabbat night cycle of <u>Unleavened Bread</u>? Did not the Scriptures say that the leftovers of the lamb had to be processed and burned <u>before the morning</u> [of Unleavened Bread]?

> Abib 14 Light Season of Sacrificing



A Sunset to sunset dogma night?

Statements/Questions:

Were these **Passover Meal Portions** (by Scriptural declaration) being prepared for the priests to be eaten on Abib <u>15</u> – the Unleavened Bread Feast??? Please review **Exodus 12:6-8** again for clear answers (on slide 17).

POINT: By Scriptural documentation given in **Exodus 12**, the **Passover Portions** were to be <u>eaten on the same</u> **cycle** as the sacrifices were performed – which was – Abib <u>14</u>.

We know very well that the sacrifices were **specifically** for *Passover*.

This is precisely documented through three witnesses in: Review 2 Chr 35:7 And Yoshiyahu [Josiah] gave the lay people lambs and young goats from the flock, all for Passover offerings for everyone present, to the number of thirty thousand, and three thousand cattle [33,000] - these were from the sovereign's possessions. 2 Chr 35:8 And his leaders contributed a voluntary offering to the people, to the priests, and to the Levites. Hilqiyah, and Zekaryahu, and Yehi'el, leaders of the House of Elohim, gave to the priests for the **Passover** offerings two thousand six hundred, and three hundred cattle [2,900]; 2 Chr 35:9 and Konanyahu, his brothers

Shemayahu and Nethanë'l, and Hashabyahu and Yehi'ël and Yozabad, chiefs of the Levites, gave to the Levites <u>for Passover offerings</u> five thousand, and five hundred cattle [5,500].

Now let's directly question:

What were the priests of יהוֹה [Yahuah] doing offering Passover

Sacrifices on the first Shabbat of Unleavened Bread?

According to Sunset Theory:

What happened to the divine command for the Passover sacrifice to be delegated to **only Passover day** on Abib 14?

Will it please יהוֹה [Yahuah] if we worship Him in the fashion of <u>our</u> choice, IGNORING HIS STATUTES?

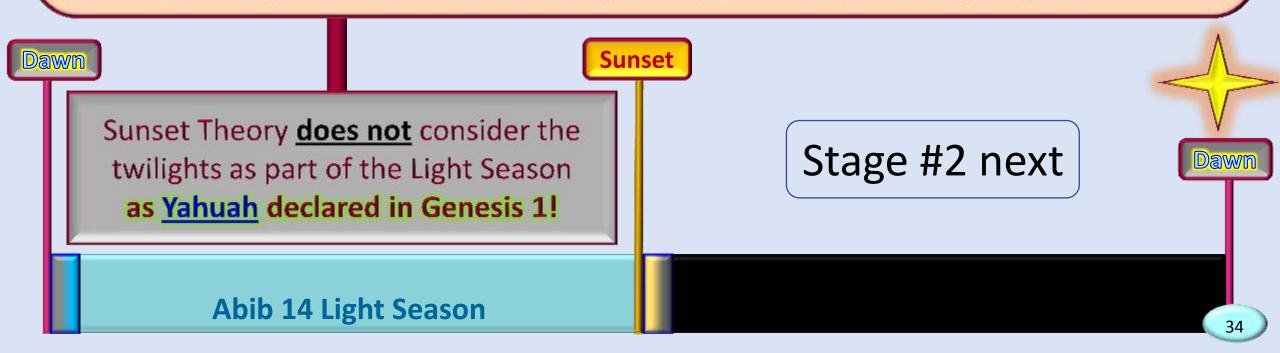
Is this not what Cain had in mind when he brought the **fruit** of the land for a sacrifice?

We hope this thought pattern of the day starting at Dawn and ending at Dawn will get much clearer as we examine King Yoshiyahu's mandate to sacrifice the lambs UNTIL DARKNESS! That is long after the sun had set! What did King Yoshiyahu know about the Passover ending? Did he understand the Torah?

Caim

<u>Stage #1</u> of - **Sunset Theory's** Version of Josiah's Massive Passover

2 Chr 35:1 And Yoshiyahu performed a Passover to יהוה in Yerushalayim, and they slaughtered the Passover <u>on the fourteenth day</u> of the first month.
2 Chr 35:2 And he [Yoshiyahu] <u>set the priests in their charges</u>, ...
2 Chr 35:13 And they roasted the passover with fire <u>according to the</u> <u>ordinance</u>: but the *other* holy *offerings* sod they in pots, and in caldrons, and in pans, and divided *them* **speedily among all the people.**



<u>Stage #2</u> of - **Sunset Theory's** Version of Josiah's Massive Passover

2 Chr 35:14 And afterward they made ready for themselves, and for the priests: because the priests the sons of Aaron were busied in offering of burnt offerings and the fat UNTIL NIGHT; therefore the Levites prepared for themselves, and for the priests the sons of Aaron. Did the sunset Sunset Dawn change the date, Stage #3 next or not? Abib **14** Light Season 35



NOTE:

These priests were sacrificing <u>according to the Torah</u>, they, by <u>Scriptural account</u> of Yoshiyahu and Yisra'el, were NOT DEVIATING TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT OF THE TORAH!

Therefore, Sunset Theory's descriptive Charts, of the observance of Passover in 2 Chronicles 35, is not acceptable!

Why is the sunset to sunset description incorrect? Because: the priests of יהוֹה {Yahuah} would <u>never</u> offer designated *Passover Sacrifices* to their Creator and Elohim on any Feast cycle other than that which the Torah indicates as acceptable. What does Deut 16:7 Vindicate for Passover?

Deut 16:7 And thou shalt roast and eat *it* in the place which Yahweh [Yahuah] thy Elohim shall choose: and <u>thou shalt turn in the</u> morning, <u>and go unto thy tents</u>. Word of Yahweh

Why Morning (Boqer?)

According to Genesis 1 and <u>all of the Scripture</u>, the Dawn starts the new cycle. The Festival of Unleavened Bread is certainly no different! The Passover lamb was to be eaten and the remains burned (processed and placed out of sight) before the Dawn started the 1st Shabbat, the Festival of Unleavened Bread!

The Passover was **NOT TO BE CARRIED OVER ONTO THE NEXT FESTIVAL.** Just as the Scriptures reveal, Passover is Abib <u>14</u>, Unleavened Bread is Abib <u>15</u>. <u>No Festival dates</u> are to be confused with each other! **Never!** Let's review this verse again and take careful note of the context that follows the command for the Dawn following Abib 14 – Passover!

Deut 16:7 And thou shalt roast and eat *it* in the place which Yahweh [Yahuah] thy Elohim shall choose: and <u>thou shalt turn in the</u> morning, and go unto thy tents. Word of Yahweh

Abib 14 ends at Dawn! Then immediately proceeding, the very next verse, Yahuah begins explaining details on the Festival of Unleavened Bread!

Deut 16:8 <u>Six days</u> thou shalt eat unleavened bread: and on the seventh day *shall be* a solemn assembly to Yahweh [Yahuah] thy Elohim: thou shalt do no work *therein*.

Question:

According to the understanding of Sunset Theory, what would be the reason for rein [Yahuah] to command the Israelites to return to their tents at <boqer> (morning - Dawn)?

Is it possible Sunset Theory distorts and negates this command as *irrelevant*, by commanding them to return to their tents in the morning?

The pertinent question now arises ...



40

What action did King Yoshiyahu command for the Passover sacrifices?

Did King Yoshiyahu command to sacrifice the Passover lambs well into the twilight time of Abib 15, Festival of Unleavened Bread by sunset theory standards? Or was King Yoshiyahu working on Dawn to Dawn principles?

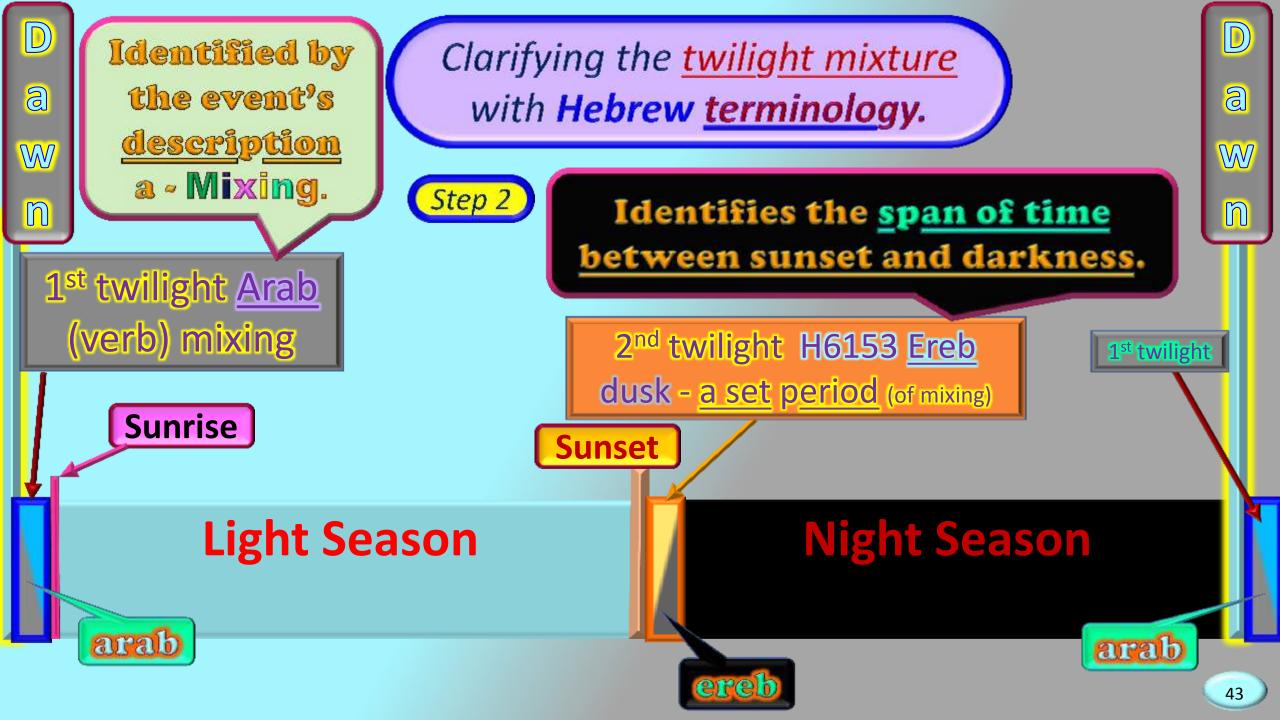


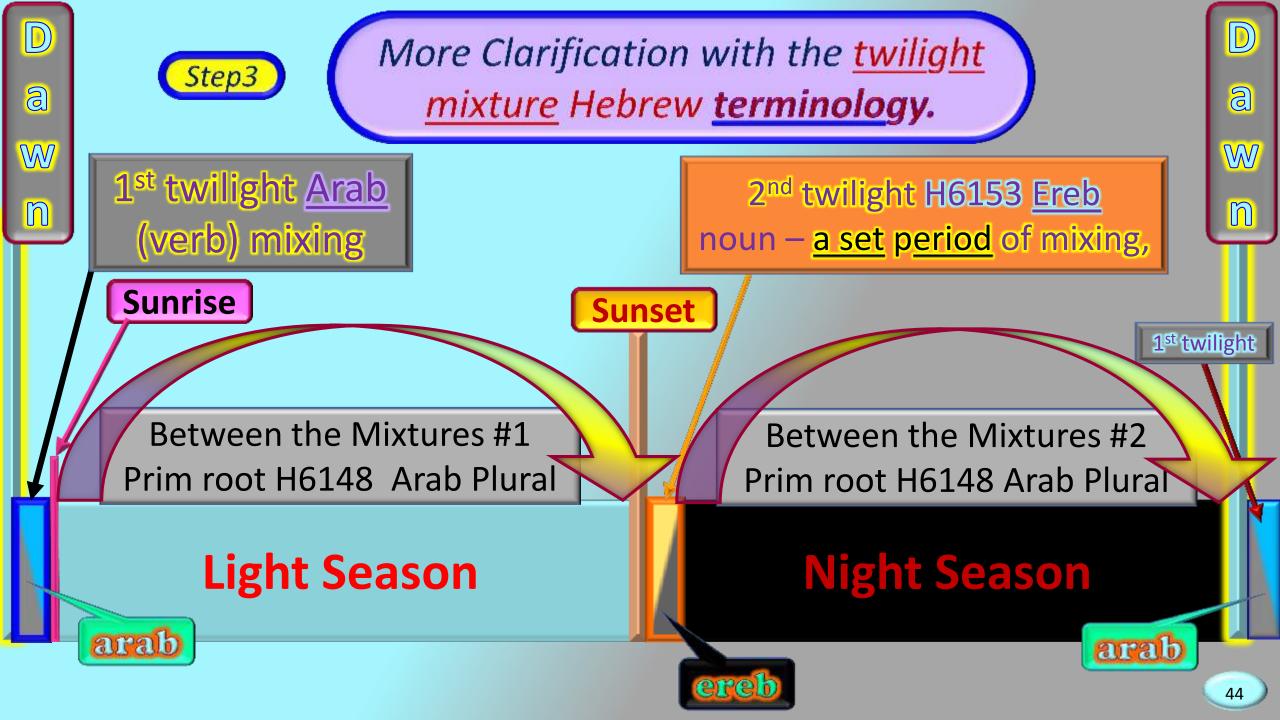
<u>Term</u> Preparatory Slide

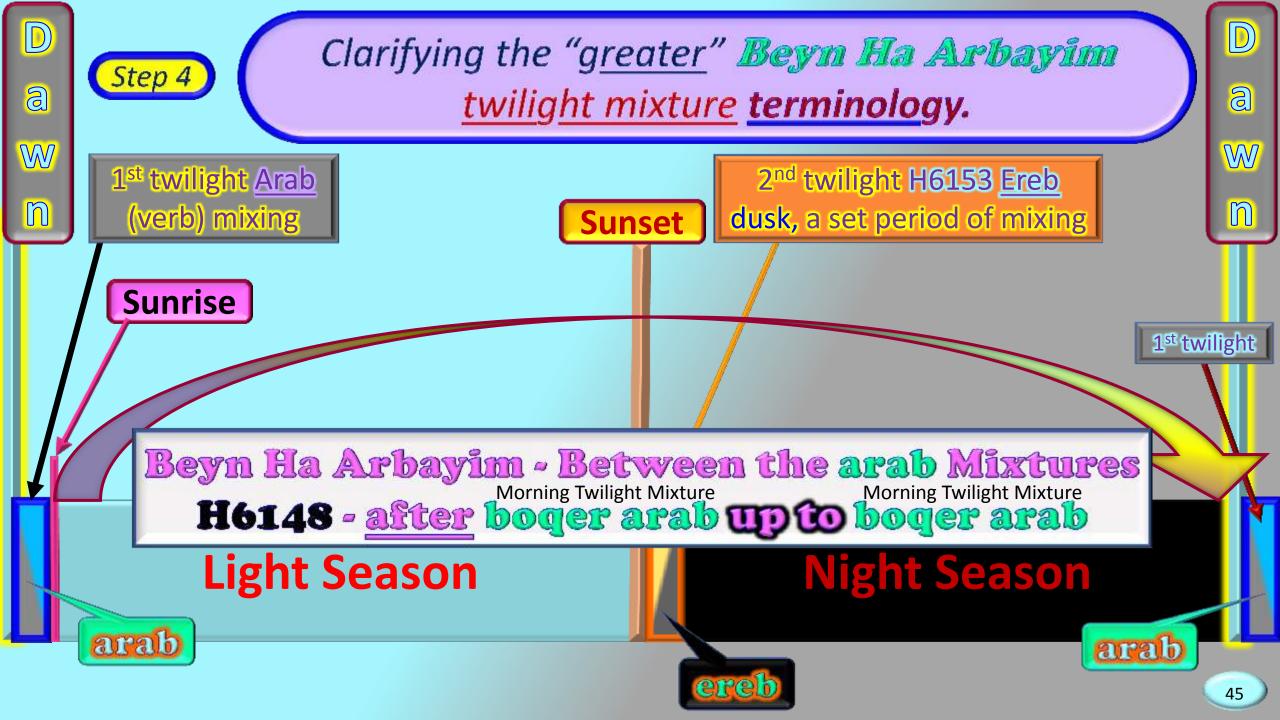
• H 6148 **arab** - **mixing** (generalized) {1st prime root} animals, flies, cake mix, cement, fruit bowl, vegetable platter etc.

H 6150 arab - mixing of light and darkness – dusk
 {2nd prime root} very specific of the twilights

 H 6153 ereb - a length of time (specific to after the sunset in which a mixing of light and darkness occurs)





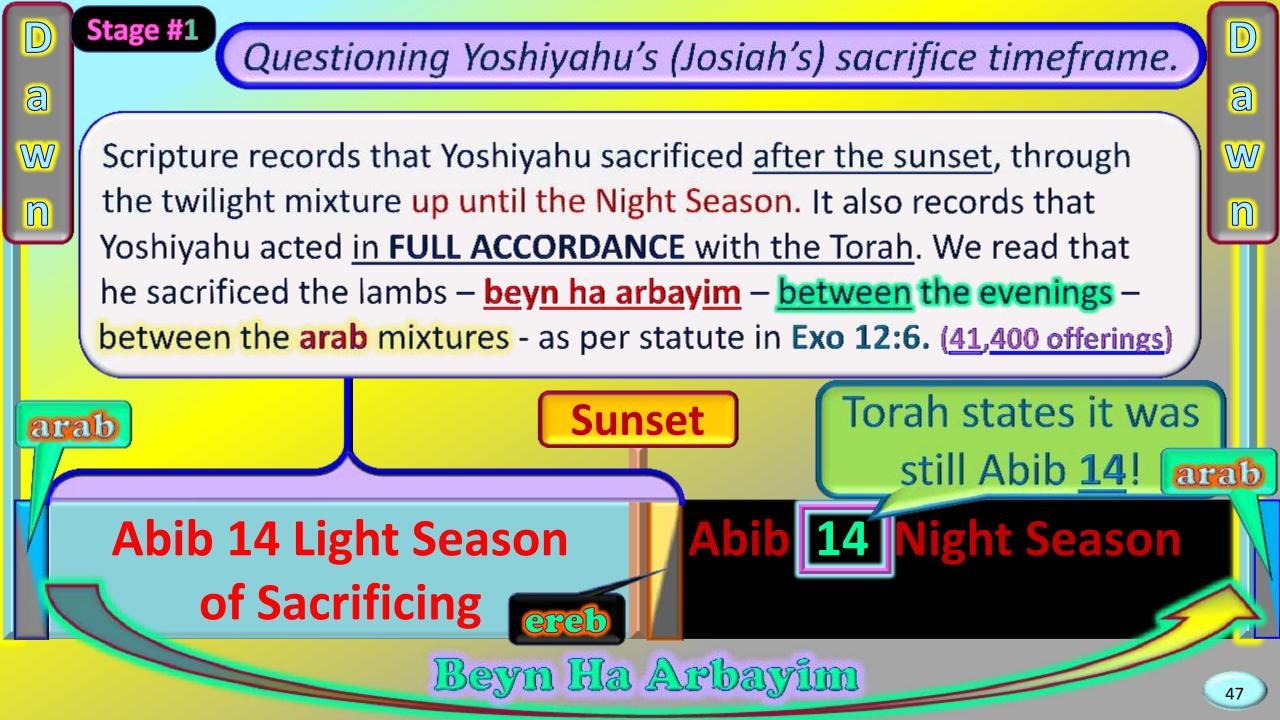


- H6153 Ereb, a noun, identifies the twilight mixture timeframe after the sun has set through the word translated as - dusk.
- H6150 & H6148 [2 primitive roots] <u>Arab</u>, are verbal descriptions of the mixing action during both the twilight mixtures.
- Now that the terminology has been shown, we are ready to move forward with Yoshiyahu's sacrificing information.

For further study interest, note the facts below -

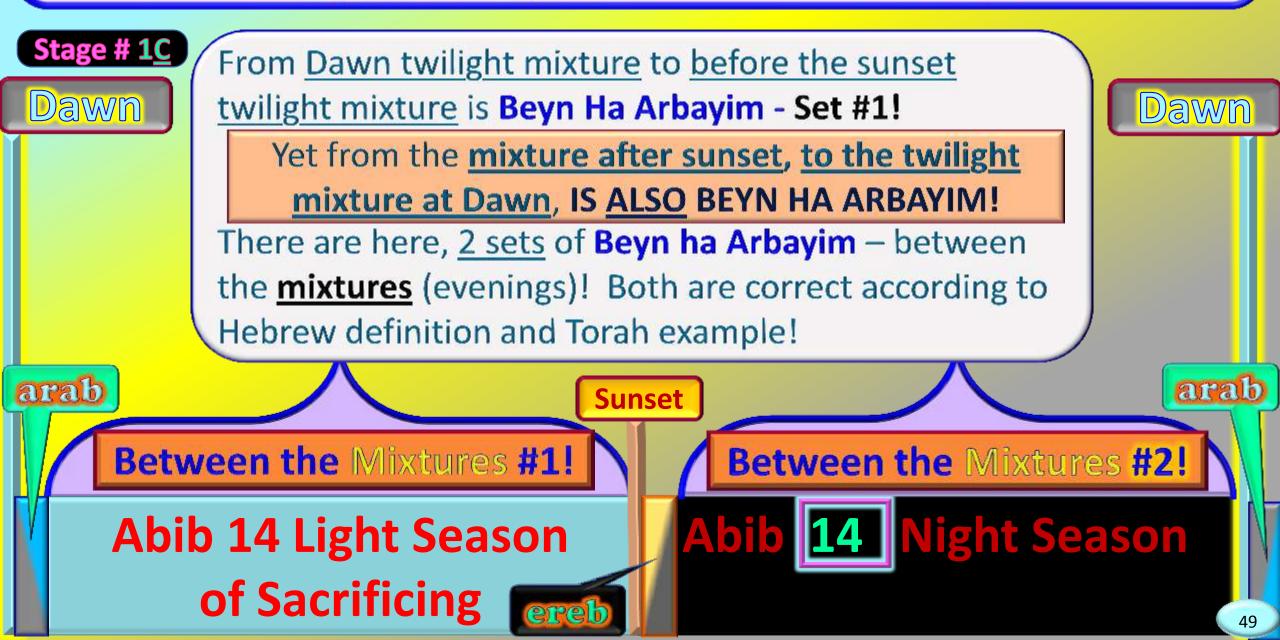
Beyn ha arbayim ("between the evening<u>s</u>") is used only 11 times – all in Torah. The time of these activities are listed as:

- 1. To slay the Passover <u>sacrifice</u> on Abib 14 (Exo 12:6; Lev 23:5; Num 9:3, 5, 11);
- 2. The people would <u>eat</u> quail (Exo 16:12);
- 3. Time of the evening <u>sacrifice</u> (Exo 29:39, 41; Num 28:4, 8);
- 4. When Aaron would <u>light the lamps</u> (Exo 30:8).

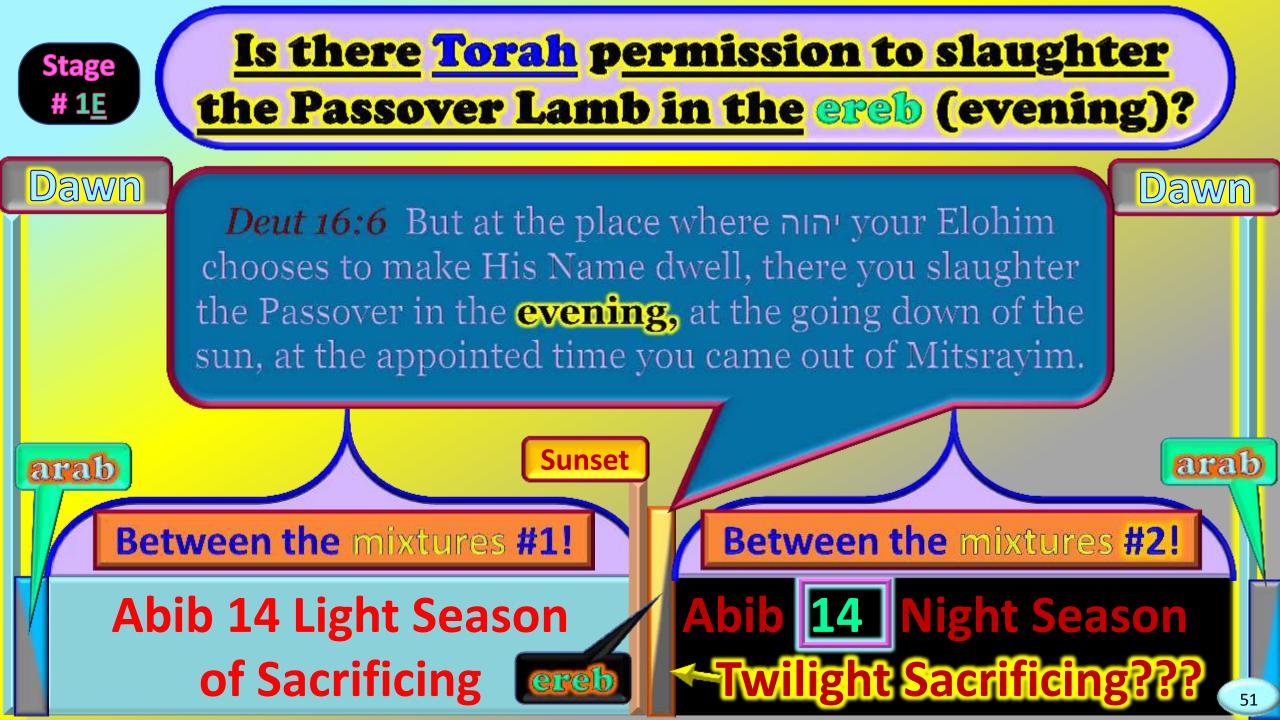




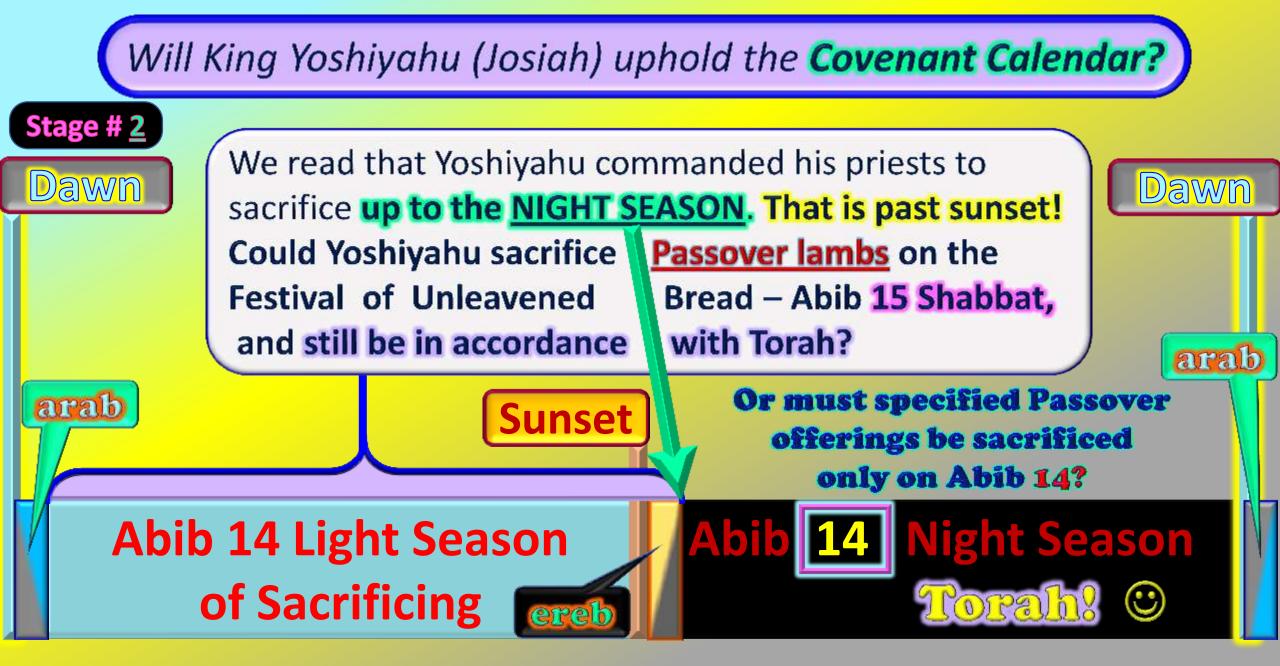
What about – Beyn Ha Arbayim – between the evenings (mixtures)?











Is it possible that Yoshiyahu needed the twilight season to sacrifice all 41,400 offerings?





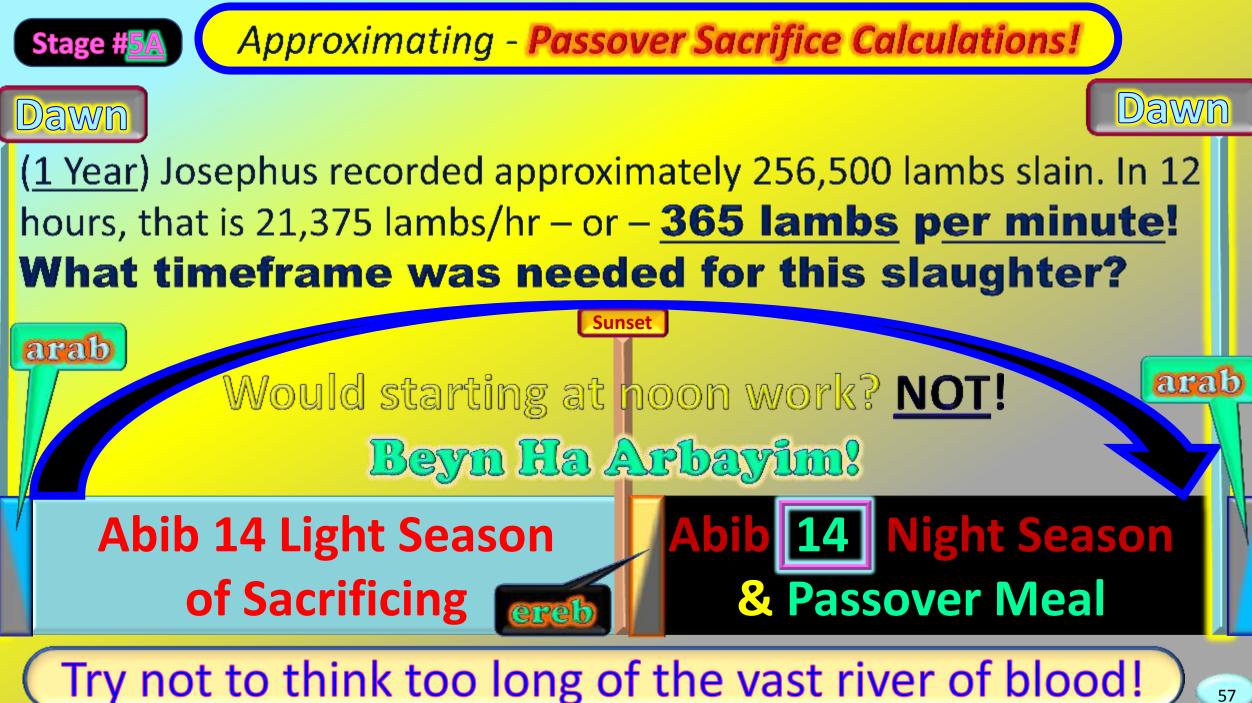


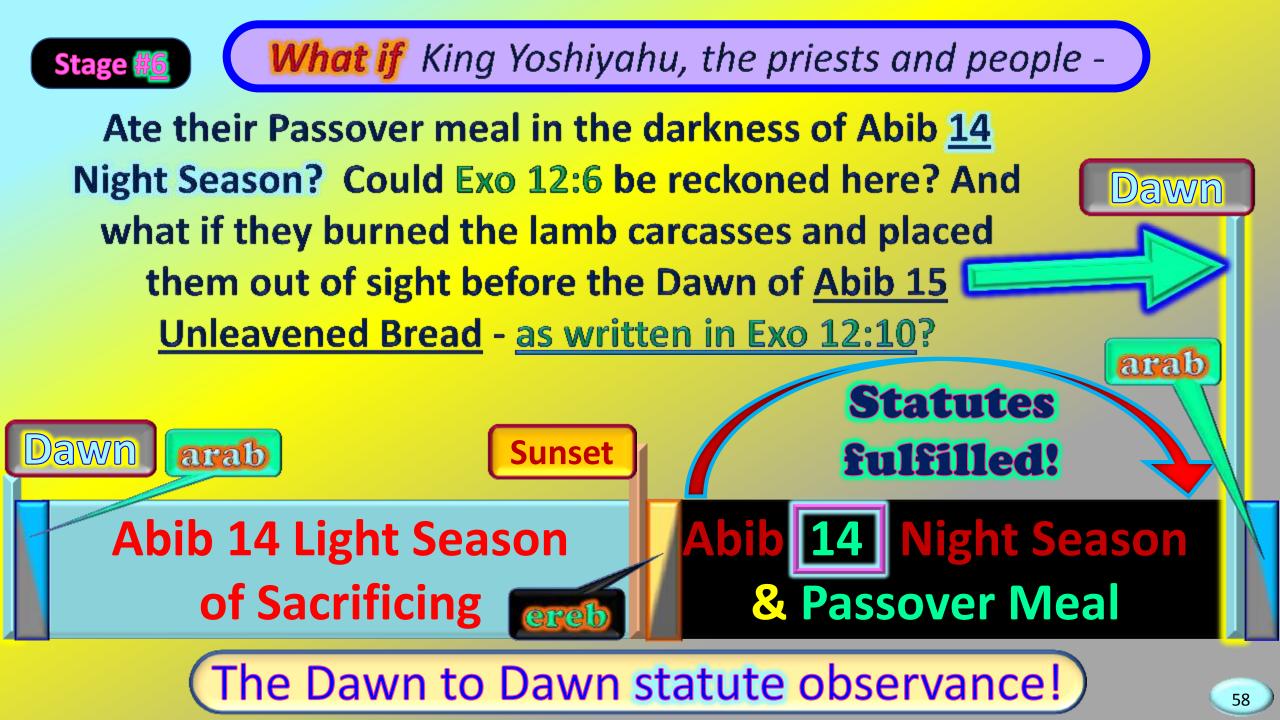


What if - King Yoshiyahu commanded to -



56



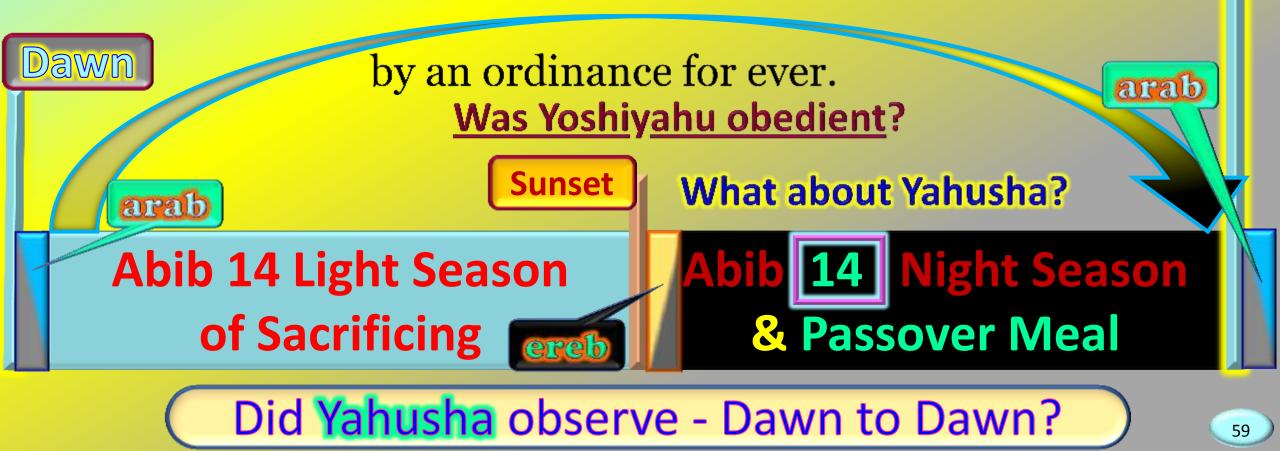


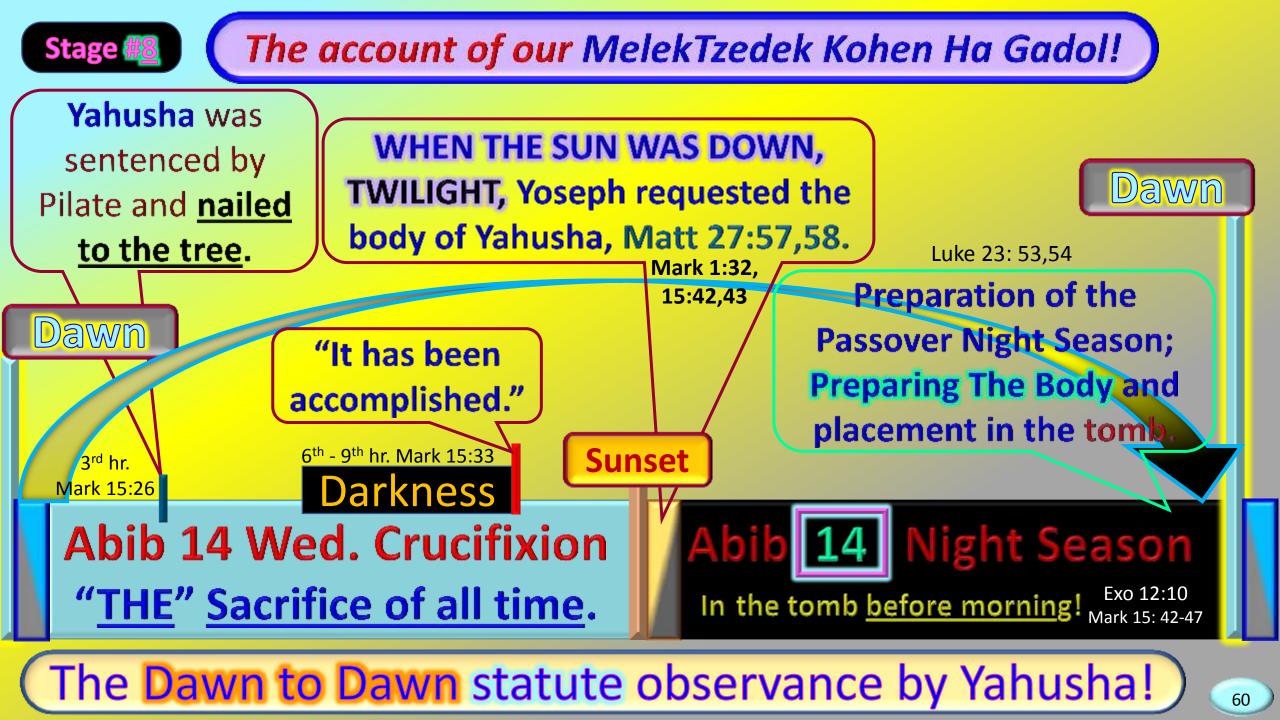


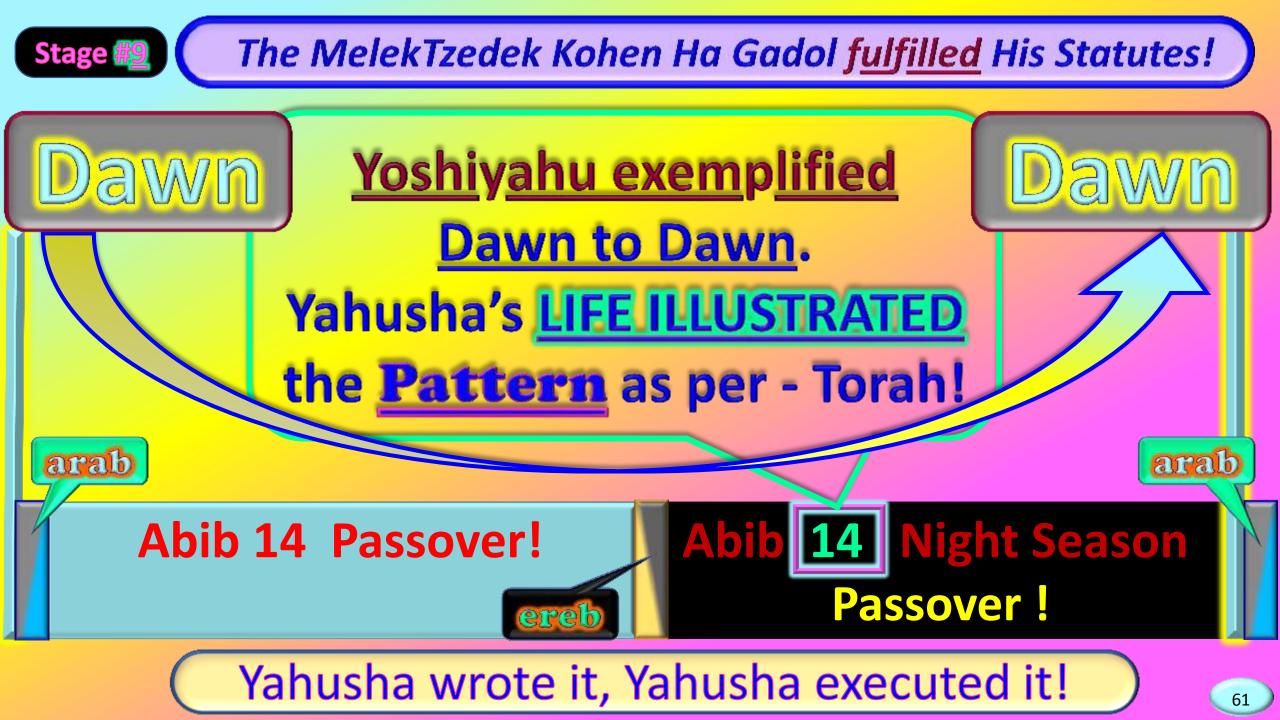
What if we applied this information to -

awn

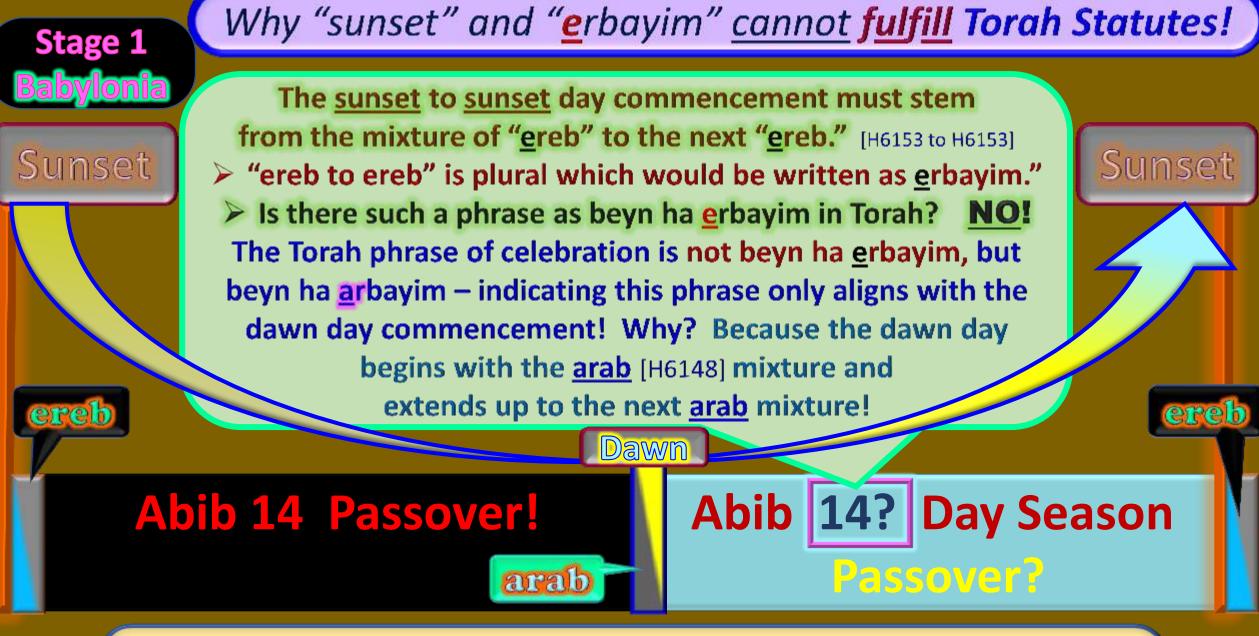
Exo 12:14 And this day shall be unto you for a memorial; and ye shall keep it a feast to [Yahuah] throughout your generations; ye shall keep it a feast



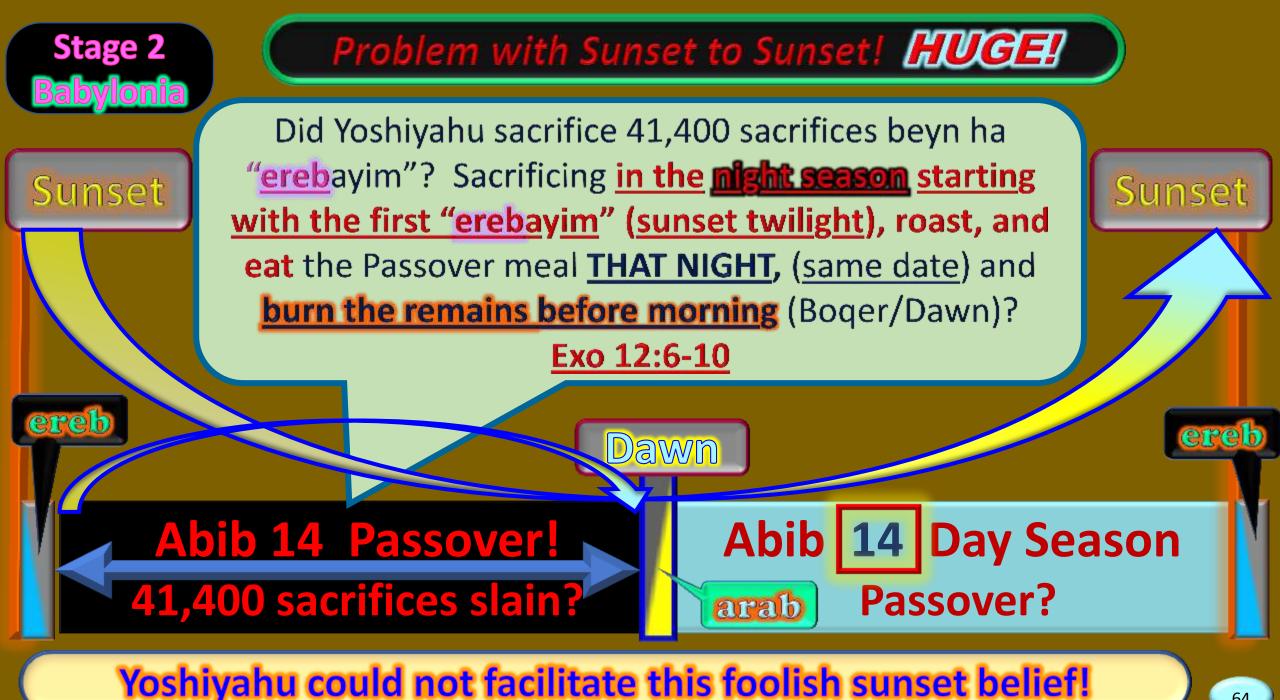




What will happen if Yoshiyahu has attempted to observe Passover according to Sunset Theory? Remember, that would mean - Beyn Ha Arbayim would take on the different meaning; written as Beyn Ha "Erebayim"! Interesting enough, "Erebayim" is not a Scriptural word! But let's look at the concept and see if Sunset Theory can justify itself through when Yoshiyahu sacrificed 41,400 Passover sacrifices!



Dawn to Dawn statutes only align with beyn ha arbayim!





Problem with Sunset to Sunset!

Sunset

ereb

<u>Exo 12:6-10</u> commands the Paschal Lamb was to be sacrificed on the 14th, between the mixings, and eaten on that very same night. It also stipulates that the remains of the sacrifice must be burned (to be removed out of sight) on that very same night.
 Boqer/Morning is the exquisite <u>separation event</u> that points to the Shabbat of Unleavened Bread starting at Dawn according to the Scriptures beginning in Genesis 1.

The problems with Sunset to Sunset are huge!

Dawn



ereb

Sunset

Abib 14 Passover!

Abib 14? Day Season Unleavened Bread?

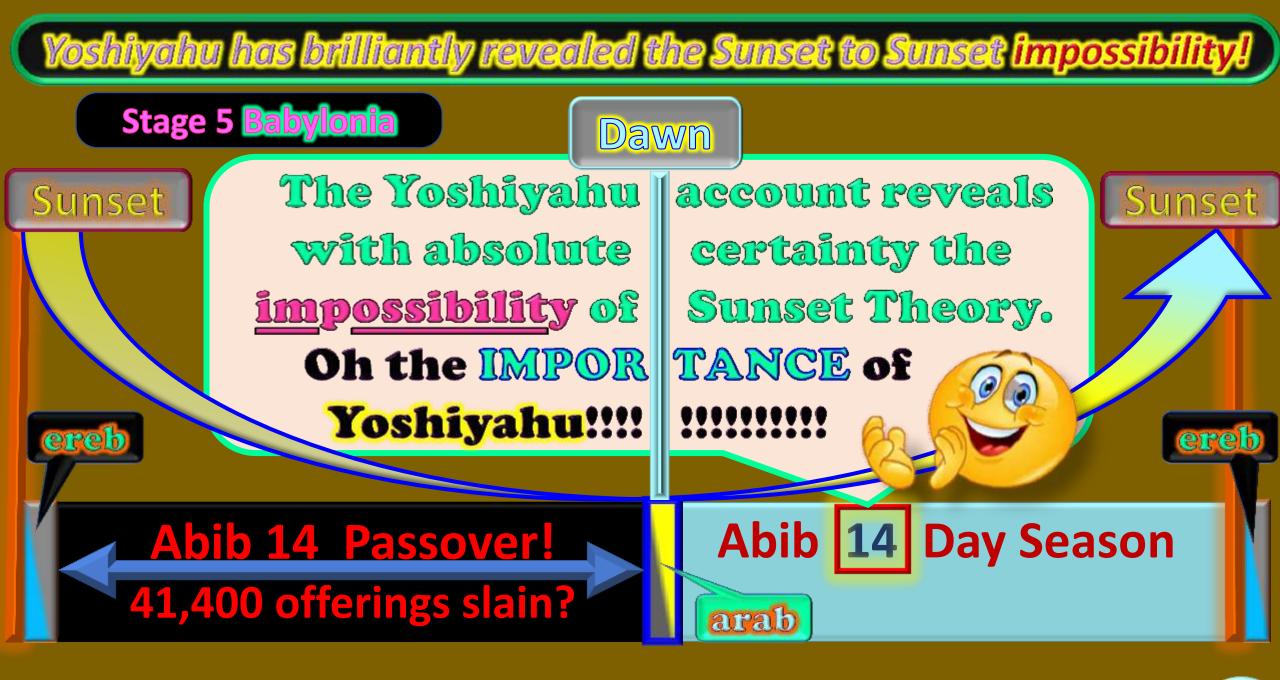
Dawn to Dawn statute can only align with beyn ha arbayim!

aral



Do the Math! 41,400 slayings at night = 4140/hr. Safety Issues??





Think about it! 41,400 Passover Sacrifices offered before the Night Season! The duties were <u>completed after the sun had set</u>, during dusk.

This is incredible to say the least!

Do the math: Approximately 12 hours from sunrise to onset of night = slayings of 3450/hr (or 57/min). 1) This is much safer during the Day Season than the Night Season. 2) There is time to eat the lamb. 3) There is time to dispose of the left-overs before boqer! 4) Everything is Torah Observant!

Let's recall the command from Mosheh concerning the final minutes of the Passover Night Season. The remains of the sacrificial lamb were to be properly disposed of before <boqer> morning/Dawn – (Exo 12:10). Now the question arises again: why did Mosheh say – "... and thou shalt turn in the morning [boqer/dawn], and go unto thy tents"? Deut 16:7

One explanation is found in John 19:14. What title was given to the festival? John 19:14 And it was the PREPARATION of the <u>PASSOVER</u>, and about the sixth hour: and he saith unto the Jews, Behold your King.

John named it the <u>Preparation</u> of the Pesach (Passover). **PREPARATION!** Preparation is the description of the festival! What basic preparations were to be accomplished? <u>When</u> does the **Passover Festival** end, and - **Preparation** for what? The Passover festival was <u>PREPARING</u> for the Unleavened Bread festival!

- <u>Starting at Dawn</u>, the people were to <u>PREPARE</u> the Pascal lamb for sacrifice, it was to be placed on a spit and roasted!
- 2. Passover historic psychological <u>PREPARATION</u> for the Ultimate Sacrifice at Golgotha.
- 3. Yahuah had people <u>already PREPARED</u> for the <u>next festival</u> by commanding unleavened bread to be p<u>resent and eaten</u> at the Night Season Passover meal!
- 4. The Passover Meal was also <u>PREPARED</u>.
- Ultimately, Passover was and is, a <u>PREPARATION</u> for our Mashiach to return once again, to engage with His children in fulfilling Yahusha's <u>Last Supper Promise</u> to drink of the pure grape juice once again.

At what point were the 1st two points finalized? Mosheh commanded the people to <u>return to their tents at Dawn</u>. The reason for the 24 hours of the Passover cycle ceased their context – AT DAWN! It was and still is, AT DAWN – that the next Festival of Unleavened Bread begins. <u>Abib 15</u> - <u>New Festival</u>, <u>New celebration</u>, <u>New context</u>. Yoshiyahu made a covenant with Yahuah, to live by the Torah standard. It is also documented that Yoshiyahu was a righteous man who did not deviate to the right nor to the left of the Torah.

Again, it is recorded, that Yoshiyahu commanded the priests to sacrifice the lambs **that** were specified for <u>Passover only</u>, up until the Night Season, **past the sunset**.

Questions we need to carefully ponder: Is it possible that we can reckon Yoshiyahu's actions with **Torah's statutes?** Did Yoshiyahu live up to the standard recorded of him in the Scriptures?

Is there a specific reason why this testimony was preserved in the Tanach? Did Yahuah want us to pay attention to a very unusual situation? Could Yahuah have wanted another extremely clear witness that –

the sunset DOES NOT change the cycle of the week in His Kingdom?

To be clear:

Yoshiyahu commanded the Passover lambs to be sacrificed well past the sunset marker that is claimed by most, to change the cycle of Abib 14 to Abib 15!

Did Yoshiyahu accept the Scriptures acclamation that Abib 14 Passover, does not overlap into the Abib 15 festival of Unleavened Bread? No? Yes?



The striking separation between Abib 14 (Passover) and Abib 15 (Unleavened Bread) is brilliantly clear in the Torah.

It is fulfilled **PERFECTLY** through Yahuah's Dawn Design!

Returning to their tents was the final act of the Passover Festival. Dawn arrived/arrives ushering in <u>the one and only High Shabbat</u>: the first Annual Shabbat of the year, the first of the Festival of Unleavened Bread. At the convergence of Dawn, the new 24 HR cycle – Abib 15, then commences in exact accordance with the Torah, exemplified by the example within the Passion week of Yahusha Ha Mashiach. Now let's look at a few very interesting points made.

1. The Passover Portions for the priests were eaten according to statute requirements – AFTER DUSK ON Abib 14.

- 2. The Passover Sacrifices were all completed after the sunset up until night (nautical dusk) which was still Passover Abib 14.
- 3. The Passover Meal was eaten during the Night Season on Abib 14 – according to the Torah.
- 4. Any Passover lamb left-overs were to be burned before the Night Season of Abib 14 ended – according to the Torah.

All these points are – according to the Torah. No deviation whatsoever! Yes, again, Dawn Design delivers perfect Scriptural alignment. Clearly, DAWN commences Yahuah's Shabbats, Feasts and Festivals –

ALL OF THEM! No exceptions!

Yoshiyahu delivers to us one more ultra important point! Did you notice in this study that every part of the 24 hour period has been commissioned with a specifically designated event -**EXCEPT ONE**??

Which one, and WHY?

Did Yahuah RESERVE the **Boger** for a purpose?



A Boger/Arab purpose! (?)



Does following the Torah interest you?

- Will you consider the evidence put forth from the Scriptures in this study?
- Will you consider the evidence from the other 40+ studies in this series of Dawn Design?
- And what about the "untapped" Dawn witnesses in the Gospels alone?
- Will you consider putting away the traditions received from our fathers?

horFnd

• If so, just ask for the studies.

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