## JOSHUA -



Joshua's First Observance of Wave Sheaf in Canaan


# Joshua's Wave Sheaf 

 Part 31) How shall the correct
method for Counting the
Omer be determined?
2) What is the tradition of how Wave Sheaf became married to Abib 16?

## The Final Disclosure of Part 3



Plus a statement on the historical aspect from the Hebrew Union College in the USA!

## Beware of Error Giving Honour to Abib 16?

 YES ~ BEWARE \& BE AWARE:A Wave Sheaf festival that is married to Abib 16 has no Scriptural foundation.

## ALSO BE AWARE OF ANY SUGGESTIONS THAT SAY:

Permission to eat the grain was not in effect until Abib 16.
If that were the case, this suggestion would eliminate the word usage of "the same day." Why?

Because Israel was given permission to eat the grain of the land "On the same day" the grain was used for the Wave Sheaf offering. (Yes, the grain was harvested, threshed, ground and baked for unleavened bread that day - Abib 15! )

Understanding Wave Sheaf is a most important part of Joshua's study and Torah Statutes to the end of time.

## \#11 Joshua Confirms:

- Celebrating Wave Sheaf has priority before honouring the $1^{\text {st }}$ Sabbath of Unleavened Bread.
- It is way more significant because Wave Sheaf is a prophecy given about 1500 years in advance of when Yahusha would ascend heavenward. - The celebration of Wave Sheaf should never be a forgotten festival!
Question: When Abib 15 and the H7676 Sabbath share the same date, which "Sabbath" has priority?

Many that honour the Feasts and Festivals understand the placement of Wave Sheaf is always and ONLY on Abib 16.

In other words, WHEN Wave Sheaf is married to Abib 16, THEN it will float on any day of the week from year to year. Why is this a problem?

Reviewing two of the reasons:

1. By statute - Wave Sheaf must follow the weekly H7676 Sabbath every year. (It's NOT possible for Abib 16 to follow the weekly Sabbath every single year!)
2. The correct prophetic "day of the week" as specified for the Wave Sheaf festival of our Messiah's "1 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ Ascension" is completely obliterated when tied to Abib 16. For all those years the Yisra'elites would have been practicing foolishness!

## Another Abib 16 Floating Wave Sheaf e.

## ... Problem Needs to be Addressed in Category 3:

3. WHEN the Wave Sheaf is placed on Abib 16 following the $1^{\text {st }}$ annual Sabbath of Unleavened Bread ... THEN the Counting of the Omer will NOT be accurate or correct. As a result, the Pentecost festival will be seriously misplaced. 7

## Instructions for Counting the Omer

Lev 23:15-16 And you shall count for yourselves from the day after the Sabbath ${ }^{[H 7676]}$, from the day that you brought the sheaf of the wave offering: seven Sabbaths shall be completed.
16 Count fifty days to the day after the seventh Sabbath ${ }^{[47676]}$; then you shall offer a new grain offering to [Yahuah]. NKJV

PENTECOST CAN ONLY FOLLOW A $7^{\text {TH }}$ DAY SABBATH ${ }^{[H 7676]}$ BECAUSE THERE ARE NO OTHER ANNUAL SABBATHS, OR HOLY CONVOCATIONS, CLOSE TO THIS POINT IN TIME FOR THE $50^{\text {TH }}$ CYCLE TO FOLLOW ${ }^{\text {TAFTER }}$ " ${ }^{9 ?}$


The next set of charts will illustrate the problem, and the solution. Abib $14^{\text {th }}$ Passover is placed on the $7^{\text {th }}$ Day Sabbath as seen in the book of Joshua.

## Chart \#1

## The Problem of a Floating Wave Sheaf on Abib 16 \& the Omer Count

Counting the Omer from Abib 16 Wave Sheaf

| $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1}^{\text {st }} \text { Cycle } \\ \text { [Sun] } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2^{\text {nd }} \text { Cycle } \\ {[\text { Mon }]} \end{gathered}$ | $3^{\text {rd }} \text { Cycle }$ <br> [Tues] | $\begin{gathered} 4^{\text {th }} \text { Cycle } \\ {[\mathrm{Wed}]} \end{gathered}$ | $5^{\text {th }} \text { Cycle }$ <br> [Thur] | Prep Day [Fri] | Sabbath [Sat] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Day 1 Month 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | $14$ <br> Passover |
| 15 | 16 Wave Sheaf \#\#1 | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & \# 2 \end{aligned}$ <br> Does not | 18 $\# 3$ ount as | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & \# 4 \end{aligned}$ <br> complete | 20 \#5 reek! | $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ \# 6 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & \# 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & \# 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & \# 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \# 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & \# 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27 \\ \# 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ \# 13 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 29 \\ \# 14 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \# 15 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

Only 1 Completed Omer Week in the Month of Abib.
There needs to be six additional completed Sabbath weeks to the $50^{\text {th }}$ day.

# [Gon't] Counting the Omer from Abib 16 Wave Sheaf 

| $1^{\text {st }} \text { Cycle }$ <br> [Sun] | $\begin{gathered} 2^{\text {nd }} \text { Cycle } \\ {[\text { Mon }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3^{\text {rd Cycle }} \\ \text { [Tues] } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4^{\text {th }} \text { Cycle } \\ {[\text { Wed] }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5^{\text {th }} \text { Cycle } \\ \text { [Thur] } \end{gathered}$ | Prep Day [Fri] | Sabbath [Sat] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 29 \\ \# 14 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \# 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 1\left[M_{2}\right] \\ \# 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \# 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \# 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \# 19 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\# 20}^{5} 2^{\text {ND }}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ \# 21 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \# 22 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ \# 23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ \# 24 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \# 25 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ \# 26 \end{gathered}$ | $\#^{12} \quad 3^{\text {RD }}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ \# 28 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \# 29 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \# 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ \# 31 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ \# 32 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18 \\ \text { \#33 Day } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 19 & 4^{\mathrm{TH}} \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \# 35 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ \# 36 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 \\ \# 37 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23 \\ \# 38 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24 \\ \# 39 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \# 40 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 26 & 5^{\mathrm{TH}} \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 27 \\ \# 42 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ \# 43 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29 \\ \# 44 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \# 45 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 1\left[M_{3}\right] \\ \# 46 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \# 47 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\# 48}^{3} 6^{\mathrm{TH}}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \# 49 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ \# 50 \end{gathered}$ | This $50^{\text {th }}$ day does not follow a H7676 weekly Sabbath (Lev 23:16). |  |  |  | $?$ |

Problems! Only 6 Completed Omer Weeks. This method does not fulfill Lev 23:15-16. The Omer Count is Incorrect!

## Chart \#2

## $=6$

## Counting the Omer from

Wave Sheaf Following the Sabbath

| ${ }^{\text {st }}$ Cycle <br> [Sun] | $2^{\text {nd }}$ Cycle <br> [Mon] | $3^{\text {rd }} \text { Cycle }$ <br> [Tues] | $4^{\text {th }}$ Cycle <br> [Wed] | $5^{\text {th }}$ Cycle <br> [Thur] | Prep Day [Fri] | Sabbath [Sat] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Day 1 <br> Month 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 <br> Passove |
| 15 <br> Wave Sheaf \#1 | 16 $\# 2$ | \# 17 | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & \# 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & \# 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & \text { \#6 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & \# 7 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & \# 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & \# 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24 \\ \# 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & \# 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26 \\ \# 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27 \\ \# 13 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ \# 14 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 29 \\ \# 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \# 16 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

## 2 Completed Omer Weeks in Abib

[Con't] Counting the Omer from Wave Sheaf Following the Sabbath

| $1^{\text {st }}$ Cycle <br> [Sun] | $\begin{gathered} 2^{\text {nd }} \text { Cycle } \\ \hline \text { Mon] } \end{gathered}$ | $3^{\text {rd }}$ Cycle <br> [Tues] | $4^{\text {th }}$ Cycle <br> [Wed] | $5^{\text {th }}$ Cycle <br> [Thur] | Prep Day [Fri] | Sabbath [Sat] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 29 \\ \# 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \# 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 1 \text { [M2] } \\ \# 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \# 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \# 19 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \# 20 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\# 21}^{5} 3^{R D}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ \# 22 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \# 23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ \# 24 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ \# 25 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \# 26 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ \# 27 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\# 28}^{12} 4^{\top H}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ \# 29 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \# 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \# 31 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ \# 32 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ \# 33 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18 \\ \# 34 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & \# 35 \\ & 5^{\text {TH }} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \# 36 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ \# 37 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 \\ \# 38 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23 \\ \# 39 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24 \\ \# 40 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \# 41 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\# 42}^{26} \quad 6^{\mathrm{TH}}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 27 \\ \# 43 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ \# 44 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29 \\ \# 45 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \# 46 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 1\left[\mathrm{M}_{3}\right] \\ \# 47 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \# 48 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\# 49}^{3} \quad 7^{\mathrm{TH}}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \# 50 \end{gathered}$ | 7 Perfect Completed Omer Weeks |  |  |  |  |  |

## \#12 Joshua Confirms:

- When Wave Sheaf follows
the H7676 Weekly Sabbath,
(and begins the Omer Count ${ }^{(1)}$ )
there will be 7 perfect
completed weeks to
the $50^{\text {th }}$ Day of Pentecost.


## Does Pentecost have

onnsthing to do with HZGZGe

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Many feast camps place the Wave Sheaf following the
Unleavened Bread Sabbath on Abib 16 every year.
The Torah instructions (\& Joshua's testimony) show
Wave Sheaf follows the weekly Sabbath within the Passover Festival - not the ULB Sabbath. This was shown by the use of the Hebrew number H7676 for the weekly Sabbath. If we did not have these numbers how would we know that Wave Sheaf doesn't follow the ULB Sabbath?

## Torah Instruction for Pentecost Count Without Hebrew Numbers

## (a) Wave Sheaf

Lev 23:11 'And he shall wave the sheaf before [Yahuah], for your acceptance. On the morrow after the Sabbath the priest waves it.'

Note: This "Sabbath" could be understood to follow the ULB Feast Sabbath if there were no Hebrew numbers to designate it was a weekly Sabbath.

## (b) Pentecost

Lev 23:15-16 And ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the Sabbath from the day that ye brought the [wave] sheaf of the wave offering; seven sabbaths shall be complete:

16 Even unto the morrow after the seventh Sabbath shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall offer a new meat offering unto Yahuah.

Note: Can this Pentecost "Sabbath" be understood to follow a Feast Sabbath if there were no Hebrew numbers to designate a weekly Sabbath in verse 16?

There are no Feast Sabbaths in the $3^{\text {rd }}$ month! When the Omer count begins with an Abib 16 Wave Sheaf date $\sim$ Pentecost will not follow the weekly Sabbath as Lev 23:16 designates!

| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1}^{\text {st }} \text { Cyclele } \\ & {[\text { Sunn] }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2^{\text {nd }} \text { Cyclele } \end{aligned}$ | $3^{\text {rd }}$ Cycle <br> [Tues] | $\begin{gathered} 4^{\text {th }} \text { Cycle } \\ {[\text { wed] }} \end{gathered}$ | $5^{\text {th }}$ Cycle [Thur] | Prep Day [Fri] | Sabbath [Sat] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 29 \\ \# 14 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & \# 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 1 \text { [M2] } \\ \# 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \# 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \# 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \# 19 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ \# 20 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ \# 21 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \# 22 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ \# 23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ \# 24 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \# 25 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ \# 26 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \\ \# 27 \end{gathered}$ |
| In 6 out of 7 years it is impossible for a Pentecost count from Abib 16 to follow the weekly Sabbath! |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ \# 32 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} 18 \\ \text { \#33 Day } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ \# 34 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 24 \\ \# 39 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \# 40 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26 \\ \# 41 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 1\left[M_{3}\right] \\ \# 46 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \# 47 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \# 48 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \# 49 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ \# 50 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

## Bercle the this Verey Importernt hote



# Both Wave Sheaf \& Pentecost Must Follow the H7676 Weekly Sabbath Every Year! 

$3^{\text {rd }}$ Witnee tosettle the
Challenge of Wat shtealmatemintis:

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH



## Is there history around Abib 16?

## The Unscriptural Traditional

 Command of Wave Sheaf on Abib 16 TRUTR:1. Wave Sheaf is always celebrated on the morrow after the weekly Sabbath during the Spring Festivals. This is 'day one' for Counting the Omer.
2. Omer means "sheaf."

The command for Counting the Omer originates in Lev 23:15. It is a mitzvah (commandment) to count the Omer for the seven complete weeks between Wave Sheaf and Pentecost.

## TRADITION:

1. The Wave Sheaf Festival is always fixed to the Abib 16 date (as a floating Wave Sheaf / Firstfruits Festival).
2. Counting the Omer is according to Jewish tradition.

## Jewish Tradition Leads the Way

1. The Jewish Omer Count from Wave Sheaf to Pentecost always begins on the third day of the Passover spring festival. Wave Sheaf always follows the $1^{\text {ST }}$ Sabbath of Unleavened Bread with celebrations on Abib 16.
2. There are also a series of restrictions that arise during the period of the counting of the Omer up until Lag Ba'Omer, which translates as the $33^{\mathrm{RD}}$ day in the count of the Omer. The tradition is: to mourn the first 33 days until the $34^{\mathrm{TH}}$ day in the morning.
3. For the Jews, a large portion of the seven-week counting period is considered a mourning period that ends with:

Lag B'Omer


- Lag Ba'Omer is a minor Jewish holiday that falls between the festivals of Passover and Pentecost.
- In Jewish tradition, the $33^{\mathrm{RD}}$ day of the Omer Count is regarded as a holiday that commemorates the death of "Rashbi" [Rabbi Shimon bar Yochai] (80-160 AD).


## Lag B'Omer



- Hebrew letters may be used to express numbers.
- "Lag" is a combination of two Hebrew letters: Lamed and Gimmel.
- The word "Lag" is an acronym for 33 derived from Lamed (30) and Gimmel (3).
- The phrase "Lag Ba'Omer" indicates the $33^{\text {RD }}$ day of the Omer Count.
- This day is always celebrated on the $18^{\mathrm{TH}}$ day of the second month on the Jewish Calendar.


## Who is Rabbi Shimon bar Yochai?


"RASHBI" [Rabbi Shimon bar Yochai](80-160 AD), a disciple of Rabbi Akiva ( $50-135 \mathrm{AD}$ ); is the author of the Zohar, the most famous book of the Kabbalah.

Many Jews have witnessed miracles of all kinds after praying at his 'holy' grave site.

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


## Rashbi's Connection to Lag Ba'Omer



- The day of his death was the $33^{\text {RD }}$ day of the Omer Count.
- Every anniversary celebrates this "hidden torah" or the anniversary of the revelation of Kabbalah.
- This Jewish holiday holds equal importance to Pentecost [the giving of the written Torah to Moses].
- Celebrations are held in the village of Meron, near Israel, at Rashbi's supposed burial site.
- Hundreds of thousands of Jews gather at Mt Meron to pray and celebrate the Kabbalah.
- MANY bonfires are lit at sunset on the $32^{\text {nd }}$ day of the Omer count to commemorate the death of Rashbi.
(Remember: "sunset" on the $32^{\mathrm{ndd}}$ ushers in the $33^{\text {rd }}$ day according to Jewish tradition.)



## Rashbi's Connection to Year 2015



Next we will investigate the connection of Lag B'Omer (or Omer count \#33) in comparison to the year 2015 to note:

1) What happened world wide as well as in Israel during the year 2015?
2) How did the Jewish Lag B'Omer lay out on some popular 2015 lunar Festal calendars?
3) Will this solve some of the problems for the counterfeit count of Torah's Wave Sheaf?


# Hes 



BON TRELIGHING!
LIVE BAND • REAL BONFIRE • BBQ • MASSIVE MERON VIDEO FEED FIRE DANCE • POPCORN MACHINE • COIION CANDY • SNOW CONES WEDNESDAY YAR 17 MAY 6TH 8:00PM


Thursday $7^{\text {th }}$ May
6:30pm -9:30pm Edgware United - Ramell Close

- AT THE WESTERN KOSHER PARKING LOT 4817 W. PICO BLVD. -
- AT THE WESTERN KOSHER PARKING LOT 4817 W, PICO BIVD. --Sponsored by SPainsatio Laib's Noizz Chevro, 'Refuch Sheleima for Elimelech ben Basyo-

Los Angeles

## Lag Ba'Omer is a HUGE Jewish Celebration

The internet is emphatic about this festive day on the Jewish calendar.

It's amazing the amount of internet coverage there was for May 7, 2015, Lag Ba'Omer, [the $33^{\text {RD }}$ day of the Omer Count for 2015].

Every year this celebration is attended with much fanfare for Rashbi, (the great mystic sage), on the anniversary of his death.

## There is more!

## Lag Ba'Omer is Very Popular

## New York City



# How Did Rashbi's Death Get Connected to Wave Sheaf? 

In the year Rashbi died the Jews could have been celebrating Wave Sheaf (on the first day of the week), according to the instructions in Lev 23. (There is historical evidence of this.)

Therefore: The $33^{\text {RD }}$ day of the Omer Count would be the $18^{\text {TH }}$ day of the second month for THAT year only!

Remember: Rashbi died on the $33^{\text {RD }}$ day of the Omer Count. (That's an interesting "mystical number.")

For nearly 1860 years, RASBHI has been honoured as a saint on every $33^{\text {rd }}$ day of the Omer Count. This day ALWAYS links back to Abib 16 as Wave Sheaf ... even if it is not the true Wave Sheaf!

## 33

## Rashbi's Death Changed the Correct Timing of Wave Sheaf!

This is how Wave Sheaf became permanently tied to Abib 16.
In THAT YEAR, Wave Sheaf could have been correctly located on Abib 16 - Sunday, the first day of the week. When Wave Sheaf is married to Abib 16, it does not fall on the $1^{5 T}$ cycle every year.

Since that time, the 33 days are always counted back to the date of Abib 16 so that the Rabbi's death would always be celebrated on the $18^{\mathrm{TH}}$ day of the second month.

However, this event not only became a problem, but is now a widely accepted counterfeit, just as sunset is a counterfeit for creation's day-start. Be willing to challenge every teaching to see if it links to a tradition!

## Should Covenant Torah-Keepers Observe Lag Ba'Omer?

No!

1. This Jewish holiday is not a Torah command. It is derived entirely from Rabbinic and occultic tradition.
2. Everything about this celebration is linked to the mystical writings of Kabbalah.
3. Rashbi did not acknowledge Yahusha as the Messiah.
4. "Kabbalah" is a deceptive system of thought that seduces people into denying that they are sinners in need of salvation.
The Kabbalist believes each of us are essentially divine beings.
$>$ There is no need of any Saviour.
$>$ Everyone is pure, and just needs to be enlightened (through the mystical worship of Lucifer).

## It is clear the traditional Wave Sheaf linked to

 only Ald 16 has strong ties to Kabbalistic ways including mysticism and all associated links to the vescits and secret societies!
## QUESTION:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { WHHY ARE SO MANY "SO CALLED" } \\
& \text { TORAH (FEAST) KEEPERS }
\end{aligned}
$$

honoring Abib 16 when this date is widely connected to such mysticism?

Maybe they just don't know! Let's tell them!

Lag Ba'Omer definitely counterfeits the true meaning of Wave Sheaf!
Yahusha DID NOT ascend to heaven on any day of the week except for the $1^{\text {st }}$ cycle [Sunday]?

## Should honest Torah Keepers

 sever their connection to a yearly Abib 16 Wave Sheaf?

# Does that mean the Wave Sheaf 

 Festival is NEVER on Abib 16?
## There is no rule that Wave Sheaf can never occur on Abib 16.

If Passover is on Friday Abib 14 ...

- THEN: Abib 15 is the $7^{\text {th }}$ Day Sabbath AND the Unleavened Bread Sabbath ...
- THEREFORE: Abib 16 celebrates Wave Sheaf (on the "day after the weekly Sabbath" as given in Scripture).

Many Feast-keepers and ministries have Wave Sheaf married to Abib 16. It behoves us to wonder how they missed the clear instructions from the Torah. The result?

Wave Sheaf on Abib 16 becomes a floating date on the calendar demanding Pentecost is also allocated to a floating date. On the next slide: Let's examine a calendar from a Christian Feast ministry with their Wave Sheaf/Firstfruits Festival married to Abib 16.

## A Christian Calendar for Wave Sheaf

## 2015 Calendar

THE QUESTION IS:
How will the following Christian Feast Calendar compare to the traditional Jewish calendar for 2015?

| APRIL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Omer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S | M | T | W | T | F | 7 | Count |
|  | 边 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1-7 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 8-14 |
| 19 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { new } \\ & \text { Moon } \end{aligned}$ | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 15-21 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |  |  | 22-26 |

Day One of the Omer Count begins at sunset on Sunday Apr $5^{\text {th }}$. Wave Sheaf is Monday Apr $6^{\text {th }}$.

Will Day 33 of the Omer Count land on Thursday May 7, 2015 exactly like the Jewish calendar?

## ANSWER:

## This Christian Feast

Calendar does favor LAG BA'OMER
which begins at sunset on May 6 thy MAY $7^{\text {TH }}$ IS THE $33^{\text {RD }}$ DAY.

Christian Feast Keepers that follow this Jewish calendar likely do not know the $33^{\mathrm{RD}}$ day of the Omer count pays respect to the great mystic sage Rashbi!

When they find out, perhaps they will celebrate the Wave Sheaf/Firstfruits festival according to the instructions of Moses and Joshua.

| APRIL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Omer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S | M | T | W | T | F |  | Count |
|  | ${ }^{\text {semsess }}$ |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | ${ }^{\text {masover }}$ |  |
|  | $6^{1 N}$ | ${ }^{\text {NLEAV }}$ |  | ${ }_{9}^{\text {bread }}$ | 10 | Oncerem | 1-7 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 8-14 |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { new } \\ \text { Moow }}}$ | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 15-21 |
|  | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |  |  | 22-26 |
| S | MAY |  |  |  |  |  | 27-28 |
|  | M | T | W | T | F | 7 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 |  |
| 329 | 430 | 531 | 632 | 733 | 8 | 9 | 29-35 |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |  |
| 17 | 18 | ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {Mow }}$ | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |  |
| $24 \text { Pewrecont }$ |  | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |  |
| 31 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38 |

## Endorsenent from do Morgenstern Hebrew Union College (Undiana)

"Actually the legislation for the bringing of the "Omer, the first sheaf of the new, annual crop, is recorded in only one passage of the entire Pentateuch, Lev. 23:9-16 ... This legislation provides that the 'Omer is to be waved before Yahweh by the priest upon the day following the Sabbath ... The basic difficulty here is the determination of the precise dating implicit in the term, "the day after the Sabbath." The customary interpretation, accepted by most present-day biblical scholars, is that the Sabbath here is the Sabbath which falls within the week of the Passover-Massot Festival. Such too was the interpretation given of old to this term by three quite ancient Jewish sects, the Samaritans, the Boethusians and the Karaites. This would imply, of course that the day of bringing the 'Omer was always a Sunday, and also since the counting of the fifty days which intervened between the day of bringing the 'Omer and the Sabu'ot Festival commenced upon a Sunday, the latter festival also would fall always upon a Sunday..."

[^0]Besides "History," Morgenstern"s Testimony, and the witness in the Exo 12=16=19 account of Passover to Pentecost ...
\#13: Joshua also Confirms:

- Wave Sheaf is not married to Abib $16=$ the day following the $1^{\text {st }}$ Sabbath of Unleavened Bread; Wave Sheaf is always placed within the Passover Festival contrary to Enoch's teaching.


## Counsel From the Apostle Paul



## Ephesians 5:8-13

8 For YOU WERE ONCE DARKNESS, BUT NOW YOU ARE LIGHT IN [YAHUAH]. WALK AS CHILDREN OF LIGHT
9 (for the fruit of the Spirit is in all goodness, righteousness, and truth),
10 finding out what is acceptable to [Yahuah].
11 And HAVE NO FELLOWSHIP WITH THE UNFRUITFUL WORKS OF DARKNESS, BUT RATHER EXPOSE THEM. 12 For IT IS SHAMEFUL EVEN TO SPEAK OF THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE DONE BY THEM IN SECRET.
13 But all things that are exposed are made manifest by the light, for whatever makes manifest is light. NKJV


It's very possible many do not understand it is "complete darkness" to consistently celebrate Wave Sheaf on Abib 16.
Lev 23 along with Joshua, Exodus and the Gospel account expose the unfruitful works of darkness. Once the evidence is brought forth, everyone must make their choice.

## Comparing the Evidence

Wave Sheaf by Tradition

When Wave Sheaf is consistently celebrated on Abilb 16, it links to a Rabbi that gravitated towards the darkness of mysticism and Kabbalah which has powerful ties to the "prince of darkness."

## Wave Sheaf by

## Scripture

When Wave Sheaf is celebrated on the "Morrow after the weekly Sabbath" it links to our Messiah when He presented Himself as "THE leading First-Fruit" after His resurrection. Wave Sheaf links to that ascension event - a powerful victory for His children. This is extremely significant and important because it is one of the most basic events known to man providing the foundational [bone] structure of the Plan of Salvation.

## Wave Sheaf Festival Choices

## The tradition of

 Abib 16 pales
## in comparison

to the Torah Truth of the Wave Sheaf

## Festival!

Choose This Day Whom You Will Serve dedun 2ts ESV

Wave Sheaf
Following H7676
Sabbath honoring
Yahusha's Ascension
\& Victory for US!

Wave Sheaf Following ULB Sabbath on Abilb 16 honoring Rashbi \& Kabbalah Mysticism?

## 1 Corinthians 14:33,40

 For Yahuah is not the author of confusion $\infty$ Let all things be done decently and in orders
## May Yahuah

bless you abundantly
in your search for His

## Divine truth

## The End

## Questions/Comments

## on the placement

of Wave Sheaf Pt 3?

## questions@studythecalendar.com

## www.studythecalendar.com


[^0]:    (Hebrew Union College [Originally founded 1875; Besides Israel, 5 colleges in USA] Annual - Article: 'Lag ba’Omer - Its Origin and Import’ by Julian Morgenstern, [a President of] Hebrew Union College -Jewish Institute of Religion, p. 81-90.)

