



Passover Patterns Prevail

Day-start in Exodus 12

A TEACHING FROM EXO 12 &

YAH'S

COVENANT

Calendar

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Exodus 12

Egypt's Passover



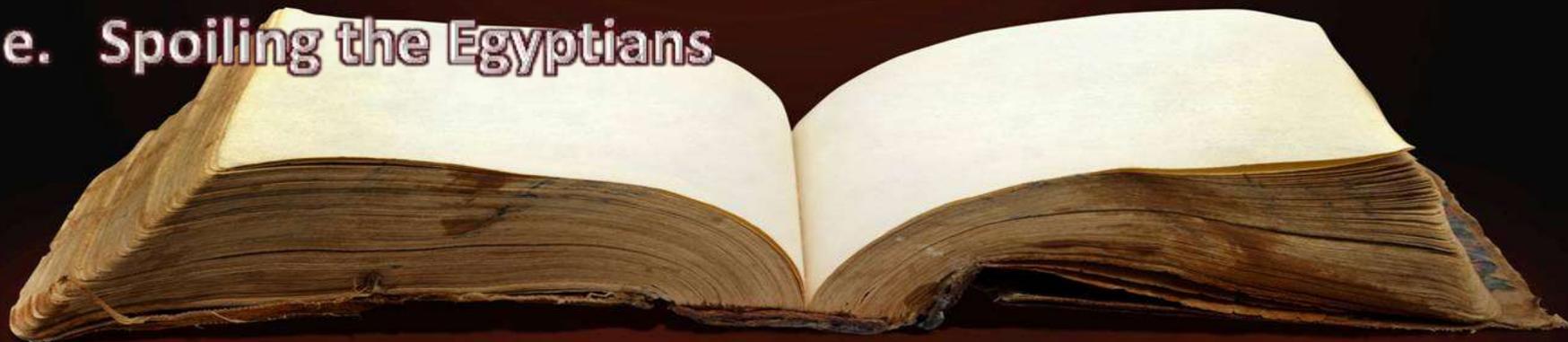
Let's begin with an overview.

Exodus 12:1-51 Passover Instituted

- 1) This is a long chapter, with very explicit instructions about requirements for the Passover Feast Cycle.
- 2) **Not every verse can be applied to every Passover that follows.**
 - Vss 1-5: Select a lamb on the 10th day and keep it to the 14th day;
 - Vss 15-20: Instructions for the 7 cycles of the Feast of Unleavened Bread;
 - Vss 24-28: Observe Passover as a memorial forever;
 - Vss 35-36: Egyptians had been spoiled;
 - Vss 37-39: Leaving Rameses (we'll actually find out when);
 - Vss 40-42: Addresses the 430 year timeline since Abram;
 - Vss 43-51: Passover Regulations of who can partake;
- 3) **Less than half of the 51 verses address the actual event of the Passover from Egypt. We will look at these verses closely.**

Study Outline For Exodus 12

- a. **1st Witness:** Address the Divine commands for Passover Feast cycle as given in this chapter.
(Examination of Sunset/Dawn Charts inclusive.)
- b. **2nd Witness:** Rabbinical Sunset Mindset
- c. **3rd Witness:** 2 Chron 35 – King Josiah's Passover
- d. **400/430 year timeline comparison between Gen 15 with Abram and the Exo 12 Passover Deliverance**
- e. **Spoiling the Egyptians**



Conflict Between Verses?



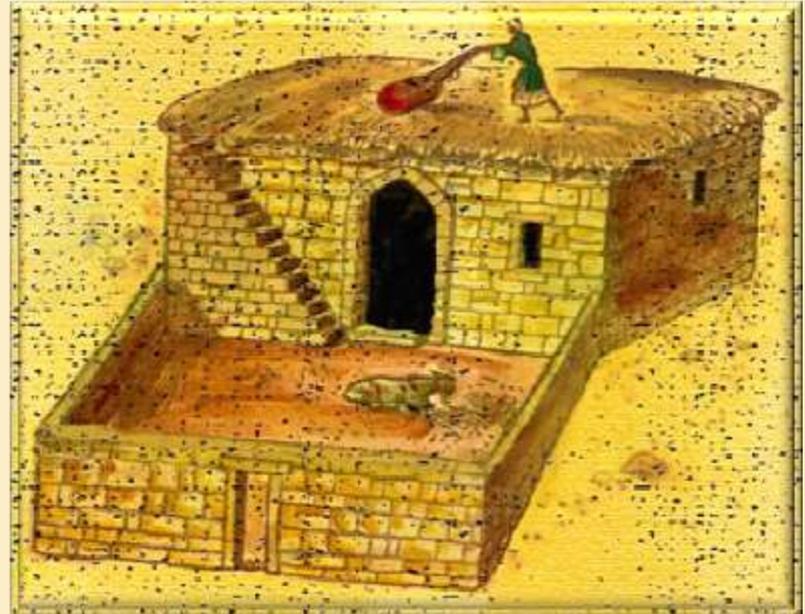
- 1) Verse 10 gives explicit instructions that if any portion of the lamb will be remaining until the morning, it has to be burned with fire.
- 2) For obvious reasons, this disposal would not be done inside their dwelling place.
- 3) In verse 22 instructions are given for the people to remain in their homes till morning.
- 4) How would this be accomplished if lamb leftovers must be burned before morning and they are commanded “not to go out their door until morning”?

We know the homes of the people during the Exodus 12 timeframe were not like ours. Let’s examine some examples of what their living quarters may have been like.

https://www.mystudybible.com/api/content/578777BC-2B02-48A6-8F1C-A4FB50319CBB/page_2927.xhtml

A Typical Home of the Israelites

The homes of the poor were small and modest, consisting of usually one to four rooms, and almost always including a courtyard on the east of the house so that the prevailing westerly winds would blow the smoke away from the house.



The family carried on most of its activity in the courtyard.

Food was prepared here in an oven built of clay.

Storage jars were kept here, and **animals were often housed here.**

However, the house only met the essential needs of family life such as shelter, a place to prepare food, make clothing and pottery, care for animals, etc.

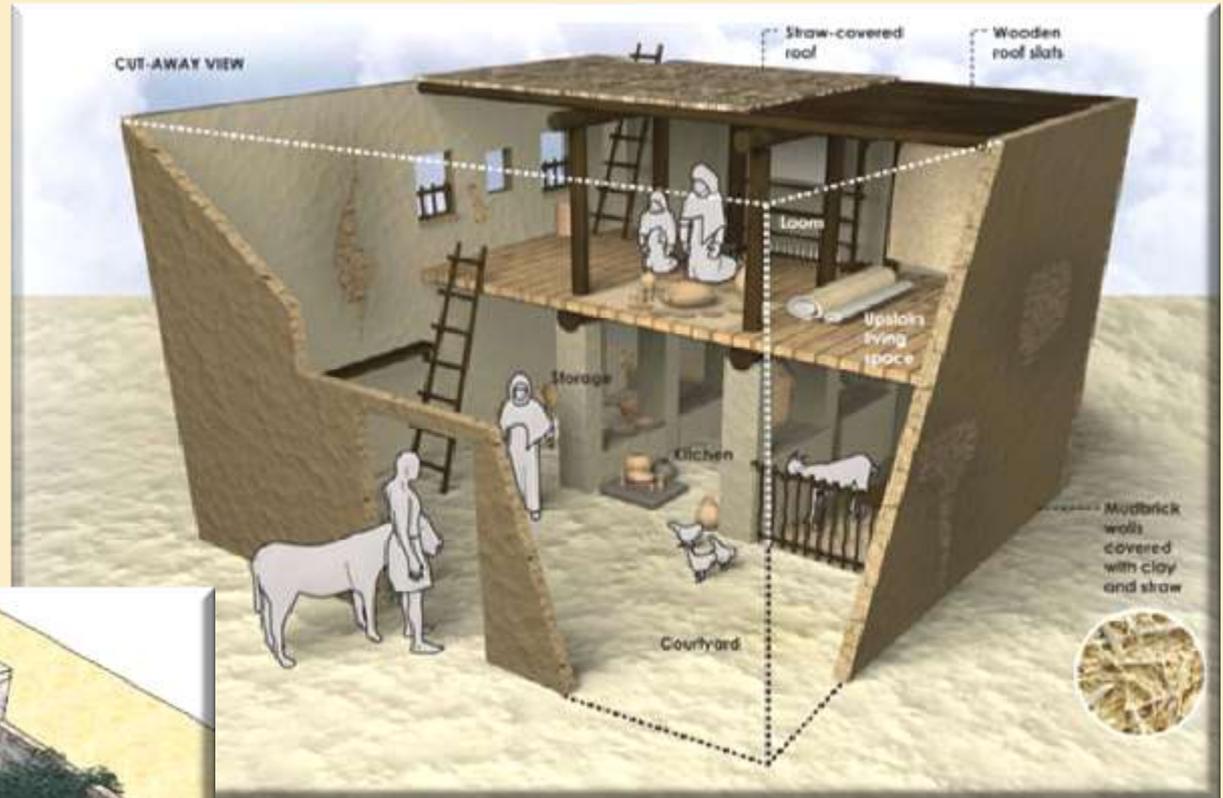
A Typical Home of the Israelites

Social life was normally conducted at the community well or spring, the city gate, the marketplace, or in the fields at work. Because of the heat in summer and the cold in the winter, houses were built with few, if any, windows. This also provided more protection from intruders, but it meant that the houses were dark and uninviting. **The only escape from the dim, cramped interior of the house was the courtyard** and especially the flat roof. Here, the **women of the house could do many of their daily chores**—the washing, weaving, drying of figs and dates, and **even the cooking.**



A Typical Home of the Israelites

Reconstruction of an eighth-century BC Israelite house showing rooms for sleeping on straw mats and for storage. The outer courtyard was used for food preparation, cooking, and to house small animals.



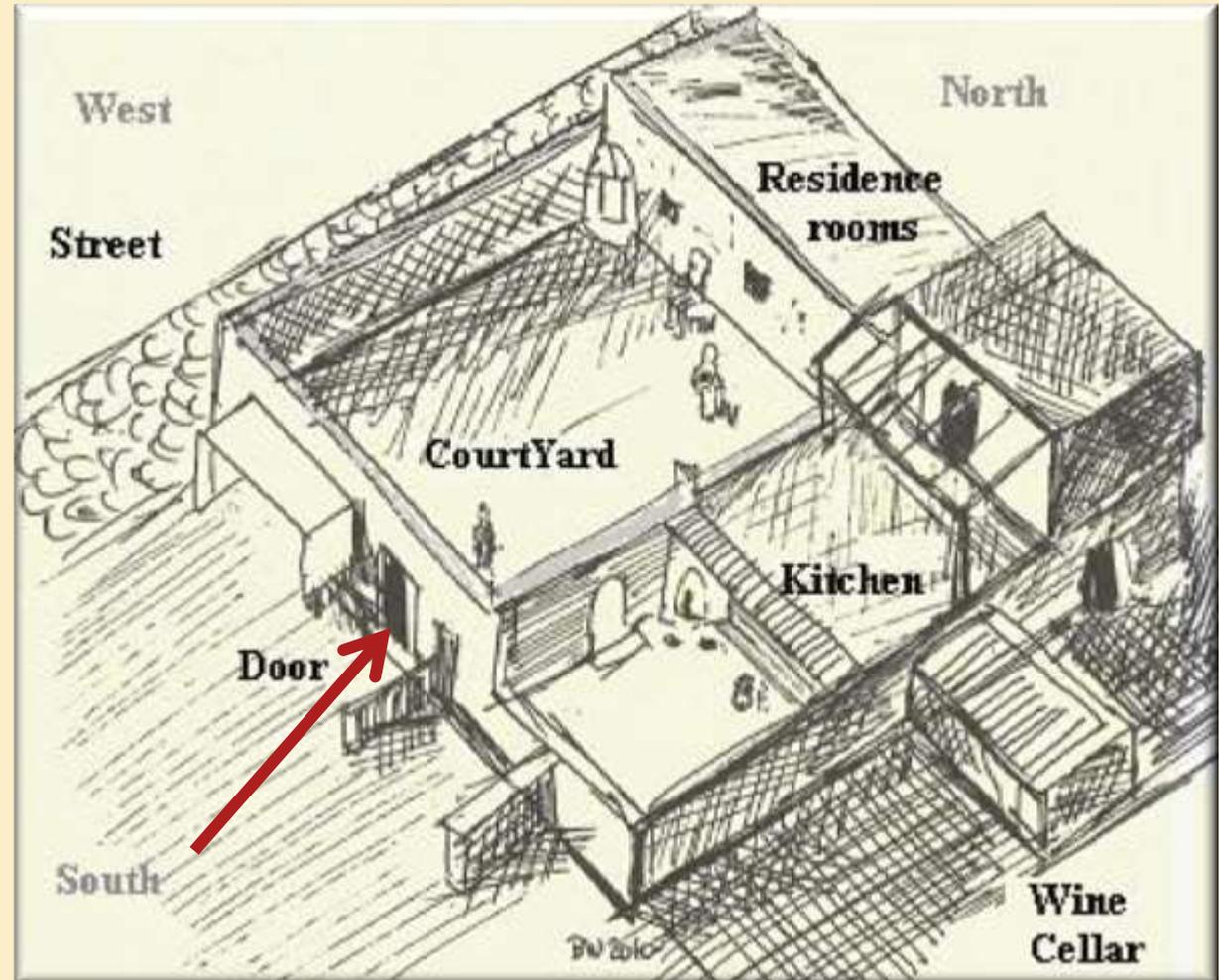
Construction of houses did not change much until the New Testament period. This was a typical pattern for the average home of the Old Testament period.

A Typical Home of the Israelites

Here is an aerial view focusing on the gate area, (provided by courtesy of the excavations director R. Arav).

In the center of the picture is the four-chamber inner gate.

The rooms of the house were located around a central courtyard, which had a water cistern.

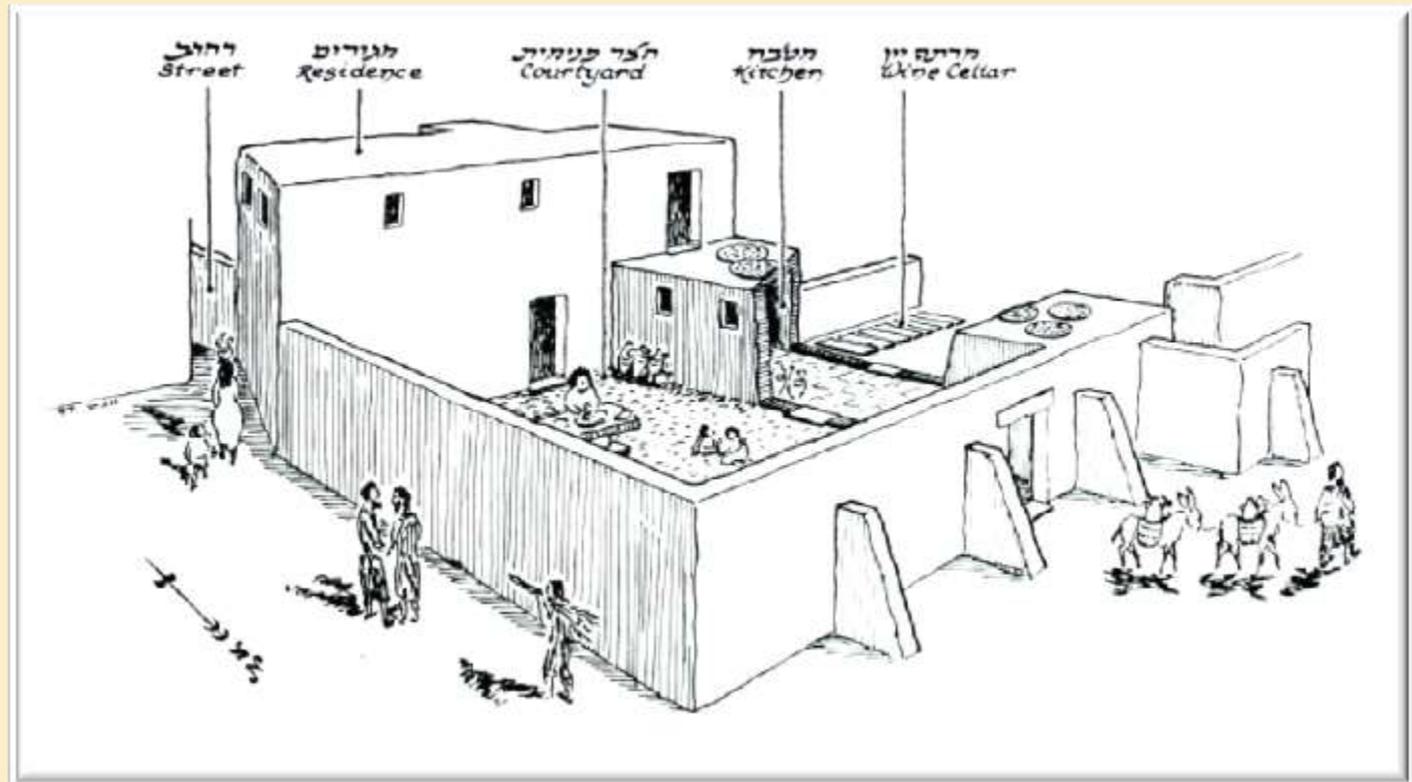


Excavation Site of a Typical Home



A Typical Home of the Israelites

Note: All the homes had a “courtyard” area that would serve as the area to burn the remainder of uneaten lamb outside of the living quarters, but still not be located outside of the main “door” entry of the dwelling area for their family and animals.



Artist's rendering of a courtyard style home in Bethsaida (designed from a photo of an actual excavation site).

Clarification for the Term Passover

Passover has many definitions such as:

- 1) **Passover** [Spring] **Festival** – 8 days including **Passover Day**, 7 days of **Unleavened Bread & Wavesheaf**.
- 2) **Passover Feast** – one complete cycle of 24 hours, celebrated on the 14th cycle of the 1st month.
- 3) **Passover Lamb** – the sacrificial animal offered, eaten and left-overs disposed of on the 14th cycle.
- 4) **Passover Meal** – commanded to be eaten on the Passover Festival cycle. They were also commanded to eat unleavened bread and bitter herbs with this meal. (Exo 12:8)
- 5) What about the **Angel that passed over** at midnight?



Questions About Passover



- 1) Are we sure that all of the events connected to Passover actually happened on Passover Day? Does it matter?
- 2) Was the Passover Day ever referred to as the Feast of Unleavened Bread?
- 3) Does eating unleavened bread dictate the Passover meal will be part of the 1st day of Unleavened Bread?
- 4) Or ... is the Passover meal always eaten on the 14th cycle – at the Passover Feast?
- 5) Yahuah's people, covered under the blood of the doorposts were safe from the Death Angel. Did this Angel "pass over" the blood stained homes at midnight of Abib 14, or Abib 15?
- 6) Does the Passover Day begin with a sunset moment? If not, what is the function of sunset?

Passover Patterns Prevail

1st Witness:

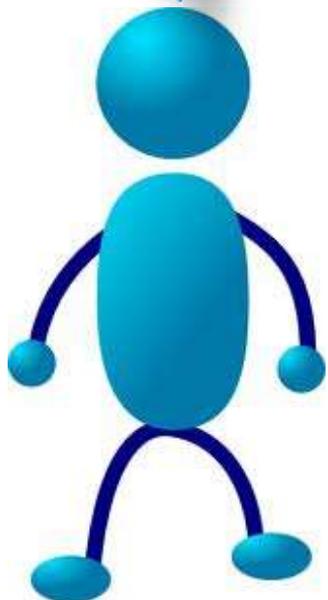
- **Study Outline For Exodus 12 on the Divine Commands For Passover**
- **Examination of Dawn/Sunset Charts**

So, When Is Passover?



Hey, everyone ...
Passover is on
April 3rd this year.
Meet you there!

Note: A random date for
Passover was chosen.



Does that mean
Passover starts at
sunset on April 2nd?



No ... I think that
means sunset on
April 3rd, doesn't it?

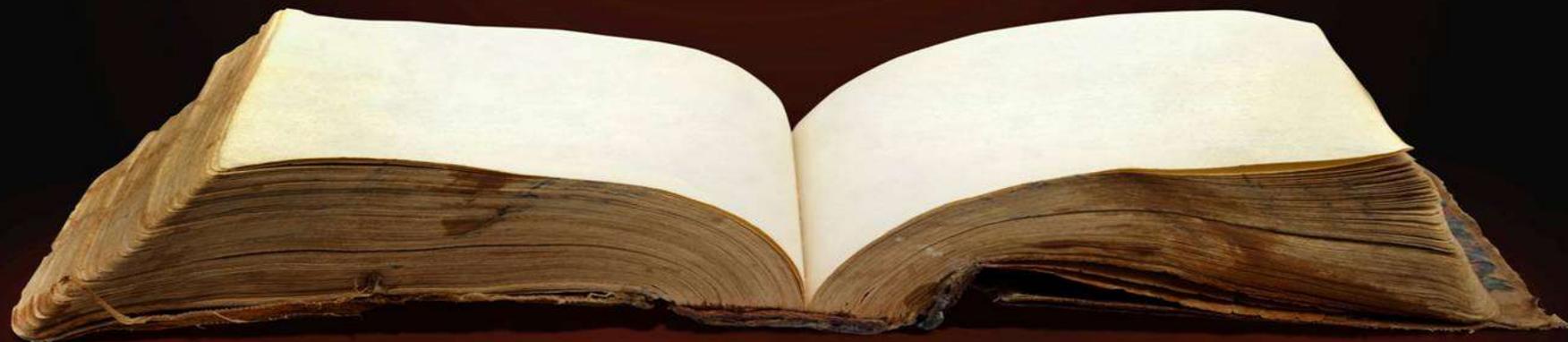
This is the
kind of
confusion
that
results
from the
sunset
day
mindset.

We're going to examine 3 witnesses
to solve the day-start question:

- 1) Exodus Passover with Moses
- 2) Jewish Historical Account
- 3) King Josiah's Passover

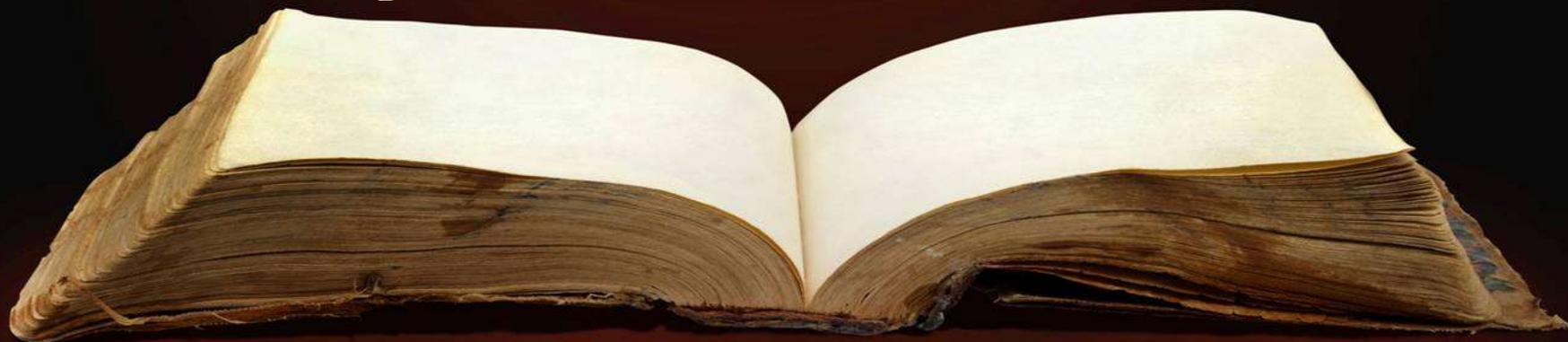
Let's read Exodus 12:1-10 (Context: 1st Month & 10th Cycle)

1. And Yahuah spake unto Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, saying,
2. **This month** shall be unto you the **beginning of months**: it shall be the **first month of the year** to you.
3. Speak ye unto all the congregation of Israel, saying, In the **tenth day of this month** they shall take to them every man a lamb, according to the house of their fathers, a lamb for an house:



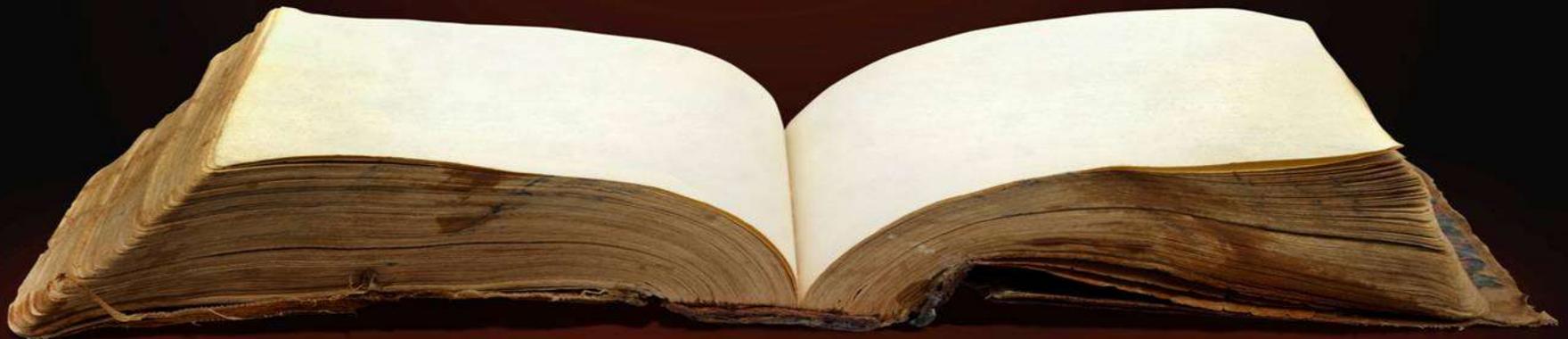
Exodus 12:4-5 (Context: 1st Month & 10th Cycle)

4. And if the household be too little for the lamb, let him and his neighbor next unto his house take it according to the number of the souls; every man according to his eating shall make your count for the lamb.
5. Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year: ye shall take it out from the sheep, or from the goats.



Exodus 12:6-7 (Context: 1st Month & 14th Cycle)

6. And ye shall keep it [Passover lamb] up until the fourteenth day of the same month: and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it in the evening. [H6153] ...
7. And they shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side posts and on the upper door post of the houses [Context: 14th Day], wherein they shall eat it.



Strong's DEFINITION FOR EVENING:

<`ereb> H6153

evening <`ereb> (H6153) [1] *dusk*, [2] *day*, [3] *even (-ing, tide)*, [4] *night*.

DUSK (*Webster's 1828 Dictionary*) – a middle degree between light and darkness.

1. **TWILIGHT** (*Webster's 1828 Dictionary*) –

The faint light, which is reflected upon the earth **after** sunset and **before** sunrise.

*[Day **and/or** Night are **not** a mixture of light and darkness.]*



**EXO 12:6 USES THE TERM
“BETWEEN THE EVENINGS” (BEYN HA ARBAYIM).**

These Hebrew words are first used in Exodus 12:6.

“And ye shall keep it up until the fourteenth day of the same month: and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it <H996 – Beyn> in the evening <H6153 – Arbayim>.”

WHAT DOES THIS PHRASE REALLY MEAN?

There are 3 teachings available to fully understand the phrase "beyn ha arbayim" @ www.studythecalendar.com

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

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"Between the Evenings" "Beyn Ha Arbayim" 

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

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Is "Between the Mixings"? ~OR~ "During the Mixing"?

Lev 6:20

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"Between the Mixings" Grand Finale "Beyn Ha Arbayim" 

This study will have only a brief summary.

The Hebrew definition of "evening" should be fairly easy to understand. But do all Messianic and Hebrew Roots teachers agree with the Hebrew?

Strong's DEFINITION FOR EVENING:
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DUSK (*Webster's 1828 Dictionary*) – a middle degree between light and darkness.

- TWILIGHT** (*Webster's 1828 Dictionary*) – The faint light, which is reflected upon the earth **after** sunset and **before** sunrise.

[Day **and/or** Night are **not** a mixture of light and darkness.]



Remember,
the 1st
definition is
"dusk" or
a mixing of
light & night
after sunset!

The 1st Hebrew definition for “evening” is “dusk” (after sunset).

Popular DEFINITION for EVENING (According to the Rabbis!)

The most popular Rabbinical definition is: the “evening” begins at noon, ending at sunset – defining the 9th hour as “between the evenings” or “between noon & sunset” to align with Yahusha’s death. Yahusha did lay down His life at the 9th hour. However that is according to one of the Hebrew definitions, for the timeframe of “between the evenings.” Both “dusk/dawn” are “mixings” derived from 2 primitive roots of <`ereb/arab>. Therefore, “between the evenings/mixings” is some time after sunrise to sometime before sunset to qualify as “between.” (Note: Both Light Season and Night Season can fit these requirements.) Yahusha’s death at the 9th hour also qualifies for this timeframe of “between the evenings/mixings.”



The Rabbinical Account for the term
“evening” or “between the evenings”
is not a Covenant Calendar Witness!



Why is it so popular and easily accepted?

Rabbinical DEFINITION FOR EVENING

Treasury of Scripture Knowledge
has this to say:

“in the evening.” Heb. [for] “between the two evenings.”
The Jews divided the day into morning and evening: till the sun passed the meridian, all was morning or forenoon; after that, all was evening or afternoon.
Their **first evening** began just after twelve o’clock, and continued till sunset [ushering in twilight];
their **second evening** began at sunset [with dusk], and continued till night, i.e., during the whole time of [dusk] twilight;
between twelve o’clock, therefore, and the termination of twilight, the passover was to be offered.”

(Treasury of Scripture Knowledge, Exodus 12:6.)





The Rabbis say:

High Noon



Morning

Evening

IS THIS TRUE OR FALSE?

Light Portion of the "Day"
Divided into Morning & Evening

High Noon



The Rabbis also say:

Morning

3 PM

Evening



- ❖ Although there is continual controversy [between the scholars] over when Beyn ha Arbayim actually takes place, Yahweh's inspired Scriptures without a doubt points to the period between "noon and darkness."
The sacrifice of the only begotten Son has given us the most documented sacrifice ever. Yahusha's death at 3 PM on the 14th of Abib was definitely "between the evenings."

(See: <<http://paleotimes.org/beyn-ha-arbayim/>>.)

TRUE? FALSE?

“BETWEEN THE EVENINGS” AT THE CROSS!

Light Season for Yahusha: “between the evenings”
only applies to between sunrise to sunset.
(Better understood as
“between the two twilight mixings.”)



**High Noon
Darkness!**

(Noon qualifies for
“between the
evenings”)



3 PM

(Qualifies for “between
the evenings”)



Dusk

(Does not qualify for
“between the evenings”)

What is “type” and “antitype”?



The passover lamb of Exo 12 represents the “type” of requirements that must be fulfilled in Yahusha’s Passover.

Yahusha did satisfy these requirements as THE “antitype” or cancelling out the “type” with His Better Sacrifice.



What is “type” and “antitype”? [con’t]



Yahusha laid down
His life as our
Passover “between
the mixings” during
the Light Season.

The Exo 12 passover
lamb was sacrificed
“between the mixings”
in the Night Season.



Passover Sacrifice (Gospels)

What is “type” and “antitype”? [con’t]



Approx. 7 PM
[Night Season]



Approx. 3 PM
[Light Season]

Note: For both Passovers, even though 3 PM is very different from the approximate 7 PM – both of them qualify for “between the mixings.”

“type” Fulfilled in “antitype” at 9th HR



Also see:

Mark 15:33-34; Luke 23:44-46

The 9th hour of the 14th day was exactly when our Messiah laid down His life.

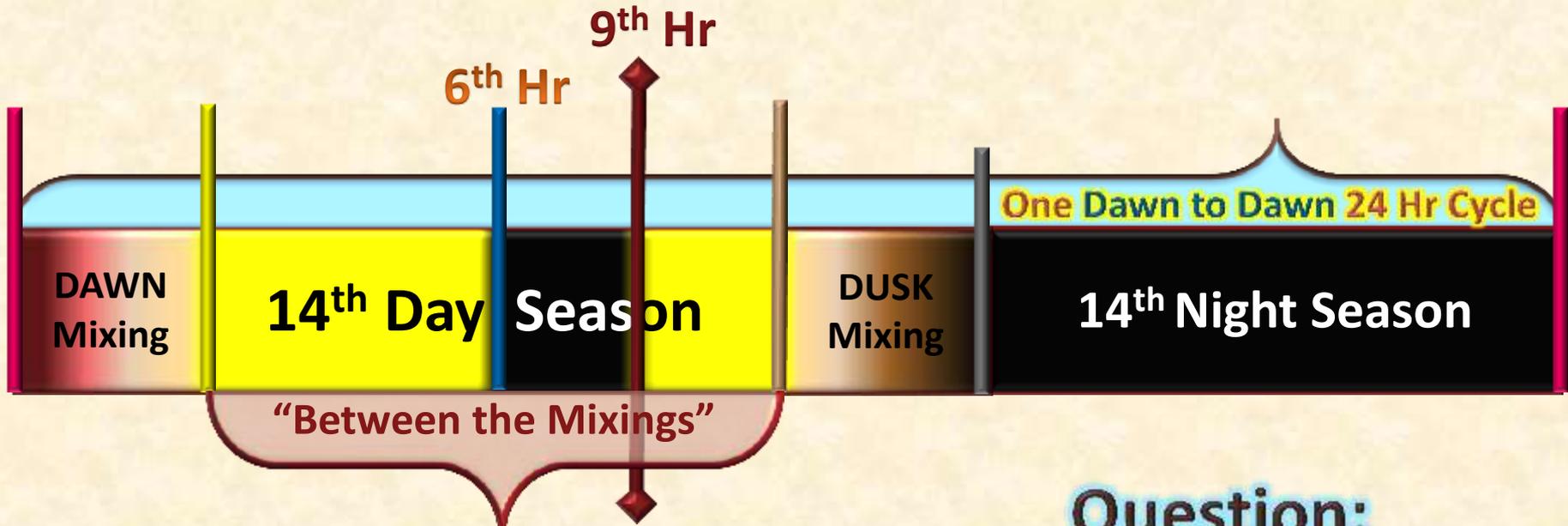
This is not the same timeframe as the Passover lamb of Egypt, but He still fulfilled the “antitype” of “between the evenings.”

Matt 27:45-46 Now from the sixth hour there was darkness over all the land unto the ninth hour.

46 And about the ninth hour Yahusha cried with a loud voice, saying, Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani? that is to say, My El, my El, why hast thou forsaken me? *KJV*



Charting Yahusha's Passover Sacrifice

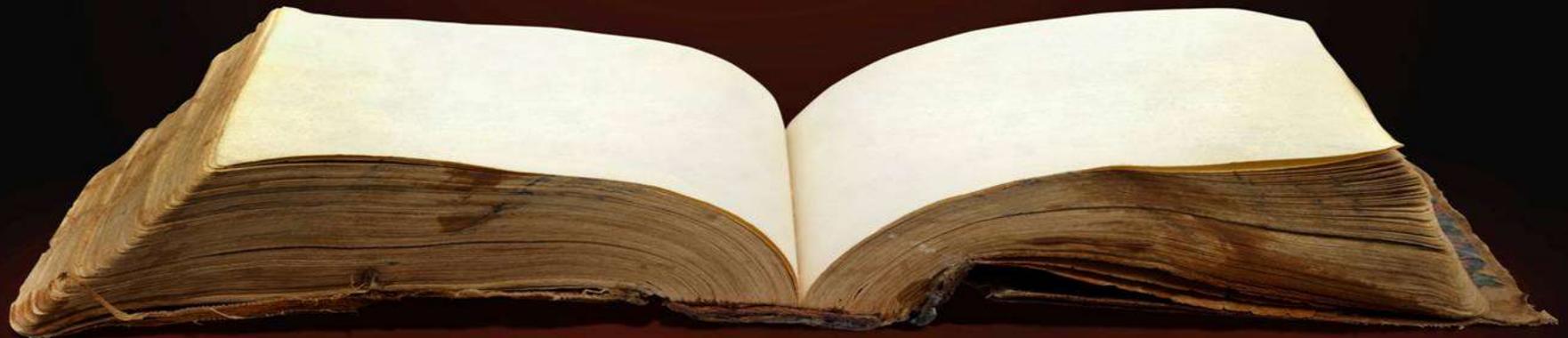


Yahusha laid down His life at the 9th hour during the Day Season. This qualifies for "between the mixings" or for "beyn ha arbayim."

Question:
Does this mean the Passover lamb of Exo 12 was also sacrificed at the 9th hour?

Exodus 12:8-9 (Context is still: 1st Month & 14th Cycle)

8. And they shall eat the flesh in that night [H3915] (of Abib 14), roast with fire, and unleavened bread; and with bitter herbs they shall eat it.
9. Eat not of it raw, nor sodden [boiled] at all with water, but roast with fire; his head with his legs, and with the purtenance [the bowels] thereof.



Note: The “eating command” was for “that” night – or the night that belonged to the 14th day.

DEFINITION FOR NIGHT:

<layil> H3915

night *Strong's*; <layil> (H3915) properly,

[1] a twist (away of the light), i.e. night;

[2] figuratively, **adversity**:

KJV - [3] ([mid-]) [4] night (season).

night *Brown-Driver-Brigg's*; <layil> (H3915)

night;

a) **night** (as opposed to day)

b) **used of gloom, protective shadow** (figurative)

Did the Exo 12 Hebrews really eat their Passover lamb at night?

Charting the Exo 12 Passover Events

The events of Exo 12 need special consideration.

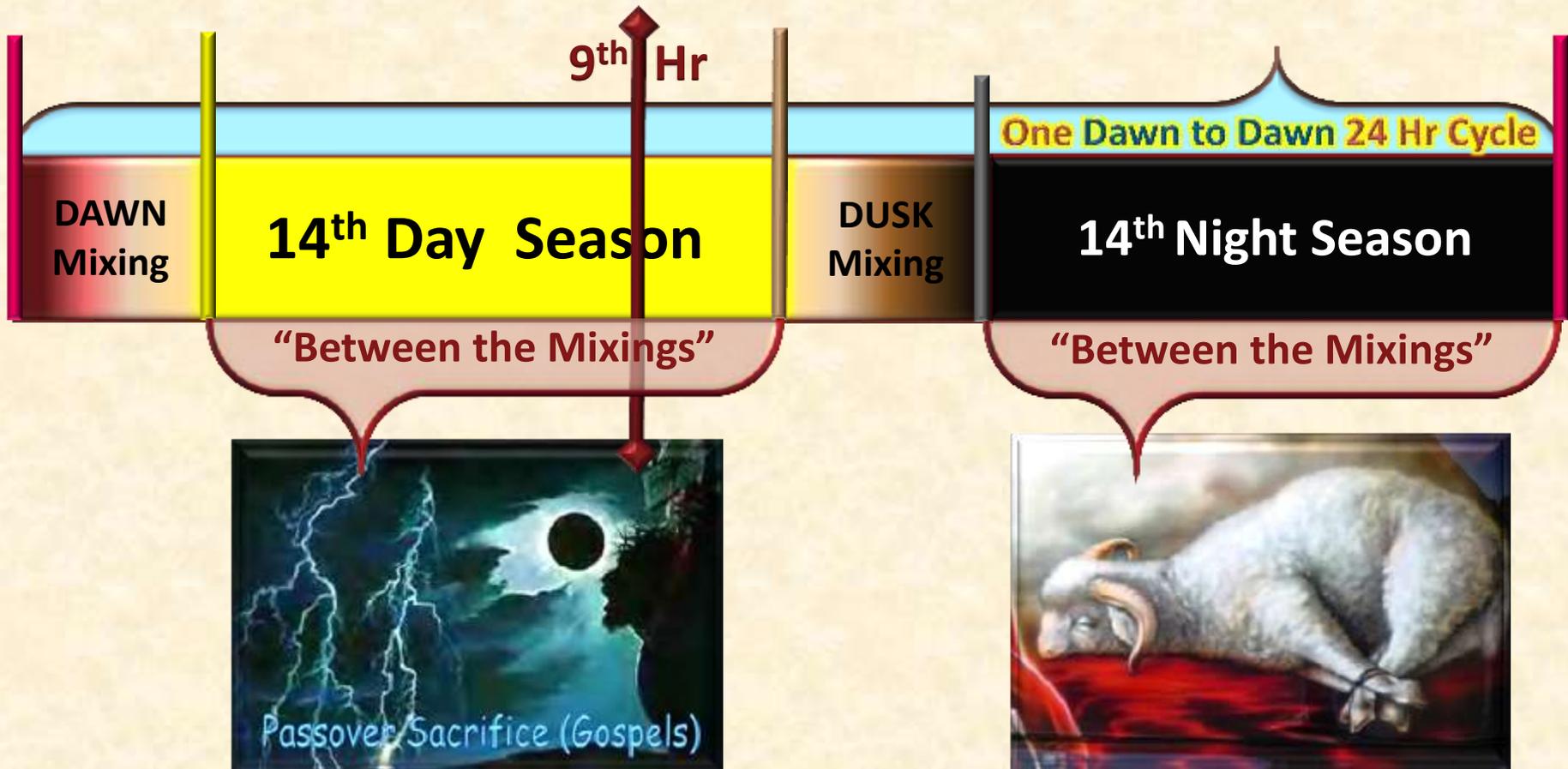


In Exo 12 the Hebrews did NOT have the option to prepare the Passover sacrifice during the Light Season of "beyn ha arbayim." They were under the bondage of the Egyptian task masters till there was not enough light to work and such sacrifices were an abomination in the land. No sacrifices were preformed here.

The only option left was to sacrifice the Passover lamb well after sunset ON Passover day. **Sunset did not change the date!** Roasting can take 4+ hours. They did EAT the lamb on the 14th NIGHT as commanded in Exo 12 in the safety of their own homes.

Comparing “type” & “antitype” Passovers

These 2 Passovers are special & important!



Both Passovers of Yahusha & Exo 12 fulfill “beyn ha arbayim” demonstrating this term can be defined as occurring on either the Day Season [Yahusha] or the Night Season [Exo 12 lamb].

Remember:

Every detail that is needed to understand "beyn ha arbayim" will be found in 3 studies

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"Between the Evenings" "Beyn Ha Arbayim" 

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Is "Between the Mixings"? ~OR~ "During the Mixing"?

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TRUTH

"Between the Mixings" Grand Finale "Beyn Ha Arbayim" 



The context for Exo 12:6-9 is Passover Day, of Abib 14. Vs 8 stated the Passover meal was to be eaten that night, [of the 14th day].

Night always follows the sunset!

(Vs 14 states this Passover Meal was an “ordinance” to be “kept forever!”)

**Explicit instructions were given to eat
the flesh of that lamb
“in that [Passover] night” – not the next day!**



Remember, as they were partaking of this Passover flesh, they were reminded to look forward to the true Passover Lamb. Each household could savor this thought all night long (of Abib 14) as they handled and ate the flesh of the Passover lamb.

Soon we will see they are told no one is allowed to eat of the Passover lamb the next day!

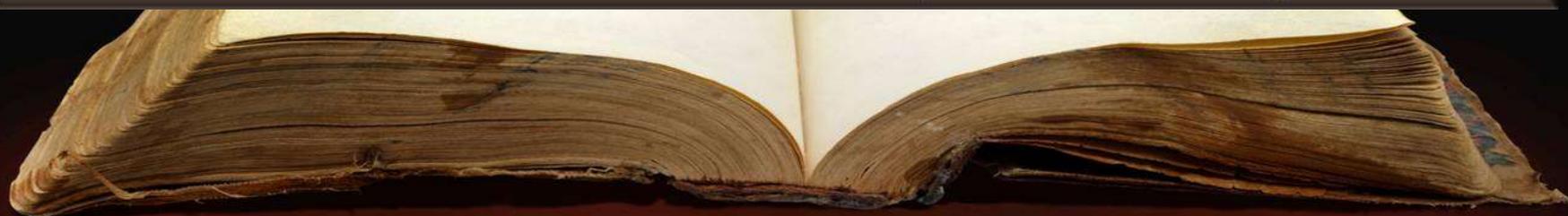


Remember this thought in Exo 12:6-9:
The “eating command” was for “that” night
– or the night that belonged to the 14th day.



Question: **Is it possible** to obey this command if
the “day/cycle” begins at sunset to usher in the
Passover Festival on the 14th cycle of the month –
WHEN – the Rabbis believe the sacrifice was at
the 9th hour on the Day Season of the 14th?

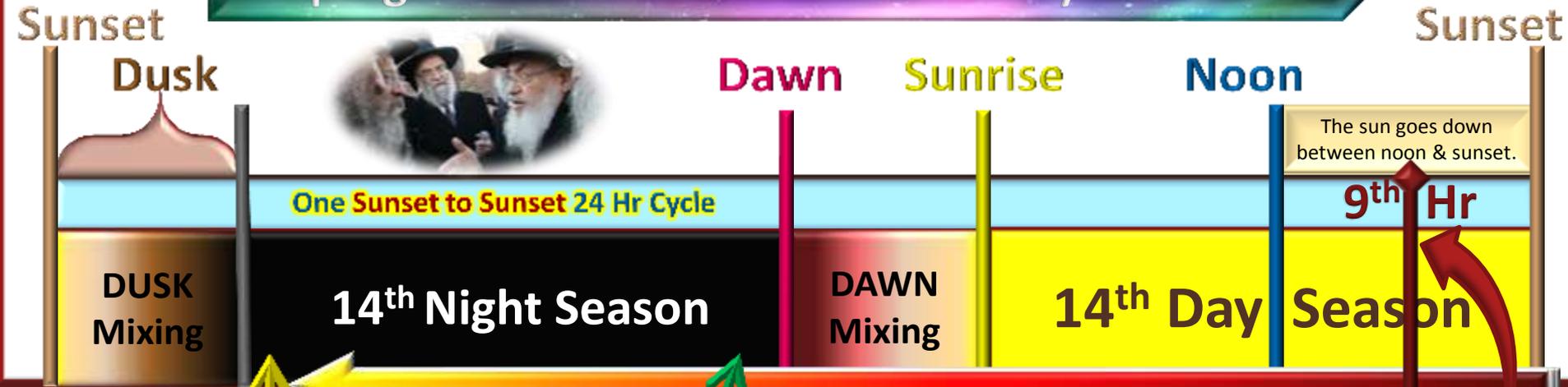
It doesn't matter if you say Abib 14 starts with “sunset” or “dawn”- we do
know this for sure ... Abib 14 will have a Day Season and a Night Season.



IT'S TIME TO CHECK SOME CHARTS FOR EXO 12 ACCORDING
TO THE RABBIS & THE COMMON MINDSET OF TODAY!

Rabbis Exo 12: **Sunset Theory** Chart #1

Keeping the events ON the SAME day of Abib 14.



There is NO Forward Progressive Movement of these events!

1) The Lamb is to be eaten after sunset during the Night Season of Abib 14.

2) Any left-over portions are burned that night, before the light of the Day Season arrives.

3) THEN after the Night Season is over, the Passover lamb is slain 9 hours later at the 9th hour of the 14th Day Season??

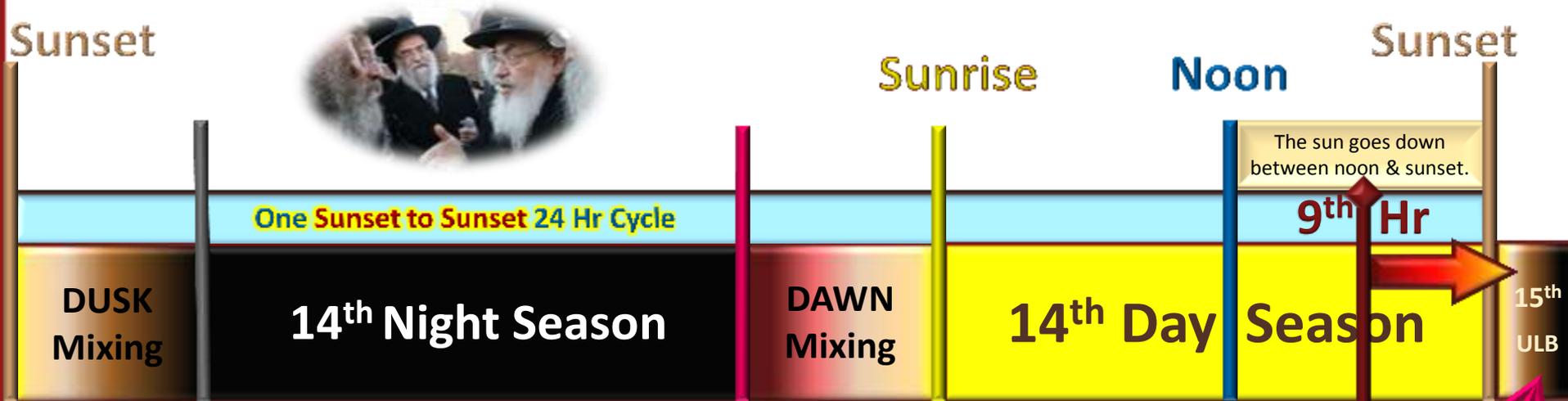
5) By the way – this is IMPOSSIBLE!

4) Why? The Rabbis say the Passover lamb is to be sacrificed at the 9th Hr of Passover Day Season between noon & sunset – or between the evenings.

Sunset ❖ Abib 14 begins with sunset!
Twist #1: How will this affect the order of events?

Rabbis Exo 12: **Sunset Theory** Chart #2

Keeping the events IN order ON the TWO different days.



Sunset Twist #2:

- 1) Abib 14 at the 9th hour is indeed the sacrificial time for the Passover lamb.
- 2) Moving forward, Sunset arrives, and changes the cycle from Abib 14 to Abib 15.
- 3) Question: How does one eat the Passover lamb, on Passover 14th when the cycle changed to Abib 15th – the Feast of Unl. Bread?
- 4) Have the Divine requirements been obeyed even though there is a Forward Progressive Movement?

1) Why? The Rabbis say the Passover lamb is to be sacrificed at the 9th hour on the Passover Day Season between noon & sunset.

2) The Lamb is eaten after sunset during the Night Season of Abib 15.

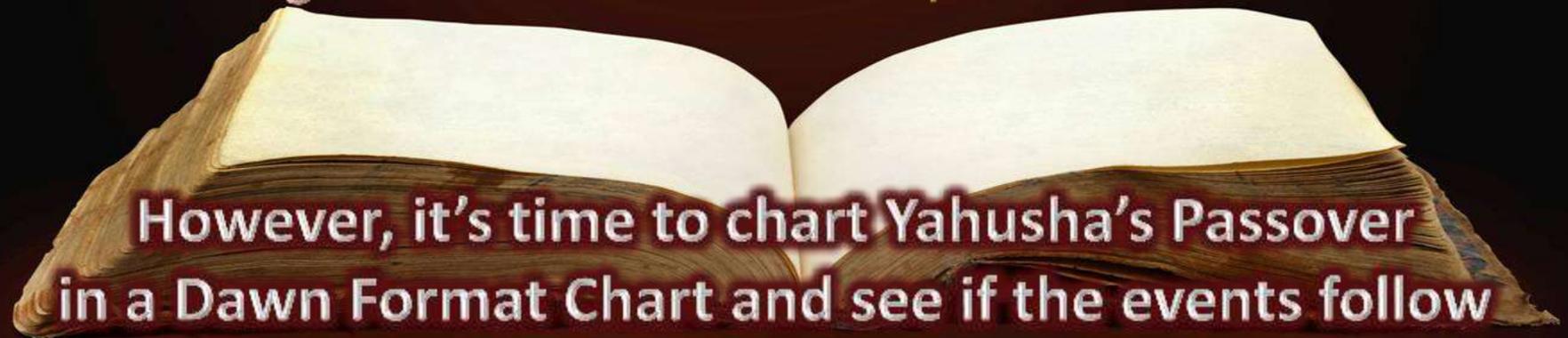


The Exo 12 Passover events cannot be charted properly in a “Forward Progressive Movement” according to the Rabbis’ and current mindset of a sunset day-start.



Neither will sunset commencement properly align the events for Yahusha’s Passover.

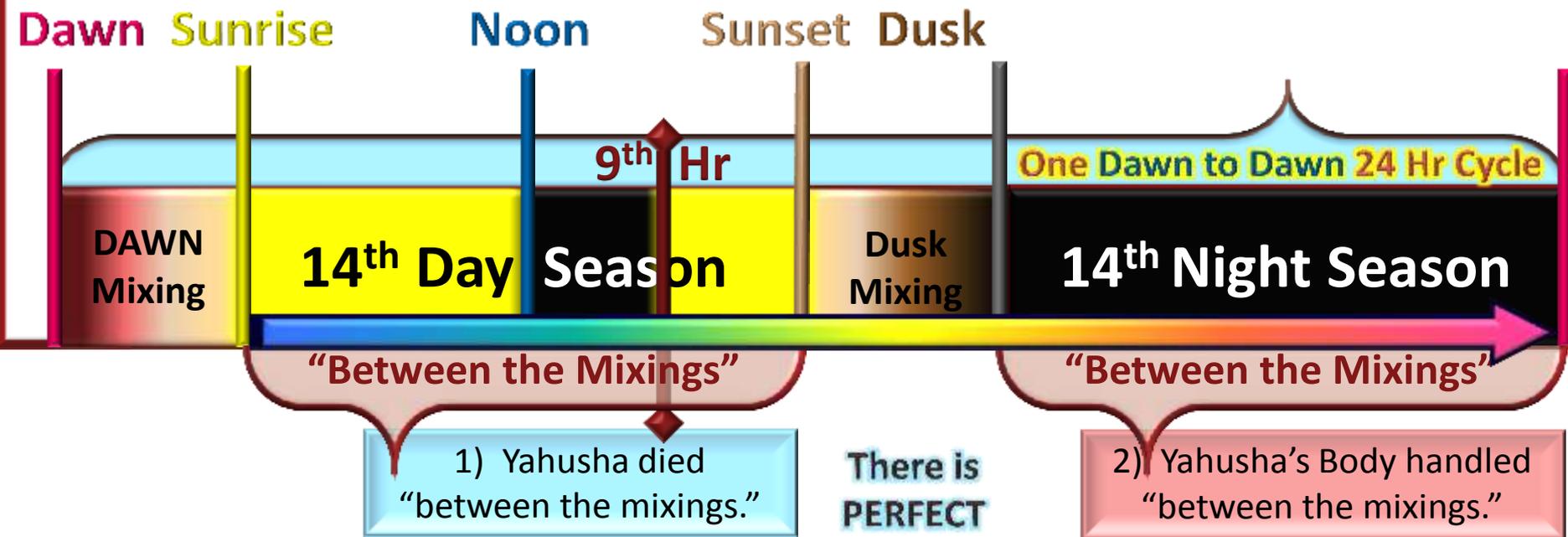
We do know the Exo 12 Passover lamb was sacrificed AND eaten at night. So ... no matter what the day-start is, there would not be a problem here – UNTIL the departure command to leave the next morning which would be Abib 14th, not the 15th of Num 33:3.



However, it’s time to chart Yahusha’s Passover in a Dawn Format Chart and see if the events follow the Forward Progressive Movement.

Yahusha's Passover: DAWN Format Chart#1

Keeping the events IN perfect order ON Abib 14.

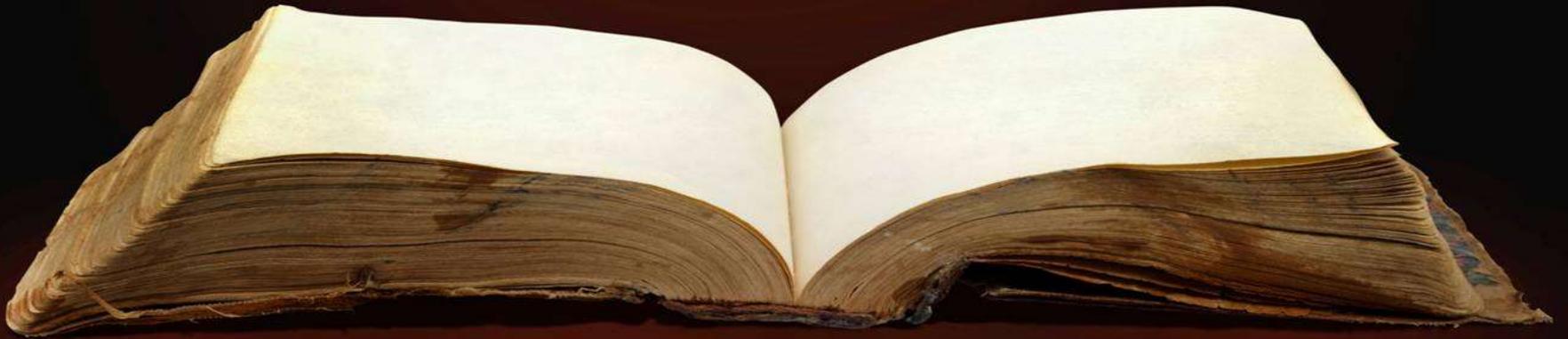


Dawn's Delight #1:

- 1) The 9th hour sacrifice is on Abib 14.
- 2) **Sunset arrival on Abib 14 ushers in the dusk.**
- 3) Our Passover Lamb was handled all night of Abib 14 in burial.
- 4) Just before DAWN arrived the stone was rolled to close the tomb.
- 5) All "antitype" requirements were fulfilled. **Abib 15 Sabbath begins at Dawn.**



What about the
rest of the
requirements?

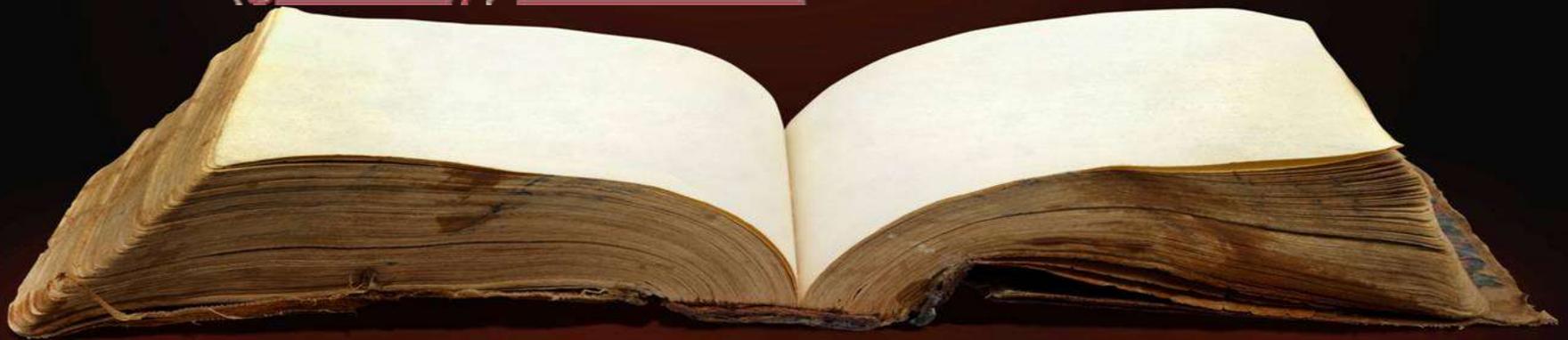


Exodus 12:10 (Context is still: 1st Month & 14th Cycle)

10. And ye shall let nothing of it remain until the morning; [H1242] and **that which remaineth of it until the morning ye shall burn with fire.**

morning Strong's H1242; boqer; from H1239; properly, dawn (as the break of day); generally, morning: KJV - (+)day, early, morning, morrow.

H1239; baqar; a primitive root; to plough, or (generally) break forth.



DEFINITION FOR MORNING:

<boqer> H1242

morning *Brown-Driver-Brigg's*; <boqer> (H1242)

morning, the **break of day**

a) **morning**

1) used of **end of night**

2) used of **coming of daylight**

3) used of **coming of sunrise**

4) used of **beginning of day**

5) used of bright joy after a night of distress (figurative)

b) the morrow, **the next day**, the next morning



Other Translations for Exodus 12:10

Exo 12:10 Do not leave any of it until the next day. Whatever is not eaten that night must be burned before morning. *NLT*

Exo 12:10-11 You must not leave any of it until morning; if any is left over, it must be burned. *TEV*

Exo 12:10 Don't eat any of it the next day; if all is not eaten that night, burn what is left. *TLB*

In other words:

“All leftovers of the Passover lamb must be disposed before the morning.”

Why? There are several reasons.

The Morning Ushers in Abib 15

Exodus 12:10

10. And ye shall let
nothing of it remain
until the morning; and
that which remaineth
of it until the morning
ye shall burn with fire.



The Passover lamb of Exo 12 is a “type” for the “Antitype.” It must be burned (or out of sight) before the morning transitioned to Abib 15. Gospel Passover Application: So it is with our Messiah and His lifeless Body. HE must be “in the tomb; out of sight” on Passover night, before the morning of Abib 15. (We’ll discuss this in detail with the Gospel account of our Messiah’s death, burial and resurrection.)

Conflict Between Verses 10 & 22?



- 1) Verse 10 gives explicit instructions that if any portion of the lamb could remain until the morning, it has to be burned with fire.
- 2) For obvious reasons, this disposal would not be done inside their dwelling place.
- 3) In verse 22, instructions are given for the people to remain in their homes till morning.
- 4) How would this be accomplished if lamb leftovers must be burned before morning?

There is no problem! We understand the homes of the people during the Exodus 12 timeframe were constructed to take care of housing the family and animals in a safe place.

The courtyard portion of the dwelling place provided a place to burn the leftover lamb, without being outside the dwelling place.

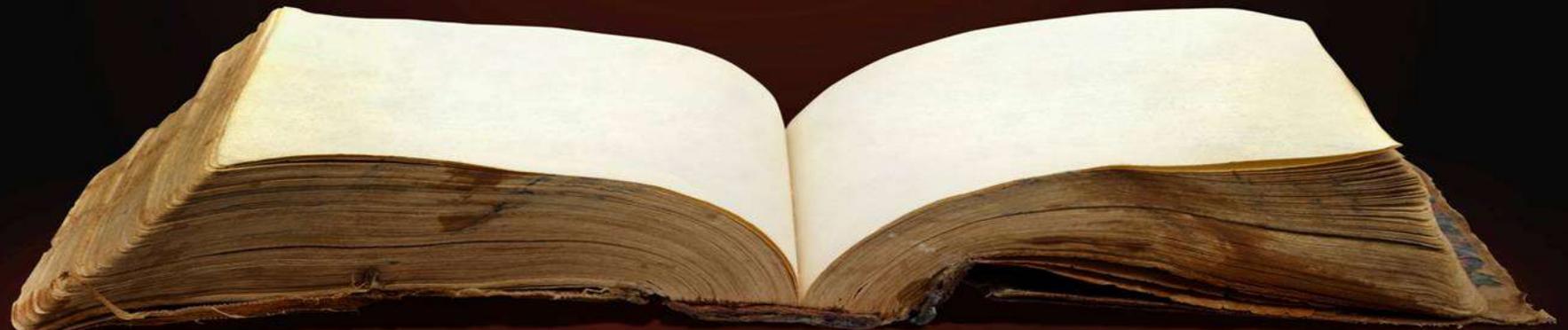
What Happens in the Morning?

Abib 14
Ends
At
Dawn
<boqer>

Abib 15
Begins
With
Daybreak
<boqer>

Exodus 12:11-13 (Context is still: 1st Month & 14th Cycle)

11. And thus shall ye eat it; with your loins girded, your shoes on your feet, and your staff in your hand; and ye shall eat it in haste: it is Yahuah's passover [meal].
12. For I will pass through the land of Egypt this night, [Passover Deliverance on the night of the 14th cycle] and will smite all the first born in the land of Egypt, both man and beast ...
13. And the blood shall be to you for a token upon the houses where ye are: and when I see the blood, I will pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, when I smite the land of Egypt.



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 by an ordinance for ever.

Exodus 12:18, 22, 29 (Another Review: 14th Cycle)

18. In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month **at even** [dusk], ye shall eat unleavened bread...
22. ... and none of you shall go out at the door of his house until the morning [break of day on Abib 15 {Num 33:3}] .
29. And it came to pass, that at midnight [Abib 14] Yahuah smote all the firstborn in the land of Egypt ...

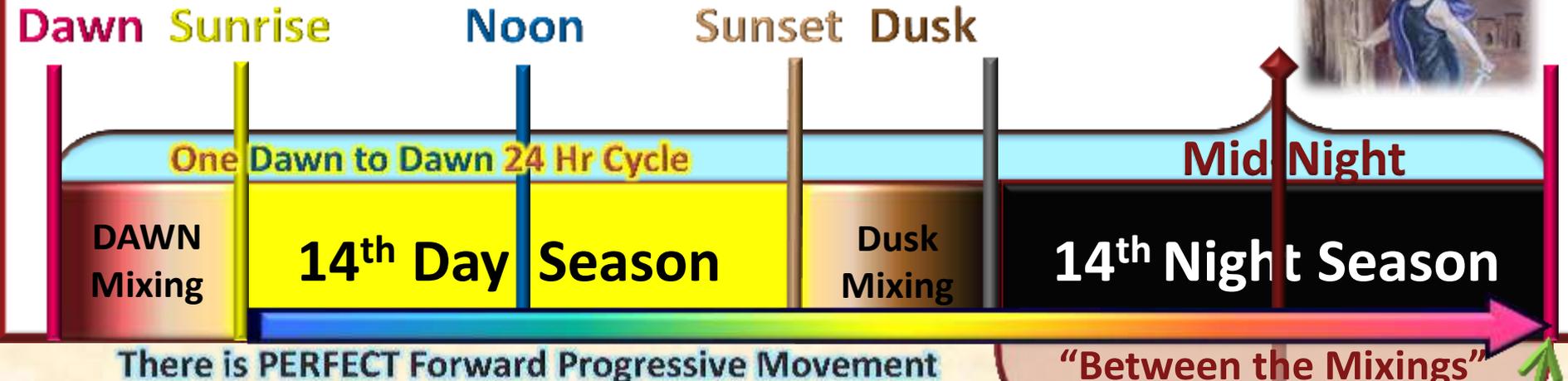
Num 33:3 specifically says Israel departed Egypt on the 15th day, the morrow after the Passover. Now, a question:



With a sunset day-start, the Day Season follows the Night meaning Abib 14th “day” follows Abib 14 “night.” How can Israel follow the command to leave on the morning of the 15th once the lamb is burned, if there is an interruption of an Abib 14 Day Season?

Exo 12 Passover: **DAWN Format Chart#2**

Keeping the events IN order ON Abib 14.



There is PERFECT Forward Progressive Movement of these events!

“Between the Mixings”

1) Eat the lamb on “this night” of 14th.

2) “When I see the blood, I will pass over you at midnight.”

3) Left-overs burned before Abib 15.

Dawn’s Delight #2:

- 1) The Passover meal can last all night on Abib 14.
- 2) Death Angel “passed over” with a Midnight Deliverance from Egyptian bondage on Abib 14.
- 3) **Left-over lamb must be burned before morning of the 15th.**
- 4) **No one leaves the house until the morning of the 15th.**
- 5) All Divine requirements have been obeyed;
All Passover events occur on the 14th. **Abib 15 begins at Dawn.**



Exodus 12 is the Foundation

Exodus 12 is the first place in Torah where the phrase “beyn ha arbayim” is found referring to **only** the Night Season. [In other testimonies “beyn ha arbayim” does refer to the Day Season.]

Due to the circumstances, Egypt’s Passover lamb was not eaten until well into the night of Abib 14 (that followed the Day Season of the 14th). Therefore it would have been impossible for Yahuah’s people to obey the command to eat the Passover lamb on Abib 14th if sunset changed the date to the 15th.

Because of this, the **Sunset Theory automatically disqualifies itself**. There is no command anywhere in Scripture to eat the Passover lamb at the “sunset/dusk” portion where it declares Abib 15th begins and ushers in the first Sabbath Feast of Unleavened Bread.

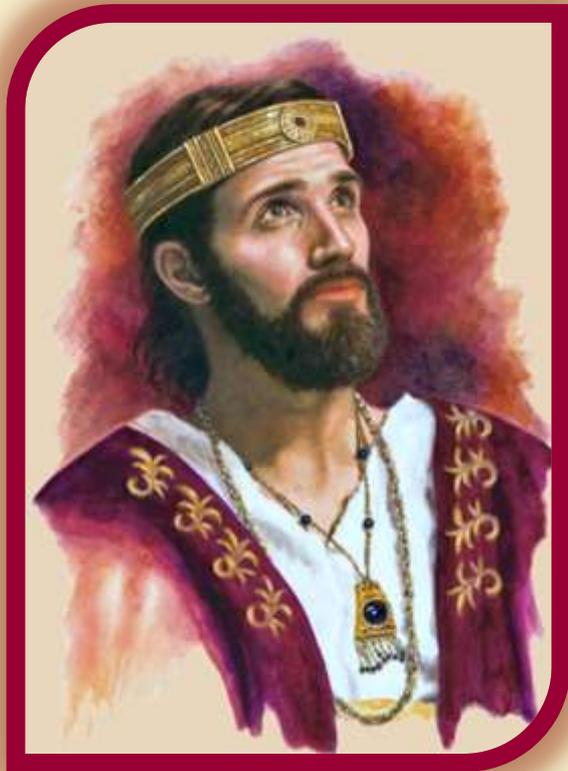
If this is so, the Passover meal **will never be** eaten on Passover Day connected to the date of Abib 14!

Next: Will King Josiah’s massive Passover celebrations align with Exodus 12s **Dawn Day** commencement or with Sunset Theory?



3rd Witness: 2 Chronicles 35

King Josiah's Passover



In about 624 BC, this was a Massive Passover of 41,400 sacrifices! [~ 875+ Years after Exodus 12]

2 Chron 35:18 And there was no passover like to that kept in Israel from the days of Samuel the prophet; neither did all the kings of Israel keep such a passover as Josiah kept ... *KJV*

This testimony mentions both the **Day Season** and the **Night Season**.

Questions: Were all of these Passover sacrifices eaten on Abib 14th or not? Was Josiah obedient to the Torah?

3rd Witness: 2 Chronicles 35:1, 7-9

- 1 Moreover Josiah kept a passover unto Yahuah in Jerusalem: and they killed the passover on the fourteenth day of the first month.
- 7 And Josiah gave to the people, of the flock, lambs and kids, all for the passover offerings, for all that were present, to the number of thirty thousand, and three thousand bullocks: these were of the king's substance [33,000].
- 8 And his princes gave willingly unto the people ... passover offerings two thousand and six hundred small cattle, and three hundred oxen [2900].
- 9 ... gave unto the Levites for passover offerings five thousand small cattle, and five hundred oxen [5500] [a total of 41,400 sacrifices].

2 Chronicles 35:11, 12, 13

- 11** And they killed the passover, and the priests sprinkled the blood from their hands, and the Levites flayed them.
- 12** And they removed the burnt offerings, that they might give according to the divisions of the families of the people, to offer unto Yahuah, as it is written in the book of Moses. And so did they with the oxen.
- 13** And they roasted the passover with fire according to the ordinance: but the other holy offerings ... they ... divided them speedily among all the people ...

Remember: This is a total of 41,400 Passover Sacrifices on ONE Passover Celebration!

2 Chronicles 35:14, 16

14 And afterward they made ready for themselves, and for the priests: because the priests the sons of Aaron were busied in offering of [41,400] burnt offerings and the fat until night [<layil> H3915]; therefore the Levites prepared for themselves, and for the priests the sons of Aaron.

16 So all the service of Yahuah was prepared the same day, to keep the passover, and to offer burnt offerings upon the altar of Yahuah, according to the commandment of king Josiah.

Passover

Another witness in 2 Chronicles agrees with Exodus 12 that “all the service of Yahuah was prepared the same day” for 41,400 sacrifices. In other words they killed, cooked

and ate the lamb during the 24 hours of the 14th day (cycle). These tasks took place during the hours of the Light Season AND up until the following Night Season.

That means: the time after sundown was still the 14th day. And as we read earlier in Exodus 12:10, whatever remained of the Passover lamb on the last hours of the 14th cycle (of Passover), had to be burned before the dawning of the new cycle [15th] according to Moses.





Remember – approximately 900 years before Josiah’s Passover, the death angel passed over that same night. He Passed OVER on PASSOVER DAY – at midnight(!) which was still on the hours of the 14th cycle and not the beginning of the 15th, or the next cycle. In celebration of this wonderful deliverance, King Josiah celebrated everything according to the words of Moses.

Exo 12: Passover Day Festival Schedule

Daylight Season (Abib 14 – for those not in the fields of bondage)

- 1) Unleaven the premises
- 2) Prepare unleavened bread and other items for Passover meal

Sunset Moment (Still Abib 14)

Around Dusk Twilight (Still Abib 14 – after release from bondage)

- 3) Sacrifice Passover lamb “between the evenings” [Night Season]
- 4) Bleed, skin & roast Passover lamb [several hours are needed]

Night Season (Still Abib 14)

- 5) Prepare to eat Passover lamb throughout the night

Midnight Moment (STILL Abib 14)

- 6) **Passover Deliverance** from Death Angel
- 7) Dispose of left-over lamb by fire before **morning** (where the 14th transitions to the 15th)
- 8) Do not leave the house till **morning**

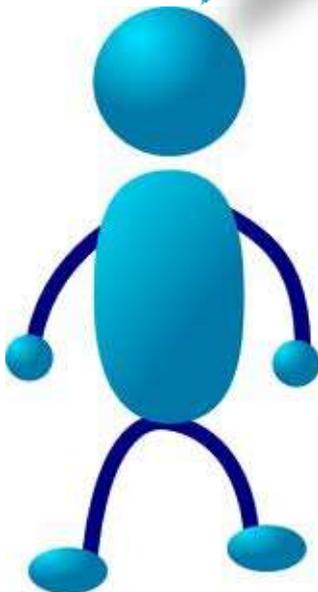


So, When Is Passover?

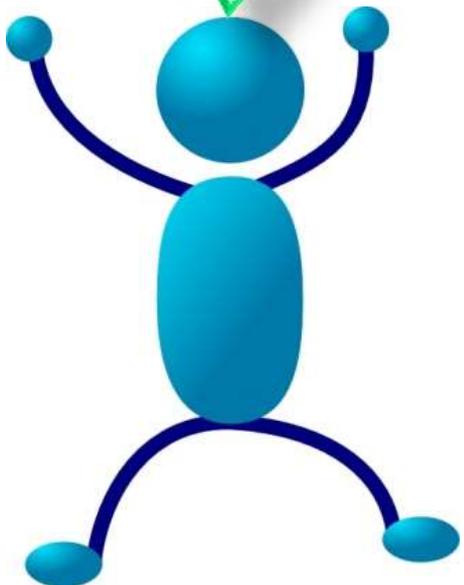


Hey, everyone ...
Passover is on
April 3rd this year.
Meet you there!

Note: A random date for
Passover was chosen.



That means we should start
unleavening our homes in
the morning of April 3rd!



And, we'll meet to
celebrate the Passover
meal at dusk on April 3rd!
See you there!

When the day begins at
DAWN there is no confusion
about the commencement
date & time for Passover.

Exodus 12:40, 41, 51

**Comparison of the 430/400 Year
Timeline Between Abram (Gen 15)
and the Exodus (Exo 12)**

Timelines are important for Yahuah's people to understand just "where they are in the stream of time."

Like the sand in an hourglass, the 400/430 year timeline gave an indication as to when Yahuah's people would be free of the Egyptian bondage.



Gen 15 & Acts 7 Speak of 400 Years

Promise Given: In Gen 15:13 Abram was told his seed would be in bondage in a strange land for **400 years**.

And he said unto Abram, Know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs, and shall serve them and they shall afflict them **four hundred years**.

This Divine promise was sealed [vs 17] as Abram's sacrifices were consumed by the smoking furnace and burning lamp when it was dark.



Acts 7:6 And Yahuah spake on this wise, That his seed should sojourn in a strange land; and that they should bring them into bondage, and entreat them evil **four hundred years**.

Exo 12 & Gal 3 Speak of 430 Years

Exo 12 has the rest of the story. However, it uses the 430 year timeline, rather than 400 years.

Ex 12:40 Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years.

**Timelines Are
Exact!**



Gal 3:16-17 Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made ... And this I say, that the covenant, that was confirmed ... which was four hundred and thirty years after, cannot disannul, that it should make the promise of none effect.

Harmonizing the Two Timelines of 400 Years and/or 430 Years

- Gen 15:13 and Acts 7:6 speak of 400 years.
- Ex 12:40 and Gal 3:16-17 speak of 430 years.

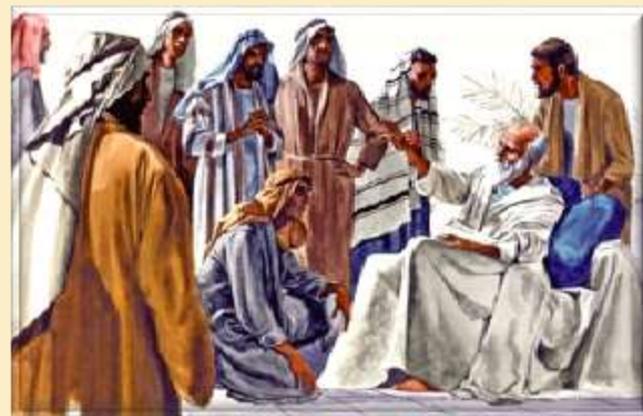
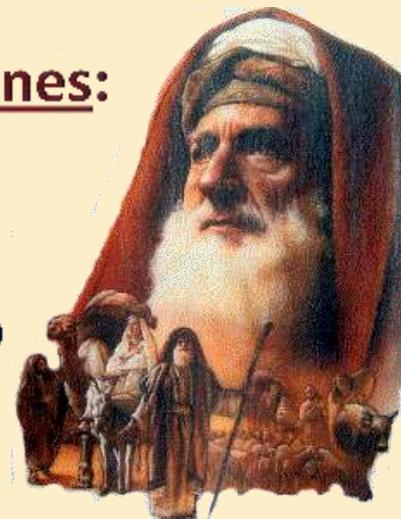
The period of 400 years, and 430 years can be harmonized by acknowledging the different starting dates.

The 430 years begins with Abram's call to leave Haran.

The 400 years begins 30 years later when Ishmael started to afflict [or taunt] Isaac.

Two 215 Year Timelines:

#1 Abram leaves Haran at age 75 ... to Jacob's entry into Egypt = 215 years.



#2 Jacob's entry into Egypt ... to the exodus = 215 years.

The “GEM” of Gen 15 & Exo 12

Gen 15:18 In the same day [when it was dark], Yahuah made a covenant with Abram, saying, Unto thy seed have I given this land ...



Exo 12:40 has the rest of the story. Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years.



Exo 12:41 And it came to pass at the end of the four hundred and thirty years, even the SELF SAME DAY it came to pass, that all the hosts of Yahuah went out from the land of EGYPT.

The First 30 Years of the 430 Years

LINE A

- **GEN 12:2** - Promises given to Abraham in Haran [center of moon worship].
- **GEN 12:4** - Abraham leaves Haran at age of 75.
- Timeline for 430 years begins.

LINE B

- **GEN 15:13-17** - God's covenant with Abraham sealed with blood sacrifices.
- **GEN 16:3** - Abraham takes Hagar ten years after entering Canaan.

LINE C

- **GEN 16:16** - Ishmael is born 11 years after Abraham left Haran. Abraham is 86 years old.

LINE D

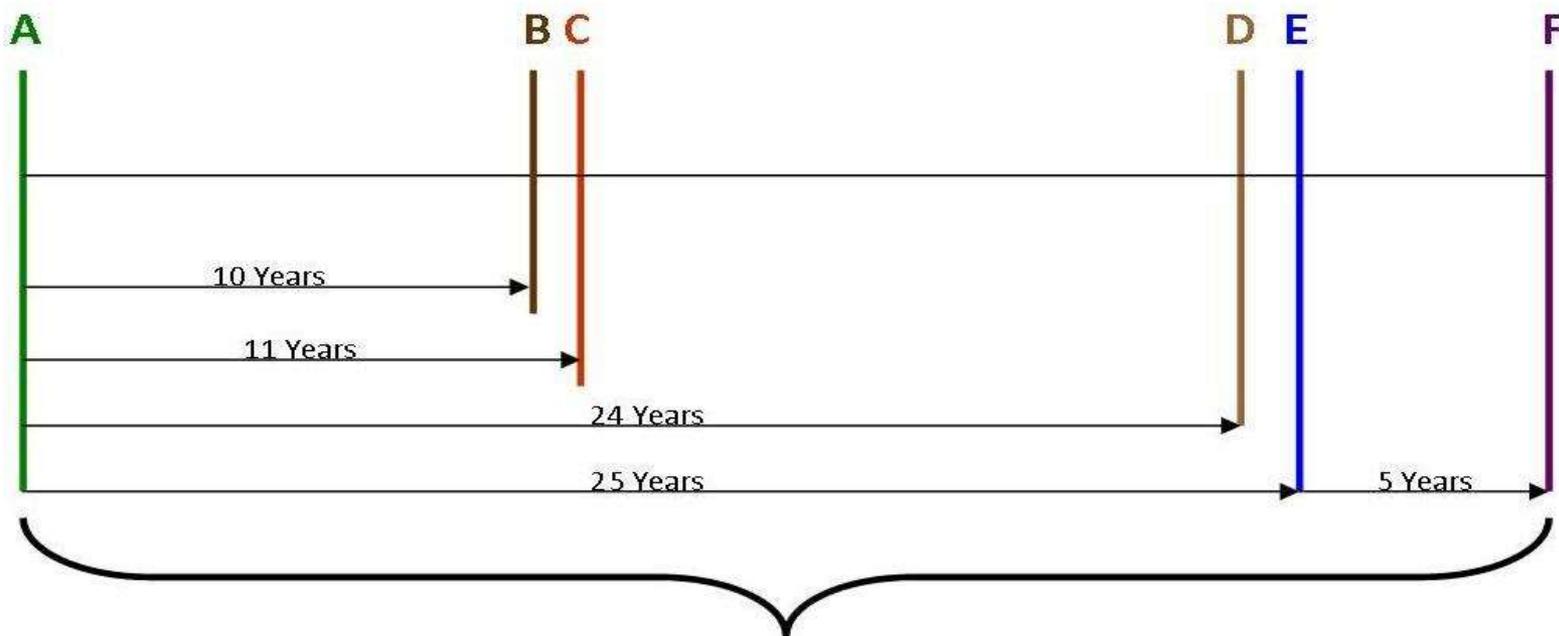
- **GEN 17:21; 18:10, 14** - Abraham (99) is promised the birth of Isaac in one year.

LINE E

- **GEN 21:2** - Isaac is born at the set time one year later.
- **GEN 21:5** - Abraham is 100 years old..

LINE F

- **GEN 21:8** — Isaac weaned at about 5 years of age.
- Ishmael is about 19 years old.
- **GEN 21:9** — Ishmael and Hagar mock Isaac. (GAL 4:28-30)



First 30 Years of the 430 Year Timeline

The First 215 Years of the 430 Years

LINE E

- GEN 21:1-5 - Birth of Isaac.

LINE F

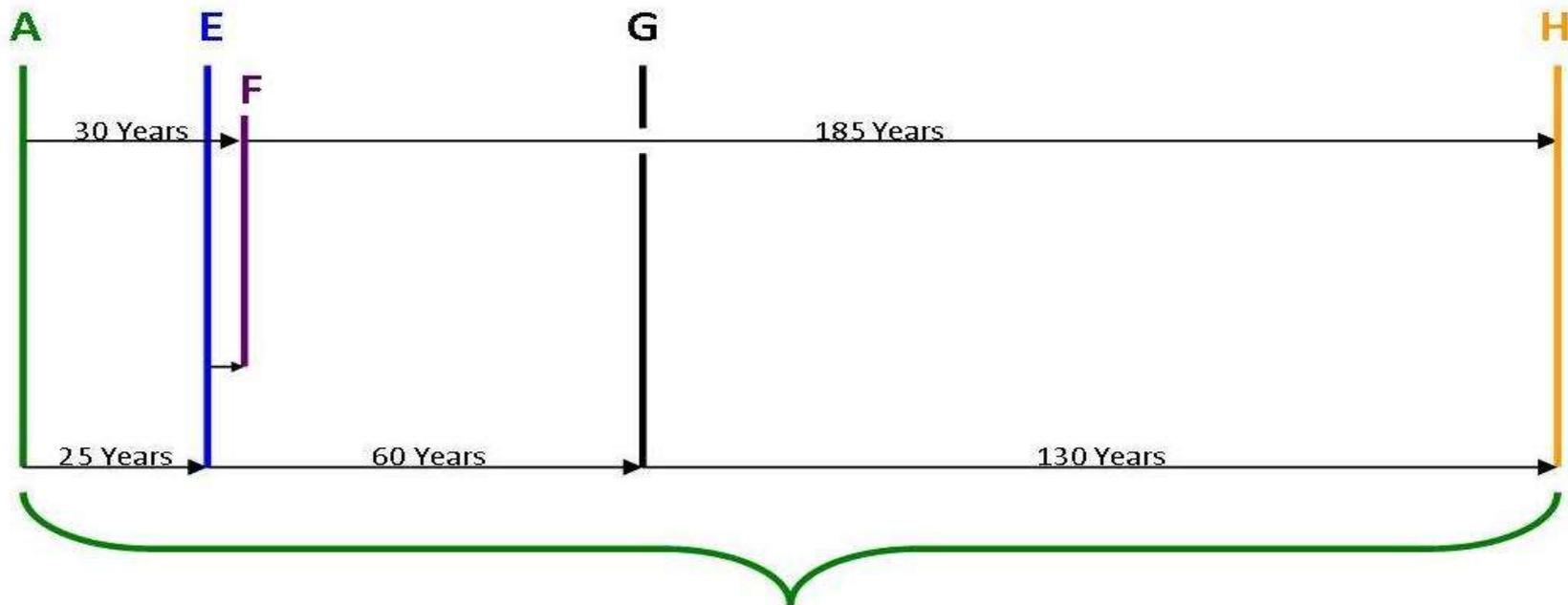
- Timeline for last 400 years begins when Isaac is declared as Abraham's heir.

LINE G

- GEN 25:26 - Birth of Jacob when Isaac is 60 years old.

LINE H

- GEN 47:9 - Jacob's entry into Egypt at 130 years of age.



First 215 Years of the 430 Year Timeline

The Second 215 Years of the 430 Years

LINE H

- **GEN 47:9** - Jacob's entry into Egypt at 130 years of age.

Ex 12:29 And it came to pass, that at midnight [Abib 14]

Yahuah smote all the firstborn in the land of Egypt ...

Promise Honored: Moses, who led Yahuah's people out of Egypt, was the fourth generation of Levi. (Ex 6:16-20)

Once that timeline was completed, his seed was delivered from bondage on the SELF SAME DAY – Passover / Abib 14.

LINE I

- **NUM 33:1-15** - Year of the Exodus from Egypt.

H

215 Years

GEN 15:13,16 And he said unto Abram, Know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land [Egypt] that is not theirs, and shall serve them; and they shall afflict them four hundred years; 16 But in the fourth generation they shall come hither again: for the iniquity of the Amorites is not yet full.

Note: God promised that the "fourth generation" to leave Egypt could not extend farther than 215 years. Moses, who led God's people out of Egypt, belonged to the fourth generation of Levi's branch of Israelites. (Ex 6:16-20)

Note: Abraham was given the promise that his seed would inhabit the land of Canaan. However, at that time, the Amorites were the inhabitants of the land of Canaan. The removal of the Amorites would not be fully realized until they had filled up the cup of their iniquity. This occurred exactly 430 years later, on the selfsame day. All God's timelines are perfect!

EX 12:41 And it came to pass at the end of the four hundred and thirty years, even the SELFSAME DAY it came to pass, that all the hosts of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt.

Second 215 Years of the 430 Year Timeline

What day was the promise made to Abraham 400/430 years before? Passover?

Exodus 12:35-36

Spoiling the Egyptians!

When did it happen?

Ex 12:35 And the children of Israel ... borrowed of the Egyptians jewels of silver, and jewels of gold, and raiment.



When Did the Israelites Spoil the Egyptians?

The Passover meal was not eaten until the Night Season. All were commanded to stay within their dwellings [vs 22] “and none of you shall go out of the door of his house until morning.” **BUT ...**

Vs 10: The left-over lamb had to be burned before morning which would not be done inside a closed structure.

However: We now understand that the courtyard of their dwelling places were considered part of their home. To burn the left over lamb in the courtyard, was not a violation of the Divine command. So, there was no disobedience!

Then, verses 34-35 tell us about the Egyptians being spoiled by the Israelites after the verses of the midnight plague.

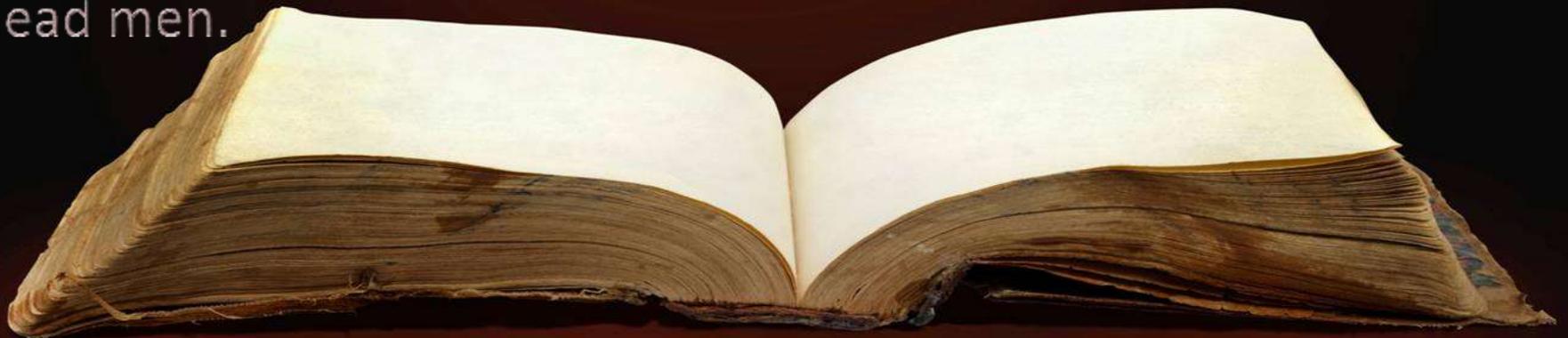
It **sounds like** the Israelites left their dwelling places after all. **Did they, or did they not?**

Ex 12:31-33 (Context is still: 1st Month & 14th Cycle after Midnight)

31 And he [Pharaoh] called for Moses and Aaron by night, and said, Rise up, and get you forth from among my people, both ye and the children of Israel; and go, serve **Yahuah**, as ye have said.

32 Also take your flocks and your herds, as ye have said, and be gone; and bless me also.

33 And the Egyptians were urgent upon the people, that they might send them out of the land in haste; for they said, We be all dead men.



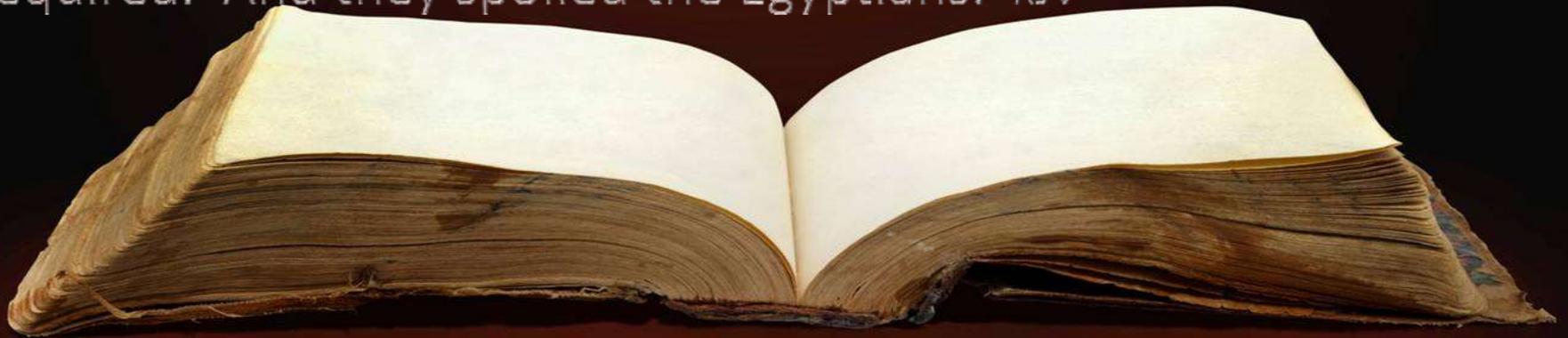
Does it sound like Moses and Aaron left their dwelling place?

Ex 12:34-36 (Context is still: 1st Month & 14th Cycle after Midnight)

34 And the people took their dough before it was leavened, their kneadingtroughs being bound up in their clothes upon their shoulders.

35 And the children of Israel did according to the word of Moses; and they borrowed of the Egyptians jewels of silver, and jewels of gold, and raiment:

36 And **Yahuah** gave the people favour in the sight of the Egyptians, so that they lent unto them such things as they required. And they spoiled the Egyptians. *KJV*



Does it sound like they left their houses?

We Must Pay Attention To Grammar

In verses 35 and 36 we find phrases such as this:

- ... the children of Israel did ...
- ... they borrowed ...
- ... they [Egyptians] lent ...
- ... they [Israelites] spoiled the EGYPTIANS.

Comment: It really **does sound like** the Israelites left their dwelling places to gather in all their precious items.

Question: Would they disobey a Divine command?

Comparison to Exodus 3:21-22

In Exodus 3 Yahuah gave a promise.
The Israelites would not leave Egypt empty-handed.

21 And I will give this people favour in the sight of the Egyptians: and it shall come to pass, that, when ye go, **ye shall not go empty:**

22 But **every woman shall borrow of her neighbour**, and of her that sojourneth in her house, jewels of silver, and jewels of gold, and raiment: and ye shall put them upon your sons, and upon your daughters; and ye shall spoil the Egyptians.

Exodus 11 follows the 9th plague of darkness. Exodus 12 sets the timeframe as the 1st month. Therefore, we will find the Israelites spoiled the Egyptians after the 9th plague, around the time of the beginning of the 1st month. This task was completed early!

Comparison to Exodus 11:1-5

1 And **Yahuah** said unto Moses, Yet will I bring one plague more upon Pharaoh, and upon Egypt; afterwards he will let you go hence: when he shall let you go, he shall surely thrust you out hence altogether.

2 Speak now in the ears of the people, and **let every man borrow of his neighbour**, and every woman of her neighbour, jewels of silver, and jewels of gold.

3 And **Yahuah gave the people favour in the sight of the EGYPTIANS**. Moreover the man Moses was very great in the land of Egypt, in the sight of Pharaoh's servants, and in the sight of the people.

4 And Moses said, Thus saith **Yahuah**, **About midnight will I go out** into the midst of Egypt:

5 **And all the firstborn in the land of EGYPT shall die**, from the firstborn of Pharaoh that sitteth upon his throne, even unto the firstborn of the maidservant that is behind the mill; and all the firstborn of beasts.

Putting It All Together

The grammar in the KJV is correct **if** we pay attention to it very carefully. However the context of verses 35-36 does read better in the *NKJV*.

Exo 12:35 Now the children of Israel **had done according to the word of Moses, and they had asked** [in 11:2] from the Egyptians articles of silver, articles of gold, and clothing.

36 And **Yahuah had given** [in 11:3] the people favor in the sight of the Egyptians, so that **they granted them what they requested**. Thus they plundered the Egyptians. *NKJV*

Conclusion: Here Moses simply records the Israelites **had** plundered the Egyptians (just as they were commanded to) after the 9th plague. Therefore, none needed to leave the courtyard of their homes during the Night Season of Passover for any reason. They were obedient to the commands given in Exodus 11 and Exodus 12.

When Did The Israelites Leave?

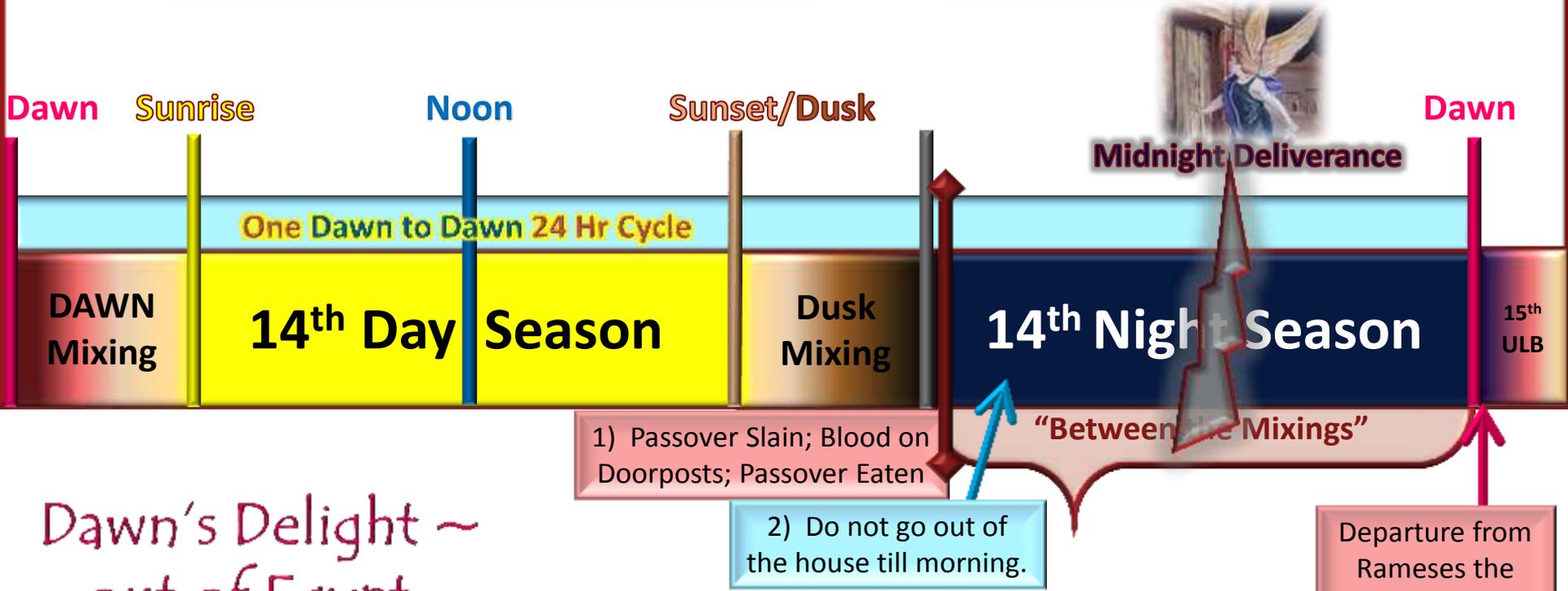
The command was, “Don’t leave your house until morning.” They were to stay “put” the whole Night Season of Abib 14. **Then:**

Exo 12:37 And the children of Israel journeyed from Rameses to Succoth ...

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*

Conclusion: All the events for Exodus 12 are in orderly alignment - a perfect **Forward Progressive Movement.**

When Did the Israelites Leave Egypt?



Dawn's Delight ~
out of Egypt:

- 1) **Sunset arrival on Abib 14 ushers in the dusk.**
- 2) **The Passover sacrifice is on Abib 14 after sunset; eaten at night.**
- 3) **The Passover lamb was handled all night of Abib 14 in memorial.**
- 4) **Death Angel "passes over" homes with blood at midnight; bondage removed.**
- 5) **Any uneaten lamb must be burned before dawn of the 15th.**
- 6) **Abib 15 Unleavened Bread Sabbath at Dawn & Departure from Rameses.**

Question Time For Exodus 12

Some feel the Passover Feast Day begins at sunset on Abib 13. They prepare to eat the Passover Meal at dusk (after sunset), believing this is now Abib 14.

However, there's another problem! The children of Israel were commanded to leave the morrow after which would be the Day Season of Abib 14.

Num 33:3 confirms they left on the morning of Abib 15th – not the morning of Abib 14th.



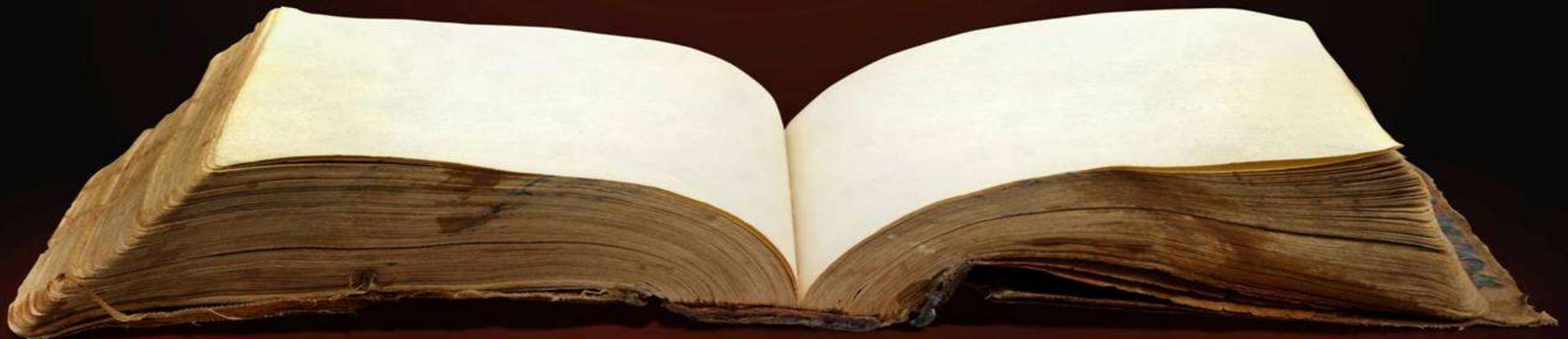
Something to Ponder:
The sunset commencement causes conflict between Exo 12 and Num 33.
Only the Dawn Day-start - as found in Gen 1 - has the solution.

The End

May every **Passover** provide
a special blessing through
Covenant Calendar simplicity.



Send your questions & comments to:



questions@studythecalendar.com