

Feast-Keeping 101

Part 2



IF ANY OF YOU LACKS
WISDOM, LET HIM ASK OF
ELOHIM, WHO GIVES TO
ALL GENEROUSLY AND
WITHOUT REPROACH, AND
IT SHALL BE GIVEN TO
HIM.

JAMES 1:5

Let's ask Elohim for wisdom and understanding and then go to the Scriptures for answers !



FIRST TASK

Review a
few Notes

Note: All Scripture will be taken from The Scriptures edition unless otherwise noted.

Note: This study will use the words **Yahuah**, **Yahusha** and **Elohim** (instead of the words God, Jesus, Lord, etc.), because of the pagan background associated with the commonly used terms for our Father, Creator and Saviour. It is my intention to stay as close to the original pronunciation of the names for **Elohim** as possible.

**“...What is His Name, And what is His Son’s Name,
If you know it?” Proverbs 30:4**

Note: *Cycle/Season Definitions:* We prefer to refrain from using the word “day” that has been translated from the original Hebrew word <**yowm**>. The word “Day” can indicate 12 or 24 hours, day or night, or both! To understand Scripture correctly we need to be more accurate. Preference is given to the word **cycle**, when referring to 24 hours, in place of the word day. When quoting Scripture, citing the Sabbath Day and/or the Feast day(s) you will see day. Otherwise **cycle** is the word of choice. The 24 hour **cycle** is further defined to pinpoint the two seasons.

1. **Cycle** = 24 hours containing the 2 seasons of:
light – H216 <‘owr> and night H3915 <**layil**>.
2. **Season** = H6256 - <‘eth>; 12 segments of time
whether it is the Light Season or the Night Season.

An excellent application example for the word “Season” is found in **Yerimyahu** (Jeremiah) **33:20-25**.

Note: Many times, during this study, you will see the terms “**Feast Days**” and “**Appointed Times**” being used. When using these terms we are not always referring to just the **7th Day Sabbath and the 7 Annual Qodesh Sabbaths.**

Keep in mind that “**Passover**,” “**First-fruits**” and the cycles between the 1st and last **Sabbaths** of “**Unleavened Bread**” and the “**Feast of Tabernacles**” are also **Yahuah’s Feast Days** and **Appointed Times.**” They are just not considered to be one of the **Annual Qodesh Sabbaths.**

REVIEW OF PART 1

First, let's do a Review of Part 1 of this study.

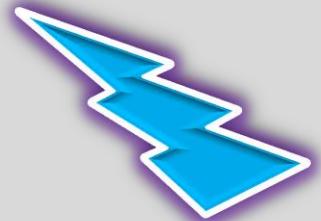
We looked at all **Ten** of Yahuah's "set apart gatherings" – in Leviticus 23 – which are:

- ✓ 7th day Sabbath
- ✓ Passover
- ✓ 1st Sabbath of UB
- ✓ First-fruits
- ✓ Last Sabbath of UB

- ✓ Pentecost - Sabbath
- ✓ Trumpet - Sabbath
- ✓ Atonement - Sabbath
- ✓ First Sabbath of FOT
- ✓ Last Sabbath of FOT

REVIEW OF PART 1

- Yahuah claimed the Feasts days as being His “appointed times,” or “set apart gatherings,”
- The **Feast** days were not given for the Jews only – they were given to last forever and were given to **ALL** of Yahuah’s followers,
- The **Feast days** were, and still are, a part of the **Everlasting Covenant** ratified by Mosheh at Sinai,



REVIEW OF PART 1

- We briefly looked at **Yahuah's** method for calculating when His new year begins,
- We briefly looked at the Scriptural method for calculating how to determine when the Feast days are to occur,
- **Yahuah's appointed times** and the **observation themes** are directly related, but separate identities,
- The “**appointed time**” is the **day** – or **date** – the “**observation theme**” is the “**thematic Ritual**” that is to take place on the appointed date - Examples seen in Ex 13:10, Num 9:2,3.

PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY

The purpose of **Part 2** of this study is to find, from Scripture, answers to the following questions:

- ? What was “nailed to the tree” - the **Ordinances, Oblations, Offerings, Sacrifices, Ceremonial Law, Mosaic Law** or all of the above?
- ? How many **feasts** were “fulfilled” at the cross?
- ? Are we safe in using **Yahusha** as our **example**?
- ? Is **Yahusha’s Sign** and **Covenant** only attached to the **7th Day Sabbath**?
- ? For how many **Generations** was **Yahuah’s Sign** and **Covenant** to remain valid?

We will move along now and address some of the questions and comments that are often asked and/or made by those who are unaware of what the Scriptures reveal about Yahuah's

Appointed Times and Annual Sabbaths.

We often hear it said:

- ❖ The **feasts** were a part of the **Ceremonial Laws** and **Ordinances** and they were all “nailed to the cross.” OR
- ❖ If you keep the **feasts** today, you are showing that you have not accepted **Yahusha** as your Saviour. The **feasts** were a part of the “**Ceremonial System**” that was “nailed to the cross.”

Are these concepts Scriptural?



COLOSSIANS 2:14

Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross;

KJV



QUESTION

What exactly
was nailed to
“His Cross,” as
spoken of in
Col 2:14?

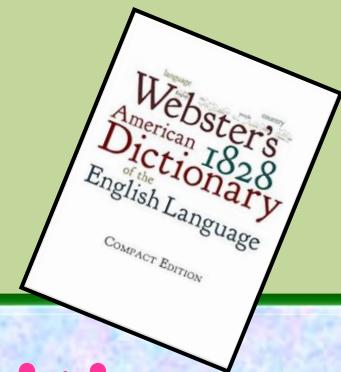


Was it the:

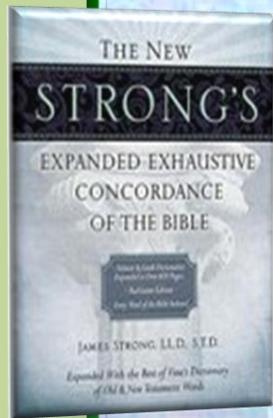
- Ordinances,
- Oblations, Offerings, Sacrifices,
- Ceremonial Laws,
- Mosaic Law – OR,
- All of the above – that got “nailed to the cross”?



DEFINITIONS



We will look at the definitions and usage for these terms as well:



- **Ordinances**
- **Oblations, Offerings, Sacrifices**
- **Ceremonial Law**
- **Mosaic Law**



First we will
look at the
definition for
“Ordinances”

OR'DINANCE, n.

1. A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action. An ordinance may be a law or statute of sovereign power. In this sense it is often used in the Scriptures. Exo 15. Num 10. Ezra 3. It may also signify a decree, edict or rescript, and the word has sometimes been applied to the statutes of Parliament, but these are usually called acts or laws. In the United States, it is never applied to the acts of Congress, or of a state legislature.

2. Observance commanded.

3. Appointment.

4. Established rite or ceremony. Heb 9. In this sense, baptism and the Lord's supper are denominated ordinances.

ORDINANCES

Strong's
Concordance

There are several Hebrew terms for the word “Ordinances.”

H2706 כֹּה choq khoke

From H2710; an enactment; hence an appointment (of time, space, quantity, labor or usage): - appointed, bound, commandment, convenient, custom, decree (-d), due, law, measure, X necessary, ordinance (-nary), portion, set time, statute, task.

H2708 חֻקָּה chuqqah khook-kaw'

Feminine of H2706, and meaning substantially the same: - appointed, custom, manner, ordinance, site, statute.

H4687 מִצְוָה mitsvah mits-vaw'

From H6680; a command, whether human or divine (collectively the Law): - (which was) commanded (-ment), law, ordinance, precept.

ORDINANCES

Paul says:

Col 2:14 Blotting out the handwriting of **ordinances that was against us**, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, **nailing it to his cross**;

Col 2:15 *And having spoiled principalities and powers, he made a shew of them openly, triumphing over them in it.*

Continuing....

ORDINANCES

- Eph 2:13 But now in [Yahusha ha'Mashiah] ye who sometimes were far off are made nigh by the blood of [ha'Mashiah].
- Eph 2:14 For he is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath **broken down the middle wall** of partition *between us*;
- Eph 2:15 **Having abolished** in his flesh the enmity, *even the law of commandments contained in ordinances*; for to make in himself of twain one new man, *so* making peace;

ORDINANCES

Paul makes it clear, in Colossians and Ephesians, that there were “ordinances” that were **nailed to “His Cross.”**

Question: which “ordinances” were **“nailed to the stake”?**

While you give this question some thought, let’s move on with the study and look at the words....



"Offerings"

What do
these words
mean?

"Oblation"

"Sacrifice"

OBLATION, OFFERING, SACRIFICE

Oblation, n. -

Webster's Dictionary

1. First-fruits. **2. Gift.**

3. Offering, n. That which is presented in divine service; an animal or a portion of bread or corn, or of gold and silver, or other valuable articles, presented to God as an atonement for sin, or as a return of thanks for his favors, or for other religious purpose; a sacrifice; an oblation. In the Mosaic economy, there were burnt-offerings, sin-offerings, peace-offerings, trespass-offerings, thank-offerings, wave-offerings, and wood-offerings. Pagan nations also present offerings to their deities. Christ by the offering of himself has superseded the use of all other offerings, having made atonement for all men.

When thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed - Isa 53.

4. Sacrifice.

OBLATION, OFFERING, SACRIFICE

Strong's Concordance

Oblation - **H4503** - מִנְחָה - minchah - *min-khaw'*

From an unused root meaning to *apportion*, that is, *bestow*; a *donation*; euphemistically *tribute*; **specifically a sacrificial offering (usually bloodless and voluntary):** - **gift, oblation, (meat) offering, present, sacrifice.**

We will now look at some Scripture verses that use **H4503** as a bloodless meat offering (or Oblation). -



OBLATION, OFFERING, SACRIFICE

Lev 6:15 and shall take from it with his hand from the fine flour of the **grain offering** H4503, and from its oil, and all the frankincense which is on the **grain offering** H4503, and shall burn it on the altar for a sweet fragrance, as its remembrance portion to **יהוה**.

Lev 23:13 and its **grain offering** H4503 : two-tenths of an ēphah of fine flour mixed with oil, an offering made by fire to **יהוה**, a sweet fragrance, and its drink offering: one-fourth of a hin of wine.

OBLATION, OFFERING, SACRIFICE

In the Scriptures, H4503 is translated into the words Oblation, Offerings, Sacrifice, Presents and/or Gifts 211 times, in 194 different verses.

All of the Scripture uses of the words in colour above pertain to Offerings made to Yahuah – or they pertain to gifts given to others.

I could find no place in the Scriptures where H4503 has been translated into the words Statutes, Laws, Torah, Ten Commandments, Feast-Days and/or Appointed Time.

It's time now to look
at the term
“Ceremonial Law.”

What do the
Scriptures have to say
about them?

CEREMONIAL LAWS

Even though the term “Ceremonial Law” is used by many, these words do not exist in the Scriptures. When I have heard people use the term “Ceremonial Law” they appeared to be referring to the feast days themselves, and to every ceremony and ritual related to keeping them, according to the Scriptures.

Let’s take a look at two Scriptures and see if we can determine what was actually “nailed to the cross.”

CEREMONIAL LAW

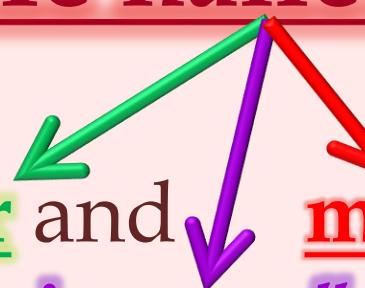
Daniel 9:27 “And he shall confirm a covenant with many for one week. And in the middle of the week he shall put an end to slaughtering and meal offering [oblations^{H4503}]. And on the wing of abominations he shall lay waste, even until the complete end and that which is decreed is poured out on the one who lays waste.”

Hebrews 10:8,9 Saying above, “Slaughter and meal offering, and burnt offerings, and *offerings* for sin You did not desire, nor delighted in,” which are offered according to the Torah, (v.9) then He said, “See, I come to do Your desire, O **Elohim.**” He takes away the first to establish the second.

CEREMONIAL LAW

If the term “Ceremonial Law” is referring to what **Yahusha** nailed to “His cross,” then, according to Daniel 9:27 and Hebrews 10:8,9, it becomes very clear -

He nailed the
“...Slaughter and meal offering, and
burnt offerings,...” to “His cross.”



The diagram consists of three arrows originating from the underlined terms in the quote and pointing towards the corresponding underlined terms in the title. A green arrow points from 'Slaughter' to 'Slaughter'. A purple arrow points from 'meal offering' to 'meal offering'. A red arrow points from 'burnt offerings' to 'burnt offerings'.

CEREMONIAL LAW

I have also heard it said: “the Feasts are a part of the Ceremonial Law, which were ‘nailed to the cross’; but, the **7th Day Sabbath** is not a part of the Ceremonial Law so it is still binding upon us today.”

Questions:

- If the Feast days themselves are ceremonial, then why is the **7th Day Sabbath** not ceremonial – since it is the flagship Feast of **Yahuah** – with **twice** the Sacrificial requirements as the daily Sacrificial requirement had?
- Is the “Day” itself ceremonial, or is it the **“Thematic Ritual”** that is performed on the “Day” that is ceremonial?
- Did ancient Israel perform ceremonies on all of the Feast days, including the **7th Day Sabbath** Feast?

CEREMONIAL LAW

Can a “day of worship” be considered ceremonial?

A “**day**” is not a ceremony; however, what is done on a “**day**” can be ceremonial. The *Merriam-Webster's Dictionary* defines **Ceremony** as:

“A formal act or event that is a part of a social or religious occasion.”

Again, a “Feast day” and/or “Sabbath day” cannot be considered ceremonial – they are only days of worship.

A “**day**” is **NOT** “a formal act or event.”

CEREMONIAL LAW

Twice daily the children of Israel were to bring offerings to **Yahuah** for both the morning and evening sacrifices:

Num 28:3 ...This *is* the offering made by fire which ye shall offer unto [Yahuah]; **two lambs** of the first year without spot **day by day**,...

Num 28:5 And a **tenth part of an ephah of flour**... mingled with the **fourth part of an hin of beaten oil**.

Num 28:7 And the drink offering thereof *shall be* the **fourth part of an hin for the one lamb**: in the holy place shalt thou cause the **strong wine** to be poured unto [Yahuah] *for* a drink offering.

KJV

CEREMONIAL LAW

Listed below were the offerings they were to bring to **Yahuah** every **7th Day Sabbath** – along with their regular daily offerings:

Num 28:9 ‘And on the [7th day] **Sabbath** day two lambs a year old, perfect ones, and two-tenths of an ēphah of fine flour as a grain offering, mixed with oil, with its drink offering,

Num 28:10 the burnt offering for every **Sabbath** [7th day], besides the continual burnt offering with its drink offering [the daily sacrifices].

CEREMONIAL LAW

We see, from the above texts, that there were daily Offerings & Sacrifices, plus, on the 7th day Sabbath there were extra Offerings and Sacrifices – along with the daily Sacrifices, that were required.

 IT IS CLEAR

If the yearly appointed times were “nailed to the cross” (because of the Offerings and Sacrifices that were offered on them) then the 7th day Sabbath would have been “nailed to the cross” as well (because of the Offerings and Sacrifices that were required on each and every 7th day Sabbath).

MOSAIC LAW

A collage of various question marks and the words "WHOSE" and "LAW". The question marks are of different colors (blue, green, red, yellow, purple) and sizes, scattered across the image. The word "WHOSE" is written in large, bold, colorful letters (red, green, blue, yellow, pink) at the top left. The word "LAW" is written in large, bold, colorful letters (pink, gold, blue, brown) at the top right. There are also some small, stylized gear-like shapes with question marks.



MOSAIC LAW

What is the Mosaic Law that we often hear about?

The term **Mosaic Law** is the **Torah** (some call it the Pentateuch) – which is made up of the **first five books of the Scriptures**. Sometimes they are referred to as the “books of Moses.”

The **Mosaic Law** is the Covenant that **Yahuah** gave to Moses at Pentecost, on Mt Sinai, and its foundation is **the Ten Commandments**.

Was Moses the author of the Torah? **No**, **Yahuah** spoke the words and Moses wrote them down.

MOSAIC LAW

Ex 24:3 And Mosheh came and **related to the people** all the Words of יהוה and all the right-rulings. And all the people answered with one voice and said, “All the Words which יהוה has spoken we shall do.”

Ex 24:4 And **Mosheh wrote down** all the Words of יהוה, and rose up early in the morning, and built an altar at the foot of the mountain, and twelve standing columns for the twelve tribes of Yisra'ĕl.

MOSAIC LAW OR TORAH

Strong's Concordance

Torah G3551 νόμος nomos nom'-os

From a primary word νέμω nemō (to *parcel* out, especially *food* or *grazing* to animals); **law** (through the idea of prescriptive *usage*), **generally (regulation), specifically (of Moses [including the volume]; also of the Gospel), or figuratively (a principle): - law.**

When the Messianic Scriptures use the Greek word Law = <nomos> it is speaking of the complete Torah, not just the Ten Commandments, as some think. **Yahusha's** death **"fulfilled many of the regulation and prophecies of the Torah"** – it did not abolish them.

MOSAIC LAW

Many people feel that when **Yahusha** died on the stake He abolished the **Mosaic Law**. **Did He???**

Book of the Covenant

Matt 5:17 “Do not think that I came to destroy the **Torah**^{G3551} or the Prophets.¹ I did not come to destroy but to **complete**^{G4137} [or fulfill].

Footnote: ¹The Law and the Prophets is a term used for the pre-Messianic Scriptures.

Matt 5:18 “For truly, I say to you, till the heaven and the earth pass away, one jot or one tittle shall by no means pass from the Torah till **all be done** [fulfilled].

MOSAIC LAW

Fulfill G4137 πληρόω plēroō play-ro'-o

From G4134; to *make replete*, that is, (literally) to *cram* (a net), *level up* (a hollow), or (figuratively) to *furnish* (or *imbue, diffuse, influence*), **satisfy**, *execute* (an office), **finish** (a period or task), *verify* (or *coincide* with a prediction), etc.: - **accomplish**, X after, (be) **complete**, **end**, expire, fill (up), **fulfil**, (be, make) full (come), fully preach, **perfect**, supply.

Throughout the Old Testament **Yahusha's** death was prophesied – He fulfilled those Prophecies.

MOSAIC LAW

According to the Scriptures, is any part of the **Book of the Covenant** to be terminated **BEFORE** it is fulfilled?

Matt 5:18 For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, **one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law**, till **all be fulfilled.**
KJV

Luke 16:17 “**And it is easier for the heaven and the earth to pass away than for one tittle of the Torah to fall.**”

Feast Fulfilled at Cross?

Q Were any of the “**appointed times**” or “**set-apart gatherings**” completely **fulfilled** when **Yahusha** died on the tree?

A **No**

Only a portion of the “**thematic ritual**” aspect of the **Passover** was **fulfilled** at the cross. **None** of the “**appointed times**” were **fulfilled** at that time.

Feast Fulfilled at Cross?

Luke 22:15 And He said to them, “With desire I have desired to eat this Passover with you before My suffering,

Luke 22:16 for I say to you, I shall certainly not eat of it again until it is filled in the reign of Elohim.”



Feast Fulfilled at Cross?

In Luke 22:15,16, **Yahusha** was speaking about the meal (a part of the “**thematic Ritual**”), rather than the “**appointed time**” itself, that is to be “filled in the reign of Elohim.”

Plainly, the “**thematic Ritual**” portion of the **Passover** will not be completely fulfilled before **Yahusha** eats the **Passover** (meal) with us again in His Kingdom.

During the last supper with His disciples – the evening before His death – **Yahusha** showed them how they were to **celebrate** the **Passover** after **His death.**

(see John 13:1-17)

Feast Fulfilled at Cross?

If the “**Feasts**” or “**appointed times**” had been **fulfilled** and “**nailed to the cross**” –

- Why did **Yahusha** take the time to show His followers how they were to **celebrate Passover** after His death and resurrection?
- Why did **Yahusha** tell His followers (in Luke 22:15-16) that He would be **eating the Passover** with them **again when it was fulfilled** in His Kingdom?

Feast Fulfilled at Cross?

Clearly, the **Ordinances**, **Oblations**, **Offerings**, **Sacrifices** and **Ceremonial Laws**, (that pertained to the Sacrificial system and temple services) were the **only laws** that were “**fulfilled**” and/or “**nailed to the stake.**”

The **Sabbaths** and **Feast days** are **NOT** a part of the **Ordinances**, **Oblations**, **Offerings** **Sacrifices** and **Ceremonial Laws**, and they were **NOT** “**fulfilled**” or “**nailed to the stake.**”

OUR EXAMPLE!

We are told that **Yahusha** is our **EXAMPLE !!!**

1 Peter 2:21 For to this you were called, because **Messiah** also suffered for us, **leaving us an example**, that you should follow His steps.

John 13:15 “For **I gave you an example**, that you should do as I have done to you.”

1 John 2:6 The one who says he stays in Him ought himself also to **walk, even as He walked.**

OUR EXAMPLE!

Yahusha left us an **example** to follow, after His death, in relationship to keeping **His set apart gatherings** and **appointed times**.

He observed the day of “**First-Fruits**” or **Wave-Sheaf**, **AFTER** His resurrection. He presented Himself before the Father, as “**the First-Fruit of those having fallen asleep.**”

He observed “**Wave-Sheaf**” at the proper time – the **morning of the first cycle of the week** (Sunday) – well before He met with His Disciples.

OUR EXAMPLE!

Yahusha briefly met with Mary at the tomb –

John 20:17 **יְהוֹשֻׁעַ** [Yahusha] said to her [Mary], “Do not hold on to Me, for I have not yet ascended to My Father. But go to My brothers and say to them, ‘I am ascending to My Father and your Father, and to My Elohim and your Elohim.’ ”

Yahusha celebrated “Firstfruits” AFTER HIS DEATH!! Had He “nailed” His “appointed times” “to the cross,” why would He celebrate “Firstfruits” AFTER His Resurrection??



OUR EXAMPLE!

1 Cor 15:4 And that He was buried, and that He was **raised the third day**, according to the Scriptures,

1 Cor 15:20 But now **Messiah** has been raised from the dead, and has become the **first-fruit** of those having fallen asleep.

Paul, as a second witness, is saying that **Yahusha** was buried and rose again, according to the Scriptures, He then became the “**First-Fruit of those having fallen asleep**” – **After His Death!!**

Yes, indeed, **Yahusha** is our true **example!!**



OUR EXAMPLE!

Yahusha also celebrated **Shavuot** (Pentecost) on the appropriate date by bestowing the promised **Ruach** on His people during **Shavuot**.

It is obvious, from His actions, that **Yahusha** understood full well that He HAD NOT abolished the **Feast Days** (or **appointed times**) by nailing them to the tree with Him.

Had He done so He would have been violating the abolishing process and going against His Father's Word by observing **appointed times** after His death.

YAHUAH'S SABBATH SIGN AND COVENANT

We will change gears now and take a closer look at **Yahuah's Sabbath**

"Sign"

and

"Everlasting Covenant"

that He first made with Abraham.

SIGN AND COVENANT

Yahuah's Sabbath Sign and Covenant

Ezk 20:12 “And I also gave them My Sabbath(S), to be a sign^{H226 - 1} between them and Me, to know that I am יהוה who sets them apart.” Footnote: ¹See Ex. 31:13-17.

Ezk 20:20 ‘And set apart My Sabbath(S), and they shall be a sign^{H226} between Me and you, to know that I am יהוה your Elohim.’

DEFINITIONS

Strong's
Concordance

Sign

H226

אות 'oֹth

oth

Probably from H225 (in the sense of *appearing*); a signal (literally or figuratively), as a *flag, beacon, monument, omen, prodigy, evidence, etc.*: - mark, miracle, (en-) sign,

Covenant

H1285

ברית bərīȳth

ber-eeth'

From H1262 (in the sense of *cutting* (like H1254)); a compact (because made by passing between *pieces of flesh*): - confederacy, [con-]feder[-ate], covenant, league.

SIGN AND COVENANT

Ex 31:13 “And you, speak to the children of Yisra’ĕl, saying, ‘My Sabbath(s) you are to guard, by all means, for it is a sign^{H226 - 1} between Me and you throughout your generations, to know that I, יהוה, am setting you apart. Footnote: ¹The only sign of יהוה setting us apart, the only sign of the everlasting covenant, is His Sabbath(s), one of them being the seventh day Sabbath....repeated in Ezk 20:12 & 20.

How many Generations does the “covenant” & “Sign” entail?

THOUSAND GENERATIONS

Deut 7:9 “And you shall know that יְהוָה your Elohim, He is Elohim, the trustworthy Ěl guarding covenant and kindness for a thousand generations with those who love Him, and those who guard His commands.”



1 Chron 16:15 Remember His covenant forever, The Word He commanded for a thousand generations.

Ps 105:8 He has remembered His covenant forever, The Word He commanded, for a thousand generations.



IT'S MATH TIME



Scriptural thousand generations 1,000

Allow **25 years** per **generation** x 25

Total **years** for **1,000 generation** = 25,000

Less approximate **years** used to date - 6,000

Balance of remaining **years** = 19,000

We have at least **19,000 years** remaining before the thousand generation time period expires; which would put the one thousand generations expiration date well after **21,000 A.D.**

So, as you can see, we still have many **years** to go before Yahuah's "Everlasting Covenant" expires.



SET-APART SABBATH

Ex 31:14 ‘And you shall guard the **Sabbath**, for it is **set-apart** to you. Everyone who profanes it shall certainly be put to death, for anyone who does work on it, that being shall be cut off from among his people.

Ex 31:15 ‘Six days work is done, and on the **seventh** is a **Sabbath** of rest, **set-apart** to **יהוה**. Everyone doing work on the **Sabbath** day shall certainly be put to death.

EVERLASTING COVENANT

Ex 31:16 “And the children of Yisra’ĕl shall guard the **Sabbath**, to observe the **Sabbath** throughout their generations as an **everlasting covenant**^{H1285}.

Ex 31:17 ‘Between Me and the children of Yisra’ĕl it is a **sign**^{H226} **forever**. For in six days **יְהוָה** made the heavens and the earth, and on the seventh day He rested and was refreshed.’ ”

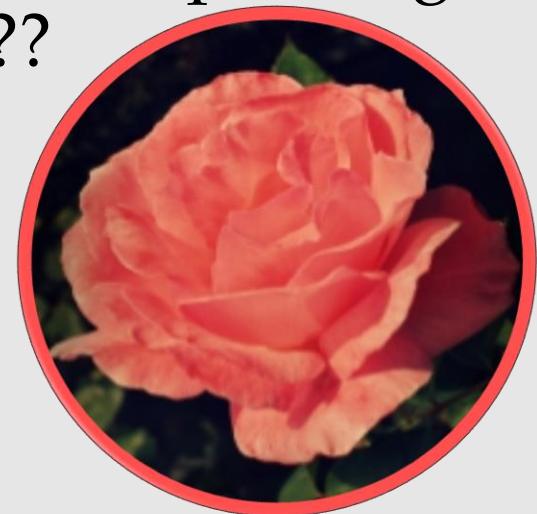
EVERLASTING COVENANT

Is this **Sabbath sign**^{H226} that **Yahuah** is speaking of something that He is serious about??

Absolutely!!

He says we are to:

- Guard the **Sabbath**,
- “Be put to death” if we work on His Day,
- Observe it **throughout our generations**,
- Accept it as an “**Everlasting Covenant**^{H1285},”
- Accept that it has been “**set apart**” for us.



SIGN AND COVENANT

When **Yahuah** gives us a “**sign**^{H226},” and makes a “**Covenant**^{H1285}” with us, as He did with His “**Sabbath(S)**,” then we are to take Him seriously.

Many people are aware of the fact that **Yahuah** gave us a “**sign**” and made an “**Everlasting Covenant**” with us regarding His **set-apart, 7th Day Sabbath**; however, we question if He actually included the 7 Annual **Sabbaths** in His “**sign**” and “**Everlasting Covenant**.”

Let's continue with this thought....

SIGN AND COVENANT

Ex 13:7 “**Unleavened bread** is to be eaten the seven days, and whatever is leavened is not to be seen with you, and leaven is not to be seen with you within all your border.

Ex 13:8 “And you shall inform your son in that day, saying, ‘It is because of what **יְהוָה** did for me when I came up from Mitsrayim [Egypt].’

ANOTHER SIGN & COVENANT

Ex 13:9 “And it [Unleavened Bread] shall be as a **sign**^{H226} to you on your hand and as a reminder between your eyes, that the Torah of **יהוה** is to be in your mouth, for with a strong hand **יהוה** has brought you out of Mitsrayim.

Ex 13:10 “And you shall guard this law at its appointed time from year to year.”

ANOTHER SIGN & COVENANT

Ex 34:21 Six days thou shalt work, but on the **seventh day** thou shalt rest: in earing time and in harvest thou shalt rest.

Ex 34:22 And thou shalt observe the **feast of weeks**, of the **firstfruits** of wheat harvest, and the **feast of ingathering** at the year's end.

Ex 34:23 **Thrice in the year** shall all your men children appear before **[Yahuah Elohim]**, the **[Elohim]** of Israel.

ANOTHER SIGN & COVENANT

Ex 34:24 For I will cast out the nations before thee, and enlarge thy borders: neither shall any man desire thy land, when thou shalt go up to appear before **[Yahuah]** thy **[Elohim] thrice in the year.**

Ex 34:25 Thou shalt not offer the blood of my sacrifice with leaven; neither shall the sacrifice of the feast of the **passover** be left unto the morning.

ANOTHER SIGN & COVENANT

Ex 34:26 The first of the **firstfruits** of thy land thou shalt bring unto the house of **[Yahuah]** thy **[Elohim]**. Thou shalt not seethe a kid in his mother's milk.

Ex 34:27 And **[Yahuah]** said unto Moses, Write thou these words: for after the tenor of these words I have made a **covenant**^{H1285} with thee and with Israel.

KJV



SIGN AND COVENANT

In Exodus 13:7-10 and in Exodus 34:21-27 we saw clearly that the annual **Feasts** of **Yahuah** are also a “**sign**^{H226}” and a “**covenant**^{H1285}” and we were admonished to “...guard this law at its appointed time from year to year.” ——————

Can it be made more plain to us? The same “**sign**” that **Yahuah** associated with the **7th Day Sabbath**, He also associated with His **Annual Feast** days, and we are “**commanded**” to keep them for a “thousand generations.” ←

REVIEW QUIZ

- Q** What was “nailed to the tree” - the **Ordinances, Oblations, Offerings, Sacrifices, Ceremonial Law, Mosaic Law** or all of the above?
- A** The **Ordinances, Oblations, Offerings, and Ceremonial Laws** (**Book of the Law**) relating to the **Sacrifices** and temple services were the only things “nailed to the cross,” along with **Yahusha.**
- Q** How many **feasts** were “fulfilled” at the cross?
- A** None of the **feasts** were completely “fulfilled” at the cross – **Passover** was only partially fulfilled.

REVIEW QUIZ

- Q** Are we safe in using **Yahusha** as our **example**?
- A** “For I gave you an **example**, that you should **do as I have done** to you.” John 13:15

Yahusha is our example in all things and He celebrated “**First-fruits**” **AFTER His death** and resurrection.

Yahusha also celebrated **Shavuot** (Pentecost), on the appropriate date, by bestowing His promised **Ruach** on His people during **Shavuot – after the cross.**

REVIEW QUIZ

The fact that **Yahusha** celebrated “set apart, appointed times,” **AFTER** the cross, – brings up some serious...

Thought Questions

- Q Why would **Yahusha** observe a feast(s) **after the cross**, if they had already been abolished **at the cross?**
- Q Would this not have been a violation of the abolishing process?
- Q Would His feast observance **after the cross** then place **Yahusha** in conflict with the Torah had **Yahuah** desired to abolish the feasts **at the cross?**

REVIEW QUIZ

- Q** Is **Yahusha's Sign** and **Covenant** only attached to the **7th Day Sabbath?**
- A** All of the **Feast days** were, and still are, a part of the **Everlasting Covenant** ratified by Mosheh at Sinai.
- Q** For how many **Generations** was **Yahuah's Sign** and **Covenant** to remain valid?
- A** “He has remembered **His covenant forever,** The **Word He** commanded, for a **thousand generations.**” Ps 105:8

COMING UP IN – PART 3

We have come to the end of **Part 2** of this study. In **Part 3** we will answer the following questions:

- ❖ Did **Yahusha's** followers celebrate the “**appointed times**” after His resurrection?
- ❖ Who “changed” the “**appointed times**”?
- ❖ Were **Yahuah's** “**appointed times**” replaced with other holidays?
- ❖ If **Yahuah's** “**appointed times**” were replaced, what were they replaced with? And More! ☺

THE END

The following PowerPoint studies are available to help clarify some of the points that were briefly mentioned in this presentation:

Moses' 10 Encounters with Mount Sinai

<https://studythecalendar.com/10-trips-mt-sinai/>

Beyn Ha Arbayim (Between the Evenings)

<https://studythecalendar.com/exodus-12-beyn-ha-arbayim/>

Calculating Atonement Correctly

<https://studythecalendar.com/calculating-atonement-correctly/>

Closing Minutes of Sabbath - Matthew 28:1

<https://studythecalendar.com/closing-minutes-of-shabbat/>



Contact: questions@studythecalendar.com