



YAH'S
COVENANT
Calendar



**Why I decided to keep
Yahuwah's annual Appointed
Feast Days!**

Just for clarification: In my presentations I am using YHVH (Yahuwah or Yahweh) instead of LORD, which is a title and not a name and I am using Yahusha (or Yahshua) instead of Jesus, which is not a translation but a transliteration from a Greek mistransliteration and really has no meaning, neither in Hebrew nor in English! YHVH (Yahuwah or Yahweh) and Yahusha are the actual original names and the true nature and character of them.

“Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.”

1 Thessalonians 5:21

Scripture states:

Searching the Scriptures is a command and a personal responsibility, don't leave it to others!

**It is not safe
to commit
this work of
searching the
Scriptures to
any other
person to do
for us,
however
learned he or
she may be
or whatever
position they
may hold.**





Question:

Why do “I”
keep
Yahuwah’s
yearly
appointed
Feast
Days?

When it doesn't seem popular among professed Christians to keep them?



Keeping the feast days is considered “Jewish” and even despised and ridiculed by well meaning Christians, mostly because of Ignorance, they have been lied to!



**It is
claimed by
Christianity
that these
were nailed
to the
cross
(stake) and
ended at
the cross
(stake)!**



- Before I continue, I would like to say that Christianity was not started by our Savior Yahusha, but by Constantine in the third Century, who was a sun-worshipper until his death! That means Constantine is the god of Christianity!



THAT IS IMPORTANT TO KNOW AND TO UNDERSTAND!

*Over the past two thousand years, traditional Christianity has systematically altered many biblical teachings and **laid aside** the “feast days of Yahuwah” and established **their own** holidays, which they took over from paganism!*



As an example:



- Christmas was established to enable pagan converts to come into church fellowship without forsaking their heathen customs and practices.

*Easter is a replacement for the biblical Passover
and the Days of Unleavened Bread.*



Even the weekly Sabbath was abandoned in favor of Sunday, the pagan day of the sun, supposedly to commemorate Messiah's resurrection.



The questions we all need to ask ourselves:

Does it matter to our
Creator, which weekly day
we keep?

The 1st day or the 7th day
of the week as long as we
keep one?



Does it matter to our
Creator, which annual
holidays we keep?

His appointed feast days or
man-made holidays?



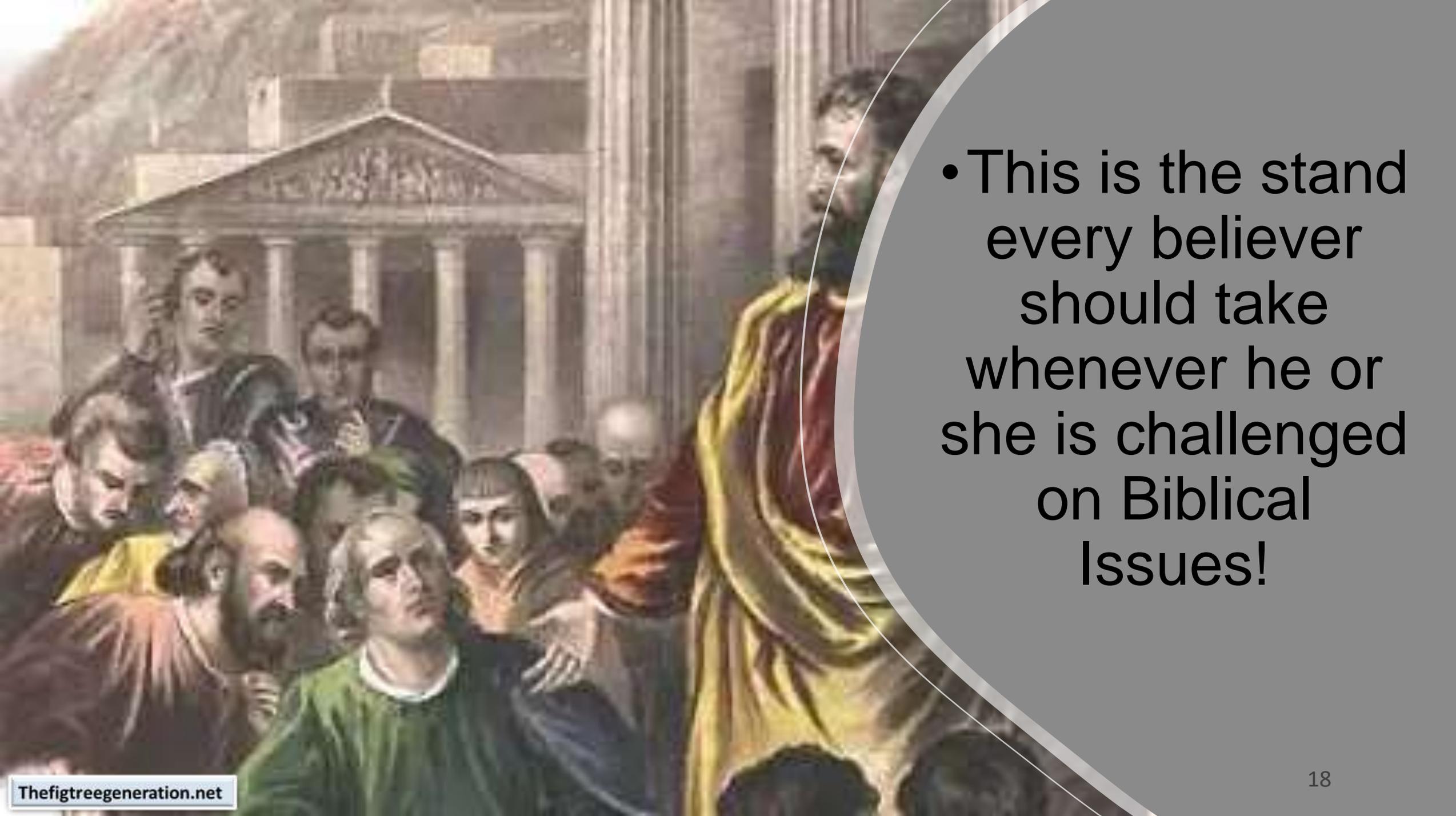
You and I have a choice! The choices we make affect our eternal destinies, it impacts our relationship with our Creator, the Elohim of Abraham, Isaac and Israel!



WAS THAT A GOOD STAND FOR THEM TO TAKE?

- In Acts 5:29 we read: “Then Peter and the other apostles answered and said, **We ought to obey YHVH rather than men.**”

KJV



- This is the stand every believer should take whenever he or she is challenged on Biblical Issues!

I personally believe that the feast days were known before Sinai!

I just want to mention a couple of examples:



In Genesis 19:3 we read: “And he (Lot) ...made them (the two angels in Sodom) a feast, and did bake unleavened bread, and they did eat.”

One should ask the question: Why does the Bible specifically mention “unleavened bread”? Unleavened bread is not the best to offer your visitors.

There is a reason for everything written in Scripture.



That means that the visit of the three angels to Abraham to announce the birth of Isaac and the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah took place during the Passover - Unleavened Bread celebration. That is evidence that the keeping of feast days pre-date the Exodus and Mount Sinai.



The other example we find in Psalm 81:3-5 where it states:
“Blow up the trumpet in the new Month, in the time appointed, on our solemn feast day. For this was a statute for Israel and a law of the God of Jacob. This He ordained in Joseph for a testimony, when he went out through the land of Egypt.” *KJV The only first day of the month that Scripture commanded to blow the Shofar is the first day of the Seventh month!*



I know in many translations it states, **“new moon instead of new month!”**

However, when you do a detailed study, you will discover **that the moon has absolutely nothing to do with the start of the Biblical month!**

One source claims that the sect of the “Karaites” developed a procedure that involved the sighting of the new moon by two witnesses. This practice is from the Mishna, **NOT FROM THE TORAH!** Beginning the month with the sighting of the moon (sliver or full moon) comes from Egypt and Babylon! The Hebrew word Chodesh H2320 does not mean “new moon” **but new month!**

The pre-Islamic moon deity called Allah is symbolized by a crescent moon and star. The origin comes from the Hindu culture and the worship on Shiva. The crescent moon was also venerated in the Egyptian culture with the moon below a solar disc. Because Christianity sprang from Alexandria Egypt, these objects in the sky were also adopted for veneration. *(Emphasis supplied.)*

<http://www.fossilizedcustoms.com/sightedmoonorigins.html>



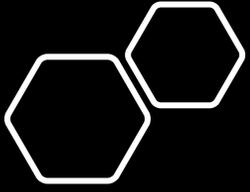
Islam's most prominent symbol is the crescent moon, Shiva's symbol.

The pre-Islamic Arabs worshipped 360 sky-deities, one of which was the “greatest” called “Allah.” Allah is represented by the crescent moon and was the most favored of all deities by Muhammad’s clan.

The 360 deities means the Kaaba was originally a Hindu shrine dedicated to the worship of the host of heaven.



Yahuwah is not represented by any kind of symbol.
AND ... certainly He is not using the objects seen in the sky to determine His appointed times!



For a deeper, detailed study on this topic that will open your understanding, I recommend the presentation with the title “The Moon! Oh, the Moon!”

You will find that study on the website studythecalendar.com



In Psalm 81:3-5 the word “**solemn**” is from the Hebrew word “Moed” or feasts.

This text is further understood by studying Leviticus chapter 23, where it states that the Feast of Trumpets is on the first day of the seventh month and on that day the trumpets were to be blown.

“And afterward Moses and Aaron went in and told Pharaoh ‘Thus saith Yahuwah Elohim of Israel, let my people go, that they may hold a **feast unto me** in the wilderness.’” *Exo 5:1 KJV*



The word “**feast**” in this text is from Strong’s H2287 – chagag, one of the three words listed in the Bible as **meaning Yahuwah’s Holy Days.**

Moses is asking Pharaoh to let His people go, so that they can celebrate Elohim’s Holy Days.

Shortly afterward, we find that Israel left Egypt on the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread. Yahuwah's people were very much aware of His Holy Days before Sinai. At Sinai YAH **merely repeated and put in print** what they already knew regarding these Holy Days!



**At about 1425 BC the Law was given
to Israel at Mt Sinai and
the Everlasting Covenant was made!**

The children of Israel had just been freed
from slavery in Egypt.

Moses had led them through the wilderness to
Mt. Sinai where they were going to meet Yahuwah.

On the third day He came down upon
Mt Sinai to give the people His law.

The event happened as follows:



**YHVH Elohim spoke the Ten Commandments
aloud from Mt. Sinai amid fire and smoke
and trumpets and an earthquake!**

The people were **afraid** and they said to Moses: **“Speak thou with us, and we will hear but let not Elohim speak with us, lest we die.”**

After this YHVH did not speak directly to the people, but instead He called Moses into the Mountain and spoke the rest of His laws to Moses privately and Moses wrote them in a book, called the statutes and judgments explaining the 10 Commandments in details.

You can read that in Exodus 20:19 and Deuteronomy 5:22-25!

After receiving these laws from Elohim, Moses came down the mount and repeated the laws to the people. The people solemnly promised **“All that Yahuwah hath said we will do and be obedient.”** (Exodus 24: 7 - *KJV*)

So, the covenant consisting of Exodus 20, 21, 22 and 23 was ratified in chapter 24 without the instructions of the ordinances of the altar.

About nine months later, Yahuwah gave detailed instructions or directions concerning the system of offerings and the forms of worship to be maintained in the Sanctuary.



Some believe that two types of laws were given to the Israelites. One they call the moral law and the other one the ceremonial law, which is **incorrect**. The Torah is divided into 613 commandments, statutes and judgments and the ordinances of the altar.

The terms “**moral**” and “**ceremonial**” are **unscriptural**, meaning they are man made terms. The term “**ordinances of the altar**” (*Ezekiel 43:18*) consists of the sacrifices and oblations (*blood, grain, drink offerings and the rites that were performed in executing these offerings*).

The ordinances of the altar passed away with the death of our Messiah according to the prophecy of Dan 9:27.

The covenant
Yahuwah made with
Israel at Sinai is for
all time, it has never
been cancelled! That
means it is as much
in force today as it
was then!



I discovered through my studies that Scripture speaks about more than just the 10 commandments. I kept on seeing the word “**law**” in most of the translations of the Bible and assumed it always meant the 10 Commandments.

Until I realized the word “**law**” in the KJV is mostly translated from the word “**Torah,**” which means the first 5 books of the Bible, written by Moses, which of course include the 10 Commandments.

The Torah includes, besides the 10 Commandments, also statutes, judgments, ordinances etc.

When Yahusha said in Matthew 5:17 that "He came not to destroy the law," He meant "He came not to destroy the Torah."

He came not to destroy the 5 Books of Moses, the Pentateuch, which include the 10 Commandments, statutes and judgments.



Then I came to the conviction that the annual appointed Feast Days are statutes, part of the Torah and therefore still are binding!

Here is the proof:

Leviticus 23:14 "It shall be a statute"
(H2708) Unleavened Bread

Leviticus 23:21 "It shall be a statute"
(H2708) Pentecost

Leviticus 23:31 "It shall be a statute"
(H2708) Day of Atonement

Leviticus 23:41 "It shall be a statute"
(H2708) Feast of Tabernacles

Consider the following: **Every one of these # H2708 Statutes are the Bride's part of the covenant agreement. The Bridegroom's part are the #H2706.**

What happened to affect a change and confusion among professed believers in their belief that these yearly appointed feasts are no longer binding?

We will find out a little later!

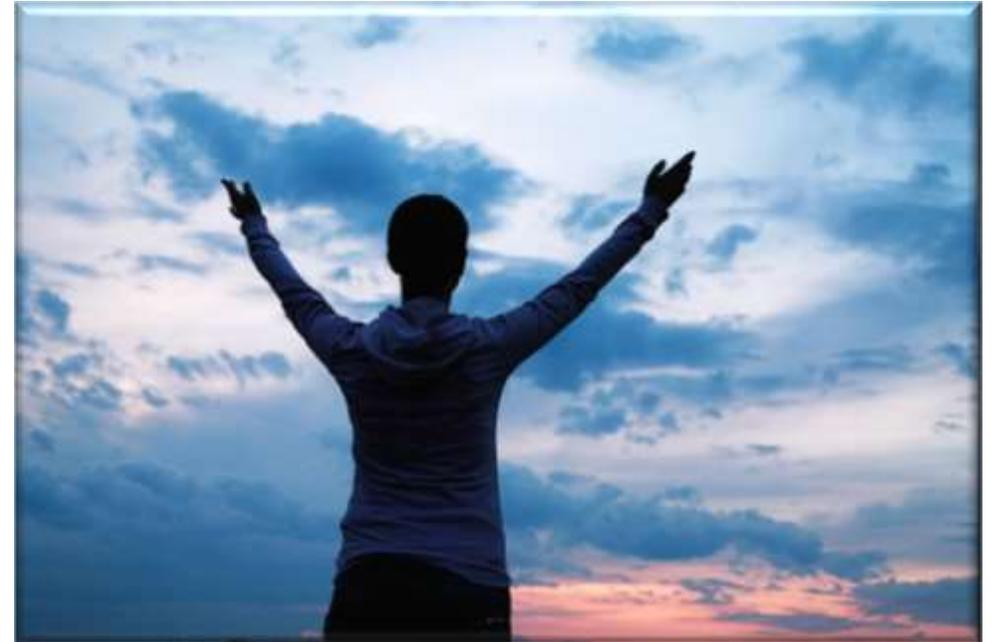
Remember, keeping Yahuwah's feasts is about worship!



**Let's look at the history of
Yahuwah's appointed
Feast Days in N.T. Times:**

**ONLY
YAHUWAH**

**And who deserves
our worship and
whose plan will we
subscribe to?**



At 12 years of age Yahusha attended Passover for the first time (*Luke 2:41*).

One can safely assume that Yahusha attended all of the feasts from then on with his parents.



At the first Passover after Yahusha began His ministry He cleansed the temple from all the unholy traffic (*John 2:13*).

**Yahusha healed the lame man at Pentecost.
(John 5:1)**

Yahusha taught in the temple during the Feast of Tabernacle (*John 7:14*).

Yahusha had his last supper with His disciples!

At that time, He told them: **“With desire I have desired to eat this Passover with you before I suffer:
For I say unto you, I will not any more eat thereof ...**

**... Until it be fulfilled in
the kingdom of YAH.”**

Luke 22:15-16 *KJV*



IMPORTANT NOTE: This was not a Passover celebration which Yahusha had with His disciples on Abib 13 like people allege, it was only a supper, and He promised them He would keep the Passover with them in His kingdom! He was fasting at that time, not eating and drinking fulfilling the antitype requirements.

A photograph showing a wooden hammer with a dark head and a light-colored handle, several nails, and a bundle of dried palm fronds on a wooden surface. The hammer is positioned diagonally across the top right. The nails are scattered in the center. The palm fronds are on the left side. The background is a wooden plank surface.

*Our Messiah
died on the
cross (stake or
tree) as “The
Lamb of YAH,
which taketh
away the sin of
the world.”*

John 1:29 KJV

But as we will soon see ...

Yahusha's followers continued to
celebrate the yearly divine
appointed Festivals as days of
rejoicing and worship for many
centuries after Messiah's death!

In the beginning YHVH had commanded the people to assemble for the three main feasts in the place where He had put His Name (Deut. 12:10-11).



Take note: These were divine appointments by the Creator to meet with Him on **His** Calendar! The Creator invited the people to meet with HIM, the people did not invite HIM, He invited them! What an honor!

In the beginning Yahuwah Elohim did not command the people to go to Jerusalem to celebrate the feasts. Jerusalem was not even a Jewish city **until about 400 years after the feasts were repeated at Mt Sinai.**



According to Deuteronomy 12:10-11, the people were to come and worship in the place where Yahuwah chose to put His Name! At one time this was at Shiloh (Jos. 18:1), and then later, when Solomon build the Temple, He chose to put His Name at Jerusalem (2 Samuel 7:13).



► But when they finally rejected and crucified Messiah, their temple was left unto them **desolate** (Luke 13:35; Daniel 9:27).

► At that time Yahuwah's Name was no longer at Jerusalem! **It was no longer a holy city! THAT IS A FACT!**



► Yahusha had foreseen this time when He told the woman at the well
“Woman, believe me, the hour cometh, when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father ... but the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth.”

John 4:21-23 *KJV*

► His followers did not need to go to Jerusalem to worship, **because YHVH's name was no longer there; the city and the temple was destroyed.** We see this illustrated in Paul's conduct – he still came to Jerusalem at times to attend the feasts, **but we will soon see times when he also celebrated the feasts with his converts in various gentile cities of Asia Minor.**





Yahusha's followers
assembled at
Jerusalem during
the Feast of
Pentecost and
received the
outpouring of the
Holy Spirit. (*Acts 2*)

**Omer
Count
#50**

50

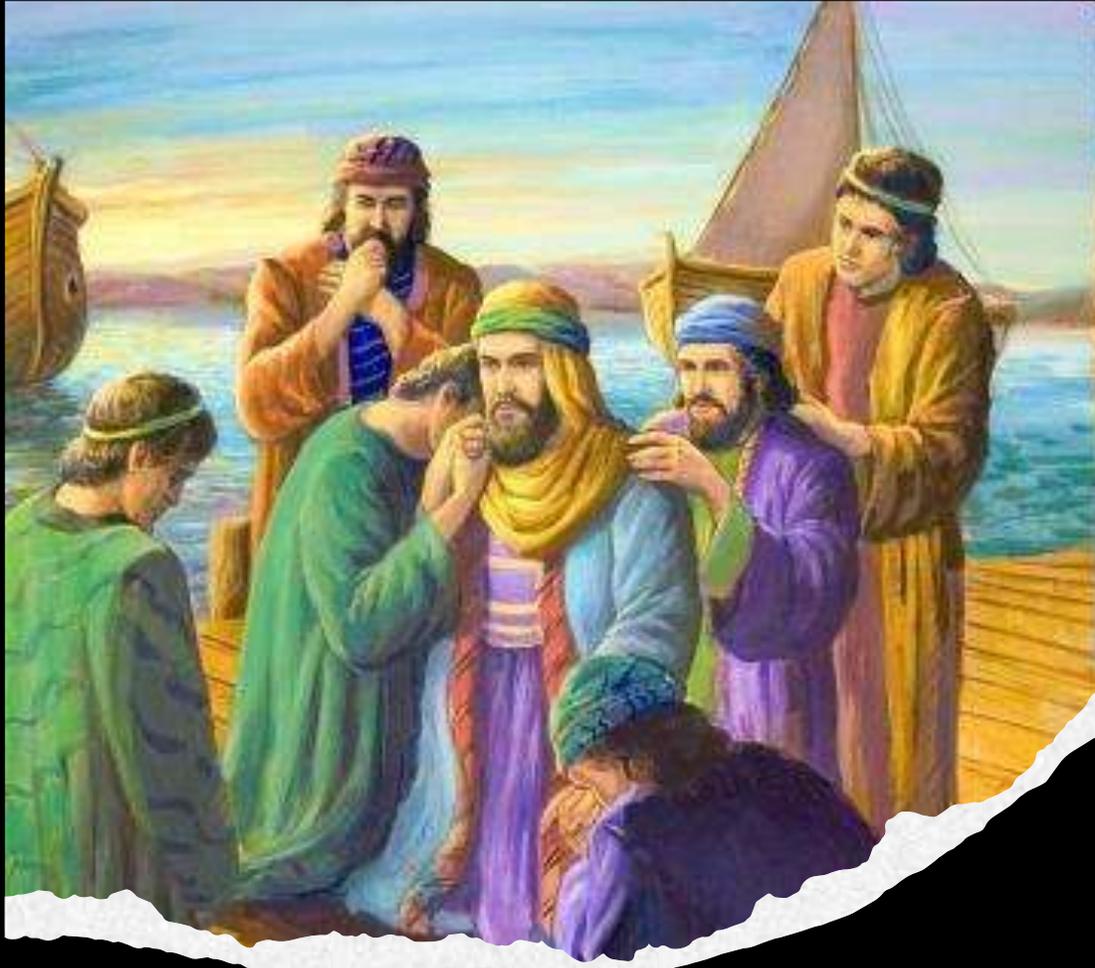
49 A.D.



- Paul and Barnabas went to Jerusalem “to meet delegates from the different churches and those who had come to Jerusalem to attend the approaching festivals.”
Acts 15

52 A.D.

- *Paul bade an early farewell to the Ephesians because, he was on his way to Jerusalem to celebrate the Feast of Pentecost. Acts 18:20-21*





56 A.D.

- Paul speaks to the Corinthians about Passover and unleavened bread and urges them ...

“Therefore, let us keep the feast ... with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.” *KJV*
1 Corinthians 5:7-11 He commands them **not to do** the Passover with those who call themselves brethren **but are living in open sin.**

56 A.D.



56 A.D.

- Paul tells the Corinthians that he will tarry at Ephesus until the Feast of Pentecost (*1 Corinthians 16:8*).



Paul writes a letter to the Galatians, in which he warns them not to return to the pagan feasts of the “NO gods.” He tells them that they have now come to know the true Elohim and must not return to the “weak and beggarly elements” of the “NO gods” (idols) to which they had once been in bondage before they came to know the true Elohim, the Elohim of Abraham, Isaac and Israel.



Paul had planned to be at Jerusalem for Passover, but upon hearing of a plot to take his life he decided to go around by way of Macedonia. **“For Paul had determined to sail by Ephesus, because he would not spend the time in Asia for he hasted, if it were possible for him, to be at Jerusalem the day of Pentecost.”** (Acts 20:16) *KJV*





58 A.D.

- Paul kept Passover and the feast of Unleavened Bread at Philippi with his converts; Philippi was a gentile city (*Acts 20:6*).

58 A.D.



- Paul does not spend time in Asia, because he is hurrying to get to Jerusalem **at Pentecost.** He reaches Jerusalem in time for Pentecost, but the leaders at Jerusalem give him unwise counsel which results in his arrest and imprisonment.
(Acts 21)

60 A.D.



- The ship Paul was a prisoner on was in danger, as it was the time of the year for dangerous storms. Also we are told in Acts 27:9 the Day of Atonement (“the fast”) was past!

Paul wrote to the Colossians **not to let anyone judge them** in respect of Feasts, New Months, and Sabbaths (*Colossians 2*).

Paul also kept the feasts and the 7th Day Sabbath. We also know that the first day of every month and all Sabbaths will be kept In Heaven (Isaiah 66:23). So there is no reason for anyone to judge those who keep these days.

62 A.D.



The Passover/Easter Controversy Begins!

Shortly after the last of the apostles had died a sharp dispute broke out between Paul's churches in Asia Minor and the bishop of Rome over the date for Passover. The Asiatic churches wanted to continue following the tradition of the apostles in celebrating Passover on the 14th day of the month of Nisan as God had commanded in the beginning. **But the bishops at Rome**, who were backed by the church in Alexandria, Egypt, **insisted that Passover** (*or Easter, as they had begun to call it*) be celebrated on a fixed day of the week each year, namely Sunday, the first day of the week.

Therefore, the Roman church always celebrated this day on the first Sunday after Nisan 14th, and **the Asiatic churches always celebrated it on the 14th day of Nisan**, as the Bible commanded, regardless of which day of the week it fell on. This became a great controversy which lasted for hundreds of years and is well documented in history books.

According to Polycrates, John the Revelator (6 A.D. – 100 A.D.) still observed Passover on the 14th of Nisan. John the Revelator was the last surviving apostle, and he died somewhere around 100 A.D. Polycarp (ca. 69 – 155 A.D.), a disciple of the apostle John, went to Rome to discuss with Pope Anicetus the day to observe Passover. But the pope was not able to persuade Polycarp not to ...

... observe what he had always observed with John the disciple of our LORD, and the other apostles with whom he had associated. (Irenaeus, in a letter to Pope Victor) Polycrates of Ephesus and Pope Victor of Rome disputed over the date for Easter/Passover. He wrote a letter to the pope, which stated the following:

“We observe the exact day; neither adding, nor taking away. For in Asia also great lights have fallen asleep, which shall rise again on the day of the LORD’s coming, when he shall come with glory from heaven and shall seek out all the saints. Among these are Philip, one of the 12 apostles, who fell asleep. John, who was both a witness and a teacher, who reclined upon the bosom of the LORD ... And Polycarp in Smyrna, who was a bishop and martyr; and Thraseas, bishop and martyr all these observed the 14th day of the Passover according to the Gospel, deviating in no respect, but following the rule of ... faith ... seven of my relatives were bishops; and I am the eighth. And my relatives always observed the day when the people put away the leaven...” Pope Victor immediately attempted to excommunicate Polycrates and the other Asiatic Bishops ... for not celebrating Easter on Sunday but was finally persuaded by Irenaeus to make peace with them.”
Eusebius ‘Church History’ Volume 5

That was in 195 A.D.

Over the span of centuries after the last of the apostles, John the Revelator died, the church began to drift away from the “faith which was once delivered unto the saints.” (*Jude 1:3*)

The 7th Day Sabbath was replaced by Sunday;
**and the Feast Days were replaced by
Christmas, Easter, and other such
holy days of the Catholic Church.**

The Christians began observing

the pagan feasts of the “no gods”, except with new names and new symbols. As time went along there were still isolated groups in different places who kept the Sabbath and the Feasts, but much of the church had abandoned them.

The pagan feast of Saturnalia became Christmas!



The pagan feast of the god Attis became Easter!



The pagan “feast of the Dead” became
“All Souls Day” now called Halloween etc.



In the Catholic Catechism, quoted in *Signs of the Times* November 4, 1919 it says:

- “The new law has its own spirit ... and its own feasts which have taken the place of those appointed in the law of Moses. If we would know the days to be observed ... we must go to the Catholic church, not to the Mosaic law.”

In 321 AD a Sunday Law was enacted by Constantine the great, ordering Tribunals, shops, and workshops to be closed on the day of the sun.

In 325 AD The Council of Nicaea made the first universal Easter Sunday Law, commanding that Easter be observed on the Sunday after the day of Passover.



“Rome’s custom replaced
Heaven’s statute in the
fourth century A.D.”

(New Catholic Encyclopedia, 1062-1063)

In the third to fourth century there were some Christians who were still resisting the power of Rome observing Yahuwah's Festivals. John Chrysostom (*ordained a saint by the Catholic Church*), in his **“Homilies Against the Jews,”** vehemently denounced Christians for keeping the Feasts like the **“pitiable and miserable Jews”** did.

At this time the anti-Jewish sentiment was very strong, and it was very unpopular to keep the 7th Day Sabbath or YAH's other Festivals.

“The festivals of the pitiful and miserable Jews are soon to march upon us one after the other and in quick succession: the feast of Trumpets, the feast of Tabernacles, the fasts. There are many in our ranks, who say they think as we do. Yet some of these are going to watch the festivals and others will join the Jews in keeping their feasts and observing their fasts. I wish to drive this perverse custom from the Church right now.” (John Chrysostom, Against the Jews)

The Irish were keeping Passover with the Hebrews. Therefore Pope Honorius, and afterward, John, Counselor of the Apostolic See, wrote letters to the “Nation of the Scots” (Irish) “earnestly exhorting them not to think their small number, placed in the utmost borders of the earth, wiser than all the ancient and modern churches of Christ, throughout the world; and not to celebrate a different Easter, contrary to the Paschal calculation and the synodical decrees of all the bishops upon earth.” (Bede’s Ecclesiastical History, book 2, Chapter XIX)

634 A.D.





**Believers in Transylvania again began keeping
the 7th Day Sabbath and the Feast Days.
They had a songbook called
*“The Old Sabbath Songbook.”***



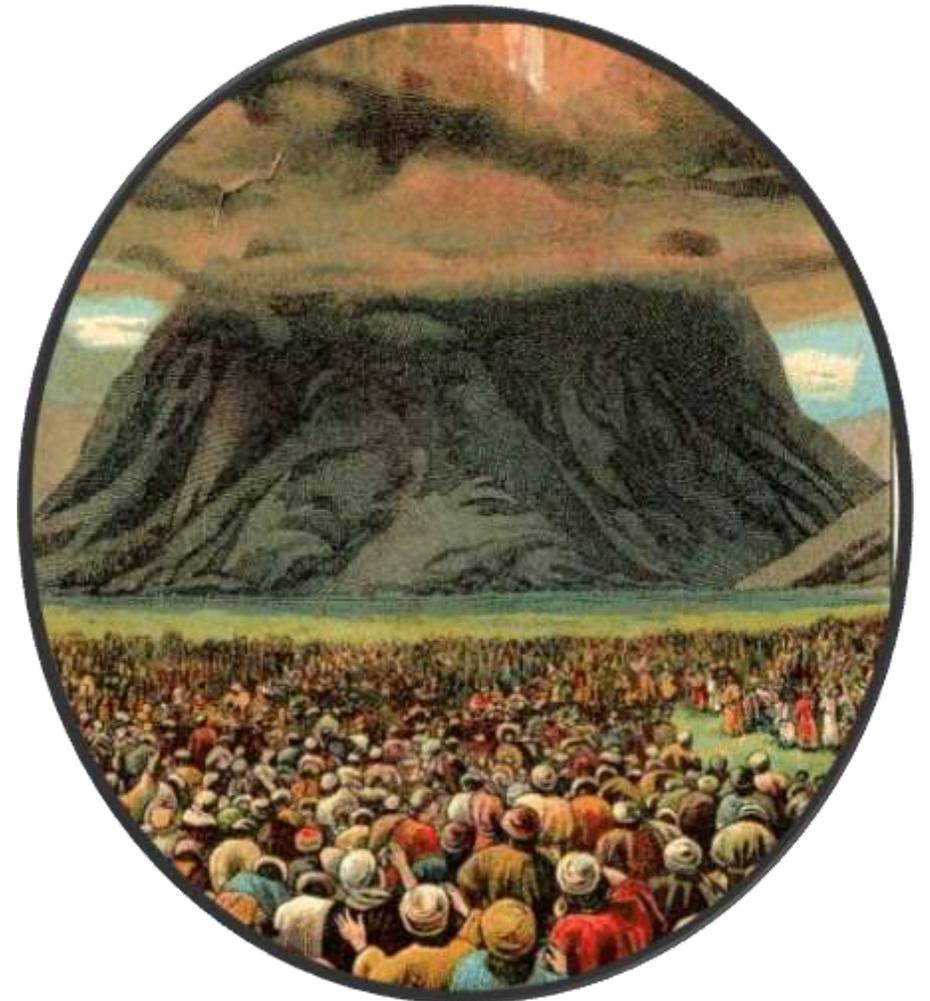
“The hymnal was written in Hungarian ... it consisted of one hundred and two hymns. Forty-Four for the Sabbath, five for the New Month, eleven for Passover and Unleavened Bread, six for the Feast of weeks (Pentecost), six for Tabernacles, three for New Year’s, and one for Atonement, and twenty-six hymns for everyday purposes.”
(Samuel Kohn in Die Sabbatharier in Siebenburgen, pp 62-67)

That was around 1590 A. D.

Remember, the covenant made on Mt Sinai

included besides the
7th Day Sabbath the
yearly appointed Festivals.

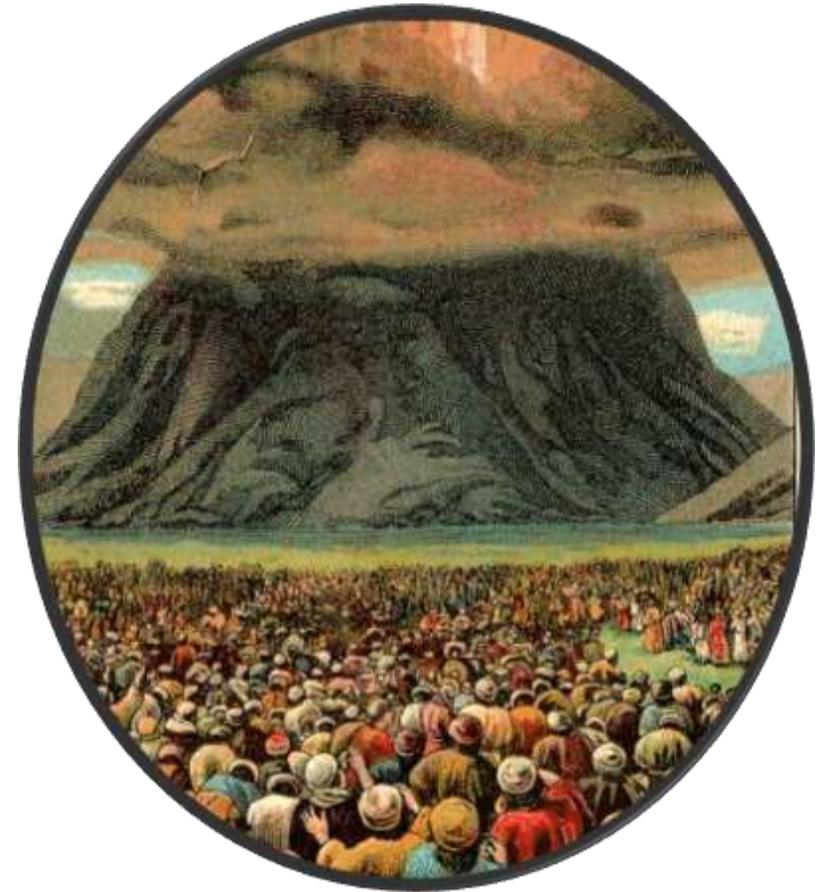
**One can not keep half a
covenant without causing
violence to the other half.**



Some people keep the 7th Day Sabbath

weekly, **but** do X-mas, Easter, Valentines, etc. yearly.

Some ignore the pagan holidays but they also ignore YHVH's yearly Feasts.





**Biblically, you
can not keep
half a marriage
and have a
marriage!**

The Lamb's Bride is
to have no spot
or wrinkle!

In Leviticus chapter 23
Yahuwah Elohim calls the
7th Day Sabbath and the
yearly feasts **“the feasts
of YHVH.”**



**These feasts belong to the Creator (*Leviticus 23:4*)
Yahuwah and not to Moses, the Jews or any man and
He Himself is inviting His people to these holy
gatherings in order to be specially blessed!**



A Catholic Priest, called Father T. Enright wrote this letter in June 1905, stating clearly that the Catholic Church was the power who had not only abolished the 7th Day Sabbath **but also the Feasts of Yahuwah Elohim.**



St. Alphonsus' (Rock) Church,

1116 N. Grand Ave.

St. Louis, June 1905

Dear Friend, I have offered & still offer \$1000. to any one who can prove to me from the Bible alone, that I am bound, under grievous sin to keep Sunday holy.

It was the Catholic Church which made the law obliging us to keep Sunday holy. The Church made this law long after the Bible was written, hence said law is not in the Bible.

Christ, our Lord empowered his church to make laws binding in conscience. He said to his apostles & their lawful successors in the priesthood "Whatsoever you shall bind on earth shall be binding in heaven." *Matt. 16. 19. Matt 18. 17. Luk 16. 19.*

The Catholic Church abolished, not only the Sabbath, but all the other Jewish festivals.

Pray & study. I shall be always glad to help you as long as you honestly seek the truth

Respectfully
T. Enright csod

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The Catholic Church abolished not only the Sabbath, but all the other Jewish festivals.

Pray and study. I shall be always glad to help you as long as you honestly seek the truth. Respectfully

The Sabbath keeping Church I was a member of for 50 years, used that letter frequently in their evangelistic meetings, but they conveniently never mentioned this sentence: **“but also the Feasts of Yahuwah Elohim.”** **I WONDER WHY?**



St. Alphonsus' (Rock) Church,
1118 N. Grand Ave.

St. Louis, June 1915

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Respectfully
J. Enright esq

This was all prophesied in Daniel 7:25



■ “He shall think ... to change times and laws.” *KJV*

■ “Thinking ... to change the feast days and the law.”

New American Bible

This was all prophesied in Daniel 7:25



“Thinking to change the
feast days and the law.”

New Catholic Translation

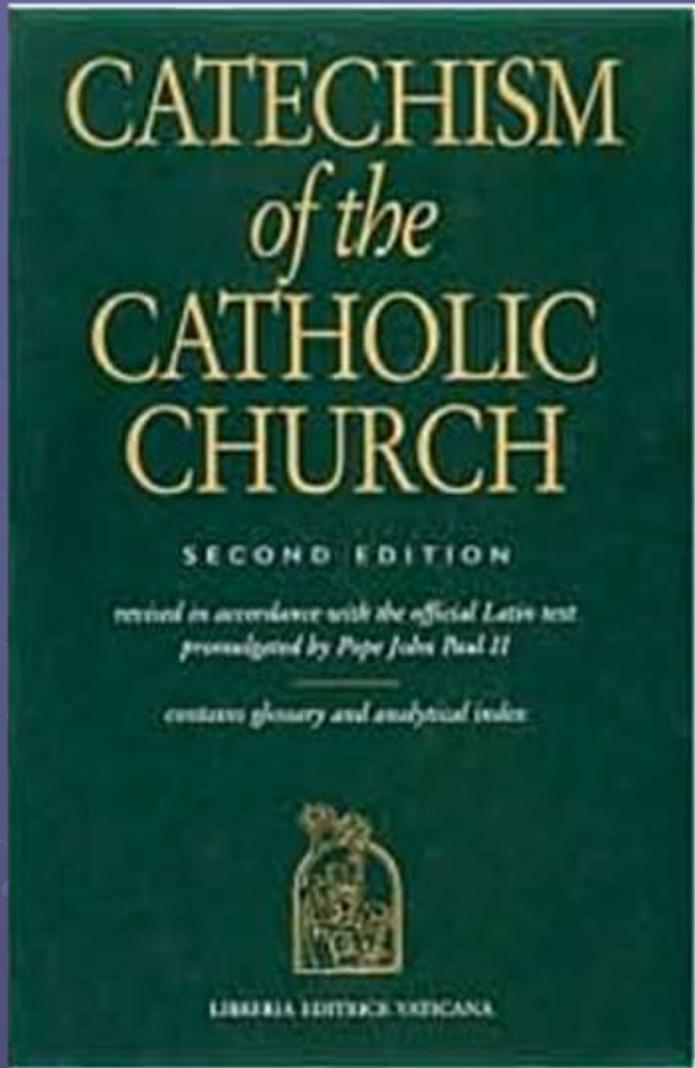
“He will try to change
their religious laws and
festivals.”

Good News Bible



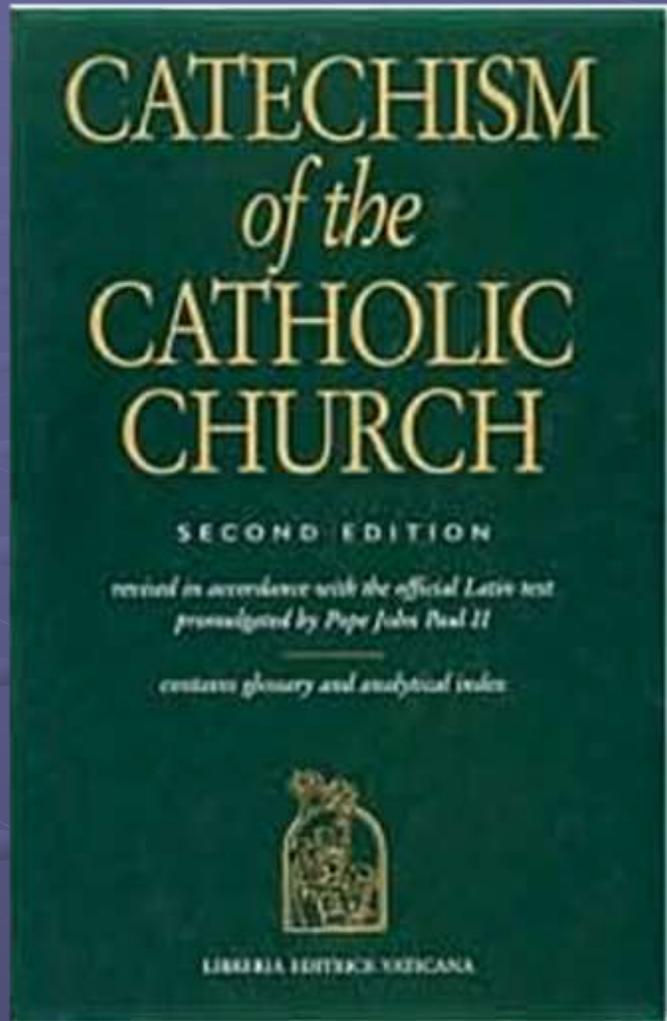
“Calendar and ordinance, he shall think
to set aside.” *Knox Bible*

The new Catechism (1993) of the Catholic Church



... urges Christians to make laws about Sunday and the other Catholic holidays, which were once the pagan feasts of the “no gods.”

It states in the Catechism of 1993



“2188. In respecting religious liberty and the common good of all, Christians should seek recognition of Sundays and the Church’s holy days as legal holidays.”

**SO “WHY DON’T
CHRISTIANS KEEP THE
THREE ANNUAL FEASTS
OF YAHUWAH, THE
ELOHIM OF ABRAHAM,
ISAAC AND ISRAEL?”**

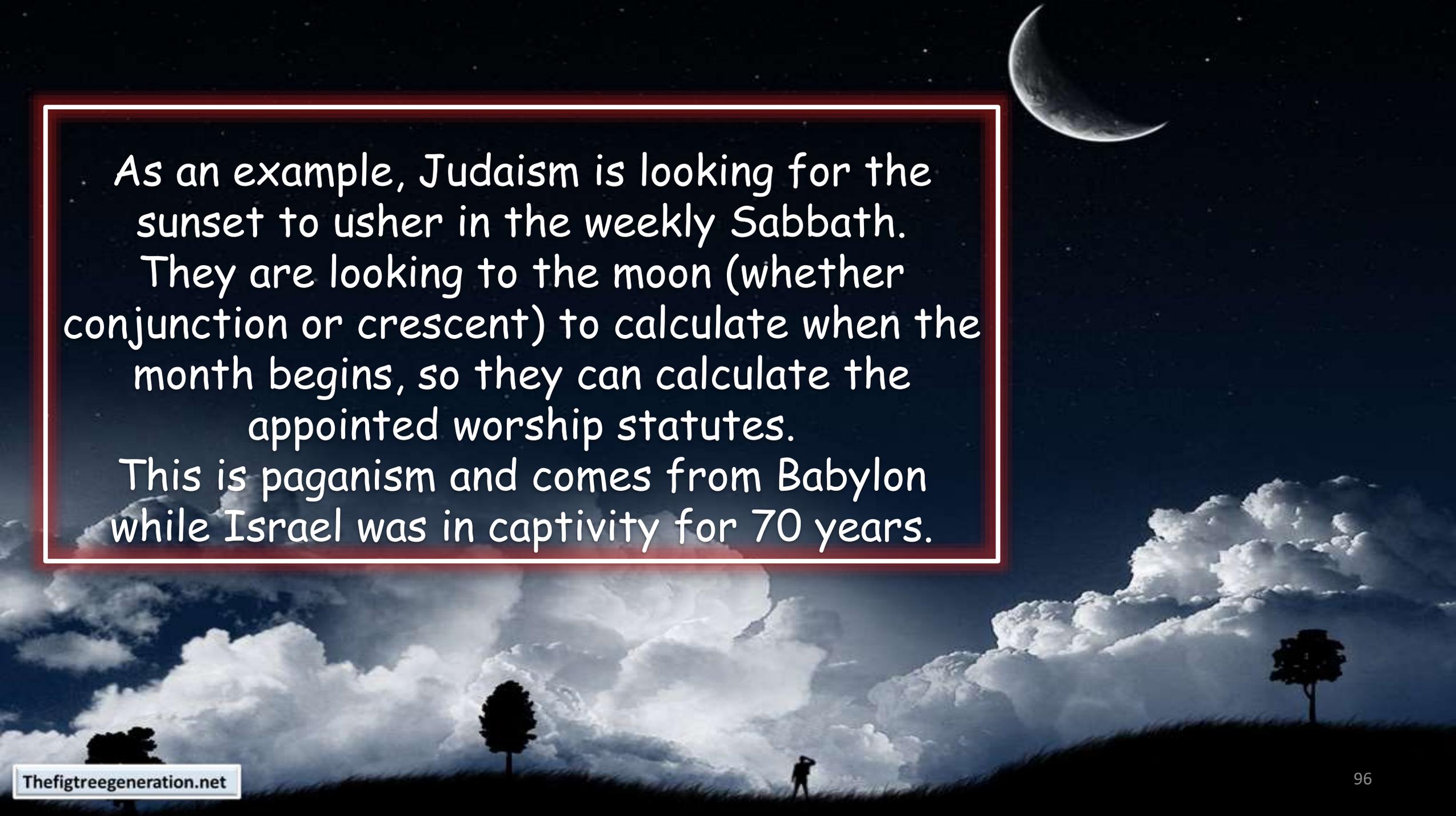




Because the Roman Church abolished Yahuwah's feasts in the 4th Century and replaced them with her feast days. She took the pagan feasts on the "no-gods" and changed their names so Christians could keep them, and they do.

A night sky with a crescent moon in the upper right corner. Below the sky, there are large, white, fluffy clouds. In the foreground, there are silhouettes of trees and a person standing on a grassy hill. The overall scene is dark, with the moon and clouds providing the main light sources.

What about the timing of
the yearly feast days of
Yahuwah, because there
is much confusion in this
respect?

The background of the slide is a night sky with a crescent moon in the upper right corner. Below the sky, there is a landscape with silhouettes of trees and a person walking on a hill. The text is enclosed in a red-bordered box.

As an example, Judaism is looking for the sunset to usher in the weekly Sabbath. They are looking to the moon (whether conjunction or crescent) to calculate when the month begins, so they can calculate the appointed worship statutes. This is paganism and comes from Babylon while Israel was in captivity for 70 years.

We have 'Zero' Scriptural Permission

97

- Consider this website quote: which we copied in the year of 2016, and two years later this was removed from the website; I wonder who was behind the removal?
https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Hebrew_Roots/New_Moon
- “There is zero scriptural evidence for sighting new moons to determine the beginning of new months. It is based 100% on teachings within the Talmud.”
- **The ancient [pagan] Greeks** recognized the visible new moon as the beginning of the month when they celebrated the “sickle of the new moon” with offerings and meals. This was also the case with the ancient Babylonians who worshipped the new moon as the goddess Isis, and had her wearing horns, which resembled the new moon.” (Theological Dictionary of the New Testament, vol. 4, p. 639.)

- **Yahuwah's 1st** day of the new year is the day after the spring-equinox, because it is the equinox that ends the old year. Logically the next day begins the new year.
- This happens to be the First Day of Spring and the 1st day of the month Abib and the first day of the year. It is that simple.
- To find the 1st day of the 2nd month, just count to 30. The 30th day ends the old month; the next day begins the new month.
- If you desire the detailed study on this topic, please go to this website: studythecalendar.com

To make it simple!

The day starts
at Dawn

The first month starts
one day after the Spring Equinox.
Then we count to 30 for the 2nd month.

The new year starts
one day after
the spring equinox!



**The final question,
Who will you follow?**

Man's Traditions?

Or will you follow the example of:

Yahusha

Paul,

John the Revelator,

Philip the Apostle,

Polycarp, Polycrates and

The other faithful followers of
YHVH through time, who have
faithfully refused to bow the knee
to the false Messiah?

Yahuwah never changed His appointments! **Never!**
They are still valid today! It was Satan himself who did away
with them.



According to Malachi 3:6
YHVH never changes!
This invitation to meet
with Him on His calendar
is still valid, THEREFORE I
PERSONALLY ACCEPTED
HIS INVITATION!



SHALOM

**Supreme
Provider
Yahusha Ha
Mashiach!**

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