

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

Rightly Divide

the WORD
of



TRUTH

"Between the Grand **"Beyn Ha**
MixingS" **Finale** **Arbayim"**



Mandate for "between the mixings"

Prov 25:2

It is the glory of Yahuah to conceal a thing:
but the honour of kings is to search out a matter.

In this study we'll keep searching!

Isa 46:9-10

*Knowing the End
from the Beginning*

Beyn Ha Arbayim

Arbayim
(plural for
arab H6148)

Arbayim
(mixtures)
H6148

ערב ים

<ereb>
H6153

ה בין

Ha
(the)

Beyn
(Between)
H966

R
E
V
I
E
W

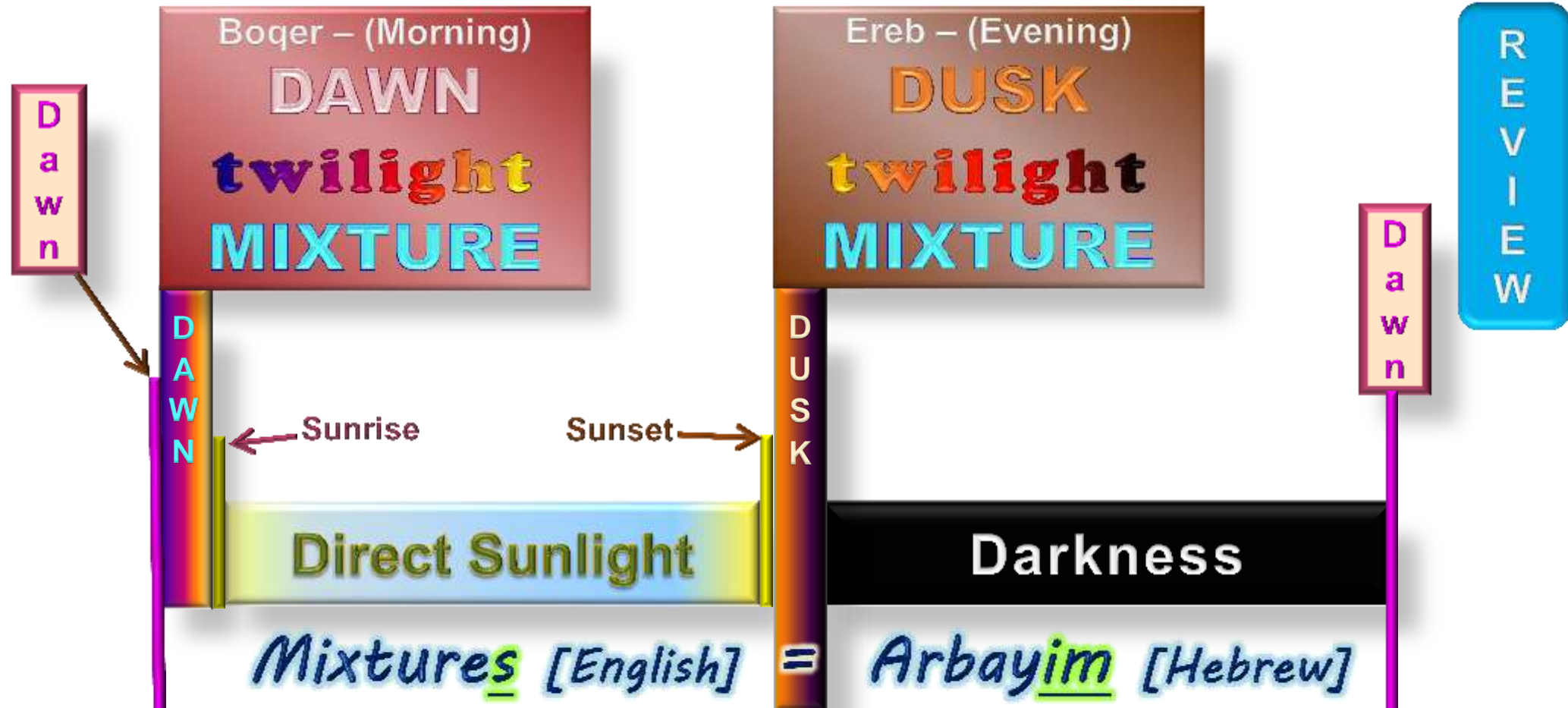
Point #1:

There is only ONE
"evening/ereb" in 24 hours!

Point #2:

There are always TWO
"mixtures/arabs" in 24 hours!

#1 Placement of Both Daily Mixtures



Foundation of Covenant Calendar

#2 Understanding <beyn ha arbayim>

The Hebrew phrase <beyn ha arbayim>

("between the eveningS")

is better understood in English as

"between the mixingS."

"What mixingS"?



The mixing of boqer [dawn] twilight & the mixing of ereb [dusk] twilight.

The 1st set of "between the mixingS" in Torah:

Narrative:

1. Exo 12:6 Night Season
Passover in Egypt
2. Exo 16:12 Night Season
Eating of Quail

The Night Season of
<beyn ha arbayim>

Dawn

Sunrise

Sunset

Dusk

#1

Dawn

Sunrise

Light Season

Night Season

In this study it is easier to relate to the Light Season as the 1st set of "mixings."
Why has Torah mentioned the Night Season first?

<arab> Evening Twilight Mixture

<arab> Morning Twilight Mixture

The 2nd set of "between the mixingS" in Torah:

Commands:

1. Exo 29 & Num 28 **Light Season**
2nd Daily Sacrifice
2. Lev 23 & Num 9 **Light Season**
Passover Sacrifices
3. Exo 30 **Light Season**
Sanctuary Lamps

The Light Season of
<beyn ha arbayim>

Dawn

Sunrise

#2

Sunset

Dusk

#1

Dawn

Sunrise

Light Season

Night Season

<arab> Morning
Twilight **Mixture**

<arab> Evening Twilight **Mixture**

Dawn to Dawn!

1. The Patterns for
"between the mixing^S"
in the Torah had
alignment with
the Day Season
& Night Season,
NOT DAY-START!
(11 Torah References)



2. [2a] Lev 6:20 (Grain Offering)
Examination of [2b] Deut 16:6?

3. What about
Patterns for
"between the mixing^S"
on Yahusha's
Passover Day?

Part #2[b] will examine Deut 16:6 to see if there is any
connection to "beyn ha arbayim" and if so, what is it?



Grain Offerings & Lighting the Lamps (Lev 6:20) (Exo 30:8)

#1 When the Grain Offering was tended to at ereb/night [H6153], were the lamps trimmed:

- a) AFTER the Grain Offering into the Night Season?
- b) Somehow tended to during the Day Season or ereb?



The lamps did shed some light!

These puzzle pieces
do fit together!



Lighting the Lamps & Grain Offerings

REVIEW

1. Exo 30:8 uses “between the mixingS” for lighting the sanctuary lamps.

- Therefore the lamps would be trimmed during the Day Season and AFTER the evening Daily Offerings (which included the Blood sacrifices, Grain & Drink Offerings).

2. Lev 6:20 **does not link** to “between the mixingS” for the Grain/[Drink] Offerings that are given up until the darkest part of the **ereb/night** [H6153].

- Therefore the lamps could be trimmed AFTER the **ereb/night** timeframe and AFTER the completion of the 2nd set of Daily Offerings.

Final Conclusion for the: Grain Offerings & Lighting the Lamps (Lev 6:20) (Exo 30:8)

When all the Sacrifices and Offerings were completed for the "evening" requirements (whether that was during the Day Season or the ereb/night [H6153]), only THEN were the lamps trimmed!



Lamps are trimmed last!

Lev 6 & Exo 30
do fit together!



R
E
V
I
E
W

Utmost Challenges & Greatest Surprises

Lev 6:20 [Section 2a] had a challenge to connect many ideas between the:

1. Grain Offerings and the Drink Offerings
2. ... just how these offerings connected to the Daily Blood Sacrifices;
3. ... and how all were connected to <beyn ha arbayim>.

**It's time to find
the connection
between**

**Lev 6:20 &
Deut 16:6?**

Deut 16:6

[Section 2b] will likely have the most **surprises**.

- This passage addresses only the Passover Sacrifice[s] upon "entrance into the land."
- How does this connect to <beyn ha arbayim>?

[Section 2b] Deut 16:6 (Passover Review)

Most Surprises!

Deut 16:1-8 Passover upon entrance of "the land of Canaan"

- **Deut 16:6** But at the place which Yahuah thy Elohim shall choose to place his name in [at Jerusalem eventually], there thou shalt sacrifice the passover

#1 at even, [twilight ??]

#2 at the going down of the sun, [afternoon ??]

#3 at the season that thou camest forth out of Egypt [night ??].

- The words "at even" are commonly used to define creation's day-start "at the going down of the sun" ... as sunset!

Deut 16:6 ~ A Command of Moses

1. This is a popular verse used by many Sabbath keepers and theologians to verify beyond all doubt that the Sabbath begins with sundown. Is that what Moses has to say?
2. Have you ever wondered why the darkness at the cross arrived at the 6th hour and not the 3rd hour?
3. What do these questions have to do with a study on "between the mixingS"?

One Scripture ~ Many Surprises!

Isa 46:9-10

*Knowing the End
from the Beginning*

Deut 16 ~ Getting Started with Definitions

- Many theologians claim:** Deut 16:6 **proves** the new day commences
“at even, at the going down of the sun” ... **because verse 6 says so!**
- ✓ “... the passover at **even** (*ereb/H6153; dusk twilight*), **at the going down of the sun** ...”
 - ✓ [Fact] 40 words in vs 6! **A Problem?** 9 words removed & used to define day-start ignoring the full passage of 280 words in Deut 16:1-8 for the proper context!
Context is completely removed: **to the common person everything SEEMS correct!**

How is the word “Passover” to be defined?

1. **Passover Festival:** consists of Passover Day, 7 days of Unleavened Bread, and Firstfruits following the weekly Sabbath.
2. **Passover Sacrifice:** animal had to be a perfect male of the first year.
3. **Passover Meal:** was always to be eaten during the Night Season.

How many Passover definitions was Moses describing in Deut 16:1-8?

Deut 16:6

Passover
Sacrifice

Deut 16:1-8 & Passover Definitions

1 Observe the month of Abib, and keep the **passover** **[Festival]** unto Yahuah thy Elohim: for in the month of Abib Yahuah thy Elohim brought thee forth out of Egypt by night.

2 Thou shalt therefore **sacrifice** the **passover** unto Yahuah thy Elohim, of the flock and the herd, in the place which Yahuah shall choose to place his name there.

3 **[For the Passover Meal]** Thou shalt eat no leavened bread with it; seven days shalt thou eat unleavened bread therewith, even the bread of affliction; for thou camest forth out of the land of Egypt in haste: that thou mayest remember the day when thou camest forth out of the land of Egypt all the days of thy life.

4 And there shall be no leavened bread seen with thee in all thy coast seven days; **neither shall** there **anything** of the flesh **[Passover Meal]**, which thou sacrificedst **[Passover Sacrifice]** the first day **at even** **[ereb/H6153]**, **remain all night until the morning**.

5 Thou mayest not **sacrifice** the **passover** within any of thy gates **[different than when in Egypt]**, which Yahuah thy Elohim giveth thee:

6 But at the place which Yahuah thy Elohim shall choose to place his name in, there thou shalt **sacrifice** the **passover at even** **[ereb/H6153]**, at the going down of the sun, at the season that thou camest forth out of Egypt.

7 And thou shalt roast and eat it **[Passover Sacrifice]** in the place which Yahuah thy Elohim shall choose: and thou shalt turn **in the morning**, and go unto thy tents.

8 **[Passover Festival]** Six days thou shalt eat unleavened bread: and on the seventh day shall be a solemn assembly to Yahuah thy Elohim: thou shalt do no work therein.

Note #1: Vss 4 & 6 do mention "at even" **[ereb/H6153]**. In both cases the context has to do with "timing" of the **Passover Sacrifice** NOT the timing of day-start.

Note #2: Vss 4 & 7 both mention "the morning" exchange regarding the **Passover Sacrifice**. Although this is the true beginning of the new day, the context is not about day-start.

Deut 16:6

Passover
Sacrifice

Deut 16:6 & <beyn ha arbayim>

Very Important Point: The mandate of Deut 16:6 is not about “when the day begins.”

Question: Is Deut 16:6 about <beyn ha arbayim>?

✓ But at the place which Yahuah thy Elohim shall choose to place his name in [Jerusalem eventually], there thou shalt sacrifice the passover

[1] at even (*ereb/H6153; dusk twilight*),

[2] at the going down of the sun,

[3] at the season that thou camest forth out of Egypt.

Context!

More Questions to think about:

1. Is the word “even” connected to <beyn ha arbayim> in Deut 16?

2. Does the phrase: “at the going down of the sun” mean the new day begins at sunset?

3. Does this phrase mean that “when the sun goes down” ... “it is dusk twilight or evening”?

4. In which “season” was Egypt’s Passover sacrifice offered?

Deut 16:6

Passover
Sacrifice

Deut 16:6 & <beyn ha arbayim>

The Interlinear will have some answers.

Answers:

#1: The word "even" is not connected to the phrase <beyn ha arbayim>!

#2 & 3: The phrase: "at the going down of the sun" appears to mean when the sun goes down it is "evening twilight."

Is this true for vs 6? (We shall soon see!)

The context of Deut 16:1-8 addresses the timing around the Passover sacrifice, not the timing for Passover day-start.

- Note: vss 4 & 7 did align with day-start before the morning of Abib 15, for the disposal of any left-over lamb (Exo 12:10).

Interlinear Bible													
Deut 16:6													
thou shalt sacrifice	there	in,	his name	to place	thy God	the LORD	shall choose	which	the place	at	But		
2076	8033	9999	8034	7931	430	3088	977	834	4725	413	3588	518	
tizbach	shaam		sh'mow	I'shakeen	'Eloheykaa	Yahweh	yibchar	'sher-	hamaaqowm	'el-	Kiy 'im-		
	out of Egypt:	that thou camest forth	the season	at	the sun,	at the going down of	at even,	the passover					
	4714	3318	4150	9999	8121	935	6153	8453	853				
	mi-Mitsraayim	tsee't'kaa	mow'eed		hashemesh	k'bow'	baa'aareb	ha-Pecach	'et-				

#4: In which "season" was the Passover sacrifice offered in Egypt?

- In Exo 12:6, the Passover sacrifice was connected to the phrase <beyn ha arbayim> which according to Exo 12 - context was designated as the **Night Season**.

Deut 16:6

Passover
Sacrifice

Deut 16:6

More Concerns & Questions:

1. The content and context of **Deut 16** is a reminder from Moses about the 3 yearly feasts – when and how they are to be celebrated.
 2. Verses 1-8 review **The Passover Festival** with very specific instructions from Moses before he dies, of “when and where” the Passover sacrifice can be offered ... **the main context is not addressing day-start**. However, vss 4 & 7 have a reminder that any meat left-over is **not to remain until morning** – following the “type” instructions in Exo 12:10 [cf. Exo 34:25; Deut 16:7]. Deut 16 must stay aligned with the “day-start” of Genesis and Exodus.
- ✓ **Despite this information Sunset Theory advocates still strongly suggest the context of Deut 16:6 is: the day-start begins with the “going down of the sun.” Unfortunately, their context of Deut 16 has not been carefully considered, neither has a proper day-start study been done in any of the Torah books for verification.**

So, now what?

Deut 16:6

Passover
Sacrifice

What is the real purpose of Deut 16:6?

That is “THE” Question!

- **1451 BC Deut 16 (Command)** – After 40 years in the wilderness, in the last days of **Yahuah's** great leader, Moses gives a reminder to the people in Deut 16:6 **for the three “timing” options of sacrificing the Passover lamb when the Hebrews reside in the land of Canaan.**
- **This is not just a “command” BUT A “PROPHECY” that must satisfy the timing of every Passover sacrifice for the next 1500+ years, and ultra important - including that of Yahusha.**
- This verse is jam-packed with information that will be missed if a proper study of **<beyn ha arbayim>** is not done.

Deut 16:6

Passover
Sacrifice



Moses outlines the real purpose of Deut 16:6!

Moses answers through the context!

The question on the purpose of **Deut 16:6** can be answered with Moses because the research for <beyn ha arbayim> has been completed. Note Deut 16:6 again - as **Moses clearly outlines** 3 distinct timeframes for the sacrifice of the Passover:

✓ But at the place which **Yahuah** thy Elohim shall choose
to place his name in, [in Jerusalem, eventually]

[a] there thou shalt sacrifice the passover at even,
in other words... (*ereb/H6153; dusk twilight* - NOT <beyn ha arbayim>),

[b] at the going down of the sun, [What does this really mean?]

[c] at the season that thou camest forth out of EGYPT.



Does <beyn ha arbayim> qualify for any of these options?

Deut 16:6

Passover
Sacrifice

Deut 16:6 Passover Option #1 [Dusk]

[a] there thou shalt sacrifice the passover at even, (*ereb/H6153; dusk twilight*)

D
a
w
n

The Passover can be sacrificed at “even” [twilight-part of the Day Season] – this is not “between the mixingS” during either the Day Season, or the Night Season.

D
a
w
n

“at even” has nothing to do with sunset beginning any new day!



Sunrise

Sunset

beyn ha arbayim

Direct Sunlight

Day Season

(between two mixings)

D
U
S
K

beyn ha arbayim

Darkness

Night Season

(between two mixings)



King Josiah (2 Chron 35:1-14) offered 41,400 Passover sacrifices right up to <layil> night [H3915] – these Passover sacrifices were still performed on “the” Passover cycle. This definitely included the “ereb/evening” AFTER sunset – during the dusk twilight time.

Deut 16:6

1ST

Provision
for the
timing
of every
DUSK
Passover
Sacrifice

BUNNY TRAIL

Deut 16:6 Passover Option #2 [Light Season]

[b] at the going down of the sun ...



D
a
w
n

This Passover provision is during the Day Season, or “between the mixingS.” The phrase [in the OT] is seldom defined as the “moment of sunset.” Rather, the sun begins to “go down” once it passes High Noon, on its downward descent towards sunset. This is always during the Day Season long before sunset.

D
a
w
n

... has nothing to do with sunset beginning any new day!

The phrase “at the going down of the sun” ...

Sunrise

Sunset

D
U
S
K

beyn ha arbayim

Direct Sunlight

Day Season

(between two mixings)

beyn ha arbayim

Darkness

Night Season

(between two mixings)



Deut 16:6

2ND

Provision for the timing of every **LIGHT SEASON** Passover Sacrifice

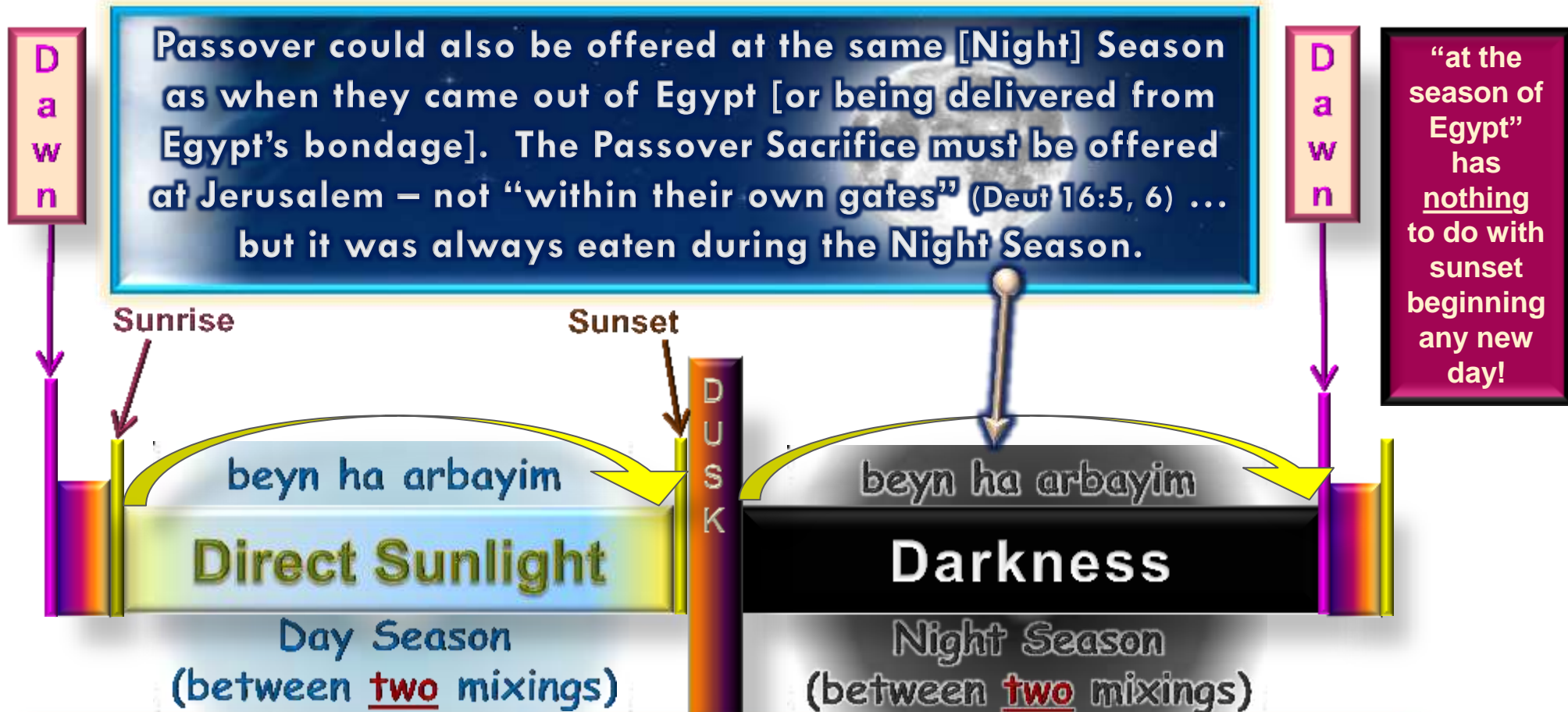
Note:

There will be “anti-type” confirmation in the Gospel study.

The phrase <beyn ha arbayim> aligns with 4 Torah verses for the Daily Sacrifices. However, it also aligns with 5 Torah Scriptures in connection with the Passover Sacrifices. There was a provision made for the evening Daily Sacrifice to be offered during the Day Season - opening the way for the Passover Sacrifice to also be offered during the Day Season.

Deut 16:6 **Passover Option #3** [Night Season]

[c] at the [H4150/appointed] season that thou camest forth out of Egypt.



Deut 16:6

3RD

Provision
for the
timing
of every
**NIGHT
SEASON**
Passover
Sacrifice



Evidence of NIGHT SEASON Passover sacrifices:
(1) Moses & Egypt (2) King Josiah in Jerusalem [624 BC]
Question: Is there an anti-type for Yahusha in the Gospels?

Deut 16:6 Passover Options

1. 2 Chron 35 Witness #1: Josiah with 41,400 Passover Sacrifices during the Day Season [at the going down of the sun], continuing through the ereb/dusk twilight mixing until the layil/night.
2. Exo 12 Witness #2: Egypt's Passover during the Night Season.
3. New Testament Witness #3: Josephus with 250,000+ Passover Sacrifices during the Day Season timeframe of "between the mixingS."

Witnesses for 3 Passover Timing Options

Isa 46:9-10

*Knowing the Gospels
from the Tanach*

Deut 16:6 & Evening `ereb Definitions H6153

In a semi-conclusion for this section, the <ereb; H6153> definition will be considered one more time.

Will Deut 16:6 hold an interesting surprise in this search?

Please note how the [previously examined] Scripture references align with each of the three distinct <`ereb; H6153> definitions with reference to the Daily evening sacrifices and the Passover sacrifices.

evening H6153; `ereb (eh'-reb); from H6150;

[1st def.] dusk: [Deut 16:6; 2 Chron 35]

KJV - [2nd def.] day, [Deut 16:6; 2 Chron 35]

[same as 1st def.] even (-ing, tide),

[3rd def.] night [Exo 12:6; Lev 6:20; Deut 16:6]

in other words...

Ereb/H6153 with its many varied definitions allows provision for the timeframe of every Passover Sacrifice listed in Deut 16:6!



No context
for day-start.

Deut 16:6 - nothing to do with day-start; everything to do with Passover sacrifice timing!

Evening
H6153
is a
corner
stone
for
Yahuah's
Covenant
Calendar



Deut 16:6 ~ The 3 Options for Passover Sacrifice

(No mention of the phrase <between the mixingS>).



Lev 6 Offerings ~ Sacrifices ~ Trimming the Lamps

(Using the phrase <beyn ha arbayim / between the mixingS>.)

R
E
V
I
E
W

Exo 29:39, 41

Daily Evening Offerings

optional timeframe of
<between the mixingS>
in the afternoon.

Exo 30:8 Sanctuary Lamps

are trimmed after the
<ereb> Daily Offerings.

Lev 6:20 – Grain

Offering at ereb/night.
Lamps could be trimmed
AFTER these offerings.

Dawn

Sunrise

Sunset

Sunrise

Dawn Breaks

Layil Begins

PM: between the mixingS
<beyn ha arbayim> between the mixingS

Light Season

Night Season

<arab> Evening Twilight Mixture

<arab> Morning
Twilight Offerings

Utmost Challenges & Greatest Surprises

Lev 6:20 did not limit the **ereb** Offerings to be only "between the mixing^S" but also gave permission for the offerings to be at **ereb**/dusk.

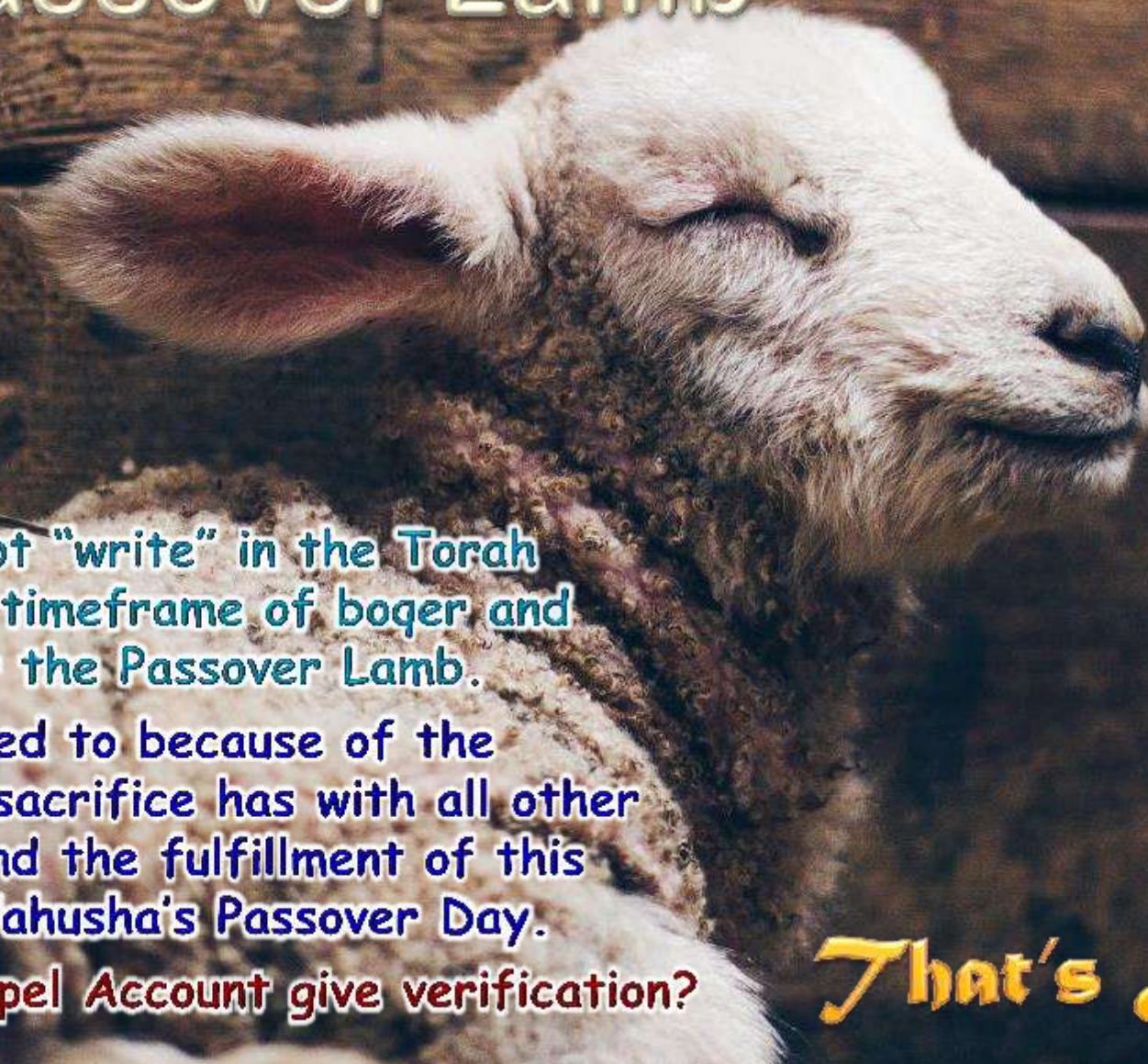
1. Grain/Drink Offerings with the Daily Blood Sacrifices could be offered during the Day Season up to **ereb**/night.
2. King Josiah's Passover Sacrifices were also connected to <beyn ha arbayim> & offered until the layil/night.

Neither Lev 6:20 or Deut 16:6 use the phrase <beyn ha arbayim>.

Question:

**What is the connection
between Lev 6:20
& Deut 16:6?**

No Boundaries for the Passover Lamb



Deut 16:6 does not limit the Passover Sacrifice to only "between the mixing^S" because this sacrifice has components from all other Offerings that could be presented at:

1. Boqer [dawn]
2. the Day Season of <beyn ha arbayim>
3. the dusk and
4. the Night Season of <beyn ha arbayim>.

- Moses did not "write" in the Torah the specific timeframe of boqer and forenoon for the Passover Lamb.
- He didn't need to because of the linkage this sacrifice has with all other offerings, and the fulfillment of this pattern on Yahusha's Passover Day.
- Will the Gospel Account give verification?

That's Amazing!

1. The Patterns for
“between the mixing^S”
in the Torah had
alignment with
the Day Season
& Night Season,
not day-start!
(11 Torah
References)



2. [Lev 6:20 – ereb sacrifices]
Deut 16:6 offers permission for the
Passover Sacrifice to **have the full**
24 hour spectrum for the
sacrificial timeframes.

3. What about
Patterns for
“between the mixing^S”
on Yahusha’s
Passover Day?

Part #3 of this study will compare the Old Testament
patterns of “beyn ha arbayim” to the Passover in the Gospels!

Gospel Passovers of Yahusha

- This last section will directly address the information for the Gospel's last Passover.
- Many things have been gleaned from Torah about all sacrifices [especially Passover] with regards to <beyn ha arbayim>.
- **Will the timeframes of Deut 16:6 have fulfillment in Yahusha's final Passover as the "anti-type"?**
- **Gospel Passovers to consider: Luke 2; John 2; John 19.**



Prime Passover Examples: New Testament

P A S S O V E R

NEXT!

R
E
V
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E
W

NEW!

- vii. **Yahusha's Passover Luke 2 (Narrative)** – at age 12 in Jerusalem.
- viii. **Yahusha's Passover John 2 (Narrative)** – at the beginning of His ministry.
- ix. **Last Supper “Passover Instructions” in Synoptic Gospels**
(**Narrative** & **Command**) – at the end of Yahusha's ministry. In the last part of this event, Yahusha also gives a command of when/where they will celebrate the next Passover together. (Matt 26:29; Mark 14:25; Luke 22:15, 16.)
- x. **Crucifixion Day John 19 (Narrative)** – Yahusha's Passover sacrifice at the end of His ministry. (This study will now focus on this Passover.)

What does the crucifixion Passover “day” and “events” have to do with <beyn ha arbayim>?

The Significance of Sacrifices

- Before we can really understand the importance of the Passover sacrifice, there needs to be a general understanding of all sacrifices.
- There are many kinds of sacrifices offered at various times throughout the year.
- Out of all the sacrifices, will one (or some) take priority over all?
- Did the Feast of Tabernacles sacrifices have the most sacrifices of any feast?



...sacrifices must be made.

Burnt Offering Sacrifices

1st seven days of Succoth / 7th month

Burnt meaning = Hebrew-*olah* / English-*ascent*

Day #	Bullocks	Rams	Lambs	Sum	Day of the Month
1st	13	2	14	29	15th
2nd	12	2	14	28	16th
3rd	11	2	14	27	17th
4th	10	2	14	26	18th
5th	9	2	14	25	19th
6th	8	2	14	24	20th
7th	7	2	14	23	21st
	70	14	98	182	

Total sacrifices for the 7 days = 182

**Total
Sanctuary
Sacrifices
for
Feast of
Tabernacles:
182!**



...sacrifices must be made.

Average Yearly Sanctuary Sacrifices

1. Daily Sacrifices / year (4 x 365)		1460 Sacrifices	
2. Extra weekly Sabbath Sacrifices	104	9. 2 nd Month: 1 st – 7 th ULB Feast	77
3. Extra annual Sabbath Sacrifices	28	10. Pentecost	8
4. New Month Sacrifices (11 x 12)	132	11. 1 st Day of Trumpets	10
5. 1 st Month Passover Sacrifice	1	12. Day of Atonement (Priest & People)	6
6. Firstfruits/Wave Sheaf	1	13. Day of Atonement Sanc. Sacrifices	10
7. 2 nd Month Passover Sacrifice	1	14. 1 st – 7 th Days of Tabernacles	182
8. 1 st Month: 1 st – 7 th ULB Feast	77	15. Last Great Day	10

Total Average Yearly Sacrifices: 2107

Question: What does this have to do with Passover sacrifices and <beyn ha arbayim>?



The Most Important Sacrifice is: P A S S O V E R

82%

Assessment of Sacrifices in Comparison to the 11 Torah Scriptures for <beyn ha arbayim>.

Out of the 11 Torah Scriptures ... 9 verses are connected to "sacrifices" during <beyn ha arbayim>.

a) 4 of the 9 Scriptures are connected to "Daily Sacrifices" during <beyn ha arbayim>.
(Exo 29:39; Exo 29:41; Num 28:4; Num 28:8.)

45%



b) 5 of the 9 Scriptures are connected to either the **Passover sacrifice** or the **Passover meal** during <beyn ha arbayim>.
(**Sacrifice**: Exo 12:6; Num 9:3.)
(**Meal**: Lev 23:5; Num 9:5 [1st month]; Num 9:11 [2nd month].)

55%

Does it not appear very clear there is something special happening around the **Passover** theme?

Let's ask Josephus!

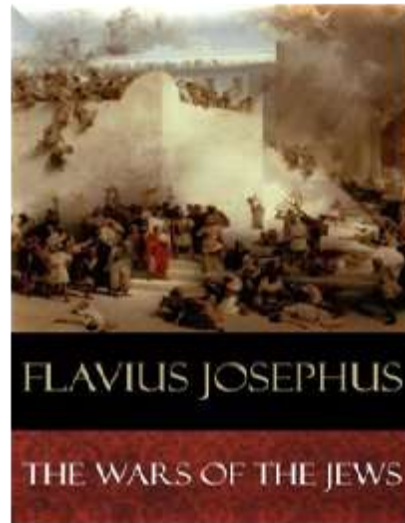


Historical Evidence From Josephus

P A S S O V E R

REVIEW

- Every year on Passover Day, in Jerusalem, there were many Passover lambs slain, not just one.
- **Josephus**, the Jewish historian, has some historical evidence
(*Wars of the Jews*, Book VI, 9:3).
- This quote exposes his personal experience of just when the evening sacrifice was performed fulfilling the prophetic guidelines of Daniel.



➤ "So these high priests, upon the coming of their feast which is called the Passover, when they slay their sacrifices, from the **ninth hour to the eleventh**, [3 PM to 5 PM Roman time] but so that a company not less than ten belong to every sacrifice . . . and many of us are twenty in a company, found this number of sacrifices was **two hundred and fifty six thousand five hundred** [256,500] which, upon the allowance of no more than ten that feast together, amounts to **two million seven hundred thousand and two hundred persons** that were pure and holy."

- (Note: Some historians quote 270,000 Passover sacrifices/day.)

Passover Math (with Josephus)

According to Josephus there were **256,500 Passover sacrifices** from the 9th – 11th hour (120 minutes).

- **$256,500 / 120 \text{ min} = 2137 \text{ lambs/min.}$**
- **$6^{\text{th}} - 11^{\text{th}} \text{ hour} = 855 \text{ lambs/min.}$**
- **$3^{\text{rd}} - 11^{\text{th}} \text{ hour} = 534 \text{ lambs/min.}$**
- **$\text{Boqer} - 11^{\text{th}} \text{ hour} = 389 \text{ lambs/min.}$**



Josiah's Passover Offerings were all day, through dusk, to night!



...sacrifices must be made.

Average
Yearly
Sanctuary
Sacrifices
Total 2107.

Average Yearly
Passover
Sacrifices
Total 256,000 ~
270,000!

*Without
exception...*



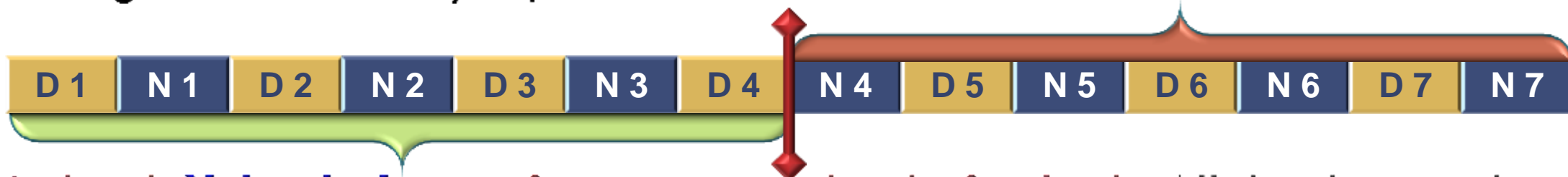
... the Passover sacrifice
is the MOST important
sacrifice of all!

“What” determines the most important sacrifice for P A S S O V E R ?



- **Dan 9:27** And he shall confirm the covenant with many for one week: and in the midst of the week [Passover Day] He [Yahusha] shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease ... KJV

When does this major event happen? The 4th cycle [Wed] is the exact middle day of the week. Because **Yahuah's** day-start begins with dawn twilight, the exact “midst of the week” is marked at the “evening twilight” of the 4th cycle, about 6 PM Roman time in Jerusalem.



Indeed, **Yahusha's** sacrifice was completely finished. All the thousands of (“type”) Passover sacrifices that had been offered in the previous 1500 years were also fulfilled, by His “anti-type” sacrifice no matter “when” or “what time” they were offered in the 24 hours of the day!

Final Moments Around Yahusha's Passover

- This Passover Sacrifice is the most important of all sacrifices.
- Yahusha as "the" Ultimate Passover Lamb Sacrifice must fulfill every sacrifice and their timeframes.
- How is the "anti-type" found in these many sacrifices and timeframes according to the Torah?
- Next: a very brief outline of Yahusha's Passover Day and how He fulfilled all "types" for sacrifices and timeframes.





PASSOVER



Mark 14:72 (Abib 14)
Rooster crowed the 2nd time.

Mark 14:63 (Abib 13) High priest tore his robe
& condemned Yahusha "the" Sacrifice to die!



Although roosters may crow all through the night, this Gospel rooster fulfills Yahusha's prophecy.

- Peter's 1st denial [Mk 14:68].
- Rooster crows the 1st time [Mk 14:68].
- Peter's 2nd denial a little later [vs 70].
- Peter's 3rd denial about an hour later [twilight time] [Mk 14:71; Luke 22:59].
- Rooster crows the 2nd time while Peter is speaking [Mark 14:72; Luke 22:60].

THEN Mark 15:1 records:

- "Immediately, in the morning" [G4404; proj; the daybreak watch], the Jewish leaders deliver Yahusha to Pilate.

2

PASSOVER

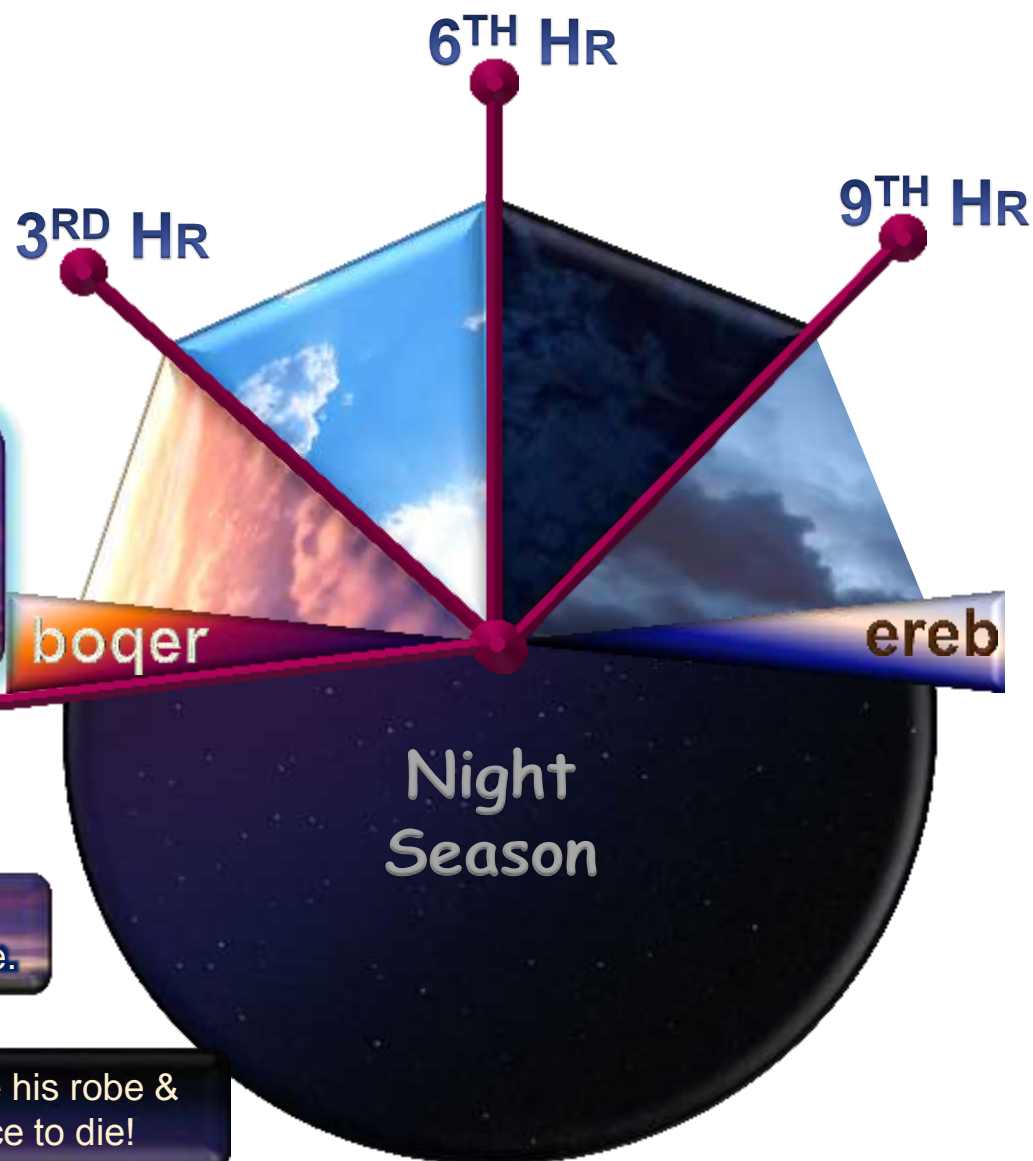


Mark 15:1 (Abib 14)
Immediately in the morning Yahusha is delivered to Pilate.



Mark 14:72 (Abib 14)
Rooster crowd the 2nd time.

Mark 14:63 (Abib 13) High priest tore his robe & condemned Yahusha "the" Sacrifice to die!



Exo 29 commands the 1st Daily Sacrifice to be "in the morning" (boqer H1242) – or the "dawn twilight."

Remember, the Passover sacrifice had components of both Daily Sacrifices.

Therefore, according to the definition of "boqer" the Passover sacrifice does qualify.

During "boqer" the Jewish leaders delivered **Yahusha** to Pilate for permission to have Him **sacrificed** quickly by the Romans.

3

Just as the Passover lamb was placed on a spit of wood, so **Yahusha** was "lifted up" on a wood stake. This 3rd hour event was the fulfillment of **Yahusha's** prophetic sign:

John 8:28 Then said **Yahusha** unto them, When ye have lifted up the Son of man, then shall ye know that I am he...

John 12:32 And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me.

These are **Yahusha's** prophetic statements that He is the true Messiah!

PASSOVER

Mark 15:25
Yahusha sacrificed at the 3rd hour as a "Living Sacrifice."

3RD HR

9TH HR

Mark 15:1 (Abib 14)
Immediately in the morning ...

boqer

ereb

Abib 14
Night
Season

Mark 14:72 (Abib 14)
Rooster crowed the 2nd time.

Mark 14:63 (Abib 13) High priest tore his robe & condemned **Yahusha** "the" Sacrifice to die!

In Torah, the Passover sacrifice is definitely linked to the phrase **<beyn ha arbayim>** for either the Day Season, or the Night Season.
(Exo 12:6; Lev 23:5; Num 9:3, 5, 10)

Mark 15:25 records **Yahusha** was placed on the crucifixion stake at the 3rd hour. This is where **Yahusha** gave His Body representing the Grain Offering with His Passover sacrifice.

This timeframe qualifies for "between the mixingS" during the Day Season.

PASSOVER

4

Mark 15:25 Yahusha sacrificed at the 3rd hour.

3RD HR

Mark 15:33 Darkness over the whole land.

6TH HR

9TH HR

Mark 15:1 (Abib 14)
Immediately in the morning ...

boqer

ereb

Abib 14
Night
Season

Mark 14:72 (Abib 14)
Rooster crowed the 2nd time.

Mark 14:63 (Abib 13) High priest tore his robe & condemned Yahusha "the" Sacrifice to die!

In Deut 16:6 Moses gives special attention to the timeframe of the **Passover sacrifice** "at the going down of the sun."

The 6th hour [high noon] marks the first instance where the sun begins its downward descent.

All synoptic Gospels record there was "darkness at the sixth hour."

This timeframe also qualifies for "between the mixingS" during the Day Season.

PASSOVER

5



Mark 15:25 Yahusha sacrificed at the 3rd hour.

3RD HR



Mark 15:1 (Abib 14)
Immediately in the morning ...

boqer



Mark 14:72 (Abib 14)
Rooster crowd the 2nd time.



Mark 15:33 Darkness over the whole land.

6TH HR



9TH HR

Mark 15:34 "... why have You forsaken Me?"



Exo 29 specifies the evening Daily sacrifices could be offered <beyn ha arbayim> [during the Day Season]. Jerusalem was offering their evening sacrifice at the 9th hour – especially the Passover sacrifice. Yahusha fulfills this with His death.

All synoptic Gospels record Yahusha's death was at the "9th hour." This also qualifies for "between the mixingS" during the Day Season.

Abib 14
Night
Season

ereb

PASSOVER

6



Mark 15:1 (Abib 14)
Immediately in the morning ...



Mark 15:25 Yahusha
sacrificed at the 3rd hour.

3RD HR

boqer



Mark 15:33 Darkness
over the whole land.

6TH HR

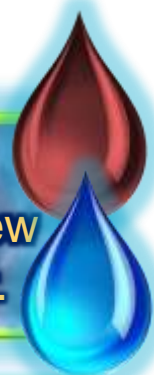


9TH HR

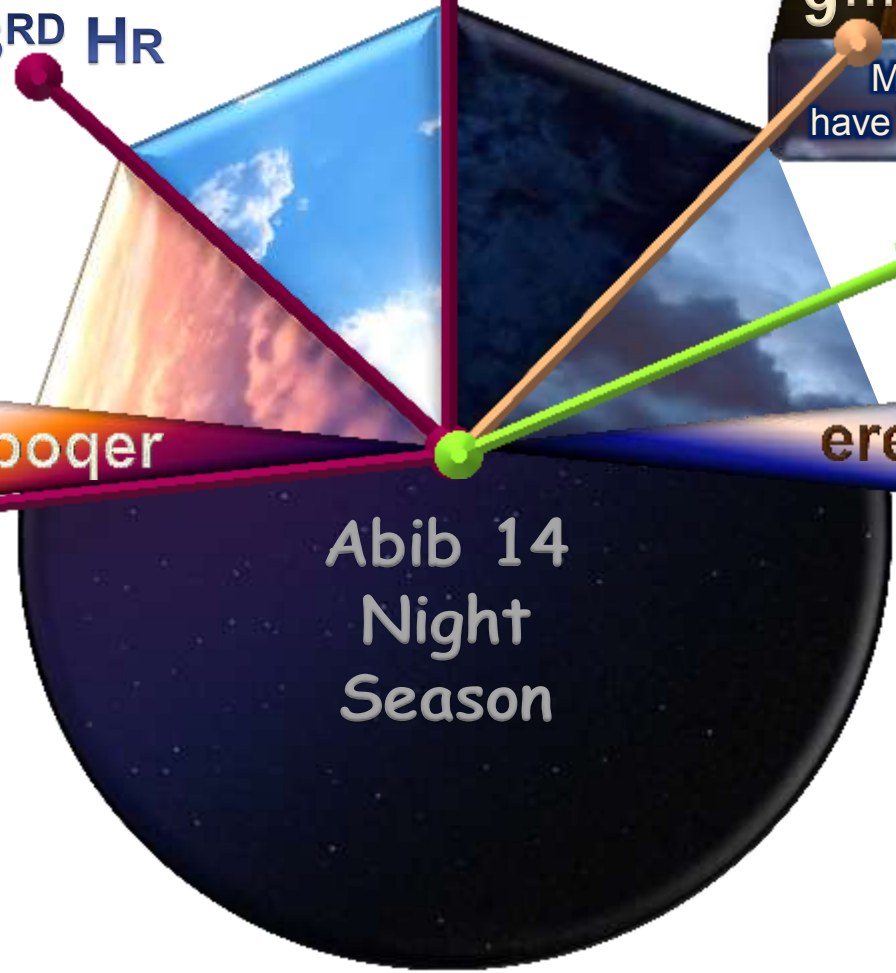
Mark 15:34 "... why
have You forsaken Me?"



John 19:34 Upon return
from Pilate, the spear drew
forth His blood and water.



Some time later Pilate
questions whether or not
Yahusha has died.
The Roman spear "pours
out" **Yahusha's** "blood
and water" as His **Drink
Offering** that was always
poured out at the altar.



PASSOVER

7



Mark 15:25 Yahusha sacrificed at the 3rd hour.

3RD HR



Mark 15:1 (Abib 14)
Immediately in the morning ...

Rooster crowing time.



boqer



Mark 15:33 Darkness over the whole land.

6TH HR



9TH HR

Mark 15:34 "... why have You forsaken Me?"



John 19:34 The spear drew forth blood and water.



Mark 15:42 When evening came Joseph went to Pilate for Yahusha's Body.

THEN he bought fine linen. [Mark 15:46]



SUNSET

ereb

Abib 14 Night Season

Deut 16:6 records the Passover can be offered at "ereb/even." (Lev 6:20 also has the Grain Offering at "ereb/night.") It was during this dusk timeframe that Joseph was making arrangements to secure **Yahusha's** Body.

PASSOVER

8



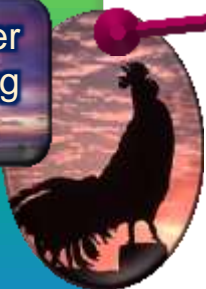
Mark 15:25 Yahusha sacrificed at the 3rd hour.

3RD HR



Mark 15:1 (Abib 14)
Immediately in the morning ...

Rooster
crowing
time.



boqer



Mark 15:33 Darkness
over the whole land.

6TH HR



9TH HR

Mark 15:34 "... why
have You forsaken Me?"



John 19:34 The spear
drew forth blood and water.



Mark 15:42 Joseph asks
Pilate for Yahusha's Body.

THEN he bought fine
linen. [Mark 15:46a]



Abib 14
Night Season

SUNSET
ereb

Deut 16:6 also records the Passover can
be offered at "the [night] season of Egypt."
Exo 12:8 & 10 type allows for the handling
of the Passover Lamb all night long.
This was done for Yahusha's burial.

Mark 15:46b THEN,
(AFTER THE SUNSET)
Yahusha is removed
from the stake for burial
– as the custom was of
the Jews [John 19:40].



PASSOVER

9



Rooster crowing time for 15th.



Mark 15:25 Yahusha sacrificed at the 3rd hour.

Mark 15:1 (Abib 14) Immediately in the morning ...

Luke 23:54 Yahusha is laid in the tomb; women inspect; High Sabbath (5th cycle) grows light.

Exo 12:10 type: all uneaten Passover lamb shall not remain until boqer. Yahusha's burial was completed as the ULB Sabbath daybreak arrived.

3RD HR

boqer



Mark 15:33 Darkness over the whole land.

6TH HR

IT IS FINISHED

9TH HR

Mark 15:34 "... why have You forsaken Me?"

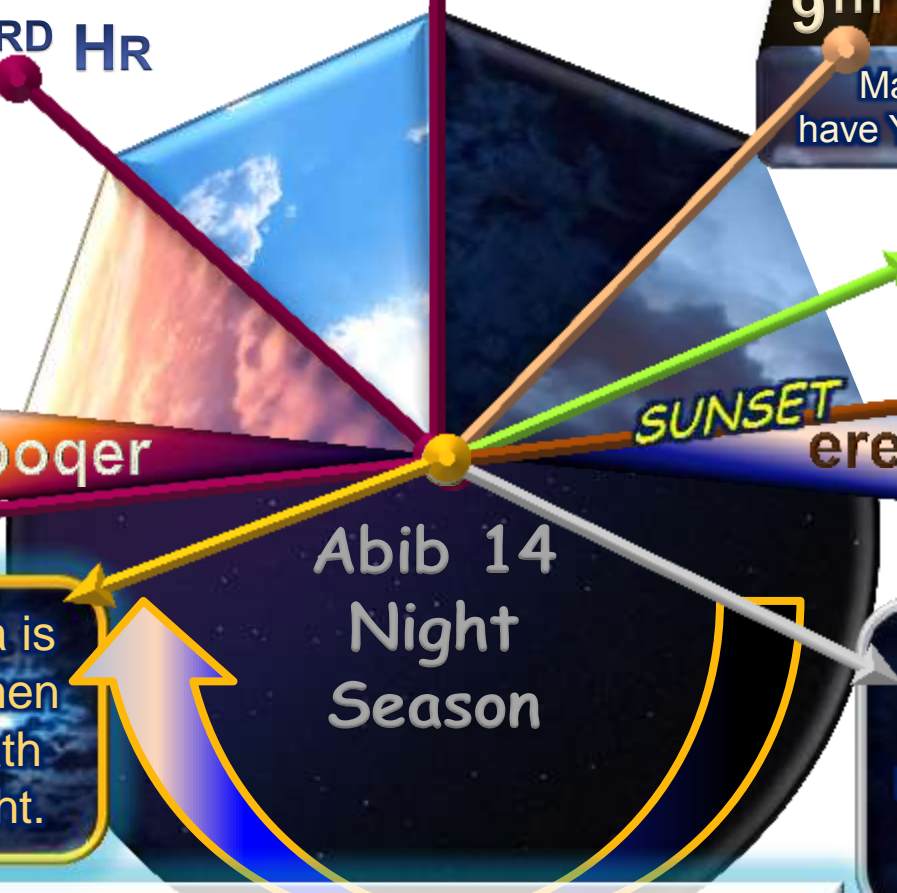


John 19:34 The spear drew forth blood and water.

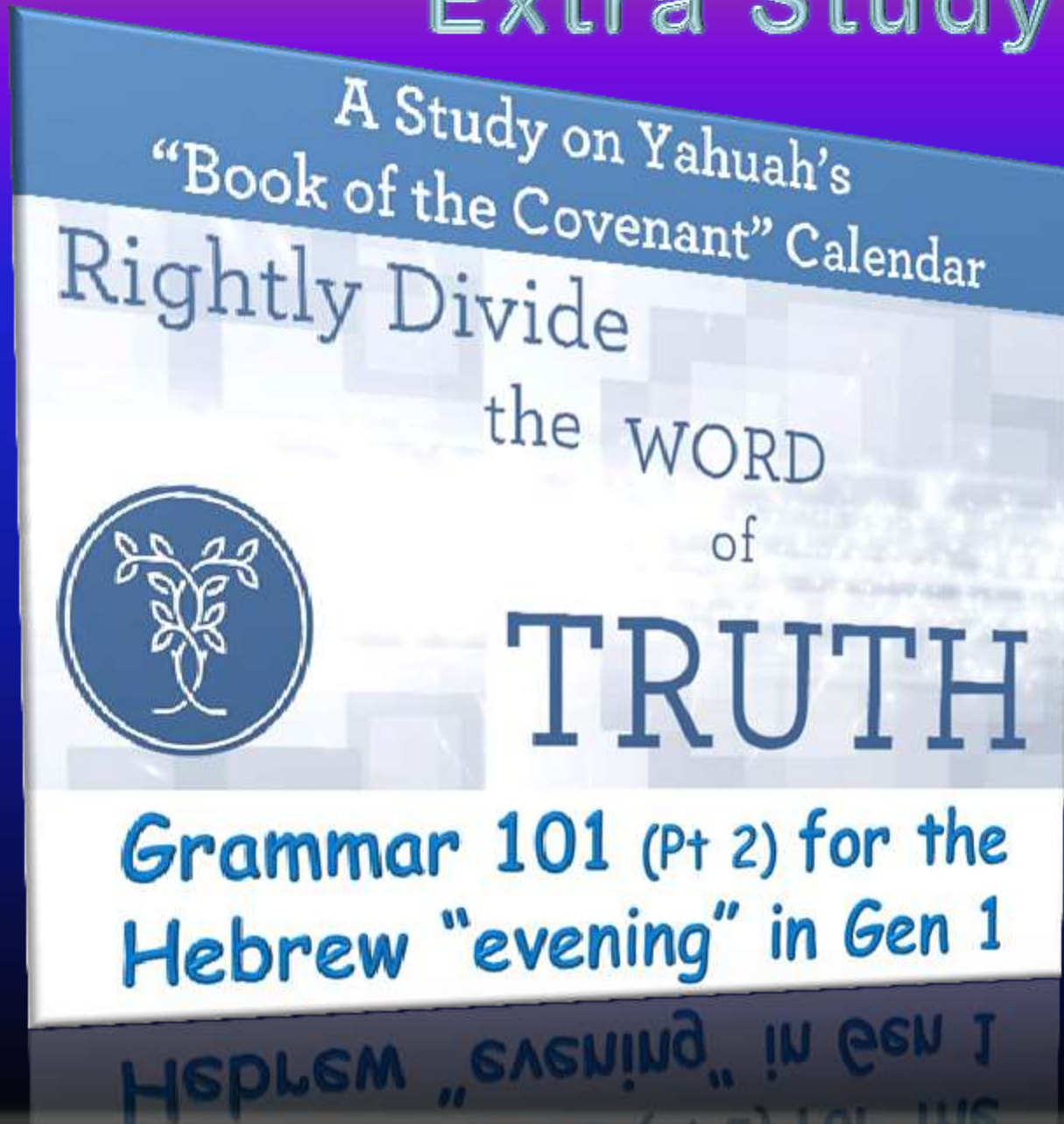
Mark 15:42 Joseph asks Pilate for Yahusha's Body.

THEN he bought fine linen. [Mark 15:46a]

Mark 15:46b THEN Yahusha is removed from the stake for burial – as the custom was of the Jews [John 19:40].



Extra Study Material



For a full explanation of the word "even/evening" in the Gospels, see Study #5 from the 2018 series at Covenant Calendar Club Website.

Slides 31-44 (Pt 2) will give extra detail of how "even" is to be understood in the Gospel account for Yahusha's final Passover Day.

Summary for Yahusha's P A S S O V E R

What can be gleaned from the multitude of Passover Sacrifices (during the days of the Tanach and Josephus) in conjunction with Moses' command and prophecy for "when" the Passover Sacrifices could be offered? The events of **Yahusha's** Passover - when in full alignment with the Torah requirements - brings forth these facts:

1. **Yahusha** begins to fulfill Abib 14 as **THE Passover Sacrifice** right from the time when He stands before Pilate at boqer (the Torah time for the boqer sacrifice).
2. **Yahusha's** body does not get "lifted up" [as the Grain Offering & Living Sacrifice] until the 3rd hour – the beginning of the "sanctuary" morning sacrifice [which now qualifies for "between the mixingS."]
3. The marker at **NOON** when it went dark, is the point where the **Deut 16:6** prophecy is fulfilled and also the 9th hour timing of when **Yahusha** as "**THE**" **Passover Sacrifice** dies – both timeframes qualify for "between the mixingS."
4. **Yahusha** fulfills the "pouring out of the Drink Offering on the ground by the altar" when the spear is thrust into His side releasing blood and water, just as the lamb's blood is spilled on the ground.
5. **Deut 16:6** has a place for the Passover tasks at "**even**" when Joseph & Nicodemus receive permission to secure His Body.
6. **Exo 12:8 & 10** is the type for the handling of **Yahusha's Body** during the Night Season (or "between the mixingS"); **for burial to be completed before the boqer daybreak ushers in Abib 15.** This is also the **Deut 16:6** timeframe that linked to Egypt during the Night Season.

Final Summary for Yahusha's P A S S O V E R

- ✓ **Conclusion:** Yahusha's "anti-type" sacrifice fulfilled "every" previous sacrifice of the sanctuary, including a multitude of sanctuary and individual Passover sacrifices in the previous 1500 years.
- ✓ Every year at least **2107 Sanctuary Sacrifices** were offered.
- ✓ This pales in comparison to the 250,000+ Passover sacrifices at the sanctuary each year on one single day!
- ✓ Because the Passover sacrifice had components of every sacrifice and offering, **it was by far the most important sacrifice of all time!** Yahusha, as the supreme Passover Sacrifice is even greater! He fulfilled every possible "type" in one 24 hour Passover Day when He offered Himself.


Thoughts & Questions to Consider

- 1) Did **Yahusha** fulfill every detail of the - what, when, where & how - of the Passover sacrifice?
- 2) Was it absolutely essential that **Yahuah** provided the Torah phrase <beyn ha arbayim>/“between the mixing**S**,” not only for the Daily evening Offerings, but for the Passover Sacrifices as well?
- 3) Because of Judah’s **sunset day**, the evening sacrifices - **by necessity** - were eventually moved to the 9th hour so their “morning and evening” sacrifices could be **on the same day**.
- 4) Because Yahuah knew Yahusha’s “sacrificial death” would be at the 9th hour, did He build in the <beyn ha arbayim> provision to accept the regular Daily Offerings?
- 5) **Could this factor also be known as grace to the Levitical priests throughout history?**
- 6) **Remember:** Yahusha’s Passover sacrifice qualifies as the anti-type no matter when it is given, according to the commands of **Deut 16:6**.
(**Note:** The priests could not corrupt that. **Yahuah** had all the bases well covered!)



More Thoughts & Questions (con't)

Deut 16:6 But at the place which Yahuah thy Elohim shall choose to place his name in, [in Jerusalem] there thou shalt sacrifice the passover **(a) at even** [ereb/dusk], **(b) at the going down of the sun** [<beyn ha arbayim> Day Season], **(c) at the season that thou camest forth out of EGYPT** [<beyn ha arbayim> Night Season].

- 
- Is it now easier to see the context of **Deut 16:6 is NOT about when the day begins**, but about the **many options** of when the Passover sacrifice could be offered?
 - Yahuah's provision eliminated any possible violation of the people adding or subtracting to the instructions of carrying out the most important sacrifice!

Final Thoughts & Questions

- 1) Is the Passover the most important sacrifice of them all?
- 2) Is this why it must have the highest priority?
- 3) Has the Torah, the Tanach and the Gospels given the Passover sacrifice its rightful recognition?

One more thing to think about: Even though the priests "**adjusted the timing**" of the other Offerings, **Yahuah did things different for THE Passover Sacrifice.**

- 4) Nobody could alter these instructions **UNLESS** they offered the lamb on another day other than the 14th.
- 5) The Passover instructions are a "built-in no-fail" plan **BECAUSE** it is the most important sacrifice of the whole universe.



1. The Patterns for
“between the mixing^S”
in the Torah had
alignment with
the Day Season
& Night Season,
not day-start!
(11 Torah
References)



2. Lev 6:20 & Deut 16:6
provide for the Passover
Sacrifice to have placement
at several timeframes
of the 24 hour cycle.

3. The Patterns for
“between the mixing^S”
on Yahusha’s
Passover Day
did not violate
Torah instructions.



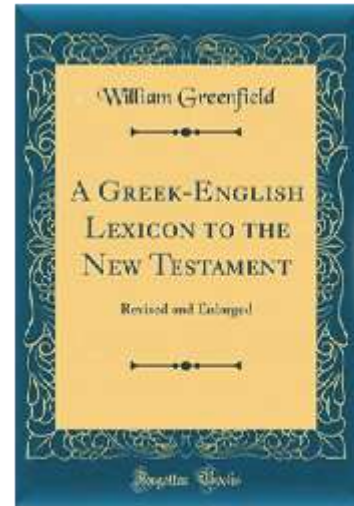
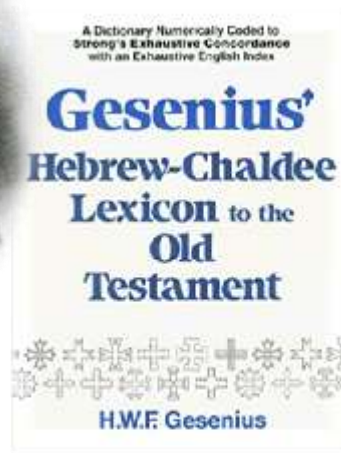
Parts 1, 2 & 3 consistently linked <beyn ha arbayim>
to Sacrifices & Offerings, not day-commencement.



*It is now time to revisit
the theologians with
these NEW discoveries!*

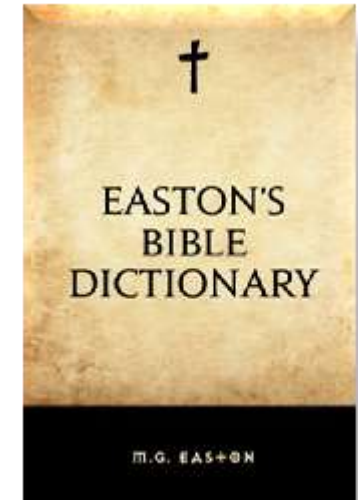
B

Wilhelm Gesenius 1786-1842



William Greenfield 1799-1831

Matthew G Easton 1823-1894



Theologian's <beyn ha arbayim>

- Note: All three theologian's declare <beyn ha arbayim> / "between the eveningS" absolutely means there are two evenings in every 24 hour cycle **mostly for the purpose of declaring the sunset commencement.**



A Challenge for the Theologian's

REVIEW

	Evening begins:	Noon 6 th Hr	9 th Hr 3 PM	11 th Hr 5 PM	Sunset	Dusk [Ereb]	Deep Twilight	Explanation of Between the Evenings
1	Gesenius	✓			✓		✓	Just gives review for lines 1a and 1b.
1a	Karaite & Samaritans				✓	↔	✓	Between sunset and deep twilight.
1b	Pharisees & Rabbinists	1 st ✓ Even	↔		2 nd ✓ Even			Between noon and sunset.
2	Greenfield (& the Jews)		1 st ✓ Even	2 nd ✓ Even				Between 3 PM to 5 PM. (9 th Hr to 11 th Hr)
3	Easton (Claims Jews have two [2] evenings on each day!)	1 st ✓ Even	↔		2 nd ✓ Even	[Period that follows sunset!]		Between noon and sunset.

- 1) Every 24 hours has only one evening and two mixingS!
- 2) All three theologians are incorrect in saying every cycle has TWO evenings!
- 3) Did Torah agree with their concepts for the placement of “between the mixingS”?
- 4) Torah will never agree with contaminated study sources & their authors!

The term “between the evenings”
has nothing to do with Yahuah’s
day-start as these theologians
steadfastly claim!!



There is no question about this!

*Of utmost importance:
<beyn ha arbayim> links to the
timeframes of the Passover Sacrifice!*

Covenant Calendar has been declaring
the word "evening/ereb" is
the foundation of Yahuah's calendar.

**Next: Huge & Very Important
Question About Morning!**

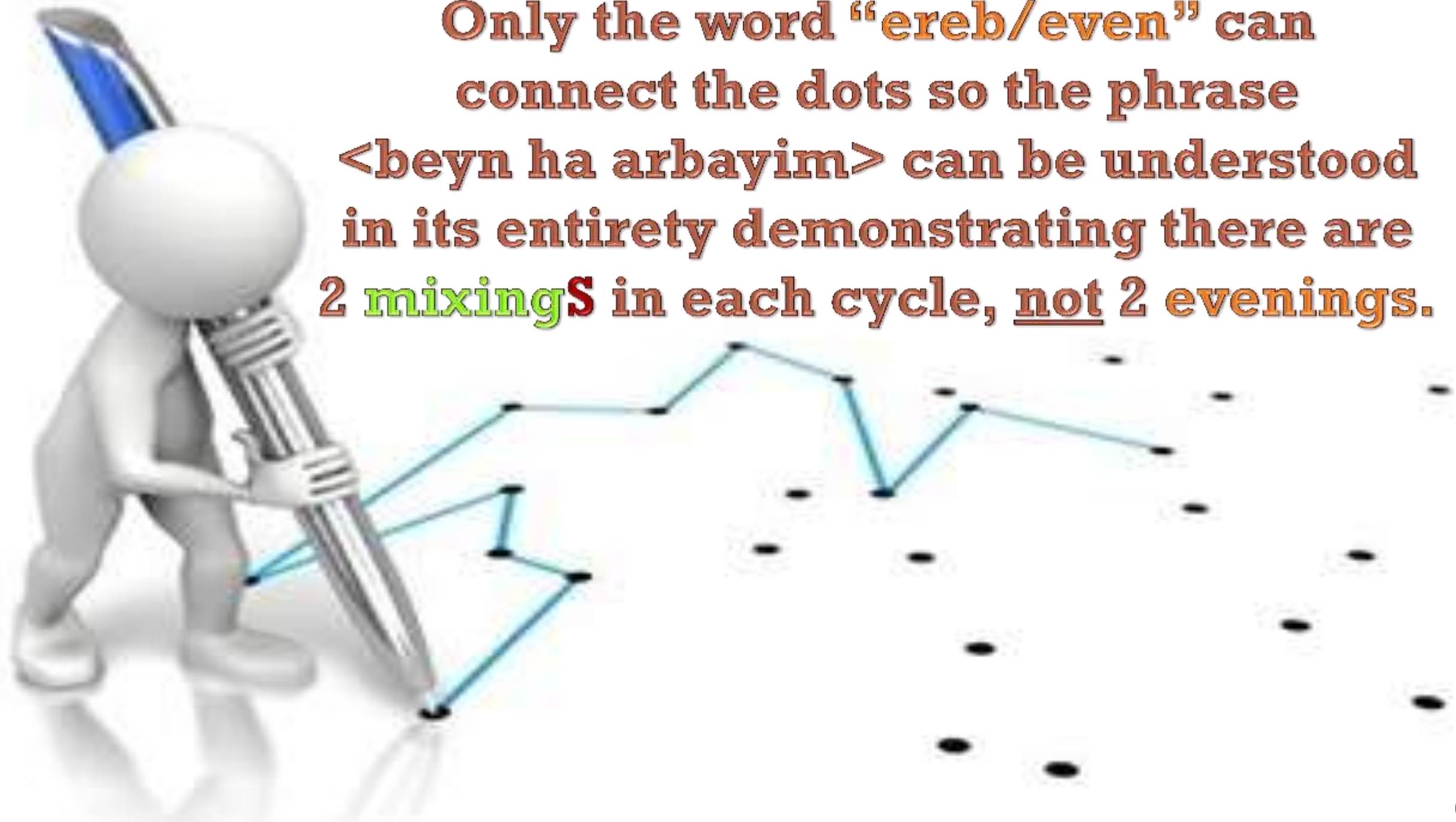
Why isn't the word
"morning / boqer"
declared ...


...the foundation of the calendar?

Has this got something to
do with <beyn ha arbayim>?



Only the word “ereb/even” can
connect the dots so the phrase
<beyn ha arbayim> can be understood
in its entirety demonstrating there are
2 **mixing**S in each cycle, not 2 evenings.



- 
- 1) Without the phrase <beyn ha arbayim> being so dominant in the Torah, how many would think to look at the fact that boqer/baqer is also an arab/mixing?
- 2) Would most people conclude arab is really only connected to ereb - not baqer?

...the foundation of the calendar?

Do you see
the puzzle pieces
that provide the answer?



Audience Participation & Discussion

Now we Know!

boqer

- There is another reason why “ereb” for “between the mixingS” is so important.
- Unlike boqer “evening/ereb” has two primitive roots to show morning is the 2nd “mixing” [of light & darkness] when dealing with “time” and “calendar.”
- Boqer’s primitive root “baqar” does not easily link to the generic “mixingS” definition of “arab” [H6148].
- The only possible way to understand how the early morning is an “arab/mixing” is through the words <beyn ha arbayim>.
- COULD IT BE ... these highly significant and beautiful truths about the Passover Sacrifice would lay hidden and covered without understanding “arab/H6148”?!

Is it worth our time and consideration to be thinking about these things?

What is the Final Conclusion of the Matter?

- Will we as humans **ALLOW YAHUSHA** to have **THE FINAL WORD** about **<beyn ha arbayim>** and day-start?

Will Yahuah's people follow His will to maintain the correct interpretation for

- **Deut 16:6** and
- **<beyn ha arbayim>?**



2nd Great (& Final)
<beyn ha arbayim>
Day Season



**“IT Has Been
Accomplished!”
John 19:30**



The ONLY time any living
sacrifice went on the altar!



1st Great
<beyn ha arbayim>
Night Season



From a 3rd hour Living Sacrifice to the **ULTIMATE** Sacrifice in one Light Season,
Yahusha has covered every requirement in perfection.

It is the honor of kings to
search out a matter (Prov 25:2).

Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret that will not be
revealed, not anything hidden that will not be
known and come to light.

The End

If you search, you will find!

Isa 46:9-10 And you will know the
End from the Beginning!

If you have Questions & Comments
about this teaching, please contact:
Charlene Fortsch or **Tim Astleford**

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calendar@torahtothetribes.com



Thank you!