



Observing the Appointed  
Festivals of Yahuah

# YAH'S COVENANT Calendar

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# APPOINTED TIMES of Yahuah's FESTIVALS

## SPRING FESTIVALS

Passover

Wave Sheaf

Unleavened  
Bread

Pentecost

## FALL FESTIVALS

Trumpets

Day of  
Atonement

Tabernacles

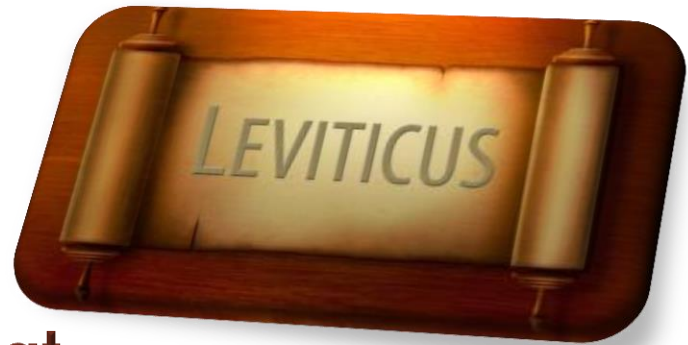
None of the Festivals have had 100% fulfillment yet.

- All Festivals have had fulfillment in the **1<sup>st</sup> application** during the first 4000 years of history.
- Yahusha fulfilled His part of all the Festivals during His Messianic time on earth – the **2<sup>nd</sup> application**.
- All of the Festivals are still awaiting their complete and final **3<sup>rd</sup> application** through Yahuah's Bride, the 144,000 (Rev 14:1-5). These are completely unleavened people to be chosen as the final Wave Sheaf/First Fruits to be anointed at Pentecost. They will also herald in **the** Kingdom, after the final Day of Atonement where all are "sealed or marked," and then the long awaited 2<sup>nd</sup> Coming will finally be realized at Tabernacles.





# Where are the Festivals Found?



1. Lev 23:3 The weekly Shabbat
2. Lev 23:4-8 Passover and  
7 Days of Unleavened Bread
3. Lev 23:9-14 Feast of Wave Sheaf / First Fruits
4. Lev 23:10-22 Feast of  
Weeks/Shavuot/Pentecost
5. Lev 23:23-25 Feast of Trumpets
6. Lev 23:26-32 Yom Kippur/Day of Atonement
7. Lev 23:33-44 Feast of Tabernacles &  
the Last Great Day





# 2021 Sample Covenant Calendar

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## 2021 \* Covenant Calendar \* Dawn

January							February							March						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28							28	29	30	31			
31																				

April							May							June						
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18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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							30	31												

July							August							September						
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		

October							November							December						
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					1	2		1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2	3	4	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31	
31																				

Annual Shabbat Qodesh Cycles			Dates
1	1st Shabbat of Unleavened Bread		April 4
2	2nd Shabbat of Unleavened Bread		April 10
Omer Count - 50 Days From WS to Shavuot/Pentecost			
3	Shavuot/Pentecost		May 23
4	Feast of Trumpets		Sept 17
5	Day of Atonement		Sept 26
6	First Shabbat Sukkot		Oct 1
7	Last Great Day Shabbat		Oct 8

Colour Key	
	First Day of Month
	5/6 Yearly Balancing Cycles
	Balancing Cycle + Tequfah
	Passover/Last Supper Celebration
	Wave Sheaf + Annual Shabbat
	Other Feast Cycles - UB/FOT
	Annual Shabbats
	1st of Month + Annual Shabbat

## The Covenant Calendar for Feasts & Festivals is Like Following a Map

The Covenant Calendar is about “counting” – not about how any other liturgical calendars operate. The 1<sup>st</sup> day of every new calendar begins the day after the equinox [tequfah]. The 12 months are counted out with 30 days each to the end of the 360 day Festal Calendar. Once the tequfah resets the new year, the count begins again. The dating of all of Yahusha's Festivals are given in Lev 23 – counting out the days and months. These are “fixed” appointed times that will always be found at basically the same time of year on the Gregorian calendar. Links for further discovery:

- Calendar Workshop:  
[https://youtu.be/iK\\_uVdT8-O4](https://youtu.be/iK_uVdT8-O4)
- What in the World is Covenant Calendar (Word Document; 5 pgs)  
<https://studythecalendar.com/calendar-101/>

**For Your Viewing  
Pleasure:  
Helpful Study Links to  
Understand the  
Basic Foundation of  
Covenant Calendar**



**Day-start: Dawn Twilight** [Count a full 24 hours]

Video links for day-start [19]:

- <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL7xKhMa86jSJQ1IROKmZLQRDHIjTru5pO>

**Month-start: 1<sup>st</sup> Day of the 1<sup>st</sup> New Year** [Count to 30]

Video links for month-start [14]:

- <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL7xKhMa86jSK6W5lw3VLVhl6rnip0FLxs>

**Year-start: The Day Following the Tequfah** [Count to 360]

Video links for year-start [8]:

- <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL7xKhMa86jSICSEkuZT1o1d2whJQx-oHM>

## IMPORTANT THINGS TO REMEMBER FOR PASSOVER:

1. Lev 23:4-5 Passover is the first of the Appointed Times (Festivals) of Yahuah. Know how to find the start of the Covenant Calendar year and count out the 14 days to Passover on your Gregorian calendar. Beginning at “evening” on Abib 14 is the Scriptural timing for the foot-washing, breaking of unleavened bread and partaking of the pure grape juice (just as Yahusha had shown His disciples on Abib 13 in the gospel accounts).
2. Plan to gather together in fellowship with like-minded believers to focus on it as a thank offering, in peace and joy. Small groups are best.
3. Remove leaven (spiritual & literal) from ourselves, our home or property. (See #5 next slide, for removal of actual physical leaven, and #3 for the meaning of removing spiritual leaven.)
4. Spiritual leaven ought to be dealt with: well before Passover all should be mindful to examine oneself that we are worthy to be passed over to receive the ‘life more abundant, or eternal’ that Yahusha called us to, and to partake of His Passover emblems (see #6-8 below on following slides). By the empowerment of receiving Yahusha’s shed blood and His new covenant, we make things right wherever possible. We repent and spiritually clean ourselves up, and ask forgiveness with whom it concerns (1 Cor 11:27-32; Mat 5:23-24; Rom 12:18).



**IMPORTANT THINGS TO REMEMBER FOR PASSOVER [con't]:**

5. **Physical or literal “leaven”** is to be removed from our homes and property (Ex 12:15, 19; 13:7) before the First Day of Unleavened Bread, although unleavened is needed for the Passover evening. **The primary goal of these scriptures, however, is to ‘AVOID eating leavened bread/cakes’, etc. during the 7 days of Unleavened Bread, as to internalize the spiritual symbolism of it.** Studying for the context and purpose, it becomes clear that it is a secondary rule, to remove the leavened products as a safe-guard for all those in the house from eating any leaven, as they are learning the spiritual lessons (as #3 describes). Definitions of the Hebrew for “leaven and leavened” clarifies that they are derived from the verb-action, meaning “that which has been leavened/risen.” It does not mean the dry ingredients of yeast, soda, or baking powder. And cleaning every crumb out of the house is not in the context, nor is it scriptural. Tradition passed down from Jewish families became the accepted norm. We would not be tempted to eat stale, dusty crumbs anyways, so the point is moot.  
**The most meaningful goal is for Yahuah to teach us about keeping our body/temple clean** of leaven, as in the context of the Israelites leaving Egypt’s sin and bondage. They would then become a NEW people under Yahuah’s covenant; taught by object lessons of the tabernacle.
6. **“Unleavened bread” is also called “new” bread** because it has not had the causative affects of time that ferments or swells up by spoiling, taking on a corrupt nature. **So the focus ought to be for us to be putting on the New man, that is made possible through Yahusha.** As scripture commands, we participate in the Passover meal and the next 7 days “eating the new, unleavened breads” which by definition even means, “sweet, not soured or bittered by yeast; an unfermented loaf or cake.

## IMPORTANT THINGS TO REMEMBER FOR PASSOVER [con't]:

7. **Have a discussion to understand the whole gospel of Yahusha's new Covenant:** 1) as symbolized by His Last Supper, 2) His sacrifice as the Passover Lamb for us who was raised on the third day, and 3) that He will return again for His believers (His bride). Also, realizing that our acceptance of all three, opens the door for our eternal salvation with Him, to grow in grace and knowledge of Him, in order to overcome our sinful human nature and to free us from the trappings of this world.
8. **Yahusha gave us His example to** follow of how to keep Passover/ULB as the MelekTzedek priesthood, with Himself as our High Priest.
9. **At the Passover meal today, 'unleavened' bread is commanded to be eaten, and we follow the instructions given at Yahusha's Last Supper with the 'pure' fruit of the vine (grape juice).** This represents the "purity" of Yahusha (1 Cor 11:17-34).
10. **Foot washing** with/for someone else is ideal, as in Yahusha's example. When this is not at all possible, proceed to wash your own feet.

**ITEMS NEEDED FOR PASSOVER:**

1. Have enough unleavened bread prepared in advance for those in attendance.



2. Pure grape juice should be poured in cups.



3. Basins, towels and adequate supply of water.



4. Your Bible and a prepared heart.





**ADDITIONAL GOOD THINGS TO REMEMBER FOR PASSOVER:**

1. Tell of the 1<sup>st</sup> Passover miracles of Exodus 12; involving the children and making it a fun experience. Emphasize that the mindset was to “be ready” to leave Egypt in the morning, and journey onward to their promised land. Connect these original miracles to Yahusha’s reality, requirements and promises.
2. How about “remembering” to stop for a silent-moment about 3 PM on Passover day to remember what happened for each one of us – to prepare our minds for the “evening supper.”
3. Praise & worship for all that Yahuah &Yahusha have done.
4. Look at all of the different Passover occurrences in the Word & keep the celebration as simple as possible to not get caught up in tradition. Look to Yahusha and seek His counsel on what He would like you to do.
5. Video links: “The Last Supper” Presentations done on Covenant Calendar Club:
  - o PART 1 The Date of the Supper   PART 2 The Bread of the Supper  
<https://studythecalendar.com/last-supper/>

**OPTIONAL ON PASSOVER:**

1. A full meal with lamb is optional. However, eating lamb meat is no longer required as it was in the Exodus account.
2. One may be alone for Passover, only when there is no other like-minded believers to get together with. Gathering together in a small group is helpful when people need to follow a more experienced one who can lead with speaking about the meaning of the taking of the unleavened bread, the grape juice, and the washing of feet, before partaking of each element.
3. Find creative activities to participate in to help the remembrance [for children & adults] of both the Exodus from Egypt and the journey to the promised land, and how that portrayed the necessity of the coming of a future Messiah.
4. Use Messianic traditions (Judaism based) ONLY if they fit perfectly with Scripture and Yahusha's example and can be explained as such.
5. Consider the Passover experience as compared to our spiritual deliverance today – look at each plague for what the meaning would be of a deeper impact on our hearts.
6. Read through the stories of where other “pass-over’s” have happened (ie: Egypt & Joshua entering the promised land).

## NOT TO BE DONE ON PASSOVER:

1. **1 Cor. 11:17-33** has a reminder from Paul that everyone ought to eat their normal meal at home, before coming together to celebrate the Passover, which is partaking of Yahusha's symbolic supper in a special manner.
2. **Extra traditions should not be added, when they do not fit with Scripture and Yahusha's example.** Learn to compare them for yourself, by Scripture readings, not just from other books or commentaries or oral traditions.



**IMPORTANT THINGS TO REMEMBER FOR UNLEAVENED BREAD**

1. Lev 23:6-8 Scriptures for timing the week of Unleavened Bread (ULB) Festival.
2. The commencement of ULB Festival is the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the first month; it is called the High Sabbath, because it is the FIRST Annual Sabbath of the Scriptural year. (Some traditions teach that a Festival Sabbath that is celebrated on the weekly Sabbath is called a High Sabbath. This is NOT true.) The first ULB Sabbath is followed by 5 regular festival days and end with the 2<sup>nd</sup> ULB Sabbath. NO leaven is to be eaten during the whole festival of ULB. Remember, the 7<sup>th</sup> or last day of ULB is on Abib 21, and is commanded to be kept as a Sabbath. Each day begins at dawn.

Video Links for studies presented on CCC:

Study the Calendar Season 2, Teaching 2.23 Unleavened Bread Consumption Schedule <https://studythecalendar.com/exodus-12-unleavened-bread-consumption-schedule-2/>

3. The command is to eat UNB each day during this week. It is a time for a spiritual cleansing but does not have a command for fasting. Yet it is a physical cleansing of the body once a year [such as from yeast].
4. Unleavened Bread Festival represents a symbolic rehearsal for spiritual understanding & cleansing of sin.
5. Activity: The baking of ULB. It must have flour, oil, salt and water. No sweeteners ever – but must include salt. (Following is 3 recipes to try.)

# Recipes for Unleavened Bread

- The recipe should include: flour; water; oil & salt.
- Unleavened bread should be pierced before baking – use a fork or sharp knife – representing the piercings of our Saviour.
- The unleavened bread for Passover day should not include any:
  - a. Leavening of any kind; mix and bake immediately before the flour & water produce a leavening process.
  - b. No Sweeteners such as sugar, or any substitutes such as raisins, dates, etc. (This is to remember that the Passover sacrifice was a “bitter” experience, not a sweet one.)
- During the week of Unleavened Bread, do enjoy a product that links to the sweet memory of the Sacrifice given for all.
- Gluten Free: consider Quinoa flour and/or ancient grains.

**Unleavened bread can be made into:**

- a) crackers**
- b) rounds**
- c) matzah squares.**



# Unleavened Bread

**Ingredients** Original recipe yields 12 servings

- 2 cups flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1/3 cup olive oil
- ½ cup water
- Sea salt to sprinkle on top (optional)



## Directions

1. Heat oven to 500 degrees F. Put flour, salt and oil in a food processor. While machine is on, add ½ cup water. Run machine until dough forms a firm ball, rides around the blade, and not sticky.
2. Cut dough into 12 balls (cut whole ball in half, then in half again, then into thirds), and flatten each into 3-4 inch patty. On a well-floured surface, use a rolling pin to roll each patty into a 6-8 inch circle. The shapes can be irregular, but dough should be so thin you can almost see through it.
3. Put dough on ungreased cookie sheets, pierce with a fork all over, and sprinkle with sea salt. Bake about 2-3 minutes, keeping a very close eye – they can burn quickly. Once they begin to puff up and brown, flip and cook for another minute or so. Cool completely.



# Unleavened Bread

## Ingredients

- 1¼ cup whole wheat flour
- ⅓ cup olive oil
- ⅛ teaspoon salt
- 3 Tbsp cold water (adjust as needed)



## Directions

1. **Step 1 Preheat** oven to 350 degrees F.
2. **Step 2 Mix like a pastry for pie crust:** Mix flour, oil, and salt together in a bowl; add water and mix using a pastry cutter until dough is soft. Roll thin on a baking sheet. Pierce with fork; cut in squares with a pastry/cracker cutter.
3. **Step 3 Bake** in the preheated oven for about 12 min. Watch the edges as they brown quickly.

# Matzah



## Ingredients

- 1 teaspoon all-purpose flour for dusting\*
- 1 cup all-purpose flour\*
- 1/3 cup water, or more if needed
- 1/2 teaspoon kosher salt, or as needed (Optional)
- 1 teaspoon olive oil, or as needed (Optional)

## Directions

- **Step 1** Move an oven rack near the top of oven and preheat oven to 475 degrees F (245 degrees C). Preheat a heavy baking sheet in the oven.
- **Step 2** Dust a clean work surface and a rolling pin with 1 teaspoon flour, or as needed. Place 1 cup of flour into a mixing bowl; set a timer for about 16 minutes (18 minutes maximum). Start the timer; pour the water, about 1 tablespoon at a time, into the flour. Stir the water and flour together with a fork until the dough forms a rough ball, remove the dough to the prepared work surface, knead rapidly and firmly until smooth, about 30 seconds to 1 minute.
- **Step 3** Divide the dough into four equal pieces; cut each piece in half again to get 8 pieces total. Swiftly roll each piece into a ball. Roll each piece of dough out into a 5-inch pancake, dusting the top and rolling pin with flour as needed. Gradually roll the pancakes out to a size of about 8 inches, increasing the size of each by about 1 inch, then letting the dough rest for a few seconds before rolling again to the finished size. Roll from the center out. The bread rounds should be very thin. Using a fork, quickly pierce each bread about 25 times, all over, to prevent rising. The holes should go completely through the bread. Flip the bread over, and pierce each piece another 25 times with the fork.
- **Step 4** With at least 5 minutes left on the timer, remove the hot baking sheet from the preheated oven, and place the rounds onto the baking sheet. Place the baking sheet onto the rack near the top of the oven, and bake for 2 minutes; turn the breads over and bake an additional 2 minutes, until the matzot are lightly browned and crisp.
- **Step 5** Transfer to a wire rack to cool. Lightly anoint each matzah with olive oil, using a brush, and sprinkle generously with salt.

## 19 Wave Sheaf Scriptures

**Lev 23:9-14** And Yahuah spake unto Moses, saying,

**10** Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye be come into the land which I give unto you, and shall reap the harvest thereof, then ye shall bring a sheaf of the firstfruits of your harvest unto the priest:

**11** And he shall wave the sheaf before Yahuah, to be accepted for you: on the morrow after the sabbath the priest shall wave it.

**12** And ye shall offer that day when ye wave the sheaf an he lamb without blemish of the first year for a burnt offering unto Yahuah.

**13** And the meat offering thereof shall be two tenth deals of fine flour mingled with oil, an offering made by fire unto Yahuah for a sweet savour: and the drink offering thereof shall be of wine, the fourth part of an hin.

**14** And ye shall eat neither bread, nor parched corn, nor green ears, until the selfsame day that ye have brought an offering unto your Elohim: it shall be a statute for ever throughout your generations in all your dwellings.

1. During the Spring Festival, the “firstfruits” of vs 10 were also known as “green ears” during the month of Abib.
  - Abib H24 'abiyb; from an unused root (meaning to be tender); green, i.e. a young ear of grain; hence, the name of the month Abib.
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Note: These “firstfruit green ears” were of the wheat crop that was yet to ripen for the golden grain offering at Pentecost/Shavuot.
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Note: Fine flour (vs 13) is derived from only wheat, not barley.
2. Wave Sheaf is always marked as the day following the weekly Shabbat “within” the week of Unleavened Bread festival (Lev. 23:11, 15). It is the day that begins the 50 day count to Pentecost (known as the Omer count).





1. **Wave Sheaf is not a commanded Annual Sabbath; however Wave Sheaf is a very important commanded festival.**
2. **Starting at dawn, it is a day of reflection upon Yahusha our MelekTzedek High Priest after His resurrection, being the First Fruit at His first ascension (John 20:17; 1-20). Likewise Yahuah's Covenant-keeping believers – set-apart by acceptance of His proposal to us, His Bride – will be waved also as His First Fruits of the spiritual spring harvest (Cor. 15:20-23).**
3. **It is a memorial of Yahusha's first ascension on the Wave Sheaf festival, when He was the "Wave Sheaf Offering" Who presented Himself before Yahuah, and was accepted as the Redeemer. Then He returned later that same morning to His disciples (Matt. 28:9, 16-20, Mark 16:14, Luke 24:8-15) and abided with them for 40 days. Yahusha's Wave Sheaf Offering still stands firmly for our salvation set down from the beginning of time.**







## Wave Sheaf or Firstfruits Study Links [Parts 1 - 3]



**Website Links for Joshua & Wave Sheaf in 3 Parts:**

- <https://studythecalendar.com/joshua-wave-sheaf/>

**You-tube Links for the 3 Parts of the Joshua Wave Sheaf Series:**

**Part 1 – Wave Sheaf Placement by Hebrew Definitions & Strong's Word Numbers:**

**You-tube Link** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jN1Stqpe0f8>

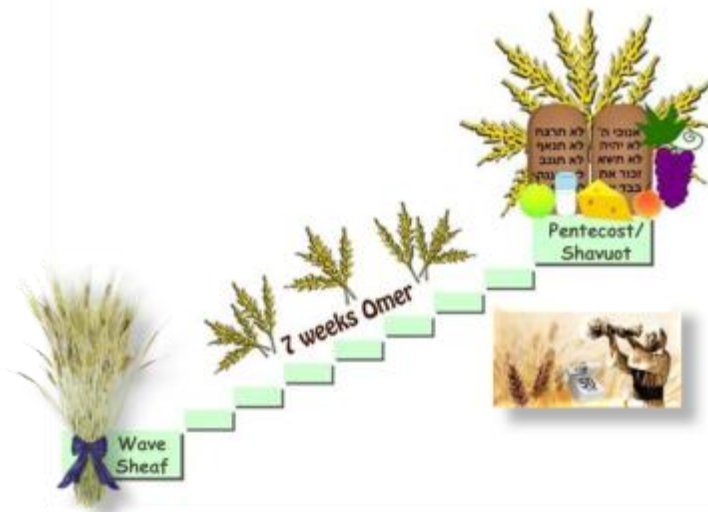
**Part 2 – Wave Sheaf is the Backbone of Yahuah's Salvation for Man:**

**You-tube Link** <https://youtu.be/a7BhpoLHWk0>

**Part 3 – How Wave Sheaf Became Married to Rashbi's Abib 16:**

**You-tube Link** <https://youtu.be/jN1Stqpe0f8>

# counting the omer to Shavuot שבועות



The next festival is found in the early summer. It is known by several different titles such as:

1. Pentecost/Shavuot
2. Counting the Omer
3. Feast of Harvest (Exo 23:16)
4. Day of First Fruits (Num 28:26)
5. Feast of Weeks (Deut 16:10)

There are very specific Scriptures for counting to Pentecost by counting the Omer for 50 days from Wave Sheaf.



*Counting the Omer is a commandment (mitzvah). It is a remembrance of the time between Passover to when the Torah was repeated by Yahuah's voice at Mt Sinai on Shavuot.*

**Leviticus 23:15-16**

**"And from the morrow, after the [weekly] Sabbath, from the day that you brought the sheaf of the wave offering, you shall count for yourselves, seven completed Sabbaths.**

**Until the morrow, after the seventh Sabbath you count fifty days, then you shall bring a new grain offering to Yahuah."**

**Deuteronomy 16: 9-12**

**"Count seven weeks for yourself. Begin to count seven weeks from the time you begin to put the sickle to the grain. And you shall perform the Festival of Shavuot to Yahuah your Elohim, according to the voluntary offering from your hand, which you give as Yahuah your Elohim blesses you. And you shall rejoice before Yahuah your Elohim, you and your son and your daughter, and your male servant, and the Levite who is within your gates, and the stranger and the fatherless and the widow who are in your midst, at the place where Yahuah your Elohim chooses to make His Name dwell. And you shall remember that you were a slave in Mitsrayim, and you shall guard and do these laws."**



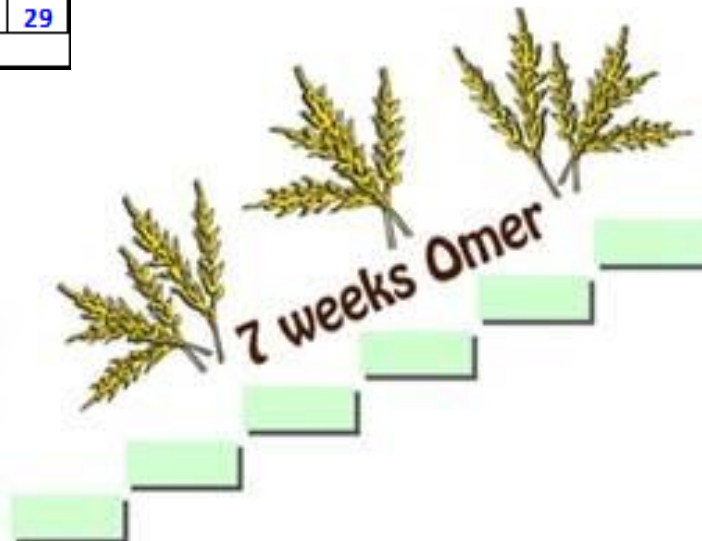
April

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May

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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

The Omer Count begins the morning of Wave Sheaf. Seven completed weeks are counted (beginning on the 1<sup>st</sup> Cycle to the Sabbath) – for a count of 49 days. The 50<sup>th</sup> day is Pentecost/Shavuot.



Note: on the demo calendar, Apr 4<sup>th</sup> is Wave Sheaf; May 23<sup>rd</sup> is Pentecost. Find the 7 completed weeks.

1. Pentecost is the last of the spring feasts, and is one of the three feast seasons to be observed as a Qodesh (Holy) convocation of Yahuah's people. No servile work is to be done except for preparing food for that day (Lev 23:21).
2. It is a remembrance of Moses receiving the Covenant Words from Yahuah on Mount Sinai, followed by blood-ratification (Exodus 19 – 24:8).
3. As each feast day is a shadow of Yahusha, this is the day that Yahusha sent His Qodesh Ruach (Holy Spirit) onto His believers (Acts 2:3-4).
4. In the end times on Shavuot, the Ruach will be poured out again in great measure to those who call on the name of Yahusha, for their salvation in Yahuah's eternal Kingdom (Acts 2:17-21, Rom 10:13).
5. We commemorate the past, the present, and the future on this day, as in the patterns of the past to understand the future end time final fulfilment.



1. An Omer (“Sheaf”) was an ancient measure of two quarts (tenth part of an ephah) of ripened grain, and refers to the wheat offering that was to be brought to the Temple on Wave Sheaf. Two loaves of leavened bread were also waved before Yahuah.
2. Wave Sheaf is always marked as the day following the weekly Shabbat “within” the week of Unleavened Bread festival (Lev 23:11, 15). It is the day that begins the 50 day count to Shavuot/Pentecost found in the third month (known as the Omer count or S’firat Ha Omer).
3. **If Wave Sheaf and the First Unleavened Bread Sabbath share the same date, Wave Sheaf’s application and instructions take priority.** (Note sample calendar on previous slide.)

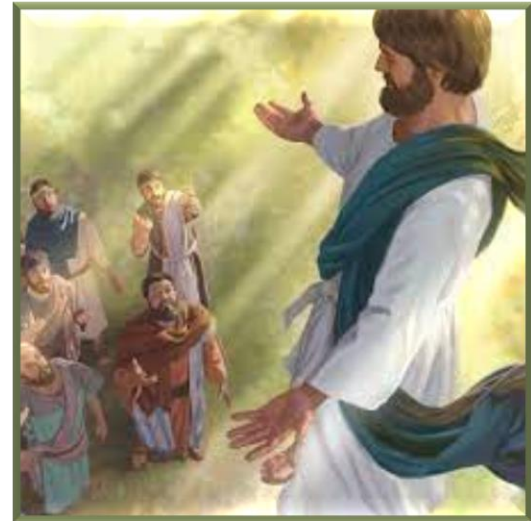




1. The 40<sup>th</sup> Omer count is important also, as this is the day of Yahusha's 2<sup>nd</sup> ascension.

### Acts 1:9-11

9 And when he had spoken these things, while they beheld, he was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight. 10 And while they looked stedfastly toward heaven as he went up, behold, two men stood by them in white apparel; 11 Which also said, Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Yahusha, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven.



2. 10 days later (on Pentecost) He sent His promised Ruach to the 120 that were gathered. This empowered believers to live by His Word and manifest His ways & acts.



- ✓ The Omer count is intended to remind us of the link between Passover and Pentecost/Shavuot.
- ✓ It is to commemorate the great event which of the Exodus from Egypt to the giving/repeating of the Torah at Mt Sinai.
- ✓ This covenant was for all people as well as an everlasting covenant.
- ✓ It should always remind us that the redemption from slavery was not complete until we received the Torah and allowed it to be engrafted into our heart.

- At Pentecost, gather with others and have some tasty leavened bread as a reminder we are now being leavened for His Kingdom.
- It is a season of transformation from a slave mindset to Kings & Priests and the gift of the Ruach in our lives (Exo 19:5-6)

## Do This



- Count each day (you can use the Psalm count – 3 chapters each day)
- Count with Anticipation
- We are climbing up the mountain to receive from Yahuah all that He wants to give us this year



# Don't Do This

- *The Omer count does not begin at night, commencing at sunset of Abib 15 (that traditionally ushers in Abib 16 Wave Sheaf). This is a strong tradition that fulfills the deceptive practice of counting to Omer #33 (Lag Ba Omer) and the worship of Bar Kochba, a false messiah from 132 BC. It also follows the death of Rabbi Yochai who revealed the mystic Kabbalah on the day of his death (Omer 33) forever "marrying" Wave Sheaf to Abib 16.*
- *No need to "count the Omer" reciting the traditional blessing each night of the 50-day period as many follow. It is not a Torah command.*
- *Don't do an Omer Count of 49 days + 50 days for a total of 99 days from Wave Sheaf to Pentecost. This count arrives at the "golden calf" event with the worship of "other gods."*



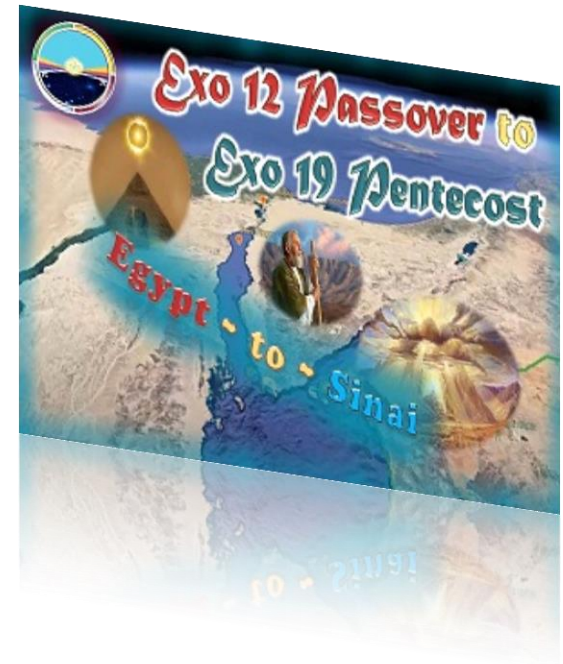


# You-tube Videos

- o Introduction teaching from Exo 12 Passover (1<sup>st</sup> Mon) to Exo 16 (2<sup>nd</sup> Mon) then to Exo 20 Pentecost (3<sup>rd</sup> Month) gives a step-by-step account of how Moses led the people from Egypt to Mt Sinai where they heard the Commands repeated in awful grandeur.

[https://youtu.be/8\\_fmxkiOYoc](https://youtu.be/8_fmxkiOYoc)

<https://studythecalendar.com/intro-exodus-12-passover-to-exodus-20-pentecost/>

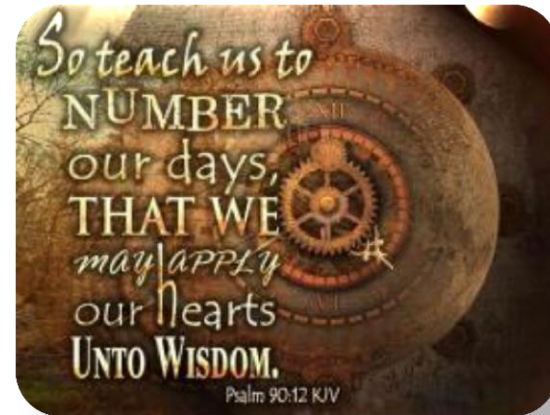


- o Moses' 10 encounters with Mt Sinai is an interesting study in Exodus. Trips #2-#5 "up & down" Mt Sinai center on the giving of the Everlasting Covenant on the festival of Pentecost/Shavuot:

<https://youtu.be/R26zygfVZ6w>

# After Pentecost, then what?

It's time to count  
to the fall feasts which  
start on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of  
the 7<sup>th</sup> Festal month!



## September

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

## October

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

## Fall Feasts 2021

Sept 17 Feast of Trumpets

Sept 26 Yom Kippur

Oct 1 Feast of Tabernacles

Oct 8 The Last Great Day





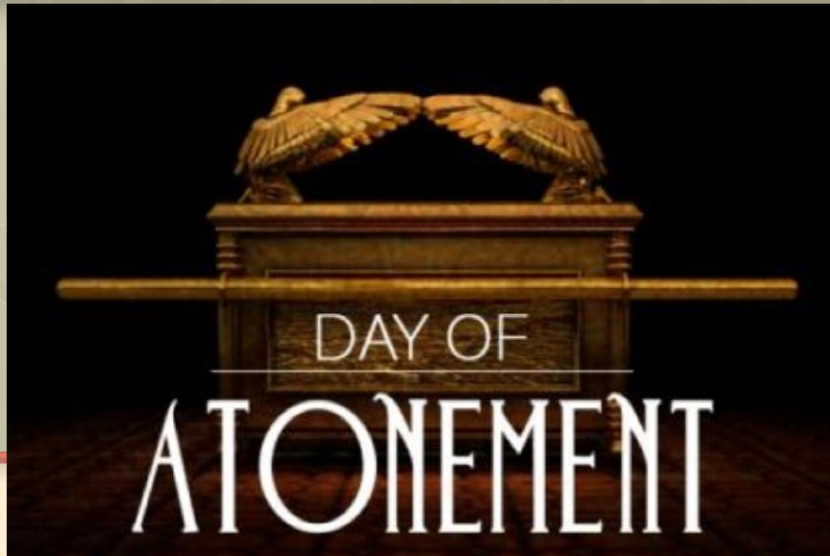
# INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW OF THE FALL FEASTS








# Feast of Trumpets



## Feast of Tabernacles



# Celebrating the Fall Feasts



## Fall Feasts 2021

Sept 17 Feast of Trumpets

Sept 26 Yom Kippur

Oct 1 Feast of Tabernacles

Oct 8 The Last Great Day



**Lev 23:24:** *In the seventh month, on the first day of the month, you shall observe a solemn day of rest, a memorial proclaimed with the blast of trumpets (shofar/or shouting), a holy (chodesh) convocation.*





## Feast of Trumpets – 1<sup>st</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> month

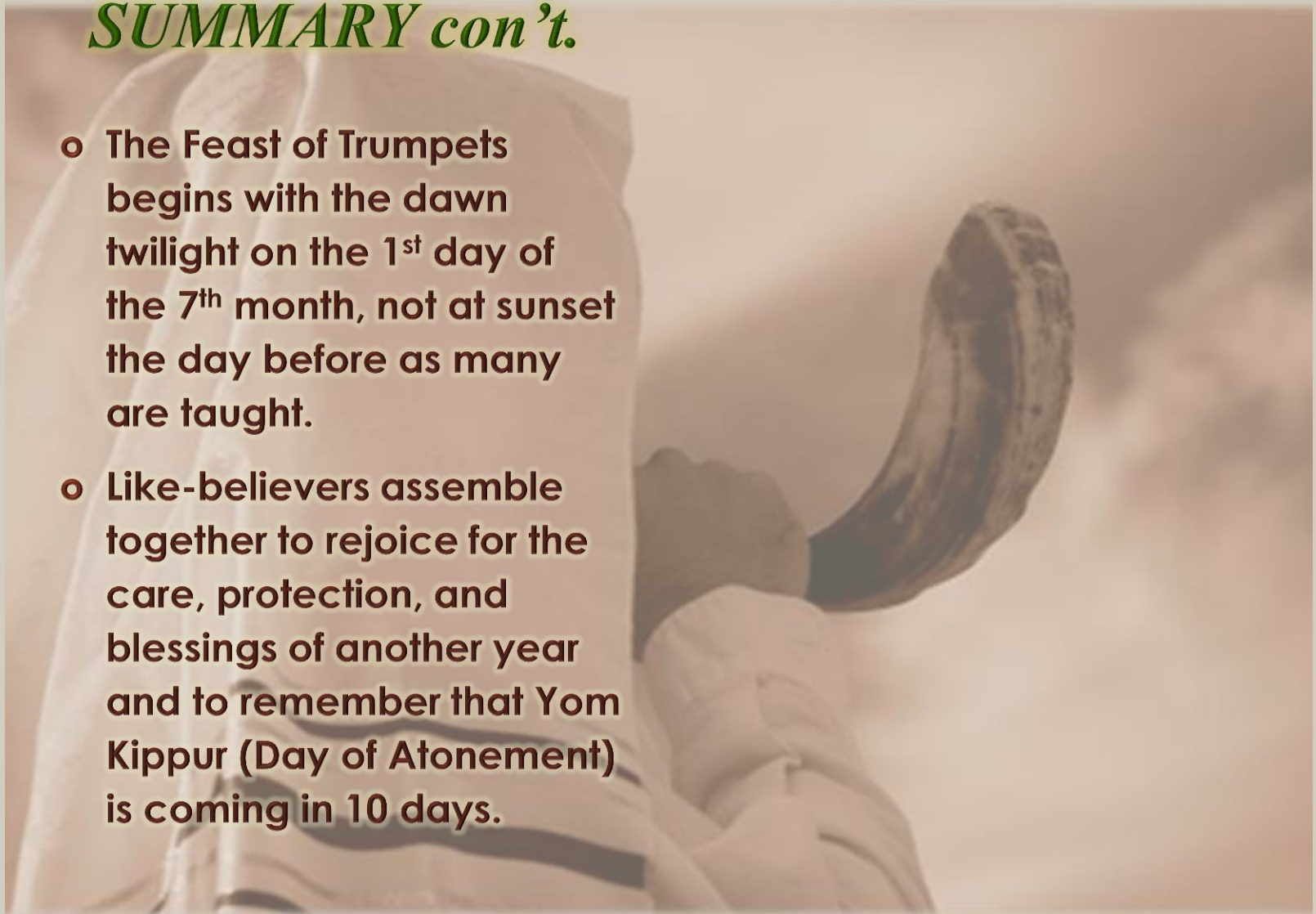
### *SUMMARY*

- Feast of Trumpets/Yom Teru`ah is a “one day celebration” that begins the ten-day countdown to the Day of Atonement / Yom Kippur.
- This festival is celebrated with a sabbath of rest, by refraining from daily regular routine of work. Shofars are blown (or loud voices or shouts to proclaim the soon coming of our Savior Yahusha) and believers come together and fellowship and celebrate the start of the fall feasts with faith and excitement!
- The day is a remembrance of Yahuah’s Word (and Covenant) going out to Israel and the nations, prophesying Yahusha’s first coming.
- This Feast of Trumpets is a rehearsal for the future events which are yet to be fulfilled – that of announcing that the Second Coming of Yahusha is very soon.
- As other feasts, Feast of Trumpets is also based upon Yahuah’s promises for eternal life, for all those who accept the love-offering/ sacrifice of Yahusha.



## *SUMMARY con't.*

- o The Feast of Trumpets begins with the dawn twilight on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> month, not at sunset the day before as many are taught.
- o Like-believers assemble together to rejoice for the care, protection, and blessings of another year and to remember that Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) is coming in 10 days.





## ***Don't Do This***

- o Don't teach that this is the start of the new festal year.
- o Traditions of Judaism use the name "Rosh HaShana" or "Head of the Year," teaching that the creation of Genesis happened at the Autumn time of the year.
- o How is a year defined? The very definition of "shaneh" is that "a year of time" is absolutely a perfect measurement of time that cycles repeat. These repeating cycles commence from the very beginning when everything was created.
- o The festal year begins with harvests: Scriptures do show each festal year begins on the day following the equinox/tequfah in the spring of the Northern Hemisphere. This is the beginning of the harvests: 1) grain harvest at Passover/Pesach; 2) grain harvest at Pentecost/Shavuot.
- o The festal year ends with harvests: The fall is always the final harvest of the agricultural growing months; therefore, it is necessary for the accounting of the profits from the sale of produce and the paying up of debts during the previous growing season.
- o The festal year in comparison to the traditional Civil New Year: These fall feasts came to be known as the traditional time of the Civil New Year. Because of this, more emphasis was placed upon Feast of Trumpets (to avoid the confusion). Eventually Feast of Trumpets came to be known as the new year of the Scriptures, replacing the New Year in the spring.



## *Feast of Trumpets Count to Day of Atonement*

- o Lev 23:26–32: And [Yahuah] spake unto Moses saying, also on the tenth day of this seventh month there shall be a day of atonement: it shall be an holy convocation unto you; and ye shall afflict your souls, and offer an offering made by fire unto [Yahuah]. And ye shall do no work in that same day: for it is a day of atonement, to make an atonement for you before [Yahuah your Elohim]. For whatsoever soul it be that shall not be afflicted in that same day, he shall be cut off from among his people. And whatsoever soul it be that doeth any work in that same day, the same soul will I destroy from among his people. Ye shall do no manner of work: it shall be a statute for ever throughout your generations in all your dwellings. It shall be unto you a sabbath of rest, and ye shall afflict your souls: in the ninth day of the month at even, from even unto even, shall ye celebrate your sabbath.

The Day of Atonement  
(Yom Kippur)



## *An Atonement Made for You*

***Lev 16:30:*** For on that day shall an atonement be made for you, to cleanse you, that ye may be clean from all your sins before [Yahuah].

- The Day of Atonement has been considered the most qodesh (holy) and highest Sabbath day of the year because it was the anniversary of the day on which the most qodesh man, the High Priest of Israel, used to enter into the most qodesh place of the Temple to apply the atoning blood of the sin offerings.
- Yahusha, our Messiah, became the ultimate qodesh High Priest, of the MelchiTzedek order, who carried His own blood into the most sacred/quodesh place in the Heavenly Temple. (See Heb 10:20 as well.) He remains our High Priest since His death and resurrection.
- On Day of Atonement, we attune ourselves to Yahusha's cleansing, atoning work that made the way for our forgiveness, pardon and right standing with the Father, Yahuah. An intentional devotion to introspection and confession of shortcomings seems most appropriate, following after the calling and warnings of the Day of Trumpets, bringing our attention to our Messiah's soon return and the judgment and rewarding of the saints before they enter into the ultimate Sabbath rest of eternal salvation. Read also the book of Hebrews.



## *The Need for a Blood Sacrifice*



- Leviticus 16 introduces the concept of the need for animal sacrifices in order to make atonement for the people's sin of breaking the covenant with Yahuah, during the pre-Messiah era. The symbols of the two goats are used. The 1<sup>st</sup> goat is slaughtered for the sacrifice; the 2<sup>nd</sup> goat is known as the scapegoat . This goat (Azazel), was set free into the wilderness to symbolically carry the sins of Israel out of their midst.
- These sacrifices foreshadow the need for a Messiah, Son of man and Elohim, to be the sacrifice to redeem people of their sins, re-establishing them again into complete covenant with Elohim.
- Those that are restored in this covenant relationship will follow Yahusha as their example in all that He had done and taught.



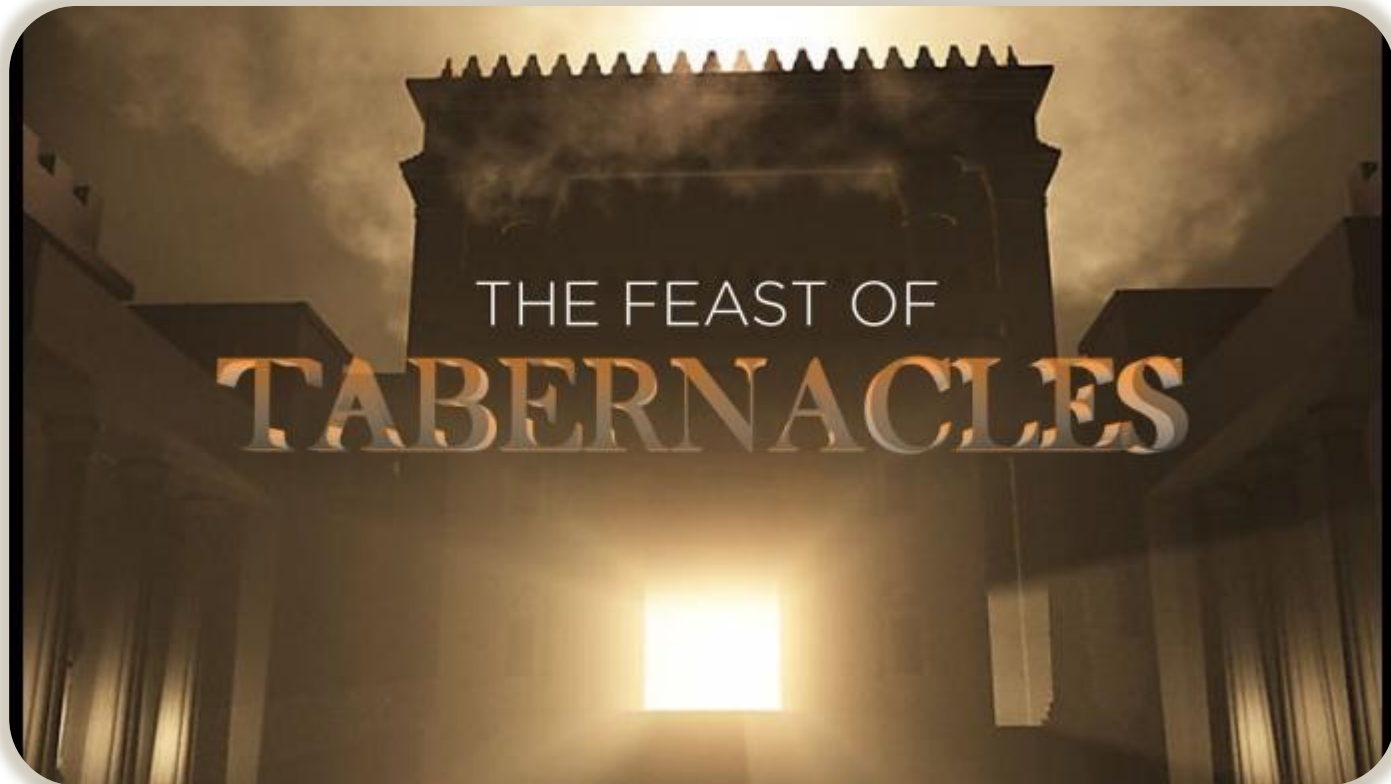
## ***Don't Do This:***

- o The 10<sup>th</sup> Day of Yom Kippur begins with the first dawn twilight on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> month – not the dusk of the 9<sup>th</sup> day of the month.
- o Lev 23:32 mentions “... ye shall afflict your souls: in the ninth day of the month at even, from even unto even, shall ye celebrate your sabbath.” When taking the context into consideration from verses 27-32, everyone was commanded to “afflict one’s soul.” This “affliction” begins at “even” of the 9<sup>th</sup> day – about 12 hours in advance of the approaching Day of Atonement.

In other words: The “affliction” is to be well in place before Yom Kippur begins and continues to the “evening” of the 10<sup>th</sup> day. This is part of the “celebration” to fulfill the Yom Kippur command of “affliction.”

- o The word “celebration” means to desist from work. Therefore, this is not a day to be doing charity deeds, etc. This is a very solemn, holy day to be spiritually prepared for the seriousness of Yom Kippur.





**Three times thou shalt keep a feast unto me in the year. ... and the [third] the feast of ingathering, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field.**

**Exodus 23: 14, 16**

## Feast of Tabernacles – 15<sup>th</sup> day – 22<sup>nd</sup> day of 7<sup>th</sup> month

### *SUMMARY*

- Feast of Tabernacles/Sukkot is an eight-day celebration, also called the feast of ingathering or feast of booths. It is the culmination of the fall feasts - and very celebratory in nature.
- It is one of the three dedicated feasts where all the males must come before the Most High and present an offering to Him (Exodus 23:13-16).
- This feast is for the people of Yahuah to celebrate the ingathering of the harvest (symbolic of Yahuah gathering in His harvest of souls at the end of time) and (if possible & weather permitting to the area), to dwell in booths made from “branches and boughs of leafy trees” in remembrance of the Israelites dwelling in booths in the wilderness.
- The first day of the feast is a holy convocation/sabbath rest where no servile work is to be done, saving only that which is required for the feast. On this day, we are to rejoice before Yahuah and continue this for seven days.
- The second through seventh days are for celebrating and feasting. These are not considered sabbath days.
- The eighth day of the feast, known as the “last great day”, is also a holy convocation/sabbath rest, but it is the climax of the feasts where Yahuah’s people rejoice and celebrate that He will soon gather them and dwell with them forevermore! This is a most glorious day of celebration!



## *7 Days plus an 8<sup>th</sup> Day, or “the Last Great Day”*

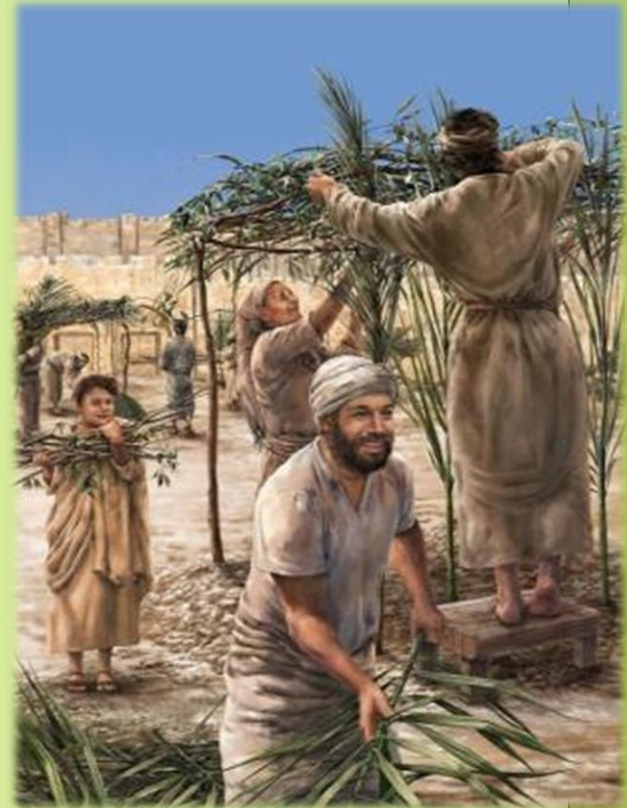
- o Lev 23:33-36: And [Yahuah] spake unto Moses saying, speak unto the children of Israel, saying, the fifteenth day of this seventh month shall be the feast of tabernacles for seven days unto [Yahuah]. On the first day shall be an holy [qodesh] convocation: ye shall do no servile work therein. Seven days ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto [Yahuah]: on the eighth day shall be an holy [qodesh] convocation unto you; and ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto [Yahuah]: it is a solemn assembly; and ye shall do no servile work therein. Seven days ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto [Yahuah]: on the eighth day shall be an holy [qodesh] convocation unto you; and ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto [Yahuah]: it is a solemn assembly; and ye shall do no servile work therein.



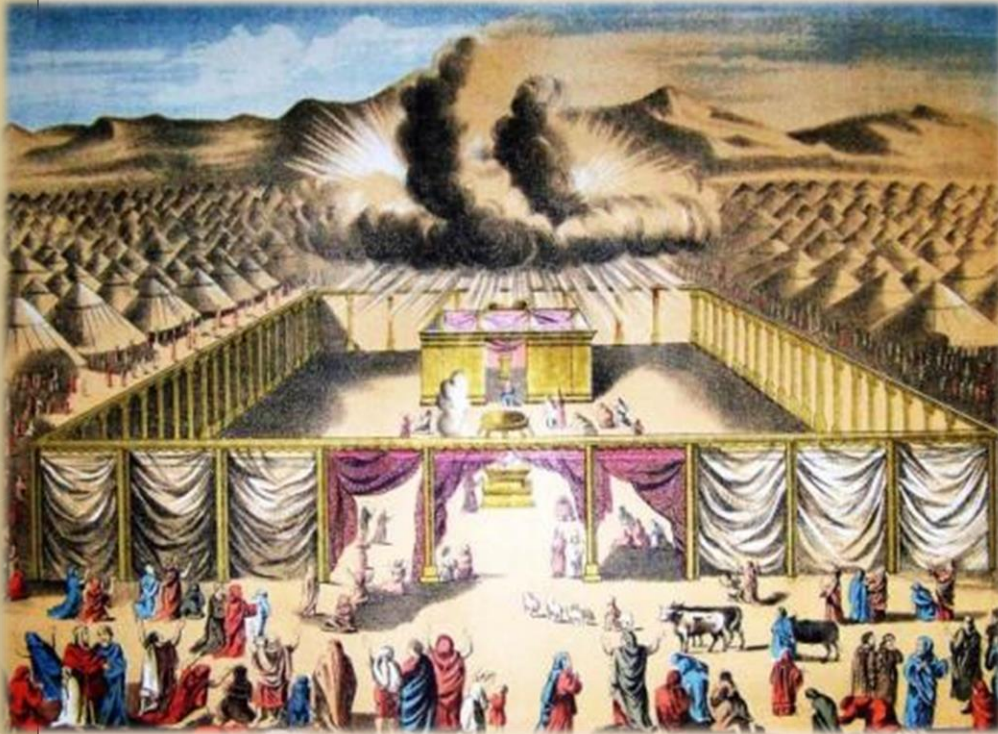
## *7 Days plus an 8<sup>th</sup> Day, or “the Last Great Day”*

**Lev 23:39-44:** Also in the fifteenth day of the seventh month, when ye have gathered in the fruit of the land, ye shall keep a feast unto [Yahuah] seven days: on the first day shall be a sabbath, and on the eighth day shall be a sabbath. And ye shall take you on the first day the boughs of goodly trees, branches of palm trees, and the boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook; and ye shall rejoice before [Yahuah] your [Elohim] seven days. And ye shall keep it a feast unto [Yahuah] seven days in the year. It shall be a statute for ever in your generations: ye shall celebrate it in the seventh month. Ye shall dwell in booths seven days; all that are Israelites born shall dwell in booths: That your generations may know that I made the children of Israel to dwell in booths, when I brought them out of the land of Egypt. I am [Yahuah] your [Elohim]. And Moses declared unto the children of Israel the feasts of [Yahuah].

- o The tree branches were used in the making of their temporary booths called “sukkahs’ in Hebrew.



## *Foreshadow of the Anticipated Heavenly Kingdom*



- Sukkot – the Hebrew name means “shelters, booths, stables or huts,” or temporary tent-like structures to dwell in that translators called “tabernacles.”
- Israel was commanded to build these dwelling places as a reminder of their sojourning out of Egypt through the 42 campsites in the wilderness before reaching the promised land.
- The Scriptures say that it should be kept as a “qodesh convocation” which means an assembly of Israelites/ believers keeping Yahuah’s will on His set-apart days.



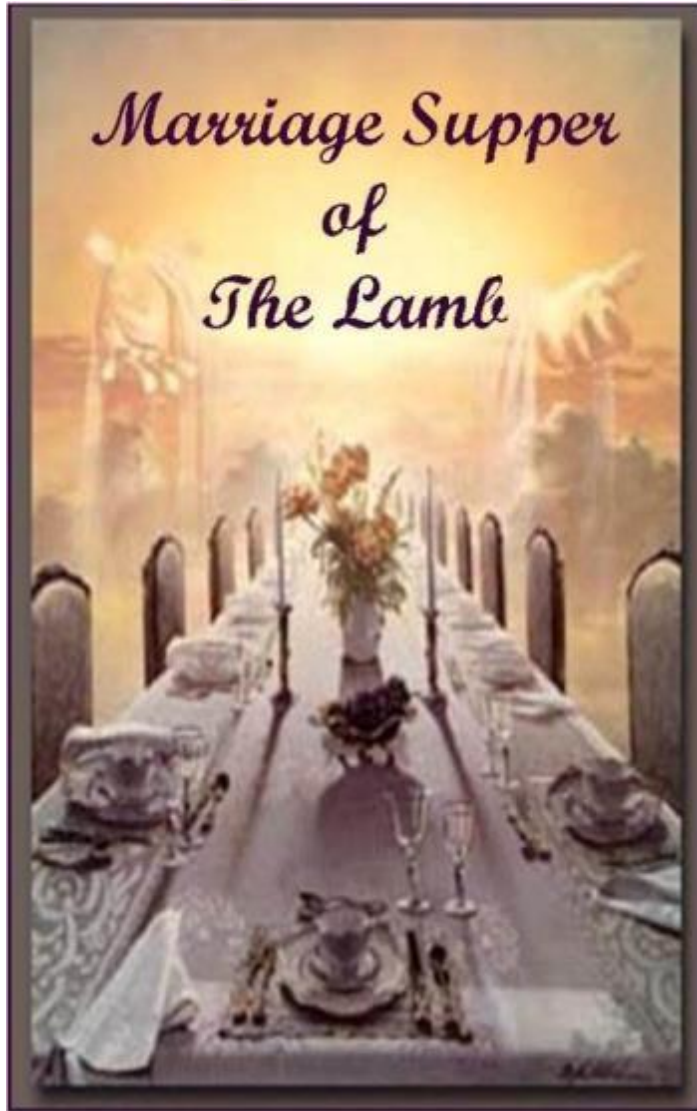
## *Foreshadow of the Anticipated Heavenly Kingdom*

- o This feast is a foreshadowing of the coming Heavenly Kingdom ushered in by Yahusha's return, when the Bride of Yahusha who has made herself ready comes together with those asleep in Yahusha who will be raised from the dead (1 Thess 4:16-17). They all come to meet Yahusha, the Bridegroom, in the air and sit down at the heavenly feast with Him! This begins the Sabbath rest of eternal life, the ultimate promised place with Yahusha, in Yahuah's Kingdom.
- o Yahusha tabernacled among us after His birth; He ministered to all during His 70-week ministry here on earth; next He will tabernacle among us again in the new Kingdom. (John 1:14)





## Prophecy Regarding the Kingdom of Heaven



Many prophecies for the kingdom of heaven will be fulfilled, such as:

Zech 14:16-19: And it shall come to pass, that every one that is left of all the nations which came against Jerusalem shall even go up from year to year to worship the King, [Yahusha] of hosts, and to keep the Feast of Tabernacles. And it shall be, that whoso will not come up of all the families of the earth unto Jerusalem to worship the King, [Yahusha] of hosts, even upon them shall be no rain. And if the family of Egypt go not up, and come not, that have no rain; there shall be the plague, wherewith [Yahuah] will smite the heathen that come not up to keep the Feast of Tabernacles. This shall be the punishment of Egypt, and the punishment of all nations that come not up to keep the Feast of Tabernacles.

## *3<sup>rd</sup> Festival Season of the Year*

**Deut 16:16-17**: Three times in a year shall all thy males appear before [Yahuah] thy [Elohim] in the place which he shall choose; in the feast of unleavened bread, and in the feast of weeks, and in the feast of tabernacles: and they shall not appear before [Yahuah] empty: Every man shall give as he is able, according to the blessing of [Yahuah] thy [Elohim] which he hath given thee.

- This is the third festival season in the year. The 'giving' ought to be such that it contributes to the keeping of that feast, whether gathering together in a special location, or via internet. It is not always a money contribution but can be a contribution of time and service to benefit all who gather.





# Importance of the Festal Rehearsals



Do this in remembrance,  
lest we forget!

The festival rehearsals are blood-ratified, everlasting-covenant commands that are to be kept literally and spiritually every year.

These rehearsals serve to help us remember:

1. What Yahusha has done for His children
2. What Yahusha continues to do
3. To teach these reminders to our children and those around us
4. To rehearse the covenant commands and always look forward in anticipation for that Great Day when the Last Great Trump will sound to redeem Yahusha's children to their forever heavenly home!

**Exodus 32:17**