

The Ten Commandments

Bible Law Course

Deuteronomy 16, Moses' Second Speech Continued

Once again we approach a subject that may have been rejected or misunderstood without the correct knowledge gained in Lessons 6 and 7 about of the words "Jew," "Gentile" and "Israelite." The subject being:

God's National Holidays

Every nation has national holidays. It is the same with the Kingdom of Heaven. The purpose of this Lesson is to show that:

1. There are Bible Holidays. God calls them My feast days.
2. These Bible Holidays are not the present day Christian holidays.
3. These Bible Holidays are not the present day Jewish holidays.
4. We, as Christians, in a Christian nation, should observe the same holidays as those observed by Moses, Jesus Christ and the early New Testament Church.
5. The Holidays are a major key to understanding Bible history, Bible doctrine, and Bible prophecy.

(Stop here and read, in your own Bible, Deuteronomy 16 and Leviticus 23.)

The great difficulty with the Bible Holidays is the general teaching that:

- (1) We Christians are "gentiles."
- (2) The Bible holidays are "Jewish."
- (3) The Bible holidays are 'works of the law' and therefore, "done away in Jesus."

The Bible holidays are not exclusively "Jewish" but they are also ancient Anglo-Saxon holidays. That is because, as you discovered in Lesson 7, the Anglo-Saxons and others of the White Race of Europe are Israelites. Remnants of the Bible's Holidays still remain in our Christian society. One remnant is "spring cleaning." Spring cleaning came from the custom of removing leaven from our homes in preparation for the passover season. Another is Thanksgiving which traces back to the Feast of Tabernacles which was a time of thanksgiving at the time of the Fall harvest. Christian churches still observe Pentecost in one form or another.

(1) All of God's holidays are enumerated in Leviticus 23. The associated rituals of the Levitical priesthood are also included. It is important to notice verse 2 describes these feasts as:

() My feasts. () Your feasts.

Some ministers quote Isaiah 1:14 and Amos 5:21 in an effort to "prove" God's Holidays are not only done away, but abominable! Amos 5:21 is about "Your" holidays, that is, "this world's holidays." The world's holidays are Valentines Day, Easter, Halloween, Martin Luther King's Birthday, Christmas and so on.

God's Holidays are mentioned in Leviticus 23 and Deuteronomy

Leviticus 23:1-38

(1) And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying,
(2) Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, Concerning the **feasts of the Lord**, which ye shall proclaim to be holy convocations, even these are **my** feasts.

16. If you can tell the difference between “My” and “Your,” you will not be fooled into misunderstanding Isaiah 1:14 and Amos 5:21.

(2) God’s feasts are called holy convocations. Is a church meeting on the Sabbath day a “holy convocation?”

- Yes. No.

(3) Leviticus 23:2 states, “even these are My feasts.” Of the several holidays listed, which is the first feast day mentioned? (Verse 3)

- The Sabbath day.
 Easter.
 New Years Day.

(4) In addition to the weekly Sabbath day, there are several additional feast days that are to be proclaimed “in their seasons.” There are three seasons. According to Exodus 23:15-17 and Deuteronomy 16:16, what are these three seasons?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

(5) Christians generally agree that the weekly Sabbath should be observed. Almost all clergymen agree that the other holidays listed in Deuteronomy 16 and Leviticus 23 should not be observed. Leviticus 23:2 states “these are My feasts.” The first of many holidays mentioned in Leviticus 23 is the weekly Sabbath. To be consistent what days should we observe?

- All or none of the holidays. The Sabbath holiday only .

Leviticus 23:1-3

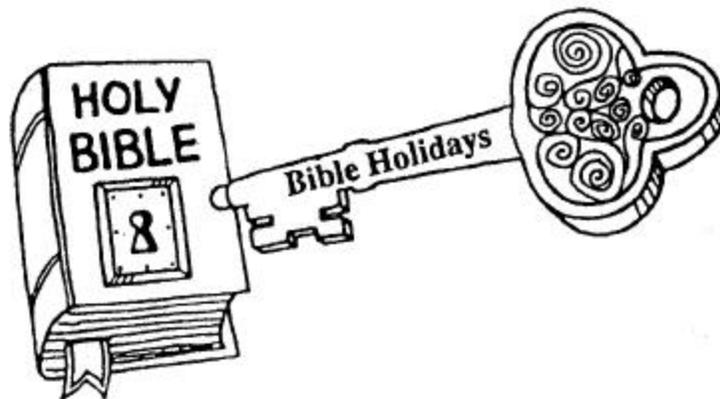
(1) And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying,
 (2) Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, Concerning **the feasts of the Lord**, which ye shall proclaim to be holy convocations, even these are **my** feasts.
 (3) Six days shall work be done: but in the seventh day is the sabbath of rest, **an holy convocation**; ye shall do no work therein: it is **the sabbath of the Lord** in all your dwellings

Isaiah 1:14

Your new moons and your appointed feasts my soul hateth: they are a trouble unto me; I am weary to bear them.

Amos 5:21

I hate, I despise **your** feast days, and I will not smell [*take delight*] in **your** solemn assemblies.



Most Christians are not aware and not told that all of God’s Holidays existed before the Levitical priesthood and before its rituals. Therefore, they are often persuaded to believe that these holidays are “works of the Law.” The rituals and sacrifices mentioned in Leviticus 23 ended with the end Levitical Priesthood. The dates for the holidays, what they stand for, and the events they commemorate remain. The yearly holidays are still holy convocations just as the weekly Sabbath is still a holy convocation.

All of these Holidays are in the Book of Genesis,. Most of the important events in both the Old and New Testament occurred on these dates. In fact, about 30% of the verses in Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, record words spoken, or events taking place during these holidays. 1 Corinthians is a passover letter and 1 Peter is a passover sermon.

The Holidays are a major key to understanding Bible history, Bible doctrine, and Bible prophecy.

The Levitical Rituals and the Bible Holidays

Paul’s New Testament writings on the law are often misunderstood because the word “law” can have several different meanings.

Leviticus 23 can be confusing because it lists all the Bible Holidays along with the rituals of the Levitical Priesthood. Since there is no Levitical Priesthood, this priesthood being set aside at Calvary, we do not observe these rituals as part of modern holiday observance. Nevertheless, these rituals contain important information in symbolic form. It is the Clergy’s job to explain all this to you. They don’t, but they should because the rituals symbolic meaning is a “schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ” (Galatians 3:24) Every word in the Bible is important. We need to understand all of it.

1. THE LAW meaning the **first five books of the Bible.** (Example: Luke 16:16)

2. THE LAW meaning **the Ten Commandments.**

3. THE LAW meaning **the Statutes:** A statute is a lesser law defining a violation of a commandment. For example; “Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treddeth the corn.” In 1 Corinthians 9:7-11 Paul used Deuteronomy 25:4 to teach that, people who do not tithe are robbing God. This is a statute clarifying the commandment, “Thou shalt not steal.”

4. THE LAW meaning **the Judgements:** One commandment is “Thou shalt not kill.” The judgement

(punishment) for murder is “The murderer shall surely be put to death.” (Exodus 21:12)

5. THE LAW meaning **the ordinances:** Baptism, the Lord’s Supper, and marriage are examples of ordinances.

6. THE LAW meaning **the rituals** of the Levitical priesthood. (not in bold print above.) Their symbolic meaning is a “schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ.” (Galatians 3:24). But the holidays in Leviticus 23 are not Levitical rituals as they are part of the fourth commandment.

Even though the dates of the holidays are not mentioned or identified by name in Genesis, it should be noted that **long before the Book of Leviticus was written**, the Israelites observed Passover in Egypt and that the Law was given at Mt. Sinai on Pentecost. In this lesson we make reference to several history books. One of these books is **The Book of Jasher**. Almost all important Bible events took place on the Bible holidays. (Other non-Bible books mentioned in the Bible are:

- The Book of Nathan 1 Chronicles 29:29
- The Book of Gad, 1 Chronicles 29:29
- The Book of Shemiah, 2 Chronicles 12:15
- The Book of Jehu, 2 Chronicles 20:34
- The Book of Iddo. 2 Chronicles 13:22

Joshua 10:13

(13) And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed, until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies. **Is not this written in the book of Jasher?** So the sun stood still in the midst of heaven, and hasted not to go down about a whole day.

God's Holidays In The New Testament

(After Christ's death and resurrection.)

Were the Bible Holidays observed in the New Testament long after the death and resurrection of Christ? Did the Apostles and New Testament Church keep these "Old Testament" holidays? Here is the evidence:

- 29 A.D. (6) The Holy Spirit was given to the New Testament church on the feast day of _____ Acts 2:1 to 4:3.
- 45 A.D. (7) Acts 12:3 mentions the Days of _____. When was Herod going to let Peter out of Prison?
- When he made bail.
- After Easter. (Should have been translated "Passover")
- 54 A.D. (8) Acts 18:21 "I _____ by _____ this _____ that cometh in Jerusalem," i.e., the Feast of Tabernacles
- 57 A.D. (9) 1 Corinthians 16:8, "I will tarry at Ephesus until _____." Ephesus is in Turkey, far from Jerusalem. Many teach that the Bible Holidays are Jewish, but Paul, a Roman and New Testament Christian, observed Pentecost in Ephesus 28 years after Christ's death and resurrection. Notice further that the same people say Paul taught "the law, including the holidays, was done away in Jesus."
- 59 A.D. (10) Acts 20:6. What Old Testament holidays did Paul and his companions observe for seven days at Phillippi?
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- 59 A.D. (11) Acts 20:16 records Paul's travel and how he was in a hurry to be at Jerusalem. When did Paul want to be in Jerusalem?
- Christmas. Easter. Pentecost.
- 59 A.D. (12) With reference to Acts 27:9, sailing becomes dangerous in the Fall and "the fast" refers to the "day of atonement." The Day of Atonement is the Holiday mentioned in Leviticus 23:27. The words "to afflict your souls" means "to fast." Therefore, what Fall holiday did Paul observe before sailing?
- Acts 27:9**

Now when much time was spent, and **when sailing was now dangerous**, because the fast was already past.
- Halloween. Day of Atonement.
- (13) Did the Apostles and New Testament church observe the Old Testament Holidays; what do you think?
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Bible Holidays After Christ Returns

(14) Zechariah 14:16-19 mentions a future time after Christ's return when different peoples and nations go up to Jerusalem to worship the King, the Lord of Hosts, Jesus Christ. In the future, what feast day will they observe?

- Easter. Christmas. Tabernacles.

Reformation And Revival

(Civil Rulers are God's Ministers Romans 13)

In the history of Israel and Judah, there are three major revivals. If you would like to help bring revival or reformation to America, then, in these examples there are very important points to be observed:

Zechariah 14:16-19

(16) 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, the Lord of hosts, and **to keep the feast of tabernacles.**

(17) And it shall be, that whoso will not come up of all the families of the earth unto Jerusalem to worship the King, the Lord of hosts, even upon them shall be no rain.

(18) And if the family of Egypt go not up, and come not, that have no rain; there shall be the plague, wherewith the Lord will smite the heathen that come not up **to keep the feast of tabernacles.**

(19) This shall be the punishment of Egypt, and the punishment of all nations that come not up **to keep the feast of tabernacles.**

The Reformation Of Asa, King Of Judah

(Stop here and read in your own Bible 1 Kings 15:9-15 and 2 Chronicles 15:1-16.)

(15) Who did Azariah preach to?

- The people and the king.
 Just the people because of "separation of Church and State".

(16) What three things have America and ancient Israel been without for a long season?

1. Without the true ___ _ _.
2. Without a teaching ___ _ _ _ _.
3. Without (God's) ___ _ _.

(17) Does 2 Chronicles 15:5 describe the streets of America as well as those of ancient Israel?

- Yes. No. Compare the wording of 2 Chronicles 15:6 with Matthew 24:7.

Frequently, when there was a revival, the king did away with the "sodomites." There are three other places in Kings mentioning "sodomites." Read 1 Kings 14:21-24, and 22:46 and 2 Kings 23. Here is the definition of the Hebrew word translated "sodomite." Keep in mind that these sodomites have something to do with churches or false religion. In Strong's Concordance "sodomite" is Hebrew word #6945. Sodomite: A sacred person, i.e., a male devoted to licentious idolatry.

These Sodomites also have homes near churches (a parsonage?). Recall reading in 2 Kings 23:7 that, as part of religious reform, "the king broke down their houses, that were by the house of the Lord." 2 Kings 10:18-28 tells how King Jehu treated the sodomites. God has slang terms for idolatrous priests. God calls them "sodomites." In another lesson you will find that God calls certain bureaucrats "eunuchs."

(18) Who put away the abominable idols and did away with the "sacred persons" (clergymen) of Baal, i.e., sodomites? (1 Kings 15:11-15)

- Leading clergymen. The Civil ruler, King Asa.

(19) In 2 Chronicles 15:10, **in the third month**, the people gathered themselves together in a holy convocation and entered into a covenant with the Lord. Which holiday is in the third month? (Passover is in the middle of the first month, Pentecost is about 50 days later. The other holidays are in the seventh month.)

(20) What was the covenant that the king and the people entered into?

(2 Chronicles 15:12)

(21) What was done, by the king, to anyone who refused to enter into this covenant?

- () a. Nothing because of freedom of religion.
- () b. They were invited to a miracle healing service in hopes that they would answer the altar call. (2 Kings 10:18-28)
- () c. They were put to death. (2 Chronicles 15:13 and Luke 19:27)

The Reformation Of Hezekiah, King of Judah

(In your own Bible, before continuing, read 2 Chronicles 29-30 and 2 Kings 18:1-6.)

(22) Who had to tell the Levites (the clergymen of that time) to “clean up the church?” (2 Chronicles 29:1-19)

- () Leading clergymen. () The civil ruler, King Hezekiah.

Note that the king dealt with several types of clergymen, Prophets, Levites and Sodomites. Elijah the Prophet also dealt with clergymen other than Levites. In 1 Kings 18:19, (1) “the prophets of Baal four hundred and fifty” and (2) “the prophets of the groves four hundred that eat at Jezebel’s table.” Note that, in verse 40, only the prophets of Baal were slain. Perhaps, the prophets of the groves believed Elijah and helped the people slay the Prophets of Baal.

So, don’t misunderstand and think we are calling all ministers “sodomites.” It is quite certain that many are “wolves in sheep’s clothing” and therefore, actually “priest’s of Baal.” Perhaps, some ministers could be called Levites or Prophets. Some could be classified as “prophets of the grove that eat at Jezebel’s table.” This last classification could simply be very sincere men who, for a living, (a paycheck) pastor a church and teach what they were taught in the seminary. They “eat at Jezebel’s table” just as an automobile worker would “eat at General Motors table.”

(23) Which feast day had not been observed for a long time? (2 Chronicles 30:5)

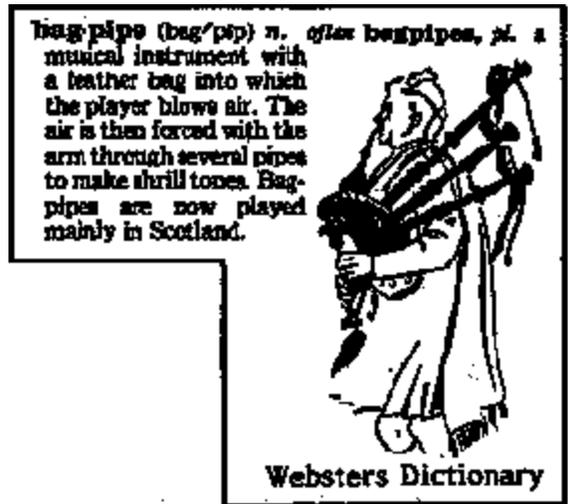
(24) Who commanded the people to return to the God of their fathers?

- () Leading clergymen. () The civil ruler, King Hezekiah. (2 Chronicles 30:6)

In 2 Chronicles 29:25 several musical instruments are mentioned, (1) cymbals, (2) psalteries, and (3) harps. Almost everyone can identify cymbals and harps but, what about the psalteries? Strong's Concordance shows that the word "psaltery" is translated from the Hebrew word #5035. Here is the definition.



Psaltery: A skin bag (from collapsing when empty); hence, a vase (as similar in shape when full); also a lyre (as having a body of like form): bottle, pitcher, psaltery, vessel, viol.



(25) Today, in which Israel nation is the "psaltery" still found?

- () a. Jewish occupied Palestine.
- () b. Scotland.

The Reformation of Josiah, King of Judah

(In your own Bible, before continuing, read 2 Chronicles 34-35 and 2 Kings 23.)

(26) Who cleansed Judah and Jerusalem of the altars of Baalim, "sacred persons" and the religious things associated with them? (2 Chronicles 34:1-7)

- () a. Leading clergymen. () b. The civil ruler, King Josiah.

(27) What did King Josiah do with the idolatrous priests of his day?

(28) In 2 Chronicles 34:15, they found something that had been lost in the house of the Lord?

- () a. The genealogy of the true priesthood.
- () b. Aaron's rod that budded.
- () c. The book of the Law.

(29) God's Law is in the Book of Deuteronomy and other parts of the Bible. It is found in both the Old and New Testaments, yet most Christians know almost nothing about it except that it is supposed to be "done away." What is "lost" in the house of the Lord today?

(30) What did the King do when he heard God's Law?

- () a. Josiah, the king, informed Shapan that there was separation of church and state and that he had no business preaching to civil authorities.
- () b. King Josiah rent his clothes.

(31) When the King heard the Law, what did he realize?

(In Chapter 34, Verse 21) ". . . For great is _____"

(32) After the King learned God's Law, who taught God's law to the rest of the nation? (2 Chronicles 29-33 and 2 Kings 23:1-3)

Leading clergymen. The king.

(33) In 2 Chronicles 35, which feast day was observed?

(34) Does 2 Chronicles 35:18 indicate that, since Samuel the prophet, God's Holidays had been forgotten from time to time?

Yes. No.

(35) Who cleansed the churches of idolatrous priests? (2 Kings 23:19-20)

Leading clergymen. The civil ruler, King Josiah.

(36) What was done to the idolatrous priests? (Verse 20)

(37) What was done to the sodomites' parsonages? (2 Kings 23:7)

- a. The king gave the houses to the Levites.
- b. The king broke down the houses of the sodomites.

(38) In 2 Kings 23:21, what did the king command the people?

To keep the _____

(39) Does verse 22 indicate that God's Holidays had been forgotten for a long time?

Yes. No.

(40) We have seen three examples of revival and reformation in ancient Israel. In each of these examples and others not mentioned, revival-reformation always involved;

- 1. A restoration of God's Law by; The civil ruler. The clergymen.
- 2. A restoration of God's Holidays by; The civil ruler. The clergymen.
- 3. A Putting away of idolatrous clergymen by; The civil ruler. Other clergymen.
- 4. The nation was led into a covenant to The civil ruler. The clergymen.
"follow the Lord with all our heart" by;

We need your help to reach men in government. Part of our effort is directed to reaching America's elected leaders. It is a Biblical method of bringing about reformation and preparing the people. You can help by supporting this work.

(41) Some may object to preaching to men in government as a method of bringing about revival or reformation. However, it is a Biblical method that could achieve quick results. Perhaps, all it would take is a few of the right words at the right time by a popular civil leader over nationwide T.V. We don't know exactly how God will bring about reformation. We can do our part in preparing the way and have hope in 2 Chronicles 29:36;

- A. "... that God had _ _ _ _ _ the people:"
- B. "... for the thing was done _ _ _ _ _."

(42) In Exodus 12:14 and Leviticus 23:41-42, we are told to observe God's holidays "forever." Some argue that the Bible Holidays are done away saying that the word "forever" does not really mean forever. Read Deuteronomy 32:40, Psalms 48:14 and Ecclesiastes 1:4 and decide for yourself. Do the words "for ever" in Exodus 12:14 and Leviticus 23:41-42 mean "for ever?"

- () Yes.
- () No.

Some of the scriptures quoted to "prove" God's holidays are "done away" are Isaiah 1:14, Amos 5:21, Colossians 2:16, etc.. In Lesson 13, Doctrine And God's Law, we will show how these and other scriptures are interpreted unlawfully.

An unusual verse, often quoted to "prove" God's feast days are done away is in Paul's Passover letter 1 Corinthians 5:7-8. Here Paul was explaining the Passover. If you do not understand the Passover and the symbols such as "leaven" representing sin, then you can not understand Paul's letter entitled 1 Corinthians. In spite of this, it seems nearly impossible that, even today, both the reader and the listener could miss these words;

Ecclesiastes 1:4

One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh: but the earth abideth **for ever**.

1 corinthians 5:7-8

Purge out therefore the old leaven, (Leaven represents sin) that ye may be a new lump as ye are unleavened. For even as Christ our sacrifice is sacrificed for us: **Therefore, let us keep the feast**, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness: but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.

(43) "Therefore, _ _ _ _ _ , not with old leaven, neither with leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth."

(44) Yes, in Paul's Passover season letter, titled 1 Corinthians which was written about 57 A.D., 27 years after Jesus Christ's death and resurrection, when the New Testament Church was 27 years old Paul said;

"Therefore let us _ _ _ _ _."



THE MILK OF THE WORD
mixed with
THE WINE OF BABYLON



Easter, n. (ME. *ostre*, *ostre*; AE. *ostre*, *ostre*, a paschal feast, especially a spring festival in honor of the Goddess of Spring, *Eostre*, held in April).
1. an annual Christian festival in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus, held on the first Sunday after the date of the first full moon that occurs on or after March 21.
2. the Sunday on which Easter is held: often called *Easter Sunday*.



With few exceptions
**Every Important Bible Event
 Occurred At or Near A Bible Holiday**

The information below is based upon the **Bible** including the **Apothica**, and two history books. These two history books are **The Book of Jasher** and **The Book of Jubilees**. A third book, **Bible Holidays and their Prophetic Significance to America** compiles this information.

Some Passover events:

Cain slays Able, Abraham offers Isaac, Jesus dies on the cross. Jubilees 17-18, Jasher 23
 Israel freed from bondage to Egypt on the holiday of the 15th.. Exodus 12
 Israel passes through the Red Sea on the Holiday of the 21st. Joshua crosses the Jordan, Jesus walks on the water. Joshua 4-5,
 The fall of Jericho on the holiday of the 21st.
 King Hezekiah did good, brought revival, and kept the Passover. 1 Kings 23
 King Josiah brings about reformation and keeps the Passover.
 Jeremiah's sermon in Jeremiah 7-12 entitled, "Threat of Exile Unless Ways Amended". 2 Chronicles 35
 Ezra Keeps the Passover. Ezra 6:19-22
 Joseph and Mary observe the Passover and days of Unleavened Bread at Jerusalem. Like 2:41-50
 Jesus chases the money changers from the temple. Mark 11:12-19 (The first of two times.) Matthew 21:12
 The famous discussion with Nichodemus in John 3:1-7 the subject "Born Again".
 Jesus heals the impotent man and keeps the Passover
 Jesus's sermon, "I Am The Bread Of Life"
 The feeding of the 5,000
 The reception at Gennesaret.
 Jesus Christ's last sermon, "Let not your heart be troubled. John 14-18
 Jesus Christ our Passover. Matthew 26-28. Mark 14-16. 1 Corinthians is a Passover Letter and 1 Peter is a Passover sermon.

Some Pentecost events:

(All Old Testament Covenants were on this day.)
 Noah was the first to observe Pentecost. The Rainbow Covenant. Genesis 8, Jasher 4-6 and Jubilees 6.
 Abraham observes Pentecost. A covenant is made with Abraham. Genesis 17, Jubilees 14-15
 Isaac's Birthday. The child of promise. Jubilees 16
 Jacob observes Pentecost. On this Pentecost God told Jacob to go down to Egypt. Genesis 46, Jubilees 44
 God marries Israel at Mt. Sinai. This was the "Old Covenant".
 The Reformation of King Asa, A national covenant including.
 A. Reforms in worship.

B. Covenant renewal.

C. A wicked queen removed.

Jesus Christ Observed Pentecost at Nazareth. Luke 4:16
 The birthday of the New Testament Church. The New Covenant.

Some Trumpets events:

The waters begin to recede - Noah.
 Abraham leaves Ur of the Chaldees.
 Jacob makes a feast and blesses his children.
 Nehemiah observes the Feast of Trumpets. Then, Atonement, the day of national repentance. See also Isaiah 58:1-2. Notice the word "trumpet" and "show My people their transgressions." See also Psalms 81:3-5.
 Many believe that this is Jesus Christ's Birthday. Others argue that it was Pentecost.

Some Atonement events:

Joseph is thrown in the pit on this date.
 Upon the news of Joseph's apparent death Bilha and Dinah die of grief.
 The Jubilee trumpet sounds this day.

Some Tabernacles events:

Noah's Ark rests on Mt. Ararat.
 Abraham was the first to keep the feast of Tabernacles.
 Abraham makes Levi priest.
 God appears to Jacob.
 Moses commands that the law be taught at the feast of Tabernacles.
 Solomon keeps the Feast of Tabernacles.
 God appears to Solomon.
 Nehemiah observes the Feast of Tabernacles and teaches the Law.
 Abomination set up -1 Macc 1:54 (The Apothica)
 Jesus Christ observes the Feast of Tabernacles. His sermons in John 7 and 8
 A. The Feast is at hand.
 B. Anticipation about Messiahship
 C. The Woman taken in adultery.
 D. Sermon: **I Am the Light of the World.**
 E. Spiritual freedom.
 F. Sons of Abraham.
 G. Healing of the man born blind.
 H. Sermon: I Am The Good Shepherd.
 I. Sermon: **I Am The Fountain Of Living Waters.**

Jesus Christ - Our Example

Jesus taught the meaning of the “works of the law.” One ritual, a work of the Levitical priesthood, was the drawing of water from the pool of Siloam. With great ceremony the water was poured out in the sight of all the people. It was at this time that Jesus stood, disturbing the ceremony crying out, “If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink.” Likewise, on the first day of the feast there was a candle light procession. This was the occasion that prompted the sermon; “I Am The Light Of The World.”

Future Feast Days

Speculation about future feast day events.

Almost without exception all the important events of the Old and New Testament took place at the time of God’s Holidays. Therefore it is reasonable to expect that future events will also occur at the time of God’s Holidays. Review Law Lesson 5, Page 1 about “blank spaces” in the Bible. Now, we will show where other blank spaces may or may not be found. This is speculation, just something for you to think about.

Matthew 24:50, “The Lord of the servant shall come in a _____ day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour _____ that he is not aware of.”

How about? “The Lord of the servant shall come in a feast day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour of that holiday that he is not aware of.”

Matthew 25:13, “Watch what? therefore, for you know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh.”

How about? “Watch the feast days therefore, for you know neither the feast day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh.” Meaning, “you know that Christ will come on a Feast Day, but you do not know which feast day, therefore observe them all.”

Since the word “watch” and “observe” are similar, perhaps, we could speculate this way. So rephrased Matthew 25:13 might mean, “Observe/watch (the feast days), for ye know neither (feast) day, nor the hour (of that feast day) in which the Son of Man cometh.”

In 1 Thessalonians 5:1-2 Paul writes, **“But of the times and seasons, brethren, you have no need that I write unto you. For yourselves know perfectly that the day of the Lord cometh as a thief in the night.”** Perhaps, the Thessalonians “knew perfectly” and “had no need to know” because they understood the Bible Holidays. In Exodus, on the Passover, the “death angel” came as a thief in the night. In the Gospels, Judas and the band came as a thief in the night on the Passover. Will the “day of the Lord” also come as a thief in the night on a future Passover? In the book **Bible Holidays And Their Prophetic Significance To America** we point out that there is reason to suspect that If America is the victim of a first Strike Nuclear Attack it will come between midnight and dawn on the Passover. America is a big land. Three A.M. in Washington DC is Midnight in California. The following is a quote from the book **Bible Holidays And Their Prophetic Significance To America**:

When Will Christ Return?

(Copied from “Bible Holidays And Their Prophetic Significance To America”)

In Luke 21:8 we have Christ’s words, “Take heed that ye not be deceived: for many shall come in my name, saying, I am Christ; **and the time draweth near**; go ye not after them.” Today we find many clergymen claiming to be Christ’s representatives, saying that Christ is Lord. And that Christ could come at any moment. “Perhaps tonight.” Christ said, “go ye not after them.”

Those that have some understanding of prophecy do know that certain events must transpire before Christ will return. for Example, 2 Thessalonians 2:2-3, “that ye not be soon shaken in mind, or be troubled,

(by false prophets saying “the time draweth near.”) neither by spirit, nor by word, nor by letter as from us, as that day of Christ is at hand. Let no (clergy) man deceive you by any means: for that day shall not come, except there come a falling away (of our blindness) first, and that Man of sin be **revealed**, the son of perdition.” The “falling away” is not apostasy as taught by the Judeo-Christian Clergy. Rather it is a falling away of the blinders. Thus allowing us to see, thus revealing the man of sin.

We have read Amos 3:7 **“God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secret unto his servants the prophets.”** First let us not assume that “what” means “when.” Prophecy is given to build our faith in God, “That we may know that I am the Lord.” (Read Exodus 6-16 and notice the phrase “That you may know that I am the Lord.”) The prophecies that have been and are being fulfilled give us faith that Jesus Christ is alive and he is able to keep his word. The study of his holidays give us confidence that he will return on a holiday. Which one? At this time we don’t know. We do know that the teaching that “Christ may return at any moment” is false doctrine and that we should have nothing to do with such a clergyman, “go ye not after them.”

Will we have advance notice of Christ’s return and if so how much notice can we expect? Let’s look at the record, here are a few examples:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Egypt to be destroyed | 2 days | Exodus14 |
| 2. Flesh to eat | 8 hours | Exodus 16 |
| 3. Manna | 12 hours | Exodus16 |
| 4. Fall of Jericho | 7 days | Joshua 6 |
| 5. Flood of Noah | 7 days | Genesis 7 |

Many of us have assumed that Noah had 120 years notice, not so, there is no record that God informed Noah of his decision that man had 120 years left. The record shows that prophesied events came to pass unexpectedly or on short notice. We usually know **what** will happen, not always **when** it will happen. The fulfillment increases our faith in God. When we do know when, we have no evidence that we can expect more than seven days notice. Therefore Christ said, “Watch, for ye know neither the day not the hour (**when** not **what**) wherein the son of man cometh.”

A Warning

(Copied from “Bible Holidays And Their Prophetic Significance To America”)

At the Exodus the death angel came “as a thief in the night.” Judas came “as a thief in the night.” The first two events took place at midnight of the Passover. Will the third event come at night during the Passover? How about a nuclear attack between midnight and dawn? The attack could come to destroy the wicked and cleanse the kingdom. If so, only those observing the Passover will be safe!

Perhaps that is why we are told to observe the Passover. (1) “With your loins girded, your shoes on your feet, and your staff in your hand. . .” Exodus 12:11. (2) “and none of you shall go out of the door of your house until the morning. Exodus 12:22. (3) The Passover is not to be eaten in the city; those observing the Passover outside the city are not to return home until morning. Deuteronomy 16:5-7

Included with this lesson you will find a complete solar calendar. It is a combination Gregorian - Hebrew Solar Calendar. Study the pages and notice that it is very unlikely that anything Biblically important will happen in January, February, July, August or December. The Biblically active months are April, May, September and October.

The Two Calendars Of The Bible

Deuteronomy 16:1

Observe the month **Abib**, and keep the passover unto the Lord thy God: for in the month Abib the Lord your God brought you out of Egypt by night.

Exodus 12:2

This month shall be unto you the beginning of months: it shall be **the first month of the year to you.**

Nehemiah 2:1

In the first month, that is, the month Nisan, in the twelfth year of king Ahasuerus, they cast Pur, that is, the lot, before Haman from day to day, and from month to month, to the twelfth month, that is, the month Adar.

In verse 1 of Deuteronomy 16, we are told to observe the month **Abib**. This month is the **first** month of the year. Exodus 12:2

Notice Nehemiah 2:1 and Esther 3:7. Esther 3:7 states that the month **Nisan** is the **first** month of the year.

No, the Bible does not contradict itself. It is simply referring to **two different months on two different calendars**. The Bible actually deals with **two** different calendars. One is the Solar calendar observed by Moses. The other is the **Lunar** calendar observed by the Jews and mentioned in the books of Nehemiah and Esther.

In today's world: Christian nations observe Solar calendars. The calendar on your wall is the Gregorian Calendar is a Solar Calendar. POPE GREGORY XIII introduced the Gregorian Calendar in 1582. The Gregorian Calendar replaced the Julian Calendar introduced in 46 B.C. by the Roman Emperor, Julius Caesar.

The Jews observe a Lunar calendar. This is the same Lunar Calendar brought out of Babylon by Ezra and Nehemiah. It was observed by the Jews in Jerusalem at the time of Christ. The Jews still observe this Lunar calendar. Some Christian Churches observe the Lunar Calendar, for example, Herbert W. Armstrong's The Worldwide Church of God and the Seventh Day Adventists.

The scholars rejecting the Jewish Lunar Calendar have spent thousands of hours searching out "the true calendar of the Bible." This effort has been frustrating and in vain because it was assumed that there is only one Bible calendar. As a result, the effort of these good people was similar to trying to make one picture from the pieces of two picture puzzles.

Likewise, there are also two calendars in nature. For example, birds migrate by the Solar calendar and tree sap flows according to the Lunar calendar. That is why the Farmers Almanac advises farmers to plant according to the phases of the moon. You can research this Lunar effect on crops in any edition of the Farmers Almanac. There is a calendar for those things from above (Birds and Christians) and a calendar for those things from beneath (Jews and Tree Sap).

John 8:23

And he (Jesus) said unto them, (the Jews), Ye are from **beneath**: I am from **above**: Ye are of this world; I am not of this world.

Calendars have been changed repeatedly down through the ages. One thing for sure, the calendar on the wall of Moses' tent was not the same as the calendar on your wall. On the following pages you will find a Solar Calendar. All the dated events in the Bible, Apothica, Jasher and Jubilees are listed. Notice that important events cluster about the Bible Holidays. Notice that non-holiday months have little or no activity.

Moses' Israelite Solar Calendar

Abib is the first month. (Exodus 12:2 & Deuteronomy 16:1) The first day of Abib is the Spring Equinox, i.e., the first day of Spring on your present wall calendar. Therefore, to calculate the Spring Holidays, including Pentecost count from the Spring Equinox. For Example, the Passover is 14 days after the Spring Equinox. The Spring Equinox being Abib 1. Pentecost is on a Monday 50 days after the Sunday falling between the 15th and 21st. The 15th and 21st being the days of unleavened bread. Sunday is the Sabbath of the Solar Calendar. Most observe a Sunday Sabbath from midnight to midnight. Some observe a Saturday noon to Sunday noon Sabbath.

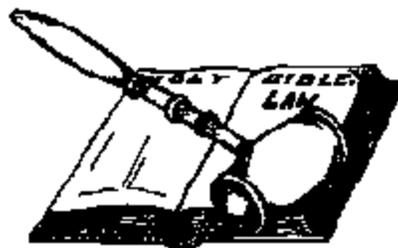
Ethanim is the seventh month. (1 Kings 8:2) The first day of this month is the Fall Equinox. The Fall holidays are calculated from this date. The Fall equinox is the Feast of Trumpets. Ten days later is the Feast of Atonement. The fifteenth day following the Fall equinox is the first day of the Feast of Tabernacles which we call Thanksgiving.

The first day of the fourth and tenth months are the first day of Summer and first day of winter.

Jewish-Babylonian Lunar Calendar

Nisan is the first month of the lunar calendar. (Nehemiah 2:1 & Esther 3:7) The first day is marked by the new moon following the Spring Equinox. However, the Jews observe Passover in the month following Purim. Some lunar years have 13 months. In 1980 the Jewish Passover was in the 13th month of their calendar. Most Christian Churches observing the Lunar Calendar observed the Passover a month later in Nisan. The Sabbath of the Lunar Calendar is Saturday, Friday sunset to Saturday sunset.

Tisri is the seventh month of the lunar calendar. Its first day is the seventh new moon counting from the first day of Nisan.



Bible Law Course

Lesson Ten

Test Sheet

1. MY feasts. 2. Yes. 3. The sabbath day.
 YOUR feasts. No. Easter
 New Years day.
4. 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
5. ALL or NONE of them. The Sabbath only.
6. _____
7. Acts 12:3 mentions the Days of _____.
8. "I _____ by _____ this _____ that cometh in Jerusalem."
9. "I will tarry at Ephesus until _____"
10. _____
11. Christmas. 12. Halloween.
 "Easter."
 Pentecost. Day of Atonement.
13. _____ 14. Easter. Christmas. Tabernacles.
15. The People AND the King.
 Just the people because of "separation of Church and State."
16. 1. Without the true _____.
2. Without a teaching _____
3. Without (God's _____.
17. Yes.
 No.
18. Leading clergymen. 19. _____
 The Civil ruler, King Asa.
20. _____
21. a. 22. Leading clergymen.
 b. The civil ruler.
 c.

Bible Law Course - Lesson Ten - Test Sheet Cont.

23. _____

24. () Leading clergymen.
() The civil ruler

25. () a.
() b.

26. () a.
() b.

27. _____

28. () a.
() b.
() c.

29. _____

30. () a.
() b.

31. _____.

32. () Leading clergymen.
() The King.

33. _____

34. () Yes.
() No.

35. () Leading clergymen.
() The civil ruler.

36. _____

37. () a.
() b.

38. _____

39. () a.
() b.

- 40.**
- | | | |
|----|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | () The civil ruler. | () The clergymen |
| 2. | () The civil ruler. | () The clergymen. |
| 3. | () The civil ruler. | () The clergymen. |
| 4. | () The civil ruler. | () The clergymen. |

41. "... that God had _____ the people:"
"... for the thing was done _____."

42. () Yes. () No.

43. _____.

44. _____.

