

SOLAR CALENDAR PROVES BIBLICAL SABBATHS

by Don Roth

The previous writing on the flood of Genesis 7 and 8 demonstrated that the year of the flood was 385 days in length, which is the exact length of an excessive leap year of the Hebrew Calculated Calendar. See chart #1.

Note: HCC used as “Hebrew Calculated Calendar” throughout.

All the information defining the HCC was taken from the 11th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. This information is shown on chart #5, which is a copy of the information that appears on pages 3-7 of that article. The Gregorian dates that appear here for the first day of the month Tisri are the feasts of Trumpets that set the holy day calendar used by the majority of the churches of God. The information here was used to establish the mechanics of the HCC, but disregarded its Hebrew year AM (After Man) and their assumed starting point of creation.

HCC will be used when directly addressing the material in the 11th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

The purpose for presenting the following material is to show the certainty of the Hebrew Calculated Calendar by constructing a progression of time by an unending sequence of seven day Sabbaths beginning with the creation week. When it is shown that the Sabbaths coincide with the HCC and the biblical accounts of creation, the flood and its Sabbaths in Gen. 7, the Sabbaths of Ex. 16, and the Passover of Josh. 5:10-12, it would confirm God’s method of keeping time. This would establish a solid foundation to project dates through the entire bible and confirm the validity of the HCC.

Through further study of the solar calendar, beginning with the creation year, it will be shown that the progression of the seven-day week through the solar years will match the Sabbaths of Genesis 7 and 8 and Exodus 16. The HCC, when brought forward by its nineteen year cycles will also match these Sabbaths, thus adding the mathematical proof that the HCC is the calendar that God employed in the accounts of the bible, making it the only usable calendar for God’s people.

STARTING POINT OF THE DAY

All calendars need a starting point and the question of where to begin must be addressed. A calendar of days requires a starting point of the day. Man measures a 24 hour period as one day. God measures one revolution of the earth as one day. This is clearly addressed in Genesis, and the exact moment of the start of creation week is defined by God in His word. Gen. 1:2 tells us that the earth is in darkness and that God’s Spirit is hovering over the waters. It is the waters in the atmosphere that are preventing light from reaching the earth.

The source of the light had already been created. Job 38:4-7 “*Where were you when I laid the foundations of the earth? Tell Me, if you have understanding. Who determined its measurements? Surely you know! Or who stretched the line upon it? To what were its foundations fastened? Or who laid its cornerstone, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy?*” Job points out the joy of the morning stars at the moment of creation, and at a later point Isa.14:12 refers to one as the son of the morning – one of the morning stars – as being cut down to

the ground – an act of violence. Ezek. 28:16 tells of God casting him out of heaven to the earth. This act of violence, (war) was the cause of the earth going into darkness. Gen.1:2...The earth became void and dark.

God did two things at this time. He cleared the earth's atmosphere, allowing light to reach it, and started the rotation of the earth which gives us the day. Gen. 1:5 says "*God called the light Day, and the darkness He called Night. So the evening and the morning were the first day.*"

The first half of this verse calls out the morning first and then the evening. The later half defines the first day as beginning with the evening. The starting and ending point of the day is almost simultaneous; as one day ends the next begins.

In the following verses God repeats this statement: "The evening and the morning" five times! This confirms the days intersecting point coming at the end of the day (evening.)

To understand how this term "evening" is used as regarding the day's end, and how it is biblically determined, look at the following scriptures: Josh.8:29, "*And the king of Ai he hanged on a tree until evening. And as soon as the sun was down Joshua commanded that they should take the corpse down from the tree.*" Josh 10:26, "*And after Joshua struck them and killed them, and hanged them on five trees; and they were hanging on the trees until evening. So it was at the time of the going down of the sun that Joshua commanded and they took them down from the trees.*"

It can be seen by these scriptures that evening, and the going down of the sun is synonymous. It is plain that Joshua considered this to be the end of the day.

In 2nd Samuel 3:35 David also considered the going down of the sun as the day's end. 1st Kings 22:35-36 and 2nd Chron. 18:34 both depict sunset as the end of the day. In Deut. 24:15 God says, "*Each day you shall give him his wages, and not let the sun go down on it.*" This is the legal definition for payment of wages by the days- end.

Finally and most significant is the prophecies of Daniel 8:13-14, 26 where these prophetic days are pointedly stated as "evenings and mornings."

This is confirmed in the New Testament by the Gospel writers. Mark 1:32, and Luke 4:40: "*Now when the sun was setting...*" In Eph. 4:26 Paul writes, "*Be angry and do not sin; do not let the sun go down on your wrath.*" As these scriptural references point out the day ends at sunset. Therefore, the next day begins at the same time.

When did God start His clock? Genesis 1:14-19, "*Then God said, 'Let there be lights in the firmament of the heavens to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs and seasons, and for days and years; and let them be for lights in the firmament of the heavens to give light on the earth; and it was so.' God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night. He made the stars also. God set them in the firmament of the heavens to give light on the earth, and to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness. And God saw that it was good. So the evening and the morning were the fourth day.*"

It is here that God names the instruments that He has created for man to keep track of time. He also delineates their function.

As previously shown, these bodies had been created prior to day one of the present creation. It was on the fourth day that God set their motions, so that they would accurately place day one in their movements. This is shown on the calendars being presented in this article, beginning with creation and ending with the present day.

It will be shown in the following calendars that they are tied together by the unbreakable chain of seven day weeks, beginning with creation and going forward to the present time.

Once it is understood that God's day ends at the going down of the sun, there would be only one point on the earth that would be 24 hours in length for day one of creation. This can be easily understood by thinking of a point on earth opposite that of the creation site – the Garden of Eden. At that point it would have been high noon there, meaning that the first day of creation on the opposite side could only contain twelve hours. When high noon was reached on creation day in the garden, day two was started on the opposite side of the world. This explains why our brethren in Australia are keeping the Sabbath day before those in the U.S. or Canada.

GOD'S CLOCK

There is a basic principle that needs to be acknowledged; it is that God set the heavenly orbs as a giant clock, making the universe operate as a whole. Genesis 1:14, *"Then God said, 'Let there be lights in the firmament of the heavens to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs and seasons, and for days and years;'"* The sun is for days and years, the moon for seasons – holy days, festive gatherings, appointments and signals.

An important point to recognize is that the beginning and ending points of the solar year do not coincide with that of the moon's cycles. The day, which is set by the sun, gives us the connecting points between the two: but they never start or end their cycles at the same time with the exception of the creation year when God gave them their initial start. An example of their misalignment is seen in the year of the flood in which the solar year begins ten days in advance of the first day of the moon's cycle, and ends ten days before the start of the next HCC year. This is confirmed on chart #10, page 3, which shows the Sabbath progression for the year of the flood – 1660-1661 AM.

It must be recognized that the functioning parts of a clock cannot be changed without falsifying its historical record. Man-made clocks can be stopped, set ahead or back, but its working elements cannot be changed without the clock producing a time unrelated and historically inaccurate. God's time clock is no different. At the conclusion of this study it will be shown that the seven-day solar calendar, the HCC and the Gregorian calendar perfectly agree.

In fact God did stop His clock when He gave Joshua a long day to complete his battle (Josh. 10:12-13). He also set time back by 15 degrees for King Hezekiah (II Kings 20:9-11). In both of these cases the day element was not changed: the hours within the day changed as man keeps time, not the day count.

Historical, accurate accounts are important in establishing biblical truths, such as the date of Christ's Wednesday crucifixion, a prophetic fulfillment established through calculation. The bible is an historical record. A point worth noting is that **there is no historical record when utilizing the visual sighting of the moon to establish a calendar**. When using this type of calendar, it is impossible to go back and determine when biblical events occurred. If it is said that the HCC can be

used for determining dates, then it must be accepted as accurate and should be used for setting the present Holy Days.

An example of the kind of change that God's clock shows is found in the rotation of the earth. In this rotation astronomers have noted that one second is lost every ten years, amounting to a loss of ten minutes in six thousand years. The rotation of the earth around the sun changes at the rate of ten seconds every 2,000 years. The accumulated time would be 30 seconds in 6,000 years. These small amounts of change would not affect a calendar based on whole days and years. Showing this change establishes the consistency of God's clock when measured by man. God is the one who sets the standard by which biblical time is measured, and it then should be recognized as errorless.

This means that the solar year can now be figured on the present 365.25 day year, with an 11.232 minute shortfall. Thus we have a leap year every four years and a minus of one day every one hundred and twenty-eight years.

Multiplying 11.232 times 128 equals 23.9616 hours and gives us the reason for subtracting a complete day at the end of this period of time. If you use 129 years you would have 11.232 times 129 equals 24.1488 hours: this being greater than the day of subtraction. The 128 year cycle was chosen because it is a multiple of four, thus simplifying the mathematics. In addition if this error of .0384 were calculated, it would amount to 1.8 hours in 6,000 years: a negligible amount.

HOW THE SOLAR CALENDAR IS ESTABLISHED

Looking at the creation year, which places the first Sabbath on the seventh day, you will find the last Sabbath to fall on day three hundred sixty-four. This means that the first Sabbath of the second year will fall on the sixth calendar day, and the last one on the three hundred and sixty-third day. The third year will have its first Sabbath on the fifth day of that year. The last will be on day three hundred and sixty-two. (See chart #2).

When this progression is carried forward with a leap year every four years you will find there are **seven unique types of years** which repeat themselves every twenty-eight years. There are no other possible year types. At the end of one hundred and twenty-eight years a day must be subtracted, which starts a new pattern. This continues through **seven cycles** of one hundred and twenty-eight years equaling 896 years. At this point the solar calendar repeats itself, beginning the same as the first year of creation.

Utilizing this information a chart has been constructed beginning with year one and progressing through six thousand years. Each type of year (7) shows its peculiarity by the days that remain after the last Sabbath of that year. They are as follows:

Type #1 has a one day carry over. Example: 365 divided by 7 results in 52 Sabbaths plus a remainder of 1 day.

The "type numbers" are arbitrarily assigned to different years in the first ten years of man's existence. This provides a different type number based on how many days remain in the year after the last Sabbath of that year – so called "carry over" days.

Type #1 has one day carryover

Type #2 has two days carry over

(The designation of the type number, such as Type #2,

Type #3 has three days carry over
Type #4 has four days carry over
Type #5 has six days carry over
Type #6 has zero days carry over
Type #10 has five days carry over

was given as the result of their location in the rotation of the first ten years after creation.)

When these types of years fall in a leap year one day must be added, which changes it to the next year type. **It should be noted that the solar calendar as constructed here is not the same as the Gregorian calendar presently used.**

EXPLANATION OF CHART #3

Utilizing this information, chart #3 has been constructed as follows: The first column is the passage of time from creation in years. The second column is the length of the solar year in days. The third column is the number of days carried over from that year to establish the first Sabbath of the next year. The fourth is the type of year which represents the fixed number of days to be carried over.

The unique thing about this solar calendar is that it is not disputable. It marches forward through all the time that man has lived upon the earth in increments of seven days. **Therefore, it can be said without equivocation that this is the only possible calendar that can represent the bible's passage of time.** Any calendar that agrees with this calendar would be correct. The corollary being that any calendar disagreeing with this one is in error. It will be shown that the biblical accounts of the creation, the flood, the exodus, and Joshua 5's Passover, when correctly understood and dated, align themselves with this solar calendar.

Chart #3 also gives the beginning and ending points for any year, so that an accurate calendar can be constructed for the year in question.

In addition, it will be shown that the HCC agrees with these two pillars – the biblical accounts and the solar calendar – making it the only accurate and dependable calendar for fixing the Holy Days for God's people.

POSTPONEMENTS EXPLAINED

In order to make a calendar that shows the correct relationship of days within the HCC year, it is necessary to understand how the postponements are used. The postponements as given to us by the Jewish authorities are a series of complicated rules to be applied that make it difficult for the average person to understand. **This mystery is easily resolved when recognizing that their sole purpose is to keep the moon's cycles in conjunction with the solar year at the end of each 19 year period.** This can be explained by knowing that the first day of the seventh month (Tisri) is set by the following:

The first of Tisri can never fall on a day of the week that is a Sunday, Wednesday, or Friday. With this in mind two simple charts can be constructed reflecting these rules.

The average lunar cycle has 29.53059 days in a month. Therefore, in twelve months it is only 354.36 days long. This is about 11 days short of the solar year 365.24 days; making it necessary to add an additional month seven times in a 19 year solar cycle. This also regulates the number of days per year. The only purpose is to keep the Hebrew calculated calendar aligned to the moon's cycle of 19 solar years.

This results in six year types, 3 twelve month year lengths of 353, 354, and 355 days; plus 3 thirteen month years of 383, 384, and 385 days.

When combining these year lengths with the limitation of the usable days of the week, two types of charts result showing which combination of weekly starting days and year lengths can be used. Chart numbers 7 and 8 show what combinations are acceptable and which ones cannot be used. These charts are titled “short years” and “long years” in the Hebrew calculated calendar.

The 13 month long years are the 3rd, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th years of the 19 year cycle.

The right hand column of each box on charts 7 and 8 shows the length of the month in days. It has the seventh month in red. At the bottom of this column is “30N” which is the 30 day length of the first month Nisian of the next year. The far left column gives the number of the month in that year. The second horizontal line from the top are the weeks of the month in blue, and the columns under the weeks are the day numbers on which the Sabbaths fall for each month. The top horizontal line has either a red OK or a red NG designation whether that combination can or cannot be used. It is based on an acceptable day of the week, not a Sunday, Wednesday or Friday.

E. H. LINDO’S CALENDAR

Chart #5 is the calendar being used at the present time, and was constructed by E.H. Lindo and taken from the 11th edition of Britannica. The first column has the number of years from creation according to the Jewish belief. Column 3 and 4 show the corresponding present Georgian dates. As these dates are a product of a 247 year cycle, composed of 13-19 year cycles, it can be determined which cycle the Rabins believe to be that of creation. Dividing 247 into one of the Jewish years of Chart #5 will result in a whole number, and this will establish their cycle of creation. The Jewish year 5681 when divided by 247 gives the whole number 23, the last year of Lindo’s cycle 299. This makes the first year of cycle 300 the Jewish creation year. Looking at chart #5, this Jewish year 1 has a Monday as the first day of creation. Obviously this does not agree with the biblical narrative found in Genesis 1.

WHAT WAS THE BEGINNING MONTH OF CREATION?

The Jewish tradition places creation in the seventh month (Tisri) contrary to God’s instruction in Exodus 12:1-2, *“And the Lord spoke to Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt saying, ‘This month shall be your beginning of months; it shall be the first month of the year to you.’”*

Verse 1 makes this statement a “thus saith the Lord” and it must be considered as strong a statement as scripture can make. This is the only statement in the bible prescribing when to start the calendar year! Men who wish to reconcile the explicit scriptural statement of Ex. 12:1-2 with the Jewish tradition reason (among other possible reasons) that God had to create the earth in the fall harvest season of the year so that there might be food to eat until the next harvest. This ignores the possibility that the climate where the garden was located lacked the ability to provide year round sustenance. Then to reconcile this Jewish tradition with Ex. 12:2 they say the wording “...it shall be the first month of the year to you” means that:

- a. God is making a change just for the Israelites.

This conveniently ignores that the wording as easily would support the idea that: -

- b. God was designating the correct understanding of His calendar in contrast to a variety of pagan calendars which may have started at a variety of times.

Both of these understandings of the wording are purely speculation of men, just as the Jewish tradition of a fall creation is. Are we to use human speculation rather than the scriptural statement?

However; what is clear is that God had to inform Moses and Aaron what the starting month of the year would be that He wanted them to use. Ex. 12:2 is established scripture and is the only specification for the starting month of the year as prescribed by God.

Because of this Jewish tradition it is assumed that God made a correction in His calendar, changing the beginning of the year, Tisri, to the first month Nisian. The correct understanding of Ex. 12:2 is that God was either informing Moses of something that Moses did not know, or correcting his misconception of the starting month of the year. It is interesting to note that God gave Moses only this one piece of information to construct His calendar, meaning that Moses already knew the intricacies of God's calendar but needed the starting month.

It also shows that Moses had the correct progression of days for the calendar, and that calendar had to be calculated. Remember, Moses was not in Jerusalem to sight the moon. Therefore he had to calculate the days. This shows God's stamp of approval of a mathematically determined calendar.

If God did not use this calendar at creation, then He changed it! Would God change it so easily? Consider the mass of scripture that testifies to God's unchanging nature.

God does not make mistakes! His calendar was set from creation and has never changed! Malachi 3:6, *"For I am the Lord, I do not change."* Hebrews 6:17-18, *"Thus God, determining to show more abundantly to the heirs of promise, the immobility of His counsel, confirmed by it by an oath, that by two immutable things, in which it is impossible for God to lie, we might have strong consolation, who have fled for refuge to lay hold of the hope set before us."* Hebrews 13:8, *"Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, today, and forever."* James 1:17, *"Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and comes down from the Father of lights, with whom there is no variation or shadow of turning."*

Jer.33:20-21, *"Thus says the Lord: 'If you can break my covenant with the day and my covenant with the night, so that there will not be day and night in their season, then my covenant may also be broken with David my servant, so that he shall not have a son to reign on his throne, and with the Levites, the priests, my ministers.'"*

If God had made a change in His calendar it would have been analogous to lying by the falsification of the passage of time. In addition, the creation year can be determined by examining the HCC. (Chart # 5, and chart #7). Chart #5 shows the first day of Tisri – the Feast of Trumpets – in Gregorian dates, as is presently observed. Cycle numbers were assigned by its originator at the start of each 19 year period.

EXPLANATION OF CHART #5

It is seen in chart #5 that I have taken the liberty of adding a set of red numbers – one thru 13 – next to the number the originator, E.H. Lindo has used. The three boxes above this line designate the information in the columns below. Number one is for cycle 298, number 2 for cycle 299, etc. The total number of days in each 19 year period follows the cycle number. The next line of information designates the content of the column below it. In addition a series of red AM (After Man) dates are found at important junctures of bible history. These are the AM years for creation, the flood, the exodus, and the Passover of Joshua 5. These dates will be established by calendars showing their respective places in the progression of time. Also, a yellow highlight was added to the dates that would result in the following year having the 14th of Nisian occurring on a Wednesday, which is the weekday of Christ's crucifixion and the first Passover.

As the bible clearly shows in Genesis 1, the creation week began on day one - Sunday, and ended on the seventh day – Saturday. If a cycle has the first month – Nisian, with this sequence of days, then it would qualify as the beginning year of creation.

The fact that we are looking at a repetitive cycle of 247 years means that any point in that 247 years could, in theory be used as a starting day. There are two limiting factors that must be met to achieve the correct starting day. First it must have a Sunday as the first day of the first year. Secondly, it must result in the placing of the year of the flood – a year having the correct number of days – 385 – and having the correct Sabbath days of the tenth and seventeenth of the second month of that year within the range of years that meet the bible's time frame.

Cycle #298 has the first of Tisri falling on a Tuesday with a year length of 354 days, which is the nominal year length for a twelve month year. The third page of chart 7 shows that a Tuesday start for Tisri has the seventh day of the first month, Nisian, as a Sabbath. This qualifies cycle 298 as the first cycle representing the creation year which has been renumbered as one. In addition, it has only one length of year that the postponement rules allow – chart #7, page 4 - 354 days. Cycle 298 is the only cycle that results in a progression of days matching the weekly creation cycle for the first month. It is important to know that all 19 year cycles of chart #5 are repetitive, and their position within the 247 year period are fixed and never move. The Hebrew calendar of 19 year and 247 year cycles are a result of a mathematical formula that accurately predicts the lunation's as they occur in the present calendar. In a solar-lunar calendar the 19 year cycle almost equals the time for 19 orbits of the earth about the sun. By placing the start of Tisri on the prescribed days, 2-3-5-7 of the week, and applying the correct year lengths there are totals of 6939 – 6940 -6941 days. The red figures of Chart #6 show these numbers.

It is an extremely important fact that only one of the thirteen cycles can be used as a starting point that exactly duplicates the creation week in the first month, Nisian. In turn this leaves only one possibility for the alignment of the calendars. **The mathematical feasibility for this to happen is improbable to the extreme, yet it will be shown to be an unbroken succession of lunar solar cycles accurate to the present day.**

TOTAL DAYS OF HCC'S AND SC'S EXPLAINED – Chart #6

The mechanics of the HCC has two basic time sequences which work together. They are the 19 year cycle (the conjunction of the sun, moon and earth,) and the 247 year cycle, which is the sum of 13 of

these 19 year cycles. The 247 year cycle is repetitive and never changes its total number of days. In addition each of the 13 – 19 year cycles has its own fixed number of days and they follow a fixed sequence within the 247 year cycle. Thus, the 247 years are always 90216 days long. In contrast the solar calendar varies in the number of days and its repetitive location to the HCC. This can be seen in chart #6. This chart gives the running account of the 2.0844 hours that the HCC is longer than the seven day SC (solar calendar over a nineteen year period.) The HCC is in whole days. This accounts for the discrepancy of the multiple of 2.0844, which is sometimes greater or smaller than whole days. The last page of Chart #6 shows a total error of only .78 days in 6,175 years.

Chart #6 shows these discrepancies. It also shows the ending of each 19 year cycle and the corresponding lag time to the Seven Day SC. The number of days in the HCC will become less and less as the years progress to the present age as measured in solar years. The chart shows that at the end of year 6175 AM there is a 29 day difference between the two. It is this shift that keeps the HCC in the moon's cycle, so that God's Holy Days – like the first day of the Feast of Tabernacles falls on a full moon. Ps. 81:3, "*Blow the trumpet at the time of the new moon, at the full moon, on our solemn feast day.*"

The figure 2.0844 hours is arrived at by the following: the 19 years of the HCC is exactly 235 months of the average 29.53059 days per month. Converting this to hours there are 166552.5276 hours per nineteen years. The solar calendar in 19 years has an average month of 29.53506 days. Converting this to hours there are 166550.4432 hours. The difference between these two hourly figures is 2.0844. The source of this information is the 11th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Without understanding how the two calendars record time relative to one another, it would be impossible to reconcile biblical accounts, because the bible uses a combination of solar and lunar measurements of time. An example is the year of the flood which was measured in lunar time, and the years of life of the patriarchs measured in solar years.

Chart #6 gives a side by side reckoning account of the two calendars. The first column is the numbered sequence of the 19 year cycle. The second column is the year from creation. The third column is the number of days in that cycle. These totals were taken from the HCC chart #5. They are the addition of the number of days in each year of the individual cycle.

The fourth column is a running total of the difference in the days between the HCC and the seven day Solar calendar, and is designated as Lag. The fifth column is the total number of days in the solar calendar as computed from the seven day SC chart #3. This sixth column shows the location of the 128th year within the corresponding 19 year cycle. This is repeated at every juncture of 128 years.

CORRELATION OF THE SEVEN DAY SC AND HCC FOR CREATION – Chart #9

By making a type of calendar showing a progression of Sabbaths as given in Chart #3, and then placing the Sabbaths that result from the HCC's positioning of the first day of Tisri within a given day of the week as shown in Chart #5, it will be confirmed that the two calendars follow the same placing of the Sabbaths within the yearly cycle. This calendar is shown as Chart #9 and is composed of the following: a small box on the left side showing the days of the week in blue – Sunday, Monday, etc. To the left of this line is the year number from creation; the year of creation being #1. Below them is the corresponding day of creation week, also in blue. Above the days of the week, in red, are the days taken from Charts #5, giving the first day of Tisri and Chart #7 on page 4, showing

the Sabbath rotation of the first month, Nisan. The paragraph found below the box gives the explanation of the larger box to the right. The blue numbers in this box are the Sabbaths of the solar year – the seven day SC. The red numbers are the Sabbaths of the HCC year. The red numbers above the Sabbath days are the length in days of each Hebrew month.

The two calendars start out in perfect agreement, but at the end of the first solar year the HCC has fallen behind by 11 days. The explanation for the 11 days is found under the small box. The large box for year 1 also shows this by the red 17 over the blue 6.

It should be pointed out that the Sabbath days in red of the HCC are a function of Chart #5, giving the length of the year and the first day of Tisri. This sets the required Sabbath rotation for that year as found in either Chart #7 – short years, or Chart #8 – long years, meaning that the HCC runs independent of the solar calendar. Yet, it consistently matches every Sabbath of the seven day SC throughout the 19 years. This is not to be forgotten because it is the first step showing agreement between the seven day Solar Calendar and the HCC. As previously pointed out, the HCC is longer by 2.084 hours at the end of each 19 years. These calendars are figured in whole days, and therefore would not reflect this fraction of a day over this 19 year time period which is confirmed by Chart #6 on page 1.

An interesting fact comes to light here. It is commonly believed that one must figure backwards from the following year's month of Tisri to establish the Holy Days of the present year. As this calendar chart shows, the last Sabbath of the first year requires the placement of Tisri's Sabbath in the second year. This disproves the belief that you need to figure backwards to establish the calendar.

It also shows that the HCC is mirroring the seven day SC, made up of its seven day increments, **the absolute calendar, and the biblical account of creation.** Having the two independent calculations agreeing and in turn they agree with the biblical account is a solid foundation to build on. This is the first of the four biblical accounts to be established in proving the HCC to be the calendar God has always used.

Upon examining the twenty calendars of Chart #9 they show that every Holy Day was set when the first Sabbath of creation was reached, and was not dependent on any man's physical ability to sight the moon from an unknown physical location. Note: the bible does NOT specify a location. It would be ludicrous to think that God would place in the hands of unstable, deceitful man His call to assemble on specific days to commemorate His total plan for man. As these twenty years of calendars show, all the Holy Days were pre-ordained from creation to the present.

When considering that E.H.Lindo, without any regard for a cycle that supported a creation for the month of Nisan, was forced by the rules and mathematics of the moon's cycles to have done so in his Cycle #298 is plainly showing the hand of God directing the establishment of this calendar.

In addition, The International Bible Study Encyclopedia, Jan. 1994 printing, page #305 has the following information showing that the calculated calendar was known to the Jews prior to their captivity.

“We have lately learned from the discovery of a number of ARAM papyri at Syene that there was a colony of Jews there who used a calendar constructed, not from observation, but from calculation based upon a very exact luni-solar cycle (E.B. Knobel,” ancient Jewish Calendar

Dates in ARAMAIC PAPYRI,” Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, LXVIII, 334). This cycle known to us by the name of its supposed discover; Meton is one of 19 years, which is only two hours short of 235 complete months. As this Jewish colony appears to have been founded after Nebuchadnezzar’s destruction of Jerusalem by some of the refugees who fled into Egypt with Johanan the son of Kareah (Jer. 40:44), this acquaintance with the Metonic cycle cannot have been due to Babylonian influence. Nor can it have been due to Egyptian, since the Egyptians did not use or require any such cycle, their year being a solar one of 365 days. Indeed no other nation appears to have been aware of it, a generation later, Meton, the Athenian, one immortal fame by announcing it. The evidence of these Syene papyri renders it probable that Meton did not himself discover the cycle but learned it from Jewish sources. (6) The Jewish ritual preexilic. Ever since this date of the Captivity, the 19-year cycle has been used by the Jews, and it gives us the “Golden Number” which is employed in fixing the date of Easter in our own ecclesiastical calendar. Since the 19 year-cycle has been in use ever since the Captivity, the 49 – year cycle, the Jubilee cannot have been an exilic or post-exilic innovation. In this new fact we find the decision of he controversy which has so long divided critics as to whether the ritual legislation of the Jews dated from before or from after their captivity. In determining its antiquity we must begin by considering its relation to Deuteronomy, to which it is evidently subsequent.....This comes out most clearly in the legislation concerning the feasts. Other indications though less unequivocal, plead for the same relationship. In the next place the legislation itself gives evidence of the date of its origin, and those data which justify a positive inference point to the Babylonian captivity....It would follow that the legislation of sanctity arose in the second half of the Babylonian captivity, presumably shortly before its close. Kuenen was evidently unaware of the astronomical relations concerned in the ritual legislation and was unable to anticipate the striking discoveries made from the Syene papyri. More recent knowledge has reversed the verdict which he pronounced so confidently. The traditional view, that the Hebrew ritual preceded the Captivity was correct. For the Jubilee, with which the Day of Atonement was bound up, was both the culmination and the completion of the entire ritual, and since the period of the Jubilee as a lunar-solar cycle, was preexilic, the ritual as a system, must have been preexilic likewise.”

What this article proves is that at the time of the first destruction of Jerusalem the Jews were using a system of calculation to set the Holy Days: a system that perfectly mirrors the one presently used.

The charts must be followed as the written word calls them out in order to have a complete understanding of the presentation; there is no shortcut.

THE FLOOD CALENDAR ESTABLISHED

As established in the opening writing about the length of the flood year being 385 days, the additional fact that God speaks to Noah on certain Sabbath days of that year, points to the exact year the flood occurred. If the HCC is correct then it should show this year’s length with these Sabbath days.

One of the years for the flood generally accepted is 1656 - AM. This year is established by adding up the years between the births of the nine patriarchs beginning with Adam as given in Gen. 5:1-32, plus the addition of the age of Noah at the time of the flood. In order to accept 1656 as the year of the flood all of these men would have had to have been born in the same month of the year: the first

month as Adam was. It needs to be realized that the years of life and births as recorded in Gen. 5 are not calendar connected, but simply blocks of time in years of their lives on the earth; meaning that their ages are not equated to calendar years, but to the passage of time from birth to death.

Depending upon the month of their birth the overall time to the flood could have been as late as 1664, showing the flood date is found sometime between 1656 and 1664.

Two historical factors must coincide as established from the flood account. One is that the year must have a length of 385 days and that the Sabbaths of the second month fall on the 10th and 17th days of that month.

In verse 4 of Genesis 7 God speaks to Noah, stating that after seven more days He will cause it to rain on the earth. Then in verse 11 the Sabbath day for that year is given. *“In the six hundredth year of Noah’s life, in the second month, the seventeenth day of the month, on that day all the fountains of the great deep were broken up and the windows of heaven were opened.”*

If these Sabbath days can be shown to correspond to the seven day solar calendar as well as the HCC of 385 days, then their relationship would be an established fact. This can be demonstrated by dividing the 1656, the minimum number of years from creation to the flood, by 19, the cycle of the HCC, which is the conjunction of the sun, moon and earth – the alignment with each other.

Because the cycle of the HCC is 2.0844 hours longer than the corresponding solar period of 19 years, it is necessary to know the number of these cycles in year 1656 AM; the first possible year of the flood. The year 1656 divided by 19 equals 87.15789 cycles. This is 87 complete 19 year cycles with an additional 3 years of the 88th cycle from creation; placing 1656 in the tenth 19 year cycle of the seventh 247 year cycle. From creation this is number 10 of the HCC, Chart #5. Year 3 of the HCC is a 13 month year, which would be the first possible year for the flood. The HCC for this year is 383 days long. (Note: See article on Noah’s Flood and God’s Calendar.) As the HCC shows, there is no year that meets the 385 day requirement until 1661. This falls in the range of years as previously stated, showing it to be the year of the flood.

To show the correlation of these dates the gain of the HCC must be determined. (See chart #6, page 2, year 1653 showing an 8 day difference).

CHART #10 SHOWING YEARS TO THE FLOOD

To demonstrate the correct relationship of time between the seven day solar calendar and the HCC for any year it is necessary to determine the end of the closest 19 year cycle, and the difference as shown in whole days in chart #6.

The close of the 9th - 19 year cycle is **solar year** 1653, which is a type 3 year, taken from chart #11, a segment of Chart #3, showing year 1653. The HCC year 1653 is arrived at by beginning with cycle #1, of Chart #5 – creation, and going forward in increments of 247 years, which is 6 complete 247 years, plus 171 years. The 171 years is divided by 19 giving the last complete cycle as #9. At this point chart #6 shows the HCC has gained 8 days over the solar calendar. The type 3 year puts the Sabbaths of the **solar calendar** year 1654 on the 4th, 11th and 18th day of that year. (See the blue dates in the small box of Chart #10). The 18th is the first date in blue in the large box.

The corresponding Sabbath days of the HCC are Adar 25 and Nisian 3, shown in red in the small box of Chart #10, with Nisan 10 shown in the large box, resulting in an eight day gain. The HCC dates are the published ones found in the 11th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. The HCC shows that the 7th year from 1654 has a length of 385 days and would correspond with the year 1661 AM. (See chart #5, page 2, and Cycle #10). The dates established from Chart #5 use the last year of cycle 9, showing the first day of Tisri to be a Saturday, and the length of the year as 385 days. These dates are given in the long year chart #8, page 2, with a year type #3. The Sabbath dates for the first seven months of that year are shown in the top of the left hand box. The eighth through the thirteenth month are shown in the bottom of the right hand box under the year length of 385 days.

It must be remembered that the progression of weekly Sabbaths is the unbreakable calendar of the bible. When the bible gives a Sabbath date, any calendars not in agreement are spurious. In the case of the flood there are two markers; the numbers of days in the year – 385, and the Sabbath of the second month of that year. This is the second step showing the alignment of the seven day SC and the HCC to the biblical account of the flood.

The bible statement of Genesis 7:11 gives a correlating date of the second month, the seventeenth day as a Sabbath, falling in the solar and the HCC year 1661. Chart #10, page 3 shows that the Sabbath falls on the 2nd month Iyar, on the seventeenth day just as the bible states. This chart also shows the 385 day progression for that year, completing the proof of the flood account.

It becomes clear at this point that the HCC is following the exact days of the seven day SC and the biblical account of the flood, making this the second proof that God is using the HC calendar.

ESTABLISHING THE YEAR OF THE EXODUS

The third sabbatical guide post is found in Exodus 16, where the biblical account relates that in the year of the exodus the 15th and 22nd days of the second month were Sabbaths. As Genesis 5 gave the potential for the year of the flood, Genesis 11:10-32 gives the range of years to Abram's departure to the land of Canaan. This will lead to the year of the exodus. Again, God gives blocks of time in years, not necessarily corresponding to a calendar progression of years.

The eight patriarchs, beginning with Arphaxad, and ending with Terah, Abraham's father, add up to 220 years, plus 2 years for his birth after the flood results in 222 years. Genesis 11:32 tells us that Terah died at age 205 years in Haran. At the death of his father Abram was told by God to depart Haran. Genesis 12:4 gives Abram's age as 75. Abram's age must be subtracted from his father's to get the correct time element of the birth of Abram; meaning that Terah was 130 years old at the birth of Abram – 205 minus 75 equals 130. Adding this to the 222 years gives a total of 352 years.

Abram was 75 when he left Haran. The wandering as stated in Exodus 12:40-41 was 430 years to the day. By adding this to the minimum life span of the patriarchs 352 years, the total is 782 years. Adding this to the flood year – 1661 – the earliest year for the exodus would be 2518 AM. When considering the time of the year from birth to birth this could be as late as 2526 AM (after man.)

In order to correctly place this date in the HCC it must first be divided by 247, the 13 - 19 year cycles. It goes 10 times and leaves a remainder of 48 years. The 48 years is then divided by 19. It goes twice with the remainder of 10. This places the date of 2518 in the 10th year of cycle 3 of chart #5, page 1. There is an additional marker showing the correct placement for the exodus year found in Numbers 1:1. *“Now the Lord spoke to Moses in the Wilderness of Sinai, in the tabernacle of*

meeting, on the first day of the second month, in the second year after they had come out of the land of Egypt.”

It should be understood that God is speaking to Moses on a Sabbath day. Moses is in the tabernacle where he would be expected to be on the weekly Sabbath. In addition, God calls out this day – the first day of the second month – giving it a special mark as a Sabbath.

The importance of this day is seen by adding increments of seven to the first day, giving Sabbaths on the first, eighth, fifteenth and twenty second days of the month. This is the same Sabbath rotation that is found in the second month of the year of the exodus – Ex. 16:1-30.

There is another curious relationship that occurs here. As the past teaching has shown the Passover of Exodus 12 occurs on a Wednesday. Chart #5 also shows by the yellow highlight for year 2518 and 2519, meaning the year 2519 and 2520 have the fourteenth of Nisian on a Wednesday. This is exactly what the Bible account reveals.

This anomaly along with the Sabbath placement in the second month on the first, eighth, fifteenth and twenty-second days will accurately place the first two years of the exodus in Chart #5. The fact of having two consecutive years beginning with the same Sabbath rotation will mark the year of the Exodus. Note: This can only happen in two consecutive years when the year lengths are different; as a thirteen month followed by a twelve month year.

Now the exodus date can be determined in cycle 3 of chart #5 as 2519, because it shows 2519 and 2520 having the same day of the week, Saturday, for the Feast of Trumpets. This can be confirmed in Charts #7 and #8. Page 2 of each chart shows when the first of Tisri falls on a Sabbath, the Sabbath progression of the second month is the same, and has them on the first, eighth, fifteenth and twenty-second.

Just as the calendar charts #9 and #10 were constructed to show the correlation of the seven day SC and the HCC for the creation and the flood dates, so a similar calendar – Chart #12 – was made to show this relationship for the exodus.

EXPLANATION OF CHART #12

Calendar Chart #12 begins with the year 2509, which is the beginning of the third cycle as found in Chart #5, page 1. It also shows that the first of Tisri is on a Monday, resulting in the first Sabbath on the sixth day of the seventh month. The large box of Chart #12 shows a red twenty-seven under the red 30T and sets the Sabbath rotation for the whole year. It also places the Sabbaths of the HCC for year 2509 (in red) on the same days as the Sabbaths of the seven day SC (in blue). Chart #12 demonstrates that the Sabbaths of each calendar agree. The sequential years leading up to the exodus of 2519 are shown on this Chart #12. It shows that the Sabbaths of the seven day SC and the HCC coincide. The fact that the first of Tisri, and the resulting Sabbath days always agree in every year with the seven day SC, points to the perfection embedded in these calendars.

The calendar layout of Chart #12, page 4 for 2519 and 2520 show the same Sabbath days as Exodus 16 and Numbers 1. This again proves the agreement of the seven day SC, the HCC and the biblical accounts.

ESTABLISHING THE DATES OF JOSHUA 5

The fourth event in which the bible records a verifiable passage of time is found in the Passover of Joshua 5, where the specific day of a month (14th of Nisan,) and the number of years (40) from the exodus are found. This Passover occurs at the beginning of the 41st year after leaving Egypt.

In order to understand the correct time frame see in Deut. 2:14, *“And the time we took to come from Kadesh Barena until we crossed over the Valley of the Zered was thirty-eight years, until all the generation of men of war was consumed from the midst of the camp, just as the Lord had sworn to them.”*

Note: The forty year trek did not directly apply to the men of war, but to the sons being required to shepherd the flock in the wilderness. *“And your sons shall be shepherds in the wilderness, and bear the brunt of your infidelity, until your carcasses are consumed in the wilderness.”* (Num. 14:33)

The thirty-eight years has passed since God’s punishment. This meant they had completed thirty-nine years and were starting the fortieth year – thirty-eight years for the men of war to be consumed, plus the first year in the wilderness makes thirty-nine years complete. This is confirmed by Deut. 1:3, *“Now it came to pass in the fortieth year, in the eleventh month, on the first day of the month that Moses spoke to the children of Israel according to all that the Lord had given him as commandments to them.”*

Moses died near the end of the month of the fortieth year, and Joshua was given the leadership of Israel. Again it is seen that God recorded a very accurate passage of time, allowing the placement of Joshua 5 into the two calendars – the seven day SC and the HCC.

Taking the year of the exodus, 2519 AM and adding 39 years to it shows that Moses died near the end of 2558 AM. The Israelites left Egypt at the beginning of the year, so 2519 AM is included as part of the forty years.

In order to place 2558 AM into the seven day SC and the HCC it is divided by 19. It goes 134 times with a remainder of 12 years. The 134 - 19 year cycles is divided by 13 – the number of 19 year cycles in the repetitive block of 247 years. It goes ten times, leaving a remainder of four 19 year cycles. This means that the 12 year remainder starts at the beginning of Cycle 5 on Chart #5, page 2. Thus the Passover of Joshua 5 occurred at the start of the following year, 2559 AM.

The calendar on Chart #14 records the numbered day of the month as it fell on the weekly Sabbath, beginning with the year 2547 AM; the first year of the 5th cycle, Chart #5, page 2. The explanation for the placing of the dates into the calendars of Chart #14 is addressed in the chart, and covers all the years leading up to, and including, 2559 AM. At the top of page 5, Chart #14, the year 2559 AM has the 14th of Nisan on a Friday, which could be rejected in light of the general belief that it occurred on the Sabbath of that year instead of the Friday that the calendar shows.

These two calendars have been in perfect agreement on the creation, the flood and the exodus, and they show the fourteenth occurred on a Friday. This requires Joshua 5:10-12 to be read with the following understanding: Verse 10, *“So the children of Israel camped in Gilgel, and kept the Passover on the 14th day of the month at twilight on the plain of Jericho.”*

This statement puts Thursday evening as the commencement of the Passover. Verse 11, *“And they ate of the produce of the land on the day after the Passover, unleavened bread and parched grain,*

on the very same day.” This resulted in a double Sabbath - the first day of unleavened bread, and the seventh day weekly Sabbath. The day following the Passover would begin on a Friday evening.

The question becomes, where would they get the grain seeing that it appears they had only manna to eat? There were two sources. One is found in Deut. 2:6, *“You shall buy food from them with money that you may eat.”* The word food is Strong’s #400, which is a general term for food, meat, grain, etc. The second source of grain would have come from the people they conquered, Og and Sihon.

Obviously if God allowed them to buy grain to eat He would allow them to eat the grain they captured. What they could not do was use the captured grain as a wave sheaf offering because they did not raise the grain themselves as instructed in Leviticus 23:11 & 14.

Joshua 5:12 reads, *“Then the manna ceased on the day after they had eaten the produce of the land; and the children of Israel no longer had manna, but they ate the food of the land of Canaan that year.”* This scripture tells us that is exactly what happened. They knew this was going to happen – no more manna - and they prepared for it as God commanded in Leviticus 23:9-11, 14 *“And the Lord spoke to Moses, saying, ‘Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them: ‘When you come into the land which I give to you, and reap its harvest, then you shall bring a sheaf of the firstfruits of **your** harvest to the priest. He shall wave the sheaf before the LORD, to be accepted on your behalf; on the day after the Sabbath the priest shall wave it... You shall eat neither bread nor parched grain nor fresh grain until the same day that you have brought an offering to your God; it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings.’”*

GOD STARTS MOSES ON A MILITARY CAMPAIGN

God starts Moses on a military campaign to conquer the Promised Land on the east side of the Jordan. This campaign begins sometime around the middle of the sixth month. This is established through the following scriptures: *“Now when all the congregation saw that Aaron was dead, all the house of Israel mourned for Aaron thirty days”* (Num.20:29). *“And Aaron the priest went up into Mount Hor at the commandment of the LORD, and died there, in the fortieth year after the children of Israel were come out of the land of Egypt, in the first day of the fifth month”* (Num.33:38).

Aaron died at the beginning of the fifth month and was mourned 30 days. Thus they started their journey to the Promised Land at the beginning of the sixth month. Deuteronomy 1:2 shows eleven days were required to arrive at Mt. Horeb. Numbers 33:41-49 records the Israelites had a total of eight campsites during these eleven days. The fourth campsite after leaving Mt. Hor puts them on the border between Moab and the Amorites, placing them at the border of the Promised Land. This sets the travel time at about half of the eleven days.

THE LANDS GOD GAVE AS A POSSESSION

God told Moses that he gave the land of Amon to the descendants of Lot for a possession. Deuteronomy 2:5 shows God gave Mt. Seir to the descendants of Esau as a possession. Now note in verse 31 of Deuteronomy 2, *“And the LORD said to me, ‘See, I have begun to give Sihon and his land over to you. Begin to possess it, that you may inherit his land.’”*

God gives the land of the king of Sihon as a possession to Israel. Deuteronomy 3:1-2, *“Then we turned and went up the road to Bashan; and Og king of Bashan came out against us, he and all his people, to battle at Edrei. And the LORD said to me, ‘Do not fear him, for I have delivered him and*

all his people and his land into your hand; you shall do to him as you did to Sihon king of the Amorites, who dwelt at Heshbon.’ God also gave this land to the Israelites as a possession.” (As a confirmation, see Deut. 3:12-13.)

MOSES IN THE PROMISED LAND

The term *possession* used by God denotes the land was part of the promises He gave to Abraham. This means that Moses, along with the Israelites, had entered the Promised Land, contrary to the universal belief that he did not.

Notice, *“Then I pleaded with the LORD at that time, saying: ‘O Lord GOD, You have begun to show Your servant Your greatness and Your mighty hand, for what god is there in heaven or on earth who can do anything like Your works and Your mighty deeds? I pray, let me cross over and see the good land beyond the Jordan, those pleasant mountains, and Lebanon.’*

“But the LORD was angry with me on your account, and would not listen to me. So the LORD said to me: ‘Enough of that! Speak no more to Me of this matter. ²⁷Go up to the top of Pisgah, and lift your eyes toward the west, the north, the south, and the east; behold it with your eyes, for you shall not cross over this Jordan” (Deut.3:23-27).

The above scripture shows that Moses had pleaded with God to allow him to not only enter the Promised Land, but also to pass through its entirety. God relented from His original restriction and allowed him to enter the Promised Land east of the Jordan, but emphatically refused Moses’ plea to cross the Jordan. Moses, being east of the Jordan, was allowed to see the Promised Land. All the land he sees to the north, south, and east is predominantly on the east side of the Jordan. Therefore, Moses is standing *in the Promised Land* when he views it from the top of the mountain.

THE PROMISED LAND ON BOTH SIDES OF THE JORDAN

As further proof, make note of Genesis 13:3 and 14-15. The land that Abraham views is the Promised Land. God tells him to look north, south, east, and west; so when he looks east he is looking at the land on the east side of the Jordan river- the same land that Moses took from the two kings. (Note: Abraham was about fifteen miles from the Jordan River at this time.)

Thus it is plain that the Promised Land lies on both sides of the Jordan. Genesis 15:18-21 explains, *“On the same day the LORD made a covenant with Abram, saying: ‘To your descendants I have given this land, from the river of Egypt to the great river, the River Euphrates—the Kenites, the Kenezites, the Kadmonites, the Hittites, the Perizzites, the Rephaim, the Amorites, the Canaanites, the Girgashites, and the Jebusites.’”*

In the above scripture, God shows the land to be inherited includes that of ten nations. Two of these nations occupied the land east of the Jordan. As already shown, that land of the Amorite kings Sihon and Og, was captured by Moses and declared an inherited land by God. In addition, they would inherit the land of Rephaim.

The Rephaim’s land was also east of the Jordan. (Gen. 14:5). Their city, Asheroth, is about twenty miles east of the Sea of Galilee. This proves that once they crossed the Arnon River, they were in the Land of Promise as specified as a covenant by God to Abraham.

WHAT TIME OF THE YEAR?

The campaigns against Sihon and Og were quick and decisive. (Deut. 2:34; 3:6-7).

Numbers 21:25, 35 further explains that they took immediate possession of the land. The following scripture shows that they saw the land at the time they conquered it and observed its desirability for their needs: *“Now the children of Reuben and the children of Gad had a very great multitude of livestock: and they saw the land of Jazer, and the land of Gilead, that indeed the region was a place for livestock. Therefore they said, ‘If we have found favor in your sight, let this land be given to your servants as a possession, and do not take us over the Jordan’”* (Num.32:1, 5). There would be no reason for them to wait. They had an immediate need to pasture their animals.

The intervening account in the book of Numbers about Balak and Balaam was not chronological and would not affect either the time of their request for the land nor Moses’ decision to grant their request. They are parallel accounts. The third chapter of Deuteronomy shows that the land east of the Jordan was granted to them following the defeat of Sihon and Og. The previous scriptures show the capture of the land east of the Jordan occurred during the later part of the sixth month of the fortieth year.

In the Antiquities of the Jews, chapter 5, Josephus tells us this battle occurred during the summer. “For it was the summer season.” This agrees with the biblical time line as previously described.

WHY THE ISRAELITES NEEDED TO PLANT

At this time Israel was basically an agricultural nation with different emphasis on diverse types of crops and animals. Those settling on the east side of the Jordan were primarily raising herds and flocks. These tribes took possession of a land that had already been organized to raise animals. (Deuteronomy 2:35 and 3:7 confirms this.)

As part of the agreement to occupy the east bank they were to provide a fighting force of 40,000 men (Josh 4:13) to lead in their battle to conquer the land west of the Jordan. It should be noted that the census of Numbers 26 showed these combined tribes accounted for 110,000 men over the age of 20. Seventy thousand were left with the families and animals to provide protection and do the work required to sustain their livelihood and support their brethren who were going across the Jordan.

After they gained this land, these tribes had a definite list of needs to prepare their families for their absence as they were required to provide 40,000 men of war. They needed housing, which was ostensibly left there by the defeated nations, although some repair would have been required as a result of the war. Also, stock pens needed to be built or repaired. However, their most pressing need was that of food - grain. Why would this be when they had manna to eat? God had provided manna as a grain substitute for Israel because there was no provision for grain to be grown in the wilderness.

Notice, *“Now the manna was like coriander seed, and its color like the color of bdellium. The people went about and gathered it, ground it on millstones or beat it in the mortar, cooked it in pans, and made cakes of it; and its taste was like the taste of pastry prepared with oil.”* (Num. 11:7-8).

The Israelites knew that this would cease once they had reached the Promised Land and they could provide this basic food item on their own: *“Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them: ‘When*

you come into the land which I give to you, and reap its harvest, then you shall bring a sheaf of the firstfruits of your harvest to the priest” (Lev. 23:10).

The requirement of planting on their arrival in the new land is implicit. You cannot have a wave sheaf offering or grain to eat without planting the grain first. It also speaks to the fact that they would be expected to provide their own grain from their own labors. God was not running a welfare state. Every man is expected to provide for his own sustenance. II Thessalonians 3:10 explains, *“For even when we were with you, we commanded you this: If anyone will not work, neither shall he eat.”*

Joshua 5:12 reads, *“Then the manna ceased on the day after they had eaten the produce of the land; and the children of Israel no longer had manna, but they ate the food of the land of Canaan that year.”* This scripture tells us that is exactly what happened. They knew this was going to happen and they prepared for it as God commanded in Leviticus 23:9-11, 14 *“And the Lord spoke to Moses, saying, ‘Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them: ‘When you come into the land which I give to you, and reap its harvest, then you shall bring a sheaf of the firstfruits of your harvest to the priest. He shall wave the sheaf before the LORD, to be accepted on your behalf; on the day after the Sabbath the priest shall wave it... You shall eat neither bread nor parched grain nor fresh grain until the same day that you have brought an offering to your God; it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings.’”*

THE BASICS

Not understanding the requirements and accompanying practices of raising small grains (barley and wheat) prevents those who are teaching today from realizing the natural way that this would have occurred, thus resulting in a twisted teaching of the events and timetables leading up to Joshua 5. The scriptures cited have shown that the Israelites were in control of the land before the fall planting season. It is imperative to know that barley and wheat are planted in the fall and the barley requires only five months to the harvest. The past custom was to graze these crops in their early stages of growth, which was a perfect fit for their herds and flocks. Lacking this information, one could not see the reality that they had an acceptable sheaf of grain to wave – **a sheaf grown by the Israelites in the Promised Land.**

The additional point that no grain could be harvested because this was a Sabbath would not apply because this Sabbath was a high day. Work required to prepare food for a high day is acceptable according to the word of God. Yet it would have required an unacceptable amount of work to harvest grain for more than two million people in one day. Remember, the manna had not ceased, so they had both manna and grain to eat on the first day of Unleavened Bread. Once the offering of the wave sheaf had taken place in the morning of the next day, the first day of the week – Sunday, they could eat the new grain of the land.

They would have the wave sheaf offering, allowing them to eat the grain of the land.

WHO HAD RESPONSIBILITY FOR CUTTING THE SHEAF?

Too many have been duped into thinking that the priest or his appointees had to go out after the Sabbath, the evening of the first day of the week of Unleavened Bread, and cut the grain to be waved - a tradition that the Jews established. This was not the instruction given by God.

Leviticus 23:10, 14 states, *“Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them: ‘When **you** come into the land which I give to **you**, and reap its harvest, then **you** shall bring a sheaf of the first fruits of **your** harvest to the priest. ‘It shall be a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings.’”*

These directions are addressed to the nation in general and specifically to those having control of the harvesting of the fields. Using the pronoun “you” and “your” gives each individual the responsibility to bring a sheaf of grain from his own field (a cut handful) for the priest to wave. It had nothing to do with the priest or his appointed ones but it was those responsible for growing and harvesting who brought in the sheaf.

WHAT DID GOD COMMAND

Due to the distances, sometimes requiring more than a day of travel from their fields to the location of the tabernacle, it would have been cut sometime prior to being waved. Then it would have been brought to the priest ahead of time for him to wave on the appointed day. There can be no doubt about this clear instruction. The **individual** had the responsibility to cut and bring the sheaf to the priest. Christ’s sacrifice was for the individual. Each one is responsible for Christ being cut down.

It should be noted that when the stalk or stem that supports the head of the grain dries, the cereal stops growing. Unlike today, the grain was cut before it could be threshed, then bundled, leaving it in the field to dry. If the grain was left too long before cutting, it would fall to the ground and be lost. Leviticus 23:11-14 gives us the rest of the requirements of the wave sheaf. The only restriction placed on them was that no one was to eat of the grain before the wave sheaf offering. In fact, verse 13 means that God expected them to have harvested the grain ahead so that they could make this offering.

Notice, *“He shall wave the sheaf before the LORD, to be accepted on your behalf; on the day after the Sabbath the priest shall wave it. And you shall offer on that day, when you wave the sheaf, a male lamb of the first year, without blemish, as a burnt offering to the LORD. Its grain offering shall be two-tenths of an ephah of fine flour mixed with oil, an offering made by fire to the LORD, for a sweet aroma; and its drink offering shall be of wine, one-fourth of a hin. You shall eat neither bread nor parched grain nor fresh grain until the same day that you have brought an offering to your God; it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings”* (Lev. 23:11-14).

Remember, these were directions given to all those raising that crop. This was a mini celebration, allowing them to eat of the new crop, or the first crop of their field, upon entering the Promised Land.

Deuteronomy 16:9 is cited as a direction that prohibits the sheaf from being cut prior to the wave sheaf day. *“You shall count seven weeks for yourself; begin to count the seven weeks from the time you begin to put the sickle to the grain.”*

The word “begin,” Strong’s #2490, is the hiphil – (infinitive) of this verb. The dictionary definition of infinitive is as follows: Infinitive – meaning, *unlimited or indefinite*: applied to a certain mode or form of the verb (by origin a verbal noun and in English commonly preceded by the preposition to) which expresses the general sense of the verb *without restriction to person or number.*”

The *English Hebrew Concordance of the Old Testament* cites four places where the word is used in the infinitive.

- (1) Genesis 11:6, "...this they begin to do."
- (2) Deuteronomy 16:9, "...from [such time as] thou beginnest."
- (3) I Samuel 3:12, "...when I begin, I will also make an end."
- (4) II Chronicles 31:10, "Since [the people] begin to bring."

This makes Deuteronomy 16:9 a general instruction about the beginning of the counting for the Feast of Weeks, and in no way prevented the general cutting of the grain before the wave sheaf offering day. The emphasis is on the number of weeks to be counted, not the starting point.

If Deuteronomy 16:9 were followed with the requirements of Leviticus 23, they would have waited until after sundown of the Sabbath, cut a handful of grain and traveled whatever distance from the field to bring the sheaf to the priest for waving. After waving they would have returned home and cut and threshed more of the crop, then hurried back to the place where it was waved to make an offering of two-tenths of an ephah of fine flour as an additional offering. This would have been ridiculous when laid out as this timeline would demand.

Remember, they needed grain that the Israelites had grown for this offering as well as the wave offering. The inability to comply with Deuteronomy 16:9 and follow the instructions of Leviticus 23 supports the point already made about the general sense of time meant by the word "begin."

Christ tells us in John 10:35 that the scripture cannot be broken. With the correct understanding these scriptures do agree.

The wave sheaf was cut first; then the grain that was ripe was harvested in preparation for the wave sheaf offering, just as Leviticus 23 requires. This chapter prohibited the Israelites from eating the grain of the land until the wave sheaf offering. Joshua 5:11 tells us that they did eat of this grain; **so the wave sheaf offering had to have been made.** Verse 12 shows that God confirmed that all was done with His approval by stopping the manna the next day; without any punishment or sign of His disapproval for not following the implicit instructions of Leviticus 23:10-14. Not following those instructions would have been a breach so serious as to bring immediate punishment by the Eternal. They ate and God blessed them with the conquering of Jericho.

It should now be clear that God's people were in the Land of Promise with adequate time to raise the small grain crop and wave it on the day following a weekly Sabbath. This allowed the sheaf to be waved during the Days of Unleavened Bread. This requirement places an important stamp of approval on it as representing the sinless life of Christ.

The correct understanding of Joshua 5:10-12 is as follows: The Passover was kept Thursday evening to Friday evening. The first day of Unleavened Bread was Friday evening to Saturday evening; they ate the old corn of the land and manna on this day. On the morning of the first day of the week – Sunday – the wave sheaf offering was made, allowing them to eat the new corn of the land, with the added fact that there was no manna to gather that morning.

The two calendars as brought forth from creation are absolute. They cannot be denied. As shown, the Passover of Joshua 5 fell on a Friday and the first day of Unleavened Bread was on a Saturday.

ALIGNING THE GREGORIAN CALENDAR TO THE SC AND HCC – CHART #16

Calendar charts Number 9, 10 and 14 show the progression of the seven day SC, and coupled with the HCC agree with each other, and they in turn follow the written bible accounts, proving these calendar days correct. Therefore, if a second type of calendar chart can show the Gregorian calendar dates matching in name and number the seven day SC and HCC it can then, with certainty tell the number of years from creation to the present.

In addition, this alignment of calendars will prove that the Sabbath day (Saturday) we are presently keeping is an exact progressive replication of the creation week, unbroken from its inception in increments of seven days.

Chart #5, page 2, cycle #7 shows the day of Trumpets that is presently used. It begins with Thursday, Oct. 2, 1997 and continues through Monday, Sept. 14, 2015.

It is generally known that approximately six thousand years have passed from creation to the present. This time period has been established from the biblical record and historical accounts, plus archaeological finds. Many studies have been done utilizing this material, resulting in a goodly number falling around this time of six thousand years. These studies all work from the present going back to creation. They are the result of conflicting historical information in which none are able to agree or truly prove their validity, unlike this study which begins with creation and comes forward to the present.

There are two facts that will guide the placement of the three calendars relative to each other. One is that it must show that it is close to 6,000 years from creation – either plus or minus. Secondly that it must be in cycle #7 as chart 5 shows if the dates are to be aligned.

Chart #6 shows the sequence of years by using the HCC 19 year cycle and its repetitive block of 13 of these 19 year cycles – 247 years. The column marked "year" shows the year from creation.

Page 5 of chart #6 shows a span of years beginning with 5947 AM and ending in 6175 AM. The dates needed for the alignment will occur here.

It is cycle #7 on this chart that will match its dates with cycle #7 on chart #5 – the present Gregorian dates. In addition, these dates must conform to those of the seven day SC. This is shown by constructing a chart of calendars demonstrating their alignment. Chart #16 does exactly that. When it has been factually established by the charts and calendars presented from creation to the present time, it should be obvious that God has given man a calendar based on mathematical progression of time in which every Sabbath day and every Holy Day was set from creation. It is not difficult to understand that the weekly Sabbath has been so ordained as a fixed day and that it represents a celebration of the creation week, unbroken from the very week that God made this present creation down to our time.

When considering that every calendar presented in this study from creation to the present day had its starting point based on chart #3 – the unbroken Sabbath days from creation – it should then be clear that the first Holy Day was set by the creation Sabbath. With every following Sabbath day being fixed by the mathematical form of seven it follows that every holy day must also be fixed mathematically.

CALENDAR CHART #16 EXPLAINED

Chart #3 of the 7 day SC shows the year 6042 AM having a one day carryover. The new calendar chart will be #16 with a start year of 6043 AM. The small box on the left side shows the carryover for the 7 day SC in blue. The last day of 6042 AM is on a Sunday –the 365th day. The first Sabbath of 6043 AM is the sixth day of the new-year. All of the figures in blue are multiples of seven and are the 7 day SC calendar for that year. The figures in red are the HCC dates, and show the 29 day lag - the red five over the blue 34, which was taken from chart #6, page 5, and cycle 6. This lag will occur in the first month of the HCC year 6043 AM.

The blue lines in the right hand box are the Sabbath progression for the year 6043 AM. The fifth Sabbath of the year is the 34th day of that year; the lag being 29 days means that the corresponding calculated Hebrew day will be the fifth day of Nisan. For this year the HCC is 354 days long, and the first of Tisri is on a Thursday. Having the first Sabbath on the fifth day of Nisan gives the first Sabbath of the seventh month on the third day of that month. Thus the first day of Tisri is Thursday. This can be verified on Chart 7, page 3; the Short Years in the Hebrew Calendar Calculations, showing the first Sabbath of the seventh month is on the third day of that month when the year is 354 days long. The Gregorian date given for the first of Tisri in 1997 is Thursday, the 2nd of October. Chart #5 has this date given for the start of Cycle #7. Chart #6, page 5 shows this date to be 6043 AM. By figuring forward and backward in increments of seven, and by placing the first Sabbath, October 4th, opposite the HCC Sabbath of the third in red, the three calendars are now aligned. All the Gregorian dates are in black in the large box to the right.

At the end of the year there is an eleven day difference between the HCC and the 7 day SC. The original 29 day difference is reduced by the difference between the 7 day SC calendar year of 365 days and the HCC year of 354 days. The eleven day difference is subtracted from the original 29 days, leaving an 18 day difference at the end of this year. This can be seen in the bottom line of the right hand box. The sixth square shows the first day of Nisan in the red one located over the blue nineteen. This is the eighteen day difference required to show that the calendars are accurate.

By following these sixteen calendars it is clearly shown that the Sabbath days of the three types of calendars are in agreement and that the HCC's Holy Days, as brought forward from creation, agree with the Holy Days that are dated in the Gregorian calendar.

There are three interesting circumstances that come to light when studying these calendars. The first is that the leap year of the Gregorian calendar is offset by two years to the seven day SC. Second, the number of the year of the Gregorian calendar changes at a different season of the year – winter – then the seven day SC and the HCC – spring. Third, is that the months of the HCC year vary between twelve and thirteen and their day number never corresponds to the Gregorian calendar.

In spite of these three anomalies the sixteen calendars have all of their dates agreeing, including their weekly names. These facts presented make it transparent that this was not the result of happenstance but was made by God with forethought and perfect design.

THE CONCLUSION

As has been established, the seven day Solar Calendar represents an unbreakable progression of time from creation, and that the Hebrew Calculated Calendar is in agreement with it. They in turn agree

with the written biblical record, in turn proving that the Hebrew Calculated Calendar is and was the calendar God has used from the beginning of creation to our present time.

The statement, to our present time, can be conclusively shown in the following manner. It is known what date the HCC shows for the first of Tisri as it falls on the present Gregorian calendar date. This is shown on Chart #5, page 2, cycle #7 which starts with the year 1997 and ends with the year 2015.

This is the calendar presently in use. The days as we presently view them have names and numbers assigned to them according to the Gregorian system. Therefore, they are fixed dates and cannot be moved because it is how time is presently kept.

The seven day SC is also fixed; it begins from creation and comes forward to our present day. In order to align these two calendars to determine what names and numbers of the two calendars match it is necessary to know the exact number of days that have passed from creation to the present. Once this unifying date is established an absolute progression of dates back to creation can be given in a combination of AD and BC dates.

The only reason that this alignment can be made is rooted in the fact that once God started the motion of the earth, moon and sun in their orbits they have never changed in their relation to one another. Thus God has given a timing mechanism for a fixed calendar; one that can be calculated, allowing God's people to know in advance which date the Feast of Trumpets falls on. This alone mandates a calculated calendar in which the day of the new moon is determined in advance. Since God commands men to have a convocation on the first day of the seventh month – Trumpets – He would, of necessity have given a way of knowing this date in advance because His people needed to travel to the place of assembly.

Now that it has been factually established by the charts and calendars presented from creation to the present time, it should be obvious that God has given man a calendar based on a mathematical progression of time in which every Sabbath day and every Holy Day was set from creation.

It is not hard to understand that the weekly Sabbath has been so ordained as a fixed day, and that it represents a celebration of the creation week, unbroken from the very week that God made this present world down to our time. Considering that every calendar presented in this study from creation to the present day had its starting point based on Chart #3 – the unbroken Sabbath days from creation – it should be clear that the first Holy Day was set by the first Sabbath day; every Sabbath being fixed by the mathematical progression of seven demands that every Holy Day must also be fixed mathematically.

This means that every Sabbath, and every Holy Day has been pre ordained from creation to the present, and will continue in this fixed order until the return of Christ.

The facts show without exception that these days are spelled out in the Hebrew Calculated Calendar.

