

>>> The Count to Pentecost/Feast of Weeks <<<<

The Evidence in a Nutshell

1. **Exodus 9:18-35** The wheat in Egypt was not harmed by the plague of hail (which fell on or about Abib 10) because it was still hidden on the dark, buried in the ground. Winter wheat takes seven months from seed time to harvest. It is planted in late fall and is harvested in early June (when most celebrate Pentecost). Spring wheat takes 110-120 days or four months to mature and is harvested in late July to early August. (Compare with #7)
2. **Numbers 18:11-12**, the Torah says that the firstfruit of the wheat harvest was expected to be accompanied by the best (firstfruit offering) of the new wine and new oil.
3. **Nehemiah 12:44** and **13:5, 12** speaks of a grain firstfruit tithe that was offered at the same time as the offerings of new wine and new oil. There were only three times in the year when a tithe of firstfruit was commanded, at the three pilgrimage feasts. The grain offered with new wine and oil could not have been barley (Spring harvest) or the general harvest at Feast of Tabernacles (Fall harvest).
4. **Joel 2:15-19, 24** speaks of the wheat being on the threshing floor when the new wine and new oil is in the vats. See also **Haggai 1:10-11**. Grapes and olives are Summer crops; they are not ready in early June.
5. **Judges 15:1-5** says that Samson not only destroyed the wheat, but the vineyards and olives as well. Feast keepers say that this took place at Feast of Weeks. There are no grapes or olives in early June (the third month on YHVH's calendar).
6. **Acts 2:1, 13** says that the disciples were accused of being drunk with new wine after Pentecost had "fully come." These accusers knew that there was new wine available otherwise those in the listening audience whom the accusers sought to persuade would have laughed them to scorn. Peter was well aware of the possibility of being drunk with new wine at this time and his rebuttal was only, "These are not drunk fellas. For Pete's sake, it's only 9:00 o'clock in the morning." (paraphrased) There are fresh grapes at the time of Pentecost, but there are no grapes yet in early June.
7. This event took place shortly after Passover when the man from Galilee cleared the temple, **John 2:13-16**. After an evening meeting with Nicodemus (**3:1-21**), he headed southwest for a short visit with John who was baptizing in Judea (**3:22-36**), then headed northward toward Galilee, (**4:1-3**). On the way, the carpenter from Nazareth, exhausted by the quick trip, stopped in Samaria to rest (**4:4**) where he encountered a woman at the well, (**4:7-26**). Later when his disciples had returned with food, they said... *...Master, eat. But he said unto them, I have meat to eat that ye know not of. Therefore said the disciples one to another, Hath any man brought him ought to eat? Jesus saith unto them, My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me, and to finish His work. Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest. John 4:31-35*

This was the first month when the man from Galilee made this statement! And in yet four months or in the fourth month the wheat, that had just been planted when He made this statement, would be harvested. He indicates that the wheat was planted around the 2nd of Abib (no work on new moon) giving 117 days till harvest. Without question, this precludes the Feast of Weeks from occurring in early June or from the possibility that winter wheat was used for counted for this feast.

The passage in **Leviticus 23**, the "proof" text for the count to Pentecost, has a word that is not translated very well.

And ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the sabbath, from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave offering; seven sabbaths shall be complete:

Even unto the morrow after the seventh sabbath shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall offer a new meat offering unto YHVH. Leviticus 23:15-16.

1. These are weeks as reckoned on YHVH's calendar, not the Gregorian (Roman Catholic) calendar.
2. "Unto" should be italicized as supplied text; it is not in Strong's. Either way, the 50 days is added to the day after the seventh Sabbath, not Wave Sheaf. How can we count 7 Sabbaths complete, arrive at a certain date, then continue the count by returning to the original starting point to count 50 days? Can we travel backward in time? Consider the following calendar...

The Sabbaths are in **Red**, the New Moon days are in **Blue**. As odd as it sounds, the New Moon days are never included in the seven day week. The New Moon, though never called a Sabbath by name, was a segment of time celebrated as a Sabbath. They blew horns (**Numbers 10:2-3,10; Psalm 81:3**) there was no commerce (**Exodus 20:8-11, Amos 8:5**) and it was a day for a holy convocation (**Leviticus 23:3, Ezekiel 46:1,3**).

							1.....	1st Month, has 30 days
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
wave sheaf >	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	<1 st "Sabbath complete"
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	<2 nd complete week
							30	
							1.....	2nd Month, has 29 days
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<3 rd complete week
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	<4 th complete week
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	<5 th complete week
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	<6 th complete week
							1.....	3rd Month, has 30 days
morrow after >	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<7 th complete week
7 th Sabbath	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
							30	
							1.....	4th Month, has 29 days
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Feast of Weeks/Pentecost,
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	50 days from the morrow
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	<= after the Seventh Sabbath

Of note, this is the exact calendar of the events as they occurred the weekend of the Crucifixion. Indeed, the Romans had a solar calendar 2,000 years ago, but Israel wasn't observing it. They hated the Romans. Need another witness?

Exodus 19:1 places our starting point in the third month. Find it above. The children of Israel arrived at Sinai on the 16th (they left Egypt the 16th of the first month, they arrived at Sinai on the same day) and Moses immediately went up the mount for consultation with the Almighty. YHVH told Moses to go back down the mountain and to tell the people to consecrate themselves for on the third day of the week (the 18th) He would come down on the mount in a cloud, **Exodus 19:10-11**.

At the set time, YHVH comes down from heaven and the Ten Words came thundering down the mount, (**Exodus 20:1-17**). The people drew back in fear so YHVH calls Moses up and verbally gives him the remaining part of the covenant. In **Exodus 24:1-3** we find Moses giving an oral dissertation of what he heard on the mount and the children of Israel agreeing to the terms of the covenant. Moses then spends the night (of the 19th) writing down the terms of the covenant. The next morning (the day of the 19th) Moses rose and built an altar, offered sacrifices and then read the terms of the covenant to the people who once again agree to the terms, (**Exodus 24:4-7**). Moses is then called up on Mt. Sinai where he stayed 40 days and 40 nights.

Notice that in **Leviticus 23** we are told to count "seven Sabbaths complete" and here we are told to count 40 days and 40 nights. By this count, we must count even the new moon days where when counting complete Sabbaths we only count the six work days/Sabbath sequence, not the days of the rebuilding of the moon.

Now, from the 19th of the third month, count 40 days. You again end up on the 29th of the fourth month. Evidence that this particular day is a feast day—See **Exodus 32:1-6**. Aaron knew it was a feast day for it was his job as high priest to proclaim the feasts of YHVH, he just celebrated it the wrong way and YHVH was wrath. On this same day (the day Aaron said was a feast unto YHVH) Moses came down the mountain with the tables of the covenant, **Exodus 32:7-20**. The Law was indeed sent down the mount to the people at "Pentecost," it just wasn't the first week of June.

In conclusion: According to the Dept. of Agriculture it takes 110-120 days for spring wheat to mature, so we need an accurate count to get us to that point. From the 16th Abib, seven Sabbaths complete is 49 days. Added in this count are 3 new moon days that are not figured in the weekly cycle, but are days in the sun for the wheat. 49 + 3 = 52. The day after the 7th Sabbath, makes one more, or 53 days. Now add 50 more. 49 + 3 + 1 + 50 = 103 days. Since this wheat was planted before the 10th of Abib, (probably the first work day of the month) we can safely add 14 days for a total of 117+ days. Right on time for a new meat offering when there are also grapes in the field. From early Abib as Messiah indicates or as late as the 10th of Abib, we have wheat to harvest for this feast. We should be faithful the evidence given in Scripture, neither adding nor subtracting.