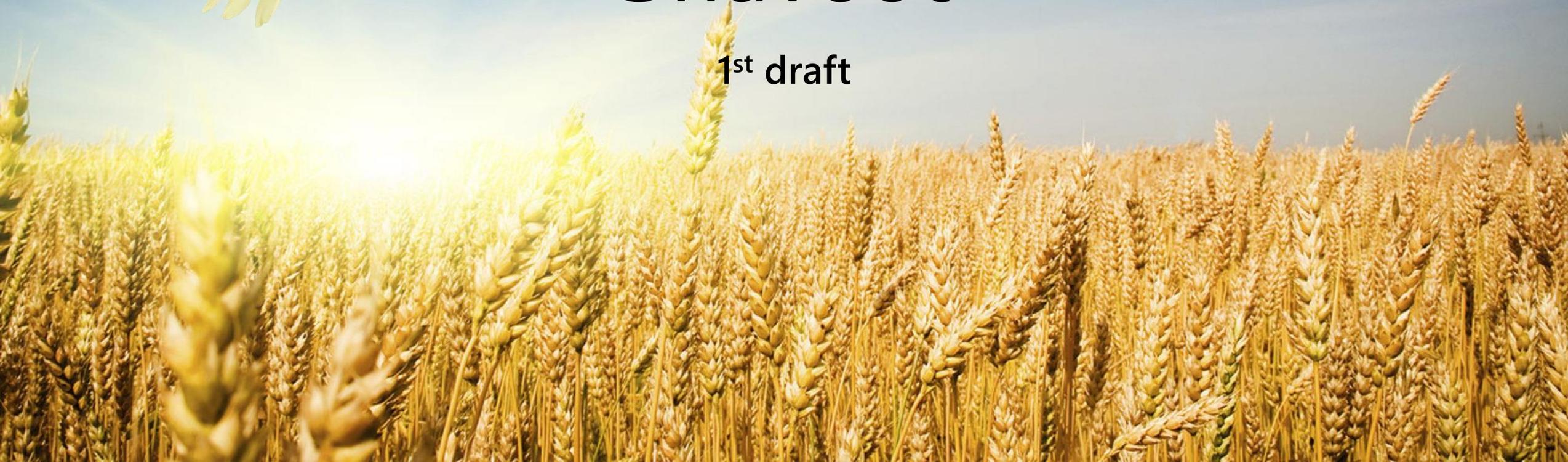




# Shavuot

1<sup>st</sup> draft





# The Commandment to Keep Shavuot

Leviticus 23:15-16

וּסְפַרְתֶּם לָכֶם מִמַּחֲרַת הַשַּׁבָּת מִיּוֹם הַבְּיָאֹתְכֶם אֶת-עֹמֶר הַתְּנוּפָה שִׁבְעַת שַׁבָּתוֹת תְּמִימֹת תִּהְיֶינָה:

עַד מַמְחֲרַת הַשַּׁבָּת הַשְּׁבִיעִת תִּסְפְּרוּ חֲמֵשִׁים יוֹם וְהִקְרַבְתֶּם מִנְחָה חֲדָשָׁה לַיהוָה:

**And you shall count for yourselves from the day after the Sabbath, from the day that you brought the sheaf of the wave offering: seven Sabbaths shall be completed.**

**Count fifty days to the day after the seventh Sabbath; then you shall offer a new grain offering to YHWH.**

(NKJV used throughout unless noted)





# The big question: Which Sabbath?

The Sabbath Day  
(Saturday)



The count begins  
**the day after**  
**the Sabbath Day**  
that falls during the Feast  
of Unleavened Bread

or

The Feast Day



The count begins  
**the day after**  
**the first day of the Feast**  
**of Unleavened Bread**



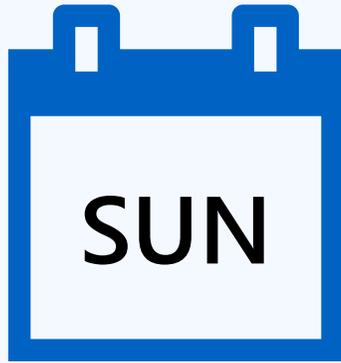
## Deuteronomy 16:9-12

9. "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.
10. Then you shall keep the Feast of Weeks to YHWH your Elohim with the tribute of a freewill offering from your hand, which you shall give as YHWH your Elohim blesses you.
11. You shall rejoice before YHWH your Elohim, you and your son and your daughter, your male servant and your female servant, the Levite who is within your gates, the stranger and the fatherless and the widow who are among you, at the place where YHWH your Elohim chooses to make His name abide.
12. And you shall remember that you were a slave in Egypt, and you shall be careful to observe these statutes.



# The big question: Which Sabbath?

## The Sabbath Day (Saturday)



The count begins  
**the day after**  
**the Sabbath Day**  
that falls during the Feast  
of Unleavened Bread

## The Feast Day



The count begins  
**the day after**  
**the first day of the Feast**  
**of Unleavened Bread**



# Why Abib 16?

Leviticus 23:15-16



And you shall count for yourselves **from the day after the Sabbath, from the day that you brought the sheaf of the wave offering: seven Sabbaths shall be completed.**

**Count fifty days to the day after the seventh Sabbath; then you shall offer a new grain offering to YHWH. (NKJV)**





# The sheaf of the wave offering – Leviticus 23:9-14



9. And YHWH spoke to Moses, saying,
10. “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.
11. He shall wave the sheaf before YHWH, to be accepted on your behalf;  
**on the day after the Sabbath the priest shall wave it.**
12. 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 YHWH.
13. Its grain offering shall be two-tenths of an ephah of fine flour mixed with oil, an offering made by fire to YHWH, for a sweet aroma; and its drink offering shall be of wine, one-fourth of a hin.
14. You shall eat neither bread nor parched grain nor fresh grain until the same day that you have brought an offering to your Elohim; it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings.



# Why Sunday?



שַׁבָּת  
shabbath

## Strong's 7676: Sabbath

- 1a) sabbath
- 1b) day of atonement
- 1c) sabbath year
- 1d) week
- 1e) produce (in sabbath year)



# Why Sunday?



Looking at it literally,  
the morrow (next day) after the Sabbath Day (Saturday)  
is always the first day of the week, (Sunday).

Starting the count on the Sunday during the Feast of  
Unleavened Bread will always put Shavuot on a Sunday.





# The big question: Which Sabbath?

The Sabbath Day  
(Saturday)



The count begins  
the day after  
the Sabbath Day  
that falls during the Feast  
of Unleavened Bread

The Feast Day



The count begins  
the day after  
the first day of the Feast  
of Unleavened Bread



# Part 1 – the Wave Offering



# Leviticus 23:15-16



וּסְפַרְתֶּם לָכֶם מִמַּחֲרַת הַשַּׁבָּת מִיּוֹם הַבְּיָאֲכֶם אֶת-עֹמֶר הַתְּנוּפָה שִׁבְעַת שַׁבָּתוֹת תְּמִימֹת תִּהְיֶינָה:

עַד מַמְחֲרַת הַשַּׁבָּת הַשְּׁבִיעִת תִּסְפְּרוּ חֲמֵשִׁים יוֹם וְהִקְרַבְתֶּם מִנְחָה חֲדָשָׁה לַיהוָה:

15. And you shall count for yourselves from the day after the Sabbath, **from the day that you brought the sheaf of the wave offering**: seven Sabbaths shall be completed.
16. Count fifty days to the day after the seventh Sabbath; then you shall offer a new grain offering to YHWH. (NKJV)





## Deuteronomy 16:9-10



9. **Seven weeks** shalt thou number unto thee: begin to number the **seven weeks** from *such time as* thou beginnest *to put* the sickle to the corn.
10. And thou shalt keep the **feast of weeks** unto YHWH your Elohim with a tribute of a freewill offering of thine hand, which thou shalt give *unto YHWH your Elohim*, according as YHWH your Elohim hath blessed thee...





# Part 1 – The Wave Offering

Leviticus 23:15-16



And you shall count for yourselves from the day after the Sabbath, from the day that you brought the **sheaf of the wave offering**: seven Sabbaths shall be completed.

Count fifty days to the day after the seventh Sabbath; then you shall offer a new grain offering to YHWH. (NKJV)





# The sheaf of the wave offering



עֹמֶר

Omer

## Strong's 6016

- a) A sheaf  
(derived from 6014 *amar* – a heap)
- b) A measurement  
(1/10 of an ephah [Exodus 16:36])

הַתְּנוּפָה

hat·te·nu·fah

## Strong's 8573:

- a) a swinging, waving,  
wave offering, offering





# The sheaf of the wave offering – Leviticus 23:9-14



9. And YHWH spoke to Moses, saying,
10. "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.
11. He shall wave the sheaf before YHWH, to be accepted on your behalf; on the day after the Sabbath the priest shall wave it.
12. 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 YHWH.
13. Its grain offering shall be two-tenths of an ephah of fine flour mixed with oil, an offering made by fire to YHWH, for a sweet aroma; and its drink offering shall be of wine, one-fourth of a hin.
14. You shall eat neither bread nor parched grain nor fresh grain until the same day that you have brought an offering to your Elohim; it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings.



# When they came into the land...

Joshua 5:10-12



10. Now the children of Israel camped in Gilgal, and kept the Passover on the fourteenth day of the month [*ABIB 14*] at twilight on the plains of Jericho.
11. And they ate of the produce of the land on the day after the Passover [*ABIB 15*], unleavened bread and parched grain, on the very same day.
12. Then the manna ceased on the day after they had eaten the produce of the land [*which is ABIB 16*]; and the children of Israel no longer had manna, but they ate the food of the land of Canaan that year.



# Part 2 – Sabbaths or Weeks



## Part 2 – The Morrow After the Sabbath

Leviticus 23:15-16



And you shall count for yourselves **from the day after the Sabbath**, from the day that you brought the sheaf of the wave offering: **seven Sabbaths shall be completed.**

Count fifty days to **the day after the seventh Sabbath**; then you shall offer a new grain offering to YHWH. (NKJV)

שַׁבָּת

shabbath





“Sabbath” also can mean “Week”



שַׁבָּת  
shabbath

Strong's 7676:

Sabbath

- 1a) sabbath
- 1b) day of atonement
- 1c) sabbath year
- 1d) week
- 1e) produce (in sabbath year)



# Other scriptures about Shavuot



Exodus 34:22

And you shall observe **the Feast of Weeks**, of the firstfruits of wheat harvest, and the Feast of Ingathering at the year's end.

Numbers 28:26

Also in the day of the firstfruits, when ye bring a new meat offering unto YHWH, **after your weeks be out**, ye shall have an holy convocation; ye shall do no servile work...





# Other scriptures about Shavuot



Deuteronomy 16:9-10 and 16

9. **Seven weeks** shalt thou number unto thee: begin to number the **seven weeks** from *such time as* thou beginnest *to put* the sickle to the corn.
10. And thou shalt keep the **feast of weeks** unto YHWH your Elohim with a tribute of a freewill offering of thine hand, which thou shalt give *unto YHWH your Elohim*, according as YHWH your Elohim hath blessed thee...
16. Three times a year all your males shall appear before YHWH your Elohim in the place which He chooses: at the Feast of Unleavened Bread, at the **Feast of Weeks**, and at the Feast of Tabernacles; and they shall not appear before YHWH empty-handed.



# Other scriptures about Shavuot



II Chronicles 8:12-13

12. Then Solomon offered burnt offerings to YHWH on the altar of YHWH which he had built before the vestibule,
13. According to the daily rate, offering according to the commandment of Moses, for the Sabbaths, the New Moons, and the three appointed yearly feasts—the Feast of Unleavened Bread, the **Feast of Weeks**, and the Feast of Tabernacles.





Shavuot is derived from...



שָׁבֻעַ  
shabua

**Strong's 7620:**

A period of seven (days, years),  
heptad [a group of seven], week



Backup stuff



# Questions and speculations

1. Why is Leviticus 23 the only scripture that uses the word “shabbath” (H7676), while all other scriptures use “shabua” (H7620), when mentioning the Feast of Weeks?
  - Is it possible that the use of this word was a translational error?
2. Since “shabbath” and “shabua” are both derived from words meaning “seven,” is it possible that “7 Sabbaths” was an expression which meant “7 weeks,” (since 7 weeks would always contain 7 Sabbaths)?
  - Similarly, we may say “many moons ago” to mean “many months ago”
3. Could there be some Jewish/Talmudic tradition that changed the original count?
  - The rabbis set up the Jewish calendar so that Yom Kippur would never fall on a Friday or Sunday.  
([http://www.chabad.org/library/article\\_cdo/aid/962022/jewish/Why-cant-Yom-Kippur-begin-on-a-Saturday-night.htm](http://www.chabad.org/library/article_cdo/aid/962022/jewish/Why-cant-Yom-Kippur-begin-on-a-Saturday-night.htm)) Could they have also “adjusted” the count to Shavuot so that it would not fall on a Sunday? (look up more “Jewish sources that might explain about Shavuot)



# Extra-Biblical References

Flavius Josephus. *Antiquities of the Jews*. Book 3, Section 248.

In the month of Xanthicus, which is by us called Nisan, and is the beginning of our year, on the fourteenth day of the lunar month, when the sun is in Aries, (for in this month it was that we were delivered from bondage under the Egyptians,) the law ordained that we should every year slay that sacrifice which I before told you we slew when we came out of Egypt, and which was called the Passover; and so we do celebrate this passover in companies, leaving nothing of what we sacrifice till the day following.

The feast of unleavened bread succeeds that of the passover, and falls on the fifteenth day of the month, and continues seven days, wherein they feed on unleavened bread; on every one of which days two bulls are killed, and one ram, and seven lambs. Now these lambs are entirely burnt, besides the kid of the goats which is added to all the rest, for sins; for it is intended as a feast for the priest on every one of those days.

But on the second day of unleavened bread, which is the sixteenth day of the month, they first partake of the fruits of the earth, for before that day they do not touch them. And while they suppose it proper to honor [Elohim], from whom they obtain this plentiful provision, in the first place, they offer the first-fruits of their barley, and that in the manner following: They take a handful of the ears, and dry them, then beat them small, and purge the barley from the bran; they then bring one tenth deal to the altar, to [Elohim] and, casting one handful of it upon the fire, they leave the rest for the use of the priest. And after this it is that they may publicly or privately reap their harvest. They also at this participation of the first-fruits of the earth, sacrifice a lamb, as a burnt-offering to [Elohim].





# Extra-Biblical References

Flavius Josephus. *Antiquities of the Jews*. Book 3, Section 252.

When a week of weeks has passed over after this sacrifice, (which weeks contain forty and nine days,) on the fiftieth day, which is Pentecost, but is called by the Hebrews Asartha, which signifies Pentecost, they bring to [Elohim] a loaf, made of wheat flour, of two tenth deals, with leaven; and for sacrifices they bring two lambs; and when they have only presented them to [Elohim], they are made ready for supper for the priests; nor is it permitted to leave any thing of them till the day following. They also slay three bullocks for a burnt-offering, and two rams; and fourteen lambs, with two kids of the goats, for sins; nor is there anyone of the festivals but in it they offer burnt-offerings; they also allow themselves to rest on every one of them. Accordingly, the law prescribes in them all what kinds they are to sacrifice, and how they are to rest entirely, and must slay sacrifices, in order to feast upon them.





# Scriptures to look into

Leviticus 2 – is “firstfruits” meaning Shavuot in this case?

<sup>12</sup> As for the oblation of the firstfruits, ye shall offer them unto YHWH: but they shall not be burnt on the altar for a sweet savour.

<sup>13</sup> And every oblation of thy meat offering shalt thou season with salt; neither shalt thou suffer the salt of the covenant of thy Elohim to be lacking from thy meat offering: with all thine offerings thou shalt offer salt.

<sup>14</sup> And if thou offer a meat offering of thy firstfruits unto YHWH, thou shalt offer for the meat offering of thy firstfruits green ears of corn dried by the fire, even corn beaten out of full ears.

Mark 4 (KJV)

<sup>28</sup> For the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear.

<sup>29</sup> But when the fruit is brought forth, immediately he putteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come.





# OT/NT timeline

Vernal Equinox	ABIB 1 (1 <sup>st</sup> new moon after vernal equinox)	ABIB 10	ABIB 14	ABIB 15	ABIB 16	ABIB 21	Shavuot
	Biblical New Year	Choose and keep the Lamb	Kill the Lamb at dusk  Eat the lamb that night with bitter herbs and unleavened bread (Passover Meal)  At midnight, the destroyer kills the firstborn of Egypt  After midnight, Pharaoh expels Israel	Israel leaves Egypt  Feast of Unleavened Bread (Day 1)	Wave Offering	Feast of Unleavened Bread (Day 7)	It is said that Israel received the Torah at this time, but there is no scriptural proof
		Yahshua Enters Jerusalem (?)  Taken on Abib 14 (evening portion)	That morning, Yahshua is taken before and condemned by Pilate  Crucified at 9am  Noon-3pm there is darkness. Yahshua dies at 3pm  Buried before sunset (6pm?)	"Nothing remained of the Lamb"	After resurrection, Yahshua was on earth 40 days and nights		
					Yahshua was resurrected on Abib 17 sometime before Sunset (3 <sup>rd</sup> day of Feast of Unleavened Bread)	Yahshua was taken up to the Father (the Ascension)	Shavuot/ Pentecost Holy Spirit sent

