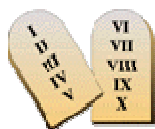


## Israel's Agricultural Calendar

Israel's Agricultural Calendar												
Aviv / Nisan	Ziv /Iyyar	Sivan	Tammuz	Ab	Elul	Tishri /Ethanin	Bul /Marchesh -van	Kislev	Tebeth	Shebat	Adar	Adar Shenit
Mar-Apr	Apr-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug	Aug-Sep	Sep-Oct	Oct-Nov	Nov-Dec	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb	Feb-Mar	
30 days	29 days	30 days	29 days	30 days	29 days	30 days	29 days	30 days	29 days	30 days	29 days	29 days
<b>SPRING</b>		<b>SUMMER</b>			<b>AUTUMN</b>			<b>WINTER</b>				
barley & flax harvest begins	barley harvest dry season begins	wheat harvest	tending vines	ripening of grapes, figs & olives	process -ing of grapes, figs & olives	plowing	sowing of wheat & barley	winter rains begin	rainy winter months	new year for trees	almond tree blossoms citrus fruits harvest	

- Passover
- Unleavened Bread
- First-fruits

- Pentecost



- 9 Av  
Destruction of Jerusalem + Temple  
BC 586  
AD 70

- Trumpets
- Atonement
- Tabernacles



- Dedication (Hanukkah)  
John 10:22  
8 days  
25 Kislev - Tebeth

- Purim  
14,15 Adar

- Israel's calendar was an agricultural one, based on the moon. A lunar cycle requires 29 days, 12 hours 44 minutes 2.8 seconds between two successive new moons. ∴ Marcheshvan, as often as necessary, is lengthened to 30 days.
- Yom Kippur (Atonement) can't be on a Friday or a Sunday because of the great inconvenience of preparing food. Yom Teruah (Trumpets) can't occur on Sunday, Wednesday or Friday. Therefore adjustments were made to Marcheshvan & Kislev in the preceding year.
- The calendar on the Internet is the calendar for Israel in the EXILE, now that Israel is back in the land, the Lord has raised up a group of rabbis who formed the Society of the New Moon who are proclaiming the holy convocations of the Lord by looking for the new moon *and* by making sure the barley is "aviv" (in the ear, Ex 9:31).



## Crops



Grain (wheat & barley), grapes, figs and olives as well as legumes (lentils & chick-peas), onions, cucumbers, melons, dates, pomegranates, almonds and spices were grown for food. Flax provided fibre for rope and linen (the seeds were fed to animals). Both **wheat and barley were grown for bread, the staple food**. Wheat makes better dough, but needs good soil and water. Barley tolerated poor soil and drought better. The cycle of rain and dry seasons defined the time when various crops were planted and harvested. **Between November and January, seed was scattered** (Mark 4:3-8) **and then plowed or hoed to bury it**. Since birds eat seeds and young plants, both human and inanimate scarecrows were used.

**Barley matured first, April to early May, wheat a month later.** Stalks were cut with sickles then tied in bundles (sheaves). The sheaves were spread on a flat rock or prepared earth threshing-floor. Animals were walked over the floor, often dragging threshing sledges (Amos 1:3), so separating grain and stalk - the more tender grains of herbs were threshed with sticks (Isaiah 28:27). The chaff (outer covering of the grain) and grain were also detached at this time, but were more difficult to separate by hand. After this, the mixture is tossed in the air to allow the wind to blow the chaff from the grain.

This agricultural cycle also corresponds to Israel's worship seasons. **Passover falls in the lambing season**, before the flocks are moved to their summer pastures. **At Pentecost bread made with the new season's flour is offered**. Firstfruits (see Deuteronomy 26:1-16) occurs predictably early in the year. **The feast of Tabernacles, probably the great "feast of Adonai" in the pre-exilic period comes after the harvests are in**. When the first rains are expected and the cycle of the year starts again.

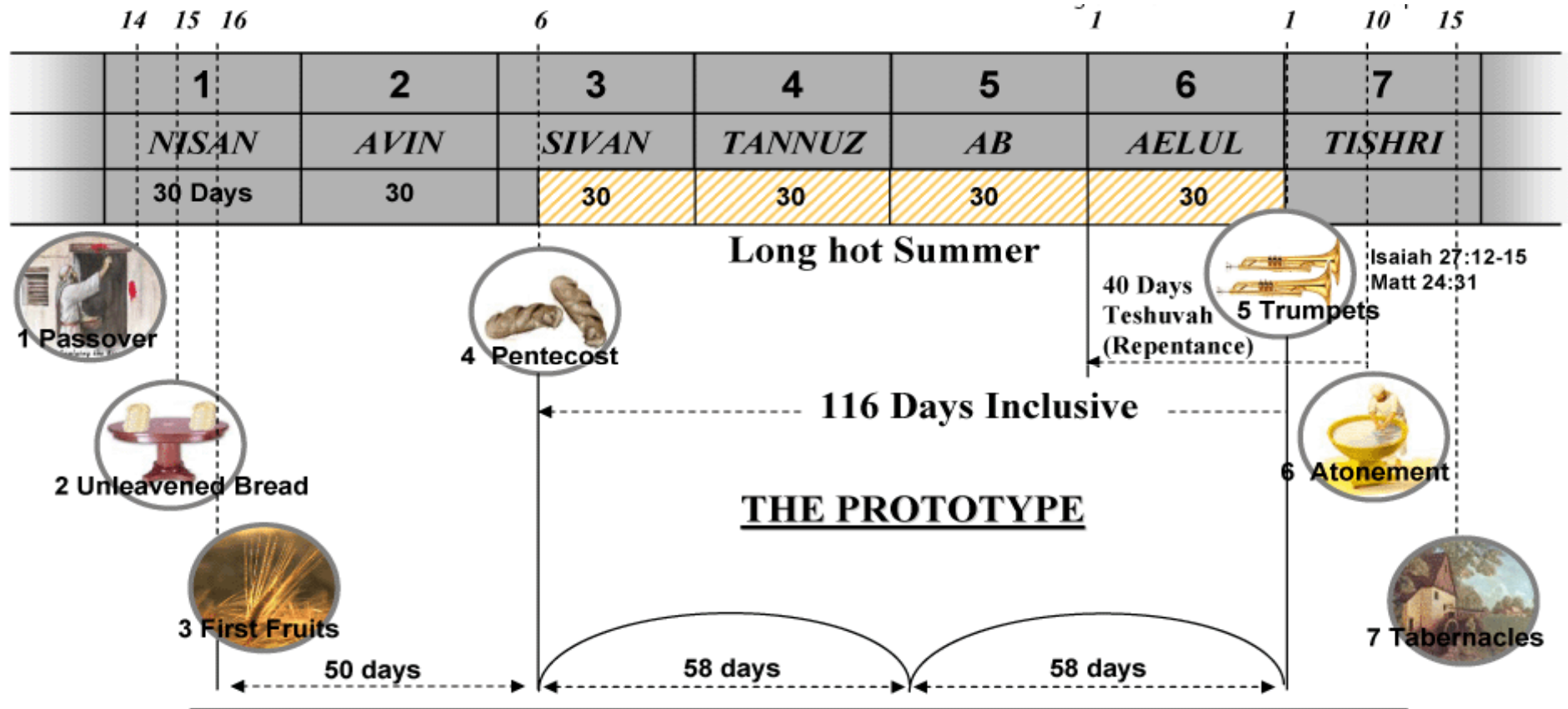
The Significance of the Feasts	The Purpose of the Feasts	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It was a seasonal holiday of religious significance.</li> <li>2. It was a memorial of God's dealings with His nation Israel.</li> <li>3. It was a prophetic symbol of God's future dealings with His people (believers in Yeshua HaMashiach).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To promote national unity as the people congregate in one place, with one soul taking part in the same religious service.</li> <li>2. To promote religious unity as the people present themselves to God as one body, binding themselves in fellowship to Yahweh.</li> <li>3. To keep the people's consciousness alive to God's covenant, to revive, strengthen and perpetuate it as they attend the feasts.</li> </ol>	
The Types of Feasts	Meaning	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Weekly feasts - Sabbath</li> <li>2. Monthly feasts - New Moon</li> <li>3. Yearly feasts               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Non-compulsory</li> <li>b. Compulsory - Passover                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pentecost</li> <li>- Tabernacles</li> </ul> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>mo'edim</i> <math>\approx</math> AV 223x <math>\approx</math> "appointed time (general), "sacred season", "set feast", "appointed season", "holy rehearsals" set apart to reflect events in the Messianic era</li> <li>2. <i>miqra'</i> <math>\approx</math> AV 23x <math>\approx</math> convocation, convoking, reading, a calling together, sacred assembly</li> <li>3. <i>chag</i> <math>\approx</math> AV 62x <math>\approx</math> festival, feast, festival-gathering, pilgrim-feast, festival sacrifice</li> </ol>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Other feasts / festivals           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Sabbatical year (Ex 23:10,11; Lev 25:2-7)</li> <li>b. Jubilee year (Lev 25:8-16; 27:16-25)</li> <li>c. Dedication (John 10:22)</li> <li>d. Purim (Esther (9:24-32)</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<th data-bbox="1120 1109 2074 1187">The Feasts Categorized</th> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There are 3 Spring Feasts and 3 Autumn Feasts.</li> <li>2. Trumpets falls on a New Moon while all other feasts fall on other days of the month.</li> <li>3. It was an agricultural calendar that corresponds to Israel's Worship Seasons.</li> </ol>	The Feasts Categorized

Spring

# THE FEASTS OF THE LORD















Leviticus 23

Autumn



*A day with the Lord is as a thousand years – 2 Peter 3:8. After two days will He revive us and we shall live in His sight*

# THE FEAST OF THE LORD (The seven month cycles)

		1. PASSOVER			2. PENTECOST			3. TABERNACLES			
		1 <sup>ST</sup> MONTH - NISAN			2 <sup>ND</sup> MONTH IYYAR	3 <sup>RD</sup> MONTH SIVAN	TAMMUZ AB ELUL	7 <sup>TH</sup> MONTH - TISHRI			
		SPRING					4 <sup>TH</sup> , 5 <sup>TH</sup> , 6 <sup>TH</sup> MONTH	AUTUMN			
		1 FEAST PASSOVER	2 FEAST UNLEAVENED BREAD	3 FEAST FIRST FRUITS	FEAST OF WEEKS	4 FEAST PENTECOST		5 FEAST OF TRUMPETS	6 FEAST DAY OF ATONEMENT	7 FEAST OF TABERNACLES	
		Lev 23:4&5	Lev 23:68	Lev 23:9-14		Lev 23:15-22		Lev 23:23-25	Lev 23:26-32	Lev 23:33-43	
											
		Ex 12:1-14	Ex 12:15-20		50 DAYS			NEW YEARS DAY NEW MOON		8 DAYS incl	
		14 <sup>th</sup> Day Nisan	15 <sup>th</sup> Day Nisan	17 <sup>th</sup> Day Nisan		6 <sup>th</sup> Day Sivan	THE INTERVAL Typifies the present dispensation of 2 thousand years in which the Holy Spirit is gathering the Church.  The feast of Trumpets summons Israel back to their own land where God will resume His relations with Israel.	1 <sup>st</sup> Day Tishri	10 <sup>th</sup> Day Tishri	15 <sup>th</sup> -22 <sup>nd</sup> Day Tishri	
		REDEMPTION 1 Cor 5:7	SIGN OF JONAH 1 Cor 5:8	RESURRECTION 1 Cor 15:22-23		HOLY SPIRIT Acts 2: 1-4		REGATHERING OF ISRAEL Matt 24: 29-31	ATONEMENT FOR ISRAEL Zech 13:1	MILLENNIAL REIGN Amos 9: 13-15	
											
		Redemption of blood. The lamb of God Passover	Leaven type of sin. Purged by crucifixion	Firs Fruits Resurrection and those whose graves opened first harvest		Pouring out of Holy Spirit Day of Pentecost in upper room.		Israel is gathered back to their own land by angel Trumpets	They shall look upon Him whom they pierced and accept the atonement nationally	Typifies the period of rest. The Sabbath rest in relation to the other 2 thousand years' of work day history	
TYPE											
	ANTI-TYPE										

# The Hebrew Calendar

Feast	OT	NT	Significance
Sabbath	Exo 20:8	Heb 4:9	Millennium
Passover	Lev 23:5	1 Cor 5:7	Jesus the Passover slain for our sins
Unleavened Bread	Lev 23:6	1 Cor 5:7-8	Holy Walk of Believers
First-fruits	Lev 23:10	1 Cor 15:27	Christ the First-fruits raised from the Dead
Weeks or Pentecost	Lev 23:16	Acts 2:1	Outpouring of the Holy Spirit

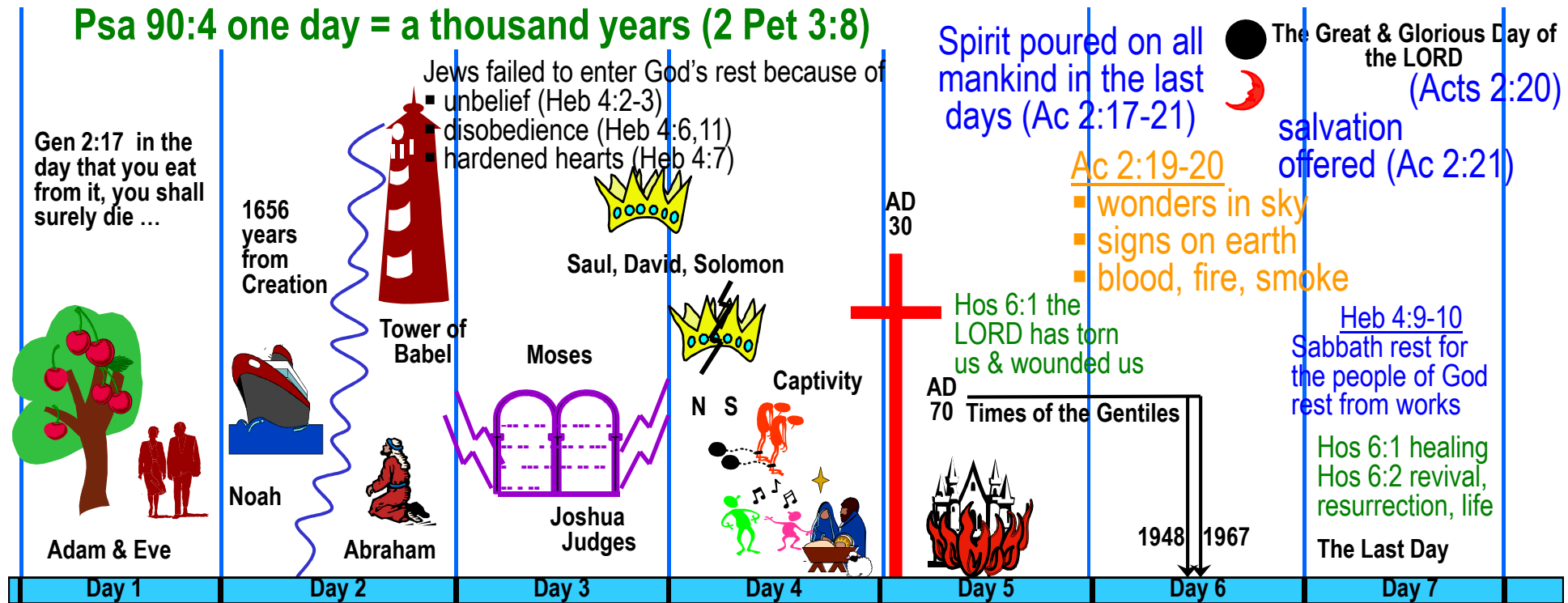
## Summer – Age of the Predominantly Gentile Church

Trumpets	Lev 23:24	Dan 7:9-14	Coronation of Christ in Heaven
Atonement	Lev 23:27; 25:9	Matt 24:30-31 Heb 9:1-14	Nation of Israel Mourns
Booths or Tabernacles	Lev 23:42 Zech 14:16-18	Rev 20:4	Millennium

# The Sabbath

When	What		Significance
<p>1. the seventh day (Lev 23:3; Ex 20:10, 11; 31:15)</p> <p>2. throughout your generations (Ex 31:13, 16)</p> <p>3. as a perpetual covenant (Ex 31:16)</p> <p>4. forever (Ex 31:17)</p>	<u>Two Types of Sabbaths</u>	<u>Blessings for Keeping Sabbath</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to commemorate the creation week (Ex 20:11; 31:17)</li> <li>a pattern for living set by God for man (Ex 20:11; 31:17)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- work 6 days &amp; rest on the 7<sup>th</sup> day (Ex 20:10; 31:17) &amp; be refreshed (Ex 31:17)</li> </ul> </li> <li>a day blessed by the LORD &amp; made holy (Ex 20:11)</li> <li>a sign between God &amp; the sons of Israel (Ex 31:13, 17)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- throughout their generations (Ex 31:13, 16)</li> <li>- as a perpetual covenant (Ex 31:16)</li> <li>- forever (Ex 31:17)</li> </ul> </li> <li>tied inextricably w/ choosing what pleases the LORD &amp; holding fast to His covenant (Is 56:4)</li> <li>a day of delight (Is 58:13)</li> <li>made for man (Mark 2:27)</li> </ol>
	<u>Description / Purpose</u>	<u>Penalties for Breaking Sabbath</u>	
	<u>Instructions</u>	<b>Who Enters Sabbath Rest</b>	
	<u>Who Didn't Enter</u>		
<b>Where</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a Sabbath of complete rest (Lev 23:3; Ex 31:15), holy to the LORD (Ex 31:15)</li> <li>a holy convocation (Lev 23:3)</li> <li>a Sabbath to the LORD (Lev 23:3)</li> <li>a Sabbath of the LORD your God (Ex 20:10)</li> <li>My Sabbaths (Ex 31:13; Lev 19:3; Is 56:4)</li> <li>My holy day, holy day of the LORD (Is 58:13)</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Israel restored &amp; Jerusalem inhabited forever (Jer 17:25-26)</li> <li>blessed (Is 56:2)</li> <li>given a memorial &amp; an everlasting name (Is 56:5)</li> <li>made joyful in God's house (Is 56:7)</li> <li>offer acceptable sacrifices (Is 56:7)</li> <li>will take delight in the LORD (Is 58:14)</li> <li>made prominent &amp; prosperous (Is 58:14)</li> </ol>
<p>in all your dwellings (Lev 23:3)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You shall not do any work (Lev 23:3; Ex 20:20; Jer 17:21-22, 24)</li> <li>Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy (Ex 20:8; Jer 17:22, 24)</li> <li>You shall surely observe My Sabbath (Ex 31:13, 14, 16)</li> <li>You shall keep My Sabbaths (Lev 19:3)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>keep hands from doing evil (Is 56:2)</li> <li>choose what pleases the LORD (Is 56:4)</li> <li>hold fast to His covenant (Is 56:4,6)</li> <li>minister to Him, be His servant (Is 56:6)</li> <li>love the name of the LORD (Is 56:6)</li> <li>turn from doing own pleasure (Is 58:13)</li> <li>call Sabbath a delight/honorable (Is 58:13)</li> <li>honor the Sabbath (Is 58:13)                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by desisting from your own ways from seeking own pleasure &amp; sneaking own words</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>those who believe (Heb 4:3; Jn 6:40)</li> <li>those given by the Father to Jesus (Jn 6:39)</li> <li>those drawn by the Father (Jn 6:44)</li> </ol>
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>disobedient (Heb 4:6,11)</li> <li>with hardened hearts (Heb 4:7)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sabbath &amp; new moon festivals to be kept in the Millennium (Is 66:22-23)</li> <li>a Sabbath rest for God's people (Heb 4:9)</li> </ol>

# Psa 90:4 one day = a thousand years (2 Pet 3:8)



**Heb 1:1 God spoke long ago to the fathers in the prophets in many portions & in many ways**

**Heb 1:2 in these last days, God spoke to us in His Son = heir of all things, Creator**

Instructions

Hos 6:1 come, let us return to the LORD  
 Hos 6:3 let us know, let us press on to know the LORD

- Triumphal Entry / Kingdom offered (Mt 21:1-17; Mk 11:1-10; Lk 19:24-40)
- Kingdom Rejected (Mt 23:37-39; Lk 19:41-44)
- Resurrection for believers (John 6:39, 40, 44, 54; 11:24, 25)
- Judgment for Unbelievers (John 12:48)

Heb 2:1 we must pay much closer attention to what we have heard, lest we drift away

Heb 4:1 let us fear lest any come short of entering God's rest  
Heb 4:7 do not harden your hearts  
Heb 4:11 let us be diligent to enter that rest lest any fall thro' following the same example of disobedience & unbelief

Jas 5:1 to rich who oppress the poor: come now, weep & howl  
 Jas 5:7,8 to believing poor: be patient until the coming of the Lord; be patient, strengthen your hearts for the coming of the Lord is at hand

Who Enters

- those who believe (Heb 4:3; John 6:40)
- those given by the Father (John 6:39)
- those drawn by the Father (John 6:44)

Who Didn't Enter

- disobedient (Heb 4:6, 11)
- those with hardened hearts (Heb 4:7)

2Pet 3:3 know that in the last days, mockers will come

Year	Passover	Shavuot	Rosh Hashanah	Yom Kippur	Sukkot	Tisha B'Av	Hanukkah	Purim
1999	Apr 1	May 21	Sep 11	Sep 20	Sep 25	Jul 22	Dec 4	Mar 2
2000	Apr 20	Jun 9	Sep 30	Oct 9	Oct 14	Aug 10	Dec 22	Mar 21
2001	Apr 8	May 28	Sep 18	Sep 27	Oct 2	Jul 29	Dec 10	Mar 9
2002	Mar 28	May 17	Sep 7	Sep 16	Sep 21	Jul 18	Nov 30	Feb 26
2003	Apr 17	Jun 6	Sep 27	Oct 6	Oct 11	Aug 7	Dec 20	Mar 18
2004	Apr 6	May 26	Sep 16	Sep 25	Sep 30	Jul 27	Dec 8	Mar 7
2005	Apr 24	Jun 13	Oct 4	Oct 13	Oct 18	Aug 14	Dec 26	Mar 25
2006	Apr 13	Jun 2	Sep 23	Oct 2	Oct 7	Aug 3	Dec 16	Mar 14
2007	Apr 3	May 23	Sep 13	Sep 22	Sep 27	Jul 24	Dec 5	Mar 4
2008	Apr 20	Jun 9	Sep 30	Oct 9	Oct 14	Aug 10	Dec 22	Mar 21
2009	Apr 9	May 29	Sep 19	Sep 28	Oct 3	Jul 30	Dec 12	Mar 10
2010	Mar 30	May 19	Sep 9	Sep 18	Sep 23	Jul 20	Dec 2	Feb 28
2011	Apr 19	Jun 8	Sep 29	Oct 8	Oct 13	Aug 9	Dec 21	Mar 20
2012	Apr 7	May 27	Sep 17	Sep 26	Oct 1	Jul 29	Dec 9	Mar 8
2013	Mar 26	May 15	Sep 5	Sep 14	Sep 19	Jul 16	Nov 28	Feb 24
2014	Apr 15	Jun 4	Sep 25	Oct 4	Oct 9	Aug 5	Dec 17	Mar 16
2015	Apr 4	May 24	Sep 14	Sep 23	Sep 28	Jul 26	Dec 7	Mar 5
2016	Apr 23	Jun 12	Oct 3	Oct 12	Oct 17	Aug 14	Dec 25	Mar 24

This is the Rabbinic Calendar which is found on the Internet.

