

Passover Day A High Sabbath

In 1 Thessalonians 5:21 we are told to, “Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.”

When I was in a Sunday church if I hadn't kept studying, I would have never learned about the Sabbath because they don't teach about the Sabbath: they teach Sunday worship.

If someone in the Seventh Day Adventist Church doesn't keep studying they will never learn about the Holy Days because the Seventh Day Adventist Church doesn't teach about the Holy Days.

If someone in the Worldwide Church of God doesn't keep studying they will never learn about the Sacred Names because the Worldwide Church of God doesn't teach about the Sacred Names.

We feel that many of the Sacred Name groups haven't proved ALL things. For years we questioned our former leaders, asking them why we take unleavened bread for Passover and then eat **leavened** bread Passover Day and then go back to eating unleavened bread for seven days. We were told that if we didn't eat **leavened** bread Passover Day we would be keeping eight days of Unleavened Bread. Is this biblical?

Please study the following pages carefully and PROVE ALL THINGS.

For years there has been a confrontation on whether Passover is the 14th or 15th. Many have proved Scripturally that Passover is indeed the 14th, and with this we agree. But **few** have taken the time to study out when the **HIGH DAY** beginning the Feast of Unleavened Bread is. Many assume it is the 15th, but salvation doesn't come by assumption.

Many times in the past I have witnessed brethren saying, “the hardest thing about becoming a believer is believing what we read in the Bible.” I too have said this. Several years ago we were challenged on whether the 14th or the 15th was the High Day which begins the Feast of Unleavened Bread. I found myself reading the same Bible, but having to **believe** what Scripture states and not what our predecessors have taught us. Many Sacred Name groups have patterned many of their teachings after Herbert Armstrong including the teaching that the 15th is the High

Day. Let's see what the Bible teaches.

THE BIBLE PATTERN IS DIFFERENT

In the Bible Yahweh's set times are called, 'mowed', which is #4150 in *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*. It is from a prim. root; #3259 to fix upon (by agreement or appointment). #4150 states an appointment, i.e. a fixed time or season; spec. a festival; We can see by that description each Feast of Yahweh has its appointed time on Yahweh's calendar.

Looking in Leviticus 23, each Feast of Yahweh is outlined as to what time of year it is in and what day it is on. In **every case** the pilgrimage Feast Day is called a *chag* #2282 a festival from #2287.

#2287 *chagag* is a prim. root [comp. 2283,2328]; prop. to move in a *circle*, i.e. (spec.) to *march* in a sacred procession, **to observe a festival;**

Clearly these three Hebrew words work united with each other so Yahweh's people know how and when to observe YHWH's feast.

The Feast of Purim (Esther 9) was a feast declared by Esther and Feast of Dedication (John 10:22) was known by Yahushua, but these are not *chag* days. The word, “feast,” in these instances is #4960 'mishteh' in *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* and means drink; and by imp. a banquet. If Passover was not a High Sabbath then Passover Feast would be from 'mishteh,' but Yahweh inspired 'chagag' and 'mowed' His appointed time.

Days also begin with even, evening #6150 'arab' “a prim. root to grow dusky at sundown:” Arab is identical with #6148 through the idea of covering and means to braid, i.e. intermix;

#6153 'ereb'; from #6150; dusk.

These words beginning in Genesis 1:5, “And the evening and the morning were the first day,” are always used to show when a day begins when it relates to a certain day. For example, we know when we celebrate the Feast of Tabernacles, it's on the 15th; Feast of Trumpets is the first day of the seventh month; the Day of Atonement is always observed on the 10th day, and Pentecost is on the 50th

day. None of these days are questioned as to which date they are on. The only day which man argues about is the day that Yahweh talked about the most, and He always says that Passover is the 14th. What time does it begin? Exactly the same time as the 1st, 50th, 15th, 10th, and even the Sabbath i.e. at ereb which begins the day!

There is one place in the Bible which seems to be an exception to the rule and that evening tide is attributed to a day by man. In Leviticus 23:32 it says, "It shall be unto you a sabbath of rest, and ye shall afflict your souls: in the ninth day of the month at even, from even unto even, shall ye celebrate your sabbath."

Ninth is #8672 'tishah' from #8159 'shaah' "a prim. root; to gaze at or about (prop. for help); by impl. to *inspect, consider, compassionate, be nonplussed* (as looking around in amazement) or *bewildered*:" 'tishah' "through the idea of a turn to the next or full number ten;" More proof is in the meaning of #8668 & #8671; the same word, except for vowel points.

Ninth is a correct translation in most passages, but the prim. root word to consider, inspect oneself, to be nonplussed about the next day the 10th applies to the Day of Atonement!

Qadesh La Yahweh translates Leviticus 23:32, and comments on it as follows, "The text should read, 'It is a sabbath of rest for you; and you shall humble your nephesh (be-tishah la-khodesh be-arab), from 'arab' you shall keep your sabbath.' Rather than discussing the 'arab' of the ninth, the passage is explaining the purpose of this humbling, a humbling which begins with 'arab' of the 10th (the date already explained in verse 27). We are to humble ourselves 'in deliverance for renewing' the 'nephesh' (one's life), beginning when the 'arab' of the tenth arrives. Then, from the 'arab' of the tenth until the next 'arab' (exclusive dating), this sabbath of fasting is to be kept. The statement in Lev., 23:32, accordingly, fully conforms with all other references to this fast day.

Rather than proof of the Pharisee system, which is unsupported and ill conceived, this passage actually speaks against it. Indeed, not one Scriptural statement can be brought to its defense. On the other hand, the fact that both 'arab' and 'byn ha-arabim' are part of the beginning of the day is everywhere proclaimed in Scriptures (e.g. see Gen., 1:5, 8, 13, 19, ect.; Exod., 16:4-30; Ps., 55:16f; Dan., 8:14, 26; 1 Sam., 30:17 [cf. Jos., Antiq., 6:14:6]; and so forth). Nowhere, for example, do you find anything like the

expression, 'from arab to arab, one day.' Further, since the messiah prepared the Pasakh on the 'arab' of the 14th, which he had need to do if he was to keep the commandment, and then ate it the night before his death, is it not evident that he observed 'arab' and 'byn ha-arabim' as the beginning of the day? Who should we believe? The interpretations of men or the definitions provided by Yahweh?"

This one lone verse has been misused to provide proof by the Jews and those who follow the Jews, but the inspired Scriptures show 'ereb' to begin Passover just as 'ereb' begins any other Holy Day. Scriptures prove Yahushua partook of Passover earlier than the Jews (John 18:28; 19:31). I recently had a study from a man who was trying to prove that Yahushua didn't eat the Passover. In order to prove this he omitted the word 'I' when quoting from the Interlinear. However, we are warned in the Scriptures not to add to or TAKE AWAY from Scripture (Revelation 22:18-19). Clearly Mark 14:16 shows the disciples prepared the Passover and verse 18 clearly verifies Yahushua ate it. We should follow Yahushua as Paul did (1 Corinthians 11:1, 23-27); NOT the examples of the Jews which Yahushua condemned in Matthew 23:15; 16:6-11; 23:2; and 15:1-14.

Now that we have consulted the Hebrew dictionaries for the definitions we don't have to rely on the writings of man to explain Exodus 12:14 which says, "And this day shall be unto you for a memorial; and ye shall **keep it a feast** to Yahweh throughout your generations; ye shall keep it a feast by an ordinance for ever." The word 'feast' in this verse is **chag**; the exact same word as used in ALL other feast days. In ALL cases in the Hebrew Scripture, Passover is called a **chag**.

Notice in Ezekiel 45:21, "In the first month, in the fourteenth day of the month, ye shall have the Passover, **a feast of seven days**; unleavened bread shall be eaten." Notice here Passover is a feast of seven days. Dividing Passover and counting the 15th as the first high day would make it an 8 day feast. The only feast in the Bible that is called an 8 day feast is the Feast of Tabernacles, combining the Last Great Day at the end of it. Notice how it reads in Leviticus 23:39, "Also in the fifteenth day of the seventh month, when ye have gathered in the fruit of the land, ye shall keep a feast unto Yahweh seven days: on the first day shall be a Sabbath, and on the eighth day shall be a Sabbath."

To demonstrate further that the Feast of Passover is also the Days of Unleavened Bread, we read in Deuteronomy 16:4, "And there shall be no leavened bread seen with thee

in all thy coast seven days; neither shall there any thing of the flesh, which thou **sacrificedst the first day at even**, remain all night until the morning.” Clearly this verse shows Passover was the first Day of Unleavened Bread as prescribed in Exodus 12. To substantiate this also notice verses 2-3 (first part) of Deuteronomy, “Thou shalt therefore sacrifice the Passover unto Yahweh thy Elohim, of the flock and the herd, in the place which Yahweh shall choose to place His name there. Thou shalt eat no leavened bread with it; seven days shalt thou eat unleavened bread therewith, even the bread of affliction;” Common sense tells us that we are not to eat leaven on Passover and Yahweh’s word says we are to eat unleavened bread seven days, thus seven days of unleavened bread would include Passover as the first high day.

For further proof read verses 7-8 referring to Passover again, “And thou shalt roast and eat it in the place which Yahweh thy Elohim shall choose: and thou shalt turn in the morning, and go unto thy tents. Six days thou shalt eat **unleavened bread**: and on the seventh day shall be a solemn assembly to Yahweh thy Elohim: thou shalt do no work therein.” Here it is even clearer since Passover + six days = 7 total days of unleavened bread. According to Webster’s Dictionary anything stated after a colon (:) explains what is stated earlier in the sentence. There is a colon after the word **bread** and the rest of the sentence explains that it is a seven day festival ending with a solemn assembly.

NEW TESTAMENT PASSOVER

The word “feast” in the Greek is *heorte* #1859 and means a festival; and without exception it is translated feast or holy day.

Passover was understood to be the Feast in New Testament times also. Notice just prior to Passover and Passover Day. Matthew 26:2, “We know that after two days is the feast of the Passover,” Matthew 26:5, “But they said, ‘Not on the feast day lest there be an uproar among the people.’” Matthew 26:17, “Now the first day of the feast of unleavened bread the disciples came to Yahushua, saying to Him, ‘Where wilt Thou that we prepare for Thee to eat the Passover?’” Notice that the first day of unleavened bread was the day the Passover was eaten.

Mark 14:1-2 states approximately the same thought, but the thing we need to understand is Yahushua was murdered Abib 14th and their (the Jews) feast of Passover wasn’t until the end of the 14th. Keep in mind these verses plainly state it is a high day.

The actual reading of Matthew 26:2 in *The Interlinear Greek-English New Testament* by Zondervan is, “Ye know that after two days the Passover occurs,” and the Jews replied in verse 5, “Not at the feast,” Here again is proof that the Passover was referred to as the feast. It is also referred to as the feast in Mark 14:1-2. Actually in Matthew it is the Feast of Unleavened Bread that is NOT mentioned.

John’s account makes it even clearer. Remember the Jews started preparing for the Passover the sixth hour (12 noon - see John 19:14). This is just before they ate their Passover. Yahushua had just died around 3 p.m. (Luke 24:44-46; Mark 15:33-37). Now notice John 19:31, “The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the stake on the Sabbath day, (for that Sabbath was an high day,) besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away.” **This verse is talking about Passover, NOT the first day AFTER Passover as we have been taught!** Verse 14 plainly states the Jew’s preparation was for Passover.

Matthew, Mark and Luke all prove from the Messiah’s teachings that the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread is the Passover. John records the “Jew’s Feast” (one day later) which is also called a Feast Day. This makes case and point: Yahushua and the Jews both called Passover the Feast Day. The main point here is that the Jews wanted to get rid of Yahushua before Passover. They thought it started the 15th, so they thought they had killed Him before the Feast. However Yahushua is our example (not the Jews) and He partook of the Passover emblems on the 14th.

Understanding Passover as a High Day has erased many unanswered problems and the need to explain away gray areas that existed. The thing that most could never comprehend (myself included) is why does one eat unleavened bread Passover evening; then that morning have toast for breakfast; a sandwich for lunch; then at sundown start unleavened all over again?

Another passage that calls Passover the feast in the New Testament is one referring exclusively to Passover, but man again divided it in two without rightly dividing the Word. 1 Corinthians 5:7-8 says, “Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are unleavened, for even Yahushua our Passover is sacrificed for us: Therefore let us **keep the feast** not with old leaven neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.” Here again the text refers exclusively

to Passover and not the Feast of Unleavened Bread.

LEVITICUS 23:6 AND THE 15th

A 15th high day is misapplied as the holy day due to a misunderstanding of the word “feast” in Lev. 23:6 and Num. 28:17. The misunderstanding stems from two different Hebrew words *mowed* and *chag* both being translated into one English word “feast.” There are only 7 feast (*chag*) days in the Feast of Passover (Ez. 45:21) and the fact is the 15th is the second *chag* day.

It seems impossible that anyone diligently seeking truth could mistake the 15th for the holy day, as the holy days are called *moweds* and the 15th is never called a *mowed*. Yahweh’s word sets His holy days at the *mowed* (feasts - #4150 in *Strong’s Exhaustive Concordance*). Leviticus 23:2 says “... ‘Concerning the feasts (*moweds*) of Yahweh, which ye shall proclaim to be holy convocations, even these are My feasts (*moweds*).’” Passover is a *mowed* and the first feast (*chag*) day of seven (*chag*) days (Ex. 12:14; Lev. 23:4-5). Every Passover was slain on the *mowed* (Deut. 16:6 [season]; 2 Chron. 30:3; Num. 9:2,3 etc.).

Leviticus 23:4-6 says, “These are the feasts (*moweds*) of Yahweh even holy convocations which ye shall proclaim in their seasons (*moweds*). In the fourteenth day of the first month at even is Yahweh’s Passover. And on the fifteenth day of the same month is the feast (*chag*) of unleavened bread unto Yahweh: seven days ye shall eat unleavened bread.”

All Yahweh’s *moweds* are holy days, but not all *chag* days are holy days. For example, the first *chag* day and the 7th *chag* day are *moweds*, but the inbetween days work could be done. The 14th is called a memorial, a *mowed*, and a *chag*; but the 15th is **only** called a *chag*. This should be clear and solid proof that Passover could never be on the 15th.

Further proof lies in the Hebrew word for **first**. It is #7223 in *Strong’s Exhaustive Concordance*, ‘rishown’ and is from #7221, ‘rishoh’. ‘Rishoh’ means a beginning. “Rishown’ means first in place, time or rank. Clearly this word tells us the **first Feast** is Passover (Leviticus 23:5) and the first holy convocation falls (in rank) on this day. Exodus 12:15-16 uses this same word showing the ‘first’ time you eat Unleavened Bread starts the seven day festival. The first time we eat Unleavened Bread is when we partake of the Passover emblems.

Biblical consistency shows 7 days in Exodus 12. We teach dogmatically that we are to keep the Passover lamb up until the 14th and then kill the lamb at the beginning of the 14th, between the evenings (Exodus 12:6). The same word until is used in Exodus 12:18, “In the first month, **on the fourteenth day of the month at even, ye shall eat unleavened bread, until the one and twentieth day of the month at even.**” It does NOT say through the one and twentieth day, but until the one and twentieth day. The words ‘until’ are the same in verse 6 and verse 18, so to be consistent they should both be translated the same. The very next verse shows the conclusion to be 7 days. If we include the 21st it would make 8 days.

Numbers 28:16-17 states, “And in the fourteenth day of the first month is the Passover of Yahweh. And in the fifteenth day of this month *is* the feast: seven days shall unleavened bread be eaten.”

In Leviticus 23:6 and Numbers 28:16 the word “is” simply isn’t in the Hebrew. These verses simply show the day to be a *chag* and explain that there are 7 *chag* days. If you read verses 24-25, you can see it is a feast of 7 days.

These verses are clear. Yahweh has pinpointed the 14th for the feast date and six days to follow as was clarified in Deuteronomy 16:7-8; Ezekiel 45:21.

Numbers 33:3 says, “and they departed from Rameses in the first month, on the fifteenth day of the first month; on the morrow **after** the Passover the children of Israel went out with an high hand in the sight of all the Egyptians.”

Nothing in this verse indicates the 15th is a high holy day, nor are there any instructions anywhere in Scripture to hold a holy convocation on the 15th. In fact, if it were a high holy day the Israelites wouldn’t have been traveling. This passage tells us much. Most assemblies teach Israel went out the night of the 15th after spoiling the Egyptians in the daylight time of the 14th, but Scripture states no such thing. They use Deuteronomy 16:1 for proof; but a closer look at Deuteronomy 16:1 reveals Israel was freed because of what happened that night (the 14th Passover and Yahweh passed over the houses that had blood on the door posts). Reading verses 3-4 of Numbers 33 states they left in sight of all the Egyptians while they were burying their dead.

If we look closer at Exodus 12:33-36, this indicates Israel was dragging their feet until at least sundown; for the Egyptians were urgent for them to get moving. This tells us the 14th was the solemn rest day and they wouldn’t leave until

the 15th, a non-high day. Just the opposite from what our pastors have been teaching us. The fact is, they spoiled Egypt **when they left** as Yahweh foretold in Exodus 3:20-21. If the 15th was the High Day, Yahweh would have been having Israel break the solemn rest day He had just instituted in verse 16! Yahweh would NOT have had them travel on a High Day!

The Next Year

Numbers 9 records the second Passover kept in the wilderness. Notice it is patterned after the original, "Let the children of Israel also keep the Passover at his appointed season. In the fourteenth day of this month, at even, ye shall keep it in his appointed season: according to all the rites of it, and according to all the ceremonies thereof, shall ye keep it. And Moses spake unto the children of Israel, that they should keep the Passover. And they kept the Passover on the fourteenth day of the month at even in the wilderness of Sinai: according to all that Yahweh commanded Moses, so did the children of Israel." (Numbers 9:2-5). Here again nothing is said about a holy day on the 15th.

We covered Numbers 28:16-17, but please notice, here too it is referred to as a Passover of Yahweh. That in itself should tell us that this day is the day Yahweh emphasizes.

In Joshua 5:9-12 it is interesting to note that Passover Day Yahweh "rolled away the reproach of Egypt from off you." And notice verse 11, "And they did eat of the old corn of the land on the morrow after the Passover, unleavened cakes and parched corn in the self-same day."

Three things happened. Passover was kept, the reproach of Egypt was rolled off and they made unleavened cakes of the old corn. Nothing is said about the 15th being a High Sabbath. In fact, shucking corn and making cakes would be quite a job. Doing this hard work would be in violation of a High Sabbath. This should be ample proof that the 15th was merely one of the days between the two High Sabbaths.

In 2 Kings 23 we read Josiah slew all the priests of the high places and commanded the people to "keep the Passover unto Yahweh your Elohim as it is written in the book of this covenant." (verse 21) Notice verse 22, "Surely there was not holden such a Passover from the days of the judges that judged Israel, nor in all the days of the kings of Israel, nor of the kings of Judah;"

Here Yahweh's Passover is mentioned according to its ordinance (unleavened bread); but not the 15th. It would seem

that if the 15th was the high day that it would be emphasized instead of the Passover. See also 2 Chronicles 35:1-2, especially verse 17.

Ezra 6:19 states, "And the children of the captivity kept the Passover upon the fourteenth day of the first month."

Now notice verse 22, "And kept the feast of unleavened bread seven days with joy."

Nothing is mentioned about keeping Passover separately. The 15th isn't mentioned at all. What is stated is that it is a 7-day festival. The Scriptures are plain. Passover is a seven day festival.

3 Annual Festivals

Deuteronomy 16:16 says, "Three times in a year shall all thy males appear before Yahweh thy Elohim in the place which He shall choose; in the feast of unleavened bread, and in the feast of weeks, and in the feast of tabernacles: and they shall not appear before Yahweh empty:"

Verses 1-8 of Deuteronomy describe the Passover.

Verses 9-12 of Deuteronomy describe Pentecost.

Verses 13-15 describe the Feast of Tabernacles.

Verse 16 gives the revelation of time (year #8141) that these 3 feasts are kept. Each feast is described and Yahweh's definition of Passover is just what it says in verse 16, the Feast of Unleavened Bread. How simple it becomes when we just believe Yahweh instead of the interpretation of man.

Isn't it strange we say to the Christians that the longest commandment that states to remember the Sabbath is forgotten? Yet, there is more said about Passover than any other festival. It is a 7 day festival. Yet some ignore the Scriptures and try to make it 8 days.

Exodus 23:14-17 is another witness and example of how Yahweh wants worshipped. Verses 15-16 reads as follows, "Thou shalt keep the feast of unleavened bread: (thou shalt eat unleavened bread seven days, as I commanded thee, in the time appointed of the month Abib; for in it thou camest out from Egypt: and none shall appear before Me empty:) And the feast of harvest, the firstfruits of thy labours, which thou hast sown in the field: and the feast of ingathering, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field." Once again Yahweh describes each feast and now notice what Yahweh emphasizes in verse 18, "Thou shalt not offer the blood of My sacrifice with leavened bread; neither shall the fat of My sacrifice remain until

the morning.” Here again the Passover is magnified, which of course points to the perfect sacrifice, Yahushua the Messiah.

In Exodus 34 Yahweh gave the final covenant to Moses on top of Mount Sinai; which He wrote with his own finger (Exodus 34:1). It contained the 10 commandments, His feasts, as well as the civil law. Once again His Word is consistent. In verse 18 Yahweh states the feast of unleavened bread shalt thou keep etc. In verse 22 the feast of weeks (Pentecost) and the feast of ingathering (feast of tabernacles) at the years end. Notice in verse 25 Yahweh emphasizes Passover, but states it is a feast, “Thou shalt not offer the blood of My sacrifice with leaven; neither shall the sacrifice of the **feast of the Passover** be left unto the morning.”

Once again Yahweh calls the Feast of Passover a *chag*, i.e. festival. I would hope with evidence like this, straight from Mount Sinai(if you will), that we would believe Yahweh and not the doctrines of man.

In ALL 3 places Yahweh’s Word shows we are to keep these 3 annual feasts. It describes Passover, Pentecost, and Feast of Tabernacles as feasts. The point is there are 3 annual feasts. If Passover and Unleavened Bread are two feasts that would make four feasts. If Yahweh tells us to keep the Feast of Unleavened Bread; and Passover is not a day of unleavened bread why would he continually describe it as one? The fact is: It is the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread (Matthew 26:17; Luke 22:1,7).

Sunday Christians cling to Acts 20:7 for proof of Sunday worship even though mounds of evidence prove that this Scripture is taken out of context. Some are convinced to turn to Yahweh’s Sabbath, but be assured their pastors write a war of words to try and convince them to keep Sunday. Likewise, with only Leviticus 23:6 to cling to in support of the 15th for the High Day and **mounds of evidence proving that Passover is the High Day**, many still cling to the 15th. I’m sure a war of words will be written in support of the 15th; however, we ask you to believe Yahweh’s words. We did NOT use commentaries, historians, or other works of man: we only used dictionaries to show what Hebrew, Greek, or English words mean; not commentaries. **May we repent and serve Yahweh - HIS WAY.**

SUMMARY

By following Yahweh’s Word in ALL cases the Passover is called a ‘*chagag*’ (Holy Day) and without exception is con-

nected to a feast totaling 7 days. Nowhere in Scripture are phrases such as Passover and the Days of Unleavened Bread. Nowhere in Scripture are they divided into two separate feasts.

In ALL cases where the pilgrimage feasts are mentioned each feast is described. The description of the Feast of Unleavened Bread is clearly that of Passover. There is NO description given anywhere for a 15th high day. The 15th is only mentioned as a feast day after Passover. Ezekiel 45:21 plainly states “a feast (*chag*) of seven days”.

No work was to be done on the holy day (Exodus 12:16). Yahweh would not have allowed them to dig up Joseph’s bones and transport them on the 15th if it were a holy day (Ex. 13:19). (See Num. 19:16.)

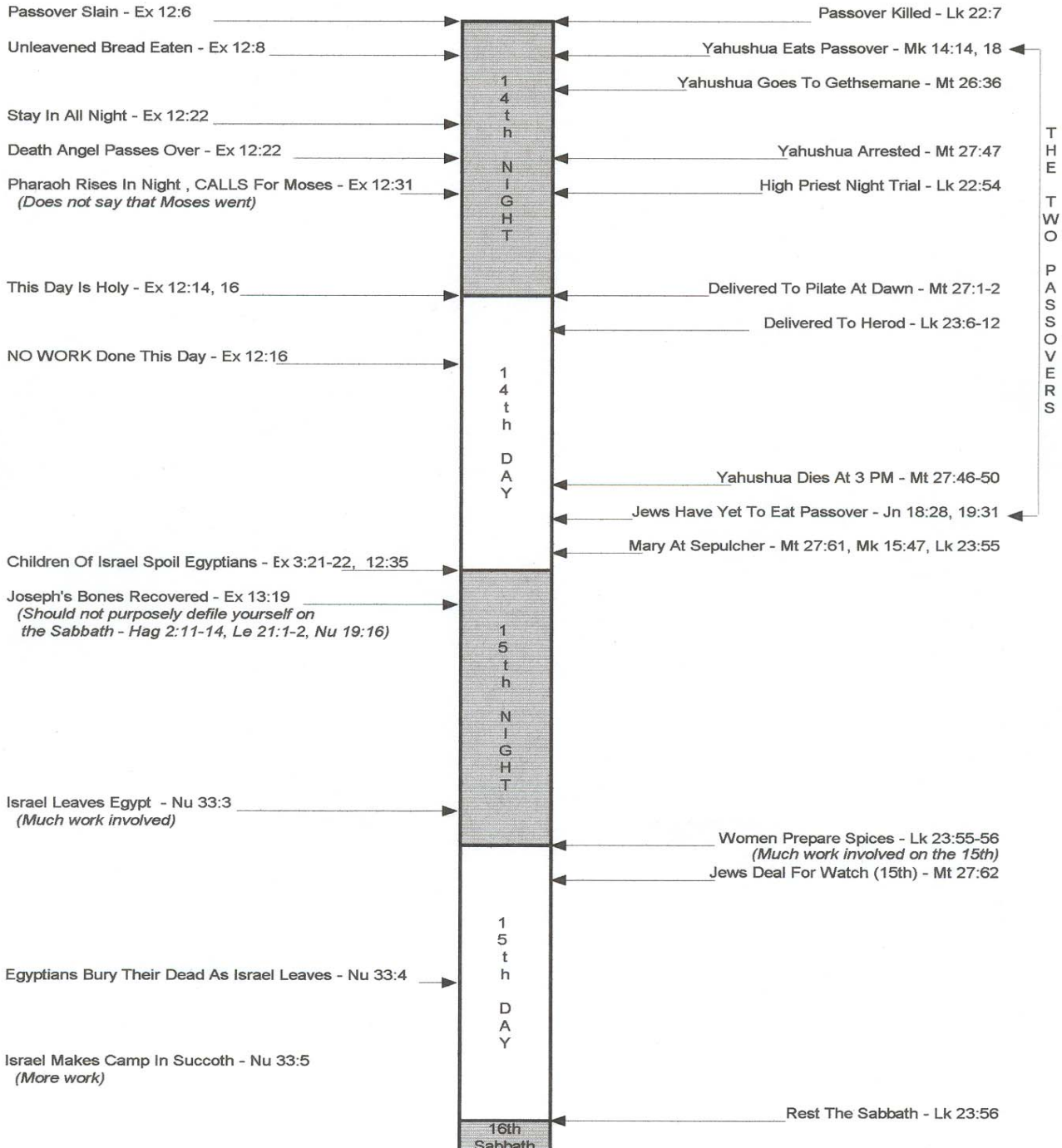
King David who was known as a man after Yahweh’s own heart (Acts 13:22), tells us in Psalms 42:1-2, “As the hart panteth after the water brooks, So panteth my soul after Thee, O Elohim. My soul thirsteth for Elohim, for the living El: When shall I come and appear before Elohim? In verse 4 he answers this, “with a multitude that kept holyday.” This word is ‘*chag*’. Yahweh’s inspired Scriptures tell those He loves to keep His Holy Days. David kept the Feast Days, Yahushua kept the Feast Days, shouldn’t we keep them also? Or shall we be as the mainstream Jews were in Yahushua’s time: keeping the commandments of man (Mark 7:1-13)? If we keep Passover on the 15th, we are keeping the “Jews” holy days; not Yahweh’s! Not keeping Passover holy and then keeping the next day holy is a commandment of man, not Yahweh.

Solomon known for his wisdom states in 2 Chronicles 8:13, “Even after a certain rate every day, offering according to the commandment of Moses, on the sabbaths, and on the new moons, and on the solemn feasts, three times in the year, even in the feast of unleavened bread, and in the feast of weeks, and in the feast of tabernacles.” Here once again, he follows the commandment of Moses (law) in Exodus 12:1-20; which speaks NOTHING about the 15th. Yet man inserts a 15th day in verse 15 because he ASSUMES that’s a place it should be. The 15th didn’t come about until they left in sight of all the Egyptians (Numbers 33:3-4). Exodus 12:1-20 are Yahweh’s instructions on the feast of Passover; 21-28 is Moses’ instructions to the people; 29-36 is a description of the events that Yahweh foretold! May Yahweh put His Words in our hearts that we may follow Him! HalleluYah!

BOTH TESTAMENTS SHOW THE 15TH AS A WORK DAY

OLD TESTAMENT PASSOVER OF EXODUS 12

NEW TESTAMENT YAHUSHUA'S LAST PASSOVER





Send Questions and comments to:

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