

Welcome, when it comes to the matter of Elohim’s monthly cycles one must take the word calendar out of the equation. Why might you ask, because the word “calendar” does not exist in the scriptures, but what it does talk about are the monthly cycles given to His people. These monthly cycles are expressed as an example in Exodus 12:2, let’s read.

- **v2;** This month [shall be] unto you the beginning of months: it [shall be] the first month of the year to you.

Now in Exodus 13:4, Yahuah (LORD) states that this beginning month is called “Abib”. Now the question might arise, why doesn’t this scripture say beginning of your year instead of months? Let’s dig a little further and see if the Bible gives us other scriptures in which it states; “beginning of months”, let’s read Numbers 28.

- **v11;** And in the beginnings of your months ye shall offer a burnt offering unto the LORD; two young bullocks, and one ram, seven lambs of the first year without spot;

Here again we see the words “beginnings” and “months” in the plural form meaning several of many. Now that brings up another question; what months and beginnings are being spoken of here? In Numbers *twenty-eight* we get a little more information about what is being conveyed starting in verse *eleven* with the sacrifices to be observed in there due season, *or appointed time of Him*. In Numbers chapter *twenty-eight* there are specific instruction given about the Sabbath day sacrifices that have been overlooked but bring a better understanding to the Sabbath and monthly cycles of Elohim. Let’s start in verse two of Numbers *twenty-eight* and see what Yahuah (LORD) is conveying to us.

- **v2;** Command the children of Israel, and say unto them, My offering, [and] my bread for my sacrifices made by fire, [for] a sweet savour unto me, shall ye observe to offer unto me in their due season.

Now in verse nine we see Yahuah (LORD) giving specific instructions about the Sabbath day sacrifices, let’s read Numbers 28:9 and 10.

- **v9;** And on the sabbath day two lambs of the first year without spot, and two tenth deals of flour [for] a meat offering, mingled with oil, and the drink offering thereof:
- **v10;** [This is] the burnt offering of every Sabbath, beside the continual burnt offering, and his drink offering

Now in verse *eleven* we see a destination being made between a weekly Sabbath day and the *beginnings of your months*, but all these scriptures are talking about the Sabbath day. Let’s read verse *eleven* and you will see the connection through the language let’s read.

- *v11; And* in the *beginnings of your months* ye shall offer a burnt offering unto the LORD; *two young bullocks, and one ram, seven lambs of the first year without spot;*

Notice that the first word of this scripture starts with the word “*and*” which is a conjunction used to connect grammatically coordinated words, phrases or clauses together. This simply means that verses *ten* and *eleven* are connected talking about the Sabbath day sacrifices. In verse *ten*, it specifically states *every Sabbath* meaning weekly Sabbaths unless otherwise instructed but here in verse *eleven* we are given a different set of instructions concerning the “*beginnings of your months*”.

Notice that in verses *ten* and *eleven* the sacrifice requirements changed from verse *nine* and since verses *ten* and *eleven* are coupled together gives new meaning that the “*beginnings of your months*” are Sabbath days also! If this is the case then there must be Sabbath days that start or bring in the beginning of the seasons.

**Editor’s Note;** Elohim is perfect in every way along with His monthly cycles, could we come to the conclusion that this information is referring to the four beginning seasonal Sabbath days “*beginnings of your months*”? And now knowing this information can we also conclude that the sacrifices described in verse *eleven* would have been performed four times a year at each seasonal beginning?

In this next section, I am going to refer to the material found in chapter *five* of the Study Guide; Elohim’s Calendar Structure. First we will start in Chapter *six* of Jubilee’s (Ethiopic Orthodox Bible) The Book of Jubilee’s gives us clarity on the subject of seasonal division giving us a structural understanding of how to apply the phrase “*beginnings of your months*”.

❖ ***From the Book Of Jubilee’s (Reference; From the Ethiopic Orthodox Bible)***  
*Chapter 6*

- *v21; And* at the *new month of the first month*, and in the *new month of the fourth month*, and in the *new month of the seventh month*, and in the *new month of the tenth month* are the *days of remembrance* and the *days of the festivals (seasons) in the four divisions of the years*; written and ordained they are for a testimony until eternity.

Here in verse *twenty-one*, Moses states that there are four seasonal divisions starting in the 1st, 4th, 7th and 10th months of the year. Now in the third sentence he makes reference to the “days of remembrance” and the “days of the festivals (seasons)” in the four divisions of the year. Now the days being expounded on in verse *twenty-one* of chapter *six* are the *beginning Sabbath* and the intercalary days, the 31 day or last day of the previous season.

Now in the Book of Jubilee’s, (*Division*) the author expounds a little more on the yearly-monthly structure of Elohim’s cycles, let’s read.

- *v30*; And all the days of the *commandment will be fifty two weeks of days*, and (these will make) the entire year complete. Thus it is engraved and ordained on the heavenly tablets.
- *v31*; And there is no neglecting (this commandment) for a *single year or from year to year*.
- *v32*; And command you the children of Yisrael that they *observe the years according to this reckoning- three hundred and sixty-four days*, and (these) will *constitute a complete year*, and they will not disturb its time from its days and from its feasts; for everything will fall out in them according to their testimony, and they will not leave out any day nor disturb any feasts.

#### ❖ *From the Tanakh*

Unfortunately in the Tanakh there are no scriptures that state the year is exactly 364 days long or that a year is completed in 52 weeks of days. One such scripture we are given about the beginning of Elohim’s calendar year is Exodus 12:2; “*This month unto you the beginning of months: it the first month of the year to you*”. There are a few other scriptures like Deuteronomy 16:1, “*observe the month of Abib*, (*shorted version*) but no real specific scripture pointing to the Equinox or Equilux day as a time frame reference.

Now since we have no point of reference the best method for proving Elohim’s monthly cycles is mathematically. Now since we are going to use mathematical calculation, we will begin at the Feast of Trumpets. Some may ask why the Feast of Trumpets, because this day has a dual purpose, it is the first day of the 7<sup>th</sup> month, a Sabbath day and a holy convocation, Leviticus 23:24 and in Numbers 29:1. (***Editor’s Note: Elohim is very specific about this day, it is a weekly Sabbath day, a holy convocation, and we are to do no servile work***)

Here is just a little history about the 7<sup>th</sup> month you may or may not know. The 7<sup>th</sup> month of the year named Tishri comes from the Assyrian word, “tasri-tu”, which means “Beginning”, of month or year in ancient times. The Babylonians incorporated this belief from the Assyrians and the year was split into two six month periods of which the second part of the year (autumn)

started at the 7<sup>th</sup> month. The Jews returning from captivity and brought with them this belief system and that is how the Jews of today start their year in the autumn instead of in the spring. *(Now back to the Math)*

The calculations go like this:

1. There are 52 weeks of Sabbaths completing a full year:  $52 \times 7 \text{ days} = 364 \text{ days}$
2. There are 12 months in a year each having 30 days each:  $12 \times 30 \text{ days} = 360 \text{ days}$
3. There are 4 intercalary or Leader days, one just before the season begins giving the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> months 31 days in each particular month.
4. The Feast of Trumpets is the first day of the 7<sup>th</sup> month:  $6 \times 30 \text{ days} = 180 \text{ days} + 2 \text{ Leader days} = 182 \text{ total days prior to the first day of the 7}^{\text{th}} \text{ month, day 183.}$
5. Then we divide 182 total days divided by 7 days of the week,  $182 \div 7 = 26$ . So now we can see that there are 26 weekly Sabbaths prior to the Feast of Trumpets, making the first day of the year a Sabbath day.

After reading the above information, we can plainly see that there are *26 total Sabbaths* including the Feast of Trumpets bringing us to the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> month. This also means that there are *26 total Sabbaths* after the Feast of Trumpets making a total of 52 weekly Sabbaths.

In conclusion, through the weekly and seasonal sacrifices we can now come to the conclusion in the Tanakh that the “beginnings of your months” has new meaning. That the special changing of the sacrifices on the “*beginning of your months*”, gives new understanding that these days were the beginnings of the seasons and were Sabbath days.

I hope that this teaching has blessed you.

May Grace and peace be with you all!

Covenant Media