

# Shavuot 2017

Why To Count the Omer Like Paul



# How Would Paul Have Counted the Omer?

<sup>6</sup> And after Paul knew that some of the people were of the Sadducees and some [were] of the Pharisees, he cried out in the assembly, "Men, my brothers, I am a Pharisee, the son of Pharisees and concerning the hope of the resurrection of the dead, I am being judged."  
(Acts 23:6, Magiera Translation of the Peshitta)

# How Would Paul Have Counted the Omer?

Premise 1: If Paul was a Pharisee, then he would use the Pharisaic method of counting the days/omer to Shavuot.

Premise 2: Paul was a Pharisee.

Conclusion: Paul used the Pharisaic method of counting the days/omer to Shavuot.

**Following the Logical Argument form Modus Ponens (MP):**

**If P, then Q.**

**P.**

**Therefore, Q.**



# Outline

- **Background**
- *Mimacharat HaShabbat*
- **Two Vignettes**
- **Joshua 5**
- **Conclusion**

# Background 1

- **Why do most Messianics count the days to Shavuot like Sadducees instead of like Paul?**
- **Why do Orthodox Jews count like Paul, but most followers of Yeshua do not?**

## Background 2

- **Orthodox Jews (and Pharisees like Paul) counted from the day after the annual Sabbath on the first day of Unleavened Bread**
- **Sadducees counted from the Yom Rishon/Sunday in the midst of Unleavened Bread**

## Background 3

- **The Essenes used a fixed, solar calendar and also started the count on a Sunday, but on the Sunday after Unleavened Bread was complete (i.e. the 26<sup>th</sup> day of the month)**

# Background 4

- **The difference in the counting the days from the waving of the *omer* (at Yom HaBiqquriym/First Fruits) until Shavu'ot/Feast of Weeks:**

- **Different interpretations of a couple of *pasukim*/verses in Scripture....in particular, this phrase:**

מִפְּחֻרֵי הַשָּׁבֹת



Read

**Vayyiqra/Leviticus 23: 5 – 17**

**Devarim/Deuteronomy 16: 9-10**

# Now, Let's Study

- The Karaite sect of Judaism claims a spiritual heritage from the Sadducees. They make a claim that the Sadducee's method of counting is the only correct way to count, based solely on the Scriptures.

*Now, let's study and examine this claim, bearing in mind that "words mean things"*

# The מ Means Something

מִמְחֶרֶת הַשֶּׁבֶת

- *From* in Hebrew is מן, and when prefixed to a word only one letter is used: מ
- It occurs in all three texts:
  - Vayyiqra/Leviticus 23:11, 23:15, & 23:16
- Most translations render the *mem* as "from" in vs. 15, but as "on" in vs. 11, and not at all in vs. 16.
- How does your translation read?

# The מ Means Something

מִמָּחָרַת הַשָּׁבֹת

- According to the Gesenius Hebrew Lexicon מָחָר is derived from יוֹם אַחֵר
  - “Day After,” “Morrow/Tomorrow” or “Time to Come”
  - **First use of *machar*: Bereshiyt/Genesis 30:33** (in the phrase *b’yom machar*)
  - How is *machar* used in its first use?



# The מ Means Something

Vayyiqra/Leviticus 23:16A

עַד מִמָּחָרֵת הַשַּׁבָּת הַשְּׁבִיעִת תִּסְפְּרוּ חֲמִשִּׁים יוֹם

- **Literally:** *Until from the morrow of the seventh Sabbath counting a fiftieth day (not count fifty days)*
- What this means: If we we're consistent in understanding מ = "from," when we get to Vayyiqra 23:16 we see "until *from* the morrow of the seventh Sabbath counting a fiftieth day," then the text only indicates that the "fiftieth day" is located somewhere beyond the seventh Sabbath just like like the *seven sabbaths* in vs. 15 are located beyond the Sabbath.

# Which Shabbat is “the Shabbat”?

מִפְּחֻרַת הַשַּׁבָּת

- **Is the weekly Sabbath meant, or is it the Festival Sabbath (the first day of Unleavened Bread)?**
- **Two vignettes indicate which is one meant**
  - **Exodus and the Giving of the Torah**
  - **Crucifixion, Waving, Resurrection and the *Ruach HaQodesh***

# Does “Shabbat” Only Mean “The 7<sup>th</sup> Day of the Week”?

**Shabbat = 7<sup>th</sup> Day of the Week is the primary but not the exclusive meaning:**

**See Vayyiqra/Leviticus 25:8:**

- (NJB) "You will count seven **weeks** of years *sheva shabbatot shanim* ( שִׁבְעַ שַׁבְּתוֹת שָׁנִים ) -- seven times seven years, that is to say a period of seven weeks of years, forty-nine years.
- Joshua 5:12a: וַיִּשְׁבֹּת הַמָּן מִמָּחָרָת  
And the manna **ceased** from the morrow after...

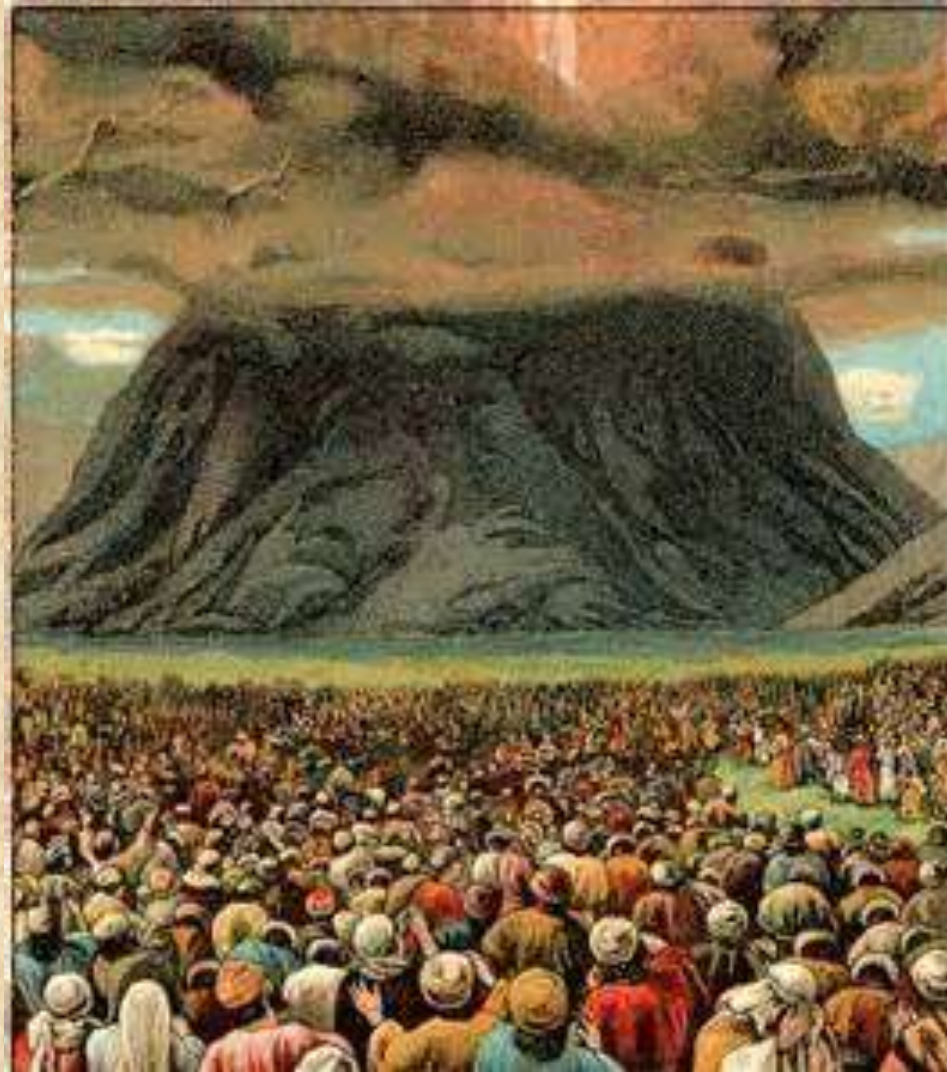
# Which Shabbat is “the Shabbat”?

מִן־חֶרֶת הַשַּׁבָּת

- **One scholar’s view/conjecture is that the word “Shabbat” is meant to be in a participle formulation meaning “ceasing” (as in “the Day after ceasing to eat leaven”) but since the Karaites were the ones who “vowel pointed” the Masoretic text, it was pointed as “Shabbat.”**



# Vignette 1: Giving of the Torah



# Vignette 1: Giving of the Torah

- **To start with, the Karaites would argue that the only feast called a “Sabbath” in Scripture is Yom Kippur. We will address that in Vignette 2**
- **Although the Scriptures do not specifically say this, a very ancient tradition [associates the giving of the Torah with Shavuot](#)**
- **The math from the Passover in Egypt to the Ten Words from Mount Sinai supports this view**

# Vignette 1: Giving of the Torah

- **If the giving of the Ten Words was on a Sunday, that means the previous two days were “Friday” and “Sabbath”**
- **Israel is told to wash their garments and prepare themselves for two days and to be ready for the third day (Exodus 19:10-11)**
- **Thus, if the Ten Words were given on a Sunday, then that previous Sabbath.... is a work day**



# Vignette 1: Giving of the Torah

- **Does it really make any sense for YHWH to order Israel to work on (desecrate) Sabbath, then tell them:**

**Shemot 20: 8 – 11 (HRV) Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it, Set-Apart. 9 Six days shall you labor and do all your work, 10 **But the seventh day is a Sabbath unto YHWH** your Elohim. In it, you **shall not do any manner of work**: you, nor your son, nor your daughter, nor your manservant, nor your maidservant, nor your cattle, nor your stranger that is within your gates. 11 For in six days, YHWH made heaven and earth; the sea, and all that in them is, and **rested on the seventh day**. Wherefore YHWH blessed the Sabbath day, and Set-It-Apart.**



# Vignette 1: Giving of the Torah

- Is “the Seventh Day” a Sunday?

We may be able to determine which day of the week the Ten Words were given by a close look at **Shemot/Exodus 24**:

- After meeting with the Seventy Elders of Israel on the day YHWH spoke from the Mountain, Moshe goes further up the mountain. Then we read:

**Shemot/Exodus 24: 16 – 18 (HRV) 16** And the glory of YHWH abode upon mount Sinai, and **the cloud covered it six days: and the seventh day He called unto Moshe**, out of the midst of the cloud. **17** And the appearance of the glory of YHWH, was like devouring fire on the top of the mount, in the eyes of the children of Yisra’el. **18** And Moshe entered into the midst of the cloud, and went up into the mount: and Moshe was in the mount forty days and forty nights.

“Torah Day”

“Six Days”

“Seventh Day”

Thus, “Torah Day” =  
7<sup>th</sup> Day = Shabbat

# Vignette 1: Giving of the Torah

- **Is “the Seventh Day” a Sunday?**
- **What if “the seventh day” really means “the seventh day”? Thus...if six more days pass, and then the seventh day comes, it is the **Sabbath** day.**
- **If so, this shows us that the day of the feast, after which the six days are counted, was also Shabbat.....Thus, from Scripture, the giving of the Ten Words was on Sabbath, not Sunday**

# Vignette 1: Giving of the Torah

- **If you believe that Shavuot is the anniversary of the giving of the Torah at Mount Sinai**
- **....and you believe that Shavuot is always on a Sunday**
- **.....then do you also believe that YHWH ordered the Children of Israel to work on the Sabbath before Shavuot?**
- **Do you *really* believe **that**???**

# Vignette 2: Crucifixion, Waving, Resurrection and the *Ruach HaQodesh*





## Vignette 2: Crucifixion, Waving,

### Resurrection and the *Ruach HaQodesh*

- **These topics of the execution of Yeshua of Nazareth, the waving of the Omer, the Resurrection and the coming of the Ruach HaQodesh are all interconnected. One person has described it as a “Rubik’s Cube.”**

## Vignette 2: Crucifixion, Waving, Resurrection and the *Ruach HaQodesh*

- **The 50 days ending at Shavuot are counted from the waving of the *omer* of Barley**
- **The day the count begins determines when it ends**
- **So, the question is: When was the *omer* of barley waved?**
- **This brings us back to the readings from Vayyiqra 23 and Devarim 16**

## Vignette 2: Crucifixion, Waving, Resurrection and the *Ruach HaQodesh*

- **It also brings us back to the Karaite assertion that the first day of Unleavened Bread is never referred to as a Sabbath in the Tanakh**
- **This is accurate, as far as it goes, but it is not the whole truth. The first day of Unleavened Bread is called a **Sabbath** in the Ketuvim Netzarim: (next slide)**



# Vignette 2: Crucifixion, Waving, Resurrection and the *Ruach HaQodesh*

- **John 19:31 (NASB)** Then the Jews, because it was the day of preparation, so that the bodies would not remain on the cross on the Sabbath (for that Sabbath was a high day), asked Pilate that their legs might be broken, and *that* they might be taken away.
- (See also Mat. 28:1; Mark 16:2; Luke 24:1; John 20:1)
- **Based on this passage below, I don't think the standard Friday evening – Sunday morning chronology is possible:**
- **Matthew 12:40 (NASB)** for just as JONAH WAS THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS IN THE BELLY OF THE SEA MONSTER, so will the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.



## Vignette 2: Crucifixion, Waving, Resurrection and the *Ruach HaQodesh*

- **The determination of the chronology of the Passover and Crucifixion really are a study on their own.....however, if it is NOT a standard Fri-Sun chronology it means:**
- There are at least two Sabbaths during that week
- The day the *omer* was waved in the Temple was not on a Sunday. Some assume that the Saduccees controlled the Temple and thus the calendar. The Jewish historian Josephus refutes this:

# History

## Josephus writes:

**“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... (*Antiquities of the Jews* 3.250).**

**Comment: Elsewhere Josephus tells us that the Sadducees, when they were in authority, had to adopt the doctrines of the Pharisees due to the popularity of those views (their own views here being held only by a rich and well off few). (See Josephus, *Antiquities*, Book XVIII, 1:3-4).**

# History

## Josephus and First Fruits

- **What this means is that the 2nd Temple operated on the Pharisaic determination of First Fruits, Aviv/Nisan 16.**
- **At dark after Aviv/Nisan 15 (even if it was now Sabbath), they would reap the *omer* in order for it to be waved at dawn in the Temple, and the grain offering is placed on the altar until the following dawn.**
- **Meaning: At the time of the Second Temple, the 50 day count started on the day the omer of barley was waved: Aviv/Nisan 16**



# The Ruach's Shavuot Seal

**Acts 2:1-4 (CJB) 1 The festival of Shavu'ot arrived, and the believers all gathered together in one place. 2 Suddenly there came a sound from the sky like the roar of a violent wind, and it filled the whole house where they were sitting. 3 Then they saw what looked like tongues of fire, which separated and came to rest on each one of them. 4 They were all filled with the Ruach HaKodesh and began to talk in different languages, as the Spirit enabled them to speak.**

**Comment: The “converts” or exiles we read about later this chapter would have been associated with the Pharisees. By coming on Shavuot when they were in “the House,” the *Ruach* confirmed their counting method**



# Which Calendar Would Paul Use?

**Acts 20:16 (CJB) For Sha'ul had decided to bypass Ephesus on his voyage, in order to avoid losing time in the province of Asia, because he was hurrying to get to Yerushalayim, if possible in time to celebrate *Shavu'ot*.**

**1 Corinthians 16:8 (CJB) But I will remain in Ephesus until Shavu'ot,**

**Question/Comment: Paul described himself as a Pharisee (Acts 23:6).**

# Summary

- The literal interpretation, including all the *mems*, supports the Pharisee's method of counting
- The followers of Yeshua called the first day of Unleavened Bread a high (or great) Sabbath
- Paul's method of counting has Scriptural support

# Conclusion: When is Shavuot (1)?

- There is strong evidence that the Ten Words were given on Sabbath
- No matter how good an argument that the Karaites, Boethusians, Sadducees and modern Messianics might make, **YHWH** seems to have validated the Pharisaic method by sending the *Ruach HaQodesh* on the believers, the Netzarim, in Acts 2 on Shavuot according to their counting method
- Thus, I conclude from Scripture that Nazarene Shavuot = counting from Aviv/Nisan 16

## Conclusion: When is Shavuot (2)?

- In the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple period, the *omer* count was always conducted in the morning
- Thus, for 2017, in accordance with the historical counting method at the time of Acts 2, Day 1 of the *omer* count is on the morning of April 12<sup>th</sup>. The 50<sup>th</sup> day of the count will be reached on the morning of May 31<sup>st</sup>
- The 50<sup>th</sup> day is Shavuot, the Feast of Weeks



# Questions/Comments