Biblical Calendar Part 2 - How did Yeshua fulfill them?

STUDY GUIDE | The Biblical Calendar - Part 2

Finding the Ancient Path | https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ktLhWYK1SGY

Teaching Purpose

This Part 2 Teaching continues the biblical-calendar study by examining whether Scripture explicitly describes adding an intercalary month and how the speaker connects the spring appointed times to Yeshua. It discusses the agricultural season of Aviv, the second-month Passover provision, whether Yeshua observed a different calendar, and calculations associated with the Flood and prophetic time. The central presentation follows Passover and Unleavened Bread through Yeshua's entry into Jerusalem, sacrifice, cleansing of the temple, and practical observance of the feast. First Fruits is linked to resurrection and baptism; Shavuot/Pentecost is related to Sinai, the giving of the Spirit, the two loaves and the contrast between three thousand deaths and three thousand people added. A later section examines the continuity of the weekly seventh-day Sabbath. The extensive fellowship Q&A includes calendar disagreements, observations about feasts, community participation, website issues and outreach.

Quick Answer

The speaker argues that the biblical appointed times point to Yeshua's redemptive work: Passover to His sacrificial death, Unleavened Bread to freedom from sin, First Fruits to resurrection and new life, and Shavuot to the Spirit and the growth of Yah's people. He acknowledges that Scripture does not explicitly document adding a thirteenth month, but reasons that agricultural alignment requires adjustment; he then describes a recurring seven-day Sabbath independent of the lunar months. Exact chronologies and some festival parallels are his interpretive proposals.

Core Distinction

Distinguish what Scripture explicitly commands about the appointed times from the speaker's reconstructions of dates and typological fulfillments. The presentation connects historical events with Messiah using Exodus, the Gospels, Leviticus, Paul and Acts, while acknowledging differences over how to calculate the calendar. The study of Yeshua's fulfillment should not be confused with an independently established modern calendar formula.

Teaching Outline and Key Takeaways

Introduction and approach

Part 2 begins by revisiting disagreements after the prior Teaching. The speaker values Scripture-led evaluation, openness to correction and respectful fellowship.

Biblical intercalation

No passage explicitly names a thirteenth month; the presenter infers the need for occasional adjustment from Passover and barley-harvest timing.

Scriptural support for adjustments

Second-month Passover provisions in Numbers 9 and 2 Chronicles 30 demonstrate special-case calendar flexibility, while the argument for annual intercalation remains inferential.

Yeshua and the calendar

Luke 22 and Exodus 12 are compared to address the apparent difference between the meal and sacrifice. The speaker proposes a twilight-based explanation rather than separate calendars.

Year length and calculations

The Flood's 150 days over five dated months, symbolic prophetic periods and the solar year are compared. A 360-day year is presented as one textual model requiring careful interpretation.

Passover and unleavened bread

The Passover lamb of Exodus 12 is related to Yeshua's entry into Jerusalem and sacrifice. Temple cleansing, repentance, leaven removal, and home observance are discussed.

First fruits and the omer

The Red Sea crossing, baptism into Messiah, resurrection and the wave sheaf are connected. The counting toward Shavuot is introduced.

Pentecost fulfillment

The presenter compares Sinai with Acts 2, including wind, fire and three thousand people; he discusses the two leavened loaves and festival fellowship.

Sabbath and closing

The speaker argues for continuity of the weekly seven-day cycle and rejects lunar-Sabbath resetting. Closing questions address observance, Shavuot, ministry support and website community tools.

Key Scriptures — Contextual Notes

- Genesis 1:14-19 - The heavenly lights mark signs, seasons, days and years, supplying the initial calendar framework reviewed in Part 1.
- Deuteronomy 16:1-8 - Israel is instructed to observe the month of Aviv and keep Passover in connection with deliverance from Egypt.
- Leviticus 23:9-14 - The first-fruits sheaf is brought at harvest time; the Teaching connects the offering to seasonal reckoning and Messiah.
- 2 Chronicles 30:1-5 - Hezekiah and the assembly determine to observe Passover in the second month because the people and priests were not ready.

- Numbers 9:9-14 - A second-month Passover is permitted for people unclean by a corpse or on a distant journey; this is not itself a rule for intercalation.
- Exodus 12:3-14 - A lamb is selected and kept until the fourteenth day, then sacrificed; the speaker connects its chronology and meaning to Yeshua.
- Luke 22:14-20 - Yeshua shares a meal with the apostles before His suffering; the speaker considers timing in relation to the Passover sacrifice.
- John 12:1-13 - The Gospel mentions six days before Passover and the following day's entry; the presenter relates these markers to lamb selection.
- Matthew 21:1-13 - The entry into Jerusalem and cleansing of the temple are brought together in the Teaching as prophetic signs of Messiah.
- Matthew 23:37-39 - Yeshua speaks of future recognition of the One who comes in the Lord's name.
- Genesis 7:11-24 - The Flood chronology gives month dates and 150 days; the speaker reasons about an assumed thirty-day month.
- Genesis 8:1-4 - The ark rests on the seventeenth of the seventh month, a date used with Genesis 7 in the speaker's calculation.
- 1 Corinthians 5:7-8 - Paul identifies Messiah as Passover and draws an ethical contrast between leaven and sincerity and truth.
- Exodus 14:13-31 - Israel crosses the sea on dry ground and is delivered from Egypt; the speaker connects this event to salvation.
- 1 Corinthians 10:1-4 - Paul speaks of Israel being baptized into Moses in the cloud and sea, creating the biblical link to baptism.
- Romans 6:3-5 - Baptism into Messiah's death and resurrection is connected to walking in newness of life.
- Colossians 2:11-13 - Burial and raising with Messiah through faith are described using circumcision and baptism language.
- Leviticus 23:15-21 - Seven weeks and fifty days are counted toward the new grain offering; two leavened loaves are presented.
- Exodus 19:16-20 - Sinai is marked by thunder, trumpet sound, fire and trembling, forming one side of the speaker's Shavuot comparison.
- Acts 2:1-41 - The Spirit comes with wind and tongues as of fire, and about three thousand people receive Peter's message.
- Exodus 32:25-29 - About three thousand men fall after the golden calf incident; the Teaching compares the number to Acts 2.
- Genesis 2:1-3 - The seventh day is blessed and sanctified following six days, grounding the weekly Sabbath rhythm.
- Exodus 16:22-30 - Israel is instructed about the seventh-day rest during the manna provision; the speaker invokes weekly continuity.

Reflection and Discussion Questions

1. Why does the Teaching link the appointed times to Yeshua?

2. Does Scripture explicitly command a thirteenth month?

3. What is the difference between the second-month Passover and intercalation?

4. Why does Aviv matter in the biblical calendar discussion?

5. Did Yeshua necessarily observe a different calendar than other Jews?

6. How is the Passover lamb selected in Exodus 12?

7. How does the Teaching connect Yeshua's entry into Jerusalem to Passover?

8. What does cleansing the temple signify in the Teaching?

9. How should Passover and Unleavened Bread be remembered?

10. What relationship does Paul draw between Messiah and Passover?

11. How is the Red Sea crossing connected to baptism?

12. Why is Yeshua called First Fruits?

Practical Study Applications

- Compare the command of Exodus 12 with John 12 and the entry narratives. Mark the actual date statements and separate them from inferred chronology.
- Read Leviticus 23:9-21 alongside 1 Corinthians 5 and Acts 2. Write down which festival connections are direct statements and which are typological applications.
- Trace the role of the Exodus crossing using Exodus 14, 1 Corinthians 10 and Romans 6, emphasizing deliverance and new life.
- Discuss the difference between the second-month Passover in Numbers 9 and a proposed intercalary month to preserve the Aviv season.
- Study Genesis 2:1-3 and Exodus 16:22-30 to examine the seven-day Sabbath and why the speaker distinguishes it from month reckoning.