

## **Calendar Revelation From Genesis Chapter One**

What day of the week does the Biblical year begin? I can also show you that the moon should not be used to start the Biblical year, or any month for that matter. But, the moon does however, witness to the beginning of the Biblical year every third year, according to Enoch in chapter seventy-two (which will be a later teaching.)

I can show you scripturally what day of the week the Biblical year always starts on right in the book of Genesis, as well as, in the Dead Sea Scrolls. Also, I can show you that the moon is not the lesser light. In fact, the moon is not even mentioned in the Bible until Genesis 37:9!

Now in Genesis chapter 1 verse 3 it says Gen 1:3 "And God H430 said, H559 Let there be H1961 light: H216 and there was H1961 light. H216" you will see that the Strong's number for light is H216 which means from H215 illumination or luminary, bright, clear, day, light morning, sun and the Strong's number H215 means to be luminous, glorious, kindle, set on fire, shine. I believe the gospel of John is letting us know that Yahuah sent the "Light" into the world

John 3:19 "And this is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil." Also, in the gospel of John, it states in John 1:1 "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. John 1:2 The same was in the beginning with God. John 1:3 All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made. John 1:4 In him was life; and the life was the light of men. John 1:5 And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not. John 1:6 There was a man sent from God, whose name was John. John 1:7 The same came for a witness, to bear witness of the Light, that all men through him might believe. John 1:8 He was not that Light, but was sent to bear witness of that Light. John 1:9 That was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. John 1:10 He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not."

But, the Strong's number for light in Genesis chapter 1 verses 14, 15, 16, and 17 is H3974 which means from H215 a luminous body or luminary, figuratively brightness, cheerfulness, specifically a chandelier: bright, light and the Strong's number H215 means to be luminous, glorious, kindle, set on fire, shine. So, a

couple of points I would like to bring up is that first, Yahuah said in Genesis chapter one "Let there be light(s)" on the first day and on the fourth day; but, on the fourth day Yahuah also said "let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years." Now, let us take a closer look at Genesis chapter 1 verse 14. Gen 1:14 says "And God H430 said, H559 Let there be H1961 lights H3974 in the firmament H7549 of the heaven H8064 to divide H914 H996 the day H3117 from H996 the night; H3915 and let them be H1961 for signs, H226 and for seasons, 4150 and for days, H3117 and years: H8141." The word "said" is Strong's number H559 which means to say, answer, appoint, bid, boast self, call, certify, challenge, charge, command, commune, consider, declare, demand. etc. This is where Yahuah appointed the lights to tell us when the day starts and ends, and also when the year begins and ends so, we can know when the seasons occur. By the way, the word seasons means appointed time. I believe His appointed times are crucial because if we don't know His appointed times we will miss His sign in the heaven that is talked about in Matthew 24. Mat 24:30 "And then shall appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven: and then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory." Also, notice in that verse, "let there be" is Strong's H1961 which means to exist, be or become, come to pass, beacon etc. This is the same Strong's number for I AM in Exodus chapter 3 verse 14 "And God said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM: and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you." So, the bottom line is that the lights in the heaven exist for man's time clock. Man was created on the sixth day; therefore, man rules for 6,000 years. 2Peter 3:8 "But, beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day."

Therefore, I believe this is when time started, and also when the Biblical year starts. So, at this point in time, this is when we, at RtLH, begin to count our feast days for the whole year. The heavenly Father showed me this a long time ago, and more recently, I got confirmation when I read page 192 in *The Dead Sea Scrolls Uncovered* by Robert Eisenman and Michael Wise.

"Part 1: Calendrical Exposition [(1) In the first month, (2) on the fourth (3) of it is a sabbath;]"

I discovered that in this section it says the fourth day of the first month is a Sabbath which is the seventh day of the week. So, then let us count backwards...the sixth day of week is the third day of the first month, then the fifth

day of the week is the second day of the first month, and the fourth day of the week would then be the first day of the first month. Now, this really makes sense, because if we start every year on the fourth day of the week, then that means all the feast days will be on the same day of the week, year after year after year and so on. The calendar then becomes a true never ending or changing cycle/pattern (which certainly speaks of Yahuah). Wow! That means Passover will always be on the third evening/night of the week, the first day of Unleavened Bread will always fall on the fourth day of the week, the last day of Unleavened Bread will always be on the third day of the week, Shavuot will always be on the first day of the week, the Day of Trumpets will always fall on the fourth day of the week, The Evening of Atonement will always be on the fifth evening/night of the week, followed by The Day of Atonement on the sixth day of the week, The Feast of Tabernacles will always begin on the fourth day of the week, and The Eighth Day will always fall on the fourth day of the week. This must be right because Yahuah does not change like He states in Malachi 3:6 "For I am Yahuah. I do not change, So you, children of Jacob, are not consumed." And also in Hebrews 13:8 "Yahusha the Messiah is the same yesterday, today, and forever."

Now, let me discuss the word moon. In Genesis chapter 1 verse 16 you will see that the moon is not there. This is my first point. Gen 1:16 "And God H430 made H6213 (H853) two H8147 great H1419 **lights; H3974** (H853) the greater H1419 **light H3974** to rule H4475 the day, H3117 and the lesser H6996 **light H3974** to rule H4475 the night: H3915 *he made* **the stars H3556** also."

The Strong's number for moon is H3394 and that number is found nowhere in that verse, as you can see. The first time the word moon shows up in the Bible is in Genesis chapter 37 verse 9 Gen 37:9 "And he dreamed H2492 yet H5750 another H312 dream, H2472 and told H5608 it his brethren, H251 and said, H559 Behold, H2009 I have dreamed H2492 a dream H2472 more; H5750 and, behold, H2009 the sun H8121 and the **moon H3394** and the eleven H259 H6240 stars H3556 made obeisance H7812 to me." So the Strong's definition for H3394 means the moon, which does not appear in this verse. Now, let's go back to Genesis chapter 1 verse 16. The main two objects that appear in this verse are the greater light and the lesser light, the stars. Please let me explain. The words "*he made*" and "also" have been added to this verse. Here is why they do not exist; it is because there is no Strong's numbers next to "*he made*" or "also." Therefore, these words have been added by the translator(s). Now, for my final point. The word "light," is Strong's number H3394 and the word "star" is Strong's number

H3556. The Strong's definition for light is as follows: H3974 from H215 a luminous body or luminary, figuratively brightness, cheerfulness, specifically a chandelier: bright, light. How can this be the moon? My understanding of the moon is not a light, but it is a reflection of a light. The Strong's definition for stars is as follows: H3556 from H3522 or H3554 in the sense of blazing; a star (as round or as shining) figuratively a prince: star gazer. H3554 means to pick or penetrate; hence to blister, burn. So then, if the light is something that is a luminary and the stars are things that are blazing. I think you would have to agree that the objects mentioned in Genesis chapter 1 verse 16 is not the moon.

Source:

Eisenman, Robert, and Michael Wise. *The Dead Sea Scrolls Uncovered*. Penguin Group Penguin Books, 1992. Pages 192-193