

The Truth about the Feast of Weeks and the Omer Count Confirming Astronomical Lunar Based Weekly Shabbats!

By The RAMYK



Moon 2- Day 26-5992
Day 41 in the blessed Omer!

Many try to disprove the solar lunar calendar and lunar Shabbats by misapplying some Torah verses. They allegedly prove that one cannot number 7 weekly Shabbats during the omer count, if lunar Shabbat is observed. They base this claim on the fact that lunar Shabbat reckoning is always on days 8-15-22 and 29 of the lunar month. Therefore, if the omer count starts on The Feast of Firstfruits, Aviv 16, and we count 50 days and 7 weekly lunar Shabbats, we are then only able to attain 6 weekly lunar Shabbats, with the 7th coming on the 52nd day of the count, 2 extra days and 2 days after Month 3 Day 6, when Torah was given according to Sefer Yahshar-Jasher 82:6-7 and Jewish tradition.

There are those who start counting 7 weekly Saturday-Shabbats + 1 day after the Roman Saturday of Passover week. They always start their count on Roman Sunday after Passover and count 7 weekly Roman Saturdays and then the next Roman Sunday after Roman Saturday # 7 is Shavuot for them. Many Messianics have fallen into this camp! They are snug and secure in their allegations against lunar Shabbat, as there are only 6 lunar Shabbats of 8-15-22-29 between their Roman Sunday to Roman Sunday + 1 day scenario. So whether one counts from Roman Sunday of Passover week 7 weekly Roman Saturdays + 1 day, or whether someone counts 7 weekly Roman Saturdays from Aviv 16-Firstfruits, either way, one cannot get the “alleged” required 7 weekly lunar Shabbats. Only 6! Ooops! What do we do now?

This “alleged problem” under both reckonings allows lunar Shabbat opponents great security, in their rejection of the true Shabbat as seen throughout the internet and its accompanying social sites and discussion groups. Perhaps you yourself have encountered this argument and feel defenseless.

But closer examination, upon further review, reveals an entirely different set of facts. Everyone is entitled to their own opinion, but not their own set of facts.

The Truth-The Feast of Weeks is not the feast of 7 weekly Shabbats, but of 7 biblical weeks. Nowhere in Scripture is 7 weekly Shabbats between Firstfruits and Shavuot a requirement. We are not commanded to count 7 weekly Shabbats!

This erroneous understanding of an alleged 7 weekly Shabbat requirement comes from a Masoretic rewrite of the original Hebrew from which the LXX-Septuagint was based. **The disciples and Yahshua DID NOT USE THE MODERN MASORETIC TEXT redacted in hundreds of places, compiled in the Middle Ages** (this will be easily shown in another teaching); but read from the ORIGINAL Hebrew used in 135 BCE, from which the LXX-Septuagint was derived! The Hebrew in the Masoretic Middle Age production reads “usfartehm.....sheva Shabbatot Temeymot,” seven weekly Shabbats. Before we show you how this was changed from the original Hebrew, even the modern Middle Age compiled Masoretic texts in their own English translations, render the translation count...“seven weeks, they shall be complete.” See any Stone Edition Chumash.

Of course, we cannot base truth on the English, but I mention this only to show you that the rabbis understand that the original mitzvah was to count 7 weeks of days, not 7 weekly Shabbats! And don't forget that the LXX-Septuagint was not translated by Rome, but by 70 Jerusalem commissioned rabbis, 135 years before Yahshua and that Yahshua set His personal seal on it by using it and by His disciples using it. That is why we see so many so-called contradictions between the Brit Chadasha-New Covenant and the Middle Age Masoretic Tanach. **The New**

Covenant was declaring “prophecy matches”, based on the Hebrew that birthed the LXXX, not the Hebrew of the Middle Age Masoretic now in widespread usage.

In the RSTNE www.restorationscriptures.org , we have restored the original language of Leviticus-Wayiqra 23, where it says ‘on the day after the first day Shabbat of unleavened bread.’ Meaning, on Aviv 16 we start to count, not the Roman Sunday following Roman Saturn day later that week. This is how the original Hebrew read from which the LXX was taken:

WAYIQRA 23:15-And you shall count from the next day after the Shabbat, from the day that you brought the omer of the wave offering; seven full weeks:

16 Until the next day after the last week shall you number fifty days, and you shall offer a new grain offering to YHWH.

Memacharat HaShabbat, or the next day after the Shabbat is when the count starts. It is fascinating to see that Aviv 15 is called a weekly and annual Shabbat!!! This Shabbat falls on Aviv 15 every year called in Hebrew “Shabbat Gadol.” Shabbat Gadol-High Sabbath is NOT the Roman Saturday before Passover. This is mere unscriptural Jewish tradition!

Calling Aviv 15 a 7th day Shabbat is only possible with the lunar Shabbat and confirms Deuteronomy 5: 12-15, where YHWH REMINDS us that 6 days of work are required, but not on the weekly Shabbat, because on Shabbat, the 7th weekday is when we left Goshen to Ramses to start the Exodus and then rested on Shabbat in the city of Sukkoth!

(If we fast forward to the second month, again the 15th of the month was a weekly Shabbat, as seen in Exodus 16, having two months in a row where the 7th day Shabbat was 8-15-22-29, IMPOSSIBLE with any other method of reckoning! Test this out for yourself.)

So we start to count **from** (the Hebrew prefix me-yom, meaning from this exact point/day) the day of the wave sheaf, or Aviv 16, the day after the 7th day weekly and annual Shabbat, 50 complete days before Shavuot arrives. Nowhere in any of these original Hebraic verses are we even remotely commanded to count 7 weekly Roman Saturdays, or 7 weekly Shabbats of any kind! Shavuot is the DAY after the LAST BIBLICAL WEEK, not the last weekly Shabbat. That would be day 50 of course. Shavuot-Feast of Weeks-Pentecost!

Again! Note we do not count 7 weekly Shabbats but SEVEN WEEKS! That means 50 consecutive days! No problems there in the correct solar lunar calendar!

Now if we were basing things only on the LXX vs. the Middle Age Masoretic text, we would only have one witness to this truth. Fortunately we have two witnesses, as YHWH requires that all of His just ways be established by 2, or 3 credible witnesses. One credible witness as mentioned is the LXX verse, the other is in Deuteronomy 16:9-10, where we read:

9 Seven weeks shall you number: begin to number the seven weeks ¹ from such time as you begin to put the sickle to the corn. ²

10 And you shall shomer the Chag Shavuot to YHWH your Elohim with a tribute of a terumah offering from your hand, which you shall give to YHWH your Elohim;

Note that we are to number seven weeks, or 49 days plus one, not 7 weekly Shabbats of any kind. It is the Feast of Weeks, not the Feast of weekly Shabbats. We have our 2 witnesses from Wayiqra/Leviticus and Devarim/Deuteronomy.

¹ Note that we are to number seven weeks, or 49 days plus one, not 7 weekly Shabbats. It is the Feast of Weeks, not the Feast of 7 weekly Shabbats.

² We number from the moment/day the sickle hits the barley, not the sheaf wave itself. And not on the Roman Sunday following. **Any day of the week that Aviv 16 falls on you must put the sickle to the barley and begin the count that same day.** This negates the start and finish of the counting of the omer always falling on a Roman Sun Day.

Now some may argue that even if it is the Feast of Weeks and not 7 weekly Shabbats, that with a lunar Shabbat reckoning, we still do not get 7 complete Sunday-Saturday weeks! That a week supposedly must start on a Roman Sunday and that if we do that and start on the first Roman Sunday after Passover week, then the 7th week would still end after Shavuot.

Or if say Aviv 16 fell on a Roman Wednesday, 7 weeks later Shavuot would be a Roman Thursday, not 7 complete Roman-Jewish weeks of Sunday-Saturday, but a partial final week!

Well of course biblical weeks have nothing whatsoever to do with Roman planetary weeks honoring sky deity/planets. YHWH does not call Roman Sunday Yom Rishon-First Day and Saturn Day Yom Sehvee-Day 7. Any set of 7 days constitutes a biblical week of days! Just like in Daniel chapter 9 where a sheva, or 7, constitutes a week of 7 years without Roman names.

Close-We have shown with 2 valid witnesses how:

- Lunar Shabbat is not damaged by not having 7 weekly Shabbats during the omer count, as it is not required and is assumed based on a mistranslation of the Middle Age redacted Masoretic text. And that.....
- A biblical week, or year, consists of any SET of 7 days, not something planetary based named Roman Sunday through Roman Saturday.

With this understanding, the holiness and truthfulness of the astronomical Shabbat is thus preserved! To YHWH be the glory!