

Christian Proclamation of the Feast of Unleavened Bread

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Table of Contents

Date of the First Holy Day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread	1
Date of the Second Holy Day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread . .	2
How to Find the Date of the First Holy Day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread	2
How to Find the Date of the Second Holy Day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread	3
The Purpose of the Feast of Unleavened Bread	3
How to Observe the Feast of Unleavened Bread	3
Spiritual Activities for the Feast Day and All Year	4
Other Proclamations and Studies	5
† Endnotes	5

Date of the First Holy Day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread

(sunset Monday April 18, through sunset Tuesday April 19, 2011)

Read the details in our book, “A Still Small Voice: The Vatican, the USA, and Israel in Bible Prophecy.”

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The first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread comes on the 15th day of Nisan to remember how the Lord brought His people out of Egyptian bondage. (*Lev 23:5-7; Numbers 33:3*)

Paul wrote: “Therefore let us keep the feast ... with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.” (*1 Cor 5:8*)

Passover week in the *Bible* means the week of Unleavened Bread which is one of the nine feasts of the Lord and is for Christians, not just Jewish people.

This year, the first holy day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread is on Tuesday April 19, 2011 on the Gregorian Calendar.

Note: God’s time is reckoned from sunset to sunset, so a new Hebrew calendar day starts at sunset *on the Gregorian day before*.

Thus, on the Gregorian calendar, the First Day of Unleavened Bread begins at sunset Monday April 18 and ends at sunset on

Christian Proclamation of the Feast of Unleavened Bread, A.D. 2011, A.H. 5071

“These *are* the feasts of the LORD, *even* holy convocations, which you shall proclaim in their seasons.” (*Lev 23:4*)

Date of the First Holy Day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread, Continued:

April 19, 2011.

“And on the fifteenth day of the same month *is* the feast of unleavened bread unto the LORD: seven days you must eat unleavened bread. In the first day you shall have an holy convocation: you shall do no servile work therein.” (*Lev 23:6-7*)

Note: Yeshua Messiah, Jesus Christ, forever took the place of the fire offering when He offered up his body to God on the cross for sinful mankind, one time for all. “By the which will we are sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all.” (*Heb 10:10*)

Date of the Second Holy Day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread

(sunset Sunday April 24 through sunset Monday April 25, 2011)

The second holy day of the feast ends the seven-day feast. This year, the second holy day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread (Nisan 21) occurs on Monday April 25 on the Gregorian Calendar so we start the celebration at sunset Sunday April 24 on the Gregorian Calendar.

Note: Remember, since a Hebrew calendar day *begins at sunset the day before on the Gregorian calendar*, the Second Day of Unleavened Bread begins at sunset Sunday April 24 and ends at sunset Monday April 25, 2011.

The Scripture below counts seven days from the first day of the feast, including the first day of it.

“But you shall offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD seven days: in the seventh day *is* an holy convocation: you shall do no servile work *therein*.” (*Lev 23:8*)

How to Find the Date of the First Holy Day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread

God’s Word Trumps the “man of sin” (*2 Thes 2:3*)

The Holy Bible gives perfectly clear instructions for calculating the exact date of the feast. (cf., *Lev 23:5-7; Ex 12:2, 18; Esther 3:7*)

Always rely upon God’s Word instead of the tradition of men (cf., *Mat 15:3, 6; Mark 7:9; Col 2:8*) for many liars have gone forth that Satan may deceive, if possible, the very elect. (*Mat 24:24*) God’s Word is accurate and clear.

Christian Proclamation of the Feast of Unleavened Bread, A.D. 2011, A.H. 5071

“These *are* the feasts of the LORD, *even* holy convocations, which you shall proclaim in their seasons.” (*Lev 23:4*)

How to Find the Date of the First Holy Day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread, Continued:

Look at God’s Signs in the Sky!
A Still Small Voice,
p. 52

Step Procedure to Find the Gregorian Date (*Lev 23:6-7*):

- 1 On the Hebrew Calendar, find the first month (Nisan or Abib) day 15.

Lev 23:5-6 and *Esther 3:7* prove Nisan is the first month of the sacred calendar.

Modern Hebrew calendars begin with Tishri, the first month of the Jewish civil (secular) new year; some days in the month of Elul may appear on the same page with Tishri.

- 2 On the Gregorian Calendar, find the corresponding date of Nisan 15.
- 3 The first holy convocation of Unleavened Bread begins at sunset the day before the Gregorian calendar date because biblical days are from sunset to sunset. (*Gen 1:5, 8, 13, 19, 23; 2:3; Ex 12:18; Mat 28:1; cf., A Still Small Voice*, p. 174).

Note: Exodus 12:18 instructs us to begin the feast observation on the fourteenth at sunset (end of Passover) because the holy day is on the fifteenth and a bible day is reckoned from sunset to sunset.

How to Find the Date of the Second Holy Day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread

The Holy Bible gives perfectly clear instructions for calculating the exact date of the feast. (cf., *Lev 23:8*)

Step Procedure to Find the Gregorian Date (*Lev 23:8*):

- 1 On the Hebrew Calendar, find day 21, the first month (Nisan, sometimes called Abib).
- 2 On the Gregorian Calendar, find the corresponding date of Nisan 21.
- 3 The second holy convocation of Unleavened Bread begins at sunset the day before the Gregorian calendar date because biblical days are from sunset to sunset. (*Gen 1:5, 8, 13, 19, 23;*

Christian Proclamation of the Feast of Unleavened Bread, A.D. 2011, A.H. 5071

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How to Find the Date of the Second Holy Day, Continued:

2:3; *Ex 12:18; Mat 28:1*).

The Purpose of the Feast of Unleavened Bread

The Feast of Unleavened Bread commemorates salvation through God’s plan of redemption through Jesus Christ alone. (cf., *Lev 23:5-8; Luke 22:15-16; Acts 20:6*)

In some Scripture, leaven symbolizes sin; thus, by eating unleavened bread (i.e., crackers called ‘matzos’) we are reminded that in Christ we are without sin.

“Then understood they how that He bade them not beware of the leaven of bread, but of the doctrine of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees.” (*Mat 16:12, cf., Mat 16:6-12*)

“...He began to say unto His disciples first of all, beware you of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy.” (*Luke 12:1*)

How to Observe the Feast of Unleavened Bread

Like the weekly Sabbath day, the two holy days of the week of the feast are just that —holy— and you may not go to work nor work others, etc.

Tell 3 friends!
Blog it! Twitter it!
Call a talk show!
Pray about it!

Note: Ask your boss ahead of time to have the hours of the holy day off. Plan ahead for the entire year. All the dates are in our document called “*Christian Proclamation of the Feasts of the Lord Dates for 2011.*”

Before sunset that begins *the Passover* (see the Passover proclamation) discard all regular bread, meal, flour, yeast, baking soda, and other leavening agents and leavened products.

Note: The feast of Unleavened Bread begins the day after Passover. The tradition is to remove from our home all products containing leaven which represents sin. If you cannot discard these items due to economic reasons, you may place such products in a storage shed or vehicle outside the house.

You should attend a holy convocation (meeting with other believers)

Christian Proclamation of the Feast of Unleavened Bread, A.D. 2011, A.H. 5071

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How to Observe the Feast of Unleavened Bread, Continued:

if possible on the two holy days. (*Lev 23:6-8*) You may celebrate it alone, if need be.

You must eat unleavened bread during the entire week-long feast.

Note: You may purchase unleavened bread (crackers called matzos) from many health food stores before the Passover.

You may dress out the matzo crackers any way you wish, using kosher ingredients. Kosher products have a front label with either a letter ‘K’ or ‘U’ with a circle around it. You may put pizza toppings on matzo crackers or peanut butter or use them as though bread. Use your imagination. You may return to having your usual bread products at the end of the seven day feast.

When you eat the unleavened bread, think about what you need to change in your life to become sinless like the bread of life—Yeshua (Jesus).

“Your glorying is not good. Know you not that a little leaven leavens the whole lump? Purge out therefore the old leaven, that you may be a new lump, as you are unleavened. For even Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us: Therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.” (*1 Cor 5:6-8*)

Focus **not** on the hypocrisy of the doctrines of others, but your own hypocrisy and examine your own doctrines, whether they are of God.

Through the Passover service by faith, we enter into the deeds done by Yeshua (Jesus) in His flesh.

By daily use of the unleavened bread (symbolizing Jesus’ flesh) we can better:

- Focus on the true doctrines of Jesus.

Christian Proclamation of the Feast of Unleavened Bread, A.D. 2011, A.H. 5071

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How to Observe the Feast, Continued:

- Adjust our attitudes and beliefs to come into harmony with His true doctrine and life.

Spiritual Activities for Holy Days

Acceptable activities for holy days include:

- Attending a holy convocation (“assembling of ourselves together”).
- Doing good works, like helping others; remember the poor and the stranger.

Note: “...provoke unto love and to good works,” (cf., *Heb* 10:19-29; *Lev* 23:21-22; see also: *James* 1:27)

With the presence of God’s Holy Spirit, we can practice ‘true religion:’

- “Present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, *which is* your reasonable service.” (*Rom* 12:1)
- “Pure religion ... is to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.” (*James* 1:27; cf., *Acts* 9:36-39)
- “Let brotherly love continue. Be not forgetful to entertain strangers: for thereby some have entertained angels unawares” (*Heb* 13:1-3)

Other Proclamations and Studies

Get free PDF greeting cards, bible studies, and see videos at:

www.ChristianHebrewRoots.org.

† Endnotes

[Click on the books link at SkybridgePress.com](#)

A.D. In the year of our Lord; Anno Domini. [Instead of C.E., Common Era.]

This is the popular year designation on the global commercial Gregorian calendar in universal use. “Because the British laws applied to the colonies in 1752, the United Colonies of North America (the future USA) began using the Gregorian

Christian Proclamation of the Feast of Unleavened Bread, A.D. 2011, A.H. 5071

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† Endnotes, Continued:

Calendar when Britain did.” It was the USA that introduced the Gregorian Calendar into universal global commerce in modern times.

A.H. In the Hebrew Year; Anno Hebraico.

B.C. Before Christ. [Instead of B.C.E., Before the Common Era.] This is the popular year designation for historical events predating Christ on the global commercial Gregorian calendar in universal use.