

Christian Proclamation of the Feast of Pentecost

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Date of the Feast of Pentecost

Sunset Saturday June
11, ending at sunset
Sunday June 12, 2011

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

This year, begin observing Pentecost at **sunset Saturday June 11, ending at sunset Sunday June 12, 2011.**

Calculate the date of **Pentecost**, using the formula given in the Scriptures. (cf., *Lev 23:15-16; Exodus 12:14-28*)

There are many discussions on the internet about the calculation of the date of Pentecost; most of them are convoluted and difficult to understand.

The Word, rightly divided is easy to follow if you let the Spirit prick your heart.

A more detailed explanation of how to calculate the date is near the end of this Proclamation.

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

A Short History of Pentecost

[*See A Still Small Voice*, pp. 559-561:](#)
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Pentecost commemorates the giving of the Ten Commandments and the Holy Spirit. (*Exodus* Chapter 20; *Acts* Chapter 2)

Pentecost is also commonly called the Feast of Harvest, Weeks or First Fruits;¹ but, these secular names are not to be confused with the word “firstfruits” in *Lev 23:10* and verse 17 which refer to the waving of the firstfruits sheaf. The anglicized Hebrew word for Pentecost is Shavuot.

Some following the nonbiblical Roman Catholic *traditions* call it ‘Whitsunday,’ a term not in vogue today.

Pentecost fell on the day that God had spoken the Ten Commandments on Mt. Sinai after the Jews had celebrated the first Passover in Egypt. (*A Still Small Voice*, p. 559)

God performed mighty deeds on Pentecost like:

- Speaking the Ten Commandments to the Israelites on Mount Sinai. (cf., *Ex 19:17-25; Ex 20:1-17; Deut 10:4; Neh 9:13*)
- Pouring out His Holy Spirit and writing God’s law in the hearts and minds of humanity during the Pentecostal revival. (cf., *Acts 2:1-5, 14-24; Joel 2:23, 28-32*)

How to Observe the Feast of Pentecost

As with the weekly Sabbath day, the feast is a holy day and you may not go to work nor work others, etc.

You should attend a holy convocation (meeting with other believers) if possible on the holy day and do good works. (*Lev 23:21*)

Praising Jesus for the Gift of Salvation is the Focus During Pentecost

Reading the entire book of *Ruth* as well as the following Scriptures to help you focus on and praise Jesus for the gift of eternal life:

- “By Him therefore let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is, the fruit of *our* lips giving thanks to His name.” (*Heb 13:15*; cf., *Jer 33:11*)

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Praising Jesus for the Gift of Salvation is the Focus During Pentecost, Continued:

- “I will sacrifice unto thee with the voice of thanksgiving; I will pay that I have vowed. Salvation *is* of the LORD.” (*Jonah 2:9*)
- “Let my prayer be set forth before You *as* incense; *and* the lifting up of my hands *as* the evening sacrifice.” (*Ps 141:2*; cf., *116:17*; *107:22*; *54:6*; *27:6*; *4:5*)
- “I will offer to You the sacrifice of thanksgiving, and will call upon the name of the LORD.” (*Ps 116:17*)
- “And let them sacrifice the sacrifices of thanksgiving, and declare His works with rejoicing.” (*Ps 107:22*)
- “I will freely sacrifice unto thee: I will praise thy name, O LORD; for *it is* good.” (*Ps 54: 6*)
- “The sacrifices of God *are* a broken spirit: a broken and a contrite heart, O God, Thou wilt not despise.” (*Ps 51: 17*)
- “And now shall mine head be lifted up above mine enemies round about me: therefore will I offer in his tabernacle sacrifices of joy; I will sing, yea, I will sing praises unto the LORD.” (*Ps 27: 6*)
- “Offer the sacrifices of righteousness, and put your trust in the LORD.” (*Ps 4: 5*)
- “But to do good and to communicate forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased.” (*Heb 13:16*)
- “You also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ.” (*1 Pet 2:5*)

Spiritual Activities for Holy Days

As with the weekly Sabbath day, the feast is a holy day and you may not go to work nor work others, etc.

Acceptable activities for holy days include the following:

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Spiritual Activities for Holy Days, Continued:

- Attending a holy convocation (“assembling of ourselves together”).
- Doing good works (“provoke unto love and to good works,” e.g., remember the poor and the stranger) like helping others. (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*)

The First Pentecost after the Resurrection Fulfilled Joel’s Prophecy

First, Yeshua (Jesus) poured out His Holy Spirit upon His earliest followers. (cf., *John 20:21-23; Lk 24:49*)

“And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place. ... And they were **all** filled with the Holy Ghost, ... Peter ... lifted up his voice, and said unto them ... this is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel. ... And it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved.” (cf., *Acts 1:8; 2:1-5, 14-24; Joel 2:23, 28-32; Lk 24:49*)

The Purpose of the Nine Feasts of the Lord

The nine Feasts of the Lord (including the weekly seventh-day Sabbath) in *Leviticus* chapter 23 act-out God’s plan of salvation through Christ Jesus and prepare us to be children of God.

Thus, Christians must observe the nine Feasts of the Lord because The Word describes them as perpetual.

Jesus and His Disciples and Apostles kept these very feasts after the

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The Purpose of the Nine Feasts of the Lord, Continued:

God's System of
Religious Truth is the
Acceptable Year of
the Lord!

[A Still Small Voice
www.SkybridgePress.com](http://www.SkybridgePress.com)

The plague in *Rev*
16:2 symbolizes the
corruption of truth
done by the false
holidays of antichrist.
See *A Still Small
Voice*, pp. 320 - 323.

Resurrection and Ascension, proving the feasts were not nailed to the cross as some falsely teach. (*Mark 14:12-26; Acts 13:14, 17:2, 18:4, 20-21, 20:16, 21:17-24, 1 Cor 5:7-8; Heb 4:8-11*; see our separate study, *The Acceptable Year of the Lord*)

Visit www.ChristianHebrewRoots.org for access to the following premium Bible studies:

- *The Acceptable Year of the Lord.*
- *Jesus' Most Mysterious Speech Revealed.*
- *The Feasts of the Lord in the Old and New Testaments.*

The Disciples and Apostles commanded us to keep the faith as it was delivered to the saints —God's system of religious truth, the acceptable year of the Lord.

Note: See the discussion of **God's system of religious truth** in [A Still Small Voice, www.SkybridgePress.com](http://www.SkybridgePress.com), pp. 27-42, esp. p. 33) Only by following God's system of religious truth may you worship God in truth. (*John 4:24; Acts 17:11*)

Remember, we must search the Scriptures daily to discover God's system of religious truth.

The Antichrist power arose during the time of the Disciples and began fabricating a false system of religion calling itself 'Christian' when in fact it is the Antichrist's system of religion.

See our other free study on the *Antichrist System of Religion*.

Observing these holy days proves that you are willing to submit to the will of the living God. (cf., [A Still Small Voice, books link at www.SkybridgePress.com](http://www.SkybridgePress.com), pp. 33, 545)

Those who observe these holy days are marking themselves off from the world as the children of the living God. (cf., *Rev 14:12; 2 Thes 3:2; Jude 1:3*)

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The Purpose of the Nine Feasts of the Lord, Continued:

So important are the feasts of the Lord as part of God's commandments, statutes, and judgments that He warned that **the specific consequence of failing to observe them would be terrorism**, enemy victory, and the withdrawal of blessings. (*Lev 26:1-21*)

Christians ought to heed His warning! (*Eph 5:6-7*)

The Lord's Feasts are the Seal or Mark of the Living God

Saved by Grace
Not by Feasts —
Feasts of the Lord
Prepare Us for
Everlasting Life

By observing and keeping the nine holy days listed in *Leviticus 23*, you are taking the seal or mark of the living God. (*2 Tim 2:19*) The choice is yours:

- “The foundation of God stands sure, having this seal: the Lord knows those who are His.” (*2 Tim 2:19*; cf., *Rev 7:2-3*) All others perish. (*Rev 9:4*; *14:9-11*)
- These feasts do not earn us salvation, for we are saved by grace through faith in the blood of Christ Jesus.
- Rather, these Feasts of the Lord prepare us to be a part of God's everlasting kingdom in heaven when the last trump is sounded! (*1 Cor 15:52*)

Jesus Ended the Sin Offerings

[A Still Small Voice
SkybridgePress.com](http://AStillSmallVoiceSkybridgePress.com)
Click the books link.

Yeshua Messiah (Jesus Christ) is symbolized by the sacrificial references to lambs, sin offering, and priest in *Leviticus 23:18-20*.

When Jesus fulfilled His role as our Messiah, dying on the cross, resurrecting Himself three days later, no more animal or blood sacrifices (sin offerings) are required.

“We are sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all. ... This is the covenant that I will make with them after those days, saith the Lord, I will put my laws into their hearts, and in their minds will I write them; And their sins and iniquities will I remember no more. Now where remission of these is, **there is no more offering for sin.**” (*Heb 10:6-18*)

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How to Calculate the Date of Pentecost

God's Word Trumps the "man of sin" (2 *Thes 2:3*)

Follow *The Holy Bible* to calculate the date of all the feasts, including Pentecost. (cf., *Lev 23:15-16*; *1 Cor 15:20, 23*)

Step Directions to find the Date of Pentecost (*Lev 23:11, 15, 16*)

- 1 Find the date of the first holy day of Unleavened Bread, always on 15 Nisan on the Hebrew Calendar.
- 2 Find the seventh-day Sabbath (H7676, hereafter, "Sabbath Day") described in *Lev 23:11* that occurs after 15 Nisan; in 2011, this Sabbath Day is April 23.

Note: The wave sheaf offering, or Omer Offering, is done on the morrow after this Sabbath Day (not on 16 Nisan, the erroneous Jewish practice). In 2011, the Gregorian Calendar date of the Omer Offering is Sun., April 24.

- 3 Find the Sabbath Day occurring after Omer Offering Sunday.

Note: This is the FIRST Sabbath Day we count to find the date of Pentecost (see *Lev 23:15*). In 2011, the FIRST Sabbath Day to begin counting off the seven Sabbath Days to find Pentecost is Saturday April 30.

- 4 Find the seventh and last Sabbath Day occurring after Omer Offering by counting each Sabbath Day after the one found in Step 3 until you reach the seventh Sabbath Day. In 2011, the SEVENTH Sabbath Day to stop the count is Saturday June 11. These dates are on our revised 2011 Calendar.

Note: The day after this Sabbath Day is Pentecost, always on a Sunday. Thus, for 2011, celebrate Pentecost from sunset Saturday June 11 to sunset Sunday June 12.

How do we know the word "Sabbath" in *Lev 23:11* refers to the seventh-day Sabbath after the first holy day of Unleavened Bread and not to the first holy day of Unleavened Bread itself?

The word "Sabbath" occurs in nine verses in *Leviticus* Chapter 23;

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How to Calculate the Date of Pentecost, Continued:

but, there are two distinctly different forms of the word: **H7676** (*Lev 23:3, 11, 15, 16, 32, 38*) and **H7677** (*Lev 23:3, 24, 32, 39*).

The form of “Sabbath” meaning seventh-day Sabbath is the only form occurring in relation to calculating the date of Pentecost.

Thus, the Sabbath referred to in *Lev 23:11, 15, 16* is the seventh-day Sabbath and not the first holy day of Unleavened Bread itself.

By contrast, the form of the word “Sabbath” in *Lev 23:24, 32, and 39* refers to the feast days of Day of Atonement, Tabernacles, and Last Great Day themselves.

The fact that both forms of the word “Sabbath” occur in *Lev 23:3* shows how important and special the weekly Sabbath Day itself actually is. See our separate study, “*The Sabbaths of Leviticus 23.*”

According to *Strong’s Hebrew and Greek Dictionary*:

שַׁבְּתוֹן shabbâthôn <i>shab-baw-thone'</i>	H7677 “From H7676; a <i>sabbatism</i> or special holiday:—rest, sabbath.” ²
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שַׁבָּת shabbâth <i>shab-bawth'</i>	H7676 “Intensive from H7673; <i>intermission</i> , that is, (specifically) the <i>Sabbath</i> :— (+ every) sabbath.” ³
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The form of “Sabbath” used in verse 15, H7676, means the seventh-day Sabbath (Sabbath Day); and, consequently defines how to calculate the date of Pentecost (verses 15-16).

Thus, we are to count the seven Sabbath Days (H7676) beginning on the Sabbath Day that occurs after the sheaf wave offering. See Step 3 above. Pentecost is on the day after the SEVENTH Sabbath Day, always on a Sunday. See Step 4 above.

Some confuse “seven sabbaths” (H7676 in *Lev 23:15-16*) as being

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How to Calculate the Date of Pentecost, Continued:

synonymous with seven weeks *or any 49 days*. We know this is wrong because the Hebrew word for “week” is **H7620** (which is not used in *Lev 23:11, 15, 16*) as shown below:

שָׁבֻעָה שִׁבְעָה שָׁבוּעַ
shâbûa' shâbûa' shebû'âh
shaw-boo'-ah, shaw-boo'-ah, sheb-oo-aw'

H7620 is “Properly passive participle of H7650 as a denominative of H7651; literally *sevened*, that is, a *week* (specifically of years) —seven, week.”⁴

Since H7676 (seventh-day Sabbath) is used in *Lev 23:11, 15, 16* [and not H7620, week] it is unequivocal that the correct way to calculate the date of Pentecost is seven Sabbath Days, not just 49 of any days, as explained above. This also proves that modern Judaism is not following the Scriptural method of *calculating* the date of Pentecost when they set it as 6 Sivan automatically every year.

Thus, we know that at some point over the last two millennia, many rabbis began *erroneously* reckoning the “Sabbath” (used in *Lev 23:11*) as referring to the first day of Unleavened Bread instead of referring to the first Sabbath Day following the first day of Unleavened Bread.

Some rabbis incorrectly say Pentecost is simply 50 days after Passover (50 of any days, not the day after seven Sabbath Days).

In other words, many rabbis instead reckon the 50 day count from the day after the first holy day of Unleavened Bread (thus, always begin the count on Nisan 15) instead of the method given in Scripture.

However, their erroneous method makes Pentecost always fall on Sivan 6 and nullifies the requirement to *count* seven Sabbath Days as required if we follow the Scriptural method set forth above.

The Hebrew word for “count” in *Lev 23:15* is H5608, requires us to reckon the date of Pentecost because it is different every year.

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How to Calculate the Date of Pentecost, Continued:

סָפַר
sâphar
saw-far'

H5608. “A primitive root; properly to *score* with a mark as a tally or record, that is, (by implication) to *inscribe*, and also to *enumerate*; intensively to *recount*, that is, *celebrate* — commune, (ac-) count, declare, number, + penknife, reckon, scribe, shew forth, speak, talk, tell (out), writer.”⁵

Why do most Jewish leaders miscalculate the date in modern times?

It may be that many rabbis changed their calculation of the date of Pentecost after the rise of Christianity as a way to further distinguish Jewish converts to Christianity who continued in the faith rightly taught by the practices of our Lord, Jesus and His Disciples and Apostles.

Perhaps the strongest supporting evidence for this presumption of unauthorized change in rabbinical practice is that we have no direction from Jesus in the *New Testament* instructing us to change the calculation given in *Lev 23: 11, 15, 16*. We do have the warnings that:

- A) we are to follow God’s Word, not the tradition of men (cf., *Mat 15:3, 6; Mark 7:9; Col 2:8*) for Satan tries to deceive, if possible, the very elect. (*Mat 24:24*);
- B) the spirit of Antichrist has been at work a long time (*1 John 2:18, 22; 4:3; 2 John 1:7*); and,
- C) the Greek word anglicized as “faith” in *2 Tim 3:15* indicates whether you assent to the authority of God or not.

“The Greek word for ‘faith’ in *2 Tim 3:15* [‘πίστις’ — anglicized phonetically: ‘pistis’] means “... by extension, the **system of religious truth itself (Gospel)**” derived from the root word ... ‘peitho,’ meaning “to assent to authority. Thus, by following Jesus’ system of religious truth you are saved; you indicate to Him that you assent to His authority. By following the system of vain worship, you assent to the authority of the author of *that* system and reject God’s moral authority.”⁶

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Corrections to Pentecost Topics in *A Still Small Voice*

This Proclamation supercedes the discussion of the calculation of the date of Pentecost published in our book, *A Still Small Voice*,⁷ on the following pages: 57, 60, 183, 454, 516, p. 559-562, 601-606.

The date for 2012 and future dates will be updated via ChristianHebrewRoots.org and in the official errata sheet or book update from SkybridgePress.com. We thank God for His chastening on this issue. (*Heb 12:5-11*)

† Endnotes

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

1. The word “Pentecost” is in the *New Testament* three times: *Acts* 2:1; 20:16; and *1 Cor* 16:8. Traditional designations for Pentecost include the Feast of Harvest, Feast of Firstfruits, and Feast of Weeks. See *The Zondervan Pictorial Bible Dictionary*, Merrill C. Tenney, Ed., 1967, ISBN: 0-310-23560-X “Feasts,” p. 280.
2. “Sabbath,” H7677, sabbatism, special holiday, rest sabbath. *Strong’s Hebrew and Greek Dictionaries*; Electronic Edition STEP Files Copyright © 1998, Parsons Technology, Inc., all rights reserved.
3. “Sabbath,” H7676, the seventh-day Sabbath. Ibid.
4. “Week,” H7620, occurs in *Gen* 29:27-28; *Ex* 34:22; *Lev* 12:5; *Num* 28:26; *Deut* 16:9-10, 16; *2 Chron* 8:13; *Jer* 5:24; *Dan* 9:24-27; 10:2-3.
5. “Count,” H5608, to *score* with a mark as a tally or record ... enumerate. Ibid.
6. *A Still Small Voice: The Vatican, the USA, and Israel in Bible Prophecy* by John Fritz, M.S., and Gayle E. Slaughter, J.D., ISBN: 978097894700, SkybridgePress.com, 2006, p. 33, citing: *Strong’s Exhaustive Greek and Hebrew Dictionary and Concordance Electronic Edition STEP Files*, 1998, Parsons Technology, Inc.; *2 Tim* 3:15 “faith” = G4102 ‘pistis’ > G3982

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‘peitho.’

7. Ibid.