

Yahuah's 364 Day Eternal Calendar

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Introduction

The books of Enoch and Jubilees include commandments of Yahuah to establish a calendar of 364 days only. Jubilees was dictated to Moses on Mount Sinai by Yahuah. The Israelites kept this calendar until they were taken to Babylon in 586 BC and conquered by the Greeks in 167 BC. The Jews were forced to adopt their lunar calendar.¹ The Zadokite priests that were not killed escaped to Qumran and formed the community that hid the dead sea scrolls². They observed the eternal calendar which is commonly called the Enoch calendar.

The Pharisees, who were scholars, not priests, enforced the lunar calendar under the Greeks and the rule of the Maccabees. In 100 AD, the Pharisees excluded all books from the canon of the Bible that referred to the eternal calendar, such as Enoch, Jubilees, The Calendar of Priestly Divisions and King David's Songs of the Sabbath Sacrifice. These books were prominent in the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Ethiopian Bible. There are many scriptures in the Bible that support the eternal calendar. However, English translators changed the Bible by translating the Hebrew word for "month" to "moon". The phrase, "first of the month" became, "the new moon."

The problem with the lunar calendar, pointed out by Enoch and Jubilees, is that twelve moons is eleven days short of a year. So the holy days vary from 11 to 22 days every year, causing sacred days to be ignored and the Holy days to fall on unclean days. It also requires every third year to have 13 months in opposition to scripture. They also use the Roman Gregorian calendar for weekly sabbath days, which change every year. All the host of heaven celebrate the Sabbaths and Feast Days according to the eternal calendar. The lunar calendar causes believers to violate the commandments of Yahuah, excluding them from the kingdom of heaven.

1 Rachel Elijor, [The Three Temples](#); *On the Emergence of Jewish Mysticism*, Oxford: The Littman Library of Jewish Civilization 2004, <http://pluto.huji.ac.il/~mselio/>

2 Eyd and Yahn EL Stephenson, *The Zadok Priesthood Solar Calendar*, <http://man-child.com/enoch-calendar/>

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The 364-Day Eternal Calendar³

Each year of Yahuah's eternal calendar year is 364 Days as stated 5 times in 1st Enoch, twice in Jubilees. **Jubilees 6:32-38** is explicit that the calendar is 364 Days and not a 354 Day Lunar Calendar and those that use a lunar calendar will be in severe error for Feast Days and Sabbaths and Months, and Years, and more. The spring equinox is the 365th Day of the solar cycle and not part of the 364 Day calendar year. The spring equinox separates the calendar years as per **Enoch 72:32-33**.

Jubilees 2:9 "And Elohim appointed the sun to be a great sign on the earth for days and for sabbaths and for months and for feasts and for years and for sabbaths of years and for jubilees and for all seasons of the years."

This verse means that the sun calibrates, re-calibrates and resets the calendar year every year. How does the sun do this? By the spring equinox. The sun's shadow on the spring equinox is the great sign on the earth and it calibrates everything mentioned in **Jubilees 2:9**. In doing so it also establishes the days of the week for the new coming year. So believers on earth sync the days up to heaven and the heavenly Sabbath that is celebrated in heaven. This means that Yahuah's eternal calendar does not use the Gregorian days of the week but rather establishes the days of the week for the new year.

The day following the spring equinox is the new year's 1st day of the 1st month and resets to the 4th day of the week, the day Yahuah made the sun, moon, and stars, and time began. The 1st day of the 1st month is the 4th day of the week because Dead Sea Scroll 4Q394 1-2 established Shavuot to be the 15th day of the 3rd month and Shavuot is always on the 1st day of the week. Counting back to the 1st day of the 1st month, it is the 4th day of the week.

The Dead Sea Scrolls also established the date of First Fruits of Barley Festival to be the 26th day of the 1st month in scroll 4Q325. This means that the Barley Festival does not take place during the week of Unleavened Bread but rather on the day after the Sabbath after the Festival of Unleavened Bread. And also like Shavuot, counting backwards from the Barley Festival to the 1st day of the 1st month, it is the 4th day of the week

The calendar consists of exactly fifty-two weeks and twelve months of thirty days each. The year also has four seasons of thirteen weeks or ninety-one days. At the beginning of each quarter there is a day of remembrance, not counted in the month. The days of remembrance occur on the first day of each quarter, 3/31, 6/31, 9/31 and 12/31. They are memorials to four events which occurred during the flood.

With this calendar, the days of the month and the days of the week stay fixed in relation to one another, because the year is equally divided by 52 weeks. So the Holy days are fixed on the same day of the month and week every year. (**Jubilees 6:23-38**). The calendar and holy days are the same every year for eternity.

The Weekly Sabbath vs Gregorian Week Days

Every year, the 365th day of the Roman calendar, causes the days of the week slip back 1.242 days with respect to the equinox. The extra days are eliminated from the 364 day calendar by resetting the first day of the year on the day after the vernal equinox every year. The 365th day causes the Gregorian week days move every year with respect to the days of the month. But the eternal 364 day calendar doesn't count the 365th day as a week day. This causes the 7th day Sabbath to be on a different Gregorian week day every year. **In 2022, the weekly Sabbath is on Gregorian Thursday.**

³ Nicholas Vanderlaan, **The 2022 Enoch Calendar**, <https://www.enochcalendar.com/enoch-calendar-pdf>
Downloadable PDF, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1quuOXuyUUEwGAXx-1uVc2g_J1NRkmHd2/view?usp=sharing

Job 3:3-6 – “May the day perish on which I was born, ... may it not rejoice among the days of the year, May it not come into the days of the months.”

Prior to the Julian calendar of 45 BC the Romans used an eight day calendar. The Gregorian week days and the Hebrew week days are not the same.

The Four Quarters of the Year

Enoch 82:11-14 "Their four leaders who divide the four parts of the year enter first; and after them the twelve leaders of the orders who divide the months; and for the three hundred and sixty (days) there are heads over thousands who divide the days; and for the four intercalary days there are the leaders which under the four parts of the year. And these heads over thousands are intercalated between leader and leader, each behind a station, but their leaders make the division. And these are the names of the leaders who divide the four parts of the year which are ordained: Malki'el, Hela'emmemelek, and Milay'ul, and Narel."

The text is clear: these days are to divide the year into four parts, thus sundering the year. These three follow the leaders of the orders: Adnar'ul (Summer Solstice), Iyasus'el (Fall Equinox), Elum'el (Winter Solstice).

Jubilees 6:23-31 ⁴ “23. And on the first day of the first month, and on the first day of the fourth month, and on the first day of the seventh month, and on the first day of the tenth month are the days of remembrance, and the days of the seasons in the four divisions of the year. These are written and ordained as a testimony forever.

24. And Noah ordained them for himself as feasts for the generations forever, so that they have become thereby a memorial unto him.

25. And on the first day of the first month he was bidden to make for himself an ark, and on that (day) the earth became dry and he opened (the ark) and saw the earth.

26. And on the first day of the fourth month the mouths of the depths of the abyss beneath were closed. And on the first day of the seventh month all the mouths of the abysses of the earth were opened, and the waters began to descend into them.

27. And on the first day of the tenth month the tops of the mountains were seen, and Noah was glad.

28. And on this account he ordained them for himself as feasts for a memorial forever, and thus are they ordained.

29. And they placed them on the heavenly tablets, each had thirteen weeks; from one to another (passed) their memorial, from the first to the second, and from the second to the third, and from the third to the fourth.

30. And all the days of the commandment will be fifty two weeks of days, and (these will make) the entire year complete. Thus it is engraved and ordained on the heavenly tablets.

31. And there is no neglecting (this commandment) for a single year or from year to year.

The 364 Day Year

Jubilees 6:32-38 “32. And command you the children of Yisrael that they observe the years according to this reckoning- **three hundred and sixty-four days, and (these) will constitute a complete year**, and they will not disturb its time from its days and from its feasts; for everything will fall out in them according to their testimony, and they will not leave out any day nor disturb any feasts.

33. But if they do neglect and do not observe them according to His commandment, then they will disturb all their seasons and the years will be dislodged from this (order), [and they will disturb the seasons and the years will be dislodged] and they will neglect their ordinances.

34. And all the children of Yisrael will forget and will not find the path of the years, and will forget the new months, and seasons, and Shabbats and they will go wrong as to all the order of the years.

35. For I know and from henceforth will I declare it unto you, and it is not of my own devising; for the book is written before me, and on the heavenly tablets the division of days is ordained, lest they forget the feasts of the covenant and walk according to the feasts of the Gentiles after their error and after their ignorance.

36. For there will be those who will assuredly make observations of the moon - how it disturbs the seasons and comes in from year to year ten days too soon.

37. For this reason the years will come upon them when they will disturb (the order), and make an abominable (day) the day of testimony, and an unclean day a feast day, and they will confound all the days, the kodesh with the unclean, and the unclean day with the kodesh; for they will go wrong as to the months and Shabbats and feasts and jubilees.

38. For this reason I command and testify to you that you may testify to them; for after your death your children will disturb them, so that they will not make the year three hundred and sixty-four days only, and for this reason they will go wrong as to the new months and seasons and Shabbats and festivals, and they will eat all kinds of blood with all kinds of flesh.”

The Lunar Calendar

This prophesy was fulfilled when the Israelites were conquered by the Babylonians and the Greeks, and forced to observe their lunar calendar, which the Jews are following today. It is also used by the Muslims. This causes their years and holy days to vary by eleven to twenty-two days every year and requires a thirteenth month to be added every three years. The moon has six twenty-nine day months and a 354 day annual cycle. The months of the Jewish lunar calendar have Babylonian names including the Babylonian deity of Tammuz.

Yahuah uses the 364 day calendar and celebrates the Sabbaths and holy days in heaven. He wants believers to celebrate with Him at the same time. The lunar and Roman calendars cause celebrations to be on the wrong days.

The Zadok Priesthood Solar Calendar⁵

The Birthday of the Moon Festival was observed by most of the Hebrew people because they feared King Antiochus, and this tradition continued until 359 CE, when Hillel II introduced the fixed calculated New Moon Calendar that is based on the conjunction of the earth, moon, and sun. This Lunar Calendar is used by Jews and others to this day, to determine the 1st Day of the Month, and the Annual Feast Days.

⁵ Eyd and Yahn EL Stephenson, **The Zadok Priesthood Solar Calendar**, <http://man-child.com/enoch-calendar/>

However, the term “New Moon” (yareach chadash יָרֵאֵךְ חֹדֶשׁ) is not written anywhere in the Hebrew scriptures. The scriptures only use the word “month” (chodesh חֹדֶשׁ) and it pertains to a solar month. The translators mixed up a few of the Hebrew words due to vowel point errors, like CHODESH חֹדֶשׁ which means either “month/s” or “new month” and the word CHADASH חֹדֶשׁ which means “New.” They also confused the word YERACH יָרֵאֵךְ which means “Month,” as in a “Complete Month,” with the word YAREACH יָרֵאֵךְ which means “Moon,” and this is where the translation error of New Moon came into the various books and bibles.

It was commonly known that the Hebrew people observed the New Moon and kept a New Moon Festival every month. However, observing the New Moon is not commanded in the Torah, nor is the term “New Moon” ever mentioned in the whole Tanach when you look at the original Hebrew text, and the word moon (yareach) is only mentioned three times in the Torah, of which two times are warnings not to worship or serve the moon:”

Later, when the Hebrew people adopted the **Julian calendar in 45 BCE**, the 7 Day Week continued as usual and the names of the week days remained the same, so the Hebrew people felt that the calendar changes would not affect them. However, the extra day that was added, for a 365 day Year, totally disrupted the weekly Sabbath cycle, as only on a 364 Day Calendar will the Sabbath be on a fixed day of the week every year. **The extra 365th day made the 7th day rotate to a different day of the week beginning on the last day of the year.**

Enoch 72:31-33 - “And on that day the sun rises from that portal, and sets in the west, and returns to the East, and rises in the Third Portal for One-And-Thirty Mornings, and sets in the west of the heaven. On that day the NIGHT decreases and amounts to nine parts, and the DAY to nine parts, and the NIGHT IS EQUAL TO THE DAY AND THE YEAR IS EXACTLY AS TO ITS DAYS THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR.”

Enoch 74:12 - “And the sun and the stars bring in all the years exactly, so that They do not advance or delay their position by a single day unto eternity; but complete the years with perfect justice in 364 days.”

Jubilees 2:9-10 - “And Elohim appointed the Sun to be a Great Sign on the earth for Days, and for Sabbaths and for Months and for Feasts and for Years and for Sabbaths of Years and for Jubilees and for All Seasons of the Years.”

Enoch was the first man to write down the calendar and it is the calendar that two classes of angels use, who also observe the Sabbath day in heaven and on earth.

Jubilees 2:16-17 - “And he completed all his work on the sixth day, all that is in the heavens and on the earth and in the seas and in the abysses, in the light and in the darkness and in every thing; and he gave us [the angels] a great sign, the day of Sabbaths, that we should do work six days, and should rest on the Sabbath from all work. And all the Angels of the Face and all the Angels that Cry “Kodosh,” to us, these Two Great Kinds, He said that we should observe the Sabbath with Him in heaven and on earth.”

Jubilees 4:16-19 - “And in the eleventh jubilee Jared took to himself a wife, and her name was Baraka, a daughter of Rasujel, a daughter of the sister of his father, in the fourth week of this jubilee; and she

bore for him a son in the fifth week, in the fourth year, of this jubilee, and he called his name Enoch. He was the first one from among the children of men that are born on the earth to learn writing and knowledge and wisdom. And he wrote the Signs of Heaven according to the Order of their Months in a book, that the sons of men might know the time of the year according to their separate months. He was the first to write a testimony, and he testified to the children of men concerning the generations of the earth, and explained the weeks of the Jubilees, and made known to them the days of the years, and arranged the months and explained the Sabbaths of the Years as we made them known to him.”

The Stars that Signal the First Day of the Year

The Enoch Calendar was observed over 5,000 years ago in Sumer (Shinar), today’s southern Iraq. The Sumerian Priests (called Sesh Allu) would look for the following events that signaled the end of the year and the beginning of the New Year, and two events occurred on the equalized days (the last two days of the year):

1. On the 30th day of the 12th solar month, only 3 Stars of Constellation Pegasus appear just before sunrise on the eastern horizon, and that evening the moon sets with the sun (Waning Crescent Moon).
2. On the 31st day of the 12th solar month, the 4 Stars of Constellation Pegasus, forming a Square, appear just before sunrise on the eastern horizon, and the 4th star called Algenib appears to flicker as it moves above and below horizon, signaling the last day of the year, (the Spring Equinox), and that evening the moon is Completely Dark (New Moon).
3. On the 1st day of the 1st solar month, the 4 Stars of Constellation Pegasus, forming a Square, are steadily visible just before sunrise on the eastern horizon, signaling the 1st Day of the New Year, and the moon is Completely Dark (New Moon).

The Moon Signals the First Day of the Year

The moon sets with the sun on the Evening of the 30th day, which is the end of the twelfth month (*third portal*) and the end of the sixth month (*fourth portal*), and these are equalization days. On the evening of the 31st day, the new month and new year’s day begins, and the moon is covered with darkness:

Enoch 73:4-7 - “And thus she rises. And her first phase in the east comes forth on the thirtieth morning (waning crescent moon): and on that day she is visible, and constitutes for you the first phase of the moon (waning crescent moon) on the thirtieth day together with the sun in the portal where the sun rises.... And she sets with the sun, and when the sun rises the moon rises with him and receives the half of one part of light, and in that night in the beginning of her morning [in the commencement of the lunar day] the moon sets with the sun, and is invisible that night with the fourteen parts and the half of one of them.

Enoch 74:3–5 - “In single seventh parts she accomplishes all her light in the east, and in single seventh parts accomplishes all her darkness in the west. And in certain months she alters her settings, and in certain months she pursues her own peculiar course. In two months the moon sets with the sun: in those two middle portals the third and the fourth.”

Psalm 81:3 - “Blow the trumpet on the new month, on the covered feast day.”

The sun (shamash) equalizes the year on the 30th day of the solar month, (and also on the 31st day of the solar month, which is the season change day – 1 Enoch), and the star Algenib (the Sign) still Sweeps Along the sun’s path just before sunrise on new year’s day, and this is verified by a Sumerian cuneiform tablet that is housed in the British Museum.

Enoch 71:41-42 - “At that period the night is contracted in its length. It becomes ten parts, and the day eight parts. Then the sun goes from that second gate, and sets in the west; but returns to the east, and rises in the east, in the third gate, thirty-one days, setting in the west of heaven. At that period the night becomes shortened. It is nine parts. And the night is equal with the day. The year is precisely three hundred and sixty-four days.

Enoch 71: 6-14 - “First proceeds forth that great luminary, which is called the sun; the orb of which is as the orb of heaven, the whole of it being replete with splendid and flaming fire. Its chariot, where it ascends, the wind blows. The sun sets in heaven, and, returning by the north, to proceed towards the east, is conducted so as to enter by that gate, and illuminate the face of heaven. In the same manner it goes forth in the first month by a great gate.”

“It goes forth through the fourth of those six gates, which are at the rising of the sun. And in the fourth gate, through which the sun with the moon proceeds, in the first part of it, there are twelve open windows; from which issues out a flame, when they are opened at their proper periods.”

“When the sun rises in heaven, it goes forth through this fourth gate thirty days, and by the fourth gate in the west of heaven on a level with it descends. During that period the day is lengthened from the day, and the night curtailed from the night for thirty days. And then the day is longer by two parts than the night. The day is precisely ten parts, and the night is eight.”

Enoch Explains the Months by the Position of the Sun

In the 12th month of the Priestly Calendar Solar year, the sun goes through the 3rd Eastern gate and has 31 days. At that period, or in that period of time the night becomes shortened to nine parts and it is equal with the day. In fact the equinox (daylight hours verses night hours) which Enoch is referring to above peaks on or about the 16th and 17th which is 3 to 4 days prior to the Great Gate, the vernal equinox.

In **Enoch 71:9**, the sun goes forth in the first month of the Priestly Calendar Solar year, by a great gate. And in this fourth gate, through which the sun with the moon proceeds, in the first part of it, there are twelve open windows; from which issues out a flame, when they are opened at their proper periods.

Enoch is talking about a great gate and the sun and the moon are ready in going through this great gate. Enoch does not mention another day like this in the years sun cycle or rotation (Tequfah).

The sun goes forth in the first month by a great gate (Sha'ar Gadol) with the moon. This day is a unique day, due to the sun and the moon going through this great gate. This is the sign of the OTOT. This is a waiting time, get ready for declaring the day 4 of the week Aviv 1 to start a new year!

On this day the shadow of the sun is a straight line, as there are no distortions. This day resembles Yahusha our fourth branch supporting all the other branches in the Menorah. This day unlocks the true Sabbath day. This day is the great sign for Aviv 1 to be celebrated on the next day.

During that period of 30 days, this first month of the year, the day is lengthened from the day, and the night curtailed from the night for thirty days. And then the day is longer by two parts than the night. There is a gradual shift from the nights being longer to the days being longer after 16/17th days. Enoch is noting the shift in daylight and darkness hours and how this occurs around the great gate day, the vernal equinox.

The Temple Identified the Vernal Equinox

“The East Gate into the temple use to be called the Sun Gate or Sunrise Gate. The Sun Gate was used to record the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. Before the exile into Babylon it was held to be of imperative necessity that on two days of the year the sun shone directly through the Eastern Gate and through all the Eastern Gates of the Temple arranged in a line, directly into the very heart of the Temple proper. The Eastern Gate also called the Sun Gate served not only to check the equinoxes, when the sun rises exactly in the east, but the solstices as well: a device on the Eastern Gate was designed to reflect the first rays of the sun on the summer and winter solstices, when the sun rises in the southeast and the northeast respectively.” **Worlds in Collision, by Immanuel Veikovsky.**

Determining the Equinoxes was important for determining when the year would begin. You need to know the Vernal Equinox to determine the 1st day of the Solar Calendar and Yahuah had included this in the construction of his temple in the time of King David and Solomon – highlighting the significance of the Zadok Solar Calendar.

The Eternal Calendar during the Life of Yahusha

In the time of Yahusha's life on earth, the Pharisees and Sadducees followed the Greek lunar calendar, the lunar calendar is an ancient Greek calendar called the Metonic cycle. It was founded by a Greek astronomer called Meton of Athens (5th century BC), and forced on the Israelite's in the time of the Maccabees by Antiochus IV Epiphanes. The Eternal Calendar week coincides with the Roman calendar every seven years. In the year of Yahusha's death, 30AD, there may have been one day between the two calendars. The Zadok Solar Calendar may have been one day ahead of the lunar calendar. However, it would be more appropriate that they coincided, to match all the activities He did on the Sabbath day.

In the New Testament we read that Yahusha was arrested and crucified on the day of Passover, yet the night before he is crucified he is partaking of the Passover meal with his disciples. Why would he be partaking of it a day early? If Yahusha was without sin, why would He disobey Yahuah's law and celebrate a moedim on the wrong day? He wouldn't have. Yahusha was arrested and crucified on the 14th day of Aviv on the lunar calendar but it was the 15th day of Aviv, the Feast of Unleavened Bread, on the Zadok Solar Calendar. He had observed the Passover the evening prior to his arrest because that was the 14th of Aviv (Passover) on the Zadok Solar Calendar, the calendar He was following. He then spends three days and three nights in the grave and rises on the weekly Sabbath. On the Zadok Solar Calendar the weekly Sabbath is three days and three nights after the 15th of Aviv, the day Yahusha was crucified. The Zadok Solar Calendar fits perfectly to these time frames and confirms the testimony of the Gospels; Yahusha was keeping this calendar to fulfill his coming as the Messiah.

Yahuah's 364 Day Calendar Today

The calendar below never changes. The Roman calendar days change every year because the week day slips back one or two days. The first day of the year is the day after the vernal equinox which is usually on March 20.

The 2021 Holy Days on Levitical and Roman Calendar

	Levitical	Roman
New Years Day	1/1	3/21
Passover	1/14	4/3
Feast of Unleavened Bread	1/15-21	4/4-4/10
First Fruits	1/26	4/15
Pentecost (Shavuot)	3/15	6/3
Feast of Trumpets	7/1	9/19
Day of Atonement	7/10	9/28
Feast of Tabernacles (Sukkot)	7/15-21	10/3-10/9
The Last Great Day	7/22	10/10

Yahuah's Eternal 364 Day Calendar

Month 1							Month 2													
Month 3																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			1	2	3	4					1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
26	27	28	29	30	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31						
Month 4							Month 5							Month 6						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			1	2	3	4					1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
26	27	28	29	30	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31						
Month 7							Month 8							Month 9						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			1	2	3	4					1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
26	27	28	29	30	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31						
Month 10							Month 11							Month 12						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			1	2	3	4					1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
26	27	28	29	30	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31						

Yahuah's Primary Holy Days (Sabbath Days are in red)

Passover, 1/14

Feast of Unleavened Bread, 1/15-21

First Fruits, 1/26

Pentecost, 3/15

Feast of Trumpets, 7/1

Day of Atonement, 7/10

Feast of Tabernacles, 7/15

The Last Great Day, 7/22

Note that the calendar is identical every quarter.

Evidence of the Eternal Calendar in Scripture

Scripture states that all things should be proven by two witnesses.

2 Corinthians 13:1 "By the mouth of two or three witnesses every word shall be established."

It also says that the sun, moon and stars will be for determining the times, seasons and years. The includes determining the times of the holy days.

Genesis 1:14 "Then God said, "Let there be lights in the firmament of the heavens to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs and seasons, and for days and years;"

So the calendar should be established by all the firmaments, not just one. The lunar calendar is established by the moon alone.

Some scriptures give dates which are incompatible with a lunar calendar. For example, the flood account in **Genesis 7:11 to 8:4** states that the ark floated on the water from 2/17 to 7/17, and that the waters prevailed upon the earth for 150 days. The lunar calendar only has 148 days in those five months. In addition, major events of the flood occurred on the first day of each quarter. (**Genesis 8:5,13; Jubilees 23-31**).

Revelation 11:2,3; 12:6; 13:5 state that the anti-Christ will trample the city of Jerusalem for 42 months or 1260 days. The lunar calendar only has 1239 days in 42 months.

In **Exodus 16:1,26-30**, the Sabbath was on 2/15 and 2/23, which agrees with the eternal calendar dates. The Israelites camped on 2/15, where Yahuah gave them manna for six days and the seventh day was the Sabbath. So the Sabbath was on 2/15 and 2/23.

In **Numbers 10:11,33**, on 2/20 the camp traveled for three days and rested on 2/23 because it was the Sabbath.

In David's book, **Songs of the Sabbath Sacrifice**, found in the Dead Sea Scrolls, he wrote a song for each Sabbath. He dated each song with a date in accordance with the eternal calendar.

In the **Book of Priestly Divisions**, the year was divided into 24 periods for high priests to minister. Each period was dated according to the eternal calendar. These books were excluded from the canon of the scriptures by the Pharisees because they did not support the lunar calendar.

It is very important to observe the Holy Days on the appointed dates to be obedient to the law. Therefore, the lunar calendar is deceiving millions of believers. It is disqualifying them from being chosen to enter the gate to life in the city of New Jerusalem, the headquarters of heaven, as the bride of Yahusha in the kingdom of heaven.

Evidence in the Dead Sea Scrolls

Frag. 1 - “the Passover is on the fourteenth of the month on the third day (of the week). On the eighth of the month is the Sabbath of Yehoiarib. Passover ends on the third day in the evening.” **4Q325 A new Translation, The Dead Sea Scrolls. Page 403 Priestly Service: Sabbath, Month, and Festival – Year One**

Frag. 1 - “on the eleventh of the month is a Sabbath. On the fourteenth of the month is Passover, on the third day of the week. On the fifteenth of the month is the Feast of Unleavened Bread, on the fourth day of the week. On the twenty-fifth of the month is a Sabbath. On the twenty-sixth of the month is the Barley Festival, on the day after the Sabbath.”

Frag. 1 - “verse 1 In the first month: on the fourth of the month is a Sabbath ...” **4Q326 A new Translation, The Dead Sea Scrolls. Page 405 Priestly Service: Sabbath, Month, and Festival – Year Four**

Cycle of Priestly Divisions on the Calendar

The cycle of priestly divisions found in the Dead Sea scrolls, includes the dates of all the Sabbaths, which are consistent with the eternal calendar used at Qumran.

<http://www.haderech.info/DSS/Calendar/QumranCalendar.pdf>