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"...where we separate the wheat  
 from the chaff."

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## Navigation Menu

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**The Threshing Floor**

**Audio Archives**

**Topical Archives**

**The LORD's Calendar**

**Resources**

**One Voice Web**

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**Other Places:**

**TECH PAGE**

**|HOME PAGE|**

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*Questions, comments and issues regarding the Doctrinal and Prophetic Aspects of the "LORD's Calendar" may be addressed to the hosts at the email addresses below:*

**|Contact Michael Taube| Contact Sue Patterson |Contact Randy Maugans|**

## An Overview of the Feast of Weeks

by Sue Patterson/email: [mtngirl200@hotmail.com](mailto:mtngirl200@hotmail.com)

*{Editor Note: This article is a response to Jeff Cross, who has hosted shows on Christian Media Network, and had repeated disagreement with us on the calendars counting of the "Feast of Weeks/Pentecost." Jeff was given repeated explanations and was not satisfied. **This response, by Sue, is the FINAL answer to this question.**-Randy Maugans}*

On the evening of the 14th day of the 1st month is the Passover. That evening also begins the 15th day of the month. The 15th day begins the Feast of Unleavened Bread. The Feast of Unleavened Bread is a feast of 7 days. The 7th day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread is the 21st day of the 1st month. The 1st day and the 7th day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread are Sabbath days. This would put the Sabbath days on the 15th day and the 21st day of the 1st month.

There is a firstfruits offering that is brought to the high priest on the 2nd day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread (the 16th day of the 1st month). From this firstfruits offering comes the determination of the Feast of Weeks. The Feast of Weeks ends on the 50th day. The deciding factor is, where do you start counting the days to come to the 50th day? This is where we need to go to scripture.

What I have just lined out for you is found in Lev. 23:5-8. These next verses will establish exactly when the firstfruits are brought to the high priest.

*"Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye be come into the land which I give unto you, and shall reap the harvest thereof, then ye shall bring a sheaf of the firstfruits of your harvest unto the priest: [11] And he shall wave the sheaf before the LORD, to be accepted for you: on the morrow after the sabbath the priest shall wave it."-LEV 23:10,11*

When this verse is speaking about the "morrow after the sabbath," it is referring to the day after the sabbath. The term "morrow after" signifies 'the day after.' But, after what sabbath? The previous verses in Lev. 23:5-8, were speaking about the Feast of Unleavened Bread. The 1st day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread is a Sabbath (the 15th day of the 1st month). The green ears of the barley were ripe at the time of the Passover season. They were to bring in a sheaf of the firstfruits of the harvest (barley) on

the day after the Sabbath. The first Sabbath in the Feast of Unleavened Bread is on the 1st day, (the 15th day of the 1st month). The firstfruits of the Barley are brought in on the 2nd day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread (16th day of the 1st month), the day after the Sabbath. This is pretty clear. Now we go to this next verse that can be somewhat confusing, till you rightly divide the Word of Truth. This can actually be a riddle of sorts. I will break it down for you.

***"And ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the sabbath, from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave offering; seven sabbaths shall be complete: [16] Even unto the morrow after the seventh sabbath shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall offer a new meat offering unto the LORD."-LEV 23:15,16***

The first part of this verse tells us that we are to count unto us "from" the morrow after the sabbath." Let's first establish what Sabbath we are to count from. The next part of the verse says "from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave offering." When was the wave of the sheaf offering? It was on the 2nd day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread (16th day of the 1st month). So, "from" the 16th day is a fixed point of reference in these verses. From the 2nd day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread we are to count "from the morrow after the sabbath." When you are at the 2nd day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread, the next Sabbath would be the 7th day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread (21st day of the 1st month). The "morrow after the Sabbath," would then be the 22nd day of the 1st month. This would be the day, the 22nd, that you would count "from."

The next part of this verse tells us that "seven sabbaths shall be complete." This is where many can get tripped up. It states that seven sabbaths shall be complete. It does not say that you are to count seven sabbaths. Just that, within the Feast of Weeks, there will be a total of seven sabbaths that will be completed within that cycle. You will see where this is fulfilled within this time period.

Now, verse 16, can be tricky. "Even unto the morrow after the seventh sabbath shall ye number fifty days." I say that the seventh sabbath being referred to here is the seventh day sabbath of the Feast of Unleavened Bread. Jeff states that this verse is telling him to count seven sabbaths and the next day is the 50th day. To determine which is correct, we need to dig deeper.

If you take a look at the context of this verse and read it just as it states, we can get a clearer view. This verse states that on the day after the seventh sabbath you shall number 50 days. This word 'number' is the same word as 'count' in verse 15. Using that word count, you can read this verse to say 'on the day after the seventh sabbath you shall count 50 days.' In Jeff's reckoning of this verse, the day after the seventh sabbath is the 50th day. The scripture does not say that. This verse is giving you a fixed point to begin counting from. If you count from the seventh sabbath, as it states, the day after the seventh sabbath in Jeff's reckoning would be day 1. Not day 50.

We also have another clue in verse 15 "And ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the sabbath, from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave offering." This verse tells us to begin counting on the day after the sabbath from the time that you brought in the firstfruits offering. So, we are to begin counting on the day after the 7th day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread (a Sabbath). Begin counting what? It never tells us what to count. But in verse 16, it tells us to number (count) 50 days from the day after the seventh sabbath. Jeff states that a person is supposed to count seven sabbaths and the day after the seventh sabbath is the 50th day. There is a problem with that. Never does the scripture state that you are to count seven sabbaths. It does state that seven sabbaths shall be complete. But it does not state that you are to count seven sabbaths.

The other thing to note is that in verse 15, it states that you shall count (number) "FROM" a given point. The day after the sabbath after the firstfruits. This means that you will start to count from that fixed point. In verse 16, it states that you shall number (count) 50 days. Let's take a look at a few verses that have this same wording "shall number."

***"And when he that hath an issue is cleansed of his issue; then he shall number to himself seven days for his cleansing, and wash his clothes, and bathe his flesh in running water, and shall be clean."-LEV 15:13***

***"But if she be cleansed of her issue, then she shall number to herself seven days, and after that she shall be clean."-LEV 15:28***

In both of these verses the words "shall number" means to begin counting "FROM" a point in time. They are to number or count 7 days. They begin at day one and end at day seven. Just as you are to begin at day 1 after the 7th day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread Sabbath until you come to day 50.

The words "shall number" is a command that is given to begin the count of the amount of the days that

you are to number "FROM" a given point in time. When we look at the verse in Lev. 23:16 where it states that "Even unto the morrow after the seventh sabbath shall ye number fifty days." This is clearly stating that on the day after the seventh sabbath you will (BEGIN) to number (count) 50 days. Verse 15 states that "And ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the sabbath." This verse is clearly stating that you are to begin the count on the day after the sabbath after the firstfruits.

Yes, but is the seventh sabbath in verse 16 referring to the 7th day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread? That is the question. Let's look at that issue. Now, let's look at the reckoning of both Jeff's counting of the days, and my understanding of the counting of the days as it pertains to the LORD'S Calendar..

If you begin the counting on the 22nd day of the 1st month, the day after the sabbath, with the 22nd as day 1, the 23 as day 2, etc., you will come to the 50th day, on the 12th day of the 3rd month, a.k.a. May 21st, 2005. Within the Floating Sabbath Pattern, you will have seven sabbaths complete within that cycle. On 2006, the 50th day comes to the 13th day of the 3rd month, a.k.a. May 10th, 2006. Now, you will notice that in 2005, the 50th day comes to the 12th day of the 3rd month, and in 2006, the 50th day comes to the 13th day of the 3rd month. Why is that?

Because, the floating lunar cycle is comprised of months that are 29.5 days long. During the process of a yearly cycle, you will have 6 months during that year that will have an extra day before the counting of the new moon. It is a self correcting calendar every month. In 2006, one of these extra days shows up in the Feast of Weeks cycle. But, shouldn't the 50th day, the Feast of Weeks end on a set day? Good question.

If you look at all of the Feasts of the Lord, you will find a set day of a month in each one of the feasts. The Passover is on the 14th day of the 1st month, the Feast of Unleavened Bread begins on the 15th day of the 1st month and lasts for 7 days, the Day of Blowing of the Trumpets is on the 1st day of the 7th month, the Day of Atonement is on the 10th day of the 7th month, the Feast of Tabernacles begins on the 15th day of the 7th month and lasts for 7 days, the 8th day of Solemn Assembly follows the 7th day of the Feast of Tabernacles. But, you will not find any set day of the Feast of Weeks, Pentecost in scripture. The only reference that we have to what day it ends on, is the reference numbering 50 days. I find this to be no accident. This is yet another hint of a Floating Lunar Sabbath cycle.

There is another reference to the Feast of Weeks in Deut. 16:9, that will give us more clarification.

***"Seven weeks shalt thou number unto thee: begin to number the seven weeks from such time as thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn."-DEUT 16:9***

This verse is referring to the Feast of Weeks, which is named in Deut. 16:10. This will give us more clarification on the counting of the days. This verse states that you "shalt number" (count) 7 weeks. It does not say seven sabbaths, but seven weeks, which is 49 days. What about the 50 days? Good question.

You are supposed to count 50 days beginning on the 22nd day of the 1st month. But the 22nd day is a Sabbath day on the LORD'S calendar. One was not allowed to work on the sabbath day, even in harvest time. So, you begin counting the 50 days on the 22nd day of the 1st month, but could not work (lay the sickle to the corn), until the next day, which would be the 23rd day of the 1st month. Then you number (count) seven weeks (49 days) and you will come to the 50th day.

This counting works out perfectly, every time. Let's now take a look at Jeff's reckoning. He begins to count on the day after the sabbath. But, he counts seven sabbaths, not 50 days, and states that after counting seven sabbaths, the next day is the 50th day. He is also coming from a position of a fixed weekly sabbath. So, let's take a look at that. First of all, you will have to decide which calendar to use. The LORD's calendar, or the Hebrew calendar.

Let's look at both of these, one at a time, using the fixed weekly sabbath for an example. Let's look at the LORD'S calendar first. The 22nd day of the 1st month is on a Friday April 2nd. If you then count 7 sabbaths beginning with the first Saturday, April 2nd (1), April 9th (2), April 16th (3), April 23rd (4), April 30th (5), May 7 (6), May 14 (7), and the next day is the 50th day. If you count these days you have a

corn (5), May 7 (6), May 14 (7), and the next day is the sabbath day. If you count those days, you have a total of 45 days from the day after the 7th day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread.. A fixed weekly Saturday sabbath doesn't work here. There is not 50 days totaled.

From the Hebrew calendar: Their 22nd day of their 1st month is May 1st. It is a Sunday. If you then count seven sabbaths, with sabbath being on a Saturday, you will start counting with May 7th (1), May 14th (2), May 21 (3), May 28th (4), June 4th (5), June 11th (6), June 18th (7), and then the 50th day is June 19th. If you count those days, you have a total of 50 days counting from the 22nd day, the 7th day of their feast of unleavened bread..

Now, the ironic thing to note here is that it is exactly 50 days, just as the scripture says. But, if you will also note, the day they count as the 22nd day of the 1st month falls on a Sunday. This only works IF the 21st day of the month (the 7th day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread) falls on a Saturday. In 2006, it falls on a Thursday, 2007 on a Tuesday, and in 2008, on a Sunday. But we have a two major problems here.

First off, the Deut. 16:9 passage will not work here. If you start counting 49 days from the time that you lay the sickle to the corn, using Saturday as the sabbath day. You would lay the sickle to the corn on Sunday. Then you would count 49 days. But this is also the day that you are to begin the count of the 50 days on the Hebrew Calendar. How can you begin counting the 50 days on the 22nd day of the month, and also begin counting 49 days on the 22nd day of the month, being Sunday, which follows a Saturday sabbath day? It is very simple. You can't. It won't work.

The only possible way that this could work for these passages (Lev. 23:15,16, Deut. 16:9) to be in harmony with each other is that the 22nd day of the 1st month would have to always fall on a Saturday. Then you could count 7 sabbaths and add one day, and it would equal 50 days. You could also then count 49 days from the day after the sabbath when you can lay the sickle to the corn and count 49 days, ending up at the same day.

Coming from a fixed Saturday sabbath cycle, this would mean that every 22nd day of every 1st month of every year would have to fall on a Saturday. Which also means that each year would have to be divisible by seven for the 22nd day of the 1st month to land on a Saturday every year.

The Gregorian calendar has 365.25 days in a year. Dividing by 7 will equal 52 weeks + 1.25 days. Each year the day the 22nd day falls on, would be pushed ahead one day, and every 4th year it would be pushed ahead by two days. The Hebrew calendar is so messed up, for they have 6 different year totals that rotate, so that you would not be able to keep the 22nd day of the 1st month consistent.

It is totally impossible to make this work on any fixed sabbath cycle unless of course, they change the calendars. This shows the futility of a fixed Saturday, or any fixed day sabbath for that matter.

There is a calendar that works. And it works perfectly. That's the beauty of it. The scriptures are in harmony, and the numbering (counting) of the days are so simple to count, that a child would understand it. You begin counting on the day after the 7th day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread sabbath, on the 22nd day of the 1st month. And count 50 days. When you come to the 50th day, you have the Feast of Weeks. That makes a seemingly difficult series of passages very easy to understand.

Now, we are not under the law to keep the Sabbath, and anyone can choose to take whatever day they wish to enjoy a Sabbath day. We have the freedom to do that. However, it is equally important to realize that there is a calendar that works. It is the LORD'S Calendar. All of the Feasts of the LORD are in the calendar. There are no contradictions, and it is not in error. The counting of the days of the Feast of Weeks is not in violation of scripture.

I admonish you, and implore each one of you, to take a serious look at this. When one rightly divides the Word of Truth, which I have endeavored to do, one can see how complicated, yet so simple an issue can be. When you grasp the understanding of what seems to be a complicated issue and you finally see it, you will be amazed at how simplistic it really is.

In Christ Jesus, Sue Patterson  
Written on the 22nd day of the 1st month, The 1st day of 50 days of the  
Feast of Weeks.

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