

VIDEO TIMELINE #7

EXODUS TO THE FIRST PENTECOST

This 7th presentation of the timeline will cover the period from the Exodus to the first Pentecost.

The beginning of 1528 BC, or 2519 AM, marks the birth of the nation of Israel. The nation began with just Abraham and Sarah; and blossomed into a nation of over two million people in just 430 years. Exodus 12:37. *“Then the children of Israel journeyed from Rameses to Sukkoth, about six hundred thousand men on foot, besides children.”*

The majority of these men represented a family; therefore the total would easily exceed two million. A clarifying point is made here that the nation presently called Israel, in fact is only the offspring of three of the twelve brothers. Judah, Levi and Benjamin later became known, and were called, the nation of Judah. This split came after the death of Solomon, with Judah under King Rehoboam and Israel (the rest of the tribes), under Jeroboam. The three brothers constituted the bible nation of Judah, which today is called Israel. For a better understanding of these two nations read the article *“WHO ARE THE 144,000?”*

The year 1528 BC begins with the record of Exodus 12:1 & 2 saying it is the beginning of the year. *“Now the Lord spoke to Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, saying, ‘This month shall be your beginning of months; it shall be the first month of the year to you.’”*

Continuing through the rest of the chapter, a great deal of explanation will be required to give it the living example that all Christians should understand.

There have been many ignored facts about what actually took place and what Jewish tradition attempts to explain. Unfortunately many would rather follow traditions than the plain facts revealed by God in the Bible. To understand how these days occurred, read and study the article *“HAS THE PASSOVER BEEN PASSED OVER?”*

One should question why Christians claiming to follow and adhere to the teachings and examples Christ set would pass over this monumental day of His death, the 14th of the first month, Nisan? It is the Passover.

Instead, Easter is celebrated, a day celebrating the Teutonic goddess of spring, Eastre or Estera. The challenge being made here is for anyone to show a Friday crucifixion when taking into account the record of the four gospels. The Friday crucifixion myth has caused some to doubt the revelation of the Bible which reveals that the crucifixion was on a Wednesday. Christ plainly states in Matthew 12:39-40 that He would be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth, dead and buried.

The myth of a Friday crucifixion is a plain denial of Christ’s very words, which He gave to the Jews as the identifying stamp of His messiahship. For biblical confirmation study the article *“THE GOOD FRIDAY MYTH.”*

Matthew 12:39-40. *“But He answered and said to them, ‘An evil and adulterous generation seeks after a sign, and no sign will be given to it except the sign of the prophet Jonah. **For as** Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of the great fish, **so will** the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.’”*

So what were the instructions for the original Passover? And who gave those instructions to Moses? Paul gives the answer in I Cor. 10:1-4. *“Moreover, brethren, I do not want you to be unaware that all our fathers were under the cloud, and passed through the sea, all were baptized into Moses in the cloud and in the sea, all ate the same spiritual food, and drank the same spiritual drink. For they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them, and that Rock was Christ.”*

For confirmation of the identity of Christ given above read: Deut. 32:3-4. *“For I proclaim the name of the Lord; ascribe greatness to our God, **He is the Rock**, His work is perfect; for all His ways are justice, a God of truth and without injustice; righteous and upright is He.”* In John 6:46 Christ adds to the understanding about who was the God of the Old Testament. *“Not that anyone has seen the Father, except He who is from God; He has seen the Father.”*

MOSES SEES GOD

Christ states here that no one has seen the Father except Himself. Then who did Moses see when he went up the mountain and came down with his face shining so brightly that he had to cover it with a veil? The biblical answer to this question is that it could only have been that he saw Christ, the Rock, and our Savior. So it was Christ who gave Moses the instructions for the Passover in Exodus 12.

As Exodus 12 explains they were to take a newly born lamb, an innocent little animal which would become their protection from the death of their first born. The blood of the lamb was caught as it was killed, and it was applied to the entrance doorway of each home. This protected the lives of each first-born in that household.

EXAMPLE SET BY CHRIST

Today this day, the Passover, is not part of the Christian commemoration, while it should have a great significance, for Christ’s death and blood allows the Father to pass over our sins just as the death angel passed over the homes with the blood on the door posts. In the following scriptures Christ shows that He kept the Passover, which ended with His death near the end of that Passover day.

Matthew 26:18. *“And He said, ‘Go into the city to a certain man, and say to him, ‘The teacher says, My time is at hand; I will keep the Passover at your house with My disciples.’”* Mark 14:14. *“And whenever he goes in, say to the master of the house, ‘The teacher says, ‘where is the guest room in which I may eat the Passover with my disciples?’”* Luke 22: 8, 11, 15. *“And He sent Peter and John, saying, ‘Go and prepare the Passover for us, that we may eat.’”* Vs. 11. *“Then you shall say to the master of the house, ‘The teacher says to you, where is the guest room in which I may eat the Passover with My disciples?’”*

Vs 15. *Then He said to them, ' With fervent desire I have desired to eat this Passover with you before I suffer.'*"

Three of the four gospels confirm that He had his disciples prepare the Passover meal, and then made the plain statement that they were eating the Passover meal. It might be questioned whether He knew on which day the Passover was to be eaten?

CHANGE IN PASSOVER MEAL

It might be thought that the God who instituted the Passover service of Exodus 12 would know when and how it is to be observed! Christ followed precisely His own instructions by having the meal after dark, at the beginning of the 14th. What He did was change the lamb to the symbols of unleavened bread and wine, representing His body and blood. As a purely innocent being He took the penalty of death, which was to be our penalty. Just as that innocent lamb was sacrificed, so Christ paid the death penalty in our stead.

Note: This was no ordinary meal, but required special preparation; the killing of the lamb at the beginning of the 14th just after sunset, and then roasted for the meal.

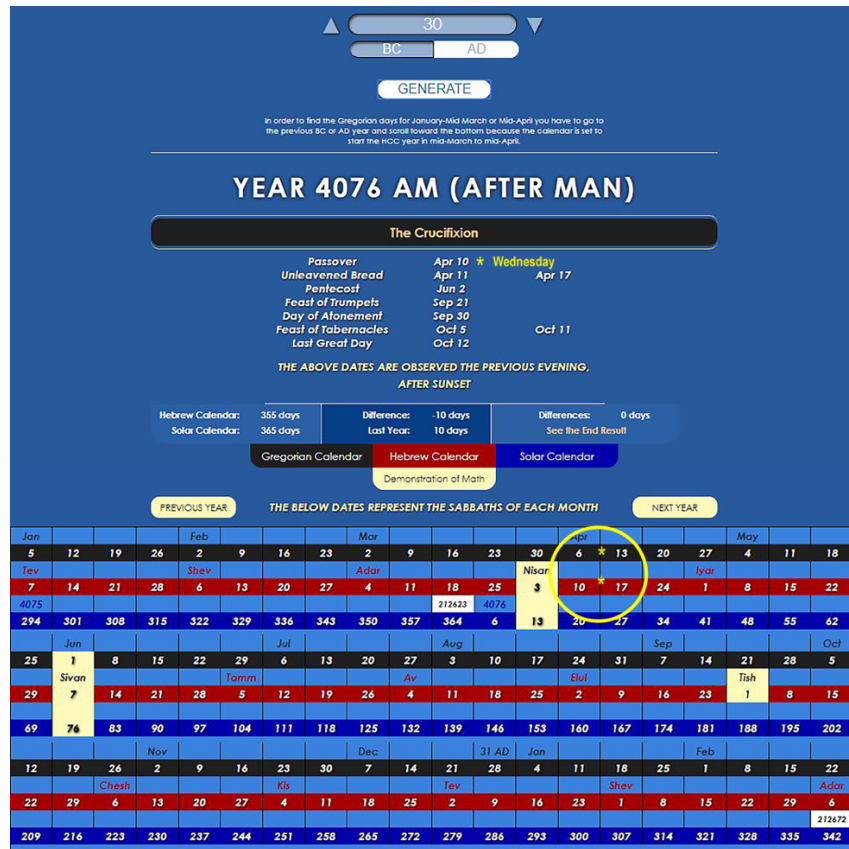
Somehow these two most important events have been passed over. One that is forgotten is the sacrifice of the lamb to save the nation of Israel, which pictured the coming sacrifice of the Lamb of God, Jesus the Christ. Instead a substitution is made called "communion." It is thought that by drinking a swallow of wine and eating a bit of unleavened bread our sins are forgiven, and this must be done many times in each year, and faithfully year after year until death. All of this is done because we fail to correctly understand the relationship of the Passover Lamb and Paul's instructions given in I Cor. 11:23-26. *"For I received from the Lord that which I also delivered to you: that the Lord Jesus on the same night (the Passover night) in which He was betrayed took bread; and when He had given thanks, He broke it and said, 'Take eat; this is My body which is broken for you; **do this in remembrance of Me.**'" In the same manner He also took the cup after supper, saying, 'This cup is the new covenant in My blood. This do, as often as you drink it, **in remembrance of Me.**'"*

The word remembrance in verses 24 and 25 has a defined meaning. It is Strong's number 364, and should be understood as a **memorial** of Christ's sacrifice. The Complete Word Study Dictionary New Testament by Zodhiates, page 155, gives the following definition: "Remembrance. A commemoration (Hebrews 10:3 *But in those sacrifices there is a reminder of sins every year.*) A memorial (Luke 22:19; I Cor. 11:24, 25), as applied to the Lord's Supper. 'In remembrance of me' means that the participants should remember Christ and the expiatory sacrifice of His death. The memory of the greatness of the sacrifice should cause the believer to abstain from sin."

How should it be known that this is a memorial, observed once a year? Exodus 12:24-27 gives the answer. *"You shall observe this thing as an ordinance for **you and your sons forever**. It will come to pass when you come to the land which the Lord will give you, just as He promised, that you shall keep*

this service.’ And it shall be when your children say to you, ‘What do you mean by this service?’ that you shall say, ‘It is the Passover service of the Lord, who passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt when He struck the Egyptians and delivered our households.’” And in Exodus 13:10, “You shall therefore keep this ordinance **in its season** from year to year.”

The following calendar shows the year 30 AD as the crucifixion year:



The New Testament makes it absolutely clear that Christ was the Lamb of God sacrificed on the Passover. Just as the lives of the Israelites were spared our sins would be passed over to preserve our potential eternal lives. John 1:29. “The next day John saw Jesus coming toward him, and said, ‘Behold! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!’”

The word “often” is not correctly understood, and is pointed to as the reason for the many times the tradition of the communion is observed during the year. The COMPLETE WORD STUDY DICTIONARY by Zodhiates explains the true meaning under Strong’s number 3940 on page 1063. Quote: “How many times, how often? In the New Testament, ‘as many times as you do,’ followed by an (302), a particle denoting supposition, wish, possibility, or uncertainty.) The two words together hosakis an, mean however often, as often as (I Cor. 11:25-26), ‘each time you do so (a.t.). There is no implication of urgency or frequency. It rather means that each and every time you do so, no matter whether frequently or otherwise, the Lord’s Table must be a reminder of Christ’s death until He comes back.” End Quote. As pointed out it was a memorial; a once a year remembrance.

WHY TAKE THE PASSOVER?

Paul goes on to say in verse 27-28, *“Therefore whoever eats this bread or drinks this cup of the Lord in an unworthy manner will be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord. But let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of the bread and drink of the cup.”* Verse 28 explains what must be done before taking the Passover. The key word here is “examine,” meaning to examine yourself; to look at your own conduct for error (sin.)

This admonition carries implicit understanding of change, to become more like Christ, who is being honored with this yearly memorial. Without this vital step one would be participating in this ceremony to their demise. Continuing with verse 29 it says, *“For he who eats and drinks in an unworthy manner eats and drinks judgment to himself, not discerning the Lord’s body.”*

TRAVEL TIME TO THE RED SEA

Returning to the account in Exodus there is an important piece of information about their travel to the crossing of the Red Sea which is missed by most. Ex 13:21. *“And the Lord went before them by day in a pillar of cloud to lead the way, and by night in a pillar of fire to give them light, so as to go by day and night.”* This statement means that they would have had ninety-six hours of travel time to reach the Red Sea. With men this would be an impossible task, not taking into account the women and children, making it to appear as unbelievable. One miracle after another is seen in the episode of Israel leaving Egypt. What would make anyone think that God could not sustain the stamina of His people to travel night and day? The proof for this is made clear when God reminds Moses in Exodus 19:4 that He brought them forth on eagle’s wings.

To understand the travel time it is important to know that their day began at sundown, not at midnight as presently is done. The travel of the individual Israelites began on the daylight portion of the 14th as they left their homes in the Land of Goshen, and traveled to Ramses, the gathering point. On the start of the 15th (at sundown) they leave Rameses and travel a short distance to Succoth, a campsite. That night, the first part of the 15th they celebrate their release from Egyptian bondage as shown in Exodus 12:42, remaining there until the beginning of the 16th. Then they traveled that night and the next day until sunset, the start of the 17th day, a Sabbath, which they spent at Etham. The next campsite was at Pi Haheroth by the Red Sea, at the start of the evening of the 21st, accounting for the 96 hours of travel time, which were Friday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

THE SABBATH DAY CONFIRMED

Now move forward to Ex. 16, a key chapter in anchoring the timeline of the bible. Verse 1, *“And they journeyed from Elim, and all the congregation of the children of Israel came to the Wilderness of Sin, which is between Elim and Sinai, on the fifteenth day of the second month after they departed from the Land of Egypt”.* Just looking at this verse and not connecting it to the subsequent events of God sending them manna, (bread from heaven,) for the following six days, He then pegged the seventh day

which followed the fifteenth as the Sabbath when there was no manna to gather. Obviously this makes the fifteenth a Sabbath. The Sabbaths for the second month would be on the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and the 29th. These Sabbaths occurring every seven days are shown to be directly connected to the seven days of creation as proven by the Calendar Generator, to be found on this website.

They were told not to gather manna on the seventh day. If they could not gather manna, they also would not be breaking camp and traveling on the Sabbath. This means that each campsite after the crossing of the Red Sea called out in Exodus after crossing the Red Sea would be a Sabbath. It follows that the descending order of the Sabbaths of the first month would be on the 24th, 17th, 10th and the 3rd, placing the Passover of Exodus 12 on a Wednesday, the 14th. This is the same day of the week on which our Savior was crucified as the calendar for AD 30 shows. The additional campsites recorded in Numbers 33:9-15, the Red Sea, Dophkah and Alush were not on Sabbaths.

Now Exodus 19 can be explained as follows: As the last day of the second month is a Sabbath they spent the first day of the third month traveling to camp before the mountain of God, a Sunday.

On the following day, in Exodus Chapter 19, verses 3 through 5 says, *“And Moses went up to God, and the Lord called to him from the mountain, ‘thus you shall say to the house of Jacob, and tell the children of Israel: You have seen what I did to the Egyptians and how I bore you on eagles wings and brought you to Myself. Now therefore, if you will indeed obey My voice and keep My covenant, then you shall be a special treasure to Me above all people; for all the earth is Mine.’”* Climbing this mountain was not a Sunday jaunt, but required physical effort and mental determination to accomplish.

First God wants them to remember what He did for them in the recent past by destroying the most powerful nation in the world at that time, making it possible to carry away its wealth. God makes the following proposal: *“If they will obey and keep My covenant I will make them the greatest nation in the world.”*

This occupies the second day of the week, Monday. Remember ascending and descending the mountain would take most of the day. In Exodus 19:7 Moses calls for the elders and explains God’s proposal to them. It is clear from the wording of verse 8 that the elders take the proposal to the people, and they agree to it, accounting for Tuesday, the third day of the first week of the third month. This information was disseminated to two million people for their approval.

In Exodus 19 verse 8, the latter half states *“So Moses brought back the words of the people to the Lord.”* This means that Moses made another trip up the mountain on Wednesday. We read in Exodus 19:14 *“So Moses went down from the mountain to the people and sanctified the people, and they washed their clothes.”* This was Thursday. Continuing in verse 15, *“And he said to the people, ‘be ready for the third day; do not come near your wives.’”* This is Friday, the first of the three days. The weekly Sabbath is the second day, and the third day is Sunday, the Feast of Weeks, or as we know it today, Pentecost. This is the eighth day of the third month.

The Exodus 1528BC/2519AM—Third Month						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 Ex 19:1 Traveling to camp before the mountain of God	2 Ex 19:3-5 Moses confers with God on the mountain	3 Ex 19:7 Moses tells the Elders to take proposal to people	4 Ex 19:8 Moses goes back up the Mountain to bring the word of the people to God	5 Ex 19:14 Moses comes down the mountain and sanctifies the people and prepares them for the third day. They wash clothes	6 Ex 19:15 The first of three days	7 The second of three days
8 The third of three days, Pentecost	9	10	11	12	13	14

The date for Pentecost is determined by the day of the week on which the Passover falls. On the day following the first Sabbath, the Sunday after the Passover, the wave sheaf offering for the First Fruits is made. This begins the count for seven complete Sabbaths to Pentecost. Lev.23:15. *“And you shall count for yourselves from the day after the Sabbath, from the day that you brought the sheaf of the wave offering: seven Sabbaths shall be completed.”*

As the Israelites were not in the Promised Land they had no first fruit to wave, therefore there was no wave sheaf offering. This did not change the count, which is shown by the Calendar Generator. The count started with the week ending on the 24th. The count is followed by the Sabbaths of the first, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th, and the 7th of the third month. This count makes it clear that God gave them the law on the first Pentecost after leaving Egypt.

As the calendar for this year of the exodus shows, the seven weeks are marked out, demonstrating the seven weeks to a Sunday Pentecost on May 14th, 1528 BC. Note that the two calendars shown in this article have the exact same days of the week and falling on the same numbered days of the Sacred Calendar (red line) for the Passover.

▲ 1528 ▼
 BC AD
 GENERATE

In order to find the Gregorian days for January-Mid March or Mid-April you have to go to the previous BC or AD year and scroll toward the bottom because the calendar is set to start the HCC year in mid-March to mid-April.

YEAR 2519 AM (AFTER MAN)

Exodus

Passover	*	Mar 22	
Unleavened Bread		Mar 23	Mar 29
Pentecost	*	May 14	
Feast of Trumpets		Sep 2	
Day of Atonement		Sep 11	
Feast of Tabernacles		Sep 16	Sep 22
Last Great Day		Sep 23	

THE ABOVE DATES ARE OBSERVED THE PREVIOUS EVENING,
AFTER SUNSET

Hebrew Calendar:	385 days	Difference:	20 days	Differences:	11 days
Solar Calendar:	365 days	Last Year:	-9 days	See the End Result	

Gregorian Calendar
Hebrew Calendar
Solar Calendar

Demonstration of Math

THE BELOW DATES REPRESENT THE SABBATHS OF EACH MONTH Count the Weeks from the Omer: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May			
7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20
Tev	Shev			Adar				Nisan				Iyar						Sivan	
28	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	7	14
2518									131382	2519									
296	303	310	317	324	331	338	345	352	359	1	8	15	22	29	36	43	50	57	64
	Jun			Jul						Aug				Sep					Oct
27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7
		Tamm				Av				Elul				Tish					Chesh
21	28	5	12	19	26	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	1	8	15	22	29	6
71	78	85	92	99	106	113	120	127	134	141	148	155	162	169	176	183	190	197	204
				Nov				Dec				1527 BC	Jan			Feb			
14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24
			Kis					Tev				Shev				Adar			
13	20	27	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27
211	218	225	232	239	246	253	260	267	274	281	288	295	302	309	316	323	330	337	344

The next time element to be addressed will be the first Passover in the Promised Land.