

“The Biblical New Year”

America, and nations around the world, celebrate the New Year in the Winter at midnight on December 31st /January 1st .

The Jewish Community Celebrates the New Year in the Fall at sundown on Rosh Hashanah or Yom Teruah, The Feast of Trumpets. But the Jewish Community calls it the New Year although Yom Teruah is the 7th Month of the Jewish Calendar.

But when does The Creator of the Universe command us to observe the Beginning of Months, or the first month of the year (The New Year) and how did we get so far off from His Calendar?

Exodus 12:1 And the LORD spake unto Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt saying, 12:2 This month shall be unto you the beginning of months: it shall be the first month of the year to you.

By reading a little further, we conclude the first month of the Year is the Month of The Aviv, also called Nisan, which is the month of the Passover commemorating the Exodus from Egypt.

Ex 12:3 Speak ye unto all the congregation of Israel, saying, In the tenth day of this month they shall take to them every man a lamb, according to the house of their fathers, a lamb for an house:

Ex 12:4 And if the household be too little for the lamb, let him and his neighbour next unto his house take it according to the number of the souls; every man according to his eating shall make your count for the lamb.

Ex 12:5 Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year: ye shall take it out from the sheep, or from the goats:

Ex 12:6 And ye shall keep it up until the fourteenth day of the same month: and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it in the evening.

Ex 12:7 And they shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side posts and on the upper door post of the houses, wherein they shall eat it.

Ex 12:8 And they shall eat the flesh in that night, roast with fire, and unleavened bread; and with bitter herbs they shall eat it.

Ex 12:9 Eat not of it raw, nor sodden at all with water, but roast with fire; his head with his legs, and with the purtenance thereof.

Ex 12:10 And ye shall let nothing of it remain until the morning; and that which remaineth of it until the morning ye shall burn with fire.

Ex 12:11 And thus shall ye eat it; with your loins girded, your shoes on your feet, and your staff in your hand; and ye shall eat it in haste: it is the LORD'S passover.

Ex 12:12 For I will pass through the land of Egypt this night, and will smite all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment: I am the LORD.

Ex 12:13 And the blood shall be to you for a token upon the houses where ye are: and when I see the blood, I will pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, when I smite the land of Egypt.

Ex 12:14 And this day shall be unto you for a memorial; and ye shall keep it a feast to the LORD throughout your generations; ye shall keep it a feast by an ordinance for ever

Ex 12:15 Seven days shall ye eat unleavened bread; even the first day ye shall put away leaven out of your houses: for whosoever eateth leavened bread from the first day until the seventh day, that soul shall be cut off from Israel.

Ex 12:16 And in the first day there shall be an holy convocation, and in the seventh day there shall be an holy convocation to you; no manner of work shall be done in them, save that which every man must eat, that only may be done of you.

Ex 12:17 And ye shall observe the feast of unleavened bread; for in this selfsame day have I brought your armies out of the land of Egypt: therefore shall ye observe this day in your generations by an ordinance for ever.

Ex 12:18 In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month at even, ye shall eat unleavened bread, until the one and twentieth day of the month at even.

ABIB (ay' bib) The month of the Exodus deliverance from Egypt (Ex. 13:4) and thus of the Passover festival (Ex. 23:15; 34:18; Deut. 16:1). A harvest month covering parts of March and April, Abib means, "ears of grain." Later the month was called Nisan (Esther 3:7).

—Holman Bible Dictionary

ABIB (Heb. aviv, an ear of corn). The preexilic name for the first month (March April) of the year (Exod 13:4; 23:15; 34:18)-called Nisan after the Exile.

NIV Compact Dictionary of the Bible

Biblical References to the Month Abib/Aviv

Ex 13:4 This day came ye out in the month Abib.

Ex 23:15 Thou shalt keep the feast of unleavened bread: (thou shalt eat unleavened bread seven days, as I commanded thee, in the time appointed of the month Abib; for in it thou camest out from Egypt: and none shall appear before me empty:)

Ex 34:18 The feast of unleavened bread shalt thou keep. Seven days thou shalt eat unleavened bread, as I commanded thee, in the time of the month Abib: for in the month Abib thou camest out from Egypt

Dt 16:1 Observe the month of Abib, and keep the passover unto the LORD thy God: for in the month of Abib the LORD thy God brought thee forth out of Egypt by night

{8104}—shamar, shaw-mar'; a primitive root; properly, to hedge about (as with thorns), i.e. guard; generally, to protect, attend to, etc.: —beward, be circumspect, take heed (to self), keep(-er, self), mark, look narrowly, observe, preserve, regard, reserve, save (self), sure, (that lay) wait (for), watch(-man).

With all these instructions concerning the month Abib/Aviv, why is the New Year (Rosh Hashanah) kept by those in

1. Judaism in the 7th month and by
2. Christians at the end of the 10th month?

New Year (Rosh Hashanah) kept by those in

1. Judaism in the 7th month

Ex 23:14 Three times thou shalt keep a feast unto me in the year.

Ex 23:15 Thou shalt keep the feast of unleavened bread: (thou shalt eat unleavened bread seven days, as I commanded thee, in the time appointed of the month Abib; for in it thou camest out from Egypt: and none shall appear before me empty:)

Ex 23:16 And the feast of harvest, the firstfruits of thy labours, which thou hast sown in the field: and the feast of ingathering, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field.

ROSH (rohssh) Personal name meaning, "head" or "chief."—Holman Bible Dictionary
Rosh Hashanah (Israeli Hebrew: ראש השנה, literally "head of the year") is the Jewish New Year.

The Biblical name for this holiday is Yom Teruah (Israeli Hebrew: יום תרועה, (h[;WrT])) mwOy) literally "day [of] shouting/raising a noise") or the Feast of Trumpets.
Wikipedia

From www.jewfaq.org/holiday2.htm

Those who Celebrate Rosh Hashanah in the 7th month, as the New Year, are following Judaism.

Rosh Hashanah occurs on the first and second days of Tishri. In Hebrew, Rosh Hashanah means, literally, "head of the year" or "first of the year." Rosh Hashanah is commonly known as the Jewish New Year.

This name is somewhat deceptive, because there is little similarity between Rosh Hashanah, one of the holiest days of the year, and the American midnight drinking bash and daytime football games.

There is, however, one important similarity between the Jewish New Year and the American one: Many Americans use the New Year as a time to plan a better life, making "resolutions".

Likewise, the Jewish New Year is a time to begin introspection, looking back at the mistakes of the past year and planning the changes to make in the new year. More on this concept at Days of Awe.

The name "Rosh Hashanah" is not used in the Bible to discuss this holiday. The Bible refers to the holiday as Yom Ha-Zikaron (the day of remembrance) or Yom Teruah (the day of the sounding of the shofar). The holiday is instituted in Leviticus 23:24-25.

From www.jewfaq.org/holiday2.htm

Those who Celebrate

Rosh Hashanah in the 7th month as the New Year are following Judaism.

{8643} h[;WrT] — truw`ah, ter-oo-aw'; from 7321; clamor, i.e.

acclamation of joy or a battle-cry; especially clangor of trumpets, as an alarum: — alarm, blow(-ing) (of, the) (trumpets), joy, jubile, loud noise, rejoicing, shout(-ing), (high, joyful) sound(-ing).

New Year in the 1st Month of the Gregorian Calendar

2. Christians celebrate New Year at the end of the 10th month?

Origin of OCTOBER

Middle English Octobre, from Old English & Anglo-French; Old English October, from Latin, 8th month of the early Roman calendar, from octo; Anglo-French, from Latin October First Known Use: before 12th century

Origin of DECEMBER

Middle English Decembre, from Old English or Anglo-French, both from Latin December (tenth month), from decem ten —First Known Use: before 12th century

December comes from the Latin word for 'tenth.' So then, why is it our twelfth month?

Origin of JANUARY

Middle English Januarie, from Latin Januarius, 1st month of the ancient Roman year, from Janus First Known Use: 14th century

Julius Caesar in 46th BC moved the beginning of the Year to January, but the names of the months were already established.

When Yeshua was born, Rome was in power, Caesar was Emperor. It was in this period that the phrase “render unto Caesar that which is Caesar’s and unto God that which is God” was used by Yeshua.

Mt 22:17 Tell us therefore, What thinkest thou? Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar, or not?

Mt 22:18 But Jesus perceived their wickedness, and said, Why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites?

Mt 22:19 Show me the tribute money. And they brought unto him a penny.

Mt 22:20 And he saith unto them, Whose is this image and superscription?

Mt 22:21 They say unto him, Caesar's. Then saith he unto them, Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's.

Those who celebrate January 1st as the New Year are following that which was established by Caesar, not which is established by YeHoVaH!

Ex 23:16 And the feast of harvest, the firstfruits of thy labours, which thou hast sown in the field: and the feast of ingathering, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field.

{614}—aw-seef'; from 622; gathered, i.e. (abstractly) a gathering in of crops: — ingathering. Notice the language or words used in this next Hebrew word to define and describe the ingathering.

{622}—aw-saf'; a primitive root; to gather for any purpose; hence, to receive, take away, i.e. remove (destroy, leave behind, put up, restore, etc.):
— assemble, bring, consume, destroy, felch, gather (in, together, up again), X generally, get (him), lose, put all together, receive, recover (another from leprosy), (be) rereward, X surely, take (away, into, up), X utterly, withdraw.

It is from this word the doctrine of the rapture is derived. But that is another story ...

Israel's agricultural calendar began in the fall and dominated the nation's civil calendar. Both calendars (civil and religious) supposedly existed side by side until after the exile. Judaism today uses only the calendar that begins in the fall.

Here is what Wikipedia and others have to say –
ANCIENT NEW YEARS

The celebration of the new year is the oldest of all holidays. It was first observed in ancient Babylon about 4000 years ago. In the years around 2000 BC, the Babylonian New Year began

with the first New Moon (actually the first visible crescent) after the Vernal Equinox (first day of spring).

The beginning of spring is a logical time to start a new year. After all, it is the season of rebirth, of planting new crops, and of blossoming. January 1, on the other hand, has no astronomical nor agricultural significance. It is purely arbitrary.

The Babylonian New Year celebration lasted for eleven days. Each day had its own particular mode of celebration, but it is safe to say that modern New Year's Eve festivities pale in comparison.

The Romans continued to observe the New Year in late March, but their calendar was continually tampered with by various emperors so that the calendar soon became out of synchronization with the sun.

In order to set the calendar right, the Roman senate, in 153 BC, declared January 1 to be the beginning of the New Year. But tampering continued until Julius Caesar, in 46 BC, established what has come to be known as the Julian Calendar.

The World Book Encyclopedia of 1984, volume 14, page 237 states: "The Roman ruler Julius Caesar established January 1 as New Year's Day in 46 BC. The Romans dedicated this day to Janus, the god of gates, doors, and beginnings.

The month of January was named after Janus, who had two faces - one looking forward and the other looking backward." This suggests that New Year's celebrations are founded on pagan traditions.

Most countries in Western Europe officially adopted January 1 as New Year's Day somewhat before they adopted the Gregorian calendar. In England, the Feast of the Annunciation on March 25, was the first day of the new year until the adoption of the Gregorian Calendar in 1752.

The March 25 date was known as Annunciation Style; the January 1 date was known as Circumcision Style, because this was the date of the Feast of the Circumcision, being the eighth day counting from December 25 when Christ was believed to be born.

(Everybody Knows that Christ (Messiah) was not born on December 25th so how could He be circumcised on January 1st? ANOTHER LIE) This day was christened as the beginning of the New Year by Pope Gregory as he designed the Liturgical Calendar.

Israel is one country that uses the Gregorian calendar but does not formally celebrate the New Year's holiday — mainly due to objections by religious parties on the holiday's non-Jewish origins. However, there are Israeli Jews who partake in some sort of celebration.

The date of the Jewish new year is celebrated on Rosh Hashanah no matter where the location. The date of the Islamic New Year moves from year to year because the Islamic calendar is lunar.

Therefore, what should be the response of the followers of the true Messiah to the festivities of the Pagan New Year Celebrations?

The Prophet Daniel received the interpretation of a dream he had in Daniel 7:1-28 and shared that interpretation under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit (Ruach HaKodesh) that these times would come upon us.

We now know that Daniel was dreaming about the Man of Lawlessness the Anti-Christ (Messiah). Daniel revealed the following statement about the Anti-Messiah in Chapter 7:25:

“And he shall speak great words against the most High, and shall wear out the saints of the most High, and think to change times and laws: and they shall be given into his hand until a time and times and the dividing of time.”

By Following YeHoVaH's reckoning of time, we do not fall prey to Judaism or Christianity's reckoning of time and will be better prepared for the return of Messiah.

Mt 24:14 And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come.

Mt 24:15 When ye therefore shall see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, stand in the holy place, (whoso readeth, let him understand:)

Mt 24:16 Then let them which be in Judaea flee into the mountains:

Mt 24:17 Let him which is on the housetop not come down to take any thing out of his house:

Mt 24:18 Neither let him which is in the field return back to take his clothes.

Mt 24:19 And woe unto them that are with child, and to them that give suck in those days!

Mt 24:20 But pray ye that your flight be not in the winter, neither on the sabbath day:

Mt 24:21 For then shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, no, nor ever shall be.

Mt 24:22 And except those days should be shortened, there should no flesh be saved: but for the elect's sake those days shall be shortened.