

Executive Summary of the New Moon Series

Part 1: Day (Yom)

The day is reckoned from evening to evening. The sun begins to go down at solar noon and is finished at sunset.

Part 2: The Significance of the New Moon

The significance of the moon cycles:

- **New crescent** – birth, rebirth, resurrection, Yeshua's 2nd coming >> 1st day of month
- **Waxing crescent** >> Full moon – time of life
- **Waning crescent** >> falling out of favor, decline of life
- **Conjunction** – death >> Last day of month

There must be a day of the month for death and a separate day for birth.

Part 3: Historical Debate and Practice of the New Moon

The primary debate is "When should the new moon be reckoned – on conjunction day, the day after conjunction, or when the sliver of the new crescent moon is sighted?"

Problem: New moon is defined differently by different people – either conjunction (astronomers or American English) or sliver (British English, 1st century Jew).

Supporters of conjunction use the non-pointed text of Psalm 81:3 to support their position. They favor casah (hiddenness) over ceseh (full moon; feast day; a clear, distinct sign), which was pointed by the Masoretes. The MT and LXE translations for that verse demonstrate conjunction supporters are in error. This verse refers to the month of Tishrei – the new moon is on Yom Teruah on Tishrei 1, and a full moon is on Tisrei 15. This verse requires an expanded translation. *Blow the shofar on Yom Teruah [in the month of Tishrei], when a clear, distinct full moon takes place during Chag HaSukkt [on the 15th day of Tishrei].*

History shows 3 time periods of practice:

- Sighting new crescent moon (Until Tannaitic period) – witnesses were heard, days were counted, some months called full even when no one saw it. Sighting the crescent has its pitfalls.
- Sightings and calculations (Through the Amoraic period) – included examining the maturation of barley and fruit trees. The examination of the barley was to determine if there was enough for a firstfruit offering.
- Hillel II calendar (Geonic period; time year debated) -- a lunisolar calendar, is based on conjunction (*molad*) being considered the birth of new moon and the first day of the month. There is no day designated as a day for the death of the lunar cycle. The day prior to conjunction is just that – prior to the death of the lunar cycle.

Part 4: Basic Astronomy

Genesis 1:14 and Psalm 104:19 indicate the sun, moon, and stars are for signs, seasons (moedim), days, and years.

We need to learn about the celestial field, equatorial plane, ecliptic plane, right ascension, declination, plane of the moon, moon phases, equinoxes and solstices, seasons, the mazzarot (zodiac), precession, and ages to understand YHVH's clock.

The sun, moon, and stars operate like a clock. The stars are the clock face; the equinox marks the beginning of aviv (spring); the moon tracks the months of the year; and the sun appears to be in a narrow range of right ascension on the 15th of each month. The sun completes its cycle through the mazzarot/zodiac in a year. Precession, with the March equinox, keeps track of the ages.

Part 5: Hillel II's Metonic Cycle

The Jews are aware of a Hillel II calendar drift.

The details of the Hillel II calendar are reviewed including the number of days per month, the rules of postponement, types of years, and how to calculate if a Hebrew year is a leap year or not.

The Hillel II calendar conjunctions can be 1-4 days different from NASA's conjunction dates. The year starting the Hillel II 19-year cycle is incorrect.

Part 6: The Actual Astronomical Lunisolar Cycle

The next lunisolar cycle begins in spring 2022. The start year of the actual lunisolar cycle is different from the start year of the Hillel II calendar.

The lunisolar cycle is very precise and reproducible from cycle to cycle. We can see how the actual lunisolar cycle has different conjunction dates and leap years than the Hillel II calendar.

The key the Jews set forth for the start of the year for the Hillel II calendar in Kiddush HaChodesh is that the timing of the equinox/sun's position in the mazzarot/zodiac must be before Nisan 16th for aviv (spring).

Based on the four 19-year cycles that were examined, the earliest date for Nisan 1 is in a leap year; it is year 17 in the 19-year cycle. The latest date for Nisan 1 is a regular year; it is year 9 in the 19-year cycle.

Nisan 15th right ascension ranges (hr:min) for 4 lunisolar cycles are based on 15 Gregorian days past the Gregorian conjunction date:

- Regular year: 0:40-1:46
- Leap year: 0:01-0:39

All other Hebrew-months' ranges are given in the video.

The barley will take care of itself as demonstrated in March 2019, the earliest possible Nisan of the cycle.

Part 7: Evaluating Hebraic Calendars

Solar calendars should not be used by YHVH's people because they lack intercalation and will not be able to stay in synch with the seasons.

YHVH's people should use a lunisolar calendar that meets all the criteria we are looking for in a calendar.

The following calendars do not meet these criteria:

- Solar:
 - Enoch
 - Jubilees
 - Qumran
- Lunisolar:
 - Karaite
 - A Rood Awakening International
 - World's Last Chance
 - Hillel II
 - Heaven & Earth (119 Ministries)

Five of the seven leap years for the Hillel II calendar leap years – Hebraic years 5779, 5784, 5787, 5790, and 5795 – do not meet the criteria set forth in Kiddush HaChodesh. The equinox is not before what would be Nisan 16th; therefore, Adar II is not needed in those years.

Part 8: A Calendar for YHVH's People

Proposed calendar:

- Must be lunisolar with 12-13 months per year and 29-30 days per month that are not preset like they are for the Hillel II calendar.
- Must utilize the key for aviv (spring) set forth in Kiddush HaChodesh – equinox must be past the first point of Aries (right ascension 0 hours, declination 0 degrees) before Nisan 16th.
- The sun must be in the constellation Pisces for the beginning of Aviv until the age of Aquarius.
- Must begin in the correct year and maintain the leap-year numbers (3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19) and spans (3-3-2-3-3-2). Next actual lunisolar cycle begins in spring 2022.
- Conjunction time takes place at the same time all over the world. It just seems different due to difference in time zones. There is no need to note conjunction time in Israel or sight the new crescent moon. See discussion/charts with UTC time for explanation.
- Must use NASA's conjunction days for one's own time zone as the last day of the month; look up on-line.
- New moon day begins at first sunset following conjunction in one's own time zone; look up on-line.
- If conjunction time and sunset time are the same, use the new moon begins at the next sunset.
- No rules of postponement.
- The day of Firstfruits is always the first Sunday after Nisan 14th -- the day that the *seh* (lamb or goat) would have been offered. This ensures that the day of Firstfruits always falls within the week of Unleavened Bread, which is typologically related to the seven days of creation and the seven millennia for God's plan to be completely fulfilled -- the salvation of His firstfruits and the time of peace and rest under Yeshua's millennial reign.
- I have demonstrated how I have set up my calendar in Google Calendar for Eastern Standard Time zone.