

Let's talk sheep: Sabbath March 7, 2020

Hi Folks,

There has been a lot of chatter about sheep and lambs this year and that can be a good thing. It can bring about a good conversation, but also one filled with nonsense and ignorance. We have not addressed the subject in some time so let's have at it.

First and foremost, what are the rules pertaining to a lamb to be sacrificed and eaten by the entire household on Passover? This is quite important and instructs us in a lot of knowledge. Exodus 12:5

"Your lamb must be without blemish, a male of the first year (not older than a biblical year which can have 12 or 13 months). You may take it from the sheep or the goats."

Here we have 3 of the rules or laws pertaining to the lamb of Passover:

Without blemish means exactly that, not a defect visible on it in any way, shape, or form. It represents the reality of our Savior, the Lamb of Fathers household.

It can't be older than 1 Biblical year. In most instances that would be of the year that was just previously kept, thus the timing of the first month relevant to their age is vitally important. Over a year and they are not legal to use. Thus, there must be a mechanism in creation to ensure ample lambs not too old and for that matter as we will see not too young in 2 consecutive 12-month years. As we know a year can consist of 12 or 13 months. Thus, we can have lambs, depending on species from 70-110 pounds live weight. Dressed out by the rules pertaining to the Passover lamb one would have a lot of meat to consume. This becomes important as one of the other rules of that night can come into play as we will address.

And it must be a male of either the sheep or the goats.

All simple stuff so far. The requirement for it being up to a year old is simple to solve. Households at the time were quite large for the most part. As scripture instructs us, Yehovah made the Israelites very fertile in Egypt to the extent their rapidly increasing numbers threatened a Pharaoh. In Exodus 12 verse 4 we're instructed as follows:

“And if the household is too small for the lamb, let him and his neighbor next to his house take it according to the number of persons; according to each man’s needs you shall make your count for the lamb.”

It is simple to conclude from this that many lambs were on the larger side of the selection to feed the households. We know for a fact that verse 10 tells us “you shall let none of it remain until morning...” That is telling us that in some years there was only large lambs to choose from. Otherwise there would be no need for such an instruction because you could pick a smaller lamb to meet the needs of the number of persons in the household. It was to be completely consumed, or as to the reality; spiritually internalized as the Lamb of our Fathers household. Thus, there is to be a set number to do so in physical terms and also in spiritual terms in the household. The first is just a shadow of the spiritual reality. We know there is a set number to completely internalize the Lamb of Fathers household but it was not completed under the terms and conditions of Native Israel’s calling so thus the law of the neighbor had to be implemented to complete the number required by Fathers household to do so. Thus, we Gentiles are to finish the count and task of completely internalizing the Lamb. Thankyou Father!

So, what’s up with the depictions of little lambs fresh out of the womb? It is a fake portrayal of what is the truth and is established in the error of little “c” christianity and its depiction of a “little lord Jesus.” It is promoted among us by people who do not know what they are talking about. Fresh little lambs can’t be used for a Passover sacrifice. Why?

That means; if little lambs were to be used, some households would need a large amount of the little fellows. We will see there is only one lamb allotted to each household. Scripture and simple logic of such things gives us the answer. Look what little lambs are designated for. Exodus 22:30

“Likewise, you shall do with your oxen and your sheep. It shall be with its mother 7-days; on the 8th day you shall give it to me.”

That is straight forward, it is following the number for perfection, followed by the number for circumcision. It must be with its mum for 7 complete days. On the 8th day given to Yehovah. What does that mean? It is talking about the firstborn principle as it states in verse 29. Both the firstborn and firstfruit laws are to be

followed. So, when He says to give them to Me, how does that fit with the Passover?

For one, we are talking only firstborn here. Those were continual offerings throughout the year based on what was firstborn. With lambs it is restricted to a 3-month time frame for that is when they are born. We will discuss all that shortly with facts and figures. Leviticus 22:27 helps fill in the information about these 8-day old lambs.

“When a bull or a sheep or a goat is born, it shall be 7-days with its mother; and from the 8th day and thereafter it shall be accepted as an offering by fire to Yehovah.”

Their purpose is spelled out here. It is to be used as a burnt offering to Him. No other purpose. Is the Passover sacrifice a burnt offering? We have discussed that in detail for some time and it is all up on the website so we will not go in that direction here and keep it simple. Keep this in mind, that a lamb does not start to be weaned until it is 5-6 weeks old. It is completely dependent on its mothers' milk up until then. Thus, if it is separated from its mother on the 8th day or a day thereafter because of travel to the Temple it would need to be sacrificed very soon for the Elohim would not want to see a sacrifice of Theirs starving. This is all very important to the next law of the lamb of Passover we are going to address. Exodus 12:3

“Speak to all the congregation of Israel saying: on the 10th day of this month (Abib) every man shall take for himself a lamb according to the house of his father, a lamb for a household.”

Here we have some more simple instruction. One lamb per household with all the spiritual realities of that attached to it. He is to separate this lamb from the flock and keep it until, or better translated, “up to” the 14th day as directed in verse 6. That is, he will keep it separate from the flock for the balance of the 10th day, as well as the 11th, 12th, and 13th days. That is 3-4 days of separation. Does that mean what it says? Yes, it does, completely separated from the flock under your household care so it does not develop a blemish prior to the Passover. That means if it were a little lamb still dependent on its mother it would be starving to death for it can't eat solids yet to survive. It is completely separated not partially.

Our Savior was not cut off from His source of life symbolically for 4 days. Father was with Him right to the end. We have discussed the importance of this 10th day in the first month and in the 7th month as to its spiritual reality as it is encoded in a woman's life cycle, the mum's life cycle folks. The 10th day in that cycle is when the ovum reduces its chromosome count in half, thus separation. It is preparing itself for fertilization starting on the 15th through the 21st days when it will be joined by the chromosome count of the father. So here we have all this being recorded in a woman's life cycle so we are without excuse.

On the 10th day the lamb is separated and kept up till the 14th. Thus, we have Passover. That is when the ovum appears as a brightly colored orb in the woman's life cycle, just like the full moon on the 14th of the month is at its peak of brightness. Then we have the 15th through the 21st days reserved for the ovum to be fertilized and a new life begins. That is representative of the 7-days of Unleavened Bread. Please do not lose sight of any of this when addressing the importance of all of our instructions about the lamb and the Passover.

This also applies to the configuration of days in the 7th month as well. On the 10th day of that month Satan's influence is separated from Native Israel and then they can return to their rightful inheritance as the ultimate reality of their Jubilee. They are kept for 4 days to make sure none of them develops a blemish and then receive their inheritance in the Promised Land from the 15th to the 21st days the pilgrimage festival of Tabernacles and Ingathering. We have addressed all of this so many times we will move past it now. But without these realities of what the days represent we would fall short in our understanding of them as well as the components woven into them.

With all the chatter about seeing a lamb here and there at the end of the 12th month some brethren are being let astray as to the truth and purpose of what is acceptable for a Passover lamb. Very few newborn lambs meet the qualifications for that lamb at the end of the 12th month for a household. We have established that above. It is obvious to see that most households used a lamb of greater size to meet the requirements established here in Exodus 12. The only exception to this is a lamb that is born a few months before the 10th of the first month. Some have asked is that possible. Sure, it is but it is a very limited number. Please

remember you can start to wean a lamb at 5-6 weeks but it is not completely weaned until 12-14 weeks. Let's address the life cycle of sheep in general.

The normal gestation period for sheep is 5-months or roughly 150 days. That is pretty routine. Each species has a little variation here or there but not much. Goats are the same. You may ask then, why are the lambs not all born at the same time? That has a number of answers. Mr. Ram is a busy boy for a while. He does not get interested until a ewe until it goes into estrus. Then he loses all his stately demeanor and composure and turns into a maniac (from the point of view of the ewes). Not all ewes come into estrus at the same time, but Mr. Ram forgets about that and will harass them regardless. Some ewes will not come into "heat" for some 1-2 months later depending on their age and health. Thus, there can be a spread of months in which lambs will be born. The early ewes will then be dropping their lambs up to 2 months before Passover depending on whether it is a normal or intercalated year. Also be mindful some species are bred to come into estrus throughout the years as opposed to the pattern in creation.

We have a video from the first week here which captures the state of the lambs and ewes quite well. The vast majority of the ewes were still very pregnant. The Bedouins keep them all close to home at that stage. There are also a half dozen lambs in different age brackets. Some are twice the size of the little ones which had just dropped. Lots of fun to watch. Everywhere we have traveled in the past 11 days has shown us the same pattern this year. There are a few lambs a month or so old, a few several weeks old, and some days old. But, the vast majority of the ewes are still very much pregnant. The big drop should be commencing shortly. We will follow it through the next couple of weeks for the record. Here is a picture from the other day of some very pregnant sheep.

As good mum's they are eating their fill at every turn to ensure the little ones in them are well nourished.



As a rule of thumb sheep in the Northern Hemisphere will start being ready for breeding in the October/November time frame. Now why would that be the case? Science today and patterns have shown us that a ewe has a chemical reaction trigger in it's brain caused by secretion from a gland that brings on the state of estrus. The entire process can take between 2-3 weeks to reach its desired goal in each animal. Keep in mind that only in a short window of that timing can she be bred. So, what riggers this all to start?

Two known factors: the sun and the moon. Once the sun hits its time of decline in September in the NH, the days start to grow shorter. That sets the stage, the decreasing amount of sunlight. But it only preps the start. It needs to be tied to a moon cycle following this decline of sunlight. Imagine that! That is why it often starts in some sheep with the new moon going dark after the equilux of its location. An equilux is the name given to the day in which a 12-hour dark and light portion in closest in duration. Each location has 2 of these with some exceptions which should be obvious. For instance, the equilux for Jerusalem this March is between the 15th and 16th of the month. But for this discussion we are looking at

the equinox of September of last year, 2019. Once we know that date, we will be able to determine which cycle of the moon going dark after it completes the light fraction of the equation. So, let's have some fun with that.

The Autumnal equinox in Jerusalem was between September 26th and 27th. After that the days decreased and nights increased. The new moon (visible crescent for our purposes) was September 30th from Jerusalem. The conjunction or dark moon shortly before that. This is only a few days past the equinox and thus could take it out of play as the chief cycle to start breeding. The declining moonlight with the first moon cycle after the equinox is the next and completing trigger to the ewes to start to go into estrus. There are some exceptions to this with specific crossbreeding which would allow for some ewes to come into heat in the lunar cycle prior to the equinox. But we are looking for the big event starting. For argument sake let's use the 13th of October which should be within hours of most locations in the NH. What we do now is count 150 days.

March 11th brings us to the earliest possible time for the big drop of lambs to commence. That is from when the moonlight starts its mathematic decline in October 13th of 2019. But it is our understanding and observation that as the moon's light declined more the greater number of ewes would come into estrus. Thus, the further we get into March after the 11th we should see a greater number of lambs being born.

This is all simple stuff if we believe the patterns in creation and in fact, some of the new science of such things. Melatonin is a big part of the trigger. So, what do we draw from this? That the Elohim have absolutely covered in creation everything needed to fulfill the timing of their laws as to the annual appointed times of meeting and the components necessary to keep them. For instance, the declining moon of the month of September was too close to the declining time of the sunlight in Jerusalem. With that we see many of the lambs being born in the 13th month of this intercalated year just like They intended it to be. There will even be some born in April this year for the younger ewes coming into estrus for the first time in November of 2019 in that declining moon cycle starting on November 12th.

Once again, the Elohim have shown us, They are completely in control of all the timing of the witnesses in all of creation.

So where does this take us in regard to the timing of Passover? All over the place unless you have the aforementioned knowledge in your possession. If we do not see many lambs dropped at the end of the 12th month there is a very good possibility that the year will be extended. That has been a pattern. That decision was made by Them way back 5-months before. Look at some of our pictures from last year prior to the 12th month and you will see lambs up feeding with the flock and composing 30 or more percent of it.

There are and will still be some who think they can take a lamb from its mother on the 8th day if it falls on the 10th of the first month for a Passover sacrifice. That goes against the entirety of the Biblical pattern of instruction and the will of the Elohim. As we mentioned in a report this trip even the Rabbis acknowledge this in the Talmudic dissertations about criteria for acknowledging the end of a current year. If they are too tender which means young, they use that as one of their signs to intercalate to give them more time to grow. Lots of reasons why but not important here.

Now, there is a lot more we could discuss as to when the year begins for the lamb. Is it its birth date, or is it the actual 12-month year it is born in? We will leave that to the swarming locusts to debate. For we have what we need to make a simple decision as to one of the signs which witnesses to the turn of the year.

Maybe in another post we will talk about the equinox as opposed to the equinox and what that means for any of the rules of Passover. Our Lord and Savior even addressed it.

Our peace we give to you

Brian and Linda