

הַיּוֹם בְּאֲשֶׁר קוֹמַם יֵשׁוּעַ  
הַמָּשִׁיחַ מִן־הַמָּוֶת



**The Resurrection Day  
Of Messiah Yeshua**

*When It Happened*

According To The Original  
Texts

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Preview is on next two Pages  
(laid out in book order)

Also “and he was refreshed” (Ex. 31:17) which as I have pointed out, literally means “took a breather,” has the same root as is used in Gen. 2:7 in connection to Adam’s becoming a living soul (לִנְפֶשׁ חַיָּה). A standard objection to the Sabbath resurrection of Yeshua is that “he rested in the grave.” This objection has no merit considering Exodus 31:17, since taking the breath of life on the Sabbath is the Scriptural point of refreshment. So Yeshua, as YHWH, literally “took a breath” on the resurrection Sabbath, and “was refreshed.” A state of death does not entail restoration or rejuvenation, and therefore does not qualify as resting on the Shabbat. Yeshua awoke from the third night’s sleep at dawn and was refreshed on the Shabbat.

### THE TEMPLE (SANCTUARY) DAY

The first part of this chapter proved that the Genesis day was from daybreak to daybreak, and the last section showed that the Sabbath was reckoned from the setting to setting. There are many other evidences for a daybreak to daybreak day, but we will for now skip over those other worthy proofs to move on to the one that counts with respect to Messiah’s death and resurrection. There are three sacrifices that correspond to Messiah’s death and resurrection. These are 1. The Passover offering of Nisan 14; 2. The Passover offering of Nisan 15; and 3. The wave sheaf offering of Nisan 16.

The law that governs these three offerings, and all other mandatory offerings is:

Now as for the flesh of the sacrifice of his thanksgiving peace offerings, it shall be eaten in the day of his offering; he shall not leave any of it until [בִּקְרֹ] daybreak. (Lev. 7:15).

This applied to the Passover offering that was sacrificed on the 14th of Nisan about 3 p.m. The Scripture says:

And you shall not leave any of it over until daybreak, but whatever is left of it until daybreak [בִּקְרֹ], you shall have burned with fire.<sup>55</sup> (Ex. 12:10).

It also applies to the offering made on the 15<sup>th</sup> of Nisan:

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<sup>55</sup> Since the offering was made in the afternoon, and eaten at night, it is clear that the calendar day is daybreak to daybreak.

For seven days no leaven shall be seen with you in all your territory, and none of the flesh which you sacrifice in the setting of the first day shall remain all night until the daybreak [בִּקְרָ] <sup>56</sup>. (Deut. 16:4).

While freewill offerings [נִדְבָה] or a vow offering [נִדָּר] could be eaten the second day, and none on the third <sup>57</sup>, what concerns us with the wave offering is how long the sacrificial portion of it lasted. The Scripture tells us how long the wave offering was allowed to burn on the altar:

This is the instruction for the whole-ascending *sacrifice*: the whole-ascending [הָעֹלָה] *sacrifice* itself shall remain on the hearth on the altar all the night [כָּל-הַלַּיְלָה] until the morning [עַד-הַבֹּקֶר], and the fire on the altar is to be kept burning on it. (Lev. 6:9).

After the wave offering was waved before Yahweh, the Priest took a handful as a sacrificial portion and cast it onto the altar. Along with it was offered a male lamb:

Now on the day when you wave the sheaf [הָעֹמֶר], you shall offer a male lamb one year old without defect for a whole-ascending [עֹלָה] sacrifice to Yāhweh. (Lev. 23:12).

So the lamb and the handful of the wave offering for Yahweh remained on the altar until the morning. The significance of this for Messiah's resurrection is explained here:

But the Messenger of Yāhweh said to him, “Why do you ask my name, seeing it is Wonderful?<sup>58</sup>” So Manoah took the kid with the grain offering and offered it on the rock to Yāhweh, and He performed wonders while Manoah and his wife looked on. For it came about when the flame went up from the altar toward heaven, that the Messenger of Yāhweh ascended in the flame of the altar. When Manoah and his wife

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<sup>56</sup> This offering was made “as enters the sun” (כְּבֹאֵ הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ) Deut. 16:6, so it too, was made just before sunset and eaten at night.

<sup>57</sup> Lev. 7:16.

<sup>58</sup> “Wonderful”: a Messianic title for Yeshua. See Isa. 9:6 [5].

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