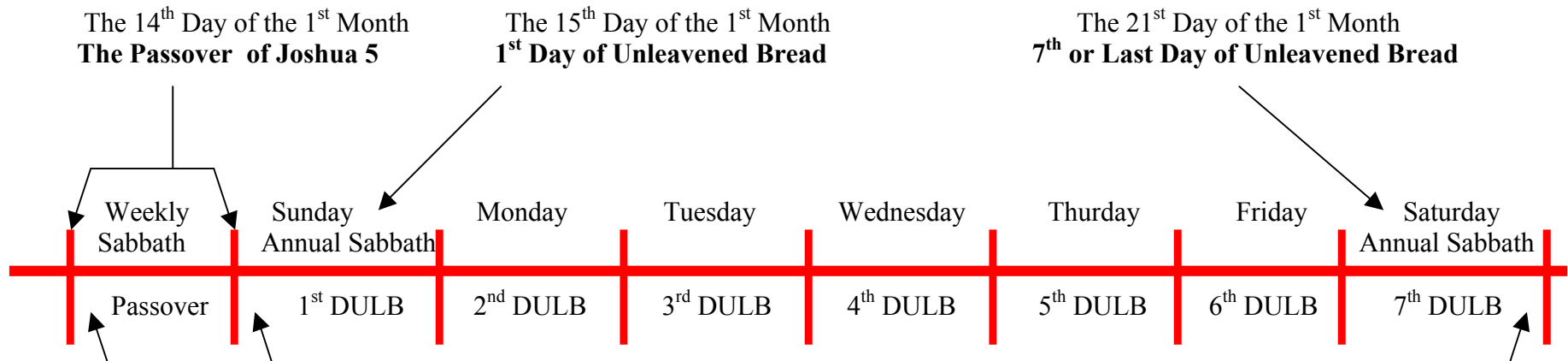


## The Wave Sheaf Offering and Joshua 5

### Which Sabbath is used to begin the counting of Pentecost?



The Passover of Joshua 5 fell on a weekly Sabbath.  
Lev. 23:14 Parched grain of the land could not be eaten until the wave sheaf was offered. So the wave sheaf was offered on the day after the Passover Sabbath of that year.

The Wave sheaf offering was offered on the day after the Passover Sabbath, which was a weekly Sabbath. This insured that the wave sheaf fell during the DULB. Note it was not offered on the day after the annual Sabbaths of the first or last DULB.

The Passover-DULB cycle in Joshua 5 proves the following:

- Joshua 5:11 states that the Children of Israel ate of the produce of the land on the day after the Passover.
- Lev. 23:14 says parched grain could not be eaten until the wave sheaf was offered and Lev. 23:15 says that the wave sheaf was offered on the day after the Sabbath.
- Since the Children of Israel ate of the produce of the land on the day after the Passover that Passover, the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the first month, had to be a weekly Sabbath, the wave sheaf offering took place on the day after the Passover Sabbath. This allowed them to eat of the produce of the land on the day after the Passover.
- Note that the first and last DULB were not the Sabbaths used in determining the wave sheaf offering.
- This proves that the wave sheaf ceremony took place on the day after a weekly Sabbath and not on day after the annual Sabbath of the first and last DULB.
- This insures that the wave sheaf offering ceremony always took place during the DULB.
- The Pentecost count begin on the day after the weekly Sabbath and not the annual Sabbaths of the first and last DULB.