

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:

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.¹ (Ex. 12:10).

It also applies to the offering made on the 15 of Nisan:

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 [בִּקְרֹ]². (Deut. 16:4).

While freewill offerings [נְדָבָה] or a vow offering [נִדְוָר] could be eaten the second day, and none on the third³, what concerns us with the wave offering is how long the sacrificial portion of it lasted. The

¹ Since the offering was made in the afternoon, and eaten at night, it is clear that the calendar day is daybreak to daybreak.

² This offering was made "as enters the sun" (כְּבוֹא הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ) Deut. 16:6, so it too was made just before sunset and eaten at night.

³ Lev. 7:16.