

Christian Proclamation of the Feast of Unleavened Bread

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Date of the First Holy Day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread

The first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread comes on the 15th day of Nisan to remember how the Lord brought His people out of Egyptian bondage. (*Lev* 23:5-7; *Numbers* 33:3)

Paul wrote: "Therefore let us keep the feast ... with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth." (*1 Cor* 5:8)

Passover week in the *Bible* means the week of Unleavened Bread which is one of the nine feasts of the Lord and is for Christians, not just Jewish people.

This year, the first holy day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread is on March 30, 2010 on the Gregorian Calendar.

Note: God's time is reckoned from sunset to sunset, so a new Hebrew calendar day starts at sunset *on the Gregorian day before*.

Thus, on the Gregorian calendar, the First Day of Unleavened Bread begins at sunset Monday, March 29 and ends at sunset on March 30.

"And on the fifteenth day of the same month *is* the feast of unleavened bread unto the LORD: seven days you must eat unleavened bread. In the first day you shall have an holy convocation: you shall do no servile work therein." (*Lev* 23:6-7)

Note: Yeshua Messiah, Jesus Christ, forever took the place of the fire offering when He offered up his body to God on the cross for sinful mankind, one time for all. "By the which will we are sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all." (*Heb* 10:10)

Read the details in our
book, "*A Still Small
Voice: The Vatican, the
USA, and Israel in Bible
Prophecy.*"

Date of the Second Holy Day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread

The second holy day of the feast ends the seven-day feast.

See the separate document setting forth the current year calendar.

Note: Remember, since a Hebrew calendar day begins at sunset the day before

The Scripture below counts seven days from the first day of the feast, including the first day of it.

“But you shall offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD seven days: in the seventh day *is* an holy convocation: you shall do no servile work *therein*.” (Lev 23:8)

How to Find the Date of the First Holy Day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread

God’s Word Trumps the
“man of sin” (2 Thes 2:3)

**Look at God’s Signs in
the Sky!**
A Still Small Voice, p. 52

The Holy Bible gives perfectly clear instructions for calculating the exact date of the feast. (cf., Lev 23:5-7; Ex 12:2, 18; Esther 3:7)

Always rely upon God’s Word instead of the tradition of men (cf., Mat 15:3, 6; Mark 7:9; Col 2:8) for many liars have gone forth that Satan may deceive, if possible, the very elect. (Mat 24:24) God’s Word is accurate and clear.

Step Procedure to Find the Gregorian Date (Lev 23:6-7):

- 1 On the Hebrew Calendar, find the first month (Nisan or Abib) day 15. Lev 23:5-6 and Esther 3:7 prove Nisan is the first month of the sacred calendar. Modern Hebrew calendars begin with Tishri, the first month of the Jewish civil (secular) new year; some days in the month of Elul may appear on the same page with Tishri.
- 2 On the Gregorian Calendar, find the corresponding date of Nisan 15.
- 3 The first holy convocation of Unleavened Bread begins at sunset the day before the Gregorian calendar date because biblical days are from sunset to sunset. (Gen 1:5, 8, 13, 19, 23; 2:3; Ex 12:18; Mat 28:1; cf., *A Still Small Voice*, p. 174).

Note: *Exodus* 12:18 instructs us to begin the feast observation on the fourteenth at sunset (end of Passover) because the holy day is on the fifteenth and a bible day is reckoned from sunset to sunset.

How to Find the Date of the Second Holy Day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread

The Holy Bible gives perfectly clear instructions for calculating the exact date of the feast. (cf., Lev 23:8)

Step Procedure to Find the Gregorian Date (Lev 23:8):

- 1 On the Hebrew Calendar, find day 21, the first month (Nisan, sometimes called Abib).
- 2 On the Gregorian Calendar, find the corresponding date of Nisan 21.
- 3 The second holy convocation of Unleavened Bread begins at sunset the day before the Gregorian calendar date because biblical days are from sunset to sunset. (Gen 1:5, 8, 13, 19, 23; 2:3; Ex 12:18; Mat 28:1).

The Purpose of the Feast of Unleavened Bread

The Feast of Unleavened Bread commemorates salvation through God's plan of redemption through Jesus Christ alone. (cf., *Lev 23:5-8; Luke 22:15-16; Acts 20:6*)

In some Scripture, leaven symbolizes sin; thus, by eating unleavened bread (i.e., crackers called 'matzos') we are reminded that in Christ we are without sin.

"Then understood they how that He bade them not beware of the leaven of bread, but of the doctrine of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees." (*Mat 16:12*, cf., *Mat 16:6-12*)

"...He began to say unto His disciples first of all, beware you of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy." (*Luke 12:1*)

How to Observe the Feast of Unleavened Bread

Like the weekly Sabbath day, the two holy days of the week of the feast are just that—holy—and you may not go to work nor work others, etc.

Note: Ask your boss ahead of time to have the hours of the holy day off. Plan ahead for the entire year.

You should attend a holy convocation (meeting with other believers) if possible on the two holy days. (*Lev 23:6-8*) You may celebrate it alone, if need be.

You must eat unleavened bread during the entire week-long feast.

Note: You may purchase unleavened bread (crackers called matzos) from many health food stores before the Passover.

You may dress out the matzo crackers any way you wish, using kosher ingredients. Kosher products have a front label with either a letter 'K' or 'U' with a circle around it. You may put pizza toppings on matzo crackers or peanut butter or use them as though bread. Use your imagination. You may return to having your usual bread products at the end of the seven day feast.

When you eat the unleavened bread, think about what you need to change in your life to become sinless like the bread of life—Yeshua (Jesus).

"Your glorying is not good. Know you not that a little leaven leavens the whole lump? Purge out therefore the old leaven, that you may be a new lump, as you are unleavened. For even Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us: Therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth." (*1 Cor 5:6-8*)

How to Observe the Feast of Unleavened Bread, Continued:

Focus **not** on the hypocrisy of the doctrines of others, but your own hypocrisy and examine your own doctrines, whether they are of God.

Through the Passover service by faith, we enter into the deeds done by Yeshua (Jesus) in His flesh.

By daily use of the unleavened bread (symbolizing Jesus' flesh) we can better:

- Focus on the true doctrines of Jesus.
- Adjust our attitudes and beliefs to come into harmony with His true doctrine and life.

Spiritual Activities for the Feast Day and All Year

Acceptable activities for holy days include:

- Attending a holy convocation ("assembling of ourselves together").
- Doing good works, like helping others; remember the poor and the stranger.

Note: "...provoke unto love and to good works," (cf., *Heb* 10:19-29; *Lev* 23:21-22; see also: *James* 1:27)

With the presence of God's Holy Spirit, we can practice 'true religion:'

- "Present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, *which is* your reasonable service." (*Rom* 12:1)
- "Pure religion ... is to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." (*James* 1:27; cf., *Acts* 9:36-39)
- "Let brotherly love continue. Be not forgetful to entertain strangers: for thereby some have entertained angels unawares" (*Heb* 13:1-3)

Other Proclamations and Studies

[See video "The Plagues" at www.youtube.com/user/ChristianHebrewRoots](http://www.youtube.com/user/ChristianHebrewRoots)

† Endnotes

A.D. – In the year of our Lord; Anno Domini. [Instead of C.E., Common Era.] This is the popular year designation on the global commercial Gregorian calendar in universal use. "Because the British laws applied to the colonies in 1752, the United Colonies of North America (the future USA) began using the Gregorian Calendar when Britain did." It was the USA that introduced the Gregorian Calendar into universal global commerce in modern times.

A.H. – In the Hebrew Year; Anno Hebraico.

B.C. – Before Christ. [Instead of B.C.E., Before the Common Era.] This is the popular year designation for historical events predating Christ on the global commercial Gregorian calendar in universal use.

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