Pesach and Unleavened Bread
2017
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Dry Bones

NO BREAD?! WE’VE BEEN SLAVES IN EGYPT FOR 400 YEARS

AND WE LEAVE IN SUCH A HURRY THAT...

... THERE'S "NO TIME" TO PACK SOME SANDWICHES?

I TELL YOU PEOPLE WILL BE TALKING ABOUT THIS FOR YEARS!!
Looking at the family of words for Pesach although not the root we can gather some interesting connections to the departure from Egypt.

We could make the connection that they were being protected under Yah’s special distinctive robe - distinctive in that He is the only one to wear the garment or wings of protection that He hides us to the very bottoms of our soles (souls).

Pas mas fem H6446; palm, sole, i.e., the flat, under-surface part at the very end of the limbs of the human body, note: other sources relate this to variegation as a color pattern, also similarly a gold threaded ornamentation pattern, כֻּתֹּנֶת פַּס (kut-toe-net pas)

Special tunic, distinctive robe, i.e., a tunic or robe unique in design for showing special favor or relationship, note either the robe was very long – sleeved and extending to the feet, or a richly ornamented tunic either of special color design or gold threading, both ornamental and not suitable for working.

This is another wonderful connection in the family of words. Yahuah and the destroyer passed through Egypt one after the other, examining who had the blood on the door posts. Yah remembered to cover the ones making the covenant with Him and the destroyer correctly remembers to leave them unharmed and keep passing through.

The future family members are asked to consider and examine with reflection about what happened and correctly respond to Yahuah’s request and accept His offer of the covenant and then to reenact the feast so that we too can pass from this evil bondage, one after the other into the protection of Yahuah’s promises and home.
This added family root is fantastic considering what Yahuah was asking them to do. He was telling them and us that to trust Him is to know that we will be in a state or condition of having more than enough for what the situation requires. Abundance awaits us. Stepping out in trust when Yahuah has us covered has no risk whatsoever- we just need to act upon it.
How perfect is this? Yah's family disappeared and was no longer seen in the location of Egypt. They dispersed in the direction of the promised land. The additional meaning of “to no longer exist and vanishing, ceasing to exist” is also a perfect description of what happened to the first born of Egypt.

Yah also promises to make us disappear and be hidden from the evil ones. When we cease to exist from this earth we will be peacefully dispersed to a place of protection.
Keeping this in perspective

Before the Exodus this next definition is what the word must have meant. We do not see Yahuah’s children celebrating pesach at any other time.
6452a.  הָסָּח pasach (820a); a prim. root; to pass or spring over:—pass, pass over, passed. 7173 l.  הָסָּח (pā·sāḵ): v.; ≡ Str 6452; (qal) pass. over, go by, i.e., move in a linear motion without stopping, implying lack of confrontation or engagement in an activity.

6452b  הָסָּח pasach (820c); a prim. root; to limp:—became lame, hesitate, leaped. 7174 ll.  הָסָּח (pā·sāḵ): v.; ≡ Str 6452; (qal ptcp.) waver, mentally vacillate, formally, leap or dance about, i.e., think in an unstable, manner, bouncing between commitment of two persons or ideas, note: implying a senseless thinking, (nif impf.) become crippled, be maimed, be mutilated, i.e., pertaining to being in a physically incapacitated state, where body parts do not function normally. 3. (piel impf.) dance, i.e., leap about a worship artifact to invoke a gods favor or answer, so be in worship, note: the context and ety. imply possibly a tired, limping motion in the dancing. 6452. הָסָּח pāṣach, paw-sakh'; a prim. root; to hop, i.e. (fig.) skip over (or spare); by impl. to hesitate; also (lit.) to limp, to dance:—halt, become lame, leap, pass over.
Exo 12:13 And the blood shall be to you for a token upon the houses where ye are: and when I see the blood, I will pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, when I smite the land of Egypt.

Notice the first usage of Pesach H6452, is the action of passing over the people. Notice this was due to the blood, not the meat that was eaten. Notice Yah clearly says the blood is the banner, the sign of an example and warning of something past. When the people killed the male lambs, those were the first born of the flock. It was a warning. An example of the first born will be killed that night. They were also painting a banner on their doors for Yah to see-inspect and consider, that any worship of this animal as a deity was a thing in the past-they were killing it without fear of repercussions from that deity or the Egyptian people.

This is very intriguing due to the other definitions and the verses we find this word in. This is the word Yahuah used originally for explaining the Pasach event. The first time H6453 shows up is Exodus 12:11 and we will explore that in a bit. Let us take a good look at the other verses to get a better sense of the original meaning and be aware of what the meaning has evolved into.
Exo 12:23 For Yahuah $^3068$ will pass through( to go ones way from one side to the other (abar) $^5674$ to smite $^5062$ (sign-strong covenant mark – $^853$) the Egyptians; $^4714$ and when he see (inspect, perceive, consider – raah) $^67200$ (sign-strong covenant mark – $^853$) the blood $^1818$ upon $^5921$ the lintel, $^3068$ the blood $^1818$ upon $^5921$ the two side posts, $^4201$ Yahuah $^3068$ will pass (skip, leap, dance, move in a linear motion without stopping- pesach) $^6452$ over $^5921$ the door, $^6607$ and will not suffer (allow, permit, make it possible to cause -yat’tin) $^5414$ the destroyer $^7843$ to come in $^935$ to $^413$ your houses $^1004$ to smite $^5062$ you.

Here we get the full picture of the destroyer and Yahuah working together. Yahuah in front, and pointing out which houses were to be left alone and which houses were to be entered. Pesach is again used as the description of Yahuah’s action, not the meal choice.
Exo 12:27 That you will say, It is the sacrifice of Yahuah’s passover, who passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote (sign-strong covenant mark – ta) the Egyptians, and delivered our houses. And the people bowed the head and worshipped.

There is no difference in spelling between Strong’s H6452 as a literal passing over and H6453 the festival and the lamb and meal. Just different vowel points. Notice Yah is not pointing to the meal, He is pointing to the blood from slaying the first born of the wicked. A warning of what will happen if we do not have Yah’s protection.

Pasach- הַסָּכָה

- 7175 הַסָּכָה (pē-sāḥ): n.masc.; = Str 6453; Passover sacrifice, i.e., the ceremonial offering of small mammals (sheep or goats) one year old, of very high quality (Ex 12:21); 2. Passover Feast, i.e., a festival celebrating deliverance from Egypt (Ex 34:25); 3. Passover meal, i.e., a meal eaten as a part of the festival of Passover, eaten as a remembrance of hasty deliverance (Ex 12:11) 6453. nōg pečach, peh ’-sakh; from 6452; a pretermission, i.e. exemption; used only tech. of the Jewish Passover (the festival or the victim):—passover (offering). 6453. pesach (820a); from 6452a; passover:—Passover, Passover offerings
What does Pretermission mean?

**Princeton's WordNet**

1. *pretermission* (noun)
   letting pass without notice

**Webster Dictionary**

1. *Pretermission* (noun)
   the act of passing by or omitting; omission

While this is much better in conjunction with the action of the Passover night (not really a festival), it still is troubling when applied to the “animal victim” of the meal.
2Sa 4:4  And Jonathan, Saul's son, had a son that was lame-smitten, maimed) of his feet. He was five years old when the tidings came of Saul and Jonathan out of Jezreel, and his nurse took him up, and it came to pass, as she made haste to flee, that he fell, and became lame (pesach). And his name was Mephibosheth.

1Ki 18:21  And Elijah came to all the people, and said, How long halt you between two opinions? if Yahua be All powerful, follow Him: but if Baal, then follow him. And the people answered him not a word.
Another verse that no one is aware that the word pesach is being used with a different meaning from the first.

Just wanting to point out they are using the word Yahuah used for pesach and not in regards to the feast of pesach after the exodus.
Here is a prophecy of yet another time Yahuah will passover His family to protect it in the future. This would not be a passover fulfillment prophecy since Yahusha already did that. Just something to think about. Shama!

Isa 31:5 As birds ἁειρύξαντατι βραχίαν ὑπεράνεσθεν τὸν θνησκοῦντα τῶν ὀφειλόμενον, and Yahushah ἁλὼν ἐπέδρασεν ἐπὶ τὸν ἐπάνω τοῦ θνησκοῦντα. This would not be a passover fulfillment prophecy since Yahusha already did that. Just something to think about. Shama!
Rounding out the rest of the spellings with different vowel points H6454 pertaining to people with the name pesach as a proper noun meaning “limper” and H6455 again with the physically crippled, permanently.

The last word H6456 Pas’sil is interesting in the fact that it means idol worship and it connects to the reason the Egyptians were in trouble with Yah in the first place.

7176 פּאָשָׁה (pā·sēḥ): n.pr.; = Str 6454;—LN 93-pers. (male) Paseah: 1. of Judah (1Ch 4:12+) 2. ancestor of returnees with Zerubbabel (Ezr 2:49; Ne 7:51+) 3. father of Joiada (Ne 3:6+)

7177 פּסֶח (pis·ēḥ): adj.; = Str 6455; TWOT 1787a—LN 23.142–23.184 lame, crippled, maimed, i.e., pertaining to a person in a more or less permanent physically incapacitated state, where body parts do not function normally (Lev 21:18; Dt 15:21; 2Sa 5:6, 8(2x); 9:13; 19:27[EB 26]; Job 29:15; Pr 26:7; Isa 33:23; 35:6; Jer 31:8; Mal 1:8, 13+), note: the lame often have social limits and functions and a low status in society

7178 פּסֵיל (pā·sil): n.masc.; = Str 6456; TWOT 1788b—LN 6.96–6.101 idol, image, i.e., a worship-icon either believed to be, or represent a god (Dt 7:5, 25; 12:3; Jdg 3:19, 26; 2Ki 17:41; 2Ch 33:19, 22; 34:3, 4, 7; Ps 78:58; Isa 10:10; 21:9; 30:22; 42:8; Jer 8:19; 50:38; 51:47, 52; Hos 11:2; Mic 1:7; 5:12[EB 13]+), note: in most contexts a carved image of stone or wood, but possibly also a cast metal icon.
Defining Some Word Meanings: 
Pasach - פסח

- 6454. הָדָא Pâçêach, paw-say´-akh; from 6452; limping; Paseāch, the name of two Isr.:—Paseah, Phaseah. 6454. הָדָא Paseach (820c); from 6452b; “limper,” three Isr.:—Paseah(4).
- 6455. הָדַע piççêach, pis-say´-akh; from 6452; lame:—lame.


Pasach is a festival about abundance, dancing for joy because we are being drawn out of the refining fire. Being made perfect because if we accept the terms and conditions, our debt has been paid. We begin moving in a linear motion without stopping to Yahuah, implying lack of confrontation, through the doorway back home. Yet we did nothing to engage in this activity-Yahuah and Yahusha did the heavy lifting— we agree to the terms and conditions of living in Paradise. Such a deal!

3/16/2017
Are people being led to focus on the wrong aspect of the enactment? Yah says life is in the blood right? The lamb provided the meal and protein for a very long journey. In not wasting anything to chance to make a statement, the blood was to be used to signal that this house was protected. This blood extended the life of the first born in that household. Life is in the blood.

The focus on the lamb and not on the cause for the slaughter of the first born causes confusion and focus away from how Yahuah protected His new family.

After looking at the definitions let us ask these questions.

Were the lambs passed over or given protection?
Were the lambs dancing about in a joyful dance?
Were the lambs moving in linear motion on a specific path?
Could the lambs be identified as being lame or limping or were they specifically identified NOT to have any defect?

The answer is no to all the above- so why have a separate vowel point to identify the meal and the lamb, if not to cause a misdirect and keep the temple full of innocent blood that Yah hated to watch year after year.
**Paschach**

- 7175 נֶשֶׁר (pēšāh): n.masc.; = Str 6453; Passover sacrifice, i.e.,
  the ceremonial offering of small mammals (sheep or goats) one
  year old, of very high quality (Ex 12:21); 2. Passover Feast, i.e.,
  a festival celebrating deliverance from Egypt (Ex 34:25); 3.
  Passover meal, i.e., a meal eaten as a part of the festival of
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  Passover (the festival or the victim):—passover (offering). 6453.
  песах (820a); from 6452; passover:—Passover, Passover offerings

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**Strong's Definitions**

**pečach, peh'-sakh:** from H6452; a pretermisson, i.e. exemption; used only tech. of the Jewish Passover (the festival or the victim)—passover (offering).

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**Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon**

- נֶשֶׁר נֶשֶׁר m. pr. a sparing, immunity from penalty and calamity, hence—
  (1) a sacrifice offered on account of the sparing of the people, the paschal lamb, of which it is said, Ex. 12:27, "this is a sacrifice of sparing (prop. of passing over) unto Jehovah, who passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote the Egyptians," etc. Hence נֶשֶׁר יִשָּׂרָאֵל to kill the paschal lamb, Ex. 12:21; 2 Ch. 30:15, 17; 35: 1, 6; נֶשֶׁר דָּעָן 16:2, seqq.; נֶשֶׁר כְּלָלָה to eat the passover, 2 Chron. 30:18; נֶשֶׁר יָאַשֵׁה to prepare the sacrifice of the passover (see נֶשֶׁר No. 2, f), Exod. 12:48; Num. 9:4, seqq.; Josh. 5:11. Phur. יֵשֶׁר

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**The KJV translates Strong's H6453 in the following manner:**

- passover (46x),
- passover offerings (3x).

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**Outline of Biblical Usage**

1. passover
   A. sacrifice of passover
   B. animal victim of the passover
   C. festival of the passover

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*3/16/2017*
We know Yah did not want them to “sacrifice” a lamb to Him on the day of Pesach- He wanted them to kill a lamb for the meal. What is our basis for this fact? We offer 3 witnesses.

Jeremiah 7:22 For I spoke not to your fathers, nor commanded them in the day that I brought them out of the land of Egypt, concerning burnt offerings or sacrifices. ** This contradicts most of Leviticus a priestly document.

Psalm 40:6 Sacrifice and offering you did not desire; my ears have you opened: burnt offering and sin offering have you not required.

Isaiah 1:11 To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices to me? says Yahuah: I am full of the burnt offerings of rams, and the fat of fed beasts; and I delight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs, or of he goats.
Isa 1:11 To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me? says Yah: I am full of the burnt offerings of rams, and the fat of fed beasts; and I delight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs, or of he goats.

Should we be doing anything Yah does not like? Yah even asks the questions we should be asking! Who the heck told them to do this?

Isa 1:12 When you come to appear before Me, who has required (requested and desired - baw-kash), at your hand, this at your hand, to tread (trample as an oppressor- ra’mas) My courts?

As of Isaiah, Yah has had enough of this! Keep this in mind when they start sacrificing at the rebuilt 3rd temple.

Isa 1:13 Bring no more vain oblations; incense is an abomination unto me; the new moons and sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with; it is iniquity, even the solemn meeting.
Exo 12:11 And this is how you will eat it; with your loins girded, your shoes on your feet, and your staff in your hand; and you will eat it in haste. It is Yahuah’s passover.

Since Yah never asked for a sacrifice but a meal choice, we think that the Masorites and the KJV folks with James Strong’s and Team Francis Bacon did a little two step here for this first usage of H6453 if you make it the “sacrifice victim of the passover”, and not the event. Why do we say this? Because this is during Yah’s instructions of how they were to perform it. He does in previous verses talk of the lamb, calling it, a lamb. Here, at the end of the verse Yah is clearly wrapping up the whole discussion of what to do and again explains what He is going to do - Pass over. It’s called pesach because He passed over not because of a lamb being sacrificed to Him.

Exo 12:12 It is the Yahuah’s passover. For I will pass through the land of Egypt this night, and will smite all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment. I am Yahuah.
This does link several thoughts together but they are not sentences, they are all followed by semicolons and the final thought does not sum up just this verse.

Exodus 12:11 And this is how you will eat it— with your waists fastened, your sandals on your feet, and your staff in your hand, and you will eat it in haste. It is Yahweh’s Passover.

Lexham’s version does indeed have it with commas and a period. It was solely a man made decision to put, “It is Yahuah’s Passover” at the end of verse 11. It makes more sense to use it starting verse 12 because it is a declarative statement that the verse goes on to explain what He is passing over.
And thus shall you eat it: with your loins girded, your sandals on your feet, and your staff in your hand; and you shall eat it hurriedly; it is the Lord's Passover. For I will go through the land of Egypt in that night and will strike all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast. And I will execute judgments against all the gods of Egypt; I am Yahuah.

And this is how you will eat it—*with* your waists fastened, your sandals on your feet, and your staff in your hand, and you will eat it in haste. *It is* Yahweh's Passover.
The tenth plague was the Death of the Firstborn. Pharaoh believed that he too was a god. Yet, he had to plead with Moshe to spare his own life. Some god!

Yahuah had told Moshe, "And the Egyptians shall know that I am Yahuah" (Exod 7:5). After the tenth plague, Pharaoh and all of Egypt knew this to be true. The baseless faith in the Egyptian pantheon had been duly demonstrated.

Regarding the lamb, when people would come to inquire of the idols, the pagan Egyptian high priests would take a lamb and would write incantations in the ear of the lamb. They would then repeat the words to invoke demonic spirits to appear!

So how interesting is it that Yahuah would have the Israelites take a lamb by it's ear and tie it to the bedpost for 4 days and nights and then slaughter it?! What chutzpah and faith in Yahuah the Israelites had to of had to take a high Egyptian deity by the ear into their homes and then slaughter it when they at this point were simply slaves!

The Barbary sheep with up to a metre shoulderheight and a weight of up to 140 kilos, are found in most of northern Africa, even in parts of the Sahara. Their hair is brownish, their smooth horns are up to half a metre long and curve backwards and slightly outwards and then inwards and forward.

Two kinds of domesticated sheep were grown in ancient Egypt. The older breed, (*ovis longipes*), had horns jutting out, while the newer fat tailed sheep, (*ovis platyrh*), which was introduced during the Middle Kingdom, had horns curled close to the head on either side.

Sheep were not of the economic importance to Egyptians that they were to the desert dwellers, who depended on sheep for milk, meat and wool. The Egyptians preferred the less hot and itchy linen and later the lighter cotton to wool.

Now all who have a temple set up to the Theban Zeus or who are of the district of Thebes, these, I say, all sacrifice goats and abstain from sheep; for not all the Egyptians equally reverence the same gods, except only Isis and Osiris (who they say is Dionysos), these they all reverence alike: but they who have a temple of Mendes or belong to the Mendesian district, these abstain from goats and sacrifice sheep. Now the men of Thebes and those who after their example abstain from sheep, say that this custom was established among them for the cause which follows:—Heracles (they say) had an earnest desire to see Zeus, and Zeus did not desire to be seen of him; and at last when Heracles was urgent in entreaty Zeus contrived this device, that is to say, he flayed a ram and held in front of him the head of the ram which he had cut off, and he put on over him the fleece and then showed himself to him. Hence the Egyptians make the image of Zeus with the face of a ram; and the Ammonians do so also after their example, being settlers both from the Egyptians and from the Ethiopians, and using a language which is a medley of both tongues: and in my opinion it is from this god that the Egyptians call Zeus /Amun/. The Thebans then do not sacrifice rams but hold them sacred for this reason; on one day however in the year, on the feast of Zeus, they cut up in the same manner and flay one single ram and cover with its skin the image of Zeus, and then they bring up to it another image of Heracles. This done, all who are in the temple beat themselves in lamentation for the ram, and then they bury it in a sacred tomb.
As viceroy and second in command of Egypt, Joseph of course knew that the Egyptians worshipped sheep, which is why he asked Pharaoh to let his family live in Goshen outside of the main area of Egypt - because Jacob and his sons were shepherders! This was a degrading occupation to the sophisticated Egyptians as it was absolutely abhorred to slaughter and eat sheep. Joseph also chose the site of Goshen so his family could be sustained by the fruitfulness of the land, but not easily assimilated into the culture of Egypt. He wanted them located away from the pagan, hedonistic people of Egypt so their belief in the one true Yahuah would remain intact.

The next time we see this H6453 is at verse 21 and Moshe is explaining to the elders what is about to happen and what the program is. Here he specifically calls the lamb “The Passover” and according to the vowel points, a brand new sounding word.

Question: Would they have any idea at that point in time what the heck he was talking about? This event was brand new. My first question would be:

1. Why are you calling the lamb “the Passover”? We just saw above where the attire and speed of eating the meal is part of “the Passover” event.
2. Since he is referring to the lamb, what is the lamb passing over?

Exo 12:21 Then Moses called for all the elders of Israel, and said unto them, Draw out and take a lamb according to your families, and kill the passover.

Notice also Moshe did not instruct them to sacrifice the lamb but to kill it.
Exo 12:27 That you will say, **It is the killing of Yahuah’s passover,** who passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote as a strong covenant mark the Egyptians, and delivered our houses. And the people bowed the head and worshipped. **Memorial Event**

Exo 12:43 And Yahuah said to Moses and Aaron, **This is the ordinance (that which is established and defined, prescribed enactment-khukka) of the passover:** There shall no stranger eat thereof: **Memorial Event**

Exo 12:48 And when a stranger shall sojourn with you, and will keep the passover to Yahuah, let all his males be circumcised, and then let him come near and keep, work, produce and accomplish – a’shaw) it; and he shall be as one that is born in the land: for no uncircumcised person shall eat thereof. **Memorial Event**
Exo 34:25  You will not offer the blood of My killing with leaven, neither shall the killing of the feast of the passover be left to the morning. **Yah talking about the Memorial event**

Lev 23:5  In the fourteenth day of the first month at even is Yahuah’s passover. **Memorial event**

Num 9:2  Let the children of Israel also keep as a strong covenant mark the passover at His appointed season. **Memorial event**

Num 9:4  And Moses spoke to the children of Israel, that they should work, produce and accomplish – a’shaw) the passover. **Memorial event**

Num 9:5  And they work, produce and accomplish – a’shaw) as a strong covenant mark the passover on the fourteenth day of the first month at even in the wilderness of Sinai: **Memorial event**

Num 9:6  And there were certain men, who were defiled by the dead body of a man, that they could not keep, work, produce and accomplish – a’shaw) the passover on that day. and they came before Moses and before Aaron on that day: **Memorial event**
Deu 16:1 Observe as a strong covenant mark the month of Abib, and keep, work, produce and accomplish — a’shaw) the passover to Yahuah Eternal: for in the month of Abib Yahuah Eternal brought you forth out of Egypt by night. ** Memorial Event**

Deu 16:2 You will therefore kill the passover to Yahuah Eternal, of the flock and the herd, in the place which Yahuah shall choose to place His name there. ** Animal killed**

Num 9:2 Let the children of Israel also keep, work, produce and accomplish — a’shaw) as a strong covenant mark the passover at his appointed season. **Memorial Event**

Num 9:4 And Moses spoke to the children of Israel, that they should keep, work, produce and accomplish — a’shaw) the passover. **Memorial Event**

Num 9:5 And they kept, worked, produced, accomplished — a’shaw) as a strong covenant mark the passover on the fourteenth day of the first month at even in the wilderness of Sinai: according to all that Yahuah commanded bade, charge, commission as a strong covenant mark Moses, so did the children of Israel. ** Memorial Event**
Num 9:6 And there were certain men, who were defiled by the dead body of a man, that they could not keep, work, produce and accomplish – a’shaw) the passover on that day: and they came before Moses and before Aaron on that day: **Memorial Event**

Num 9:10 Speak to the children of Israel, saying, If any man of you or of your posterity shall be unclean by reason of a dead body, be in a journey afar off, yet he shall keep, work, produce and accomplish – a’shaw) to Yahuah. **Memorial Event**

Num 9:12 They shall leave none of it to the morning, nor break any bone of it: according to all the ordinances (that which is established and defined, prescribed enactment-khuk- ka) of the passover they shall keep work, produce and accomplish – a’shaw) it. **Memorial Event**

Num 9:13 But the man that is clean, and is not in a journey, and forbeareth to keep the passover, even the same soul shall be cut off from among his people: because he brought not the offering brought near of Yahuah in His appointed season, that man shall bear his sin. **Memorial Event**
**Num 9:14**  And if a stranger shall sojourn among you, and will keep work, produce and accomplish – a’shaw the passover to Yahuah; according to the ordinance, bade, charge, commission of the passover and according to the manner thereof, so shall he do. You shall have one ordinance, both for the stranger, and for him that was born in the land.  **The Memorial Event**

**Num 28:16**  And in the fourteenth day of the first month is the passover of Yahuah.  **Memorial event**

**Num 33:3**  And they departed from Rameses in the first month, on the fifteenth day of the first month, on the morrow after the passover the children of Israel went out with an high hand in the sight of all the Egyptians.  **The Memorial event**
Jos 5:10 And the children of Israel encamped in Gilgal, and kept as a strong covenant mark the passover on the fourteenth day of the month in the plains of Jericho. **Memorial Event**

Jos 5:11 And they did eat of the old corn in the selfsame day. **Memorial Event**

2Ki 23:22 Surely there was not holden such a passover from the days of the judges that judged Israel, nor in all the days of the kings of Israel, nor of the kings of Judah; **Memorial Event**
But in the eighteenth year of king Josiah, wherein this passover was holden to Yahuah in Jerusalem.

And Hezekiah sent to all Israel and Judah, and wrote also to Ephraim and Manasseh, that they should come to the house of Yahuah at Jerusalem, to keep the passover to Yahuah Eternal of Israel.

So they established a decree to make proclamation throughout all Israel, from Beersheba even to Dan, that they should come to keep, work, produce and accomplish – a’shaw the passover in the second month.

So they established a decree to make proclamation throughout all Israel, from Beersheba even to Dan, that they should come to keep, work, produce and accomplish – a’shaw the passover to Yahuah Eternal of Israel at Jerusalem: for they had not done it of a long time in such sort as it was written.
2Ch 30:15 Then they killed the passover on the fourteenth day of the second month, and the priests and the Levites were ashamed, and sanctified themselves, and brought in the burnt offerings into the house of Yahuah.

2Ch 30:17 For there were many in the congregation that were not sanctified: therefore the Levites had the charge of the killing of the passovers for every one that was not clean, to sanctify them to Yahuah.

2Ch 30:18 For a multitude of the people, even many of Ephraim, and Manasseh, Issachar, and Zebulun, had not cleansed themselves, yet did they eat as a strong covenant mark the passover otherwise than it was written. But Hezekiah prayed for them, saying, The good Yahuah pardon every one.

2Ch 35:6 So kill the passover, and sanctify yourselves, and prepare your brethren, that they may do according to the word of Yahuah by the hand of Moses.
2Ch 35:7 And Josiah gave to the people, all for the passover offerings, that were present, to the number of thirty thousand, and three thousand bullocks: these were of the king's substance.

2Ch 35:8 And his princes gave willingly to the people, to the priests, and to the Levites: Hilkiah, Hilkiah and Zechariah and Jehiel, rulers of the house of Eternal, gave to the priests for the passover offerings two thousand and six hundred small cattle, and three hundred oxen. **Memorial Event**

2Ch 35:1 Moreover Josiah kept a passover to Yahuah in Jerusalem: and they killed the passover on the fourteenth day of the first month. **Animal killed** and **Memorial Event**

2Ch 35:9 Conaniah, Shemaiah and Nethaneel, his brethren, and Hashabiah and Jeiel and Jozabad, chief of the Levites, gave to the Levites for passover offerings, five thousand small cattle, and five hundred oxen. **Memorial Event** Could be both..
2Ch 35:11 And they killed the passover, and the priests sprinkled the blood from their hands, and the Levites flayed them.

**Animal killed**

2Ch 35:13 And they roasted the passover with fire according to the ordinance: (means to exercise good judgement and resolve disputes- Mishpat) but the other holy set apart offerings sod they in pots, and in caldrons, and in pans, and divided them speedily among all the people.

**Animal killed**

2Ch 35:16 So all the service of Yahuah was prepared the same day, to keep, work, produce and accomplish – a’shaw the passover, and to offer burnt offerings ascending the stairways upon the altar of Yahuah, according to the commandment (terms and conditions – mitswhah) of king Josiah.

**Memorial event**

2Ch 35:17 And the children of Israel that were present kept work, produce and accomplish – a’shaw the passover at that time, and the feast of unleavened bread seven days.
2Ch 35:18 And there was no passover like to that kept, work, produce and accomplish – a’shaw in Israel from the days of Samuel the prophet; neither did all the kings of Israel keep, work, produce and accomplish – a’shaw such a passover as Josiah kept, work, produce and accomplish – a’shaw and the priests, and the Levites, and all Judah and Israel that were present, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem.

**Memorial Event**

2Ch 35:19 In the eighteenth year of the reign of Josiah was this passover kept, work, produce and accomplish – a’shaw.

**Memorial event**

Ezr 6:19 And the children of the captivity kept, work, produce and accomplish – a’shaw as a strong covenant mark (H853) the passover upon the fourteenth day of the first month.

**Memorial Event**

Ezr 6:20 For the priests and the Levites were purified together, all of them were pure, and killed the passover for all the children of the captivity, and for their brethren the priests, and for themselves.

**Animal killed**

Eze 45:21 In the first month, in the fourteenth day of the month, you will have the passover, a feast of seven days; unleavened bread shall be eaten.

**Memorial Event**
The tally is out of 47 verses 34 were about the feast 2 could be about both and 11 were regarding the animal killed, and of the 11 verses 7 were directly regarding the temple practices that Yahuah was not happy about. That leaves 3 out of 49 that deals with the animal killed not speaking of the temple.

This should give us pause at least to shama, closely consider and discern why the animal killed became a focal point of what happened that night instead of Yahuah actually passing over the houses of those standing with Him and the slaughter of the first born of the Egyptian people and their animals.

In Exodus 12:14 Yah says this is to be a zikrone הֶזְרֹן -memorial H2146; a memory, a remembrance, a celebration of any particular day, a record. This is not an exact re-enactment. If it were we would be leaving out the next day from our homes after asking our neighbors for their money and camping out in the wilderness!

**Exo 12:14** And this הָיָהוֹן day הָיָהוֹן shall be הָיָהוֹן to you for a memorial; a memory, a remembrance, a celebration of any particular day, a record, zik-rone הֶזְרֹן and you shall keep khaw-gag הָיָהוֹן it a feast הָיָהוֹן to Yahuah הָיָהוֹן throughout your generations; הָיָהוֹן you shall keep it a feast הָיָהוֹן by an ordinance הָיָהוֹן for ever. הָיָהוֹן
Exo 12:14  And this\textsuperscript{H2088} day\textsuperscript{H3117} shall be\textsuperscript{H1961} to you for a \textbf{memorial}; a memory, a remembrance, a celebration of any particular day, a record, (zik-rone)\textsuperscript{H2146} and you shall keep \textbf{khaw-gaw}\textsuperscript{H2287} it a \textbf{feast} \textbf{khawg} \textsuperscript{H2282} to Yahuah\textsuperscript{H3068} throughout your generations;\textsuperscript{H1755} you shall keep it a \textbf{feast} \textbf{khaw-gag}\textsuperscript{H2287} by an ordinance\textsuperscript{H2708} for ever.\textsuperscript{H5769}

H2287 Khaw-gag אָמָן is from H2283 אָמַן kha-gaw meaning terrors but they also point that H2287 is its root meaning to resolve. They also point to H2287 הָנָב compass, encircle - such as people huddled around a meal - Its used once in Job 26:10 “He has \textit{compassed} the waters with bounds”. Looking at all the meanings H2287 khaw-gag could be to huddle to resolve terrors. This is a good description of what Yah is asking us to do on Pesach as a memorial!

H2282 is אֵל khawg which is the same as above but only one gimel. It is a festival, feast and they also throw in sacrifice victim. So in reading it - which fits better? You huddled to resolve terrors - it is a feast to Yahuah. Or it is You huddled to resolve terrors a sacrifice victim to Yahuah? Since this was not a sacrifice to Yahuah we need to rule the second one out.

The next word they also translate as feast, but it is H2287 Khaw-gag אָמָן- a huddling around feast which can be solemn or festive celebration depending on the event.
Exo 12:14 And thisֵּ֣י day shall be for a memorial; a memory, a remembrance, a celebration of any particular day, a record, (zik-rone) and you shall keep it a feast to Yahuah throughout your generations; you shall keep it a feast by an ordinance for ever-perpetually (o-lawm).

H2708 Khook-kaw is the re-enactment ordinance, prescription, something defined and established.

This should give us pause at least to shama, closely consider and discern why the animal killed became a focal point of what happened that night instead of Yahuah actually passing over the houses of those standing with Him and the slaughter of the first born of the Egyptian people and their animals.

Is Yah really asking us as a memorial to Him that we must and will perpetually kill lamb or goat at Pesach? Is the focus? Or is the re-enactment of the trust in the protection Yah provided His covenant people during a time of terror - His terror (think about the coming terror in Revelation) the main take away and now not to be in the group that is terrorized?
We shama that the killing of the animal that night was a one time intention to mark those houses that particular night from the destroyer. If this was not true, then why doesn't the first born of people who do not do this die specific night each year? If this is the only redeeming part of Pesach, then we have a problem. However if keeping this date symbolically as an reenactment then there is no issue. No destroyer is going over the houses this night, this year, so there is no need to put blood on the door post. What we do re-enact is the vigil, the readiness, the unleavened bread, the bitterness at the meal and the retelling of the story as we gather together. It was a solemn night for them living the actual event, as it was for Yahusha and his followers 2,000 years ago and for us as we try to wrap our heads around this.

However, the Rabbinical leaders of today disagree.
Jewish People Ready and Required to Bring Passover Sacrifice Today, Agree Rabbis
By Adam Eliyahu Berkowitz April 5, 2017, 12:30 pm

“Then Moshe called for all the elders of Israel, and said unto them: ‘Draw out, and take you lambs according to your families, and kill the passover lamb.’” Exodus 12:21
(The Israel Bible™)

Jews are required by the Torah to bring the Passover sacrifice today and failure to do so is one of the worst sins possible, asserted Temple expert Rabbi Chaim Richman in his most controversial video yet. As provocative as this sounds, there is no rabbinic authority that disputes this, and everything stands ready to make this 2,000-year dream of the Jewish people materialize.

https://www.breakingisraelnews.com/86177/rabbis-agree-today-jewish-people-required-bring-passover-sacrifice/#UcD1DgyX4YZkJm5l.99
The strongest argument, notes Rabbi Richman, co-founder and International Director of the Temple Institute, is that the Torah specifically designates this mitzvah (Torah commandment) as being eternal.

And ye shall observe this thing for an ordinance to thee and to thy sons for ever. Exo- dus 12:24

There are only two mitzvot for which non-compliance receives the most severe punishment mandated by the Torah, karet (being cut off from the community, or excommunicated): brit milah (circumcision) and the korban Pesach (Passover sacrifice).

Despite various issues of Jewish law, such as ritual impurity, lack of a high priest, and lack of an altar, Jews are still required - and able – to bring the sacrifice, the rabbi declares.

“Today, under the present circumstances, all this could actually be done,” Rabbi Richman concluded. “Let’s get serious about fulfilling our eternal obligation.”

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Exo 12:19 Seven days shall there be no leaven found in your houses: for whosoever eates that which is leavened, even that soul shall be cut off from the congregation of Israel, whether he be a stranger, or born in the land.

This is a misleading lie! Its not the lack of sacrifice that would cause severe punishment- it was the eating of leavened bread! Yikes!

Though Rabbi Richman’s call for the reinstatement of the official sacrifice may sound extreme, Rabbi Hillel Weiss, spokesman for the nascent Sanhedrin, assured Breaking Israel News that there is no Torah authority that rules otherwise.
“I am surprised this subject still comes up,” Rabbi Weiss said. “This was settled by Jewish law over one hundred years ago, when it was decided that the requirement still existed.”

Though non-fulfillment of this important mitzvah bears a harsh punishment, Rabbi Weiss explained that since the Jewish people were being prevented from performing the mitzvah, according to Jewish law, the Jews are exempt.

“All of Israel should receive the punishment,” Rabbi Weiss said. “But since they are being prevented, against their will, the judgement is not against them.”

In this case, the sacrifice is stopped by Israel’s government. The Jerusalem police recently rejected a petition from the Sanhedrin from holding a reenactment of the Passover sacrifice in Davidson Center, an archeological park adjacent to the Western Wall. The area has no significance to Islam, but police are concerned that this open display of the Temple ceremony will lead to Islamic violence.
The man responsible for preparing the Temple Mount for the sacrifice is Yaakov Hayman, head of the Friends of the Temple organization. He stated that everything stands ready to perform the Passover sacrifice.

“If the government gave us permission 24 hours in advance, it would be difficult but I am sure we would find a way to make it happen,” Hayman told Breaking Israel News. “The main difficulty is that the altar has to be built from the correct stones in the correct place.”

Hayman noted that the stones for the altar may not be quarried, or shaped by iron instruments.

And if thou make Me an altar of stone, thou shalt not build it of hewn stones; for if thou lift up thy tool upon it, thou hast profaned it. Exodus 20:21

“I am working on a project of gathering together stones and numbering them so they can be assembled immediately, within one hour,” Hayman said. “It won’t be ready for this year, though. Monday is the day the sacrifice should be brought, and that seems unlikely, but for next year, we certainly need to be prepared.”
At this point let us go through Names- Shemot – Exodus Chapter 12 and we will highlight the Pesach words H6452 and H6453 as well as dig into other issues for clarity.
Exo 12:1 And Yahuah spoke to Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, saying,
Ex 12:2 This month shall be to you the beginning of months; it shall be the first month of the year to you.
Exo 12:3  Speak to all the congregation of Israel, saying, 'On the tenth of this month, they will each take for themselves a lamb for the family, a lamb for the household.'

3 Speak to the whole community of Israel and say that on the tenth of this month each of them shall take a lamb to a family, a lamb to a household.
And if the household be too little for the lamb, let him and his neighbour next to his house take it according to the number of the souls-nephesh; according to his eating shall make your count for the lamb.
Exo 12:5 Your lamb $\text{H}7716$ will be $\text{H}1961$ without blemish, $\text{H}8549$ a male $\text{H}2145$ of the first year: $\text{H}8141$ you will take it out $\text{H}3947$ from $\text{H}4480$ the sheep, $\text{H}3532$ or from $\text{H}4480$ the goats: $\text{H}5795$

Exodus 12:5

שת הימים בן שנה יהיה לכם
מזרעבשיהם זכריתם תקוה:

The lamb for you must be a male, without defect, in its first year; you will take it from the sheep or from the goats. | LEB
Exo 12:6  And you will keep up until the fourteenth day of the same month: and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill the animal in the evening.

This is very important! The word Yah used was H7819 shaw-khat- to kill the animal. Not sacrifice it! They took a method of obtaining dinner and turned it into a religious ceremony. Here is the proof He never asked for this and is why the other verses we provided as validation are correct.
Exo 12:7 And they shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side posts and on the upper door post of the houses, wherein they will eat it.
Exo 12:8  And they shall eat $\text{H}398$ (sign-strong covenant mark – רָצוֹן) $\text{H}853$ the flesh $\text{H}1320$ in that $\text{H}2088$ night, $\text{H}3915$ roast $\text{H}6748$ with fire, $\text{H}784$ and unleavened bread; $\text{H}4682$ and with $\text{H}5921$ bitter $\text{H}4844$ herbs they shall eat $\text{H}398$ it.

Exodus 12:8

אֶכְלֵנָה אַחֲרֵיתָם בְּלִילָה הַזֶּה כַּרְיָטָא

And they will eat the meat on this night; they will eat it fire-roasted and with unleavened bread on bitter herbs. | LEB

Shama! Carefully consider! Herbs is written in italics and greyed out meaning that word is not there- just the word for bitter!

8 They shall eat the flesh that same night; they shall eat it roasted over the fire, with unleavened bread and with bitter herbs.

Ex12:8 They shall eat the flesh in this night, roasted with fire, and they shall eat it with unleavened bread and bitter herbs.
The first usage Yah talked about herbs in creation week, He used \textit{H6212} \textit{eh-seb}.

\textbf{Gen 1:11} And The Eternal (Yahuah) said, \textit{H559} Let the earth \textit{H776} bring forth \textit{H1876} \textit{grass}, \textit{H1877} \textit{the herb} \textit{H6212} yielding \textit{H2232} \textit{seed}, \textit{H2233} \textit{and the fruit} \textit{H6529} \textit{tree} \textit{H6086} yielding \textit{H6213} \textit{fruit} \textit{H6529} \textit{after his kind}, \textit{H4327} whose \textit{H834} \textit{seed} \textit{H2233} \textit{is} in itself, upon \textit{H5921} \textit{the earth}: \textit{H776} and it was \textit{H1961} so. \textit{H3651}

He also used it during the Exodus story. He could have used any of the words to the right, but He didn't. Yah is talking about the \textit{attitude} of the people this time, not about a menu item. However, having some horseradish at the meal will bring tears to your eyes. This is not a festive event, its bitter/sweet.

\textbf{Exo 9:22} And Yahuah \textit{H3068} said to \textit{H413} Moses, \textit{H3027} \textit{Stretch forth} \textit{H4872} (sign-strong covenant mark – \textit{Hebrew) H853}) \textit{H1259} \textit{that there may be} \textit{H1961} \textit{hail} \textit{H1259} in \textit{H3605} \textit{the land} \textit{H776} of Egypt, \textit{H4714} \textit{upon} \textit{H5921} \textit{man}, \textit{H120} \textit{and upon} \textit{H5921} \textit{beast}, \textit{H929} and upon \textit{H5921} \textit{every} \textit{H3605} \textit{herb} \textit{H6212} \textit{of the field}, \textit{H7704} throughout the land \textit{H776} of Egypt. \textit{H4714}
Exo 12:9  Eat not of it raw, nor sodden at all, but roasted with fire; his head with his legs, and with the purtenance thereof.

We highlighted the word translated as raw or uncooked which is fine but H4995 also has another meaning. Do we think that the people were actually eating raw meat?
Once again we have a word (H4995) raw, that is used only one time, in our Exodus verse. Parhurst sheds light that it meant not cooked or under done.

In general, to fail, be deficient, fall short, or the like.

I. In Hiph. to cause to fail, to annul, disannul, frustrate, vacate, an obligation. occ. Num. xxx. 6, 9, 12—thoughts or designs. occ. Ps. lxxiii. 10; where the LXX αἴτιον disannulleth, frustrateth.

Hence Eng. nay, no.

II. As a N. fem. in reg. הָיָה a failure, namely in performing what was promised. occ. Num. xiv. 34. They had in effect charged God, ver. 3, with failing in his promise; and God here says, they shall experience my failure. Comp. Ps. xvii. 27. Plur. הָיָה failures, failures in duty. occ. Job xxxiii. 10. Comp. ch. xiv. 16, 17.

III. In Kal and Hiph. to discourage, cause to fail or faint, applied to the heart. occ. Num. xxxii. 7, 9.

IV. As a participial N. כָּנֶב is once applied to flesh that has failed of being thoroughly dressed by the fire, to flesh under-done as we speak.

Exod. xii. 9. The word does not in this passage signify absolutely raw, as Bochart has well observed, vol. ii. 594.
We find the root very interesting.
Exo 12:10 And you shall let nothing remain of it until the morning; and that which remains of it until the morning you shall burn with fire.
Exo 12:11 And this\textsuperscript{H}3602 shall you eat\textsuperscript{H}398 it; \textit{with} your loins\textsuperscript{H}4975 girded, your shoes\textsuperscript{H}5275 on your feet,\textsuperscript{H}7272 and your staff\textsuperscript{H}4731 in your hand;\textsuperscript{H}3027 and you will eat\textsuperscript{H}398 it in haste:\textsuperscript{H}2649 it\textsuperscript{H}1931 is \textit{Yahuah’s}\textsuperscript{H}3068 passover.\textsuperscript{H}6453

This is the Strong’s number given to mean the animal victim or the “Event” or pretermission.

11 This is how you shall eat it: your loins girded, your sandals on your feet, and your staff in your hand; and you shall eat it hurriedly: it is a Passover offering to Yahweh.
Ex 12:12  For I will pass through the land of Egypt this night, and will smite all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and against all the mighty ones of Egypt I will execute judgment: I am Yahweh.
Ex 12:13 And the blood shall be to you for a token upon the houses where you are: and when I see the blood, I will pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, when I smite the land of Egypt.

Exodus 12:13

13 And the blood on the houses where you are staying shall be a sign for you: when I see the blood I will pass over you, so that no plague will destroy you when I strike the land of Egypt.
Exo 12:14 And this day shall be to you for a memorial; a memory, a remembrance, a celebration of any particular day, a record, (zik-ron). And you shall keep it a feast to Yahweh throughout your generations; you shall keep it a feast by an ordinance for ever-perpetually (o-lawm).
Exo 12:15 Seven days shall you eat unleavened bread; even the first day you shall put away leaven out of your houses: for whosoever eats leavened bread from the first day until the seventh day, that soul shall be cut off from Israel.
Exo 12:16 And in the first day there shall be an holy set apart convocation, and in the seventh day there shall be an holy set apart convocation to you; no manner of work shall be done in them, save that which every man must eat, only may be done of you.

Notice making meals is a perfectly permitted.
Ex 12:17 And you shall observe ָֽהַֽיָּ֖דָ֑ו as a strong covenant mark הָֽיָּ֖דָ֑ו the feast of unleavened bread; for in this selfsame day I have brought your armies out of the land of Egypt: therefore shall you observe this day in your generations as an ordinance for ever.

Exodus 12:17

“And you will keep the Feast of Unleavened Bread, because on this very day I brought out your divisions from the land of Egypt, and you will keep this day for your generations as a lasting statute.

17 You shall observe the [Feast of] Unleavened Bread, for on this very day I brought your ranks out of the land of Egypt; you shall observe this day throughout the ages as an institution for all time.
Exo 12:18 In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month, you shall eat unleavened bread, until the one and twentieth day of the month at even.
Exodus 12:19

Seven days shall there be no leaven found in your houses:

For seven days yeast must not be found in your houses, because anyone eating food with yeast will be cut off from the community of Israel—whether an alien or a native of the land.

Ex 12:19 Seven days there shall be no leaven found in your houses;

for whoever eats what is leavened, that soul shall be cut off from the congregation of Yisrael, among the aliens and among the natives of the land.
Exodus 12:20

You shall eat nothing leavened; in all your dwellings you will eat unleavened bread.
Exodus 12:21

And Moses called all the elders of Israel, and he said to them, “Select and take for yourselves sheep for your clans and slaughter the Passover sacrifice.”

Mosha then relays the message and adds and leaves out a few details

21 Moshe then summoned all the elders of Israel and said to them, "Go, pick out lambs for your families, and slaughter the Passover offering."

Ex 12:21 Then Moshe called for all the elders of Yisrael and said to them, Go and take for yourselves lambs according to your families, and slay the Passover lamb.
Exo 12:22  And you shall take a bunch of hyssop, and dip it in the blood that is in the basin, and strike the lintel and the two side posts with the blood that is in the basin; and none of you shall go out at the door of his house until the morning.

Exodus 12:22

And take a bunch of hyssop and dip it into the blood that is in the basin and apply some of the blood that is in the basin to the lintel and the two doorposts. And you will not go out, anyone from the doorway of his house, until morning.  |  LEB
22 Take a bunch of hyssop, dip it in the blood that is in the basin, and apply some of the blood that is in the basin to the lintel and to the two doorposts. None of you shall go outside the door of his house until morning.

Mosha has added the tool to get the blood on the door posts—Hyssop and also the added instruction to not go out until morning. This also is a witness that this is was the first part of the 14th into the night of the 14th which follows.

Purple Hyssop is also antibacterial, anti capillary fragility, anti inflammatory, etc., and can help with about 81 different medical conditions including cancer, bronchitis, insomnia, edema, colds, etc. As a cleansing and medicinal agent. It cleanses all 7 elimination organs of the body.
For Yahweh will pass through to smite as a strong covenant mark the Egyptians; and when he see the blood upon the lintel, and on the two side posts, Yahweh will pass over the door, and will not suffer the destroyer to come in to your houses to smite you.
Ex 12:24  And you shall observe חֶסֶד (H8104) as a strong covenant mark הָפָךְ (H853) this thing זֶה (H1697) for an ordinance -קּוֹק (H2706) to you and to your sons הַעֲבָרָה (H1121) for ever. הָקַות (H5704) הָקַות (H5769)

Exodus 12:24

"And you will keep this event as a rule for you and for your children forever. " | LEB

24 "You shall observe this as an institution for all time, for you and for your descendants.

Ex 12:24  And you shall observe this word as an ordinance for you and your children forever.

3/16/2017
Exodus 12:25 And when you enter the land that Yahweh will give you, as He has promised, you shall observe this rite.
Ex 12:26 And it shall come to pass, when your children shall say to you, What mean you by this service?

26 And when your children ask you, 'What do you mean by this rite?'
Exo 12:27 That you shall say, "It is the slaughter of Yahuah’s passover, who passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote as a strong covenant mark (H853) the Egyptians, and delivered our houses. And the people bowed the head and worshipped."
Ex 12:28 And the children of Israel went away, and did as Yahuah had commanded, charge, appoint as a strong covenant mark. Moses and Aaron, so they did.
Exo 12:29  And it came to pass, that at midnight Yahuah smote all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, from the firstborn of Pharaoh that sat on his throne to the firstborn of the captive that was in the dungeon, and all the firstborn of cattle.
Ex 12:30 And Pharaoh rose up in the night, he, and all his servants, and all the Egyptians, and there was a great cry in Egypt; for there was not a house where there was not one dead.
Exo 12:31 And he called for Moses and Aaron by night, and said, "Rise up, and get you forth from among my people, both you and the children of Israel; and go, serve as a strong covenant mark (Yahuah), as you have said."
Also take your flocks and your herds, as you have said, and be gone; and bless me also.
Ex 12:33 And the Egyptians \textsuperscript{H}4714 were urgent \textsuperscript{H}2388 upon \textsuperscript{H}5921 the people, \textsuperscript{H}5971 that they might send them out \textsuperscript{H}7971 of the land \textsuperscript{H}776 in haste; \textsuperscript{H}4116 for \textsuperscript{H}3588 they said, \textsuperscript{H}559 We be all \textsuperscript{H}3605 dead \textsuperscript{H}4191 men.
Exodus 12:34

And the people הָעָם (H5971) took הָיוֹם (H5375) as a strong covenant mark רָצוֹן (H853) their dough הָאֹט (H1217) before הָפְתָח (H2962) it was leavened, דָּוִד (H2556) their kneadingtroughs הָעֶשֶׁנָּה (H4863) being bound up הֵבָק (H6887) in their clothes הָעָנָן (H8071) upon הַשָּׁנִי (H5921) their shoulders.

34 So the people took their dough before it was leavened, their kneading bowls wrapped in their cloaks upon their shoulders.

Ex 12:34 So the people took their dough before it was leavened, with their kneading bowls bound up in the clothes on their shoulders.
Exo 12:35 And the children of Israel did according to the word of Moses; and they requested of the Egyptians jewels of silver, and jewels of gold, and raiment:
Exo 12:36 And Yahuah gave the people as a strong covenant mark in the sight of the Egyptians, so that they lent unto them such things as they required. And they spoiled the Egyptians.

Exodus 12:36

Yähua h'neh 'etra'ot ha'em besen mazerim

And Yahweh gave the people favor in the eyes of the Egyptians, and they granted their requests, and they plundered the Egyptians.
Exo 12:37 And the children of Israel journeyed from Rameses to Succoth, about six hundred thousand men on foot, besides dependents.

Exodus 12:37

ויסחר נשפエル מהמשס ספתה
כשש-מאזא אלג רגלי הגדירים לב

AND THE ISRAELITES SET OUT FROM RAMSES TO SUCCOTH; THE MEN WERE ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND ON FOOT, BESIDES DEPENDENTS. | LEB

37 The Israelites journeyed from Rameses to Succoth, about six hundred thousand men on foot, aside from children.

37. wayis'"u b'ney-Yis'ra'El meRa`m'ses Sukkothah
k'shesh-me'oth 'eleph rag'li hag'barim l'bad mitaph.

Ex 12:37 Now the sons of Yisrael journeyed from Rameses to Succoth, about six hundred thousand men on foot, aside from children.
Ex 12:38 And a mixed multitude went up also with them; and flocks, and herds, even very much cattle.
And they baked unleavened cakes of as a strong covenant mark, the dough which they brought forth out of Egypt, because they were thrust out of Egypt, and could not tarry, neither had they prepared for themselves any victual.

Exodus 12:39

And they baked the dough that they had brought out from Egypt as cakes, unleavened bread, because it had no yeast.
Exodus 12:40  And the period of dwelling of the Israelites that they dwelled in Egypt was four hundred and thirty years.
Exodus 12:41 at the end of the four hundred and thirtieth year, to the very day, all the ranks of Yahweh departed from the land of Egypt.
Ex 12:42 It is a night to be much observed to Yahuah for bringing them out from the land of Egypt: this is that night of Yahuah to be observed of all the children of Israel in their generations.
Ex 12:43 And Yahuah יְהוּד said הֵחַ to מֹשֶׁה and Aaron, מֹשֶׁה This הִיא is the ordinance הַמַּשָּׁל of the passover: הֶהוּד There shall none totally of חָרְשׁוֹן son הַמְּשִׁית of stranger (an alienated person. (a) an Israelite that has become apostate – worships idols, does not keep Shabbat or the instructions (b) a non Israelite who may be traveling through the land – וָאָכַר eat הָעָכַר thereof:

Exodus 12:43

43. wayo’mer Yahúwah el-Mosheh w’Aharon zo’th chuqath hapasach kal-ben-nekar lo’-yo’chal bo.

43. Yahuah said to Moshe and Aharon: This is the instruction of the passover offering: No foreigner shall eat of it.
Exo 12:44  But every man's servant that is bought for money, when you have circumcised him, then shall he eat thereof.

Exodus 12:44  וְכֵלֵי עַבֵּד אִישׁ מַקְחֶהֶקָּה וּמַלְתָּה אָחֹה But any slave of a man, an acquisition by money, and you have circumcised him, then he may eat it. | LEB

44 But any slave a man has bought may eat of it once he has been circumcised.

Ex 12:44 but every man’s slave purchased with money, after you have circumcised him, then he may eat of it.
Exodus 12:45 A foreigner— a non resident alien who lives in the land. They live in the land but they are not in the covenant family. tow-shawb- הָשָׁבָן and an hired servant הָעָשָׁב shall not אֶאכֶל thereof.
Exo 12:46  In one house shall it be eaten; you shall not carry forth the flesh abroad out of the house, neither shall you break a bone thereof.

Exodus 12:46

It will be eaten in one house; you will not bring part of the meat out from the house to the outside; and you will not break a bone of it.

46 It shall be eaten in one house: you shall not take any of the flesh outside the house; nor shall you break a bone of it.

46. b’bayith ‘echad ye’akel lo’-thotsi’ min-habayith min-habasar chutsah w’ etsem lo’ thish’b’ru-bo.
Exo 12:47 All $H^3605$ the congregation $H^5712$ of Israel $H^3478$ shall keep $H^6213$ it.
And when a stranger- this is a foreigner who now wants to become part of the covenant family- once he becomes circumcised he is just like the native born in the land - a proselyte- 

he shall sojourn with you, and will keep the passover to Yahuah, let all his males be circumcised, and then let him come near and keep it; and he shall be as one that is born in the land: for no uncircumcised person shall eat thereof.

48 If a stranger who dwells with you would offer the Passover to Yahweh, all his males must be circumcised; then he shall be admitted to offer it; he shall then be as a citizen of the country. But no uncircumcised person may eat of it.
Exo 12:49 One$^{H_{259}}$ Torah $^{H_{8451}}$ shall be $^{H_{1961}}$ to him that is homeborn, $^{H_{249}}$ and to the stranger -ger $^{H_{1616}}$ that sojourneth $^{H_{1481}}$ among $^{H_{8432}}$ you.
Thus did all the children of Israel; as Yahuah commanded Moses and Aaron, so did they.
And it came to pass the selfsame day, that Yahweh did bring as a strong covenant mark the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt by their armies.
This is the end of the original Instructions from Yahuah on how the people were to engage in the actual event.
The Calling Of Yah’s People

Come let us reason...
Exodus 2:23-24

The Reason for the Passover and Covenant
“And it came to be in those many days that the king of Misraym died. And yet the children of Yisra’el continued to groan (‘anah – expressing the sighs of physical and emotional pain) because of their labors (‘abodah – work, servitude, and slavery). And they cried out (za’aq – made a weeping appeal in agony). They rose up (‘ala – lifted up their voices) and cried for help (saw’ah – called out for assistance) unto (‘el) the Mighty One (ha ‘elohym) from (min – because of) their labor (‘abodah – work, servitude, and slavery).” (Shemowth / Names / Exodus 2:23) All they had to do was ask. And unlike the sign hung on the entrance to Auschwitz, “Work will [not] set you free.” “Salvation is the gift of God and cannot be earned.”

Exodus 2:23

[23 Then in] the course of those many [d]ays, [the king of] Eg[ypt] di[ed and the children of Israel sighed] because of the bondage; and they cried, [and their cry came up] to [G because of the bondage.]

These four short sentences convey the purpose of the Covenant.

“And The Almighty heard (shama’ – listened to and took heed of) their groaning (na’aqah). And The Almighty (‘elohym – the Mighty One) remembered (zakar) Ḥis Covenant (beryth – familial relationship) with Ḥ Abraham (‘Abraham – merciful father of the abundantly enriched), Ḥ Yitschaq (Yitschaq – laughter), and Ḥ Ya’aqob (Ya’aqob – one who grabs and digs in his heels).
Exodus 2:25

The Almighty saw (ra’ah – witnessed) the children of Yisra’el (Yisra’el – from ‘ysh sarah ‘el, individuals who strive and struggle with, persist and endure with, persevere with and are empowered by God). And the All Mighty (‘elohym – God) recognized, acknowledged, respected, and understood (yada’ – relationally knew and was familiar and acquainted with) them.”

(Shemowth / Names / Exodus 2:24-25)

No matter what we have done or mistakes we continue to make because of the covenant Yahuah made with Abraham and his children, we benefit. Not because we deserve it but because Yah is keeping His promise to Abraham first and foremost! All of the favor we have is because Abraham made the awesome choice to love Yahuah and had a relationship with Him. So many times our own place in eternal history has hung on one individual. It proves the notion wrong that one person can not make a difference. What kind of difference will you make in your life for others that will come behind you?
So let us take a look at the lambs and dig deeper as to other reasons why Yahuah wanted this as a meal choice.
Lamb is mainly composed of protein, but also contains varying amounts of fat.
Lamb is a rich source of many vitamins and minerals.

- **Vitamin B12**: Important for blood formation and the function of the brain, vitamin B12 is only found in animal-derived foods, and is absent from vegan diets. Deficiency in vitamin B12 may cause anemia and neurological damage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vitamin</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>% Daily Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin D</td>
<td>0.1 µg</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin E</td>
<td>0.15 mg</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin K</td>
<td>4.2 µg</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)</td>
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<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>21%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vitamin B3 (Niacin)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>41%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin B5 (Pantothenic acid)</td>
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<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)</td>
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<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vitamin B12</strong></td>
<td>2.59 µg</td>
<td><strong>108%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folate</td>
<td>20 µg</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choline</td>
<td>96.3 mg</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Minerals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>%DV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td>11 mg</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>1.98 mg</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium</td>
<td>24 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phosphorus</td>
<td>191 mg</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium</td>
<td>313 mg</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>66 mg</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>4.4 mg</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>0.12 mg</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>0.02 mg</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>27.2 μg</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Selenium:** Meat is often a rich source of selenium, although this depends on the feed of the source animal. Selenium has various important functions in the body (13).

- **Zinc:** Found in high amounts in lamb, zinc is usually much better absorbed from meat than plants. It is an essential mineral that is important for growth and the formation of hormones, such as insulin and testosterone.

- **Niacin:** Also called vitamin B3, niacin serves a variety of important functions in the body. Inadequate intake of niacin has been linked with increased risk of heart disease (14).

- **Phosphorus:** Found in most foods, phosphorus is essential for body growth and maintenance.

- **Iron:** Lamb is a rich source of iron, mostly in form of heme iron, which is highly bioavailable and is absorbed more efficiently than non-heme iron found in plants (15).

In addition to these, lamb contains a number of other vitamins and minerals in lower amounts.

Sodium (salt) may be particularly high in some processed lamb products, such as cured lamb.

**Bottom Line:** Lamb is a rich source of many vitamins and minerals, including vitamin B12, iron, and zinc.
Prevention of Anemia

Anemia is a common condition, characterized by low amounts of red blood cells and decreased oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood, the main symptoms of which are fatigue and weakness.

Iron deficiency is a major cause of anemia, but can be easily avoided with proper dietary strategies.

Meat is one of the best dietary sources of iron. Not only does it contain heme-iron, a highly bioavailable form of iron, it also improves the absorption of non-heme iron, the form of iron found in plants (15, 36, 37).

This effect of meat is not entirely understood and is referred to as the “meat factor” (38).

Heme-iron is only found in animal-derived foods. For this reason, it is often low in vegetarian diets, and absent from vegan diets.

This is a part of the reason why vegetarians are more at risk of anemia than meat-eaters (39).

Simply put, eating meat may be one of the best dietary strategies to prevent iron deficiency anemia.

**Bottom Line:** As a rich source of highly available iron, lamb may help prevent anemia.
### Amino Acids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amino Acids</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tryptophan</td>
<td>299 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threonine</td>
<td>1094 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoleucine</td>
<td>1233 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucine</td>
<td>1987 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lysine</td>
<td>2256 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methionine</td>
<td>656 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cysteine</td>
<td>305 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyrosine</td>
<td>859 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valine</td>
<td>1379 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arginine</td>
<td>1518 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histidine</td>
<td>809 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alanine</td>
<td>1537 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspartic acid</td>
<td>2249 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glutamic acid</td>
<td>3708 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycine</td>
<td>1248 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proline</td>
<td>1072 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serine</td>
<td>950 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Meat Compounds

Aside from vitamins and minerals, meat contains a number of bioactive nutrients and antioxidants that may affect health.

- **Creatine**: Found in high amounts in meat, creatine is essential as an energy source for muscles. Creatine supplements are popular among bodybuilders and may be beneficial for muscle growth and maintenance (16, 17).

- **Taurine**: An antioxidant amino acid, found in fish and meat. It is formed in our own bodies and may be beneficial for heart and muscles (18, 19, 20).

- **Glutathione**: An antioxidant, present in high amounts in meat. Grass-fed beef is particularly rich in glutathione (21, 22).

- **Conjugated linoleic acid (CLA)**: A family of ruminant trans fats that may have various beneficial health effects when consumed in normal amounts from foods, such as lamb, beef, and dairy products (23, 24).

- **Cholesterol**: A sterol found in most animal-derived foods. Dietary cholesterol does not have significant effects on levels of cholesterol in the blood. As a result, it is not considered to be a health concern (25).

**Bottom Line**: Lamb contains several bioactive substances, such as creatine, CLA, and cholesterol.
Lamb Fat

Lamb contains varying amounts of fat, depending on level of trimming and the animal’s diet, age, gender, and feed.

The fat content may range from 17-21% (1).

It is composed of saturated and monounsaturated fats in approximately equal amounts.

Lamb fat (tallow) usually contains slightly higher levels of saturated fat than beef and pork (2).

Intake of saturated fat has long been considered a risk factor for heart disease, but many new studies have not found any link (3, 4, 5, 6, 7).

Ruminant Trans Fats

Lamb tallow contains a family of trans fats, known as ruminant trans fats.

Unlike trans fats found in processed food products, ruminant trans fats are believed to have beneficial effects on health.

The most common ruminant trans fat is conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) (8).

Compared to other ruminant meats, such as beef and veal, lamb contains the highest amounts of conjugated linoleic acid (9).

Conjugated linoleic acid has been linked with various health benefits, such as reduced body fat mass, but large amounts in supplements may have adverse effects on metabolic health (10, 11, 12).

Bottom Line: Lamb may contain varying amounts of fat. Most of it is saturated fat, but there is also a small amount of conjugated linoleic acid (CLA), which has several health benefits.
Protein in Lamb

Like other types of meat, lamb is primarily composed of **protein**.

The protein content of lean, cooked lamb is usually 25-26% (1).

Lamb meat is a **high-quality protein source**, containing all of the essential amino acids needed for the body's growth and maintenance.

For this reason, eating lamb, or other types of meat, may be especially beneficial for bodybuilders, recovering athletes, and post-surgical patients.

Simply put, eating meat promotes optimal nutrition whenever muscle tissue needs to be built up or repaired.

**Bottom Line:** As an excellent source of high-quality protein, lamb may promote the growth and maintenance of muscle mass.

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Maintenance of Muscle Mass

Meat is one of the best dietary sources of high-quality protein.

In fact, it contains all of the amino acids we need and is referred to as a “complete” protein source.

**High-quality protein is very important for the maintenance of muscle mass, especially in elderly people.**

**Inadequate protein intake may accelerate and worsen age-related muscle wasting, increasing the risk of sarcopenia, an adverse condition associated with very low muscle mass (26).**

In the context of a healthy lifestyle and adequate exercise, regular consumption of lamb, or other **high-protein foods**, may help preserve muscle mass.

**Bottom Line:** High-quality protein is the main nutritional component of lamb.
Improved Physical Performance

Not only can lamb help preserve muscle mass, it may also be important for muscle function.

It contains an amino acid called beta-alanine, which the body uses to produce carnosine, a substance that is important for muscle function (27, 28).

Beta-alanine is found in high amounts in meat, such as lamb, beef and pork.

High levels of carnosine in human muscles have been associated with decreased fatigue and improved exercise performance (29, 30, 31, 32).

Adhering to diets that are low in beta-alanine, such as vegetarian and vegan diets, may decrease levels of carnosine in muscles over time (33).

On the other hand, taking high doses of beta-alanine supplements for 4-10 weeks has been shown to cause a 40-80% increase in the amount of carnosine in muscles (27, 29, 34, 35).

For this reason, regular consumption of lamb, or other foods rich in beta-alanine, may benefit athletes and those who want to optimize their physical performance.

**Bottom Line:** Lamb may improve muscle function, stamina, and exercise performance.
Summary

Lamb is a type of red meat that comes from young sheep.

Not only is it a rich source of high-quality protein, it is also an outstanding source of many vitamins and minerals, including iron, zinc, and vitamin B12.

Because of this, regular consumption of lamb may promote muscle growth, maintenance, and performance. In addition, it helps prevent anemia.
"Lamb," the Greek noun *amnos*, refers to a young sheep, including at least up to one year old.² In the Book of Revelation the noun *arnion* is used to designate a sheep of any age.³

With regards to “judgement day”, sheep and goats are used as metaphors in Scriptures. Sheep are the followers of Yahusha and Yahuah, while the goats chose not to follow them. The parable is based on the differences in the behavior between sheep and goats. Sheep are gentle, quiet, innocent animals. They do not give their shepherds a lot of problems. They are easily led. Sheep are grazers, unlike the goat, which likes to browse. Goats are rebellious. In the Scriptures, goats are sometimes used to symbolize evil.

Separating the sheep from the goats

He shall set the sheep on His right hand, but the goats on the left, Matt 25:33

http://www.sheep101.info/sheepbible.html
Break a leg?
There is a commonly-held belief that shepherds in Biblical times would break the legs of lambs that constantly wandered away. According to the "story," the shepherd would then set the broken leg and carry the lamb on his shoulders until the leg healed, after which time the lamb would remain by the shepherd's side for the rest of its life. While there is no way to know for certain what Biblical shepherds did, there is no such story in the Bible, and to do so would be cruel and impractical.
A close relationship

My sheep listen to my voice; I know them, and they follow me. (John 10:27)

The Bible describes close relationships between shepherds and their flocks. The sheep recognize the voice of the shepherd. They follow him (or her). The shepherd protects his flock and would give his life for them.

It is known that animals can instantly recognize the voice of a familiar trusted person. Sheep have excellent memories for faces. They remember their handler. They also remember people who inflict abuse upon them.
The relationship Yahusha and Yahuah and even our forefathers had with their flock is nothing like the horrendous treatment that these animals endure today. We may be called “fallen man” but our behavior has never stopped falling. We are suppose to be caretakers. Yah does not create anything that is a “throw away” creature that is meant to be abused for our profit.
What The Wool Industry Doesn’t Want You To Know: Why You Should Never Buy Wool Again

Article by Erin Janus

Wool is used to make socks, scarves, jackets, blankets, carpets and many other comfy and cozy things. But what most people don’t know is that wool comes from an incredibly cruel industry.

Nearly all lambs raised for wool endure painful procedures, including having their tails cut off, their ears hole-punched, and males are castrated (between 2-8 weeks of age)—almost always without any anesthesia.

The industry justifies docking the tails as a means of preventing the tails and wool around the hindquarters from accumulating excess fecal matter. Docking is generally performed by workers with minimal training, and tails are often cut too short resulting in rectal prolapse (in which the tail muscles weaken causing the rectum to protrude from the anus.)

A humane alternative to removing the tails is ensuring proper care and hygiene of the sheep. But since sheep raised for the wool industry are often kept crowded together in flocks by the thousands, the cost of ensuring adequate hygiene is unrealistic for this profit-driven industry. While these procedures are most convenient and profitable for the industry, they are very painful and stressful for the animals.
2) Genetic manipulation: profit for the industry, detriment to the sheep

Naturally, sheep in the wild grow just the right amount of wool to protect them from cold temperatures throughout winter, and in the spring and summer they naturally shed their winter coats. However, sheep raised for wool production, like the Merino breed, have been selectively bred so they no longer shed their fleece. Not only does this cause great discomfort to the animals, but many wool-farmed sheep die of heat exhaustion during hot summer months from their extremely thick coats.

Sheep raised for wool production have also been selectively bred to grow unnaturally high amounts of wool, resulting in excess wrinkled and folded skin, all of which accrue moisture and bacteria over time. In a profit-preserving attempt to prevent the excess attraction of flies in their thick wool and skin folds which can lead to a condition called ‘flystrike’, lambs and sheep endure a violent, painful and bloody (yet standard wool industry procedure) known as mulesing.
3) Mulesing: bloody and brutal

The wool industry’s standard procedure to prevent potential maggot and fly infestations in the fleece and folds of skin on the sheep’s back-side (where feces, urine and moisture would accumulate due to lack of profit-damaging care and trimming) is known as mulesing. Mulesing is the brutal procedure of cutting off chunks of flesh from around a lamb’s buttocks and legs, which is almost always done without any anesthesia.

The sad irony of mulesing is that many sheep die from the procedure itself. Causes of death following mulesing include severe infection, tetanus, and blood loss. Mulesing also increases the risk of cancerous growths including vulva cancer in ewes (female sheep).²

A humane solution to prevent maggot infestation and flystrike would be to regularly care for the sheep by providing them with sanitary living conditions, regular trimming, and making sure their backsides are in clean, proper condition. However, such care for thousands of sheep at a time would create a massive reduction in profits, which is why sheep are being mutilated instead.
4) Injury and death during sheering

Wool-sheering employees are often not payed per hour, but by volume (how much wool they can shear per sheep, and/or in a short period of time). This encourages them to handle the sheep quickly, roughly and carelessly, leading to cuts, scrapes, open wounds, and even partial dismembering of ears, nipples, genitals and other sensitive body parts. Open wounds are generally stitched up by shearers with a needle and thread, and the sheep are rarely given any painkillers. Undercover investigations have shown this to be the case time and time again.

Sheep are prey animals who are terrified of being pinned down and forcefully restrained, but this is the quickest way for workers to shear dozens, and sometimes hundreds of sheep per shift. Reports and investigations have also revealed that forceful restraint including kicking, stomping, punching and stepping on sheep to keep them from moving is common in sheering warehouses—leading to injuries, broken legs, and even death.

Another cause of death from sheering is that wool-farmed sheep are generally sheared in the spring, before they would naturally shed their winter coats. Because temperatures are often still cold, an estimated one million sheep die every year of exposure to the harsh temperatures.
5) Wool sheep are eventually exported to slaughter

Wool sheep being exported for slaughter via ship

When the sheep’s wool production declines, they are almost always sold for slaughter—and often exported to countries with minimal slaughter regulations where the sheep are dismembered while fully conscious.

‘Spent’ wool-farmed sheep usually endure long, crowded travels via truck, plane or ship where they are kept in feedlots or holding pens until they are killed. Up to 3,000 sheep are packed on one export ship at a time. Many die of dehydration, starvation or injury before making it to slaughter, and lambs born during shipping are often trampled to death.
The higher the ‘quality’, the more cruel it may be

In some cases, the higher the quality of wool, the more cruel it may be. Cashmere wool for example, is known for its luxurious soft texture. Cashmere goats are often raised in crowded filthy stalls and sheared when they need their wool coats the most: in the winter. Exposed to the cold, the goats endure discomfort and become more susceptible to illnesses. In some cases, the goats are kept isolated in small pens to keep their expensive wool in its finest condition.

Angora wool is another luxury extra-soft wool which comes from female rabbits— who spend most of their lives isolated in small cages. Unable to move about and exercise, these rabbits develop sores and deformities. Male Angora rabbits do not make adequate wool, so the majority of them are slaughtered at birth. To harvest the rabbits’ fur for wool, their fur is most commonly ripped out of their skin by workers’ hands without anesthesia causing excruciating pain.
Sheep are intelligent, social, inquisitive animals. What makes these daunting facts even more devastating is the fact that sheep are intelligent, social and inquisitive animals with good memories. They form lasting, affectionate friendships with flock mates and even people! Known for grazing with the same companions consistently, sheep often demonstrate distressed and despondent behavior when their preferred companions are missing from the flock.
One study by British scientists from the Babraham Institute in Cambridge, England found that sheep have the incredible ability to remember and recognize faces, "We know that sheep can not only recognize other sheep, they can remember some faces of sheep for up to two years," said Keith Kendrick, a professor and neuroscientist at the Babraham Institute in Cambridge, England who authored the study published in the journal Nature.
The environmental impact of wool farming

As if the cruelty and violence isn’t enough, wool farming is inefficient and wasteful. In fact, it is one of the least environmentally friendly ways of producing clothing material. As Dan Mims, CEO of The Ethical Man says, “[the hundreds of millions of sheep] bred into existence for wool production require vast amounts of land and water, both to house and hydrate the sheep, and to cultivate the massive amount of plant food required to feed them.” Sheep raised for wool also produce astronomical amounts of excrement and bodily waste—leading to contamination of local environments, especially streams, groundwater and air pollution from methane and carbon dioxide emissions.
Wool farming operations kill native coyotes and kangaroos, deem them as ‘pests’

Sheep are non-native to Australia (the leading wool producer in the world), which makes them a particular threat to local ecosystems. Many landowners of Australian wool-farming operations consider native animals such as kangaroos to be “pests,” as they compete with the sheep for land and resources like grass, foliage and water. As a result, thousands of kangaroos are purposely killed by ranchers every year. And while there are certain laws governing the killing of kangaroos, on their own private property, ranchers can do whatever they want to the animals without fear of repercussions.

In the U.S., coyotes are vilified not only for competing for natural resources, but for preying upon livestock including wool-farmed sheep. As a result, millions of coyotes are killed every year by ranchers and the federal government via shooting or using leg-hold or snare traps. The traps also routinely injure and kill non-target species, leading to cruelty for local wild animals and disruption of natural ecosystems.

And while there are humane ways of protecting the sheep from local wildlife, such as predator-proof fencing— such measures are very costly and thus cut a chunk into profits.
Say no to wool! Do not purchase anything made of the following materials:

- Angora
- Mohair
- Cashmere
- Shearling
- Shahtoosh
- Pashmina
- Anything labeled ‘wool’

Is wool worth it?

In conclusion, wool production is responsible for just as much pain, suffering and cruelty as the fur industry. There are so many cruelty-free and comfy, cozy materials to choose from. From blankets, to quality sweaters, the extra research and shopping around is absolutely worth it. Wool is not only unnecessary for warm, comfortable clothing, but it is environmentally destructive and cruel. And while it may be sweet that your best friend or grandmother buys you a comfy Merino wool sweater every year, doing what is right and speaking up for the helpless is our duty as human beings. Please share this article or video with whoever you can.
Cruelty-free alternatives to wool:

- Tencel/Lyocell—breathable, durable, and biodegradable—is one of the newest cruelty-free wool substitutes.

- Polartec Wind Pro—made primarily from recycled plastic soda bottles—is a high-density fleece with four times the wind resistance of wool that also wicks away moisture.

- PolarGuard is an insulating material made of continuous synthetic fibers. It retains its loft and insulating properties when wet. It is also non-allergenic, mildew-resistant, machine washable and dryer-friendly.

- Thinsulate is a high quality synthetic insulation often used to insulate jackets, gloves and winter boots.

- GoreTex is a waterproof, windproof, breathable and lightweight synthetic fabric for all-weather use.

- Cotton, cotton flannel, polyester fleece, synthetic shearling, microfiber, acrylic yarn, rayon, linen, viscose, modal, soysilk, bamboo, hemp are all cruelty-free vegan materials.

- Vatue Couture makes fully vegan designer coats that are stylish and dedicated to cruelty-free fashion.
We can not wait till Yahuah and Yahusha take back this planet and we can all co-exist as creations loving the Father and son and serving them!

Hallelu-YAH!