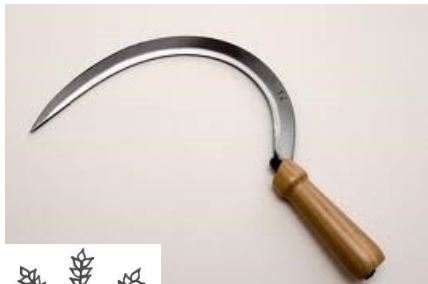


Put the Sickle (cutting device) to the Sheaf, Not the Calculator!

Seven weeks shall thou number unto thee: begin to number 7 weeks from (such time as) thou begin (to put) the sickle to the standing grain (quamah) (Deuteronomy 16:9)



Picture of An Omer of Barley, otherwise known as a Sheaf of Barley.

“And you shall count for you after the morrow after the Shabat, from the day that you brought the sheaf (Omer) of the wave offering; 7 shabats (shabtote) shall be completed. Even the morrow after the 7th Shabat shall you number 50 days; and you shall offer a new tribute of-fering to the MOST HIGH” (Leviticus 23:16).

Did You Know!

You are not suppose to use Passover or the Feast of Unfermented (Unleavened Bread) as a means to start counting or numbering 50 Days leading to Shavuote.

The Feast of Weeks is Known by several name:

1. *Kahg Shavuote (Feast of Weeks)*
2. *Shavue or Shavuote (Week/Weeks)*
3. *The Feast of First Fruits.*
4. *The Feast of Harvest.*



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Stop Counting The Omer



If You Are Counting The Omer You Are Not Keeping Torah.



“Wave The Omer, Don't Count It”

Written By: Moreh Yoel Yisrael

Are We Commanded To Count the Omer or Cut the Omer

On our journey to keep the Law and Holy Days of the MOST HIGH we are constantly ridding ourselves of the residue of Christian and Jewish influence. Let's get right to



it, our dilemma is that we are counting the Omer (Sheaf) rather than cutting it.

The only way to fully understand the significance of

Shavuote is to combine both the scripture

Picture of An Omer of Barley, otherwise known as a Sheaf.

references written in the Book of Leviticus 23:10-22 and Deuteronomy 16:9-12.

One would not know the exact point to begin numbering 50 days by simply reading Leviticus 23 chapter alone.

"And you shall count for you after the morrow after the Shabat, from the day that you brought the sheaf (Omer) of the wave offering; 7 shabats (shabto) shall be completed.

Continued:

Even the morrow after the 7th Shabat shall you number 50 days; and you shall offer a new tribute offering to the MOST HIGH" (Leviticus 23:15-16). This scripture is explicit in inference; there should not be too many interpretations that could be taken from the aforementioned scripture. **WE ARE NOT COMMANDED TO COUNT THE OMER (SHEAF); WE ARE INSTRUCTED TO CUT THE OMER AND TO WAVE IT. LOOKING FOR ANY OTHER INTERPRETATION TO PROVE THAT COUNTING THE OMER IS CORRECT ACCORDING TO TORAH IS PERPOSTROUS. OUR FORMER TEACHERS HAVE TAKEN US FAR ENOUGH AND SHOULD BE COMMENDED FOR THEIR EFFORTS, NOW ITS TIME FOR US TO KEEP THE LAWS OF THE MOST HIGH ACCORDING TO TORAH AS THEY ARE WRITTEN, NOT ACCORDING TO TRADITION OR THE INTERPRETATION OF OUR FORMER TEACHERS AND THOSE WHO DO THINGS ACCORDING TO JEWISH TRADITION RATHER THAN ISRAELITE CULTURE.** With all humility and sincerity let us rethink ourselves in the manner in which we do things using an open-mind, with scripture in hand, and YAH in our thoughts.

weigh solids. An Omer/Sheaf is comparative to about 2 pounds of grain, keeping in mind that all forms of weighing or measurement can be converted into one another if they are within range.

The word "Omer" is only found written in most English translated Bibles in the 16th Chapter of Exodus whereas the word "Sheaf" is found in the Books of *Leviticus 23 chapter, Deuteronomy 24 chapter, Ruth 2nd chapter and Job 24th chapter.*

This is an interesting point because not everyone knows that "Omer" is the Hebrew word for "Sheaf". Therefore, anyone studying would be limited in knowledge of other references pertaining to "Omer". The aforementioned point puts



emphasis on the **An "Omer" is the Hebrew word for "Sheaf". We are instructed to Cut the Omer, Not Count it.**

Facts About The Omer:

Fact, Omer is the Hebrew word for "Sheaf". A Sheaf (Omer) is a dry measure of weight i.e. a liter mostly weighs liquids, and pounds mostly