

G'day and welcome to
this study which is
part 7 in this series
of videos on Daniel's
Prophecy of the
Seventy Weeks.

YOUtube channel

GavinFinley



Other articles on the
70th Week Prophecy
can be found over at
the website,

EndTimePilgrim . org.



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This session is entitled
Seventy Weeks Prophecy #7
- NASA New Moon data
and the timeline of the
first 69 Weeks of the
70 Weeks Prophecy.

NASA New Moon data and the timeline of the 69 Weeks

**The Edict of
Nehemiah**

Nisan, 445 B.C.



**69
Weeks
= 69
Sevens
of
Biblical
years**

**Messiah the
Prince**

Nisan, 32 A.D.



As we have seen in our previous sessions, the prophet Daniel was given a timeline of **70 weeks** or seventy sevens of 360 day Biblical years, beginning with **the edict** to rebuild Jerusalem. He was told that after **69** of those sevens they would see their Messiah. True to this prophecy and on one special day, **Palm Sunday**, Jesus / Yeshua made the only political appearance of His entire ministry entering Jerusalem as **Messiah the Prince**.

From the Command *unto Messiah the Prince*

**The Edict
to Rebuild**



69
Weeks
(inclusive)
69
Sevens
of
Biblical
Years

**Messiah
the Prince**



This first coming saw Him come as ***Israel's Suffering Servant***, fulfilling His High ***Priestly*** office in the dual offices of the Order of Melchizedek. Messiah came this first time precisely as the prophet Micah had seen, lowly and riding upon a donkey. The Bridegroom of Israel was coming to His Betrothed, bringing with Him the Bridal price.



In the manner of the Hebrew betrothal or wedding ceremony the Bridegroom of Israel was making a proposal. As He gathered with His disciples He was offering them the cup of the eternal covenant. The price of our redemption was very dear. Our Messiah was offering up His very life.

Here at the Last Supper we saw that the relationship we enter into with Jesus Christ / Yeshua Hamashiach is a serious matter. It is a blood covenant relationship and a blood covenant commitment of the very highest order.

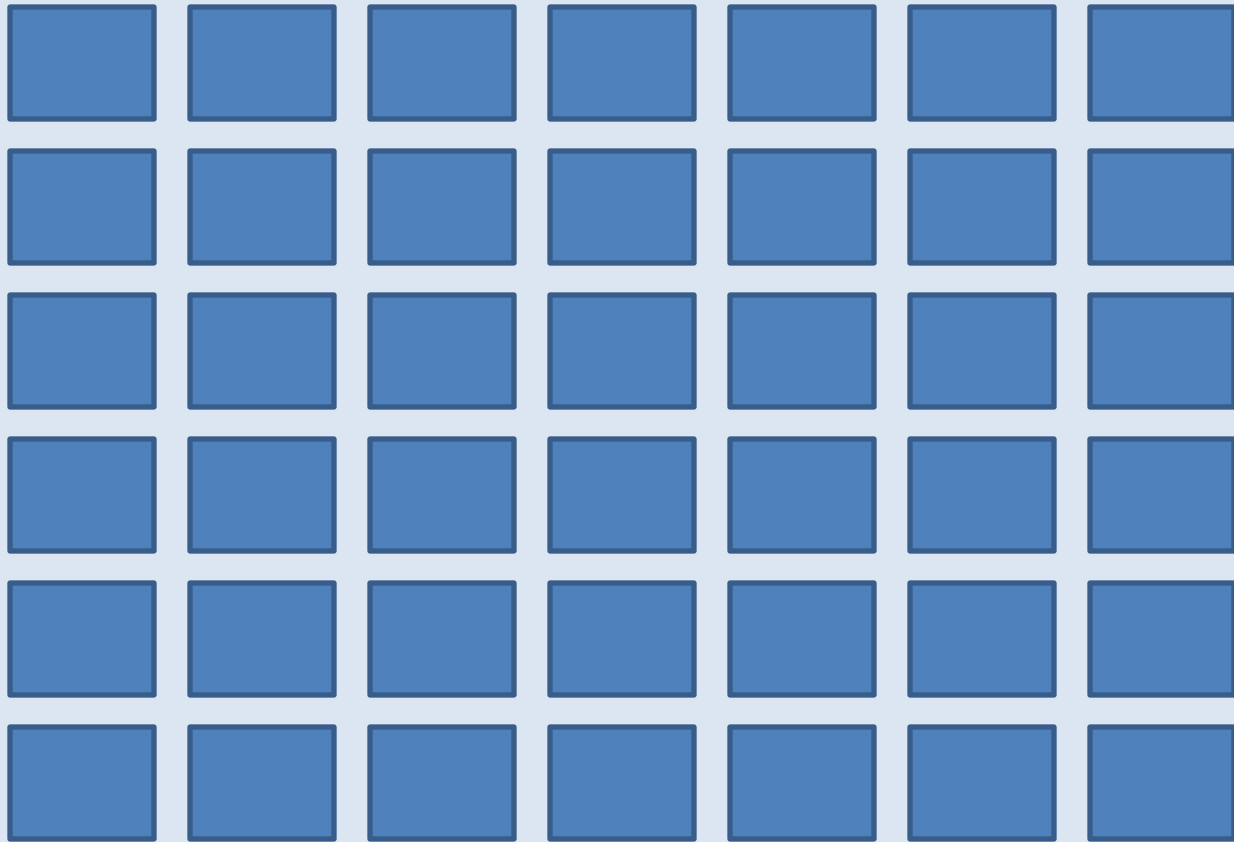


The terminus of the **69 weeks** saw the first coming of Messiah.

He came at that time as the promised **Lamb of God** that takes away the sins of the world.

On this day **Israel's Sacrifice Lamb** was presenting Himself as an offering to many.

Tenth Jubilee of the 70 Sevens



1st Coming



2,000 Year Gap



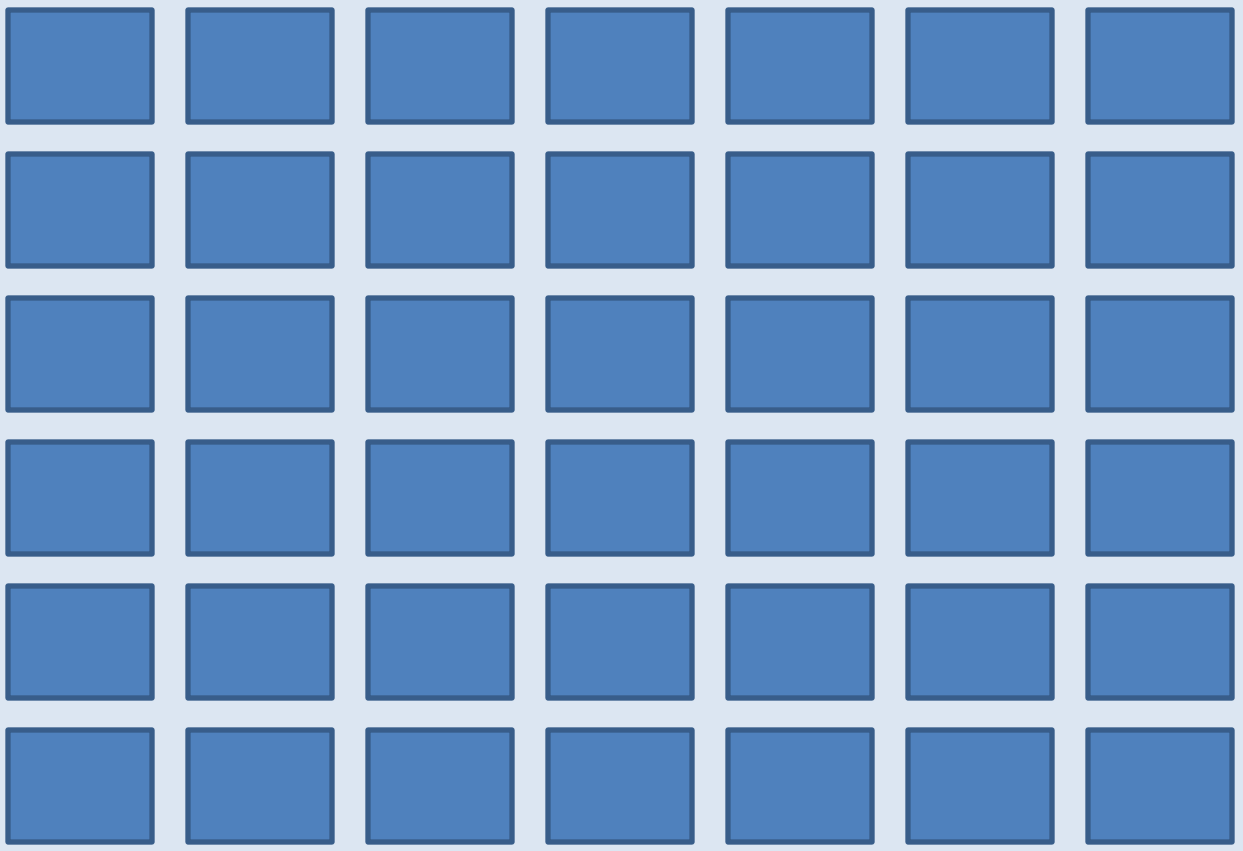
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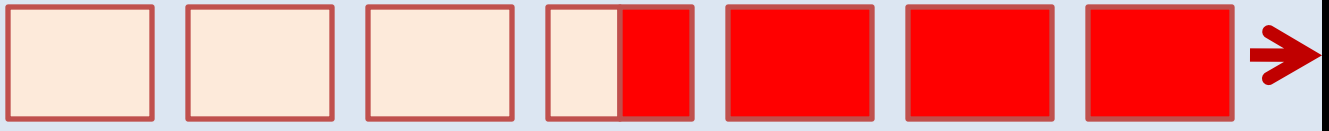
Year of Jubilee

But as the full Seventy weeks unfolds we see that this first coming of Messiah was not the end of the story. At the terminus of the future 70th Week Holy History will come to its appointed climax. At His Second Coming Messiah will appear as the Lion of the Tribe of Judah.

10th Jubilee of the 70 Weeks



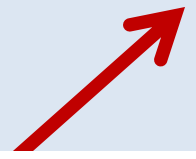
2,000 Year Gap



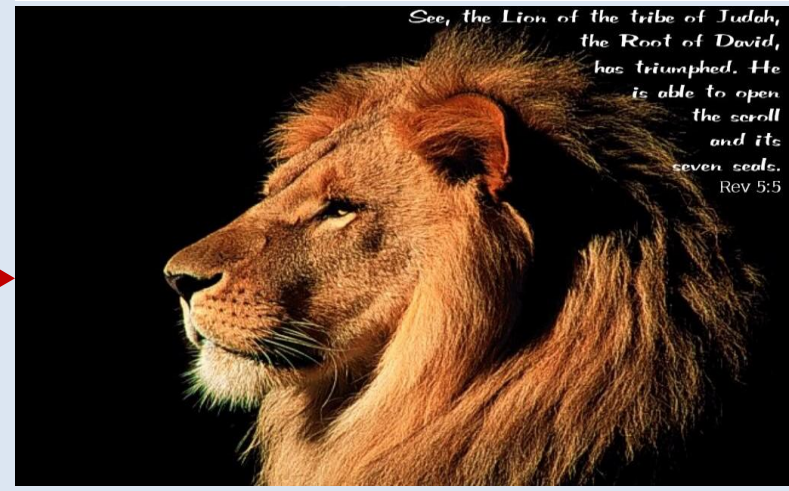
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← Jubilee Year

1st Coming



2nd Coming



So Palm Sunday

was a very special day.

“The Lamb of God, that takes away the sins of the world” was coming up for inspection, first by the religious powers.



And then by the civil
governmental powers.
At that time it was Rome.
They could find
no fault with Him.



All this was happening at the very same time the ***Passover Lambs*** were being presented for inspection.



***The Passover Lamb,
Behold the Lamb of God
Slain from the foundation of the world.***

The redeeming blood of Israel's Promised Sacrifice Lamb, "the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world" would provide the ultimate and final atonement for sin.



SPAS

And on a future Yom Kippur that will wrap up all the previous Yom Kippurs the trumpets of Jubilee will sound.



At the “Last Day” this blood will be sprinkled upon the mercy seat in the heavenly tabernacle. This blood will provide the final and ultimate covering for the sins of many, from both sides of Calvary bringing them all into the glory.

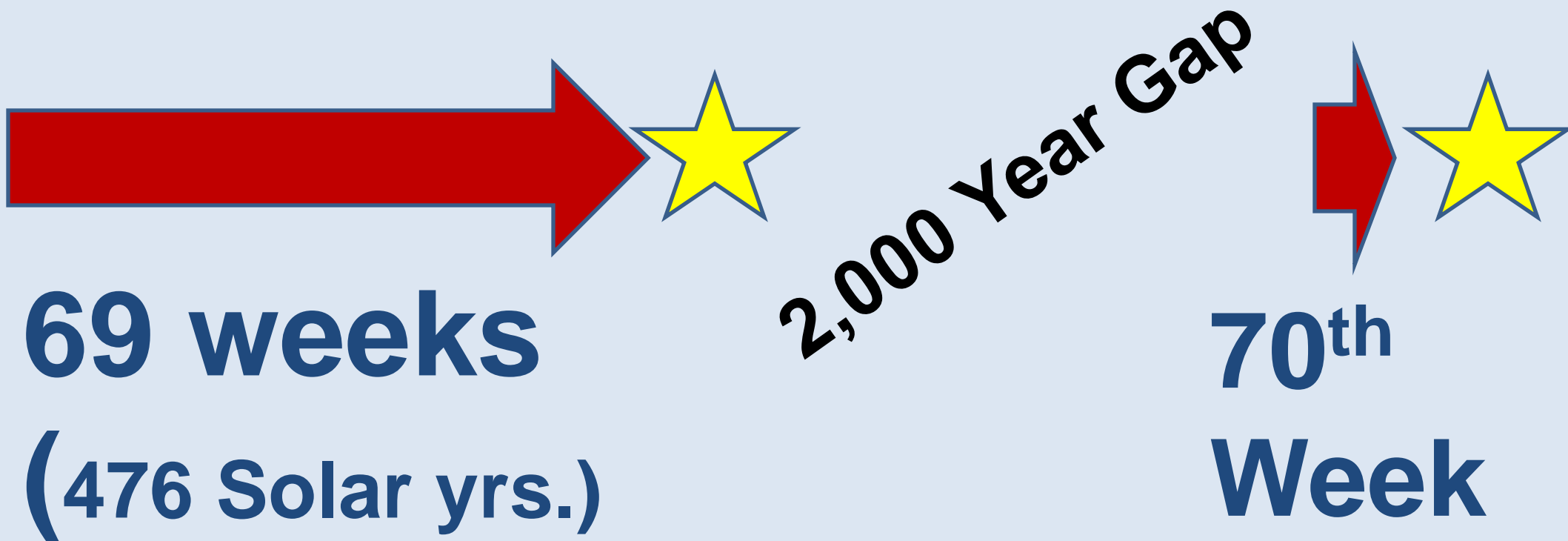


And so the events of passion week saw the 69 weeks come to an end. The timeline of the 70 Weeks prophecy took a pause right there. Our Messiah was ***“cut off”***. He was executed. Israel’s Sacrifice Lamb was slain.



This pause in the Seventy Weeks timeline continues, allowing the Gospel outreach to extend to the ends of the earth. This special extension of time advanced to the heathen Gentiles has lasted now for nearly 2,000 years.

69 weeks to the **First Coming**.
Then a future **70th Week**, and **7 years** to the **Second Coming**



But it will not last forever. This *gap* period will come to an end. On a future Rosh Hashanah the trumpets will sound initiating the *future 70th Week*, the *final seven years* of this present evil age.

Feast of Trumpets



After the terminus of the **future 70th Week**, and at the **last day** of the final seven years of this age Messiah will re-enter this cosmos. His **Second Coming** will see Him appear in the **royal office** of the Order of Melchizedek fulfilling His **second role** as the conquering **King of kings**. He will bring judgment and deliverance at Jerusalem first and then visit those camped out at **Mystery Bozrah**. Just how **that Day** will unfold and what we shall see beggars description. This image is by Pat Marvenko Smith and her website gallery is

RevelationIllustrated.com

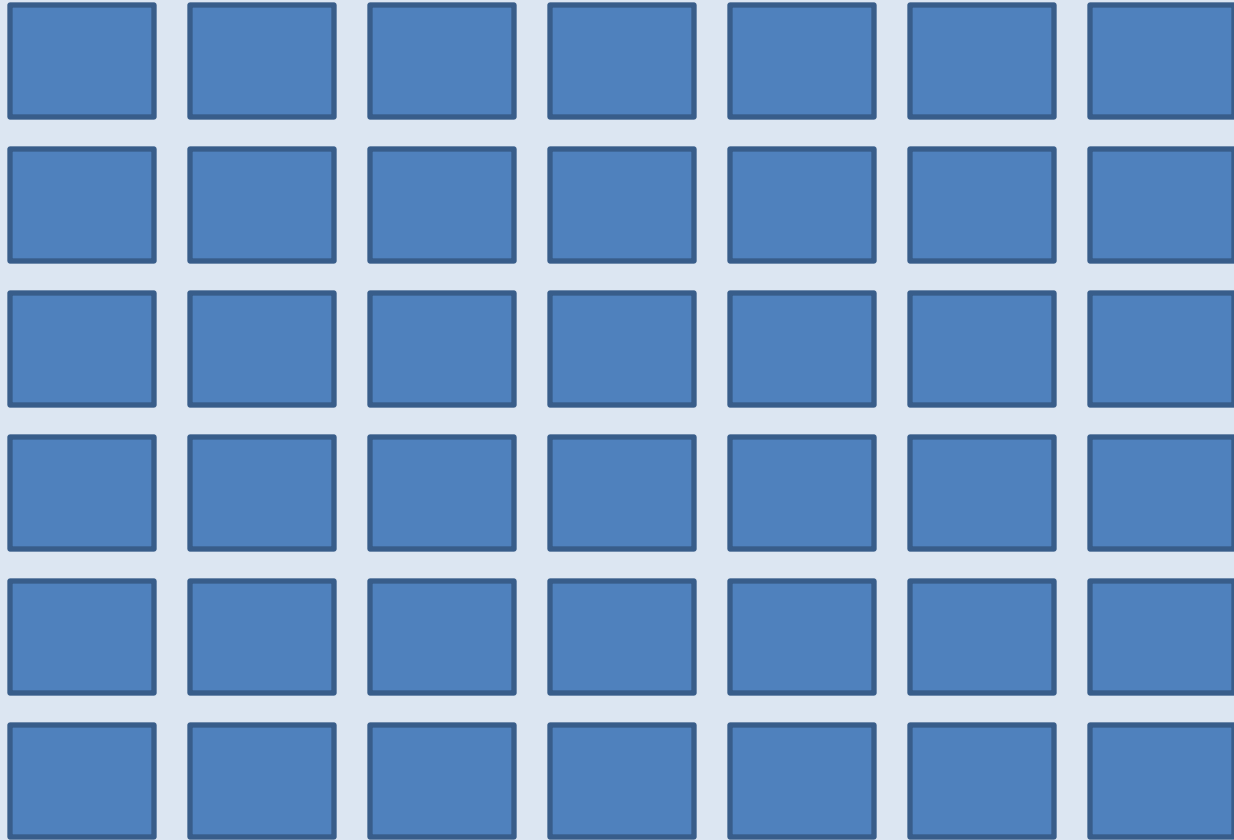


PAT
SMITH

Art By Pat Marverko Smith Copyright 1982/1992
1-800-327-7300 www.revelatorillustrated.com

And here is the beauty and the truth wrapped up in the Seventy Weeks prophecy. When it is faithfully calculated and interpreted it simply and elegantly lays out both the ***first coming*** and the ***second coming*** of Israel's promised Messiah.

Tenth Jubilee of the 70 Sevens



2,000 Year Gap



Ju



Year of Jubilee

1st Coming



2nd Coming



So let us focus in on those first **69 weeks**. The first point to take special note of is this. Both the ***Edict of Artaxerxes*** as given to ***Nehemiah*** and the ***Palm Sunday*** appearance of ***"Messiah the Prince"*** occurred during the Hebrew Passover month of ***Nisan***. Both events occurred under ***Nisan moons***.

Both the *Edict* and "*Messiah the Prince*" occurred during *Nisan moons*.

The **Edict**

NISAN,

445 B.C.



69

Sevens
(inclusive)
of 360 day
Biblical
years

Messiah/Prince

NISAN,

32 A.D.



Now let us consider the *timeline* of the **69 Weeks**. In our earlier *video #6* we checked out the work of Scotland Yard Inspector Sir Robert Anderson. And we calculated the timeline of the **69 weeks, (or 69 sevens),**
as $69 \times 7 = 483$ or
483 Biblical Years



Sir Robert Anderson
1841-1918

$$69 \times 7 = 483$$

***Biblical
Years***

Then we asked this question. How many days are there in those years as they are dispensed to us in Bible prophecy from the throne of God? We found our answer and it is very clear. In **video #3** we spotlighted two “***Rosetta stones***” for Biblical time.

Two “Rosetta Stones” for Biblical Time

Gen. 7 & 8

**5 Biblical
Months =**

150 Days

Rev. 12

**3.5 Biblical
Years =**

1260 Days

We did the math and came to this conclusion. The Biblical month is ***30 days*** and the Biblical year is ***360 days***. Here is how we confirmed this.

Two “Rosetta Stones” for Biblical Time

Gen. 7 & 8

*Biblical
Month =*

30 Days

Rev. 12

*Biblical
Year =*

360 Days

The flood account in Genesis 7 and 8 gives the time the ark was upon the waters as both ***5 months*** and ***150 days***.

So the Biblical month is therefore $150 / 5$ or ***30 days***.

5 months = 150 days, therefore
the Biblical Month = ***30 days***



*And in **Revelation 12:6 and 12:14** we saw the flight and the nurturing exile of the woman, God's covenant people during the **latter half** of the future 70th week. This time period is given to us as **1260 days** and also as **3.5 years**.*

The Flight and Exile of “the Woman”.
(From Rev 12). **1250 days = 3.5 years**



We did the math and
confirmed that the
Biblical year is ***360 days.***



**2nd Rosetta Stone
for Biblical / Prophetic Time**

1260 days

= 360 days

3.5 years

(Biblical year)

In videos **#10A** and **#10B** we provide further proof of this as we examine six key end-time Scripture verses from the book of Daniel and the book of Revelation. All six verses are describing the very same time period, ***the final half of the future 70th Week.***

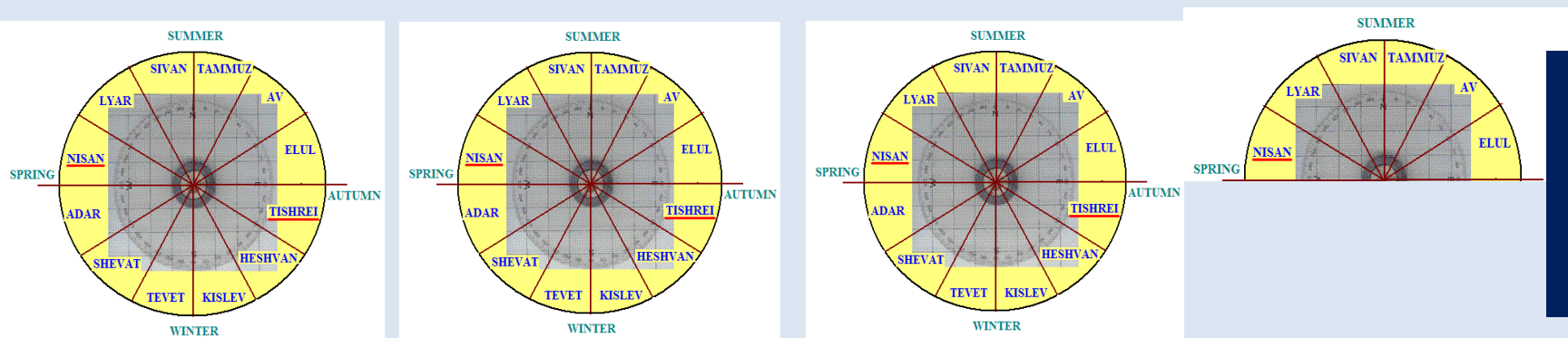
| <p>70th Week Time periods</p> | <p>The Time Calculated Out Using Biblical years of 360 days</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>The saints under the Antichrist 3.5 years Dan. 7:25</p> | <p>3.X x 360 = 1260 days</p> |
| <p>Time of Great Tribulation 3.5 years Dan. 12:7</p> | <p>3.5 x 360 = 1260 days</p> |
| <p>Exile of the woman 3.5 years Rev. 12:14</p> | <p>3.5 x 360 = 1260 days</p> |
| <p>Exile of the woman 1260 days Rev. 12:6</p> | <p>1260 days</p> |
| <p>Ministry of Two Witnesses 1260 days Rev. 11:3</p> | <p>1260 days</p> |
| | <p>Using Biblical Months of 30 days</p> |
| <p>Trampling of Jerusalem 42 months Rev. 11:2</p> | <p>42 x 30 = 1260 days</p> |
| <p>Reign of Antichrist 42 months Rev. 13:5</p> | <p>42 x 30 = 1260 days</p> |

The puzzle and enigma of
the six verses solved itself
when we saw that
3.5 Biblical years
= 1260 days
and 42 Biblical months
also = 1260 days.

3.5 Biblical years

Biblical Years of 360 Days

$$360 + 360 + 360 + 180$$



= 1260 Days

Biblical Months of 30 Days

$$12 + 12 + 12 + 12$$

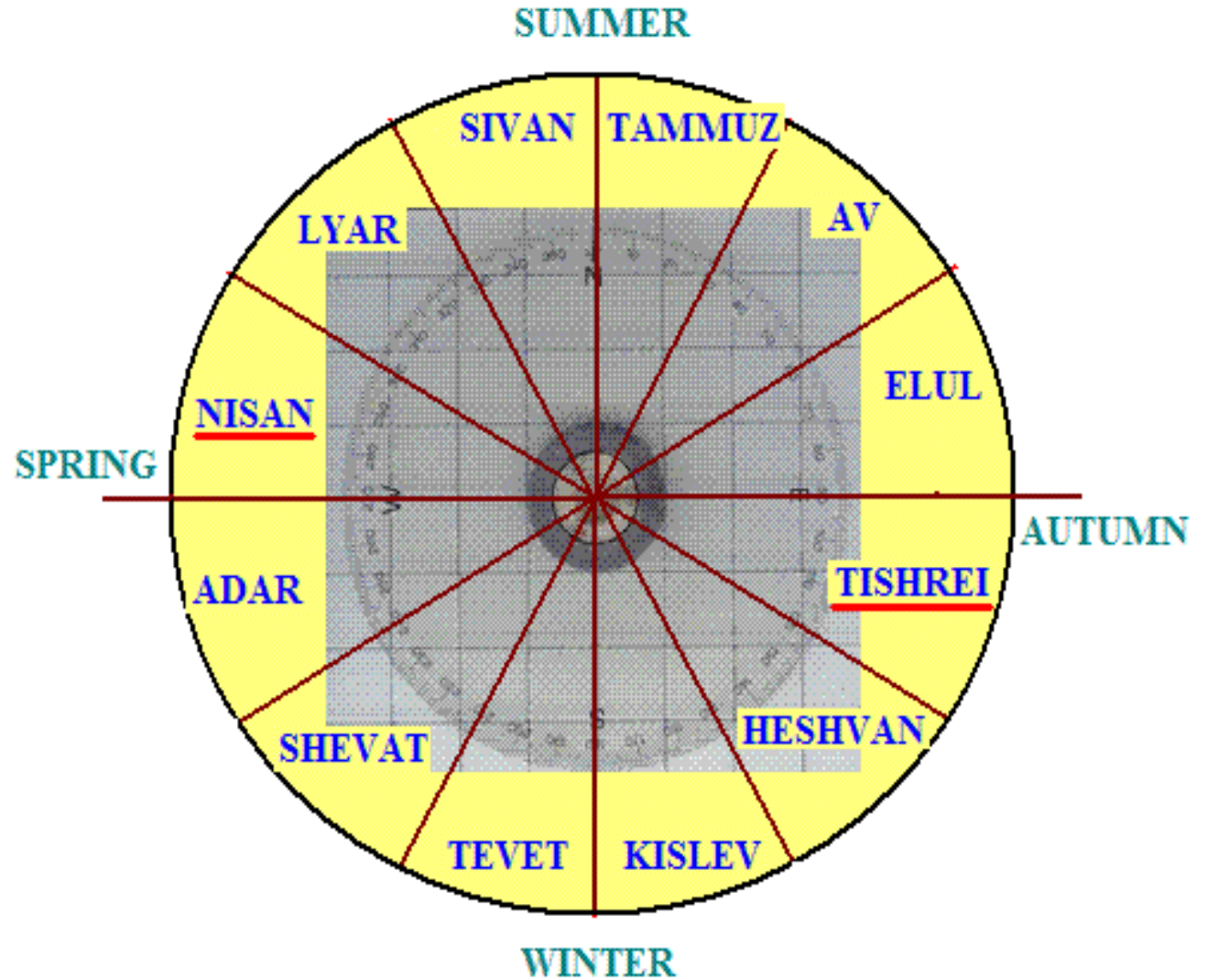
42 Biblical Months

*And so we were presented
with conclusive evidence
that the
Biblical year is
360 days.*

THE DIVINE HEBREW SOLAR-LUNAR CALENDAR

*360 degrees
= 360 days*

*30 degrees
= 30 days*



THE PERFECT, HOLY, BIBLICAL OR PROPHETIC YEAR IS MADE UP OF 12 MONTHS EACH COMPRISING 30 DAYS TO MAKE UP A TOTAL OF 360 DAYS, THE NUMBER OF DEGREES IN A CIRCLE.

We continued our calculation
of the 69 weeks as follows.

$$483 \times 360 =$$

173,880 days

tracking along with the faithful
work of Sir Robert Anderson.



Sir Robert Anderson
1841-1918

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{69\ Weeks} \\ & \mathbf{= 69 \times 7} \\ & \mathbf{\times 360} \end{aligned}$$

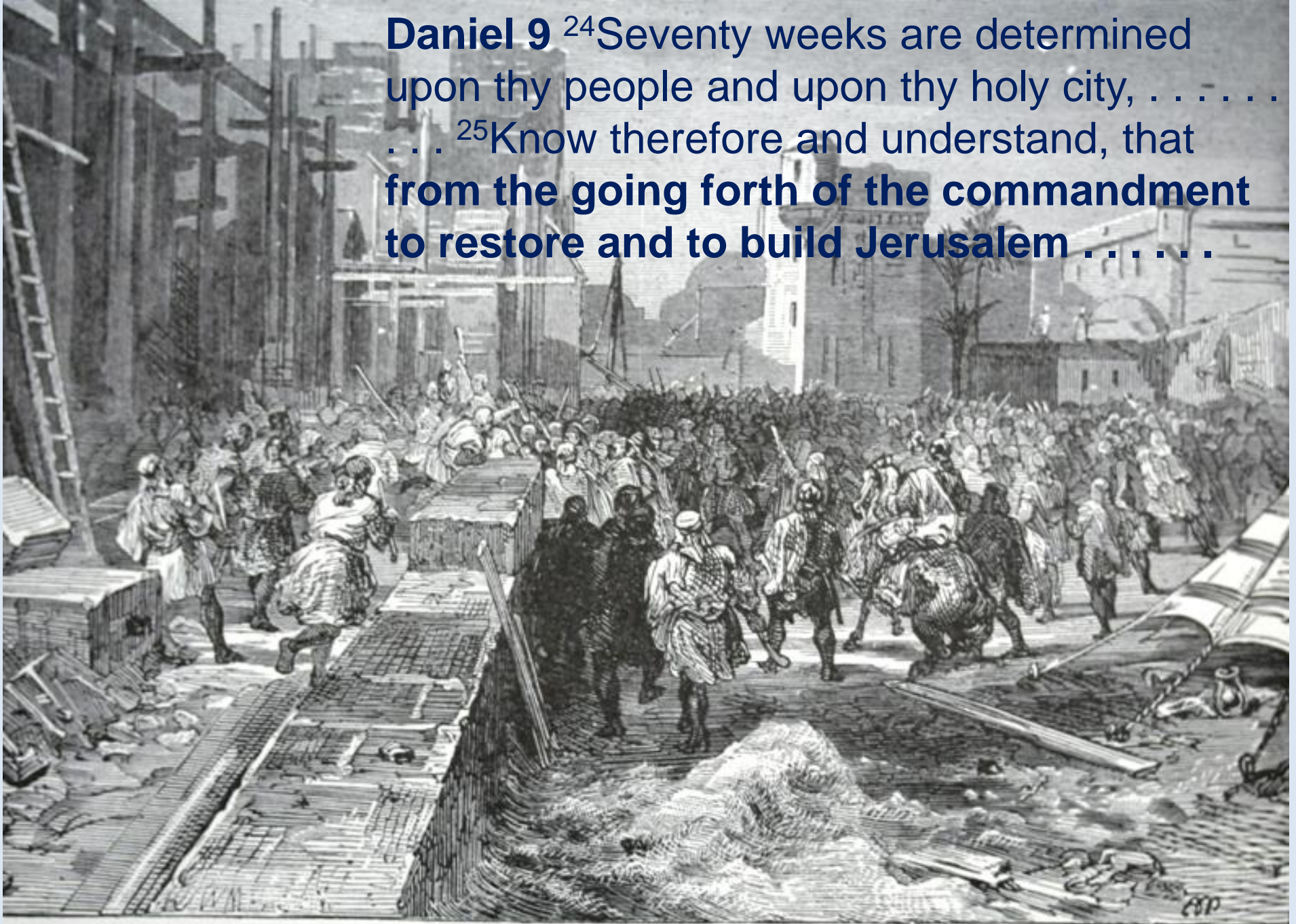
$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{= 173,880} \\ & \mathbf{days} \end{aligned}$$

Having determined that the 69 weeks are **173,880 days** we then converted this holy time back into a timeline measured out in terms of earthly solar years. The present orbit of the earth around the sun is a time period of **365.2422 days**. So dividing those **173,880 days** by **365.2422** the bridging time span for the 69 weeks turns out to be **476.0677 solar years**. This calculates out to be **476 years** and **24.7, (or 25 days), (inclusive)**.

173,880 days
divided by
365.2422 days
=
476 years
and ***25 days.***

In ***video #6*** we saw from ***Daniel 9:25*** that the main purpose of ***the Edict*** initiating the Seventy Weeks prophecy was to ***rebuild Jerusalem.***

Daniel 9 ²⁴Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy holy city,
... ²⁵Know therefore and understand, that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem



THE REBUILDING OF JERUSALEM.

There had been a Biblical revival, an edict, and a return that came under Ezra the scribe back in **458 B.C.**. But in that edict we hear no mention of the broken walls and the burned city gates of Jerusalem. Ezra had been at the head of a **religious** revival. The restoration of Jerusalem as a self governing city-state was a **highly charged political matter**. The broken walls and gates were not at issue in the time of the former edict, the one issued to Ezra.



13 years ***AFTER*** Ezra in ***Nisan of 445 B.C.***, the king's cupbearer Nehemiah is grieved when he hears of the broken walls and the burned gates of Jerusalem. He takes this burden to the king. The king's cupbearer was expected to serve wine with a cheerful demeanor. So this was a very dangerous thing for him to do. Nehemiah tells us quite plainly that he was in fear of his life. He could have been killed for this. And why?

ble materials for settling the topography of Jerusalem.

Nehemiah, the writer of the book, was a Jew, and first appears in history as the cupbearer of Artaxerxes Longimanus, king of Persia. Having heard of the unhappy condition of his people at Jerusalem, he obtained from the king the appointment of governor of Judea. He at once repaired to Jerusalem and rebuilt the walls of the city, and assisted by Ezra the priest, made great reforms in the administration of affairs at Jerusalem, and greatly improved the condition of the people.



Unlike the previous edicts, this one was highly political in nature. ***Nehemiah*** risked his very life when he brought this burden of the broken state of Jerusalem to the king. Medo-Persia was the superpower at the time. But it was ***Artaxerxes Longimanus*** in his ***20th year*** who issued the edict. He gave Nehemiah permission to rebuild Jerusalem as a fully functioning city-state. This was a big deal. This royal edict, coming under the Nisan moon of ***445 B.C.*** was the one that initiated the Seventy Weeks Prophecy.

Nisan 445 B.C.



Upon his return Nehemiah saw the ruins for himself. He saw the broken walls and gates of the city. This illustration is by the French artist Gustave Dore.



Oh yes, the temple had been rebuilt. It had been finished seventy years earlier in **515 B.C.** And yes, when Nehemiah arrived in **445 B.C.** there was a growing population living inside the city. But as we read in Nehemiah 2 and as shown in these images, the infrastructure of Jerusalem as reported by Nehemiah on his survey was still in a shambles. So we need to nail down this fact very firmly. There is ***no way*** the Edict to rebuild Jerusalem could have come before Nehemiah.



Now let's consider the terminus of the 69 Weeks. This was the appearance of ***“Messiah the Prince”*** on ***Palm Sunday*** . Do we know the year of the passion?



In ***video #5*** we presented solid Biblical evidence from Luke chapter 3 that the baptism of Jesus by John came during the 15th year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar. We have good historical evidence that this 15th year began on August 19 of 28 A.D.. And so Jesus began His ministry in ***the fall of 28 A.D.*** After the 3 plus years of His ministry Palm Sunday would have come in springtime at the ***Passover of 32 A.D.***



The 15th Year of Tiberius began in the **summer** of 28 A.D. Jesus began his ministry in the **fall** of **28 A.D.** 3+ years later = **32 A.D.**

**Baptism
of Jesus
Autumn
28 A.D.**

**Palm
Sunday
32 A.D.**

Ministry of Jesus

28

29

30

31

32

The 1st Year of Tiberius began on August 19, 14 A.D.

So already, without going into any further detail, we have some enough information to pick the ***year***, the ***springtime season***, and the ***Hebrew Passover month of Nisan*** which saw Palm Sunday, and Messiah's first coming, His first visitation to His people and His City. We can see that the ***time-span*** bridging the **two Nisan events** and the timeline of the **69 Weeks** are **both** a few days over **476 solar or calendar years.**

The *time-span* bridging the two Nisan events and the timeline of the *69 Weeks* are both very close to *476 years*.

Nisan
445 B.C.

The Edict

32 A.D.

“Messiah
the Prince”

Nisan to Nisan Time Span
= 476 years + a few days

69 “weeks” = 476.06 years

The Magi over to the east of Israel in the Parthian Empire had access to Daniel's prophecy of the 70 weeks just like we do. We have good reason to believe that these wise men were people from the northern kingdom of Israel who had gone into exile 750 years before. These people had a certain knowledge and a devotion to the coming King of Israel. Furthermore, they were diligent in the Holy Scriptures and they believed what they were reading.



Armed with this information and using the tools they had the Magi were quite capable of calculating the year, the month, and the holy-day season in which Messiah as an adult would appear.

The *Magi* from the *Parthian Empire* would have used an *abacus* to do their calculations.



As the time drew nearer they wondered about His birth. Apparently they were also watching for a sign. When the star appeared they took off on their journey. The star guided them into the land and right to the young child.



Others must surely have known about the Daniel's 70 Weeks Prophecy as well. They could have calculated the time of Messiah's expected arrival in Jerusalem down to the month. The Sanhedrin was made up of highly intelligent men well versed in the Scriptures.

Some of them must surely have known. Nicodemus was a member of this august and well informed company. As the time for the appearance of Messiah the Prince drew near this high official came to Jesus secretly by night asking some very serious questions.



So people in the first century with access to Daniel's prophecy and a chronology of former events and dates in Israel's history had plenty of information to do the math for the 69 weeks. Even using the Julian year their calculations would be a mere 4 days off.

The *time-span* of the *69 Weeks* calculated using Roman era Julian years are $173,880/365.25 = 476$ years and 21 days. (a mere 4 day error).

**Nisan
445 B.C.**

The Edict

**Nisan
32 A.D.**

**“Messiah
the Prince”**

***Their* calculation of the 69
“weeks” would have been
476 years + 21 days**

They could put their finger right on the exact year, month, and springtime holy day season when they could expect to see their Messiah entering into His city.

The *time-span* of the 69 Weeks calculated using Roman era Julian years are $173,880/365.25 = 476$ years and 21 days. (a mere 4 day error).

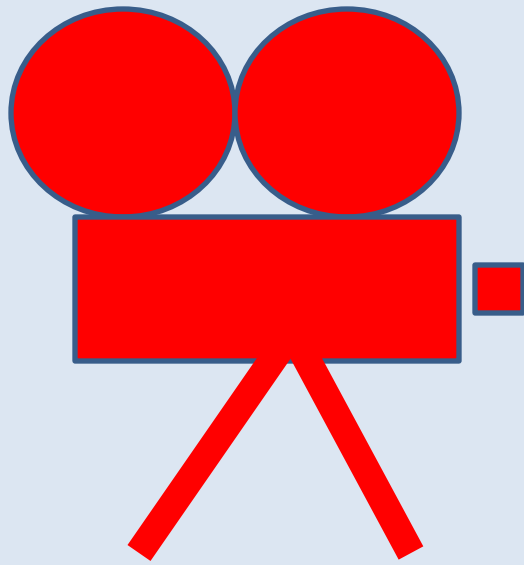
**Nisan
445 B.C.**

The Edict

**Nisan
32 A.D.**

**“Messiah
the Prince”**

***Their* calculation of the 69
“weeks” would have been
476 years + 21 days**



But did they?

Here insert the Jesus film clip,
the video of Palm Sunday.

The events of passion week gave us even more information. After that we can determine the Hebrew calendar date for the Palm Sunday appearance of “Messiah the Prince”. It came in ***32 A.D.*** under the ***Nisan moon.***

Nisan
32 A.D.



In fact ***both*** of these events,
events that marked the
beginning and terminus of the
69 weeks, occurred under
Nisan moons.

Both the *Edict* and "*Messiah the Prince*" occurred during *Nisan moons*.

The Edict
NISAN,
445 B.C.



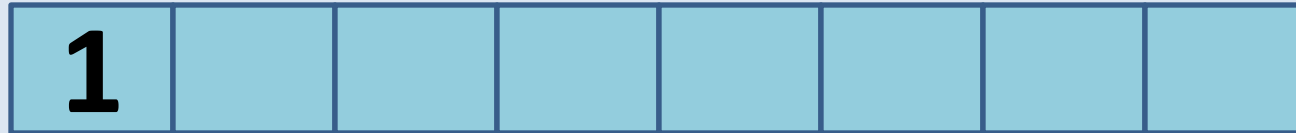
476
Years
+
25 days
(inclusive)

Messiah/Prince
NISAN,
32 A.D.



So our next task is to place
the Hebrew *month of*
Nisan alongside the
Julian solar calendar
month of *March-April* for
each of these two events

Hebrew month of ***NISAN***

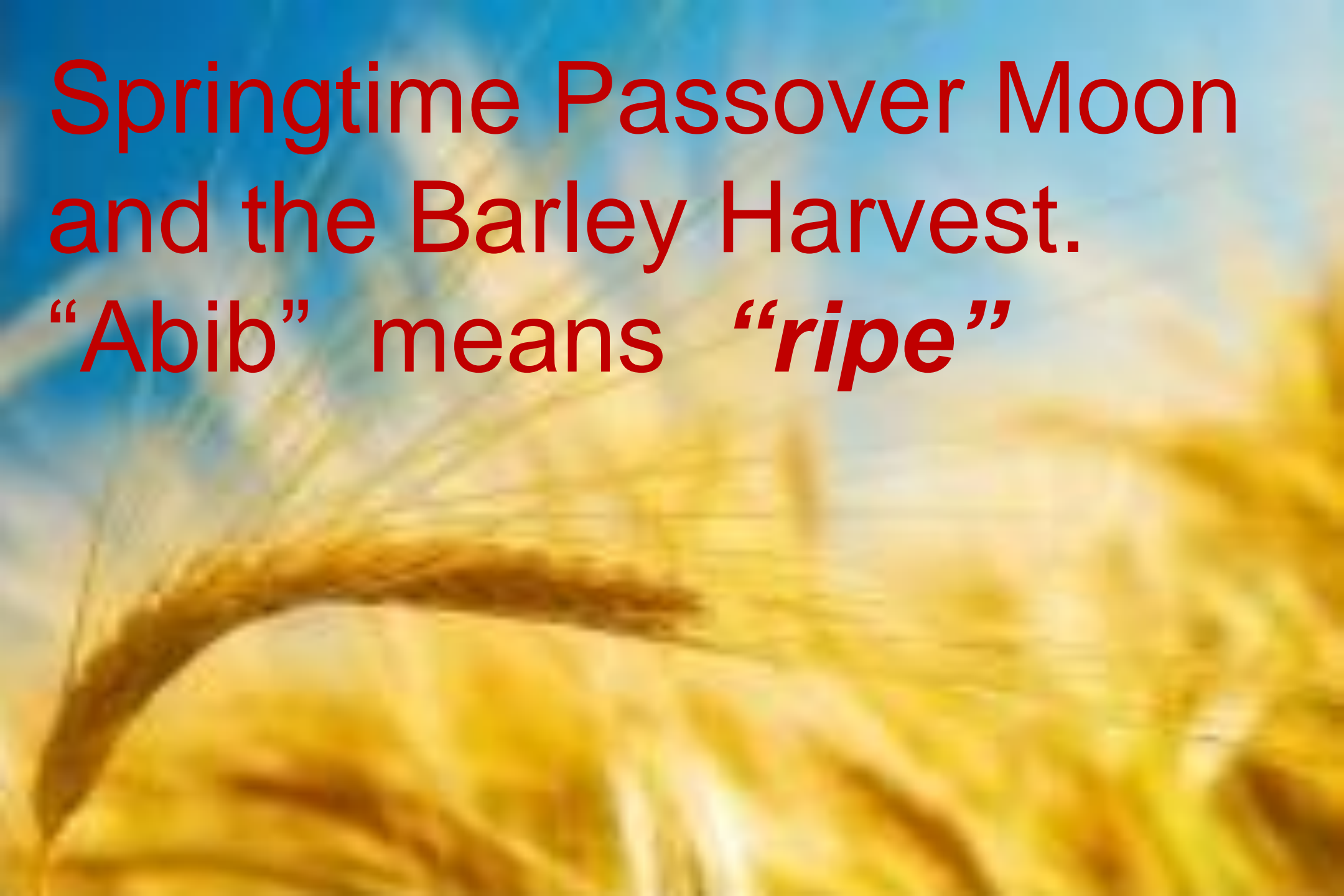


Roman month of ***MARCH-APRIL***

We shall use the ***NASA lunar data*** from this website to find the date and time of the ***astronomical new moons*** for the ***445 B.C. Nisan*** of Nehemiah and the ***32 A.D. Nisan*** of Palm Sunday.

[http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/
phase/phasecat.html](http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/phase/phasecat.html)

Let's pause for a moment and ask this question. Just how was the ***month of Nisan*** determined? The moon that was going to be declared as the month of Nisan was selected by astronomical means and also by an agricultural sign. The month of ***Nisan*** was also called "***Abib***". This was the springtime moon that saw the barley ripe for harvest. The word "***Abib***" means "***ripe***".

A close-up photograph of a golden ear of barley, showing the individual grains and the husk. The background is a bright, clear blue sky. The text is overlaid on the top half of the image.

Springtime Passover Moon
and the Barley Harvest.

“Abib” means “*ripe*”

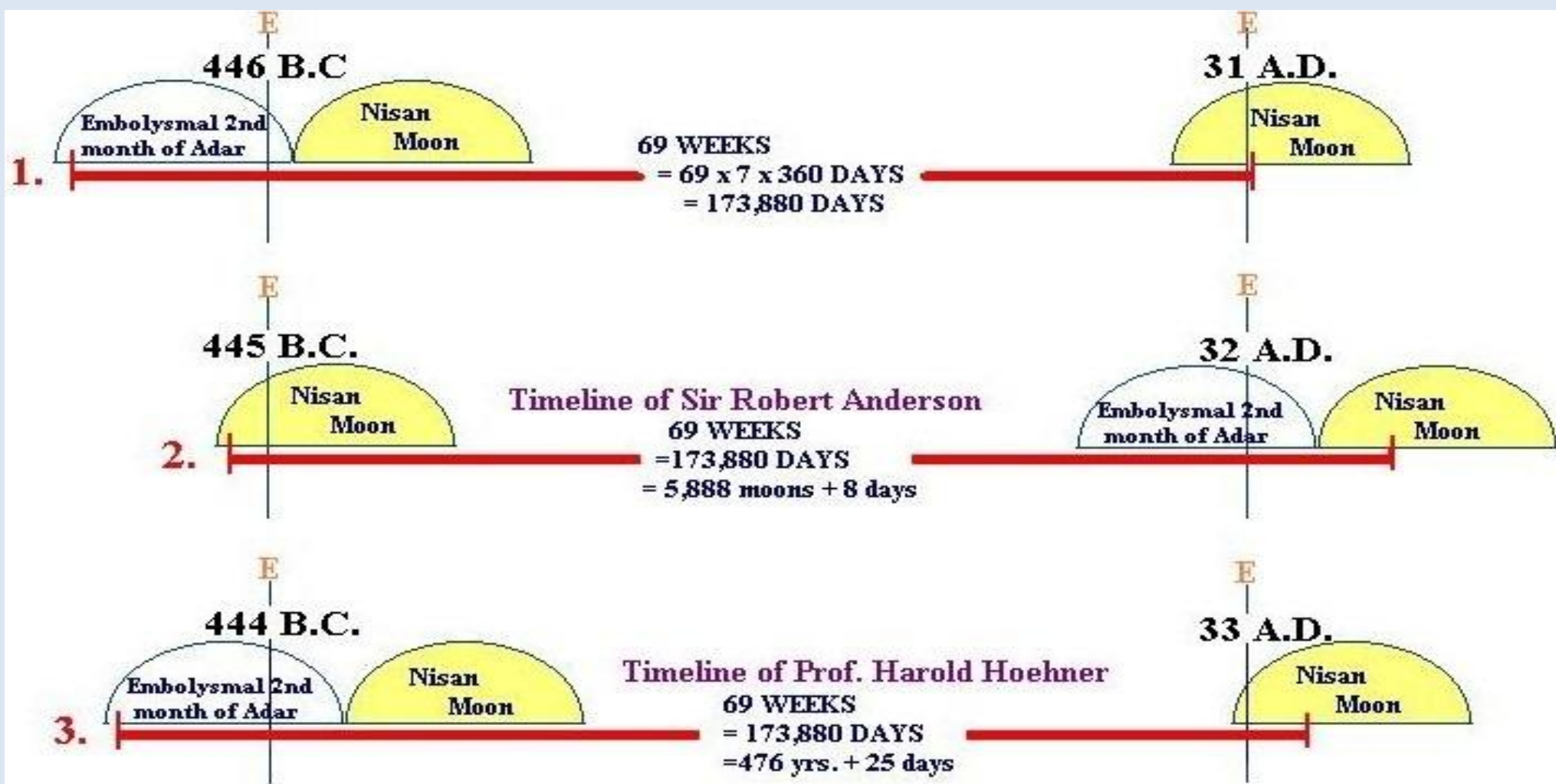
This is barley in a field in Israel. This photo was taken on April 17th 2010 on the **second day** of the moon. Of course astronomically this moon is already going to make a late Passover. But the Karaite Jews and others are still careful to assign Nisan or Abib on agricultural grounds as well. As we see, there are a few ears of barley that are already beginning to ripen. So the field will be ripe for harvest in a bit over two weeks at Firstfruits.



Firstfruits is the first day of the week *after* the full moon, or on *the morrow following the 7th day Sabbath* of Passover. By then the barley crop we see here will be ripe, or *Abib*, for harvest. This ripening of the barley declares this to be the *Passover moon*, the month of *Abib* or *Nisan*.



The month of Nisan was also identified ***astronomically***. It was the first moon that would come to fullness after the spring equinox. On our solar Roman calendar the Nisan moon moves back and forth from year to year across March and April. And the vernal equinox oscillates back and forth with the leap years through much of ***March 20*** and on into ***March 21***. The vertical lines “***E***” in this chart mark the spring equinox. And the ***Nisan moons*** coming to fullness after the spring equinox are in colored in yellow.



THE TESTIMONY OF THE NISAN MOONS IN ESTABLISHING THE TIMESPAN OF THE 69 WEEKS

Here, by way of example, is the NASA Moon-Phase Data for 32 A.D. We look for the first springtime moon to reach fullness after the spring equinox which is March 20th. We see that there is a full moon on ***April 14***, (marked here in red).

NASA Moon-Phase Data for 32 A.D.

32 C.E. or A.D. Moon Phases in Universal (Greenwich) Time

| New Moon | | First Quarter | | Full Moon | | Last Quarter | |
|----------|---------|---------------|-------|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------|
| Jan 1 | 14:14 | Jan 8 | 07:53 | Jan 16 | 10:36 | Jan 24 | 08:49 |
| Jan 31 | 00:12 | Feb 7 | 00:01 | Feb 15 | 04:34 | Feb 22 | 19:02 |
| Feb 29 | 09:55 | Mar 7 | 17:47 | Mar 15 | 20:11 | Mar 23 | 01:59 |
| Mar 29 | 20:00 | Apr 6 | 11:58 | Apr 14 | 09:00 t | Apr 21 | 06:57 |
| Apr 28 | 07:00 P | May 6 | 05:37 | May 13 | 19:09 | May 20 | 11:33 |
| May 27 | 19:16 | Jun 4 | 22:01 | Jun 12 | 03:14 | Jun 18 | 17:20 |
| Jun 26 | 08:57 | Jul 4 | 12:40 | Jul 11 | 10:17 | Jul 18 | 01:38 |
| Jul 26 | 00:05 | Aug 3 | 01:13 | Aug 9 | 17:31 | Aug 16 | 13:22 |
| Aug 24 | 16:24 | Sep 1 | 11:39 | Sep 8 | 02:03 | Sep 15 | 04:53 |
| Sep 23 | 09:14 P | Sep 30 | 20:21 | Oct 7 | 12:42 t | Oct 14 | 23:56 |
| Oct 23 | 01:32 P | Oct 30 | 04:10 | Nov 6 | 01:46 | Nov 13 | 21:24 |
| Nov 21 | 16:20 | Nov 28 | 12:08 | Dec 5 | 17:07 | Dec 13 | 19:21 |
| Dec 21 | 05:09 | Dec 27 | 21:10 | | | | |

The first *full moon* after the *March 20 spring equinox* marks the *Nisan moon*.

And THAT is the
Nisan moon.

NASA Moon-Phase Data for 32 A.D.

32 C.E. or A.D. Moon Phases in Universal (Greenwich) Time

| New Moon | | First Quarter | | Full Moon | | Last Quarter | |
|----------|---------|---------------|-------|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------|
| Jan 1 | 14:14 | Jan 8 | 07:53 | Jan 16 | 10:36 | Jan 24 | 08:49 |
| Jan 31 | 00:12 | Feb 7 | 00:01 | Feb 15 | 04:34 | Feb 22 | 19:02 |
| Feb 29 | 09:55 | Mar 7 | 17:47 | Mar 15 | 20:11 | Mar 23 | 01:59 |
| Mar 29 | 20:00 | Apr 6 | 11:58 | Apr 14 | 09:00 t | Apr 21 | 06:57 |
| Apr 28 | 07:00 P | May 6 | 05:37 | May 13 | 19:09 | May 20 | 11:33 |
| May 27 | 19:16 | Jun 4 | 22:01 | Jun 12 | 03:14 | Jun 18 | 17:20 |
| Jun 26 | 08:57 | Jul 4 | 12:40 | Jul 11 | 10:17 | Jul 18 | 01:38 |
| Jul 26 | 00:05 | Aug 3 | 01:13 | Aug 9 | 17:31 | Aug 16 | 13:22 |
| Aug 24 | 16:24 | Sep 1 | 11:39 | Sep 8 | 02:03 | Sep 15 | 04:53 |
| Sep 23 | 09:14 P | Sep 30 | 20:21 | Oct 7 | 12:42 t | Oct 14 | 23:56 |
| Oct 23 | 01:32 P | Oct 30 | 04:10 | Nov 6 | 01:46 | Nov 13 | 21:24 |
| Nov 21 | 16:20 | Nov 28 | 12:08 | Dec 5 | 17:07 | Dec 13 | 19:21 |
| Dec 21 | 05:09 | Dec 27 | 21:10 | | | | |

The first *full moon* after the *March 20 spring equinox* marks the *Nisan moon*.

After determining the
Nisan moon we can look
up the NASA astronomical
new moon times for that
month of Nisan

NASA New Moon Data for 32 A.D.

32 C.E. or A.D. Moon Phases in Universal (Greenwich) Time

| New Moon | | First Quarter | | Full Moon | | Last Quarter | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------|
| Jan 1 | 14:14 | Jan 8 | 07:53 | Jan 16 | 10:36 | Jan 24 | 08:49 |
| Jan 31 | 00:12 | Feb 7 | 00:01 | Feb 15 | 04:34 | Feb 22 | 19:02 |
| Feb 29 | 09:55 | Mar 7 | 17:47 | Mar 15 | 20:11 | Mar 23 | 01:59 |
| Mar 29 | 20:00 | Apr 6 | 11:58 | Apr 14 | 09:00 t | Apr 21 | 06:57 |
| Apr 28 | 07:00 P | May 6 | 05:37 | May 13 | 19:09 | May 20 | 11:33 |
| May 27 | 19:16 | Jun 4 | 22:01 | Jun 12 | 03:14 | Jun 18 | 17:20 |
| Jun 26 | 08:57 | Jul 4 | 12:40 | Jul 11 | 10:17 | Jul 18 | 01:38 |
| Jul 26 | 00:05 | Aug 3 | 01:13 | Aug 9 | 17:31 | Aug 16 | 13:22 |
| Aug 24 | 16:24 | Sep 1 | 11:39 | Sep 8 | 02:03 | Sep 15 | 04:53 |
| Sep 23 | 09:14 P | Sep 30 | 20:21 | Oct 7 | 12:42 t | Oct 14 | 23:56 |
| Oct 23 | 01:32 P | Oct 30 | 04:10 | Nov 6 | 01:46 | Nov 13 | 21:24 |
| Nov 21 | 16:20 | Nov 28 | 12:08 | Dec 5 | 17:07 | Dec 13 | 19:21 |
| Dec 21 | 05:09 | Dec 27 | 21:10 | | | | |

The astronomical new moon of *Nisan* for 32 A.D..

.and also the astronomical new moons for the months that follow.

From this we can construct the Hebrew calendar for that particular year and line it up with the Julian calendar. And so just how do we use the astronomical new moon to lay out the Hebrew month?

NASA New Moon Data for 32 A.D.

32 C.E. or A.D. Moon Phases in Universal (Greenwich) Time

| New Moon | | First Quarter | | Full Moon | | Last Quarter | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------|-----------|---------|--------------|-------|
| Jan 1 | 14:14 | Jan 8 | 07:53 | Jan 16 | 10:36 | Jan 24 | 08:49 |
| Jan 31 | 00:12 | Feb 7 | 00:01 | Feb 15 | 04:34 | Feb 22 | 19:02 |
| Feb 29 | 09:55 | Mar 7 | 17:47 | Mar 15 | 20:11 | Mar 23 | 01:59 |
| 1. Mar 29 | 20:00 | Apr 6 | 11:58 | Apr 14 | 09:00 t | Apr 21 | 06:57 |
| 2. Apr 28 | 07:00 P | May 6 | 05:37 | May 13 | 19:09 | May 20 | 11:33 |
| 3. May 27 | 19:16 | Jun 4 | 22:01 | Jun 12 | 03:14 | Jun 18 | 17:20 |
| 4. Jun 26 | 08:57 | Jul 4 | 12:40 | Jul 11 | 10:17 | Jul 18 | 01:38 |
| 5. Jul 26 | 00:05 | Aug 3 | 01:13 | Aug 9 | 17:31 | Aug 16 | 13:22 |
| 6. Aug 24 | 16:24 | Sep 1 | 11:39 | Sep 8 | 02:03 | Sep 15 | 04:53 |
| 7. Sep 23 | 09:14 P | Sep 30 | 20:21 | Oct 7 | 12:42 t | Oct 14 | 23:56 |
| 8. Oct 23 | 01:32 P | Oct 30 | 04:10 | Nov 6 | 01:46 | Nov 13 | 21:24 |
| 9. Nov 21 | 16:20 | Nov 28 | 12:08 | Dec 5 | 17:07 | Dec 13 | 19:21 |
| 10. Dec 21 | 05:09 | Dec 27 | 21:10 | | | | |



The astronomical new moons from
Nisan onwards in ***32 A.D.***

Having found the date and time of the ***astronomical new moon of Nisan*** we then determine which one of the two ensuing sunsets will present the thin crescent of the ***new moon*** at a thickness visible to the unaided eye. and ***sighted***. The ***new moon sighting*** by two witnesses on that sunset would have marked the first hour of the first day of the month of ***Nisan***. ***Nisan*** is the first month of the Hebrew religious year.

New moon sighted:

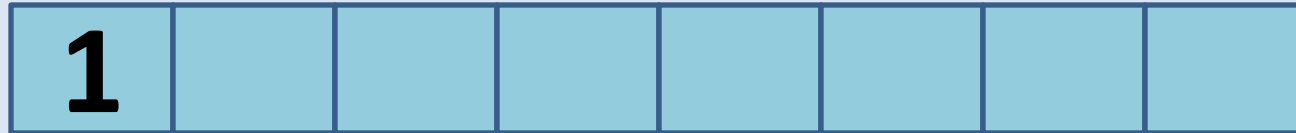
therefore

***1st day of
the month.***



The new moon sighting for ***Nisan*** will allow us to determine the ***Julian calendar date*** for ***Nisan 1*** for the year in question. We can then place the Hebrew calendar for ***Nisan*** alongside the Julian calendar for ***March-April*** for that year.

Hebrew month of ***NISAN***



Roman month of ***MARCH-APRIL***

Using this method we shall align the Hebrew and Julian calendars for the ***Nisan*** ***Passover moon*** in the year of the ***Edict*** and the ***Nisan*** ***Passover moon*** in the ***year of the Passion.***

From the Command

unto Messiah the Prince

The Edict
NISAN,
445 B.C.



476
Years
+
25 days
(inclusive)

Messiah/Prince
NISAN,
32 A.D.



Now let us consider something curious about the ***timeline of the 69 weeks***. We know that it must connect into ***two Nisan moons 476 years apart***. And yet the 69 week timeline goes ***25 days beyond the 476 years***. So what can we conclude from this? Simply this. The 69 Weeks must of necessity end up in a year that sees a ***late Nisan Passover***.

**Edict of
Artaxerxes
445 B.C.**

**Palm
Sunday
32 A.D.**

(- 444 A.D.)

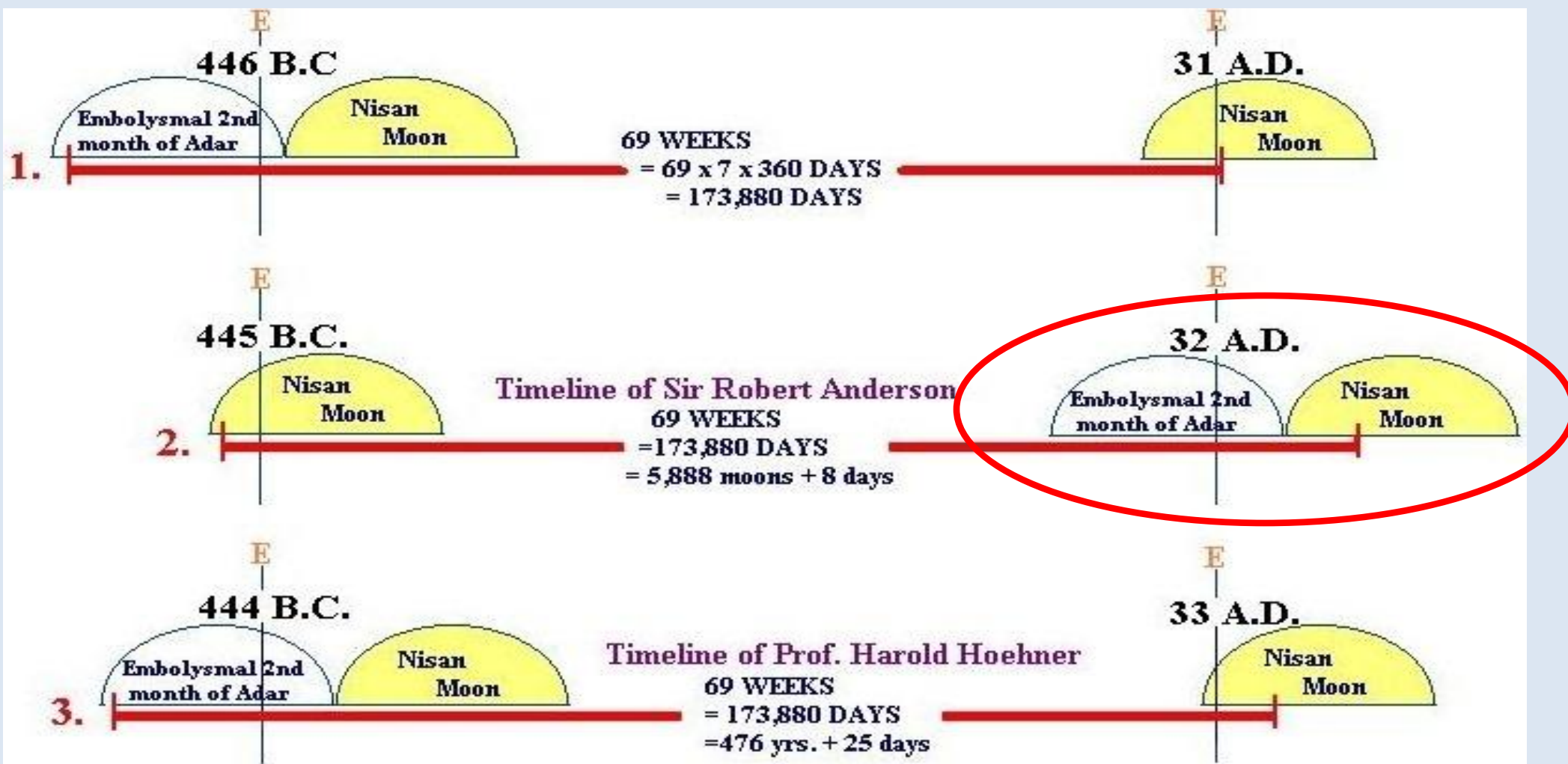
476 years + 25 days

**Nisan
of 445
B.C.**

This Nisan must be in
an *embolismic year*
that sees an *extra
month of Adar* and a
late Nisan Passover

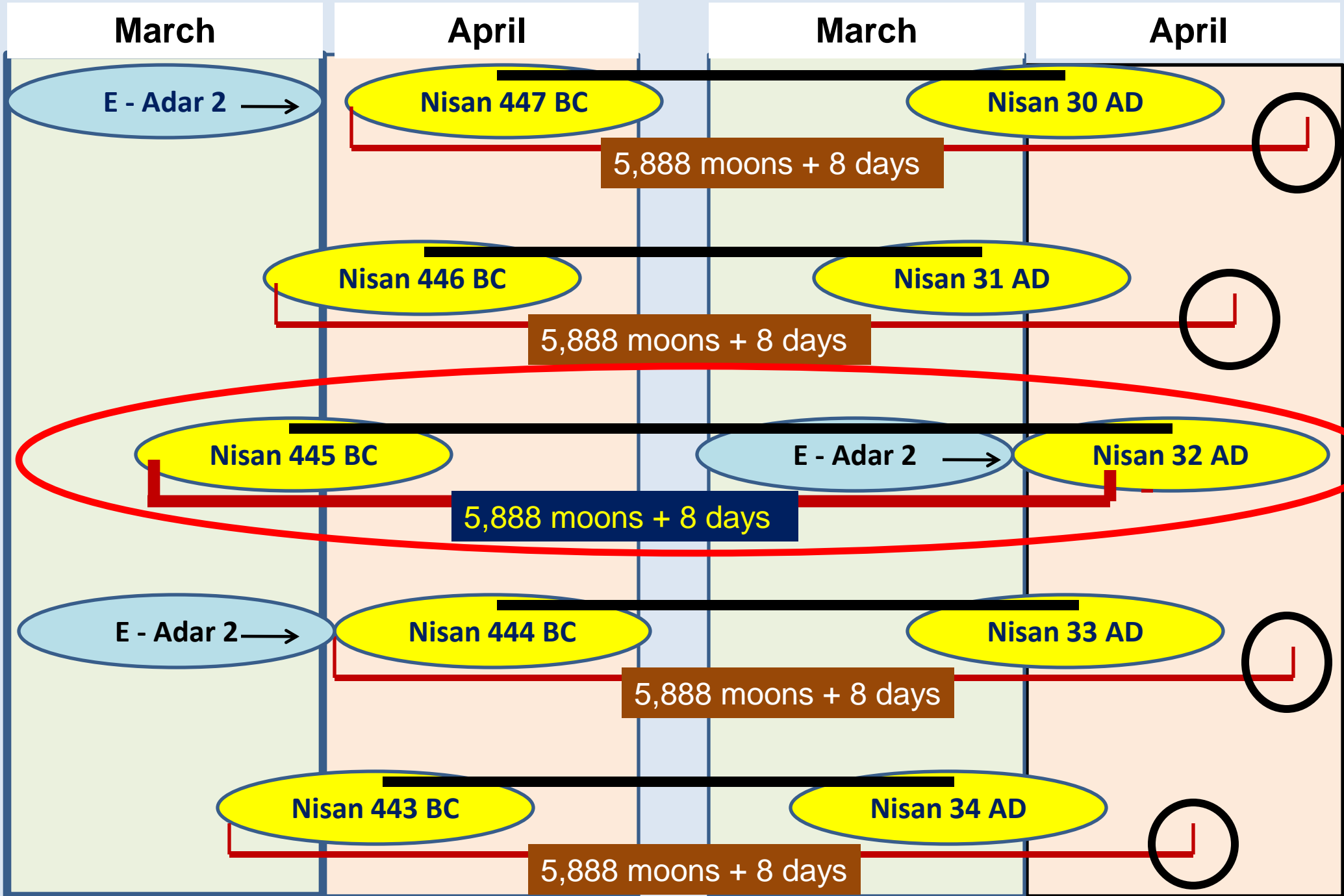
**Nisan
of 32
A.D.**

Late Passovers occur in ***Embolismic Years***, that is a year that sees an ***extra month of Adar intercalated into the Hebrew calendar***. If the prophecy of the 69 sevens is true and our calculations are correct then our timeline ***must connect*** into the ***two Nisan moons***. As we see here in this chart, ***32 A.D.*** was the only year in which this ***69 Week timeline*** manages to ***connect into two Nisan moons***.



THE TESTIMONY OF THE NISAN MOONS IN ESTABLISHING THE TIMESPAN OF THE 69 WEEKS

Here are five ***Nisan to Nisan*** timelines, (in black), laid out across 476 years from the one terminating in 30 A.D. on down to the timeline terminating in 34 A.D.. The long Nisan to Nisan timeline terminating in ***32 A.D.*** has a tally of ***5,888 moons***. The others have just ***5887 moons***. The ***69 Week*** timelines are in red. As we can see, the 69 Week timeline terminating in ***32 A.D.*** is the only one that manages to connect the two Nisan moons. Attempts to connect the Nisan moons with the 69 week timeline in the four other 476 year spans all fail. The 69 Week timelines ending in years other than ***32 A.D.*** all overshoot the Nisan moon. (See the black circles).



So this is encouraging. We know that the Palm Sunday came in **32 A.D.** We also know that 32 A.D. had a late Nisan and that this will be necessary to accommodate the **69 weeks.**

We now have two Nisan moons 476 years apart, ballparks from which we can begin to lay out that long lanky timeline of the **69 Weeks** or 476 years and **25 days.** We shall discover just how neatly this timeline fits into these two Nisan Passover moons.

**Edict of
Artaxerxes
445 B.C.**

**Palm
Sunday
32 A.D.**

(- 444 A.D.)

476 years + 25 days

**Nisan
of 445
B.C.**

**We now know
that this is a *late
Nisan Passover***

**Nisan
of 32
A.D.**

To lay out the timeline accurately we must have a Hebrew calendar date from which to start. Can we pin down a specific ***Nisan date*** for just one of these two events?

Can we get a *Hebrew Nisan calendar date* fix on just one of these events?

The Edict
NISAN "X",
445 B.C.



476
Years
+
25 days
(inclusive)

Messiah/Prince
NISAN "Y",
32 A.D.



In the case of the Edict of Artaxerxes we have solid historical evidence that the Nisan moon crossed the 20th year of Artaxerxes in **445 B.C.** See **video #6**. However, we do not know the **day** of the month. In Nehemiah chapter 2 the king's cupbearer merely reports that the king issued the edict to him ***“in the month of Nisan”***.

***“in the
month
of Nisan”***”



445 B.C.

So we have *no actual date* in the month of Nisan of 445 B.C. from which we might begin to lay out our timeline.

**Edict of
Artaxerxes
445 B.C.**

**Palm
Sunday
32 A.D.**

(- 444 A.D.)

476 years + 25 days

~~**Nisan
of 445
B.C.**~~

**No
specific
date here.**

**Nisan
of 32
A.D.**

How about the *terminus*
of the 69 weeks?

Do we have a Nisan
Hebrew calendar date
for *Palm Sunday*?

**Edict of
Artaxerxes
445 B.C.**

**Palm
Sunday
32 A.D.**

(- 444 A.D.)

476 years + 25 days

**Nisan
445
B.C.**

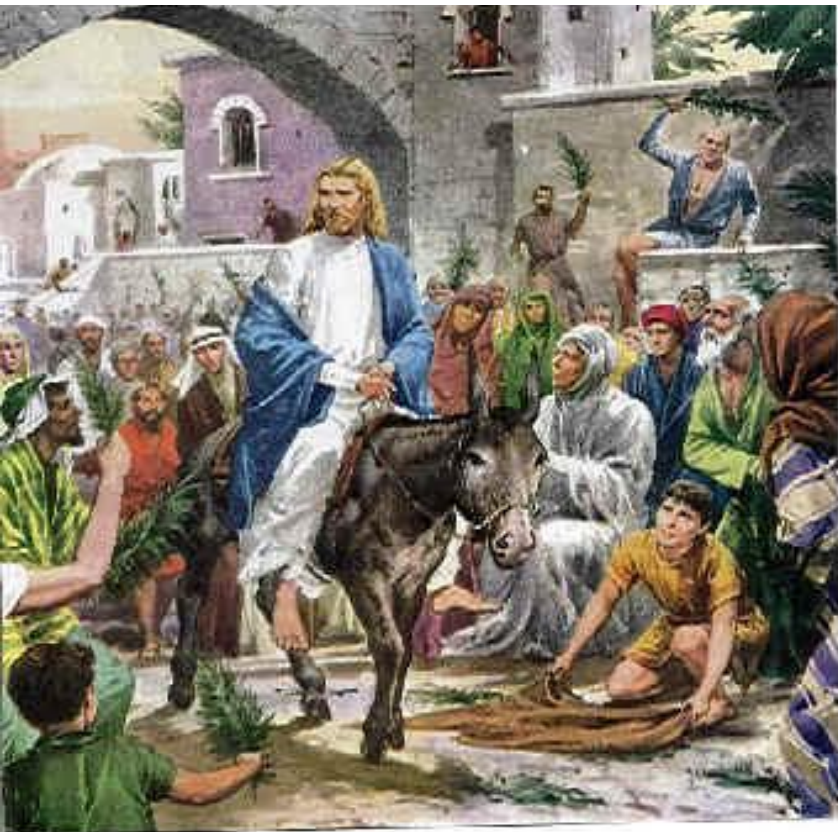
**How
about
here?**

**Nisan
32 A.D.**

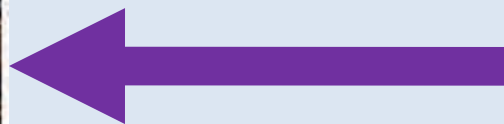
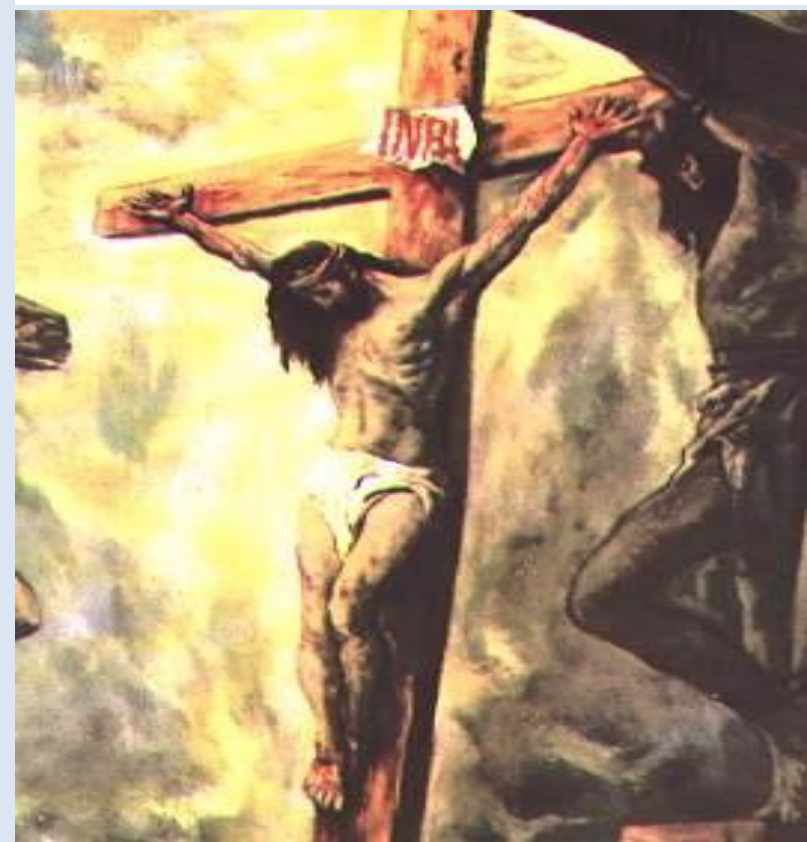
Indeed we do. We can pin down the terminus of the timeline, quite accurately. The Gospel record indicates that ***Palm Sunday came four days before the crucifixion.***

*The Gospel accounts of passion week indicate that **Palm Sunday** came **Four Days before the Crucifixion.***

Palm Sunday



Crucifixion

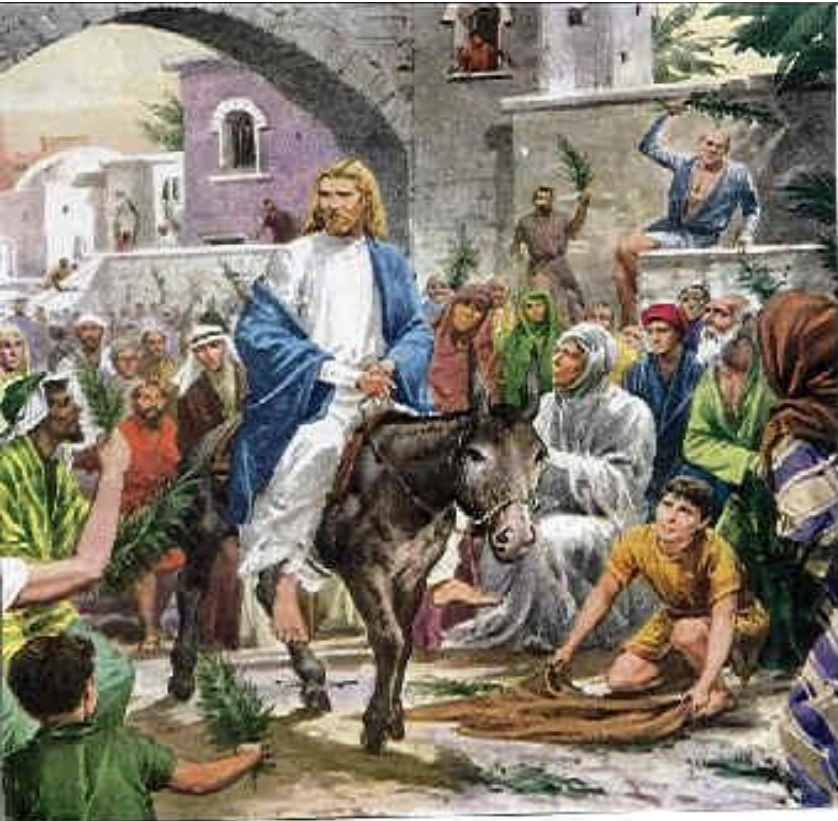


4 days

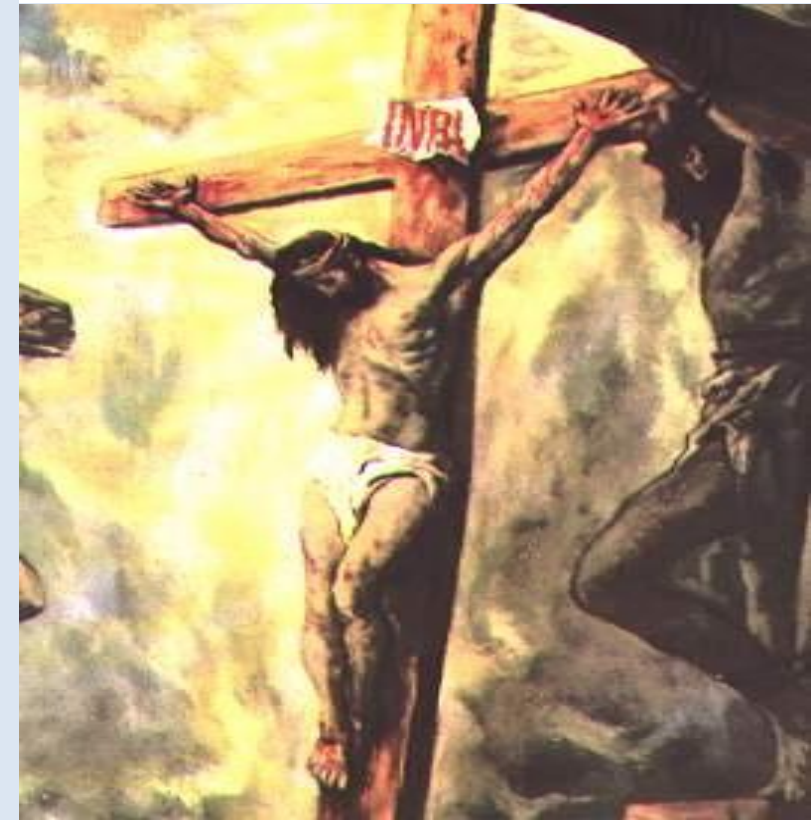
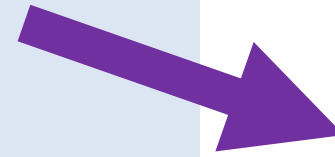
The Gospel writers also report to us that the Crucifixion came on Passover. The Hebrew calendar date for *Passover* as given by God through Moses at Sinai and recorded in *Leviticus 23* is *Nisan 14.*

The Crucifixion occurred on Passover which is Nisan 14

**Messiah/Prince
Palm Sunday**



**Crucifixion
*NISAN 14***



In 32 A.D. Nisan 14 must have come on a Thursday because according to Jonah 1:17 and Mathew 12:40 the ***Firstfruits Resurrection of Jesus*** occurred on the ***first day of the week***, our Sunday and this was after ***three days and nights*** of death.

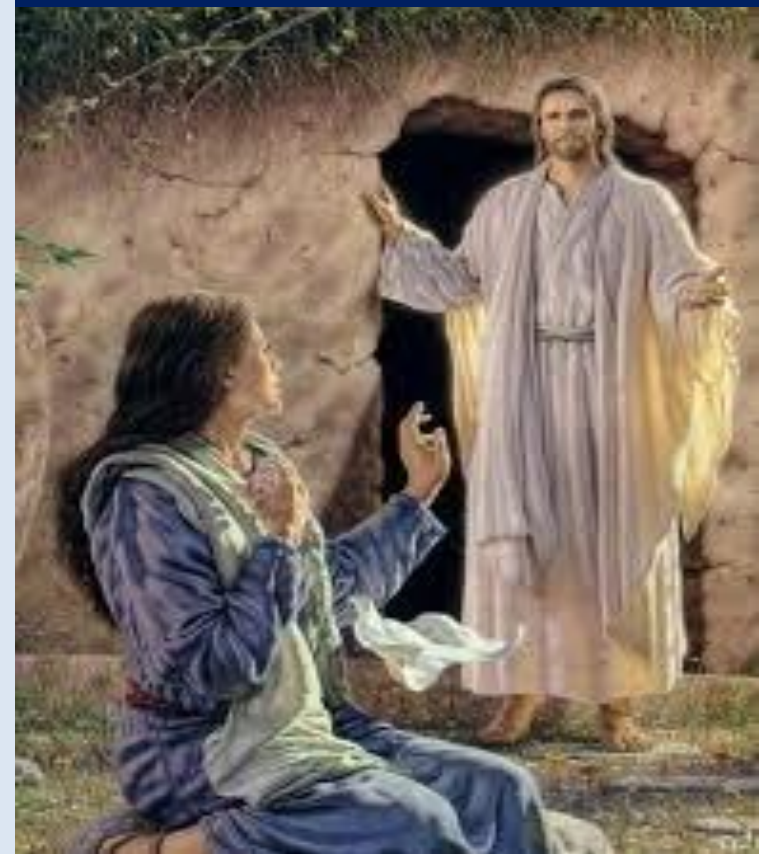
Passover
Crucifixion
Thursday
Nisan 14



3 days



Firstfruits
Resurrection
Sunday
Nisan 17



The Gospel record also shows that Jesus entered Jerusalem as Messiah the Prince ***four days before*** the Passover. So Palm Sunday came four days before ***Nisan 14***

Palm Sunday came Four Days before Nisan 14 on Nisan 10

Palm Sunday
NISAN X



4 days

Thursday
NISAN 14

"The Descent From the Cross" by Gustave Doré

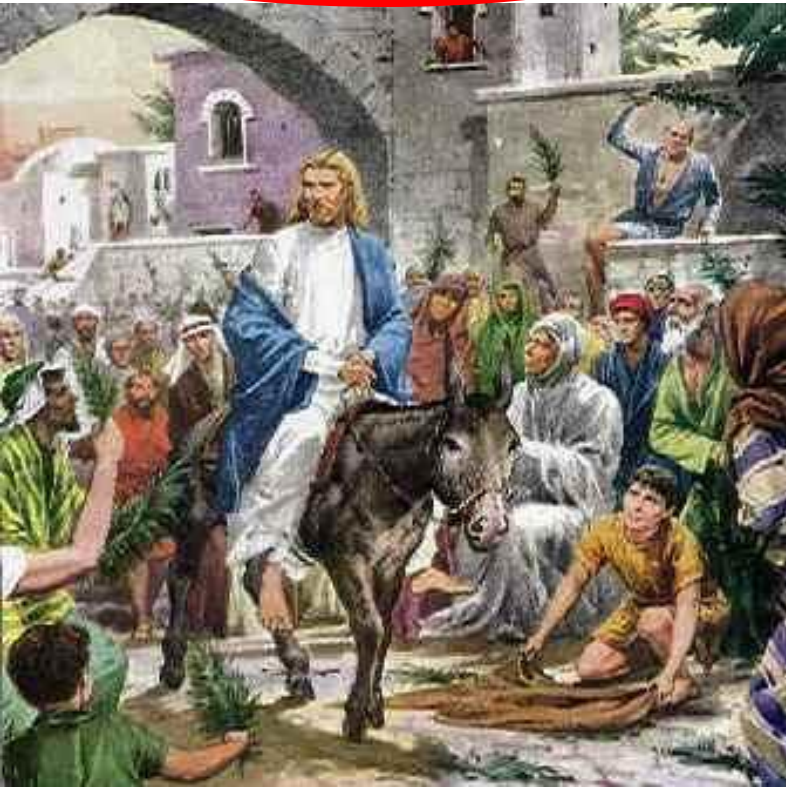


*So Palm Sunday would
have come on Nisan 10.*

Palm Sunday came Four Days before Nisan 14 on Nisan 10

Palm Sunday

NISAN 10



4 days

Thursday

NISAN 14

"The Descent From the Cross" by Gustave Doré



Armed with our Hebrew calendar date of ***Nisan 10, 32 A.D.*** we can now use the ***NASA lunar moon-phase data*** to determine the Roman solar calendar or the ***April*** date for ***Palm Sunday***.

<http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/phase/phasecat.html>

Nisan 10 of
32 A.D. is
April "Y"

The Edict
NISAN X,
445 B.C.

476
Years

Messiah/Prince
NISAN 10,
32 A.D.

+
25 days
(inclusive)



This Julian or April calendar date for *Palm Sunday* will be our starting point. Then we can begin to lay out the **476 years** and **25 days** backwards from there.

**Edict of
Artaxerxes
445 B.C.**

**Palm
Sunday
32 A.D.**

(- 444 A.D.)

476 years + 25 days

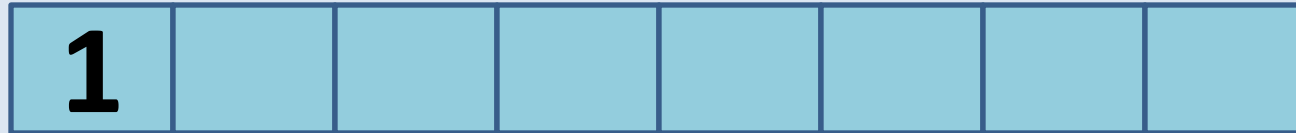
**Nisan
445
B.C.**

Nisan 10
**What is the
Julian date?**

**Nisan
→ 10
32 A.D.**

To find the Julian calendar date for Nisan 10 we need to align the calendars for the Nisan of 32 A.D..

Hebrew month of ***NISAN***



Roman month of ***MARCH-APRIL***

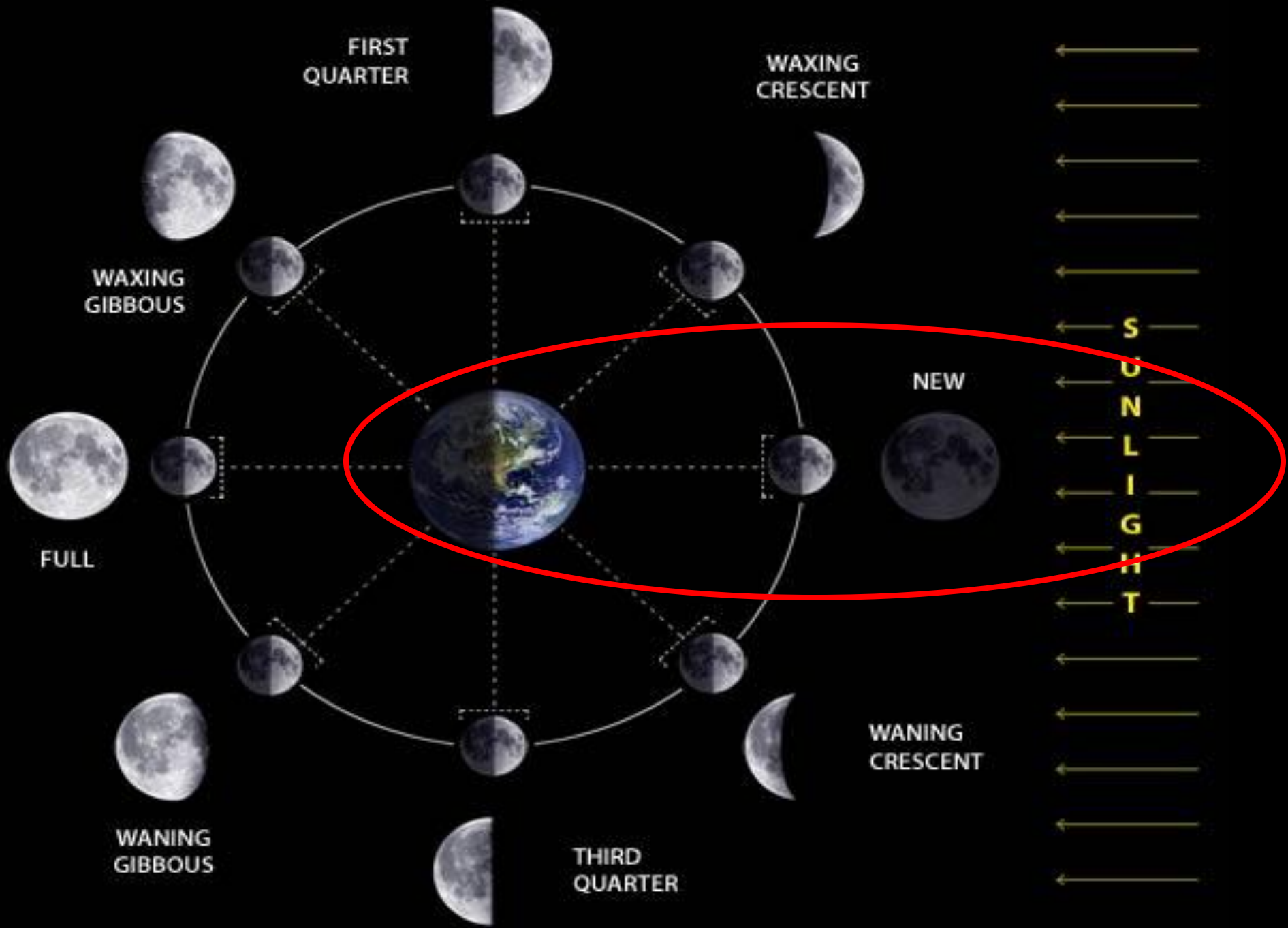
We shall search out the moon-phase data from this NASA website. Specifically we shall look for the time and date of the ***astronomical new moon*** for the month of ***Nisan of 32 A.D.*** Remember that Nisan will be the first moon that comes to fullness after ***March 20***, the Spring equinox.

[http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/
phase/phasecat.html](http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/phase/phasecat.html)

But first let's take a closer look at this astronomical new moon or "black moon". Here is what we see in the night sky at the moment of an astronomical new moon.

As we can see, Well, . . . we can't see, we can't see anything.

If we look over at the
3 o'clock position we
can see why we are
unable to see the
astronomical new moon.



At that time the moon is right in the line of conjunction between the sun and the earth. We are staring at the dark side of the moon. There is no illumination because the side of the moon facing us is in total shadow.



As the new moon swings out about *9-12 degrees from the setting sun* or when it is about **18 - 24 hours old**, (a bit less than what we see here), we can just begin to make out the thin waxing crescent of the new moon. The sunlight is just beginning to reflect from the right hand side of the disk.



That ***first sighting of the new moon*** is viewed in the western sky after ***sunset***. This first sighting marks that evening, night, and ensuing day as the ***first day of the new Hebrew month***.

Hebrew Calendar

Nissan 5770

| יום ראשון | יום שני | יום שלישי | יום רביעי | יום חמישי | יום שישי | שבת |
|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | |



Here is a statement from the
U.S. Naval Observatory
regarding that first sighting of
the new moon. We read that
the *“usual time”* for the first
sighting is when the new
moon is *24 hours old.*

US NAVAL OBSERVATORY

*"Under optimal conditions the crescent moon can be sighted somewhat less than **15 hours** after astronomical New Moon. Usually, however, it is not seen until it is more than **24 hours old**. Often it is not seen for more than **48 hours**... But despite these advances we still cannot predict the exact time or geographical location at which the young crescent will first be spotted."*

As we have seen, ***Palm Sunday*** came on ***Nisan 10***. As prophesied in ***Zechariah 9:9*** and in ***Daniel 9:26*** the first ***69 weeks*** of Daniel's 70 Week prophecy came to its appointed terminus with the appearance of Jesus as ***"Messiah the Prince"***. And as we have shown in videos #2, #6, and #11 the passion year was ***32 A.D.***

NISAN

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|

**MARCH
- APRIL**

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | ? |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|



Palm Sunday



**Nisan 10,
32 A.D.**

Turning to the NASA website we look up the moon-phase tables for **32 A.D.** and we are looking for the astronomical new moon for ***Nisan***.

[http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/
phase/phasecat.html](http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/phase/phasecat.html)

And we discover that the
astronomical new moon
for the Passover month of
Nisan in the passion year
of ***32 A.D.*** came on
March 29 at 20:00 Hrs.
or ***8 p.m..***

NASA New Moon Data for 32 A.D.

32 C.E. or A.D. Moon Phases in Universal (Greenwich) Time

| New Moon | | First Quarter | | Full Moon | | Last Quarter | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------|-----------|---------|--------------|-------|
| Jan 1 | 14:14 | Jan 8 | 07:53 | Jan 16 | 10:36 | Jan 24 | 08:49 |
| Jan 31 | 00:12 | Feb 7 | 00:01 | Feb 15 | 04:34 | Feb 22 | 19:02 |
| Feb 29 | 09:55 | Mar 7 | 17:47 | Mar 15 | 20:11 | Mar 23 | 01:59 |
| Mar 29 | 20:00 | Apr 6 | 11:58 | Apr 14 | 09:00 t | Apr 21 | 06:57 |
| Apr 28 | 07:00 P | May 6 | 05:37 | May 13 | 19:09 | May 20 | 11:33 |
| May 27 | 19:16 | Jun 4 | 22:01 | Jun 12 | 03:14 | Jun 18 | 17:20 |
| Jun 26 | 08:57 | Jul 4 | 12:40 | Jul 11 | 10:17 | Jul 18 | 01:38 |
| Jul 26 | 00:05 | Aug 3 | 01:13 | Aug 9 | 17:31 | Aug 16 | 13:22 |
| Aug 24 | 16:24 | Sep 1 | 11:39 | Sep 8 | 02:03 | Sep 15 | 04:53 |
| Sep 23 | 09:14 P | Sep 30 | 20:21 | Oct 7 | 12:42 t | Oct 14 | 23:56 |
| Oct 23 | 01:32 P | Oct 30 | 04:10 | Nov 6 | 01:46 | Nov 13 | 21:24 |
| Nov 21 | 16:20 | Nov 28 | 12:08 | Dec 5 | 17:07 | Dec 13 | 19:21 |
| Dec 21 | 05:09 | Dec 27 | 21:10 | | | | |

The Astronomical new Moon of Nisan for 32 A.D. came on **March 29** at **2000 hrs. or 8 p.m. UTC**

The NASA new moon times are given to us in ***Universal Time***. In the former British era this was called ***Greenwich Time***. The prime meridian still goes through Greenwich, England. So when we make the adjustment for the longitude of Jerusalem we find that we must ***add 2 hours and 21 minutes*** to the Universal time given to us in the NASA tables.

The Astronomical New Moon for Nisan, 32 A.D.

Mar 29 20:00 hrs. @ Greenwich -

Longitude = 0

Jerusalem's longitude is

35.23 degrees further to the east

$35.23/360 \times 24$ hrs.

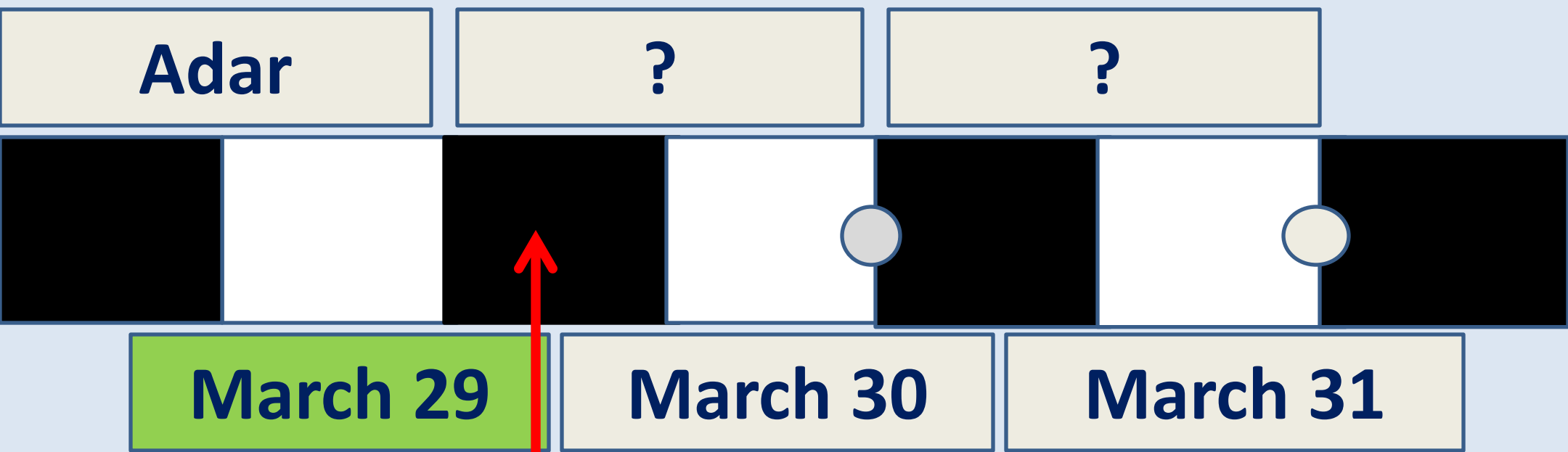
= **2 hrs. 20 minutes** later into the night.

Therefore *the Astronomical New Moon of Nisan for Jerusalem in 32 A.D. was **22:21 hrs.** or **10:21 p.m..***

Sir Robert Anderson's time as quoted in his book was 22:57 hrs. which for our purposes of determining new moon sighting is a minor variance of no consequence.

So in Jerusalem the time of the ***astronomical new moon*** for the Passover month of Nisan in the passion year of 32 A.D. was ***March 29*** and close to ***10:20 p.m.*** at night.

32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year



**Astro.
New Moon
22:20
hrs**

Our next question is simply this. When was the new moon sighted in Jerusalem to mark *Nisan 1*? The new moon is viewed in the western sky shortly after sunset. The priesthood of Israel required two witnesses.

Remember too that in the Hebrew reckoning a new day begins at *sunset*.

New moon sighted:

therefore

***1st day of
the month.***

In this case

Nisan 1.



And since an assessment of the previous new moon, the new moon of Adar, suggests that Adar 1 was March 2 then we can lay out the latter part of the month of Adar as we see here.

32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year

Adar28

Adar 29

Adar 30?
or Nisan 1?

March 29

March 30

March 31

**Astro.
New Moon
22:20
hrs**

So here again we see the astronomical moon occurred at **10:20 p.m.**, about four hours after sunset.

32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year

Adar 28

Adar 29

Adar 30?
or Nisan 1?

March 29

March 30

March 31

Astro.
New Moon
22:20
hrs

So our first window of opportunity to sight the new moon would be the following evening,
March 30, at sunset,

32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year

Adar 28

Adar 29

Nisan 1? Or not?

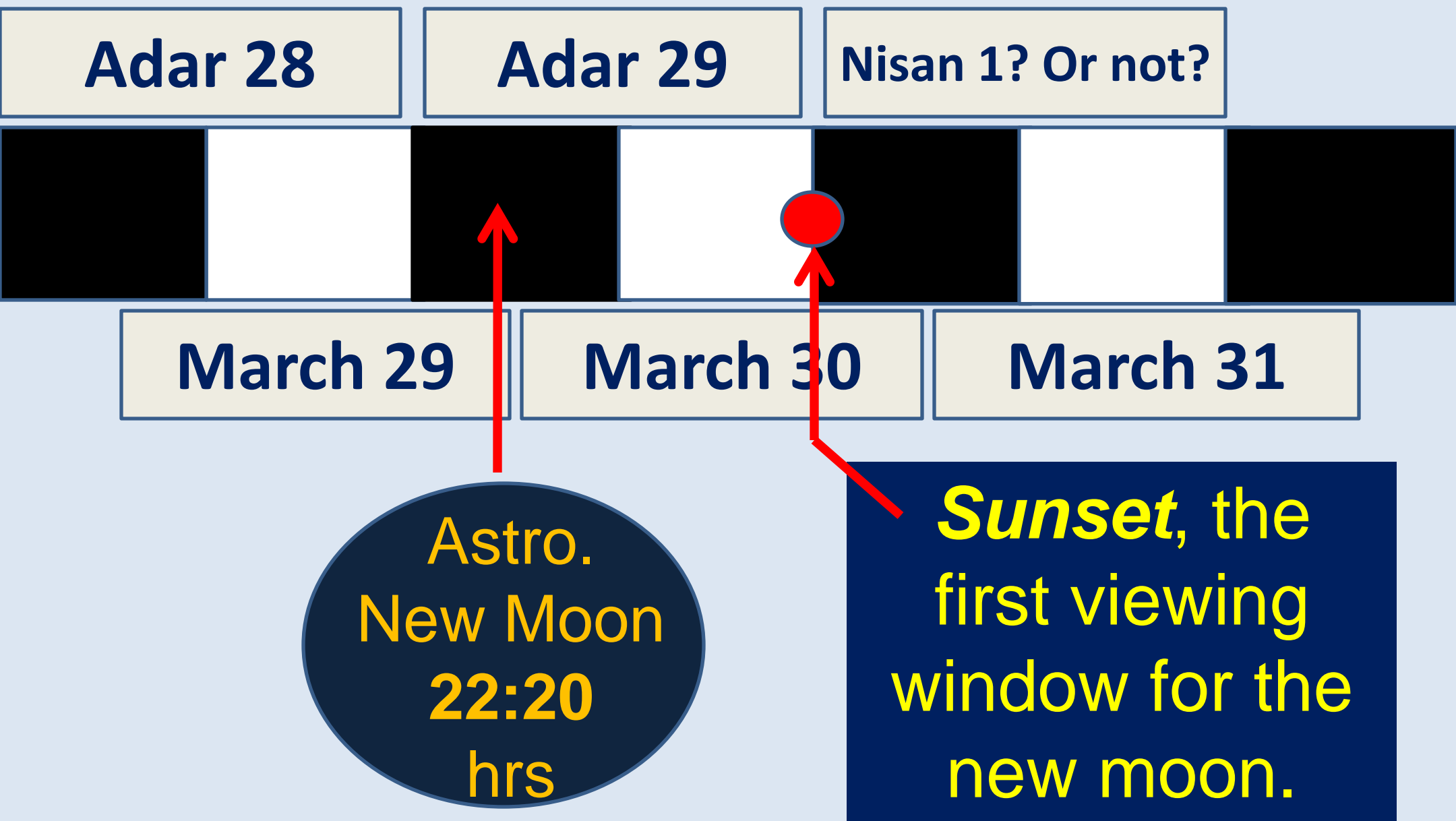
March 29

March 30

March 31

Astro.
New Moon
22:20
hrs

Sunset, the
first viewing
window for the
new moon.



On that following evening of ***March 30*** just after sunset and just as a new Hebrew day was beginning the new moon of Nisan would have been ***20 hours old***. Was the new moon sighted at that time?

32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year

Adar 28

Adar 29

Nisan 1?
Or not?

20 hours

March 29

March 30

March 31

Astro.
New Moon
22:20
hrs.

The new moon
at sunset is
20 hours old

If it was sighted then the new Hebrew day just beginning at sunset and the Roman ***March 31st*** would have been ***Nisan 1.***

32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year

Adar

Adar

? Nisan 1

20 hours

March 29

March 30

March 31

Astro.
New Moon
22:20
hrs.

The new moon
at sunset is
20 hours old

This would mark that day,
March 31st on the Roman Julian
calendar as Nisan 1. So was the
new moon seen that night?
Was Nisan 1 on March 31st?
Quite possibly so.

32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year

Adar 28

Adar 29

Nisan 1?

20 hours

March 29

March 30

March 31

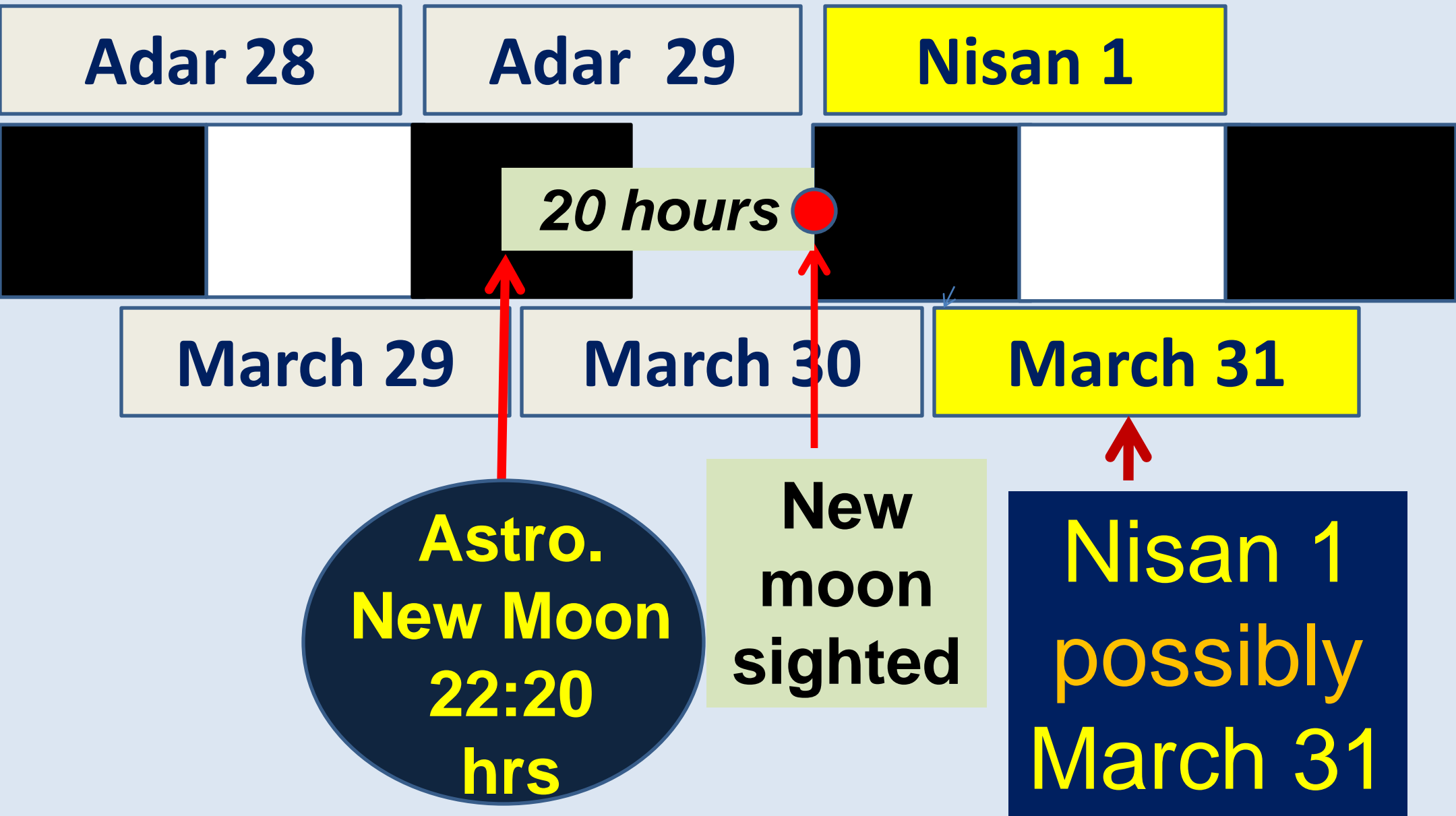
Astro.
New Moon
22:20
hrs

New
moon
just 20
hours.
old

Was Nisan 1
March 31st?
Quite
possibly so.

If it *had* been sighted then ***Nisan 1*** of ***32 A.D.*** would have come on ***March 31st***. Here we see the astronomical new moon with the Hebrew and Roman calendar dates superimposed. The red dot shows the viewing time after sunset when the new moon might have been sighted to tag ***March 31st*** as the ***Nisan 1 for the Passover***.

32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year



***Sir Robert Anderson came
to the conclusion that
Nisan 1 of 32 A.D.
was March 31st.***



Sir Robert Anderson
1841-1918

***Sir Robert
Anderson
came to the
conclusion
that Nisan 1
of 32 A.D.
was
March 31st.***

And here is an excerpt from his book, “The Coming Prince” if you would like to pause the video and take a look.

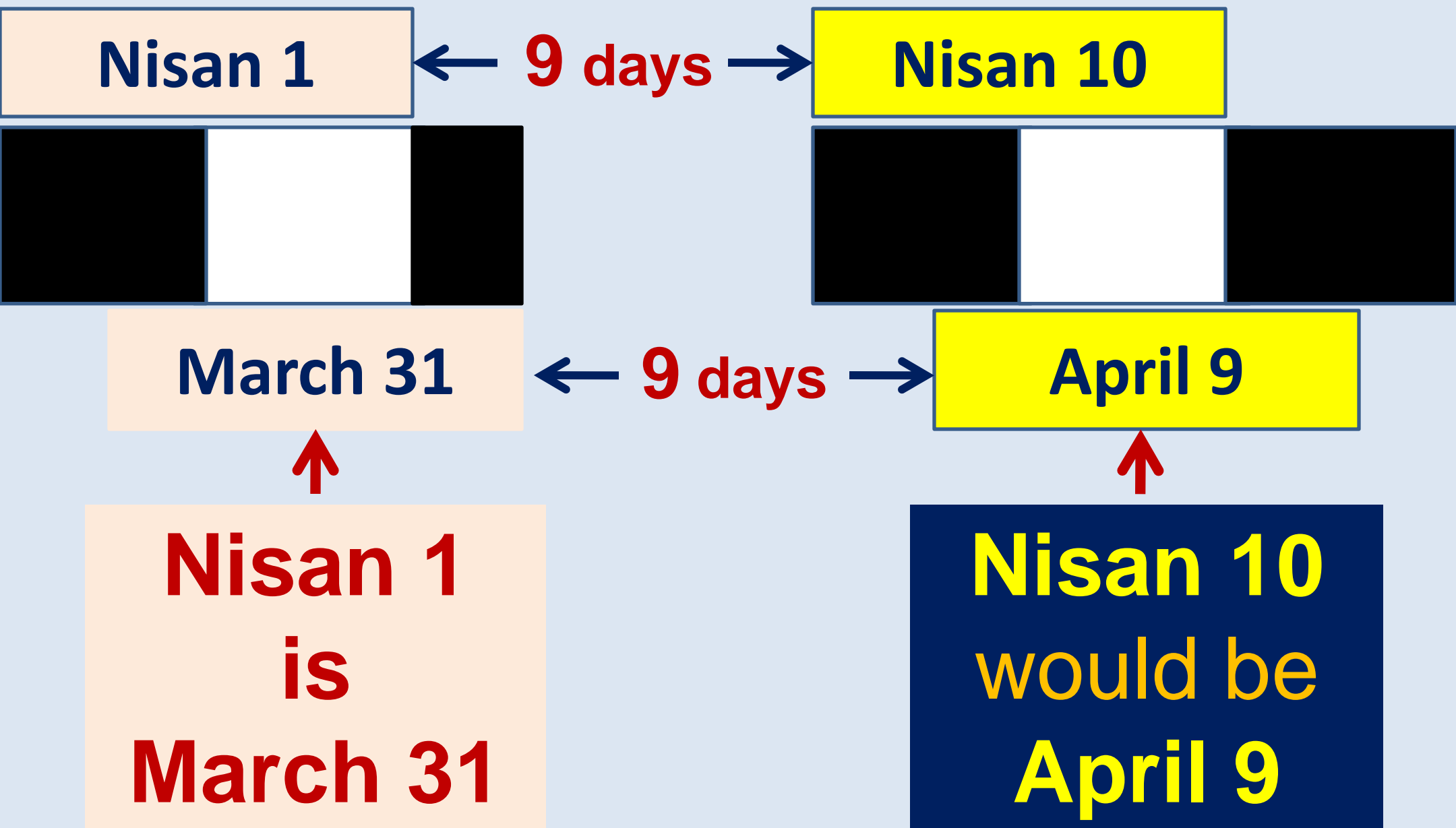
Sir Robert Anderson

“The Coming Prince” chapter 8

“in **A.D. 32**, the date of the true new moon, by which the Passover was regulated, was **the night (10h 57m) of the 29th March**. The ostensible date of the 1st Nisan, therefore, according to the phases, was the ***31st of March***.”

If *Nisan 1* of *32 A.D.* had come on *March 31st* then Nisan 10, Palm Sunday would have come 9 days later on April 9.

32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year

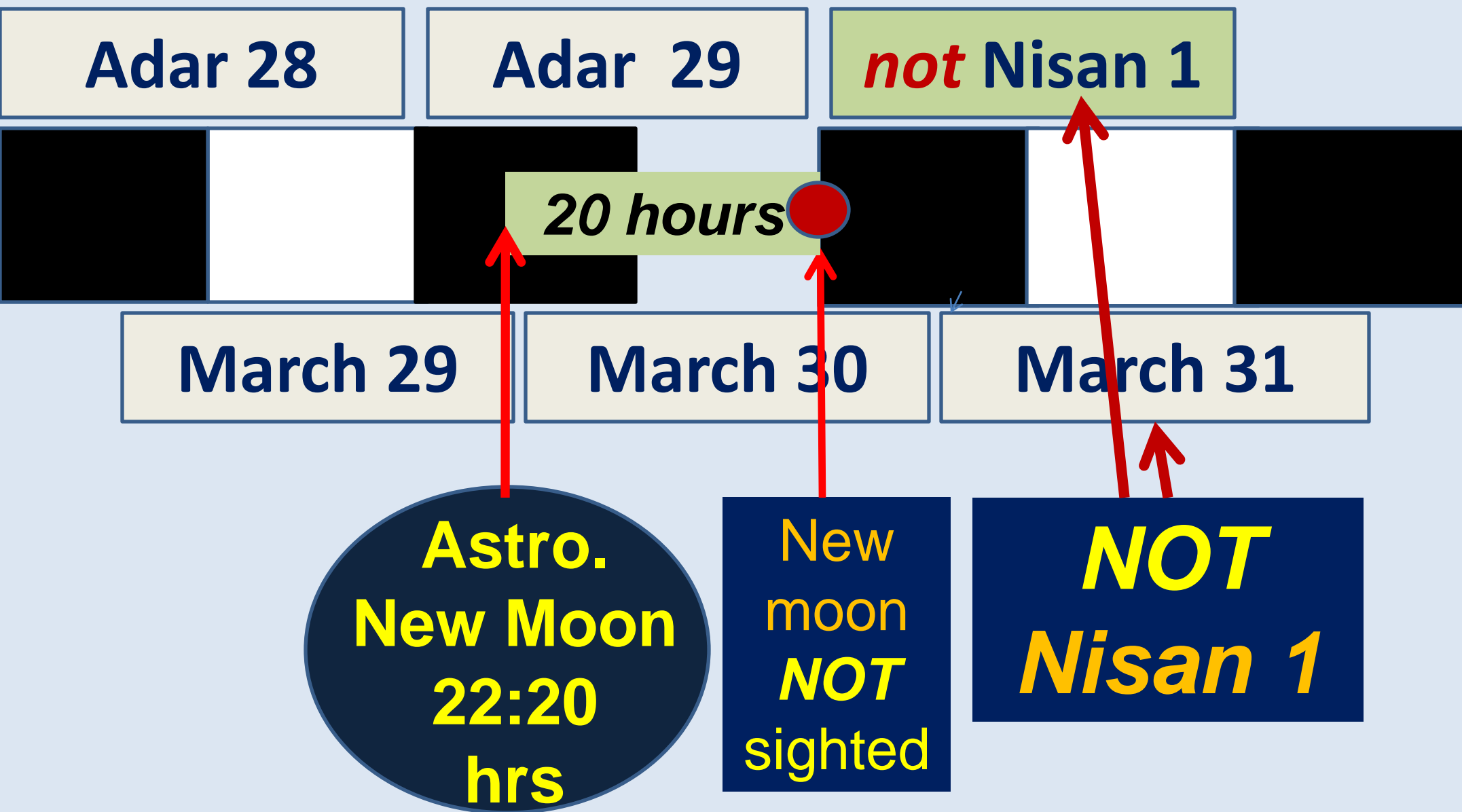


But at sunset on the night of March 30th with the early moon just 20 hours old it is barely possible to see the thin waxing crescent of the new moon. So we must face the facts here. The new moon may ***not*** have been sighted that night.



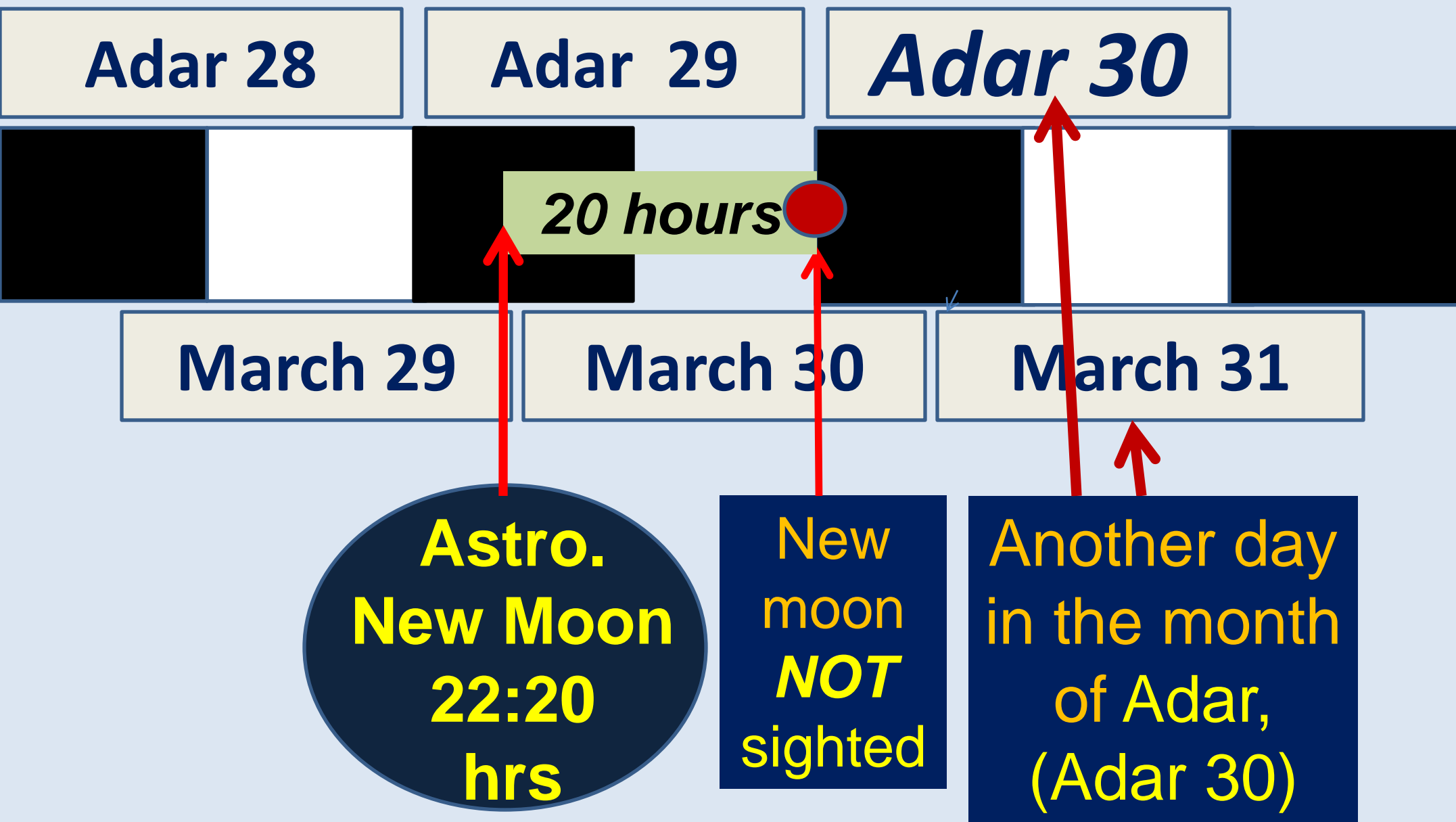
If the new moon was ***not*** sighted on the evening of ***March 30th*** then the ensuing day, March 31st, would not have been proclaimed as Nisan 1.

32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year



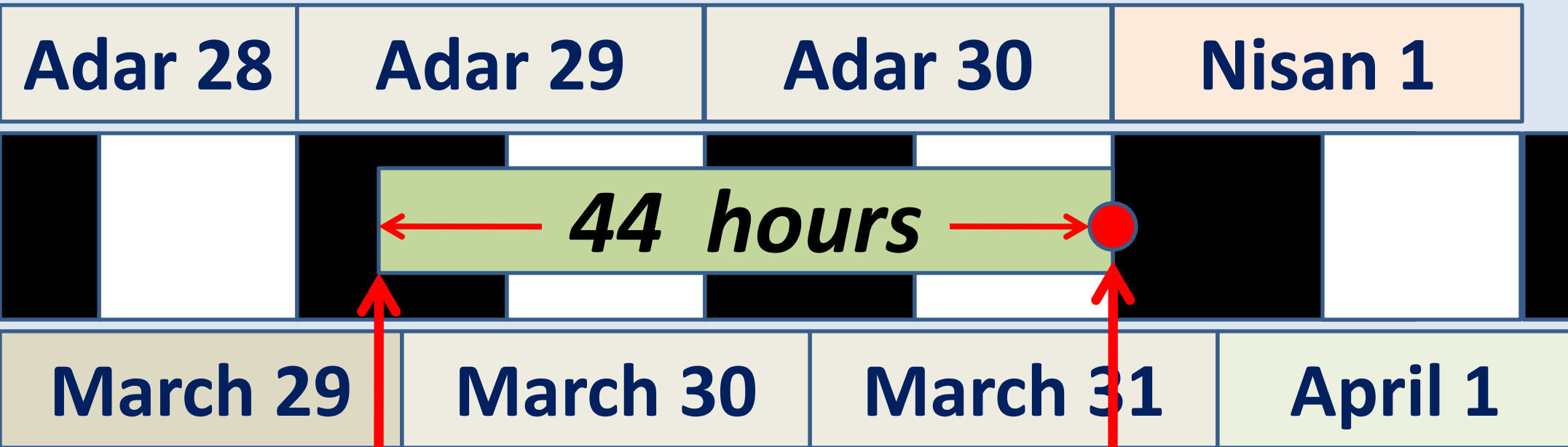
That new Hebrew day would be reckoned as just another day to be added to the month of Adar. March 31st would become *Adar 30*.

32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year



The second window for new moon sighting would have been just after sunset on the following evening of ***March 31st*** when the new moon was around 44 hours old. At that time the new moon would almost certainly have been sighted.

32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year



Astron.
New Moon
22:20
hrs

At 44 hours the
new moon would
be easily seen on
March 31 at sunset.

Even if the new moon had been obscured by cloud the month of Adar would have already run out to 30 days. And the Hebrew calendar being a lunar-solar calendar tied to the lunar month of approximately 29.53 days the Hebrew months are either 29 days or 30 days, never more than 30 days.

1. *New moon sighted*

or

2. *30 days have passed,*

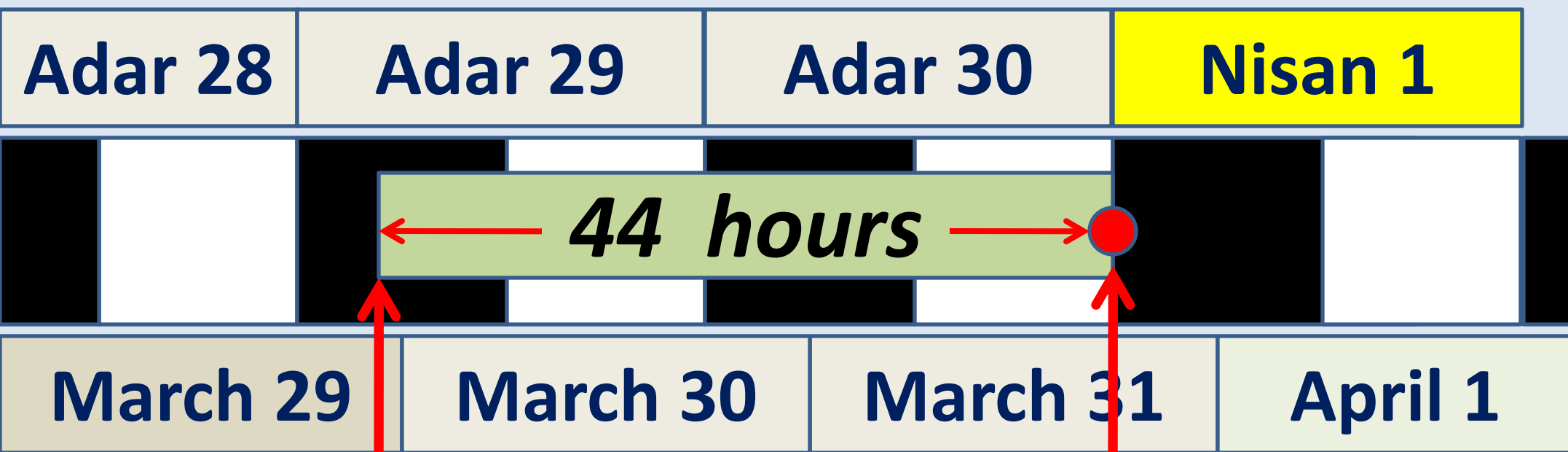
In either case that new day
is declared to be the

***1st day of
the month.***

So either way, that new day beginning at sunset would have been reckoned as the new moon.

And as the *first day* of the new Hebrew month this new day would have been declared to be *Nisan 1*.

32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year

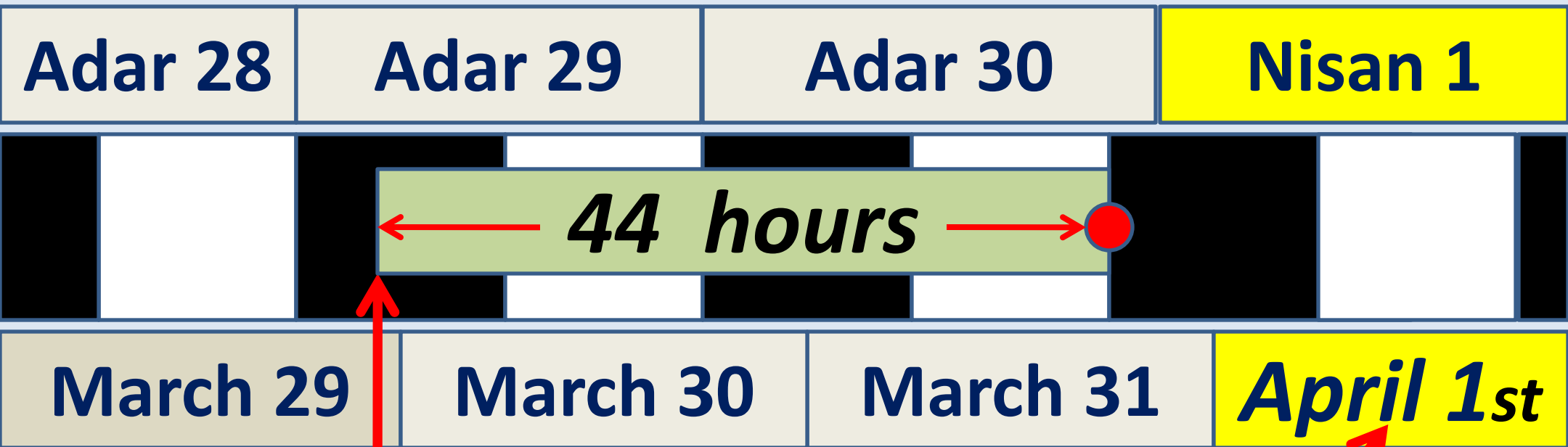


Astron.
New Moon
22:20
hrs

At 44 hours the
new moon would
be easily seen on
March 31 at sunset.

Under this second scenario the
Julian Roman solar calendar
date for the new moon of
Nisan 1 would have been
April 1st, 32 A.D..

32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year

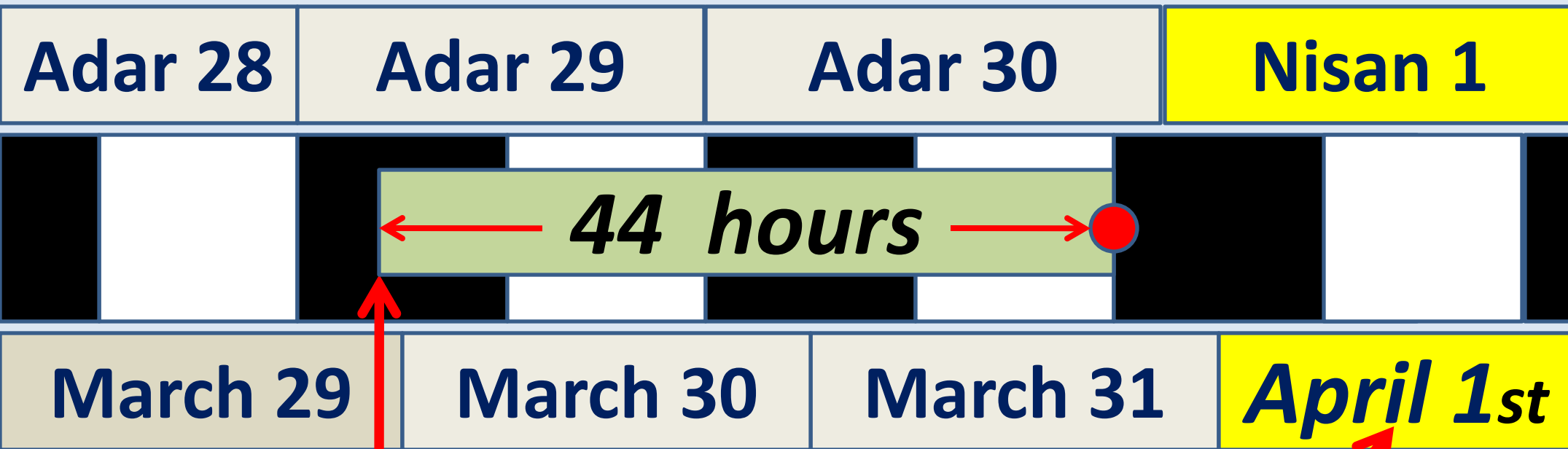


Astron.
New Moon
22:20
hrs

The Julian date for
Nisan 1 would have
been *April 1st*.

So our second possibility for
Nisan 1 in the passion year is
April 1st, 32 A.D..

32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year



Astron.
New Moon
22:20
hrs

The Julian date for
Nisan 1 would have
been *April 1st.*

So by this
latter reckoning
Nisan 1 of 32 A.D.
would have come
on ***April 1st.***

NISAN

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|

***MARCH
- APRIL***

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|

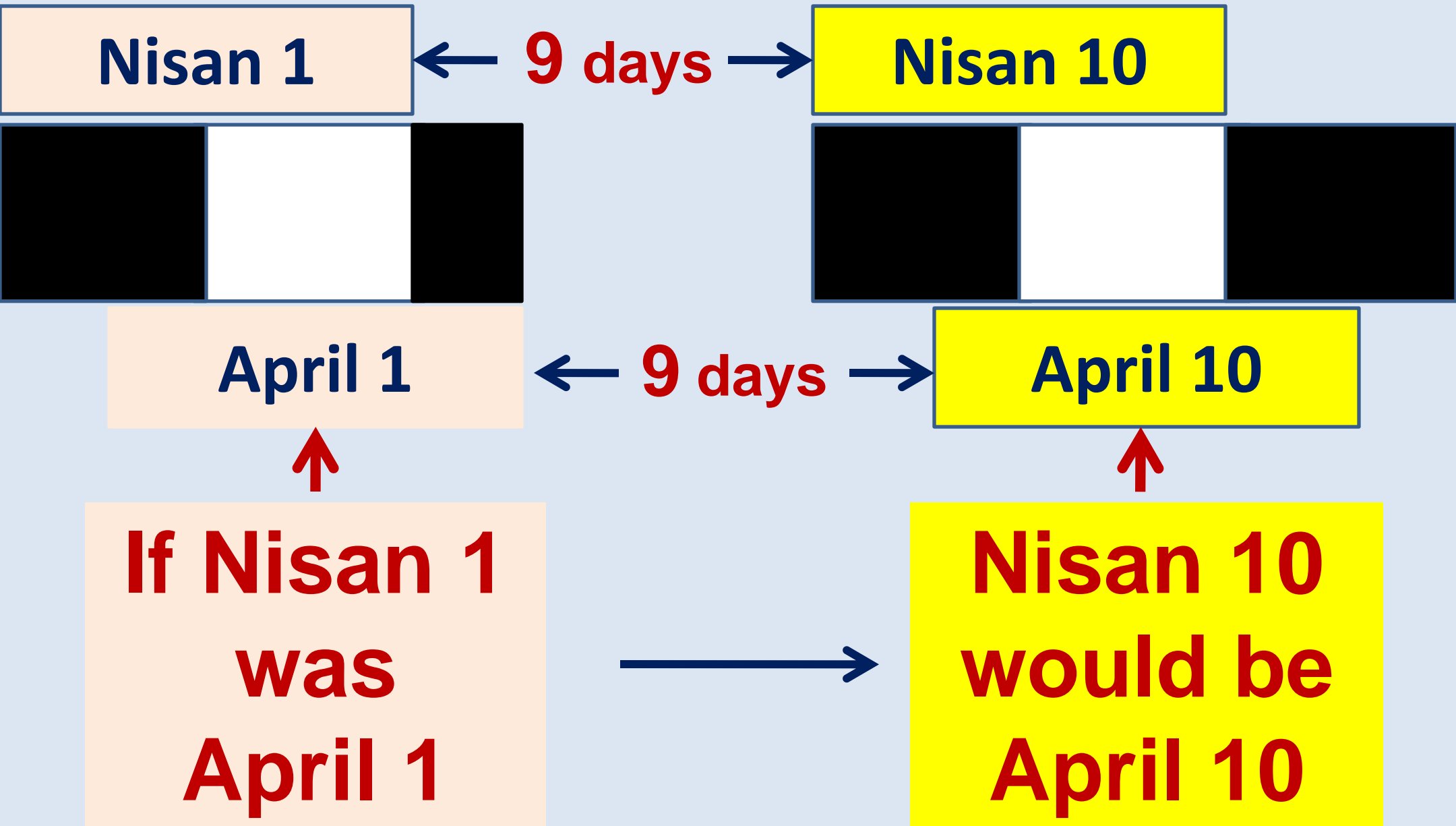
**Palm
Sunday**

**Nisan 10
32 A.D.**



If ***Nisan 1*** of ***32 A.D.*** came on ***April 1st*** then Nisan 10, Palm Sunday would have come 9 days later on ***April 10.***

32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year



So we can be quite confident that *the terminus* of the *69 weeks* came in the window *April 9th - 10th of 32 A.D..*

This time window of two days over 476 years instead of one day over 476 years is very small. And we can now lay out our chronology being well assured that it is true and correct.

NISAN

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|

*MARCH
- APRIL*

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

?



**So Palm
Sunday
Nisan 10
came on
April 9th or
April 10th
32 A.D.**



This time window of ***April 9th***
or 10th marked the end of the
173,880 days. As we have
previously determined in ***video***
#4, this was a timeline of ***476***
years and 25 days inclusive.

445 B.C. (-444 A.D.) to 32 A.D. = **476 years**

March 15 to April 9 = **25 days**

Nisan X
March X
445 B.C.

173,880
days

Nisan 10
April 9th or 10th
32 A.D.

476
years +
25 days
(inclusive)



So to find the day in
which the Edict was
issued to Nehemiah
we measure back
476 years + 24 days
from ***April 9th or 10th***
of ***32 A.D.***

March "X"
445 B.C.

The Edict
NISAN X,



**We go
back**



476
Years
and

24 days
in time.

April 9 - 10
32 A.D.

Messiah/Prince
NISAN 10,



and where do we end up?

.....

March 16th or 17th
of 445 B.C.

March 16 -17
445 B.C.

The Edict
NISAN X,



*We go
back*



476
Years
and
24 days
in time.

April 9 - 10
32 A.D.

Messiah/Prince
NISAN 10,



It seems *the Edict initiating the
Seventy Weeks Prophecy*
came on *March 16 or 17* of 445
B.C. So what would be the
Hebrew calendar date window
for the Edict? Let's find out.

Hebrew month ***NISAN***



Roman month ***MARCH***



**The Edict
of
Artaxerxes
given to
Nehemiah
- early Nisan
moon
445 B.C.**



Let us now look up the NASA
moon phase tables for the
astronomical new moon of the
Hebrew month of ***Nisan***, -
for the year ***445 B.C.***

[http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/
phase/phasecat.html](http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/phase/phasecat.html)

As we see from the table
the astronomical new
moon came on
March 13 at 4:10 a.m..
UTC (Greenwich time).

NASA New Moon Data for 445 B.C.

| New Moon | | First Quarter | | Full Moon | | Last Quarter | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------|-----------|---------|--------------|-------|
| Jan 14 | 08:36 | Jan 21 | 01:32 | Jan 28 | 11:00 | Feb 5 | 14:56 |
| Feb 12 | 19:24 | Feb 19 | 10:24 | Feb 27 | 03:28 | Mar 6 | 07:36 |
| Mar 13 | 04:10 | Mar 19 | 20:42 | Mar 27 | 19:58 | Apr 4 | 20:05 |
| Apr 11 | 11:48 | Apr 18 | 08:43 | Apr 26 | 11:47 | May 4 | 04:45 |
| May 10 | 19:13 T | May 17 | 22:37 | May 26 | 02:09 p | Jun 2 | 10:44 |
| Jun 9 | 03:16 | Jun 16 | 14:28 | Jun 24 | 14:41 | Jul 1 | 15:29 |
| Jul 8 | 12:45 | Jul 16 | 07:59 | Jul 24 | 01:31 | Jul 30 | 20:28 |
| Aug 7 | 00:29 | Aug 15 | 02:21 | Aug 22 | 11:17 | Aug 29 | 03:06 |
| Sep 5 | 15:06 | Sep 13 | 20:18 | Sep 20 | 20:55 | Sep 27 | 12:29 |
| Oct 5 | 08:40 | Oct 13 | 12:33 | Oct 20 | 07:06 n | Oct 27 | 01:24 |
| Nov 4 | 04:12 A | Nov 12 | 02:20 | Nov 18 | 18:05 n | Nov 25 | 18:01 |
| Dec 3 | 23:44 | Dec 11 | 13:30 | Dec 18 | 05:46 | Dec 25 | 13:44 |

New Moon for Nisan in 445 B.C.
came on ***March 13 at 4:10 a.m.***
UTC (Greenwich time)

As we noted previously,
Jerusalem is on a line of
longitude **35** odd ***degrees*** to
the east of Greenwich, England.
So the ***astronomical new moon***
time there would be about
2 hours 20 minutes later
than the Greenwich time.

NASA New Moon Data for Nisan 445 B.C.

*Mar 13 04:10
@ Greenwich,
Longitude = 0*

*Jerusalem Longitude
= 35.23 degrees east
= $35.23/360 \times 24$ hrs.
= 2 hrs. 21 min.*

So, we add the
times together

NASA New Moon Data for Nisan 445 B.C.

4:10 a.m.

+

2 hrs. 20 min

and we come to
6:30 a.m.
Jerusalem time.

**NASA Astronomical New Moon
Time for Nisan 445 B.C.**

6:30 a.m.

Jerusalem time

Sir Robert Anderson's time for the new moon of Nisan in Jerusalem for **445 B.C., (- 444 A.D.)**, as quoted in "The Coming Prince" was **March 13 at 0709 hrs.** This is pretty close to the new moon time we calculated from the NASA lunar data. Here is the letter Sir Robert received from the **Astronomer Royal** at the Greenwich Observatory back in 1877.

"ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH."

June 26th, 1877.

"SIR, – I have had the moon's place calculated from Largeteau's Tables in Additions to the *Connaissance des Temps* 1846, by one of my assistants, and have no doubt of its correctness. The place being calculated for – 444, March 12d. 20h., French reckoning, or March 12d. 8h. P. M., it appears that the said time was short of New Moon by about 8h. 47m., and therefore the New Moon occurred at 4h. 47m. A. M., March 13th, Paris time."

I am, etc.,

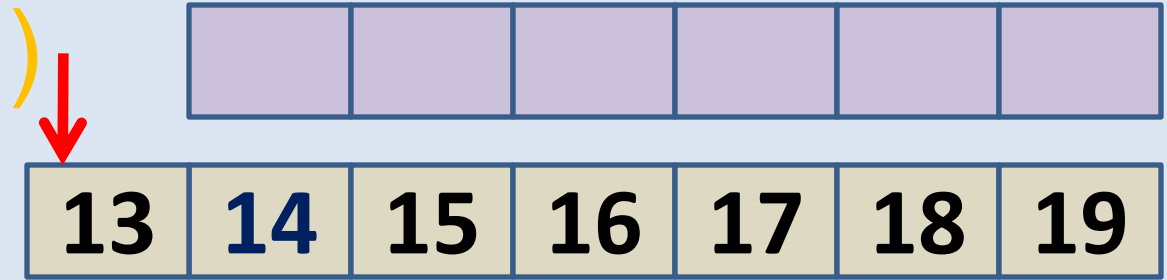
" (Signed,) G. B. AIRY."

The new moon, therefore, occurred at
Jerusalem on the **13th March, B. C. 445** (- 444
Astronomical) at **7h. 9m. A. M.**

So the astronomical
new moon of the Nisan
month of the edict came on
March 13 a bit after dawn.
(See the red arrow).

Hebrew month *NISAN*

Roman month *MARCH*



**The Edict
of
Artaxerxes
given to
Nehemiah
- early Nisan
moon
445 B.C.**



Evening at sunset is the time to look for the new moon. And at sunset that night the new moon would have been just ***12 hours old.***

445 B.C. – Year of the Edict

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Adar | Still Adar? or Nisan 1? | Nisan | Nisan |
| 12 hours | | | |
| March 13 | March 14 | March 15 | March 16 |

Astro.
New Moon
06:30
hrs

*New moon is
just 12 hours
old, therefore
not sighted.*

Therefore we can be quite certain that the new moon would ***not*** have been visible.

It would ***not*** have been sighted at sunset that evening of **March 13.**



So ***March 14***, (which by Hebrew reckoning would begin as the sun sets on **March 13**), fails to make the grade as the first night and day or **day one of Nisan, Nisan 1.**

445 B.C. – Year of the Edict

| | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------|----------|
| Adar | not Nisan 1 | Nisan | Nisan |
| 12 hours | | | |
| March 13 | March 14 | March 15 | March 16 |

Astro.
New Moon
06:30
hrs

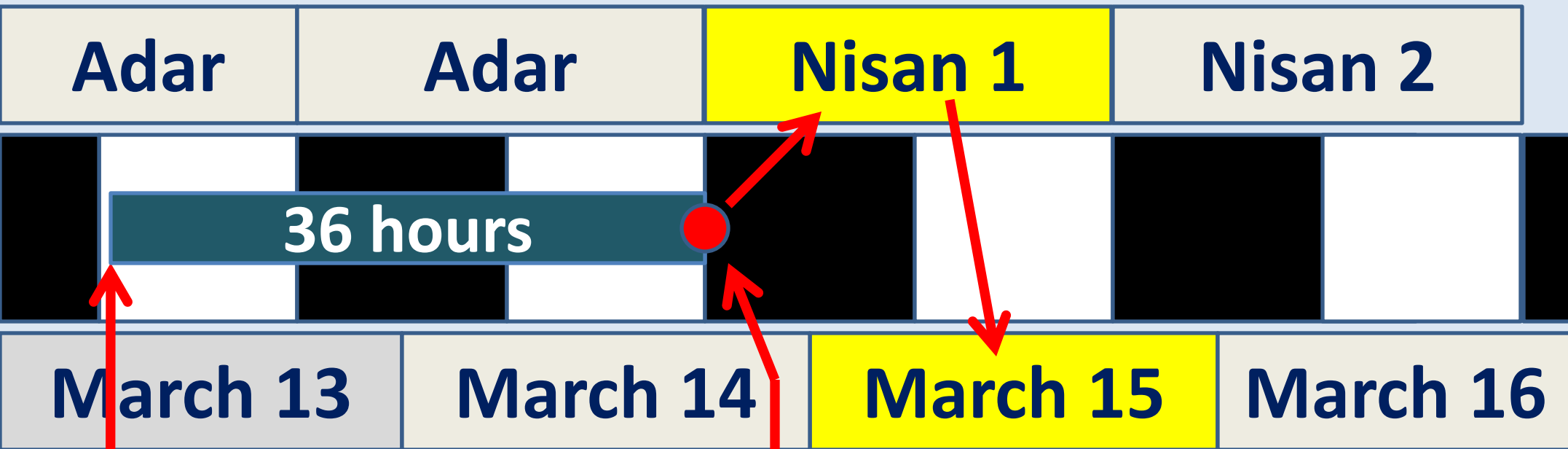
New
moon *not*
seen at
sunset.

So this
day is
not
Nisan 1.

And March 14
is *not* Nisan 1.

But at sunset on the following night, the evening of **March 14, 445 B.C.**, when the new moon was **36 hours** old we can be fairly certain that the new moon was sighted. And so the coming day, **March 15** would have been declared to be **Nisan 1**.

445 B.C. – the year of the Edict



**Astro.
New Moon
06:30
hrs**

The new moon is seen at sunset to declare *Nisan 1* on *March 15*.

So using the NASA astronomical
new moon data and new moon
ages at sunset we have matched
up the Hebrew lunar-solar
calendar and the Roman solar
calendars for **445 B.C..**

Hebrew month *NISAN*

Roman month *MARCH*



| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|



We have come back
173,879 days or ***476 years***
and 24 days from ***day***
173,880, April 9-10, Palm
Sunday to arrive reliably in
March 16-17 of 445 B.C..

March 16 -17
445 B.C.

The Edict
NISAN X,



*We go
back*



476
Years
and
24 days
in time.

April 9 - 10
32 A.D.

Messiah/Prince
NISAN 10,

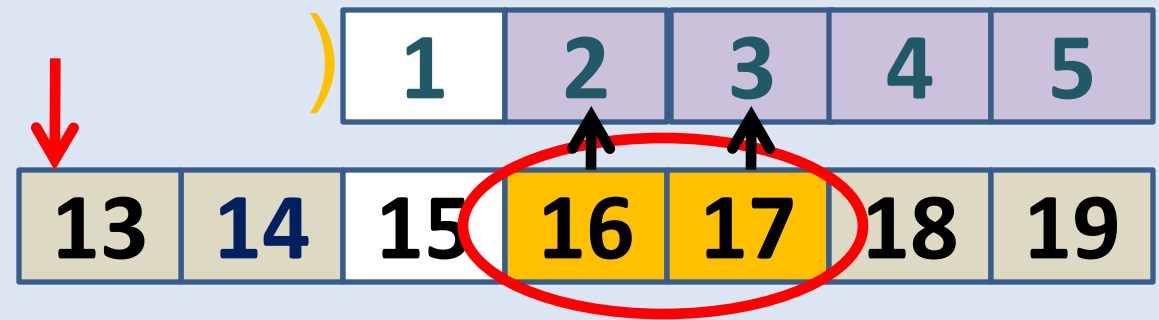


And so our window for *day one, the Edict* is *March 16-17*.

Now with our calendars matched up we can determine the *Nisan Hebrew calendar date for the Edict of Nehemiah*.

Hebrew month *NISAN*

Roman month *MARCH*



**The Edict
of
Artaxerxes
given to
Nehemiah
- early Nisan
moon
445 B.C.**



March 16-17 turns out to be
Nisan 2-3. And we discover that
day one for our timeline of the
69 Weeks, the ***day of the Edict***
is nestled right inside
Nehemiah's month of Nisan.

Hebrew month **NISAN**

Roman month **MARCH**



**The Edict
of
Artaxerxes
given to
Nehemiah
- early Nisan
moon
445 B.C.**



But that is not all. We have arrived early in the month, near the time of the ***new moon***. This was the traditional time for kings to make their royal pronouncements and decrees.

Hebrew month **NISAN**

Roman month **MARCH**



**The Edict
of
Artaxerxes
given to
Nehemiah
- early Nisan
moon
445 B.C.**



So here is our timeline for the *69 weeks*. Our calculations have been based upon the NASA lunar data and our best reckoning of when the new moon was sighted back at the time. Our time window for *the Edict* turns out to be *Nisan 2-3* of *445 B.C.*, quite early in the month.

So here is our timeline for the 69 weeks.
We see that the edict did in fact come very
early in the month of Nisan.

NISAN 2-3,
MARCH 16-17
445 B.C.



476 YEARS
plus 24 days

(173,879 days)

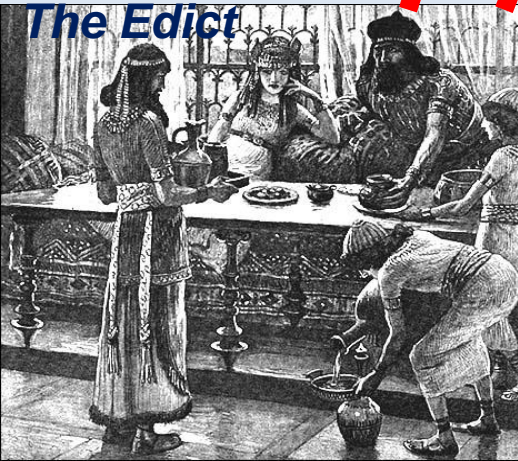
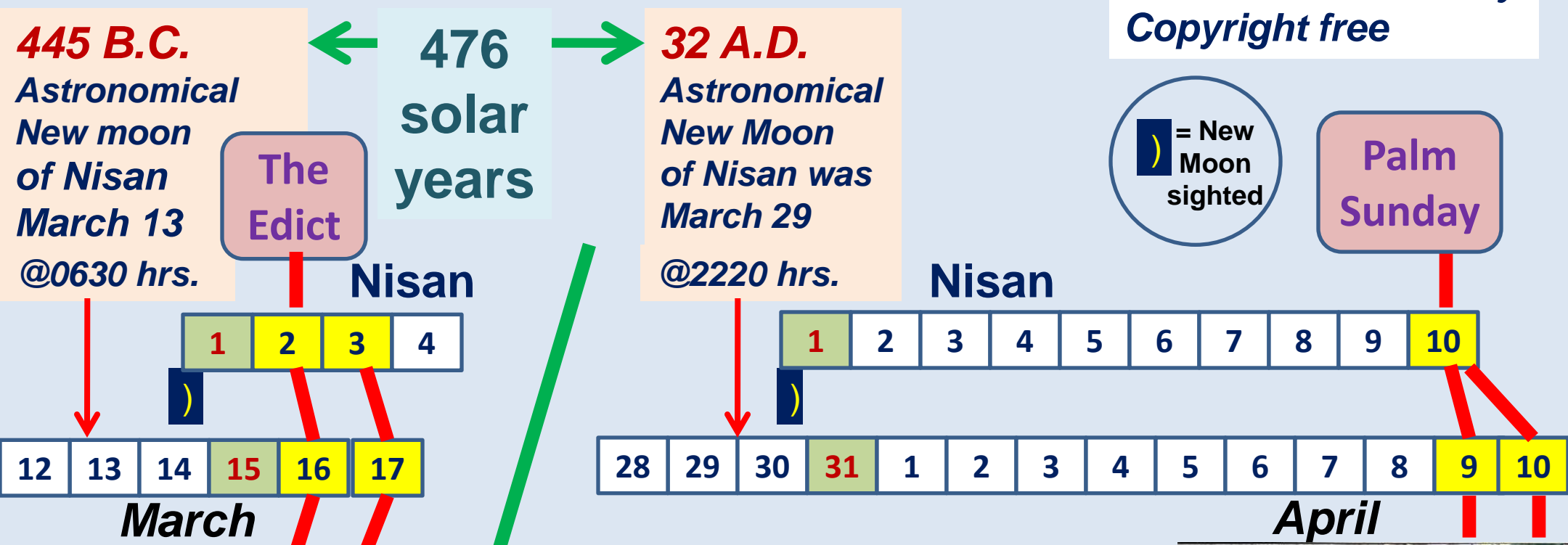
NISAN 10,
APRIL 9-10
32 A.D.



The chronology we present here has confidence limits of ***two days*** over some **476 years**. As we have seen, this two day window is due to the uncertainty associated with the sighting of the new moon.

A Chart of the First 69 Weeks of the 70 Weeks of Daniel

By Gavin Finley MD
 EndTimePilgrim.org
 YouTube/GavinFinley
 Copyright free



← **69 “sevens”/weeks** →

← **173,879 days** →

← **476 years + 24 days** →

← **5,888 moons + 7 days** →



The Seventy Weeks Prophecy has been a challenge for Bible students throughout the centuries. Sir Robert Anderson was the man who cracked the case back in the 1870's. The study we present here offers just a very minor refinement of his wonderful work.

Sir Robert Anderson



Sir Robert Anderson
1841-1918

Evangelical Scotland
Yard Inspector Sir
Robert Anderson
published his landmark
work on Daniel's
Prophecy of the Seventy
Weeks during the late
19th Century.

The confidence limits here,
if it amounts to

2 days in 476 years

or

2 days over 173,880 days

is still only in the order of

1 in 10^5 power

or 1 in 100,000.

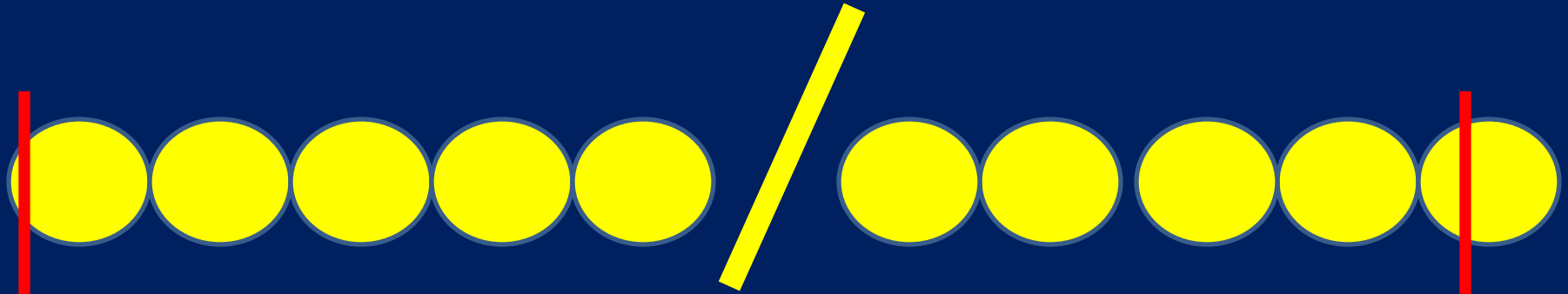
1 in 100,000

This amounts to a
99.999% accuracy

99.999%
accuracy!

In a subsequent video
we shall use the
lunar cycles
*as a second
measuring line
on the 69 weeks*

Lunar Measuring Line



← ***5,888 moons*** →
+ 8 days

← ***173,880 days*** →

We shall discover
that the

173,880 days

are in fact

5,888 moons

plus ***8 days***

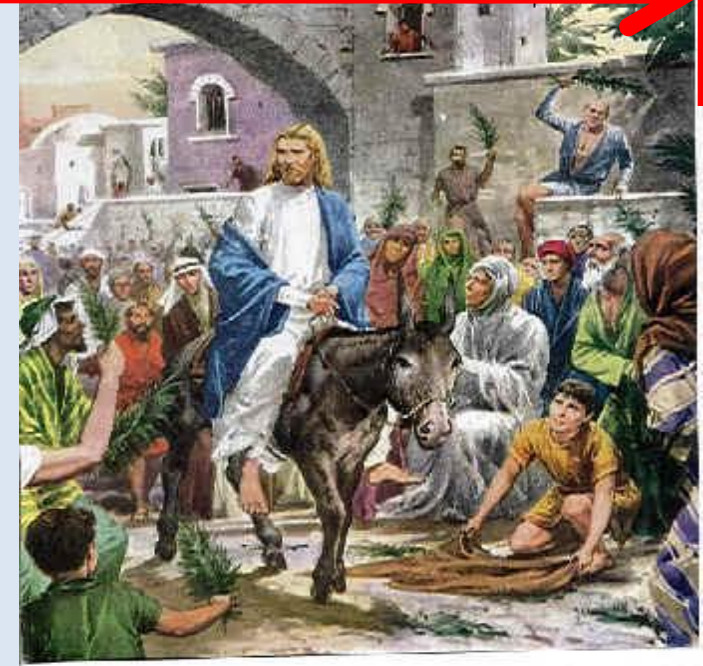
Our lunar calculations will show that the
173,880 days = 5,888 moons + 8 days.

The Edict
NISAN 2?
445 B.C.



5,888 Moons
(lunar months)
plus 8 days

Palm Sunday
NISAN 10,
32 A.D.



This lunar measuring line of **5,888 moons plus 8 days** for the 69 weeks runs back from **Nisan 10**, Palm Sunday of 32 A.D.. So it **points** to **Nisan 2** of 445 B.C. for the Edict. But this is by no means a guarantee that the new moon sighting would have fallen neatly on Nisan 2.

Since Palm Sunday came on ***Nisan 10***
the lunar cycles suggest that the Edict would have
come ***8 days earlier*** in the moon on ***Nisan 2***.

The Edict
NISAN 2?



Palm Sunday
NISAN 10,

8 days

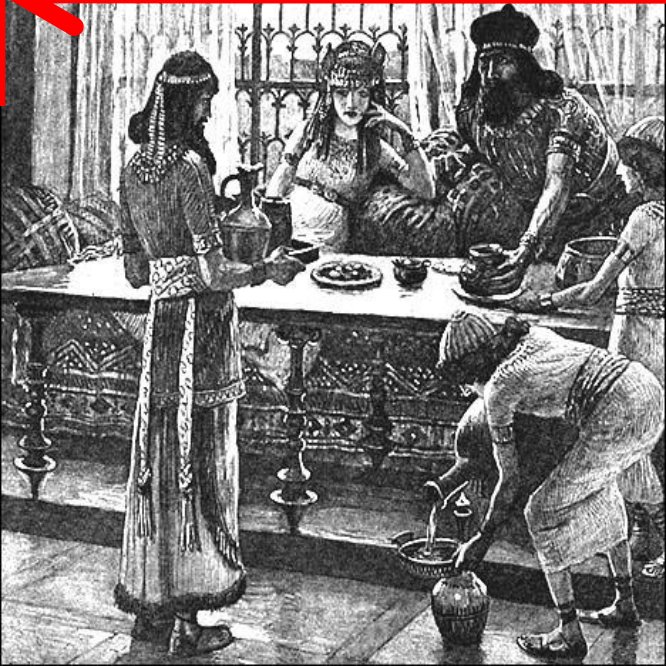


With the uncertainty of the new moon sighting for the Nisan in the crucifixion year we are not sure if the Edict came on ***Nisan 2*** or ***Nisan 3***.

Daniel's prophecy of the ***69 Weeks*** is again presented to us within ***confidence limits*** of ***48 hours*** over ***476 odd years*** or ***48 hours over 5,888 moons***.

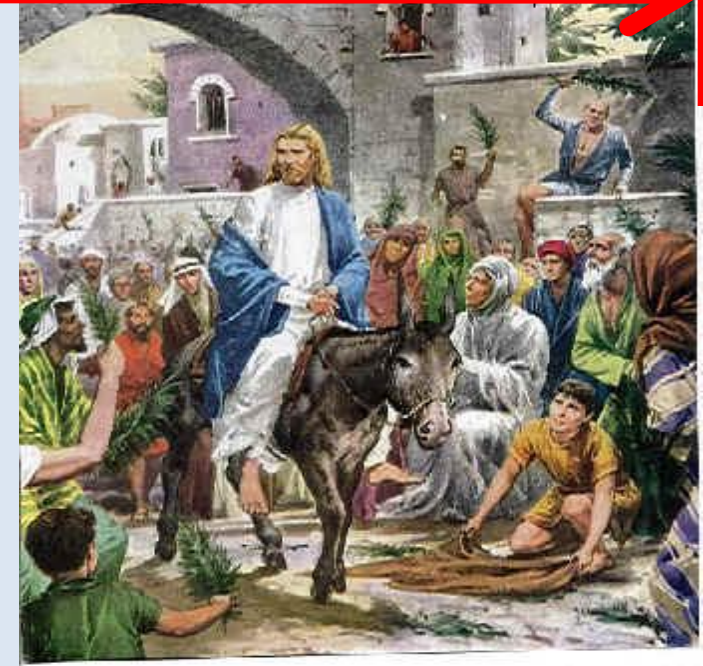
Our lunar calculations will show that the
173,880 days = 5,888 moons + 8 days.

The Edict
NISAN 2 or 3
445 B.C.



5,888 Moons
(lunar months)
plus 8 days

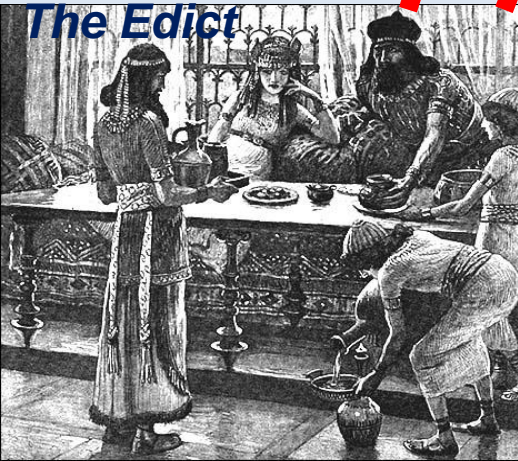
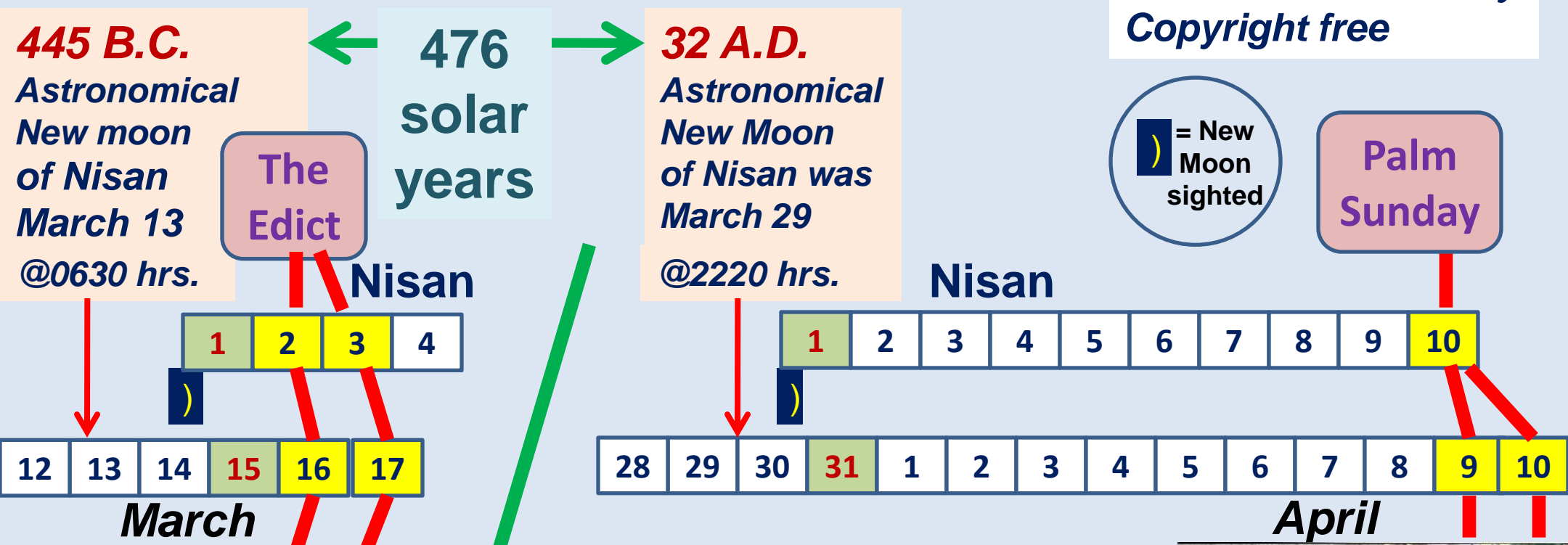
Palm Sunday
NISAN 10,
32 A.D.



The vagaries associated with new moon sightings will not allow us to identify the actual Julian solar Roman calendar date but just put a circle around a ***two day window*** for the event. This sets the confidence limits for the date of the Edict and the date for Palm Sunday at ***48 hours*** over nearly ***half a millennium.***

A Chart of the First 69 Weeks of the 70 Weeks of Daniel

By Gavin Finley MD
 EndTimePilgrim.org
 YouTube/GavinFinley
 Copyright free



← **69 “sevens”/weeks** →

← **173,879 days** →

← **476 years + 24 days** →

← **5,888 moons + 7 days** →



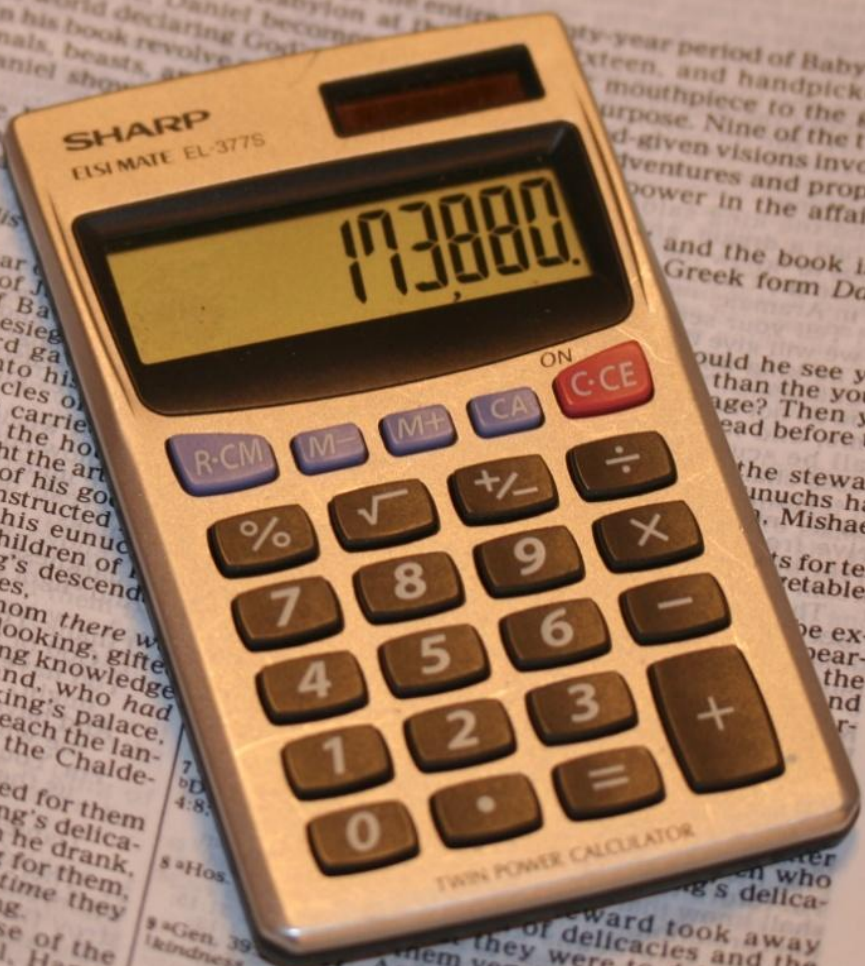
So what is the point of this
seemingly arcane study?
Why are the ***first 69 Weeks***
of the ***70 Weeks of Daniel***
so important?

The Book of DANIEL

DANIEL'S life and ministry bridge the entire government service. Deported to Babylon at the end of Jewish world declaring God's sovereignty over kings, animals, beasts, and nations, Daniel showed the name of the course, name of the Septuagint.

...the third year of the reign of Belshazzar king of Babylon. And the Lord brought Daniel into the house of the king, which he carried off Shinar to the house of the eunuchs, and he brought the house of the king instructed some of the children of the king's nobles, men in whom there was wisdom, but good-looking, gifted with understanding, who had served in the king's palace, they might teach the literature of the Chaldeans.

...and three young men, Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah, whom the chief of the eunuchs gave names to. He gave Daniel the name of Belteshazzar; to Hananiah, the name of Shadrach; to Mishael, the name of Meshach; and to Azariah, the name of Abednego. Now these young men were of the tribe of Judah. And the steward who had charge of them took away from them their gold, silver, and brass vessels, and all their delicacies and wine, and commanded them to eat only bread. As for these four young men, God gave them knowledge and skill in all literature, and Daniel was preeminent above all the young men of the kingdom in his wisdom and understanding.

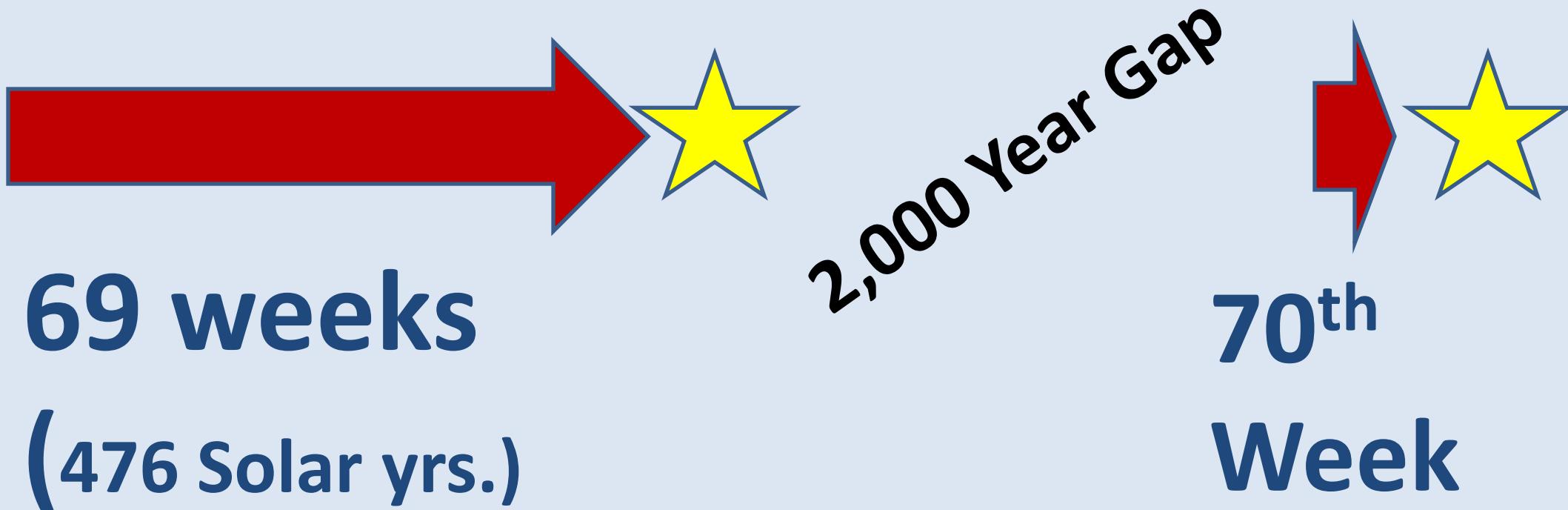


- MAT MAR YEP
- MAT ZEG MAL
- MAT MAR LUK
- JHN ACT ROM
- COR GAL EPH
- PHI COL THS
- TIM

...the gates of the city and its name. On the north side, measuring four thousand five hundred cubits. (the gates of the city shall be named after the tribes of Israel), the three gates northward: one gate for Reuben, one gate for Judah, and one gate for Levi; on the east side, four thousand five hundred cubits, three gates: one gate for Joseph, one gate for Benjamin, and one gate for Dan; on the south side, measuring four thousand five hundred cubits, three gates: one gate for Simeon, one gate for Issachar, and one gate for Zebulun; on the west side, four thousand five hundred cubits with three gates: one gate for Gad, one gate for Asher, and one gate for Naphtali.

Simply this. It is essential that the saints have an accurate and reliable map, timeline, and calendar in the latter days. There is a ***future 70th Week*** up there in our future, the ***final 7 years of this age.***

69 weeks to the **First Coming**.
Then a future **70th Week**, and then
7 years to the **Second Coming**



The Western Church is embracing Dominion Theology, Kingdom Now, and a hijacked counterfeit version of the true and genuine Latter Rain Revival promised in many places in Scripture. Dominionists, Preterists, and Historicists are out for dominion by compromise. They will not hear about any future trials, tribulations, or messy issues with Israel. So we are seeing what we might expect to see. Carnal Christians are swarming around Daniel 9:27 trying to re-engineer and obfuscate the words of the text to deny the ***future 70th Week***.

“It's time for war!”



Latter day crusaders are trying
and will continue to try very
hard to deny and to suppress
the Biblical facts you have just
seen presented.



And their consort is the Harlot Church
John saw in *Revelation 17*. She too is
very keen to deny the future 70th Week.

And why? Because she will take
dominion and ride the Beast during the
first half of the future 70th Week. And
so using Preterism and partial preterism
she is trying very hard to hide herself.



“I sit as a queen and will see no sorrow.”



***By Pat Marvenko Smith
www RevelationIllustrated.com***

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And here is the other woman John saw and told us about in *Revelation 12*. This is the woman clothed in the glory of her Father. The moon of reflected Light in religion is at her feet. No doubt she is in travail and tribulation. But her end-time witness is sure. And in a glorious victory and deliverance at the climax of the age she will deliver the man-child.



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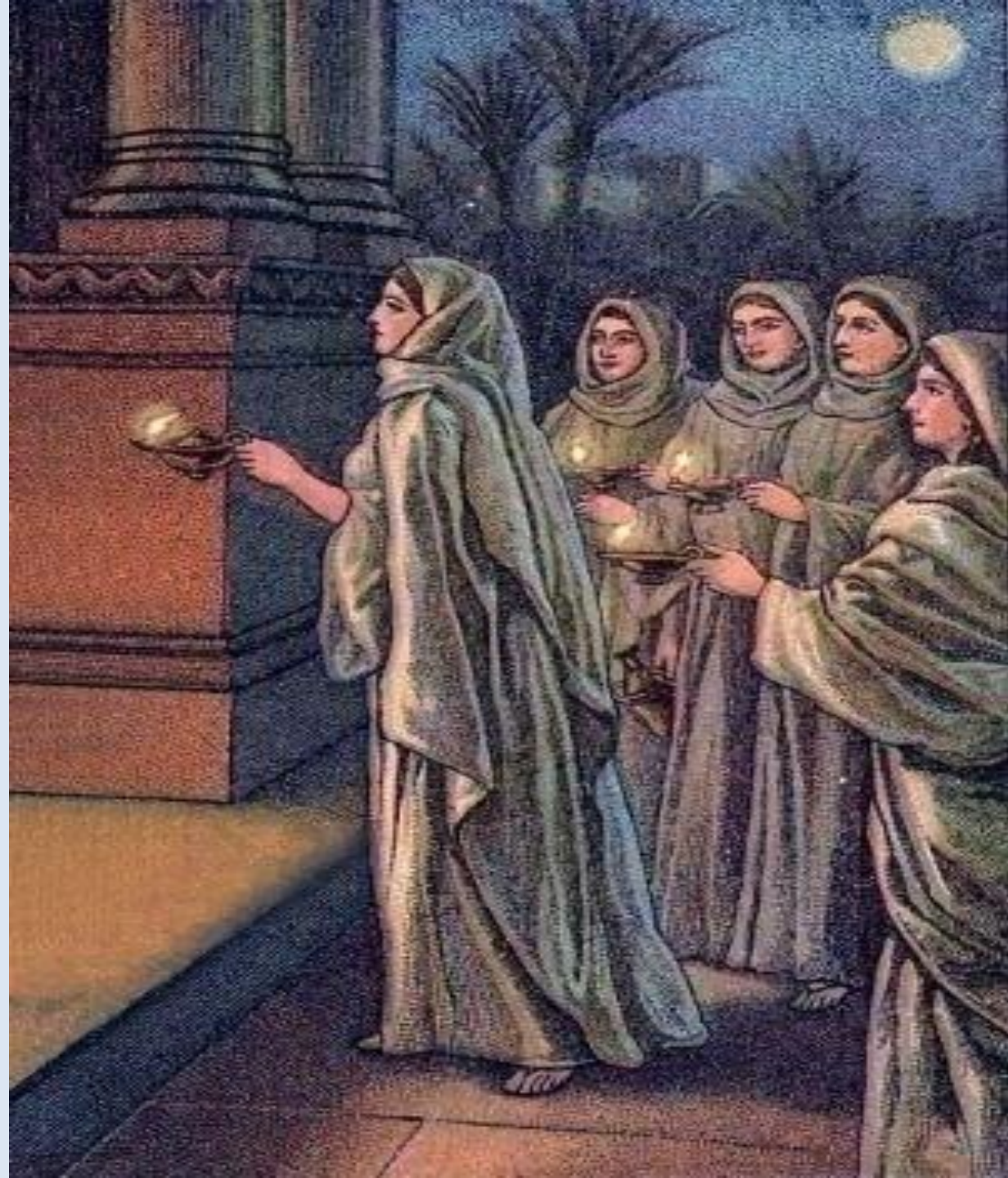
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This seven year period of trial and a victorious Christian witness will surely open in the fall season of some future year. On a future Rosh Hashanah the trumpets will sound initiating the **70th Week**, the **final seven years** of this present evil age.

Feast of Trumpets



That being the case, we would be wise to make our spiritual preparations quickly, and with all diligence. Let us open our minds to the Word of God and open our hearts to the infilling of the Holy Spirit.



And as the wise virgins in
the parable Jesus told, let
us make it a priority to find
the oil for the lamps
against the coming night.



I hope you are finding these studies helpful. Once again, the You Tube channel for the other videos in this series on Daniel's Prophecy of the 70 Weeks is under the user name

GavinFinley



YouTube channel
GavinFinley

The Routeburn Track
New Zealand, South Island

And the website for
articles on this and
other related subjects is
End Time Pilgrim.org

Grace and shalom to all.



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