

PROOF OF THE CALCULATED HEBREW CALENDAR AND THE 30 AD CRUCIFIXION

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Many Churches of God use the Calculated Hebrew Calendar to determine God's Holy Days, but they do this as a matter of tradition and reasoning, not because they have proved the Calculated Hebrew Calendar to be the truth of God. This doctrinal statement reference gives an example of this tradition and reasoning. [Ref 1] Since there are few scriptures explaining the calendar and only a vague reference that the Lord gave the oracles to the Jews (Rom 3:1-2) the vast majority of members do not know how to prove that this calendar is correct according to God's will. Satan has used this ignorance to introduce false calendars that sound good and true (for example calendars that reject the postponement rules or calendars that observe the visible sighting of the new moon). But actually these calendars move people away from keeping the correct Holy Days. Sincere Christians who accept these false calendars end up keeping counterfeit holy days on days that God never made holy.

This is what the members of the churches of God need to do. First they need proof of God's will as to which calendar is correct and then explanation of how to calculate the calendar in case there comes a day when the internet where we look up the calendar for each year is no longer available to us. If we believe we are going to be in the Kingdom of God at the return of Christ teaching the nations God's ways, then we should be zealous to learn about the calendar God uses to determine his holy days.

This article contains proof that I think is sufficient and easy to understand that the Calculated Hebrew Calendar was in use in the days of Jesus and his disciples.

I read articles on the calendar by Mr. Carl Franklin [Ref2] that gave secular sources verifying that the same Calculated Hebrew Calendar we use today was in use historically.

[Ref 3] Josephus records that in 70 AD the temple was destroyed on the 10th of Ab, the same date on which the first temple was destroyed in 584 BC.

[Ref 4] Rabbinic authorities quoted in Babylonian Talmudic Tractate Ta'anith 29a record that the 10th of Ab in both 70 AD and 584 BC was a Sunday.

[Ref 5] Cassius Dio, a Roman historian, records that the Temple was breached on the Sabbath day.

The Gregorian Calendar we use today is a solar calendar having 365 days, but a leap day in February is added to it every four years because the earth does not orbit the sun in exactly 365 days. One of the features of the lunar Calculated Hebrew Calendar is the 19 year time cycle where in years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19 of that cycle an extra leap month is added to the calendar. Another feature of the Calculated Hebrew Calendar is the postponement rules that postpone a Holy Day if it falls on a day not allowed by a rule.

Here is the calendar for the date the temple was destroyed, 69-70 AD when the above secular sources said the temple was destroyed. There were no postponement rules that applied to the calendar year of 69-70 AD. However, we can see that the same intercalary cycle the Hebrew

calendar uses today verified these dates because 69-70 AD was year 11 of the 19-year cycle. And in that cycle years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19 are leap years having an additional month added to them. So this year had an additional month and 384 days. If a different intercalary cycle were used back then, 69-70 AD would not have been a leap year and the calendar dates would not have coincided with the secular records.

69-70 AD Ab Year 3830							70 AD July/August						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
					1	2						27	28
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Destruction of Herod's temple occurred in the year 70 AD on Ab 9 and 10, Saturday and Sunday							Destruction of Herod's temple occurred in the year 70 AD on August 4 and 5, Saturday and Sunday						

Since the sources said that the destruction of the first temple in 584 BC occurred on the same dates, I checked the calendar calculator for that year. It does verify the 9th and 10th of Ab as being Saturday and Sunday.

585-584 BC Ab Year 3177							584 BC July/August						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
					1	2						17	18
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Destruction of the first temple occurred in the year 585-584 BC on Ab 9 and 10, Saturday and Sunday							Destruction of the first temple occurred in the year 584 BC on July 25 and 26, Saturday and Sunday						

585-584 BC was year 4 of the 19-year time cycle and had 354 days. 1 postponement rule applied to this year. If it were not applied, then these dates would not match the secular records. This clearly shows that the same calculated Hebrew calendar we use today was used in 70 AD and also in 584 BC. This covers a span of 654 years including the years of Jesus Christ. .

Another date Mr. Franklin found in secular sources was how Josephus the Jewish historian recorded the murder of the High Priest Ananias on Saturday the 7th of Elul.66-67 AD [Ref 6]

We see again that the same Hebrew calendar we use today verified this date.

66-67 AD Elul Year 3827							67 AD August/September						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
29							27						
Murder of Ananias took place on the Sabbath day, the 7 th of Elul, 66-67 AD.							Murder of Ananias took place on the Sabbath day, September 5, 67 AD						

Once again, although no postponement rules apply to this year, 66-67 AD is year 8 of the 19-year lunar cycle and a leap year having 385 days. So the same intercalary cycle we use today was in use at this time. If it were not used, then the calendar dates would not coincide with the secular records.

I began to be interested in the calendar when I heard that one church taught that the crucifixion of Christ occurred in 31 AD and another church taught that he died in 30 AD, So I learned how to manually calculate the Hebrew Calendar in order to prove which year had a Wednesday Passover and so was correct. [Ref 7] This manual calculation proves the correct year was 30 AD. 31 AD had a Monday Passover.

A Wednesday Passover was necessary because of the seventy weeks prophecy that said Jesus would be cut off in the middle of the week.

Dan 9:24 Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression, and to make an end of sins, and to make reconciliation for iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness, and to seal up the vision and prophecy, and to anoint the most Holy.

Dan 9:25 Know therefore and understand, that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the Prince shall be seven weeks, and threescore and two weeks: the street shall be built again, and the wall, even in troublous times.

Dan 9:26 And after threescore and two weeks shall Messiah be cut off, but not for himself: and the people of the prince that shall come shall destroy the city and the sanctuary; and the end thereof shall be with a flood, and unto the end of the war desolations are determined.

Dan 9:27 And he (Jesus) shall confirm the covenant with many for one week: and in the midst of the week he (Jesus) shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease,

The seventy weeks prophecy began in 457 BC. The seventieth week ends in 30 AD when Jesus was cut off in the middle of the week.

Week							
1	457 BC	456	455	454	453	452	451
70	27 AD	28	29	30			

How did Jesus cause the sacrifice and oblation to cease in the middle of the week?

Hbr 10:7 Then said I, Lo, I come (in the volume of the book it is written of me,) to do thy will, O God.

Hbr 10:8 Above when he said, Sacrifice and offering and burnt offerings and offering for sin thou wouldest not, neither hadst pleasure therein; which are offered by the law;
Hbr 10:9 Then said he, Lo, I come to do thy will, O God. He taketh away the first, that he may establish the second.

Hbr 10:10 By the which will we are sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all.

The last three and a half years of the final week is given to the coming Beast that shall destroy the city and the sanctuary.

The Wednesday crucifixion was not only in the middle of a seven-year 'week' as the seventy weeks shows, but he was crucified in the middle of a daily week (Wednesday) as well. This facilitated his promise that he would be three days and three nights in the tomb. (Mat 12:40)

Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
day night 1	day 1 night 2	day 2 night 3	day 3 night res	

Since Jesus was resurrected Saturday at sunset, therefore he was not there when the women came to the tomb very early Sunday morning at dawn. (Mar 16:1-6) Therefore he could not have arisen Sunday morning according to the Easter doctrine.

The church that teaches 30 AD was the crucifixion year and the church that teaches 31 AD both believe that the crucifixion had to be on a Wednesday Passover. Why then would the church that teaches the correct year was 31 AD think that this year had a Wednesday Passover when the calculations show that it had a Monday Passover? I learned that leaders of this church had changed the intercalary cycle for the Calculated Hebrew Calendar for years before 142 AD. The correct intercalary cycle is that years 3,6,8,11,14,17 and 19 are all leap years in the 19 year time cycle having an extra month added to them. The false intercalary cycle that this church said was in use before 142 AD had years 2,5,7,10,13,16 and 18 as leap years in the 19 year cycle. Since 31 AD was year 10 of this cycle, they said it was a leap year and added an extra month to it. This placed Passover from the correct Monday March 26, 31 AD to Wednesday April 25 a month later. [Ref 8]

It has been demonstrated by the above calendars showing the dates of the destruction of the temple that the same intercalary cycle we use today was in use in the years before 142 AD.

30 AD was civil year # 3790 and ran from Trumpets 29 AD to Trumpets 30 AD. It was year 9 of the 19-year time cycle and had 354 days. 30 AD had a Wednesday Passover. It had a Wednesday Passover because Rule 2 of the postponement rules applied to this year. This rule postponed Tishri 1 from Monday September 26 to Tuesday September 27. If this postponement rule did not apply, then the Passover would not have been on a Wednesday. This shows that the same postponement rules that the calendar uses today were in use back then.

I have another manual calendar calculator workbook that will help you calculate the calendar for any year. [Ref9] Also you can easily prove to yourself that 30 AD had a Wednesday Passover and 31 AD a Monday Passover by using the online Hebrew Calendar Calculator and simply punching in those years [Ref10]

CONCLUSION

God must have given knowledge of the Calculated Hebrew Calendar to ancient Israel when he brought them out of Egypt and commanded them to keep the annual Holy Days at Mt. Sinai. God the Father approved the declaration of the Passover (and that year calculated with one postponement rule) on which he allowed his son to be crucified. Jesus and the apostles approved the declarations of the Calculated Hebrew Calendar by observing year by year the holy days set by its calculations. Secular sources give dates verified by the Hebrew Calendar showing that the same calendar calculations we use today were in use historically. Therefore Hillel II did not invent the postponement rules, the intercalary cycle or anything else having to do with the Hebrew Calendar. He simply published and made public in 359 AD knowledge of the way it had always been calculated according to God's will.

REFERENCES

Note: If you cannot access these references on the internet, I have most of them available in PDF format.

Ref1 Pg1 United Church of God Doctrinal Statement on the Calendar

http://streaming.ucg.org/files/papers/UCG-papers-Hebrew-Calendar-Doctrine-Statement.pdf?_ga=2.189651691.1956512915.1555205433-1837933373.1546118045

Ref2 Pg1 The Calendar of Christ and the Apostles by Carl D. Franklin Part 1 Pg 41-44, 51-53

http://www.cbcbg.org/franklin/cal_of_christ_part1_revised.pdf

Ref3 Pg1 Josephus Wars, 6:4:5).

<http://www.ccel.org/j/josephus/works/war-6.htm>

Ref4 Pg1 Babylonian Talmud Tractate Ta'anith 29a <https://www.sefaria.org/Taanit.29a?lang=bi>

Ref5 Pg1 Epitome of Cassius Dio, Roman History, Epitome of Book LXV:LXVI:4-7

http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/65*.html

Ref6 Pg2 Josephus, Wars, 2:17:8-9

Encyclopaedia Judaica, s.v., "Menahem Son of Judah"

<http://www.ccel.org/j/josephus/works/war-2.htm>

Ref7 Pg3 Calendar Workbook for 30/31 AD by Marie Casale

http://www.marieslibrary.com/PDF_Articles/JesusDiedCalendarWorkbook30-31AD.pdf

Ref8 Pg3 Why the Crucifixion of Christ Could Not Have Occurred in 31 AD by Carl D Franklin

<https://www.cbcbg.org/Calendar/hebrew-cal.html>

Ref9 Pg4 Calendar Workbook by Marie Casale

http://www.marieslibrary.com/PDF_Articles/CalendarWorkbook.pdf

Ref10 Pg4 Online Calendar Calculator

<https://www.cbcbg.org/calendar/index.html>