

# Remembering the Sabbath Day

Is the Hebrew Sabbath really our Saturday?

The Hebrew Calendar of the First Century

1	2	3	4	5	6	7 Sabbath
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The Perpetual Calendar, (our Gregorian Calendar),  
extrapolated back into the First Century.



?	?	?	?	?	?	?
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Or was the Christian Church, (and later the Jewish sage Hillel), forced to craft their calendars to mesh with the new 7 day week and the sequence of days set by Rome at the Council of Nicaea in 325 B.C.?

**Hebrew Calendar of the 1<sup>st</sup> Century Sanhedrin.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7 Sabbath
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**Roman weekly cadence set in 425 B.C.**

?	?	?	?	?	?	?
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

↓ ? ↑

As the weekly cadence tracks out from the Hebrew calendar of the first century is the Hebrew Sabbath actually our *Tuesday*?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7 Sabbath
---	---	---	---	---	---	--------------



Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues
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In the West we enshrine the ten commandments and seek to uphold Godly righteousness in our society. We seek to honor and keep these moral laws of the nation of Israel. We even agitate to place stone tablets in front of our court houses to promote the Judeo-Christian rule of law.

Exodus 20:1-17

- I Thou shall have no other gods before me
- II Thou shall not make any graven images
- III Thou shall not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain
- IV Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy

- V Honor thy father and Mother
- VI Thou shall not kill
- VII Thou shall not commit adultery
- VIII Thou shall not steal
- IX Thou shall not bear false witness
- X Thou shall not covet

Christians and Jews talk  
a lot about keeping the  
Sabbath Day, which is the  
***fourth commandment.***

IV.

*Remember*

the Sabbath Day

to keep it holy.

When we think about **REMEMBERING** the Sabbath Day we are inclined to think of this in terms of sanctifying a certain day in the week that has become a holy day for us. We usually avoid regular servile work on that day and attend religious services. This is our main focus as we try to **“keep the Sabbath Day holy”**.

Honoring the Sabbath on a certain day of the week.



The Sabbath was, (and is), the ***seventh day*** of the week. But

could there be more to

***“remembering the Sabbath”***?

Who set forth and authorized the seven day weekly cycle in the cadence we see running today?

# *June 2010*

<b>Sun</b>	<b>Mon</b>	<b>Tue</b>	<b>Wed</b>	<b>Thu</b>	<b>Fri</b>	<b>Sat</b>
		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 he is right here.

***Do we know this man?***

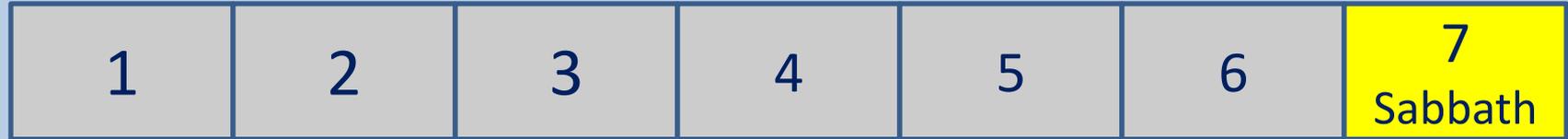
Well, we are going to find out. And we'll be making some other interesting discoveries in this study.



And so we come to the big question. Do we **REMEMBER** *the Sabbath Day* in the seven day weekly cycle that was once kept, back at its inception in the former nation of Israel?

Does the seven day week of the Hebrews synchronize with our present seven day week? Or was there a *shift* at some point?

The ancient Hebrew seven day weekly cycle  
going back to Israel.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7 Sabbath
---	---	---	---	---	---	--------------

*Do they match up?*

Our 7 day weekly calendar cycle from Nicaea.



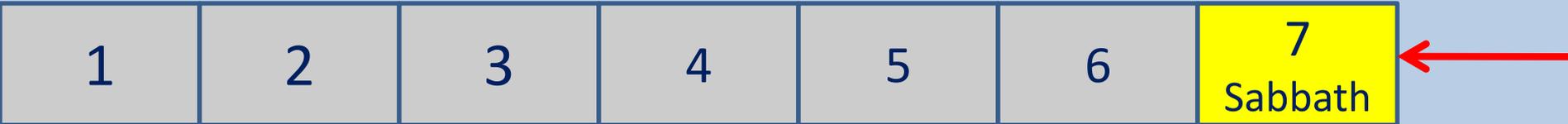
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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Do we ***REMEMBER the Sabbath Day*** in that ***TRUE*** perpetual calendar, that is the seven day weekly cycle that extends out to us today from its original Hebrew roots in Israel?

And if we as Jews or Messianic believers or Sabbath honoring Christians do in fact honor the **7<sup>th</sup> day** on the **Saturdays** on our current Gregorian and Hebrew calendars are we sure that the Saturday we see presented there as the 7<sup>th</sup> day is in fact the original Sabbath kept by the Jews in the former times?

Does the seventh day Sabbath of the Hebrews before Hillel 2 match up with our Saturday? Or did the true and original Sabbath get shunted off somewhere down the week and forgotten, say at the Council of Nicaea?

The ancient Hebrew seven day weekly cadence from the Jewish calendar before Hillel 2 in the 4<sup>th</sup> Century.



*Do they match up?*

The 7 day week Roman calendar after Nicaea.

?



Generally it has been assumed that our Saturday is in synch with the seventh day Sabbaths back in the nation of Israel in its early times. This has become an axiom, held as true by both Christians and Jews. This assumption is virtually *never* questioned or wondered about.

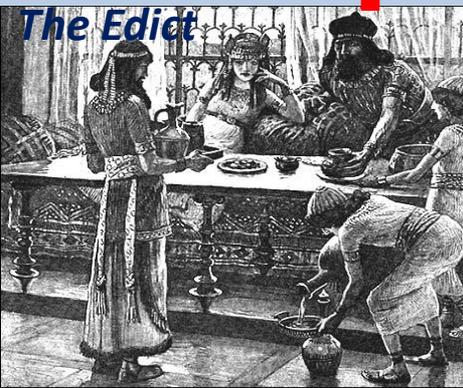
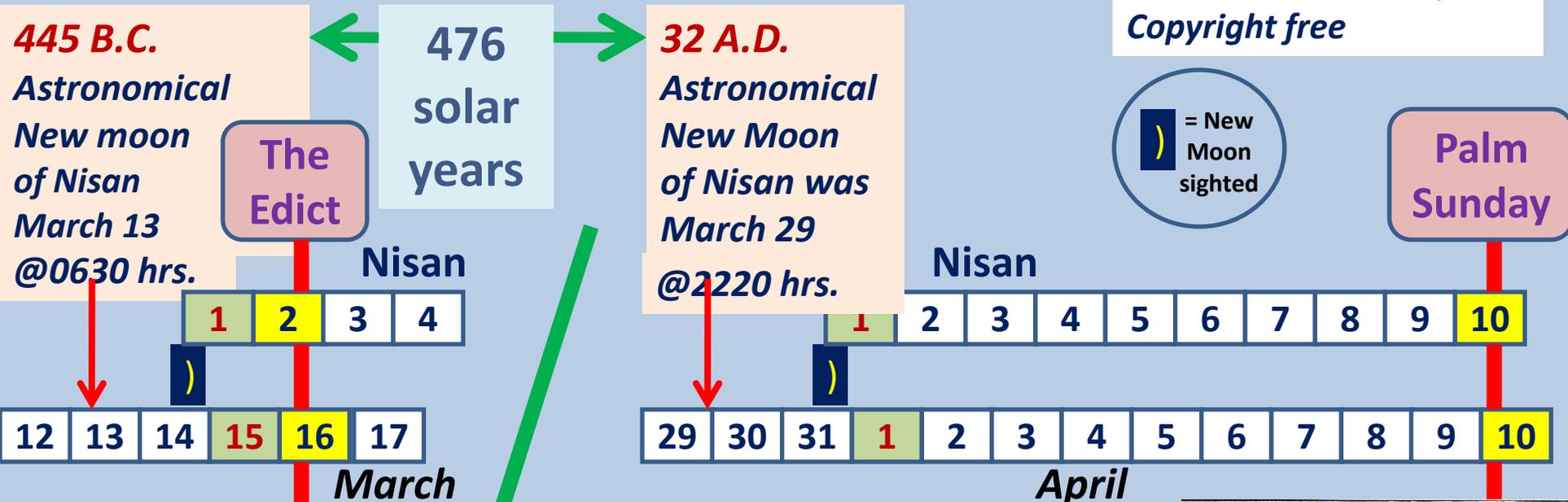
We believe that ***Saturday*** is the ***Jewish Sabbath***,  
and the ***7<sup>th</sup> day*** of a weekly cycle on a perpetual  
calendar that goes back to ancient Israel. But is it?



In the previous videos and articles on the Seventy Weeks Prophecy we have firmly established that the Passion Year was **32 A.D..**

# 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 →

← 173,880 days →

← 476 years + 25 days →

← 5,888 moons + 8 days →



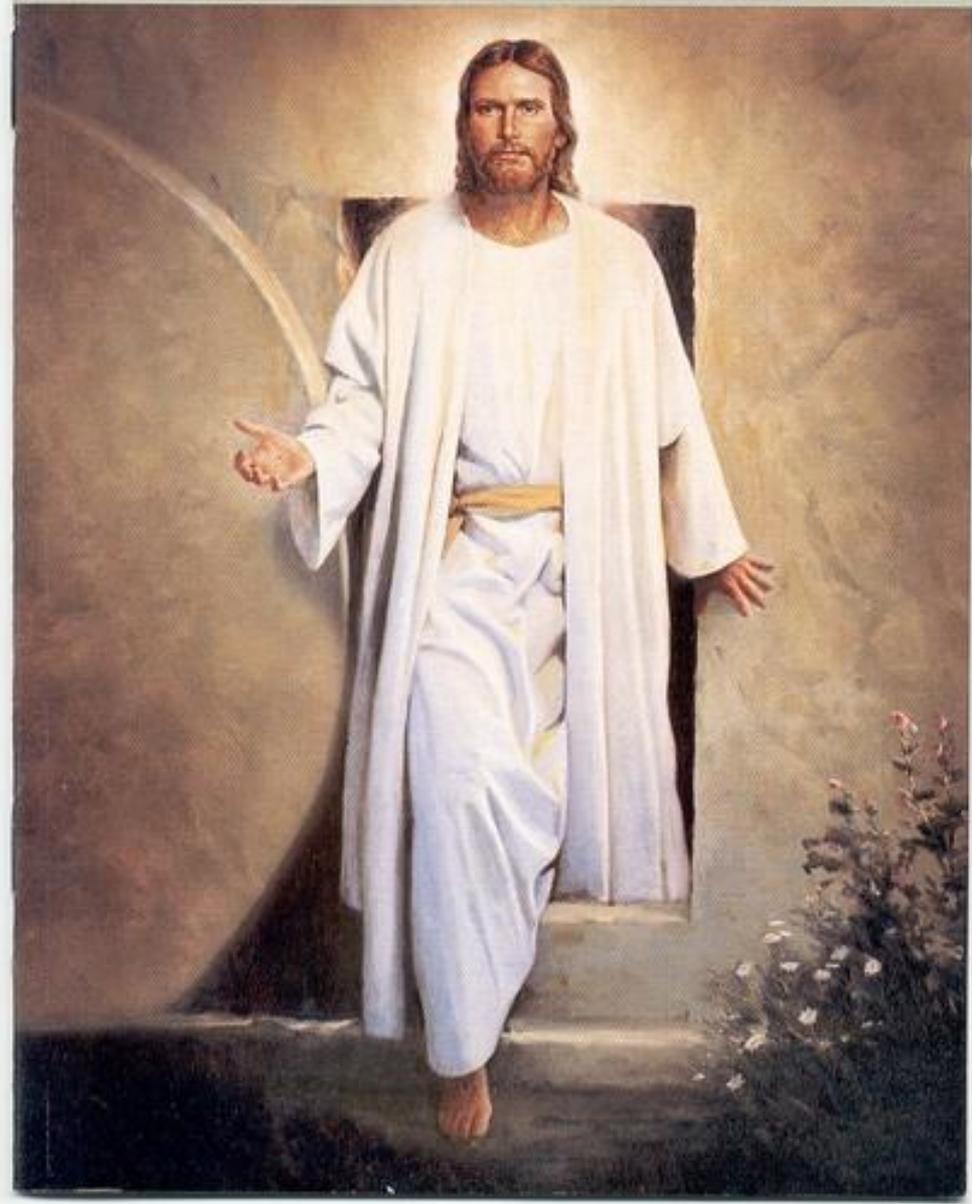
The Gospel accounts give us enough information to place some of the key events of Passion Week on certain *special dates* on the Hebrew calendar.

**Nisan 14, 32 A.D.**



The Gospel accounts also tell us of a certain key event of Passion Week that unfolded on a certain *weekday*.

“ . . . On the  
***First*** Day of  
the Week”

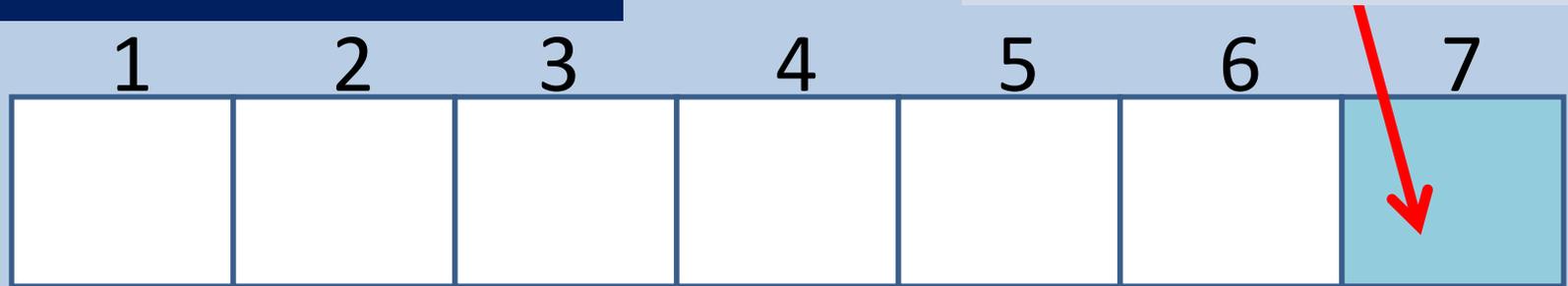


Then using the NASA lunar data we can lay out the Hebrew calendar and Passion Week alongside the (perpetual) Julian/Gregorian calendar. From this we can determine if the new seven day weekly cycle established by the Roman-pagan-Christian Nicene committees at Nicaea in 325 A.D. did, (or did not), preserve and continue the 7 day cadence of the earlier Hebrew calendar of the Sanhedrin.

# The two Biblical calendars for Passion Week, 32 A.D..

Hebrew Month  
of Nisan, 32 A.D.

Weekly Sabbath  
of Passover



Julian Month  
of April, 32 A.D.



In spite of the Gregorian reform in 1582 (when ten days were dropped from the calendar to restore March 21 as the vernal equinox), the ***seven day weekly cycle*** of weekdays we have in our present calendar has continued uninterrupted all the way from the ***Council of Nicaea in 325 A.D.***

**Council of Nicaea - 325 A.D. The Julian calendar is switched from an 8 day week to a 7 day week.**



At that time the council changed the calendar from an ***8 day week*** to a ***7 day week***. So we can know for a certainty that the seven day weekly cadence we have today was initially crafted in Byzantium. If there is a disconnect we can be fairly certain that it happened here at the Nicaean Council.

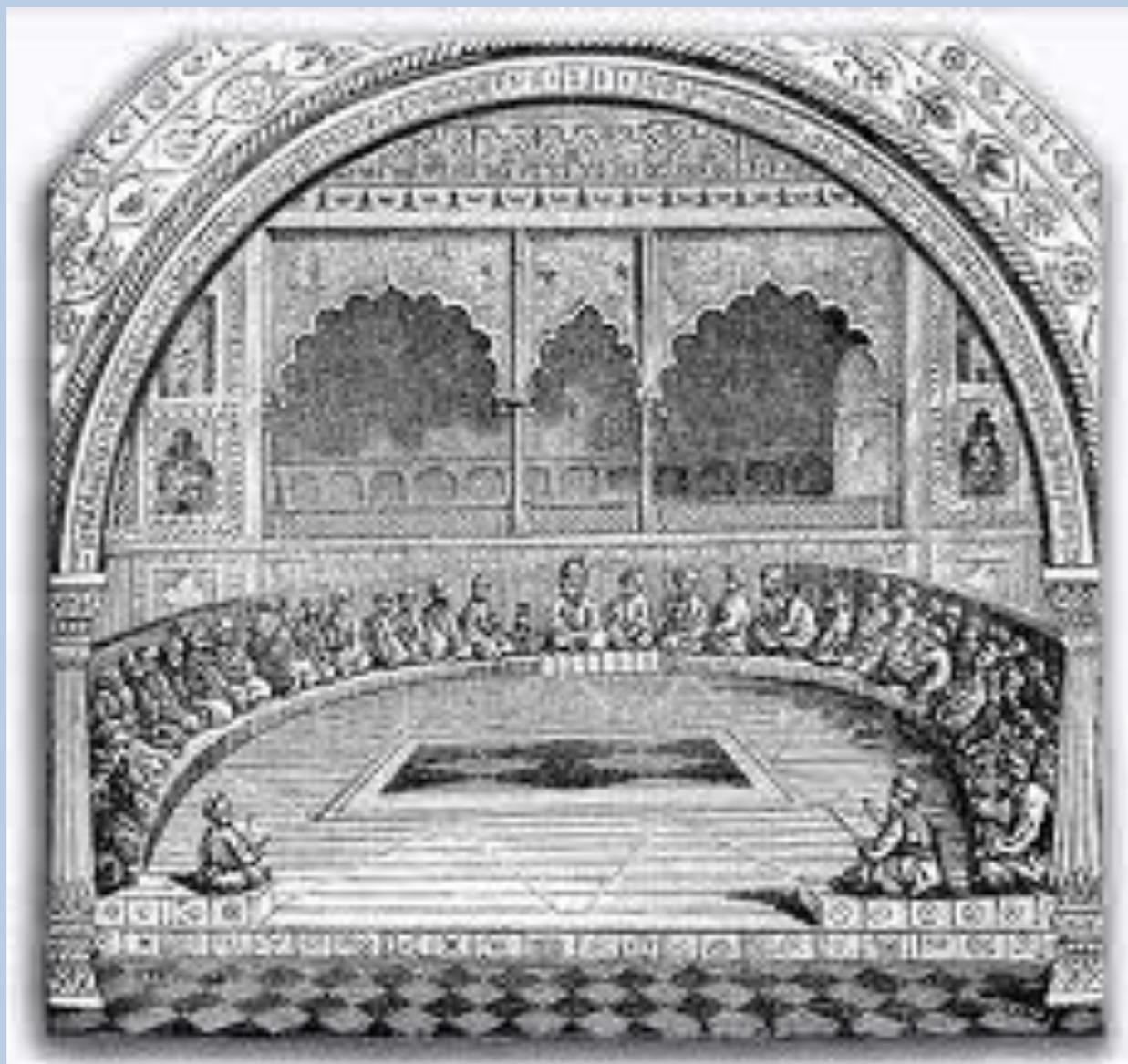
**Council of Nicaea - 325 A.D.**  
**We have good evidence that**  
***Rome* set the weekly cadence**  
**for a new **7 day week**.**



Our next task is to run this Roman solar calendar with its new seven day weekly cycle, back as a *perpetual calendar* into the first century. Then we can see if it meshes with the weekdays the Holy Scriptures lay out for us for the significant events of Passion Week.



*A seven day weekly cycle* was not kept by Rome before Nicaea. It was established by the Hebrews from ancient times and this calendar and its weekly cadence was preserved by the Sanhedrin.



After the destruction of Jerusalem by Rome in 70 A.D. and during the first centuries of the Diaspora meetings of the Sanhedrin were outlawed. Without an officially sanctioned Hebrew calendar the setting of feast days became quite problematical for Jews. At that time they were being scattered across the world.

**Destruction of Jerusalem  
by the Roman legions.  
70 A.D.**



But the first Century Hebrew calendar is not lost to us. Hebrew calendar dates and their corresponding days of the week are well documented for us in Holy Scripture with the events of *Passion Week*.

**Crucified on Passover.**

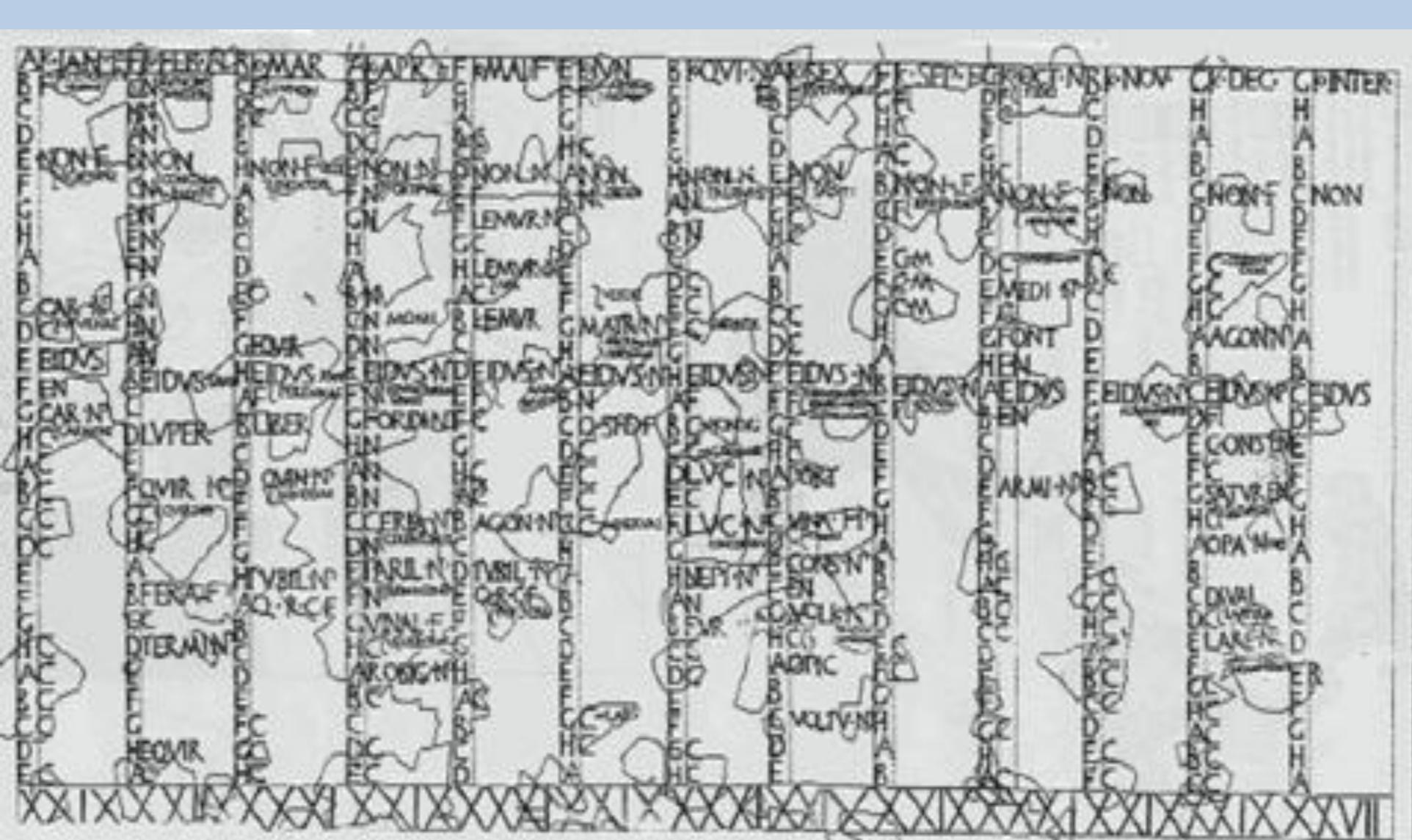
**Nisan 14, 32 A.D.**



And the lunar moon-phase data, specifically new moon dates and times going back 4,000 years are available online and accessible from this NASA website. From this we can construct Hebrew calendars within an error factor of plus or minus one day.

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

At this point it is important to know that the Romans and their Julian calendar did not lay out a seven day week. They had an 8 day week. It was called the “Nundinal Cycle”. Here is an actual calendar from that era with the 8 days of the week marked A to H. We shall share more on this later.

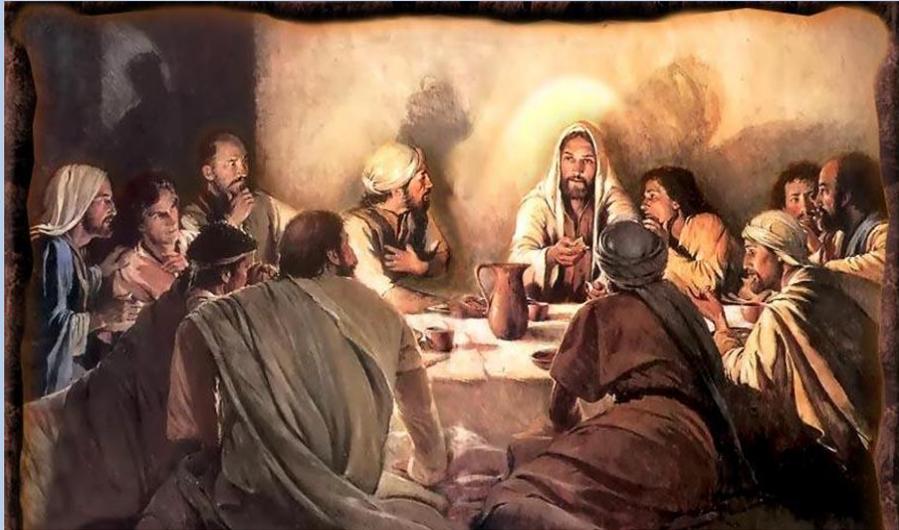


*A seven day weekly cycle and cadence* was crafted and set in motion at Nicaea in **325 A.D.** by committees of compromising Christian leaders and pagan priests, all overseen by the politicking Roman Caesar Constantine.

**The Council of Nicaea  
Convened by Roman  
Caesar Constantine  
325 A.D.**



Now the big question. How likely is it that those launching the new Julian calendar, now sporting seven days instead of eight, is going to make it a priority to synchronize their new seven day week with the earlier seven day week of the Jews?



We'll leave that question for you to ponder and to answer later. Right now lets get back to the Hebrew calendar of the first century and the facts we can nail down. The first Biblical truth we can make a good start with is this. Messiah rose from the dead on the *first day of the week.*

Resurrected on Firstfruits, the Firstfruits of the dead, on the *first day of the week* after Passover.



And here is our scripture from  
Matthew 28

## Matthew 28:1

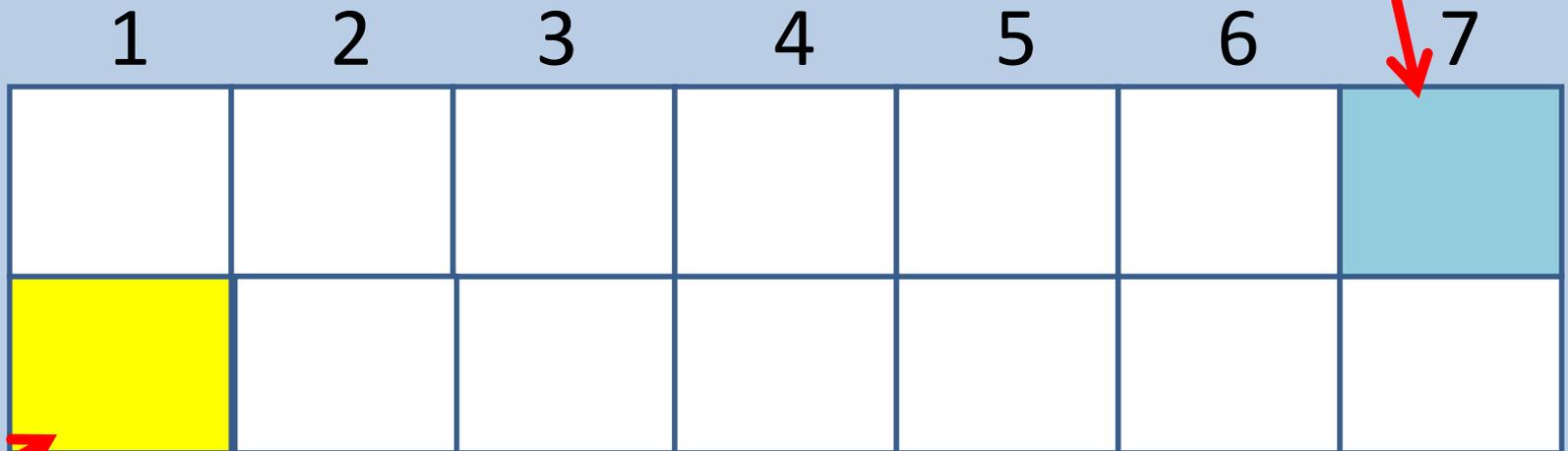
“Now after the Sabbath,  
as *the first day of the week*  
began to dawn,  
Mary Magdalene  
and the other Mary  
came to see the tomb.”

So we can place the  
Resurrection of Jesus  
on the  
*first day of the week*  
following the Passover.

# The true Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

Month  
of Nisan  
32 A.D.

Weekly  
Sabbath  
of Passover



***Resurrection***  
**1<sup>st</sup> Day of the Week**

The Holy Scriptures  
also declare that Jesus  
was to be in the grave  
***three days***  
***and three nights.***

## ***Jonah 1:17***

Now the LORD had prepared a great fish to swallow **Jonah**. And **Jonah** was in the belly of the fish ***three days and three nights***.

## ***Matthew 12:40***

For as **Jonah** was **three days and three nights** in the belly of the great fish, so will the Son of Man be ***three days and three nights*** in the heart of the earth.

There is no way these three days could fit in with the Church tradition of a Friday crucifixion and a Sunday Resurrection. Going back three days from the first day of the week, (our Sunday), brings us to a ***Thursday.***

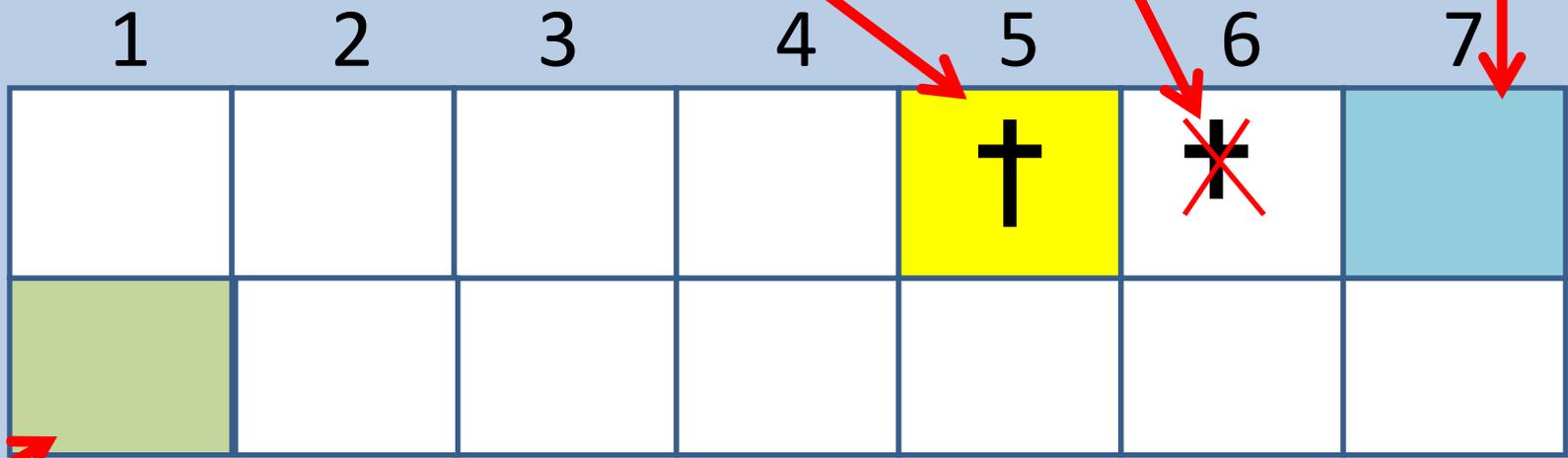
# The true Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

Month  
of Nisan  
32 A.D.

Crucifixion  
came on  
(Thursday)

The  
Crucifixion  
was **not** on  
a Friday

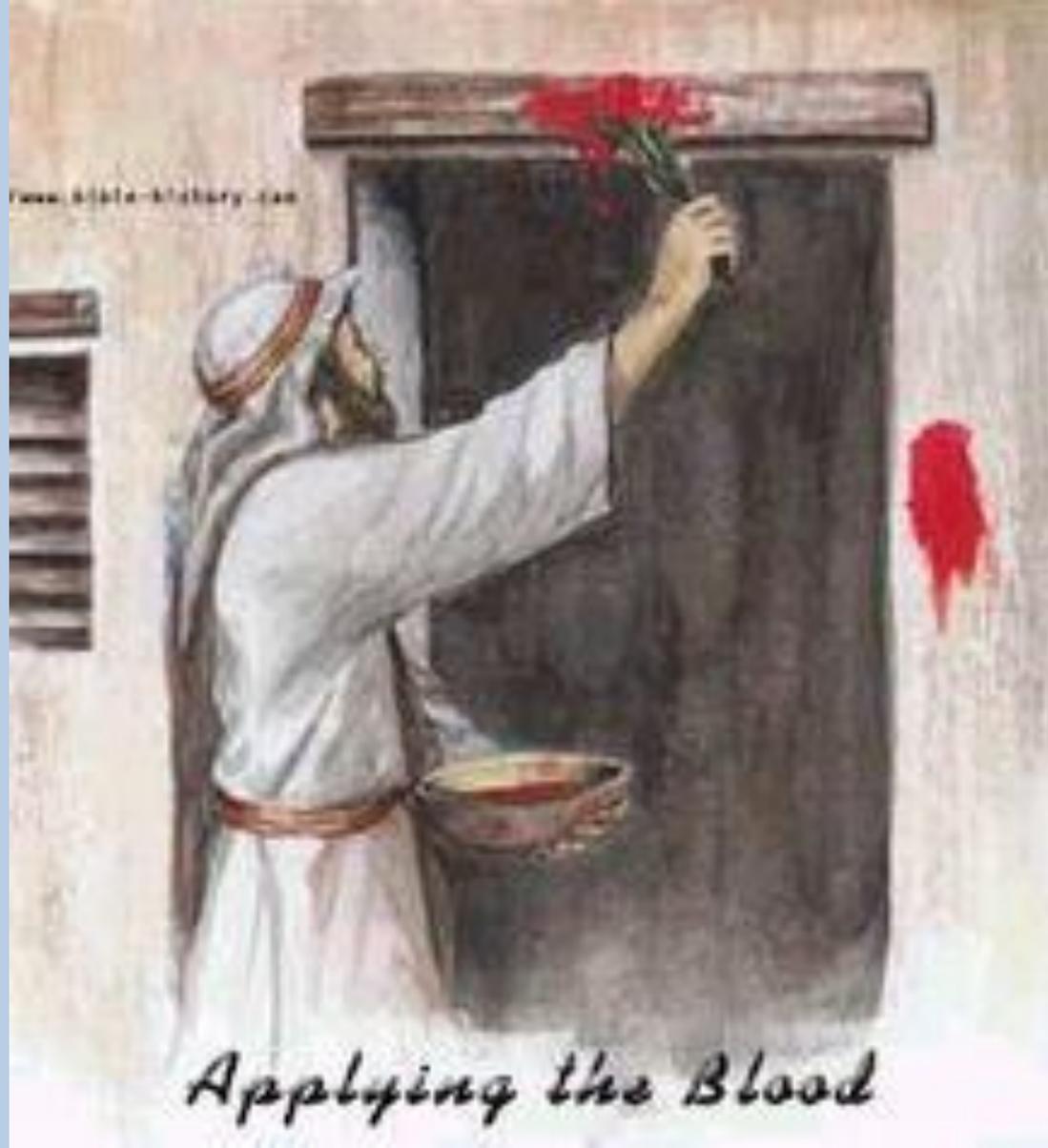
Weekly  
Sabbath  
of  
Passover



Resurrection  
1<sup>st</sup> Day of the Week

This was the day of the Passover, the day the sacrifice lambs were to be slain was set forth at Sinai. Moses writes in Leviticus 23 verse 5 that the Passover was to be celebrated on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the Nisan moon, ***Nisan 14.***

[www.bible-history.com](http://www.bible-history.com)



*Applying the Blood*

On this day, at twilight,  
the Passover lambs  
were slain.



THE PASSEVER: SLAYING THE PASCHAL LAMB.—*NUM. IX.*

And also on this day Israel's  
***ultimate Passover Lamb***  
was sacrificed.

# *Crucified on Passover*

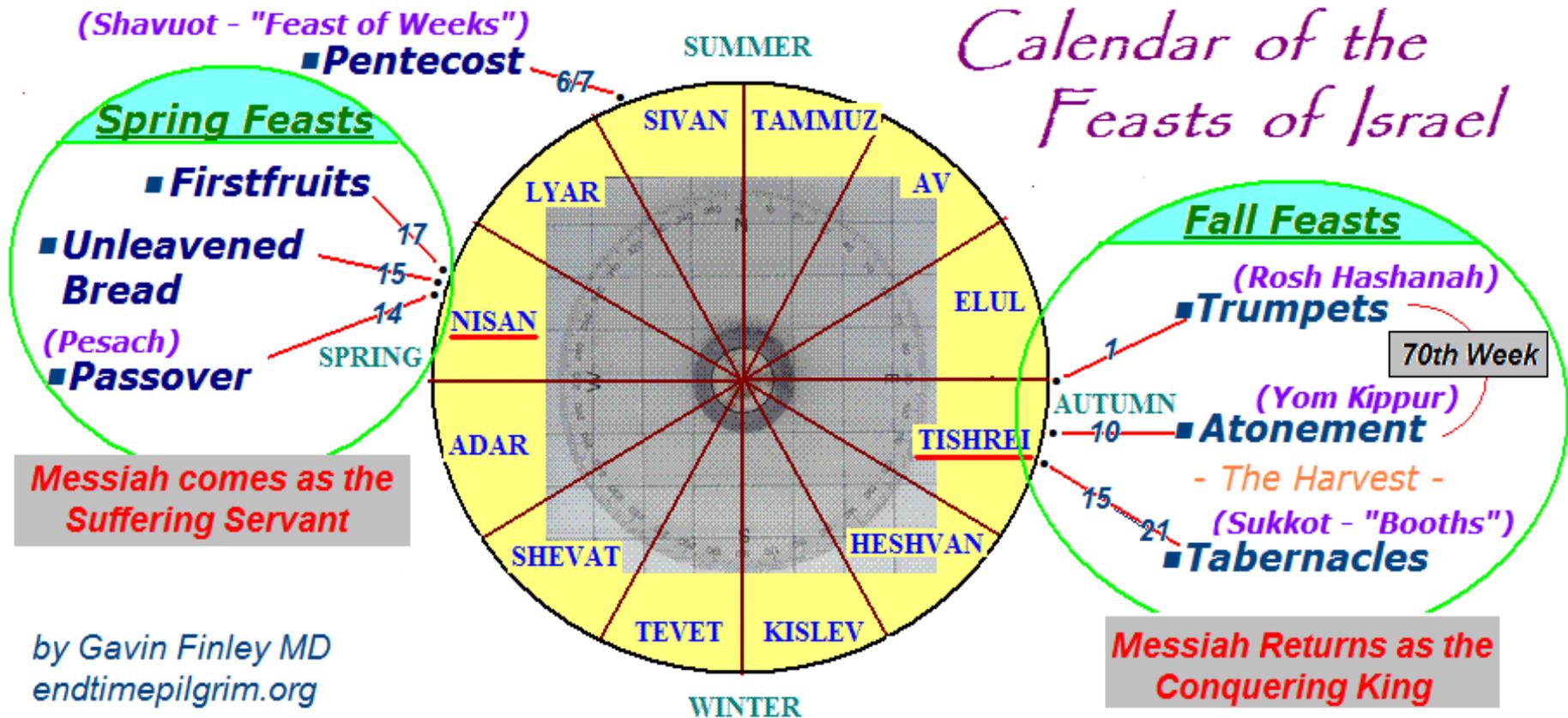
## *Nisan 14, 32 A.D.*

"The Descent From the Cross" by Gustave Doré



In this way Jesus in His priestly role, (seen showcased in the spring feasts), fulfilled the first three of the ***Seven Feasts, (or Seven Moeds, Rehearsals, Appointed Times), of Yehoveh-God, the Lord of Israel.***

# The Seven Feasts of Israel and the Hebrew Calendar



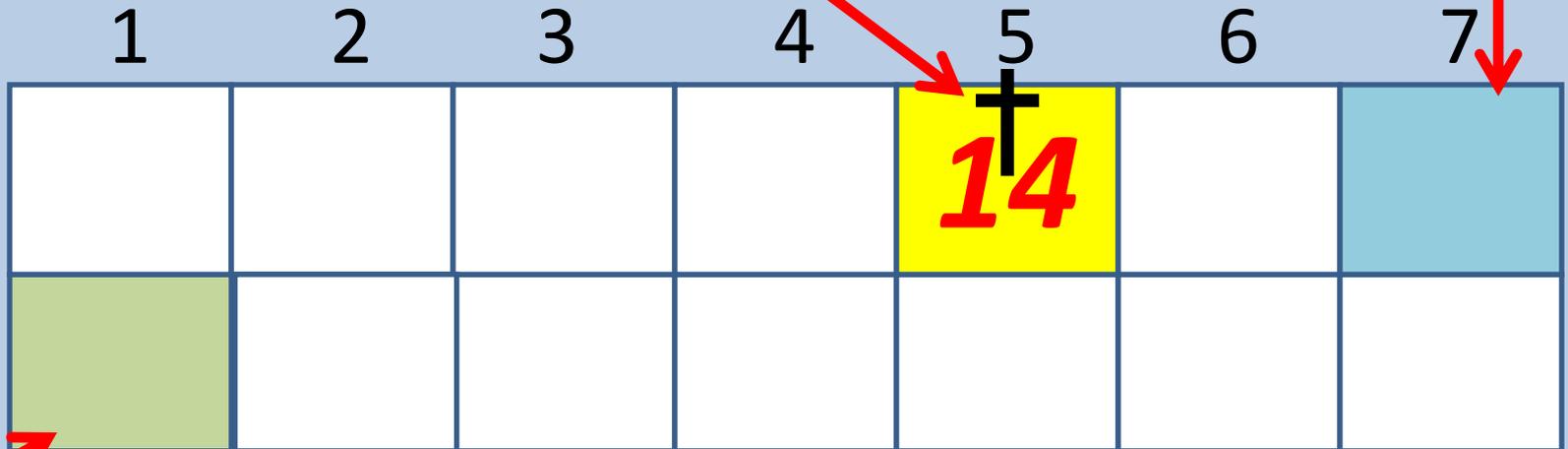
The crucifixion occurred at the ***Passover of 32 A.D.*** which was the ***14<sup>th</sup> day of the Nisan moon.*** We know this was three days before the Resurrection. So it must have come on the ***fifth day*** of the week, (*our Thursday*).

# The true Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

Month  
of Nisan  
32 A.D.

Passover  
Crucifixion  
Nisan 14  
(Thursday)

Weekly  
Sabbath  
of  
Passover



Resurrection

1<sup>st</sup> Day of the Week

Jesus had to be rushed to  
burial because of the  
approaching Sabbath.

That was why the legs of the  
two thieves were broken.

It was to hasten their death.



The Sabbath that came at sunset after the crucifixion was ***not the weekly seventh day Sabbath***. This Sabbath was the “High Day” the ***First Day of Unleavened Bread***.

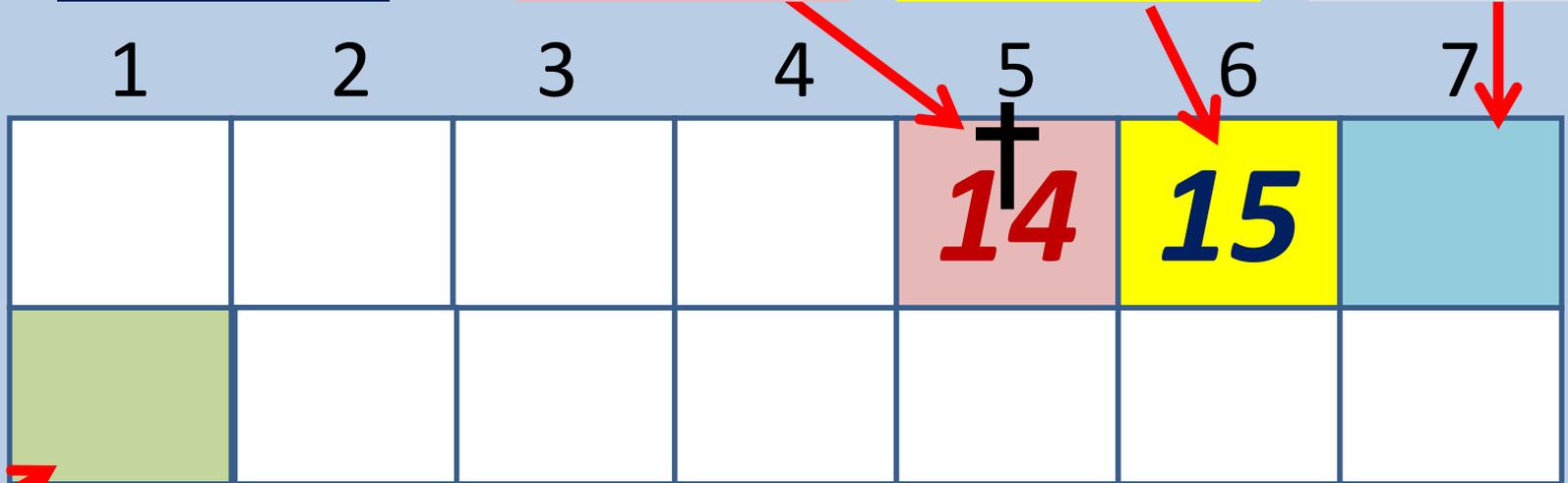
# The true Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

**Month  
of Nisan  
32 A.D.**

**Passover  
Crucifixion  
Nisan 14  
(Thursday)**

**Sabbath of  
first day of  
Unleavened  
Bread**

**Weekly  
Sabbath  
of  
Passover**



**Resurrection  
1<sup>st</sup> Day of the Week**

And just before sunset the ***Unleavened Bread of Heaven***, the sinless body of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ/Yeshua Hamashiach, was laid in the grave. He was interred just in time for the ***High Day***, the Sabbath, the ***first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread***.

# Buried on Unleavened Bread, Nisan 15, 32 A.D.

"The Burial of Christ" by Gustave Doré



Doré Bible Illustrations • Free to Copy  
[www.creationism.org/images/](http://www.creationism.org/images/)

Mat 27:60-61 And laid it in his own new tomb, which he had hewn out in the rock: and he rolled a great stone to the door of the sepulchre, and departed. And there was Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary....

As stipulated by Moses in ***Leviticus 23 the Feast of Unleavened Bread*** came on the ***15<sup>th</sup> of Nisan***. As set forth by God in Genesis days are reckoned from the evening and morning. And so in the manner of the Hebrews the 15<sup>th</sup> of Nisan and the Feast of Unleavened Bread began ***at sunset***.

# The TRUE Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

Month  
of Nisan  
32 A.D.

Passover  
Crucifixion  
Nisan 14  
(Thursday)

Sabbath of  
first day of  
Unleavened  
Bread

Weekly  
Sabbath  
of  
Passover

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				14	15	

Resurrection  
1<sup>st</sup> Day of the Week

So now we can begin to fill in some of the dates for the other events in holy week with ***Nisan 16*** being the ***weekly Sabbath***, (the day we would call Saturday), the weekly Sabbath.

# The true Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

Month  
of Nisan  
32 A.D.

Passover  
Crucifixion  
Nisan 14  
(Thursday)

Sabbath of  
first day of  
Unleavened  
Bread

Weekly  
Sabbath  
of  
Passover

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				14	15	16

Resurrection  
1<sup>st</sup> Day of the Week

This was the second of the two Sabbaths that occurred “back to back” during Passover of that year.

## A Hebrew Calendar for Passover and for Pentecost in the Year of Christ's Passion

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
10 Palm Sunday	11	12	13	14 + P a s s	15 1UB-1 S-1	16 2 S-2
17 FF	18	19	20	21	22	23
3 Resur- 1rection	4	5	6	7 UB-7	8	9
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
29	1	2	3	4	5	6
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
7 Pent 50						

N  
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Sabbaths/ High Days/ Holy Convocations/ Sacred Assemblies Apart from the Weekly Sabbath. These are days in which no servile work was to be done. Colored in Gray.

UB-1 First day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread  
 UB-7 Seventh day of the Feast.  
 Pent Pentecost or Shavuot

### Back to Back Sabbaths in the Passion Year

**S-1** The Sabbath of the First Day of Unleavened Bread. This was the Sabbath that was approaching as the body of Jesus was being prepared for burial.  
**S-2** The Regular Weekly Sabbath (Saturday)

### Fifty Days from First Fruits to Pentecost

The "morrow after the Sabbath" was the day for the priest to wave the sheaf of barley. This was in celebration of the Feast of Firstfruits. From this day seven sabbaths were counted off or 49 days. The following day, the fiftieth day, was Pentecost or Shavuot. This was called "counting out the omer" and is represented by the numbers in red. Scripture laying this out is given in Leviticus 23:15-16.

***Nisan 17*** was the first day of the week that followed Passover and this day being the morrow after the weekly Sabbath of Passover was the Feast of Firstfruits. This day saw the ***Resurrection of Jesus*** who rose from the grave as the ***Firstfruits*** from the dead.

# The true Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

Month  
of Nisan  
32 A.D.

Passover  
Crucifixion  
Nisan 14  
(Thursday)

Sabbath of  
first day of  
Unleavened  
Bread

Weekly  
Sabbath  
of  
Passover

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				14	15	16
17						

Resurrection

1<sup>st</sup> Day of the Week

His conquest of death as the ***firstfruits from the dead*** is the guarantee of salvation for all who would follow Jesus and put their trust in Him.



So Jesus fulfilled the ***Feast of Firstfruits*** as both High Priest of Israel and Israel's promised and ultimate Sacrifice Lamb. He fulfilled all three of the ***Spring Feasts of Israel*** bringing these appointed times into their ultimate fulfillment in the Redemption plan of God.

# Spring Feasts

■ **Firstfruits**

■ **Unleavened Bread**

(Pesach)

■ **Passover**

17

15

14

SPRING

NISAN

ADAR

LYAR

SIVA

Messiah comes as the  
Suffering Servant

We have seen the ***17<sup>th</sup> day of the month*** in Scripture before.

In Genesis 7 and 8 we read that the Ark of Noah rose upon the waters on the ***17<sup>th</sup> day*** of the second month.



And the Ark rested on Mount Ararat on the **17<sup>th</sup> day** of the seventh month. The number **17** in Scripture appears in association with **salvation** and **the company of the redeemed.**



So here is Passion Week as we have been able to determine so far. The Resurrection came on the first day of the week and three days after ***Thursday, Nisan 14*** which would make it the 17<sup>th</sup> of Nisan. Now let us return to ***Passover, Nisan 14*** and the days prior to that.

# The true Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

Month  
of Nisan  
32 A.D.

Passover  
Crucifixion  
Nisan 14  
(Thursday)

Sabbath of  
first day of  
Unleavened  
Bread

Weekly  
Sabbath  
of  
Passover

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				14	15	16
17						

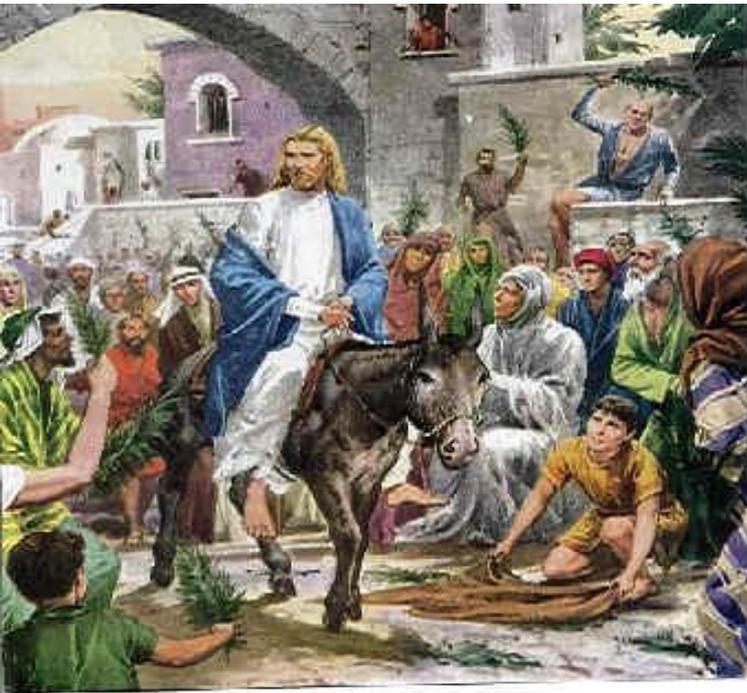
Resurrection

1<sup>st</sup> Day of the Week

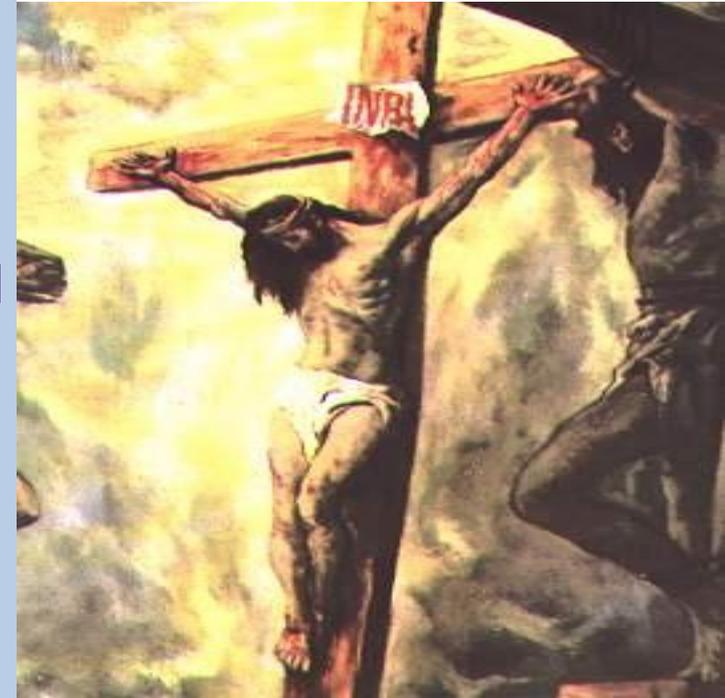
*The Gospel accounts of  
passion week indicate that  
**Palm Sunday came**  
**Four Days**  
**before the Crucifixion.***

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

**Palm Sunday**



**Crucifixion**



*4 days*

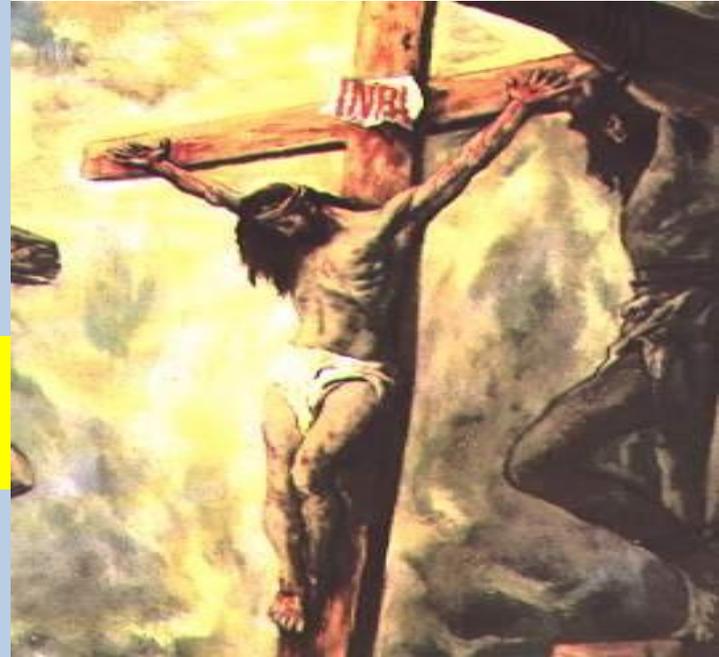
From the  
*Thursday* crucifixion  
on *Passover, Nisan 14*  
we go *back four days*  
to arrive on  
*Nisan 10,*  
*Palm Sunday.*

# *Palm Sunday came Four Days before Nisan 14 on Nisan 10.*

**Palm Sunday**  
***NISAN 10***



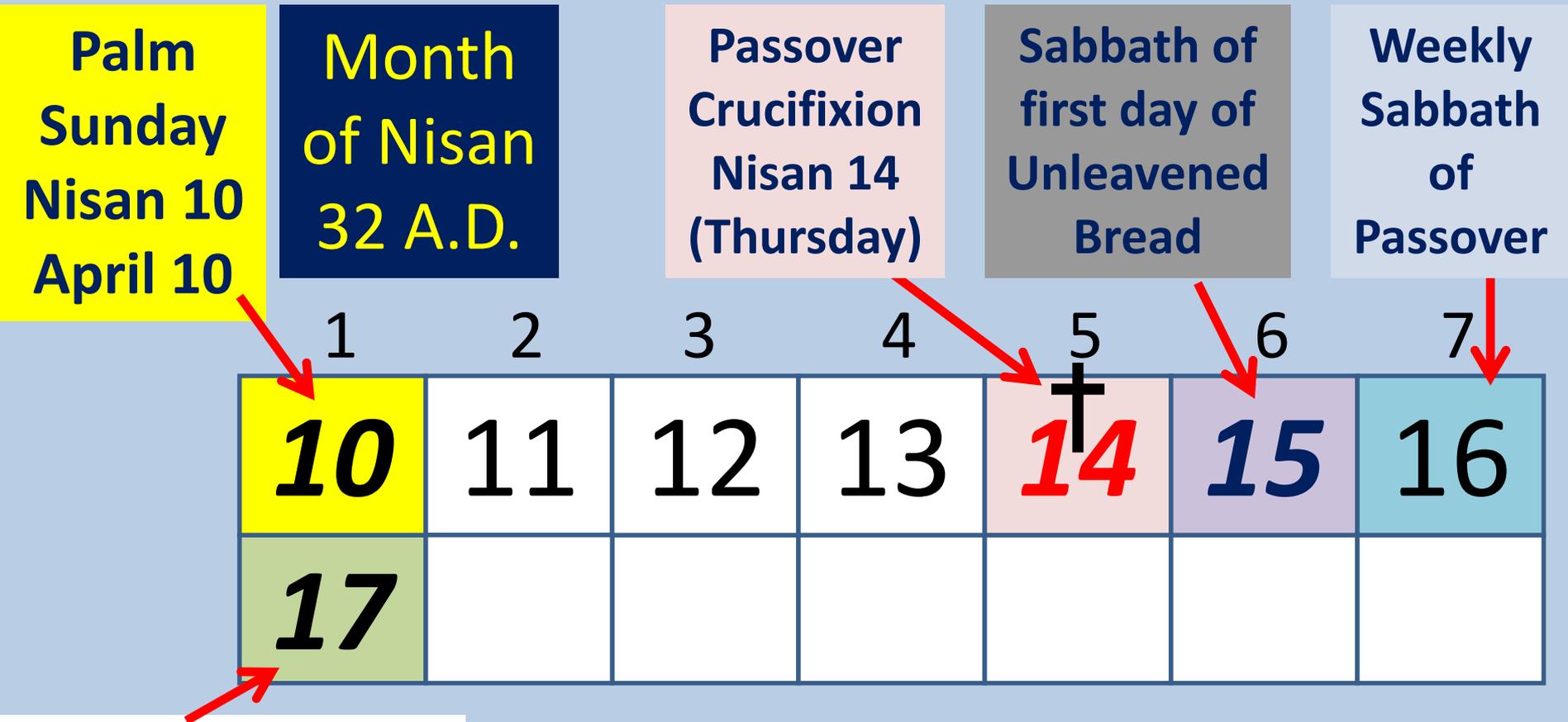
**Thursday**  
***NISAN 14***



***4 days***

**So *Palm Sunday*,  
*Nisan 10*, is correctly  
placed on the  
ecclesiastical calendar  
as the *first day*  
*of Passion Week.***

# The true Biblical calendar for Passion Week.



**Resurrection**  
**1<sup>st</sup> Day of the Week**

Our next task is to *use the NASA lunar moon-phase data for the Nisan moon of 32 A.D. and use this to align the Hebrew calendar for the Passover of 32 A.D. with the Julian calendar. From this we can lay out Passion Week on both calendars.*

The *Hebrew* calendar for Passion Week, *Nisan, 32 A.D.* as determined by the Holy Scriptures and NASA lunar data.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NISAN	<b>10</b>	11	12	13	<del>14</del>	<b>15</b>	16
	<b>17</b>	18	19	20	21	22	23

Passion Week for *April, 32 A.D.* on the corresponding Julian calendar as derived from the NASA lunar data.

APRIL	<b>9</b>	10	11	12	<del>13</del>	14	15
	<b>16</b>	17	18	19	20	21	22

Having determined what the true Julian calendar was for passion week we now compare it to the Julian calendar run back into the first century as the perpetual calendar.

Passion Week for **April, 32 A.D.** on the Julian calendar as derived from Biblical resources and the NASA lunar data.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL	9	10	11	12	<b>13</b>	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

The “*perpetual calendar*” can be extrapolated back from Byzantium to **April, 32 A.D.** and the week of Passover.

APRIL	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

The perpetual calendar for any year can easily be found online by Googling “perpetual calendar”. Here is a simple online resource that can be used to view April as it might have looked if the Julian seven day weekly calendar was in existence in 32 A.D., (which it was not).

[http://www.timeanddate.com/  
calendar/?year=0032&country=34](http://www.timeanddate.com/calendar/?year=0032&country=34)

So we are imagining a nonexistent calendar, a calendar extrapolated back from our present calendar which we **assume** has been carried on faithfully from the former Jewish calendar we saw in the 1<sup>st</sup> century.

And what do we see? Passover, Nisan 14, arrives **three days late** and on a **Sunday!**

Passion Week for **April, 32 A.D.** on the Julian calendar as derived from Biblical resources and the NASA lunar data.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL	9	10	11	12	<b>13</b>	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

The “*perpetual calendar*” extrapolated back from Byzantium to **April, 32 A.D.** has Passover, (April 13), arriving **three days late** and on a *Sunday*.

APRIL	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<b>13</b>	14	15	16	17	18	19

Quite clearly there is a disconnect, a slippage. Just what is that slippage? If we can determine what happened then perhaps we can identify the weekday on our present Western calendar which is the true and original Sabbath. Perhaps we can then bring the true Sabbath “back to the future”.

Passion Week for **April, 32 A.D.** on the Julian calendar as derived from Biblical resources and the NASA lunar data.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL	9	10	11	12	<b>13</b>	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

The “*perpetual calendar*” extrapolated back from Byzantium to **April, 32 A.D.** has Passover, (Nisan 14, April 13), arriving three days late and on a **Sunday**.

APRIL	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<b>13</b>	14	15	16	17	18	19

So after establishing the year **32 A.D.** as the Passion Year and placing the events on of Holy Week on the Julian calendar we can roll back the Julian perpetual calendar and see if it meshes. We discover that the day we **know** to be the weekly Sabbath after Passover, **April 16**, does not fall on a Saturday at all. It falls on our **Tuesday**.

## Passion Week for *April, 32 A.D.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL	9	10	11	12	<del>13</del>	14	<b>15</b>
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

The “*perpetual calendar*” extrapolated back from Byzantium throws up a 7 day weekly cadence that is **NOT** in synch with the true Julian calendar of 32 A.D.

APRIL	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<del>13</del>	14	<b>15</b>	16	17	18	19

There is a serious and significant mismatch. The weekdays of ***Holy Week*** established Biblically and the week extrapolated back to 32 A.D. from the ***Perpetual Calendar*** as we have it today do not line up. So what could be wrong here? And it is not the ***32 A.D.*** date for the passion year.

## Passion Week for *April, 32 A.D.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL	9	10	11	12	<del>13</del>	14	<b>15</b>
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

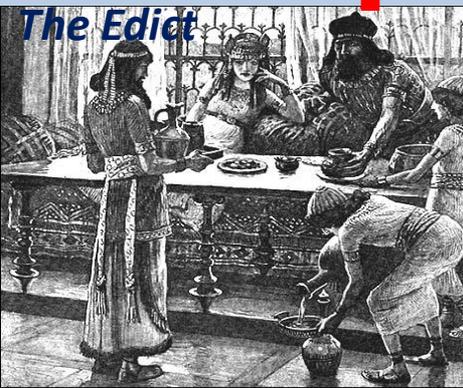
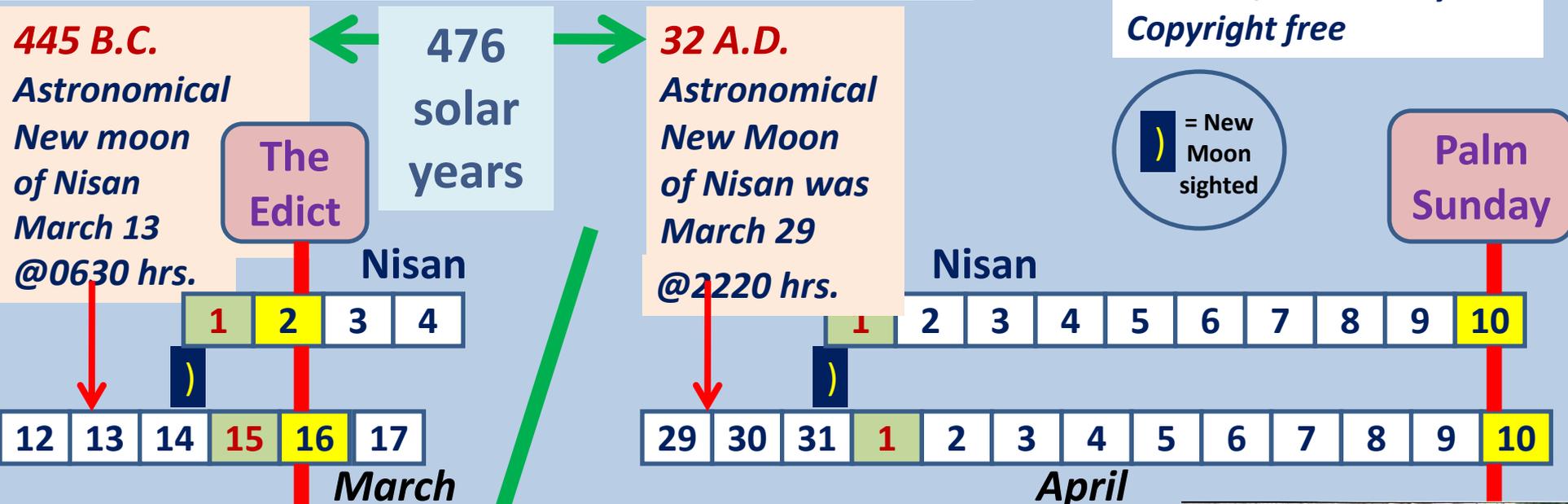
The “*perpetual calendar*” extrapolated back from Byzantium throws up a 7 day weekly cadence that is **NOT** in synch with the true Julian calendar of 32 A.D.

APRIL	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<del>13</del>	14	<b>15</b>	16	17	18	19

The **32 A.D.** date for the crucifixion year is proven correct by a faithful interpretation and calculation of the chronology of the *first 69 Weeks* of the **Seventy Weeks Prophecy.**

# 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** →

← **173,880 days** →

← **476 years + 25 days** →

← **5,888 moons + 8 days** →



So it appears that our present day Roman solar calendar has a seven day weekly cadence that tracks **three days later** than the first century Hebrew calendar. So what are we left to conclude here? Is the original Hebrew Sabbath our *Tuesday*?

## Passion Week for *April, 32 A.D.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL	9	10	11	12	<del>13</del>	14	<b>15</b>
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

The “*perpetual calendar*” extrapolated back from Byzantium puts April 15 *three days later* in the week.

APRIL	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<del>13</del>	14	<b>15</b>	16	17	18	19

Our present day *Perpetual Calendar* does not match up with *Passion Week*. And we know that the Julian calendar was changed from an eight day week to a seven day week back at the Council of Niceae in **325 A.D.**. So the weekly cadence we see in the new *seven day* calendar set forth at *Niceae* has now become the prime suspect in this mismatch.



Here is a brief historical background to all this. At no time before the fourth century did the Romans have a **seven day week**. Before Nicaea and back in the time of Christ the Romans actually kept an ***eight day week***.

# THE ROMAN WEEK in 32 A.D.

## The 8 Day Imperial "Nundinal Cycle"

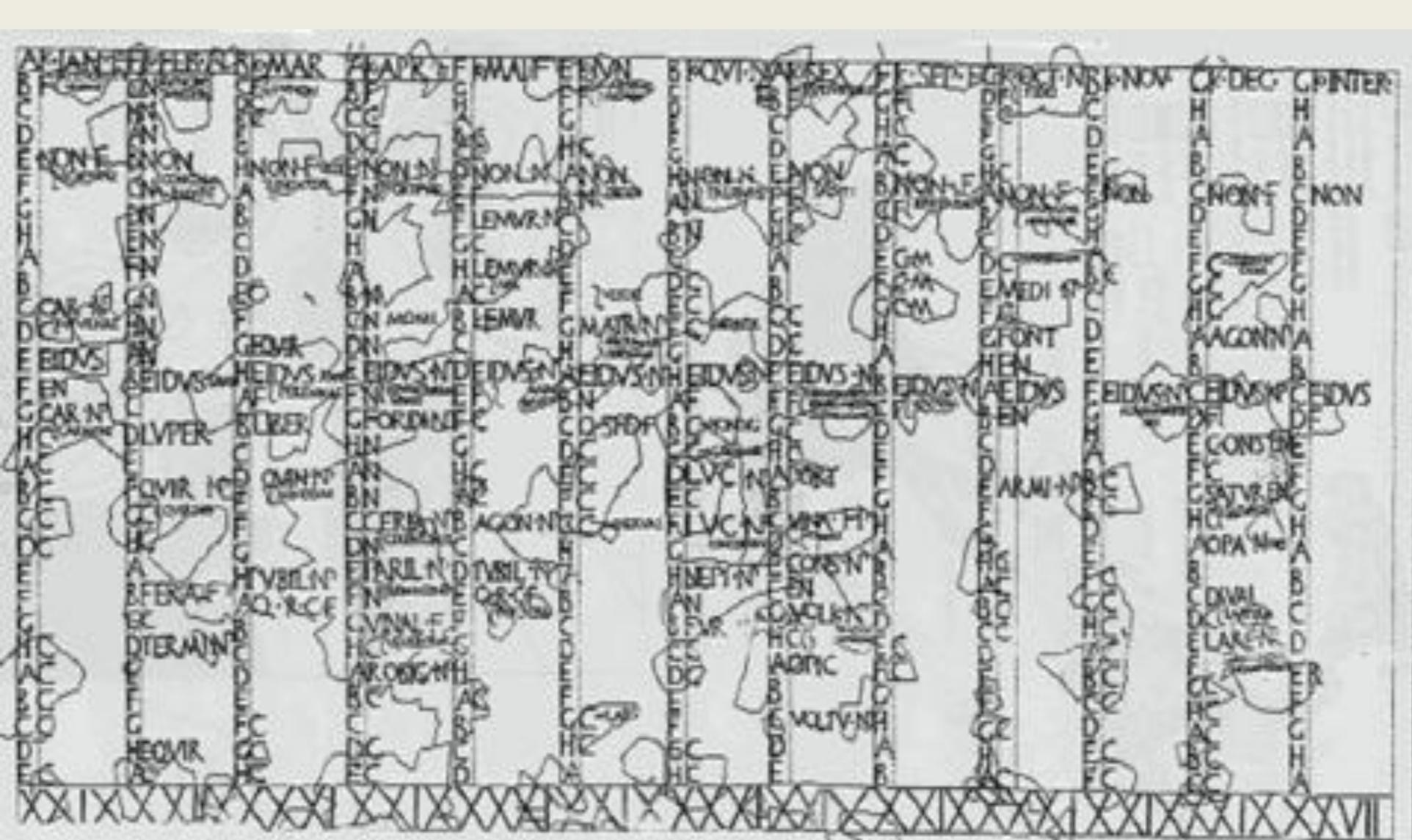
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

9



**Market  
Day**

The weekdays of the *eight day week* were marked by letters from *A to H* as we can see from this old calendar from the former Roman times.



This was the “*Nundinal Cycle*” named for the ninth day which was the first day of the following week.

# THE ROMAN WEEK in 32 A.D.

## The 8 Day Imperial "Nundinal Cycle"

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

9



**Market  
Day**

This special day, the so-called “ninth day” was ***“market day”, the first day of the Roman eight day week.***

People left their regular work and went to the market to buy food and supplies for the following 8 days.



This early Roman 8 day week was changed to a seven day week during the first Council at Nicaea in 325 A.D.. But now we have evidence that something else happened as well. It seems that the Roman powers under Constantine and the compromised churchmen attending the Council of Nicaea refused to honor and continue the cadence of the weekly Sabbath of the Jews. They did not give it the place it deserved as the seventh day of their new seven day week.



Many today are saying that **32 A.D.** could not be the passion year because extrapolating back using the “**Perpetual Calendar**” the Nisan 14 date of the crucifixion for the year 32 A.D. would have come on a **Sunday**, (which we can all agree is far from the truth).

*The post-Nicene seven day Julian calendar for April for Israel in 32 A.D. extrapolated back from the 4<sup>th</sup> Century as the Perpetual Calendar when superimposed upon the Hebrew Calendar for Nisan in that Passion Year is clearly incorrect.*

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	<b>APRIL</b>	1	2	3	4	5
<b>NISAN</b>		Nisan 2	Nisan 3	Nisan 4	Nisan 5	Nisan 6
6 Nisan 7	7 Nisan 8	8 Nisan 9	9 Nisan 10	10 Nisan 11	11 Nisan 12	12 Nisan 13
<b>13 †</b> <b>Nisan 14</b>	14 Nisan 15	15 Nisan 16	16 Nisan 17	17 Nisan 18	18 Nisan 19	19 Nisan 20
20 Nisan 21	21 Nisan 22	22 Nisan 23	23 Nisan 24	24 Nisan 25	25 Nisan 26	26 Nisan 27
27 Nisan 28	28 Nisan 29	29 Nisan 30	30 Nisan 31			

They are quite correct about the Perpetual Calendar extrapolated back from the 4<sup>th</sup> Century and later centuries not meshing with Passion Week in April / Nisan of 32 A.D. A Sunday for Nisan 14 Passover is far from the truth. And Palm Sunday and Resurrection Sunday did not occur on a Wednesday. Clearly it is this Perpetual Calendar as it is run back into the first Century that is wrong.

The Perpetual Calendar extrapolated back from beyond Nicaea is **out of synch** with the weekday events of Passion week we can confirm from Biblical sources and astronomical data .

**Nisan 10  
Palm Sunday  
on a Wednesday?**

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1 Nisan 1	2 Nisan 2	3 Nisan 3	4 Nisan 4	5 Nisan 5
6 Nisan 7	7 Nisan 8	8 Nisan 9	9 <b>Nisan 10</b>	10 Nisan 11	11 Nisan 11	12 Nisan 12
13 † <b>Nisan 14</b>	14 Nisan 15	15 Nisan 16	16 <b>Nisan 17</b>	17 Nisan 18	18 Nisan 19	19 Nisan 20

**Nisan 14  
Passover on  
a Sunday?**

**Resurrection  
3 days later on  
a Wednesday ?**

Here again is the TRUE Biblically correct weekly calendar for Passion Week as we know it occurred based upon Scripture.

# Here is the TRUE Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

Palm  
Sunday  
Nisan 10  
April 10

Month  
of Nisan  
32 A.D.

Passover  
Crucifixion  
Nisan 14  
(Thursday)

Sabbath of  
first day of  
Unleavened  
Bread

Weekly  
Sabbath  
of  
Passover

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>10</b>	11	12	13	<b>14</b> †	<b>15</b>	16
<b>17</b>	18	19	20	21	22	23

Resurrection  
1<sup>st</sup> Day of the Week

And here again is the TRUE  
Biblically correct weekly calendar  
for Passion Week on both the  
Hebrew and Julian calendars.

The *Hebrew* calendar for Passion Week, *Nisan, 32 A.D.* as determined by the Holy Scriptures and NASA lunar data.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NISAN	<b>10</b>	11	12	13	<del>14</del>	<b>15</b>	16
	<b>17</b>	18	19	20	21	22	23

Passion Week for *April, 32 A.D.* on the corresponding Julian calendar as derived from the NASA lunar data.

APRIL	<b>9</b>	10	11	12	<del>13</del>	14	15
	<b>16</b>	17	18	19	20	21	22

As we can see, the TRUE Biblically correct weekly calendar for Passion Week conflicts with the Perpetual Calendar. The Perpetual calendar, our present calendar, presents its Sabbaths ***three days late*** and on a ***Tuesday.***

Passion Week as it truly unfolded in *April, 32 A.D.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL	9	10	11	12	<del>13</del>	14	<b>15</b>
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

The *“perpetual calendar”* extrapolated back from Byzantium throws up a 7 day weekly cadence that is *three days later* than the true Julian calendar of 32 A.D.

APRIL	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<del>13</del>	14	<b>15</b>	16	17	18	19

And so we come to the big question.  
Is the true Sabbath, (see April 15),  
actually our *Tuesday*?

Passion Week as it truly unfolded in **April, 32 A.D.**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL	9	10	11	12	<del>13</del>	14	<b>15</b>
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

The *“perpetual calendar”* extrapolated back from Byzantium throws up a 7 day weekly cadence that is **three days later** than the true Julian calendar of 32 A.D.

APRIL	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<del>13</del>	14	<b>15</b>	16	17	18	19

Has violence has been committed  
against Yehoveh-God's Sabbath?

What if we find out that the  
Original Sabbath has been ***DIS-  
MEMBERED***? What if it was pushed  
back three days from its true and  
ancient seven day weekly cadence?

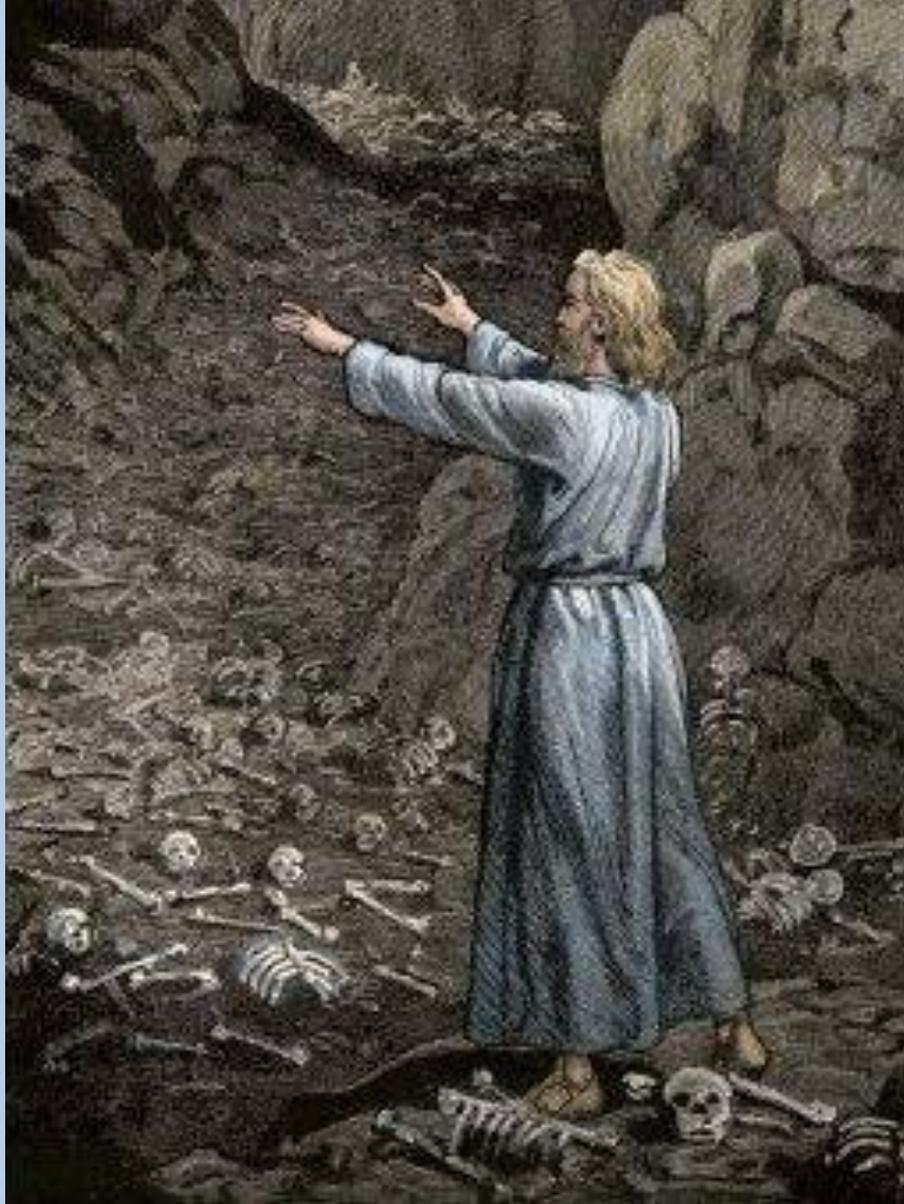
The seventh day Sabbath of the Hebrews before Hillel 2 does not synchronize with our Saturday. It comes on our Wednesday!

The ancient Hebrew seven day weekly cadence from the Jewish calendar before Hillel 2 in the 4<sup>th</sup> Century.



The 7 day week of our Roman/Perpetual calendar after Nicaea.

In such a case would it not be entirely appropriate for us to all we can to **RE-MEMBER** the Sabbath Day and restore the calendar back to its Hebrew roots? Is that not the Way of our God? Did not God remember what had been previously been **DIS-MEMBERED** when He asked Ezekiel to speak to the lost House of Israel lying slain and dismembered in the valley of dry bones?



So if the Original Sabbath has been ***DIS-MEMBERED*** and pushed from its ancient seven day weekly cadence what are we to do about it? Would it not be entirely appropriate for us to do all we can to ***RE-MEMBER*** the Sabbath Day? Should we not desire to see it the Sabbath re-consecrated and preserved holy in a new refurbished Hebrew calendar,?



*Remember the  
Sabbath Day  
and keep it Holy.*

*Exodus 20:8*

It seems the hidden story is simply this. The Council of Nicaea did ***not*** take the new seven day Sunday to Saturday weekly cycle in their calendar and synchronize it with the seven day week of the Jews of the former times. They chose some pagan alternative involving sun worship.

**The Council of Nicaea  
Convened by Roman  
Caesar Constantine  
325 A.D.**



And think of this. Why should a newly established ecclesiastical order under Rome set forth a seven day week meshing with the former calendar of the Jews, a people Rome had made every effort to obliterate? Why should we *expect* the Roman Saturday to be synchronized with the Jewish Sabbath? Remember, the ruler officiating over the calendar committees was the Roman Caesar Constantine. We also know this. Neither Rome nor the pagans had any love for the Jews.

Constantine  
may have thought,  
***“Why should my  
new Roman Julian  
calendar have its  
new seven day week  
cycling in synch with  
those Jews, of all  
people?”***



So the Romans and pagans presiding with Christian bishops over these calendar changes established their new seven day week. Now we come to our discover that their Saturday lagged three days behind the Hebrew Sabbath. So the true seventh day Sabbath is actually our ***Tuesday***.

The Council of Nicaea pushed their seventh day Saturday back three days so the true seventh day Sabbath arrives three days late on our ***Tuesday***.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7 Sabbath
---	---	---	---	---	---	--------------

**The original pre-Hillel Hebrew Calendar**

Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

**The seven day Nicene Julian Roman Perpetual calendar is four days out of synch with the Jewish calendar.**

So what are we to do about this? Is the calendar we now have something we at this point in history can expect to change or agitate others to change?

Probably not.

So what is to be done?

And when might we expect this to be corrected? The answer is simple.

The seventh day Sabbath of the Hebrews before Hillel 2 does not synchronize with our Saturday. It comes on our Wednesday!

The ancient Hebrew seven day weekly cadence from the Jewish calendar before Hillel 2 in the 4<sup>th</sup> Century.



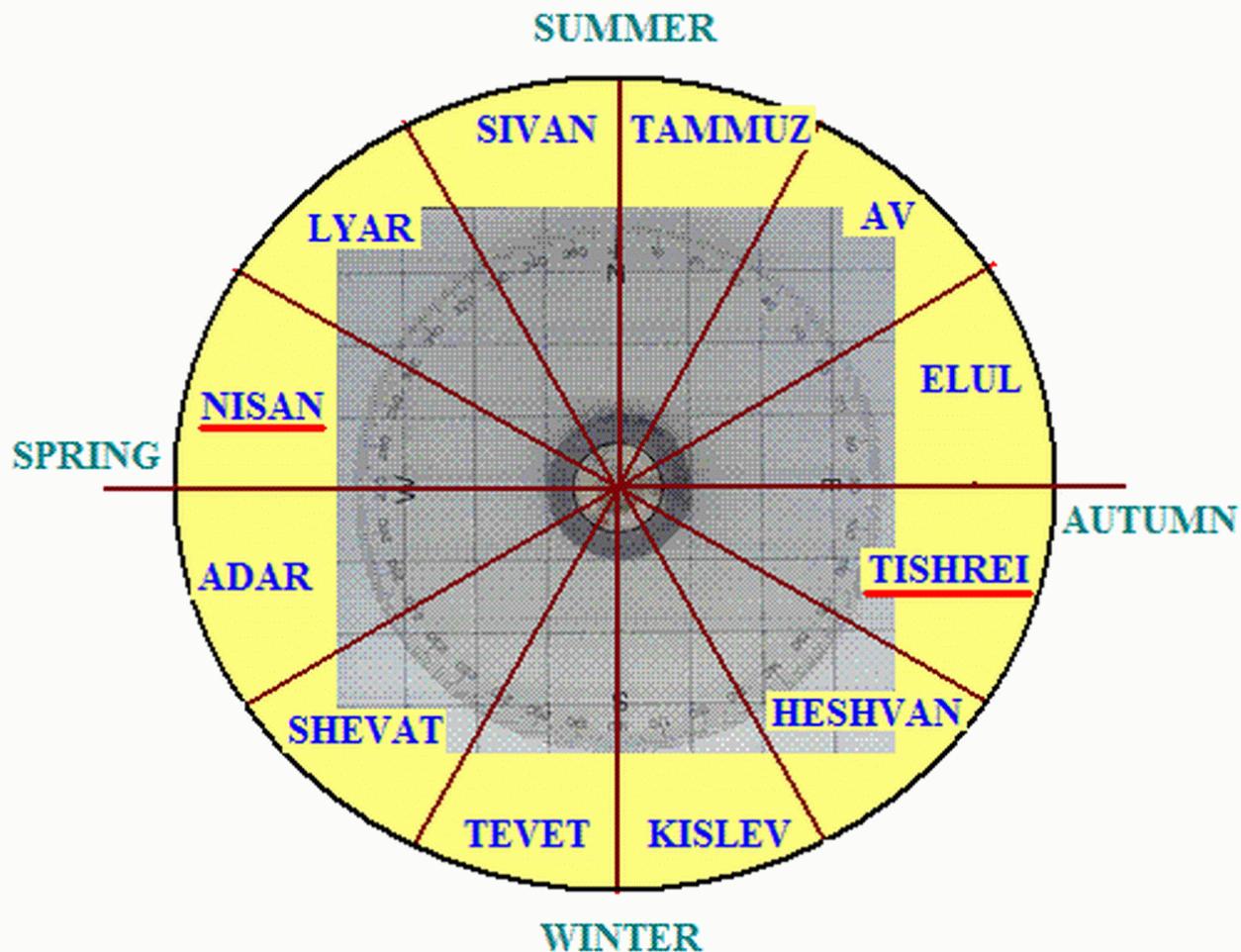
The 7 day week of our Roman/Perpetual calendar after Nicaea.

The Judeo-Christian people will continue to lose temporal power until the end of this age. We may just have to wait and let ***Messiah*** fix the calendar. This will be just one of many things He will correct when the trumpets of Jubilee sound and He returns in power and glory to establish His Millennial Kingdom.



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For all we know He may even reset the orbits of the earth and moon in the solar system to bring us back to a 360 day year and a 30 day month. This ultimate resetting of the Hebrew calendar may well occur with the return of Messiah in the *Year of Jubilee*.



**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.**