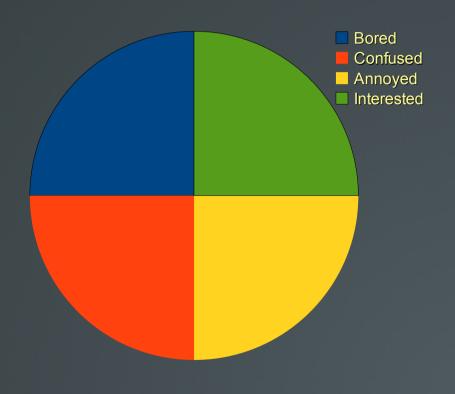




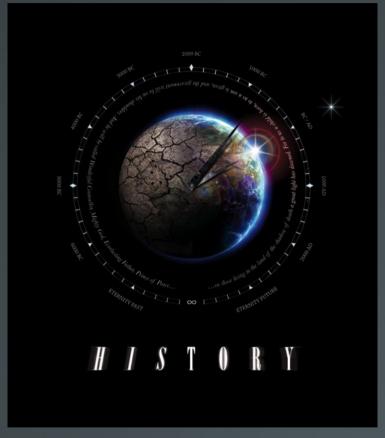
Question: What do you think about this topic?



Question: What do you think about this topic?

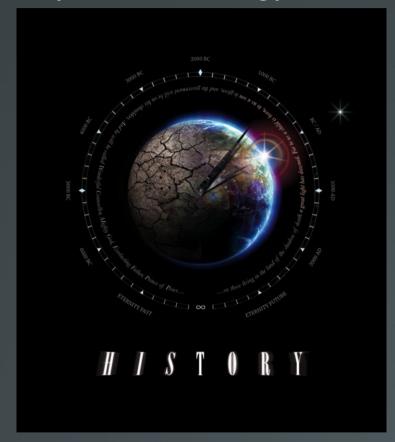


Question: Why study the chronology/timeline of Jesus?





Question: Why study the chronology/timeline of Jesus?



Answer:

To assist us with our personal bible study

To assist us in the defence of our Christian belief.

Question: When was Jesus born?





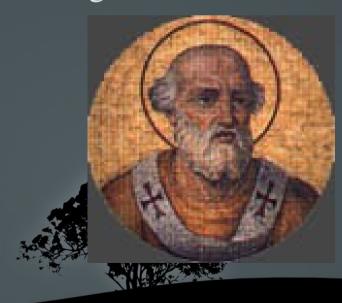
Question: When was Jesus born?



Answer: Tradition is Dec 25, 1 AD

[Note: There is no 0 AD]

In 525 AD, Sythian monk Dionysius Exiguus (Dionysius the Little) was asked to figure out a better way of calculating Easter. The calendar in use at the time was based on the first year of the reign of Emperor Diocletian (29 August 284), and he wanted the new one to be based on the birth of Jesus. Using Luke 3:1, 3:23, and other information, he calculated that Jesus was born 753 years after the founding of Rome...



In 525 AD, Sythian monk Dionysius Exiguus (Dionysius the Little) was asked to figure out a better way of calculating Easter. The calendar in use at the time was based on the first year of the reign of Emperor Diocletian (29 August 284), and he wanted the new one to be based on the birth of Jesus. Using Luke 3:1, 3:23, and other information, he calculated that Jesus was born 753 years after the founding of Rome...

...but he was *WRONG*, so 1 AD is not the year of Jesus's birth!

Calendar year-counting systems:

AUC*	Olympiad	Dionysius	Jesus Birth
1	6/3	753 BC	
750	194/1	4 BC	
751	194/2	3 BC	
752	194/3	2 BC	
753	194/4	1 BC	
754	195/1	1 AD	X

\*AUC = *Ab urbe condita* = "From the founding of the city"

In those days Caesar Augustus issued a decree that a census should be taken of the entire Roman world. (This was the first census that took place while Quirinius was governor of Syria.) And everyone went to his own town to register.

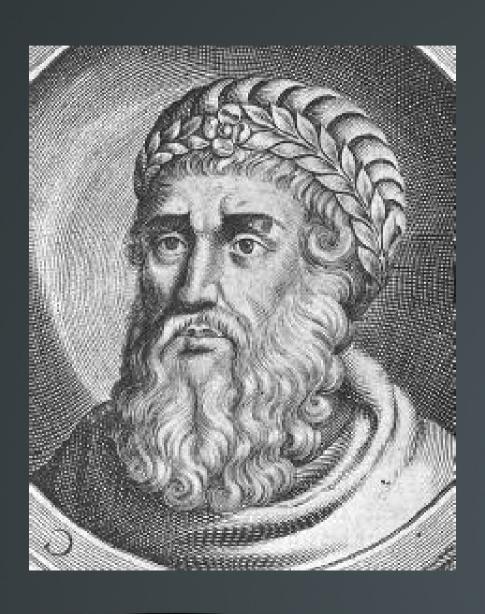
Luke 2:1-3

- Octavian Augustus Caesar was Emperor of Rome from 27 BC to 14 AD
- Quirinius was a governor in Syria, and coordinated a census in 6 AD (not BC), so we are not sure why Luke said this possibly meant Sentius Saturninus (9 BC to 6 BC). Also, Greek allows for *before* instead of *while*.

When they had gone, an angel of the Lord appeared to Joseph in a dream. "Get up," he said, "take the child and his mother and escape to Egypt. Stay there until I tell you, for Herod is going to search for the child to kill him." So he got up, took the child and his mother during the night and left for Egypt, where he stayed until the death of Herod. And so was fulfilled what the Lord had said through the prophet: "Out of Egypt I called my son."

Matthew 2:13-14

Question: When did Herod the Great die?



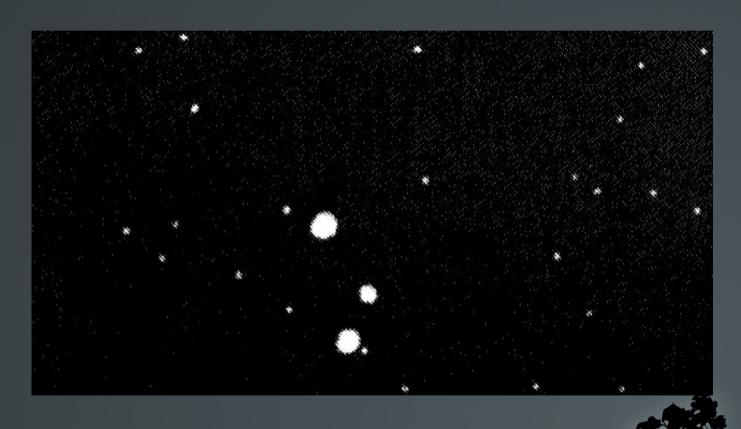
Question: When did Herod the Great die?

Answer: No one is certain when Herod the Great died:

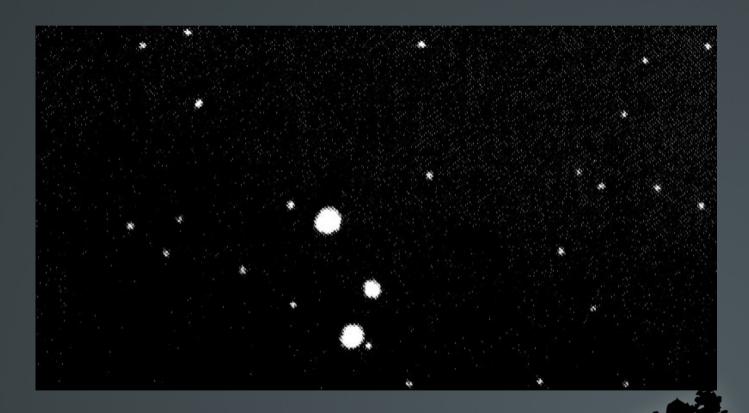
- 4 BC = Most common
- 3 BC = Another possibility
- 1 BC = fits lunar eclipse best



Question: What about the Star of Bethlehem?



Question: What about the Star of Bethlehem?



Answer: Maybe a conjuction of some planets in 7 BC or 6 BC

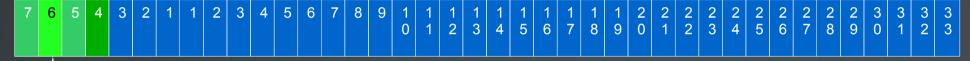
Question: When was Jesus born?



Answer: Sometime before the death of Herod the Great, but this leaves a wide range of possible years – from 7 BC to 1 BC (also, almost not certainly December 25th!)

What do we have so far?

BC AD



Jesus

Birth



Question: When did Jesus's ministry begin?



Now Jesus himself was about thirty years old when he began his ministry.

Luke 3:23

Fact: This doesn't help very much, since Luke uses the term 'about', and the year of his birth is uncertain, but if we use it:

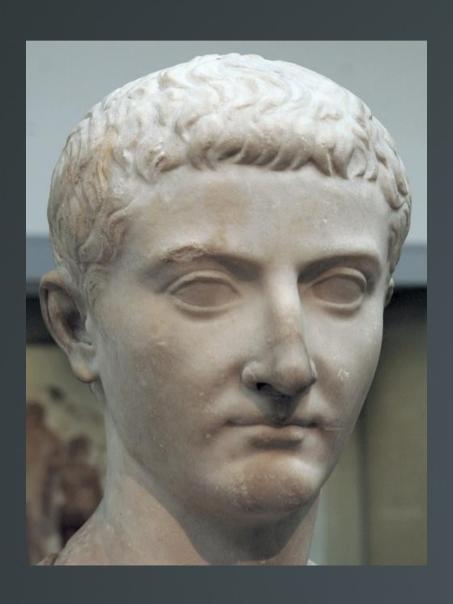
- 7 BC to 1 BC (Jesus Birth)
- <u>+ 30 years</u>
- = 24 AD to 30 AD (Start of Jesus's

In the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar—when Pontius Pilate was governor of Judea, Herod tetrarch of Galilee, his brother Philip tetrarch of Iturea and Traconitis, and Lysanias tetrarch of Abilene— during the high priesthood of Annas and Caiaphas, the word of God came to John son of Zechariah in the desert.

Luke 3:1-2

Question: When did the reign of Tiberius Caesar begin?





Question: When did the reign of Tiberius Caesar begin?

Answers: Possible years are:

- 12 AD = Tiberius Julius return from Germany
- 13 AD = Tiberius Julius coruler with Octavian Augustus Caesar (historian Mommsen says 11 AD)
- 14 AD = Octavian Augustus

  Caesar death



Question: When did Jesus's ministry begin?

Answer:

12 or 13 or 14 AD
+ 15 years(inclusive)
26 or 27 or 28 AD



Jesus answered them, "Destroy this temple, and I will raise it again in three days." The Jews replied, "It has taken forty-six years to build this temple, and you are going to raise it in three days?"

John 2:19-20

Fact: Jesus said this during his 1<sup>st</sup> ministry Passover

Question: What year was Herod's Temple started?





Question: What year was Herod's Temple started?

Answer: We know the following:

- Herod's Temple construction work started 20 or 19 BC
- Construction completed in 63 AD
- Temple mostly destroyed in 70 AD by the Romans



Question: When did Jesus's ministry begin?

Answer:

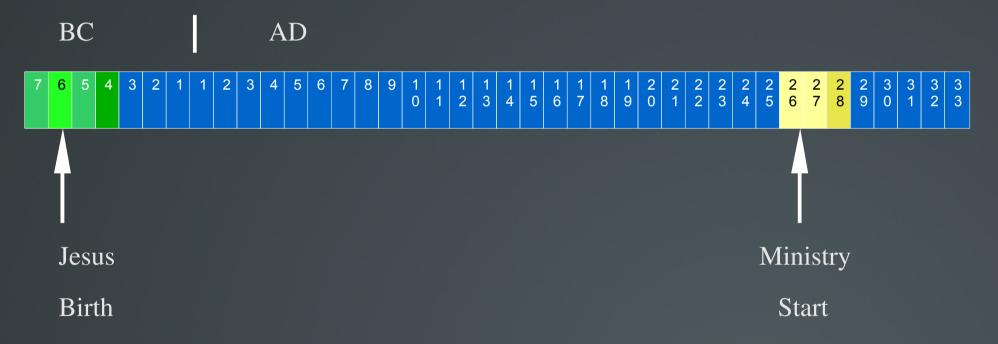
20 or 19 BC

<u>+ 46 years</u>

27 or 28 AD



What do we have so far?

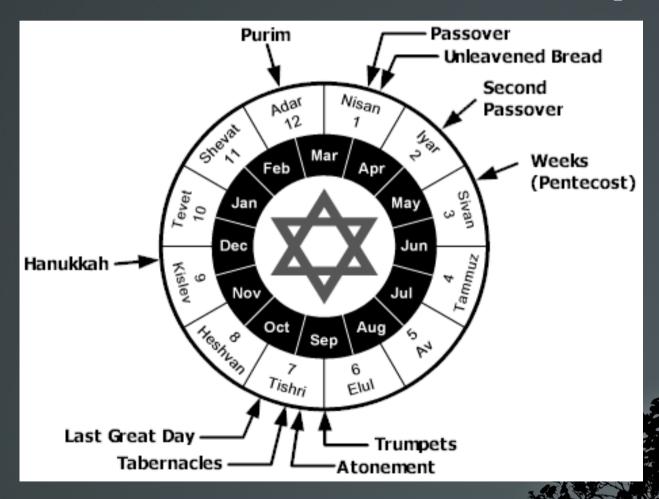




Question: How long was Jesus's ministry? What clues do the Gospels provide to address this?



Clues: Look for Jewish Festivals/Feasts in the Gospels



When it was almost time for the Jewish Passover, Jesus went up to Jerusalem.

John 2:13

Now while he was in Jerusalem at the Passover Feast, many people saw the miraculous signs he was doing and believed in his name.

John 2:23

Fact: This was the 1<sup>st</sup> ministry Passover mentioned by John

Some time later, Jesus went up to Jerusalem for a feast of the Jews.

John 5:1

Fact: This was the 2<sup>nd</sup> ministry Passover mentioned by John – MAYBE!

(the 'feast' is not named)



The Jewish Passover Feast was near.

John 6:4

Fact: This was the 3<sup>rd</sup> (or 2<sup>nd</sup>) ministry Passover mentioned by John



When it was almost time for the Jewish Passover, many went up from the country to Jerusalem for their ceremonial cleansing before the Passover.

John 11:55

Six days before the Passover, Jesus arrived at Bethany, where Lazarus lived, whom Jesus had raised from the dead.

John 12:1

It was just before the Passover Feast. Jesus knew that the time had come for him to leave this world and go to the Father.

John 13:1

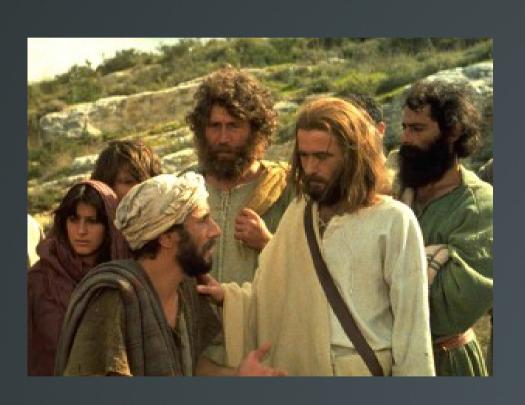
Fact: This was the 4<sup>th</sup> (or 3<sup>rd</sup>) and final ministry Passover

Question: Why use John's gospel to determine length of Jesus's ministry?

Answer: Other (synoptic) gospels have much less chronological information, and aren't always in chronological order







Question: How long was Jesus's ministry?

Answer:

2 years (3 Passovers)

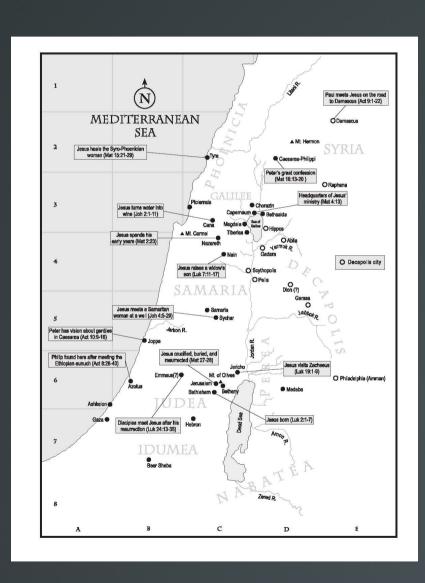
or

3 years (4 Passovers)

+ ½ year (guess)

2 ½ or 3 ½ years

Question: When did Jesus's ministry end?



Question: When did Jesus's ministry end?

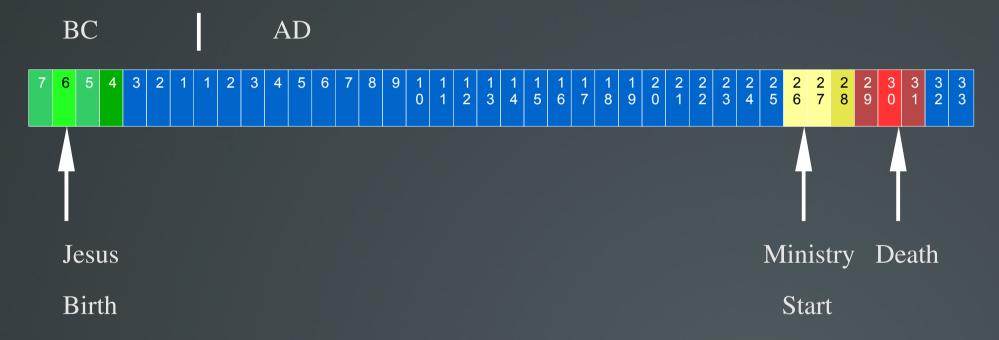
Answer:

26 or 27 or 28 AD + 2 ½ or 3 ½ years 29 or 30 or 31 AD

Perhaps even longer – but not past 36 AD (when Pontius Pilate no longer Procurator of Judaea)

30 or 33 AD most popular

What do we have so far?

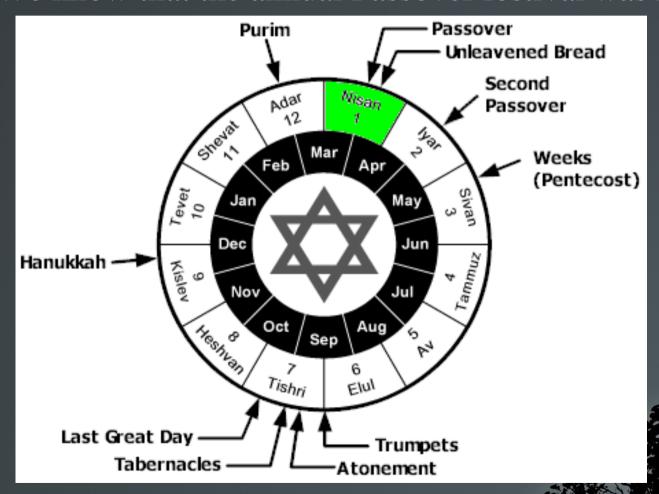




Question: What dates on the calendar did Crucifixion week occur on?



Clue: We know that the annual Passover festival was involved



Question: What Jewish day was the Last Supper?





Question: What Jewish day was the Last Supper?



Answer: Traditionally the evening of Nisan 14, which is the start of Nisan 15, which was the Jewish Passover Feast

On the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread, the disciples came to Jesus and asked, "Where do you want us to make preparations for you to eat the Passover?"

#### Matthew 26:17

On the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread, when it was customary to sacrifice the Passover lamb, Jesus' disciples asked him, "Where do you want us to go and make preparations for you to eat the Passover?"

#### Mark 14:12

Then came the day of Unleavened Bread on which the Passover lamb had to be sacrificed. Jesus sent Peter and John, saying, "Go and make preparations for us to eat the Passover."

Luke 22:7-8

As soon as Judas took the bread, Satan entered into him. "What you are about to do, do quickly," Jesus told him, but no one at the meal understood why Jesus said this to him. Since Judas had charge of the money, some thought Jesus was telling him to buy what was needed for the Feast, or to give something to the poor. As soon as Judas had taken the bread, he went out. And it was night.

John 13:27-30

Question: Why do the disciples think that Judas is going out to buy food for the Passover feast – weren't they just having it?

Then the Jews led Jesus from Caiaphas to the palace of the Roman governor. By now it was early morning, and to avoid ceremonial uncleanness the Jews did not enter the palace; they wanted to be able to eat the Passover.

John 18:28

Question: Why, the morning after the Last Supper, were the Jewish leaders worried about being able to eat the Passover later that day – if it had already occurred?



Question: What other clues suggest that the Last Supper was *NOT* the Passover meal?

Answer: We need to look more closely at the 'rules' for the Passover Feast and Festival of Unleavened Bread





The LORD said to Moses and Aaron in Egypt, "This month is to be for you the first month, the first month of your year. Tell the whole community of Israel that on the tenth day of this month each man is to take a lamb for his family, one for each household... Take care of them until the fourteenth day of the month, when all the people of the community of Israel must slaughter them at twilight... That same night they are to eat the meat roasted over the fire, along with bitter herbs, and bread made without yeast.

#### Exodus 12:1-8

"Celebrate the Feast of Unleavened Bread, because it was on this very day that I brought your divisions out of Egypt...In the first month you are to eat bread made without yeast, from the evening of the fourteenth day until the evening of the twenty-first day.

Exodus 12:17-18

Question: What other clues suggest that the Last Supper was *NOT* the Passover meal?

Answer #1: No lamb or bitter herbs are mentioned

Answer #2: The bread mentioned is *not* unleavened (Greek)

Answer #3: The crucifixion took place on the Day of Preparation for the Passover:

Now it was the day of Preparation, and the next day was to be a special Sabbath. Because the Jews did not want the bodies left on the crosses during the Sabbath, they asked Pilate to have the legs broken and the bodies taken down.

John 19:31

Question: What other clues suggest that the Last Supper was *NOT* the Passover meal?

Answer #4: Jesus was the Passover Lamb!

The next day John saw Jesus coming toward him and said, "Look, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world!

John 1:29

Get rid of the old yeast that you may be a new batch without yeast--as you really are. For Christ, our Passover lamb, has been sacrificed.

1 Corinthians 5:7

Redeemed by

Question: What day of *OUR* week did the crucifixion occur?

Answer: This is not an easy question to answer, and strong evidence and opinions exist!

Answer: Traditional day of the week for the Crucifixion is *Friday*, with the Resurrection on *Sunday* 



But the LORD provided a great fish to swallow Jonah, and Jonah was inside the fish three days and three nights.

Jonah 1:17

He answered, "A wicked and adulterous generation asks for a miraculous sign! But none will be given it except the sign of the prophet Jonah. For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of a huge fish, so the Son of Man will be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.

Matthew 12:40



Early on the first day of the week, while it was still dark, Mary Magdalene went to the tomb and saw that the stone had been removed from the entrance.

John 20:1

Fact: The resurrection of Jesus took place *before* daylight on Sunday morning.



Question: Does a Friday 'day' crucifixion and a Sunday 'before daylight' resurrection allow for the "Sign of Jonah" *three days and three nights* to be fulfilled?



Question: Does a Friday 'day' crucifixion and a Sunday 'before daylight' resurrection allow for the "Sign of Jonah" *three days and three nights* to be fulfilled?



Answer: Not if taken literally, but it could be an expression of speech, so we cannot be *too* dogmatic.

Examples of three different ways of saying the same thing:

The Son of Man must be delivered into the hands of sinful men, be crucified and on the third day be raised again.

#### Luke 24:7

He then began to teach them that the Son of Man must suffer many things and be rejected by the elders, chief priests and teachers of the law, and that he must be killed and after three days rise again.

#### Mark 8:31

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

Matthew 12:40

Possible scenerios:

 Thursday night Passover/Last Supper + Friday crucifixion (traditional)

or

 Wednesday night Last Supper + Thursday crucifixion + Thursday night Passover (controversial)

Wednesday Day	Wednesday Night	Thursday Day	Thursday Night	Friday Day	Friday Night	Saturday Day	Saturday Night	Sunday Day	Literal?
						<b>וֹבוֹ</b>			
		+							

It was Preparation Day, and the Sabbath was about to begin.
The women who had come with Jesus from Galilee followed
Joseph and saw the tomb and how his body was laid in it.
Then they went home and prepared spices and perfumes. But
they rested on the Sabbath in obedience to the commandment.
On the first day of the week, very early in the morning, the
women took the spices they had prepared and went to the
tomb.

Luke 23:54-24:1

When the Sabbath was over, Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, and Salome bought spices so that they might go to anoint Jesus' body.

Mark 16:1

Issue #1:

Luke: Women prepared spices before Sabbath or

Mark: Women bought spices after Sabbath

Issue #2:

Passover Friday = Crucifixion on High Sabbath day

Question: What might be a way to resolve these challenges?

Question: What might be a way to resolve these challenges?

Answer: These two passages suggest the possibility of *two* Sabbaths, separated by a non-Sabbath day

Tuesday	Wednesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Thursday	Friday	Friday	Saturday	Saturday	Sunday	Literal?
Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	
So	+									1



Conclusion: The traditional passion week Thursday
Passover/Last Supper, Friday crucifixion has some
challenges. As well, even the Sunday morning resurrection
has room for movement. Something to wonder about!



Additional bonus references, if time allows:

- Nehemiah 2:1-9
- Daniel 9:25-27

CAUTION: The following material is controversial and more *theological* than *historical* 



In the month of Nisan in the twentieth year of King Artaxerxes, when wine was brought for him, I took the wine and gave it to the king...The king said to me, "What is it you want?" Then I prayed to the God of heaven, and I answered the king, "If it pleases the king and if your servant has found favor in his sight, let him send me to the city in Judah where my fathers are buried so that I can rebuild it." Then the king, with the queen sitting beside him, asked me, "How long will your journey take, and when will you get back?" It pleased the king to send me; so I set a time.

Nehemiah 2:1-9

Question: When did King Artaxerxes issue this decree



Question: When did King Artaxerxes issue this decree?

Answer:

473 BC Co-regent

+ 20 years (inclusive)

454 BC (20<sup>th</sup> year)

Note: Artaxerxes I

Longimanus was King of

Persia from 464 BC to 424

BC

"Know and understand this: From the issuing of the decree to restore and rebuild Jerusalem until the Anointed One, the ruler, comes, there will be seven 'sevens,' and sixty-two 'sevens.' It will be rebuilt with streets and a trench, but in times of trouble. After the sixty-two 'sevens,' the Anointed One will be cut off and will have nothing..."

Daniel 9:25-27

Question: Is the archangel Gabriel referring to Jesus?





Question: Is archangel Gabriel referring to Jesus?

Answer: Probably, as Jesus is the *Annointed One* (Messiah/Christ)



Question: What time references is archangel Gabriel using?

Answer: In this context, the units of time being used are probably *years*. So:

```
7 'sevens' = 7 \times 7 years = 49 years
62 'sevens' = 62 \times 7 years = 434 years
total = 483 years
```

Question: What future year might this refer to?



Question: What future year might this refer to?

Answer:

$$454 BC + 483 years = 30 AD$$



Paraphrased version:

"Know and understand this: From the issuing of the decree to restore and rebuild Jerusalem [454 BC] until the Anointed One, the ruler, comes, there will be seven 'sevens,' [49 years] and sixty-two 'sevens.' [434 years] It will be rebuilt with streets and a trench, but in times of trouble. After the sixty-two 'sevens,' [434 years] the Anointed One [Jesus] will be cut off and will have nothing..."

Daniel 9:25-27



Proposal: The prophecy made by the archangel Gabriel in the book of Daniel was fulfilled by the crucifixion of Jesus in 30 AD (or soon 'after' 30 AD).

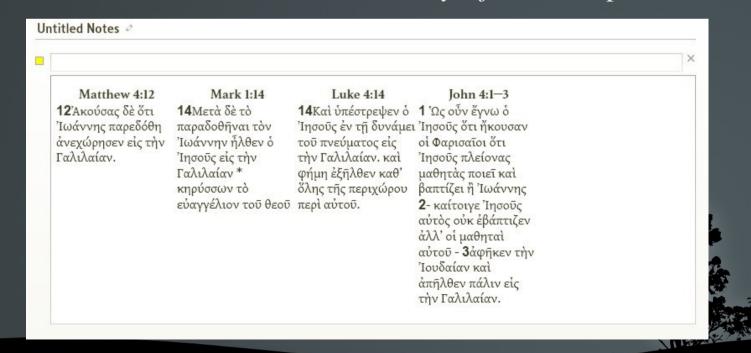
Note: There are different variations of this same theme:

- Ezra 7:1-27:457 (or 458) BC + 483 years = 27 (or 28) AD
- Nehemiah 2:1-9: 445 (or 444) BC + 476 years = 32 (or 33) AD

Caution: Prophecies and dates are *always uncertain*, whether they were in the past, or the future! Your salvation does *NOT* depend on understanding or accepting any of this!

Additional bonus references, if time allows:

- Major places and events of Jesus's ministry
- Ordered chronologically using John's gospel as foundation
- Another term often used is Harmony of the Gospels



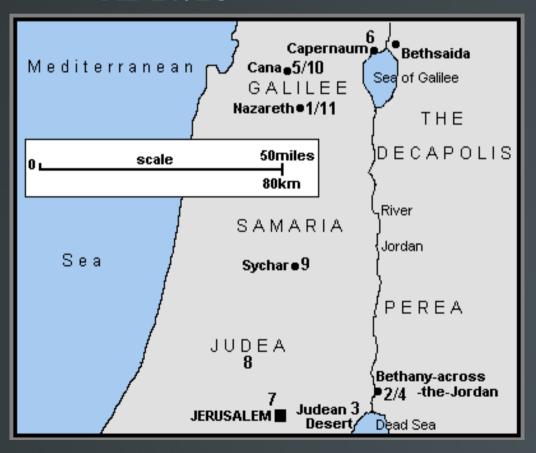
- BIRTH/YOUTH
- BC6-AD6



- 1 : Bethlehem
- 2 : Temple Presentation
- 3 : Escape to Egypt
- 4 : Return to Nazareth/Galilee
- 5 : Trip to Jerusalem as 12 Year Old
- 6 : Nazareth Carpentry for 20 Years



- MINISTRY YEAR 1
- AD27/28



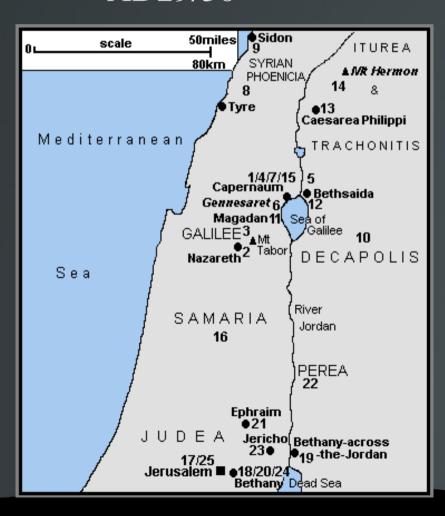
- 1 : Leaves Nazareth
- 2 : Baptism by John the Baptist
- 3 : Temptation in Wilderness
- 4:1<sup>st</sup> Disciples Called
- 5: 1<sup>st</sup> Miracle on Cana Wedding
- 7:1<sup>st</sup> Passover/Money Changers
- 9 : Samaritan Woman at Well
- 10 : Heals Official's Son
- 11 : Synagogue/Rejected

- MINISTRY YEAR 2
- AD28/29



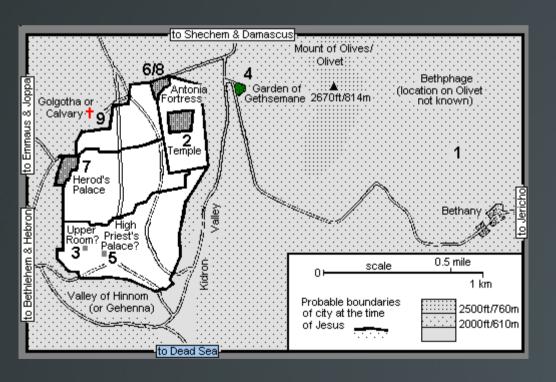
- 1 : Heals Peter's Mother in law
- 2 : Heals Leper
- 3 : Heals Paralyzed Man
- 4: 2<sup>nd</sup> Passover?/Pool of Bethesda
- 6 : Sermon on the Mount
- 7: Heals Centurion's Servant
- 8 : Raises Widow's Son
- 10 : Calms Storm/Delivers Demonic
- 11 : Raises Jarius's Daughter/Heals Haemorrhaging Woman

- MINISTRY YEAR 3
- AD29/30



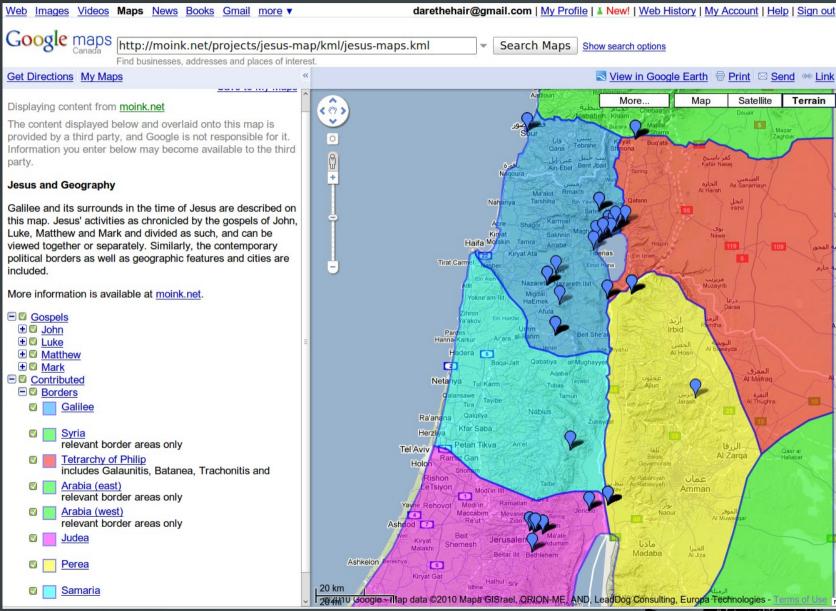
- 5 : Feeds 5000/Misses Passover!
- 6: Walks on Water
- 8 : Heals Gentile's Daughter
- 10 : Heals Deaf-Mute Man
- 12 : Heals Blind Man
- 14 : Transfiguration
- 16 : Heals 10 Lepers
- 17 : Feast of Tabernacles
- 18 : Feast of Dedication/Hanukkah
- 20 : Raises Lazarus
- 22 : Blesses Children
- 25: 4<sup>th</sup> Passover/Easter Week

- CRUCIFIXION WEEK
- Spring AD30

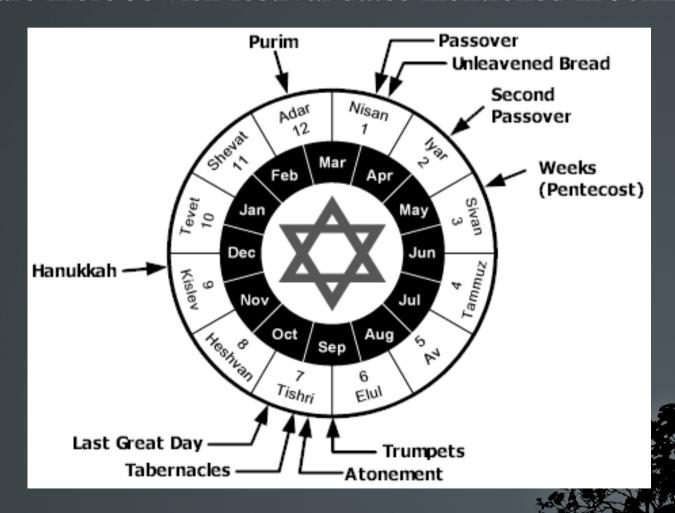


- 1 : Trimphal Entry
- 3 : Last Supper
- 4 : Garden of Gethsamane
- 5 : Sanhedrin Hearing
- 6 : Pontius Pilate Hearing
- 7 : Herod Antipas Hearing
- 8 : Pontius Pilate Death Sentence
- 9 : Golgatha Crucifixion





Here are more Jewish festival dates mentioned in John...



Then came the Feast of Dedication at Jerusalem. It was winter, and Jesus was in the temple area walking in Solomon's Colonnade.

John 10:22

Fact: This records one Feast of Dedication/Hanukkah



But when the Jewish Feast of Tabernacles was near, Jesus' brothers said to him, "You ought to leave here and go to Judea, so that your disciples may see the miracles you do.

John 7:2

Not until halfway through the Feast did Jesus go up to the temple courts and begin to teach.

John 7:14

Fact: This records one Feast of Tabernacles/Booths/Shelters



THE END

THANKS FOR
YOUR
PARTICIPATION!

