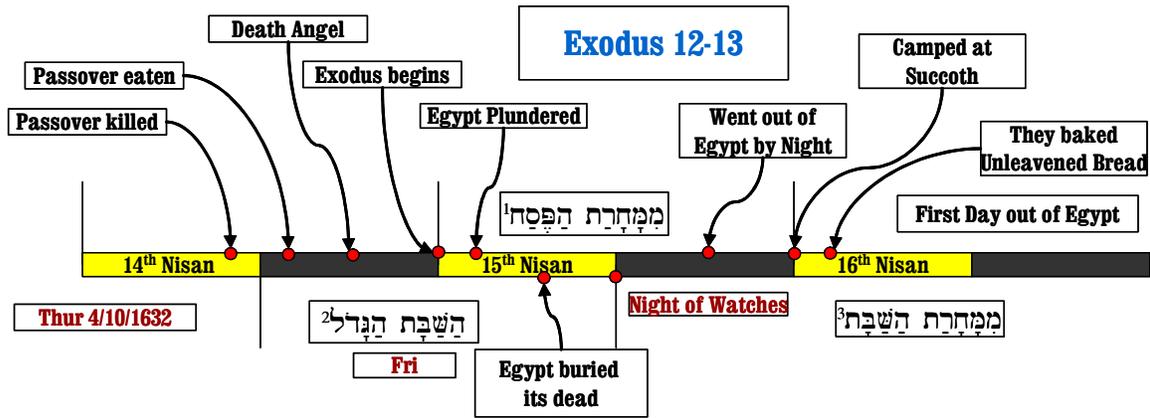
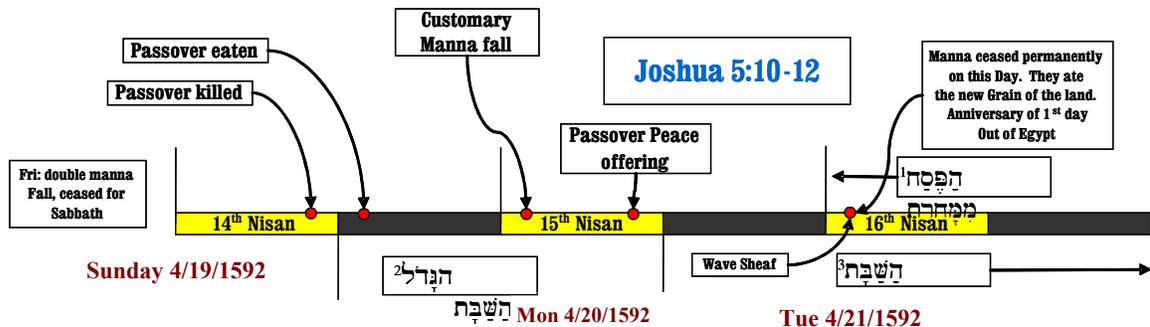


Figure 31: Chronology of the Exodus³



³ They selected a lamb on the 10th day (Ex. 12:3) and kept it “until the 14th day” (Ex. 12:6). “Day” meant the dawn to dusk of the 14th (cf. Gen. 1:5), and the Hebrew “until” does not set a terminus, but means “at least as far as.” Also the “day” in Egyptian reckoning began in the morning, as well as in the older Hebrew reckoning (Bacchiocchi 251.8, “The Reckoning of The Day in Bible Times”, pg. 66-87; Finegan 252.38, §12). They killed the Passover “between the settings,” which is between noon and sunset (proved in Numbers 28:1-4). They ate it “that night” still being on a sunrise reckoning of the day (Ex. 12:8). The “memorial day” is the 15th according to a sunset reckoning as this was made into a Sabbath (Ex. 12:14, 16). This became the “First day,” or “First Sabbath” of the feast. It came to be called “the Sabbath” in Lev. 23:11, 15 (Mark 16:1), or the “Great Sabbath” in N.T. times (John 19:31). This day was the “first day of unleavened bread” and “unleavened bread is to be eaten “seven days” (Ex. 12:15) from the 15th to the 21st of Nisan (inclusive counting by sunset reckoning). They were to have “caused a cessation of leaven” for the first day (Ex. 12:15). To cause this state for the “first day” requires removing it in advance of the first day. “Until the seventh day” (Ex. 12:15) includes the 7th day (see above on Ex. 12:6). On the day part of the Great Sabbath the Exodus began (Ex. 12:17). Exodus 12:18 means from sunset ending the 14th to sunset ending the 21st day. No Israelite was to go out of his house “until the morning” (Ex. 12:22). At midnight the firstborn of Egypt died (Ex. 12:29). Pharaoh called “to Moses and to Aaron” (not ‘for’ them) (Ex. 12:31). They plundered Egypt of its silver and gold on the day part of the 15th (Ex. 12:35) while the Egyptians buried their dead (Num. 33:4). They left Egypt journeyed to Succoth in the night after the day part of the 15th (Ex. 12:37; Deut. 16:1). This was “in the day after the Passover” (Num. 33:3). They baked their unleavened dough at Succoth (Exodus 12:39) on the morning of the 16th of Nisan, and this was “in the day after the Great Sabbath” (Lev. 23:11). Wherefore, Israel is not allowed to eat the “new grain” until this day, and this is also the first day of fifty days unto the giving of the Torah on Mt. Sinai.

Figure 32: Chronology of Joshua 5



In Joshua 5:10-12 the Passover is killed on the 14th day (vs. 10). They ate the new grain “in the day after the Passover.” This means after the festive offering for the 15th, and makes the “day after the Passover” the same as “the day after the Sabbath” in Lev. 23:11. This must have been the annual Sabbath because the 15th of Nisan fell on Monday in the year of the Entry. The actual astronomy for 1592 therefore actually refutes the Karaite contention that the “day after the Sabbath” meant the weekly Sabbath. For they would have Israel waiting a whole week for the new grain, whereas Joshua 5:10-12 tells us that they ate it “in the time after the Passover”. In order to do the astronomical calculation, it is necessary to take Joshua's long day into account, which is an extra 12 hours. New moon calculation β for day “c” must be recomputed at time λ . If the moon cannot be seen at λ , then the new moon will be at θ . For Nisan 1592, $AL(\beta)=15.3^\circ$, $AV(\beta)=13.5^\circ$, which is visible after sunset on the upper calendar, but not visible on the lower calendar, since it would be dawn. We recompute for λ : $AL(\lambda) \approx 11.18^\circ$, $AV(\lambda)=7.79^\circ$, which is not visible since the needed arc, $AN=9.95^\circ$. So after correction for Joshua's long day, the new moon for Nisan 1592 BC is on the next day at θ . For Nis 1632, $AL(\lambda)=15.23^\circ$, $AV(\lambda)=13.32^\circ > AN(\lambda)=10.9^\circ \rightarrow$ visible. For Ziv 1632 $AL(\lambda)=10.48^\circ$, $AV(\lambda)=8.13^\circ < AN(\lambda)=11.0^\circ \rightarrow$ not visible, so the new moon is at θ . For Siv 1632, $AL(\lambda)=16.94^\circ$, $AV(\lambda)=13.75^\circ > AN(\lambda)=9.36^\circ \rightarrow$ visible. $\Delta T(1632) = +619\text{min}$, and long day offset = -720min ; $\Delta T(1592)=604\text{min}$.

