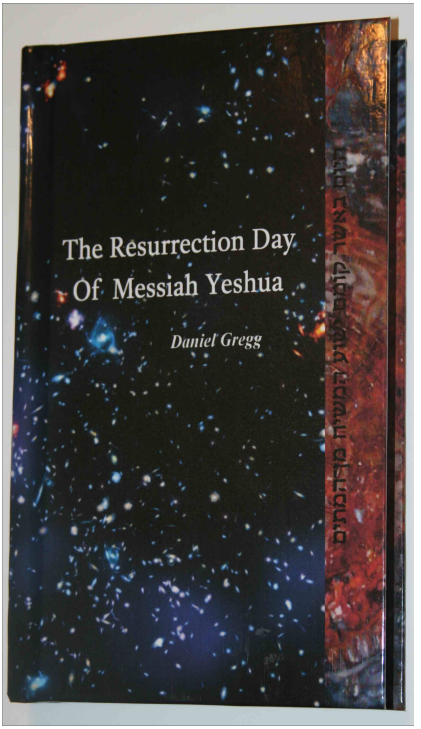
הַיּוֹם בַּאֲשֶׁר קוֹמַם יֵשׁוּעַ הַמָּשִׁיחַ מִן־הַמֵּתִים



The Resurrection Day
Of Messiah Yeshua

When It Happened

According To The Original Texts

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(laid out in book order)

gyroscope to spin so that the direction its axis pointed in space did not change. However, if the gyroscope is unbalanced by a net force applied to one end of its axis, then the axis begins to move in a circle. The same thing will happen if the mass in the earth is not uniformly distributed into a perfect sphere. The sun and moon's gravity act to exert a net resultant force on one end of the earth's axis that is not counter balanced by equal force on the other end. As a result earth's axis moves in a circle at the rate of 0.0139°/year. This is shown by the clockwise arrow off of the north pole. This angle of turn is equal to 50"/yr. With respect to the stars the axis will take 25,899 years to turn a full 360° (360/0.0139 = 25899). Since creation the axis has turned only about 1/4 turn (6152/25899 ≈ 1/4). At the next spring equinox, the axis will again be perpendicular to the sun, but since it has rotated 0.0139° it will achieve this alignment at **E2**. It will be short of a full revolution by the angle **ω**, which not surprisingly is equal to 0.0139°. The equinox point slips backward along the earth's orbit each year, shown by the dashed arrow. The definition of the tropical year, which is the year that determines the seasons, is the time it takes the earth to move from **E1** to **E2**. The tropical year is 365.242198 days. It is shorter than the sidereal year by 20 min 24 sec.

The modern calculation of the rate of equinox precession cannot take account of past mass displacements inside the earth, or the settling of the continents after the flood. There are too many unknowns. Thus the exact past rate cannot be determined by calculations based on modern physical parameters. Creationists are better equipped to attempt it, but they too are far from a solution. This leaves historical measurements of the past rate the only viable option to clue us in on which way the rate changed. Even though the measurements of the ancients are not as precise as the modern ones, we may expect the ancient values to give us some clue as to the past rate.

Nearly every ancient measurement of the tropical year is longer than the modern one. Copernicus, in *Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres* gives Hipparchus' length of the tropical year as 365-1/300 (equal to 365.24666 days). He gives the same figure for Ptolemy. This longer tropical year means that the ancient rate of precession was less

than it is now. Talmudic sage Rabbi Adda bar Ahava gives the tropical year as 365.2468218 days. Rabbi Samuel gave 365.25. These figures were not directly observed, but were calculated by equinox dates many years apart, and then by dividing by the total number of days. The ancients often erred by ±1 day for the equinox for any given year. These figures are about seven to twelve minutes too long compared to the modern value.

But how much too long are they compared to the real rate of precession in ancient times? If the tropical year were only 1 minute longer before AD 1000, then that would suffice to put the equinox date for 2 B.C. back to March 22. That one minute would add up to 1000 minutes over 1000 years. Now since YHWH picked the date of Messiah's birth, and he knows the tequfah time, and arranged the sign in heaven, then it stands to reason that the tequfah was on March 22. Therefore the Julian Calendar for Nisan 2 B.C. would be this:

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THR	FRI	SAT
						MAR 8 352
MAR 9 353	MAR 10 354	MAR 11 355	MAR 12 356	MAR 13 357	MAR 14 358	MAR 15 359
MAR 16 360	MAR 17 361	MAR 18 362	MAR 19 363	MAR 20 364	MAR 21 365	MAR 22 1
MAR 23 2	MAR 24 3	MAR 25 4	MAR 26 5	MAR 27 6	MAR 28 7	MAR 29 8
MAR 30 9	MAR 31 10	APR 1 11	APR 2 12	APR 3 13	APR 4 14	APR 5 15

Now I did not program the software to make any equinox corrections. The program uses the modern value of the tropical year, and modern precessional formulas. However, I have edited the dates so that day 1 is March 22nd in this book. This is the only critical year that offers this kind of borderline case. Usually, the equinox is not so close to Nisan 15, such that a slight difference in precession, or ±1 day inaccuracy in human observation makes a difference.

So, should anyone say that the calendar is too early for 2 B.C., I will reply that such a claim can only be made based on unbending belief in the uniformitarian philosophy. The uniform assumption of a rate is more probable in some cases than others. I would say that since the precession is based on the unknown mass distribution of earth, and that since this has been internally shifting since the flood, that the probability is that precession closer to the flood was irregular.

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