

הַיּוֹם בַּאֲשֶׁר קוֹמֵם יֵשׁוּעַ  
הַמָּשִׁיחַ מִן־הַמָּתִים



**The Resurrection Day  
Of Messiah Yeshua**

*When It Happened*

According To The Original  
Texts

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(laid out in book order)

which day of the week is sabbath. There are two or three very strong evidences for when the Sabbath is. The first is the collective witness of the Jews, who have been marking the Sabbath continuously for the 3643 years after God restored its observance following the Exodus (1632 B.C.). In the first century Yeshua kept the same Sabbath as his fellow Jews, and thus confirmed that they had maintained the correct day down to his first coming. Since then a million (or more) Jews have continuously noted when the Sabbath was, even if they did not all keep it. When a large body of people collectively witnesses when something occurs, and on a weekly basis mentally reviews, recalls, or renews that knowledge, then the knowledge cannot be forgotten. Evil would have to exterminate all Jews to erase the knowledge of the Sabbath; so far it has never succeeded in this goal.

Likewise, since about A.D. 140 or so we have the collective witness of Christians neglecting the Sabbath by meeting on the first day of the week, and agreeing that the Sabbath of the Jews is the day before. This anti-witness also bears testimony to when the Sabbath really is. If these two evidences are not good enough for the skeptic, then it is unlikely that any amount of evidence will convince them of when the Sabbath is. It is more likely that they have fallen prey to the disease of perpetual doubt called skepticism, which is a way-point on the road to agnosticism.

Additionally, about 160 languages of the world contain evidence of when the Sabbath is because these languages name this day with derivatives of the number “seven” or “rest.” The word “seven” or “rest” entered many of these languages through either Jewish influence or Christian missionaries who kept the Sabbath. However, in some of the languages, the introduction of the word “rest” or “seven,” for the seventh day, entered the language long before Yeshua confirmed it in the first century, and may indeed go back before the Almighty confused the world’s languages at the tower of Babel.

So it is reasonable to conclude that the Sabbath as we have it identified today is the same Sabbath that Yeshua observed, and which He as Creator rested on. Now let us discuss astronomical calculation. In ancient times the common people were able to predict that the next new moon would come in 29 or 30 days, and they would be able to

tell you that the last new moon was 29 or 30 days before the current new moon. If you knew the week day the current new moon was on, then you could tell that the last new moon was on one of two weekdays simply by counting backwards. The reason for this is that the moon follows cyclical mathematical laws determined by mass and gravity. The common people were able to get a rough idea of those laws just by simple observation and counting days, which is the most basic form of astronomical calculation.

In ancient times, above the common people was a class of astronomers and priests, who were often astrologers. These people knew more of the mathematical laws that governed the moon and could predict eclipses and other astronomical events in advance, or they could use the same laws to tell you when something happened in the past. Compared to our modern knowledge this ability was primitive, and it was limited. For they did not understand how to compute the laws with enough precision to go many years back or forward.

All this changed with the discovery of a way to calculate the law of gravity using mass and distance by Sir Isaac Newton. Newton grasped the concept well enough and then invented a mathematics to calculate it with the help of a Frenchman. That math is now called calculus. Calculus enabled the astronomer to compensate for the regular but small variances in the laws of motion. It was now possible to calculate the positions of the moon thousands of years into the future and thousands of years into the past. The validity of the new astronomical calculation was quickly confirmed. It was able to reproduce by current observations and mathematical calculation alone what was recorded in historical records thousands of years before.

This science took a huge advance with the discovery of old Babylonian records from the period 604-539 B.C. The Babylonian priests kept detailed observational records of planetary bodies and numerous eclipses, which could now be confirmed by astronomical calculation. It could also be determined which years those observations took place in, and which dates they occurred on, and indeed, astronomers can tell you which weekday most of the new moons would have been seen on.

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