

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)

year A.D. 532 in his new system follow year 247 of the Diocletian Era.²³⁶ The Diocletian Era is in turn dated in terms of the Roman consuls between 509 B.C. and A.D. 541.²³⁷ Dionysius also dated A.D. 525 in terms of the consular list. The complete consular lists can be found at: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Roman_consuls and in this book.

Since there is a valid succession of consuls, the old system can be converted to the new without loss of any years or addition of any years that do not belong. Such conversions can be done with any ancient author that double dates at least one event using a newer system and an older system, or provides enough documentation to figure out the connection between the old and new system.

So when a date A.D. or B.C. is stated before A.D. 525, it has actually been converted from a system older than A.D. 525. However, there is no gain or loss of years since the makers of newer eras were careful to synchronize (or otherwise document) them with the older eras. This was necessary during the transition so that those still using the older era could “translate” between the two eras, the newer and the older.

A lot of people think that Dionysius Exiguus made a mistake which causes A.D. dates before 525 to be invalid. This is not the truth. While Dionysius set out to fix year 1 of the A.D. system according to the birth of Messiah, the actual synchronization of the A.D. system was made with the Diocletian Era and the consular list in the time of Dionysius. This fact ensures that older historical records were correctly stated in terms of the new A.D. system. So when the Roman Era (AUC²³⁸), or consular lists were translated into the A.D. system it was no different than if the consular lists, or AUC systems had been continued. All dates in those systems are just as valid as when stated in terms of A.D. or B.C. dates. Now if the original AUC or consular date

²³⁶ See the appendix on page 443 showing A.D. 532 right after year 247 of the Diocletian Era. This is one of several points where the A.D./B.C. system is anchored to the Roman consular list.

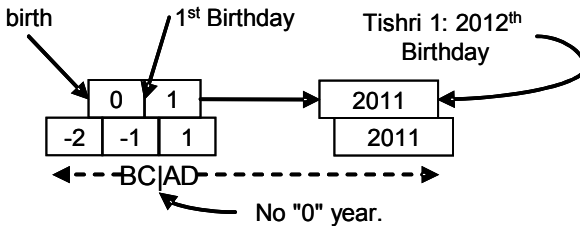
²³⁷ The consular lists were kept in multiple records and regularly updated with the new consuls for each year. And then they were widely used as the standard method of dating events by Roman historians. There are orders of magnitude more redundancy in the consular lists of Rome than the eponym lists of Assyria which are not trustworthy.

²³⁸ *A.U.C.* = *ab urbe condita* = from founding of the city (of Rome).

was an error for a particular event, then its corresponding B.C./A.D. date would be in error for just that one event. But an error in a particular date does not invalidate the whole systems of A.U.C., consular dating, or B.C./A.D.

I will detail the birth of Yeshua more later, and show how it fits with his death and resurrection in A.D. 34. Here I will relate it to the common era, without at the moment proving the birth date. Yeshua was born Sept. 1, 2 B.C.:

Figure 58: Dionysius Right 3/4 of the time



After accounting that Yeshua’s first twelve months as a baby are counted in months, and that his first birthday is a year later, and considering that there is no zero year, it is clear that the common era gives the correct “age” of Yeshua from January 1 to Tishri 1 each year. Thus, Yeshua’s age from his birth in Bethlehem is 2012 years since we have just passed Tishri 1, 2011. So Dionysius so called mistake is no mistake at all in terms of Messiah’s age.

The common era system itself was anchored by Dionysius’ and his successors such that A.U.C. 754²³⁹ = A.D. 1. However, Messiah was born in A.U.C. 752. A new system of dating can be introduced at any time using an arbitrary sequence of numbers, and so long as the numbers increase sequentially by one each year, and so long as when the new system was started, it was accurately synchronized with

²³⁹ The Romans dated records with their consular lists. Suetonius (Augustus 1. 2. c. 100-104. s. 1. 1:303;) tells us that Augustus died “in the year in which the two Sextuses, Pompeius and Appuleius, were consuls, on the 19th of August, at the ninth hour of the day, in the seventy sixth year of his life, thirty five days before his birthday.” This is matched to A.U.C. 767 and A.D. 14 in the Roman consular lists. The consular lists are complete for every year from A.D. 1 to A.D. 541. So the date of Dionysius’ letter is A.D. 525 in the consulship of Anicius Probus junior.

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