

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)

contemporary records, then there is no loss of data, and no loss or addition of years. All the older dates can be simply translated into the newer system. And all calculations done in the newer system will be just as valid as any done in the older. Dionyisius' system can be simply regarded as an arbitrary system, with only a close relation between its starting point and the birth of Messiah, and a more exact one with his stated age, for 8 or 9 months of every Roman year.

In the case of Roman consular lists, copies of these lists were kept by Romans, stating the two consuls and replacement consuls for any given year. The consular lists were numbered according to the year of Rome, but Roman historians normally stated dates by naming the two consuls.

TIBERIUS' FIFTEENTH YEAR

The important date, for passion chronology, is the 15th year of Tiberius Caesar (Luke 3:1). Two Roman Historians tell us when Tiberius reign began. The first is Tacitus:

Now at Rome, Consuls, Senators, and Roman Knights, were all rushing with emulation into bondage, and the higher the quality of each, the more false and forward the men; all careful so to frame their faces, as to reconcile false joy for the accession of Tiberius, with feigned sadness for the loss of Augustus: hence they intermingled fears with gladness, wailings with gratulations, and all with servile flattery. Sextus Pompeius and Sextus Apuleius, at that time Consuls, took first the oath of fidelity to Tiberius (*The Annals of Tacitus*, Book I, A.D. 14 and 15).²⁴⁰

The date indicated is A.D. 14. This is marked in the consular list on page 423. Another Roman Historian, Dio Cassius confirms the dating:

For in the following year, when Sextus Apuleius and Sextus Pompeius were consuls, Augustus set out for Campania, and after superintending the games at Neapolis, passed away shortly afterward

²⁴⁰ Publius Cornelius Tacitus (A.D. 56 - A.D. 117) was a senator and historian of the Roman Empire. He wrote in Latin.

at Nola. ... So Augustus fell sick and died. Thus on the nineteenth day of August, the day on which he had first become consul, he passed away, having lived seventy-five years, ten months, and twenty-six days (he had been born on the twenty-third of September), and having been sole ruler, from the time of his victory at Actium forty-four years lacking thirteen days.²⁴¹

The date of August 19, A.D. 14 means that the first factual year of Tiberius was 8/19 A.D. 14 to 8/18 A.D. 15. So August A.D. 28 to August A.D. 29 corresponds to his 15th year. Now the usual Jewish method of counting reigns would be to count the time between Augustus' death and the feast of Trumpets as the accession year of Tiberius. Tiberius' first year, therefore, began in Tishri 1, A.D. 14. His 15th year was Tishri 1, A.D. 28 to Tishri 1, A.D. 29. This means that we do not need to calculate when Passover was before A.D. 32, since Yeshua could not have been crucified before then. This is because of other chronological factors having to do with the minimal length for Yeshua's ministry. Keeping the crucifixion in A.D. 30 in order to obtain a Friday date would require a ministry length of less than a year. But, I am getting ahead of the discussion.

Some may still be skeptical of Tiberius' date, however, the scripture only refers to the reigns of foreign kings when the reign is accurately remembered by history. For example, the Scripture dates events in terms of the Neo-Babylonian Kings and Persian Kings. The reigns of these kings are anchored by astronomy²⁴² just as the Roman reigns are anchored by the consular lists. On the other hand, the Scripture never uses Assyrian reigns to date anything, or Egyptian dates, nor does it even use the Greek period dates. This is because Assyrian dates are wildly unreliable,²⁴³ and

²⁴¹ Dio Cassius, Book LVI, 28-30. Lucius Cassius Dio Cocceianus (ca. A.D. 155-after A.D. 229) wrote 80 volumes of Roman History in Greek.

²⁴² The reign of Nebuchadnezzar is so anchored, and so also Artaxerxes I, and the latter is especially important for Daniel 9.

²⁴³ The Assyrian eponym lists are missing some 51 years according to biblical chronology. This however does not stop some chronologers from contradicting the biblical synchronisms between Hezekiah and Hosea in favor of the faulty Assyrian numbers.

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