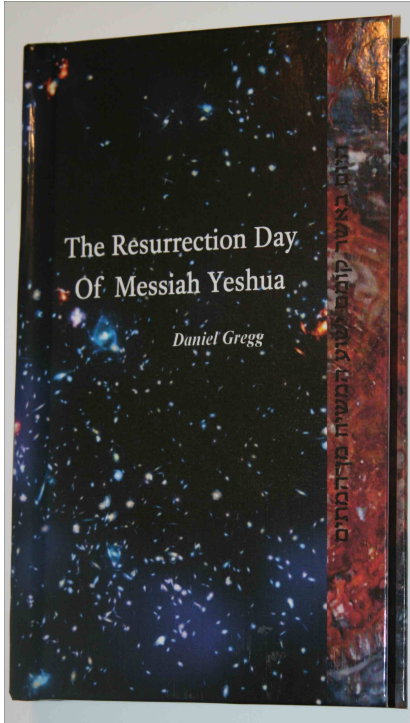


הַיּוֹם בַּאֲשֶׁר קוֹמַם יֵשׁוּעַ
הַמָּשִׁיחַ מִן־הַמָּוֹת



**The Resurrection Day
Of Messiah Yeshua**

When It Happened

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some Greek dates could be off by 1-2 years.²⁴⁴ The Scripture is telling us by using Neo-Babylonian, Persian, and Roman dates, that these dates are accurately preserved. Or to put it another way, the Scripture does not use dates open to inaccuracy or question, and only uses foreign dates when absolutely necessary.

The date of Augustus' death and Tiberius accession is noted by two witnesses, by two Roman Historians. The third witness is that the Scripture condescended to use the foreign date "the 15th year of Tiberius." We may be assured that by using this date, the Scripture is also telling us that this date is reliable in Roman history. The Scripture is always concerned with exact accuracy in dating. Long before any other world history was written or concerned with chronology, the Scriptures were giving detailed and accurate records.

Now supposed Friday Crucifixion and Sunday resurrection led to the confusion of Christian chronology, which, at first, required the crucifixion on a Friday in A.D. 30. In order to do this, the start of Tiberius' reign in A.D. 14 must be rejected for an earlier one in A.D. 11-12. So ecclesiastical chronologists, since the sixteenth century, when astronomical calculation became possible, propose a "co-regency" with Augustus. The reason for this is that the received catholic date for a Friday in A.D. 30 simply does not fit. Rather than fix the problem according to "three days and three nights" and "the first of the Sabbaths," they decided it was more expedient to break Roman chronology.

While Tiberius did share power with Augustus earlier than A.D. 14, he would not have the honor of having regnal years for those years. And no Roman historian mentions any, nor do monuments or coins agree:

Augustus died the 19th of August, A.D. 14, and the "Anni Augusti," which we have seen were computed from January the 1st, B.C. 27, ceased in the forty-first year,—the latest date of which we possess procuratorial coins struck during the reign of this emperor.

The new coins issued under Tiberius (as far as at present known)

²⁴⁴ This is due, in part, to various ways of counting the Seleucid Era. The scripture never uses this era, however.

bear dates from 1 to 18 (L. A to L. IH), *i.e.* from A.D. 14-15 to A.D. 31-32.

It is almost certain that the regnal years of Tiberius were computed from the 19th of August (xiv. *Kal. Sept.*), A.D. 14, after the death of Augustus, and his tribunitian years from June 27th (v. *Kal. Jul.*), A.D. 4, the year of his adoption. His second year would therefore commence on the 19th of August, A.D. 15, and Valerius Gratus, as we have seen, was sent by Tiberius as procurator in A.D. 15.

The Rev. H. Browne (Kitto's "Cyc. of Bibl. Lit." ed. Alexander, s.v. Chronology, vol. i. p. 515) ... states, "St. Luke's dated 'fifteenth of Tiberius' (iii. 1) [as] interpreted by the constant rule of the Imperial annals (and also of the Canon), denotes the year beginning August, A.D. 28, and ending in the same month of A.D. 29.

The hypothesis of a dating of the years of Tiberius from an epoch earlier by three years than the death of Augustus, which from the sixteenth century downward, has found favor with many learned men, will not bear examination; it is unknown to the early ecclesiastical writers, and nowhere in the histories, on monuments, or coins, is a trace of any such epoch of Tiberius to be met with."²⁴⁵

Further, whenever there is a question of counting co-regency years, the Scripture is careful to document it as in 2 Kings 8:16 and by cross dating with the Northern Kingdom. Other claims of "co-regency" are *ad hoc* arguments to give those who build incorrect chronologies the flexibility to avoid contradicting their own erring assumptions. Normally, when a co-regency occurs, regnal years are not assigned to the co-regent, and the first year of reign means the first year of the sole reign after the previous ruler dies. There are cases of confusion, but the Scripture never depends on them.

If Tiberius' association with Augustus in the administration of the provinces in A.D. 12 is supposed to be a co-regency, the usual method of reckoning things is not to count years for the co-regent until the

²⁴⁵ Page 176-177, *International numismata orientalia*, Vol. 2, William Marsden; "Coins Of The Jews". Frederic W. Madden, M.R.A.S. 1881. Underlined emphasis mine.

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