

הַיּוֹם בַּאֲשֶׁר קוֹמַם יֵשׁוּעַ  
הַמָּשִׁיחַ מִן־הַמָּוֶת



**The Resurrection Day  
Of Messiah Yeshua**

*When It Happened*

According To The Original  
Texts

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you out of Egypt. “Therefore, you shall keep this ordinance at its appointed time from days to days. (Ex 13:8-10).

Israel did not go out of Egypt on the 14th of Nisan. It was on the 15th of Nisan. So the set time is for the day of the Exodus. Israel stayed in their houses until dawn of the 15th of Nisan, and then they went out. A second Passover offering is legislated to memorialize the Exodus:

“You are not allowed to sacrifice the Passover in any of your towns which Yāhweh your Almīghty is giving you; but at the place where Yāhweh your Almīghty chooses to establish his name, you shall sacrifice the Passover in the setting as the sun goes down, at the set time that you came out of Egypt. “And you shall broil and eat it in the place which Yāhweh your Almīghty chooses. And in the daybreak you are to return to your tents. “Six days you shall eat unleavened bread, and on the seventh day there shall be an assembly to Yāhweh your Almīghty; you shall do no work on it (Deut. 16:5-8).

It will therefore be noted that this offering was for the afternoon of the 15th of Nisan. Observe the fact that only six days of unleavened bread remain the following morning. Observe also that this sacrifice could be from the “herd” (בְּקָרָה) (Deut. 16:2) unlike the 14th Passover offering which had to be from the “flock” (תְּיֹצֵא) only. This offering could be broiled in water (cf. Exo. 12:9; Deut. 16:7; 2 Sam. 2:13) unlike the Passover offering. This was the second Passover offering that memorializes the Exodus. It was offered “in the setting as the sun goes down.” It was during this day and the night following that Israel went out of Egypt.

Therefore, the precise legal point that must come after the spring *tequfah* is sunset on the 15th of Nisan. So Israel would sight the new moon following the 12th month of the year. Israel would count forward 15 days. From the last years *tequfah* observation they would know if the 15th day would fall before the *tequfah*. If the 15th day was to fall before the *tequfah* then that month was declared intercalary. It was the 13th month, later called Adar II. If the 15th day was to fall on or after the circuit of the year, then the month was

declared Nisan, the first month, and the 15th day was marked as the annual “ceasing” (תִּשְׁבִּיתוּ, הַשְּׁבִיטָה, הַשְּׁבִיטָה)<sup>286</sup> for the feast of unleavened bread.

The consideration of when the year begins sets an early limit which the feast date cannot precede. Likewise, the precept that the first fruits be not delayed forbids the Passover from being delayed a month. The 15th day that lands first on or after the *tequfah* is the legal time. Postponing the feast to a second month where a second 15th of the month came after the *tequfah* was not legal—unless one was a private individual on a journey and had missed the proper time (cf. Num. 9:10-13). Exodus 13:10, “from days to days” (מִיָּמִים יְמִימָה) and Gen. 1:14 provide the cycles of the sun (daily, and yearly) to determine the time of the feast.

Therefore, we may say that it was not possible that the feast of Passover was postponed to the second full moon after the spring equinox—not while Yeshua observed and fulfilled it. For he kept the Torah perfectly.

Also, Nisan 1 cannot be postponed one day due to inclement weather in A.D. 34 since Adar was already 30 days. Nor can the month of Nisan be postponed skipping the first 15th after the *tequfah*. Furthermore, such postponement cannot be made for any of the other years for which I cited the valid Passover dates:

**Table 8: The Five Passovers in the Evangelists**

A.D.	REFERENCE	DATE OF PASSOVER
30	John 2:13	Nisan 14 on Friday
31	Luke 6:1	Nisan 14 on Tuesday
32	John 6:4	Nisan 14 on Monday
33	Luke 13:1-8	Nisan 14 on Friday
34	John 11:55	Nisan 14 on Wednesday

It should be noted further that Adar, A.D. 31 had 30 days.<sup>287</sup> Therefore a Wednesday date cannot be obtained in A.D. 31 by inclement weather.<sup>288</sup> These considerations leave only one year in

<sup>286</sup> cf. Ex. 12:15; Lev. 23:11, 15.

<sup>287</sup> See also Parker and Dubberstein for confirmation.

<sup>288</sup> When the new moon was not seen just after sunset on the 29th day, then an extra day would be added to the month. If the weather was too cloudy

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