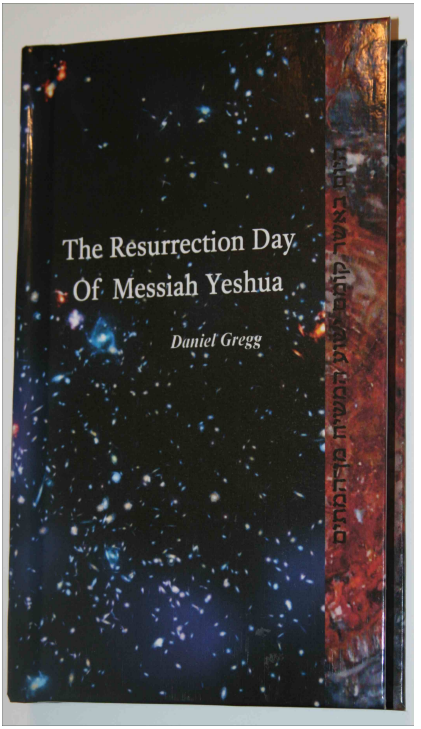
הַיּוֹם בַּאֲשֶׁר קוֹמַם יֵשׁוּעַ הַמָּשִׁיחַ מִן־הַמֵּתִים



The Resurrection Day
Of Messiah Yeshua

When It Happened

According To The Original Texts

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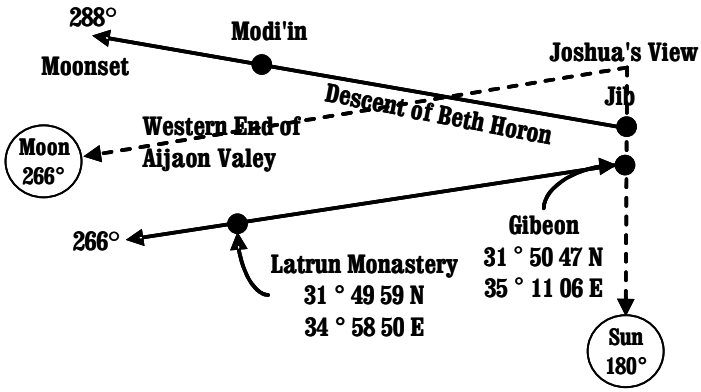
various interpretations of the eclipses:

(1) $\Delta T = 32.5\ T^2$ = 32.5(33.92) ^{2} = 37393 seconds = 10.4 hrs. Stephenson & Yau (1992, 32.5). Morrison and Stephenson (1982, 32.5±2).
(2) $\Delta T = 30\ T^2$ = 30(33.92) ^{2} = 34517 seconds = 9.59 hrs. Rén Wáng, Keiiti Aki [1995, 30±2.5].
(3) $\Delta T = 30\ T^2$ Liu and Yau (1990, 30±5).
4) ΔT = 30.5 T2 Pang (1988, ±1.5)

T is the number of centuries before A.D. 1800. And the result ΔT is in seconds. Thus, for 1592 B.C., there are 18 centuries + 15.92 centuries, which is 33.92 centuries, and for the fourth equation, ΔT = 35,454 seconds (9.8 hours). This is to say that the earth's longitude relative to the celestial sphere, the sun, and the moon, must be corrected by 9.8 hours or 156°. The expected err for 1600 B.C. is 38 minutes or 9.5° longitude. From about the 13th century B.C. and backward the curve is extrapolated without any historical data points. For my calculations, I use $\Delta T = 30.5\ T^2$.

The second factor to be corrected for is Joshua's long day. The Scripture says, "Then the sun was standing in the middle of the heavens, and hasteneth not to go according to a perfect day" (Jos. 10:13). Thus the sun stood at zenith (called "in transit") along the north-south meridian for twelve-hours. The moon also stood still over the western end of the valley of Aijalon (Joshua 10:12).

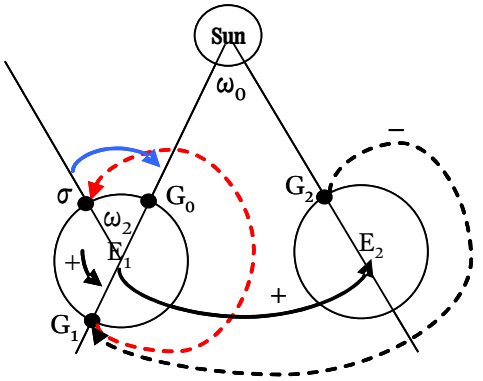
Figure 79: The Battle For Gibeon, July 26, 1592 B.C.



The locations can be reproduced on Google Earth, and using the

line measuring tool, the compass headings can be read off. The time the sun was stopped amounts to exactly 12 hours, "the sun hasteneth not to go according to a perfect day" (כְּיוֹם תָּמִים), Jos. 10:13. A perfect day is a mean solar day or 12 hours.

Figure 80:Celestial Mechanics of Joshua's Long Day



This is a simplified orbital diagram. Looking down at the north pole of the **Sun**, the earth, **E,** orbits counterclockwise in forward time (from $\mathbf{E_1}$ to $\mathbf{E_2}$), and rotates counterclockwise in forward time.[396] The rotation arrow is a small one just to the left of $\mathbf{E_1}$ with the + sign. We are looking down at the north pole of the earth. $\mathbf{E_1}$ is the earth at time 1, and $\mathbf{E_2}$ is the earth +12 hours later. The earth moves from $\mathbf{E_1}$ to $\mathbf{E_2}$ through angle $\boldsymbol{\omega_o}$ along the long solid arrow with the + sign. The measure of angle $\boldsymbol{\omega_2} = \boldsymbol{\omega_o}$ because line $\mathbf{G_2\,E_2}$ is parallel to line $\boldsymbol{\sigma}\,\mathbf{E_1}$, and cut by transversal $\mathbf{E_1\,G_0}$, and alternate interior angles are equal.

$\mathbf{G_2}$ marks the longitude of Gibeon[398] at the end of Joshua's long day. When time is reversed along the long dashed black line for 12 hours, then Gibeon would be at $\mathbf{G_1}$, which is 180°+ $\boldsymbol{\omega_2}$° rotation. This is where we would expect Gibeon to be if Joshua's long day never happened. For the situation at $\mathbf{E_2}$ the conversion from TDT (dynamic Time) to UT is: $\mathbf{TDT_2 = -20+30.5\ T^2 - UT_2}$; $\mathbf{\Delta T = -20+30.5\ T^2}$. The purpose of the equation is to correct the Universal Time **UT** for the slowing of the earth's rotation. To model Joshua's long day, the first step is to stop earth's rotation for −12 hours going from $\mathbf{E_2}$ to $\mathbf{E_1}$. This

[396] Make a fist with the thumb pointing up with the right hand. The thumb is the north pole and the fingers point the way the earth rotates.

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