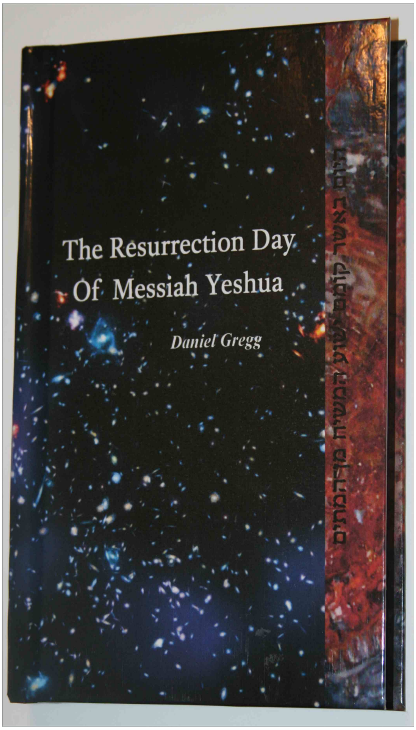
הַיּוֹם בַּאֲשֶׁר קוֹמַם יֵשׁוּעַ הַמָּשִׁיחַ מִן־הַמֵּתִים



The Resurrection Day

Of Messiah Yeshua

When It Happened

According To The Original Texts

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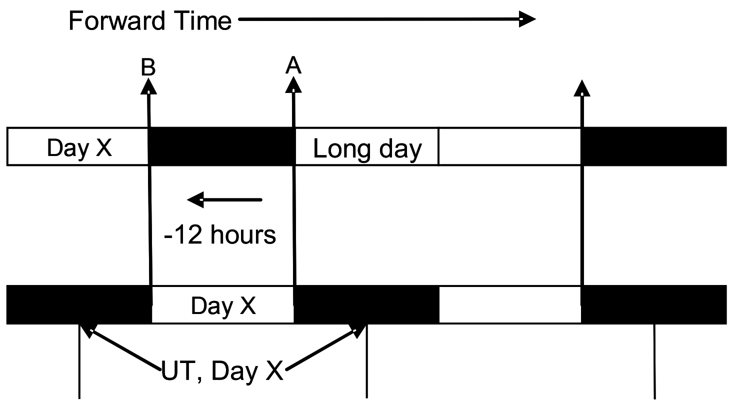
Preview is on next two Pages
(laid out in book order)

Figure 83: Joshua's Long Day and New Moons



If the long day did not exist then one would calculate for new moon visibility at point "A" according to the astronomical model in the bottom row. However, the long day moves the preceding sunset back 12 hours to point "B." Before July 26th, 1592 b.c., the proper way to calculate is to correct the longitude via delta T, and then correct the longitude again, without changing the time, by half the difference between a solar day and sidereal day.

No correction is considered for the sun-dial of Ahaz because the scripture says that only, "He returned the shadow by the steps it had gone down in the steps of Ahaz backward ten steps" (2 Kings 20:11).

The correction for Joshua's long day does not make a difference in the date of the Exodus Passover or the date of Shavuot that year. However, it does cause the new moon of the second month to be one day later, which agrees with the story of the manna in Exodus 16, whereas the date without the correction does not agree so well. The other new moon is that for Nisan 1 upon the entry into the land of Israel in 1592 B.C., with which we are most concerned in this book. This falls one day later after the correction is made, according to the following calendar:

```
Month: I AVIV, 1592 BC 2549 A.M. Sab. Cyc: 7. Jub. Cyc: 49 Cycle No: 52
              Sabbatical Year in Progress until Trumpets.
Q1: 1.355 A Q2: -0.276 E LG:  95m W: 1.019' AL: 21.2 AV: 19.6
New Moon calculated for longitude: 35.20 and latitude 31.77
Location of calculations: Mt. Nebo, Jordan
   Designed and Programmed By Daniel Gregg

        I         II         III        IV         V          VI         VII
~    ~~~~~     ~~~~~      ~~~~~      ~~~~~      ~~~~~      ~~~~~
     APR 5 ↑  |   1      |   2      |   3      |   4      |   5      |   6      |
     AVIV/NISAN|New Moon |          |          |          |          |          |
~    ~~~~~     ~~~~~      ~~~~~      ~~~~~      ~~~~~      ~~~~~
    |   7     |   8      |   9      |   10     |   11     |   12     |   13     |
~    ~~~~~                ~~~~~      ~~~~~      ~~~~~      ~~~~~
    |  14♦    |   15     |♦16       |   17     |   18     |   19     |   20     |
    |Passover |Passover  | Sheaf    |          |          |          |          |
~              ~~~~~      ~~~~~      ~~~~~      ~~~~~      ~~~~~
    |   21    |   22     |   23     |   24     |   25     |   26     |   27     |
    |7thULB   |          |          |          |          |MAY 1     |          |
~    ~~~~~     ~~~~~
    |   28    |  29 ↑    |
    |         | MAY 4    |
```

The new moon therefore was first seen on April 5th in this year a bit after sunset. Details of the calculation are:

Observation Point: Mt. Nebo: 31° 46' 4' N, 35° 43' 31" E. Transpose longitude –31'15" to 35° 12' 16.7' since this is before Joshua's long day.

Seconds Delta T (extrapolated): -7739.64s, +/- 2196 sec sigma err
DT Equation: [-20+30.5T^2-43200, T=(Y-1819)/100
---corrected for Joshua's long day-----]

$\Delta T = -20+30.5\,T^2 - 43200 = -7739.64$ seconds

sunset = $T_s = 15^h\ 47^m$ moonset = $T_m = 17^h\ 19^m$

$T_b = (5\,T_s + 4\,T_m)\,/\,9$

[Yallop, Eq. 4.1][399]

$\mathbf{T_s}$ = Time of sunset on the day for which we are testing if the new moon will be visible. $\mathbf{T_m}$ = Time of moonset on the day for which we are testing if the new moon will be visible. T_b = Best time. The time for which the calculation should be made, i.e. at which is the best chance to see the new moon. This calculation simply finds the best time to calculate visibility. T_b is some time after sunset but some time before moon set. Reset the astronomy software for time:

[399] The Yallop method is considered best, and is taken from, "A Method for Predicting the First Sighting of the New Crescent Moon" by BD Yallop. However, Yallop first reviews older methods, which are simpler to calculate.

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