

G'day and welcome  
to this study which is  
***part 7*** in this series  
of videos on ***Daniel's  
Prophecy of the  
Seventy Weeks.***



# ***YOUtube channel***

## ***GavinFinley***





Other articles on the  
70<sup>th</sup> Week Prophecy  
can be found over at  
the website,

***EndTimePilgrim . org.***



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*This session is entitled*  
***Seventy Weeks Prophecy #7***  
***- NASA New Moon data***  
*and the timeline of the*  
***first 69 Weeks*** of the  
70 Weeks Prophecy.



# *NASA New Moon data and the timeline of the 69 Weeks*

**The Edict of  
Nehemiah**

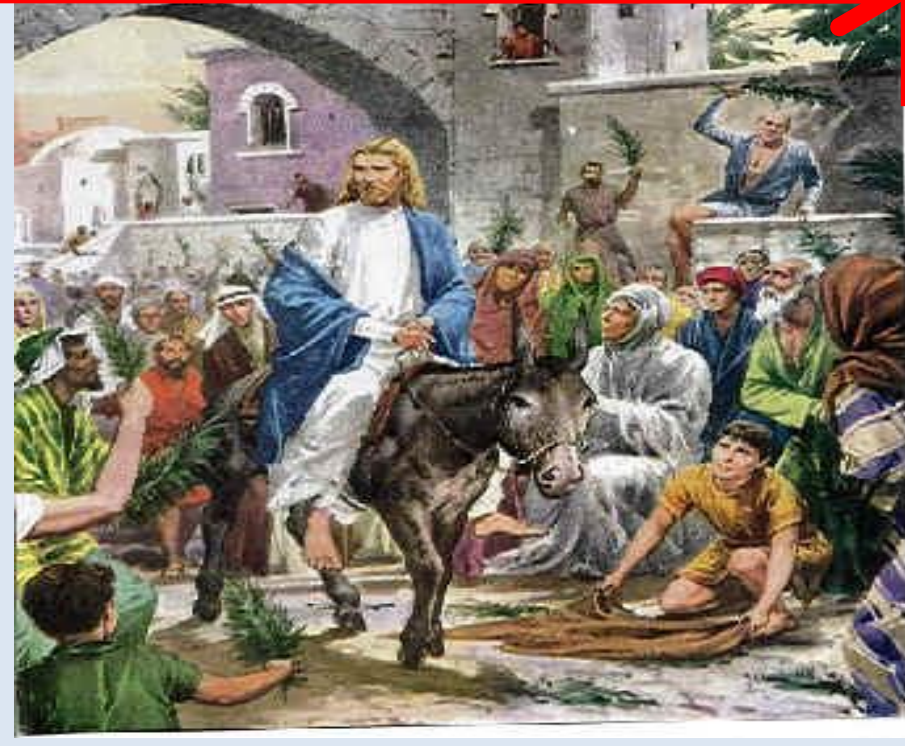
**Nisan, 445 B.C.**



**69  
Weeks  
= 69  
Sevens  
of  
Biblical  
years**

**Messiah the  
Prince**

**Nisan, 32 A.D.**



As we have seen in our previous sessions, the prophet Daniel was given a timeline of **70 weeks** or seventy sevens of 360 day Biblical years, beginning with **the edict** to rebuild Jerusalem. He was told that after **69** of those sevens they would see their Messiah. True to this prophecy and on one special day, **Palm Sunday**, Jesus / Yeshua made the only political appearance of His entire ministry entering Jerusalem as **Messiah the Prince**.



# *From the Command .....* *unto Messiah the Prince*

**The Edict  
to Rebuild**



**69**  
**Weeks**  
**(inclusive)**  
**69**  
**Sevens**  
**of**  
**Biblical**  
**Years**

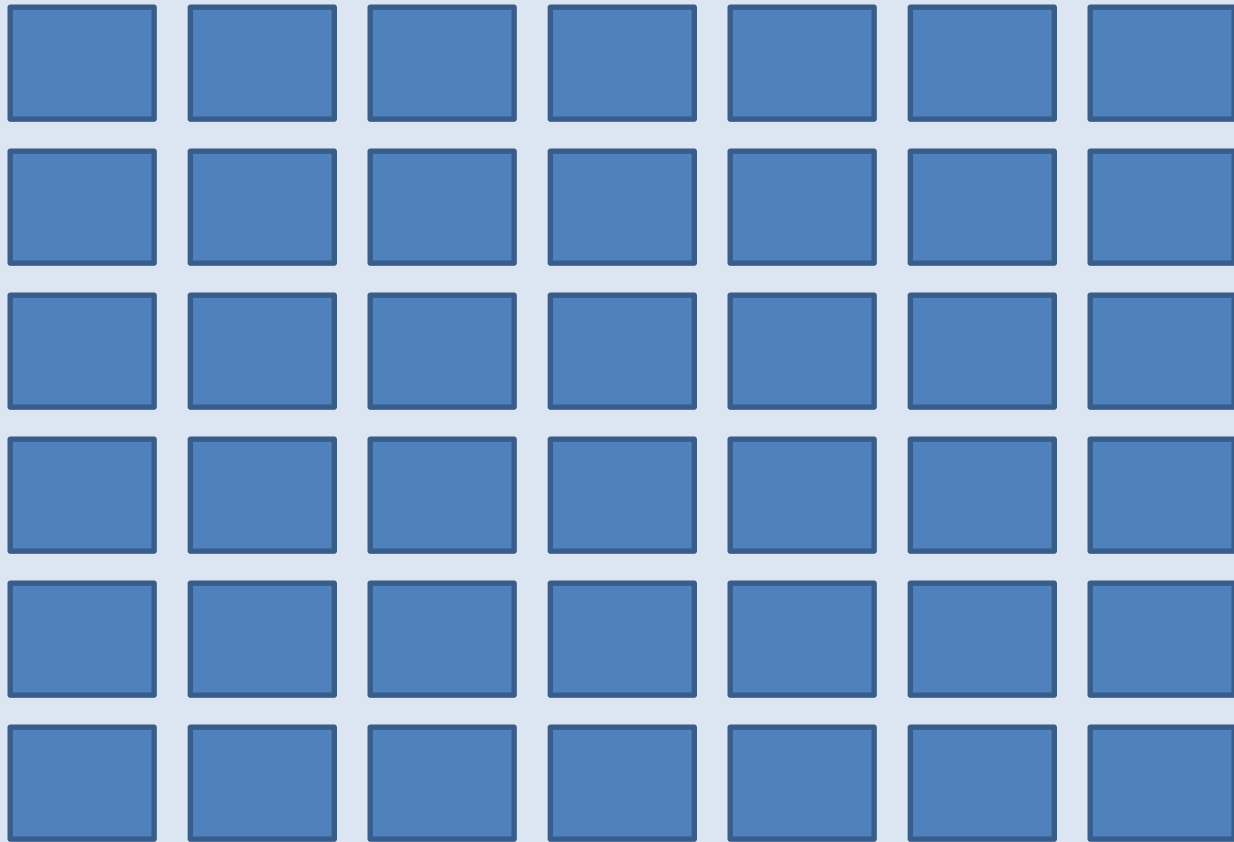
**Messiah  
the Prince**





So the terminus of the **69 weeks** saw the ***First Coming of Messiah***. On this day ***Israel's Sacrifice Lamb*** was being presented for inspection.

# Tenth Jubilee of the 70 Sevens



**1<sup>st</sup> Coming**



**2,000 Year Gap**



**The future 70<sup>th</sup> Week**



***So Palm Sunday***  
was a very special day.  
“The Lamb of God” was  
coming up for inspection,  
first by the religious  
powers.





And then by the civil  
governmental powers.  
At that time it was Rome.

They could find  
***no fault*** with Him.





“The Lamb slain from the foundation of the world” went on to Calvary. The redeeming blood of Israel’s Promised Sacrifice Lamb would provide the ultimate and final atonement for sin.

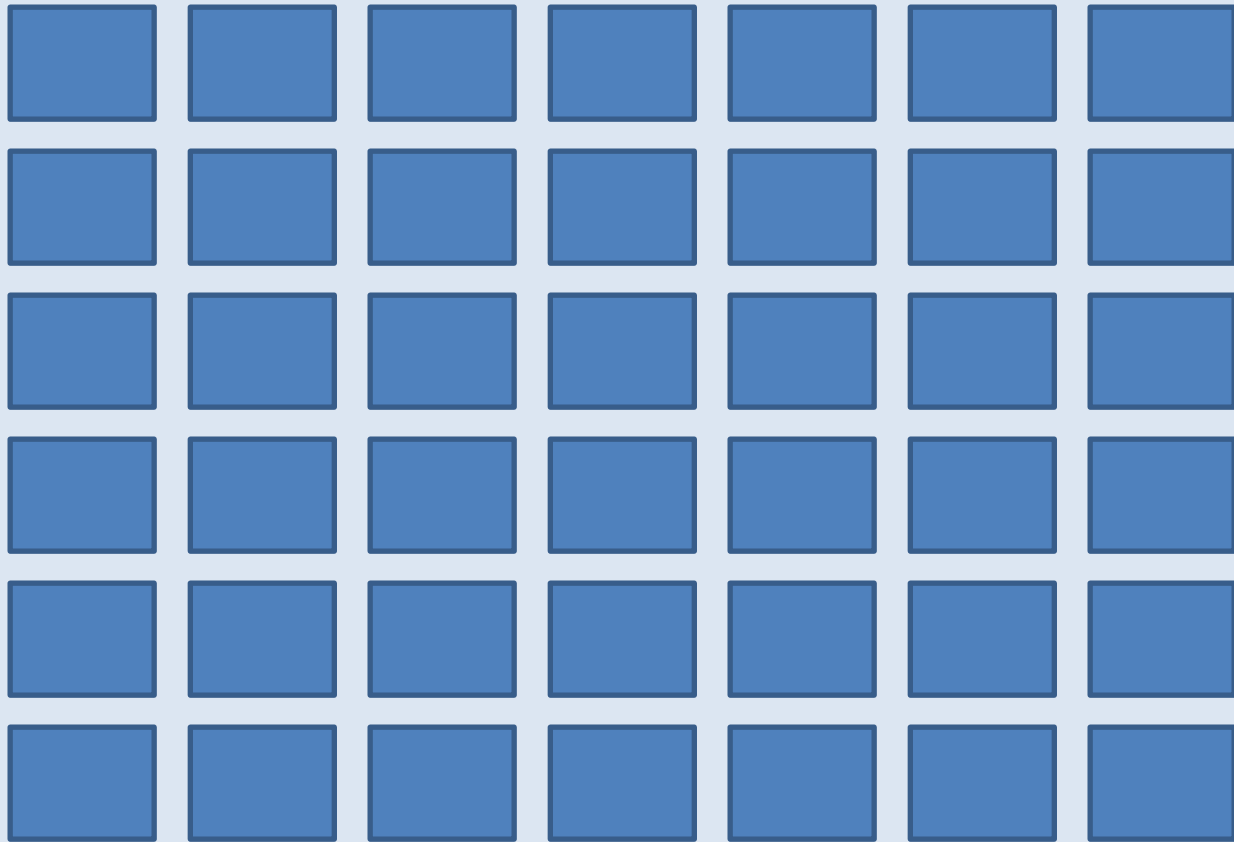


SPAS

But that was not the end of the story. The terminus of the future 70<sup>th</sup> Week will see this age come to its appointed climax with the Second Coming Messiah. This time He will appear as the Lion of the Tribe of Judah. He will judge the wicked, deliver His Elect from the dragon and his raging nations, intervening to save the planet from nuclear destruction. His Millennial Kingdom will bring the much longed for peace on earth. There are many encouraging Biblical facts concerning the latter days. As the saints go up to witness it is important that they are given a heads up and told about these things.



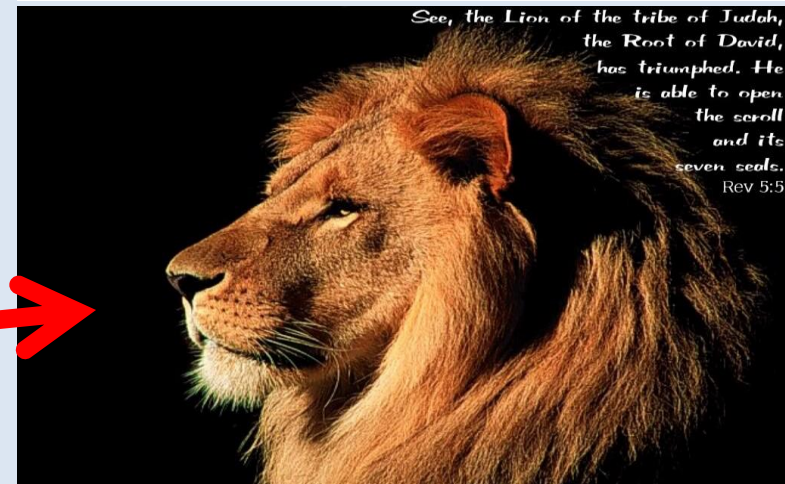
# Tenth Jubilee of the 70 Sevens



**1<sup>st</sup> Coming**



**2<sup>nd</sup> Coming**



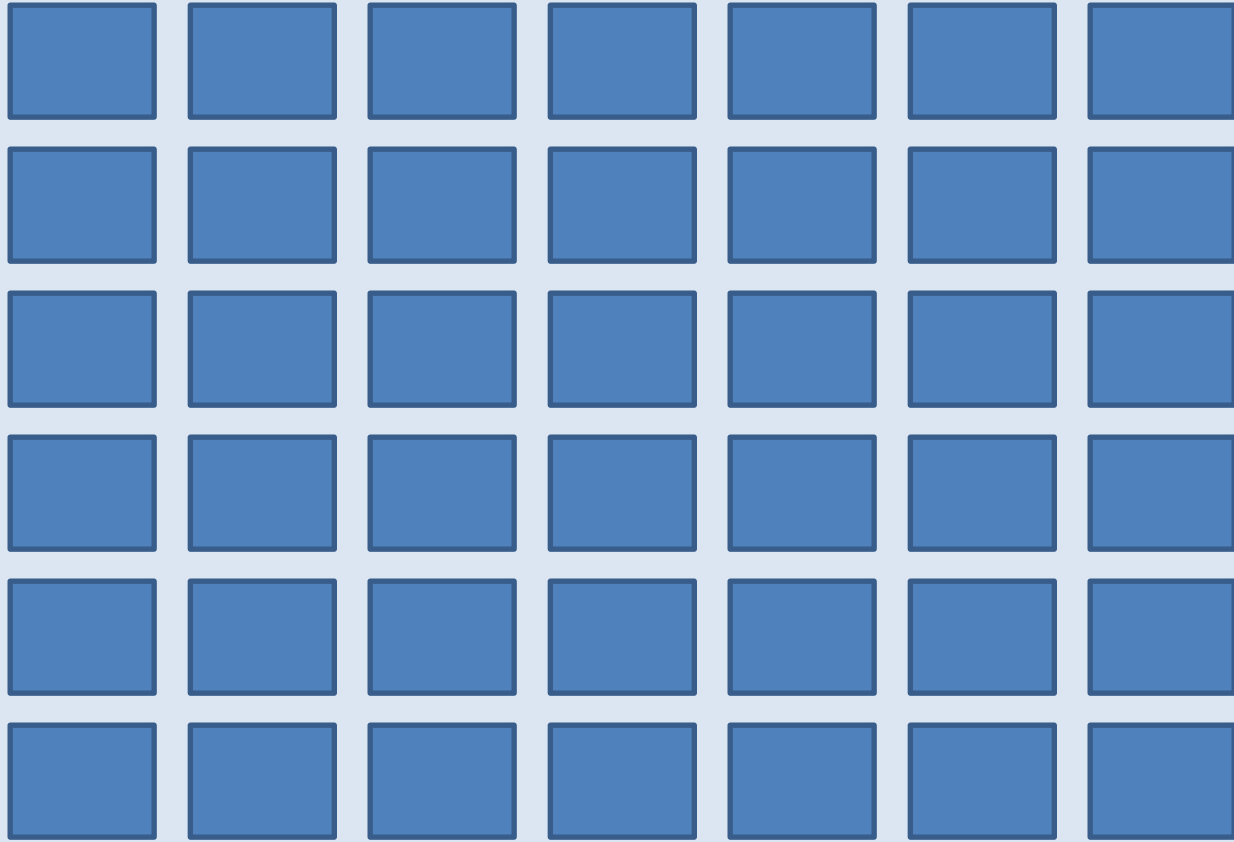
**2,000 Year Gap**



***The Lion of Judah***

So here is the beauty and the truth wrapped up in the Seventy Weeks prophecy. When it is faithfully calculated and interpreted it simply and elegantly lays out both the ***first coming*** of Israel's promised Messiah in the year of the passion and His ***second coming*** on the Day Appointed in the ***Year of Jubilee***.

# Tenth Jubilee of the 70 Sevens



**2,000 Year Gap**



**Ju**



**Year of Jubilee**

**1<sup>st</sup> Coming**



**2<sup>nd</sup> Coming**





Let us now focus in on the chronology of those first **69 weeks**. The first point to take special note of is this. Both the ***Edict of Artaxerxes*** as given to ***Nehemiah*** and the appearance of ***"Messiah the Prince"*** on ***Palm Sunday*** occurred during the Hebrew Passover month of ***Nisan***.

Both the *Edict* and "*Messiah the Prince*" occurred in the Hebrew month of *Nisan*.

The **Edict**

**NISAN,**

**445 B.C.**



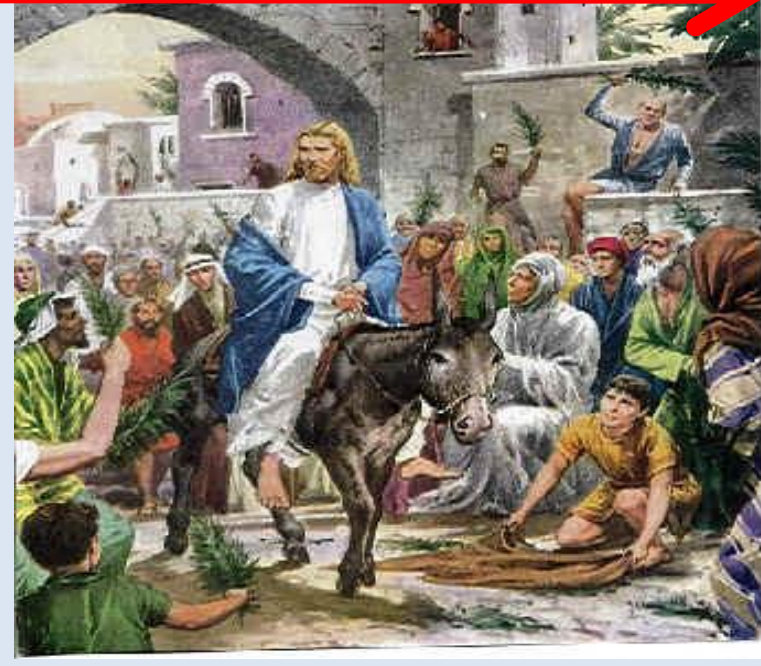
**69**

***Sevens***  
***(inclusive)***  
***of 360 day***  
***Biblical***  
***years***

**Messiah/Prince**

**NISAN,**

**32 A.D.**



Both events occurred in  
the springtime under the  
***Passover Nisan moon.***



Both the *Edict* and "*Messiah the Prince*" occurred during *Nisan moons*.

The **Edict**

**NISAN,**

**445 B.C.**



**69**

***Sevens***  
***(inclusive)***  
***of 360 day***  
***Biblical***  
***years***

**Messiah/Prince**

**NISAN,**

**32 A.D.**



Now let us consider the *timeline* of the **69 Weeks**. In our earlier *videos #5* and *#6* we checked out the work of Scotland Yard Inspector Sir Robert Anderson. First we calculated the timeline of the **69 weeks**,  
(*or 69 sevens*),  
as  $69 \times 7 = 483$  or  
**483 Biblical Years**



**Sir Robert Anderson**  
*1841-1918*

**69 Weeks**

**= 69 x 7**

**= 483**

***Biblical***

***Years***

We continued our calculation  
of the 69 weeks as follows.

*483 Biblical Years*

$= 483 \times 360$

***=173,880 days***





**Sir Robert Anderson**  
*1841-1918*

***483 x 360***

***= 173,880***

***Days***

In video #4, having determined that the 69 weeks are **173,880 days** we then converted this holy time back into a timeline measured out in terms of our terrestrial solar years.

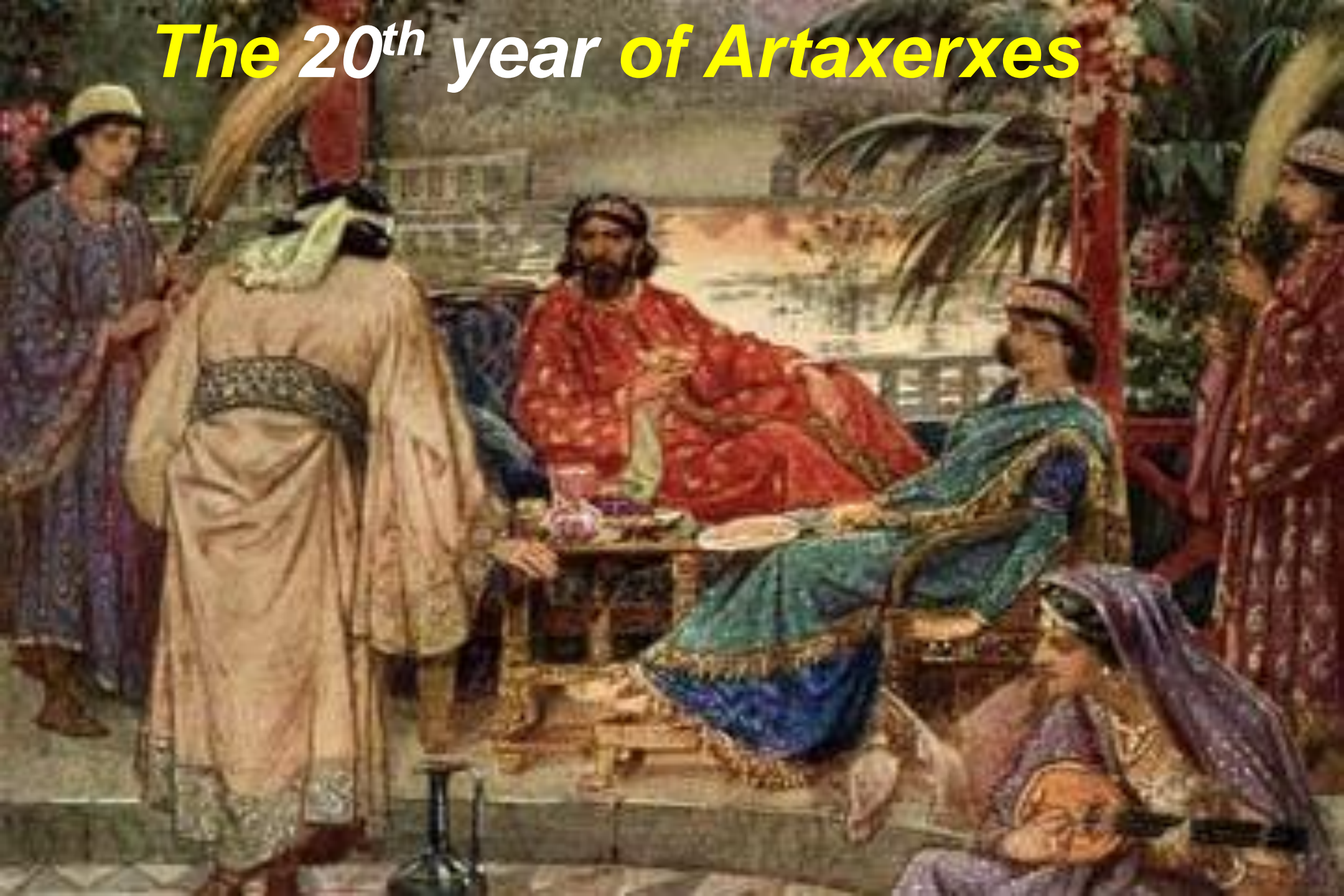
The present orbit of the earth around the sun is a time period of **365.2422 days**. So dividing those **173,880 days** by **365.2422** the bridging time span for the 69 weeks turns out to be **476.0677 solar years**. This calculates out to be **476 years and 24.7, (or 25 days), (inclusive)**.

173,880 days  
divided by  
365.2422 days  
=  
***476 years***  
and ***25 days.***

In video #5 from Nehemiah chapter 2 we saw that it was ***Artaxerxes Longimanus*** in his ***20<sup>th</sup> year*** who issued the edict giving Nehemiah permission to rebuild Jerusalem as a fully functioning city-state.



# *The 20<sup>th</sup> year of Artaxerxes*



And in video #6 we presented historical evidence indicating that this royal edict, which initiated the Seventy Weeks Prophecy came under the Nisan moon of **445 B.C.**



***Nisan 445 B.C.***



Now let's consider the terminus of the 69 Weeks. This was the appearance of "***Messiah the Prince***" on ***Palm Sunday*** .

Do we know the year when this occurred? Do we know the year of the passion?



***“Messiah the Prince”***

***Palm Sunday***



In ***video #5*** we presented solid Biblical evidence from Luke chapter 3 that the baptism of Jesus by John came during the 15<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar.

**Luke 3** <sup>1</sup>Now in *the fifteenth year* of the reign of *Tiberius Caesar*, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judaea, and Herod being tetrarch of Galilee, . . .  
<sup>2</sup>Annas and Caiaphas being the high priests, the word of God came unto John the son of Zacharias in the wilderness.

<sup>3</sup>And he came into all the country about Jordan, preaching the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins;

<sup>21</sup>Now when all the people were baptized, it came to pass, that Jesus also being baptized, and praying, the heaven was opened,

We have good historical evidence that the 15<sup>th</sup> year of Tiberius began on August 19 of 28 A.D.. So Jesus would have begun His ministry in ***the fall of 28 A.D.*** After the 3 plus years of His ministry Palm Sunday would have come in the springtime during the ***Passover of 32 A.D.***





The 15<sup>th</sup> Year of Tiberius began in the **summer** of 28 A.D. Jesus began his ministry in the **fall** of **28 A.D.** 3+ years later = **32 A.D.**

*Baptism of Jesus*  
*Autumn*  
*28 A.D.*

*Palm Sunday*  
*32 A.D.*

*Ministry of Jesus*

28

29

30

31

32

The 1<sup>st</sup> Year of Tiberius began on August 19, 14 A.D.

Now let's take a look at something curious and quite wonderful about the ***timeline of the 69 weeks***. We know that this time segment must connect into ***two Nisan moons 476 years apart***. And yet that 69 week timeline goes out ***25 days beyond the 476 years***. So what can we conclude from this? Simply this.

**Edict of  
Artaxerxes  
445 B.C.**

**Palm  
Sunday  
32 A.D.**

( - 444 A.D. )

**476 years + 25 days**

**NISAN  
of 445  
B.C.**

**NISAN  
of 32  
A.D.**

The 69 Weeks must of  
necessity terminate in a  
year that sees a *late*  
*Nisan Passover.*



**Edict of  
Artaxerxes  
445 B.C.**

**Palm  
Sunday  
32 A.D.**

( - 444 A.D. )

**476 years + 25 days**

**NISAN  
of 445  
B.C.**

**This must be  
a *LATE Nisan*  
*Passover***

**NISAN  
of 32  
A.D.**

Late Passovers occur in ***Embolismic Years***. Those are years that have required the ***intercalation*** of an ***extra month of Adar into the Hebrew calendar***. This 13<sup>th</sup> month boosts the month of Nisan up into the year to make for a late Passover. There are seven of these in the 19 year Metonic cycle.

**Edict of  
Artaxerxes  
445 B.C.**

**Palm  
Sunday  
32 A.D.**

( - 444 A.D. )

**476 years + 25 days**

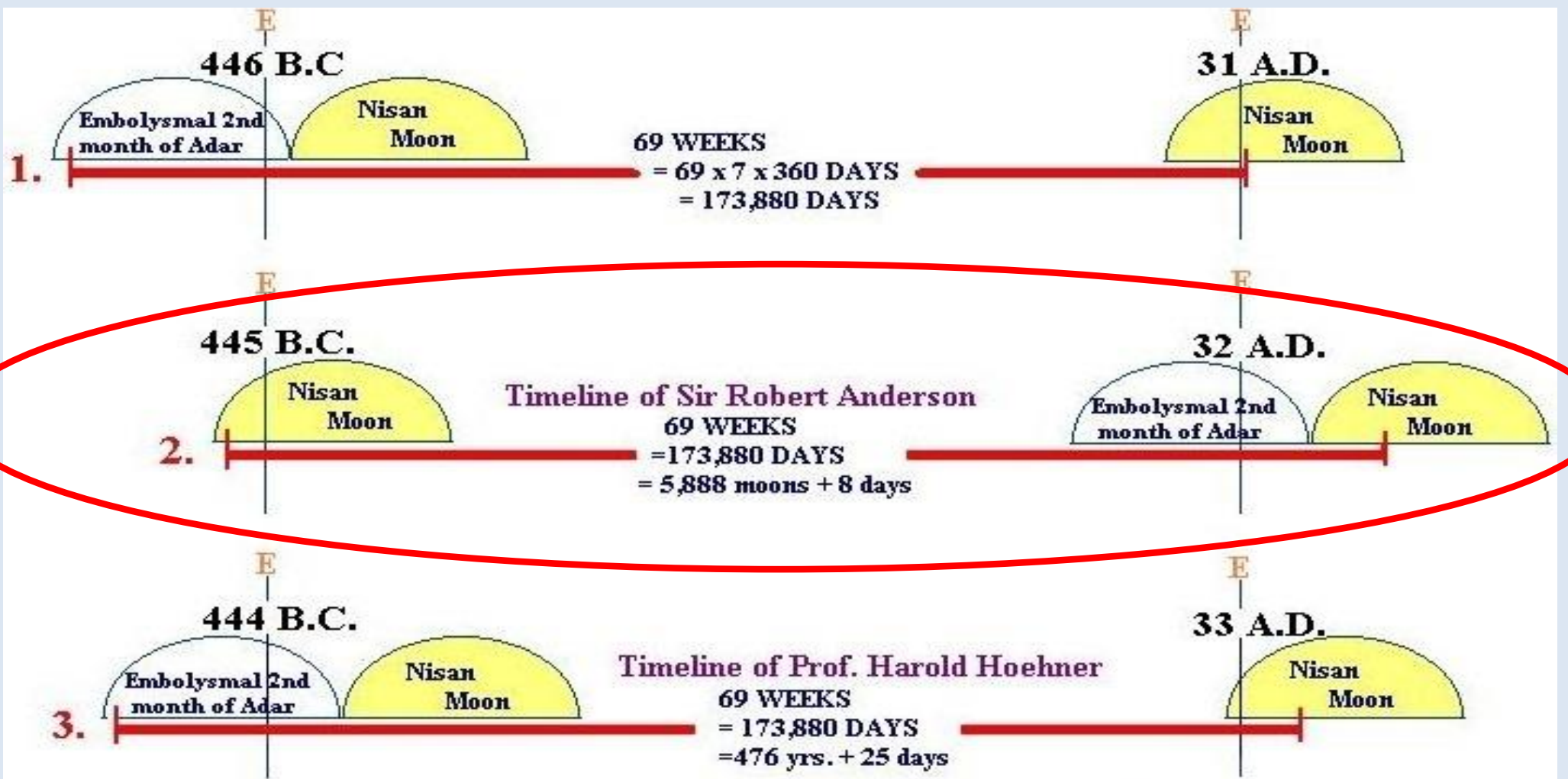
**NISAN  
of 445  
B.C.**

This must be an  
*embolismic year*  
that sees an *extra  
month of Adar.*

**NISAN  
of 32  
A.D.**

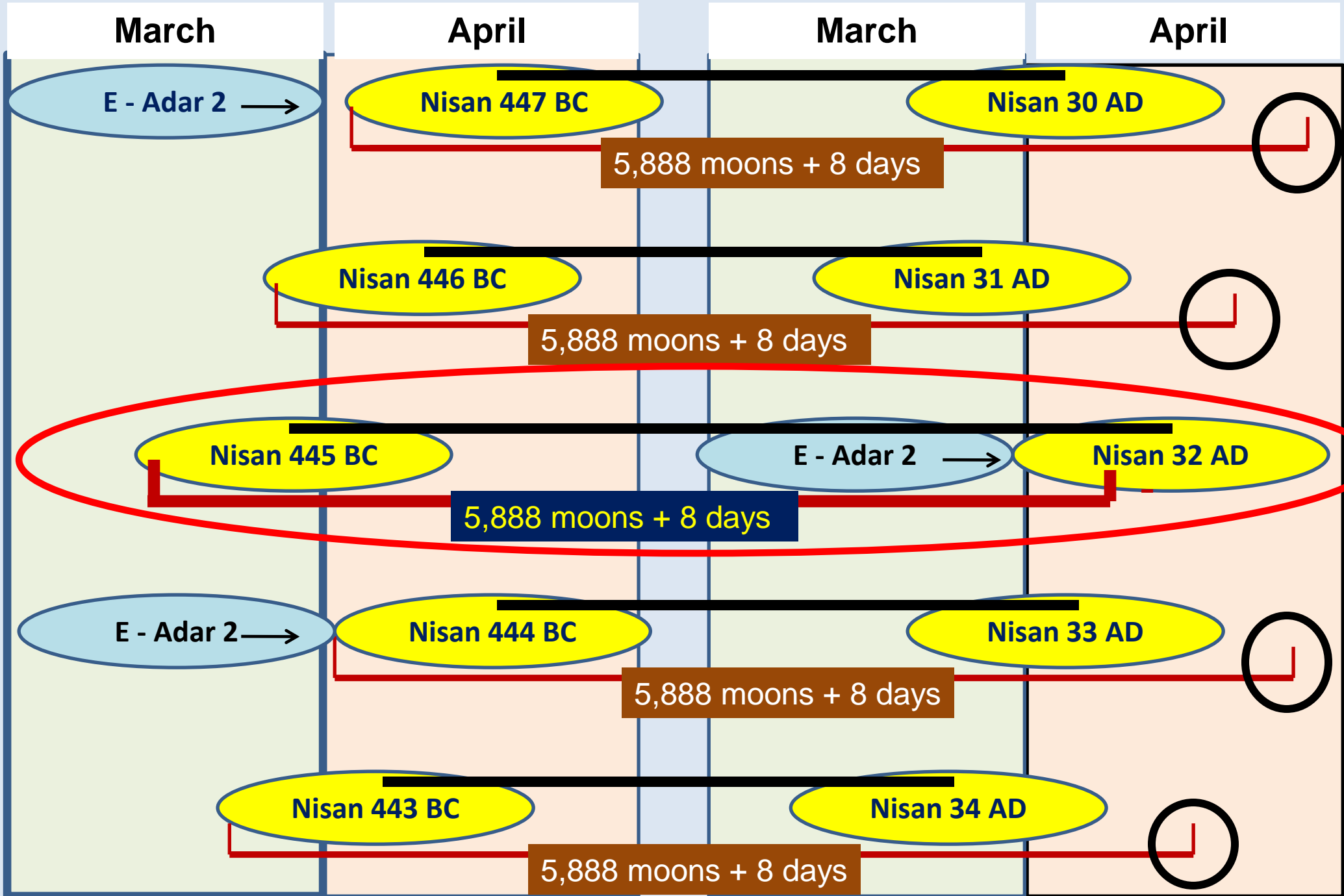
If the prophecy of the 69 sevens is true and our calculations are correct then our timeline ***must connect*** into the ***two Nisan moons***. And as we see here in this chart, ***32 A.D.*** was the ***only*** terminus year in which the ***69 Week timeline of 476 years and 25 days*** manages to ***connect*** into ***two Nisan moons***.





**THE TESTIMONY OF THE NISAN MOONS IN ESTABLISHING THE TIMESPAN OF THE 69 WEEKS**

Here are five ***Nisan to Nisan*** time spans, (in black), laid out across 476 years from the one terminating in 30 A.D. on down to the timeline terminating in 34 A.D.. The middle one, the Nisan to Nisan time span terminating in ***32 A.D.*** is a long one with a tally of ***5,888 moons***. The others have just ***5887 moons***. The ***69 Week*** timelines are in red. As we can see, that timeline of 476 years and 25 days only manages to connect into two Nisan moons when it terminates in ***32 A.D.*** Attempts to make the 69 week timeline connect the Nisan moons in those other four 476 year time spans all fail. They all overshoot the Nisan moon. (See the black circles).



March

April

March

April

E - Adar 2 →

Nisan 447 BC

Nisan 30 AD

5,888 moons + 8 days

Nisan 446 BC

Nisan 31 AD

5,888 moons + 8 days

Nisan 445 BC

E - Adar 2 →

Nisan 32 AD

5,888 moons + 8 days

E - Adar 2 →

Nisan 444 BC

Nisan 33 AD

5,888 moons + 8 days

Nisan 443 BC

Nisan 34 AD

5,888 moons + 8 days

So this is encouraging. We know that a late Passover is absolutely essential in order to accommodate the **69 weeks**. We also know that **32 A.D.**, the year of ***Palm Sunday***, was such a year. It was an embolismic year with a late Nisan. We now have our two Nisan moons nailed down. They are 476 years apart and in years we have verified as the year of the Edict and the year of the Passion. These are sure ballparks from which we can begin to lay out that long lanky timeline of 476 years and **25 days**. We shall soon discover just how neatly this time span connects into the two Nisan moons.



**Edict of  
Artaxerxes  
445 B.C.**

**Palm  
Sunday  
32 A.D.**

( - 444 A.D. )

**476 years + 25 days**

**Nisan  
of 445  
B.C.**

**We now know  
that this is a *late  
Nisan Passover***

**Nisan  
of 32  
A.D.**

So already, without going into any further detail, we have enough information to lay out a timeline from the ***Nisan*** of Nehemiah in 445 B.C. to the late ***Nisan*** of Palm Sunday in ***32 A.D.*** Notice that both the ***time-span*** bridging the **two Nisan events** and the timeline of the **69 Weeks** are going to be a few days over the ***476 solar*** or ***calendar years.***

The *time-span* bridging the two Nisan events and the timeline of the *69 Weeks* are both very close to *476 years*.

Nisan  
445 B.C.

The Edict

32 A.D.

“Messiah  
the Prince”

Nisan to Nisan Time Span  
= 476 years + a few days

69 “weeks” = 476.06 years

So people in the first century with access to Daniel's prophecy and a chronology of former events and dates in Israel's history and Medo-Persian history had plenty of information to do the math and get a fix on the year and season for the terminus of the 69 weeks. Even using the Julian year of 365.25 days their calculations would have been a mere 4 days off.



**The *time-span* of the *69 Weeks* calculated using Roman era Julian years are  $173,880/365.25 = 476$  years and 21 days. (a mere 4 day error).**

**Nisan  
445 B.C.**

**The Edict**

**Nisan  
32 A.D.**

**“Messiah  
the Prince”**

***Their* calculation of the 69  
“weeks” would have been  
476 years + 21 days**

They could have put their finger right on the exact year, **32 A.D.**, and the precise month, ***Nisan*** in the springtime ***Passover*** season. They could circle a few days on a calendar when they could expect to see their Messiah enter into His city. We know that some people did this. Thirty odd years before the date some of them were even wondering about His birth.

**The *time-span* of the *69 Weeks* calculated using Roman era Julian years are  $173,880/365.25 = 476$  years and 21 days. (a mere 4 day error).**

Nisan  
445 B.C.

The Edict

Nisan  
32 A.D.

“Messiah  
the Prince”

***Their* calculation of the 69 “weeks” would have been 476 years + 21 days**

Like these people for example.





As we know, ***both*** of these events, events that marked the beginning and the terminus of the 69 weeks, occurred under ***Nisan moons.***



Both the *Edict* and "*Messiah the Prince*" occurred during *Nisan moons*.

The **Edict**  
**NISAN,**  
**445 B.C.**



**476**  
**Years**  
**+**  
**25 days**  
**(inclusive)**

**Messiah/Prince**  
**NISAN,**  
**32 A.D.**



So our next task is to place  
the Hebrew *month of*  
*Nisan* alongside the  
*Julian solar calendar*  
months of *March-April* for  
each of these two events



← **NISAN** →



← **MARCH-APRIL** →

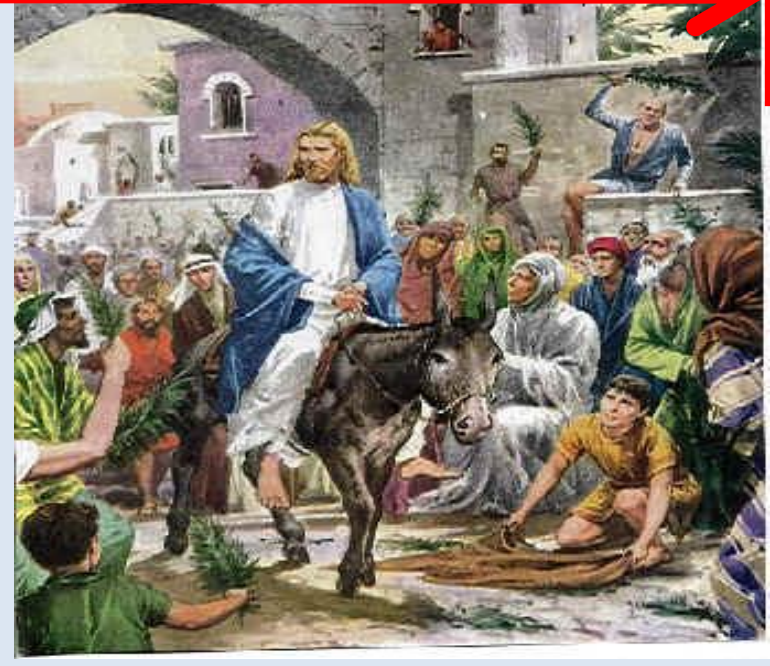


**The Edict**  
**Nisan/March**  
**445 B.C.**



**476**  
**Years**  
**+**  
**25 days**  
**(inclusive)**

**Messiah/Prince**  
**Nisan/April**  
**32 A.D.**





We shall use the ***NASA lunar data*** from this website to find the date and time of the ***astronomical new moons*** for the ***445 B.C. Nisan*** of Nehemiah and the ***32 A.D. Nisan*** of Palm Sunday.

[http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/  
phase/phasecat.html](http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/phase/phasecat.html)

Having found the date and time of the ***astronomical new moon of Nisan*** our next task is to determine which one of the two ensuing sunsets will present the thin crescent of the ***new moon*** at a thickness visible to the unaided eye and ***viewed*** by two witnesses. That ***new moon sighting*** at sunset would have marked the first hour of the first day of the first month, the month of ***Nisan***. ***Nisan*** is the first month of the Hebrew religious year.

New moon sighted:

therefore

***1<sup>st</sup> day of  
the month.***



The new moon sighting for ***Nisan*** will allow us to determine the ***Julian calendar date*** for ***Nisan 1*** for the year in question. We can then place the Hebrew calendar for ***Nisan*** alongside the Julian calendar for ***March-April*** of that year.



Hebrew month of ***NISAN***

<b>1</b>							
----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<b>X</b>							
----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Roman month of ***MARCH-APRIL***

Using this method we can align the Hebrew and Julian calendars for the ***Nisan*** ***Passover moon*** in the year of the ***Edict*** and the ***Nisan*** ***Passover moon*** in the ***year of the Passion.***



← **NISAN** →



← **MARCH-APRIL** →

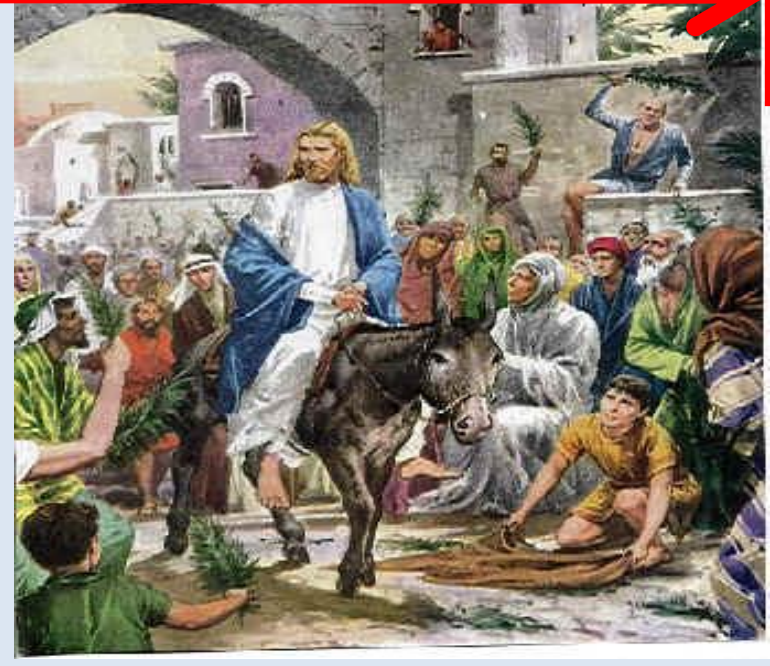


**The Edict**  
**Nisan/March**  
**445 B.C.**



**476**  
**Years**  
**+**  
**25 days**  
**(inclusive)**

**Messiah/Prince**  
**Nisan/April**  
**32 A.D.**



To lay out the timeline of the  
476 years and 25 days  
accurately we must have a  
Hebrew calendar date from  
which to start. Can we pin down  
a specific ***Nisan date*** for just  
one of these two events?



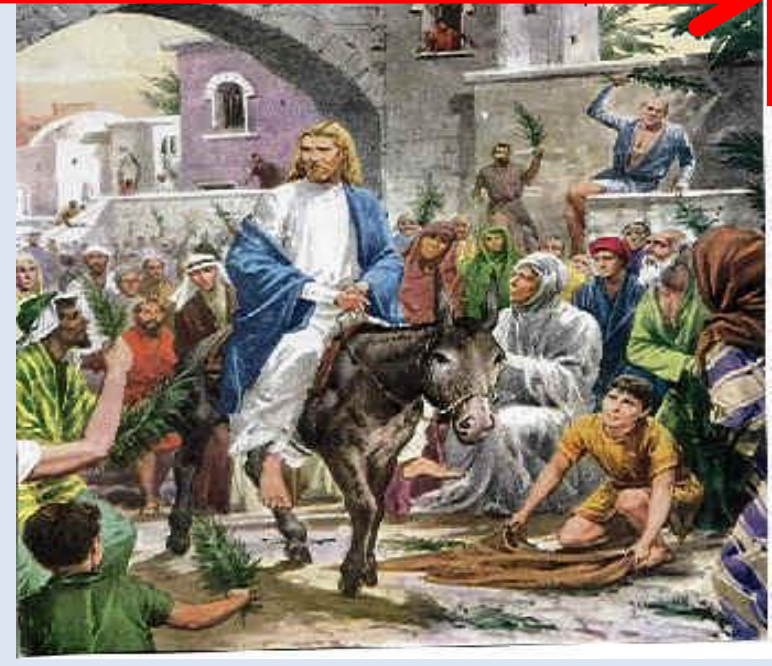
Can we get a *Hebrew Nisan calendar date* fix on just one of these events?

The Edict  
**NISAN "X"**,  
445 B.C.



**476**  
**Years**  
+  
**25 days**  
**(inclusive)**

Messiah/Prince  
**NISAN "Y"**,  
32 A.D.





In the case of the Edict of Artaxerxes we have solid historical evidence that the Nisan moon crossed the 20<sup>th</sup> year of Artaxerxes in **445 B.C.** See **video #6**. However, we do not know the **day** of the month. In Nehemiah chapter 2 the king's cupbearer merely reports that the king issued the edict to him ***“in the month of Nisan”***.

***“in the  
month  
of Nisan”***”



***445 B.C.***

So we have *no actual date* in the month of Nisan of 445 B.C. from which we can begin to lay out our timeline.

**Edict of  
Artaxerxes  
445 B.C.**

**Palm  
Sunday  
32 A.D.**

( - 444 A.D. )

**476 years + 25 days**

~~**Nisan  
of 445  
B.C.**~~

**No  
specific  
date here.**

**Nisan  
of 32  
A.D.**

How about the *terminus*  
of the 69 weeks?

Do we have a Nisan  
Hebrew calendar date  
for *Palm Sunday*?



**Edict of  
Artaxerxes  
445 B.C.**

**Palm  
Sunday  
32 A.D.**

**( - 444 A.D. )**

**476 years + 25 days**

**Nisan  
445  
B.C.**

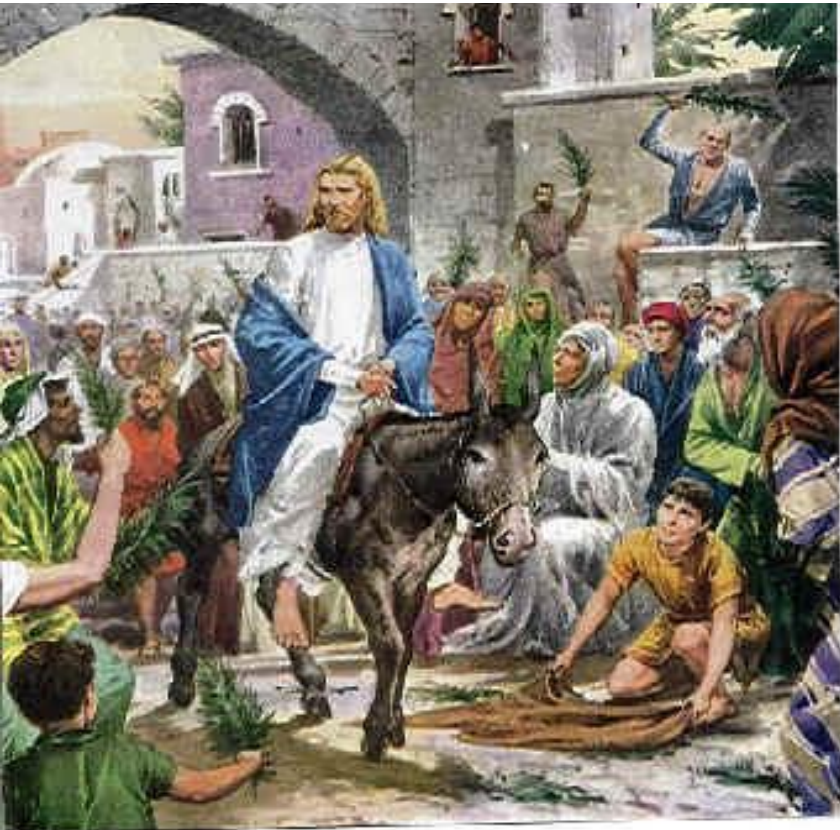
**How  
about  
here?**

**Nisan  
32 A.D.**

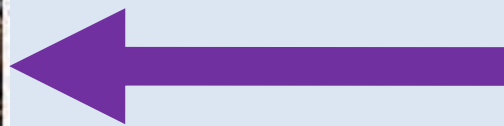
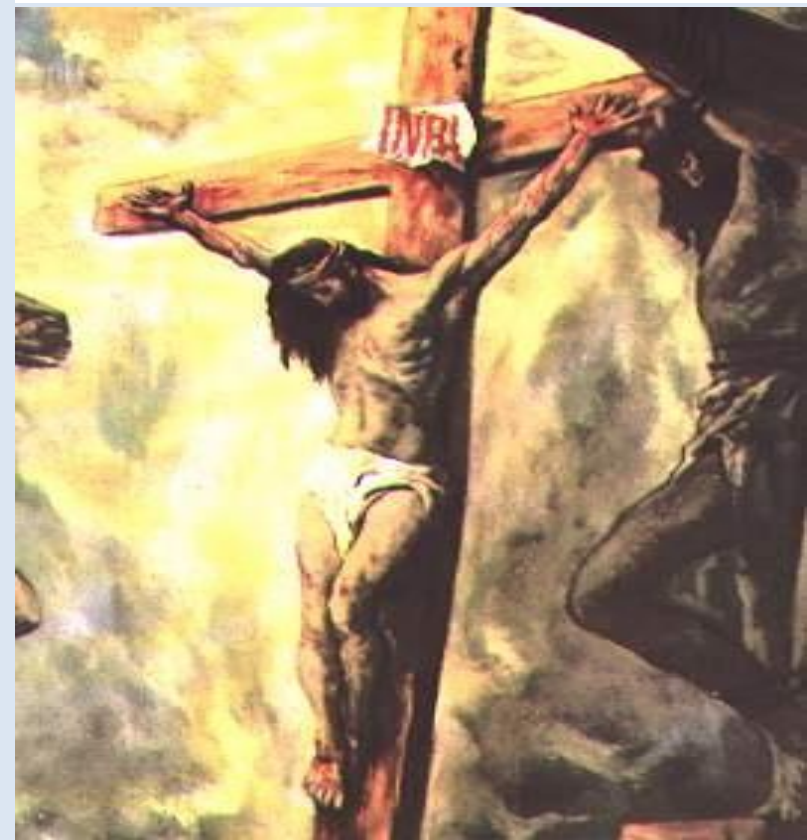
Indeed we do. We can pin down the terminus of the timeline, quite accurately on the Hebrew calendar. The Gospel record indicates that ***Palm Sunday came four days before the crucifixion.***

*The Gospel accounts of passion week indicate that **Palm Sunday** came **Four Days before the Crucifixion.***

**Palm Sunday**



**Crucifixion**



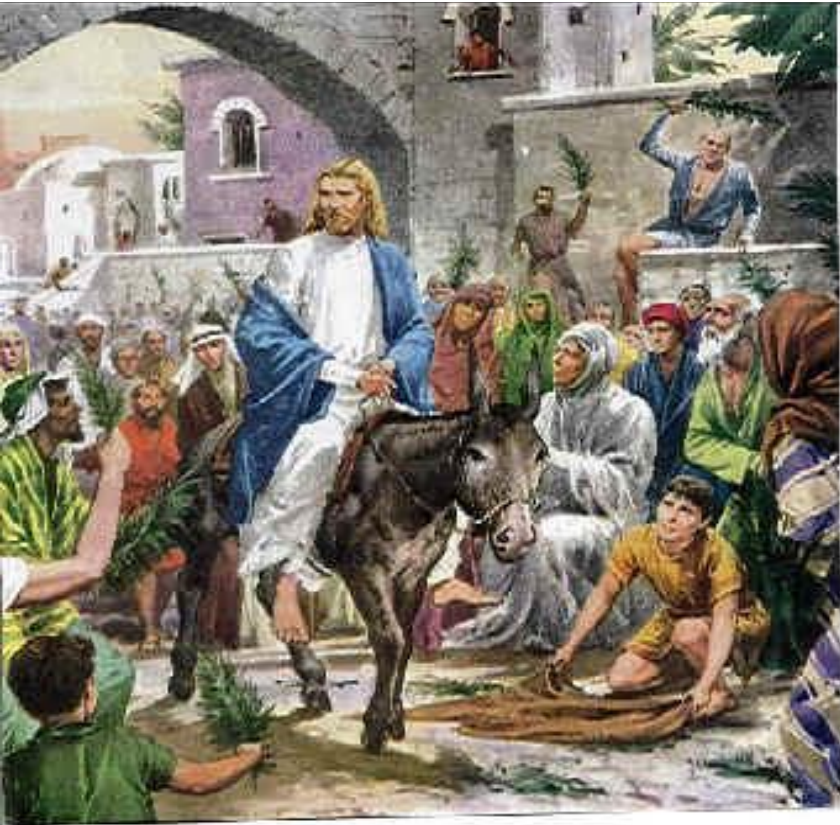
***4 days***

The Gospel writers also report to us that the Crucifixion came on Passover. The Hebrew calendar date for *Passover* as given by God through Moses at Sinai and recorded in *Leviticus 23* is *Nisan 14.*

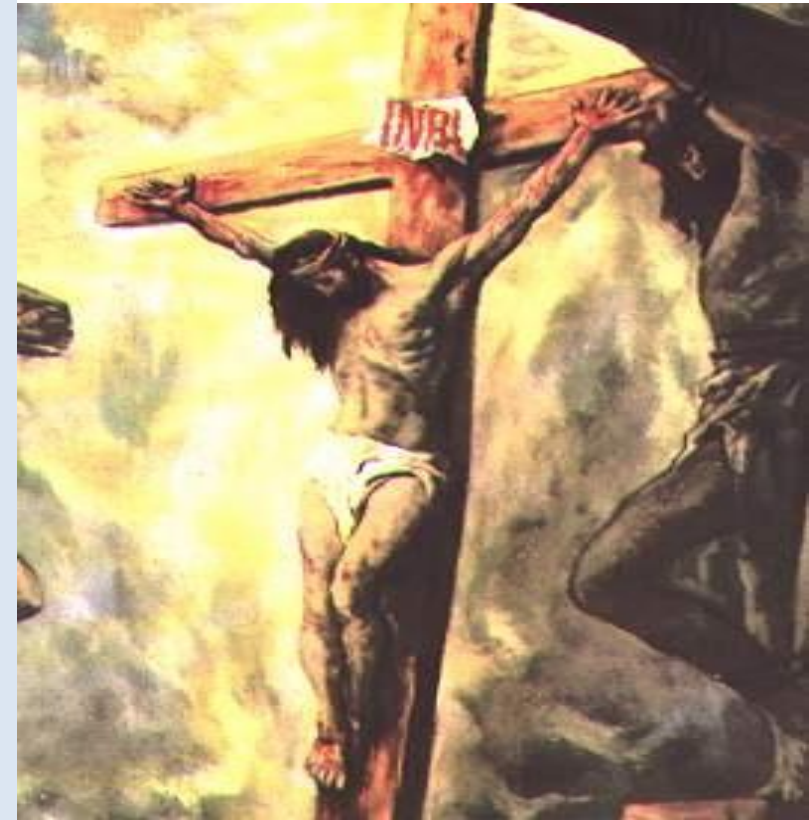
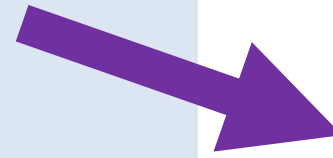


# *The Crucifixion occurred on Passover which is Nisan 14*

**Messiah/Prince  
Palm Sunday**



**Crucifixion  
*NISAN 14***





In 32 A.D. Nisan 14 must have come on a Thursday because according to Jonah 1:17 and Mathew 12:40 the ***Firstfruits Resurrection of Jesus*** occurred on the ***first day of the week***, our Sunday and this was after ***three days and nights*** of death.

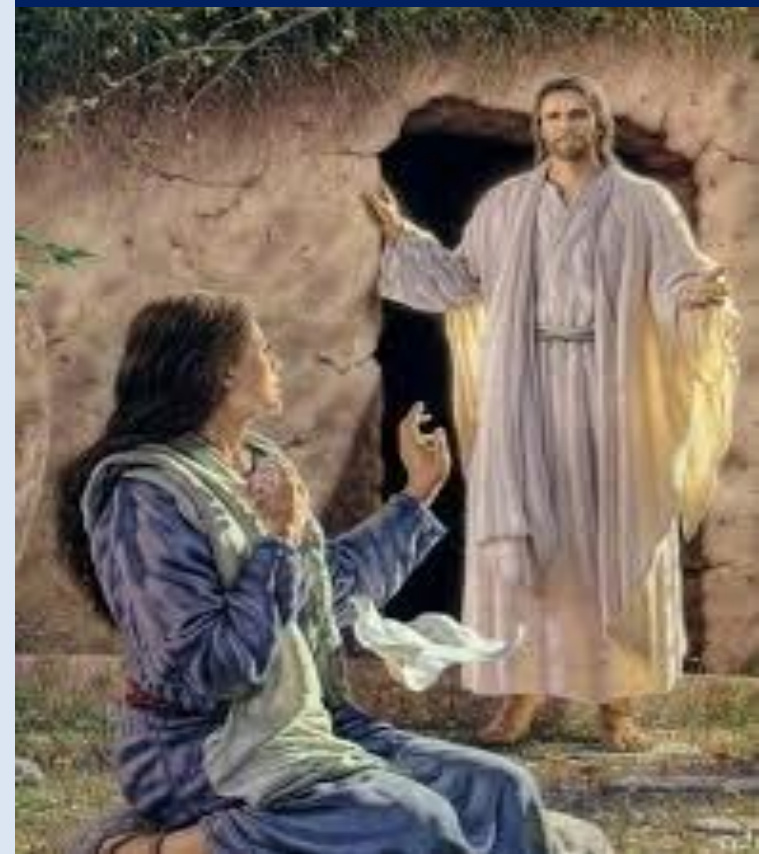
***Passover***  
***Crucifixion***  
***Thursday***  
***Nisan 14***



***3 days***



***Firstfruits***  
***Resurrection***  
***Sunday***  
***Nisan 17***



So the Crucifixion occurred on  
Passover, Nisan 14, and The  
Gospel record also indicates that  
Jesus entered Jerusalem as  
Messiah the Prince ***four days  
before*** the Passover. So Palm  
Sunday would have come ***four  
days before Nisan 14.***



# *Palm Sunday* would have come *Four Days before Nisan 14*

**Palm Sunday**  
***NISAN X***



***4 days***

**Thursday**  
***NISAN 14***

"The Descent From the Cross" by Gustave Doré



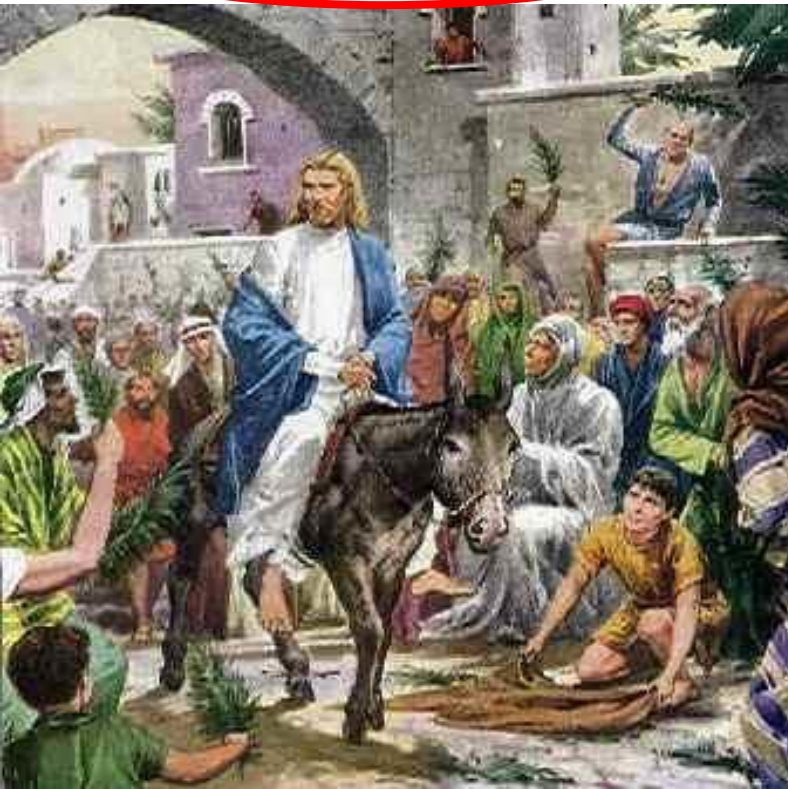
***Palm Sunday, coming  
four days before Nisan  
14, would have come on  
Nisan 10.***



# *Palm Sunday came Four Days before Nisan 14 on Nisan 10*

**Palm Sunday**

***NISAN 10***



***4 days***

**Thursday**

***NISAN 14***

"The Descent From the Cross" by Gustave Doré



Armed with our Hebrew calendar date of ***Nisan 10, 32 A.D.*** we can now use the ***NASA lunar moon-phase data*** to determine the Roman solar calendar or the ***April*** date for ***Palm Sunday***.



<http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/phase/phasecat.html>

Nisan 10 of  
32 A.D. is  
**April "Y"**

The Edict  
**NISAN X,**  
445 B.C.

**476**  
**Years**

Messiah/Prince  
**NISAN 10,**  
32 A.D.

**+**  
**25 days**  
**(inclusive)**



We need to determine the  
April calendar date for  
***Nisan 10.***

**Edict of  
Artaxerxes  
445 B.C.**

**Palm  
Sunday  
32 A.D.**

( - 444 A.D. )

**476 years + 25 days**

**Nisan  
445  
B.C.**

***Nisan 10***  
What is the  
Julian date?

**Nisan  
→ 10  
32 A.D.**



This Julian or April calendar date for *Palm Sunday* will be our *starting point*.

**Edict of  
Artaxerxes  
445 B.C.**

***Starting  
Point***

**Palm  
Sunday  
32 A.D.**

**( - 444 A.D. )**

**476 years + 25 days**

**Nisan  
445  
B.C.**

***Nisan 10*  
What is the  
Julian date?**

**APRIL  
X  
32 A.D.**

*Then we can begin to lay out the*  
***476 years and 25 days***  
*backwards in time from there.*

**Edict of  
Artaxerxes  
445 B.C.**

***Starting  
Point***

**Palm  
Sunday  
32 A.D.**

**( - 444 A.D. )**

**476 years + 25 days**

**Nisan  
445  
B.C.**

***Nisan 10*  
What is the  
Julian date?**

**April  
X  
32 A.D.**

To find the Julian  
calendar date for  
Nisan 10 we need  
to align the two  
calendars for the  
Nisan of 32 A.D..



**32 A.D.**

Hebrew month of ***NISAN***

<b>1</b>							
----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<b>X</b>							
----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Roman month of ***MARCH-APRIL***

We shall search out the moon-phase data from this NASA website. Specifically we shall look for the time and date of the ***astronomical new moon*** for the month of ***Nisan of 32 A.D.***

[http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/  
phase/phasecat.html](http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/phase/phasecat.html)

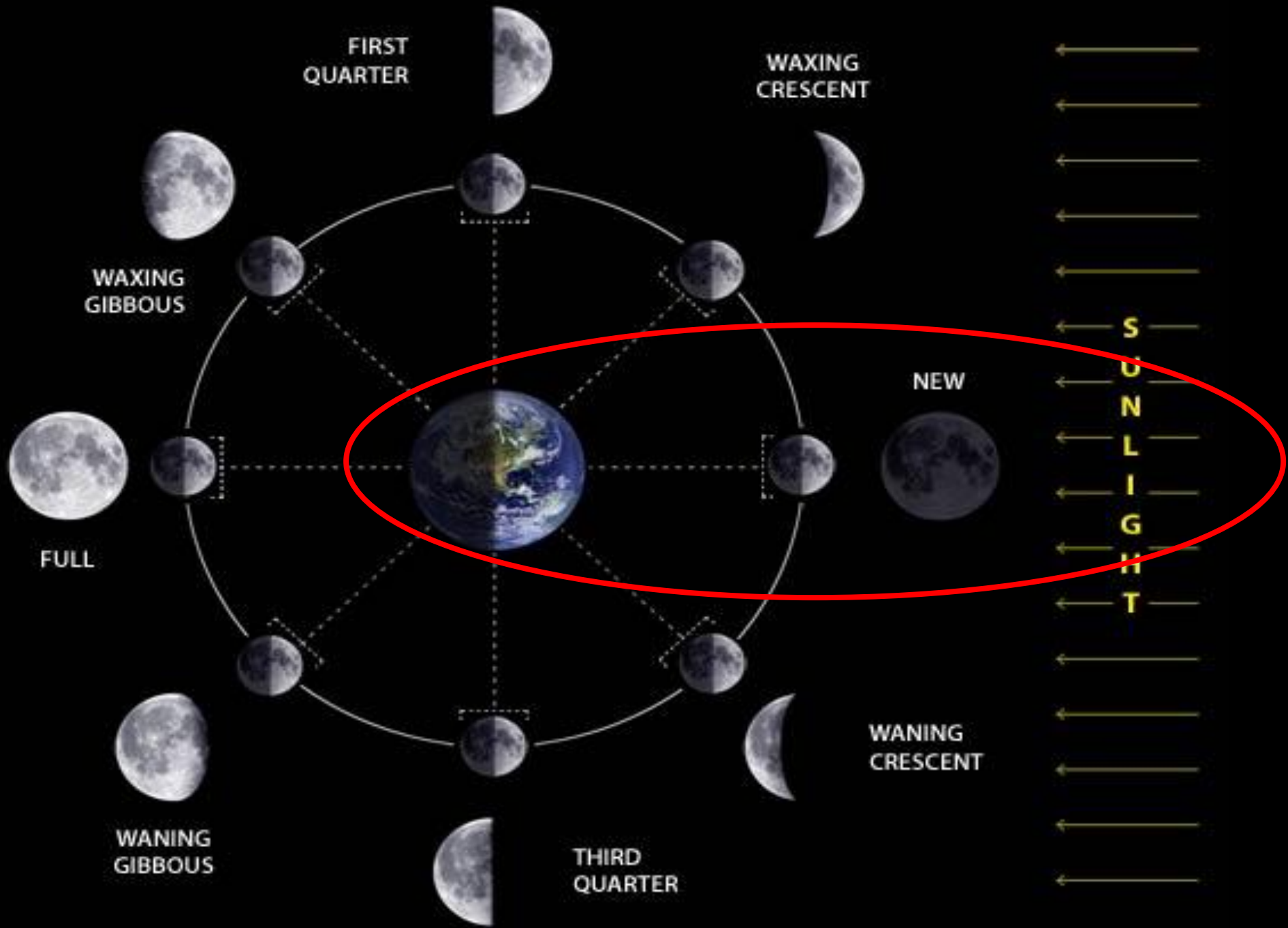
But before we do that let's take a closer look at this astronomical new moon or "black moon". Here is what we see in the night sky at the moment of an astronomical new moon.

As we can see, Well, . . . we can't see, . . . we can't see anything.





If we look over at the  
3 o'clock position we  
can see why we are  
unable to see the  
astronomical new moon.



At that time the moon is right in the line of conjunction between the sun and the earth. We are staring at the dark side of the moon.



There is no illumination  
because the side of the  
moon facing us is in  
total shadow.





As the new moon swings out about *9-12 degrees from behind the setting sun* or when it is about **18 - 24 hours old**, (a bit less than what we see here), we can just begin to make out the thin waxing crescent of the new moon. The sunlight is just beginning to reflect from the right hand side of the disk.



The *new moon* is viewed in the western sky just after *sunset*.

That first sighting of the *new moon* marks that evening, that night, and the ensuing day up until sunset as the *first day* of that particular Hebrew month.

# Hebrew Calendar

Nissan 5770

Yom Kippur	Yom Sheni	Yom Shlishi	Yom Rביעי	Yom Chamishi	Yom Shishi	Shabbat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			





Here is a statement from the  
U.S. Naval Observatory  
regarding that first sighting of  
the new moon. They affirm  
that the *“usual time”* for the  
first sighting is when the new  
moon is *24 hours old.*

## US NAVAL OBSERVATORY

*"Under optimal conditions the crescent moon can be sighted somewhat less than **15 hours** after astronomical New Moon. Usually, however, it is not seen until it is more than **24 hours old**. Often it is not seen for more than **48 hours**... But despite these advances we still cannot predict the exact time or geographical location at which the young crescent will first be spotted."*

As prophesied in *Zechariah 9:9* and in *Daniel 9:26* the first **69 weeks** of Daniel's 70 Week prophecy came to its appointed climax when Jesus appeared as "***Messiah the Prince***". As we have seen, ***Palm Sunday*** came on ***Nisan 10***. And as we have shown in videos #2, #6, #11 and in this video, the passion year was ***32 A.D.***

***NISAN***

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

***MARCH  
- APRIL***

									?
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---



***Palm Sunday***



***Nisan 10,  
32 A.D.***

We go online to the  
NASA website at the  
address shown here.

[http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/  
phase/phasecat.html](http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/phase/phasecat.html)



We go into the moon-phase tables for the first century A.D. and find the lunar data for **32 A.D.** Remember that by definition, Nisan will be the first moon that comes to fullness after the *March 20-21* Spring equinox.

# NASA New Moon Data for 32 A.D.

32 C.E. or A.D. Moon Phases in Universal (Greenwich) Time

New Moon		First Quarter		<b>Full Moon</b>		Last Quarter	
Jan 1	14:14	Jan 8	07:53	Jan 16	10:36	Jan 24	08:49
Jan 31	00:12	Feb 7	00:01	Feb 15	04:34	Feb 22	19:02
Feb 29	09:55	Mar 7	17:47	Mar 15	20:11	Mar 23	01:59
<b>→ Mar 29</b>	<b>20:00</b>	<b>Apr 6</b>	<b>11:58</b>	<b>Apr 14</b>	<b>09:00</b>	<b>Apr 21</b>	<b>06:57</b>
Apr 28	07:00 P	May 6	05:37	May 13	19:09	May 20	11:33
May 27	19:16	Jun 4	22:01	Jun 12	03:14	Jun 18	17:20
Jun 26	08:57	Jul 4	12:40	Jul 11	10:17	Jul 18	01:38
Jul 26	00:05	Aug 3	01:13	Aug 9	17:31	Aug 16	13:22
Aug 24	16:24	Sep 1	11:39	Sep 8	02:03	Sep 15	04:53
Sep 23	09:14 P	Sep 30	20:21	Oct 7	12:42 t	Oct 14	23:56
Oct 23	01:32 P	Oct 30	04:10	Nov 6	01:46	Nov 13	21:24
Nov 21	16:20	Nov 28	12:08	Dec 5	17:07	Dec 13	19:21
Dec 21	05:09	Dec 27	21:10				

The Astronomical new Moon of Nisan for 32 A.D. came on **March 29** at **2000 hrs. or 8 p.m. UTC**

Specifically we are looking to find the Julian date for the ***astronomical new moon*** of ***Nisan*** in the passion year of ***32 A.D.*** As we see, the black moon came on ***March 29*** at ***2000 Hrs.*** or ***8 p.m. UTC.***

# NASA New Moon Data for 32 A.D.

32 C.E. or A.D. Moon Phases in Universal (Greenwich) Time

<b>Astro.New Moon</b>	First Quarter	Full Moon	Last Quarter
Jan 1 14:14	Jan 8 07:53	Jan 16 10:36	Jan 24 08:49
Jan 31 00:12	Feb 7 00:01	Feb 15 04:34	Feb 22 19:02
Feb 29 09:55	Mar 7 17:47	Mar 15 20:11	Mar 23 01:59
<b>Mar 29 20:00</b>	Apr 6 11:58	Apr 14 09:00 t	Apr 21 06:57
Apr 28 07:00 P	May 6 05:37	May 13 19:09	May 20 11:33
May 27 19:16	Jun 4 22:01	Jun 12 03:14	Jun 18 17:20
Jun 26 08:57	Jul 4 12:40	Jul 11 10:17	Jul 18 01:38
Jul 26 00:05	Aug 3 01:13	Aug 9 17:31	Aug 16 13:22
Aug 24 16:24	Sep 1 11:39	Sep 8 02:03	Sep 15 04:53
Sep 23 09:14 P	Sep 30 20:21	Oct 7 12:42 t	Oct 14 23:56
Oct 23 01:32 P	Oct 30 04:10	Nov 6 01:46	Nov 13 21:24
Nov 21 16:20	Nov 28 12:08	Dec 5 17:07	Dec 13 19:21
Dec 21 05:09	Dec 27 21:10		

The Astronomical new Moon of Nisan for 32 A.D. came on **March 29** at **2000 hrs. or 8 p.m. UTC**

The NASA new moon times are given to us in ***Universal Time***. In the former British era this was called ***Greenwich Time***. The prime meridian still goes through Greenwich, England. So when we make the adjustment for the longitude of Jerusalem we find that we must ***add 2 hours and 21 minutes*** to the Universal time given to us in the NASA tables.

## The Astronomical New Moon for Nisan, 32 A.D.

Mar 29 20:00 hrs. @ Greenwich -

Longitude = 0

Jerusalem's longitude is 35 deg. 14 min. East

= 35.23 degrees further to the east

$35.23/360 \times 24$  hrs.

= **2 hrs. 21 minutes** later into the night.

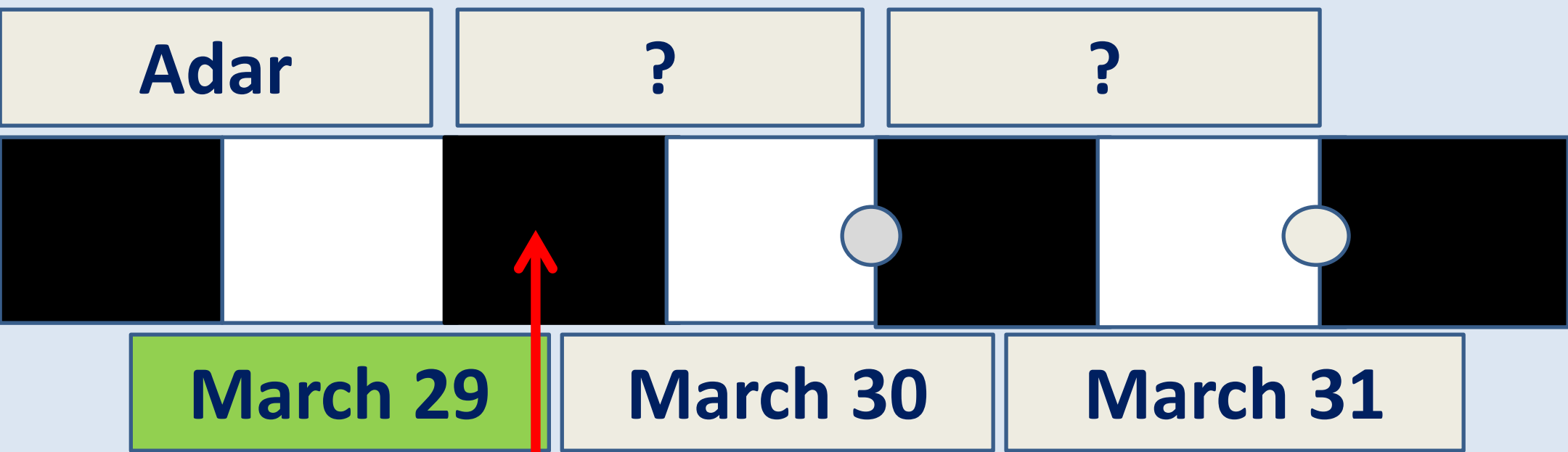
Therefore *the Astronomical New Moon of Nisan for Jerusalem in 32 A.D. was **22:21 hrs.** or **10:21 p.m..***

Sir Robert Anderson's time as quoted in his book was 22:57 hrs. which for purposes of determining the new moon sighting is a minor variance of no consequence.



So in Jerusalem the time of the ***astronomical new moon*** for the Passover month of Nisan in the passion year of 32 A.D. was ***March 29*** and about ***10:20 p.m.*** at night.

# 32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year



**Astro.  
New Moon  
22:20  
hrs**

Our next question is simply this. When was the new moon sighted in Jerusalem to mark *Nisan 1*? The new moon is viewed in the western sky shortly after sunset. The priesthood of Israel required two witnesses.

Remember too that in the Hebrew reckoning a new day begins at *sunset*.

New moon sighted:

therefore

***1<sup>st</sup> day of  
the month.***

In this case

***Nisan 1.***



So here we see the astronomical moon as it occurred at ***10:20 p.m.***, about four hours after sunset.

# 32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year

Adar

Adar

Adar? Nisan?

March 29

March 30

March 31

Astro.  
New Moon  
22:20  
hrs



Our first window of opportunity to sight the new moon would be the following evening, ***March 30***, at sunset as marked by the red dot.

# 32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year

Adar 28

Adar 29

Adar? Nisan?

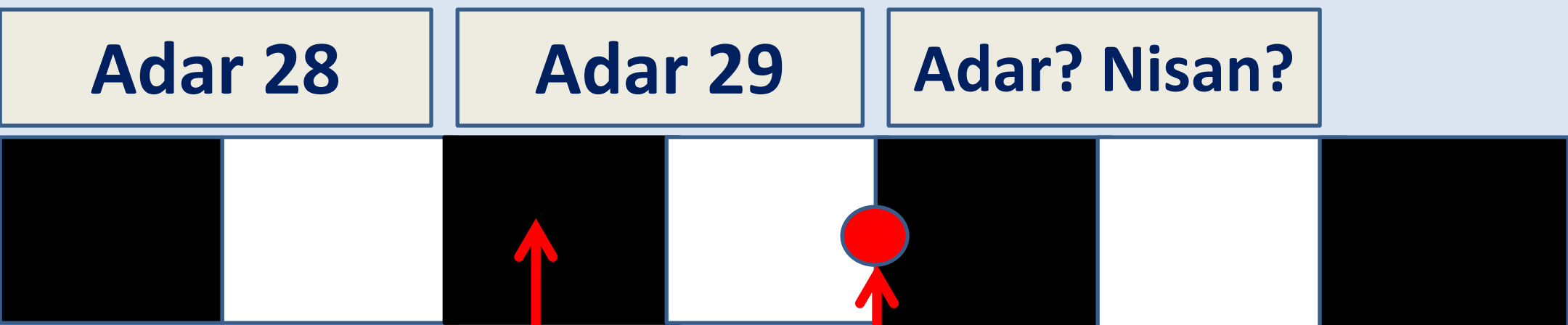
March 29

March 30

March 31

Astro.  
New Moon  
22:20  
hrs

*Sunset*, the  
first viewing  
window for the  
new moon.



On that evening of ***March 30*** just after sunset and just as a new Hebrew day was beginning the new moon of Nisan would have been ***20 hours old***. Is it likely that the new moon was sighted that evening?

# 32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year

Adar 28

Adar 29

Nisan 1?  
Or not?

*20 hours*

March 29

March 30

March 31

Astro.  
New Moon  
22:20  
hrs.

The new moon  
at sunset is  
*20 hours old*

Well it is a bit early but not impossible. If it *was* sighted then the new Hebrew day just beginning then at sunset would have been declared as *Nisan 1*.

# 32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year

Adar

Adar

**? Nisan 1**

*20 hours*

March 29

March 30

March 31

Astro.  
New Moon  
**22:20**  
hrs.

The new moon  
at sunset is  
***20 hours old***



This would mark that day,  
***March 31<sup>st</sup>*** on the Roman  
Julian calendar as ***Nisan 1***. So  
was the new moon seen that  
night? Did ***Nisan 1*** come on  
***March 31<sup>st</sup>***? Quite possibly so.

# 32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year

Adar 28

Adar 29

Nisan 1?

20 hours

March 29

March 30

March 31

Astro.  
New Moon  
22:20  
hrs

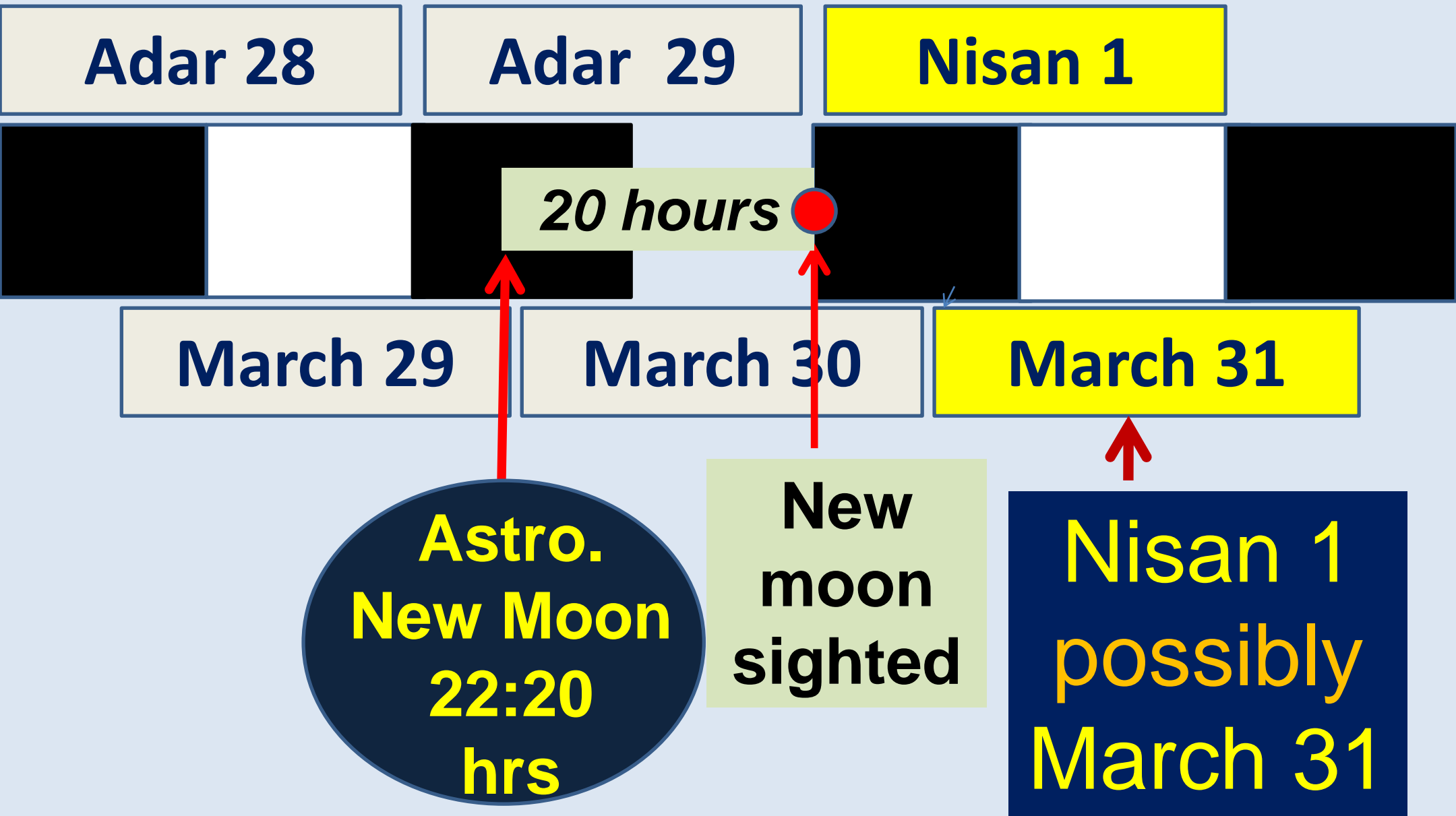
New  
moon  
just 20  
hours.  
old

Was Nisan 1  
March 31<sup>st</sup>?  
Quite  
possibly so.

If it *had* been sighted then ***Nisan 1*** of 32  
*A.D.* would have come on ***March 31st.***

Here we see the astronomical new  
moon with the Hebrew and Roman  
calendar dates superimposed. The red  
dot shows the viewing time after sunset  
when the new moon might have been  
sighted to tag ***March 31<sup>st</sup>*** as ***Nisan 1.***

# 32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year



***Sir Robert Anderson came  
to the conclusion that  
Nisan 1 of 32 A.D.  
was March 31<sup>st</sup>.***



**Sir Robert Anderson**  
*1841-1918*

***Sir Robert  
Anderson  
came to the  
conclusion  
that Nisan 1  
of 32 A.D.  
was  
March 31<sup>st</sup>.***



And here is an excerpt from his book, “The Coming Prince” if you would like to pause the video and take a look.

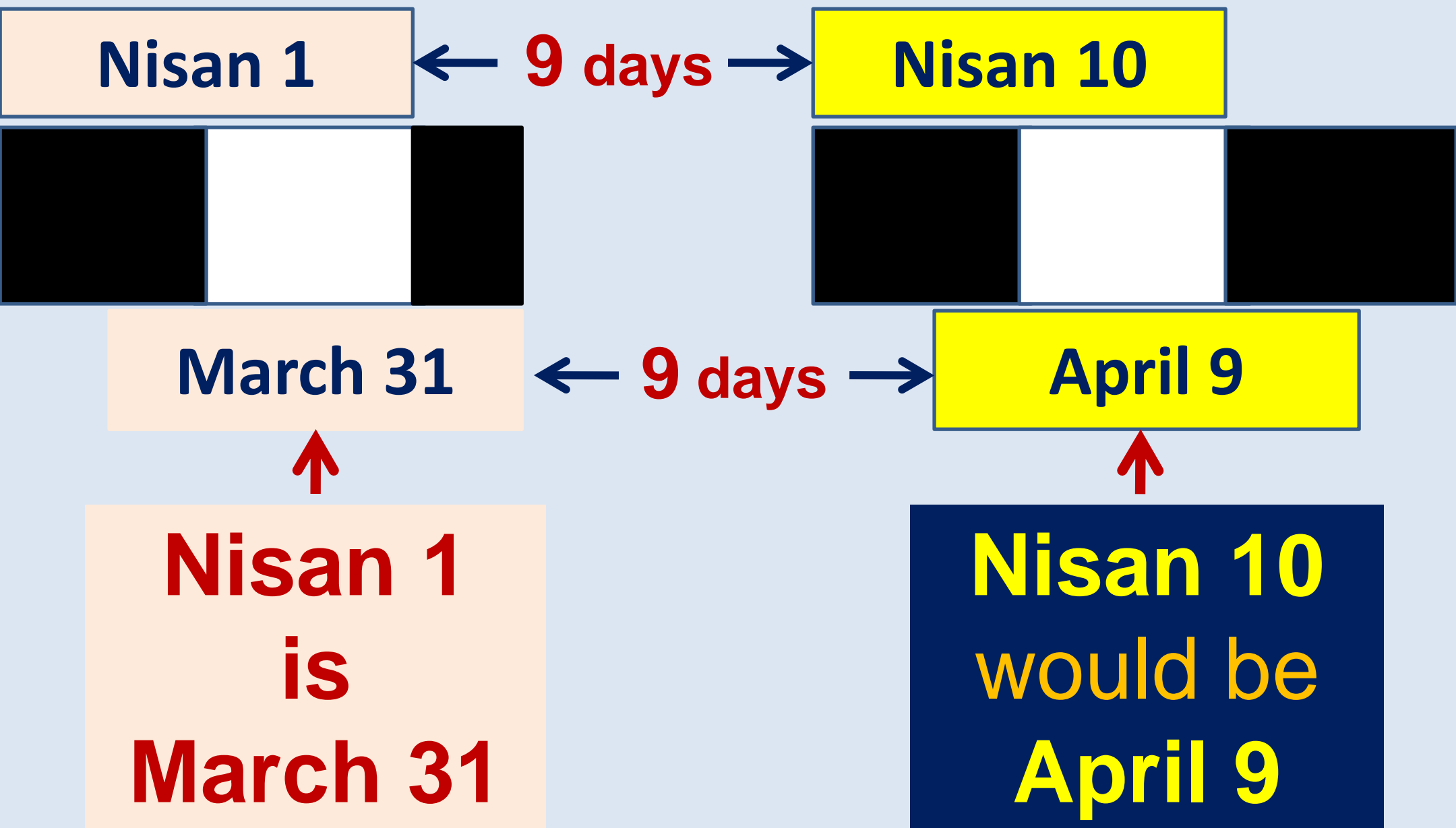
Sir Robert Anderson

“The Coming Prince” chapter 8

“in **A.D. 32**, the date of the true new moon, by which the Passover was regulated, was **the night (10h 57m) of the 29th March**. The ostensible date of the 1st Nisan, therefore, according to the phases, was the ***31st of March***.”

If *Nisan 1* of *32 A.D.* had come  
on *March 31<sup>st</sup>* then Nisan 10,  
Palm Sunday would have  
come 9 days later on April 9.

# 32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year



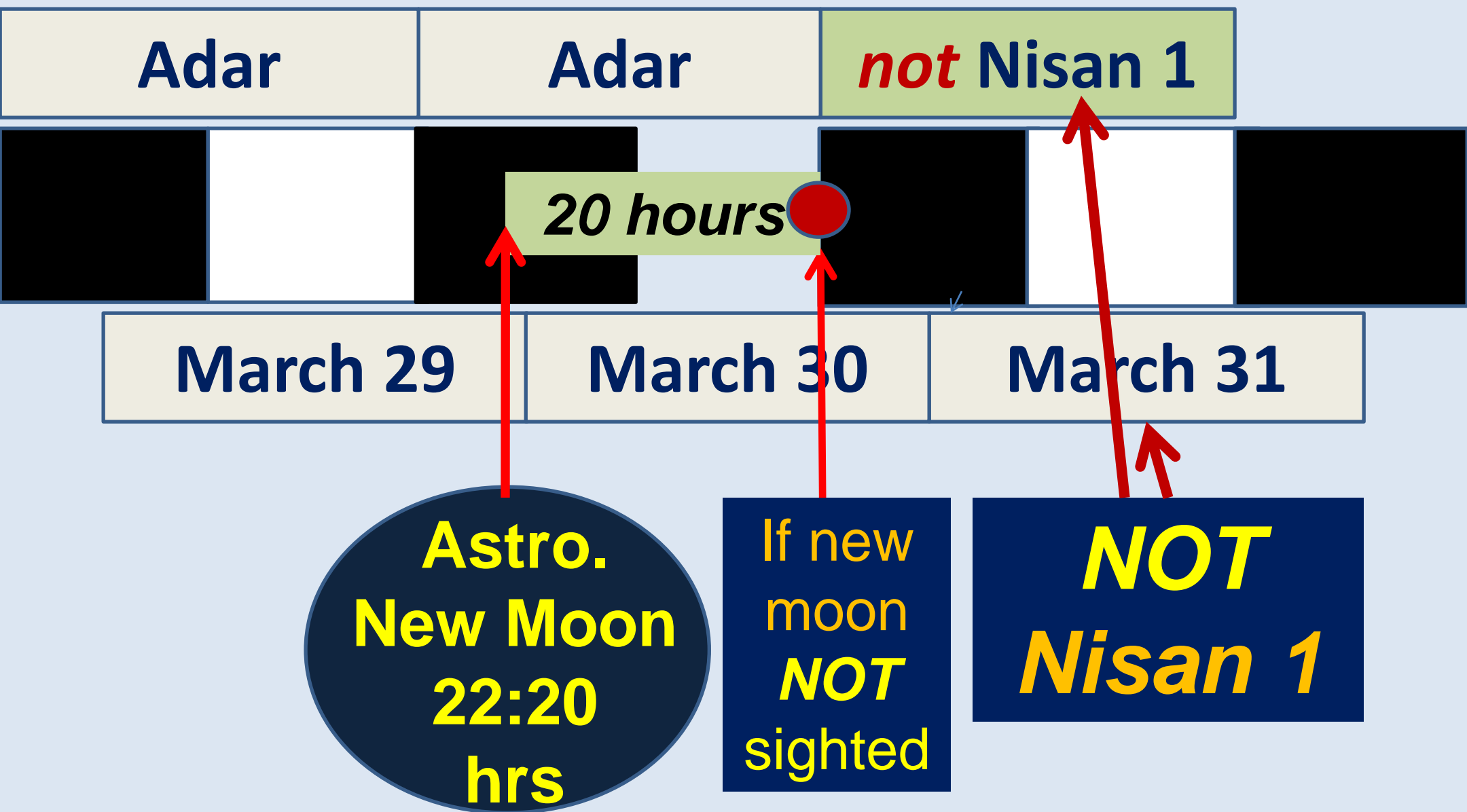
But at sunset on the night of March 30<sup>th</sup> with the new moon just 20 hours old it is barely possible to see that thin waxing crescent. So we must face the facts here. The new moon may ***not*** have been sighted that night.





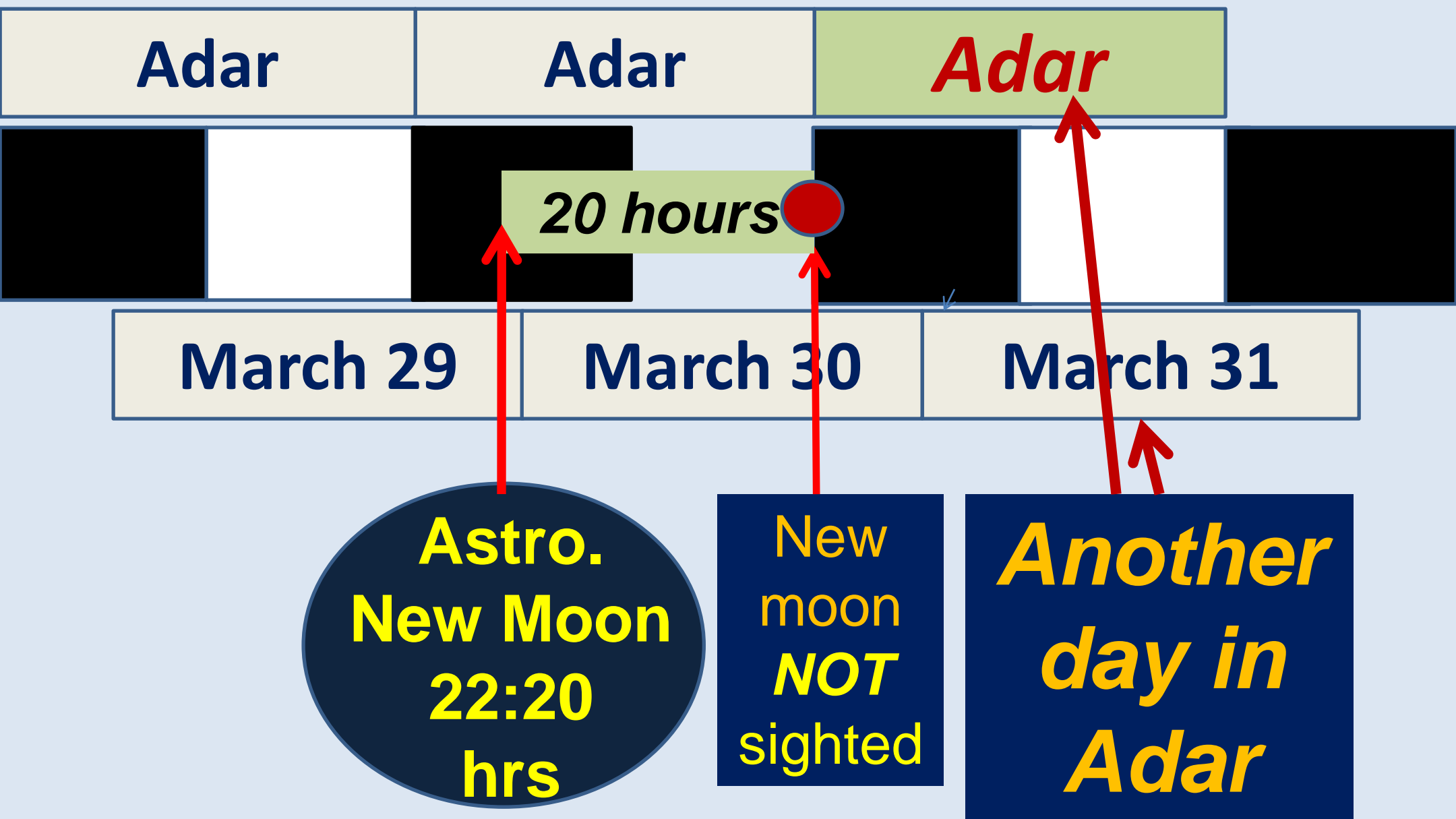
If the new moon was ***not*** sighted on the evening of ***March 30<sup>th</sup>*** then the ensuing day, March 31<sup>st</sup>, would not have been proclaimed as Nisan 1.

# 32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year



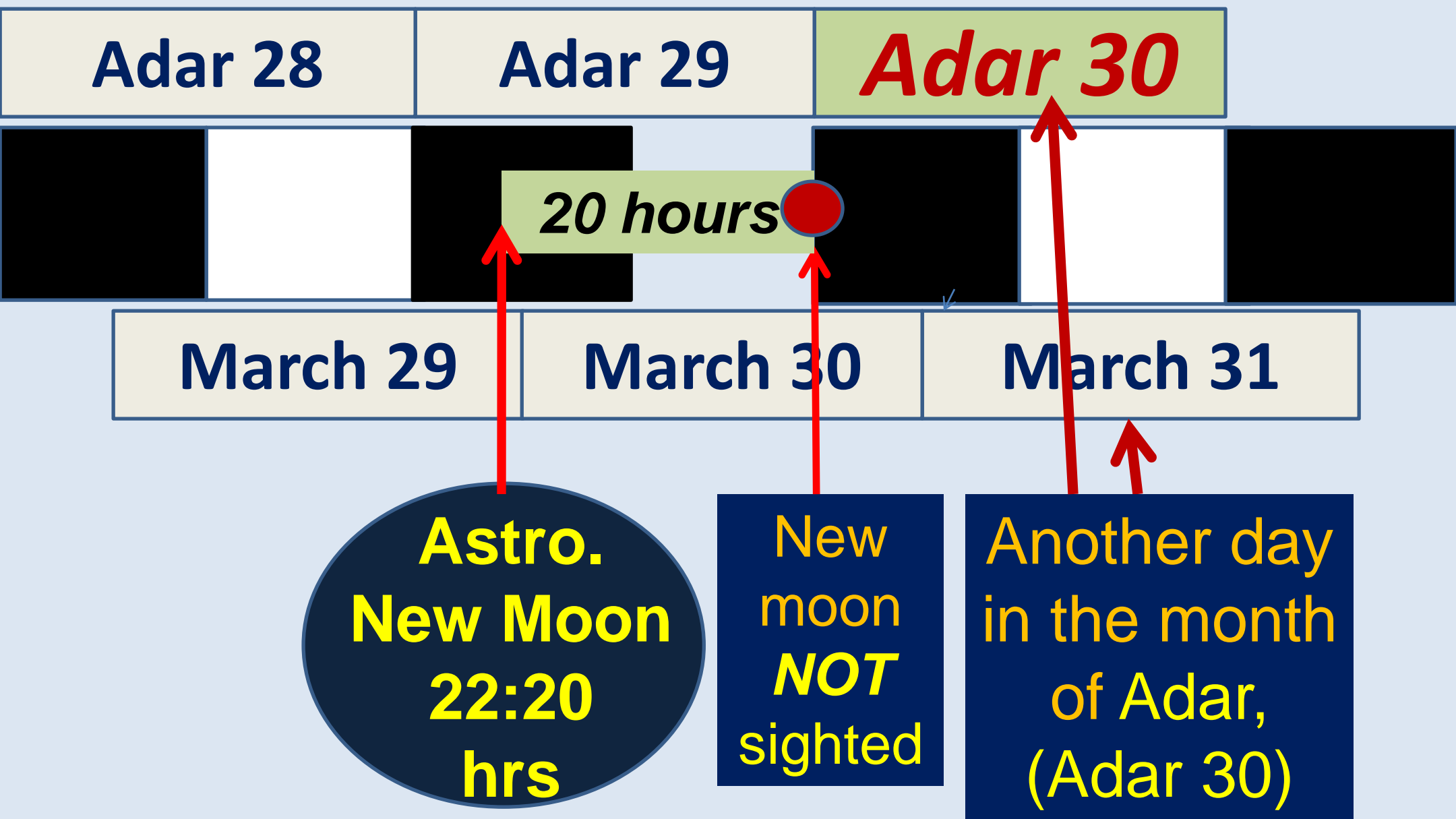
That next day would be reckoned as just another day to be added to the month of Adar.

# 32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year



A separate assessment of the new moon data for Adar of 32 A.D. indicates that March 31<sup>st</sup> was, in fact, Adar 30.

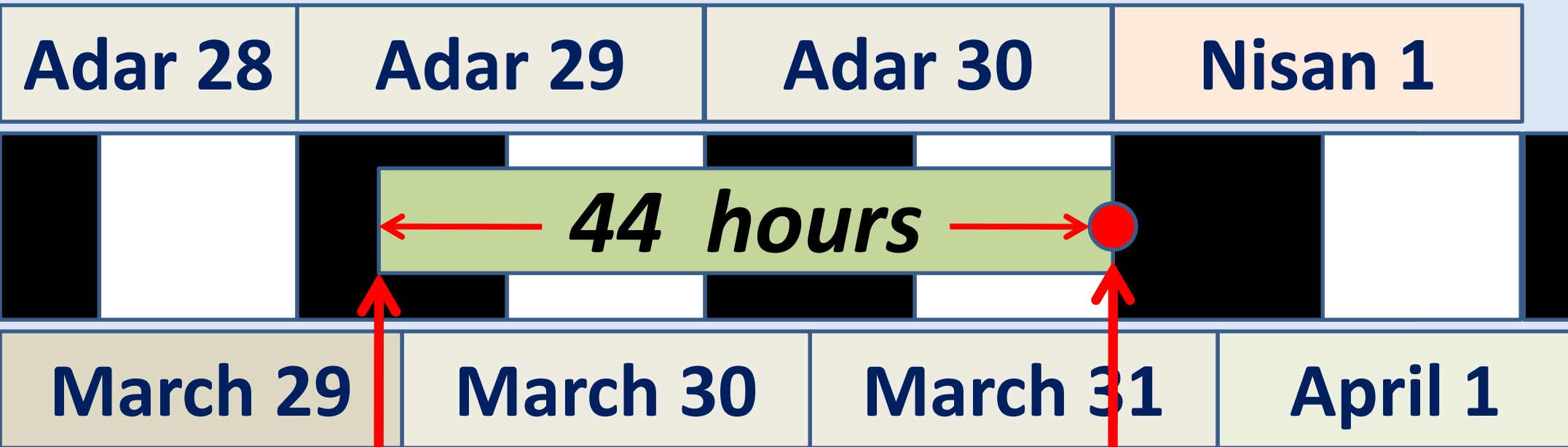
# 32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year





The second, (and final window), for new moon sighting would have come after sunset on the following evening of ***March 31<sup>st</sup>*** when the new moon was around 44 hours old, (see the red dot). Under clear skies the new moon at that time would certainly have been sighted.

# 32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year



Astron.  
New Moon  
**22:20**  
hrs

At 44 hours the  
new moon would  
be easily seen on  
March 31 at sunset.

Even if the new moon had been obscured by cloud and not sighted the month of Adar would have already run out to 30 days. The Hebrew calendar is a lunar-solar calendar tied to the lunar month of approximately 29.53 days. So the Hebrew months may be 29 days or 30 days, but never more than 30 days.

**1. *New moon sighted***

or

**2. *30 days have passed,***

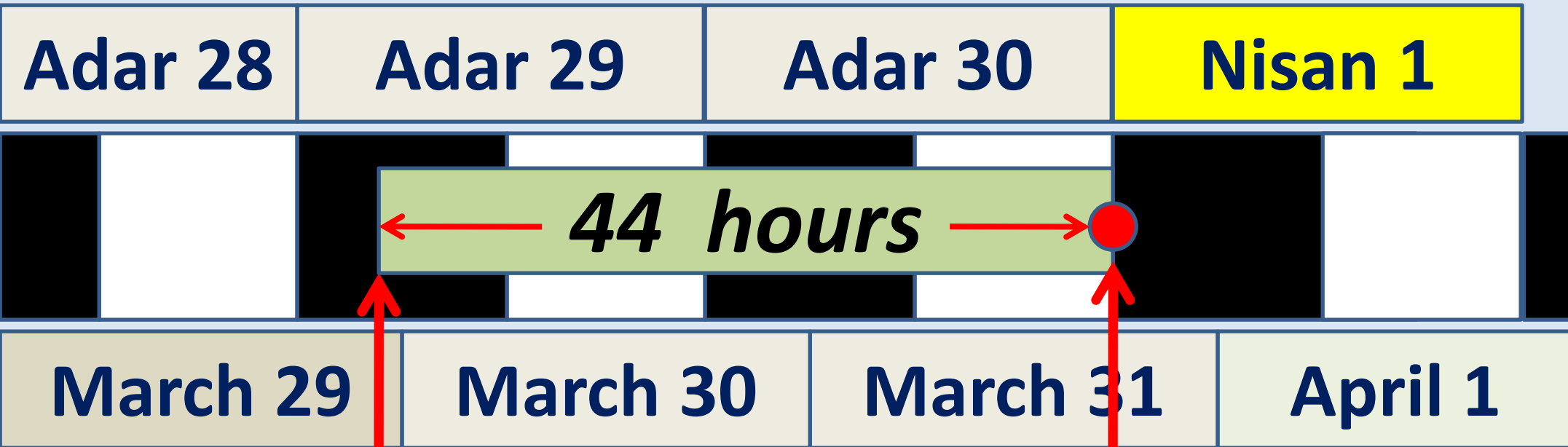
In either case that new day  
is declared to be the

***1<sup>st</sup> day of  
the month.***

So whether the new moon was sighted or not, that new day beginning at sunset would have been reckoned as the new moon.

And that ***first day*** of the new Hebrew month would have been declared as ***Nisan 1***.

# 32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year



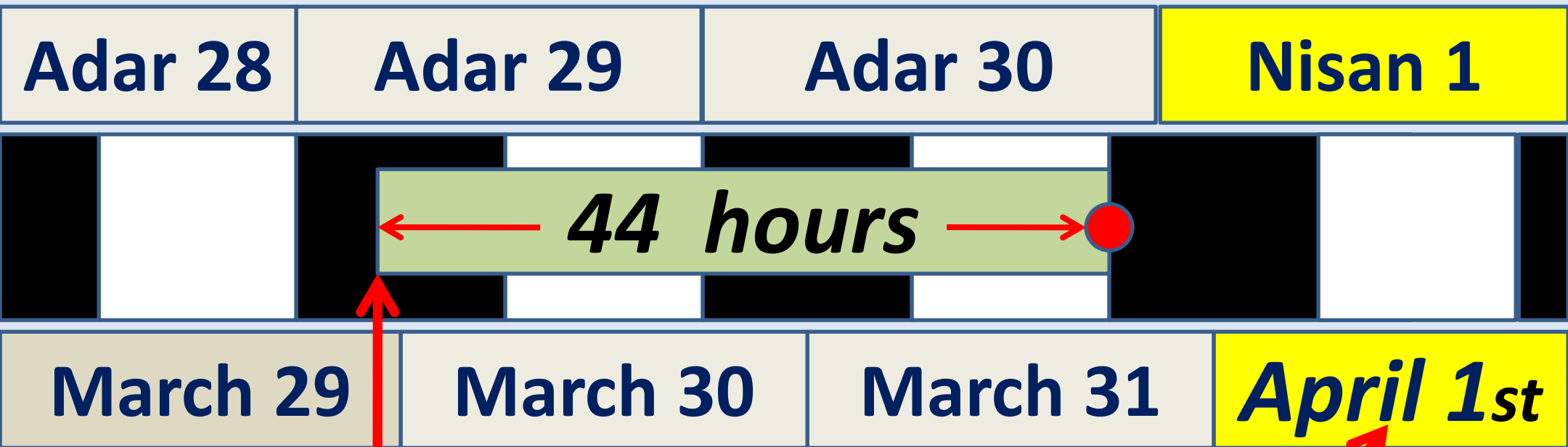
Astron.  
New Moon  
22:20  
hrs

At sunset March 31  
the new moon was  
44 hours old and  
easily seen.

Under this second scenario the  
Julian Roman solar calendar  
date for the new moon of  
***Nisan 1*** would have been  
***April 1<sup>st</sup>, 32 A.D..***

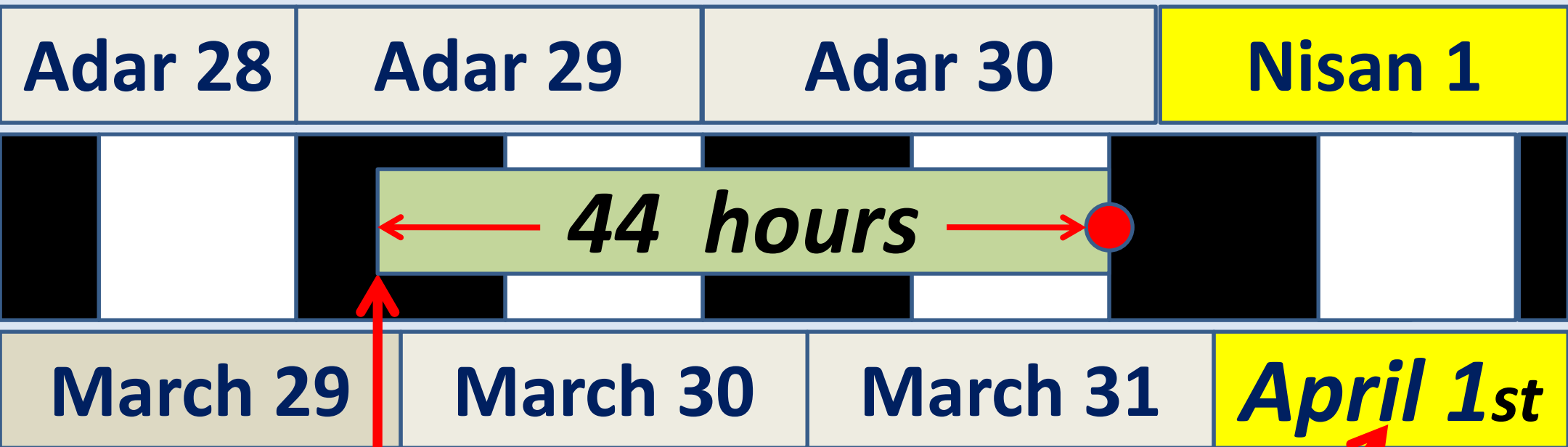


# 32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year



So our second possibility for  
***Nisan 1*** in the passion year is  
**April 1<sup>st</sup>, 32 A.D..**

# 32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year



Astron.  
New Moon  
22:20  
hrs

The Julian date for  
Nisan 1 would have  
been *April 1st.*

By this latter reckoning  
with ***Nisan 1*** of ***32 A.D.***  
coming on ***April 1<sup>st</sup>*** our  
aligned calendars would  
look like this

*NISAN*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

*MARCH  
- APRIL*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

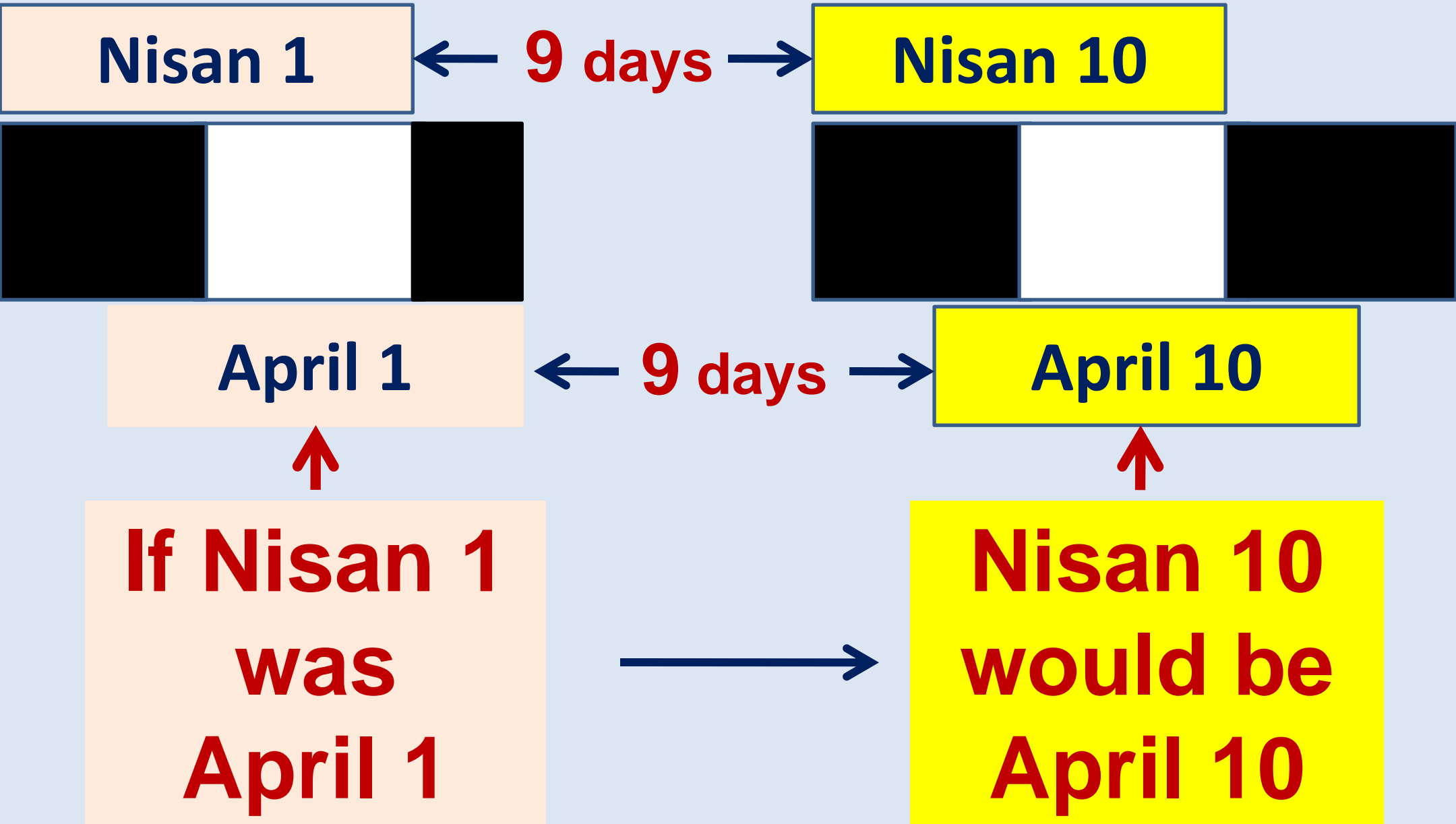
**Palm  
Sunday**

**Nisan 10  
32 A.D.**



If ***Nisan 1*** of ***32 A.D.*** came on ***April 1<sup>st</sup>*** then Nisan 10, Palm Sunday would have come 9 days later on ***April 10.***

# 32 A.D. – Crucifixion Year





So we can be quite confident that ***the terminus*** of the ***69 weeks*** came on ***April 9th<sup>th</sup> or 10th of 32 A.D.*** This time window of two days over 476 years instead of one day over 476 years is still very small. We can now begin to lay out our timeline backwards in time being well assured that our starting zone of two days is true and correct.

*NISAN*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

*MARCH  
- APRIL*

31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

?



**So Palm  
Sunday  
Nisan 10  
came on  
April 9<sup>th</sup> or  
April 10<sup>th</sup>  
32 A.D.**



This time window of ***April 9<sup>th</sup>***  
***or 10<sup>th</sup>*** marked the end of the  
***173,880 days.*** As we have  
previously determined in ***video***  
***#4***, this was a timeline of ***476***  
***years and 25 days inclusive.***

445 B.C. (-444 A.D.) to 32 A.D. = **476 years**

March 15 to April 9 = **25 days**

Nisan X  
*March X*  
445 B.C.

**173,880**  
*days*

Nisan 10  
*April 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup>*  
32 A.D.

**476**  
*years +*  
**25 days**  
*(inclusive)*



So to find the day in  
which the Edict was  
issued to Nehemiah  
we measure back  
***476 years + 24 days***  
from ***April 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup>***  
of ***32 A.D.***



**March "X"**  
**445 B.C.**

**The Edict**  
**NISAN X,**



**We go  
back**



**476**  
**Years**  
**and**

**24 days**  
**in time.**

**April 9 - 10**  
**32 A.D.**

**Messiah/Prince**  
**NISAN 10,**



and where do we end up?

.....

***March 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup>***  
***of 445 B.C.***



**March 16 -17**  
**445 B.C.**

The Edict  
**NISAN X,**



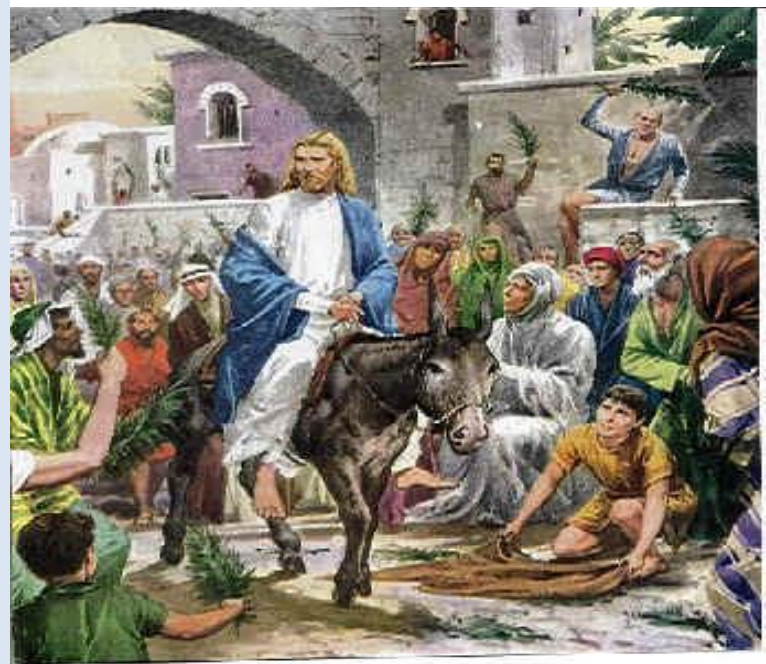
We go  
back



**476**  
**Years**  
**and**  
**24 days**  
**in time.**

**April 9 - 10**  
**32 A.D.**

Messiah/Prince  
**NISAN 10,**



It seems *the Edict initiating the  
Seventy Weeks Prophecy*  
came on *March 16 or 17* of 445  
**B.C.** So what would be the  
*Hebrew calendar* date window  
for the Edict? Let's find out.



Hebrew month ***NISAN***



Roman month ***MARCH***



**The Edict  
of  
Artaxerxes  
given to  
Nehemiah  
- early Nisan  
moon  
445 B.C.**



Let us now look up the NASA  
moon phase tables for the  
astronomical new moon of the  
Hebrew month of ***Nisan***, -  
for the year ***445 B.C.***

[http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/  
phase/phasecat.html](http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/phase/phasecat.html)

Remember again that the month of Nisan is the first moon to come to fullness after the spring or vernal equinox. Here on the NASA table it is circled in red.

# NASA New Moon Data for 445 B.C.

New Moon		First Quarter		<i>Full Moon</i>		Last Quarter	
Jan 14	08:36	Jan 21	01:32	Jan 28	11:00	Feb 5	14:56
Feb 12	19:24	Feb 19	10:24	Feb 27	03:28	Mar 6	07:36
<b>Mar 13</b>	<b>04:10</b>	<b>Mar 19</b>	<b>20:42</b>	<b>Mar 27</b>	<b>19:58</b>	<b>Apr 4</b>	<b>20:05</b>
Apr 11	11:48	Apr 18	08:43	Apr 26	11:47	May 4	04:45
May 10	19:13 T	May 17	22:37	May 26	02:09 p	Jun 2	10:44
Jun 9	03:16	Jun 16	14:28	Jun 24	14:41	Jul 1	15:29
Jul 8	12:45	Jul 16	07:59	Jul 24	01:31	Jul 30	20:28
Aug 7	00:29	Aug 15	02:21	Aug 22	11:17	Aug 29	03:06
Sep 5	15:06	Sep 13	20:18	Sep 20	20:55	Sep 27	12:29
Oct 5	08:40	Oct 13	12:33	Oct 20	07:06 n	Oct 27	01:24
Nov 4	04:12 A	Nov 12	02:20	Nov 18	18:05 n	Nov 25	18:01
Dec 3	23:44	Dec 11	13:30	Dec 18	05:46	Dec 25	13:44

New Moon for Nisan in 445 B.C.  
 came on **March 13 at 4:10 a.m.**  
 UTC (Greenwich time)



And as we see from the  
table the astronomical  
new moon came on  
***March 13 at 4:10 a.m..***  
UTC (Greenwich time).

# NASA New Moon Data for 445 B.C.

<b>Astro. New Moon</b>		First Quarter		Full Moon		Last Quarter	
Jan 14	08:36	Jan 21	01:32	Jan 28	11:00	Feb 5	14:56
Feb 12	19:24	Feb 19	10:24	Feb 27	03:28	Mar 6	07:36
<b>Mar 13</b>	<b>04:10</b>	Mar 19	20:42	Mar 27	19:58	Apr 4	20:05
Apr 11	11:48	Apr 18	08:43	Apr 26	11:47	May 4	04:45
May 10	19:13 T	May 17	22:37	May 26	02:09 p	Jun 2	10:44
Jun 9	03:16	Jun 16	14:28	Jun 24	14:41	Jul 1	15:29
Jul 8	12:45	Jul 16	07:59	Jul 24	01:31	Jul 30	20:28
Aug 7	00:29	Aug 15	02:21	Aug 22	11:17	Aug 29	03:06
Sep 5	15:06	Sep 13	20:18	Sep 20	20:55	Sep 27	12:29
Oct 5	08:40	Oct 13	12:33	Oct 20	07:06 n	Oct 27	01:24
Nov 4	04:12 A	Nov 12	02:20	Nov 18	18:05 n	Nov 25	18:01
Dec 3	23:44	Dec 11	13:30	Dec 18	05:46	Dec 25	13:44

New Moon for Nisan in 445 B.C.  
came on **March 13 at 4:10 a.m.**  
UTC (Greenwich time)

As we noted previously,  
Jerusalem is on a line of  
longitude **35.23 degrees** to  
the east of Greenwich, England.  
So the ***astronomical new moon***  
time there would be about  
**2 hours 20 minutes** later  
than the Greenwich time.

# NASA New Moon Data for Nisan 445 B.C.

*Mar 13 04:10  
@ Greenwich,  
Longitude = 0*

*Jerusalem Longitude  
= 35.23 degrees east  
=  $35.23/360 \times 24$  hrs.  
= 2 hrs. 21 min.*

So, we add the  
times together

# NASA New Moon Data for Nisan 445 B.C.

4:10 a.m.

+

2 hrs. 20 min

and we come to  
***6:30 a.m.***  
Jerusalem time.



**NASA Astronomical New Moon  
Time for Nisan 445 B.C.**

***6:30 a.m.***

***Jerusalem time***

Sir Robert Anderson's time for the new moon of Nisan in Jerusalem for **445 B.C., (- 444 A.D.)**, as quoted in "The Coming Prince" was **March 13 at 0709 hrs.** This is pretty close to the new moon time we calculated from the NASA lunar data. Here is the letter Sir Robert received from the **Astronomer Royal** at the Greenwich Observatory back in 1877.

"ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH."

*June 26th, 1877.*

"SIR, – I have had the moon's place calculated from Largeteau's Tables in Additions to the *Connaissance des Temps* 1846, by one of my assistants, and have no doubt of its correctness. The place being calculated for – 444, March 12d. 20h., French reckoning, or March 12d. 8h. P. M., it appears that the said time was short of New Moon by about 8h. 47m., and therefore the New Moon occurred at 4h. 47m. A. M., March 13th, Paris time."

I am, etc.,

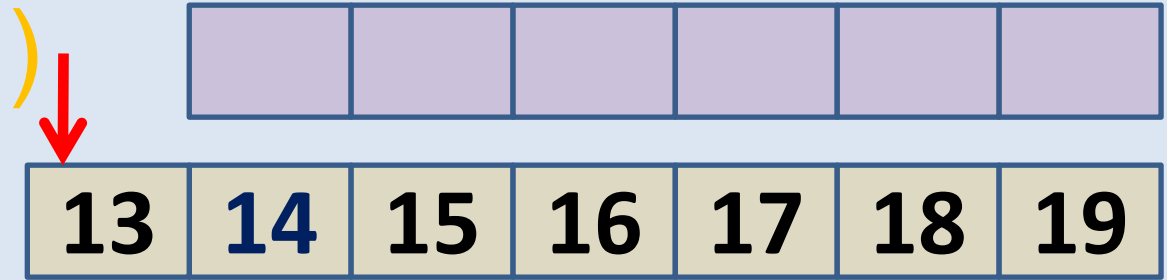
" (Signed,) G. B. AIRY."

The new moon, therefore, occurred at  
Jerusalem on the **13th March, B. C. 445** (- 444  
Astronomical) at **7h. 9m. A. M.**

So the astronomical  
new moon for the Nisan  
month of the edict came on  
***March 13*** a bit after dawn.  
(See the red arrow).

Hebrew month *NISAN*

Roman month *MARCH*



**The Edict  
of  
Artaxerxes  
given to  
Nehemiah  
- early Nisan  
moon  
445 B.C.**



Evening at sunset is the time to look for the new moon. And at sunset that night the new moon would have been just ***12 hours old.***

# 445 B.C. – Year of the Edict

Adar	Still Adar - Not Nisan 1	Nisan	Nisan
12 hours			
March 13	March 14	March 15	March 16

Astro.  
New Moon  
06:30  
hrs

*New moon is  
just 12 hours  
old, therefore  
not sighted.*



Therefore we can be quite certain that the new moon would ***not*** have been visible.

It would ***not*** have been sighted at sunset that evening of **March 13.**



So ***March 14***, (which by Hebrew reckoning would begin as the sun sets on **March 13**), fails to make the grade as the first night and day or **day one of Nisan, Nisan 1.**

# 445 B.C. – Year of the Edict

Adar	not Nisan 1	Nisan	Nisan
12 hours			
March 13	March 14	March 15	March 16

Astro.  
New Moon  
06:30  
hrs

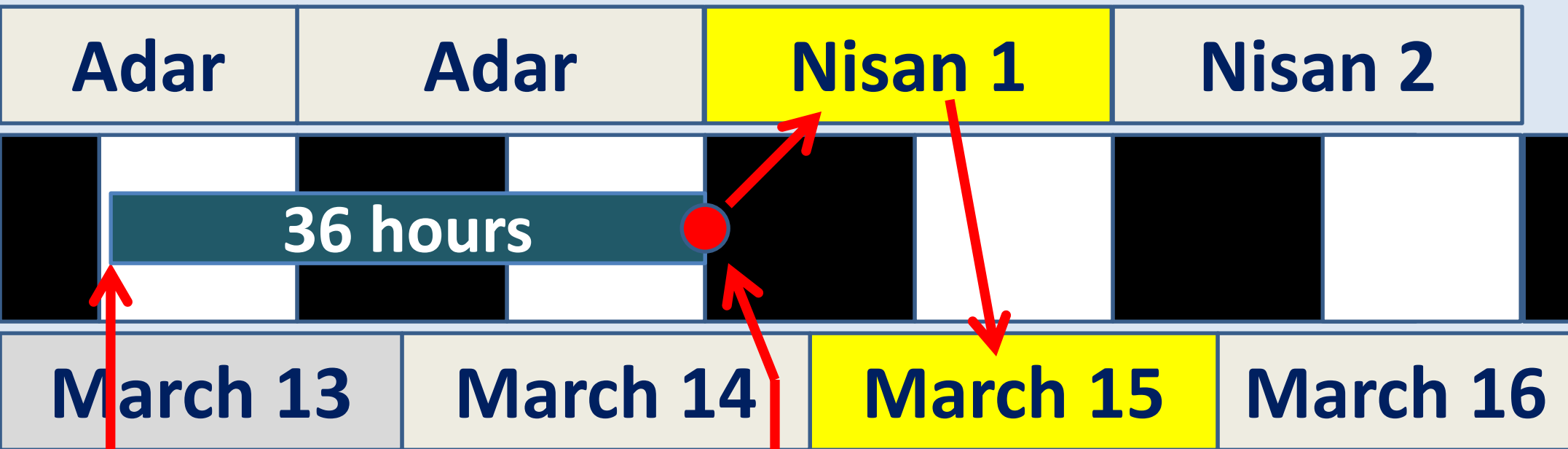
New  
moon *not*  
seen at  
sunset.

So this  
day is  
*not*  
Nisan 1.

March 14 is  
*not* Nisan 1.

But at sunset on the following night,  
the evening of **March 14, 445 B.C.**,  
when the new moon was **36 hours**  
old we can be quite certain that the  
new moon would have been sighted.  
And so the coming day, **March 15**  
would have been declared to be  
***Nisan 1.***

# 445 B.C. – the year of the Edict



Astro.  
New Moon  
06:30  
hrs

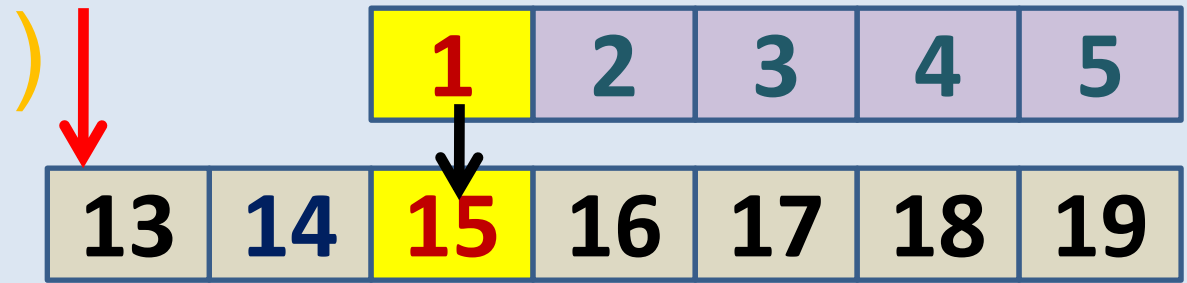
The new moon is seen  
at sunset to declare  
***Nisan 1*** on ***March 15.***

So using the NASA astronomical new moon data and being fairly confident that the new moon was seen on that *evening of March 14* we can align the Hebrew and Julian solar calendars for 445 B.C., the year of the Edict.



Hebrew month *NISAN*

Roman month *MARCH*



As you will recall we had a ***Nisan 10*** time fix on Palm Sunday. Using the NASA lunar data we circled a Julian time window of ***April 9-10*** of ***32 A.D.*** Then from ***day 173,880*** we came back ***173,879 days***, (or ***476 years and 24 days***), to arrive on ***day one***, in a time window of ***March 16-17*** of ***445 B.C.***



**March 16 -17**  
**445 B.C.**

The Edict  
**NISAN X,**



We go  
back



**476**  
**Years**  
**and**  
**24 days**  
**in time.**

**April 9 - 10**  
**32 A.D.**

Messiah/Prince  
**NISAN 10,**

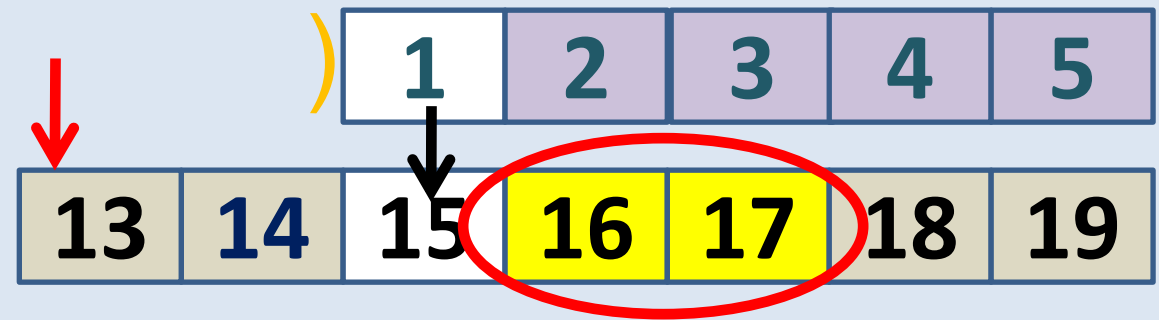


Now we are going to mark out the ***March 16-17*** time window for ***the Edict***, on the Julian calendar which has now been aligned with the Hebrew calendar.



Hebrew month *NISAN*

Roman month *MARCH*



**The Edict  
of  
Artaxerxes  
given to  
Nehemiah  
- early Nisan  
moon  
445 B.C.**

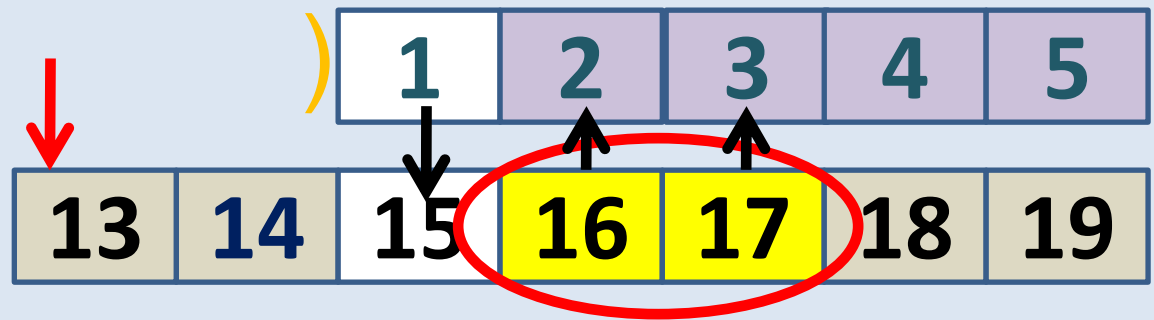


We have aligned the Hebrew and Julian calendars for Nisan and March of 445 B.C. and done so within a one day accuracy. We can now proceed on to determine the *Hebrew Nisan calendar date for the Edict of Nehemiah.*



Hebrew month *NISAN*

Roman month *MARCH*



**The Edict  
of  
Artaxerxes  
given to  
Nehemiah  
- early Nisan  
moon  
445 B.C.**





***March 16-17*** turns out to be ***Nisan 2-3***. And so we discover that ***day one*** for our timeline of the 69 Weeks, the ***day of the Edict***, is nestled right inside ***Nehemiah's month of Nisan***.

Hebrew month **NISAN**

Roman month **MARCH**



**The Edict  
of  
Artaxerxes  
given to  
Nehemiah  
- early Nisan  
moon  
445 B.C.**



But that is not all. We have arrived early in the month, near the time of the ***new moon***. This was the traditional time for kings to make their royal decrees.



Hebrew month ***NISAN***

Roman month ***MARCH***



**The Edict  
of  
Artaxerxes  
given to  
Nehemiah  
- early Nisan  
moon  
445 B.C.**



So here is our timeline for the **69 weeks**. Our calculations have been based upon the NASA lunar data and our best reckoning of when the new moon was most likely to have been sighted at the time. Our time window for ***the Edict*** turns out to be ***Nisan 2-3*** of ***445 B.C.***, quite early in the month.

So here at last is our timeline for the 69 weeks. We see that the edict did in fact come very early, quite near the new moon of Nisan.

**NISAN 2-3,**  
**MARCH 16-17**  
**445 B.C.**



**476 YEARS**  
**plus 24 days**

**(173,879 days)**

**NISAN 10,**  
**APRIL 9-10**  
**32 A.D.**





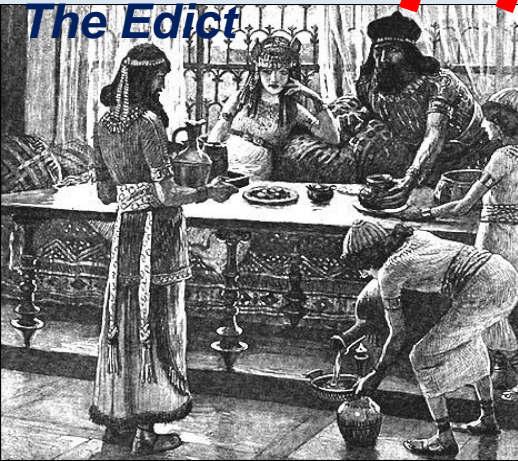
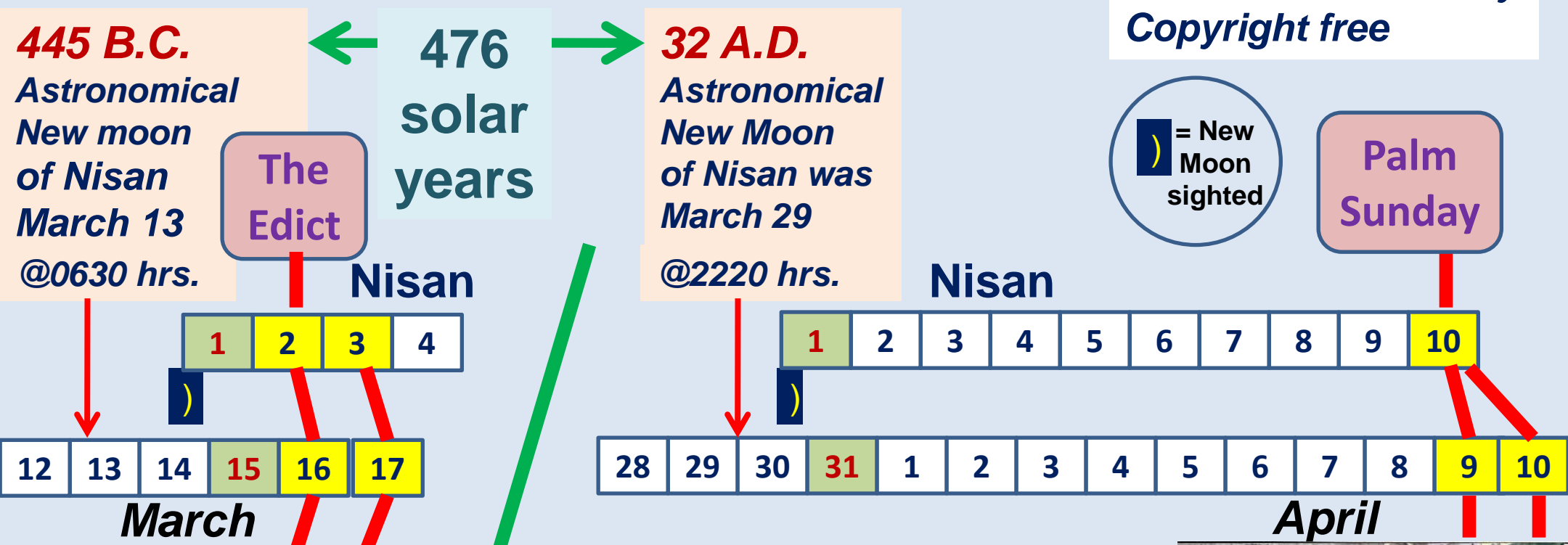
The chronology outlined here is presented within confidence limits of ***two days*** over some ***476 years***.

This two day window comes from that small degree of uncertainty we encountered as we sought to determine when the new moon would have been sighted for the month of Nisan in the passion year.



# A Chart of the First 69 Weeks of the 70 Weeks of Daniel

By Gavin Finley MD  
 EndTimePilgrim.org  
 YouTube/GavinFinley  
 Copyright free



← **69 “sevens”/weeks** →

← **173,879 days** →

← **476 years + 24 days** →

← **5,888 moons + 7 days** →



The Seventy Weeks Prophecy has been a challenge for Bible students throughout the centuries. But God intends for it to be understood by those who need to know. Sir Robert Anderson was the man who cracked the case back in the 1870's. The study we present here offers just a very minor refinement of his wonderful work.

# Sir Robert Anderson



**Sir Robert Anderson**  
*1841-1918*

Evangelical Scotland  
Yard Inspector Sir  
Robert Anderson  
published his landmark  
work on Daniel's  
Prophecy of the Seventy  
Weeks during the late  
19<sup>th</sup> Century.

We serve a holy God. He is very precise in what He tells us. The confidence limits here amount to a scarce **48 hours** over nearly half a millennium. We are looking at a time window of **2 days** over **476 years** or **2 days** over **173,880 days**.

This is in the order of

**1 in  $10^5$  power**  
or **1 in 100,000**.

*48 Hours over nearly  
half a millennium*

*2 days over 476 years*

*2 days over 173,880 days*

*1 in 100,000*

This amounts to  
an accuracy of  
**99.999%!**

99.999%  
accuracy!



So what is the point of this seemingly arcane study?  
Why are the ***first 69 Weeks*** of the ***70 Weeks of Daniel*** so important?

# The Book of DANIEL

**D**ANIEL'S life and ministry bridge the entire government service. Deported to Babylon at the end of Jewish world declaring God's sovereignty over kings, animals, beasts, and nations, Daniel showed the name of the Lord, the Septuagint, and His

the third year of the reign of Belshazzar king of Babylon. And the Lord brought Daniel into the house of the king, and he carried him into the palace. The king instructed some of the children of the nobles, but good-looking, gifted, and possessing knowledge to understand, who had served in the king's palace, they might teach the language of the Chaldeans.

And the king appointed for them a daily provision of wine which he drank, and of that time they were those of the king. Among them were Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah. The chief of the eunuchs gave Daniel the name Belteshazzar. To them he gave names: Belshazzar, Shadrach, Meshach, and Azariah. A certain steward had charge of them, and he took away from them vegetables. As for these four young men, God gave them knowledge and skill in all literature, and Daniel was distinguished above all his fellows.

...sixteen, and handicapped for the purpose. Nine of the twelve adventures and prophetic power in the affairs of

and the book is, of Greek form Daniel

could he see your than the young age? Then you read before the

the steward inuchs had, Mishael,

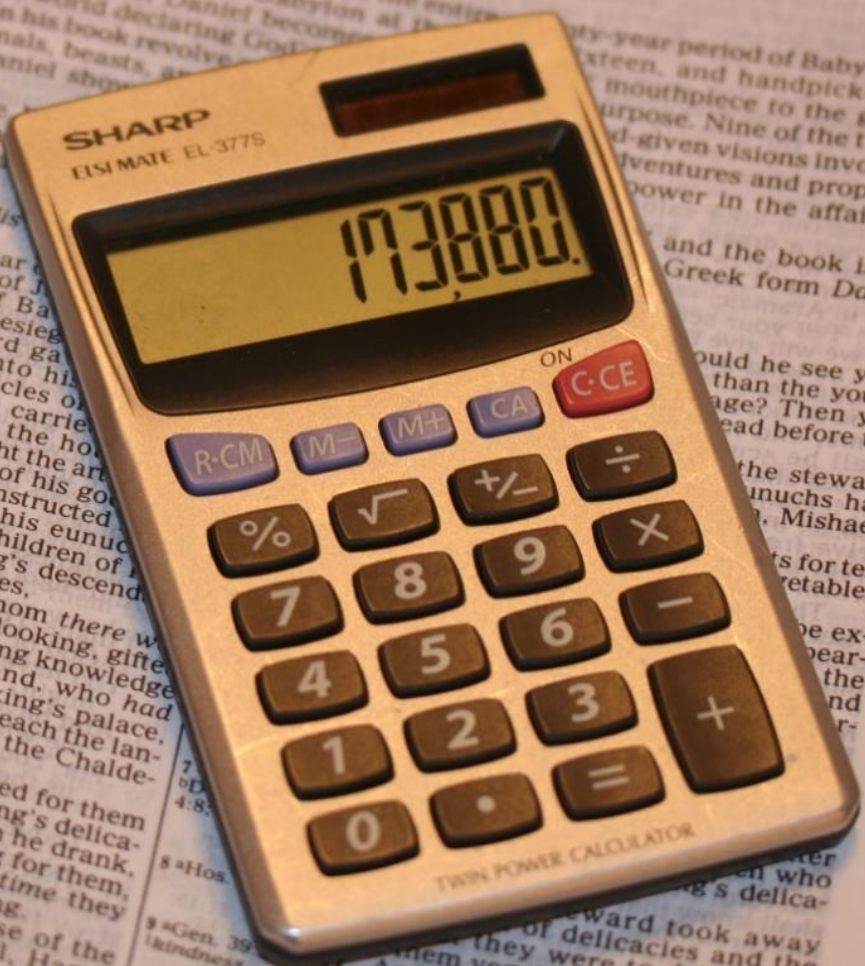
ts for ten vegetables

be ex- bear- the and r-

COR GAL EPH

PHI COL THS

TIM



...the gates of the city and its name

30 "These are the exits of the city. On the north side, measuring four thousand five hundred cubits

31 "(the gates of the city shall be named after the tribes of Israel), the three gates northward: one gate for Reuben, one gate for Judah, and one gate for Levi;

32 "on the east side, four thousand five hundred cubits, three gates: one gate for Joseph, one gate for Benjamin, and one gate for Dan;

33 "on the south side, measuring four thousand five hundred cubits, three gates: one gate for Simeon, one gate for Issachar, and one gate for Zebulun;

34 "on the west side, four thousand five hundred cubits with three gates: one gate for Gad, one gate for Asher, and one gate for Naphtali.

RAH HAR YEP

HAS ZEG MAL

MAT MAR LUK

JHN ACT ROM

COR GAL EPH

PHI COL THS

TIM

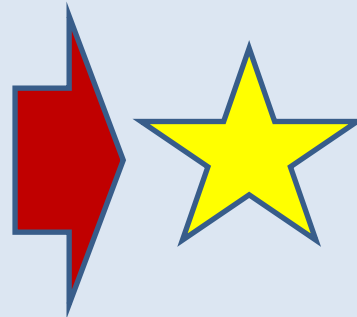
Simply this. There is a  
*future 70<sup>th</sup> Week* up  
there in our future, the  
*final 7 years of this age.*

**69 weeks** to the **First Coming**.  
Then a future **70<sup>th</sup> Week**, and then  
**7 years** to the **Second Coming**



**69 weeks**  
(476 Solar yrs.)

**2,000 Year Gap**



**70<sup>th</sup>**  
**Week**

In the book of Hebrews chapter 12 we find that a special exhortation has been given. As this age comes to its appointed climax a certain faithful company will be running a race and taking it to the finish line. They will be running on behalf of all the saints who have gone before them. Those people deserve to have good reliable information about the end-time. They deserve to be in the know as they enter the arena of end-time holy history.





**Scene from the movie, "Chariots of Fire".**

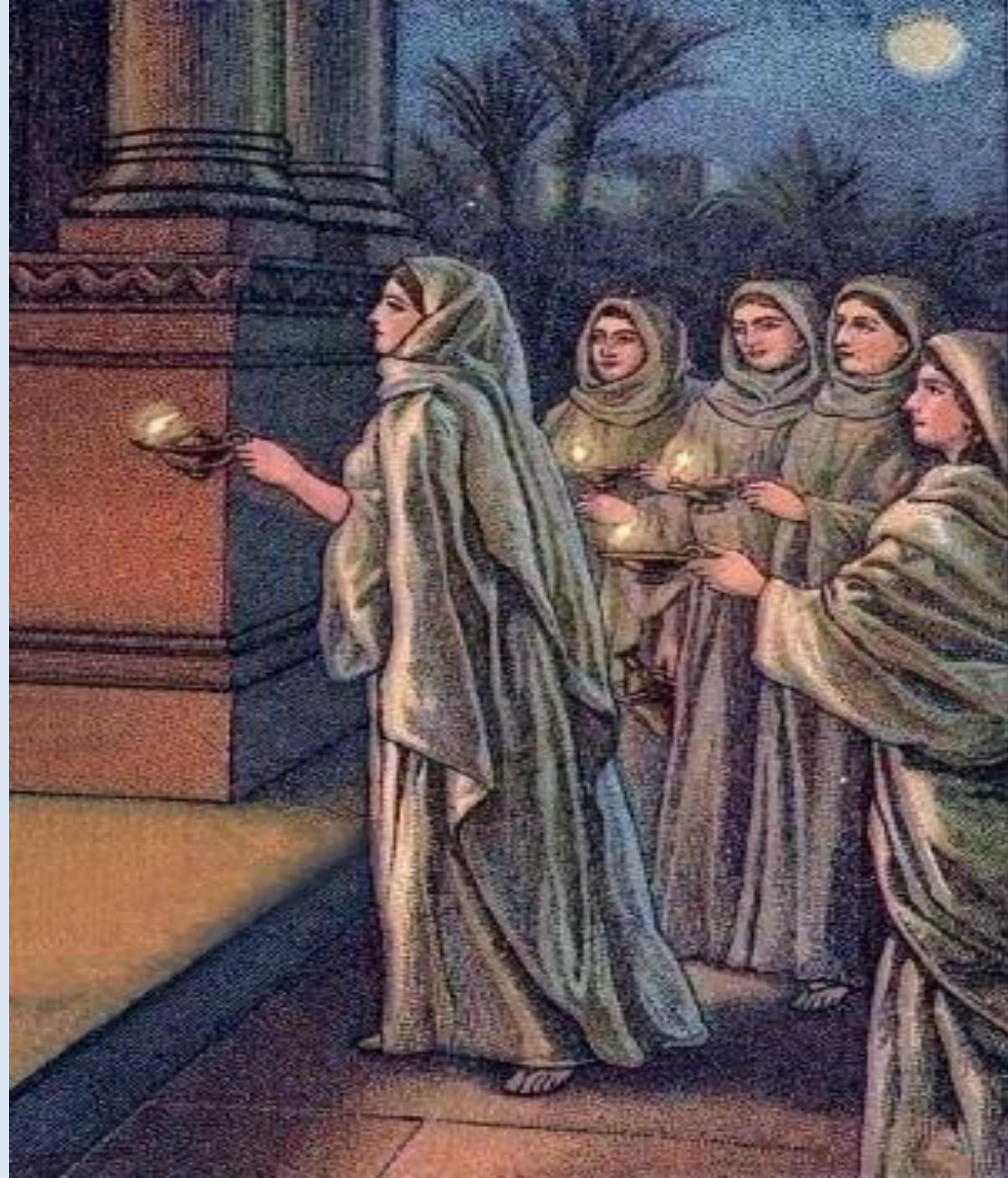
And they will be. The God of Israel has given them an accurate and reliable map, a timeline, a feast day calendar of events, and His cheer, even as they go up to witness in the latter days.





A journey through the darkness is up there in our future somewhere. So we would be wise to make our spiritual preparations now, with all diligence while we can. Let us open our minds to receive the Word of God. And let us open our hearts to the infilling of His Holy Spirit.





Jesus taught the parable of the wise and foolish virgins. The wise prepared themselves for a journey through a certain midnight darkness they knew would surely come. They procured an extra reserve of oil so their lamps would not burn-out. There is an eternal spiritual reserve, and it is there in abundant supply. **We *in ourselves*** do not have this! So in our trials and tribulations let us seek the face of our God, even at the Gethsemane oil-press, the place of surrender to His will. This is where the genuine oil of anointing flows. Let us make it our priority to find that oil, the oil for the lamps against the coming night.





I hope you are finding these studies helpful. Once again, the You Tube channel for the other videos in this series on Daniel's Prophecy of the 70 Weeks is under the user name

***GavinFinley***



A scenic view of a turquoise river flowing through a dense forest. The water is crystal clear, revealing the rocky riverbed. The surrounding trees are lush green, and the rocks are covered in moss. The overall atmosphere is serene and natural.

***YouTube channel***  
***GavinFinley***

***The Routeburn Track***  
***New Zealand, South Island***



And the website for articles on  
this and other related subjects is  
***End Time Pilgrim.org***

There is a city not made with hands,  
that Abraham saw, whose builder and  
maker is God.

***Grace and peace to all.***

A painting of a man in a white shirt and brown vest, holding a staff, looking out over a vast, golden landscape with a distant city.

**Gavin Finley MD**  
**gwfinley@cox.net**

**WWW.**

**EndTimePilgrim.org**