TABLE 1.

19 yrs	AD		AD		AD		AD	
17	12	3/11 4/10	**31**	3/11 4/10	50	3-11 4/10	88	3/11 4/10
18	13	3/30	32	3/29	51	3/30	70	3/30
19	14	3/19 4/17	**33**	3/19 4/17	**52**	3/19 4/17	**71**	3/20 4/18
1	15	4/07	34	4/07	53	4/07	72	4/07
2	16	3/27	35	3/28	54	3/27	73	3/27
3	17	3/16 4/15	36	3/17 4/15	55	3/17 4/15	74	3/17 4/15
4	18	4/04	37	4/04	56	4/03	75	4/04
5	19	3/25	38	3/24	57	3/23	76	3/23
6	20	4/13 4/11	39	3/13 4/12	58	4/12 4/11	77	3/13 4/11
7	21	3/31	40	3/31	59	4/01	78	4/01
8	22	2/19 3/21	41	2/19 3/20	60	2/20 3/20	79	2/20 3/21
9	23	4/08	42	4/08	61	4/08	80	4/08
10	24	3/28	43	3/29	62	3/29	81	3/29
11	25	3/18 4/16	44	3/19 4/16	63	3/18 4/17	82	3/18 4/16
12	26	4/06	45	4/06	64	4/05	83	4/05
13	27	3/26	46	3/26	65	3/25	84	3/25
14	28	3/15 4/13	47	3/15 4/14	66	3/14 4/13	85	3/14 4/12
15	29	4/02	48	4/02	67	4/02	86	4/02
16	30	3/22	49	3/22	68	3/22	87	3/23
17	31 AD	3/11 4/10	50	3/11 4/10	69	3-11 4/10	88	3/11 4/10
18	32	3/29	51	3/30	70	3/30	89	3/30
19	33 AD	3/19 4/17	52 AD	3/19 4/17	52 AD	3/19 4/17	71 AD	3/20 4/18

Eclipses Restore the First Century Timeline

(Comprehensive Version 12-25-2022) Source HERE
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One of the problems we face in understanding the first century is in using the science we learned in school.

By referring to NASA, we can now determine when the new and full moons were at that time. Solar eclipses were during new moons, and lunar eclipses were during full moons.

There was an eclipse of the sun on March 20, 71 AD on our Gregorian calendar. Its path crossed over parts of Greece to reveal the stars shortly afternoon, in broad daylight!

This date is Nisan 1 on the Hebrew calendar, the first day of the new lunar year. The lunar year would have ended 354 days later, so the Hebrew calendar adds 30 days to prevent the next lunar year from beginning in the winter, before March 20. Instead of 3/19/71, it would end on 4/17/72 AD.

Dates repeat every 19 years; therefore, there were previous solar eclipses on March 20, 21 in 52, 33 and 14 AD.

What About 31 AD?

As in TABLE 1, dates repeat with new years beginning on 88, 50, 31 and 12 AD. If these were in the 17th year, thirty days need to be added to prevent the new lunar year from beginning in the winter, 4/10 instead of 3/11.

For some reason, the Hebrew calendar begins 31 AD in the winter.

We can only speculate on what that reason was. Many scholars and academics choose 30 and 33 AD as the year of the Crucifixion.

As in TABLE 1, the extra 30 days are added seven times in 19 years, in years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19.

In contrast, the Hebrew calendar begins their sabbaticals and 19-year cycles in 3761 BC (their date of Creation), and this affects the years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19 in the first century, after Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC. 3761 to 37 BC equals 4 jubilees times 19 (or 532 x 7).

Christ's Birth on December 25?

Some claim that God hates December 25. Is this true?

Perhaps it was based upon a valid celebration held long before the first century. Thanks to I & II Maccabees, we learn that Jerusalem's temple was polluted for 3 years, from the 25th day of the 9th month until the 25th day of the 9th month. the temple was cleansed and rededicated in a Sabbatical year, after being polluted three years (1062 days), from Kislev 25 to Kislev 25 (in I Maccabees 4:52-56), until 163 BC.

Then the Maccabees found freedom to cleanse the temple and rededicate it in 163 BC. During the re-dedication, the oil

in the lamps, which should have lasted only one day, lasted 8 days.

This is a reminder of a woman Elisha met. Her oil was multiplied until all her pots were full; She sold the oil to feed herself and Elisha. It is a reminder of Solomon dedicating the new temple. Fire came down from the Higher Realm to light the alter, and the feast of Tabernacles lasted 14 days instead of 7.

Archbishop James Ussher said this was 126 years (18 sabbaticals) before Herod captured Jerusalem. 163 BC was also 6 jubilees before the Second Revolt in 132-33 AD. Archaeology has found proof that Simon bar Kochba believed the revolt was in a jubilee year. The Muslim calendar began 490 years later, in 622 AD. (Note that the Ancient Time Patterns have 7-year cycles not interrupted by a 50th year.)

In 5 BC, the 25th day of the 9th month (Hanukkah) was on December 25, and dates prior to this date repeat every 19 years, as in TABLE 2.

Christ observed the feast of dedication in the first century and finally announced, on that day, that he was the Messiah. These examples do not imply that December 25 was connected with mid-winter pagan festivals. It is simply a date on the Julian solar calendar instead of on Kislev 25 on the lunar calendar.

Today, if our own birthday happened to be on Kislev 25, we would likely celebrate it according to our Gregorian calendar (unless we belong to another ideology).

Perhaps the above is somehow related to the Chief Corner Stone being rejected. Certainly Herod knew where the Child was born before he himself died near Passover, 4 BC (Rev 12:4).

The above appears to contradict the idea that, even though the Higher Realm could create the world, it could not have created warmth in December in the year of Christ's birth.

TABLE 2. Dates of Hanukkah
https://code251.com/academia.edu -crucifixion-date.pdf

AD **Dates** in Yr 1 of 19 near 12/25	Spring Equinox	BC **Dates** in Yr 1 of 19 near 12/25	Spring Equinox	Source HERE
12/24/395 AD	**3/21?**	12/25/81 BC	3/23	
12/24/376 AD	**3/21?**	12/24/100 BC	3/23	
11/24/357	3/20	12/26/119	3/24	
11/24/338	3/21	12/26/138	3/24	
11/23/310	3/21	12/25/157	3/24	Hanukkah
11/24/300	3/20	12/24/176	3/24	December 21-28, 162 BC
11/24/281	3/20	12/25/195	3/24	(126 yrs before 37 BC)
11/24/262	3/21	12/26/214	3/25	
12/25/243	3/21	12/25/233	3/24	
12/24/224	3/21	12/26/252	3/25	
12/23/205	3/21	12/26/271	3/25	**19-yr & 7-yr cycles:**
12/24/186	3/22	12/26/290	3/25	
12/24/167	3/21	12/25/309	3/25	43 BC to 91 AD = 133 yrs **(19 x 7)**
12/24/148	3/22	12/25/328	3/25	91 to 224 = 133 yrs
12/25/129	3/22	12/26/347	3/26	224 to 357 = 133 vrs
12/25/110	3/22	12/27/366	3/26	
12/25/91	3/22	12/26/385	3/25	
12/23/72	3/22	12/26/404	3/25	
12/24/53	3/22	12/25/423	3/26	Kislev 25, 6 BC to
12/25/34 AD	3/23	12/26/442	3/27	Tishri 1, 5 BC
12/25/ 15 AD	3/23	12/26/461	3/26	= 10 months
12/25/05 BC	3/22	12/26/480	3/26	
12/25/24 BC	3/23	12/27/499	3/27	Kislev 25, 5 BC to
12/24/43 BC	3/23	12/27/518 BC	3/27	Tishri 1, 4 BC
12/24/62 BC	3/24	12/25/537 BC	3/27	= 9 months

No Year 0?

In TABLE 2, note the absence of "year 0" as illustrated HERE. Sabbaticals were in BC 604, 569, 331, 163, 44, 37/36, 09/08, 02/01 and (in **BC 01 / AD 01**), 06/07, 27/28, 48/49, 62/63, and 69/70. Previous 124 sabbaticals were from BC 1407 down to 539 BC, 868 years, which includes BC 1407, 966, 868, 623 and 574 as Jubilee years (as explained HERE).