

# CHARTS DATING THE BIRTH & MINISTRY OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST

THE FOLLOWING SIX CHARTS  
SHOW SIX DISTINCT KEYS  
FOUND IN SCRIPTURE AND IN HISTORY  
THAT MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE  
BOTH THE YEAR AND DAY OF JESUS' BIRTH



DATE OF ZECHARIAH TEMPLE SERVICE



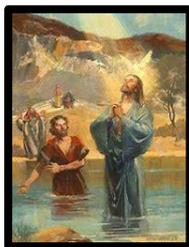
PROPHETIC SIGN IN THE STARS



DATE OF CENSUS BEFORE JESUS' BIRTH



DATE OF HEROD'S DEATH



DATE OF JESUS' BAPTISM



DATE OF PASSOVER OF 30 AD

**To print booklet:** Click File, Print, Settings, Print on Both Sides Flip on Short Edge, Click on Page Setup, Set all margins .5 inch, Orientation Landscape, Bookfold, OK

**1. THE DATES OF TEMPLE SERVICE FOR ZECHARIAH, THE HUSBAND OF ELIZABETH, REVEAL DATING FROM THE CONCEPTION OF JOHN TO THE BIRTH OF JESUS.**

<b>EVENT</b>	<b>PRIEST DIVISION ON DUTY</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of Hebrew Month</b>	<b>Week # of Course Served</b>
<i>Passover</i>	1) <i>Jehoiarib</i>	1 <i>Nissan</i>	1st
	2) <i>Jedaiah</i>		2nd
	All 24 on Duty		3rd
	3) <i>Harim</i>		4th
	4) <i>Seorim</i>	2 <i>Iyar</i>	5th
	5) <i>Malkijah</i>		6th
	6) <i>Mijamin</i>		7th
<i>Pentecost</i>	7) <i>Hakkoz</i>		8th
	8) <i>Abijah</i>	3 <i>Sivan</i>	9th
	All 24 on Duty		10th
<i>Zechariah Home</i>	9) <i>Jeshua</i>	<i>John Conceived</i>	11th
	10) <i>Shecaniah</i>		12th
		4 <i>Tammuz</i>	
		5 <i>Av</i>	
		6 <i>Elul</i>	
<i>Tabernacles (Boothes)</i>		7 <i>Tishri</i>	
		8 <i>Cheshvan</i>	
<i>Elisabeth in 6<sup>th</sup> Month of Pregnancy</i>		9 <i>Kislev</i>	<i>Days from Conception</i>
<i>Mary Conceives Jesus on 1<sup>st</sup> Day of Hanukah</i>		9 <i>Kislev 25</i>	<i>or # of Days Gestation</i>
		10 <i>Tevet</i>	29
		11 <i>Schewat</i>	59
		12 <i>Adar</i>	88
<i>Passover</i>		1 <i>Nissan</i>	118
		2 <i>Iyar</i>	147
<i>Pentecost</i>		3 <i>Sivan</i>	177
		4 <i>Tammuz</i>	206
		5 <i>Av</i>	236
		6 <i>Elul</i>	265
<i>JESUS' Birth at Tabernacles 15<sup>th</sup> day of</i>		7 <i>Tishri</i>	280

If these calculations are correct, then Jesus was born on our calendar date **Sabbath, September 14, 5 BC**, Hebrew date **Tishri 15, 3757**.

## **2. ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS MEANINGFUL TO THE HEBREW NATION APPEARED BEFORE JESUS' BIRTH IN THE TIME NEEDED FOR WISE MEN TO REACH JUDEA.**

**Genesis 1:14** “And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and **let them be for signs**, and for seasons, and for days, and years.”

### **How Rare Astronomical Events Coincided to Lead the Wise Men to Jesus**

**2,000 Years Ago** by DAVID WEINTRAUB ON 12/24/18 AT 5:00 AM

“Thus, the “star in the east” refers to an astronomical event with supposed astrological significance in the context of ancient Greek astrology. What about the star parked directly above the first crèche? The word usually translated as “stood over” comes from the Greek word *epano*, which also had an important meaning in ancient astrology. It refers to a particular moment when a planet stops moving and changes apparent direction from westward to eastward motion. This occurs when the Earth, which orbits the sun more quickly than Mars or Jupiter or Saturn, catches up with, or laps, the other planet. Together, a rare combination of astrological events (the right planet rising before the sun; the sun being in the right constellation of the zodiac; plus a number of other combinations of planetary positions considered important by astrologers) would have suggested to ancient Greek astrologers a regal horoscope and a royal birth. **Wise men looking to the skies** Molnar believes that the wise men were, in fact, very wise and mathematically adept astrologers. They also knew about the Old Testament prophecy that a new king would be born of the family of David. Most likely, they had been watching the heavens for years, waiting for alignments that would foretell the birth of this king. When they identified a powerful set of astrological portents, they decided the time was right to set out to find the prophesied leader. If Matthew’s wise men actually undertook a journey to search for a newborn king, **the bright star didn’t guide them; it only told them when to set out.**” *Newsweek Tech & Science Published 12/31/18*

Astronomical records show that there were conjunctions of Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars in the years 7-6 BC. In early in 6 BC, Jupiter and Saturn grouped close to the planet Mars, a configuration repeated only once every 805 years. Later **in the spring of 6 BC Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn** also formed an unusually close grouping. Ancient astrologers believed that the area of the sky named Pisces where these conjunctions occurred contained signs pertinent to the Hebrew nation, so it is possible that **the "Magi", blending a knowledge of Old Testament prophecies about a Messiah with heavenly observations (Numbers 24.17), were led to seek the predicted king in the Land of Israel.**

In the Spring of 6 BC John the Baptist was conceived as the forerunner for the soon-coming Messiah conceived in December of 6 BC. The Magi saw the sign that the royal birth was near and set out for the 800 mile, 1-2 year journey to Bethlehem, where they would find the newborn king in 5 BC.

### **3. DATE OF THE CENSUS TAKEN BY AUGUSTUS AND TIBERIUS, JUST PRECEDING KING HEROD'S DEATH, WHEN QUIRINIUS WAS GOVERNOR OF SYRIA.**

The Wise Men saw the astronomical sign in the East showing that a royal birth was about to take place when the angel of the LORD announced the conception of John the Baptist, just after Passover of 6 BC, and they began their journey to Bethlehem. Jesus was conceived 6 months after that event, on the first day of the Feast of Dedication in December 6 BC. Mary and Joseph traveled to Bethlehem for the census, where Jesus was born on the 1<sup>st</sup> Day of the Feast of Tabernacles in a Sukkah, on September 14, 5 BC.

*Luke 2:1-2 “And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. <sup>2</sup> And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria.”*

***“He (Augustus) revived the office of the Censor which had long been disused and whose duty it had formerly been to take an account of the number of people.”** - Seutonius Roman Historian Augustus 23 Lives of the Twelve Caesars.*

***“This (census) contained the number of citizens, subject kingdoms and taxes. All these details Augustus had written with his own hand”***

*Tacitus Annals - Bk 1 Roman Historian*

*“The question concerning Quirinius also involves the date of the census described in Luke 2. It is known that Quirinius was made governor of Syria by Augustus in AD 6. **Archaeologist Sir William Ramsay discovered several inscriptions that indicated that Quirinius was governor of Syria on two occasions, the first time several years prior to this date.**”*

[4. Robert Boyd, *Tells, Tombs, and Treasure* (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1969), p. 175].

*“Within the cycle of taxation-censuses mentioned above, an earlier taxation would be dated from **10-4 BC**”*

[5. Cf. Bruce, *Christian Origins*, pp. 193-194 with Boyd, *Tells*, p. 175]

#### **4. DOCUMENTED DATE OF DEATH FOR KING HEROD.**

The date of King Herod's death is important, because the word of God clearly sets the date of Jesus' birth to be previous to Herod's death. From scriptures we see that Jesus was circumcised and presented in the Temple after Mary's purification of 40 days, and back in Bethlehem of Judea living in a house when the Wise Men arrived to search for him. Baby Jesus would have been 2 to 3 months old when the Wise men came to visit him, before Joseph was warned to flee to Egypt until Herod's death. There were about six months between September 14, 5 BC and the time of Herod's death just before Passover of April 9, 4 BC. So why did Herod order all the male babies **age 2 years and younger** to be killed? Because the Magi from the East had seen the sign in the heavens of a coming royal birth 1 ½ - 2 years previously just after Passover of 6 BC.

*Antipater, (died 4 bc), son of Herod the Great, who conspired against his half brothers Aristobulus and Alexander for the succession to the throne of Judaea and secured their execution (7 or 6 bc). The following year he was tried for plotting against Herod and Pheroras, Herod's brother, and was executed five days before his father's death.*

**Biography, Antipater, Son of Herod the Great** Encyclopedia Britannica

*“Most scholars have agreed that Herod died at the end of March or early April in 4 BCE.”* <sup>[46]</sup> *“Affirmation of Herod's Death in 4 B.C.”, Journal of Theological Studies ns 34 (1983), 526-531.*

*“Herod's sons, between whom his kingdom was divided, dated their rule from 4 BCE”* <sup>[46]</sup> *Josephus, Wars, 1.631-632* <sup>(47)</sup> *Josephus, Wars, 2.26* <sup>(48)</sup>

*“Josephus tells us that Herod died after a lunar eclipse,<sup>[49]</sup> He gives an account of events between this eclipse and his death, and between his death and Passover. An eclipse<sup>[50]</sup> took place on March 13, 4 BCE,<sup>[17]</sup> about 29 days before Passover, and this eclipse is usually taken to be the one referred to by Josephus.<sup>[45]</sup>”*

*Josephus, Antiquities, 17.6.4*

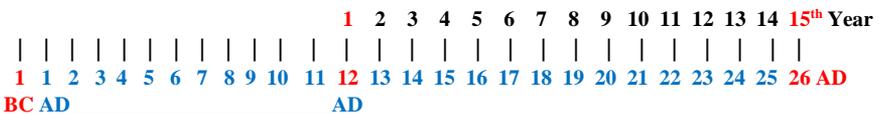
**5. THE YEAR OF JESUS' BAPTISM WAS 15 YEARS FROM WHEN TIBERIUS FIRST BEGAN TO REIGN IN 12AD.**

Luke 3:1-3 & 23 “Now in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judæa, and Herod being tetrarch of Galilee, and his brother Philip tetrarch of Ituræa and of the region of Trachonitis, and Lysanias the tetrarch of Abilene, <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>23</sup> “And Jesus himself began to be about 30 years of age...”

“According to Suetonius, after a two-year stint in Germania, which lasted from 10–12 AD,<sup>[351]</sup> "Tiberius returned and celebrated the triumph which he had postponed..."Since the consuls caused a law to be passed soon after this that he should govern the provinces jointly with Augustus and hold the census with him, he set out for Illyricum on the conclusion of the lustral ceremonies."<sup>[37]</sup>Thus according to Suetonius, these ceremonies and the declaration of his "co-princeps" took place in the year 12 AD, after Tiberius return from Germania.” Suetonius *Tib.* 21.1; Vell. 2.121.1.

Coins were minted the first year of Tiberius' reign that ran concurrently with Augustus in 13AD, however, according to Suetonius, the reign of Tiberius began 1 year earlier in 12AD shortly after his return from Germania, when the consuls caused a law to be passed in 12 AD, that Tiberius should govern the provinces jointly with Augustus and hold the census with him.

The count is inclusive, including the 1<sup>st</sup> through 15<sup>th</sup> year of reign, so counting from 12AD to 26AD inclusively, confirms that September 26AD was the 15<sup>th</sup> year of reign of Tiberius Caesar.



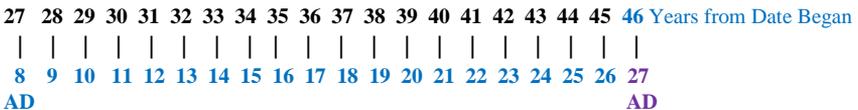
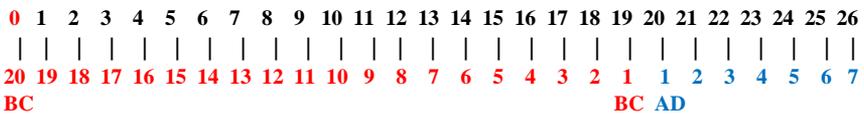
**6. ON PASSEVER OF 27 AD, IT WAS 46 YEARS FROM THE DAY KING HEROD BEGAN BUILDING THE TEMPLE IN JERUSALEM, WHEN JESUS WAS 30 YEARS OF AGE.**

The Jews told Jesus on a Passover that it had been 46 years since Herod began building the temple, which is documented to have began in the 18<sup>th</sup> year of Herod’s reign which was 20-19BC. So, going back 46 years, the date that Herod began building the temple would have been **20BC**, and the date of the first Passover of Jesus’ ministry when He spoke to His disciples on the steps of the Temple was **27 AD**.

*John 2:19-21 “Jesus answered and said unto them, Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up.”<sup>20</sup> Then said the Jews, Forty and six years was this temple in building, and wilt thou rear it up in three days?”<sup>21</sup> But he spake of the temple of his body.”*

Most historians agree that Herod began rebuilding the Temple in the 18<sup>th</sup> year of his reign which began in the year 20-19 BC, so the ‘**0 day**’ counting begins at 20 BC inclusively, arriving at 46 years in **27 AD**.

**Herod Began Building Temple in 20BC**



Taking all of these scriptural keys into account, it becomes clear that the only date these scriptural dates coincide to confirm the date of Jesus’ birth is the Feast of Tabernacles, September 14, 5 BC; the date of Jesus’ baptism September 14, 26 AD; and the date of Jesus’ crucifixion, on Nissan 14, Passover of 30 AD.

