

# CRUCIFIXION RIDDLE: ANSWER

## Crucifixion Timeline

Sorry to mess up your church calendar. Jesus died late Wednesday afternoon and rose up from the dead late Saturday afternoon.

*Mk 16:1*

*And the sabbath having past, Mary the Magdalene, and Mary of James, and Salome, bought spices, that having come, they may anoint him,*

*Lk 23:56*

*and having turned back, they made ready spices and ointments, and on the sabbath, indeed, they rested, according to the command.*

There were two sabbath, not one, the annual sabbath on Thursday and the weekly sabbath on Saturday. The woman brought the spices from the market on Friday. Mk 16:1 says the woman brought the spices from the market after the Thursday sabbath and Lk 23:56 says the woman rested on the Saturday sabbath. This is my answer to the riddle. These two verses are contradictory if there is only one sabbath during the time Jesus was in the grave, i.e., Jesus being in the grave Friday to Sunday, with one sabbath on Saturday, is not possible.

When I was first learning about this, I read many websites to figure it out. It was very confusing because people were using different definitions. Furthermore, the customs during the time period of Jesus were different than what Moses prescribed.

*Lev 23:5-8*

*in the first month, on the fourteenth of the month, between the evenings, is the passover to Jehovah; and on the fifteenth day of this month is the feast of unleavened things to Jehovah; seven days unleavened things ye do eat; on the first day ye have a holy convocation, ye do no servile work; and ye have brought near a fire-offering to Jehovah seven days; in the seventh day is a holy convocation; ye do no servile work.'*

It turns out that on 31 AD (some says 28 AD – Passover is on the same day), the year many suspected Jesus died, the fifteenth day of Nisan (first month) is on a Thursday. No matter what day the fifteenth fell on, it was a sabbath. For example, July 4th is always a holiday in the US no matter what day of the week it falls on. According to the law of Moses, the Passover is on the fourteenth of Nisan and the seven-days feast of unleavened

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bread starts with an annual sabbath on the fifteenth of Nisan. What is confusing is some people call the fifteenth (instead of the fourteenth), the Passover. This is because, during the time of Jesus, people ate the Passover on the fifteenth, not the fourteenth, as prescribed by the law of Moses. More explanation is two paragraphs below.

Another confusing issue is the timing. A Judean or a traditional Jewish day is from sunset to sunset, i.e., evening, and then, day. We are living under the Roman time, i.e, midnight to midnight. For example, when Jewish Wednesday is mention, it means Tuesday evening to Wednesday afternoon using Roman Time. The Galilean time is from sunrise to sunrise and is half a day before the Judean calendar. In other words, their evenings are the same as the Judeans, but their daytimes are one day ahead of the Judeans. Jesus and 11 of Jesus's disciples were Galileans – only Judas Iscariot was a Judean. This is why they ate the Passover a day earlier than the Judeans. Judeans ate the Passover supper for Wednesday's dinner (beginning of Jewish Thursday) of the year Jesus was crucified.

Passover sabbath is the first sabbath of the unleavened bread feast. On Passover, which is NOT a sabbath, a lamb was killed between the two evenings (between sunset and dark) and eaten for dinner. This dinner occurs the next Jewish (Judean) day which is the first sabbath day of the unleavened bread feast. This is why this day is called the Passover sabbath.

It is interesting to note that Jesus ate the Passover supper at the correct Galilean's time. Then he was killed at about the same time when most Judean Jews killed the Passover lamb.

*Mt 12:40*

*for, as Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights, so shall the Son of Man be in the heart of the earth three days and three nights.*

The scripture states that Jesus was in the grave for three days and three nights. This means that Jesus could not be in the grave from Friday to Sunday. This time period is only 34-38 hours. Even if Friday daytime and Sunday daytime is counted, three nights could never get counted. A Wednesday late afternoon crucifixion implies a Saturday late afternoon resurrection. For the Wednesday to Saturday time period, there is no problem satisfying the three days and three nights requirement.

Another way to disprove the Friday-Sunday theory is to study the last six days before Jesus died.

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*Jn 12:1-2, 12-13*

*Jesus, therefore, six days before the passover, came to Bethany, where was Lazarus, who had died, whom he raised out of the dead; they made, therefore, to him a supper there, and Martha was ministering, and Lazarus was one of those reclining together (at meat) with him; ... On the morrow, a great multitude that came to the feast, having heard that Jesus doth come to Jerusalem, took the branches of the palms, and went forth to meet him, and were crying, 'Hosanna, blessed is he who is coming in the name of the Lord – the king of Israel;'*

The expression, "On the morrow" (in the above verse), is from the Greek word, epaurion, which means morrow (or following morning). Hence, Jesus dined with Lazarus the same Jewish day (evening + day; not Roman day) as the hosanna entry to Jerusalem. If Jesus was in the grave from Friday evening to Sunday morning, then Jesus ate the Passover supper on Thursday evening, the beginning of Jewish Friday. "six days before" means the hosanna march would have been on Saturday daytime, a sabbath. This is wrong for two reasons.

1) On a sabbath, you are not supposed to walk more than 2000 Amos (3167 or 3774 feet depending on how you count it). Bethany was about 15 furlongs (9000 feet) from Jerusalem (Jn 11:18).

*Mk 11:11*

*And Jesus entered into Jerusalem, and into the temple, and having looked round on all things, it being now evening, he went forth to Bethany with the twelve.*

Jesus entered Jerusalem and returned to Bethany on the same day. In other words, he traveled about 18000 feet that day, more than five times than what you should on a sabbath. Theoretically, this possible by having Jesus and the other people take several rest stops each way. In practice, this makes no sense, especially to stop the hosanna march going forward.

2) People were cutting branches to make a path for Jesus. Cutting is considered work and most people would have not done it on a sabbath.

*Mk 11:12a,15*

*And on the morrow, they having come forth from Bethany, ... And they come to Jerusalem, and Jesus having gone into the temple, began to cast forth those selling and*

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*buying in the temple, and the tables of the money-changers and the seats of those selling the doves, he overthrew,*

Incidentally, a Thursday crucifixion is also not possible. A Thursday crucifixion means Jesus entered Jerusalem on a Friday and the next day would have been a sabbath. The day after the hosanna march, he cleansed the temple. On sabbath, it was forbidden to trade, especially in the temple.

*Jn 19:31*

*The Jews, therefore, that the bodies might not remain on the cross on the sabbath, since it was the preparation, (for that sabbath day was a great one,) asked of Pilate that their legs may be broken, and they taken away.*

A weekly sabbath day was not necessarily a high day. Again, the Passover Sabbath, the fifteenth day of Nisan, fell on a Thursday in year 31 AD (and 28 AD). The above verse referred to the annual Thursday sabbath, not the weekly Saturday sabbath. For more, see

FAQ: Is a 'high day' a weekly Sabbath?

<http://www.sabbath.org/index.cfm/fuseaction/Basics.FAQ/ID/169/Is-high-day-weekly-Sabbath.htm>

*Mt 27:62*

*And on the morrow that is after the preparation, were gathered together the chief priests, and the Pharisees, unto Pilate,*

*Mk 15:42*

*And now evening having come, seeing it was the preparation, that is, the fore-sabbath,*

*Lk 23:54*

*And the day was a preparation, and sabbath was approaching,*

*Jn 19:14*

*and it was the preparation of the passover, and as it were the sixth hour, and he saith to the Jews, 'Lo, your king!'*

*Jn 19:42*

*there, therefore, because of the preparation of the Jews, because the tomb was nigh, they laid Jesus.*

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The day of preparation is the same day as the Passover, i.e., the day before the annual Passover sabbath.

*Mt 26:17*

*And on the first day of the unleavened food came the disciples near to Jesus, saying to him, 'Where wilt thou that we may prepare for thee to eat the passover?'*

*Mk 14:1*

*And the passover and the unleavened food were after two days, and the chief priests and the scribes were seeking how, by guile, having taken hold of him, they might kill him;*

*Mk 14:12*

*And the first day of the unleavened food, when they were killing the passover, his disciples say to him, 'Where wilt thou, that, having gone, we may prepare, that thou mayest eat the passover?'*

*Lk 22:1*

*And the feast of the unleavened food was coming nigh, that is called Passover,*

*Lk 22:7*

*And the day of the unleavened food came, in which it was behoving the passover to be sacrificed,*

Technically, by the law of Moses, the Passover is one day before the feast of unleavened bread. But many included the Passover as part of the days of unleavened bread. The two sabbath of the unleavened bread feast were the same as prescribed by Moses.

*Mt 28:1*

*And on the eve of the sabbaths, at the dawn, toward the first of the sabbaths, came Mary the Magdalene, and the other Mary, to see the sepulchre,*

The expression, "as it began to dawn", is from the Greek word, epiphosko (Strong's #2020). This Greek word means "to grow light, to dawn ". I.e., it is early morning. This is consistent with the next few verses.

*Mk 16:2*

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*and early in the morning of the first of the sabbaths, they come unto the sepulchre, at the rising of the sun,*

*Lk 24:1*

*And on the first of the sabbaths, at early dawn, they came to the tomb, bearing the spices they made ready, and certain others with them,*

*Jn 20:1*

*And on the first of the sabbaths, Mary the Magdalene doth come early (there being yet darkness) to the tomb, and she seeth the stone having been taken away out of the tomb,*

According to these passages (Jn 20:1 especially mentioned dark), the woman was at the grave while the sun was rising. We learn that Jesus was already risen by Sunday sunrise. The women saw an empty tomb, not Jesus rising.

The only expression that sounds like Jesus rose on Sunday morning is

*Mk 16:9*

*And he, having risen in the morning of the first of the sabbaths, [note comma] did appear first to Mary the Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven demons;*

Correct translations have the comma correctly. Some translations are missing it. Recognize that the original manuscript is in Greek and is without commas. With the comma inserted (in English translations), the correct meaning is conveyed.

Some people speculated the women visited the tomb on Saturday night. If so, the verse,

*Mk 16:3*

*and they said among themselves, 'Who shall roll away for us the stone out of the door of the sepulchre?'*

and verse before that (see Mk 16:2 above) would makes no sense. In other words, why would they talk about removing the stone on Sunday morning when they saw Jesus the night before?

How did these dates get changed? When Christianity became the major religion in the Roman Empire, the Roman Catholic church took the pagan holidays and "Christianized"

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them. Thus, the birthday and resurrection's day of Jesus were changed to fit the pagan holidays.

The word, Easter, refers to a pagan God, the Great Mother goddess of the Saxon people in Northern Europe. I read somewhere it refers to the queen of the East and has link to the queen of Ephesus in Acts of the bible (although I do not have clear evidences). Sunday is named after the pagan God, Solis. The pagans celebrated four equinoxes: spring, summer, fall, and winter. Easter is the first Sunday after the spring equinox. Easter's sunrise service is the pagans way of greeting the sun God when spring equinox occurs (daylight exceed darkness). Easter eggs is a symbol of Norse goddess Ostara which represents fertility. Legend is there was a bird who wanted and was changed in to a rabbit. He was still able to lay eggs and appease the goddess. Dyed eggs were first done for Babylon rituals, and then, later for Egyptian temples. Easter eggs are idols and Christians should not be making them. Hot cross buns and Lent also have pagan origin. Hot cross buns were cakes made to the queen of heaven. Lent was a forty days of abstinence before the feast of Tammuz, a false messiah or the Babylonian.

Want more informations? Go to a web search engine (like DuckDuckGo, Google or Bing) and type "Easter pagan" and you will find a bunch of websites.

Another interesting tidbit, at the Passover supper, even today, a piece of bread and a cup of wine are reserved for an imaginary Elijah (while everybody else eat and drink the rest). It is that bread and wine that Jesus picked up and started the first communion. If you never been to a passover, I encourage you to do so once, even it is a non-Messianic one. It will be educational.

The correct day to honor the Lord's crucifixion and resurrection is the Passover and three Jewish (Judean) days later.

Still don't believe the Wednesday to Saturday theory? I disproved the Friday to Sunday theory several times. Go ahead and solve the riddle. I challenge you to find a solution with just one sabbath in the time period. For some people, traditions die hard.

Want more informations? Go to a web search engine (like DuckDuckGo, Google, or Bing) and type "Wednesday Crucifixion" and you will find a bunch of websites.

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## Christmas

The bible is clear that Jesus was not born in December. Before the Roman Empire converted to Christianity, the pagans were celebrating Saturnalia (Dec. 17-24) and Brumalia (Dec. 25). These two holidays were removed and Christmas was introduced as celebration of Jesus birth.

Prophetically, John the Baptist was born on Yom Kippur and Jesus was born on Passover. For more, see

When was Jesus and John the Baptist born?

<http://ooylt.info/BibleArticles/JJBirthdays.php>

## 49 Books in the Bible

*Dan 7:25*

*and words as an adversary of the Most High it doth speak, and the saints of the Most High it doth wear out, and it hopeth to change seasons and law; and they are given into its hand, till a time, and times, and a division of a time.*

The universal body of Christ had been using the wrong times and laws for years (and still doing so). The crucifixion riddle exposes the flaw in the time. The Roman Catholic church also changed the laws.

There are 49, not 66, books in the bible. Think about it. 6 represents man. 666 represents the devil. 66 is not a good number and means idol worship. The bible was rearranged by man inspired by the devil. The ancient Roman Catholic church was influenced by pagan worship. 49 is 7 times 7. 7 symbolizes completeness and perfection. 49 symbolizes completeness and perfection emphasized. There are 22 books, not 37, books in the OT. Furthermore the original books order have a more Jewish “taste” (instead of a Gentile “taste”).

You can read more about this at

<http://www.askelm.com/>

→ Books

→ Online Books

→ Restoring the Original Bible

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written by late Dr. Ernest Martin. The first 49 books bible is “The Holy Bible In Its Original Order” (OOB) by Fred Coulter. Be aware that late Dr. Ernest Martin and Fred Coulter were/are part of Armstrong Worldwide Church of God and its splinter groups. These groups do not believe in the deity of the Holy Spirit and have other false doctrines. So OOB reflects the false “Holy Spirit” doctrine. However their commentaries about the bible being 49 books have much truth.

The Original Ordered Young's Literal Translation (OOYLT) uses a good translation and is YLT rearranged to the correct order. More is at

<http://ooylt.info/OOYLT/TOC.html>

For more information about OOYLT, see

<http://ooylt.info/BibleArticles/Introduction.php>

Online copy of the crucifixion riddle, hints, and answer are at

<http://ooylt.info/BibleArticles/CrucRiddle.php>

<http://ooylt.info/BibleArticles//CrucHints.php>

<http://ooylt.info/BibleArticles//CrucSolution.php>

You are accountable for your actions about Easter. See

<http://ooylt.info/BibleArticles//CelebratePassover.php>

All scriptures are from the Original Ordered Young's Literal Translation (OOYLT), a 49 books, public domain, bible. This bible can found at <http://ooylt.info/OOYLT/TOC.html> .

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