

THE HISTORIC PERIOD (665 BC-PRESENT)

2 - HISTORIC PERIOD (665- BC-PRESENT)

2A - EARLY HISTORIC ERA (665-2 BC)

Part 2A-1 - Occident in Early Historic Era

Part 2A-2 - Middle East in Early Historic Era

2A-2A - *Neo-Babylonian Age = Late Archaic Period ended w/ **Conquest of Babylon** (487 BC)*

2A-2B - *Persian Age = Classical Period ended with **Conquest of Persia** (330 BC)*

2A-2C - *Macedonian Age = Hellenistic Period ended with **Conquest of Macedon** (330-146 BC)*

2A-2D - *Roman Age BC = Early Roman Period ended with **MESSIAH'S BIRTH** (2 BC)*

Part 2A-3 - Orient in Early Historic Era

Part 2A-4 - Sacred in Early Historic Era

2A-4A - *Kingdom of Judah's Final Years ended with **Fall of Jerusalem** (555 BC).*

2A-4B - *Exile Babylonian ended with **Proclamation of Cyrus** (485 BC).*

2A-4C - *Daniel's 69 Weeks of Years (485-2 BC) ended with **MESSIAH'S BIRTH**.*

Part 2A-5 - Geology in Early Historic Era

2A-5A - *Pleistocene Epoch's Ice Age 8 (665-c.625 BC)*

2A-5B - *Holocene Epoch's Atlantic Age (c.625-2 BC).*

2B - MIDDLE HISTORIC ERA (2 BC-PRESENT)

Part 2B-1 - Occident in Middle Historic Era

2B-1A - *Roman Age AD = Late Roman Period ended with **Fall of Rome** (476 AD)*

2B-1B - *Byzantine Age = Middle Ages ended with **Fall of Constantinople** (1453 AD)*

Part 2B-2 - Middle East in Middle Historic Era

Part 2B-3 - Orient in Middle Historic Era

Part 2B-4 - Sacred in Middle Historic Era

2B-4A - *Messiah's Life on Earth ended with **Scourging, Crucifixion, Death, Burial, Resurrection, & Ascension of Messiah** (33 AD)*

2B-4B - *Bride of Messiah's Childhood¹ ended with **Fall of Jerusalem** (70 AD)*

2B-4C - *Bride of Messiah's Betrothal² will end w/ **MESSIAH'S PAROUSIA** (Unknown Date)*

¹ The Bride of Messiah consists of everyone who has accepted Messiah's proposal of marriage. Her childhood consisted of the 37 year period (33-70 AD) during which she (a) was organized into congregations, (b) commenced including Gentiles, (c) was introduced to persecution, and (d) was equipped with the New Covenant Scriptures (New Testament), which I believe were completed by 66 AD.

² The betrothal period begins with a woman's acceptance of a man's proposal of marriage and ends with their

Part 2B-5 - Geology in Middle Historic Era

2B-5A - Holocene Epoch's Atlantic Age continued (2 BC-1453 AD).

2C - LATE HISTORIC ERA (1453 AD-PRESENT)

Part 2C-1 - Occident in Late Historic Era

*2C-1A - Exploratory Age ended with **Advent of Mechanical Energy** (c.1750 AD)*

*2C-1B - Revolutionary Age ended with **World War I** (1918 BC)*

*2C-1C - Globalist Age has continued to present, may be end by **MESSIAH'S PAROUSIA**³*

Part 2C-2 - Middle East in Late Historic Era

Part 2C-3 - Orient in Late Historic Era

Part 2C-4 - Sacred in Late Historic Era

*2C-4A - Bride of Messiah's Betrothal cont. will end w/ **MESSIAH'S PAROUSIA** (Unkn. date)*

Part 2C-5 - Geology in Late Historic Era

2C-5A - Holocene Epoch's Atlantic Age continued (1453 AD-Unknown date).

2A - EARLY HISTORIC ERA (665-2 BC)

The **2nd Hezekiah Disturbance** marked the end of the Turbulent Era and the beginning of the Early Historic Era. At this point, I separate geological history and human history.

- **Geology** -The **2nd Hezekiah Disturbance** caused tremendous volcanic activity, which enveloped the earth in a dense cloud layer that prevented normal insolation for years. The lack of warming sunlight precipitated the *Manketo Ice Advance* (the start of Ice Age 8) followed by the *Post-Manketo or Boreal Ice Retreat*. The return to normal temperatures c. 626 BC marked the end Ice Age 8 and the entire Pleistocene Epoch and the beginning of the *Holocene Epoch* and the *Atlantic Age*, both which continue to the present.
- **History** - The Early Historic Era (a) started with the **2nd Hezekiah Disturbance**, (b) lasted 663 years (665-2 BC), and (c) ended with the **Birth of Messiah**. My treatment of it is divided into five parts: Part 2A-1 the Occident in the Early Historic Era, Part 2A-2 the Middle East in the Early Historic Era, Part 2A-3 the Orient in the Early Historic Era, and Part 2A-4 the Sacred in the Early Historic Era, and 2A-5 Geology in the Early Historic

wedding. In Messiah's case, it is difficult to identify a specific date for the proposal, but we know from Scripture that the Wedding of the Lamb will occur immediately following the Parousia.

³ Messiah's 2nd Advent.

Era. In the Occident and the Middle East, this period is often called Early Antiquity by the historians.

Part 2A-1 - Occident in Early Historic Era

Part 2A-2 - Middle East in Early Historic Era

Most of biblical history in this era occurred in the Middle East. This part's divisions follow God's revelations to Nebuchadnezzar and Belshazzar through Daniel. To Nebuchadnezzar, God indicated that there would be four kingdoms: (1) a kingdom ruled by a head of gold; (2) a kingdom ruled by a head of inferior material (probably silver); (3) a kingdom ruled by a head of brass; and (4) a kingdom ruled by a head of iron (Daniel 2:31-40). To Belshazzar, God indicated again that there would be four kingdoms, each ruled by a beast which rose out of the sea: (1) a beast like a lion; (2) a beast like a bear; (3) a beast like a leopard; and (4) a beast with iron teeth and ten horns (Daniel 7:1-7). In hindsight, identifying these four kingdoms is easy: (1) the Neo-Babylonian Empire, (2) the Medo-Persian Empire, (3) the Macedonian Empire, and (4) the Roman Empire.

2A-2A - Neo-Babylonian Age = Late Archaic Period (665-487 BC)

This period, which is the equivalent of the Late Archaic Period of the archaeologists, (a) began with the 2nd Hezekiah Disturbance, lasted 178 years (665-487 BC), and (c) ended with the Fall of Babylon. Maintaining a Biblical point of view, I divide it into two parts: (1) the Single Kingdom of Judah's last 110 years (665-555 BC) and the Exile in Babylon's first 68 years (555-487 BC).

During its final years, the Single Kingdom of Judah was beleaguered by its more powerful neighbors Assyria, Babylon, and Egypt as they vied for supremacy in the Middle East. Babylon emerged as the winner, and Jerusalem fell to Nebuchadnezzar in 555 BC, after which he carried off its elite to Babylon, where they lived in exile under the thumb of a series of Babylonian kings for 68 years. Then in 487 BC, when Babylon's king Nabonidus was off somewhere, probably pursuing his interest in archaeology, the Persian King Darius I conquered Babylon and killed Nabonidus' son and co-regent Belshazzar.⁴ Darius ruled Babylon for 2 years (487-485 BC) and then died. He was succeeded by Cyrus of the Bible, whom I believe was the eldest son of Darius

⁴ The orthodox chronology dates the end of the Neo-Babylonian Empire to 539 BC, which it indicates was year 17 of the Babylonian king Nabonidus and year 1 of the Persian king Cyrus II. It also dates the first two years of Darius I's reign to 522-520 BC, during which he was forced to dispose of two members of the Babylonian royal line, Nebuchadnezzar III and Nebuchadnezzar IV, each of whom claimed to be a son of Nabonidus and entitled to the Babylonian throne. The foregoing is surprising in that Darius I's trouble occurs 17 years after the end of the Babylonian Empire. On the other hand, if my chronology is correct, and the Fall of Babylon occurred in 487 BC, this trouble occurred in the last two years (487-485 BC) of Darius I's reign, exactly where I would expect it. Moreover it would have added to the confusion surrounding the transition from Darius I to the next Persian king, whom I claim was the Cyrus of the Bible, not Xerxes I.

and thus the older brother of Xerxes.⁵ He ruled Persia and Babylon for 3 years (485-482 BC), during which Xerxes was probably his co-regent. In his first year, he issued the *Proclamation* that commanded the Jews to return to Jerusalem and rebuild its walls, streets, and Temple, which they did. In 482 BC, Cyrus was killed by Xerxes, who I believe purged all evidence of Cyrus reign from Persian records and insisted that his own reign started with his father's death.⁶ This period was followed by

2A-2B - Medo-Persian Age = Classical Period (487-330 BC)

This period, which is the equivalent of the Classical Period of the archaeologists and historians, (a) began with the *Conquest of Babylon*, (b) lasted 157 years, and (c) ended with the *Conquest of Persia* by the Macedonian King Alexander the Great in year 6 of the Persian King Darius III's reign. This period was followed by

2A-2C - Macedonian Age = Hellenistic Period (330-146 BC)

This period, which is the equivalent of the Hellenistic Period of the archaeologists and historians, (a) began with the *Conquest of Persia*, (b) lasted 184 years (330-146 BC), and (c) ended with the *Conquest of Macedon* by the Roman praetor Q.C. Metellus Macedonicus, who defeated both the Macedonian pretender Andriscus and the Greek general Christolaus. This period was followed by

2A-2D - Roman Age BC (146-2 BC)

This period (a) began with the *Conquest of Macedon*, (b) lasted 144 years (146-2 BC), and (c) ended with the *Birth of Messiah*.

Part 2A-3 - Orient in Early Historic Era

Chinese in the Early Historic Era (665-2 BC)

Part 2A-4 - Sacred in Early Historic Era

2A-4A - Single Kingdom continued (665-555 BC)

⁵ Since Darius stole the throne from the legitimate heir, his distant relative Bardiya, who was a son of Cyrus II and a great-grandson of Cyrus I, he may have named his son Cyrus to help legitimize his right to the throne.

⁶ My suspicion of fratricide here is strengthened by the pattern of killing-to-obtain-the-throne that runs in the Persian royal family, of which all members of the family must have been acutely aware. Darius I disposed of his distant cousin Bardiya, and Artaxerxes I's sons, Xerxes II, Sogdianus, and Darius II disposed of one another seriatim. That Xerxes I followed his father's example and disposed of his brother Cyrus-of-the Bible, thereby setting an example for his grandsons, is highly likely. Moreover, I suspect that, while Darius and Cyrus were in Babylon, Xerxes stayed in Persepolis and bound its most powerful courtiers to himself, thereby preparing the way for him to dispose of his brother and usurp the throne in 482 BC.

665-610 BC = Manasseh. He ruled Judah for 55 years.

610-608 BC - Amon. He ruled Judah for 2 years.

608-577 BC - Josiah. He ruled Judah for 31 years.

577 BC - Jehoahaz. He ruled Judah for zero years.

577-566 BC - Jehoiakim. He ruled Judah for 11 years.

566 BC - Jehoiachin. He ruled Judah for zero years.

566-555 BC - Zedekiah. He ruled Judah for 11 years. In his year 11 (555 BC), Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Jerusalem and its Temple and carried off the elite of Judah to exile in Babylon.

2A-4B - Exile in Babylon (555-485 BC)

2A-4C - Daniel's 69 Weeks of Years = 483 years (485-2 BC)

Daniel's 7 Weeks of Years = 49 years (485-436 BC)

In 485 BC, the Hebrew returned to Jerusalem and commenced rebuilding the Temple (Daniel's Temple) under Zerubbabel and Daniel, who was known as the Tirshatha (Governor), Sheshbazzar (Prince of Judah), and Beltshazzar.

In 481 BC, the reconstruction of the Temple stopped.

In 458 BC, Ezra arrived in Jerusalem to develop the Temple worship.

Daniel's 62 Weeks of Years = 434 years (436-2 BC)

In 433 BC, Nehemiah was recalled to Babylon by Artaxerxes I and then returned to Jerusalem.

In 401 BC, Ezra the Scribe collected taxes from Palestine and Egypt for the Persian King Artaxerxes II.

In 362 BC, Ezra the Scribe collected taxes for the Persian King Artaxerxes II, who was also known as Arcases.

In 19 BC, construction of the Third Temple (Herod's Temple) commenced.

In 17 BC, the Temple's Naos was finished.

In 11 BC, the Temple's outer court was finished.

In 5 BC, Anna's husband died.

Circa Saturday, May 23 or June 6, 3 BC (Gregorian) John-the-Baptist was conceived,⁷ which was just over nine months⁸ prior to his birth circa February 27 or March 13, 2 BC.

Circa late August, 3 BC, Augustus required that the population of Palestine be registered for the fifth time during his reign (censuses occurred in 21 BC, 16 BC, 11 BC, 8 BC, and 3 BC). Typically, a census required about a year to complete, and thus the fifth census ended a year or more later - in the summer or fall of 2 BC.

In circa November, 3 BC, the *Annunciation of Messiah* occurred when the Archangel Gabriel announced to Mary that she would bear Israel's long awaited Messiah, probably not long before His conception.

Circa November 28, 3 BC (Gregorian), the *Conception of Messiah* occurred, exactly nine months before His birth on August 28, 2 BC (Gregorian).

Circa February 27 or March 13, 2 BC (Gregorian), John-the Baptist was born - just over nine months⁹ after his conception circa Saturday, May 23 or June 6, 3 BC and just over five and a half months prior to Messiah's birth on August 28, 2 BC.

In late August, 2 BC, toward the end of the fifth census, Joseph and Mary were making their way from Nazareth to Bethlehem to be counted in the fifth census, which had commenced the previous year and was probably nearing its end.¹⁰ Sulpicius Quirinius (Cyrenius) was replaced as governor of Syria by Gaius Caesar. There are indications that Gaius was actually in Rome at the time, which might indicate that Quirinius continued to govern for a while beyond the formal end of his term.

On August 28th, 2 BC, which was Rosh Hashanah, the Day of Trumpets, the 1st day of the seventh month of the Jewish Calendar, the *Messiah's Birth* occurred in a manger in Bethlehem.

On December 25, 2 BC, the Maji visited Messiah in a house in Bethlehem.

2A-5 - Geology in the Early Historic Era

⁷ "After those days his wife Elizabeth conceived, and his herself five months..." (Luke 1:24).

⁸ The human gestation period is about 280 days or approximately nine months and a week (the months average 30.4 days), but this period is not exact and can vary a bit – particularly on the short side in the case of premature births.

⁹ See the footnote above concerning the human gestation period.

¹⁰ Luke 2:1-5.

2A-5A - Late Pleistocene's 8th Ice Age (665-c.625 BC)

This period (a) began with the ***2nd Hezekiah Disturbance***,¹¹ (b) lasted 663 years (665-2 BC), and (c) ended with ***Messiah's Birth***. It can be divided into two geologic phases:

- The Late Pleistocene's 8th and final ice age, which consisted of the *Manketo Ice Advance* followed by the *Boreal Ice Retreat*, (a) commenced with the ***2nd Hezekiah Disturbance***, (b) lasted about 40 years (665-c.625 BC), and (c) ended when temperatures return to somewhat normal levels.
- Phase 1 of the Holocene Epoch and the Atlantic Age (a) began c.625, (b) continued for the next 623 years (625-2 BC), and (c) ended with ***Messiah's Birth***.

2B - MIDDLE HISTORIC ERA (2 BC-1453 AD)

The Middle Historic Era (2 BC-1453 AD) and its successor the Late Historic Era (1453 AD-Present) make up the Messianic or Christian Age, which is called the Common Era by historians who balk at recognizing the central event in history - the incarnation of God in Jesus of Nazareth - as the pivotal point in the human calendar.

This period (a) began with the ***Messiah's Birth***, (b) lasted 1,454 years (2 BC-1453 AD), and (c) ended with the Fall of Constantinople. I divide it into five parts: Part 2B-1 Occident in the Middle Historic Era, Part 2B-2 Middle East in the Middle Historic Era, Part 2B-3 Orient in the Middle Historic Era, Part 2B-4 Sacred in the Middle Historic Era, and Part 2B-5 Geology in the Middle Historic Era.

Part 2B-1 - Occident in Middle Historic Era (2 BC-1453 AD)

This part is divided into two ages, the first of which was

2B-1A - Roman Age AD (2BC-476 AD)

This period is called Late Antiquity by the historians. It began with the ***Birth of Messiah*** in 2 BC, lasted 477 years (2 BC-476 AD), and ended with the ***Fall of Rome*** to the Germanic General Odacer in 476 AD. This period was followed by

2B-1B - Byzantine Age = Middle Ages (476-1453 AD)

¹¹ The ***2nd Hezekiah Disturbance*** - Mars Contact 4. - In Hezekiah's regnal year 29, a thunderbolt from Mars destroyed the army of the Assyrian King Sennacherib.

This period began with the *Fall of Rome* in 476 AD, lasted 977 years (476-1453 AD), and ended with the *Fall of Constantinople* to the Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II in 1453 AD. This period was followed by

Part 2B-2 - Middle East in Middle Historic Era

Part 2B-3 - Orient in Middle Historic Era

Chinese in the Middle Historic Era (2 BC-1453 AD).

Part 2B-4 - Sacred in Middle Historic Era

This part is divided into three major periods: 2B-4A - the Life of Messiah, 2B-4B - the Childhood of Messiah's Bride, and 2B-4C - the Betrothal of Messiah's Bride, which is often called the Church Age.

Life of Messiah (2BC-33 AD)

This period began with the *Birth of Messiah*, lasted 33 years and six months exactly (August 28, 28 BC-April 1, 33 AD), and ended with the *Crucifixion of Messiah* - the most significant catastrophe in human history, on which the minority (Messiah's followers) would look with gratitude and the majority (Messiah's opponents) would look with contempt. This period was followed by

Messiah's Early Years (2 BC-29 AD)

On August 28, 2 BC (G), which was Tishri 1, the Day of Trumpets (Rosh-ha-shanah), and the start of the 7th month in the Jewish calendar, **YESHUA¹² THE MESSIAH WAS BORN** ¹³ (2 BC = 42 Augustus).

On September 5, 2 BC (G) which was Tishri 9, the *Circumcision of Messiah* occurred.¹⁴ Also, both Simon¹⁵ and Anna¹⁶ identified Jesus as the One who would be the source of salvation or redemption in Israel.¹⁷

¹² Jesus in English.

¹³ Hebrew date was calculated using [<http://www.abdicate.net/cal.aspx>].

¹⁴ Luke 2:21.

¹⁵ Luke 2:25-35.

¹⁶ Luke 2:36-38.

¹⁷ This is in accordance with the principle expressed in Deuteronomy 17:6 and 19:15 that the truth of a matter be established by two witnesses.

On December 22, 2 BC, after leaving the company of Mercury, Mars, and Venus and travelling westward for four months, Jupiter stopped in the sky - having reached a stationary point between its progression and regression with respect to Earth. It would have appeared motionless in the sky for a period of six days centered on December 25, 2 BC. From the perspective of Jerusalem at dawn, the normal time for astronomical observations, Jupiter would have been located in the meridian position at an elevation of 68 degrees above the southern horizon, which would have put it in the abdomen of Virgo (the Virgin) and directly over Bethlehem.¹⁸ In addition, the Sun reached the Winter Solstice on December 21/22 and therefore was also standing still in the sky.¹⁹ Thus, after following a star (undoubtedly Jupiter) for months, the Magi probably arrived in Jerusalem. at the start of Jupiter's six days of motionlessness in the sky, met with Herod, and then set out for Bethlehem.

On December 25, 2 BC, the Magi arrived in Bethlehem and visited the Christ child - a visit which the early church associated with December 25th.²⁰ Jesus would have been four months old.

Probably in early 1 BC, Herod ordered that all Jewish boys under the age of two be killed - the Slaughter of the Innocents.²¹

On August 28, 1 BC (G), Jesus had his first birthday. (1 BC=43 Augustus)

On December 29, 1 BC, an eclipse of the moon occurred which would have been visible throughout Palestine. This was undoubtedly the day on which Herod had a man named Matthias executed and another man named Matthias deprived of the position of High Priest.

On January 3, 1 AD, five days after the above eclipse, Herod died (40 years from his appointment as king and 37 years from his investment of Jerusalem).

On August 28, 1 AD, Jesus had his second birthday. (1 AD = 44 Augustus)

On August 28, 11 AD, Jesus had His twelfth birthday. (11 AD = 54 Augustus)

On Friday, March 23 (Nisan 14), 12 BC, Jesus observed the Passover in Jerusalem and then discoursed with the elders in the temple.

On August 28, 12 AD, Jesus had his thirteenth birthday. (12 AD = 55 Augustus)

On August 19, 14 AD, Augustus died²² and was succeeded by Tiberius Caesar. (14 AD = 57 Augustus = 0 Tiberius).

¹⁸ EM, pp. 21-22.

¹⁹ EM, p. 23.

²⁰ EM, p. 22.

²¹ Matthew 2:16.

²² JF (1998) p. 280.

29 AD was Tiberius Caesar's regnal year 15.²³ (29 AD = 15 Tiberius)

In 29 AD, which was 15 Tiberius, John-the-Baptist commenced baptizing people²⁴ - probably early in the summer. - **THIS IS THE SYNCHRONIZATION POINT BETWEEN THE SACRED AND SECULAR CALENDARS**

In late August, 29 AD, John-the-Baptist baptized Jesus - just before His thirtieth birthday.

On August 28, 29 AD (Gregorian), Jesus had His thirtieth birthday and then commenced His forty-day sojourn in the wilderness.

Messiah's Ministry (29-33 AD)

This period, which constituted the first half of Daniel's 70th Week of Years = 7 years., lasted just under three years and six months (early September. 29-April 1, 33.5 AD), and ended with the *Crucifixion of Messiah* in Tiberius 19.

Just prior to Wednesday, April 3 (Nisan 14), 30 AD, Jesus said to the Jews, "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up. Then said the Jews, Forty and six years was this temple in building, and wilt thou rear it up in three days? But he spake of the temple of his body. When therefore he was risen from the dead, his disciples remembered that he had said this unto them; and they believed the scripture, and the word which Jesus had said."²⁵

On Wednesday, April 3 (Nisan 14), 30 AD, roughly seven months after His thirtieth birthday and half way through the first year (Year 0) of His ministry, Jesus observed the **FIRST PASSOVER** of His ministry in Jerusalem - "This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee, and manifested forth his glory; and his disciples believed on him. After this he went down to Capernaum, he, and his mother, and his brethren, and his disciples: and they continued there not many days. And the Jews' Passover was at hand, and Jesus went up to Jerusalem" (KJV John 2:11-13).

During the next twelve months, Jesus ministered in Jerusalem, Aenon near Salim, Samaria generally, Sychar, the Galilee generally, Cana, Nazareth, Capernaum, and around the Sea of Galilee. It is not possible to determine just where he was in the fall of 30 AD, and thus to determine what portion of the above extended into the 2nd year (Year 1) of His ministry.

On August 28, 30 AD, Jesus had His thirty-first birthday.

On October 7, 30 AD, Jesus began the second year (Year 1) of His ministry.

²³ JF (1998), p. 341.

²⁴ Luke 3:1.

²⁵ John 2:19-22.

On Monday, March 24 (Nisan 14), 31 AD, roughly seven months after His thirty-first birthday and half way through the second year (Year 1) of His ministry, Jesus observed the **SECOND PASSOVER** of His ministry in Jerusalem - “After this there was a feast of the Jews; and Jesus went up to Jerusalem” (KJV John 5:1).

During the next twelve months, Jesus ministered in Jerusalem, Galilee generally, around the Sea of Galilee, Capernaum, Nain, Gerasa, and Bethsaida. It is not possible to determine just where he was in the fall of 31 AD, and thus to determine what portion of the above extended into the 3rd year (Year 2) of His ministry.

On August 28, 31 AD, Jesus had His thirty-second birthday.

On October 7, 31 AD, Jesus began the third year (Year 2) of His ministry.

On Monday, April 12 (Nisan 14), 32 AD, roughly seven months after His thirty-second birthday and half way through the third year (Year 2) of His ministry, Jesus observed the **THIRD PASSOVER** of His ministry while feeding the 5,000 in Bethsaida - “And the Passover, a feast of the Jews, was nigh” (KJV John 6:4).

During the next twelve months, Jesus ministered around the Sea of Galilee, Gennesaret, Capernaum, the district containing Tyre and Sidon, the Decapolis, the region of Magadan, the district of Dalmanutha, Caesarea Philippi, and Samaria. It is not possible to determine just where he was in the fall of 32 AD, and thus to determine what portion of the above extended into the fourth year (Year 3) of His ministry.

On August 28, 32 AD, Jesus had His thirty-third birthday.

On October 7, 32 AD, Jesus began the fourth year (Year 3) of His ministry.

On Saturday, March 26 (Nisan 8), 33 AD, roughly seven months after His thirty-third birthday and half way through the fourth year (Year 3) of His ministry, Jesus traveled to Jerusalem to for the **FOURTH PASSOVER** of His ministry in Jerusalem - “And the Jews' Passover was nigh at hand: and many went out of the country up to Jerusalem before the Passover, to purify themselves....Then Jesus six days before the Passover came to Bethany,...(KJV John 11:55, 12:1; see also Matt 21:1-11, Mark 11:1-11, Luke 19:29-44 for descriptions of His entrance into Jerusalem, which is celebrated on Palm Sunday).

On Thursday, March 31 (Nisan 13), 33 AD, Jesus' disciples asked Him where they would have supper.

On Thursday, March 31 (beginning of Nisan 14), 33 AD, between 6:00 pm and 9:00 pm, Jesus had the Last Supper with His disciples, visited the Garden of Gethsemane, was seized by agents of the Sanhedrin, was taken to a gathering of the Sanhedrin, and was tried; and between

9:00 pm and midnight, He was taken first to Pilate, then to Herod, then back to Pilate, who asked the crowd to choose between Him and Barabbas. After the crowd chose Barabbas, He was turned over to the Roman soldiers to be scourged.

On Friday,²⁶ April 1 (still Nisan 14), 33 AD between midnight and 9:00 am, Jesus was scourged and then taken on the Via de la Rosa to Golgotha, the place of the Skull, which is located directly outside the Damascus Gate in the northwest wall of the Old City (Jerusalem).

On Friday, April 1 (still Nisan 14), 33 AD, Jesus was crucified at 9:00 am, hung on the cross for six hours, and then died at 3:00 pm.

On Friday, April 1 (still Nisan 14), 33 AD, there was a lunar eclipse which turned the moon blood red²⁷ between noon and 3:00 pm.

On Friday, April 1 (still Nisan 14), 33 AD, between 3:00 and 6:00 pm, Jesus was taken down from the cross, wrapped in a shroud,²⁸ and placed in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, which is located a few hundred yards northwest of Golgotha.²⁹

On Sunday, April 3 (Nisan 16, 33 AD, Jesus rose from the dead early in the morning of His third day in the tomb (1-Friday evening, 2-Saturday, and 3-Sunday morning) and began His forty-day Ministry to the disciples who would bear witness to His resurrection.

On Sunday, April 3, 33 AD, early in the morning, several women visited the tomb to apply spices to Jesus' body, but found the tomb empty.

²⁶ In order to resolve the problems of (a) allowing non-Sabbath time for the women to purchase spices and (b) placing Jesus in the grave for a full 72 hour period, I would prefer a Wednesday crucifixion. The sequence of events would then be the Last Supper on Tuesday evening, at the beginning of Nisan 14; the Lord's appearances before the Sanhedrin, Pilate, Herod, and Pilate again shortly afterward; the Lord's scourging in the early hours of Wednesday morning (Nisan 14); the Lord's crucifixion on Wednesday from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm; the Lord's burial in the late afternoon of Wednesday (still Nisan 14); the Feast of Passover (Nisan 15) - an annual Sabbath extending from 6:00 pm Wednesday to 6:00 pm Thursday; a normal day (Nisan 16) extending from 6:00 pm Thursday to 6:00 pm Friday, during which the women could have bought spices; the weekly Sabbath (Nisan 17) extending from 6:00 pm Friday to 6:00 pm Saturday; the Lord's resurrection at that hour, after exactly 72 hours in the tomb; and then the first day of the week (Nisan 18) extending from 6:00 pm Saturday to 6:00 pm Sunday, during which the women visited the tomb early in the morning. The consensus of most current chronographers, however, is that Passover fell on Friday, April 1 in 33 AD, commencing at 6:00 pm Thursday evening and ending at 6:00 pm Friday evening.

²⁷ Astronomers making retrograde calculations indicate that the red moon phenomenon occurred on April 3, 33 AD, but unclear is whether they are referring to the Gregorian or the Julian calendar. In the case of the former, the eclipse occurred on Sunday; in the case of the latter, Friday, during the very hours of darkness to which the Scriptures refer.

²⁸ The shroud has been preserved and is currently in the custody of the Cathedral of Turin. Hence it is known as the Shroud of Turin. It bears the three-dimensional image of a crucified man, the origin of which has yet to be explained by the many scientists who have examined it.

²⁹ The Garden Tomb is beautifully maintained by The Garden Tomb (Jerusalem) Association, a charitable trust based in the United Kingdom.

On Friday, May 13, 33 AD, Jesus ended His forty-day ministry to His disciples and ascended into heaven.

On March 16, 37 AD, Tiberius died and was succeeded by Gaius Caesar (Caligula). Hence, 37 AD = 23 Tiberius = 0 Gaius.

2B-D2 - Childhood of Messiah's Bride (33-70 AD)

This period began with the *Crucifixion of Messiah*, lasted 37 years, and ended with the *Destruction of Jerusalem - a catastrophe* which included the razing of its temple and the dispersion of the Judean Jews to the four corners of the world.

33 AD - The **Birth of the Bride**, which occurred in 33 AD when blood and water flowed from Messiah's side following the thrust of the Roman soldier's spear.³⁰

33-70 AD - The **Abomination of Desolation** - Despite God's Son, the Promised Messiah's perfect, all-sufficient, one-time sacrifice on Golgotha, the Jews continued the sacrifice of animals as atonement for sin in the Temple, which God regarded as an abomination deserving of the desolation of Jerusalem and Judea. (If the temple is rebuilt by the Jews, which some Jews and Christians are planning, and animal sacrifice to atone for sin is resumed in it, I believe that there will be another desolation of Jerusalem and all Israel.)

70 AD - The **Destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple** and the **Expulsion of the Jews** from Judea by the Romans under Titus.³¹

2C-D3 - Betrothal of Messiah's Bride (70 AD-1453 AD)

This period (a) began with the *Destruction of Jerusalem*, (b) lasted 1,383 years (70-1453 AD), and (c) ended with the Fall of Constantinople.

Part 2B-5 - Geology in Middle Historic Era

2B-5A - Holocene Epoch's Atlantic Age continued (2 BC-1453 AD)

Phase 2 of the Holocene Epoch and the Atlantic Age (a) began with *Messiah's Birth*, (b) lasted 1,454 years (2 BC-1453 AD), and (c) ended with the *Fall of Constantinople*.

³⁰ The taking of the Church, the Bride of Messiah, from Messiah's side recapitulated the taking of Eve, the bride of Adam, from Adam's side.

³¹ These years can be regarded as the *Latter Days* of the Old Testament Order.

2C - LATE HISTORIC ERA (1453 AD-PRESENT)

This period (a) began with the *Fall of Constantinople*, (b) has lasted over 568 years (1453-2021), and (c) will end with an *unknown event* on an unknown date. I divide it into five parts: Part 2C-1 Occident in the Late Historic Era, Part 2C-2 Middle East in the Late Historic Era, Part 2C-3 Orient in the Late Historic Era, Part 2C-4 Sacred in the Late Historic Era, and Part 2C-5 Geology in the Late Historic Era.

Part 2C-1 - Occident in Late Historic Era

2C-1A - Exploratory Age (1453-c.1750 AD)

This period (a) began with the *Fall of Constantinople*, (b) lasted 297 years (1453-1750 AD), during which western adventurers explored the world on land and sea, and (c) ended with the *transition from animal energy to machine energy* in lighting, manufacturing, transportation, etc.

2C-1B - Revolutionary Age (c.1750-1918 AD)

This period (a) began with the *transition from animal energy to machine energy*, (b) lasted 168 years (c.1750-1918), during which profound revolutions occurred in many fields (communications, government, industry, religion, etc.), and (c) ended with the catastrophe of *World War I* (1914-1918), during which (a) the mobilization of whole societies for mechanized, total warfare and (b) the creation and management of large armies, navies, and rapidly developing air-forces transformed nations into vast, centralized, all-controlling states.

2C-1C - Globalist Age (New World Order) (1918 AD-Present)

This period (a) started with *World War I*, (b) has lasted over 100 years (1918 AD-present), and (c) will end with an *unknown event* on an unknown date - it may be the *2nd Coming of Messiah*. An oligarchy of the super-rich have been working for over a century to create a global government that will control the nations of the world. They have been using war between nations, terrorism within nations, abortion of the unborn, euthanasia of the elderly, and genocide of vulnerable minorities to slaughter humans on a titanic scale, thereby intentionally killing or maiming men, women, and children by the millions. It is already the most lethal period in human history, and I believe it will get worse. Happily, I also believe that it will end soon.

2C-2 - Middle East in the Late Historic Era

2C-3 - Orient in the Late Historic Era

Chinese in the Late Historic Era (1453 AD-Present)

2C-4 - Sacred in the Late Historic Era

Part 2C-4 - Sacred in Late Historic Era contains one segment:

2C-4A - Messiah's Bride's Betrothal continued (1453 AD-Present)

2C-5 - Geology in the Late Historic Era

2C-5A - Holocene Epoch's Atlantic Age continued (1453 AD-Present)

Phase 3 of the Holocene Epoch and the Atlantic Age (a) began with the *Fall of Constantinople*, (b) has lasted over 568 years (1453-2021 AD), and (c) will end with an unknown event at an unknown date.

The End (Date unknown)

The *Parousia* (date unknown) will occur without warning, just as the Flood in Noah's time occurred without warning. At the head of a host of archangels and angels, the Lord of Creation will appear in the heavens (a) to wreak vengeance on a sin-soaked world and (b) to create a new heaven and a new Earth without sin.

Whereas *Messiah's 1st Advent* in 2 BC was benign and celebrated by angels, shepherds, and the magi as a potential blessing for all Mankind, *Messiah's 2nd Advent* will be a catastrophe for most of Mankind, who have refused to accept Him as their Savior and Sovereign Lord. They will perish as the old heavens and earth pass away and the new heavens and earth appear, and they will awake in the custody of angels to face the Lord of Creation on the Final Day of Judgement.

Messiah's 2nd Advent will be a blessing for all who accepted Him as their Lord and Savior in this life and are now known as His Bride. They will be caught up into the air to participate in the Wedding of the Lamb and live with Him forever.