

Christ's appointed times!

All nine of the most important events in Jesus' life occurred on the

- (1) **analogous appointed days or festivals in Leviticus chapter 23** (5x),
- (2) **anniversary of the equivalent Exodus event in the Hebrew calendar** (3x), or
- (3) **prophesied time for the Messiah in Daniel 9:25–26** (1x), or
- (4) **had symbolic astronomy alignments matching the equivalent Exodus event** (3x).

Six of these unique events in Christ's life had **simultaneous astronomy signs**, helping pin their dates and times.

This combination could not have happened by chance. God made this discoverable, revealed today for a purpose: to honor Jesus and draw many to Him!

- Planned from before creation
- Revealed in the Hebrew Scriptures (OT)
- Demonstrated in the stars
- Embedded for today

We get to carry that message!

- **Conception: Yom Teruah; Rev 12:1 astronomy sign**—Jesus “caught in the thicket of humanity” as in Gen 22:13 (Wednesday, 9/11/3 BC, Tishri 1, ~2 hours and 44 minutes before sunset, during the evening prayers)
- **Birth: Shavuot, first fruits of the wheat harvest; Manna/Shabbat anniversary; great Jupiter–Venus merger in Leo**—the bread of life from heaven, born in Bethlehem (house of bread); king-savior from the woman, descendant of the kingly line of Judah (Tuesday, 6/17/2 BC, Sivan 16, within three hours after sunset)^a
- **Presentation to the Lord: Sun at Regulus same as during Ex 19:16–19 (Israel's presentation to YHWH to become a kingdom of priests if they will obey)**—God with man (Monday, AD 7/28/2 BC, Tammuz 26, daytime)
- **12-year-old solo at the Temple; First Fruits**—First fruit from God, precisely 21 solar years before His crucifixion (Sunday, AD 4/3/12, Nisan 22, daytime)
- **Baptism: Sun at Regulus, same as during Ex 19:16–19**—God with man; beloved Son, pleasing the Father (Thursday, AD 7/28/29, Tammuz 28, daytime)
- **Transfiguration: Sun at Regulus same as during Ex 19:16–19**—God with man; beloved Son, pleasing the Father (Monday, AD 7/28/32, Av 2, daytime)
- **Palm Sunday arrival on the foal of a donkey: Dan 9:25–26 and Zech 9:9**—humble king-savior soon to be “cut off and have nothing” (Sunday, AD 3/29/33, Nisan 10^b, daytime, probably morning)
- **Crucifixion: Passover; Sun and moon blackout for 3 hours (Gen 3:15; Joel 2:28–31; Matt 27:45; Mark 15:33; Luke 23:44–45a; Acts 2:17–20; Fragment 17 of the Olympiades)**—Lamb of God taking the sins of humanity, our Passover (Friday, AD 4/3/33, Nisan 14^c, bearing the sins of humanity from noon for the next three hours)
- **Resurrection: First Fruits**—Risen Savior (Sunday, AD 4/5/33, Nisan 16^c, likely at early dawn)

His birth was accompanied by the brightest, longest-lasting, visually perfect merger of Jupiter and Venus from that region, three times more spectacular than any other, the only long-lasting one in the evening. Many of the Bethlehem Shavuot guests (pilgrims of the seven-day Feast of Weeks that starts at Pentecost in Jerusalem, five miles north) would be outside, admiring the spectacular merger on that full-moon feast night as the excited shepherds hurriedly arrived and told their story. That story would spread over the remaining four days of Shavuot and disperse throughout Israel and beyond as the pilgrims returned home. We, too, can spread the story!

^a This date fits the first eight Christian historians' birth estimates, Josephus' eclipse, Matthew's star, and Epiphany's history.

^b By Jesus' and many others' day count, Palm Sunday that month was Nisan 10, the day to choose the Passover lamb. That date was precisely 1,480 Hebrew years after the Hebrews chose their First Passover lambs (Ex 12:3–6). Jesus and many others considered the moon that occurred at sunset on March 19, AD 33, the new moon (2° above the Sun at sunset). In contrast, the Temple leadership considered the moon that occurred at sunset on March 20, AD 33, the new moon (16.2° above the Sun at sunset). Both were bounding-limit new-moon designations.

^c By the Temple leadership's day count, Friday that week was Nisan 14, the day to sacrifice the Passover lamb, who Jesus was that year. The following Sunday, by their count, was Nisan 16, and by all counts was First Fruits.