

The Jonah Code

When Did Yahshua (Jesus) Rise?

What is the Significance?

Does it Matter?

Source:

Michael J. Rood

The Jonah Code DVD Series

2006

Recreated Hebrew Calendar, Charts and Additional Notes

by G. M. Petrjik

2010

NOTE:

Charts are best viewed at 75% in MS WORD.

All charts are MS Word draw elements.

APPENDIX

CONTENTS

Figure 1 - HEBREW CALENDAR	3
Figure 2 - HEBREW CALENDAR Spring Feasts: Passover	4
Figure 3 - THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS	5
Figure 4 - Alignment of Days of Hebrew Crucifixion Week	6
Figure 5 - Parallel Accounts in Passover Service	7
Figure 6 - 4029 Ya'shua and Passover	8
Figure 7 - 4029 Ya'shua and Passover (cont.)	9
Figure 8 - THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS (Traditional)	10
Figure 9 - Alignment of Days of Crucifixion Week (Traditional)	11
Figure 10 - Easter and Passover March 2008	12
Figure 11 - Messiah's Birth and Ministry Time Line	13
Figure 12 - Destruction of Temple Time Line	14
Figure 13 - Change of Passover Time Line	15
Figure 14 - Sequence of Establishing Catholic Doctrines	16
Figure 15 - ADAR (Feb/Mar) 2010 CE	17
Figure 16 - AVIV (Mar/Apr) 2010 CE	18

Note: For Microsoft WORD use [CTRL-Left Click](#) on table of contents entries to jump to the page.

Vernal Equinox

AVIV

Figure 1 - HEBREW CALENDAR

ETHANIM

354 day
Lunar Year

384 day
Lunar Year

Periodic
13th month
Synchronizes
Lunar & Solar
calendars

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	NISAN	IYAR	SIWAN	TAMMUZ	AV	ELUL	TISHRI	HESHWAN	KISLEW	TEVETH	SHEVAT	ADAR	(ADAR II)	
Gregorian	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	(Feb.)	(March.)

☉ New Moon of the Aviv Barley – Biblical Rosh HaShana ● Lunar month

Passover lamb selected

Passover

Feast of Unleavened Bread

29.530587 day

AVIV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
														Lamb killed					Firstfruits: Day after weekly Sabbath					50 days to Shavuot (Pentecost)						
														Passover seder																

IYAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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SIWAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Feast of Shavuot (Pentecost)																													
	First day after seven Sabbaths from Firstfruits																													

TAMMUZ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

AV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

← Begins 40 days of repentance to the Day of Atonement

ELUL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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Yom Teruach – Feast of Trumpets Yom Kippur /
 Rabbinic Rosh HaShana Day of Atonement Feast of Sukkot (Tabernacles) The Last great Day

TISHRI	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

← Ten days of Awe →

HESHWAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Feast of Hanukkah/Dedications...

KISLEW	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

.../Lights (After Greek Occupation)

TEVETH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

SHEVAT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

☉ Purim (After Babylonian Captivity) ●

ADAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Figure 3 - THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS
Biblical / Literal View and Teaching

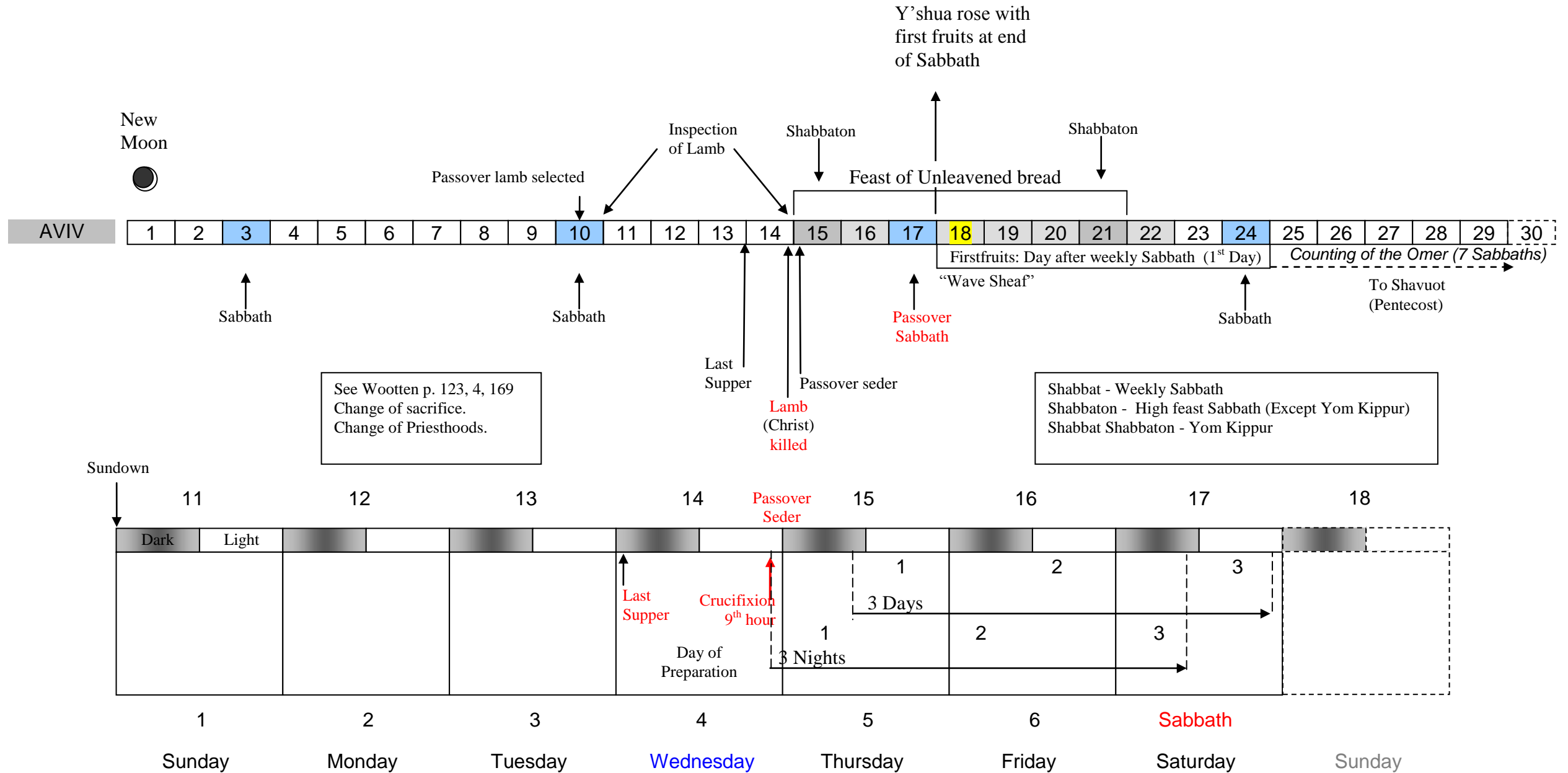
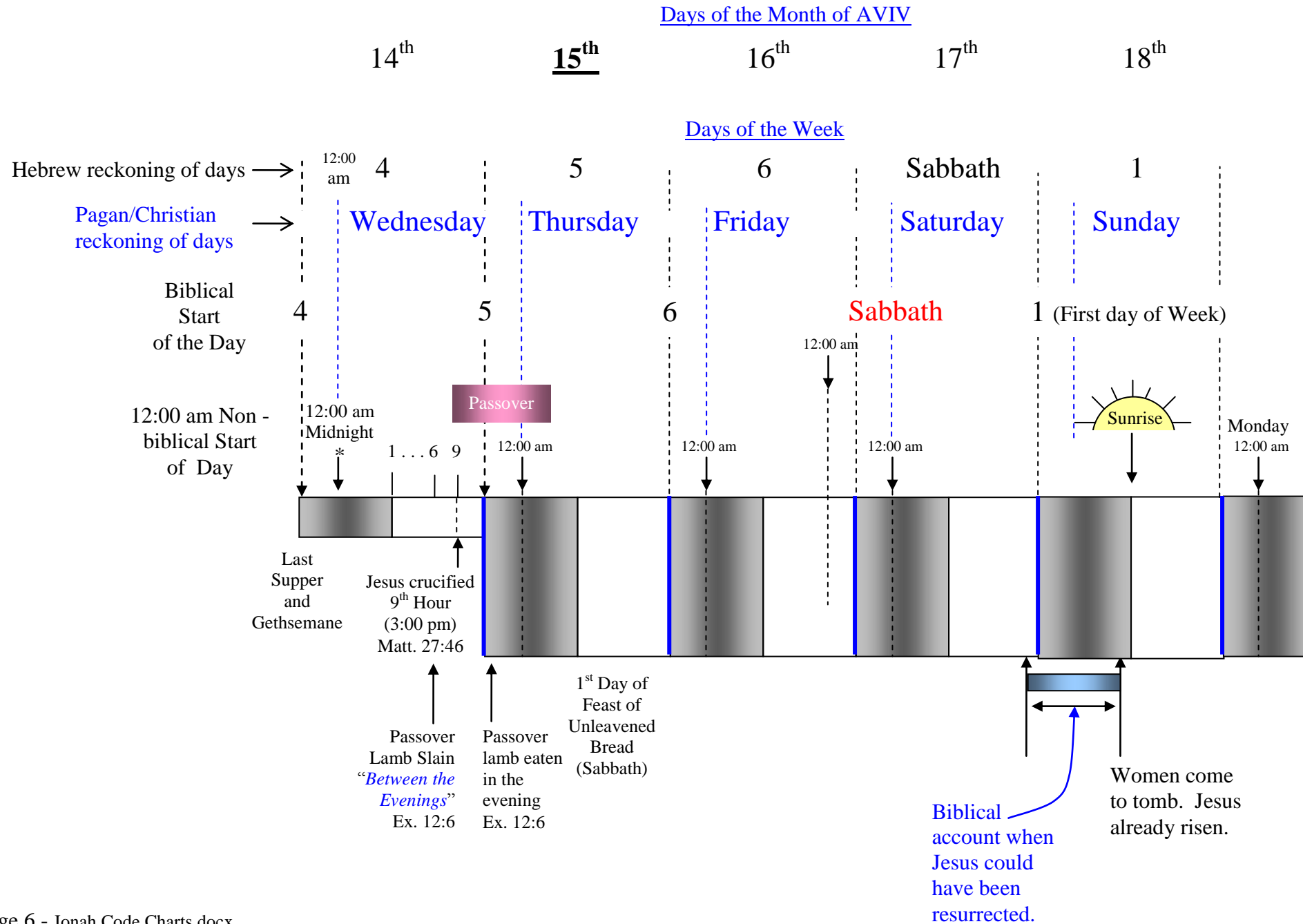


Figure 4 - Alignment of Days of Hebrew Crucifixion Week

Hebrew Month of AVIV:

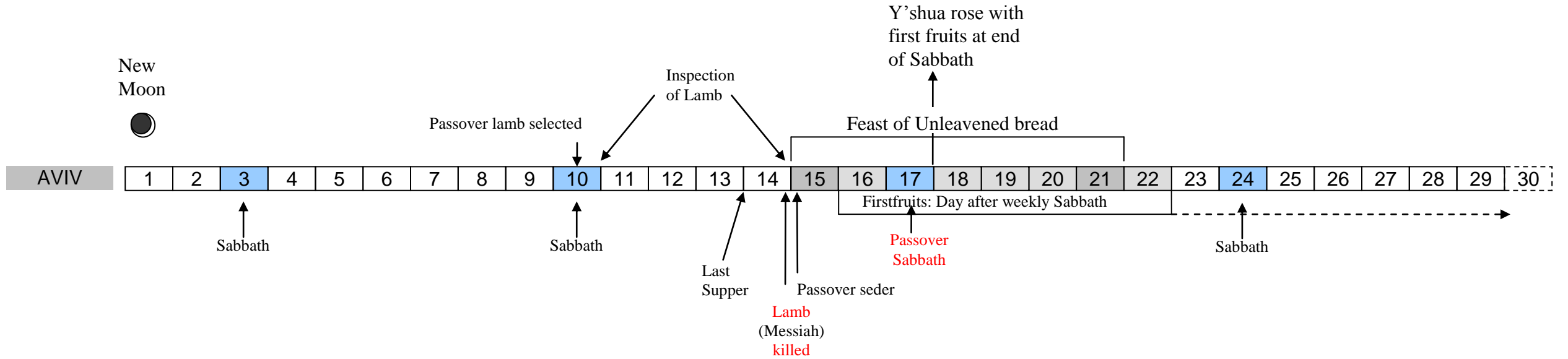


Questions to be asked:
 Was Jesus resurrected at the “end of the Sabbath” on what we call Saturday night, or did he resurrect sometime in the dark between 12:00 midnight and before the women arrived at the tomb? Matt. 28:1

What would be the implications if the Messiah resurrected in the dark portion of what we call Saturday, night before midnight?
 The Bible simply tells us when the women arrived at the tomb only to find it already empty.

This would completely eliminate the argument promoting the non-biblical Sunday-Sabbath significance.

Figure 5 - Parallel Accounts in Passover Service



Y'shua Fulfills Passover Service

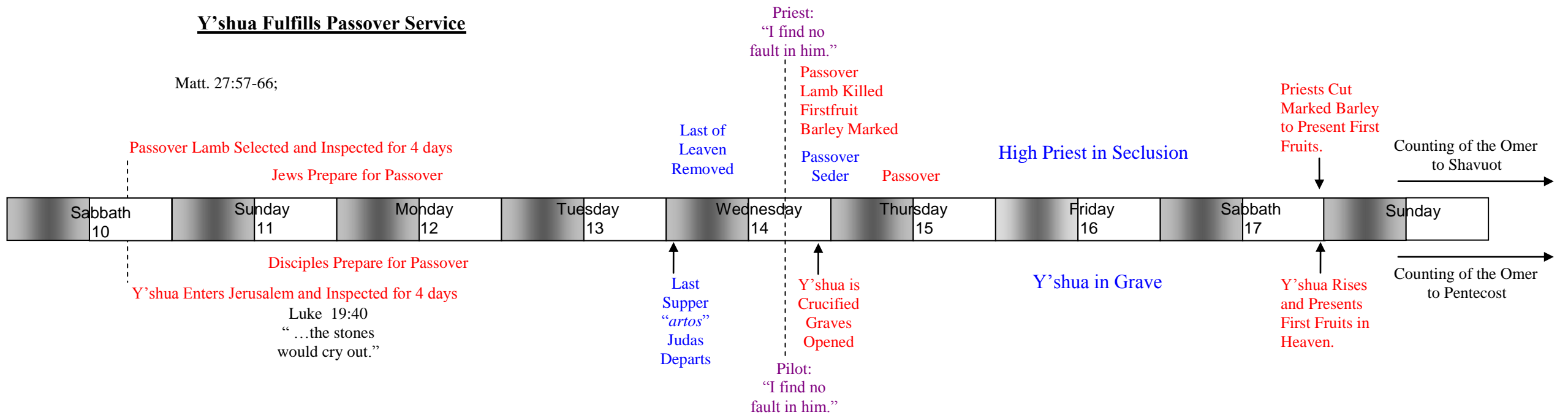


Figure 6 - 4029 Ya'shua and Passover

AVIV/Nissan (Mar./Apr.) 28CE

Modern reckoning
of days
12:00 – 12:00 am

1 2 3 4 5 6 Sabbath

Dark	Light								
Hebrew reckoning of days						1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Passover Lamb Selected and Jesus' Triumphal entry into Jerusalem	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
← Passover Lamb Inspected for 4 days →			Pilot: "I Find NO Fault in Him."						
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
	25	26	27	28	29	30			

The high priest would select an unblemished male lamb and inspect it for four days. After which he would declare "I find no fault in him" Christ fulfilled this ritual to the letter with Pilots admission that Jesus was innocence.

Note: It can be shown astronomically that the new moon appeared on Wednesday night in the year of Christ's crucifixion.

Figure 7 - 4029 Ya'shua and Passover (cont.)

AVIV/Nissan (Mar./Apr.) 28CE

Passover and
Feast of
Trumpets?
Jn. 6:4

Passover Prep.
Mt. 26:17-20
Mk. 14:17,18
Lk. 22:14-16

Lord's Supper
Mt. 26:26-29
Mk. 14:22-25
Lk. 22:17-20

Gethsemane
Mt. 26:30,36-56
Mk. 14:26,32-52
Lk. 22:40-53
Jn. 18:1-12

Jesus Before Pilot
Passover Future
Jn. 18:28,29

1		2		3		4		5		6		Sabbath	
Dark	Light												
								☾	1	2	3		
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						
	← Passover Lamb Inspected for 4 days →				Pilot: "I Find NO Fault in Him."	Feast of Unleavened Bread . . .				Passover Lamb selected			
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						
	Sun Rise ↓		Matt. 23:1-3 – Moses' Seat sermon challenges the Pharisees. Do not observe the Takanot and Ma'asim of the Pharisees.	Last Supper	Jesus crucified	Passover							
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24						
	25	26	27	28	29	30							

Feast of
Unleavened
Bread/Passover
Lev. 23:5, 6

High Sabbath
Feast of
Unleavened
Bread

Lamb
Sacrificed

It is Finished!

Women come
to tomb

Firstfruits

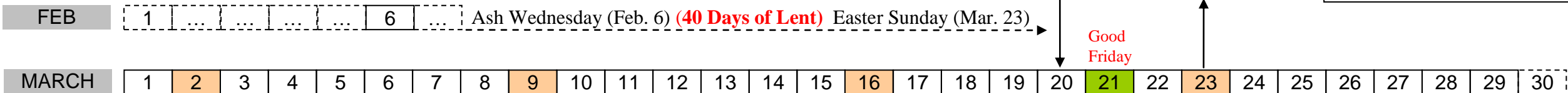
Feast of
Trumpets
Jn. 6:4 ?

Figure 8 - THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS (Traditional)

Traditional View and Teaching Based on the 2008 Calendar

The "traditional" Christian view of the crucifixion proves that Jesus Christ could not be in the grave for a *literal* 3 days and three nights even with using inclusive reckoning (any part of a day equals a whole day). It still does not work if you include the time when Jesus was taken captive in the garden of Gethsemane as being part of the "in the heart of the earth" time period.

Date for Easter was set by Constantine in 325AD at Council of Nicea as the first Sunday after the vernal equinox. The date for Easter has nothing to do with the timing of the biblical Passover.



Sunday

Sunday

Palm Sunday

Last Supper

Crucifixion of Christ on 9th Hour (3pm)

Easter Sunday Resurrection

Sunday

Sunday 16

Monday 17

Tuesday 18

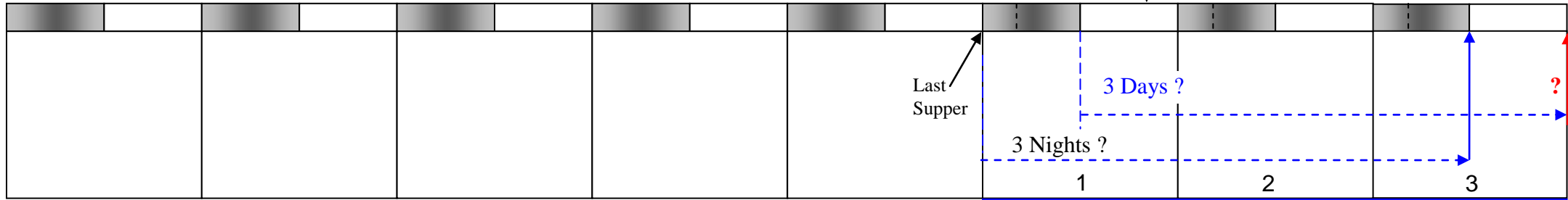
Wednesday 19

Thursday 20

Friday 21
Crucifixion At the 9th hour

Saturday 22

EASTER Sunday 23



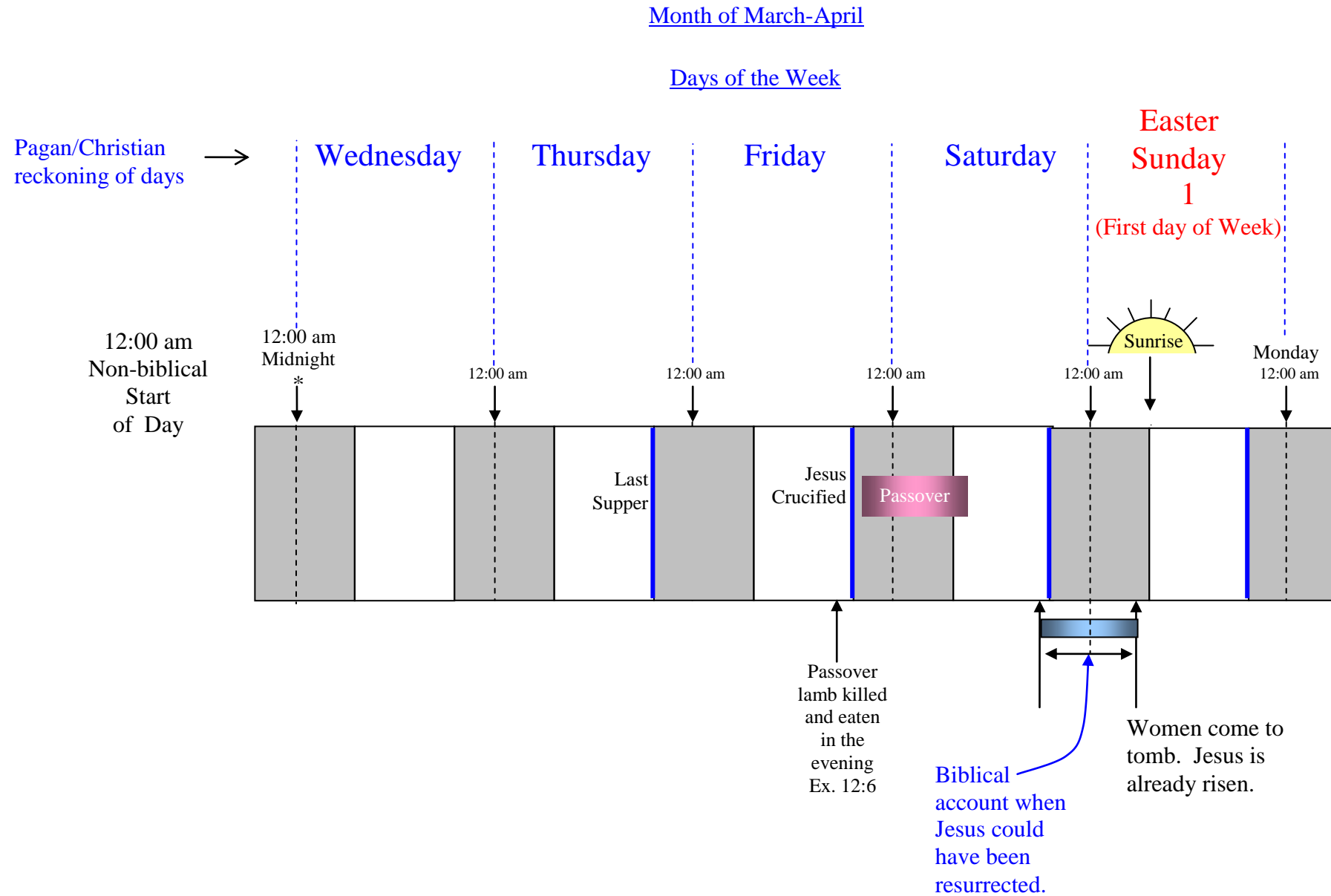
Inclusive Reckoning
Any part of a day = a whole day - Doesn't work!

You can't get 3 days with a Sunday morning resurrection.

"Three days" Inclusive Reckoning does not work.

Figure 9 - Alignment of Days of Crucifixion Week (Traditional)
“Traditional” View

Secular Months of March - April



Question to be asked:
 Was Jesus resurrected at the “end of the Sabbath” on what we call Saturday night, or did he rise before the women arrived at the tomb? The Bible simply tells us when the women arrived at the tomb they found it empty. (Matt. 28:1)

What would be the implication if the Messiah was resurrected in the dark portion of what we call Saturday night before midnight? What about at the end of the weekly Sabbath just before sunset?

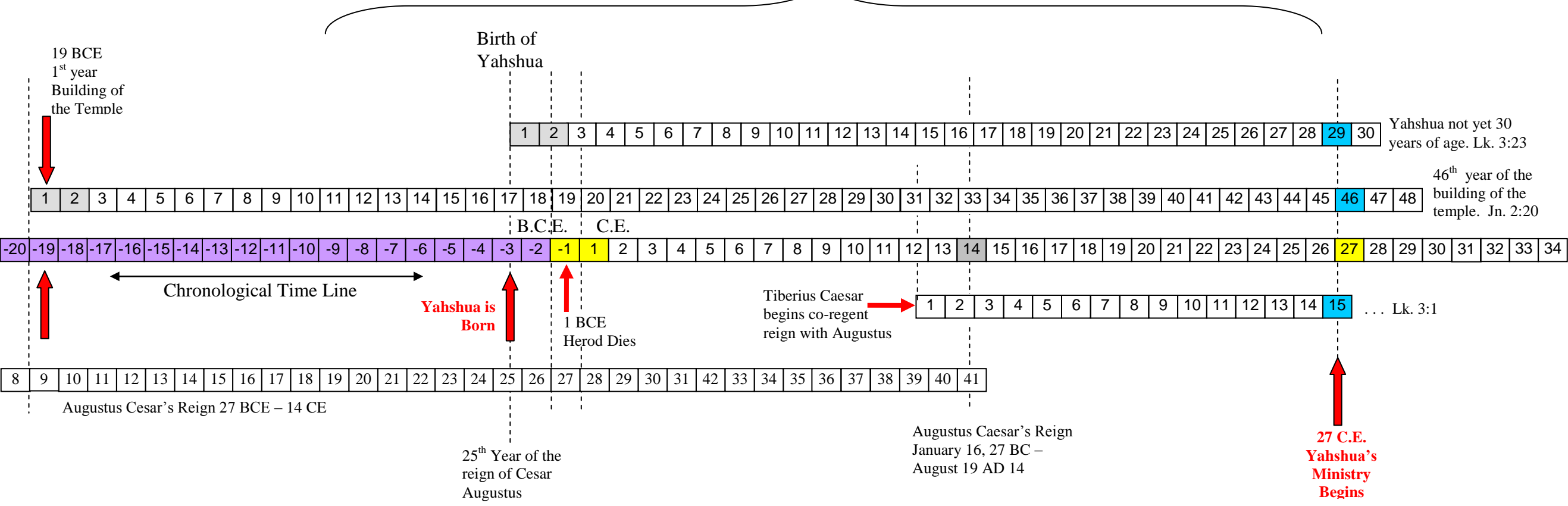
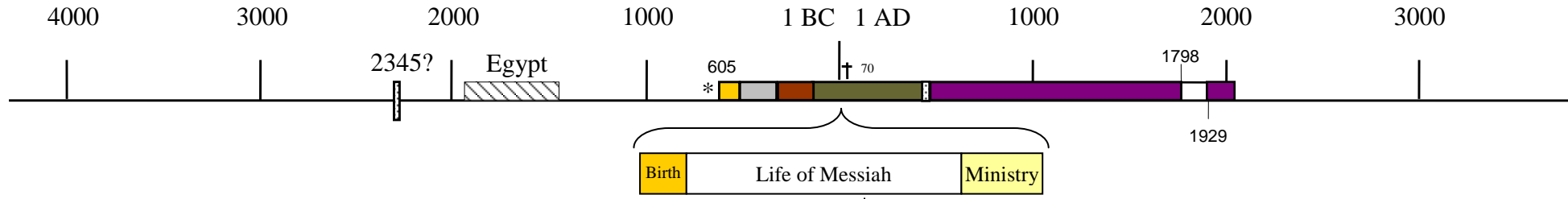
This would completely eliminate the argument promoting the non-biblical Sunday-Sabbath resurrection and contrived significance of the “first day of the week.”

Figure 10 - Easter and Passover March 2008
“Traditional” View and Teaching

Sunday		Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Dark	Light						
							● 1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
9	10	Easter Sunday was set to follow the first full Moon after the Vernal Equinox at the Counsel of Nicea in 325 A.D. by Emperor Constantine and the “Church Fathers”.			13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Palm Sunday Sunrise ↓				Vernal Equinox	Last Supper Gethsemane	Jesus crucified	Passover?
Easter Sunday	24	25	26	27	28	29	
30							

Tradition:
 The traditional Christian teaching that a High Sabbath is when a Feast Sabbath falls on a weekly Sabbath (i.e. Passover and Weekly Sabbath), is NOT a Hebrew teaching.

Figure 11 - Messiah's Birth and Ministry Time Line



Augustus Caesar died in 14 CE and Tiberius was his successor.
 Reigned 27 BCE – 14 CE
 Tiberius' reign from 14 CE to 37 CE
 Herod Phillip
 Pilot had a 10 year reign.
 Herod had two Rabbis burned alive on the night of a lunar eclipse.

For 46 years the temple is in construction. Jn. 2:20
 John begins baptizing in 15th year of Tiberius Caesar.
 Luke 3:1

Figure 12 - Destruction of Temple Time Line

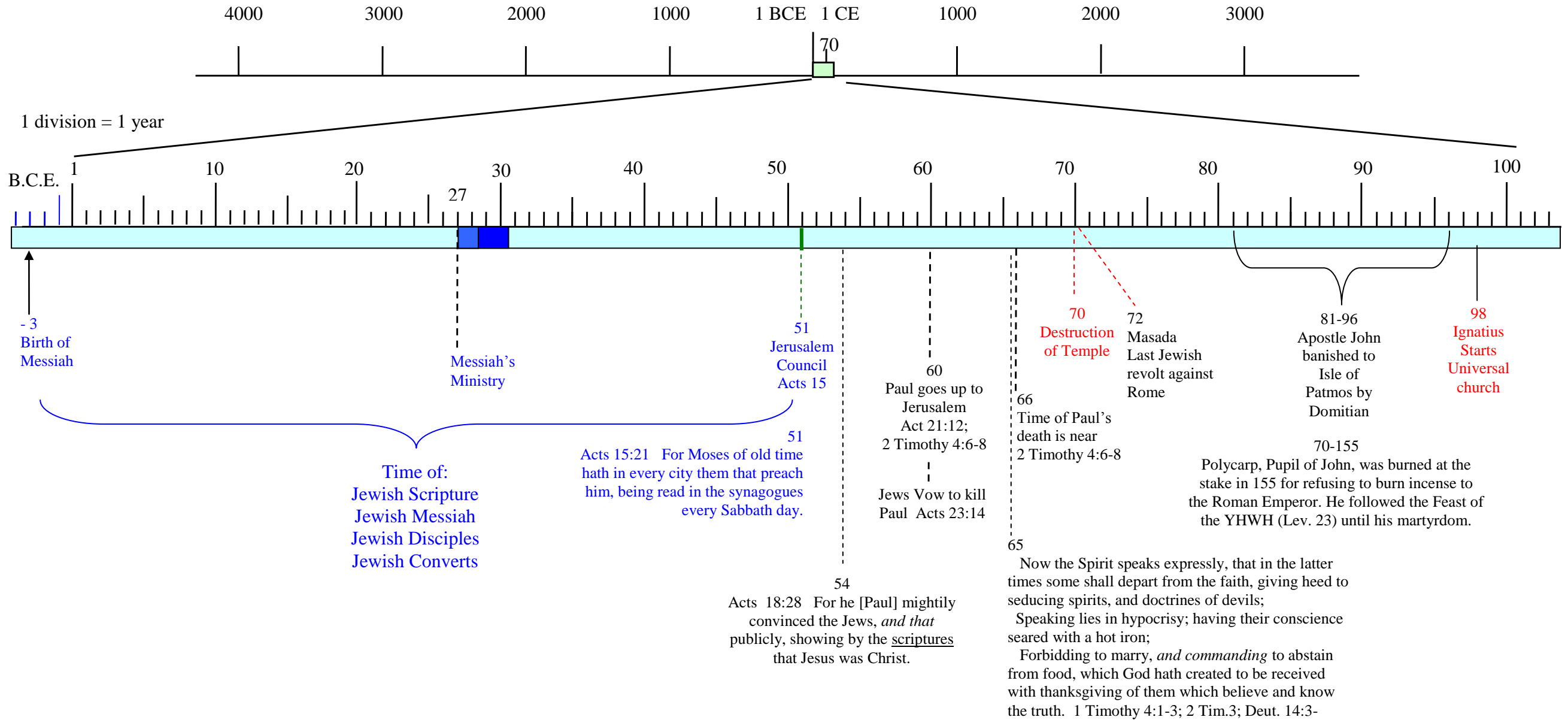
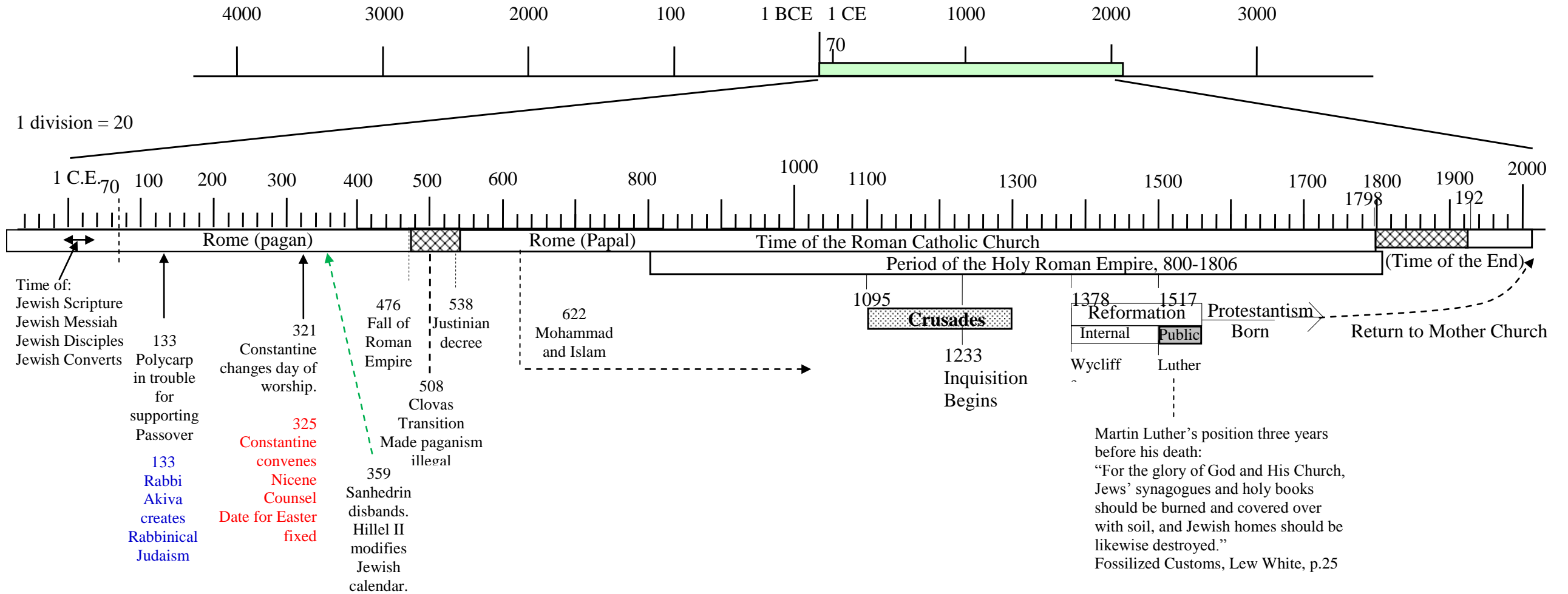


Figure 13 - Change of Passover Time Line



Southern Tribes Dispersed

Akiba ben Yossef (ca.50–ca.135 CE) (**Hebrew**: רבי עקיבא) or simply **Rabbi Akiva** was a **Judean tanna** of the latter part of the 1st century and the beginning of the 2nd century (3rd **tannaitic** generation). He was a great authority in the matter of **Jewish tradition**, and one of the most central and essential contributors to the **Mishnah** and **Midrash Halakha**. He is referred to in the **Talmud** as "*Rosh la-Chachomim*" (Head of all the Sages). He is considered by many to be one of the earliest founders of **rabbinical Judaism**.

Figure 14 - Sequence of Establishing Catholic Doctrines

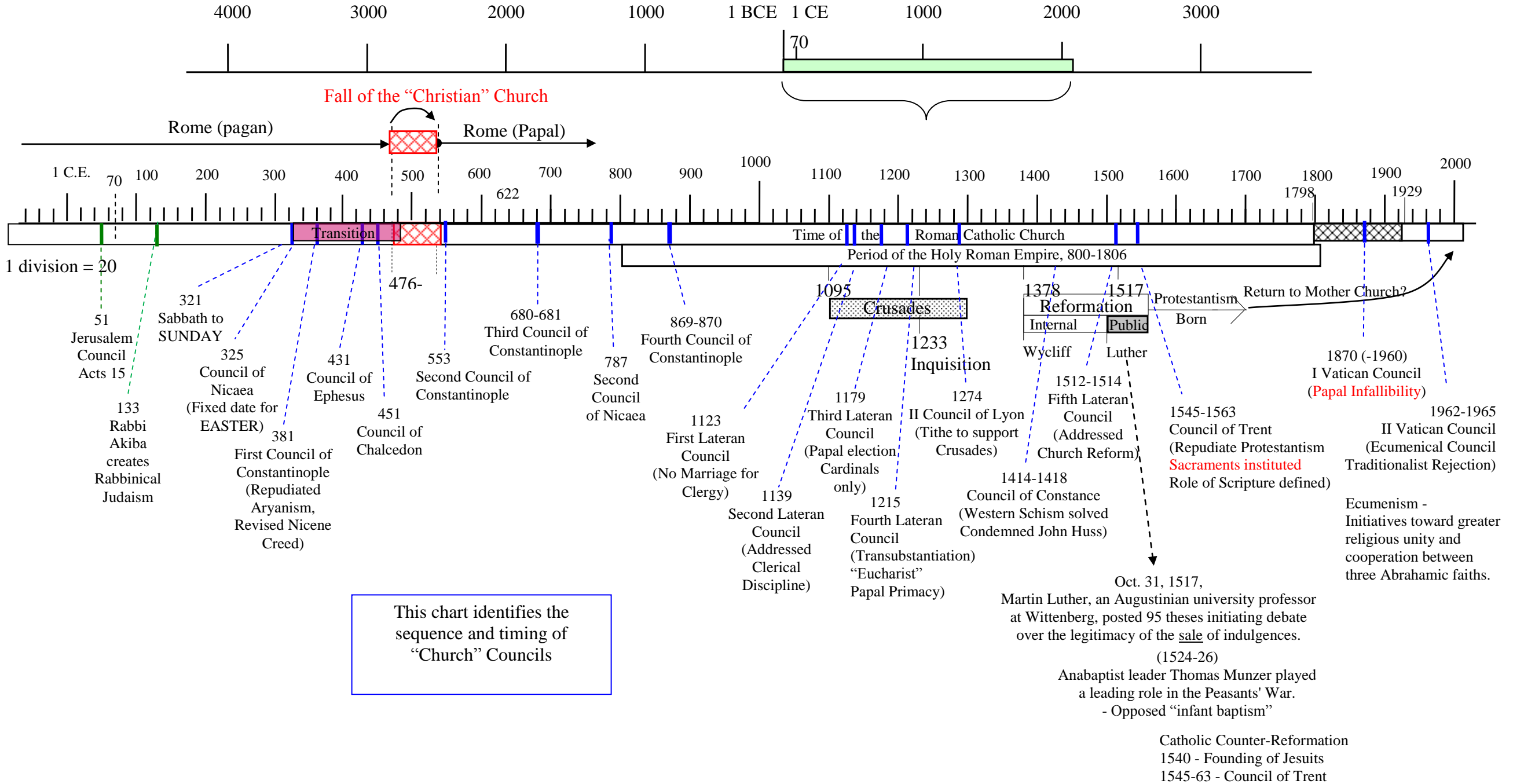


Figure 15 - ADAR (Feb/Mar) 2010 CE

Modern reckoning
of days
12:00 – 12:00 am

(Wednesday)

1	2	3	4	5	6	Sabbath
Dark	Light					
13 Feb.	14 Feb.	15 Feb.	16 Feb.	17 Feb.	18 Feb.	19 Feb.
		LENT Eastern Rite Catholics	MARDI GRAS Fat Tuesday	Ash Wednesday LENT Begins 1st	2nd	3rd
20 Feb.	21 Feb.	22 Feb.	23 Feb.	24 Feb.	25 Feb.	26 Feb.
	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
27 Feb.	28 Feb.	1 Mar.	2 Mar.	3 Mar.	4 Mar.	5 Mar.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th
6 Mar.	7 Mar.	8 Mar.	9 Mar.	10 Mar.	12 Mar.	13 Mar.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st
14 Mar.	15 Mar.	16 Mar.	17 Mar.	18 Mar.	19 Mar.	20 Mar.
25	26	27	28			
			St. Patrick's Day			
	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27st

Counting 40 days (excluding Sundays) to Palm Sunday begins on Ash Wednesday for the season of penance.
— Originally known as “Weeping for Tammuz”

Figure 16 - AVIV (Mar/Apr) 2010 CE
PASSOVER 2010

Please take notice of the date for the Passover for 2010. It falls on the exact same day that the Messiah fulfilled – i.e. a Wednesday Crucifixion.

1		2		3		4		5		6		Sabbath	
Dark		Light											
		Modern reckoning of days 12:00 – 12:00 am				(Wednesday)							
						17 Mar. ●		18 Mar.		19 Mar.		20 Mar.	
								1		2		3	
		22nd		23rd		24th		25th		26th		27th	
21 Mar.		22 Mar.		23 Mar.		24 Mar.		25 Mar.		26 Mar.		27 Mar.	
4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
												Passover Lamb Selected	
		28th		29th		30th		31st		32nd		33rd	
28 Mar.		29 Mar.		30 Mar.		31 Mar.		1 Apr.		2 Apr.		3 Apr.	
11		12		13		14		15		16		17	
Palm Sunday						Passover Evening "Pesach"		Feast of Unleavened Bread Begins					
		34th		35th		36th		37th		38th		39th	
4 Apr.		5 Apr.		6 Apr.		7 Apr.		8 Apr.		9 Apr.		10 Apr.	
18		19		20		21		22		23		24	
Day of First Fruits Counting of the Omer Begins						Feast of Unleavened Bread Ends							
40		2nd		3rd		4th		5th		6th		7th	
												Day of First Fruits begins counting 50 days to Savuot (Pentecost)	
11 Apr.		12 Apr.		13 Apr.		14 Apr.		15 Apr.		16 Apr.		17 Apr.	
25		26		27		28		29					
8th		9th		10th		11th		12th		13th		14th ...	

http://catholicism.about.com/od/holydaysandholidays/tp/Easter_101.htm

[Easter in the Catholic Church](#)

Easter is not only the greatest Christian feast; it is the fulfillment of our faith as Christians. Through His Death, Christ destroyed our bondage to sin; through His Resurrection, He brought us the promise of new life, both in Heaven and on earth. [His own prayer](#), "Thy Kingdom come, on earth as it is in Heaven," begins to be fulfilled on **Easter Sunday**.

That is why new converts are traditionally brought into the Church through the [Sacraments of Initiation](#) ([Baptism](#), [Confirmation](#), and [Holy Communion](#)) at the Easter Vigil service, on Holy Saturday evening.

Many people think that Christmas is the most important day in the [Catholic liturgical calendar](#), but from the earliest days of the Church, Easter has been considered the central Christian feast. [Easter](#), the greatest feast day in the [Christian calendar](#), celebrates the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.

http://catholicism.about.com/od/holydaysandholidays/a/2010_Lit_Cal.htm

The following is a list of the dates of the Holy Days of Obligation in the United States for 2010, as well as the dates of moveable feasts (holy days whose dates change from year to year). Please note that only those days that have "Holy Day of Obligation" listed beneath their entries are Holy Days of Obligation; all others are moveable feasts.

[Christian calendar](#)

- [Mary, Mother of God](#) (**Friday, January 1, 2010**)
Holy Day of Obligation
- [Ash Wednesday](#) (**Wednesday, February 17, 2010**)

- [Palm Sunday](#) (**Sunday, March 28, 2010**)
- [Holy Thursday](#) (**Thursday, April 1, 2010**)
- [Good Friday](#) (**Friday, April 2, 2010**)
- Holy Saturday (**Saturday, April 3, 2010**)
- [Easter Sunday](#) (**Sunday, April 4, 2010**)
- [Divine Mercy Sunday](#) (**Sunday, April 11, 2010**)
- [Ascension](#) (**Thursday, May 13, 2010**)
Holy Day of Obligation (transferred to **Sunday, May 16, 2010** in most dioceses of the United States)
- [Pentecost Sunday](#) (**Sunday, May 23, 2010**)
- [Trinity Sunday](#) (**Sunday, May 30, 2010**)
- [Corpus Christi](#) (**Thursday, June 3, 2010**; transferred to **Sunday, June 6, 2010**)
- [Assumption of Mary](#) (**Sunday, August 15, 2010**)
Holy Day of Obligation
- [All Saints Day](#) (**Monday, November 1, 2010**)
Holy Day of Obligation (abrogated because it falls on a Monday)
- [First Sunday of Advent](#) (**Sunday, November 28, 2010**)
[Complete Advent schedule](#)
- [Immaculate Conception](#) (**Wednesday, December 8, 2010**)
Holy Day of Obligation
- [Christmas](#) (**Saturday, December 25, 2010**)
Holy Day of Obligation

<http://www.biblelight.net/lent.htm>

Weeping for Tammuz

Lent is the 40-day period (Sundays excluded) prior to Easter, which the church observes as a penitential season. It begins on Ash Wednesday (which can occur any time between February 4 and March 11, depending upon the date of Easter), and it concludes with the Passiontide, the two-week period during which the church's liturgy follows Christ's activity closely through the final stages of his life on earth. These two weeks are called Passion Week and Holy Week. It was once claimed that the Lenten practice was of apostolic origin, but historians fix its establishment at a later date, probably the 5th century. Catholics are required to fast and are urged to adopt other penitential modes during the season.

Source: *The Catholic Fact Book*, copyright 1986 by John Deedy, published by Thomas More Press, page 360.

Lent is the period of six and one half weeks from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday. During Lent, for 40 days, excluding Sundays, fasting is recommended for all Catholics according to the laws of fast. This is reminiscent of the 40 days of our Lord's unbroken fast (Mt. 4:3-4). The entire period of Lent is also a time of spiritual preparation for the passion, death, and resurrection of Christ. It is observed as a time of penitence other than fasting, and as a time of prayer. The Liturgy of the Church reflects the significance of this period of spiritual preparation: each day has a special Mass assigned to it; those Masses date back to the seventh and eighth centuries; there are no feasts observed on Sundays; purple vestments are the daily color...

It [Ash Wednesday] was established as the first day of Lent by [Pope] St. Gregory the Great (590 to 604).

Source: *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, revised and updated, edited by Robert Broderick, copyright 1987, published by Thomas Nelson Publishers

The reasons for celebrating our major feasts when we do are many and varied. In general, however, it is true that many of them have at least an indirect connection with the pre-Christian [pagan] feasts celebrated about the same time of year — feasts centering around the harvest, the rebirth of the sun at the winter solstice (now Dec. 21, but Dec. 25 in the old Julian calendar), the renewal of nature in spring, and so on.

Source: *The New Question Box - Catholic Life for the Nineties*, copyright 1988 by John J. Dietzen, M.A., S.T.L., ISBN 0-940518-01-5 (paperback), published by Guildhall Publishers, Peoria Illinois, 61651., page 554.

So according to Catholics, Lent is derived from the 40 days Jesus spent fasting in the wilderness, but it is admitted that the observance of Lent was unknown to the disciples and it did not find its way into the church until several centuries after the time of Christ. It should be noted that the 40 days of fasting in the wilderness preceded the earthly ministry of Jesus, which lasted some three and a half years, and was not connected in any way to His crucifixion or the Passover.

Note that Lent is a moveable observance, connected to and preceding the festival of Easter. Easter is celebrated on a day specified only by the Roman Catholic Church, and not the Bible, and is fixed based *on the sun* and the Spring or Vernal equinox.

Continue on to the [Celebrating the Risen Sun](#)

What means the term Easter itself? It is not a Christian name. It bears the Chaldean origin on its very forehead. Easter is nothing else than Astarte, one of the titles of Beltis, the queen of heaven, whose name, as pronounced by the people of Ninevah, was evidently identical with that now in common use in this country. That name, as found by Layard on the Assyrian monuments is Ishtar.

Source: *The Two Babylons*, by the Rev. Alexander Hislop, published 1943 and 1959 in the U.S. by Loizeaux Brothers, Neptune, New Jersey, page 103.

[Return](#)