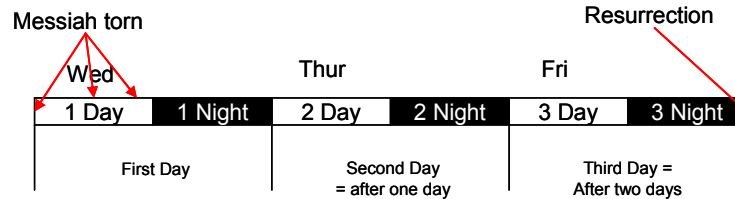


On The Third Day

Using Hosea 6:1-3, it was shown that the resurrection was “on the third day” (בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי). Further, it was shown in the below chart that “after two days” (מִיָּמִים)¹⁹¹ meant that the counting had to be inclusive in the case of “on the third day.”:

From Figure 27, page 145:



It is for this reason that the resurrection cannot be Sabbath afternoon (say 3 p.m.) or at sunset ending the Sabbath (about 6 p.m.) or a few minutes after the end of the Sabbath. The resurrection must be near dawn on the Sabbath to satisfy the constraint that it is on the third calendar day.

And he said to them, “Thus it is written, that the Mēssiah should suffer and rise again from the dead the third day [τῆ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ] (Luke 24:46).

And they will deliver him to the peoples to mock ... and scourge and crucify *him*, and the third day he will rise [τῆ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ] (Mat. 20:19).

And scourging, they will kill him; and the third day he will rise [τῆ ἡμέρᾳ τῆ τρίτῃ] (Luke 18:33).

¹⁹¹ “after two days” = LXX: μετὰ δύο ἡμέρας. Compare Mark 8:31, 9:31, 10:34, “after three days” (μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας). The discrepancy is only apparent, and is solved by realizing that the Hosea passage defines a day from daybreak to daybreak while the Mark passages reckon the end of a day at sunset. Thus from the Hosea passage the third day (= after two days) is Friday sunrise to Sabbath sunrise, but from the Mark passage “after three days” is from sunset Friday to sunset on the Sabbath. The Hosea and Mark reckonings only intersect (or agree) during Friday dusk to Sabbath dawn.