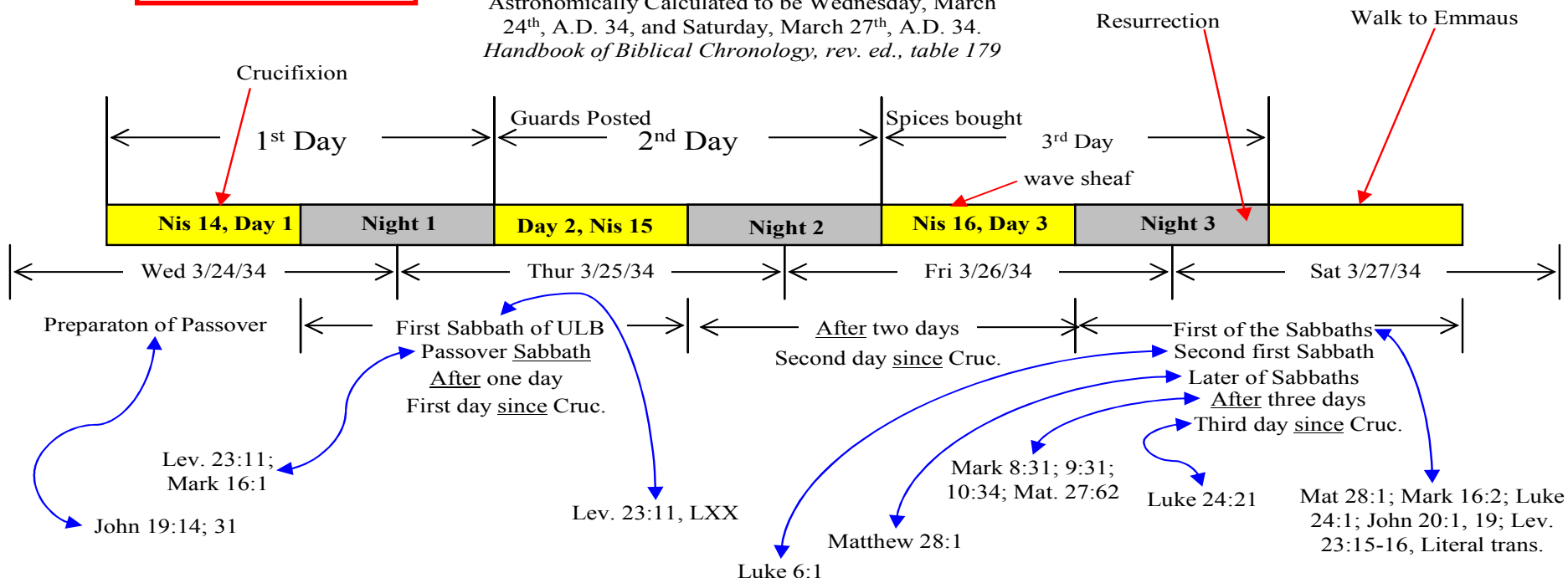


A.D. 34, First year after the Sabbatical Year: Dan. 9:25

The Crucifixion and Resurrection

Astronomically Calculated to be Wednesday, March 24th, A.D. 34, and Saturday, March 27th, A.D. 34.
Handbook of Biblical Chronology, rev. ed., table 179



The Wednesday Crucifixion Theory has appeared in many places. Probably the oldest and most thorough is in *The Companion Bible* (Bullinger: 1888, reprint 1974, appendix 165). Here it appears updated with the application of Fotheringham's astronomically calculated dates for Passover (see Finegan's *Handbook of Biblical Chronology*, Table 179). W. Graham Scroggie in *A GUIDE TO THE GOSPELS*, devotes pages 569-577 to explaining his view of the Wednesday Crucifixion.

The Wednesday Crucifixion Theory is worth considering because it enables the explanation of Daniel 9 in terms of sabbatical years. A major objection was Luke 24:21, but this problem was

solved by Johnston Cheney, (*The Life of Christ in Stereo*, Appendix IV), and the Anchor Bible, (*Matthew 28:1*), a work of collaboration between Jews and Christians, that cited the literal Greek, *first of the Sabbaths* for the resurrection day, and noted that this could mean Saturday. The *first of the Sabbaths* translation is found in Young's Literal Translation, and is referred to the Sabbath by the author of the Concordant Version.

The *first of the Sabbaths* is the "first Sabbath" after the Passover rest day according to Leviticus 23:11-15: "You shall count following the morrow of the rest day ... seven Sabbaths until a day following the seventh Sabbath when you count a fiftieth day" (see Rashi and KJV).