

# Passover or Easter

By: David A. Sargent

The Passover (not Easter) was an high Sabbath day. John 19:31, “The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath day, (for that sabbath day was an high day,) besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away.”

Exodus 12:15-19, “Seven days shall ye eat unleavened bread; even the first day ye shall put away leaven out of your houses: for whosoever eateth leavened bread from the first day until the seventh day, that soul shall be cut off from Israel. And in the first day there shall be an holy convocation, and in the seventh day there shall be an holy convocation to you; no manner of work shall be done in them, save that which every man must eat, that only may be done of you. And ye shall observe the feast of unleavened bread; for in this selfsame day have I brought your armies out of the land of Egypt: therefore shall ye observe this day in your generations by an ordinance for ever. In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month at even, ye shall eat unleavened bread, until the one and twentieth day of the month at even. Seven days shall there be no leaven found in your houses: for whosoever eateth that which is leavened, even that soul shall be cut off from the congregation of Israel, whether he be a stranger, or born in the land.”

Leviticus 23:5-8, “In the fourteenth day of the first month at even is the LORD'S passover. And on the fifteenth day of the same month is the feast of unleavened bread unto the LORD: seven days ye must eat unleavened bread. In the first day ye shall have an holy convocation: ye shall do no servile work therein. But ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD seven days: in the seventh day is an holy convocation: ye shall do no servile work therein.”

Acts 12:3-4, “And because he saw it pleased the Jews, he proceeded further to take Peter also. (Then were the days of unleavened bread.) And when he had apprehended him, he put him in prison, and delivered him to four quaternions of soldiers to keep him; intending after Easter to bring him forth to the people.”

Easter fell on Friday during the week of unleavened bread; and the he in the passage is talking about “Herod the king” verse 1 who killed James the brother of John verse 2. So instead of killing Peter they put him in jail because it was “(There were the DAYS of unleavened bread)” verse 3. It did NOT say Passover day. And because this was Herod a pagan it was Herod that intended to bring Peter forth to the people after Easter not after Passover. This however does explain the confusion between Passover and Easter.

Easter always falls on Friday (now Sunday) and is a Pagan celebration. While the Passover is always on the same day of the month and can be on a different day of the week year to year; therefore finding the Passover for THAT year that Christ was crucified and locating the day of the week would clear up this issue.

Exodus 23:15, “Thou shalt keep the feast of unleavened bread: (thou shalt eat unleavened bread seven days, as I commanded thee, in the time appointed of the month Abib; for in it thou camest out from Egypt: and none shall appear before me empty:)”

So it is the month of Abib.

Leviticus 23:6, "And on the fifteenth day of the same month is the feast of unleavened bread unto the LORD: seven days ye must eat unleavened bread."

And so it is the 15th day of the month. So Abib the 15th.

Ezekiel 45:21, "In the first month, in the fourteenth day of the month, ye shall have the passover, a feast of seven days; unleavened bread shall be eaten."

So Passover was on the 14th of Abib and Abib is the FIRST MONTH of the Jewish calendar. So the 14th would end and the Passover start, then the feast of 7 days starting on the 15th of Abib the first month lasting 7 days to the 21st.

Matthew 26:17, "Now the first day of the feast of unleavened bread the disciples came to Jesus, saying unto him, Where wilt thou that we prepare for thee to eat the passover?"

How is this the first day of the feast, if that is on the 15th of Abib and they are asking about preparing for the Passover which is on the 14th of Abib. This matches the Old Testament perfectly.

If this is the first day of the feast on the fourteenth day of the month of the feast of seven days, then we have in Mark an event that shows a culmination towards the Matthew passage:

Mark 14:1, "After two days was the feast of the passover, and of unleavened bread: and the chief priests and the scribes sought how they might take him by craft, and put him to death."

This event is two days before the Matthew passage so this would be the 13th of Abib. Then in Luke we have the statement of the joining the feast with the Passover:

Luke 22:1, "Now the feast of unleavened bread drew nigh, which is called the Passover."

So distinctly the feast of unleavened bread that lasts 7 days is called the Passover which is on one day. Which is the 15th of Abib and seven days would put the end at 21st day of the month. Remember the Jewish day and night reckoning is evening to morning, not morning to evening. So their days are split different than ours.

So: The 14th day of Abib ends at sundown not at midnight. The Passover and first day of Unleavened Bread begins at sundown Abib 14 which starts the new day: Abib 15.

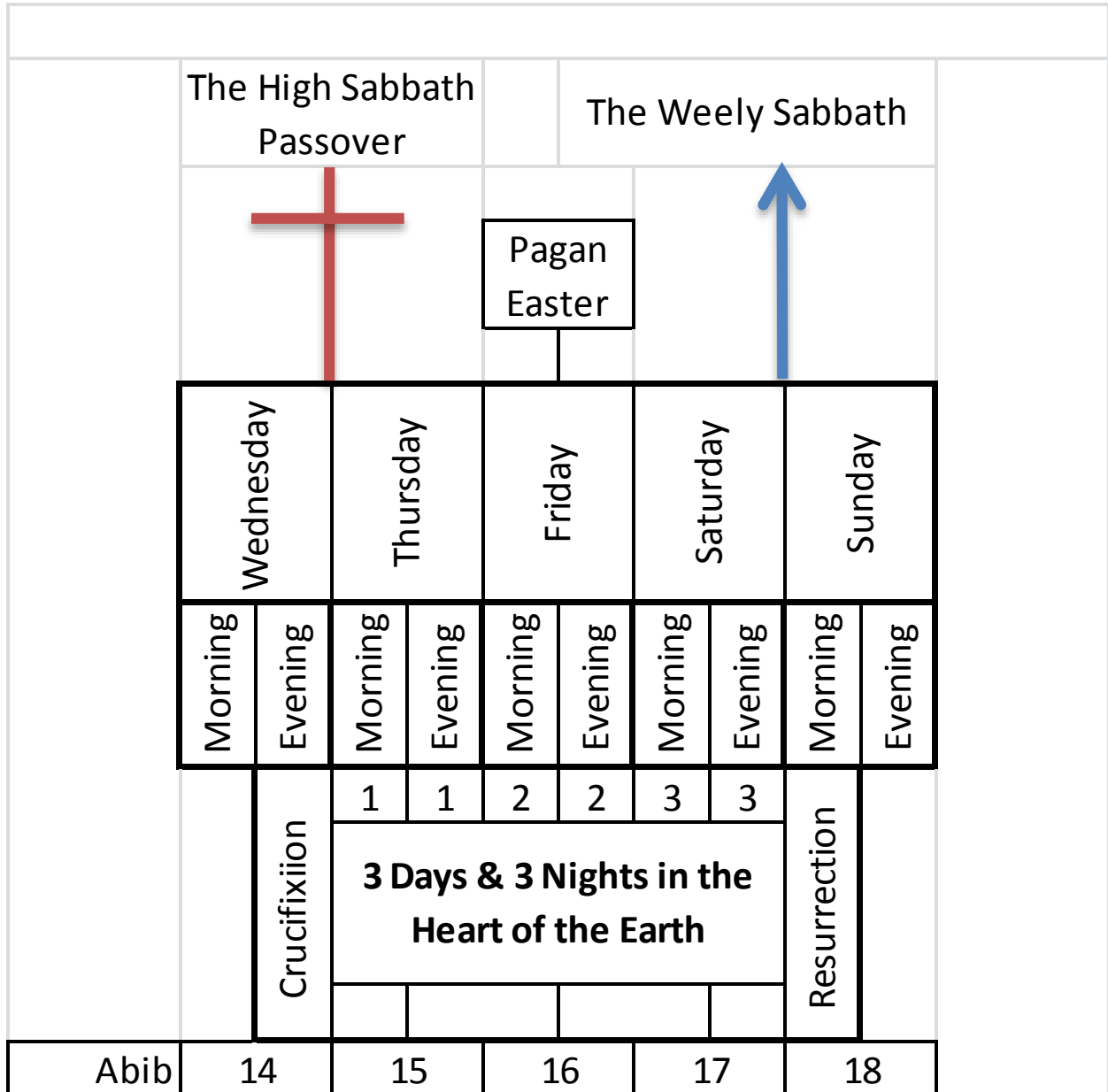
Christ's 34th year would have been 35AD because there is no 0 year. BC 1 and AD 1 are the same year. March 23 / Abib 14 Tuesday 5 p.m. March 23 at sundown Wednesday Abib 15.

The sign of the prophet Jonah requires three days and three nights. With crucifixion & death by middle of the afternoon and burial on Wednesday just before sunset you have three nights and three days fulfilling the sign of Jonah.

Crucifixion:

Wed March 24, Age of Christ 33 1/2 in His 34th year of the year 35 AD

So three days and 3 nights would make the resurrection day Sunday morning (See Graphic)



Hebrew	English	Number	Length	Civil Equivalent
ניסן	Nissan (Abib)	1	30 days	March-April
אייר	Iyar	2	29 days	April-May
סיון	Sivan	3	30 days	May-June

תמוז	Tammuz	4	29 days	June-July
אב	Av	5	30 days	July-August
אלול	Elul	6	29 days	August-September
תשרי	Tishri	7	30 days	September-October
חשוון	Cheshvan	8	29 or 30 days	October-November
כסלו	Kislev	9	30 or 29 days	November-December
טבת	Tevet	10	29 days	December-January
שבט	Shevat	11	30 days	January-February
אדר א'	Adar I (leap years only)	12	30 days	February-March
אדר ב'	Adar (called Adar Beit in leap years)	12 (13 in leap years)	29 days	February-March

Hebrew	Transliteration	English
יום ראשון	Yom Rishon	First Day (Sunday)
יום שני	Yom Sheini	Second Day (Monday)
יום שלישי	Yom Shlishi	Third Day (Tuesday)
יום רביעי	Yom R'vi'i	Fourth Day (Wednesday)
יום חמישי	Yom Chamishi	Fifth Day (Thursday)
יום שישי	Yom Shishi	Sixth Day (Friday)
יום שבת	Yom Shabbat	<a href="#">Sabbath</a> Day (Saturday)