

Passover Chart

The Events of Passover, 30 AD

(30AD is the Jewish year 3790. You can check out the calendar for this year by going to www.hebcal.com. The Jewish feast days are specified. Look for Pesach.)

Prophetic Events: Passover/Unleavened Bread/First Fruits/Feast of Weeks

(Jewish days are counted from sundown to sundown and are based on the lunar calendar.)

Lamb Selection Nisan 10	Preparation Day Passover Nisan 14	Unleavened Bread Nisan 15 (Nisan 15-21)	Preparation Day for weekly Sabbath Nisan 16	Weekly Sabbath Nisan 17	First Fruits Nisan 18	50 Days to Jubilee Nisan 16- 30 Iyar 1 - 29 Sivan 1 - 6	Feast of Weeks Sivan 6
Lamb selection takes place four days before Passover. Lambs are inspected for blemishes before being sacrificed.	The Passover meal is prepared during the day (thus the term "preparation day") and eaten after sundown in commemoration of the escape from Egyptian bondage.	The first day of Unleavened Bread is Nisan 15, beginning at sundown on the 14th when the Passover is eaten. The first and last days of Unleavened Bread are holy convocations. No work is permitted. This is a 7-day feast.	The Preparation Day for the regular weekly Sabbath falls on Friday (sundown Thursday to sundown Friday).	The regular weekly Sabbath, from sundown Friday to sundown Saturday.	The day after the first regular Sabbath following the first day of Unleavened Bread (Nisan 15) is called the Feast of First Fruits.	Seven Sabbaths from the weekly sabbath following Unleavened Bread plus one day (50 days) = Feast of Weeks, a Jubilee celebration. Nisan 16 - 30 = 15 days. Iyar 1 - 29 = 29 days. Sivan 1 - 6 = 6 days. Total = 50 days.	The Feast of Weeks or Pentecost is always on a Sunday. It symbolizes a Jubilee or a time of rejoicing, forgiving debts and setting captive slaves free.

Fulfillment Events

Triumphal Entry Lamb Selection Nisan 10 (Sunday)	Last Supper/Crucifixion Preparation Day/Passover Nisan 14 (Wednesday)	Three Days in the Heart of the Earth			Empty Tomb First Fruits Nisan 18 (Sunday)	40 Days of Proofs Nisan 16 - Iyar 25	Pentecost Sivan 6 (Sunday) 50 days = Jubilee
		Nisan 15 (Thursday)	Nisan 16 (Friday)	Nisan 17 (Saturday)			
Jesus rides on the foal of a donkey into Jerusalem four days before Passover and is praised by the people who lay palm branches in His path. This symbolizes their selection of Him as the spotless Lamb of Passover.	Passover, also called the Preparation Day (for the Feast of Unleavened Bread), began at sunset Tuesday, the start of Nisan 14 in 30AD. The disciples prepared the seder meal for Jesus on Tuesday day and they partook of it together in the Upper Room at twilight, which was the start of Wednesday. Afterward they went to the Mount of Olives (the Garden of Gethsemane) where Jesus was subsequently betrayed and arrested. He was examined by Annas and Caiaphas at night and in the morning was taken to Pilate. He was condemned, scourged, and crucified that day (Wed.) and died about 3 pm during a full eclipse. He was buried just before sundown. Our Passover had been sacrificed.	Jesus descended into hell, took captivity (Abraham's bosom) captive and triumphed over the forces of death and darkness. His body remained in the grave three full days, from Wednesday at sundown until Saturday at sundown. The sign of Jonah was fulfilled (Matt. 12: 38,39). He paid our sin-debt and satisfied God's wrath, but His body did not undergo decay. Note: The Feast of Unleavened Bread is a High Sabbath. The Jews did not go into the Praetorium on the Preparation Day (Wed.) so as not to defile themselves, so that they could eat the "Passover" that night. They were probably referring to the Feast of Unleavened Bread, sometimes called simply "the Passover."	On Friday the women prepare spices to anoint Jesus' body. This was Preparation Day for the regular weekly sabbath the following day, the second Sabbath of this holy week.	Just after sundown on Saturday after the regular Sabbath ended, Jesus rose from the grave, at the start of the feast of First Fruits. A great earthquake occurred and the stone blocking the tomb rolled away. The guards fell down as dead men. Early the next morning, fearing for their lives, they went to the Jewish leaders and reported what had happened. They were bribed to say that the disciples came by night and stole the body of Jesus while they were sleeping. The Jews promise to keep them out of trouble.	At sunrise on Sunday, the women come to anoint the body of Jesus at the tomb and find the stone already rolled away and an angel announcing His resurrection. (Jesus is the "First Fruits" of our redemption.) They alert the disciples and Peter and John come to the tomb and find the linen cloths lying there but no body. Jesus appears to Mary Magdalene and tells her to tell the disciples to go to Galilee and wait for Him there.	Jesus appeared to the disciples and more than 500 others for 40 days in and around Galilee, offering many convincing proofs that He had indeed risen from the dead. (Forty is the number of testing and the resurrection is proved to be authentic by these appearances.) Then Jesus gave the Great Commission to His disciples and told them to go to Jerusalem and wait for the promised Holy Spirit. Then He ascended into heaven in their sight.	The disciples assembled in Jerusalem and waited in prayer. Ten days later, on Pentecost (which means 50) or the Feast of Weeks, the Holy Spirit came upon them with power and tongues of fire. They spoke other languages and preached to men from throughout the diaspora who had come to Jerusalem for the Feast. 3000 souls were baptized, set free from the Kingdom of Darkness and added to the Church that day. For 40 years they preached the gospel to Israel, and Israel's leaders failed to repent. Jerusalem was then destroyed in 70AD.