HANDOUT – TIMING OF FIRST 69 "SEVENS"

> ***Dan 9:25 (NASB)*** [25]"So you are to know and discern that from the issuing of a decree to restore and rebuild Jerusalem until Messiah the Prince there will be seven weeks and sixty-two weeks; it will be built again, with plaza and moat, even in times of distress.

7 plus 62 = 69 sevens
69 * 7 = 483 years

Modern years:
483 years – 445 years = 38 years
Add one year for no "zero" year = AD 39
This is way too late.

Prophetic years:
483 * 360 days = 173,880 days
173,880 days / 365 ¼ days = **476 years and 21 days**

476 years – 445 years = 31 years
Add one year for no "zero" year = AD 32
Very possibly the exact year that Jesus was crucified – and the exact month, as well.

Sir Robert Anderson, a noted Biblical chronologist and a respected jurist in the British judicial system, computed the interval to the day, as follows:[1]

He asserts that the decree by Artaxerxes would have been dated the first day of Nissan in 445 BC, which would have been March 14.

476 years x 365 days	= 173,740 days
Leap years needed	= 116 days[2]
Add a day for inclusive counting of the start date (March 14, 445 BC)	= 1 day

This totals 173,857 days. The remaining 23 days required to reach 173,880 would get us to April 6, AD 32. This would have been the 10th of Nisan. Anderson reconstructs events as follows:[3]

Passover fell on the 14th of Nisan that year, which was a Thursday. John 12:1 says Jesus went to visit Mary, Martha and Lazarus six days before Passover. This would have been the 8th of Nisan, according to Anderson, but if you count inclusively as I believe you should, it would have been the 9th of Nisan. This was a Sabbath. John 12:12 says that the next day was "Palm Sunday" – the day Jesus entered Jerusalem triumphantly as King and Messiah.

What date was that? 10th Nisan … April 6, AD 32 … the exact date to the day of the end of the 173,880 days prophesied in the book of Daniel for the coming of Messiah the Prince.

---

[1] Sir Robert Anderson, K.C.B., LL.D., **The Coming Prince**, Twelfth Edition, Pickering & Inglis, London, p. 128. This publishing firm no longer exists, and I wrote to their successor firm asking permission to use this calculation. I received no response. There is no copyright information anywhere in the book that I can find. I have retained the sense of the original computation, but have simplified its format and explanation somewhat.

[2] If you compute this using our 4-year convention, you get 120 days needed. Anderson makes his calculations astronomically, noting that the Julian year is 11m. 10'46s. longer than the mean solar year. I'm inclined to take his word for it.

[3] Ibid., p 127