Remembering the Sabbath Day;
Is it our Wednesday?

Thu  Fri  Sat  Sun  Mon  Tue  Wed
Is the True and Original Hebrew Seventh Day Sabbath not Saturday, but actually our Wednesday?
In the West we enshrine the ten commandments and seek to uphold Godly righteousness in our society. We seek to honor and keep these moral laws of the nation of Israel. We even agitate to place stone tablets in front of our court houses to promote the Judeo-Christian rule of law.
Exodus 20:1-17

I. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not make any graven images.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.

IV. Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy.

V. Honor thy father and mother.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness.

X. Thou shalt not covet.
Christians and Jews talk a lot about keeping the Sabbath Day, which is the fourth commandment.
IV. Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy.
When we think about **REMEMBERING** the Sabbath Day we are inclined to think of this in terms of sanctifying a certain day in the week that has become a holy day for us. We usually avoid regular servile work on that day and attend religious services. This is our main focus as we try to “keep the Sabbath Day holy”.
Honoring the Sabbath on a certain day of the week.
The Sabbath was, (and is), the *seventh day* of the week. But could there be more to "remembering the Sabbath"? And just who set forth the seven day weekly cycle in the cadence we see running today?
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*June 2010*
Here he is right here. *Do we know this man?*

Well, we are going to find out. And we’ll be making some other interesting discoveries in this study.
And so we come to the big question. Do we REMEMBER the Sabbath Day in the seven day weekly cycle that was once kept, back at its inception in the former nation of Israel?
Does the seven day week of the Hebrews synchronize with our present seven day week? Or was there a shift at some point?

The ancient Hebrew seven day weekly cycle going back to Israel.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Sabbath |

Do they match up?

Our 7 day weekly calendar cycle from Nicaea.

| Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat |
Do we REMEMBER the Sabbath Day in that true perpetual calendar, the seven day weekly cycle that extends out to us today from its original Hebrew roots in Israel?
And if we as Jews or Messianic believers or Sabbath honoring Christians do in fact honor the 7th day on the Saturdays on our current Gregorian and Hebrew calendars are we sure that the Saturday we see presented there as the 7th day is in fact the original Sabbath kept by the Jews in the former times?
Does the seventh day Sabbath of the Hebrews before Hillel 2 match up with our Saturday? Or did the true and original Sabbath get shunted off somewhere down the week and forgotten by the Council of Nicaea?

The ancient Hebrew seven day weekly cadence from the Jewish calendar before Hillel 2 in the 4th Century.

Do they match up?

The 7 day week Roman calendar after Nicaea.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
Generally it has been assumed that our Saturday is in synch with the seventh day Sabbaths back in the nation of Israel in its early times. This has become an axiom, held as true by both Christians and Jews. It is virtually never questioned or wondered about.
Belief is strong that **Saturday is the Seventh Day**, the **Jewish Sabbath, 7th** on a weekly cycle on a perpetual calendar going back to ancient Israel.
But after firmly establishing that the Passion Year was **32 A.D.**, (as we have done in previous videos), we are now in a position to run our present calendar backwards into Passion Week in the first century and see if it is in synch. The Scriptures give us the weekdays for the key events of Passion Week. Then we can place them on the Hebrew calendar.
Then using the NASA lunar data we can lay out the Hebrew calendar and Passion Week alongside the (perpetual) Julian/Gregorian calendar. From this we can determine if the new seven day weekly cycle established by the Roman-pagan-Christian Nicene committees at Nicaea in 325 A.D. did, (or did not), fall into step with the 7 day cadence of the earlier Hebrew calendar of the Sanhedrin.
The two Biblical calendars for Passion Week, 32 A.D.

Hebrew Month of Nisan, 32 A.D.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Weekly Sabbath of Passover

Julian Month of April, 32 A.D.

In spite of the Gregorian reform in 1582 (when ten days were dropped from the calendar to restore March 21 as the vernal equinox), the *seven day weekly cycle* of weekdays we have in our present calendar has continued uninterrupted all the way from the *Council of Nicaea in 325 A.D.*. At that time the council changed the calendar from an 8 day week to a *7 day week*. 
Council of Nicaea - 325 A.D. And a New Julian calendar with 7 days a week.
So our next task is to extrapolate this new Julian calendar with its new seven day weekly cycle, (crafted in Byzantium), back as a *perpetual calendar* into the first century and into the weekly cadence we see in Passion Week.
A seven day weekly cycle and cadence is seen here in Israel. It was established by the Hebrews from ancient times and preserved until the Diaspora and Hillel 2.
A **seven day weekly cycle and cadence** was crafted at Nicaea in **325 A.D.** by committees of compromising Christians, and pagans, all overseen by politicking Roman Caesar Constantine.
Now the big question. How likely is it that those launching the new Julian calendar, now sporting seven days instead of eight, is going to make it a priority to synchronize their new seven day week with the earlier seven day week of the Jews?
We’ll leave that question for you to ponder and to answer later. Right now let’s get back to the facts. The first Biblical truth we can make a good start with is this. Messiah rose from the dead on the *first day of the week*. 
Resurrected on Firstfruits, the Firstfruits of the dead, on the **first day of the week** after Passover.
And here is our scripture from Matthew 28
Matthew 28:1

“Now after the Sabbath, as the first day of the week began to dawn, Mary Magdalene and the other Mary came to see the tomb.”
So we can place the Resurrection of Jesus on the first day of the week following the Passover.
The true Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

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- **Month of Nisan 32 A.D.**
- **Weekly Sabbath of Passover**

- **Resurrection 1st Day of the Week**
The Holy Scriptures also declare that Jesus was to be in the grave \textit{three days and three nights.}
Jonah 1:17
Now the LORD had prepared a great fish to swallow Jonah. And Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights.

Matthew 12:40
For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of the great fish, so will the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.
There is no way these three days could fit in with the Church tradition of a Friday crucifixion and a Sunday Resurrection. Going back three days from the first day of the week, our Sunday, brings us to a Thursday.
The true Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

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**Month of Nisan**

32 A.D.

**Crucifixion came on**

*(Thursday)*

**The Crucifixion was not on**

*a Friday*

**Weekly Sabbath of Passover**

**Resurrection**

1\(^{st}\) Day of the Week
This was the day of the Passover, \textit{Nisan 14}. 
Applying the Blood
On this day, at twilight, the Passover lambs were slain.
And also on this day Israel’s ultimate Passover Lamb was sacrificed.
Crucified on Passover
Nisan 14, 32 A.D.
In this way Jesus in His priestly role, (seen showcased in the spring feasts), fulfilled the first three of the Seven Feasts, (or Seven Appointed Times), of YHVH-God, the Lord of Israel.
The Seven Feasts of Israel and the Hebrew Calendar

(Spring Feasts)
- Firstfruits
- Unleavened Bread (Pesach)
- Passover

(Summer)
- Pentecost

(Fall Feasts)
- Trumpets
- Atonement - The Harvest - (Sukkot - "Booths")
- Tabernacles

Messiah comes as the Suffering Servant

by Gavin Finley MD
endtimepilgrim.org

Messiah Returns as the Conquering King
And the date of the crucifixion Coming three days before the Resurrection during the Passover of 32 A.D. was the 14th day of the Nisan moon, on the fifth day of the week, (our Thursday).
The true Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

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- **Month of Nisan** 32 A.D.
- **Passover Crucifixion** Nisan 14 (Thursday)
- **Weekly Sabbath of Passover**
- **Resurrection 1st Day of the Week**
Jesus had to be rushed to burial because of the approaching Sabbath. That was why the legs of the two thieves were broken. It was to hasten their death.
The Sabbath that came at sunset after the crucifixion was not the weekly seventh day Sabbath. This Sabbath was the “High Day” the First Day of Unleavened Bread.
The true Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

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<th>Day</th>
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<td>Sabbath of first day of Unleavened Bread</td>
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- **Resurrection** on 1st Day of the Week
And just before sunset the *Unleavened Bread of Heaven*, the sinless body of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ/Yeshua Hamashiach, was laid in the grave. He was interred just in time for the *High Day*, the Sabbath, the *first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread*. 
Buried on **Unleavened Bread**, Nisan 15, 32 A.D.
As stipulated by Moses in Leviticus 23 the Feast of Unleavened Bread came on the 15th of Nisan. As set forth by God in Genesis days are reckoned from the evening and morning. And so in the manner of the Hebrews the 15th of Nisan and the Feast of Unleavened Bread began at sunset.
The TRUE Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

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**Month of Nisan 32 A.D.**

- **Passover Crucifixion**
  - Nisan 14 (Thursday)

**Sabbath of first day of Unleavened Bread**

**Weekly Sabbath of Passover**

**Resurrection**

1st Day of the Week
So now we can begin to fill in some of the dates for the other events in holy week with *Nisan 16* being the **weekly Sabbath**, (the day we would call Saturday), the weekly Sabbath.
The true Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

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This was the second of the two Sabbaths that occurred “back to back” during Passover of that year.
### A Hebrew Calendar for Passover and for Pentecost in the Year of Christ's Passion

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**UB-1** First day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread

**UB-7** Seventh day of the Feast

**Pent** Pentecost or Shavuot

### Sabbath/Sacred Assemblies

- **S-1** The Sabbath of the First Day of Unleavened Bread. This was the Sabbath that was approaching as the body of Jesus was being prepared for burial.
- **S-2** The Regular Weekly Sabbath (Saturday)

### Back to Back Sabbaths in the Passion Year

### Fifty Days from First Fruits to Pentecost

The "morrow after the Sabbath" was the day for the priest to wave the sheaf of barley. This was in celebration of the Feast of Firstfruits. From this day seven sabbaths were counted off or 49 days. The following day, the fiftieth day, was Pentecost or Shavuot. This was called "counting out the omer" and is represented by the numbers in red. Scripture laying this out is given in Leviticus 23:15-16.
Nisan 17 was the first day of the week that followed Passover and this day being the morrow after the weekly Sabbath of Passover was the Feast of Firstfruits. This day saw the Resurrection of Jesus who rose from the grave as the Firstfruits from the dead.
The true Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

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Month of Nisan 32 A.D.

Resurrection 1st Day of the Week
His conquest of death as the *firstfruits from the dead* is the guarantee of salvation for all who would follow Jesus and put their trust in Him.
So Jesus fulfilled the **Feast of Firstfruits** to bring all three of the **Spring Feasts of Israel** into their ultimate reality in the Redemption plan of God.
Spring Feasts

- Firstfruits
- Unleavened Bread (Pesach)
- Passover

Messiah comes as the Suffering Servant
We have seen the 17th day of the month in Scripture before. In Genesis 7 and 8 we read that the Ark of Noah rose upon the waters on the 17th day of the month. And the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, again on the 17th day of the month. The number 17 in Scripture appears in association with salvation and the company of the redeemed.
So this is Passion Week as we have been able to determine so far. And now let us return to *Passover, Thursday, Nisan 14*, the day of the crucifixion.
### The true Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

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Resurrection 1st Day of the Week

- Month of Nisan 32 A.D.
- Passover Crucifixion Nisan 14 (Thursday)
- Sabbath of first day of Unleavened Bread
- Weekly Sabbath of Passover
- Resurrection 1st Day of the Week
The Gospel accounts of passion week indicate that Palm Sunday came Four Days before the Crucifixion.
The Gospel accounts of passion week indicate that **Palm Sunday** came **Four Days before the Crucifixion**.
From the Thursday crucifixion on Passover, Nisan 14, we go back four days to arrive on Nisan 10, Palm Sunday.
Palm Sunday came Four Days before Nisan 14 on Nisan 10.

Palm Sunday

Nisan 10

Thursday

Nisan 14

4 days
So Palm Sunday is correctly placed on the ecclesiastical calendar as the *first day of Passion Week.*
The true Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

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Palm Sunday Nisan 10 April 10

Resurrection 1st Day of the Week

Weekly Sabbath of Passover

Month of Nisan 32 A.D.
Our next task is to lay out our known and established Passion Week with the *Julian calendar* as we would have expected it to be if it had followed the weekly cadence of the Jews in former times. We can use the NASA lunar moon-phase data to determine the Julian date for Passover Nisan 14. Then we can take the week and true Sabbath of the original Hebrew calendar and lay it alongside the Julian week as we have it extrapolated back from Nicaea on the “perpetual” calendar and see what we end up with.
The two Biblical calendars for Passion Week, 32 A.D.

Hebrew Month of Nisan, 32 A.D.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Weekly Sabbath of Passover

Julian Month of April, 32 A.D.

? ?
If there is a disconnect, (and we suspect that there is), then we can identify the weekday on our present Western calendar which is the true and original Sabbath. Perhaps we can then bring the true Sabbath “back to the future”.
The two Biblical calendars for Passion Week, 32 A.D..

Hebrew Month of Nisan, 32 A.D.

Julian Month of April, 32 A.D.

Weekly Sabbath of Passover
So after establishing the year 32 A.D. as the Passion Year and laying out the events of Holy Week we can roll back the Julian perpetual calendar and see what we have. We discover that the day we know to be the weekly Sabbath after Passover, April 16, does not fall on a Saturday at all. It falls on a Wednesday.
Here is the real calendar for passion week, 32 A.D..

This “perpetual calendar” extrapolated back from Byzantines shows their 7 day weekly cadence is not in synch with the Hebrew calendar as we see it in 32 A.D.

So is the true Sabbath, (see 16), our Wednesday?
There is a serious and significant mismatch. The weekdays of *Holy Week* established Biblically and the week extrapolated back to 32 A.D. from the *Perpetual Calendar* as we have it today do not line up. So what could be wrong here? And it is not the 32 A.D. date for the passion year.
Here is the real calendar for passion week, \textit{32 A.D.}.


date | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
10  | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17
17  | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 18

This “perpetual calendar” extrapolated back from Byzantines shows their 7 day weekly cadence is not in synch with the Hebrew calendar as we see it in 32 A.D. So is the true Sabbath, (see 16), our Wednesday?
The 32 A.D. date for the crucifixion year is proven correct by a faithful interpretation and calculation of the chronology of the first 69 Weeks of the Seventy Weeks Prophecy.
A Chart of the First 69 Weeks of the 70 Weeks of Daniel

By Gavin Finley MD
EndTimePilgrim.org
YouTube/GavinFinley
Copyright free

445 B.C.
Astronomical New moon of Nisan March 13 @0630 hrs.

32 A.D.
Astronomical New Moon of Nisan was March 29 @2220 hrs.

69 “sevens”/weeks
173,880 days
476 years + 25 days
5,888 moons + 8 days

The Edict
Palm Sunday
Messiah the Prince

= New Moon sighted
Our present day *Perpetual Calendar* and the weekly cadence we see in the new seven day calendar set forth at *Niceae* has now become the prime suspect in the mismatch. We know that the Julian calendar was changed from an eight day week to a seven day week back at the Council of Niceae in *325 A.D.*
Before the fourth century and back in the time of Christ the Romans did not keep a seven day week. They kept an eight day week.
THE ROMAN WEEK in 32 A.D.
The 8 Day Imperial “Nundinal Cycle”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

↑ Market Day
The weekdays of the eight day week were marked by letters from A to H as we can see from this old calendar of the former Roman times.
This was the “Nundinal Cycle” named for the ninth day which was the first day of the following week.
# THE ROMAN WEEK in 32 A.D.

The 8 Day Imperial “Nundinal Cycle”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9

Market Day
This special day, the so-called “ninth day” was “market day”, the first day of the Roman week.
The earlier Roman 8 day week was changed to a seven day week during the first Council at Nicaea in 325 A.D.. But now we have evidence that something else happened as well. It seems that the Roman powers under Constantine and the compromised churchmen attending the Council of Nicaea refused to honor the weekly Sabbath of the Jews. They did not give it the place it deserved as the seventh day of their new seven day week. Here is the proof.
Many today are saying that 32 A.D. could not be the passion year because extrapolating back using the “Perpetual Calendar” the Nisan 14 date of the crucifixion for the year 32 A.D. would have come on a Monday, (which we can all agree is impossible).
The post-Nicene seven day Julian calendar for April for Israel in 32 A.D. extrapolated back from the 4th Century as the Perpetual Calendar and then superimposed upon the Hebrew Calendar for Nisan in that Passion Year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Mon</th>
<th>Tue</th>
<th>Wed</th>
<th>Thu</th>
<th>Fri</th>
<th>Sat</th>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nisan 6</td>
<td>Nisan 7</td>
<td>Nisan 8</td>
<td>Nisan 9</td>
<td>Nisan 10</td>
<td>Nisan 11</td>
<td>Nisan 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>14†</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nisan 13</td>
<td>Nisan 14</td>
<td>Nisan 15</td>
<td>Nisan 16</td>
<td>Nisan 17</td>
<td>Nisan 18</td>
<td>Nisan 19</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nisan 20</td>
<td>Nisan 21</td>
<td>Nisan 22</td>
<td>Nisan 23</td>
<td>Nisan 24</td>
<td>Nisan 25</td>
<td>Nisan 26</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nisan 27</td>
<td>Nisan 28</td>
<td>Nisan 29</td>
<td>Nisan 30</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
They are quite correct about the perpetual calendar extrapolated back from the 4th Century and later centuries not meshing with the true Biblical Jewish week in April and Nisan 32 A.D. A Monday Nisan 14 Passover for the Passion Week is quite impossible. It is three days out of synch with what we know happened during Passover of that year.
The true pre-Hillel Jewish and Julian calendar of April 32 A.D. for Passion Week is *out of synch* with the Perpetual Calendar extrapolated back from beyond Nicaea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Mon</th>
<th>Tue</th>
<th>Wed</th>
<th>Thu</th>
<th>Fri</th>
<th>Sat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Nisan 1</td>
<td>2 Nisan 2</td>
<td>3 Nisan 3</td>
<td>4 Nisan 4</td>
<td>5 Nisan 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Nisan 6</td>
<td>7 Nisan 7</td>
<td>8 Nisan 8</td>
<td>9 Nisan 9</td>
<td>10 Nisan 10</td>
<td>11 Nisan 11</td>
<td>12 Nisan 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Nisan 13</td>
<td>14 Nisan 14</td>
<td>15 Nisan 15</td>
<td>16 Nisan 16</td>
<td>17 Nisan 17</td>
<td>18 Nisan 18</td>
<td>19 Nisan 19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Nisan 10** Palm Sunday on a Thursday?
- **Nisan 14** Passover A Monday?
- Resurrection 3 days later on a Thursday?
Here is the TRUE Biblically correct weekly calendar for Passion Week.
Here is the TRUE Biblical calendar for Passion Week.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palm Sunday</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month of Nisan</td>
<td>32 A.D.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passover</td>
<td>Crucifixion</td>
<td>Nisan 14</td>
<td>(Thursday)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabbath of first day of Unleavened Bread</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly Sabbath of Passover</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Day of the Week</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resurrection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
So this “perpetual calendar” extrapolated back from Byzantines shows the 7 day weekly cadence they set in motion is not in synch with the Hebrew calendar as we see it in 32 A.D. The true Sabbath was on April/Nisan 9 and 16.

So now we come to the big question. Is the true Sabbath, (see April 16), actually our Wednesday?
Here is the real calendar for passion week, *32 A.D.*

This “perpetual calendar” extrapolated back from Byzantines shows their 7 day weekly cadence is not in synch with the Hebrew calendar as we see it in 32 A.D. So is the true Sabbath, (see 16), our Wednesday?
So what if we discover that violence has been committed against YHVH-God’s Sabbath? What if we find out that the Original Sabbath has been ***DIS-MEMBERED*** from its true and ancient seven day weekly cadence?
The seventh day Sabbath of the Hebrews before Hillel 2 does not synchronize with our Saturday. It comes on our Wednesday!

The ancient Hebrew seven day weekly cadence from the Jewish calendar before Hillel 2 in the 4th Century.

Who shifted the Sabbath?

The 7 day week of our Roman/Perpetual calendar after Nicaea.
In such a case would it not be entirely appropriate for us to all we can to **RE-MEMBER** the Sabbath Day and realign the calendar back according to its Hebrew roots? Did not God remember what had been previously been **DIS-MEMBERED** when He asked Ezekiel to speak to the lost House of Israel lying slain and dismembered in the valley of dry bones?
So if the Original Sabbath has been *DIS-MEMBERED* from its ancient seven day weekly cadence would it not be entirely appropriate for us to do all we can to *RE-MEMBER* the Sabbath Day. Should we not reconsecrate the Sabbath in a new refurbished Hebrew calendar, and preserve it holy?
Remember the Sabbath Day and keep it Holy.

Exodus 20:8
So it seems the hidden story is simply this. The Council of Nicaea did not take the new seven day Sunday to Saturday weekly cycle in their ecclesiastically refurbished Roman-Julian-Nicene-Byzantine calendar and synchronize it with the seven day week of the Jews. They chose some pagan alternative.
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Who shifted the Sabbath?

The 7 day week of our Roman/Perpetual calendar after Nicaea.
And why should the new ecclesiastically established Roman calendar, now with seven days per week, have followed the weekly rhythm of the Jewish calendar? Why should we expect the Roman Saturday be synchronized with the Jewish Sabbath? Remember, the ruler officiating at this calendar change was the Roman Caesar Constantine. We also know that neither Rome nor the pagans had any love for the Jews.
Constantine may have thought, “Why should my new Roman Julian calendar have its new seven day week cycling in synch with the Jews, of all people?”
So the Romans and pagans presiding with Christian bishops over these calendar changes began cycling their new seven day week. Their Saturday was pushed back four days from the Hebrew Sabbath. So now we come to our discovery. The true seventh day Sabbath is actually our Wednesday.
The Council of Nicaea pushed their seventh day Saturday back four days so the true seventh day Sabbath is actually our \textit{Wednesday}.

The original pre-Hillel Hebrew Calendar

The seven day Nicene Julian Roman Perpetual calendar is four days out of synch with the Jewish calendar.
So what are we to do about this? Is the calendar we now have something we at this point in history can expect to change or agitate others to change? Probably not.

So what is to be done? And when might we expect this to be corrected? The answer is simple.
The seventh day Sabbath of the Hebrews before Hillel 2 does not synchronize with our Saturday. It comes on our Wednesday!

The ancient Hebrew seven day weekly cadence from the Jewish calendar before Hillel 2 in the 4th Century.

Who shifted the Sabbath?

The 7 day week of our Roman/Perpetual calendar after Nicaea.
We may just have to wait and let Messiah fix it. The calendar will be just one of many things He will correct when the trumpets of Jubilee sound and He returns in power and glory to establish His Millennial Kingdom.
For all we know He may reset the orbits of the earth and moon to bring us back to a 360 day year and a 30 day month.
The perfect, holy, biblical or prophetic year is made up of 12 months, each comprising 30 days, to make up a total of 360 days, the number of degrees in a circle.