

Chronology of Jesus' life on Urantia

March, 8 B.C.	Joseph and Mary were married in Nazareth.
June, 8 B.C.	Gabriel appeared to Elizabeth, the wife of Zacharias, in the City of Judah
Mid-November, 8 B.C.	Gabriel appeared to Mary in Nazareth.
25 March 7 B.C.	(Evening) John was born in the City of Judah; he was circumcised on the eighth day.
18 August 7 B.C.	(Morning) Mary and Joseph departed from Nazareth for Bethlehem; they camped overnight near the Jordan.
19 August 7 B.C.	(Afternoon) Joseph and Mary reached Jericho.
20 August 7 B.C.	(Noon) Joseph and Mary arrived in Jerusalem; mid-afternoon at Bethlehem; they were accommodated at a former grain storage room.
21 August 7 B.C.	(Noon) Jesus of Nazareth was born into the world; Joseph and Mary moved to an inn at Bethlehem.
28 August 7 B.C.	He was circumcised and named Joshua.
Mid-September, 7 B.C.	Joseph's family moved from the inn to the home of a distant relative of Joseph. The three priests from Ur came with gifts to see Jesus.
22 September, 7 B.C.	Jesus was presented in the Jerusalem temple, and Mary's ceremonial "purification" was performed.
Jews for more than a year.	Herod's spies searched for the "new king" of the
Mid-October, 6 B.C.	The massacre of Bethlehem boy babies; the night before the slaughter Joseph's family departed from Bethlehem for Alexandria. They lodged with well-to-do relatives of Joseph.
4 B.C.	Jesus was presented with a complete copy of the Greek translation of the Hebrew Scriptures by the Memphite friends of their host family.
Late August, 4 B.C.	After Herod's death, Joseph's family returned to Palestine arriving by boat at Joppa.
September, 4 B.C.	The family arrived at Bethlehem.
Early October, 4 B.C.	Joseph's family departed for Nazareth by way of Lydda and Scythopolis arriving at Nazareth on the 4th day of their journey.
2 April 3 B.C.	James was born.
Midsummer, 3 B.C.	Joseph built a small workshop close to the caravan tarrying lot at Nazareth.
July, 3 B.C.	A malignant intestinal disease spread in Nazareth, and Mary fled with her two sons to the

	country home of her brother near Sarid.
September, 3 B.C.	Mary, Jesus and James returned to Nazareth.
11 February 2 B.C.	Jesus received his Thought Adjuster.
11 July 2 B.C.	Miriam was born.
21 August 2 B.C.	Jesus was 5 years old, and Mary formally relinquished his upbringing to Joseph. Jesus spoke Aramaic and studied Greek; he soon could read the gift translation of the Scriptures.
June, 1 B.C.	Zacharias, Elizabeth and John paid a few days long visit to the Nazareth family.
July A.D. 1	Unexpected sandstorm in Nazareth; Jesus, blinded by sand, fell from stairs.
August A.D. 1	Jesus entered upon his school life at Nazareth; he began to study the Hebrew language.
February A.D. 2	Nahor, a teacher in a Jerusalem academy, came to observe Jesus and volunteered to take Jesus to Jerusalem for education.
Late winter A.D. 3 incident.	The "drawing on the classroom floor"
May, A.D. 3	Jesus helped his uncle in grain harvesting.
Late June A.D. 3 Mount Tabor.	Jesus and Joseph climbed to the summit of
13 September A.D. 3	Martha was born. Jesus became the leader of a group of seven
Nazareth lads.	
5 July A.D. 4	Jesus entered the advanced school of the Nazareth synagogue.
Late A.D. 4	Jesus had a two-month fishing experience with one of his uncles on the Sea of Galilee.
Mid-May A.D. 5	Jesus accompanied Joseph on a business trip to Scythopolis; Joseph was shocked to observe Jesus' enthusiasm with Greek games at the amphitheatre; Joseph was the first and only time angry with Jesus.
A.D. 6	Jesus continued to make progress at school and was indefatigable in his study of nature and in his study of the methods whereby men make a living. <i>The fact that he had a single personality rendered it difficult for his consciousness to recognize the double origin of those factors which composed the nature associated with that selfsame personality. [1371:5] Throughout this and the two following years Jesus suffered great mental distress as the result of his constant effort to adjust his personal views of religious practices</i>

and social amenities to the established beliefs of his parents. [1372:6]

A.D. 7

In this year the lad of Nazareth passed from boyhood to the beginning of young manhood.

9 January A.D. 7

Amos was born.

Mid-February A.D. 7

Jesus became humanly assured that he was destined to perform a mission on earth for the enlightenment of man and the revelation of God.

15

20 March A.D. 7

Jesus graduated from the local school and was pronounced as a "son of the command-ment."

4 April A.D. 7

(Monday) Joseph, Mary and Jesus, in the company of 103 people from Nazareth departed for Jerusalem for the Passover feast. (Nazareth, Shumen, Jezreel, Mount Gilboa, the Jordan valley, Mount Sartaba, Jericho, Bethany, Jerusalem.)

7 April A.D. 7

Jesus met the Bethany family for the first time. Joseph took Jesus to the academy where he was supposed to continue his studies two years later.

8 April A.D. 7

During the night, for the first time in his earth career, there appeared to him an assigned messenger from Salvington, commissioned by Immanuel, who said: "The hour has come. It is time that you began to be about your Father's business." [1376:1]

8 and 9 April A.D. 7

Jesus attended the temple rituals and was profoundly shocked; the Nazareth family celebrated the Passover with the Bethany family. The Nazareth family was lodged with relatives in Jerusalem.

Jesus visited the temple every day during the week as a new "son of the covenant."

13 April A.D. 7

(Wednesday) Jesus was permitted to go home with Lazarus (the son of the Bethany family) to spend the night at Bethany.

17 April A.D. 7

(Sunday, mid-forenoon) Mary and Joseph left Jerusalem for home not knowing that Jesus was not with the Nazareth party. They reached Jericho by evening and only then realized the absence of Jesus.

Jesus spent the day in the temple; stays overnight at Bethany.

18 April A.D. 7

Jesus took part in temple discussions. Joseph

and Mary returned back to Jerusalem in search of Jesus. Jesus stayed overnight at Bethany.

19 April A.D. 7 Jesus' third day in the temple; the entire attention of the chief discussion group had become focused on the questions asked by Jesus.
Joseph and Mary went on with their search for Jesus, they even went to the temple but failed to see him. Jesus stayed overnight at Bethany.

20 April A.D. 7 Jesus' fourth day in the temple. The teachers were astonished that Jesus was so familiar with the Scriptures. Mary and Joseph finally found Jesus. They left Jerusalem for home and reached Jericho by night.
Joseph, Mary, and Jesus back in Nazareth.
Joseph died accidentally at Sepphoris.
Joseph was buried at Nazareth.
John (later, the Baptist) became a Nazarite at Engedi.
Jesus became the head of Joseph's family.

22 April A.D. 7 Ruth was born.
25 September A.D. 8 In the course of this year Jesus found a passage in the Scriptures which influenced him in the later adoption of the term "Son of Man."
26 September A.D. 8 Jesus was struggling with the issue, what should be his relation to the Jewish Messiah.
Jesus' first sermon in the Nazareth synagogue.
Jesus attained his full physical growth; he worked as carpenter.

17 April A.D. 9 The Zealot episode when Jesus was scarcely 17 years of age.
A.D. 9 *This year Jesus made great progress in the organization of his mind.* [1398:4]

23 August A.D. 9 Jesus took James to the Passover feasts in Jerusalem, (the Samaria route). They celebrated the Passover supper with the Bethany family; Jesus presided because Simon, the father of the house, had died. James was received to the commonwealth of Israel. Jesus declined to get involved in temple discussions—contrary to James's wishes. They returned home by the Jordan valley route.
A.D. 10 Jesus became a prominent member of the Nazareth chazan's philosophic discussion club.
A.D. 11 Zacharias died.
Passover, April A.D. 12 Elizabeth and John came to visit the Nazareth family. Jesus and John had many talks together.

July A.D. 12 Rebecca, the daughter of Ezra, fell in love with Jesus and wanted to marry him.
September A.D. 12
A.D. 13

- Passover, April A.D. 14 Jesus went to Jerusalem for the Passover and for a visit with Lazarus, Martha and Mary. (Megiddo, Antipatris, Lydda, Jerusalem). At Bethany the first bloodless Passover supper was celebrated.
- A.D. 14 This year Jesus began anew the task of further weaving his mortal and divine natures into a simple and effective *human individuality*. He continued to grow in moral status and spiritual understanding. Jesus now stands on the threshold of full manhood, rich in the experience of human living, replete in the understanding of human nature, and full of sympathy for the frailties of human nature.
- A.D. 15 *Joshua ben Joseph knew full well that he was a man, a mortal man, born of woman. This is shown in the section of his first title, the **Son of Man**. [1407:7]. He lived his mortal life just as all others of the human family may live theirs... [1408:4]*
- Passover, April A.D. 15 Jesus took Joseph to Jerusalem for the Passover celebration and the consecration (the Jordan valley route; return by the east Jordan way over Amathus). They celebrated the Passover supper at Bethany.
- A.D. 16 Jesus spent the latter part of the year, six months, at Sepphoris working with a smith. Before this he had installed James as acting head of the family; he walked each Sabbath from Sepphoris to Nazareth. After his return he did not reassume the personal direction of family affairs.
- Passover, April A.D. 17 Jesus took Simon to Jerusalem for the Passover; the visit lasted for three weeks (Pella, Gerasa, Philadelphia, Heshbon, Jericho, Jerusalem; return by way of Lydda, Joppa, Caesa-rea, Mount Carmel, Ptolemais, Nazareth).
At Philadelphia Jesus and Simon became acquainted with a Damascus merchant, and they stopped also at his Jerusalem headquarters; he invited Jesus to come over to Damascus and work for him.
- in Jerusalem.
Sept.—Dec. A.D. 17 Jesus also had a talk with Stephen while
Jesus accepted the Damascan merchant's invitation and went over to work for him as translator (learning i.a. the rudiments of an Indian language). Jesus was invited by the merchant and twelve other well-to-do

	people to become involved in a project to establish a school of religious philosophy in Damascus.
Mid-June A.D. 18	Jesus went, as agreed upon a week after the Passover, over to Caesarea to meet with five prominent Jews of Alexandria, who besought him to establish himself in their city as a religious teacher, as the assistant chazan in the chief Alexandria synagogue.
Passover, April A.D. 19	Jesus took Jude to Jerusalem for the Passover (the Jordan valley route, both ways). Jude landed into troubles with the Roman authorities and was arrested. Jesus and Jude had to spend the Passover in a military prison. After Jesus arranged Jude's release, they spent one night with Lazarus, Martha, and Mary at Bethany, and then returned to Nazareth.
A.D. 20	<i>As this year began, Jesus of Nazareth became strongly conscious that he possessed a wide range of potential power. [1416:6]. This year Jesus enjoyed more than usual leisure, and he devoted much time to training James in the management of the repair shop and Joseph in the direction of home affairs. [1417:6]</i>
November A.D. 20	James and Esta, and Miriam and Jacob, the one-time champion of Jesus, were married in a double wedding at Nazareth.
Day after the wedding	Jesus formally abdicated as head of Joseph's house and established James as head of his father's house.
January A.D. 21	(Sunday morning) Jesus took leave of his family. He went to Tiberias (one week), Magdala, Bethsaida, and Capernaum, where he became a boatbuilder at Zebedee's boatshops. He worked there a little more than one year, but during that time he created a new style of boat and established entirely new methods of boatmaking.
October A.D. 21	Jesus attended Martha's wedding. Jesus registered himself (for taxation purposes) as "skilled craftsman of Capernaum." Jude used to come over to Capernaum on Sabbath to hear Jesus talk in the synago-gue. <i>This year Jesus made great advances in the ascendant mastery of his human mind and attained new and high levels of conscious contact with his indwelling Thought Adjuster. [1421:4]</i>
March A.D. 22	Jesus took leave of Zebedee and Capernaum in order to go to Jerusalem for the Passover, which they agreed to celebrate together.
March—April A.D. 22	Jesus was in Jerusalem and Bethany. In the

- company of the high priest Annas he visited most of the academies of the Jerusalem religious teachers. Jesus and the Zebedees celebrated the Passover at Annas's home.
- Jesus met the Indian merchant Gonod and his son Ganid for the first time.
- 26 April A.D. 22 Jesus, Gonod, and Ganid left Jerusalem for their Mediterranean tour. Their route: Joppa, Caesarea, Alexandria, Crete (Lasea and Kali Limenes),...
- 17 August A.D. 22 Elizabeth died.
...Cyrene (two days), Carthage, Malta, Syracuse (a week), Messina (one day), Naples, Capua (three days), via Appia, Rome (with five trips away from Rome, i.a. to northern Italian lakes and Switzerland), Tarentum, Nicopolis (several days), Corinth, Athens, Ephesus, Rhodes, Paphos, mountains in Cyprus (four weeks), Salamis, Antioch, Ur, Susa, Charax.
- 10 December A.D. 23 Jesus bid farewell to Gonod and Ganid at Charax and travelled to Ur.
23 December A.D. 23
—January A.D. 24
- Jesus journeyed from Ur to Babylon, and on to Damascus, Capernaum, and Nazareth. He spent a few weeks at Nazareth.
- 1 April A.D. 24 Jesus took over the leadership of a caravan to the Caspian region (Damascus, Lake Urmia, Assyria, Media, Parthia, southeast of the Caspian region). On the return trip Jesus left the caravan at Lake Urmia where he tarried for slightly over two weeks at Cymboyton's temple of religion and gave the "Urmia Lectures." He returned with another caravan over Damas-cus.
- Early March A.D. 25 John the Baptist began to preach at the ford near Jericho.
- 1 April A.D. 25 In conclusion of the Caspian journey Jesus arrived at Capernaum and made his home with the Zebedees. After a brief visit he went over to Nazareth where he stayed a few days.
- Mid-April A.D. 25 Jesus left Nazareth for Tyre, from there he went to Sidon and then to Antioch.
- Late April—
late June A.D. 25 Jesus stayed in Antioch working as a tentmaker.
- May A.D. 25 Priests and Levites harassed John at the Bethany ford.
- Late June A.D. 25 Jesus enters upon his solitary wanderings: Antioch, Caesarea (a few weeks)...

Mid-July A.D. 25	... Joppa, Jamnia, Ashdod, Gaza...
Late July A.D. 25	... Beersheba (a week), Hebron, Bethlehem, Jerusalem (but not Bethany), Beeroth, Lebonah, Sychar, Shechem, Samaria, Geba, En-Gannim, Endor, Madon, Magdala, Capernaum, Karahta, Dan, or Caesarea Philippi, Beith Jenn, and Mount Hermon.
Last 3 weeks of August	Jesus spent on Mount Hermon. This period of isolation on Mount Hermon marked the termination of his purely human career. Jesus became absolutely assured of his nature and of the certainty of his triumph over the
To first 3 weeks of Sept. A.D 25	material levels of time-space personality manifestation. He fully believed in the ascendancy of his divine nature over his human nature.
Mid-September A.D. 25	Jesus' encounter with Satan and Caligastia; Michael of Nebadon won the unquestioned sovereignty of his universe.
Late September A.D. 25	Jesus returned to Capernaum. Jesus and John Zebedee left for Jerusalem for the feast of tabernacles (route: east of the lake, by way of Gerasa and the Jordan valley).
Late Sept.—early Oct. 25	Jesus and John in Jerusalem and Bethany. Jesus spent almost a week alone in the hills near Bethany and then departed for Capernaum, en route, he spent a day and a night on the slopes of Gilboa.
Early Oct. 25—13 Jan. AD 26	Jesus worked at Zebedee boatshop. John the Baptist was preaching at Pella.
12 January A.D. 26	James and Jude went over to Capernaum in order to seek Jesus' counsel concerning their intention to become baptized by John.
13 January A.D. 26	Jesus announced, "My hour has come."
14 January A.D. 26	(Monday) Jesus, James, and Jude arrived at Pella. (Noon) John baptized Jesus and his brothers James and Jude in the Jordan, and a voice was heard saying, "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased." Jesus stood in the Jordan that day a perfected mortal of the evolutionary worlds of time and space with perfect synchrony between the mortal mind and the indwelling Adjuster. The indwelling Adjuster took final leave of the perfected human soul of Joshua ben Joseph. Jesus also saw a heavenly vision of himself as a Son of God.

Immediately after the baptism Jesus retired to the hills in the east for 40 days; prior to that John had told Jesus the story of Gabriel's visit to his mother ere either had been born.

In the hills, Jesus talked with Gabriel and the Constellation Father of Edentia appeared to them in person, saying, "The records are completed. The sovereignty of Michael No. 611,121 over his universe of Nebadon rests in completion at the right hand of the Universal Father..." Jesus made plans for his public work and made the six "great decisions."

Early February A.D. 26

A new deputation of Jerusalem priests and Pharisees harassed John at Pella.

23 February A.D. 26

(Saturday, early morning) Jesus returned to the company of John. John declared Jesus the Son of God.

Jesus welcomed Andrew as his first apostle, and soon thereupon Simon, Andrew's brother. Late the same night also James and John Zebedee were declared as apostles.

24 February A.D. 26

(Early in the morning) Jesus took leave of John at Pella; he and the four apostles returned to Galilee. Before they crossed the Jordan they met Philip and Nathaniel, and Jesus told them separately, "Follow me." Late in the evening the seven arrived at Nazareth and stayed overnight at Joseph's (Jesus' brother) home. Jesus destroyed at this his boyhood home all his writings.

25 February A.D. 26

Jesus dispatched the six apostles on to Cana, he himself went to see his mother at Capernaum and his brother Jude at Magdala.

26 February A.D. 26

Jesus, Mary, Jude, and James journeyed to Cana.

27 February A.D. 26

The wedding at Cana; water turns into wine.

28 February A.D. 26

Jesus and the six apostles left for Bethsaida. Jesus tried to make clear to the six who he was and what was to be his mission on earth and how it might possibly end; the six were stunned.

1 March A.D. 26

Jesus reassumed his work at the boatshop and ordered his apostles to return to their nets for a season.

2 March A.D. 26

Jesus spoke in the Capernaum synagogue. In the afternoon Jesus and his apostles, as well as James and Jude, entered a boat and pulled down the shore a little way, where Jesus talked to them about the coming kingdom.

3 March A.D. 26	John the Baptist and his disciples began their journey back to the south, staying at Adam for several weeks.
March—June A.D. 26	The "four months of training" for the six and James, and occasionally Jude.
June A.D. 26	John the Baptist was back at Bethany.
12 June A.D. 26	John the Baptist was arrested by the agents of Herod Antipas and taken to prison at Machaerus.
18 June A.D. 26	Jesus laid down his tools and declared: "The Father's hour has come. Let us make ready to proclaim the gospel of the kingdom."
22 June A.D. 26	(Saturday) Jesus spoke his sermon on the kingdom in the Capernaum synagogue.
23 June A.D. 26	Jesus' final instructions to the six before their first tour of personal work.
23 June—7 July A.D. 26	The apostles' first mission of personal work; Jesus went over to Nazareth to visit with the members of his family.
7 July A.D. 26	Selection of six more apostles.
8 July A.D. 26	(Sunday forenoon) Jesus and the apostles went to call on Matthew at Capernaum; in the afternoon they called on Simon the Zealot; in the evening a banquet by Matthew. They all stayed overnight at Matthew's house.
9 July A.D. 26	Jesus and the apostles took a boat to Kheresa to call upon James and Judas Alpheus; they stayed overnight at the Alpheus home.
10 July A.D. 26	Jesus and the apostles took a boat to Tarichea to call upon Thomas (Didymus) and Judas Iscariot.
11 July A.D. 26	Jesus left the twelve alone for a day; he returned for the evening meal.
12 July A.D. 26	Jesus and the apostles took a boat from Tarichea to Capernaum.
13 July A.D. 26	Jesus spent a quiet Sabbath with the twelve at the Capernaum headquarters.
14—21 July A.D. 26	A week of intensive training; Wednesday (17 July) was spent as a day of rest.
21 July A.D. 26	Just as Jesus was about to send the twelve on a missionary campaign, three of the apostles accosted him with questions which belied that they had not understood his ideas of the kingdom of heaven.
22 July—6 August A.D. 26	Jesus enjoins the twelve to devote themselves to fishing for two weeks in anticipati-on of their first mission.
6 August—12 January AD 27	The first mission of the twelve in Galilee

alternating with two weeks of fishing and two weeks of work for the kingdom, the so-called five months of testing.

Jesus' family, with the exception of Ruth, practically deserted him.

Missionary work went on at Capernaum, Bethsaida-Julias, Chorazin, Gerasa, Hippos, Magdala, Cana, Bethlehem of Galilee, Jotapata, Ramah, Gishala, and Abila and in many villages and the countryside.

12 January A.D. 27

(Sunday) Ordination of the twelve as public preachers of the gospel of the kingdom, on the highlands north of Capernaum. Jesus spoke the ordination sermon, also called the "Sermon on the Mount." He imparted further instruction in the evening at Capernaum.

13 January A.D. 27

Jesus the first time let the apostles teach the multitudes. Jesus imparted further instruction to the twelve. A week of teaching, learning and fishing.

16 January A.D. 27

(Thursday afternoon) Jesus took Peter, James, and John out from the shore in a boat for intensive teaching on the kingdom.

18 January A.D. 27

(Saturday) Consecration of the twelve (the site was that of the ordination). Jesus imparted further instruction to the twelve in the evening at the Zebedee house.

19 January A.D. 27

The apostolic party left Bethsaida for Jerusalem (by the Jordan valley route).

19—20 January A.D. 27

Tarichea.

29 January-early February

Pella (more than two weeks); hundreds of people gather from Galilee, Phoenicia, Syria, the Decapolis, Perea, and Judea. Jesus continued to instruct the twelve.

Early Feb.—late Feb.

Amathus (almost three weeks); public preaching; disagreements between the disciples of John and those of Jesus. Jesus kept on instructing the twelve. The "Teherma episode" on 25 February.

26 February A.D. 27

Jesus and the apostles plus a large crowd of followers journeyed down to the ford at Bethany in Perea.

Late Feb.—late March AD 27

Bethany beyond the Jordan (four weeks), with visits to Jericho. First ministrings to the sick and the afflicted.

Late March A.D. 27

Jericho (three days); discussions with a delegation from Mesopotamia.

31 March A.D. 27

The apostolic party left Jericho for Jerusalem; they stayed with Lazarus, Martha, and Mary at Bethany.

31 March—6 April 6—30 April A.D. 27	Bethany. Jerusalem; the apostles spent their nights at Bethany; Jesus spent two nights a week at the home of Flavius, a Greek Jew, in Jerusalem, where many prominent Jews i.a. Nicodemus, a Sanhedrist, came to have a talk with him. Jesus and the twelve taught daily in and about the temple.
6 April A.D. 27	Jesus paid a visit to Annas, but was welcomed with much reserve.
30 April A.D. 27	The party left Jerusalem for Bethlehem and Hebron.
May A.D. 27	Bethlehem and Hebron.
June A.D. 27	A month spent in the vicinity of Jerusalem but with no public teaching. Jesus and the apostles were camped at Gethsemane. Sabbath weekends were usually spent at Bethany. Rulers of the Jews prepared to arrest Jesus. After Sanhedrist Simon's conversion (late June) there was so much agitation that the apostolic party decided to retire to Samaria and the Decapolis.
27 June A.D. 27	Jesus and the apostles left Jerusalem.
28 June A.D. 27	Bethel (about three weeks), Arimathea and Thamna.
Last week of July A.D. 27	Jesus and the apostles departed for Phasaelis and Archelais (about two weeks).
Mid-August A.D. 27	There appeared numerous tensions among the apostles and the disciples (both of Jesus and of John); a holiday of three days was spent on a mountain.
19 August A.D. 27	Jesus and the apostles left for Sychar in Samaria. At Jacob's well, Jesus revealed to Nalda, a woman from Sychar, that he is the Deliverer.
19—21 August A.D. 27	Sychar.
21 August—31 August	The party was camped on Mount Gerizim; preaching in the cities of Samaria.
Early Sept.—2 Nov. A.D. 27	Jesus and the apostles were on Mount Gilboa in retirement at a secluded camp. Jesus, after much soliciting, taught the "Lord's Prayer."
The first 3 weeks of Oct.	Jesus' apostles had a conference with John's apostles.
November—December AD 27	Jesus and the 24 worked in the Greek cities of the Decapolis: Scythopolis, Gerasa, Abila, and Gadara.
Late December A.D. 27	Teaching and preaching near Pella. Jesus

	received John's message from the prison.
10 January A.D. 28	John the Baptist was executed.
12 January A.D. 29	The news of John's execution reached Jesus, he dismissed the multitude and said to the twenty-four: "John is dead. Herod has beheaded him. Tonight go into joint council and arrange your affairs accordingly... The hour has come to proclaim the kingdom openly and with power. Tomorrow we go into Galilee."
13 January A.D. 28	Jesus instructed the apostles at Capernaum.
16 January A.D. 28 Jesus had a talk with Ruth.	"The big draught of fishes" episode;
17 January A.D. 28	Jesus preached in the Capernaum synagogue on "The Will of the Father in Heaven", and said among other things that religion is a personal experience. Jesus made whole a young epileptic man after the synagogue sermon. Later that day Simon Peter's mother-in-law was cured in the presence of Jesus. (Saturday evening) "The healing at sundown" episode at Capernaum.
18 January A.D. 28	Early in the morning, an enormous crowd of sick and afflicted gathered outside the Zebedee house in search of healing. In the afternoon the apostolic party started out on their first really public preaching tour in Galilee.
18 Jan.—17 March	The first preaching tour of Galilee, with the participation of John's apostles. (Rimmon, Jotapata, Ramah, Zebulun, Iron, Gishala, Chorazin, Madon, Cana, Nain, Endor, and smaller towns.) At Cana happened what people erroneously thought of a miraculous healing of Titus's (a nobleman from Capernaum) son. At Nain happened what people erroneously believed to have been a resurrection of a widow's son.
17 March A.D. 28	Return to Capernaum.
17—30 March A.D. 28	Teaching of multitudes at Bethsaida; Jesus, James and John made two secret trips to Tiberias (the new capital of Galilee).
29 March A.D. 28	Jesus healed Mangus's, a Roman centurion's, servant.
30 March A.D. 28	Jesus and the twenty-four left Capernaum for Jerusalem for the Passover (the Jordan valley route).
2 April A.D. 28	(Friday) The party arrived at Bethany, but in order to avoid the healing seeking multitudes

- they camped at Gethsemane and used to go between Bethany and Gethsemane.
- 9 April A.D. 28 At Bethany, the first bloodless Passover feast of the whole apostolic party was celebrated. John's apostles remained in Jerusalem after the Passover.
- 10 April A.D. 28 "The Bethesda pool" episode. Jesus, Peter, James, and John were invited to a social meal by Simon the Pharisee. During his Jerusalem visit Jesus attended several other banquets and talks.
- Last week of April Jesus and the twelve departed from Bethany for Capernaum (Jericho, Amathus, the Jordan valley). The day before their departure the chief priests and the religious leaders decided that Jesus would have to be apprehended on a religious charge and be tried by the Sanhedrin. A commission of six spies was appointed to follow Jesus.
- 1 May A.D. 28 breaking. The spies accused the apostles of Sabbath breaking.
- 3 May A.D. 28 The party arrived at Bethsaida by boat from Tarichea.
- 3 May—3 October A.D. 28 The Bethsaida Camp, under David Zebedee's leadership. There was also a "new school of the prophets" operated under Peter's guidance and a hospital under the direction of Elman. The camp was visited by several thousand; 117 new evangelists were trained.
- 4 May A.D. 28 The spies asked Jesus why he never commanded his disciples to fast and pray as the Pharisees fast.
- 18 September A.D. 28 (Saturday) Jesus spoke in the Capernaum synagogue on the "Joys of Righteous Living." He made whole a "man with the withered hand", after the leader of the spies had instructed the man to ask Jesus whether it would be lawful to be healed on the Sabbath day. This was the first case of a miracle to be wrought by Jesus in response to the challenge of his enemies. Meanwhile in Jerusalem Abraham, a young Sanhedrist, was converted and baptized by Abner. Abraham donated all his worldly goods to the apostolic treasury. During the last week of the Bethsaida camp,

- Jesus received another invitation from Alexandrian Jews for him to go to their city.
- 1 October A.D. 28 Jesus healed a paralytic who was lowered before him through the roof of the Zebedee home. Three of the six spies confessed faith in Jesus.
- 3 Oct.—30 Dec. A.D. 28 The second public preaching tour of Galilee, with Jesus, the apostles and the 117 new evangelists, and many others, participating. From now on David Zebedee's clearing house and messenger service was in full operation.
- 30 December A.D. 28 End of the second preaching tour with all participants returning to Bethsaida; thereupon followed a recess of two weeks.
- 16 January A.D. 29 Abner and the apostles of John arrived at Bethsaida; a conference with Jesus' apostles ensued.
- 17 January A.D. 29 Jesus set apart and commissioned the women's evangelistic corps of ten, later twelve.
- 18 January—10 March The third public preaching tour of seven weeks in Galilee, with the participation of Jesus, the 24 apostles, the women's corps and 75 evangelists (who were left of the 117). They worked in groups of five, but Jesus and his apostles travelled together most of the time. Abner's party was involved only for about two weeks. Work was done in Magdala, Tiberias, Nazareth, and all major cities and villages.
- 22 January A.D. 29 The apostolic party's Sabbath service was organized by the women's corps in the banquet room of Herod's new palace at Tiberias.
- 23 January A.D. 29 Jesus held a meeting with the 24 apostles and the 12 women, and sent his apostles out two and two.
- 4 March A.D. 29 Jesus, the twelve, the women's corps, and the evangelists gathered at an encampment in the highlands to the north of Nazareth, before that Jesus walked unnoticed around in Nazareth.
- 5 March A.D. 29 Jesus preached in the Nazareth synagogue, where he was soon surrounded by a great throng of his enemies, and some ruffians rushed him out of the synagogue to the brow of a near-by precipitous hill, where they were minded to shove him over the edge. But when Jesus started to walk forward with his arms folded, the mob parted and permitted him to pass on unmolested. Nazareth rejected Jesus.
- 6 March A.D. 29 Jesus and the apostles left Nazareth, and walking different routes, assembled at Bethsaida.

- 10 March A.D. 29 Jesus and the twelve assembled at Bethsaida as did the evangelists and the women's corps.
- 12 March A.D. 29 Jesus spent most of the Sabbath alone in the hills; in the evening he talked more than an hour to the assembled groups on "The mission of adversity and the spiritual value of disappointment."
- 13—19 March A.D. 29 Teaching of multitudes.
- 13 March A.D. 29 Jesus told the parable of the sower to a multitude of some 1000 at Capernaum.
- 14 March A.D. 29 More evening discussions on parables.
- 15 March A.D. 29 Jesus spoke the parables of the sower of weeds, the mustard seed, the leaven, the treasure hidden in the field, the pearl merchant, the sweepnet, and many others.
- 19 March A.D. 29 Jesus spent a day in the hills.
- 20 March A.D. 29 The crowds returned, and Jesus again spoke to them; he was weary and desired to rest. Jesus, the apostles, and some of the evangelists sailed to the opposite shore; the supposed "Jesus calms the storm" episode. They stayed overnight in the boats.
- 21 March A.D. 29 Jesus and the party met Amos, the Kheresa lunatic, who becomes cured of his afflictions. Dogs charged swains over a precipice into the lake, and Amos and others think that a legion of devils, who had been tormenting him, went into the swains. Swine herders asked Jesus and the party "to go hence."
- 22 March A.D. 29 Jesus and his party returned by boat to Bethsaida, where a large crowd with the Jerusalem spies was waiting.
Veronica of Caesarea-Philippi attempted to "steal" a cure of her ailment.
Jesus awakened Jairus's, a synagogue ruler's, daughter. People erroneously thought that Jesus had raised her from the dead.
- 22—27 March A.D. 29 Jesus and the apostles taught increasing multitudes at Bethsaida.
- 27 March A.D. 29 (Sunday) Jesus was exhausted and sought to get away from the people; he and the twelve took a boat to a park by Bethsaida-Julias but the multitudes followed. The number of people grew from 1,000 to 3,000 by Monday morning, and to 5,000 by noon on Wednesday.
- 30 March A.D. 29 (Wednesday) At 5 p.m. [17.00] Jesus conferred with the apostles and decided that they

feed the 5000 people. Thereupon ensued the "king-making" episode. After Jesus' pronouncement many turned back and followed him no more.

The apostles rowed alone back towards Bethsaida. Peter saw a night vision with Jesus, who supposedly was walking on the water.

In Galilee there were some 50,000 followers at the height of Jesus' popularity; the number now shrank in a month down to 500.

31 March A.D. 29

The apostles anchored before daylight at Bethsaida and then slept till noon. Jesus and John Mark walked back to Bethsaida, where they arrived early in the morning.

31 March—2 April

Jesus and the twelve were in retirement at Gennesaret.

2 April A.D. 29
Bethsaida.

Jesus and the apostles left Gennesaret for

3 April A.D. 29

Departure for Jerusalem (Gerasa, Philadelphia, Jerusalem).

6 April A.D. 29

(Wednesday) The party arrived late evening at Bethany, where they paid a short visit to Lazarus, Martha, and Mary. Jesus and John were lodged at the house of Simon of Bethany.

9 April A.D. 29

Jesus entered Jerusalem only once during this Passover.

24 April A.D. 29

The party left Jerusalem (Joppa, Caesarea, Ptolemais, Ramah, Chorazin, Bethsaida).

29 April A.D. 29

Jesus and the apostles arrived at Bethsaida.

30 April A.D. 29

(Saturday) Jesus spoke in the Capernaum synagogue; 53 Pharisees had arrived from Jerusalem. Jesus' sermon is characterized as "The Epochal Sermon." The after-meeting turned into a harassment of Jesus. After midnight Jesus spoke to the twelve and a number of evangelists; at the same time a commission of the Sanhedrin held a council with Herod Antipas at Tiberias, where they tried to convince Herod that Jesus was stirring up the populace to dissension and to rebellion. Herod refused to take action against Jesus.

1—7 May A.D. 29

Jesus held intimate counsel with his followers at Bethsaida.

6 May A.D. 29

The rulers of the Capernaum synagogue decided to close the synagogue to Jesus and all his followers.

7 May A.D. 29

Jesus held the last lakefront meeting with some 150 followers.

8 May A.D. 29

(Sunday) Jerusalem Sanhedrin passed a decree closing all the synagogues of Palestine to

- Jesus and his followers.
- Jesus declared a week's holiday; he himself visited many families and groups around the lake and fished with David Zebedee.
- 15—21 May A.D. 29 The second conference between Herod and the Pharisees at Tiberias. On May 18 Herod agreed to the plan of permitting the Sanhedrin authorities to seize Jesus and carry him to Jerusalem to be tried on religious charges.
- 21 May A.D. 29 The conferees received a word from Jerusalem that the Roman civil authorities had no objection to the agreement between Herod and the Pharisees; Herod signed the degree.
- In Capernaum a meeting of some 50 citizens discussed the question, "What shall we do with Jesus?"
- 22 May A.D. 29 (Sunday morning) David's messenger arrived from Tiberias bringing the word that Herod would soon authorize the arrest of Jesus. An emergency meeting was held at 7 in the morning; Jesus imparted his farewell instructions to the assembled disciples; he selected twelve of the evangelists to accompany him, the apostles he directed to remain with him no matter what happened. The twelve women he instructed to remain at Capernaum for the time being. About 7:30 Jesus began his parting address to almost 100 believers. At 8 Jesus' family arrived, but they did not have a chance to meet him. The "I have no mother" episode. Soon a messenger arrived from Tiberias bringing word that the officers of the Sanhedrin were on their way to arrest Jesus. Jesus, the twelve apostles and the twelve evangelists fled hastily from Bethsaida in a boat. The party rowed to near Kheresa, and stayed overnight in a park near Bethsaida-Julias, where Jesus spoke on "Why do the heathen rage?"
- Jesus never again made his home at the Zebedee house.
- 23 May A.D. 29 Jesus directed Peter and the twelve evangelists to go over to Chorazin for two weeks; he and the other apostles departed for Caesarea-Philippi (Damascus—Capernaum road).
- 24 May—9 June A.D. 29 Jesus and the eleven worked at Caesarea Philippi for a difficult two-week period.
- 7 June A.D. 29 Peter and the twelve evangelists departed from Chorazin for Caesarea-Philippi.
- 8 June A.D. 29 Peter's party arrived at Caesarea-Philippi.
- 9 June A.D. 29 Jesus and the 24 left Caesarea Philippi for

		Phoenicia and Sidon (through Luz).
		At Luz Jesus presented a discourse on true religion, and later the same day the second discourse on the same subject.
10 June A.D. 29		(Afternoon) The 25 arrived near Sidon, where the Master lodged with Karuska, a one-time patient in the Bethsaida hospital.
11 June A.D. 29		A day of rest. The Norana ("a believing dog") episode.
12 June A.D. 29		The 25 entered Sidon. Jesus lodged with Justa and Bernice north of the city. Their message was well received by the Sidon gentiles. An undertaking of some 6 weeks in Phoenicia was commenced.
28 June A.D. 29		Peter with the apostles and the evangelists left for Porphyreon and Heldua for a week; meanwhile Jesus paid a 3 to 4 day visit to Beirut.
6 July A.D. 29		All returned to Sidon and lodged with Justa.
10 July A.D. 29		The 25 departed for Tyre (through Sarepta).
11 July A.D. 29		The 25 arrived at Tyre.
11—24 July A.D. 29		The 25 were working in Tyre and the environs. Jesus was headquartered at the home of Joseph, about four miles [7 kilometres] south of Tyre.
20 July A.D. 29		Jesus made a speech at Tyre using the parable of a foolish carpenter.
24 July A.D. 29		The party left the home of Joseph for Ptolemais.
25 July A.D. 29		Ptolemais.
26 July A.D. 29		Departure from Ptolemais for Jotapata.
27 July A.D. 29		The party of 25 worked a day near Jotapata.
28 July A.D. 29		The party left Jotapata for Zebulun by way of Ramah (Nazareth—Mount Lebanon trail).
29—30 July A.D. 29		Meetings at Ramah.
31 July A.D. 29		The party arrived at Zebulun; an overnight meeting.
1 August A.D.	29	Jesus and the 24 left Zebulun (junction of Magdala—Sidon road near Gishala), and arrived at Gennesaret. After a conference with David, the party was taken by boat to Kheresa.
2 August A.D. 29		A day of rest in the hills.
3 August A.D. 29		A three-day rest and a conference with the women's corps and other believers at Magadan Park near Bethsaida-Julias.
7 August A.D. 29		(Sunday) Jesus tried to arrange a meeting with his family, but it failed to materialize. "The temple-tax collector" episode.

- 8 August A.D. 29 Conference at Magadan with more than 100 believers; at a public meeting thereupon, the Pharisees came also and heckled Jesus.
- 9 August A.D. 29 Jesus and the twelve apostles left Magadan Park for Caesarea-Philippi. During a lunchbreak Jesus asked the apostles, "Who do men say that I am?", and later, "But who say you that I am?". Simon Peter exclaimed: "You are the Deliverer, the Son of the living God."
Jesus entered upon the fourth stage of his human life, that of the acknowledgement of his divinity.
The party arrived at Caesarea-Philippi late in the evening and was lodged with Celsus.
- 10 August A.D. 29 At noontide meal the apostles confirmed their faith in the identity of Jesus.
- 11 August A.D. 29 At Celsus's home, Jesus presented startling statements of himself. Andrew had a personal conference with each apostle, except Judas Iscariot.
- 12 August A.D. 29 Jesus took the twelve to Mount Hermon, which they reached at sundown.
- 15 August A.D. 29 Early on the morning Jesus, Peter, James and John began their ascent of Mount Hermon, the other apostles remained in their camp at the foot of the mountain.
In the mountain happened the Transfiguration of the Son of Man. The three apostles heard a voice saying, "This is my beloved Son; give heed to him."
- 16 August A.D. 29 Jesus and the three apostles arrived at the apostolic camp. The episode with James of Safed and his epileptic son. "Lord, I believe, I pray you help my unbelief."
The party returned to Celsus's home in Caesarea-Philippi.
- 17 August A.D. 29 Departure for Magadan Park (Damascus road). At twilight Jesus and the twelve arrived at Capernaum; they had meal at Simon Peter's home and then sailed across to Magadan, where evangelists and the women's corps were waiting for them.
- 18 Aug.—16 Sept. The Decapolis tour of 12 groups of apostles and evangelists; the women's corps and some others remained with Jesus. (Gerasa, Gamala, Hippos, Zafon, Gadara, Abila, Edrei, Philadelphia, Heshbon, Dium, Scythopolis, and many other cities).
At Hippos, Jesus taught the lesson on forgiveness, which included the parables of the

"Lost Sheep" and of the "Chief Steward."

At Abila Jesus had a confidential discussion with Nathaniel on the Hebrew Scriptu-res.

16 September A.D. 29

The entire corps of kingdom workers assembled at Magadan Park.

17 September A.D. 29

A planning conference for the future work of the kingdom was held. It was followed by a week of rest.

18 September A.D. 29

(Sunday) Most apostles and evangelists went to their homes for a week of recess. Jesus, too, rested.

19 September A.D. 29

Nathaniel and Thomas began their discussions with Rodan of Alexandria.

25 September A.D. 29

The apostles and evangelists assembled at Magadan. Jesus surprised all by announcing that early the next day he and the twelve apostles would start for Jerusalem of the feast of tabernacles.

The discussions with Rodan went on for a few more days while Jesus and the other apostles were on their way to Jerusalem.

26 September A.D. 29

(Monday) Jesus and the ten apostles started up to Jerusalem (eastern shore of the lake, Scythopolis, Mount Gilboa, the east Jordan highway, Bethany).

When the villagers near Mount Gilboa refused lodgment to Jesus and his party, James and John said to Jesus, "Master, we pray you to give us permission to bid fire come down from heaven to devour these insolent and impenitent Samaritans."

28 September A.D. 29

Jesus and the ten arrived at Bethany.

30 September A.D. 29

Nathaniel and Thomas arrived at Bethany.

28 Sept.—31 Oct.

Jesus and the twelve remained in the vicinity of Jerusalem. Jesus went to the city only a few times, during the feast of tabernacles; he taught the multitudes several times in the temple. "I am the light of the world." On the last day of the feast Jesus gave a discourse on the Water of Life, and in the afternoon of the same day he delivered the discourse on "Spiritual Freedom." Many of the unbelievers rushed forth for stones to cast at him, and the agents of the Sanhedrin sought to arrest him. The "Martha, Martha, why are you always anxious about so many things..." episode.

The twelve apostles went on instructing

the people after the days of the feast; Jesus had already during the feast divided his time between Bethany and Bethlehem, and now he went down to Bethlehem to confer with and instruct Abner. Abner and the other apostles of John were to join him in his last labours before his death.

The latter part of October Jesus and the twelve withdrew from the immediate vicinity of Jerusalem; they i.a. rested for a few days at the city of Ephraim.

- 30 October A.D. 29 Jesus and the twelve left the city of Ephraim. (West Jordan highway to Magadan Park)
- 2 November A.D. 29 (Wednesday, late afternoon) Jesus and the apostles arrived at Magadan Park.
- A few days later Abner and a group of some 50 disciples arrived from Bethlehem.
- At Magadan there were now the 12 apostles, Abner's party of some 50, the women's corps, the evangelistic corps and about 150 disciples. Reorganizing the camp, visiting.
- 4—19 November A.D. 29 Jesus and the apostles conducted a course of intensive training for the seventy teachers, who had been chosen from among the disciples.
- 19 November A.D. 29 (Saturday, about 2 p.m. [14.00]) Jesus ordained the seventy teachers; Abner was placed at the head of these gospel preachers and teachers. There were present also David Zebedee and the majority of his messenger corps, altogether over four hundred believers.
- 20 November A.D. 29 (Early in the morning) Abner sent the 70 into all the cities of Galilee, Samaria, and Judea, and Jesus spoke to them.
- 20 Nov.—30 Dec. The mission tour of the seventy teachers.
- 20—30 November The last ten days of November were spent in council at Magadan.
- 6 December A.D. 29 (Tuesday) The Magadan camp of almost three hundred people was moved to near Pella by the Jordan, the one-time John the Baptist's camp site.
- 7 December A.D. 29 (Wednesday) Jesus took Nathaniel and Thomas with him and left for Jerusalem to attend the feast of dedication. This day they reached Jericho, where Jesus told the parable of the good Samaritan.
- 8 December A.D. 29 Jesus and the apostles arrived in Jerusalem, where Jesus would give the Sanhedrin and the Jewish leaders another chance to see the light.

- 9 December A.D. 29 (Friday night) Meeting at Nicodemus's home with some 25 Jewish leaders who were believers in him.
- 10 December A.D. 29 (Sabbath) Jesus and the two apostles went over to Martha's home at Bethany and immediately thereafter into Jerusalem. Jesus restored sight to the blind beggar Josiah, and a hearing of Josiah before the Sanhedrin ensued; meanwhile Jesus taught the crowds in Solomon's porch. Jesus, the two apostles, and Josiah left Jerusalem for Pella.
- 18 December A.D. 29 While large numbers of visitors from all parts of the Empire came to the Pella camp, David Zebedee established a courtesy camp half a mile north of the apostolic camp. Towards the end of December some 800 visitors were at the camp.
- 30 December A.D. 29 Jesus, Peter, James, and John were in the hills, at the same time the seventy messengers were arriving by couples, accompanied by numerous believers, at the Pella headquarters.
- 31 December A.D. 29 (Saturday) Jesus spoke to the returned seventy teachers.
- Early January A.D. 30 Preparations for the Perea mission.
- 3 January A.D. 30 Abner gave final instructions to the seventy messengers who were about to be sent on an almost three months long mission to all the cities and villages in Perea. The mission (with the now 62-member-strong women's corps participating) was periodically assisted by Jesus and the twelve apostles. (Zaphon, Gadara, Macad, Arbela, Ramath, Edrei, Bosora, Caspin, Mispeh, Gerasa, Ragaba, Succoth, Amathus, Adam, Penuel, Capitolias, Dion, Hatita, Gadda, Philadelphia, Jogbehah, Gilead, Beth-Nimrah, Tyrus, Elealah, Livias, Heshbon, Callirrhoe, Beth-Peor, Shittim, Sibmah, Medeba, Meth-Meon, Areopolis, and Aroer.)
- Mid-January A.D. 30 More than 1,200 persons were gathered at Pella. Jesus taught this multitude at least once each day. By the end of January, the Sabbath-afternoon multitudes numbered almost 3,000. By mid-March the number of attendance at the teaching sessions rose to over 4,000.
- At one session with Jerusalemite Jewish leaders

- and the apostles Jesus spoke the sermon on the Good Shepherd.
- 28 January A.D. 30 (Saturday) Jesus preached the sermon on "Trust and Spiritual Preparedness."
- 11—20 February A.D. 30 Jesus and the apostles took part in the efforts of the seventy in northern Perea.
- 18 February A.D. 30 Jesus attended at Ragaba a breakfast with Nathaniel, a Pharisee, and a number of his fellow Pharisees; the handwashing episode.
- 19 February A.D. 30 Near Amathus Jesus cured ten men, some suffering from leprosy, the others of skin disease.
- At Gerasa Jesus preached a sermon in interpretation of the proverb of the straight and narrow way. When they were on travel Jesus taught the apostles about accidents, sickness, and miracles.
- 22 February A.D. 30 (Wednesday) Jesus, ten of the apostles and some 600 followers met Abner at Phila-delphia, whose synagogue had not been closed to Jesus and his followers.
- 24 February A.D. 30 James spoke in the Philadelphia synagogue.
- 25 February A.D. 30 (Saturday) A wealthy and influential Pharisee invited Jesus to have breakfast with him and a large number of his associates. As the meal was ending Jesus cured a dropsical man after he had asked the guests, but with no one answering whether it is lawful to heal the sick and afflicted on the Sabbath day. He also spoke about those seeking the highest place at the table, and presented the parable of the Great Supper.
- The same day Jesus taught in the Philadelphia synagogue, and at the conclusion of the service Jesus relieved an elderly woman of her spirit of infirmity.
- 26 February A.D. 30 (Sunday) Jesus taught again in the Philadelphia synagogue. In the afternoon, at Bethany, Lazarus was given a burial. Very late the same day's night a runner arrived from Bethany with a message that Lazarus was very sick. When the messenger reached Philadelphia, Lazarus had, in reality, been dead for several hours. Jesus saw one more occasion arise to give the scribes and Pharisees a chance to accept his teachings.
- 1 March A.D. 30 (Wednesday morning) Jesus told his

- apostles that they all would go into Judea again; the apostles protested in fear of Jesus' safety; but finally Thomas said: "... let us go also that we may die with him."
- En route to Bethany Jesus talked to some fifty followers (friends and foes alike) on the "Terms of Salvation", and told the parable of the Pharisee and the publican. At the night of the same day, at Jericho, Jesus answered a provocative question on marriage and divorce.
- 2 March A.D. 30 (Thursday morning) The stone at the entrance of Lazarus's tomb was rolled in place. Jesus blessed the little children of Jericho. Later, when they were approaching Bethany, Jesus talked about angels. The party reached Bethany shortly after noon. At about 2:30 p.m. [14.30] Jesus and the celestial hosts resurrected Lazarus in the presence of some forty-five mortals. But the resurrection had little or no influence on the attitude of the religious leaders.
- 3 March A.D. 30 (Friday) By noon all Jerusalem knew about the resurrection, and many went to Bethany to meet Lazarus. At 1:00 [13.00] the Sanhedrin met to deliberate on the question, "What shall we do with Jesus of Nazareth?" Fourteen (and later five more) members of the Sanhedrin resigned in protest of the irregularities of these proceedings. The following week Lazarus and his sisters were summoned before the Sanhedrin.
- Jesus rested at Bethphage over the Sabbath.
- 5 March A.D. 30 (Sunday) Jesus and the apostles took leave of the Bethany family and started on their journey to Pella.
- En route Jesus explained to the apostles the issue of answer to prayers.
- 6 March A.D. 30 (Late on Monday evening) Jesus and the ten apostles arrived at the Pella camp.
- 6—12 March A very active week of teaching the multitudes and instructing the apostles ensued.
- 9 March A.D. 30 (Thursday afternoon) Jesus told the parables of the lost sheep, the lost coins, and the lost or prodigal son.
- One evening of this week (Possibly Friday) Jesus told the parable of the "Shrewd Steward." Simon Peter told the same evening the story of the "Rich Man and the Beggar."
- 11 March A.D. 30 (Saturday afternoon) Jesus preached his last sermon at Pella, embracing a full and complete discussion of the kingdom of heaven.

12 March A.D. 30

Jesus announced that on the following day he and the apostles would depart for the Passover at Jerusalem. His followers thought that he would go up to Jerusalem to proclaim the kingdom of Jewish supremacy!

This Sunday afternoon Salome the mother of the apostles James and John came to Jesus asking for honours for his sons in the coming kingdom.

13 March A.D. 30

(Monday forenoon) Jesus and the twelve apostles took final leave of the Pella encampment.

13—31 March

Journey up to Jerusalem. As they visited all of cities where the seventy laboured and had talks with them, the journey took two weeks.

At Bethsaida beyond Jordan, or Bethabara, Jesus delivered the discourse on "Counting the Cost" to a crowd of almost 1,000 followers. Immediately thereafter Jesus and the twelve started off on the way to Heshbon, followed by about 500; the other 500 went on, directly to Jerusalem.

29 March A.D. 30

(Wednesday evening) Jesus and his followers encamped at Livias. Simon the Zealot and Simon Peter received over 100 swords, which they distributed to all who would accept them.

30 March A.D. 30

(Thursday, early morning) Jesus warned his apostles not to put their trust in the uncertainties of the flesh, and told them about his impending death.

Friendly Pharisees came to Jesus in to tell him to flee as Herod sought to kill him. In his answer to them Jesus said i.a. that Herod would rather see the Son of Man suffer and die at the hands of the chief priests. To his apostles he said among other things that it is only befitting that the Son of Man should be offered up as the price of human bigotry and as the result of religious prejudice and spiritual blindness.

Jesus and the apostles went up to Jericho.

30 March A.D. 30

(Thursday, late afternoon) Near the Jericho gates, Jesus restored sight to Bartimeus, a blind beggar. In Jericho, Jesus told Zaccheus, who had climbed in a tree from there better to see the Master, "Make haste, Zaccheus, and come down, for tonight I must abide at your

- house."
- 31 March A.D. 30 Jesus and the apostles left Zaccheus's home, and at noon they left Jericho making their way up the "road of robbers" to Bethany.
During a lunch pause Jesus told the apostles the parable of "the Pounds."
- 31 March A.D. 30 (Friday, shortly after 4:00 p.m. [16.00]) Jesus and the apostles arrived at Bethany, where they visited with Lazarus, Martha and Mary. In the evening Jesus received many visitors from Bethany and Bethphage.
- 1 April A.D. 30 (Saturday evening) All Bethany and Bethphage joined in celebrating the arrival of Jesus by a public banquet at the home of Simon. Near the close of the feasting Mary, the sister of Lazarus, anointed with precious ointment the Master's head and feet.
- 2 April A.D. 30 (Sunday morning) In Simon's garden, Jesus had a conference with the apostles and he told them not to do any public work during the Passover week in Jerusalem. After Jesus had warned him, Lazarus fled a few days later to Philadelphia.
(Sunday 1:30 p.m. [13.30]) The triumphal procession of Jesus' entry into Jerusalem started.
After the entry, Jesus and the apostles strolled about the temple and saw a poor widow, scantily attired, cast two mites into the temple treasury trumpet, giving "all that she had." After more silent strolling they went to Bethany. Jesus, Peter, and John lodged with Simon.
- 3 April A.D. 30 (Monday, early morning) Jesus and the apostles started from Simon's house to Jerusalem arriving at the temple about 9:00 a.m. When Jesus was about to begin his teaching, there was a number of phenomena which irritated him, and the "Cleansing of the Temple" episode ensued.
At the noon session of the Sanhedrin it was unanimously agreed that Jesus must be destroyed; they also appointed five groups which were to go out and seek to entangle Jesus in his teaching or to discredit him. At 2:00 p.m. [14.00] the first of these groups interrupted Jesus' teaching. Later, and after other attempts to entrap him, Jesus told the parables of the "Two Sons," the "Absent Landlord," the "Marriage Feast."
About 4:00 p.m. [16.00] Jesus and the apostles left the temple and went to Bethany for their evening meal and a night of rest.

4 April A.D. 30

The Sanhedrin and some fifty leading scribes held a council, and more groups were appointed to go where Jesus would be teaching and try to entrap him with difficult questions.

(Tuesday, 7:00 a.m.) Jesus met the apostles, the women's corps and a number of other disciples at the home of Simon. Jesus said farewell to Lazarus. Jesus greeted each of the apostles with a personal salutation, after which Jesus, Andrew, Peter, James, and John departed for Jerusalem while the other apostles set about the establishment of the Gethsemane camp. Jesus instructed the four apostles about the forgiveness of sin.

As Jesus began to teach, a group of disturbers tried to entrap him with a question of tax paying. Jesus gave his oft-repeated answer "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's..." Two more groups asked their "entrapping" questions. Finally Jesus himself asked the Pharisees a question, which they could not answer.

At noon Philip was accosted by a delegation of thirty believing Greeks from Alexandria, Athens, and Rome. Jesus received them at the home of Joseph of Arimathea, where he and the apostles were having lunch. In the middle of Jesus' speech to the Greeks, his Personalized Adjuster appeared before him saying: "I have glorified my name in you bestowals many times, and I will glorify it once more."

After the speech Jesus led the apostles, the thirty Greeks, Joseph of Arimathea, and a number of disciples back to the Jerusalem temple, which they reached shortly after 2:00 p.m. [14.00].

In the quiet and orderly temple court Jesus spoke to the multitude his last temple discourse, "Woe upon you..."

Jesus and his associates used the Kidron valley route on their way back to Gethsemane. Under the light of the mellow light of the full moon, Jesus and the twelve sat down, and Jesus told them about the times when "this people shall have filled up the cup of their iniquity..." He also repeated to the twelve that his kingdom was not of this world, about the pouring out of his spirit

upon all flesh, and he also made a promise of his sometime return to this world; "but the times of the reappearing of the Son of Man are known only in the councils of Paradise..." When they resumed their journey toward the camp, Judas had finally confirmed his decision to abandon his associates.

At 8:00 p.m. [20.00] the Sanhedrin meeting was called to order.

At Gethsemane, Jesus imparted further instruction to the apostles telling again i.a. the parable of the talents.

Just before midnight the Sanhedrin, officially and unanimously voted to impose the death sentence upon both Jesus and Lazarus. The officers of the Sanhedrin were given the orders for Jesus' arrest early the next morning, but that the arrest must not take place in public. The Sanhedrin appointed to meet again at 10:00 a.m. the next morning at the home of Caiaphas, the high priest, where they were to formulate the formal charges against Jesus.

5 April A.D. 30

(The weekly day of rest) John Mark, the nine-year-old lad, spent "one day alone with God."

At 10 a.m. the Sanhedrin was convened at the home of Caiaphas for the purpose of formulating the charges on which Jesus should be brought to trial.

Judas Iscariot disappeared going into Jerusalem, where he, with a cousin as his spokesman, struck a deal with Caiaphas and the Jewish rulers concerning the betrayal of Jesus.

The eleven apostles spent most of the day walking about on Mount Olivet and visiting with disciples. Shortly after noon twenty of the Greeks arrived at the camp.

Late in the afternoon Judas Iscariot returned to the Gethsemane camp. About 4:00 p.m. [16.00] David Zebedee's runner arrived informing that Salome and Jesus' family were on the way to Jerusalem.

In the evening Jesus visited with the Greeks and would have ordained these twenty had it not disturbed his apostles. They all spent their last social hour at the camp this evening.

6 April A.D. 30

(Thursday) After the breakfast hour Jesus led the apostles (except Judas) and some 40 people to a secluded spot where he delivered his farewell address to the camp group of Jewish and gentile disciples; the title of the two-hour

discourse could have been "On Sonship and Citizenship." It was almost 1:00 p.m. [13.00] when Jesus concluded his speech, and they all went back to the camp for lunch.

After the lunch, messengers arrived from Jerusalem, and Philadelphia; Judas returned from Jerusalem. Jesus gave orders to Philip, Peter and John concerning the apostolic group's supper which was to be celebrated in Jerusalem. About 4:30 p.m. the three apostles returned from Jerusalem informing that everything was in readiness for the supper, whereupon Jesus led his twelve apostles over to Jerusalem. But they entered into the city only after sunset, upon having spent some time on Mount Olivet where Jesus spoke to the twelve; they then walked to the home of the Mark family.

(After sunset at the home of Elijah, Mary, and John Mark) The Last Supper, a special Passover supper, was celebrated. First there occurred the "washing of apostles' feet" episode. Judas Iscariot left the table after Jesus had told him, "What you have decided to do, do quickly." (Judas went and agreed with the Sanhedrin and then with the captain of the Roman guards about the details of Jesus' arrest.) Jesus established the remembrance supper, and gave the farewell discourse to the eleven discussing "the new commandment", "the vine and the branches", "enmity of the world", "the promised helper, the Spirit of Truth", "the necessity for his leaving." He spoke the last words of comfort and then spoke farewell personal admonitions to each of the then present apostles. About 10 p.m. [22.00], when they had sung a hymn, they departed for the camp on Olivet.

After they had arrived at the camp, Jesus led them a short distance up on Olivet and officiated the last group prayer.

They returned to the camp and Jesus motioned the apostles to their tents for sleep, but he asked Peter, James, and John to remain with him for a little while. Jesus sent one of David's messengers to Abner in Philadelphia and spoke to the encamped Greeks. After a while Jesus and the three apostles went a short way up a near-by ravine where Jesus prayed alone three times, and returning to the apostles he found them

sound asleep. They then returned to the camp, but the three apostles would not go to their tents for sleep. Jesus walked toward the olive press near the entrance to Gethsemane park and awaited the coming of the betrayer.

At 11:30 p.m. [23.30] Judas and some sixty persons—temple guards, Roman soldiers, and curious servants of the chief priests—started out from the temple. The three apostles and some thirty campers also rushed to the olive press when the armed band arrived to arrest Jesus. After Jesus had been arrested, all eleven apostles gathered at the olive press to ponder the situation. Apostle John was allowed to make company to Jesus when he was taken to Annas's palace for a preliminary examination. Judas marched along near the captains—and far behind marched Peter.

At midnight the Sanhedrin, with some thirty members present, was meeting at the palace of Caiaphas, the high priest, waiting for the court session to begin, but Jesus was first taken to the palace of Annas, the former high priest, on Mount Olivet.

7 April A.D. 30

(Friday, from about midnight to approximately 3 a.m. [3.00]) Jesus was examined by Annas. The chief steward of Annas struck Jesus in the face, after which Annas left Jesus for almost an hour at the mercy of his household attendants.

Meanwhile Peter was in the courtyard of Caiaphas where he five times denied his Master.

After some more questioning, Annas sent Jesus bound and in the custody of the temple guards to Caiaphas and the Sanhedrin.

At 3:30 a.m. [3.30] Caiaphas called the Sanhedrist court of inquiry to order. Annas arrived at the meeting place shortly after the beginning of the testimony of the false witnesses. After Jesus had declared his true identity, Caiaphas smote him in the face, whereupon many of the Sanhedrists did the same or spat on him. The first session of the meeting ended in disorder, and was adjourned for an hour. Followed the "hour of humiliati-on" at the hands of temple guards and servants of Caiaphas.

At 5:30 a.m. [5.30] the court reassembled. At about 6:00 a.m. [6.00] they had drawn up the indictment of Jesus as being worthy of death, and they decided to take these indict-ments to Pilate for the confirmation of the death sentence. Jesus

was not present at the second session.

Shortly after 6 a.m. [6.00] Jesus was brought before Pilate, the Roman procurator and governor. He was accompanied by some 50 of his accusers, Judas Iscariot, Caiaphas and the Apostle John. The Sanhedrists finally handed to Pilate the written charges against Jesus. Pilate took Jesus and John Zebedee to a private chamber, and asked Jesus several questions. After questioning the Master, Pilate went back to the accusers of Jesus and said that he could not find any fault in him. The statement angered them, and while in the course of their counter arguments Galilee was mentioned, Pilate decided to send Jesus to Herod Antipas, the tetrarch of Galilee, who was lodged in the old palace of Herod the Great. During 15 minutes Herod asked Jesus a few questions and requested him to perform a miracle; Jesus did not utter a word; Herod arrayed him in an old purple royal robe and sent him back to Pilate.

Pilate, on the steps of the praetorium, made several attempts to convince the Jewish leaders of Jesus' innocence. A crowd had gathered before the praetorium asking for the release of a prisoner. Pilate offered to release Jesus in stead of a notorious murderer, Barabbas, but the crowd shouted that they wanted Barabbas to be released, and to Pilate's questions what should be done with Jesus, they repeatedly clamoured, "Crucify. Crucify." To appease the clamouring crowd and the priests, Pilate let the Jewish guards and the Roman soldiers scourge and mock Jesus in the courtyard of the praetorium. But this was a futile gesture. Pilate then decided to further examine Jesus. After this second hearing, Pilate returned before the crowd and was then threatened by Caiaphas.

At shortly after 8 a.m. Pilate washed his hands and then placed Jesus in the custody of the soldiers who were to crucify him. At about 8:30 a.m. the priests retired to a meeting of the full Sanhedrin, where Judas Iscariot soon appeared to claim his reward for the betrayal of Jesus. He saw the crucifixion from afar, then wandered through the city to the valley of Hinnom, where he committed suicide. At the same time David Zebedee dispatched runners to various centres of believers with the message that Jesus was about to be crucified.

At a little before 9 a.m. twelve Roman soldiers, under the direction of a centurion, took Jesus and the two thieves to Calvary, the scene of the crucifixion. The procession of death reached Golgotha shortly after 9 a.m., and the crucifixion was executed immediately thereafter, at about 9:30 a.m. [9.30]. The Apostle John, Mary, Ruth and Jude arrived on the scene only a moment later.

Some time after 12 noon [12.00] a sandstorm began to blow. Shortly after 1 p.m. Jesus began to fail in human consciousness. It was just before 3 p.m. [15.00] when Jesus cried out, "It is finished!.." The witnesses of the death scene included John Zebedee, Jude, Ruth, Mary Magdalene, and Rebecca of Sepphoris. A little later a Roman soldier pierced his left side. David Zebedee sent out messengers with the news that the Master was dead.

Jesus was buried, with the Roman centurion assisting, shortly after 4 p.m. [16.00] in a new family tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, after he and Nicodemus had managed to get Pilate to issue a permission to that effect.

At midnight the Sanhedrin held a meeting and decided to request Pilate to post Roman soldiers at Jesus' tomb early the morning of April 8.

At midnight a meeting summoned by the chief of the archangels of Nebadon, which had been deliberating since shortly after the burial, arrived at the conclusion that the creature could do nothing to facilitate the resurrection of the Creator. After the Personalized Adjuster had spoken to them, they all assumed the attitude of anxious expectancy.

8 April A.D. 30

(Saturday, early in the morning) Pilate gave the Sanhedrin ten soldiers to guard the tomb of Jesus. These soldiers and ten more Jewish guards also rolled another stone before the tomb and set the seal of Pilate on these stones.

Late Saturday evening the eleven apostles gathered at the house of Elias Mark.

9 April A.D. 30

(Sunday) At 2:45 a.m. the Paradise incarnation commission of seven arrived on the scene and about the tomb. At 2:50 intense vibrations of commingled material and morontia activities began to issue from the tomb. At 3:02

a.m. the resurrected **morontia form** and personality of Jesus of Nazareth came forth from the tomb and appeared beside Gabriel, just above the tomb; the material body remained undisturbed in the sepulchre. Soon thereupon the commission of seven departed. Jesus entered upon his morontia career.

A little before 3 a.m. five of the women believers who were assembled at the home of Joseph of Arimathea started out for the tomb with embalming lotions and bandages thinking to give a more thorough death anointing to the body of Jesus.

At 3:10 a.m. Jesus fraternized with the assembled morontia personalities from the seven mansion worlds of Satania, at the same time the chief of archangels asked Gabriel for a permission to dissolve the material remains of Jesus. The body of Jesus was soon removed from the tomb and near-instantaneously dissolved. The rolling away of the stones frightened the tomb guards, who fled in haste from the scene. The five women encountered them at the Damascus gate.

About 3:30 the five women arrived before the empty tomb with the stones rolled away. Only Mary Magdalene dared to enter the sepulchre.

A little after 3:30 a.m. the third general resurrection of the termination of the Adamic dispensation on Urantia was inaugurated, with the morontia Michael present.

The morontia Jesus appeared to the five women at the tomb; the women then hastened to the home of Elijah Mark to tell the apostles the message Jesus had asked them to tell. But the apostles were not inclined to believe them. Peter and John, though, rushed to the tomb. They found the tomb empty, but Mary Magdalene, who had followed the two apostles, lingered by the tomb after the apostles had left, and Jesus appeared to her the second time. Mary hurried back to the Mark home, and told the assembled seven apostles she had again talked with Jesus; they would not believe her, but after Peter's and John's return they were filled with fear and apprehension.

Soon after 9:30 a.m. David Zebedee sent out his 26 messengers with the message that Jesus had risen from the dead.

About 12 noon Jesus made his third

appearance, this time at Bethany to his oldest brother James.

Shortly before 2 p.m. [14.00] at the Bethany home of Martha and Mary Jesus appeared the fourth time, before 20 people, i.a. his earthly family, their friends, and Mary Magdalene.

At about 4:15 p.m. [16.15] happened the fifth morontia manifestation of Jesus in the presence of some 25 women believers, Mary Magdalene among them, at the home of Joseph of Arimathea.

At about 4:30 p.m. [16.30] at the home of Flavius, Jesus made his sixth morontia appearance to some 40 Greek believers.

A few minutes before 5 p.m. [17.00], about three miles [5 km] out of Jerusalem two brothers, Cleopas and Jacob, were walking toward Emmaus, as Jesus walked and talked with them. When they invited Jesus to abide with them, and as soon as they recognized him, the morontia Jesus vanished from their sight. Cleopas and Jacob hurried back to Jerusalem to inform the apostles about their meeting with Jesus; they reached the Upper Chamber just before 9 p.m. [21.00].

At almost 8:30 p.m. [20.30] Jesus appeared to Simon Peter in the garden of the Mark home.

Shortly after 9 p.m. [21.00], after Cleopas and Jacob had left, the Master, in morontia form, appeared the first time in the midst of the ten apostles there present (Thomas was not in the upper chamber).

10 April A.D. 30

(Monday) Jesus spent the whole day with the morontia creatures then present on Urantia. At midnight his morontia form was adjusted for transition to the second stage of morontia progression.

11 April A.D. 30

(Tuesday, a short time after 8 [20.00]) The tenth morontia manifestation of Jesus occurred in the Philadelphia synagogue to Abner, Lazarus, and some 150 of their associates, who included some 50 of the 70 evangelists.

14 April A.D. 30
stage of morontia.

(Friday) Jesus made the transit to the third

15 April A.D. 30

(Saturday evening, a little after 6 p.m. [18.00]) The morontia Jesus appeared to the

- eleven apostles (Thomas had joined his fellow apostles at about 9 in the morning). Jesus ordained the apostles to go to Galilee, where they arrived on 18 April.
- 17 April A.D. 30 (Monday) Jesus' transition to the fourth stage of morontia.
- 18 April A.D. 30 (Tuesday evening at about 8:30 p.m. [20.30]) Jesus appeared in Alexandria to Rodan and some 80 other believers.
- 21 April A.D. 30 (Friday, from about 6 a.m. to almost 10 a.m.) Jesus appeared to ten apostles and John Mark (Simon the Zealot was not present) by the lake at Bethsaida. He visited with them for about an hour and then strolled with them having talks with them two and two.
- 22 April A.D. 30 morontia stage. (Saturday) Jesus' transition to the fifth
- (Between noon and 1 p.m. [12—13]) Jesus appeared among and spent an hour with the eleven apostles on the mount of ordination.
- 27 April A.D. 30 morontia stage. (Thursday) Jesus' transition to the sixth
- 29 April A.D. 30 (Saturday) At Bethsaida, Peter preached his first public sermon since the resurrection, to more than 500 believers from the environs of Capernaum.
- 30 April A.D. 30 The eleven apostles and John Mark left for Jerusalem.
- 2 May A.D. 30 stage of morontia. (Tuesday) Jesus' transition to the seventh
- 3 May A.D. 30 (Late on Wednesday) The apostles and John Mark arrived at Jerusalem.
- 4 May A.D. 30 The apostles held a meeting in the upper chamber. The first signs of transmuting the religion of Jesus into a religion about Jesus were discernible irrespective of Nathaniel's opposition.
- 5 May A.D. 30 (Friday, about 9 p.m. [21.00]) The sixteenth morontia manifestation of Jesus occurred in the courtyard of Nicodemus to the eleven apostles, the women's corps, about 50 leading disciples, a number of the Greeks, and other Jerusalem believers.
- 7 May A.D. 30 (Sunday) Jesus became Jerusem citizen.
- 13 May A.D. 30 (Saturday, about 4 p.m. [16.00]) The Master appeared to Nalda and about 75 Samaritan believers near Jacob's well at Sychar.
- 14 May A.D. 30 (Sunday) Jesus entered the embrace of the Most Highs of Edentia.
- 16 May A.D. 30 (Tuesday, a little before 9 p.m. [21.00]) The Master's eighteenth morontia appearance

18 May A.D. 30

occurred at Tyre to a group of believers.

(Thursday, early morning) Jesus made his last appearance on earth as a morontia personality before the eleven apostles. When he had spoken, he beckoned for them to come with him, and he led them out on the Mount of Olives, where he bade them farewell.

At about 7:30 a.m. Jesus spoke his last words to the apostles and then vanished from their sight at about 7:45 a.m.

At about 1 p.m. [13.00] the Spirit of Truth was poured upon all flesh.

The Master went to Edentia, where the Most Highs released Jesus of Nazareth from the morontia state, and returned him to the status of Paradise sonship and supreme sovereignty on Salvington.