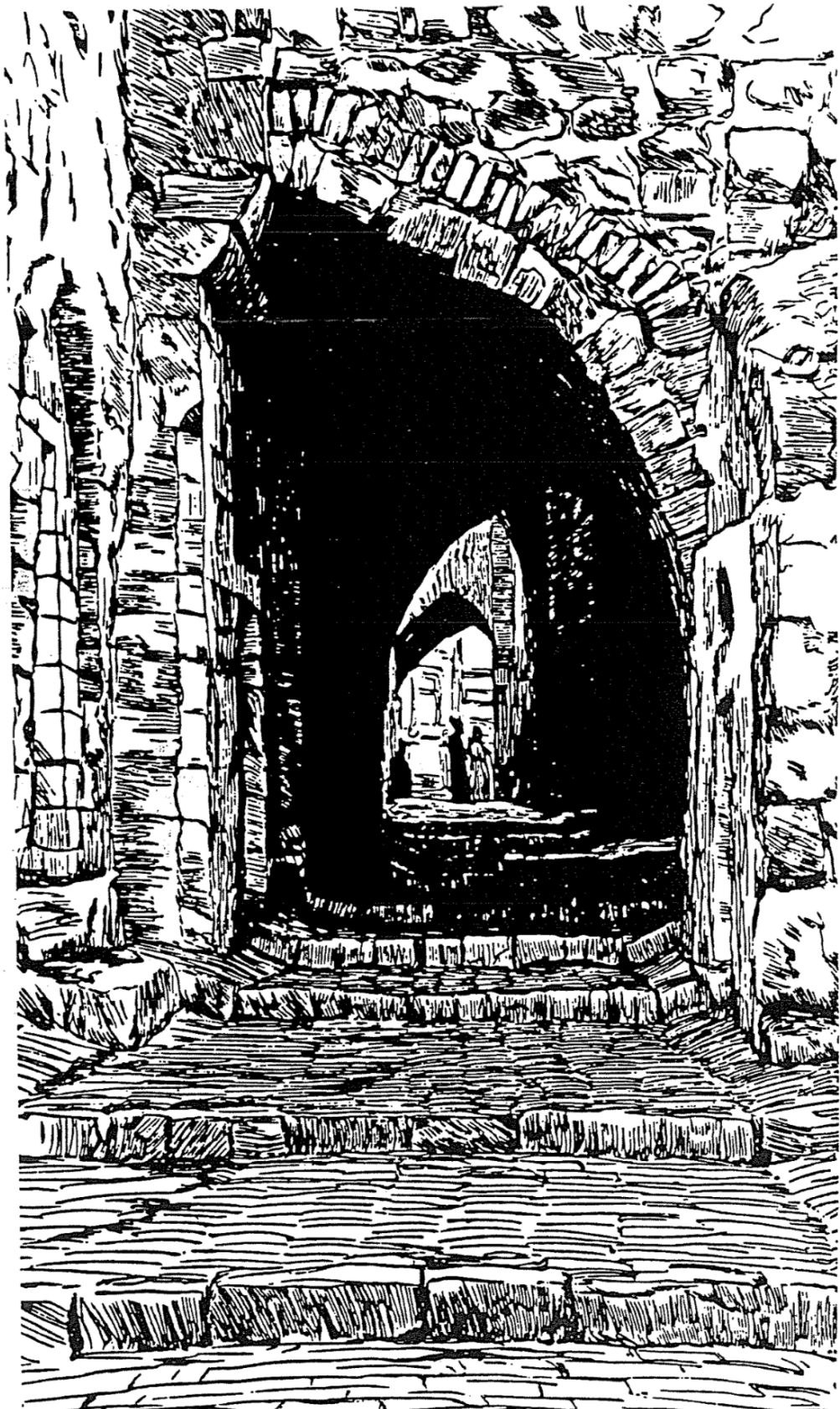
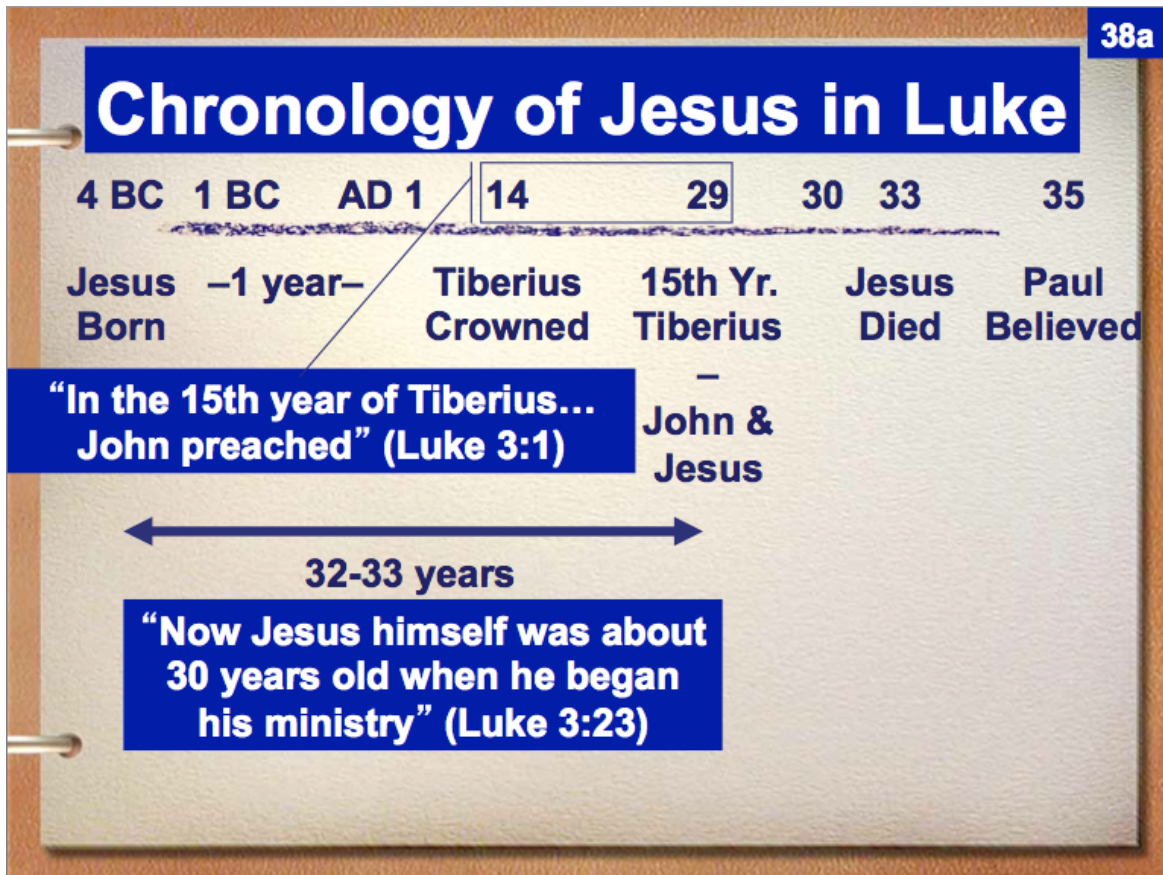


New Testament Chronology

Dr Rick Griffith, Jordan Evangelical Theological Seminary, 2025



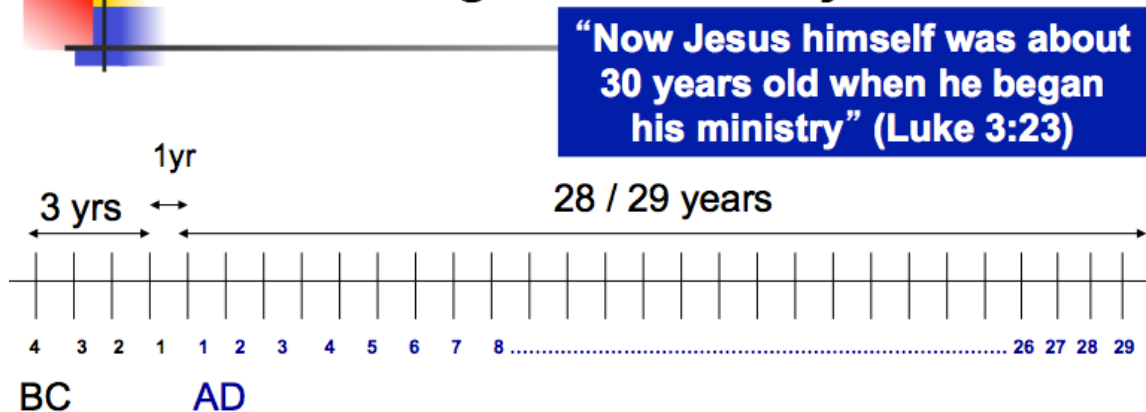
Chronology of Christ



38a

Age of Jesus

When He Began His Ministry



$3 + 1 + 28 = 32$ years (Non-inclusive of AD 29)

$3 + 1 + 29 = 33$ years (Inclusive of AD 29)

Adapted from Michele Ang (NT Survey student, SBC, 2006)

New Testament Chronology

Adapted from Harold W. Hoehner, "A Chronological Table of the Apostolic Age," ThD Diss., Dallas Theological Seminary, 1964, rev. 1972

Book Written	Date	Paul's Life	Church/Jews/Rome	Acts
	30 BC~AD 14 ¹	Birth of Paul	Augustus emperor in Rome	
	25 Dec. 5 BC		Birth of Christ	
	AD 14-37	Jerusalem Training	Tiberius emperor in Rome	
	fall 29-3 April 33	Cilicia Training	Christ's 3.5 yr. ministry	1:1
	Monday, 30 March 33		Triumphal Entry	
	Friday, 3 April 33		Crucifixion (36 yrs. old)	1:3a
	Sunday, 5 April 33		Resurrection	1:3b
	Thursday, 14 May 33		Ascension	1:4-11
	24 May 33-early 35		Evangelizes Jews	2:4-6:7
	Sunday, 24 May 33		Pentecost (Church Born)	2:1-4:1
	24 May 33-April 35		Evangelize Jews only	2:1-8:1
	summer 33		Peter with Sanhedrin #1	3:1-4:31
	33~34		Ananias & Sapphira die	4:32-5:11
	34~35		Peter with Sanhedrin #2	5:12-42
	late 34~early 35		"The Seven" selection	6:1-7
	April 35-April 48		Evangelizes Samaritans	6:8-8:40
	April 35	Assists Stephen's death	Stephen martyred	6:8-7:60
	April-summer 35	Persecutes church	Church scatters	8:1, 3; 9:1a
	summer 35	Philip, Peter, & John	Evangelize in Samaria	8:5, 14, 25
	summer 35	Conversion	Church fears Paul	9:1b-19a; Gal. 1:15
	summer 35-37	Damascus ² & Arabia		9:19b-25; Gal. 1:17
	summer 37	Jerusalem visit #1 ³	Barnabas introduces Paul	9:26-29; Gal. 1:18
	fall 37-43	Tarsus, Syria, Cilicia		9:30; Gal. 1:21
	37-41		Caligula emperor in Rome	
Matthew	40's		Church still Jewish	
	40-62	Expansion of the Church	Evangelizes Gentiles	10:1-28:31
	40~41		Peter & Gentile Cornelius	10:1-11:18
	41		Antioch church planted	11:19-24
	41-54		Claudius emperor in Rome	
	43 ⁴	Antioch	Barnabas recruits Paul	11:25-26
James	44~47		Jewish church is carnal	
	spring 44		Agrippa I kills James	12:1-2 ⁵
	spring 44		Peter escapes prison	12:3-19a
	late 44?		God kills Agrippa I	12:19b-24
	fall 47 ⁶	Jerusalem visit #2	Antioch's famine relief	11:27-30; Gal. 2:1
	Fall 47-April 48	Antioch		
	April 48-Sept. 49	Missionary Journey #1	Evangelizes Galatia	13:1-14:26
	Sept. 49-April 50	Antioch furlough #1		14:27-28
	fall 49	Antioch: rebukes Peter	Still "anti-Gentile"	Gal. 2:11-16
Galatians	fall 49	Writes from Antioch	Galatian heresy stopped	
	fall 49	Jerusalem visit #3	Jerusalem Council	15:1-29
	winter 49-50	Returns to Antioch	Antioch Gentiles rejoice	15:30-35
	April 50	Barnabas disagrees	Barnabas disciples Mark	15:36-39

¹A tilde (~) means *one* point within a range of dates, but a hyphen (-) means *all* the dates between dates noted.

²Galatians 1:17 implies that the Arabia visit was brief so most of this time Paul ministered in Damascus.

³Paul was trained in Jerusalem, so the visits on this chart refer only to those after his belief in Christ. This "first" Jerusalem visit was to establish contact with Peter and lasted only 15 days (Gal. 1:18-19). However, a problem exists here: did he see only Peter and James (Gal. 1:18-19) or all the apostles (Acts 9:27)?

⁴Paul was ministering in Antioch for an entire year (Acts 11:25-26) prior to the famine visit (vv. 27-30).

⁵Luke uses the general statement "It was about this time..." (12:1) as he does not follow a strict chronology here. Chronologically, Acts 12 (in Jerusalem) actually precedes Acts 11 (the famine visit from Antioch to Jerusalem).

⁶A problem with this chronology is reconciling Paul's 14-year lapse from visiting Jerusalem a second time (Gal. 2:1). If this second visit is the famine visit (Acts 11:27-30), this would be either: (a) 13 years since his conversion in AD 35 (more likely) or (b) 10 years since his first post-conversion Jerusalem visit in AD 37. Neither case adds up to 14.

New Testament Chronology

Book Written	Date	Paul's Life	Church/Jews/Rome	Acts
April 50-Sept. 52				
Missionary Journey #2				
Evangelizes Greece				
	April 50-May 51	Antioch to Athens	Macedonia churches planted	15:40-17:34
1 Thess.	early summer 51	Writes from Corinth	Corinthian church planted	18:1-17
2 Thess.	summer 51	Writes from Corinth		18:1-17
	mid Sept. 52	Cenchrea, Ephesus		18:18-21
	late Sept. 52	Jerusalem visit #4		18:22
	winter 52-53	Antioch furlough #2		18:23a
spring 53-May 57				
Missionary Journey #3				
Evangelizes Asia				
	spring-Sept. 53	Antioch to Ephesus	Apollos at Ephesus	18:23b-28
	Sept. 53-May 56	Ephesus	School of Tyrannus	19:1-41
	October 54-June 68		Nero emperor	
1 Cor.	early spring 56	Writes from Ephesus	Corinthians divided	19:1-41
	May-June 56	Troas to Macedonia	Corinthian visit #2	20:1; 2 Cor. 2:1
2 Cor.	fall 56	Writes from Macedonia	Minority unrepentant	20:2a
	mid-late Nov. 56	Macedonia to Corinth	Corinthian visit #3	20:2b
Romans	winter 56-57	Writes from Corinth		20:3a
	late Feb.-27 May 57	Corinth to Caesarea		20:3b-21:16
	27 May-5 June 57	Jerusalem visit #5	Jerusalem Church	21:17-23:32
	28 May 57	Meets with James	is still ethnocentric	21:17-25
	29 May-1 June 57	Purification rites done	Church satisfied	21:26-32
2 June 57-Feb. 60				
Pre-Rome Imprisonments				
21:33-28:31				
	2-4 June 57	Jerusalem Imprisonment		21:33-23:22
Luke	June 57-August 59	Caesarean Imprisonment	Luke collects data	23:23-26:32
	4-5 June 57	Jerusalem to Caesarea		23:23-32
	5-9 June 57	Waiting for accusers		23:33-35
	9 June 57	Trial by Felix		24:1-23
	late June 57	Trial by Felix and Drusilla		24:24-26
	June 57-July 59	Waiting for Felix's verdict		24:27
	July 59	Trial by Festus		25:1-12
	early August 59	Trial by Agrippa		25:13-26:32
	Aug. 59-late Feb. 60	Voyage to Rome to evangelize Nero (27:24)		27:1-28:29
For numbers below see the map on p. 142 ↓				
Feb. 60-March 62				
First Rome Imprisonment				
28:30-31				
Ephesians	fall 60	House arrest letter	Jew-Gentile conflict	28:30-31
Colossians	fall 61	House arrest letter	Syncretistic heresy	28:30-31
Philemon	fall 61	House arrest letter		28:30-31
Philippians	early spring 62	House arrest letter		28:30-31
Acts	62		Luke finishes Acts	
spring 62-fall 67				
Missionary Journey #4				
Evangelizes West				
After Acts				
	1 spring 62	Ephesus	James (Lord's bro.) killed	
	62		Peter goes to Rome	
	2 spring-summer 62	Ephesus and Colosse	Timothy left at Ephesus	Philem. 22
	3 summer-winter 62/63	Macedonia (Philippi)		Phil. 2:23-24
1 Timothy	fall 62	Writes from Macedonia	False teaching	1 Tim 1:3
	4 spring 63-spring 64	Asia Minor		
1 Peter	early 64	Asia Minor	Christians despised in Rome for separatism	
2 Peter	early spring 64	Asia Minor	Peter crucified in Rome	
	spring 64	Asia Minor		
	5 spring 64-spring 66	Spain with Titus	Church reaches Spain	Rom. 15:24, 28

New Testament Chronology

Book Written	Date	Paul's Life	Church/Jews/Rome	Acts
Mark	19 July 64-9 June 68		Nero burns Rome, persecutes, dies	
	66-73		Jewish revolt in Palestine	
Titus	6 summer-fall 66	Crete then Asia Minor	Titus left at Crete	Tit. 1:5
	7 summer 66	Miletus	False teaching	2 Tim 4:20
	winter 66/67-fall 67	Macedonia, Nicopolis, Corinth	Tit. 3:12	
fall 67-spring 68		2nd Rome Imprisonment		
2 Tim	8-9 fall 67	Arrested, prison letter	Heresy/apostasy increasing	
Hebrews	67~68		Persecution in Israel	
	spring 68	Death by beheading		2 Tim 4:6
68-96		After Paul's life		
		Late First Century Events		
	68-69		Galba, Otho, Vitellius emperors	
	69-79		Vespasian emperor (no persecution)	
John	before 2 Sept. 70	(cf. John 5:2; Jos. War 6.10.1)	Jerusalem destroyed & false teaching	
	April-May 73		Jews commit mass suicide at Masada	
Jude	75		False teaching intensifies	
	79-81		Titus emperor (no persecution)	
	81-96		Domitian emperor (persecution later)	
1-3 John	85~95		Itinerant teachers amid false teaching	
Revelation	95~96		External persecution by Domitian;	
			Internal compromise and heresy	
	96-100?		John dies a natural death in Ephesus	

Other New Testament Chronologies

NT Introduction
Dallas Theological Seminary

Dates of New Testament Books in Canonical Order

Books	Kümmel	Guthrie	This class Hoehner	Robinson
			3 Exegetas:	
			<i>Grassnick</i>	
Matthew	80-100	80-100	40's [60-64]	40-60+
Mark	70	65-70	64-68 60's [57-60]	45-60
Luke	70-90	60-61	57-59 [60-62]	-57-60+
John	90-100	90-100	65-69 c. 70 [85-95]	-40-65+
Acts	80-90	63	60-62 [60-64]	-57-62+
Romans	55-56	57-58	winter 56-57	early 57
1 Corinthians	54-55	57	early spring 56	spring 55
2 Corinthians	55-56	57	fall 56	early 56
Galatians	54-55	49-50	fall 49	late 56
Ephesians	80-100	59-61	fall 60	late summer 58
Philippians	53-55/56-58	59-61	early spring 62	spring 58
Colossians	56-58/58-60	59-61	fall 61	spring 58
1 Thessalonians	50	51	early summer 51	early 50
2 Thessalonians	50-51	51	summer 51	50-51
1 Timothy	100+	61-64	fall 62	fall 55
2 Timothy	100+	61-64	fall 67	fall 58
Titus	100+	61-64	summer 66	late spring 57
Philemon	56-58/58-60	59-61	fall 61	summer 58
Hebrews	80-90	-70	67-68 67-79	c. 67
James	-100	50	44-47	c. 47-48
1 Peter	90-95	-64	64	spring 65
2 Peter	125-150	-68	64	61-62
1-3 John	90-110	90-95	85-95	c. 60-65
Jude	c. 100	65-80	75	61-62
Revelation	90-95	90-95	95-96	late 68 (-70)

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Kümmel, Werner Georg. Introduction to the New Testament. Revised Edition. Translated by Howard Clark Kee. Nashville: Abingdon, 1975.

Robinson, John A. T. Redating the New Testament. Philadelphia: Westminster, 1976.

Other New Testament Chronologies (2 of 5)

	<u>New Testament Dates</u>							<u>DTS</u> <u>Class</u>
	Wycliffe	Twilley	Tenney	Harrison	Guthrie	Hiebert	Jensen	
Matthew	52-62	75	53	75	--	--	50-70	60
Mark	67	60	68	65	68	--	50-70	67
Luke	61	62	61	65	62	--	60	60
John	85-90	80	85	90	(60)90	--	83	85
Acts	62	62	61	65	63	--	60-70	63
Romans	55,56	57	55	57	57	58	56	57
I Cor.	55	54	53	55	57	57	55	55
II Cor.	57	56	54	57	57	57	55	57
Galatians	53	48	45	53	49	52	58	49
Ephesians	62	61	56	62	62	62	61	62
Philippians	54/61	61	56	63	62	63	61	62
Colossians	56/62	62	56	62	62	62	61	62
I Thess.	50	50	52	50	51	50	51	51
II Thess.	50	50	52	50	52	50	51	52
I Timothy	63	62	62	64	63	63	63	65
II Timothy	65	64	64	65	64	66	67	67
Titus	63	63	62	64	63	63	63	65
Philemon	--	62	56	62	62	62	61	62
Hebrews	65	66	68	68	64/69	64	(65-69)	67
James	44	46	44	48	50	48	45-50	48
I Peter	64	64	65	64	64	64	60-65	64
II Peter	67	65	67	64	67	65	65-67	67
I John	90	90	85	90	91	80	83	90
II John	90	95	85	90	91	81	83	91
III John	90	95	85	90	91	81	83	91
Jude	--	63	69	67	65-80	67	67/96	68
Revelation	95	80-85	95	96	95	--	81-96	95

- John Grassnick -
 NT Introduction
 Dallas Theological Seminary, 1986

Other New Testament Chronologies (3 of 5)

RELIGION

The New Testament Dating Game

Exactly when the New Testament was written affects the interpretation of every aspect of Christian origins. Biblical scholars generally think that except for eight or nine of the letters attributed to St. Paul, the books were composed between A.D. 70 and the early 2nd century, with one or two even later. Fundamentalists believe every word in the Bible is literally true, but those who hold to "late" dating argue that much of the New Testament was not written by contemporary witnesses and tends to reflect later church views of Jesus and his Apostles.

According to the latest earth tremor in New Testament studies, the present scholarly consensus is wrong. John A.T. Robinson, 57, Anglican dean of chapel and lecturer in theology at Trinity College, Cambridge, declares that all 27 New Testament books were produced in approximately the two decades before A.D. 70, and that they are the work of the Apostles themselves or of contemporaries who worked with them. Since Jesus was crucified around A.D. 30, this would mean that the authors knew numerous eyewitnesses to Jesus' life and early church events.

Up There. Robinson has long been one of England's more distinguished New Testament critics, rather on the conservative side but no literalist on such matters as Christ's miracles or the virgin birth. He became famous, however, through his 1963 bestseller, *Honest to God*, which set teacups rattling in many a rectory. Like America's Episcopal Bishop James A. Pike, he scandalized the pious by belittling "our images of God as a Being up there." His book also advocated what was called "the New Morality," rejecting absolute rules of right and wrong. After he resigned as Bishop of Woolwich and returned to Cambridge in 1969, Robinson wrote *The Human Face of God*, which criticized traditional formulations of the deity of Christ, particularly the idea that he pre-existed in the Godhead before his birth.

Robinson now brings that same independence of mind to his closely reasoned work on chronology. *Redating the New Testament* (Westminster: \$15), and a forthcoming popular paperback, *Can We Trust the New Testament?* (Eerdmans: \$1.95). What drew him into the dating game was the *Gospel of John*. In the 19th century newly liberated German Bible critics placed the fourth Gospel in the mid-2nd century because of its well-developed theology, but subsequent archaeological finds (e.g., the Dead Sea Scrolls and an early fragment of the Gospel) forced the date back to A.D. 90-100. Robinson, however, felt even that was "unbelievably late," since the Gospel makes no mention of the sack of Jerusalem and destruction of the Jewish Temple in A.D. 70.

At that point Robinson accepted the consensus typified by German Critic Werner Kümmel's listing in 1963 (see chart). But, as "little more than a theological joke," he decided to investigate the arguments on the dating of all the books, a field largely dormant since the turn of the century. The results stunned him. Owing to scholarly "sloth," the "tyranny of unexamined assumptions" and "almost willful blindness" by previous authors, he decided, much of the past reasoning was untenable.

The evidence on dating is largely circumstantial, drawn from internal analysis of the books, but there are a few external dates to go by. Historians learned decades ago that Gallio was proconsul of Achaia in A.D. 51-52, and Paul stood trial before him (*Acts 18*), so much of the chronology of Paul's career has fallen into place. A much larger event was the wave of terror against Christians that occurred between the burning of Rome (July 64) and the suicide of the Emperor Nero (June 68), during which both Peter and Paul probably died. Robinson thinks this is the logical context for New Testament books that deal with persecution, such as *1 Peter* and *Revelation*. (A tantalizing detail: *Revelation 17: 10* says that five kings "have fallen." The sixth



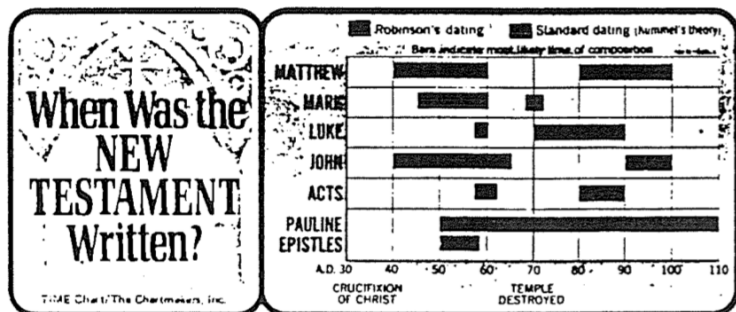
THEOLOGIAN JOHN A.T. ROBINSON
Foe of "sloth" and "blindness."

Roman Emperor, Galba, was the one who succeeded Nero.) Many scholars relate these books to the persecution under the Emperor Domitian (A.D. 81-96), but Robinson says this later persecution has been much exaggerated.

By similar arguments, Robinson dates other books by what they omit. Because *Acts* breaks off without mentioning Nero's purge and the deaths of Peter and Paul, Robinson thinks it must have been written around A.D. 62. Although the *Letter of James* has often been dated in the 2nd century, Robinson insists that it is the earliest book of all. Since it expresses no division between Christianity and Judaism, he figures that it must predate the first ecumenical council in A.D. 48, where the church worked out its policy toward Paul's new mission to the Gentiles.

No Mark. Dating is intermingled with authorship, and here Robinson proves equally idiosyncratic. Rejecting his former views that many of the books were later reconstructions, he now thinks Peter and Paul, or aides following their instructions, wrote all 15 letters attributed to them, and that John wrote *John*, *James*, and *Jude*. Otherwise, Robinson writes, one must believe in the existence of "totally unrecorded and unremembered figures in early Christianity who have left absolutely no mark except as the supposed authors of much of its greatest literature." Also, he finds it probable that the Apostles, though Aramaic-speaking peasants, would have been bilingual enough to have written in Greek.

Robinson is the first to grant that his theory is by no means "conclusive," but he challenges his colleagues to try to prove him wrong. If scholars reopen the question, he is convinced, the results will force "the rewriting of many introductions to—and ultimately, theologies of—the New Testament."



Other New Testament Chronologies (4 of 5)

<u>Literature</u>		<u>Hoehner</u>	<u>Paul's Life</u>	
	<u>Matthew</u>	40's		
	James	44-47		
1	Galatians	fall 49		
2	1 Thessalonians	early summer 51		
	2 Thessalonians	summer 51		
3	1 Corinthians	early spring 56	Conversion	35
	2 Corinthians	fall 56	First Jerusalem visit	37
	Romans	winter 56-57	Tarsus and Antioch	37-48
	<u>Luke</u>	57-59	Second Jerusalem visit	47
	Acts	60-62	First journey	48-49
Prison Epistles	Ephesians	fall 60	Apostolic Council	49
	Colossians	fall 61	Second journey	50-52
	Philemon	fall 61	Third journey	53-57
	Philippians	early spring 62	Caesarean imprisonment	57-59
	1 Timothy	fall 62	Roman imprisonment	60-62
	<u>Mark</u>	60's	Journey to East	62-64
	1 Peter	64	Journey to Spain	64-66
	2 Peter	64	Journey to East	66-67
	Titus	summer 66	Death in Rome	68
	2 Timothy	fall 67		
	Hebrews	67-69		
	<u>John</u>	c. 70		
	Jude	75		
	1-3 John	85-95		
	Revelation	95-96		
<u>Robinson</u>				
	James	c. 47-48		
	1 Thessalonians	early 50		
	2 Thessalonians	50-51	Conversion	33
	1 Corinthians	spring 55	First Jerusalem visit	35
	1 Timothy	fall 55	Second Jerusalem visit	46
	2 Corinthians	early 56	First journey	47-48
	Galatians	later 56	Apostolic Council	48
	Romans	early 57	Second journey	49-51
	Titus	late spring 57	Third journey	52-57
	Philippians	spring 58	Caesarean imprisonment	57-59
	Philemon	summer 58	Roman imprisonment	60-62
	Colossians	summer 58		
	Ephesians	late summer 58		
	2 Timothy	fall 58		
	Didache	c. 40-60		
	Mark	c. 45-60		
	Matthew	c. 40-60+		
	Luke	-57-60+		
	Jude	61-62		
	2 Peter	61-62		
	Acts	-57-62+		
	1-3 John	c. 60-65		
	1 Peter	spring 65		
	John	c. -40-65+		
	Hebrews	c. 67		
	Revelation	late 68(-70)		
	1 Clement	early 70		
	Barnabas	c. 75		
	Shepherd of Hermes	-c. 85		

only 10 years

- John Grassmick
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Dallas Theological Seminary, 1986

Other New Testament Chronologies (5 of 5)

Chronological Order of the New Testament

LiteratureKümmel

1 Thessalonians	50
2 Thessalonians	50-51
Philippians	53-55/56-68
1 Corinthians	54-55
Galatians	54-55
2 Corinthians	55-56
Romans	55-56
Colossians	56-58/58-60
Philemon	56-58/58-60
Mark	70
Luke	70-90
Acts	80-90
Hebrews	80-90
Matthew	80-100
Ephesians	80-100
1 Peter	90-95
Revelation	90-95
John	90-100
1-3 John	90-110
James	-100
Jude	c. 100
Pastorals	100+
2 Peter	125-150

Paul's Life

Conversion	31/32
First Jerusalem Visit	34/35
Syria and Cilicia	34/35-48
Apostolic Council	48
First Journey	48-51/52
Second Journey	51/52-55
Arrival in Jerusalem	c. 55/56

Guthrie

Galatians	49-50
James	50
1 Thessalonians	51
2 Thessalonians	51
1 Corinthians	57
2 Corinthians	57
Romans	57-58
Ephesians	59-61
Colossians	59-61
Philemon	59-61
Philippians	59-61
Luke	60-61
1 Timothy	61-64
Titus	61-64
2 Timothy	61-64
Acts	63
1 Peter	-64
Mark	65-70
2 Peter	-68
Jude	65-80
Hebrews	-70
Matthew	80-100
1-3 John	90-95
Revelation	90-95
John	90-100

Conversion	35
Famine visit to Jerusalem	46
First journey began	47
Apostolic Council	49
At Corinth (2d journey)	50-51
Third journey ended	56
Caesarean imprisonment ended	58
Roman imprisonment ended	61
Death in Rome	64

The Date of Christ's Death

Even though Pilate ruled Judea from AD 26 to AD 36, scholars have proposed dates for Christ's death ranging from AD 21 to AD 36.⁷ Since this is the most significant death in history, it is worthy of our time to discern when Christ was crucified. This study compares two dates evangelicals hold most strongly (AD 30 and AD 33) by summarizing two key books below.

Contrasts Between the Main Dates Proposed

Issues	AD 30	AD 33
<i>Beginning of John's Ministry in Tiberius' 15th year (Luke 3:1-2)</i>	No satisfactory solution yields the required AD 25-26 date for John's ministry start in order to arrive at an AD 30 crucifixion of Christ.	Adding 15 years to Tiberius' coronation in AD 14 yields AD 28/29 for the start of John's ministry, so Christ's 3.5-year ministry that started later gives AD 33 as the date of Christ's death (Hoehner, 100).
<i>Passover (Nisan 14) on a Friday (John 19:28)</i>	Nisan 14 fell on a Friday in AD 30, which satisfies John's account (Synoptics followed a different calendar).	Astronomy shows that Nisan 14 fell on a Friday in AD 27, 30, 33 and 36. ⁸
<i>46-year temple construction (John 2:20)</i>	The "temple" began to be constructed by Herod in 19 BC and continued to AD 27.	Jews referred to the sacred building (ναός John 2:20)—not the whole temple area with their courts (ἱερόν John 5:14; 7:14, etc.). The building took 1.5 years to build, being completed in 18/17 BC. ⁹ Thus the building <i>had stood</i> for 46 years by AD 29/30. "Therefore, the Jews were asking Jesus how He would be able to raise in three days the temple edifice which had stood for forty-six years" (Hoehner, 42).
<i>About 30-years old at start of His ministry (Luke 3:21-23)</i>	A ministry that started in AD 26 brings Christ's birth to 4 BC at the latest—probably 6 BC, when he would have been 32 years old.	Beginning his ministry in AD 29 brings Christ's birth back to 4 BC exactly, so that Jesus was 32-33 years old when he began his ministry.
<i>Proponents</i>	Elwell & Yarbrough ¹⁰	Hoehner ¹¹

Conclusion

Issues 2, 3, and 4 above seem inconclusive for both the AD 30 and AD 33 views. However, based on the explicit reference to Tiberius's 15th year (issue #1), the AD 33 date has the most merit. This would argue that Jesus was crucified on Friday, 3 April, AD 33.

⁷ Harold W. Hoehner, *Chronological Aspects of the Life of Christ* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1977), 95.

⁸ See several sources cited by Hoehner, 100, n. 34.

⁹ Josephus *Ant.* 15.11.5

¹⁰ Walter A. Elwell and Robert W. Yarbrough, *Encountering the NT*, 2d ed. (Grand Rapids: Baker, 2005), 119.

¹¹ See footnote 7 above.