CHART 2 OF 3 · THE LAST DAYS FULFILLED

The Parousia · AD 66–70

The coming of the Son of Man, the Roman campaign and the change of emperors, side by side

AD 66	AD 67	AD 68	AD 69	AD 70

"A time, times, and an half" (Daniel 12:7) · about three and a half years, AD 67–70

IN THE HEAVENS · THE PAROUSIA, AS THIS STUDY UNDERSTANDS IT



"Behold, he cometh with clouds" (Revelation 1:7)

AD 67 · AT THE OPENING OF THE PAROUSIA
The dead are raised out of Hades, and the living elect are caught up to meet the Lord in the air.
1 Thessalonians 4:16–17 · 1 Corinthians 15:51–52 · Daniel 12:1–2

Christ, having come on the clouds of judgment, uses the Roman armies as His instrument: "he sent forth his armies" (Matthew 22:7).

THE DAYS OF VENGEANCE · the wrath of the Lamb upon the land (Luke 21:22; Revelation 6:16–17)

See also 2 Thessalonians 1:7–8 · Hebrews 10:37

AD 70 · THE END OF THE AGE
The old covenant order removed; the Kingdom that cannot be moved remains.
Hebrews 8:13; 12:26–28

SIGNS AT JERUSALEM · JOSEPHUS, WARS 6.5.3

AT PASSOVER
A light round the altar, as bright as day, for half an hour

BY NIGHT
The heavy eastern gate of the inner court opens of itself

21 ARTEMISIUS (IYAR)
Chariots and armed troops seen running among the clouds

AT PENTECOST
A quaking, a great noise, and a voice: "Let us remove hence"

IN THE SKY
A star like a sword over the city; a comet for a whole year

Josephus gives no year for most of these signs, and most scholars place them in the spring of AD 66, before the revolt. Many preterist writers read the armies in the clouds and the voice in the Temple as signs of the Lord's coming and of God leaving His house (Matthew 23:38).

← from AD 62 · Jesus son of Ananus cries "Woe to Jerusalem!" for seven years and five months, until a Roman stone kills him during the siege

ON EARTH · THE ROMAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST JUDEA

MAY 66
Florus seizes Temple funds; riots in the city
Wars 2.14.6

SUMMER 66
Sacrifices for Caesar stopped: open revolt
Wars 2.17.2

NOVEMBER 66
Cestius Gallus withdraws; routed at Beth-horon
Wars 2.19.9 · Luke 21:20

SPRING 67
Vespasian and Titus bring three legions
Wars 3.1–4

JULY 67
Jotapata falls; Josephus surrenders
Wars 3.7–8

OCT–NOV 67
Gamala and Gischala fall; John flees to Jerusalem
Wars 4.1–2

WINTER 67–68
Zealots and Idumeans kill Ananus the high priest
Wars 4.5.2

SPRING 68
Perea and Judea subdued; Jericho taken
Wars 4.7–8

JUNE 68 – JUNE 69
Vespasian pauses after Nero's death
Wars 4.9.2

SPRING 69
Simon bar Giora let in; three factions fight
Wars 4.9.12

JUNE 69
Vespasian resumes; Hebron burned
Wars 4.9.9

APRIL 70 · PASSOVER
Titus surrounds Jerusalem with four legions (V, X, XII, XV)
Wars 5.1–2 · see Chart 3

ROME · NERO AND THE YEAR OF THE FOUR EMPERORS

Nero · dies by his own hand, 9 June 68	Galba	Otho	Vitellius	Vespasian (sole emperor)

Cestius Gallus, legate of Syria	Vespasian commands in Judea · proclaimed emperor by his legions, July 69 (Tacitus, Histories 2.79)	Titus commands, AD 70

KEY TEXTS

"And then shall they see the Son of man coming in a cloud with power and great glory." Luke 21:27

"For these be the days of vengeance, that all things which are written may be fulfilled." Luke 21:22

Positions within each year are approximate. Josephus uses Macedonian month names: Artemisius is roughly May (Iyar), Panemus July (Tammuz), Lous August (Av) and Gorpiaeus September (Elul). Gold marks the Parousia as this study understands it; red marks Rome and the judgment on Jerusalem.

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