



f-r-cox@comcast.net

251 Years in Judges & Kings

PURPOSE	EXODUS	CODE 243	CODE 427	CODE 590	CODE 166
CODE 294	CODE 251	SUMMARY CODE 251	SUMMARY CODE 490	CODE 490	CODE 666

Exodus to Second Temple 753 Years?

by Floyd R. Cox

Here we will explore the rabbinic date of the Exodus, 1312 BC. It would have been 1255 BC. Their date was 2448 AM (After Man), but would have been 2510. They had subtracted 62 years before the Exodus (2510-62=2448) and added 228 years between the Exodus and the temple. (They had chosen 479 years instead of 251 years between the Exodus and the temple.) These two actions add 166 years (-62+ 228= 166). Their third action was to count the years of the kings in a consecutive manner without any overlapping. They also subtracted 166 years after the first temple.

Related Topics:

- [KINGS](#)
- [MYTHS](#)
- [DUALITY](#)
- [Y-DNA](#)
- [GENETICS](#)
- [BOOKS](#)
- [LETTERS](#)

TABLE 1.

		<i>251-yr. System</i>
PRIOR TO THE OPPRESSIONS		
Exodus & Wilderness		40
Joshua	Joshua 13:29	7
Elders rule		36
		83
OPPRESSIONS		
Cushan		8
Moabites		18
Jabin		20
Midianites		7
Ammonites		18
Philistines		40
		111
JUDGES		
Othniel		
Ehud		
Shamgar		
Deborah		
Gideon	The 251-year system allows the judges to rule during the times of oppression and/or during the times of rest as in the 40 years of Philistine oppression in the time of Samson and Eli.	
Abimelech		
Tola		
Jair		
Jephthah		
Ibsan		
Elon		
Abdon		
Samson		
Eli		
KINGS		
Ark taken, Samuel rules alone		20
David rules in Jerusalem 33 years.		33
Solomon founds the temple in his 4 th year		4
		57
From the exodus to Solomon's Temple		251

Exodus to First Temple 251 Years?

We have uncovered the 251-year pattern from the time of Adam down to the time the Exodus. Does the pattern continue after the Exodus and after David and Solomon?

Difficulty in finding the answers has stemmed from the period of the judges and kings of Israel and Judah.

Josephus, Eusebius and Ussher all end their era of the exodus in the fourth year of Solomon, when the temple was founded (see I Kings 6:1).

Josephus said there were 2510 years from Adam to the Exodus.

As the legacy goes, there were 251 years from the Exodus to Solomon's temple, and 502 more years (251 x 2) down to the founding of the second temple. This is based upon the 339 years of Judges being absorbed by the 111 years of oppressions.

The Judges and kings are viewed as consecutive, not contemporary at any time.

Rabbinic tradition has 20 years from the death of Eli (when the Ark went to the house of Abinadab) until David' seventh year, when he brought the Ark from the house of Abinadab to Jerusalem. This view overlooks the time Saul borrowed the Ark in I Sam. 14:18 and undoubtedly returned it before David's time.

The time was perhaps about 57 years, not 20, a difference of 37 years. David brought the Ark to Jerusalem in 1004 BC, but Archbishop James Ussher says Solomon brought the Ark into his new temple in 1004 BC, in his 12th year.

**TABLE 2. Eusebius Said
the First Temple Lasted 502 Years**

KINGS OF ISRAEL & JUDAH

KINGS OF JUDAH	
Solomon after founding temple	36
Rehoboam	17
Abijah	3
Asa	41
Jehoshaphat	25
Jehoram (Joram)	8
Ahaziah	1
Athaliah	6
Joash	40
Amaziah	29
Uzziah	52
Jotham	16
Ahaz	16
Hezekiah's 6 th yr. (Assyrian captivity)	6
	296
KINGS OF JUDAH	
After Hezekiah's 6 th year (after Assyrian captivity)	23
Manasseh	55
Amon	2
Josiah	31
Jehoahaz	3 mo.
Jehoiakim	11
Jehoiachin	3
Zedekiah (Temple destroyed)	11
	136
Total period for 1st temple	432
Years until 2 nd temple founded	70
Total for 1st temple	502

First Temple lasted 502 years?

TABLE 2 suggests there is a 251-year pattern from the time of Adam down to Herod's temple in 18 BC.

Eusebius, in his Chronicle of 324 AD, page 123, says, "...from Solomon and the first building of the temple until the second year of Darius and the rebuilding of the temple, is 502 years (251 x 2)". "From that time [from the reign of Darius] onwards, the Jews remained without their own kings."

The legacy is that the tabernacle in the wilderness lasted 251 years, and the first temple lasted 502 years, until the second temple was founded in 520 BC, 502 years before Herod's temple in 18 BC.

Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC and divulged his plans for remaking the second temple in 19 BC, 46 years before Christ's ministry in 27 AD (John 2:20). He hired 18,000 workers to begin in 18 BC, 502 years after it was founded in 520 BC.

Therefore, we have evidence for a 251-year pattern in the following eras of the world: Adam, fall of Babel, birth of Abraham, birth of Joseph, the Exodus, Solomon's temple, second temple down to the beginning of Herod's temple, and books of the Bible, like Genesis, Exodus, 1 Kings, 2 Kings, 1 Chronicles 2 Chronicles and Nehemiah begin or end with the 251 year pattern.

Nevertheless, Eusebius' 251-year pat-tern is based upon the first temple (1022 BC), second temple (520 BC) and Herod's temple (18 BC), not upon the era of Jerusalem (1004 BC), era of Rome (753 BC), Nehemiah's wall (502 BC) and Christian Era (1 AD).

Herod also built Caesarea, and Eusebius was Bishop of Caesarea in 324 AD with access to its large library.

It becomes evident that previous chronographers have toyed with the idea that the 251-year pattern had existed from antiquity that even the books of the Bible fit into the pattern.

Considering the relationship between Herod and Rome and between Eusebius and Rome, it would seem appropriate that a descendant of Joseph of Arimathea, King Arthur (y-dna haplotypes j-j1-j2) and the Church of England should set the record straight (<http://asis.com/users/stag/royalty.html>).

In contrast, the rabbinic view shows that Moses' tabernacle lasted 480 years (I Kings 6:1), and the temple lasted 480 years. The kings of Israel were counted down to the Assyrian captivity and then the kings of Judah were counted after that as in TABLE 6.

In both cases, the judges and kings were counted in a consecutive manner with no overlapping reigns.

TABLE 3. Samuel's Missing 37 Years

<i>Event</i>	<i>Years in Josephus</i>	<i>Years in Rabbinic Figures</i>
Eli judges Israel	40 4:18	40
Ark taken, Samuel rules alone	20 7:12-13	20
Philistines subdued until Samuel is old	18 8:1	
Saul (war on Philistines 12)	12 13:1; 14:52	
David rules in Hebron (Saul's war on Philistines 6)	<u>7</u> 28:3	
David brings ark into Jerusalem in his 8th yr.	57	
David rules in Jerusalem 33 years.	33	33
Solomon founds the temple in his 4th year	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	93 Yrs. after Eli	56

Exodus to the Temple 251 Years?

Or was Exodus to the capture of Jerusalem 251 Years?

We have traced a continuous 251-year pattern from Adam down to Solomon's temple. Josephus, Eusebius and Ussher all end their era of the exodus in the fourth year of Solomon, when the temple was founded (see I Kings 6:1).

There is an alternative view, which adds 36 years between the death of Eli and the temple.

The rabbinic version says that, at Eli's death, the Ark was taken to the house of Abinadab for 20 years (I Sam. 7:2), until David brought it into Jerusalem from the house of Abinadab (1 Chron. 13:7). Thereafter, David ruled in Jerusalem 33 years. And Solomon founded the temple in his fourth year, 56 years after the death of Eli. This would define Solomon's 4th year as the 56th year after Eli's death (20 + 36 = 56), 251 years after the Exodus.

However, Josephus says, after Eli's death, the Ark was at the house of Abinadab 20 years, and David brought the Ark into Jerusalem after 56 years, 36 years before the temple. This could possibly mean that David actually brought the Ark into Jerusalem 251 years after the Exodus and that Solomon's temple was 93 years after Eli's death (57 + 36) (251 + 36) as in TABLE 3. So there is confusion over David's 7th year (now believed to be in 1004 BC) and Solomon's 12th year (Ussher's year 1004 BC).

In contrast, Eusebius' view places Solomon's temple 1004 years before Herod's temple begun in 18 BC, which would be 1022 BC (502 years before 520 BC).

Ussher's view places Solomon's temple at 1012 BC. Again, all years of the kings are assumed to be consecutive, not contemporary or overlapping. Because the kings overlapped, Solomon's 4th year was in 968, not 1012.

After 40 years in the wilderness, there were 83 years for Moses, Joshua and the elders (according to Josephus), and 111 years for the oppressions (including the judges, the last judge, Eli) and 57 years for Samuel and Saul down to David's 7th year, when he captured Jerusalem (83 + 111 + 57 = 251).

If the 251 years after the Exodus ended 36 years earlier than 968 BC, that is, in 1004 BC, then the Exodus would have been in 1255 BC (968 + 36 = 1004) (1004 BC + 251 = 1255).

If the 479 years after the Exodus ended 36 years earlier, in 1004 BC, then the Exodus would have been in 1484 BC (968 + 480 = 1448) (1448 + 36 = 1484).

If the 590 years after the Exodus ended 36 years earlier, in 1004 BC, then the Exodus would have been in 1594 BC (968 + 590 = 1558) (1558 + 36 = 1594).

TABLE 4.		
		<i>251-yr. System</i>
PRIOR TO THE OPPRESSIONS		
Exodus & Wilderness		40
Joshua	Joshua 13:29	7
Elders rule		36
		83
OPPRESSIONS		
Cushan		
Moabites		
Jabin		
Midianites		
Ammonites		
Philistines		
		00
JUDGES		
Othniel		40
Ehud		80
Shamgar		0
Deborah	The 479-year system	40
Gideon	allows the oppressions	40
Abimelech	to be during the times	3
Tola	of the judges as in the	45
Jair	31 years of Jephthah.	
Jephthah		6 31
Ibsan		7
Elon		10
Abdon		8
Samson		20
Eli		40
		339
KINGS		
Ark taken, Samuel rules alone		20
David rules in Jerusalem 33 years.		33
Solomon founds the temple in his 4 th year		4
		57
From the exodus to Solomon's Temple		479

Exodus to First Temple 479 Years?

We have uncovered the 251-year pattern from the time of Adam down to the time the Exodus covering 2510 years.

Suddenly the rabbinic version diverts from the pattern and says there were 480 years from the Exodus to Solomon's temple, and 480 more years down to the founding of the second temple.

This is based upon allowing the 111 years of oppressions to be absorbed by the 339 years of Judges. This actually defines the period from the Exodus to the temple as 479 years, not 480.

Again, the Judges and kings are counted as being consecutive, not contemporary at any time.

Rabbinic tradition has 20 years from the death of Eli (when the Ark went to the house of Abinadab) until David' seventh year, when he brought the Ark from the house of Abinadab to Jerusalem.

This view overlooks the time Saul borrowed the Ark in I Sam. 14:18 and undoubtedly returned it before David's time. The time was perhaps 57 years, not 20, a difference of 37 years.

David brought the Ark to Jerusalem in 1004 BC, but Archbishop James Ussher says Solomon brought the Ark into his new temple in 1004 BC, in his 12th year.

TABLE 5.		
		<i>251-yr. System</i>
PRIOR TO THE OPPRESSIONS		
Exodus & Wilderness		40
Joshua	Joshua 13:29	7
Elders rule		36
		83
OPPRESSIONS		
Cushan		8
Moabites		18
Jabin		20
Midianites		7
Ammonites		18
Philistines		40
		111
JUDGES		
Othniel		40
Ehud		80
Shamgar		0
Deborah		40
Gideon	<i>111</i>	40
Abimelech	<i>339</i>	3
Tola	<i>Acts 13:20-- 450</i>	23
Jair		22
Jephthah		6
Ibsan		7
Elon		10
Abdon		8
Samson		20
Eli		40
		339
KINGS		
Ark taken, Samuel rules alone		20
David rules in Jerusalem 33 years.		33
Solomon founds the temple in his 4 th year		4
		57
From the exodus to Solomon's Temple		590

Exodus to First Temple 590 Years?

We have uncovered the 251-year pattern from the time of Adam down to the time the Exodus. Does the pattern continue after the Exodus and after David and Solomon?

Difficulty in finding the answers has stemmed from the period of the judges and kings of Israel and Judah.

As the legacy goes, there were perhaps 590 years from the Exodus to Solomon's temple. This is based upon 111 years of oppressions and 339 years of Judges, which makes 450 years as in Acts 13:20. This defines the period from the Exodus to the temple as 590 years.

Josephus said there were 2510 years from Adam to the Exodus and 592 years from the Exodus to the temple. The Classical writers often said the Exodus was 590 years before the temple, when the Hyksos were driven from Egypt.

The Judges and kings are counted as being consecutive, not contemporary at any time.

Rabbinic tradition has 20 years from the death of Eli (when the Ark went to the house of Abinadab) until David's seventh year, when he brought the Ark from the house of Abinadab to Jerusalem.

This view overlooks the time Saul borrowed the Ark in I Sam. 14:18 and undoubtedly returned it before David's time. The time was perhaps 57 years, not 20, a difference of 37 years.

David brought the Ark to Jerusalem in 1004 BC, but Archbishop James Ussher says Solomon brought the Ark into his new temple in 1004 BC, in his 12th year.

**TABLE 6. Rabbinic View:
the first Temple lasted 480 Years**

KINGS OF ISRAEL & JUDAH

KINGS OF ISRAEL	
Solomon after founding temple	36
Jereboam	22
Nadab	2
Baasha	24
Elah	2
Zimri	7 days
Omri	12
Ahab	22
Ahaziah	2
Joram (Jehoram)	12
Jehu	28
Jehoahaz	17
Joash	16
Jereboam II	41
Zechariah	6 mo.
Shallum	1 mo.
Menahem	10
Pekahiah	2
Pekah	20
Hoshea's 9 th year	9
	277
KINGS OF JUDAH	
After Hezekiah's 6 th year (after Assyrian captivity)	23
Manasseh	55
Amon	2
Josiah	31
Jehoahaz	3 mo.
Jehoiakim	11
Jehoiachin	3 mo.
Zedekiah (Temple destroyed)	11
	133
<i>Total period for temple</i>	410
Period without 1 st temple	70
Total for 1st temple	480

Exodus to the Second Temple 480 + 480 Years?

The rabbinic view shows that Moses' tabernacle lasted 480 years as in TABLE 4 (I Kings 6:1), and the temple lasted 480 years. The kings of Israel were counted down to the Assyrian captivity and then the kings of Judah were counted after that as in TABLE 6. Seems strange that both lasted 480 years, until 520 BC, when the second temple was founded.

In both cases, the judges and kings were counted in a consecutive manner with no overlapping reigns.

The rabbinic view subtracted 166 years from the BC dates after the first temple and overlooked the evidence that the kings of Israel sometimes overlapped other kings of Israel.

The rabbinic view added 166 years prior to the temple by choosing 479 years instead of 251 years between Exodus and the temple and by making the Adam-to-Exodus period 2448 years instead of 2510 years.

These changes prior to the temple amounted to 228 years minus 62 years equals 166 years.

43 Extra Years

Ussher's Date for the Exodus is 1492 BC, and the temple was founded in 1012 BC, in Solomon's 4th year. So, there were 480 years from the Exodus to the temple.

In contrast, if the temple were actually founded in 968 BC, the Exodus would have been in 1448 BC.

Note that one version has Solomon bringing in the Ark in 1004 BC. One has David bringing the Ark to Jerusalem in 1004.

TABLE 7. Ussher's 490 years (1004 to 514 BC)			
(In this version, <u>Solomon</u> brings the Ark into his new temple in 1004 BC.)			
		After Man	BC
Exodus			1492
40 year in wilderness			1452
Seventh year of conquering the land			1445
Kings of Judah after Temple is Founded		After Man	Yrs.
		2988 AM =	1016
Solomon's 1 st year		2989 AM =	1015
Solomon's 2 nd year		2990 AM =	1014
Solomon's 3 rd year		2991 AM =	1013
Solomon's 4 th year	1 Kings 11:42	2992 AM =	1012
Solomon's 12th year – Ark to the temple 9th Jubilee		3001 AM =	1004
Rehoboam	1 Kings 14:21	3029 AM =	975
Abijah	1 Kings 15:2	3046 AM =	958
Asa	1 Kings 15:10	3049 AM =	955
Jehoshaphat	1 Kings 22:42	3090 AM =	914
Jehoram (Joram)	2 Kings 8:17	3115 AM =	889
Ahaziah	2 Kings 8:26	3123 AM =	881
Athaliah	2 Kings 11:3	3124 AM =	885
Joash	2 Kings 12:2	3130 AM =	879
Amaziah	2 Kings 14:2	3170 AM =	839
Uzziah	2 Kings 15:2	3199 AM =	810
Jotham	2 Kings 15:32	3251 AM =	758
Ahaz	2 Kings 16:2	3262 AM =	742
Hezekiah's 1 st yr.	2 Kings 18:2	3278 AM =	726
Hezekiah's 6th yr. Assyrian captivity	17:1	3283 AM =	721
Hezekiah's 7 th yr. – Eclipse of the moon in Babylon		3284 AM =	720
Hezekiah's 14 th yr. – Beginning of Hezekiah's sickness		3291 AM =	713
Hezekiah's 15 th yr. – Sennacherib's invasion of Jerusalem		3292 AM =	712
Hezekiah's 18th yr.	15th Jubilee year	3295 AM =	710 +294=1004 BC
			721
After 6th yr. of Hezekiah (After Assyrian Captivity)			23
Manasseh	2 Kings 22:2		698
Amon	2 Kings 21:19		643
Josiah	2 Kings 22:1		641
Jehoahaz	2 Kings 23:31	3394 AM =	610
Jehoiakim	2 Kings 23:36	3395 AM =	610
Jehoiachin	2 Kings 24:8	3405 AM =	599
Zedekiah	2 Kings 24:11	3405 AM =	599
Temple burned 11 th yr.	Captivity of Jerusalem	3416 AM =	588
	2 Chronicles 36:21		
Second temple founded		3484 AM =	520
Darius (Ahauerus) & Esther in 70 th year since 588 BC		3486 AM =	518
Second temple finished	19th Jubilee	3491 AM =	514 + 490= 1004 BC

TABLE 8. 251-year Revised Version of 490 years (1004 to 514 BC)			
(In this version, <u>David</u> brings the Ark into his new tabernacle in 1004 BC.)			
		After Man	BC
Exodus		2510	1255
40 th year in wilderness		2550	1215
Seventh year of conquering the land		2557	1208
David's 1 st year in Hebron	5th Jubilee	2510 + 245 yrs. =	2755 1010 + 245= 1255
David's last year in Hebron	Captures Jerusalem	2510 + 251 yrs. =	2760 1005
David's 1 st year in Jerusalem	Sabbatical – Builds new tabernacle	2761	1004 +251= 1255
Solomon's 1 st year		2794	971
Solomon's 2 nd year		2795	970
Solomon's 3 rd year		2796	969
Solomon's 4 th year	1 Kings 11:42	2797	968 + 287= 1255
Solomon's 11th year – Sabbatical in the spring		2510 + 294 =	2804 961 +294= 1255
Solomon's 12 th year – 6th Jubilee in the fall –Ark brought to the temple–			
Rehoboam's 1 st year	1 Kings 14:21	2834	931

Note that Archbishop Ussher in his *Annals of the World* defined David's first year in Hebron and Solomon's 12th year as being Jubilees, and the Ark was brought to Jerusalem in a Sabbatical year, but his Jubilees were after Joshua's seven years conquering & distributing the land, after 1445 BC. There has been some confusion over David's 8th year in 1004 BC. If we do not allow for overlapping years of the kings of Judah, Solomon's 8th year appears to be in 1004 BC. David finished his new tabernacle by bringing the Ark into Jerusalem in his 8th year, and Solomon finished the temple in his 8th year of building. These two events are 43 years apart.

So, there are four traditions of when the Jubilee cycle began. Firstly, the cycle began at the Exodus, and the cycle had continued since the Flood, when Shem was 98. Secondly, the cycle began at the entry (crossing the Jordan), as in Leviticus 25:2. Thirdly, the cycle began after Joshua conquered the land and distributed it in the seventh year while in Gilgal. Fourthly, the cycle began after Joshua conquered the land and distributed it in the 14th year. Allegedly, there were 17 jubilees (850 years) from the 14th year after the entry until the 14th year after the temple was destroyed in 422 BC (Ezek. 40:1) (1272 – 850= 422) (1258 – 850= 408).

TABLE 9. Rabbinic View mixed with Ussher's

(In this version, David brings the Ark into his new tabernacle in 823 BC.)

	After Man	BC	
Exodus	2448	1312	
40 th year in wilderness - 851 yrs before first temple was burned.	2488	1272	- 850 = 422 BC
7 th year of conquering the land – 1st Sabbatical	1495	1265	
14 th year - distributing the land - Sabbatical	2502	1258	- 850 = 408 BC
15 th year - Jubilee cycle begins	2503	1257	
David's 1 st year in Hebron	Sabbatical / Jubilee	2887	873 + 392 = 1265 BC
David's last year in Hebron	Captures Jerusalem	2893	867
David's 1 st year in Jerusalem	Sabbatical	2894	866 + 399 = 1265 BC
Solomon's 1 st year		2925	835
Solomon's 2 nd year		2926	834
Solomon's 3 rd year		2927	833
Solomon's 4 th year	1 Kings 11:42	2928	832
Solomon's 12 th year –Ark brought to the temple – Jubilee		2937	823 + 442 = 1265 BC
Rehoboam's 1 st year	1 Kings 14:21	2965	795

TABLE 10. 251-Year System Compared with Rabbinic System

<u>Epoch</u>	<u>251-Year System</u>		<u>Rabbinic System</u>	
	<u>BC</u>		<u>BC</u>	
Exodus	1255		1312	
Entry into Canaan	1215		1272	
David brings Ark into Jerusalem	1004	251 yrs.	868	
First temple founded	968		832	479 yrs.
Temple completed	961		826	
Founding of Rome	753	502 yrs.		
Assyrian captivity of Israel	721		-166 yrs. =	555
Josiah finds temple scroll	623		-166 yrs. =	457
First temple burned	587		-166 yrs. =	421
First year of Cyrus	539		-166 yrs. =	363
Second year of Darius	520		-166 yrs. =	354

¹ The rabbinic tradition omits 60 years between Abraham and his father and omits another 2 years between Abraham and the exodus. By restoring these 62 years, the exodus would be in 1251 BC in the rabbinic tradition (1313 - 62 = 1251). Jack Finegan supports an exodus of 1250 BC. Kenneth Kitchen supports an exodus of 1261 BC.

² The rabbinic tradition deducts 62 years from Adam to the exodus (2510 –62= 2448), and it has 479 years, instead of 251, from the exodus to the temple. Moreover, they deduct 166 years between 588 and 422 BC (623 BC – 166= 457) (588 BC – 166= 422) (520 BC – 166= 354) (502 BC – 166= 336). Therefore, their dates between 555 and 354 BC are off 166 years.

TABLE 11. Two Traditions for Sabbaticals & Jubilees

Rabbinical Exodus in 1312 BC		Exodus in 1255 BC	
50-Year Jubilee Cycle		49-Year Jubilee Cycle	
Entry into Canaan	14 yrs after Entry		NOTE
	1272 / 1258 jubilee (1258) 1222 / 1208 1 st jubilee 1072 / 1058 4 th jubilee 1022 / 1008 5 th jubilee Jephthah's 300 th yr (972) 972 / 958 6 th jubilee David's 1 st yr (872) 872 / 858 8 th jubilee 822 / 808 9 th jubilee 772 / 758 10 th jubilee 722 / 708 11 th jubilee 672 / 658 12 th jubilee 622 / 604 13 th jubilee 572 / 558 14 th jubilee 522 / 508 15 th jubilee 472 / 458 16 th jubilee 422 / 405 17 th jubilee Jerusalem Burned (421) 490 yrs before 70 AD	1255 Exodus 1206 1 st jubilee 1059 4 th jubilee 1010 5 th jubilee – David 968 961 6 th jubilee 926 Shishak 912 7 th jubilee 863 8 th jubilee 814 9 th jubilee 765 10 th jubilee 716 11 th jubilee 667 12 th jubilee 618 13 th jubilee 569 14 th jubilee 520 15 th jubilee 471 16 th jubilee 422 17 th jubilee	251 yrs and 49 yrs are related: 251 + 49= 300 502 + 98= 600 1656 + 854= 2510 1. An Exodus in 1312 is followed by Jubilees in 1258 (14 th year after crossing the Jordon). This supports the rabbinical view that Jubilees were 14 years after Jeru-salem was burned (Ezek. 40:1), 14 years after Cyrus' decree to rebuild the temple, and the Bar Kochba revolt being 14 years after 118 AD. However, several events were counted from the entry in 1272. 972 is Jephthah's 300 th year men-tioned in Judges 11:26, 180 years before the temple (I Kings 6:1). 872 is David's first year. 49-yr Jubilees allegedly occur after
Cyrus captures Babylon in 373 BC 490 yrs (373 + 118) to Bar Kochba revolt	373 / 359 18 th jubilee 331 Alexander 324 / 310 19 th jubilee 275 / 261 20 th jubilee 226 / 212 21 st jubilee 177 / 163 22 nd jubilee 128 / 114 23 jubilee 79 / 65 24 th jubilee 30 / 16 BC 25 th jubilee 20 / 34 AD 26 th jubilee 27 / 41 AD, 14 th yr (41) 69 / 83 AD, 27 th jubilee Jerusalem Burned (70) 490 yrs after 421 BC 118 / 132 AD 28 th jubilee 132 Jubilee -Bar Kochba	373 18 th jubilee (373) 331 (Alexander) 324 19 th jubilee 275 20 th jubilee 226 21 st jubilee 177 22 nd jubilee 128 BC 23 rd jubilee 79 24 th jubilee 30 BC 25 th jubilee 20 AD 26 th jubilee 27 AD 69 AD 27 th jubilee	the temple burned in 422. The cycle ends in 132. So373 (372) is Cyrus' decree. The Bar Kochba revolt against Roman occupiers was allegedly 490 yrs + 14 after 373 BC, after Cyrus' decree (132=98 yrs after 34 AD and 63 years after 69 AD). 2. An Exodus in 1255 is counted backwards prior to 422 BC. Jubilees are in 1010 (David's first year), 961 (Solomon's 12 th year), & 520 BC (when 2 nd temple was founded). Sabbaticals are in 562, 457, 163, 135, 37 BC, 2015 AD.
Rabbinical dates:		1966 / 1980 66 th jub. 1980 / 1994 1987 / 2001 1994 / 2008 2001 / <u>2015</u> 2015 / 2022 2022 / 2029 67 th jub.	James Ussher's Jubilees were in 563 and 514 BC. Sabbaticals were in 710, 591, 584 and 514. Early on, the Messiah was ex-pected to come (or return) dur-ing the last seven years of a jubilee cycle, most likely in year one. This would explain the fervor in 27-34 AD, 69-70 AD and in 132 AD. <u>2029 AD (67th jubilee) is:</u> 2000 yrs after 29 AD (40 x 50), 1960 yrs after 69 AD (40 x 49).
Known Sabbaticals	Future Sabbaticals		
2510 AM / 1250 BC	5775 AM / 2015 AD		
4936 AM / 1175 AD	5775 AM / 2015 AD		
4955 AM / 1195 AD	5775 AM / 2015 AD		
5327 AM / 1567 AD	5775 AM / 2015 AD		
5525 AM / 1765 AD	5775 AM / 2015 AD		
5649 AM / 1889 AD	5775 AM / 2015 AD		

TABLE 11. The contrast in TABLE 11 shows there is actually a 49-year pattern (instead of 50) after the Assyrian captivity in 721 BC down to the 14th year after the temple was burned, that is, in 574 BC. So, these Jubilees are in 721, 672, 623 and 574 BC (rabbinic Jubilees, therefore, should be minus 166 years, that is, in 555, 506, 457 and 408 BC).

However, Nebuchadnezzar's seven years of madness began in 569 BC, one Jubilee before 520. King Jeconiah was released from prison in 562, when Nebuchadnezzar died. So, the Jubilee in 574 BC (in Ezekiel 40:1) is in a different set of Jubilees.

In the Rabbinic view, a Jubilee was in 408 (574) BC, 14 years after the temple burned in 422. The Jubilee is sounded on the tenth day of the seventh month, on the day of Atonement, but the date in Ezekiel 1:1 is on the 10th day of the first month, in the spring. Jeconiah's reign ended, and his captivity began, on the 10th day of the first month.

Actually, Darius II decreed to build the temple, and Darius III was defeated by Alexander. Darius II's first year was in 521 BC, and Alexander defeated Darius III in 331 BC, but the rabbinical date is 321 BC (521-321= 200 yrs).

In 132 AD, Simeon, son of Kochba (Kosiba), led a revolt against their Roman "occupiers" by taking advantage of the Sabbatical of 133 AD. He may have noticed that new eras of captivity or new eras of "redemption" may follow any Sabbatical. His was 490 years after Cyrus if he began counting 14 years after Cyrus first year (373 BC). There was allegedly a Jubilee 14 years after Jerusalem fell (allegedly in 422 BC). The Jubilee cycle allegedly began 14 years after the Israelites enter Canaan (allegedly in 1272 BC). First, Cyrus needed to be 166 years closer than 539 BC, that is, in 373 BC. This was accomplished by using only the chronology found in the Bible, which ends with Darius. This view defines this Darius as the king who was conquered by Alexander the Great in his 36th year, 331 BC (or 321). 27 AD was 483 years after 457 BC, when a commandment allegedly went forth in the seventh year of Artaxerxes allowing the Jews to return to Jerusalem. The Bar Kochba revolt was 98 years after 34 AD.

TABLE 11 illustrates when new Jubilee cycles could have been announced in the fall of the seventh years. Ussher says the first year of David was a Jubilee year. That was likely in 1010-1009 BC. He says Solomon dedicated the temple in a Jubilee year, in his 12th year. That was likely in 961-960 BC and would make 569 BC, when Nebuchadnezzar became a wild animal for seven years, a Jubilee year. It would place a Jubilee year in 520 BC, when the second temple was founded in the second year of Darius.

If there were a Jubilee in 721 BC, when Assyria captured 10 tribes of Israel, there may have been Jubilees in 623 and 574 (14th year after the temple was burned).

Details on the Rabbinic View

The rabbinic view says that Creation was in the fall, before the spring of 3760 BC. Therefore, 2012 AD is year 5772 AM (After Man) (3760 BC – 2012 AD = 5772 years). 2015 is year 5775. Since 5775 is evenly divisible by 7. It is allegedly a Sabbatical year.

However, it must be understood that, in this view, there were 166 years added before Solomon's temple, and 166 years were subtracted after Solomon's temple...

1. By selecting 2448 years instead of 2510 years between Adam and the Exodus, this subtracts 62 years (2510 – 2448 = 62).
2. By selecting 479 instead of 251 between the exodus and the era of Jerusalem, this adds 228 extra years (479 – 251 = 228).
3. By subtracting the 62 years from the 228 years, we end up with 166 years (228–62 = 166) added prior to David and Solomon.

168 is divisible by seven but not 166. Therefore, rabbinical Sabbaticals would be off two years when compared to the correct dates. Instead of having a Sabbatical in 2015 AD, it should likely be in 2017 and 2010 AD and also align with 588 and 539 BC. Refer to the Sabbatical chart (TABLE 2) posted here: [CODE 490](#)

TABLE 12. Solution to the Missing 166 years: (2761 to 2927 AM, After Man)					
	Masoreh Text (Preserved in King James Version)			Rabbinic View	
	After Man			After Man	
From Adam to Babel (Peleg's birth)	251 x 7 =	1757			1757
From Adam to Abraham's birth	251 x 8 =	2008	-60 =		1948
From Adam to Joseph's birth	251 x 9 =	2259	-60 =		2199
From Adam to the Exodus	251 x 10 =	2510	-62 =		2448
From Exodus to Jerusalem captured	+ 251	2761	251 + 228 = 479	+ 479	
		36	2761 + 166 = 2927		
First temple founded		2797			2927
		247			277
Exile of 10 tribes of Israel	721 BC	3044	721 - 166 = 555	3204	555 BC

TABLE 13. Alternative Solution Using Sabbaticals					
	Conventional 251-Year System			Rabbinic System	
Shem to the flood		98	= 7x14		
Flood to the exodus		854	= 7x122		
	AM	BC		AM	BC
Exodus	2510	1255		2448	1312
	+252	-252	= 7x36	+480	-480
David captures Jerusalem	2762	1003	2762 + 166 = 2928		
	+35	-35	= 7x5		
First temple founded	2797	968		2928	832
	7	7	= 7x1		
First temple finished	2804	961	1255 - 961 = 294 yrs (6 Jubilees)		
	252	252	= 7x36		
Sabbatical before jubilee	3056	709			

TABLE 14. From the Exodus to Entering Jerusalem, 251 Years								
Josh. 11-15 Jud. 1,2,3	Josh. 11 Judg. 3	Josh. 11 Judg. 4,5	Josh. 18 Judg. 6-10	Judg. 10-12	Judg. 3:31; 13:21	Ruth 1:1 1 Sam. 1-14	BC	
Exodus						Wilderness 40	1255-1215	
						Conquering the land 25	1215-1190	
						Interim 18	1190-1172	
Aram 8						8	1172-1164	
Othniel	Moab 18					18	1164-1146	
Rest 40	Ehud	Hazor 20	251 yrs.		111 yrs.	20	1146-1126	
	Shamgar	Barak &	Midian 7				7	1126-1119
	Rest 80	Deborah	Gideon 40	Ammon 18		18	1119-1101	
		Rest 40	Abimelech 3	Jephthah 6	Philistines 40 Eli		40	1101-1061
			Tola 23	Ibzan 7				
			Jair 22	Elon 10	Samuel alone 38		1061-1023	
				Abdon 8	Acts 13:20	Samuel & Saul 12	1023-1011	
						David 7	1011-1004	
David's 8 th yr. Jerusalem captured						251	yrs.	

**TABLE 15. What Does the Text Say?
From David's 7th Year to Hezekiah's 18th Year**

<i>BC</i>	<i>Kings of Israel</i>		<i>Kings of Judah</i>	
1004	David's 7th yr	Conquers Jerusalem		Jubilee yr?
968	Solomon's 4 th yr.	Builds temple		I Kings 6:1
961	Solomon's 12 th yr.	Dedicates temple		
931	Solomon's 40 th yr.		= Rehoboam's 1 st yr.	11:42
930	Jereboam's 2 nd yr.		= Rehoboam's 2 nd yr.	14:25
912	Jereboam's 20 th yr.		= Asa's 1 st yr.	15:9
873	Ahab's 1 st yr.		= Asa's 38 th yr.	16:29
870	Ahab's 4 th yr.		= Jehoshaphat's 1 st yr.	22:41
852	Ahab's 22 nd yr. (Ahab's death)			16:29
852	Joram's 1 st yr.	= Shalmaneser's 6 th	= Jehoshaphat's 18 th	II Kings 3:1
840	Jehu's 1 st yr.	= Shalmaneser's 18 th	= Athaliah 1st/Ahaziah's 1 st	8:25; 9:29
846	Jehu's 7 th yr.		= Athaliah's 7 th yr.	12:1
846	Jehu's 7 th yr.		= Joash's 1 st yr.	12:1
812	Jehoahaz's 1 st yr.		= Joash's 23 rd	13:1
796	Jehoahaz's 17 th yr.			13:1
796	Jehoash's 1 st yr.		= Joash's 37 th	13:10
795	Jehoash's 2 nd yr.		= Amaziah's 1 st yr.	dual reign 14:1; 12:1
783	Jehoash's 16 th yr.			13:10
783	Jeroboam's 1 st yr.	of sole rule	= Amaziah's 15 th yr.	14:23
769	Jeroboam's 14 th yr.		= Amaziah's 29 th yr.	14:2
769	Jeroboam's 27 th yr.		= Azariah's (Uzziah's) 1 st	sole rule 15:1; 14:23
765	Zachariah's 1 st yr.	Jeroboam's 31st yr.	= Azariah's 38 th	15:8
765	Shallum's 1 st yr.		= Azariah's 39 th	15:13
765	Menahem's 1 st yr.	Pul	= Azariah's 39 th	15:17
755	Menehem's 10 th yr.	Jeroboam's 41st yr.		15:17; 14:23
754	Pekahiah's 1 st		= Azariah's 50 th	15:23
752	Pekah's 1 st		= Azariah's 52 nd	15:27
751	Pekah's 2 nd yr		= Jotham's 1 st	15:32
736			= Jotham's 16 th	15:33
736	Pikah's 17 th		= Ahaz's 1 st	16:1
733	Pikah's 20 th yr.	Tiglath Pileser		15:27
731	Hoshea's 1 st yr		= Jotham's 20 th	15:30
731	Hoshea's 1 st yr	Shalmaneser	= Ahaz's 12 th	17:1
729	Hoshea's 3 rd yr.		= Hezekiah's 1 st yr./ Ahaz's 16 th	18:1; 16:2
723	Hoshea's 7 th yr	Shalmaneser	= Hezekiah's 4 th yr.	18:9
721	Hoshea's 9 th yr.	Assyrian Captivity	= Hezekiah's 6 th yr.	17:1, 6; 18:9, 10
713	Sargon/Sennacherib's	3 rd campaign	= Hezekiah's 14 th yr.	(Isa. 20:1-3)18:13
712	Sargon/Sennacherib's	3-yr siege: Jerusalem	= Hezekiah's 15 th yr.	
711	Sargon/Sennacherib's		= Hezekiah's 16 th yr.	
710	Sargon/Sennacherib's	4 th campaign	= Hezekiah's 17 th yr	(710 = 6 Jubilees after 1004)
709	Sargon/Sennacherib's	5 th campaign	= Hezekiah's 18 th yr.	
			698 = Hezekiah's 29 th yr.	18:2
			697 = Manasseh's 1 st yr.	
			642 = Manasseh's 55 th yr.	
			640 = Amon's 2 nd yr.	
			609 = Josiah's 31 st yr.	
			609 = Jehoahaz's 3 mo.	
			598 = Jehoiakim's 11 th yr.	
			598 = Jehoiachin's 3 mo.	
		Nebuchednezzar's 19 th yr. 587	= Zedekiah's 11 th yr.	18:1
			520 = Darius' 2 nd yr.	

In TABLE 15, kings were often contemporary instead of being consecutive, but most of the reigns are not difficult to figure once we have made the effort to chart the information available from the text of I Kings and II Kings. The most difficulty stems from assuming, in several places, that the text is speaking of the king's first year when, in actuality, it is referring to the king's first year of sole rule.

TABLE 16. From Solomon to Ahab

	BC	JUDAH	ISRAEL	REFERENCE
1	971	<i>Solomon's first year</i>		
∞∞	∞∞	<i>∞∞∞</i>		
40	932	<i>Solomon's 40th year</i>		
41	931	1 Rehoboam	1 Jereboam	1 Kings 11:42 14:25
42	930	2	2	
43	929	3	3	
44	928	4	4	
45	927	5	5	
46	926	6	6	
47	925	7	7	
48	924	8	8	
49	923	9	9	
50	922	10	10	
51	921	11	11	
52	920	12	12	
53	119	13	13	
54	918	14	14	
55	917	15	15	
56	916	16	16	
57	915	17	17	
58	914	1 Abijah (Abijam)	18	
59	913	2	19	
60	912	3	20	
61	911	1 Asa	21	1 Kings 15:9
62	910	2	22	
63	909	3	1	Nadab
64	908	4	2	Baasha
65	907	5		
66	906	6		
67	905	7		
68	904	8		
69	903	9		
70	902	10		
71	901	11		
72	900	12		
73	899	13		
74	898	14		
75	897	15		
76	896	16		
77	895	17		
78	894	18		
79	893	19		
80	892	20		
81	891	21		
82	890	22		
83	889	23		
84	888	24		
85	887	25 Asa	22	Baasha
86	886	26	23	1 Kings 16:8
87	885	27	24	1 Kings 16:15
88	884	28 Omri	1	1 Zimri 7 days
89	883	29	2	Tibni
90	882	30	3	
91	881	31	4	1 Kings 16:22-23
92	880	32	5	Sole reign
93	879	33	6	
94	878	34	7	
95	877	35	8	
96	876	36	9	
97	875	37	10	
98	874	38	11	
99	873	39	12	Ahab
100	872	40	1	1 Kings 16:29
101	871	41	2	
102	870	1 Jehoshaphat	3	1 Kings 22:41
			4	

TABLE 17. From Ahab to Joash

	BC	JUDAH	ISRAEL	REFERENCE
1	971	<i>Solomon's first year</i>		
∩∩	∩∩	∩∩∩		
85	887	25 Asa	22 Baasha	1 Kings 16:8
86	886	26 Elah	1 23	16:15
87	885	27	2 24	
88	884	28 Omri	1 1 Tibni	
89	883	29	2 2	
90	882	30	3 3	1 Kings 16:22-23
91	881	31	4	Sole reign
92	880	32	5	
93	879	33	6	
94	878	34	7	
95	877	35	8	
96	876	36	9	
97	875	37	10	
98	874	38	11	
99	873	39	12 1 Ahab	1 Kings 16:29
100	872	40	2	
101	871	41	3	
102	870	1 Jehoshaphat	4	1 Kings 22:41
103	869	2	5	
104	868	3 Sabbatical (294 yrs before 574)	6	
105	867	4	7	
106	866	5	8	
107	865	6	9	
108	864	7	10	
109	863	8	11	
110	862	9	12	
111	861	10	13	
112	860	11	14	
113	859	12	15	
114	858	13	16	
115	857	14	17	
116	856	15	18	
117	855	16	19	
118	854	17	20 1 Ahaziah	1 Kings 22:51
119	853	18 (Shalmaneser's 6th yr.)	21 Death of Ahab 2	
120	852	19	22 1 Jehoram	2 Kings 3:1
121	851	20	2	
122	850	21	3	
123	849	22	4	
124	848	23	5	
125	847	24 1 Joram	6	
126	846	25 2 dual reign	7 sole reign	2 Kings 1:17
127	845	3	8	
128	844	4	9	
129	843	5	10	
130	842	6 Ahaziah 1 yr.	11	2 Kings 9:29
131	841	7 (Shalmaneser's 18 th yr.)	12	8:25
132	840	1 8 Athaliah	1 Jehu	
133	839	2	2	
134	838	3	3	
135	837	4	4	
136	836	5	5	
137	835	6	6	
138	834	1 Joash	7	2 Kings 12:1

TABLE 18. From Joash to Uzziah

BC		JUDAH		ISRAEL		REFERENCE
1	971	<i>Solomon's first year</i>				
∞∞	∞∞	∞∞∞				
130	842	6	Ahaziah 1 yr.	11		2 Kings 9:29 8:25
131	841	7	(Shalmaneser's 18 th yr.)	12		
132	840	1	8 Athaliah	1	Jehu	
133	839	2		2		
134	838	3		3		
135	837	4		4		
136	836	5		5		
137	835	6		6		
138	834	1	Joash	7		2 Kings 12:1
139	833	2		8		
140	832	3		9		
141	831	4		10		
142	830	5		11		
143	829	6		12		
144	828	7		13		
145	827	8		14		
146	826	9		15		
147	825	10		16		
148	824	11		17		
149	823	12		18		
150	822	13		19		
151	821	14		20		
152	820	15		21		
153	819	16		22		
154	818	17		23		
155	817	18		24		
156	816	19		25		
157	815	20		26		
158	814	21		27		
159	813	22		28		
160	812	23		1	Jehoahaz	2 Kings 13:1
161	811	24		2		
162	810	25		3		
163	809	26		4		
164	808	27		5		
165	807	28		6		
166	806	29		7		
167	805	30		8		
168	804	31		9		
169	803	32	1 Uzziah (Azariah)	10		
170	802	33	2	11		
171	801	34	3	12		
172	800	35	4	13		
173	799	36	5	14		
174	798	37	6	15	1 Jehoash	2 Kings 13:10
175	797	1	38 7 Amaziah	16	2	14:1
176	796	2	39 8	17	3	
177	795	3	40 9	1	4	Jereboam 14:16
178	794	4	10	2	5	
179	793	5	11	3	6	
180	792	6	12	4	7	
181	791	7	13	5	8	
182	790	8	14	6	9	
183	789	9	15	7	10	

TABLE 19. From Uzziah to Pekah and Jotham

BC		JUDAH		ISRAEL		REFERENCE
1	971	<i>Solomon's first year</i>				
169	803	32	1 Uzziah (Azariah)	10		
170	802	33	2	11		
171	801	34	3	12		
172	800	35	4	13		
173	799	36	5	14		
174	798	37	6	15	1	Jehoash 2 Kings 13:10
175	797	1	38	7	2	Amaziah 14:1
176	796	2	39	8	3	
177	795	3	40	9	4	Jereboam 14:16
178	794	4	10	2	5	
179	793	5	11	3	6	
180	792	6	12	4	7	
181	791	7	13	5	8	
182	790	8	14	6	9	
183	789	9	15	7	10	
184	788	10	16	8	11	
185	787	11	17	9	12	
186	786	12	18	10	13	
187	785	13	19	11	14	
188	784	14	20	12	15	
189	783	15	21	13	16	Sole reign 2 Kings 13:10; 14:23
190	782	16	22	14		
191	781	17	23	15		
192	780	18	24	16		
193	779	19	25	17		
194	778	20	26	18		
195	777	21	27	19		
196	776	22	28	20		
197	775	23	29	21		
198	774	24	30	22		
199	773	25	31	23		
200	772	26	32	24		
201	771	27	33	25		
202	770	28	34	26		
203	769	29	35	27		Sole reign 14:2; 15:1,17
204	768		36	28		
205	767		37	29		
206	766		38	30		
207	765		39	31		Menahem 2 Kings 15:17
208	764		40	32	1	
209	763		41	33	2	
210	762		42	34	3	
211	761		43	35	4	
212	760		44	36	5	
213	759		45	37	6	
214	758		46	38	7	
215	757		47	39	8	
216	756		48	40	9	
217	755		49	41	10	
218	754		50	1		Pekahiah 2 Kings 15:23
219 ¹	753		51		2	Era of Rome
220 ²	752		52	1		Pekah 15:27
221 ³	751	1	Jotham		2	15:32-33

TABLE 20. From Pekah and Jotham to the Assyrian Captivity

	BC	JUDAH		ISRAEL		REFERENCE			
1	971	<i>Solomon's first year</i>							
217	755	49	Uzziah	Jereboam	41	10	Menahem		
218	754	50				1	Pekahiah	15:23	
219 ¹	753	51	Era of Rome			2			
220 ²	752	52			1		Pekah	15:27	
221 ³	751	1	Jotham		2			15:32-33	
222 ⁴	750	2			3				
223 ⁵	749	3			4				
224 ⁶	748	4			5				
225 ⁷	747	5			6				
226 ⁸	746	6			7				
227 ⁹	745	7			8				
228 ¹⁰	744	8			9				
229 ¹¹	743	9			10				
230 ¹²	742	10	1		11			2 Kings	
231 ¹³	741	11	2	Ahaz	12			15:32	
232 ¹⁴	740	12	3		13	1	Zechariah 6 mo.	15:8, 17	
233 ¹⁵	739	13	4		14	1	(Shallum 1 mo.)	15:13	
234 ¹⁶	738	14	5		15		Pekah's sole rule		
235 ¹⁷	737	15	6		16				
236 ¹⁸	736	16	7	Sole reign	17			16:1-2	
237 ¹⁹	735	-	8		18				
238 ²⁰	734	-	9		19				
239 ²¹	733	-	10		20			15:27	
240 ²²	732	20	11	Tiglath-pileser III	Pekah's death		(Fall of Damascus)	15:29-30	
241 ²³	731	12					Hoshea	17:1	
242 ²⁴	730	13				1			
243 ²⁵	729	14				2			
244 ²⁶	728	15				3		16:2,20	
245 ²⁷	727	16		1 Hezekiah		4			
246 ²⁸	726			2		5			
247 ²⁹	725			3		6		18:9	
248 ³⁰	724			4		7			
249 ³¹	723			5		8	Shalmaneser V	17:1,6	
250 ³²	722			6		9	Hoshea's death	18:9,10	
251 ³³	721	Sabbatical – 3 Jubilees after 868 BC - Assyrian Captivity (Sargon I)							

1. This chart is evidence that the Hebrew kings did not always reign consecutively. While Jotham and Ahaz reined over Judah, Pekah and Zechariah were ruling over Israel. Prior to the temple, David and Solomon had ruled 43 years.

NOTE: In Ussher's figures illustrated above, time from the first temple finished in 3001 AM (1004 BC), in the 12th year of Solomon, to the second temple finished in 3491 AM (514 BC) equals 490 years.

If the Kings were Often Contemporary

Often various chronologists simply add the length of reigns making all rulers consecutive. However, as Theile and Kitchen show, some rulers were actually contemporary and had dual reigns.

When we read carefully the synchronisms in I & II Kings, we find that Assyria captured ten tribes of Israel in the 6th year of Hezekiah in 721 BC, 251 years after Solomon's first year in 968 BC. In Hezekiah's 14th year, Isaiah instructed him about the coming sabbatical and jubilee, to eat what grows of itself in that first year (712-11) and do the same in the second year (711-10) and sew and reap and plant vineyards in the third year (in 710-09, a Jubilee year) (Isa. 37:30; II Kings 19:29).

Ussher's figures agree there was a jubilee in 710 BC. However, Ussher thought the year (710) was six jubilees after Solomon had dedicated the temple in 1004 BC in a jubilee year. He also claimed David's first year and Solomon's 12th year were both Jubilees.

Conversely, research shows that David had captured Jerusalem in 1004 BC, six jubilees before 710, this becomes evidence that Jerusalem's capture by David started a new jubilee cycle. If so, Ussher's dating was 43 years off. In his *Annals of the World*, page 85, Ussher says the jubilee of 710 was extra special because it followed a very dramatic event in which the Assyrian army of Sennacherib was attacking Jerusalem, and an angel went forth to kill 185,000 of them. After his 14th year, Hezekiah's life was extended for another 15 years, until 697.

Draft notes on Code 251 discovered by Floyd R. Cox in 1980
Floyd R. Cox, 1721 Mason Dixon Dr., West Lafayette, IN, 47906