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### 49 and 50-Year Jubilees after 457 BC?

by Floyd R. Cox Revised 2-09-2017

After Joshua's conquest of the Promised Land, the Israelites were to count the years until the next jubilee, the 50<sup>th</sup> year. In that year, everyone was allowed to regain possession of the land Joshua had originally given them. They were not permitted to permanently sell their land. After they were driven into other nations, there remained this innate desire to return in a jubilee year.

I have located 12 dates set for the coming of their Messiah to bring them back in a jubilee year. Here are some "fastballs" and "curves" for those who insist that jubilees are 50 years apart:

#### 50 Years in *The Mystery of Shemitah?*

Another alleged 50-year cycle began in 1217 AD with the death of Rabbi Yehuda Ben Samuel. He had allegedly been visited by Elijah to unveil a series of 50-year periods. To make a long story short, the events were to happen in 1217, 1517, 1917, 1967 and 2017. This series is mentioned in *The Mystery of Shemitah*, by Jonathan Kahn.

There are 50-year periods before and after the flood. Noah was age 600 (50 x 12) at the flood, and continued living another 350 years (50 x 7). After the births of their sons, Adam lived another 800 years, Methuselah 450 years, Shem 500 years, and Serug 200 years. Abraham was 100 when Isaac was born, and his descendants lived 400 years until the exodus.

#### 50 Years in the *Book of Jubilees?*

The *Book of Jubilees* says the exodus was 2450 (49 x 50) years after creation.

The 251-year pattern (covered elsewhere in my net site) places the exodus 2510 years after creation plus another 40 years to Joshua's conquest (2550 years after creation, 51 x 50).

A judge named Jephthah mentioned a period of 300 years after Joshua's conquest (Judges 11:26). This event would be after six jubilees.

Many place Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC, and others place a series of 10 jubilees after 457 BC, which begin 19 jubilees after 1407.

After 457, there are 2450 (49 x 50) years to 1994 AD. These would include the Millerite jubilee in 1844, and one in 1944 linked with speculation about the Messiah defeating Hitler and Mussolini.

#### 50 Years in *Annals of the World?*

Archbishop James Ussher published his in 1658 AD. He said that Solomon dedicated his temple in his 11<sup>th</sup> year, 3000 years after Adam (*Annals* page 67). This is equal to 60 jubilees if they began with creation and were 50 years apart (50 x 60 = 3000). His first year was allegedly 2989 (427 x 7) years after Adam (page 63). However, he had 2513 years between Adam and the flood because he said Abraham's second "calling" was 430 years before the exodus instead of 427 years (Acts 7:1-4; Ex 12:41). This would have altered his sabbaticals and jubilees three years after Joshua's conquest. Thus, he has 436 years (1451 to 1015 BC) from Joshua to Solomon instead of to the temple and 447 years (1451 to 1004 BC) to the dedication of the temple allegedly in a jubilee year (page 67).

This view is based upon 427 x 7 equals 2989 years (49 x 7 + 11 = 3000) to the temple (in a jubilee year) plus 11 equals 3000 years. This is like saying 427 x 14 is 5978 years (in a jubilee year) plus 22 years equals 6000 years (49 x 122 + 22 = 6000).

In contrast, if the temple had actually been founded 439 years after Joshua's conquest (427 + 7) after Adam, and dedicated seven years later, this would make only 446 years (439 + 7) from Joshua to the dedication (not 450) and only 2996 years (427 x 7 + 7) after Adam, not 3,000. Years 3000 and 6000 would not be jubilee years unless they are 50 years apart.

There are  $427 \times 7$  years from Adam to year 2989. Eleven more years equals year 3000 is reached. Ussher claimed year 3000 was a jubilee celebrated in the 11<sup>th</sup> year of Solomon, when he dedicated the temple.

If he had 2510 years instead of 2513 to the exodus, then the temple would have been founded in the 61<sup>st</sup> jubilee ( $2510 + 40 + 439 = 2989$ ) ( $427 \times 7$ ). Eleven more years later would not be a jubilee. The addition of these three years threw off Ussher's jubilees. Likewise, the 122<sup>nd</sup> jubilee in 6000 years would be in year 5978 ( $427 \times 14$ ), 22 years before 6000. (3000 and 6000 are not jubilees.)

### 50-year Jubilees Stemming from 457 BC

Calculations are often based upon counting 50-year jubilees after 457 BC. Why 457? Here are several reasons:

1. One chronologist reports that Joshua crossed the Jordan river into the Promised Land in 1407 BC (439 years before Solomon's temple), and 50-year jubilees followed in years 07, 57, 07, 57, 07 each century down to 457 BC, when Ezra left Babylon for Jerusalem in the company of many other priests.

After 457, the jubilees allegedly changed mysteriously into 49-year cycles down to 1994 and 2043 AD.

Actually, there are 49 times 50 jubilee cycles from 457 BC to 1994-95 AD, and, therefore, one could continue to use 49 50-year cycles or change to 50 49-year cycles down to 1994-95.

2. Followers of William Miller, the Millerites, evidently, chose 50-year cycles to date the return of their Messiah in 1844 AD, 2300 years after 457 BC. 2300 years equal 46 jubilees of 50 years each. Therefore, since the jubilee begins on the day of Atonement, their Messiah would allegedly return on the day of Atonement, 1844, as a fulfillment of the 2300 days found in Daniel 8:14.

The date was set. Members quit their jobs, sold their farms, ceased to plant vineyards, build houses and gave property to the church... much like the false prophet in Babylon who told the Jews there not build houses or plant vineyards because they would all return to Jerusalem within two years. This was in 593 BC, and they returned after 539 BC.

3. Today's Adventists stem from Ellen White whose parents were at the Miller farm in 1844 during the Great Disappointment. They promote a 50-year cycle that goes from 457 BC to 1844, 1894, 1944, 1994 and 2044 AD.

### The Behistun Inscription

Much of the excitement in 1844 stemmed from Sir Henry Rawlinson's 1840 analysis of the Behistun Inscription. He had just uncovered absolute proof that the Jewish priests and rabbis had deleted 166 years from the Persians period by omitting four of their kings. Instead of placing Josiah's reform in 457 BC, it became evident it was actually in 623 BC as in TABLE 1.

Instead of the first temple burning in 422 BC, it actually burned in 587 BC. The events associated with the rabbinical calendar had been 166 years off!

TABLE 1. The Missing 166 Years

Sabbatical: Josiah finds Temple Scroll	BC 623	- 166 yrs =	BC 457	
	<u>-35</u>		<u>-35</u>	
Sabbatical	588	- 166 yrs =	422	422 BC
First temple burned	587	- 166 yrs =	421	
Sabbatical - Cyrus' decree	539	- 166 yrs =	373	
70 <sup>th</sup> year after Sabbatical of 588	518	- 166 yrs =	352	
Second temple finished	516	- 166 yrs =	350	
Esther crowned Queen of Persia	515	- 166 yrs =	349	
Walls of Jerusalem Repaired	502	- 166 yrs =	336	
Sabbatical	AD 69	656 yrs - 166 = 490	AD 69	<u>69</u> AD
Second Temple burned	70	656 yrs	70	490 yrs

Instead of having 17 50-year jubilees after Joshua crossed the Jordan river down to the temple burning in 421 BC, there were actually 16 jubilees from Joshua down to Josiah's reform in 623 BC.

Now they could prove that Daniel's 490 years ended in 34 AD, 490 years after 457 BC (the 7<sup>th</sup> year of Artaxerxes) according to Daniel 9:25.

Moreover, they could now prove that Christ's second Advent would be 2300 years (46 jubilees) after 457 BC according to Daniel 8:14, and 2300 years is evenly divisible by 50. Therefore, the end would logically be on the day of Atonement, at the beginning of a jubilee year. So they thought.

The lost book of Moses was found in 623 BC, and everyone made an oath to keep every word in the book including the sabbaticals and jubilees. So the new jubilee would be the 50<sup>th</sup> year after 623, in the fall of 574 BC, that is, 14 years after the temple was burned in 588-87 BC (Ezek 40:1). The next jubilee would allegedly be 14 years after Babylon fell in the fall of 539 BC (574 - 49 = 525 BC). Cyrus captured Babylon and made a decree in 539 to allow the Jews to return to build houses around Jerusalem and to rebuild the temple. There were 49 years from Cyrus' commandment to when Nehemiah, the Governor of Jerusalem, returned to Persia (Dan 9:25). Jerusalem fell 49 years before Babylon fell.

### Importance of the Sabbaticals

Why should we speculate on how the annual holy days might eventually be fulfilled if we know nothing about the sabbaticals? Again, Jerusalem fell in a sabbatical year, 49 years before Babylon fell, and Revelation is about a fall of Babylon at the end of 3½ years. Therefore, the 3½ years in both Daniel and Revelation are somehow related to the sabbatical cycle, right?

In contrast, dates in the new paradigm are 166 years earlier than the old mindset. The lost book of Moses was found in 623 instead of in 457 BC. The temple was burned 35 years later, in 588/87, not in 422/21 BC, and the jubilee was 14 years after 588-87 BC, that is, in 574 BC, not 14 years after 422-21 BC, that is, in 408/7 BC. Cyrus captured Babylon in 539/38, not 166 years later, in 373/72 BC, and the jubilee was 14 years after 539, in 525 BC, not 14 years after 373, that is, in 359/58 BC.

Alexander conquered Judah and was replaced by his four generals when he died in 323 BC (Dan 8:8), and dates were reliable after this.

The second temple was burned in 69-70 AD, and the jubilee would allegedly be 14 years later, in 83-84 AD, and the next jubilee after that would be in the fall of 132-133 AD, at the outset of the Bar Kochba Revolt against Roman occupation of Judah, allegedly 490 years after 359 BC.

### The New Mindset for the First Advent in 31 AD

After 1843, the new dates reflected in the Behistun Inscriptions allowed new insights into dates given in Daniel. Perhaps we could show that 490 days in Daniel 9:24 actually represent 490 years (70 weeks of years), or perhaps 2300 days in Daniel 8:14 are actually 2300 years.

So here is what was found to be acceptable to the revisionists.

The revisionists needed to explain how the 70 weeks (490 years) began in 457 BC, in the seventh year of Artaxerxes (Ezra 7:7-8), when Ezra the scribe and other Levites returned from Babylon to Jerusalem. There is evidence that Ezra, Nehemiah and Esther were long before 457 BC. Ezra returned with Zerubbabel after Cyrus' decree in 539 BC (Neh 12:1).

3. Revisionists need to explain how that Daniel 9 is actually about Jeremiah's 70 years that would end in 539 BC, how that Cyrus' commandment to rebuild the temple (Dan 9:25) was after he captured Babylon in 539, at the end of these 70 years, how that the alter was rebuilt and sacrifices were resumed on the first day of the seventh month in 538 BC, how they kept the feast of Tabernacles, and the temple was founded about 70 weeks after Cyrus' decree (Ezra 3:8-10; Dan 9:24). This is a problem.

Israel and Judah had transgressed the law for 490 years and were being punished for 70 years, until the release, the commandment of Cyrus. Daniel 9:24-25 says the end of the transgressions, the end of sins, reconciliation for iniquity would be in 70 weeks, about 1½ years, after Cyrus' commandment. This could include 52 literal weeks, plus another 17 weeks, until an anointed prince, Sheshbazzar or Zerubbabel, of Jerusalem would return

#### Sabbaticals since 457 BC

457-456 BC

27/28 AD

34/35 AD – (10 jubilees)

48/49 AD

69/70 AD

132/33 AD - (12 jubilees)

1994-95 AD (50 jubilees)

2001/2002 AD

2008/2009 AD

2015/2016 AD

2043-44 AD (51 jubilees)

from Babylon to found the temple (Dan 9:25).

4. Revisionists explain that Cyrus' decree in 539 is too early to be 490 years before the first Advent of the Messiah in the first century. The "anointed one", Christ, was the one to be "cut off" in 31 AD, after the 69 weeks after the decree. Therefore, the decree had to be in 457 BC, not in 539. This is a problem.

If we mention "the seventh year of the king of Persia" without mentioning the king's name, we find that Esther was crowned in "the seventh year of the king of Persia"; Ezra returned to Jerusalem in "the seventh year of the king of Persia", and the temple was dedicated in "the seventh year of the king of Persia" according to the two decrees of Cyrus and Darius, that is, even Artaxerxes (Ezra 6:14). Darius had at least two names just as Daniel was also Belteshazzar; Esther was also Hadasseh; Zerubbabel was also Sheshbazzar. Each one had two names.

### Ezra Seems out of Place

Just a theory, but perhaps Christians swapped Ezra for Josiah in order to artificially create a 490-year messianic movement ending in 34 AD (Dan 9:24-25). This would create the view that the Jews knew precisely, in advance, when their Messiah would arrive but simply ignored it.

More research needs done on Ezra's return in the seventh year of Artaxerxes (Darius). Archbishop James Ussher says Esther became Queen of Persia in 515 BC, in the year after the temple was finished, in the seventh year of Ahasuerus (Darius). Her first cousin, Mordecai, was taken captive to Babylon in 598 BC (Esther 2:6). Ezra returned with other priests to care for new temple services (See Nehemiah 12:1). Nehemiah returned in the 20<sup>th</sup> year of Artaxerxes (Darius), in 502 BC.

Nevertheless, seem to prefer that the decree for the Jews to return to Jerusalem was in 457 BC because Cyrus' decree was 567-574 years before Christ's ministry, not 490 years.

Never mind that Ezra the priest returned with Zerubbabel just after Cyrus' decree (Neh 12:1).

Never mind that Mordecai, Esther's first cousin, was taken to Babylon in 598 BC (Est 2:5-6).

Never mind that Esther became queen of Persia in the seventh year of the king of Persia, in the year after the temple was completed (p. 128, Ussher, *The Annals of the World*).

Never mind that Jeshua the priest and his son, Joiakim, were in the days of Zerubbabel and Nehemiah (Neh 12:26).

Never mind that Ezra returned to Jerusalem a second time, in 515 BC, in the year after the temple was completed.

Never mind that Nehemiah, governor of Jerusalem, returned from Jerusalem to Persia in the 20<sup>th</sup> year of the king of Persia, in 490 BC, 49 years after Cyrus' decree in 539, and his decree was 49 years after Jerusalem fell.

Never mind that the "prince that shall come" to destroy Jerusalem and the temple (Dan 9:26) is not part of these 69 or 70 weeks of years, 490 years after the decree (Mat 24:15).

Since Daniel 9 covers the period from Cyrus' decree in 539 BC and ends with the destruction of Jerusalem and its temple in 70 AD (Dan 9:26; Mat 24:15), it can be assumed there are time gaps in the 70 weeks. Perhaps the last 3½ years are fulfilled between 66 and 70 AD, not 2,000 years later as some have speculated. Perhaps this may explain why the rabbis said the first temple was destroyed in 421 BC, 490 years before the second temple was destroyed in 70 AD.

### The New Mindset for the Second Advent in 1844 AD

Never mind that the altar and temple were polluted by Antiochus, king of Syria, and were restored after 2300 "morning & evening" sacrifices (1150 days Dan 8:26), when they celebrated Hanukkah. The revisionist view was that Daniel's 2300 days (Dan 8:14) must represent 2300 years, that is, from 457 BC to 1844 AD, to the time Sir Henry Rawlinson was deciphering the Persian Behistun Inscriptions.

The bottom line is that it can now be shown that the rabbinical chronology back to Creation in 3761 BC subtracted 196 years (four jubilees). Their date for the temple was 832 BC instead of 968 BC, and they subtracted 60 years between Abraham and his father. 166 years had been subtracted from the Persian period, and they merely counted the years of the kings of Israel without overlapping them 30 years.

Perhaps, revisionists could simply overlook the commandment made by Cyrus and replace it with a commandment allegedly made by Artaxerxes Longemanus in 457 BC, in his seventh year. To do this, of course, it would be nice if revisionists could also place Ezra, Nehemiah and Esther nearer to the time of 457 BC, long after the time of Cyrus.

Never mind that Esther's first cousin, Mordecai, was captured and taken to Babylon by

7 <sup>th</sup> years since Adam	7 <sup>th</sup> years since Joshua
BC 3957/3956 3761/3760	BC 1407/1406
1409/1408	966/965 (63 x 7)
1255/1254 1220/1219	(9 x 49)
968/967 (427 x 7) (61 x 49)	868/867
870/860	721/720
723/722	623/621
625/624	588/587
604 jubilee	539/538
590/589	
569/568	
541/540 520/519 457 jubilee 422/421 331/330	

37/36

2/1

**AD**

34/35 jubilee

69/70 sab.

132 jubilee

1945 jubilee

1994 jubilee

2001/2002

2008/2009

2015/2016

2022/2023

5978 years

(427 x 14)

(122 x 49)

Nebuchednezzar in 598 BC (Esther 1:1, Septuagint text). Never mind that Ezra returned from Babylon with other Levites arriving in Jerusalem in the fifth month of the king's seventh year, in 515 BC (Ezra 7:8), when Esther was being crowned in Persia in 515 BC (Esther 2:16; Archbishop Ussher, *Annals of the World*, p. 128), in the year the second temple was being dedicated (Ezra 6:15).

<http://creation.com/darius-is-artaxerxes>

<http://www.biblicalresearch.info/page48d.html>

<http://www.biblicaltheology.com/Research/PittsD02.pdf>

Many have simply ignored the decree of 539 BC made by Cyrus (II Chron 36:22; Ezra 6:3) and the decree of 520 BC made by "Darius, even Artaxerxes" (Ezra 6:1, 14) in order to create a revised decree in 457 BC, in the seventh year of Artaxerxes Longimanus because this would be 490 years before 34 AD.

Trouble is that, if the 457 theory were true, then there is a 80-year gap with no history, just a blank after Ezra, Nehemiah and Mordecai (who returned after 539 BC) and Ezra, Nehemiah and Mordecai who allegedly returned after 457 BC. That's over eighty years of no history (539 – 457 = 82 years). Mordecai was Esther's much older first cousin (old enough to be her father), who was captured by Nebuchednezzar in 598 BC (Esther 2:6).

The revisionists' version is that the 490 years must be delayed until 457 BC, until the seventh year of Artaxerxes as in Ezra 6:14 and 7:8. This would stretch to 34 AD (457 BC to 34 AD).

### **Beginnings of the Latter Day Advent Movement after 1844**

Now we can begin to understand "the Great Disappointment of October 22, 1844". 25 million Seventh Day Adventists today have grown up hearing about it. They believed there were 490 years (70 weeks of years) from 457 BC to 34 AD (3½ years after the Crucifixion) and, furthermore, the "time of the end" was to begin in 1844 AD

(<http://www.worldslastchance.com>

[/yahuwahs-calendar/how-the-millerites-arrived-at-october-22-1844.html](http://yahuwahs-calendar/how-the-millerites-arrived-at-october-22-1844.html)), that is, 2300 years after 457 BC. Many had sold their farms and everything they had and traveled to the farm of William Miller in expectation of the return of Christ. The parents of Ellen G. White (founder of the Seventh Day Adventist movement) were there.

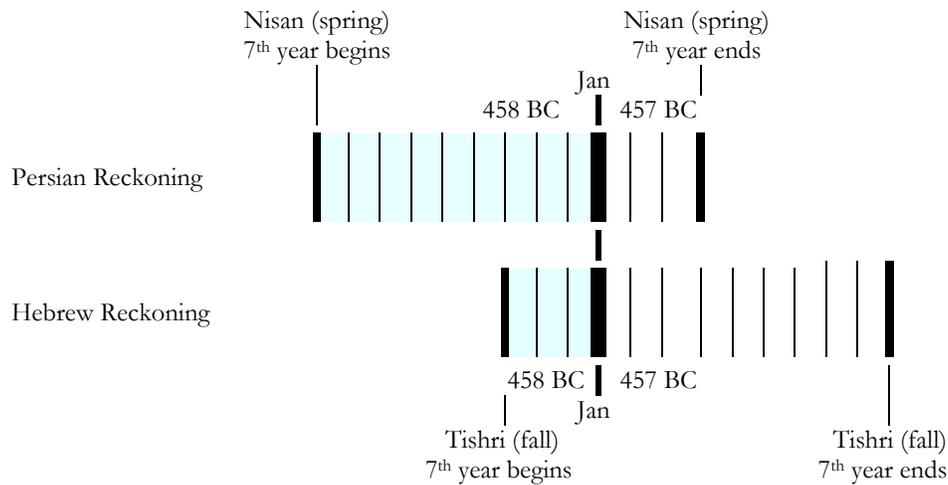
We've all heard of having a "snow job" or "being snowed". After the Great Disappointment, Samuel S. Snow published a revision of the date for Christ's return as being October 22, 1844. Allegedly, the lunar year needed to be postponed one month because the grain harvest was going to be too late that year to be ready for the Wave Sheaf Offering. The Passover and days of Unleavened Bread were too early if they were going to observe the accepted date a month earlier, as on the Jewish calendar.

Snow also surmised that after the 2300 years, "then shall the sanctuary be cleansed", which means that on the day of Atonement, God would purify the earth by fire at Christ's return. He created quite a sensation and attracted thousands of followers.

The Millerites in 1844 thought that Daniel 9 was speaking of future 70 weeks of years, or 490 years, from the time Artaxerxes Longimanus allegedly made a commandment in 457 BC to allow Ezra to return from Babylon to Jerusalem. They calculated that the 2300 mornings and evenings (or years) mentioned in Daniel 8:14 would end in 1843-44 AD, 2300 years after 457 BC.

Ellen G. White, who founded the Seventh Day Adventist Church was influenced by this view. Her parents were at the Miller farm in 1843, when "the Return" became "the Great Disappointment".

**TABLE 2. Years began in the Spring?**



### History Repeats Itself

For 23 years before Nebuchednezzar, Jeremiah had warned Judah about serving Babylon for 70 years (10 sabbaticals), which would end in 539 BC (Jer 25:3,11,12). Nevertheless, after Mordecai and King Jechoniah (age 8), King Jehoiakim and the queen were taken to Babylon in 598 BC, a son of a prophet appeared in the temple in 595 BC saying that, within two years, Jechoniah (then age 11) would return with all captives of Judah before 593 BC, before Jechoniah was 13 (Jer 28:1-3, 15-17). He was only off eight sabbaticals (595 – 539 = 56 years)! Jeremiah said the captives should not listen to prophets who advised them not to build houses and plant gardens and vineyards (Jer 29:4-10).

History repeats itself.

Other revisionists have appeared since 1844. One group calculated that the Messiah would return between 1972 and 1975 using the following supporting evidence:

1. 1975 was 69 jubilees (69 x 49) after Joshua crossed the Jordan in 1407 BC.
2. 1975 would be 2513 years after Babylon fell just as the exodus was allegedly 2513 years after Adam.
3. 1975 would end 6000 years if creation were in 4025 BC (120 jubilees x 50 yrs = 6000 yrs).
4. Their leader was age 80 in 1972, just like Moses was 80 at the exodus.
5. 1972 was 2510 (251 x 10) years after the fall of Babylon in 539 BC.
6. 1982 was 2520 years (360 x 7) after the fall of Babylon in 539 BC.
7. Their leader was allegedly a modern Moses, Elijah and a modern-day Zerubbabel building a spiritual temple.
8. The leader attained a worldwide audience with 144,000 members and an income of \$150,000,000 per year, which allegedly proved the messianic movement was inspired.

Nevertheless, he died, and a massive split in the church occurred in 1994-95, which would be 50 jubilees (50 x 49) after 457 BC, or it would be 49 jubilees (49 x 50) if they were 50 years apart (that is, 49 x 50 = 2450 years).

Another revisionist set the date of the ending of the “last 3½ years” as Pentecost, 2012, 40 years after 1972. After this disappointment, some members accused him of having a secret Swiss bank account and took him to court. The Judge sentenced him to 3½ years in jail.

In conclusion, messianic movements have peaked during alleged jubilee years and have come and gone during the past 2,000 years. Messianic Jews look for the first coming, and messianic

Christian Jews expect the second coming. Neither one seems to understand the Bible is written in such a way that all generations would expect their Messiah during their own time, and each generation has been “inspired”, not by prophets, but by speculators and calculators.

Googling for “the Harbinger review” gives 6,360,000 hits. There’s much interest in speculating on America’s future. If Babylon fell during a sabbatical year, perhaps this is a key to Revelation, that Babylon the Great will fall in a sabbatical or jubilee year, at the end of the last 3½ years, 42 months or 1260 days. But do we count down from Creation or from when Joshua crossed the Jordan river into the promised land, or from after Ezra’s return from Babylon?

**TABLE 3. Ben Zion Wacholder’s Jubilees Since 3957 BC, 1189 & 2022 AD**  
*(Sabbatical in 69-70 AD) (by Floyd R. Cox, Revised on 6-23-2015)*

<http://www.icg.org.au/Some%20more.html>

3957/3956 BC	2928/2927 BC	1899/98 BC		AD 13/14	AD 1042/43
3908/3907 BC	2879/2878 BC	1850/49 BC	919/18 BC	AD 62/63	AD 1091/92
3859/3858 BC	2830/2829 BC	1801/00 BC	870/69 BC	AD 111/12	AD 1140/41
3810/3809 BC	2781/2780 BC	1752/51 BC	821/20 BC	AD 160/61	AD 1189/90
3761/3760 BC	2732/2731 BC	1703/02 BC	772/71 BC	AD 209/10	AD 1238/39
3712/3711 BC	2683/2682 BC	1654/53 BC	723/22 BC	AD 258/59	AD 1287/88
3663/3662 BC	2634/2633 BC	1605/04 BC	674/73 BC	AD 307/08	AD 1336/37
3614/3613 BC	2585/2584 BC	1556/55 BC	625/24 BC	AD 356/57	AD 1385/86
3565/3564 BC	2536/2535 BC	1507/06 BC	576/75 BC	AD 405/06	AD 1434/35
3516/3515 BC	2487/2486 BC	1458/57 BC	527/26 BC	AD 454/55	AD 1483/84
3467/3466 BC	2438/2437 BC	1409/08 BC	478/77 BC	AD 503/04	AD 1532/33
3418/3417 BC	2389/2388 BC	1360/59 BC	429/28 BC	AD 552/53	AD 1581/82
3369/3368 BC	2340/2339 BC	1311/10 BC	380/79 BC	AD 601/02	AD 1630/31
3320/3319 BC	2291/2290 BC	1262/61 BC	331/30 BC	AD 650/51	AD 1679/80
3271/3270 BC	2242/2241 BC	1213/12 BC	282/81 BC	AD 699/700	AD 1728/29
3222/3221 BC	2193/2192 BC	1164/63 BC	233/32 BC	AD 748/49	AD 1777/78
3173/3172 BC	2144/2143 BC	1115/14 BC	184/83 BC	AD 797/98	AD 1826/27
3124/3123 BC	2095/2094 BC	1066/65 BC	135/34 BC	AD 846/47	AD 1875/76
3075/3074 BC	2046/2045 BC	1017/16 BC	86/85B C	AD 895/96	AD 1924/25
3026/3025 BC	1997/96 BC	968/67 BC	37/36 BC	AD 944/45	AD 1973/74
2977/2976 BC	1948/47 BC		Missing yr. 0	AD 993/94	AD 2022/23

#### Notes on Jubilees listed in TABLE 3

First, it needs to be said that it is generally believed that the earth, sun, moon and stars were not created in seven days, in 3957 BC (my own date for creation). This is compatible with the view that Adam and Eve were to replenish the earth (Gen 1:28), just as Noah was commanded to replenish the earth (Gen 9:1). This means the earth was plished before it was to be replenished.

Second, it needs to be said that king Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon miraculously became an animal for seven years and was miraculously restored. At least this is how the story has come down to us.

Likewise, the old world must have somehow ended and needed to be recreated and given a new start, a new calendar using 52 weeks, 12 moons, 7 years, 49/50 years, Venus and Jupiter cycles. According to the book of Jubilees, Adam died in the 19<sup>th</sup> jubilee year, 931 years after creation. This would be in 3026/25 BC.

Ben Zion Wacholder’s figures say that the jubilee cycle began with the Jewish date of creation, 3761/3760 BC. I have extended the date of creation back to 3957 BC because the rabbis had subtracted four jubilees (196 years) between 3957 and 3761 BC; they subtracted 60 years between Abraham and his

father, and the rabbinical date for the temple is 832 BC, 136 years after the true date, which is 968/67 BC (60+136 = 196).

The exodus was in 1447 BC, 479 years before 968 BC (I Kings 6:1), but the sabbaticals and jubilees were 40 years later, in 1407, when Joshua crossed into Canaan. This cycle repeated for 441 years, down through 966, 721, 623, 588, 574, and 539 BC, and are two years after those that began at creation (illustrated in the chart).

331 BC was obviously a sabbatical (Wacholder's figures say it was a jubilee), because Alexander visited Jerusalem that year to honor the high priest's request to be allowed the sabbaticals without paying tribute.

37/36 was a sabbatical (Wacholder's figures say it was a jubilee), because Josephus said Herod conquered Jerusalem in a sabbatical year, which would be in 37 BC.

1189/90 AD was a sabbatical (Zuckermann's and Wacholder's figures say it was a jubilee). Richard de Lionheart was crowned that year 21 days before a jubilee. Lionheart led the Third Crusade into Palestine.

**TABLE 4. Benedict Zuckermann's Jubilees Since 1189 AD and 2022 AD**  
(Sabbatical in 68-69 AD) (by Floyd R. Cox, Revised on 6-23-2015)

<http://www.icg.org.au/Some%20more.html>

3957/3956 BC	2928/2927 BC	1948/47 BC	919/18 BC	AD 12/13	AD 1041/42
3908/3907 BC	2879/2878 BC	1899/98 BC	870/69 BC	AD 61/62	AD 1090/91
3859/3858 BC	2830/2829 BC	1850/49 BC	821/20 BC	AD 110/11	AD 1139/40
3810/3809 BC	2781/2780 BC	1801/00 BC	772/71 BC	AD 159/60	AD 1188/89
3761/3760 BC	2732/2731 BC	1752/51 BC	723/22 BC	AD 208/09	AD 1237/38
3712/3711 BC	2683/2682 BC	1703/02 BC	674/73 BC	AD 257/58	AD 1286/87
3663/3662 BC	2634/2633 BC	1654/53 BC	625/24 BC	AD 306/07	AD 1335/36
3614/3613 BC	2585/2584 BC	1605/0 4BC	576/75 BC	AD 355/56	AD 1384/85
3565/3564 BC	2536/2535 BC	1556/5 5BC	527/26 BC	AD 404/05	AD 1433/34
3516/3515 BC	2487/2486 BC	1507/0 6BC	478/77 BC	AD 453/54	AD 1482/83
3467/3466 BC	2438/2437 BC	1458/57 BC	429/28 BC	AD 502/03	AD 1531/32
3418/3417 BC	2389/2388 BC	1409/08 BC	380/79 BC	AD 551/52	AD 1580/81
3369/3368 BC	2340/2339 BC	1360/59 BC	331/30 BC	AD 600/01	AD 1629/30
3320/3319 BC	2291/2290 BC	1311/10 BC	282/81 BC	AD 649/50	AD 1678/79
3271/3270 BC	2242/2241 BC	1262/61BC	233/32 BC	AD698/699	AD 1727/28
3222/3221 BC	2193/2192 BC	1213/12 BC	184/83 BC	AD 747/48	AD 1776/77
3173/3172 BC	2144/2143 BC	1164/63 BC	135/34 BC	AD 796/97	AD 1825/26
3124/3123 BC	2095/2094 BC	1115/14 BC	86/85 BC	AD 845/46	AD 1874/75
3075/307 4BC	2046/2045 BC	1066/65 BC	37/36 BC	AD 894/95	AD 1923/24
3026/302 5BC	1997/96 BC	1017/16 BC	Missing yr. 0	AD 943/44	AD 1972/73
2977/297 6BC		968/67 BC		AD 992/93	AD 2021/22

#### Notes on Jubilees listed in TABLE 4

Jonathan Cahn in *The Mystery of the Shemitah* says sabbaticals are in 68/69, 1972/73, 2000/01, 2007/08, and 2014/15. This agrees with the chronology of Benedict Zuckermann, not Ben Zion Wacholder. Both begin every year in the fall. If it can be demonstrated that all years actually begin in the spring except the jubilee year, then the sabbaticals would begin in the spring of 1994, 2001, 2008, 2015 and 2022.

Josiah found the lost book of Moses and began a reform during the spring Passover, in 623 BC. All agreed to observe every word in the book including the Sabbaths, sabbaticals and jubilees. The next jubilee began after the fall of 574 BC, 14 years after the fall of Jerusalem in 588/87 BC.

The king of Judah burned Jeremiah's scroll in the ninth month, while he was sitting in his winter house next to his fireplace. The first month was nine months earlier, in the spring; the seventh month was in

September, and the eighth was in October.

In an agricultural calendar, the sixth year, as other years, begin in the spring and end in the fall, but the seventh year does not begin until the next spring, and the jubilee begins on the 10<sup>th</sup> day during the seventh month of the seventh year, not after the seventh year (Lev 25:9).

There is no mystery in dating the new and full moons and new year after the spring equinox each year. The mystery is in trying to accept the events attached to the rabbinical calendar after we discover the rabbis have removed 136 years from the date Solomon founded the temple (in 832 BC instead of 968 BC) and by removing 60 years between Abraham and his father. This equals 196 years (136 + 60 = 196 years), which changes the date of creation 196 years earlier, in 3957 BC instead of in 3761 BC.

**TABLE 5. Sabbatical Years Counted from Spring to Spring**

Spring	To the spring/summer of	Spring	To the spring/summer of	Spring	To the spring/summer of
3761	/3760 BC	37	/36 BC (jubilee in the fall, 37 BC)	1189	/1190 AD (jubilee in the fall, 1189)
968	/967 BC (jubilee in the fall, 968)	62	/63 AD	2008	/2009 AD
520	/519 BC	83	/84 AD	2015	/2016 AD
331	/330 BC (jubilee in the fall, 331)	132	/133 AD	2022	/2023 AD (jubilee in the fall of 2022)
44	/43 BC	475	/476 AD	2043	/2044 AD

**TABLE 6. Sabbatical Years Since Adam**  
The 28-year discrepancy in the *Mystery of the Shemitah*

Floyd R. Cox 6-21-2015

**49-year Sabbaticals BC**

Jubilee/Creation/Adam's Birth	3957
Jubilee/Adam's death	3026
Jewish date of Creation	3761
Temple founded in last jubilee in 3,000 years (427 x 7)	968
Alexander Allows Sabbaticals Without Taxation	331
Herod Conquers Jerusalem	37

**49-year Sabbaticals AD**

62-63 to 68-69 Last Seven Years of the Temple	62	
Birth of Rabbi Judah ben Samuel	1140	
Crowning of Richard de Lionhearted	1189	+28= 1217 Death of Rabbi Judah ben Samuel
	<u>+294</u>	
	1485	
	1490	+28= 1517 Ottoman Turks control Jerusalem
	<u>+392</u>	
	1882	
	1889	+28= 1917 British control Jerusalem
532 yrs (Easter Cycles) x 11 after Creation (3957 BC)	1896	+28= 1924
Sabbatical	1938	+28= 1966 6-Day War Jewish Control of Jerusalem
Sabbatical	<u>1945</u>	+28= 1973 Beginning of 50 million Abortions
	<b>1987</b>	<b>+30= 2017 (obviously, extra 50<sup>th</sup> years in 1917 &amp; 1967)</b>
Sabbatical	<u>1994</u>	+28= 2022 Last jubilee of 6,000 years (427 x 14)
	2001	+28= 2029
	2008	+28= 2036
	2015	+28= 2043 5,999 years after 3957 BC & 196 yrs before
Last jubilee of 6,000 years (427 x 14)	2022	2239 AD, the Jewish date year 5,999

**The 532-year and 19-year Cycles**

More needs to be said on the seven Easter Cycles of 532 years between 3761 and 37 BC and the Easter Cycles after 1 AD and after 532 AD. The cycle was actually one day longer than 128 years on a true solar calendar because it was designed to perpetuate both the 28-year sabbatical cycle and the 19-year lunar cycle (28 x 19 = 532 years). The 19-year cycle of 3957 BC included Adam's lifespan (49 19-year cycles = 931 years and 19 49-year cycles = 931 years). Adam's 19-year cycle merged with and was repeated in the Nabonassar calendar of 747 BC and in the Islamic calendar of 622 AD.

**TABLE 7. Hebrew Lunar and Solar Time Units counted from the Spring**

<u>Years</u>	=	<u>Days</u>	=	<u>Jubilees</u>
<u>24.5 solar years</u>	=	8,948.4335	=	½ of 49 yrs
<u>25.25 lunar years</u>	=	8,948.0711		
<u>33 solar years</u>	=	12,052.9922		
<u>34 lunar years</u>	=	12,048.4799		
<b><u>49 solar years</u></b>	=	<b><u>17,896.8671</u></b>	=	49 yrs x 1
<b><u>50.5 lunar years</u></b>	=	<b><u>17,896.1423</u></b>		
<u>98 solar years</u>	=	35,793.7343	=	49 yrs x 2
<u>101 lunar years</u>	=	35,792.2846		
<u>196 solar years</u>	=	71,587.4687	=	49 yrs x 4
<u>202 lunar years</u>	=	71,584.5693		
<u>245 solar years</u>	=	89,484.3359	=	49 yrs x 5
<u>252.5 lunar years</u>	=	89,480.7116		
<u>294 solar years</u>	=	107,381.2031	=	49 yrs x 6
<u>303 lunar years</u>	=	107,376.8539		
<u>392 solar years</u>	=	143,174.9375	=	49 yrs x 8
<u>404 lunar years</u>	=	143,169.1386		
<u>490 solar years</u>	=	178,968.6718	=	49 yrs x 10
<u>505 lunar years</u>	=	178,961.4232		
<u>588 solar years</u>	=	214,762.4062	=	49 yrs x 12
<u>606 lunar years</u>	=	214,753.7079		

*Note that, if the 49-year solar cycle began with the first new moon in the spring and if the 50.5-year lunar cycle began on the first day after the sixth month, then both cycles would end on the same day in the next spring, and the jubilee would end in the fall of the 50<sup>th</sup> solar year, that is, during year one of the next 49 years.*

### Temple founded in a Sabbatical Year?

966 and 959 both align with the sabbatical of 588 BC, after which Jerusalem fell (Jeremiah 34:17), and align with the sabbatical of 539 BC, when Babylon fell. This should provide new insight into the fall of “Babylon the Great” after 42 months, 3½ years, or 1260 days, when the ram’s horn is blown in the book of Revelation. Nebuchednezzar, King of Babylon became a wild animal for 7 years in 569 BC, 49 years before the second temple was founded in 520 BC. Perhaps this is a hint.

Herod conquered Jerusalem in 37 BC, 6 jubilees after Alexander had conquered it and allowed the sabbaticals to be kept without tribute after 331 BC. Perhaps this is a hint.

Since sabbaticals and jubilees begin on the first and tenth day of the seventh month, this implies that they commemorate the calendar of the years since Creation in the fall, when the fruit was on the trees. According to the era of the world (see the above time chart) a sabbatical would have been in the year the temple was founded in 968, in a sabbatical year, as per Wacholder’s view, and it has become evident there were 448 (7 x 64) years from the foundation of the first temple to the foundation of the second temple, from 968 to 520 BC.

Dates of Archbishop James Ussher and Zucherman would be one year earlier, in 969 and 521, and would explain his worldview that the sabbaticals were in 710 BC, in the 18<sup>th</sup> year of Hezekiah (*Annals of the World* p. 85), 591 BC (*Annals* p. 102) and 521 BC (*Annals* p. 126).

In the worldview, Nebuchednezzar became like a wild animal for 7 years after 569 BC, 49 years before the second temple (in 520 BC).

In the worldview, Alexander conquered Palestine in 331 BC, 189 (7 x 27) years after 520 BC, and allowed the 7<sup>th</sup> year off without collecting a tribute on the land (520 – 331 = 98). 294 years later (six jubilees), in 37 BC, Herod conquered Jerusalem (331 – 37 = 294).

In contrast, the calendar of the era of the exodus (as in I Kings 6:1) began with the first day of

the first month, in the spring, and the sabbaticals were counted 40 years later, when Joshua crossed the Jordan. Therefore, there would be a sabbatical 441 years later, in 966 BC, two years after the temple was founded.

### On Second Thought

The downfall of all nations, including America, is caused by mere human greed and by creating economic bubbles that burst, and this is everywhere. Everyone lives on credit cards, which, allegedly, will never expire. However, Revelation implies that it is not a myth that the downfall of Jerusalem, Babylon and other nations was the result of God's intervention on certain very specific dates. If Babylon fell during a sabbatical year, perhaps this is a key to Revelation, that Babylon the Great will fall in a sabbatical or jubilee year, at the end of the last 3½ years, 42 months or 1260 days. But do we count down from Creation in 3957 BC or count down from Joshua's conquest 40 years after the Exodus in 1407 BC? There appears to be a difference of two years. Was 1975 AD the 69<sup>th</sup> jubilee after Joshua's conquest, or was 2001 AD a sabbatical year? More research is needed. Upon very close inspection of the above time chart, it becomes apparent there are 427 times 7 years (61 jubilees) from Adam to the temple and 427 times 14 (122 jubilees) from Adam to 2022 AD. There would be 427 times 8 (488 sabbaticals) from Adam to the sabbatical of 541 BC, two years before Babylon fell, 430 years after Solomon's first year in 971 BC (Ezek. 4:6).

There are 427 years from the flood to Abraham's second calling and 427 years from Abraham's second calling to the exodus (if we say Abraham's first calling was 430 years before the exodus, as in Acts 7:1-2).

Furthermore, we could easily reduce the years from the exodus to the temple from 479 to 427 years by overlapping the judges 52 years. This would indicate the exodus was actually 427, not 479, years before the temple. We could easily increase the years from Adam to the flood from 1656 to 1708 (427 x 4) years by inserting 52 years. The years between each generation would most likely resemble the Samaritan text, that is, 1307 years plus 401 years to the flood as illustrated here: <http://code251.com/code427-p2.html> This would indicate that Adam was actually 427 times four years before the flood. Can we rely on chronology to predict the future if we find numerical patterns such as these? Perhaps time will tell.

### Quoting other Sources

The Samaritan tradition dates Israel's entry into Canaan as year one of the sabbatical and jubilee cycles, in 1642 BC, the 41<sup>st</sup> year after the exodus in 1682 BC - <http://thesamaritanupdate.com/>. This would be 128 sabbaticals before the Era of Nebonassar, in 747 BC. This supports the idea that sabbaticals can begin with a new era, such as Creation or entering Canaan or during the new Era of Nebonassar (<http://www.ancientlibrary.com/smith-bio/2243.html> - search for "sabbatical").

### Date of Creation

We could speculate that Adam was age 130 at Seth's birth and age 196 (four jubilees after 3957 BC) in 3761 BC (while Seth was age 66). Thus, they are likely to be the inventors of the "Sethite calendar", and Adam was 1656 years before the flood, 2510 years before the exodus, 2989 years before Solomon's temple (i.e., 427 x 7 = 2989).

The rabbinical date for Adam was allegedly in 3761 BC, but it omitted 196 years (4 jubilees). 60 years were subtracted between Abraham and his father, and the rabbinical date for the temple is 832 instead of 968 BC. These add up to 196 years (60 + 136 = 196). Therefore, Adam was in 3957 BC.

Also, in the following link, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assyrian\\_calendar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assyrian_calendar), an ancient Assyrian calendar had 364 days (exactly 52 weeks) and more days from spring to fall than from fall to spring.

### Links with Herod's Capture of Jerusalem

According to Josephus, Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC, in a sabbatical year. This was 3724 years after the rabbinical date for Adam in 3761 BC. This was seven (Easter) cycles of 532 years each (that is, 532 sabbaticals). It is also equal to 196 times 19-year cycles and equal to 19 times four jubilees (19 x 196).

Note that the 235<sup>th</sup> and last moon in 19 years ends in 29.530588 days, but 19 years end after only 29.44536 days. This extra time accumulates for 228 years until the moons end one day later than the 19-year cycle.

Nevertheless, this one day must have continuously somehow been adjusted since 71 AD, and the lunar-solar calendar must be corrected because the eclipses that have occurred on the first day

and 14<sup>th</sup> days of the lunar-solar calendar for 1934 years, from AD 71 to 2005. Those who say the calendar should be off 8½ days by now are, evidently, not telling the truth. **This implies that the lunar-solar calendar is based upon what had been observed and recorded for thousands of years in Babylon and prior to that since 3957 BC, not upon later Jewish calculations.**