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Sabbaticals and Jubilees During the Christian Era

by Floyd R. Cox (Revised 6-23-2015)



Finally, it is time to publish specific events that have happened during the last 2,000 years during sabbaticals and jubilees. Do these events reveal a Grand Design and the importance of synchronizing our clocks with the Higher Realm? Our time may be way off. Will this help us somehow in understanding the “last 3½ years” mentioned in Daniel and Revelation?

Jews of Jeremiah’s time observed annual holy days and weekly Sabbaths, but didn’t they need rest every seven years as well? They neglected to release their fellow Hebrews from debt during the sabbatical year.

They were also removed to Assyria and Babylon to allow their land to rest until after Cyrus captured Babylon in 539 BC (2 Chr 36:21-23; Ezra 1:1). They lost their city and their temple in 588/87 BC because they refused to release others from debt (Jer 34:13-16). It was “the last straw”. Could Sabbath keepers and commandment keepers still have this same mindset? Can they have keys to prophecy and yet be totally blind to the significance of sabbaticals and jubilees?

1975 In Prophecy

1975 In Prophecy was published and distributed to millions to warn them that 1975 would be the end of 6,000 years since creation, which was allegedly in 4024 BC. Dr. Herman Hoeh (1928-2004) based his research on 4024 because Bishop Eusebius said Abraham was born in the year 2016 BC, and creation was 2008 (251 x 8) years before Abraham’s birth.

When was the exodus? It is generally thought to be 430 years after Abraham’s calling (Ex. 12:40), about 2510 (251 x 10) years after creation. But Abraham was called twice (Acts 7:2-4). Which was 430 years?

These two callings didn’t fit in with Hoeh’s exodus in 1486 BC. So he surmised there were 430 years after Abraham was age 100 (1916 – 430 = 1486).

Even with all this credible dating, 1975 came and went with no end in sight.

Revisions in 1974, 1983 and 1998

Hoeh had later disclosed that 1982 AD was 2520 years after Cyrus captured Babylon in 539 BC. If these were 360 sabbaticals, then 1975 would be a sabbatical (1975 + 7 = 1982).

If so, Jerusalem fell in sabbatical year 49 years earlier (in 588/87 BC).

If so, Josiah found the lost book of Moses in a sabbatical year 35 years earlier, (in 623/22 BC).

If so, Assyria captured Israel in a sabbatical year 98 years earlier (in 721 BC).

Therefore, in 1983, Dr. Hoeh publicly acknowledged the 49-year pattern for the jubilees.

Here is a quote: “Reign of Josiah 640-609 B.C. His 18th year (623-622) was a Jubilee. Jerusalem fell to Nebuchadnezzar in a sabbatical year (588-587). Zedekiah’s reign is reckoned from Nisan to Nisan, so fall occurred 587 early in the 11th year after a one and a half year siege, B.C.”

Based upon Ezekiel 40:1, a Jewish belief is that a jubilee was 14 years after the fall of Jerusalem (574 BC, 49 years after 623 BC). This jubilee of 574 would be 52 jubilees before 1975 AD.

Finally, in his 1998 revision, he revealed that Joshua would have crossed the Jordan in 1407 BC, 98 sabbaticals earlier than 721 BC (721 + 686 = 1407), at the beginning of the sabbatical and jubilee cycles. So there had been much progress in the years prior to 1998.

At the same time, he was saying that, if the jubilees started with Joshua, in 1407, the fourth jubilee would be in 1208-07. He knew that, in the rabbinical view, Joshua crossed the Jordan in 1272 BC, and the first jubilee would also be in 1208-07. Jubilees repeat in the 58/57th and 08/07th years every century. Therefore, these could be extrapolated to fit into the fall of 1408, 1358, 1308, 1258, 1208, 1158, 1108, 1058, 1008 BC, on down to 458 BC (allegedly the year when a decree was issued to allow the Jews to return from Babylon, in the seventh year of Artaxerxes (Ezra 7:7). Between 458 BC and 1993/94 AD, there are 50 49-year jubilees or there are 49 50-year jubilees. Both fit. Somehow, Hoeh was previously limited to 50-year jubilees, which likely came from exposure to earlier Millerites and Adventists who thought Christ would return in 1844, on the day of Atonement, 46 jubilees, 2300 years (46 x 50) after 458 BC.

He completely overlooked the 69 jubilees (49 x 69) between 1407 BC and 1975 AD.

TABLE 1a. 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			AD 993/94	AD 2022/23

Notes on Jubilees listed in TABLE 1a

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 plenished 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 19th 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 1b. 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		AD 943/44	AD 1972/73
2977/297 6BC		968/67 BC		AD 992/93	AD 2021/22

Notes on Jubilees listed in TABLE 1b

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 10th 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 2. The Rabbinical 50-year Jubilees Converted into 49 Years

*Revision in blue by
Floyd R. Cox 4-15-2014*

<i>Jewish World Era</i>		<i>Correction</i>			
		<i>Age at son's birth</i>			
Adam BC	3761	130	3761 BC	130	3957 BC (- 196 = 3761 BC)
Adam lived 19 jubilees (Jubilees 4:29)			+ 196 = 3957 BC		
Seth		105		105	
Enos		90		90	
Cainan		70		70	
Mahalaleel		65		65	
Jared		162		162	
Enoch		65		65	
Methuselah		187		187	
Lamech		182		182	
Noah age 502 at Shem's birth		502		502	
Shem born 98 years before the flood		98		98	
	2105 BC	1656	+ 196 =	1656	2301 BC (- 196 = 2105 BC)
Arphaxad born 2 yrs. after the flood		2		2	
Salah		35		35	
Eber		30		30	
Peleg born (Nations dispersed)		34		34	
	2004 BC	101	+ 196 =	101	2200 (2200 - 2004 = 196)
Peleg (Nations dispersed)		30		30	1757 (251 x 7)
Reu		32		32	
Serug		30		30	
Nahor		29		29	
Terah		70	+ 60 =	130	
Abraham	1812 BC	292	+ 136 =	352	1948 BC 2008 (251 x 8)
Abraham		100		100	
	1712 BC	392	+ 136 =	452	1848 BC (1848 - 1712 = 136)
Isaac		60		60	
Jacob		91		91	
Joseph born	1561 BC		+ 136 =		1697 BC 2259 (251 x 9)
Joseph age 39 arrived in Egypt	1522 BC	39		39	
Years in Egypt: 210 or 239 or 212		210		212	
Exodus	1312 BC	400		402	
Exodus	1312/11 BC		+ 136 =		1447 BC 2510 (251 x 10)
					Creation = 1447 + 2510 = 3957 BC
Crossing the Jordan	1271/70 BC		+ 136 =		1407/06 BC (1407-1271 = 136)
Sabbatical					1400
Jubilee					1358
Sabbatical	1258/57 BC				1260
2 nd Jubilee	1158/57 BC				1162
4 th Jubilee	1058/57 BC				1064
Temple founded 480 th /479 yrs		832 BC	+ 136 =		968 BC (968 - 832 = 136)
9 th Jubilee after Joshua					966-65 BC
16 th Jubilee: Josiah finds the lost Torah		458 BC	+ 166 =		623 BC (623 - 457 = 166)
Sabbatical (Jeremiah 34)					588 BC (588 - 518 = 70)
1 st temple destroyed		421 BC	+ 166 =		587 BC (587 - 421 = 166)
Dedication of 2 nd temple		352 BC	+ 166 =		518 BC (518 - 352 = 166)
Era of Seleucid		312 BC	+ 000 =		312 BC
2 nd temple destroyed		69-70 AD	+ 000 =		69-70 AD
	3828 years to 69-70 AD				4025 years to 69-70 AD
					Creation = 4025 - 68 yrs = 3957 BC
					70 yrs
					27-year correction for Israel's time in Egypt: (3984 - 27 = 3957 BC)

TABLE 3. Dr. Herman Hoeh's 50-year Jubilees
Handwritten Copy Dated October 9, 1998

*Revision in blue by
 Floyd R. Cox 4-15-2014*

		<i>Jewish World Era</i>		<i>Correction</i>	
		<i>Age at son's birth</i>			
Adam	3760 BC	130	3760 BC	3984 BC	
			+224= 3984 BC		
Adam lived 19 jubilees (Jubilees 4:29)					
Seth		105		105	
Enos		90		90	
Cainan		70		70	
Mahalaleel		65		65	
Jared		162		162	
Enoch		65		65	
Methuselah		187		187	
Lamech		182		182	
Noah age 502 at Shem's birth		502		502	
Shem born 98 years before the flood		98		98	
	2104 BC	1656	+ 224 =	1656	2328 BC (2328 – 2104 = 224)
Arphaxad born 2 yrs. after the flood		2		2	
Salah		35		35	
Eber		30		30	
Peleg born (Nations dispersed)		34		34	
	2003 BC	101	+ 224 =	101	2227 (2227 – 2003 = 224)
Peleg (Nations dispersed)		30		30	1757 (251 x 7)
Reu		32		32	
Serug		30		30	
Nahor		29		29	
Terah		70	+ 60 =	130	
Abraham	1812 BC	292	+ 164 =	352	1976 BC 2008 (251 x 8)
Abraham		100		100	
	1712 BC	392	+ 164 =	452	1876 BC (1876 – 1712 = 164)
Isaac		60		60	
Jacob		91		91	
Joseph born	1561 BC		+ 164 =		1725 BC 2259 (251 x 9)
Joseph age 39 arrived in Egypt	1522 BC	39		39	
Years in Egypt: 210 or 239 or 212		210		239	(Should be 212)
Exodus	1312 BC	400		429	(Should be 402) BC
Exodus					
	1312/11 BC			1447 BC	2510 (251 x 10)
				Creation = 1447 + 2510 = 3957 BC	
Crossing the Jordan					
Sabbatical		1272/71 BC	+ 134 =		1406/5 BC (1406-1272 = 134)
Jubilee				1	1358/57 BC
				2	1308/07 BC
	Year 14	1258/57 BC		3	1258/57 BC
Jubilee	1	1208/07 BC		4	1208/07 BC
Jubilee	2	1158/57 BC		5	1158/57 BC
Jubilee	4	1058/57 BC		7	1058/57 BC
1 st temple founded		832 BC	+ 134 =		966 BC (966 – 832 = 134)
Jubilee	6	958/57 BC		9	958/57 BC
Jubilee: Josiah finds the lost Torah	16	458/57 BC	+ 164 =		622 BC (622 – 458 = 164)
1 st temple destroyed		422 BC	+ 164 =		586 BC (586 – 422 = 164)
Dedication of 2 nd temple		352 BC	+ 164 =		516 BC (516 – 352 = 164)
7 th year of Artaxerxes			+ 000 =	19	458/457 BC
Era of Seleucid		312 BC	+ 000 =		312 BC
2 nd temple destroyed		69-70 AD	+ 000 =		69-70 AD
		3828 years to 69-70 AD			4052 years to 69-70 AD
27-year correction for Israel's time in Egypt: (3984 – 27 = 3957 BC)					

Note: 164 years skips to 134 years because the kings of Israel overlapped 30 years but were ignored. Moreover, these should be 166 and 136 years as explained here: <http://code251.com/code166.html>.

Notes on TABLES 2 & 3

After 458 BC (Artaxerxes' 7th year), there were 2450 years (49 times 50) to 1993-94 AD. Therefore, the jubilees could be 49 or 50 years apart. This would also mean that a sabbatical year in 2000-01 AD (1993+7) would begin in the fall of 2000 AD. This agrees with Benedict Zuckermann as will be covered later. But it does not align with 1975. Moreover, Ben Zion Wacholder's sabbaticals are a year later than Zuckermann's! Appears to be an enigma, right? So nobody really knows, right?

According to Dr. Hoeh, the exodus in 1486 BC, was 490 years (I Kings 6:1 says 480) before the temple was founded in 996 BC (the rabbis' date for the temple, 832 BC). The temple lasted 410 years (as in the rabbinical version) and burned in 585. The rabbis say it burned 164 years later, in 421 BC). The difference between 996 and 832 and between 585 and 421 is 164 years, as in TABLE 3. There should be 166 years, as in TABLE 2.

His figures imply that 1975 was 120 jubilees after 4024 BC. The rabbinical view also said that jubilees were 50 years apart. They said the first temple burned in 422 BC, 17 jubilees (of 850 years) after Joshua's conquest (after he crossed the Jordan) in 1272 BC. Of course the temple actually burned in 166 years earlier, in 588, not 421 BC, as in TABLE 2.

He tirelessly pursued any and all clues that would date the "time of the end", but there was no information I had discovered in 1980 about a 251-year pattern between Adam, Peleg, Abraham, Joseph and the exodus, which reveals that the Israelites were in Egypt 212, not 239 years. Moreover, he probably had not discovered that Abraham was called twice, once in Ur and once in Haran as stated in Acts 7:2-4. Which calling was 430 years before the exodus?

Creation was allegedly in 2024 BC. Thus, the end would be in 1975 AD, but on 10-9-1998, in "*The Jewish World Era*", he revised creation as being in 3984 BC by showing how and where the rabbis had omitted 224 years, as in TABLE 3. This would alter the Jewish rabbinical date of creation from 3760 to 3984 BC (3984 – 224 = 3760). The rabbis had subtracted 60 years between Abram and his father and another 164 years after the temple, as in TABLE 3 (832 BC instead of 996 BC) (996 – 832 = 164) (60 + 164 = 224).

The 1998 revision has allows only 134 years (966 – 832 = 134). There were allegedly 239, instead of 210 years, in Egypt, but, by discovering the 251-year pattern, I had evidence there were actually 212 years. My belief is that Joseph was born 251 years after Abraham's birth and that he was 39 when his family went into Egypt (as noted in TABLE 2). Therefore, as for births, Abraham would have been 290, Isaac 190, Jacob 130, Joseph 39 years before the entry. Therefore, at the exodus, Abraham would have been 502, Isaac 402, and Joseph 251. Therefore, 39 years in the wilderness was 251 years since Joseph was age 39, when his family had entered Egypt. This allows 212 years for the Israelites to dwell in Egypt. Abraham was called 430 years before the exodus while he dwelled in Ur, before his father died. He was called again 427 years before the exodus while he was in Haran, after his father died (Acts 7:2-4).

Now about the 400 years before the exodus. Note that, before Ishmael was born, Abraham was told that his "seed" would live 400 years in a strange place serving other nations (Acts 7:6). This likely began when Isaac was weaned, when Abraham expelled Ishmael and his mother 30 years after Abraham was called in Ur, 430 years before the exodus (Gen 15:13).

Precautions About 1975 In Prophecy

There are several precautions in rushing to judgment in setting dates for the time of the end. First of all, the Jews used sabbaticals and jubilees in calculating the first coming of the Messiah. In the alleged *Testament of Levi* found in the *Lost Books of the Bible*, chapter four, Levi says to his children, the future priests, "And now I have learnt that for seventy weeks you shall go astray, and profane the priesthood, and pollute the sacrifices" In chapter five, he proceeds to explain what would happen during these 490 years breaking them down into 49 years for each jubilee.

Many say that Daniel 9 is about what would happen in the 490 years between 458 BC and 34 AD. The Messiah would come during the last seven years (from 28 to 34 AD) and would be killed in 31 AD. Stephen was stoned in 34 AD. 98 years after 34 AD Simeon bar Kochba attracted three million to revolt against the Romans in 132 AD by saying it was a jubilee, when they were to return to repossess Jerusalem and their own lands. Bar Kochba portrayed himself as a Messiah.

490 years after 132 AD, in 622 AD, Muhammad fled from Mecca to Medina and learned from the Jewish community they were expecting the arrival of their Messiah, especially, during their jubilee. The building of a Mosque in Jerusalem may be related to this event. 622 AD became the first year of the new Muslim calendar. Next, Richard the Lionhearted led the Third Crusade in a jubilee year, 1189/90 trying to regain Jerusalem. This date is 25 jubilees after 37 BC but does not align with 132 and 622 AD.

These are examples of what could be repeated after 1917, after the time of General Allenby and in our time. Others will likely apply new meaning to the next jubilee and deceive the "even very elect if that were possible". Those familiar with previous messianic movements may adopt a hidden agenda to get our support, and it is usually in the context of returning to Jerusalem.

Notes on TABLE 2 & 3: Creation in 3984 BC Corrected to 3957 BC

TABLE 3 shows how the rabbis removed 224 years ($164 + 60 = 224$). This correction causes creation to be in 3984 instead of 4024 BC ($4024 - 224 = 3984$). Also, 164 years were reduced to 134 because the kings of Israel overlapped 30 years, which were ignored. Moreover, these should be 166 and 136 years (as in TABLE 2) as explained here: <http://code251.com/code166.html>.

The rabbinical chronology also omits 196 years (4 jubilees), that is, 60 years between Abraham and his father, and 136 years for their date for the temple (853 BC, instead of 968 BC). Dr. Hoeh only allowed 164 years of omission during the Persian period (during the second temple) and thus only allowing 134 years of discrepancy before the first temple after changing his date to 966 BC instead of 968 BC. Otherwise, he would have had 164 years between 832 and his previous date, 996 BC, for the temple.

Messianic Movements

Ben Zion Wacholder has shown that, in the sabbatical and jubilee years, there has been an increased fervor and expectation over the coming of the Messiah.

1. In one version, Christ was allegedly born in 2 BC, in a sabbatical year.
2. John the Baptist began preaching in 27 AD, in a sabbatical year, and proclaimed the arrival of the Messiah, who was “cut off” in the middle of the next seven years. Christ began a ministry after the Passover of 28 AD.
3. Simeon bar Kochba began a revolt against the Romans in 132 AD by exposing three million followers that it was the sabbatical followed by the jubilee, the year in which everyone would get their land back. This was 98 years after 34 AD. 34 AD is the year when Stephen was stoned, allegedly the 490th year mentioned in Daniel 9.
4. Rome fell in 476 AD, 7 jubilees after 132 AD (after Bar Kochba), and a new ruler replaced Rome.
5. Mulhammad fled Mecca and arrived at Medina in 622 AD. He learned that the Jewish settlement there was faithfully awaiting the arrival of their Messiah, especially in a jubilee year, 490 years after 132 AD (after Bar Kochba).

6. Other jubilees apparently are counted from 37 BC, after Herod had conquered Jerusalem. The Dome of the Rock was built on the site of the temple mount in Jerusalem. It was captured during the First Crusade next to the jubilee of 1140 AD and was dedicated as the “Temple of the Lord” ($132 (37 \text{ BC} - 1140 \text{ AD} = 1176 \text{ years} = 24 \text{ jubilees})$). 49 years later, in 1189 AD, Richard the Lionhearted was crowned 21 days before the Day of Atonement, when the jubilee was announced. He led a fleet of hundreds of ships to recapture the Holy Land from the Arab Turks.

We should view these examples as a “heads up” when we find others claiming special insight into the next sabbatical or jubilee in prophecy, such as found in “*The Harbinger*”. Perhaps these will be Arabs or Jews. Watch what Lewis Farrakhan and Jonathan Kahn say about a sabbatical of 2015 AD. Even the “very elect” can be deceived.

Jewish Christian religion is often wrapped within Jewish history before the Christian era, and it often teaches that the Christian era is only temporary, until replaced by their Messiah.

Non-Jewish Christians were never in Egypt, Babylon or Persia.

Antiquity of Sabbaticals Worldwide

It can be shown that the sabbaticals were not Jewish. Traces of sabbaticals before the time of Joshua can be found among the kingdoms of Syria, Babylon, Greece and Rome.

1. In Ebla, Syria, before 2200 BC, Ebrum was elected as king each seven years for 28 years (4×7). His son, Libbi-Sippish, began a new calendar in his first year and ruled seven years.
2. In Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar’s first year in 604 BC was in a sabbatical year. He became as a wild animal after his 35th year (7×5).
3. In Persia, Artaxerxes seventh year was in 457 BC, three jubilees after 604 BC, after Nebuchadnezzar’s year one.
4. In Greece, Alexander confirmed his rule over Jerusalem in 331 BC by allowing the seventh year without tribute.
5. In Syria, Seleucid began to rule in Jerusalem, in 311 BC, and the sabbatical was in his second year, six jubilees after 604 BC.
6. In Syria, Antiochus confirmed his rule over Jerusalem in 170 BC by taking away religious freedom.
7. In Italy, Rome confirmed its rule in 44 BC over Jerusalem by granting the seventh years without tribute.
8. Herod the Great conquered Jerusalem in 37 BC, in a sabbatical year.

TABLE 4a. Revised Correct Version of Jewish World Era

Revised by Floyd R. Cox 4-18-2014

Jewish World Era

Event	Duration	Year	Hebrew Calendar	Correct Duration	Corrected
Adam to the Flood (Gen. 7:11)	1656	3760-2104 BC	1-1656	1656	3957-2301 BC
Adam lived 19 jubilees (Jubilees 4:29)					
Flood to the birth of Abram (Gen 11:26; 12:14; Acts 7:4)	292 ¹	2104-1812 BC	1657-1948	352	2301-1949 BC
Abram to Isaac (Gen 21:5)	100	1812-1712 BC	1949-2048	100	1949-1849 BC
Isaac to Jacob's entry into Egypt (Gen 47:9)	190	1712-1522 BC	2049-2238	190	1849-1659 BC
From Egypt to the Exodus (Ex 12:40-41; Gal 3:17; Gen 17:1-8)	210 ²	1522-1312 BC	2239-2448	212	1659-1447 BC
From exodus to the temple (I Kings 6:1)	480 ³	1312-832 BC	2449-2928	479	1447-968 BC
Temple destroyed after 410 years (2 Kings 25:8-10)	410 ⁴	832-422 BC	2929-3338	381	968-587 BC
70 years without a temple	70 ⁵	422-352 BC	3339-3408	72	587-515 BC
First year of Seleucid, Era of Contracts – fall of 312	40 ⁶	352-312 BC	3409-3448	203	515-312 BC
End of sabbatical, 69 AD, a year before 70 AD	380	312 BC–69 AD	3449-3828	380	312 BC-69 AD
Destruction of Second Temple – AV 9, 70 AD	1	69-70 AD	3829	<u>1</u>	69-70 AD
					4026 –70 AD =3957 BC
					3957 BC -70 AD =3957 BC

¹ Error of +60 years ² Error of +2 years ³ Error of –1 year ⁴ Error of –29 years ⁵ Error of +1 year ⁶ Error of +163 yrs

623/622 BC – 166 = 457/456 BC	1656		1656
588/587 BC – 166 = 422/421 BC	292	+ 60 =	352
588/587 BC – 656 yrs = 69/70 AD	100		100
	190		190
	210	+ 2 =	212 = 1447 BC
	480	- 1 =	479 = 968 BC
	<u>410</u>	- 29 =	<u>381</u> = 587 BC
2370 – 2338 = 196 196 = 4 jubilees	3338		3350
	70	+1 =	71 = 515 BC
	<u>40</u>	+166 =	<u>206</u> = 312 BC
	3448		1549

3370 + 587 = 3957 BC for Creation

Notes on TABLE 4

1998, Dr. Herman Hoeh, in his “*The Jewish World Era*”, revised his date of creation as 3984 BC by showing how and where the rabbis omitted 224 years. This would change creation from 3760 to 3984 BC. The Jews had subtracted 60 years between Abram and his father and subtracted 164 years (instead of 166) after the temple (832 BC instead of 966 BC) (60 + 164 = 224).

However, they had actually subtracted only 196 years (4 jubilees) as shown at the bottom of TABLE 8.

He allowed 239 for the Israelites in Egypt, instead of 202 years. My belief is that the Joseph was born 251 years after Abraham’s birth and that he was 39 when his family went into Egypt (as noted in TABLE 2). Therefore, as for births, therefore, Abraham would have been 290, Isaac 190, Jacob 130, Joseph 39 years before the entry. Therefore, at the exodus, Abraham would have been 502 and, Isaac 402, and Joseph 39 at the exodus. Therefore, 39 years in the wilderness was 251 years since Joseph was 39 when his family entered into Egypt.

Abraham was called 430 years before the exodus while he dwelled in Egypt, before his father died. He was called again 427 years before the exodus while he was in Haran, after his father died (Acts 7:2-4).

Reservations about Setting Dates

There are obvious reasons to be skeptical about setting dates for the “time of the end” with 49-year and 251-year cycles:

1. The *Book of Jubilees* equates Adam’s 930 years with 19 jubilees (Jubilees 4:29). However, the *Book of Jubilees* (like the *Samaritan Text*) has only 1307 years from Adam to the flood, not 1656.
2. The 10 extra years before the flood (1656 to 1666) are based upon an assumption that Shem’s birth was in a jubilee year, and the flood was, therefore, in a jubilee year, and it is never safe to assume anything. Shem lived 98 years before the flood, and Eli also lived 98 years (I Sam 4:15). Does this make Eli’s death a sabbatical or jubilee year?
3. The *Samaritan Pentateuch* subtracts 49 years from the 251-year pattern (and *Masorah Text*) to the fall of Babel (Peleg’s birth).
4. Joshua’s sabbaticals and jubilees after crossing the Jordan do not align with those, which begin at creation until the exodus

and allegedly resume after 604 and 457 BC. Which should be applied to a future reformation in Israel or reformation for all nations?

5. Rabbinical-Hebrew-Israelite-Jewish writers seem to thrive on patterns that imply that their Creator-Designer made the pattern. But the patterns often contradict each other.

6. For example, the four blood moons in 2014-2015 form a pattern that repeat on the Passover and Feast of Tabernacles. This can be used to confirm the accuracy of the Hebrew lunar-solar calendar rather than to calculate Messianic movements.

7. The (243 +8 = 251) Venus cycle may be just as important as the 49-year pattern in determining Messianic movements. Venus orbits the sun 13 times in eight years, 395 times orbits in the remaining 243 years. In the 251-year view, there are 251 years times 7 from Adam to the fall of Babel, 251 years times 8 from Adam to Abraham, 251 times 9 from Adam to Joseph, 251 times 10 from Adam to the exodus.

8. The 427-year cycle (36 orbits of Jupiter) may be just as important as the 49-year pattern in determining Messianic movements. In the 427-year view, there are 427 years (61 sabbaticals) from the flood to Abraham's calling (at age 75) and 427 years from there to the exodus. 1656 years from Adam to the flood plus 854 years (427 x 2) equals 2510 years to the exodus. These 2510 years and 854 years depend upon Abraham being called the first time 430 years before the exodus (Ex 12:40), when he dwelled in Ur, and was called 427 years before the exodus when he dwelled in Haran (Acts 7:2-3). In this view, there are 2989 years (427 x 7) from Adam to the temple. 1656 years before the flood plus 479 years between the exodus and the temple (I Kings 6:1) equal 2135 years, which is equal to 5 times 427 (5 x 427 = 2135).

9. Several "messiahs" have used sabbaticals and jubilees to authenticate their arrival. Simeon bar Kochba attracted three million Jews to revolt against the Roman "occupiers" in 132 AD, because it was a jubilee, when their land would be released to them. 490 years later, in 622 AD, Muhammad left Mecca and arrived in the Jewish community of Medina. It was the beginning of the Moslem calendar and, allegedly, a jubilee year.

10. Seven-year cycles have been used by several countries before, during and after Israel. Before 2000 BC, elections were held every seven years in Ebla, Syria. Ebrum was elected as king four different times, for a total of 28 years. His son, Ibbi Sippish, began a new calendar and ruled seven more years. The first year of Nebuchadnezzar began a well-recognized seven-year cycle and allegedly a jubilee cycle. After 35 years (7 x 5), he became as a wild beast for seven years. After 84 years, the second temple was founded in 520 BC. After three jubilees (457 BC), there were 490 years (10 jubilees) to 34 AD. Christ was crucified in the middle of the last seven years, in 31 AD. Ezra allegedly returned from Babylon to Jerusalem in 457 BC, 588 years (12 jubilees) before the Bar Kochba revolt of 132 AD. Herod began to rule over Jerusalem in 37 BC, which was 76 jubilees after creation of 3761 BC, that is, 80 jubilees after creation of 3957 BC. Esther was crowned in Persia, in the seventh year of Ahasuerus.

11. Several messianic movements have occurred during sabbatical or jubilee years, such as:

132 AD: Bar Kochba revolt in a jubilee year against the Roman occupiers of Jerusalem.

573 AD: Samaritan-Jewish revolt against Christian Emperor, Justin II.

622 AD: Muhammad arrived at a Jewish community of Medina as a messiah.

629 AD: A million Samaritan Jewish who revolted were slaughtered.

636 AD: Muslim conquest of Syria crushed the Samaritans Jews and Christians.

958 AD: Prediction of the arrival of the Messiah.

1141 AD: Dedication in a jubilee year of the Dome of the Rock on the temple mount in Jerusalem.

1189 AD: Coronation of Richard de Lionhearted, who led the Third Crusade to free Palestine.

12. We can only assume that a jubilee cycle began in the first year of Adam or the first year of Ebrum or the first year of Joshua or the first year of Nebuchadnezzar or the seventh year of Artaxerxes, or the first year of Herod or the first year of Bar Kochba, or the first year of Muhammed's arrival in Medina. Therefore, we cannot set 3985 BC as the date of creation just because it aligns with an alleged jubilee in 457 BC. It might instead be in 3957 BC, which aligns with 37 BC.

13. The lives of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob are patterned after 5 squared (=25), 6 squared (=36) and 7 squared (=49).

Abraham was called at age 75, was 100 at Isaac's birth and lived 175 years (5² x 7).

Isaac was 60 when Jacob was born and lived 180 years (6² x 5).

Jacob was age 77 when he fled to his uncle Laban at Haran. He was 84 when he married Leah and Rachel, was 91 when Joseph was born and was 98 (two jubilees) when Rachel died giving birth to Benjamin. Jacob lived three jubilees, 147 years (7² x 3).

Isaac's son and grandson, Jacob and Joseph, lived a total of 257 years, and Levi's son and grandson, Amram and Moses, lived a total of 257 years. The odds against these both being 257 years are probably astronomical.

49-Year Alignments

3985 to 3957 BC = 4 sabbaticals

3985 to 1437 BC (exodus) = 52 jubilees

3985 to 968 BC (temple?) = 431 sabbaticals

3985 to 604 BC (Nebuchadnezzar) = 69 jubilees

3985 to 37 BC (Herod) = 564 sabbaticals

1486 (exodus?) to 996 BC (temple?) (410 yrs

before 586) = 10 jubilees

1437 (exodus?) to 996 BC (temple?) (410 yrs

before 586) = 9 jubilees

3957 to 1757 BC (fall of Babel) = 251 sabbaticals

2301 (flood) to 1447 (exodus) = 122 sabbaticals

3957 to 37 BC (Herod) = 76 jubilees

1407 (Joshua) to 966 BC = 9 jubilees

1407 BC to 1975 AD = 69 jubilees

TABLE 4b. Three Views for Dating the Sabbatical Year (Revised on 5-7-2014)

	<i>View of Zuckermann (Macedonian Greeks) Tishri to Tishri (Fall to Fall)</i>	<i>View of Wacholder (Macedonian Greeks) Tishri to Tishri (Fall to Fall)</i>	<i>View of Jeremiah, Nebemiah, Haggai, Zechariah, Esther and I-II Maccabees (Nisan to Nisan) (Spring to Spring)</i>
Sabbatical - First year of Nebuchadnezzar	BC 605-604	BC 604-603	BC 604
Sabbatical – Nebuchadnezzar a beast 7 years	570-569	569-568	569
Sabbatical - Founding of the Second Temple	521-520	520-519	520
Seventh Year of Artaxerxes	458-457	457-456	457
Alexander's Visit to Jerusalem	332-331	331-330	331
<u>1st Year of Seleucid in Judea</u>	<u>312-311</u>	<u>311-310</u>	<u>311</u>
Sabbatical	311-310	310-309	310
148 th year of Seleucid, Kislev 25, temple cleansed	<u>164-163</u>	<u>163-162</u>	<u>163</u>
149 th year of Seleucid	163-162	162-161	162
Sabbatical - 150 th year of Seleucid	162-161	161-160	161
Sabbatical - Herod Captures Jerusalem	38-37	37-36	37
	BC 03-02	02-01	02
Sabbatical	AD 26-27	AD 27-28	AD 27
Sabbatical – Stephen stoned. End of 490 years	33-34	34-35	34
	Sabbatical 68-69	68-69	Sabbatical 69
Fall of Jerusalem	Post sabbatical 69-70	Sabbatical 69-70	Post Sabbatical 70
Jubilee - Bar Kochba Revolt against Roman	Sabbatical 131-132	Sabbatical 132-133	Sabbatical 133

Zuckermann Quotes Seder Olam

Is there evidence for the 7th year beginning in the spring? Yes!

In 132 AD, during the Bar Kochba Revolt, land contracts were offered for five years, until the next sabbatical. Why not for six years? It is very likely because the first year was a land rest, the jubilee year, which began in the previous fall of the seventh year.

If so, the dates on the contracts are important. Several contracts found in the caves of Wadi Murabba near Bethlehem were for property seized in the war and dated Shevat 20 (the eleventh month, about February), in year two of the Redemption (the revolt to redeem their land). If there were a sabbatical in the spring of 69 AD, then there was one 63 years later, in the spring of 132 AD and a jubilee in the fall of the 7th month of 132 AD. Therefore, this jubilee land rest continued after the spring of 133 AD. The contracts were in January or February of the year 134 AD, in the second year of the revolt. The next sabbatical then would be 134 + 5 = 139 AD.

Rabbi Jose, wrote the Seder Olam in 160 AD. He was a pupil of Rabbi Akiba who was a young man when the Romans destroyed Jerusalem in 70 AD. Akiba very likely knew precisely when the Temple was destroyed. Seder Olam is quoted in *Tosefta Taanit* 3:9 in an English translation as follows: "When the Temple was destroyed the first time, it was the day **after** the Sabbath and the year **after** the Sabbatical year."

Finegan, author of *Handbook of Biblical Chronology*, summarizes the context, saying: "the tradition that the First and Second Temples were destroyed on a day after the Sabbath, during a post-Sabbatical year, and during the weekly service of the course of Jehoiarib, on the calendar date of the ninth day of Ab equivalent in the year AD 70 to Aug 5."²⁷¹

So the rabbinical tradition says the Romans burned Jerusalem in 70 AD, in a post-sabbatical year; therefore, the 7th year likely began in the spring of 69 AD, in the year before the temple's destruction in 70 AD.

Nevertheless, research on the First Revolt (64-70 AD) and Second Revolt (132-135 AD) has uncovered no conclusive proof that a sabbatical was actually observed. For a contrasting view, the next link claims it began in the spring of 70, not 69 AD. It presents details on years beginning in the spring:

https://archive.org/stream/TheSabbathAndJubileeCycle/sabjub_djvu.txt
<http://www.pickle-publishing.com/papers/sabbatical-years-table.htm#164>

Spring or Fall: Why does it Matter?

Here is the problem: Many assume that, since the Jews were to preserve the oracles, they always know best. The Jewish calendar reverts back to the year of creation, in the fall, when there was fruit for Adam and Eve to eat. In contrast to this, time after Moses and Joshua began in the spring. Therefore, calendars in the books dealing with Israel and Judah will begin years in the spring.

However, in the rabbinical view, the sabbatical allegedly begins "after the sixth year", in the fall, just as the jubilee begins in the fall (the 7th month) of the seventh year (Lev 25:8-9).

In the Zuckermann's view, the 7th year sabbatical was from fall to fall, in 68-69 AD. However, if the 7th year actually begins in the spring instead of the fall, then 69 AD could be the actual beginning of the sabbatical, and the temple would be destroyed in 70 AD, in a post-sabbatical year.

In Wacholder's view, the 7th year sabbatical was from fall to fall, in 69-70 AD. However, if the 7th year actually began in the spring instead of the fall, then 69 AD could actually be the beginning of the sabbatical, and

the temple would be destroyed in 70 AD, in a sabbatical year.

This view implies that planting always occurs or must occur in the fall. If so, why are five-year contracts dated in the spring, just before the calendar year? They must have done some spring planting. Evidently, the rabbis reverted back to having years from spring to spring as in the history of Israel and Judah. If land were always planted in the fall, then why were the land contracts provided in the 11th month, just before the spring? Five-year contracts were based upon having five harvests from spring until fall before the next sabbatical year. This would contradict the view of calendars beginning in the fall.

Crops were likely sowed in the fall of the sixth year, after the fall festivals.

However, in the jubilee year, crops were prohibited after the fall of the seventh year.

The sixth year was the preparation year for the sabbatical just as the 6th day is the preparation day for the Sabbath. If crops were sowed in the spring, summer and fall of the sixth year, there would be abundance of produce to last three years, in the 6th, 7th and 8th years (Lev 25:22). One might expect unwanted famine if no crops are sowed in the fall of the sixth year, but that is what the rabbis were teaching... that the fall of the sixth year would begin the sabbatical.

Other Evidence

The temple was polluted on Kishlev 25, the 145th year of Seleucid 166 BC. Hanukkah and the rededication of the temple was three years later, on Kishlev 25, the 148th year of Seleucid, after the 154th Olympiad that began in 164 BC. Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC, during a sabbatical year, 15 days after Hanukkah. Hanukkah was on Wednesday, Kishlev 25 (Dec 18), 37 BC, and Jerusalem fell on a fast day, after a 6-month siege ending on January 2, 36 BC, during the 185th Olympiad.

In the 11th month, Shebat (Jan/Feb), in the 177th year of Seleucid, Ptolemy of Egypt killed his father-in-law, Simon the Hasmonaean (Hasmonaean were later called "Maccabees"). Simon's son, John Hyrcanus, pursued Ptolemy and besieged his fortress. After the siege, Simon's forces became inactive, "for they observe the custom every seventh year, just as on the seventh day" (Jos., *Antiq.*, 13:8:1, *Wars*, 1:2:4). The Sabbath year in the 178th year of Seleucid must, therefore, have begun in the spring, shortly after the 11th month.

**TABLE 4c. The Days of the Weeks & Months
After Jerusalem was Surrounded in 70 AD**

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1 1 st month Nisan (new moon) 7 yrs. begin	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 Jerusalem surrounded on the Passover
15 Wave Sheaf Jerusalem Surrounded ←	17 First	17 seven	18 days	19 of	20 surrounding	21 Jerusalem →
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					
		2 nd Month Iyar	2	3	4	5
27	28	29				
			3 rd Month Sivan	2	3	4
26	27	28	29	30		
					4 th Month Tammuz	2
24	25	26	27	28	29	
						5 th Month Av
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9 Temple burns on the 9 th of AV						

Ben Zion Wacholder quotes Josephus's account that the siege of Jerusalem lasted 5 months "They sustained the siege into the fifth month." (Wars 1:18:2) (Hebrew Union College Annual, Vol 44, 1973 p165-167). TABLE 4c illustrates how Jerusalem fell in the spring, allegedly at the beginning of year one of the next sabbatical cycle, at the end of a sabbatical, in 70 AD, after the Passover, just as Jericho was surrounded by the Israelites and priests carrying seven trumpets of ram's horns (Joshua 6:8) after the Passover and after the Wave Sheaf

offering, when the manna ceased, in the spring of year one of the sabbatical cycle in Joshua's time. As Christ said, the end would be when armies would surround Jerusalem (Luke 21:20). This was to be the beginning of sorrows (Mat 24:8). The Romans surrounded Jerusalem on the Passover, in 70 AD, allegedly in a post-sabbatical year.

TABLE 5. 49 Solar Years are 50½ Lunar Years

by Floyd R. Cox 3-2-2014

After 48 solar years Nisan 1 to Nisan 1 = 17,531 days			48.5 solar years = 17,714 days				49 solar years Nisan 1 to Nisan 1 = 17,896 days				
1 st Moon Nisan	2 nd Moon Iyar	3 rd Moon Sivan	4 th Moon Tammuz	5 th Moon Ab	6 th Moon Elul	7 th Moon Tishri	8 th Moon Heshvan	9 th Moon Kislev	10 th Moon Tebeth	11 th Moon Shebat	12 th Moon Adar
After 49.5 lunar years Nisan 1 to Nisan 1 = 17,541 days			50 lunar years = 17,718 days				50.5 lunar years Nisan 1 to Nisan 1 = 17,895 days				

Notes on TABLE 5: The 49 Solar Years equal 50½ Lunar Years

It becomes obvious that 49 solar years end at the same time as 50½ lunar years, and both get a fresh start in the 50th solar year.

The 50th solar year would be the first year of the next 49 years.

The 50th solar year would be the first year of the next 50½ lunar years.

The 50th solar year would be the first year of the next sabbatical cycle.

The 50th solar year would be the first year of the next jubilee cycle.

It becomes obvious that the jubilee is the commencement of the jubilee cycle, not the ending. Joshua crossed the Jordan at the commencement of the jubilee cycle.

Years all begin in the spring, not in the fall. Confusion comes from the spring is called “the beginning of the year”, and the fall harvest is “the end of the year”, which implies that a new year begins in the fall. Hebrew servants were to be freed in the fall of the sixth year, (Jer 34:13-14), but tilling and planting in the spring, summer and fall of the 6th year would provide enough for three years, for the 6th and 7th and 8th years, until the spring harvest of the 9th year (Lev 25:21, 22). They could sow what would grow in the spring, summer and fall of the 8th year (Lev 25:22).

In the fall of the seventh year (Lev 25:9), the trumpet of the jubilee would prohibit tilling or planting that fall, and everyone would return to his land, which Joshua had given his ancestors (Lev 25:28; Jer 33:26).

(This is often used to predict the return of the Jews from all nations and the return of the Messiah.)

This preparation year (in the 6th year) for the 7th year has confused many because, at the end of the 2nd century AD (centuries after the fact), one comment in the books of the Mishnah (traditions in the Talmud) says the seventh year began on Rosh ha-Shanah, the first day of the 7th month. However, there is no evidence in all the biblical texts after Moses that even suggests the 7th year began in the fall. Jeremiah's book was burned in the 9th month, in the winter. Years in Maccabees and Josephus are in the month of Nisanu or Nisan, the 1st month.

Both Benedict Zuckermann and Both Ben Zion Wacholder (both from Poland) began the year in the fall, following traditions of the Mishnah both having influenced the “Jewish calendar” and those in Palestine today.

There are several conflicting ideas about how the jubilee year is inserted.

Here is a revision of Leviticus 25, which describes the 49th year sabbatical and 50th year jubilee:

1. 48 solar years equal 17,531 days, 48.5 solar years equal 17,714 days, and 49 solar years equal 17,896 days.

2. 49.5 lunar years equal 17,541 days; 50 lunar years equal 17,718 days and 50.5 lunar years equal 17,895 days, which is one day less than 49 solar years! Therefore, it seems likely that both cycles started over in the spring, at the beginning of the 1st year, after 49 complete solar years

The jubilee was announced in the fall of the 49th year (after 48.5 solar years) to announce that land

had been redeemed, that everyone could return to their original settlement Joshua had given their ancestors. During the Bar Kochba revolt, the jubilee was announced in the fall of the 7th year, in 132 AD. The jubilee lasted from the next spring of 133 AD to the spring of 134 AD, when land contracts were made to cover the next five years (not six), until the next sabbatical in the spring of 139 AD.

3. The above view can be extrapolated to:

49 solar years	= 1 jubilee =	50.5 lunar years.
98 solar years	= 2 jubilees =	101 lunar years.
196 solar years	= 4 jubilees =	202 lunar years.
294 solar years	= 6 jubilees =	303 lunar years.
392 solar years	= 8 jubilees =	404 lunar years.
490 solar years	= 10 jubilees =	505 lunar years.
588 solar years	= 12 jubilees =	606 lunar years.

4. The 50 years are related to the lunar years, the 10th day of the 7th new moon. The temple had burned exactly 10 moons after the 10th day of the 7th moon (Lev 23:32; Jer 52:12,13).

5. Years begin in the spring. When Joshua crossed the Jordan, he took produce planted by others in the previous fall, which he had not planted. He gave a Wave Sheaf offering of the first fruits of the land from that produce, and the manna immediately stopped on that same Sunday. This was the beginning, year one of the jubilee cycle.

6. A year later, and in the 3rd 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th years of the jubilee cycle, Joshua again took produce planted by others since the previous fall. During these years, the Israelites had not yet divided and settled their conquered land except on the east side of the Jordan.

7. It is likely that, during the 7th year, Joshua cast lots to determine which areas each tribe would inherit, and they removed from Joshua to till and plant their own fields and reap in the spring and summer of the first year of the next sabbatical cycle.

8. In the spring, summer and fall of the 6th year, they were able to till, plant and sow enough to last three years (Lev 25:21). Therefore, reaping was allowed in the spring, summer and fall of the 6th, 7th, and 8th years for three years, until the beginning of the 9th year (Lev 25:22). Sowing was allowed in the 8th year (in the fall) to supply food until the beginning of the 9th year (in the spring) (Lev 25:22).

9. This scenario covers the sabbatical years in the 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th, 35th, 42nd, and 49th years but does not address how to insert the jubilee in the 7th month of the 49th year. There would be tilling and sowing in spring, summer and fall of the 6th year (the 48th solar year). In the spring and summer of the 7th year (the 49th year) (or 7th year in Lev 25:22) (See TABLE 2), land remains fallow until sowing is allowed in the fall of the 8th year (the 50th year). Therefore, reaping would be restored in the spring and summer of the ninth year (Lev 25:22). This accounts for two land rest years in a row, somewhat like the Sabbath and Pentecost are always together, two rest days in a row, but a new week begins on Pentecost (the 50th day), which is both the “1st day” and the “8th day”.

10. Agricultural years began in the spring, “at the beginning of the year”, and ended after harvest, after the 7th month, “at the end of the year” (Ex 23:14,16; 34:22). The trumpet of the jubilee was to be sounded on the 10th day of the 7th month (Tishri) of the 7th (49th) year (during the sabbatical) (Lev 25:8, 9).

11. The jubilee began after the harvest because land was to be sold based upon how many harvests remained until the next jubilee (Lev 25:23-28). The value was linked directly with harvests expected. The period after the fall jubilee was announced was for returning to repossess former lost property. The following fall was for releasing manual labor, not for tilling, planting, reaping the after growth or harvesting the untrimmed vines. As found in the Bar Kochba land contracts of 132 AD, land was rented for five years, five harvests, after the jubilee. Therefore, there was a land rest in the first year.

12. The sabbatical calendar of 364 days per year loses 49 days in 49 years and loses 7 days every 28 years. This calendar seems appropriate for the priests serving in the temple 13 weeks per season, 25 weeks per half year and 52 weeks per year. In the 7th year, there would be 53 weeks. However, it has only 364 days and loses 1.24219 days per year and loses 365.2 days in 294 years (6 jubilees).

TABLE 6. 490-Year and 251-Year Patters Compared

*Revision in blue by
Floyd R. Cox*

4-15-2014

		49-Year System	251-Yr. System		
		<i>Age at son's birth</i>			
Adam	3985 BC	131	3985 BC -28= 3957 BC	130	3957 BC
Adam lived 19 jubilees (Jubilees 4:29)					
Seth		106		105	
Enos		91		90	
Cainan		71		70	
Mahalaleel		66		65	
Jared		163		162	
Enoch		66		65	
Methuselah		188		187	
Lamech		183		182	
Noah age 502 at Shem's birth		503		502	
Shem born 98 years before the flood		98		98	
		1666	34 jubilees	1656	
Arphaxad born 2 yrs. after the flood		2		2	
Salah		35		35	
Eber		30		30	
Peleg born		34		34	
		101		101	(1757= 251 x 7)
Peleg		30		30	
Reu	32			32	
Serug	30			30	
Nahor	29			29	
Terah	70			130	
Abraham	292	+60 =		352	(2008= 251 x 8)
Abraham	100			100	
	392	42 jubilees		452	
Isaac	60			60	
Jacob	91			91	
Joseph	39			39	(2259= 251 x 9)
Years in Egypt: 300 or 212	300	-88=		212	251
Exodus	490	52 jubilees		402	= 88 yrs difference
From Flood to the Exodus (7 x 126)	882	-28=		854	(7 x 122)
From Adam to the Exodus (49 x 52)	2548	- 38=		2510	(2510= 251 x 10)
From Adam to the Exodus	BC 1437	+10=		BC 1447	

Notes on TABLE 6: False Assumptions using 49, 490 and 251-years

Since Adam died at the end of 19 jubilees and, since Shem lived two jubilees before the flood, it is tempting for a researcher to assume that these jubilees should align with other. This is achieved by adding 10 years to the ten generations, thus creating 34 jubilees from Adam to the flood and 52 jubilees (2548 years) from Adam to the exodus. 2548 is 98 years longer than 2450 years (49 x 50). It is 38 years longer than 2510 years.

TABLE 7. Extra 166 years from Adam to Solomon's Temple

	Masoreh Text <i>(Preserved in King James Version)</i>		Rabbinic View	
Adam		130		130
Seth		105		105
Enos		90		90
Cainan		70		70
Mahalaleel		65		65
Jared		162		162
Enoch		65		65
Methuselah		187		187
Lamech		<u>182</u>		<u>182</u>
From Adam to Noah		1056		1056
Noah		502		502
Shem		<u>98</u>		<u>98</u>
From Adam to Flood		1656		1656
Shem		2		2
Arphaxad		35		35
Selah		30		30
Eber to Peleg (Fall of Babel)		<u>34</u>		<u>34</u>
From Adam to Babel (birth of Peleg)	251 x 7 =	1757		1757
Peleg		30		30
Reu		32		32
Serug		30		30
Nahor		29		29
Terah		<u>130</u>	130 - 60 = 70	<u>70</u>
From Babel to Abraham's birth		251	251 - 60 = 191	191
From Adam to Abraham's birth	251 x 8 =	2008	2008 - 60 = 1948	1948
Abraham		100		490 years
Isaac		60		60
Jacob		<u>91</u>		<u>91</u>
From Abraham to Joseph's birth		251		251
From Adam to Joseph's birth	251 x 9 =	2259	2259 - 60 = 2199	2199
		<u>251</u>		<u>249</u>
From Adam to the Exodus	251 x 10 =	2510	2510 - 62 = 2448	2448
		<u>251</u>	251 + 228 = 479	<u>479</u>
From Adam until the era of Jerusalem		2761	2761 + 166 = 2927	2927

Notes on TABLE 7: The Masoreh Text has 11 jubilees (539 years) from the fall of Babel (Peleg's birth) to Joseph's 7 good years in Egypt. Actually, by counting from Adam to the fall of Babel, there are 1757 years (251 sabbaticals). From there are 251 years to Abraham, 100 to Isaac, 60 to Jacob 91 to Joseph, and 37 years to the end of the seven years of plenty in Egypt. This equals 539 years (or 7 x 77 or 49 x 11) as illustrated on the right (251 + 100 + 60 + 91 + 37 = 539).

The Rabbinical view has 10 jubilees (490 years) from Shem's birth to Isaac's birth. It added 166 years before the first temple and subtracted 166 during the temple. If there were 292 instead of 352 years to Abraham, there would be 8 jubilees (392 years) from the flood to Isaac's birth and seven jubilees, 490 years, from Shem's birth to Isaac's birth (98 + 292 + 100 = 490).

If Abraham were born 292 years after the flood, that is, 502 years before the exodus (75 + 427), then the exodus was 794 years after the flood (101 + 191 + 502 = 794) and 2450 (49 x 50) years after Adam. This would place the exodus in a jubilee year regardless of whether the jubilees were 49 or 50 years apart.

Moreover, the Samaritan Text has 1708 years from Adam to the fall of Babel, 49 years less than the 1757 years of the Masoreh Text (1708 + 49 = 1757).

1757	Adam to Babel = 251 x 7
251	to Abraham
100	to Isaac
60	to Jacob
91	to Joseph
30	to Joseph age 30
<u>7</u>	<u>good yrs. end</u>
539	= 7 x 77
	= 49 x 11

Adam lived 930 years, that is, 19 jubilees (Book of Jubilees 4:19), and Shem lived two jubilees until the flood. These two cycles should logically join somehow, but 1656 years to the flood do not fit. It's 10 years off.

Thus we are tempted to add these ten years using our own discretion or rationale. Since Abraham and his two brothers were born when their father was 70 instead of 130, assuming they are triplets (Gen 11:26). This would form a 490-year pattern after Adam. It would have 2548 years (364 sabbaticals or 52 jubilees) from Adam to the exodus.

Or we could simply acknowledge that jubilees can be associated with Adam, Shem, the flood and as follows:

1. The 251-year view has 2510 years (251 times 10) from Adam to the exodus. It has 251 sabbaticals from Adam to the fall of Babel (when Peleg was born) and 61 sabbaticals from the flood to Abraham's age 75 and another 61 sabbaticals from there until the exodus.

2. The Samaritan text subtracts one jubilee (49 years, one jubilee) from the 1757 years to Peleg (1757 – 49 = 1708).

3. If 60 years are removed between Abraham and his father, Isaac was born eight jubilees after the flood, 10 jubilees after Shem's birth.

4. None of these views aligns with the sabbaticals and jubilees after Joshua crossed the Jordan, which were likely created for the history of the Israelites, from Joshua until their captivity. Solomon founded the temple in 968 BC, 439 years after Joshua crossed the Jordan (I Kings 6:1), but the jubilee was two years later, in 966 BC, 441 years after Joshua. 966 BC aligns with jubilees in 721, 623 and 574 BC (14 years after Jerusalem fell in 588-87, Ezek 40:1). This has been an enigma for every modern-day chronologist who insists that all sabbaticals must align.

37 BC Primary Sabbatical Connection

Actually, as a matter of fact, it is very easy to know the year of the sabbatical. Commentators often claim it is impossible and totally lost. The key is to focus on 37 BC, the year in which Herod conquered Jerusalem.

With this in mind, next go to the Jewish date of creation, 3761/60 BC. The difference between these two dates is evenly divisible by 7 and 49 and 19. It is common knowledge that the 19-year cycle (the lunar-solar calendar) is calculated from that date. To 37 BC, there are 3724 years (3761–37=3724), which equals 196 19-year cycles, or 19 times four jubilees. Problem solved.

However, the date of creation should be 196 years (four jubilees) earlier, in 3957 BC. The Jews had subtracted 60 years between Abraham and his father and their date for Solomon's temple is 832 BC instead of 968 BC. They subtracted 136 years. These two revisions subtracted four jubilees.

37 BC aligns with other sabbaticals. Alexander the Great allowed the Jews to observe their sabbaticals after 331 BC. In 44 BC, the Romans did the same. In 520 BC, Darius decreed to let the second temple be founded in Jerusalem. This was 49 years before Nebuchadnezzar went mad in 569 BC for seven years, five sabbaticals after his first year in 604 BC. Artaxerxes' seventh year in 457 BC was three jubilees after Nebuchadnezzar's first year. So the sabbaticals align.

Adam died at the end of 19 jubilees, in his 131st year. This should also align with 37 BC. Problem solved, but this cycle of the second temple is two years off when compared with the cycle during the first temple, which goes back to Joshua's conquest.

The Harbinger, Economic Corruption, Secret of America's Future

The author of *The Harbinger*, Jonathan Cahn, says that nations, like Israel and America, were founded upon God, and will eventually become corrupt and will be given a series of warnings, or interventions, which he calls "Harbingers" of things to come... such as:

1. Market crashes on the very same day, seven years apart, on the day before the sabbatical.
2. The day before the sabbatical is the day when all debts were to be forgiven.
3. These happened on Elul 29, 2001 and 2008 on the Hebrew calendar (see chart on the side).

Cahn, on pages 173 and 174 implies from this that, if this happens again on Elul 29, 2015, it will not be by coincidence. It will be a sure sign of an Unseen Hand reaching into our realm. America may have a much more serious market crash at the end of the current seven years, in 2015.

In *The Harbinger*, this concept is applied to modern bankers and stockholders. How appropriate! Another way to release the poor of their debts!

These three economic collapses would be on September 17, 2001, September 29, 2008 and September 13, 2015. These would allegedly be in 5761, 5768 and 5775 years after Adam.

Sept. 17, 2001 = Elul 29 (market's worst fall since 1929)

Sept. 29, 2008 = Elul 29 (market fell 777 points in one day)

Sept. 13, 2015 = Elul 29 (market may have worst fall in history)

As a precaution or reservation about this prediction, it seems curious that the stock market could fall on a Sunday in 2015.

If time goes on, some will continue to be fascinated with tracking the sabbaticals in 2001, 2008, 2015 and 2022 with the hope of finding new evidence, possibly an overlooked key, to a final fulfillment of the jubilee.

When Muhammad fled from Mecca to Medina, the Muslim calendar, the Era of *Anno Hegira*, began. This allegedly occurred in the evening, on the first day of the month of Muhammad, or 16 July 622 AD (Julian reckoning), at the first visible crescent of the New Moon. This is 490 years after the alleged jubilee of the Bar Kochba Revolt in 132 AD ($132 + 490 = 622$). Last, but not least, it aligns with 2043 AD as a jubilee, 6,000 years after my own date of Creation in 3957 BC (<http://www.friesian.com/calendar.htm#>).

However, these jubilees do not align with those in 37 BC and 1189 AD, which began with Adam's life span of 19 jubilees.

Sabbaticals From Joshua to the Temple

Sabbaticals after Joshua's conquest (after crossing the Jordan) are a key to the period between the exodus and the temple. Note that BC dates are always evenly divisible by 7, that is, the exodus was in 1447 BC, and Joshua crossed the Jordan in the 41st year, in 1407 BC ($1407 \div 7 = 201$).

After Joshua crossed the Jordan, Sabbaticals began to be counted in years 7, 14, 21, etc. (1400, 1393, 1386, etc BC).

In the 300th year after Joshua's conquest, in 1107 BC, Jephthah became a judge over Israel (Judges 11:26). The next year was a sabbatical, in the 301st year ($301 \div 7 = 43$) 1106 BC / $7 = 158$).

In the 140th year after Jephthah, Solomon founded the temple in 968 BC (after 139 years). We know this because he founded the temple in the 480th year after the exodus. This means the next sabbatical after the temple was founded was in 966 BC, in the 441st year, two years after the temple was founded.

Sabbaticals of the Second Temple

Dates of sabbaticals during the second temple, when divided by seven, have a remainder of two: (520 BC = $7 \times 74 + 2$) (331 BC = $7 \times 27 + 2$) (163 BC = $7 \times 23 + 2$) (37 BC = $7 \times 5 + 2$). They also align with the founding of the temple in 968 BC ($7 \times 138 + 2$) and with creation in 3957 BC.

TABLE 8. Sabbaticals after Joshua until 1975 AD

BC 1447	Exodus. Moses age 80; Joshua 56 or perhaps 20.
1408	Moses conquers east of Jordan and dies.
1407	1 st year: Joshua and Israelites cross the Jordan in conquest (1407 = 7 x 201).
1400	1 st sabbatical. Land divided by lot. First year of Othniel (elders and Judges) 14 years after 1407. First judge, Othniel, took Hebron <u>before lots were cast</u> (Josh 15:17), in the first of 339 years of Judges (Jud 1:13) (1400 – 339 = 1061). Tabernacle at Gilgal 14 years after 1407.
1393	2 nd sabbatical. Tabernacle at Shiloh (Josh 18:1). Joshua age 74 or 110 (Josh 24:29).
1386	3 rd sabbatical 21 years after 1407.
1358	1st jubilee. Joshua perhaps age 110 if he were 20 at the exodus (20 + 40 + 50= 110). Perhaps Joshua was credited with Deborah’s destruction of Hazor, King Jabin and “everything that breathed” and burned the city (Compare Joshua 11:11 and Judges 4:23).
1159	Eli’s birth 98 years before 1061
300 years 1107	300 years after the conquest (Judges 11:26), Jephthah becomes a judge over Israel.
1106	23 rd sabbatical after 1407 BC. 301 st year after 1407 (Judges 11:26).
1101	Philistine oppression of Israel 40 years (1101 – 1061).
1101	Samson judges Philistines 20 years while Eli judges Philistines 40 years (1101 – 1061).
1061	A man of Benjamin (Saul?) with those using the Ark as an omen in a war against the Philistines before Eli died (I Sam 4:12). This type of the “day of Atonement” is between Joshua’s trumpets at Jericho and Solomon’s temple, feast of Tabernacles).
1061	Eli’s death after judging Israel 40 years. (1400 – 339 = 1061).
1061	Ark rests unmoved for 20 years at house of Abinadab (1061-1041) during Samuel’s rule.
1061	Samuel rules 339 (not 450) years after <u>land was divided by lot</u> in 1400 (Acts 13:20).
1046	Saul anointed King <u>339 (not 450)</u> yrs. after 1386, 40 years before dying in 1006 (Acts 13:21).
1041	Saul rules, borrows the Ark as an Omen in war.
1011	David begins ruling in Hebron for 7 years over Judah (II Sam 5:4-5).
1008	57 th sabbatical. Samuel dies two years before Saul.
1006	Saul dies and his son, Ishbosheth, begins to reign 2 years over Israel (II Sam 4:8).
1004	Ishbosheth dies and David begins to rule over both Israel and Judah 33 years. Ark retrieved.
971	David dies and Solomon begins to reigns three years.
139 years 968	139 years after Jephthah, Solomon founds the temple in his 4 th year (I Kings 6:1).
141 years 966	<u>9th jubilee, 63rd sabbatical/jubilee</u> 441 years after Joshua (1407 BC) in Solomon’s 6 th year (441 = 49 x 9).
BC 574	<u>Sabbatical/jubilee</u> 14 years after the fall of Jerusalem (Ezek 40:1), 17 jubilees after Joshua .
52 jubilees	= 2548 yrs.
AD 1975	<u>Sabbatical/jubilee</u> 49 x 52 after 574 BC, 49 x 69 after Joshua, 49 years before 2024 AD
2024	<u>Sabbatical/jubilee</u> 49 x 53 after 574 BC, 49 x 70 after Joshua.

The Exodus to Temple Enigma

I Googled for “480 years from exodus to temple” and got 222,000 hits! This is evidence that, if the period were simple to understand, why isn’t there only one version? It is so confusing that everyone has a different view they want to share. In my view, in order to have 479 years (I Kings 6:1), the judges must be counted in a consecutive manner, without any overlapping. (Many chronologists also count the years of the kings in a consecutive manner.) The judges lasted 339 consecutive years; therefore, there were 140 other years before and after the judges (339 + 140 = 479).

Next, there were 139 years from Jephthah to the temple because there were 300 years from Joshua to Jephthah (Judges 11:26) (139 + 300 = 439). This means that the 111 years of oppressions would increase the period of the judges to 450 years (339 + 111 = 450). This view is found in Acts 13:20, and it ends with Samuel.

Therefore, the temple was in 968 BC. Jephthah was 139 years earlier, in 1107 (968 + 139 = 1107). Joshua was 300 years earlier than Jephthah, in 1407 BC.

Next, Samuel begins to rule after the death of Levi, 339 years after lots were cast to divide the land (Acts 13:20). The judges ruled after Othniel 339 years, until Samuel and Saul.

If we overlap the judges to fit within the 111 years of oppressions, from exodus to temple would be 251 years.

TABLE 9. Creation 3957 - Joshua 1407 (by Floyd R. Cox, Revised on 5-13-2014)

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

3957/3956BC	2928/2927BC	1899/98BC	917/16BC	AD64/65	AD1044/45
3908/3907BC	2879/2878BC	1850/49BC	868/67BC	AD113/14	AD1093/94
3859/3858BC	2830/2829BC	1801/00BC	819/17BC	AD162/63	AD1142/43
3810/3809BC	2781/2780BC	1752/51BC	770/69BC	AD211/12	AD1191/92
3761/3760BC	2732/2731BC	1703/02BC	721/20BC	AD260/61	AD1240/41
3712/3711BC	2683/2682BC	1654/53BC	672/71BC	AD309/10	AD1289/88
3663/3662BC	2634/2633BC	1605/04BC	623/22BC	AD358/59	AD1338/39
3614/3613BC	2585/2584BC	1556/55BC	574/73BC	AD407/08	AD1387/88
3565/3564BC	2536/2535BC	1507/06BC	525/24BC	AD456/57	AD1436/37
3516/3515BC	2487/2486BC	1458/57BC	476/75BC	AD505/06	AD1485/86
3467/3466BC	2438/2437BC	1407/06BC	427/26BC	AD554/55	AD1534/35
3418/3417BC	2389/2388BC	1358/57BC	378/77BC	AD603/04	AD1583/82
3369/3368BC	2340/2339BC	1309/08BC	329/28BC	AD652/53	AD1632/33
3320/3319BC	2291/2290BC	1260/59BC	280/79BC	AD701/702	AD1681/82
3271/3270BC	2242/2241BC	1211/10BC	231/30BC	AD750/51	AD1730/31
3222/3221BC	2193/2192BC	1162/61BC	182/81BC	AD799/00	AD1779/80
3173/3172BC	2144/2143BC	1113/12BC	133/32BC	AD848/49	AD1828/29
3124/3123BC	2095/2094BC	1064/63BC	84/83BC	AD897/98	AD1877/77
3075/3074BC	2046/2045BC	1015/14BC	35/34BC	AD946/47	AD1926/27
3026/3025BC	1997/96BC	966/65BC	AD15/16	AD995/96	AD1975/76
2977/2976BC	1948/47BC				AD2024/25

Notes on Jubilees listed in TABLE 9

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 plenished 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 19th jubilee year, 931 years after creation. This would be in 3024/23 BC.

427-Year Jubilee Pattern

If Creation were in 3957 BC, then there would be:

1. 427 years times 4 from 3957 BC to Noah's flood in 2249 BC if we could add 52 years ($1656 + 52 = 1708$).
2. 427 years times 5 from 3957 BC to Abraham's second calling in 1708 BC, 427 years after Noah's flood.
3. 427 years times 6 from 3957 BC to the exodus in 1395 if we could delete 52 years ($2562 - 52 = 2510$).
4. 427 years times 7 from 3957 BC to the founding of the temple in 968 BC.

Without making the 52-year adjustment just noted, the temple 966 BC would remain 427 times 7 after Adam in 3957 BC, but we could revert back to dating the exodus as 1447 BC and place Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC (as in TABLE 11).

This has the effect on other jubilees:

1. From Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC to 966 BC, (two years after the temple was founded in 968) equal 9 jubilees.
2. From Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC to 721 BC (when Assyria captured Israel) equal 14 jubilees.

3. **From Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC to Josiah's reform in 623 BC** (when Josiah found the lost book of Moses) equal 15 jubilees.
4. From Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC to 574 BC (14 years after Jerusalem fell in 587 BC, as mentioned in Ezekiel 40:1) equal 16 jubilees.
5. From Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC to 64 AD (when the last seven years of the temple began) equals 30 jubilees.
6. From Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC to 1191 AD (when the Third Crusade began) equal 53 jubilees.
7. From Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC to 1975 AD equal 69 jubilees.
8. From Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC to 2024 AD equal 70 jubilees, perhaps the last jubilee in 6,000 years.

Some say that the jubilee cycle began with the Jewish date of creation, 3759/3758 BC. I have extended the date of creation back to 3955/54 BC because the rabbis had subtracted four jubilees (196 years) between 3955 and 3759 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, and the previous cycle continued. This cycle repeated for 441 years, down through 966, 721, 623, 588, 574, and 539 BC.

50-Year Jubilees and Predictions of a 12th Century German Rabbi

The Jews are responsible for preserving the oracles (Rom 3:2). Rabbi Judah Ben Samuel of Regensburg, Germany claimed that Elijah, who will precede the Messiah, had appeared revealing to him certain calculations to when the Messianic "end times" would begin. Other rabbis of 12th century Worms, Mainz and Regensburg, John Martyr and Richard Cox, Queen Elizabeth's Chaplain were likely influenced by this.

The legend says Rabbi Samuel's 50-year jubilees matched the following dates:

TABLE 10. Comparison of Three Views by Floyd R. Cox 11-8-2014

49-Year View After Creation 3761 BC		50-Year View After 1217 AD		49-Year View After 1407 AD	
AD 1189	Jubilee 1189-90	AD 1187	Jerusalem captured	AD 1191	Jubilee 1191-92
28		30		28	
1217	28 yrs Sabbatical	1217	Jubilee, Solomon	1219	Sabbatical
300		300	dies	300	
		1517	300 yrs Jubilee		
400		400		400	
1917	728 yrs Sabbatical	1917	700 yrs Jubilee	1919	Sabbatical
49		50		49	
1966	777 yrs	1967	750 yrs Jubilee	1968	Sabbatical
7		7		7	
1973	784 yrs	1974	757 yrs Sabbatical	1975	Jubilee = 49 x 16
42		43		42	
2015	831 yrs	2017	800 yrs Jubilee	2017	Sabbatical
		7			
2022	833 yrs = 49 x 17 (-49 = 1973)	2024	807 yrs (-50 = 1974)	2024	Jubilee yrs = 49 x 17 (-49 = 1975)

Notes on TABLE 10: Comparison of Three Views

1187: The Muslim Turks gained rulership over the Holy Land. Samuel said the Ottoman (Turks)

will rule Jerusalem eight jubilees. This is reported to be 1187 to 1587, that is, 400 years.

1189: Richard the Lionhearted of Normandy was crowned over England and led the Third Crusade. At this time, Samuel published his "Book of Calculations" (Sepher Gamatriyot). 1917: In the 9th jubilee after 1217 AD (after Rabbi Solomon died in 1217) the Jews were to return to possess the Holy Land. General George Allenby obtained Jerusalem on Hanukkah (Chislev 24), December 9, 1917.

1517: The Ottoman Turks captured Jerusalem and remained there eight jubilees (8 x 50 = 400 years). This is reported to be 1517 to 1917, after which Jerusalem was to become a "no-man's land" under international law for 50 years, until the Six Day War of 1967.

Rabbi Samuel said the ninth jubilee, after 1967, Jerusalem would revert once again to the Jewish Israeli.

The Messianic End Time would be in the 10th jubilee, from 1967 to 2017.

Samuel's predictions in 1217 were six jubilees (300 years) before the Turks ruled Jerusalem eight jubilees, until 1517. The Turks were driven from Jerusalem on Hanukkah, in 1917. As he predicted, Jerusalem became a "no man's land" under the British Mandate, in 1917. It belonged to no nation.

Critique of the 50-Year View

The major problem with the 50-years is that it does not align with the known sabbaticals in 37 BC, 69-70 AD and 132 AD and the jubilee when Richard the Lionhearted was crowned 21 days before the day of Atonement, in 1189. Nevertheless, as covered above, 1189 AD is 25 jubilees (49 x 25) after 37 BC, and 1975 AD is 52 jubilees after the one in 574 BC. Moreover, General George Allenby obtained Jerusalem on Hanukkah (Chislev 24), December 9, 1917. This was 2520 years after Jerusalem lost her independence to Nebuchadnezzar in 604 BC, 84 years before the second temple was founded on Chislev 24, 520 BC. Chislev 24 is also the last day of preparation for the first Hanukkah (I Mac 1:54). Years between 604, 520, 457, 331, & 37 BC are divisible by 7 or 49 years, not 50.

Some say the Jews began omitting the 50th years after the first temple was burned allegedly in 421 BC. Prior to 421, there were, allegedly, 850 years (17 jubilees of 50 years each) after Joshua crossed the Jordan in 1272 BC (1272-421 = 850 years).

TABLE 11. Creation 3957 - Joshua 1407 (by Floyd R. Cox, Revised on 5-13-2014)

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

3957/3956BC	2928/2927BC	1899/98BC	917/16BC	AD62/63	AD1042/43
3908/3907BC	2879/2878BC	1850/49BC	868/67BC	AD111/12	AD1091/92
3859/3858BC	2830/2829BC	1801/00BC	819/17BC	AD160/61	AD1140/41
3810/3809BC	2781/2780BC	1752/51BC	770/69BC	AD209/10	AD1189/90
3761/3760BC	2732/2731BC	1703/02BC	721/20BC	AD258/59	AD1238/39
3712/3711BC	2683/2682BC	1654/53BC	672/71BC	AD307/08	AD1287/88
3663/3662BC	2634/2633BC	1605/04BC	623/22BC	AD356/57	AD1336/37
3614/3613BC	2585/2584BC	1556/55BC	574/73BC	AD405/06	AD1385/86
3565/3564BC	2536/2535BC	1507/06BC	527/26BC	AD454/55	AD1434/35
3516/3515BC	2487/2486BC	1458/57BC	478/77BC	AD503/04	AD1483/84
3467/3466BC	2438/2437BC	1407/06BC	429/28BC	AD552/53	AD1532/33
3418/3417BC	2389/2388BC	1358/57BC	380/79BC	AD601/02	AD1581/82
3369/3368BC	2340/2339BC	1309/08BC	331/30BC	AD650/51	AD1630/31
3320/3319BC	2291/2290BC	1260/59BC	282/81BC	AD699/700	AD1679/80
3271/3270BC	2242/2241BC	1211/10BC	233/32BC	AD748/49	AD1728/29
3222/3221BC	2193/2192BC	1162/61BC	184/83BC	AD797/98	AD1777/78
3173/3172BC	2144/2143BC	1113/12BC	135/34BC	AD846/47	AD1826/27
3124/3123BC	2095/2094BC	1064/63BC	86/85BC	AD895/96	AD1875/76
3075/3074BC	2046/2045BC	1015/14BC	37/36BC	AD944/45	AD1924/25
3026/3025BC	1997/96BC	966/65BC	AD13/14	AD993/94	AD1973/74
2977/2976BC	1948/47BC				AD2022/23

Notes on Jubilees listed in TABLE 11

427-Year Jubilee Pattern

If creation were in 3955 BC, then there would be:

1. 427 years times 4 to Noah's flood if we could add 52 years ($1656 + 52 = 1708$).
2. 427 years times 5 to Abraham's second calling 427 years after Noah's flood.
3. 427 years times 6 to the exodus in 1393 if we could delete 52 years ($2562 - 52 = 2510$).
4. 427 years times 7 to the founding of the temple in 966 BC.
5. 427 years times 8 to the fall of Babylon in 539 BC.

Otherwise, we can continue dating the exodus as 1447 BC and place Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC.

This has the following effect on other jubilees:

1. 966 BC, after the temple was founded in 968 BC.
2. 721 BC, when Assyria captured Israel.
3. 623 BC, when Josiah found the lost book of Moses and began a reform.
4. 574 BC, 14 years after Jerusalem fell, as mentioned in Ezekiel 40:1.

After the jubilee of 574 (Ezek 40:1), the cycle reverts back to the 7-year cycle since creation (3957 BC)

before Joshua.

1. 520/19 BC, when the second temple was founded.
2. 331/30 BC was obviously a sabbatical (Wacholder's figures say it was a jubilee). Alexander visited Jerusalem that year to honor the high priest's request to be allowed the sabbaticals without paying tribute.
3. 37/36 was a sabbatical (Wacholder's figures say it was a jubilee). Josephus said Herod conquered Jerusalem in a sabbatical year, which would be in 37 BC.
1. 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.
2. 2022 AD, perhaps the last jubilee in 6,000 years.

TABLE 12. Jubilees After Adam

by Floyd R. Cox 3-2-2014

Sabbaticals after Joshua	Sabbaticals after Creation	Note: Blue = Sabbaticals Orange = Jubilees
	BC 3957	3957 BC: Corrected date for Adam, 196 years before 3761.
	7 x 28	
	3761	3761/60: Rabbinical date for Adam.
	7 x 399	
BC 966	BC 968	968 BC: 57 jubilees after 3761 BC, the rabbis' date for Creation; 61 jubilees after 3957 BC.
	7 x 52	
	604	604 BC: Nebuchadnezzar's first year: 968-604=52 sabbatical years.
	7 x 5	
	569	569 BC: Sabbatical, Nebuchadnezzar becomes a beast 7 years after 604 BC.
	7 x 7	
	520	520 BC: Second temple founded 64 x 7 yrs. after 968, that is, 12 x 7 after 604 BC (the era of Nebuchadnezzar).
	7 x 2	
	506	506 BC: 2 jubilees after 604 BC, 14 years after 520 (temple) 506 BC is 455 yrs (65 x 7) after 966 (604-506=2 jubilees).
	7 x 7	
	457	457 BC: 3 rd jubilee after 604 = 73 rd sabbatical after 968 BC.
	7 x 5	
	422	422-21 BC: 78 x 7 after 968 BC, 490 years before 69-70 AD = 3 jubilees after 604 BC. The rabbis' date of Jerusalem's fall is 70 AD.
	331	331 BC: Alexander visits Jerusalem to grant sabbaticals to be observed without paying tribute.
	7 x 55	
	BC 37	37 BC: Jubilee. Herod captures Jerusalem.
	7 x 7	
70 X 7		37 BC is 19 x 49 yrs. after 968 BC. 37 BC is 19 x 4 jubilees after 3761 BC. 37 BC is 80 x 49 yrs. after 3957 BC (= 3920 yrs. or 80 x 49). 37 BC is 8 x 490 after Adam's "birth" (3957 BC).
	AD 13	13 AD: 62 jubilees after Adam's death.
	7 x 3	
	34	34 AD: 13 jubilees after 604, <u>490 years after 457 BC.</u>
	7 x 4	
	62/63	62 AD: <u>21 jubilees after 968 BC</u> , 95 sabbaticals after 604.
	7 x 1	
	69/70	69 AD: Sabbatical: Temple burned on Av 9, 656 years after 968 BC, at the end of a sabbatical.
	7 x 9	
	132	132 AD: Bar Kochba Revolt. 15 jubilees after 604 BC.
	7 x 151	
	1189	1189 AD: 44 jubilees from 968 BC. Richard de Lionhearted crowned 17 jubilees before 2022 AD. 1190 = Third Crusade.
	7 x 108	
	1945	1945 AD: 52 jubilees after 604 BC, 416 sabbaticals after 968.
	7 x 3	
	1966	1966 AD: The <u>War of Atonement</u> was in 1967.
	7 x 4	
	1994	1994 AD: 53 jubilees after 604 BC. Split in Churches of God 50 x 49 years after 457 BC.
	7 x 3	
	2015	2015 AD: 49 yrs after 1966.
	7 x 1	
	2022	2022 AD: <u>61 jubilees after 968 BC</u> (427 x 7) = (42 x 49 after 37 BC) = <u>(122 x jubilees after Adam)</u> = (375 x 7 after 604). 37 BC) = <u>(122 x jubilees after Adam)</u> = (375 x 7 after 604).

COUNTING FROM CREATION

NOTE: Dates of the sabbaticals on the right are counted from the date of Creation, 3957/56 (the corrected date) or 3761/60 BC (the rabbinical date). This countdown was used during the second temple and aligns with sabbaticals in 604, 569, 520, 457 and 37 BC.

How can we confirm these dates?

1. Herod captured Jerusalem in a sabbatical year, 37 BC, in year 3724 of Creation (3761-37=3724). This amounts to 19 times 4 jubilees (19 x 196 = 3724). This is also equal to 196 19-year cycles.

2. Rabbis' date for Adam is 196 (4 jubilees) off. It should be 3957 BC. They had removed 60 years between Abraham and his father, and their date for the temple, 832 BC, is 136 years off.

3. Adam lived 931 years, which equal 19 jubilees. His death was 3920 years before 37 BC (80 x 40 x 490).

Sabbaticals during the first temple do not match sabbaticals during the second temple. They are two years off. There should be 558 years (7 x 94) between the two destructions of Jerusalem in 588/87 BC and 69-70 AD since both are at the end of sabbatical years. Instead there are only 656 (587 BC + 70 AD = 657 minus year 0 = 656 years).

Note that sabbaticals and jubilees during the second temple are counted from 604 BC, the first year of Nebuchadnezzar. Those of the first temple are counted from Joshua's conquest, which aligns with 602 BC. These are two years apart.

NOTE: The date 966 BC, on the left side of the chart, is counted from when Joshua crossed the Jordan in 1407 BC. This is covered separately.

The temple was founded in the 439th year, in 968 BC (I Kings 6:1), but the sabbatical was in the 441st year, in 966 BC, a difference of two years.

For details on the sabbaticals in 602 and 588 BC (in Jeremiah 28:1 & 34): "Seder Olam" "Jewish Bible Quarterly".

Table 13. Three Views on Sabbaticals and Jubilee Cycles

by Floyd R. Cox 3-2-2014

	Era of Joshua	Wacholder's Era of Creation (Hebrew Union Collage)	Zuckermann's Era of Creation (Ussher and the Rabbis)
Exodus	BC 1447/46	1447/46	
Joshua's conquest	1407/06	1407/06	
Temple (actually 2989 yrs after Creation) Sabbatical (9 th jubilee)	968/67 9 jubilees 966/65	968/67	
Assyrian Captivity (721)	721/20		
Josiah finds lost Torah (16 th jubilee)	623/22	16 jubilees	
Year 1 of Nebuchadnezzar (604)	602/01	604/03	52 sabbaticals
Sabbatical (602) (Jer 28:1)	602/01	604/03	
Sabbatical (588-87) (Jer 34)	588/87	590/89	
Fall of Jerusalem (587) (Jer 34)	588/87	590/89	591/90
17 th Jubilee (574/73) (Ezek 40:1)	1 jubilee 574/73		575/74
Nebuchadnezzar wild 7 years (569)	567/66	569/68	570/69
Fall of Babylon (539)	539/38	541/50	
Second temple founded (520)	518/17	520/19	521/20
Seventh year of Artaxerxes (Ezra 7)	455/54	457/56	3 jubilees 458/57
Alexander visits Jerusalem (331/30)	329/28	331/30	332/31
Seleucid (Era of contracts 312/311)		311/10	312/11
Sabbatical (310-09)	308/07	310/09	311/10
Herod conquers Jerusalem (37 BC)	BC 35/34	BC 37/36	4 jubilees BC 38/37
End of 10 jubilees (457 BC – 34/35AD)	AD 36/37	AD 34/35	AD 33/34
Jerusalem fell (69/70)	71/72	69/70	68/69
Bar Kochba revolt (132) (Jubilee)	134/35	132/33	131/32
Fall of Rome (476)		475/76	
Muhammad arrives at Medina from Mecca (622/23)	624/25	622/23	10 jubilees 621/22
Split in Islam (Shia'ats & Sunies) 1260 yrs after 604 BC		657/56	656/57
	1198-99		
	1140-41		
1099: 1 st Crusade began	1191-92	1189/90	
1141: Jubilee: Dome of the Rock dedicated as	1975-76	1973/74	
1190: 3 rd Crusade Jubilee: Richard the Lionhearted	1996/97	1994/95	1993/94
	17 jubilees 2024/25	1 jubilee 2022/23	
		2043/44	

TABLE 13. Dates in the left column begin with Joshua's conquest, when he crossed the Jordan river in 1407 BC 40 years after the exodus. The next column begins with Creation in 3957/56 BC, which is 196 years (4 jubilees) before the Hebrew date of Creation in 3761/60 BC. The right column begins a year earlier, with Creation in 3958/57. The temple was founded in the 480th year (after 479 years) after the exodus (I Kings 6:1).

Dates listed in the left column (next to each event) indicate which column matches each event listed.

The dark black vertical lines indicate events, which begin and end in a jubilee cycle (9 jubilees or 17 jubilees).

Benedict Zuckermann was a professor in today's Poland back in about 1850. He taught rabbis who later immigrated to today's Israel. Thus, his dates are considered correct by rabbis in Israel and Archbishop Ussher.

Ben Zion Wacholder was born in Poland and later taught in the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, Ohio. His dates for the sabbaticals are based on recent archaeology such as the jubilee during the Bar Kochba revolt and Dead Sea Scrolls. In 1983, Dr. Hermann Hoeh, of Pasadena, California, said the lost scroll was found in a jubilee year, in 623/22 BC and that Jerusalem fell in 588/87 BC, in a sabbatical year. Therefore, his previous view on 50-year jubilee cycles between Joshua's conquest and 623 BC no longer fits. A very detailed presentation on the sabbatical of 588 and jubilee of 574 is found at:

The orange dates represent known jubilees, such as, 623, 574 BC and 1189 AD. Obviously, these do not fit into a 50-year pattern after Joshua's conquest. The blue dates are in known sabbaticals such as 37 BC (19 x 4 jubilees after 3761 BC). The gray dates are other dates that fit into the sabbatical pattern.

TABLE 14. Method of Converting the 251 & 427-Year Patterns into Sabbaticals

BC	Years A.M. After Man	251 & 427	Sabbaticals
3957 BC	Creation	= 0	+0 0
1656		1656	+3 1659
2301 BC	Flood	= 1656	+3 1659 (7 x 237)
101		101	-3 98
2200 BC	Creation to the dispersion (Peleg's birth)	= 1757 (7 x 251)	+0 1757 (7 x 251)
753		753	+3 756
1447 BC	Creation to the exodus	= 2510 (10 x 251)	+3 2513 (7 x 359)
479		479	-3 476
968 BC	Creation to the founding of the temple	= 2989 (7 x 427)	+0 2989 (7 x 427)

Notes on TABLE 14

The flood would be in a sabbatical if 3 years were added to the 1656 years between Adam and the flood. Shem was born 98 years before the flood.

The dispersion from Babel would be in a sabbatical year if 3 years were subtracted between the flood and Babel.

The exodus would be in a sabbatical year if 3 years were added between Adam and the exodus (2510 + 3 = 1513).

The temple would be in a sabbatical year if 3 years were subtracted between the exodus and the temple (479 - 3 = 476).

The cycle of 968 BC continues in the first year of Nebuchadnezzar in 604 BC. In his 35th year (569 BC) he became a wild beast for seven years. 49 years later, the second temple was founded in 520 BC. Three jubilees after 604 BC was the seventh year of Artaxerxes (457 BC) and Alexander visited Jerusalem in 331 BC. In 37 BC, Herod captured Jerusalem in a sabbatical year.

The fall of Babylon was 61 sabbaticals (427 years) after 966 BC, not 968. It was 18 jubilees plus 2 sabbaticals after Joshua crossed the Jordan in 1407 BC. This cycle does not align with the one from Adam to the temple. It is two years later. 968 BC is 61 Jubilees after Adam. 966 BC is 9 jubilees after Joshua crossed the Jordan.

The cycle of 966 BC pertains to the kingdoms of Israel and Judah since Joshua. It continues in 931 BC when Israel split from Judah. In 721 BC, Assyria deported the house of Israel. In 623 BC, king Josiah of Judah found the lost book of Moses and began a new reform. The sabbatical of 588/87 BC is mentioned in Jeremiah 34 covering the fall of Jerusalem. Babylon fell 49 years later, in 539 BC. Evidence is lacking to show this cycle being.

To convert the pre-flood era of 1656 years into a jubilee pattern, 7 years plus 3 years (one year per generation) must be added to increase the total to 1666 years (49 x 34).

To convert the pre-flood era of 1656 years to align with a 427-year pattern, 49 years plus 3 years (1656 + 49 + 3 = 1708) must be added for a total of 1708 years (427 x 4). This is easily done with the Samaritan calendar, which has 1307 years (1708 - 401 = 1307) to the flood. This allows Methuselah to die in the year of the flood as in other versions, and it aligns with the 427 years from the flood to Abraham's second calling in Haran at age 75 (352 + 75 = 427) and aligns with the 427 years from Abraham's second calling to the exodus (Acts 7:1-3).

To convert the pre-temple era of 479 years after the exodus to align with the 427-year pattern, 49 years plus 3 years must be subtracted (479 - 49 - 3 = 427).

With these conversions, there is a 427-year pattern from Adam to the temple covering 2989 years. Some chronologists have confused this pattern with the 427 years from 966 to 539 BC, but it is two years later than 968 and pertains to the history of Israel since Joshua.