BIBLE CODE 294

The Sabbatical & Jubilee Calendar
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Here is another riddle wrapped within an enigma.

With a sabbatical calendar, every week, every season and every year could actually begin on the first day (Sunday) and end on the seventh day (Saturday) like they are supposed to. But how can we make such a calendar? And will it be just as accurate?

Sabbatical Calendar Divides Time into Sevens

In David and Solomon's time, 24 priestly families each served in the temple for a week. These duties lasted from 961 to 587 BC, from the completion until the destruction of the temple. Since they served over 364 years, 364 days per year, they would have established a weekly calendar for the priests. All 24 priests served 13 times in six years, 13 weeks in each of the four seasons. This is like having a deck of 52 cards with four suits having 13 cards each. Likewise in the book of Jubilees and in the book of Enoch found with the Dead Sea Scrolls, days, weeks, seasons and years were divided into 52 weeks and 4 seasons with 13 weeks, and units of seven.

According to rabbinical tradition, Creation week began on Sunday, and the new moon, Tishri 1, was on Friday, when Adam was created. The next day was the first Sabbath. Therefore, the weekly calendar began on Sunday, but the lunar calendar began on Friday.

52 weeks (364 days) per year equal 364 weeks in seven years. In the seventh year, there had to be an extra week added to make 365 weeks. This extra week replaces one full day missing after the 364 days of each year for seven years.

However, one year actually consists of 365.24219 days, and seven years are 365.24219 weeks. Therefore, the extra **1.24219 days** per year and **1.24219 weeks** per seven years need to be inserted somehow. The way we do it now is to add one day every four years calling it a leap year, thereby adding seven days (one week) every 28 years.

This adds .25 days per year for 28 years and creates a 365.25-day calendar.

However, .25 days per year is too much time. It should only be .24219. So, one day needs to be left out every 128 years, or one week needs to be left out every 896 years. This keeps the sabbatical calendar more accurate than our present-day 365.2425-day Gregorian calendar, which inserts a day every 4th and omits century leap days three times every 400 years.

These two corrections make a total of five weeks needing to be added every 28 years (one every 7 yrs. and one every 28 yrs.); 50 weeks need added in 280 years, and 52 weeks need to be added within every 294 years (in 6 jubilees) (**1.2421988 days x 294 years = 365.2 days**).

100 weeks need added in 560 years and 105 weeks in **588 years (in 12 jubilees)**.

Without any corrections being made every 7 and 28 years, the 1.24219-day gap each year widens to 52 weeks (that is, 365 days) every **294 years** (in six jubilees) (1.24219 days x 294 yrs = 365.2 days).

If one week is omitted, not added, every 896 years, the sabbatical calendar will be more accurate than our Gregorian calendar, and with these corrections, each month, each season of 13 weeks, and each year of 52 weeks per year could all continually start on Sunday.

294-Year Jubilee Calendar

The Priestly Cycle: After David conquered Jerusalem and brought in the Ark, he divided the priests into 24 houses, which served for 24 weeks (and in Revelation, there are 24 elders before the throne). The priest serving during a particular week was replaced at noon on the seventh day, on Saturday. After finishing the 24 courses, they rotated and served for another 24 weeks. There were 4 weeks left at the end of the year in which the first four priests of the 24 served for a third term until the end of 52 weeks. After 6 years, all 24 courses served 13 times.

The weekly cycle implies that the priests used a calendar, which divided solar years, equinoxes and solstices into sevens. Since 294 solar years equal 303 lunar years, this implies they also used a lunar calendar to track the spring and fall new moons and holy days.

Alexander probably inherited the knowledge from the Egyptians that years should have 365.25 days. For thousands of years, the Egyptian calendar had only 365 days, and it became evident that the annual rising of the star, Sirius, and the flooding of the Nile came one day later, on the Egyptian calendar, every four years. In every fourth year, the first day of their month, Thoth, came one day earlier than the annual rising of Sirius, and the flooding of the Nile, and the gap widened and revolved around the entire year in 1460 years (1460 years equaled 1461 Egyptian years). The Egyptian proleptic calendar repeated Thoth one on the same date every 1460 years in the years BC 1321, 2781 and 4241. (Note the rabbinic date for the beginning of their calendar is 3761. This is 480 years after 4241.)

By adding one day every four years, Sirius and the flooding of the Nile stayed on the same dates on the calendar each year. Nevertheless, even after inserting the leap years, the calendar still gained one day every 128 years, 11.4 days every 1460 years.

After Alexander conquered Egypt, he reformed the calendar from 365 days to 365.25 days by adding a leap year every fourth year, but this was too much time. Years are 365.2421988 days. Sundials showed that the calendars of Alexander and Julius Caesar gained one day every 128 years. Regardless of what the sundial actually showed, the spring equinox placed on March 25 remained there for over 2,000 years, until the time of George Washington. (Winter solstice, the shortest day, was December 25.) The equinoxes and solstices slipped a day every 128 years, 11.4 days every 1460 years… but not adjusted on their calendars until the Gregorian calendar. The adjustment was in 1752 in the American colonies by allowing September 2 (Wednesday) to be followed by September 14 (Thursday) and September had only 19 days. The full moons were on August 13 and September 23.

Julius Caesar's Julian calendar of 45 BC preserved the spring equinox as being on March 25 even though sun dials showed it was actually observable as being on March 23, and later on March 22. He undoubtedly inherited his calendar from Alexander and made a few changes. Anciently the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th months were called Quintilius (Julius), Sextilius (Augustus), September, October, November and December.

Sabbatical Calendar

A sabbatical calendar begins each year, each season and each month on Sunday thus ending on Saturday because weeks are inserted instead of days. This calendar was available in the first century in the Book of Jubilees and Book of Enoch, but these books were not selected for the New Testament because their calendars were considered to be bad science. The following shows this was a fallacy.

TABLE 1. The 28-Day Sabbatical Calendar

91-day seasons with months of 28 & 35 days
Note that extra weeks are during the two equinoxes and two solstices

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
Jan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Jly	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Aug	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	**28**		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Sep	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Equinox Week	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	**Equinox Week**
Extra Wk.	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	**91st**	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	**91st**
Apr	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Oct	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Jun	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Dec	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Solstice Week	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	**Solstice Week**
Extra Wk.	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	**91st**	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	**91st**
																364 days

NOTE: Our Gregorian calendar has 365.25 <u>days</u> each year and has leap years every 4th year and

every 400th year. A leap year is added in century years divisible by 400 and subtracted during the other three-century years. This would omit six days every 800 years and seven years in 896 years (128 x 7). Like the jubilee calendar, 7 days are inserted every 28 years. Therefore, years have 365.2425 days. 400 years are exactly 20,871 weeks (329 years with 52 weeks and 71 leap years with 53 weeks), which allow sabbatical calendars to synchronize with our present Gregorian calendar every 400 years ($329 \times 52 + 71 \times 53 = 20,871$). By only adding a

The Gregorian calendar has 1461 days in 400 years minus 3 days for century years not divisible by 400. This produces a calendar with 146097 days and an average year of 365.2425 days.

In the jubilee calendar, there are 364 weeks in 7 years (which is still missing 1.25 weeks). Seven years are 365¼ weeks; Therefore, a "leap week" is inserted after every 4th sabbatical, in 28 years (preferably to be inserted after the week of February 28). Thereafter, like the Gregorian calendar, a day needs to be dropped every 128 years or a week every 896 years (128 x 7). The Gregorian calendar has an average year of 365.2425 days.

588-year Calendar (294 x 2) is Better

The 280 years are divisible by 28 years, but 294 years are 280 plus 14 years. This is remedied by doubling the 294 years to 588 years (12 jubilees). 588 is equal to 280 + 280 + 28. An example of this pattern is found after 868 BC, a sabbatical/jubilee in the third year of Jehoshaphat. The temple burned 280 years later, in 588/87 BC, and another jubilee was in 574 BC, 14 years after 588 BC, that is 294 years (6 jubilees) after Jehoshaphat's event. This pattern creates the following alignments:

28 x 21 =	588 yrs. =	30680.34 weeks =	Actual time
49 x 12 =	588 yrs. =	30680.34 weeks =	Actual time
365.2425 =	588 yrs. =	30680.37 weeks =	Gregorian time (& 400-year leap week calendar)
365.24219 =	588 yrs. =	30680.34 weeks =	Actual time (& 896-year leap week calendar: 128 x 7)

The above 588-year calendar is one week too long every 896 years (one day every 128 years) and is corrected by omitting the last week in the 896th year.

294 & 588 Years

From the above, it becomes obvious that the 52-week year merges with the sabbatical calendar in 6 jubilees (294 years) and in 12 jubilees (588 years). The missing 1.24219 days per year add up to 365.2 days in 294 years. This can be associated with a sabbatical in 588 BC (found in Jeremiah 34, just before Jerusalem burned), which aligns with the sabbaticals after Joshua crossed the Jordan in 1407 BC. According to rabbinical tradition, there was a jubilee 14 years after Jerusalem burned (Ezek 40:1). So a jubilee would be in 574 BC, as in Ezekiel 40:1, and there would be a jubilee 588 years later, in 15 AD (14 + 1), and a jubilee 14 years after in 1961 AD (490 x 4 + 1). Therefore, 588 BC and the jubilee could be associated with the Christian era.

40 jubilees (1960 years) into the Christian era are equal to 1961 AD, and 14 years after 1961 would allegedly have a jubilee in 1975 AD.