Cycles Related to 4, 7, 28, 19 & 532

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Before exploring events related to a cycle of 532 years, some preliminary concepts need to be covered. First, there is the need to add one day every four years to change the 365-day into having 365.25 days, Four years have 1460 days. The 1656 years between Adam and the flood is equal to 1460 years plus four jubilees. A 365-day calendar loses 365 days in 1460 years. 1460 \ 4 = 365.

Moreover, there is a 4-year Olympic Cycle and a 4-year election cycle in the U.S.

The 7th year is called a sabbatical or land rest or year of release. Both 4 and 7 go into 28 years. These are solar years based upon the four seasons. Again, the calendar still has 365.25 days and is without any relation to new moons and lunar years and eclipses. There are 4 sabbaticals or 7 leap years in 28 years.

We can include the lunar cycle in 532 years by multiplying 28 solar years times 19 (28 x 19 = 532 years). 19 years equal 235 moons, and the dates on the Gregorian calendar repeat during the following 19 years cycles.

Attaching Special Events to the 532-Years

That forms the "entry-level" information before we can associate special events to the 532-years.

Evidently, the creators of the Hebrew calendar knew about the 532-year cycle because their date of creation is 3761 BC, that is, 3724 years before Herod conquered Jerusalem in a sabbatical year, in 37 BC,. The jubilee begins in the fall of a sabbatical year, on the day of Atonement.

3724 equals 532 times 7. It is equal to four jubilees times 19. So it is also a 19-year cycle. It is also equal to 76 jubilees.

The book of Jubilees says Adam lived 930 years and died in the 931st year, in the 19th jubilee.

532 years after the fall of Babel, Joseph became ruler of Egypt at age 30 (251 + 251 + 30 = 532).

King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon became as a wild beast for seven years beginning in 569 BC, 532 years before Herod conquered Jerusalem in 37 BC.

Dionysius published a 532-year pattern in 525 AD. In 725, Bede made an Easter cycle with 19 lunar years and 28 solar years in a period of 532 years.

37 BC   + 532 = 496 AD   + 532 = 1028 AD   + 532 = 1560 AD   + 532 = 2092 AD   − 70 = 2022 AD.

1028 AD + 23 x 7 = 1189 AD, the sabbatical when Richard the Lionhearted was crowned just before a jubilee.

Sabbaticals were in 70 AD + (490 x 7) = Sabbatical in 2030 AD.

But if a Jubilees were in 63 AD + (490 x 7) = Jubilee in 2023 AD.

Regardless which dates you use to begin the 19 years, the next 19 years will repeat on the same dates as in Tables 1 & 2. If the 19 years start with a solar eclipse on March 20, 71 AD, then the next 19 years will likely begin with a solar eclipse on March 20-21, 90 AD as in TABLE 1 below. This also repeats in years 14, 33, 52, 71 and 90 AD 19 years apart.

Much has been written about how the calendar was viewed in the first century, but it is not complicated. A Babylonian 19-year calendar began in 747 BC, long before the first century. If a solar eclipse happened on a certain date, the new moon was almost always seen in Jerusalem on the next calendar day as illustrated HERE.

If a lunar year began with a new moon, on March 21, the Passover would be 14 days later.

A source found HERE charts the earliest Easters. Note that the Wave Sheaf is also on Sundays during the full moon.

Date AD	New Moon	Full Moon (equinox)	Sunday
1761	3/06	3/20	3/22
1818	3/06	3/22	3/22
1913	3/07	3/22	3/23
2285	3/06	3/21	3/22

All nations have observed new and full moons and had names for the four seasons and their two equinoxes and two solstices. They are associated with the 19-year cycle. The Hebrew calendar is attached to the four seasons. The spring Passover and Wave Sheaf offering full moon until Pentecost is observed in the spring season, between the spring equinox on 3/21 and before the summer solstice on 6/20. These lunar years begin between March 21 and April 19 by manipulating the 11 days and 19 days at the end of each of the 19 years, that is, -11 days (365 - 354 = 11) at the end of years 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 18. There would be 19 days (30 – 11 = 19) at the end of years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19.

(-11 x 12 = -132) (+19 x 7 = +133). The 19th year has one day too many; So, the 13th moon in 19th yr. must have 29 days, not 30.

Table 1.

19 yrs x 3

Solar Eclipses on 3/20 & 3/21

solar eclipse	Yr of 19	Yr AD		Yr AD	
19th yr. Nisan 1 / 13th moon	Yr of 19	14 AD	3/20 +19	71 AD	3/21 +19
Yr. one of 19	1	15	4/09	72	4/07
	2	16	3/28	73	3/27
13 moons	3	17	3/18 4/17	74	3/17 4/16
	4	18	4/05	75	4/06
	5	19	3/25	76	3/24
13 moons	6	20	3/15 4/13	77	3/14 4/12
	7	21	4/01	78	4/02
13 moons	8	22	3/22 +19	79	3/23 +17
	9	23	4/10	80	4/09
	10	24	3/30	81	3/29
13 moons	11	25	3/18 4/17	82	3/19 4/18
	12	26	4/06	83	4/08
	13	27	3/27	84	3/27
13 moons	14	28	3/15 4/13	85	3/16 4/14
	15	29	4/03	86	4/04
	16	30	3/23	87	3/24
13 moons	17	Spring of 31	3/14 4/12	88	3/12 4/10
	18	32	4/01	89	3/31
13 moons solar eclipse	19	33	3/21 +19	90	3/21 +19
		3/21 Solar eclipse		**3/21 Solar eclipse**	

TABLE 2.

19 yrs | 19 yrs

Lunar Eclipses on 3/20 - 3/21

Yr AD		Yr AD		Yr AD	
413 AD	3/20 +4/19	432 AD	3/21 +4/18	451 AD	3/20 +4/19
414	3/08 4/07	433	4/09	452	4/07
415	3/27	434	3/27	453	3/26
416	3/16 4/15	435	3/16 4/15	454	3/16 4/15
417	3/06 4/05	436	3/05 4/04	455	4/05
418	3/24	437	3/23	456	3/24
419	3/13 4/12	438	3/12 4/11	457	3/12 4/11
420	4/01	439	4/01	458	4/01
421	3/20 4/19	440	3/21 4/19	459	3/21 4/20
422	3/09 4/08	441	3/09 4/08	460	3/10 4/09
423	3/29	442	3/28	461	3/28
424	3/18 4/17	443	3/18 4/17	462	3/17 4/16
425	3/07 4/06	444	3/07 4/06	463	4/06
426	3/25	445	3/25	464	3/24
427	3/15 4/14	446	3/14 4/13	465	3/14 4/13
428	4/03	447	4/03	466	4/02
429	3/23	448	3/23	467	3/23
430	3/11 4/10	449	3/12 4/11	468	3/10 4/09
431	3/31	450	3/30	469	3/29
432	3/19 4/18	451	3/19 +19	470	3/19 +19
3/19 Lunar eclipse		**3/19 Lunar eclipse**		**3/19 Lunar eclipse**	

Antiquity of the Julian Calendar

To understand the above three calendars, the antiquity of the Julian calendar need to be addresses.

It was created by Julius Caesar in 44 BC by adding a leap day every four years. Each year had 365.25 days. It became a 7-year cycle in 28 years (4x7=28 yrs). It became a 19-year cycle in 532 years (28 x 19 = 532). The previous calendar had 365 days.

After 37 BC, when Herod captured Jerusalem and ended the Maccabean Levitical priesthood that had ruled Judea for 18 sabbaticals. This may explain how the Hebrew date of creation was placed at 532 years times 7 before Herod.

Moreover, Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, was as a wild animal for 7 years, 569 to 562 BC. This happened 532 years before Herod (569 to 37 = 532).

Moreover, Alexander the Great visited Jerusalem and allowed the High Priest to continue keeping the 7-year land rests in 331 BC. This was 6 jubilees before Herod (331 – 37 = 294 yrs).

Julian Calendar Needed Corrected?

The Julian calendar continued to be observed from 3761 BC to 1582 AD, for 5,343 years, after which it was allegedly one day too long every 128 years, 10 days too long every 1280 years. So, Pope Gregory

subtracted 10 days from a new version and <u>replaced the 128-year corrections</u> by subtracting three days every 400 years. These were done in years 100, 200, 300, but year 400 retains the leap day.

The Easter tables before 1582 follow the Julian calendar still followed by the Eastern Church. The Western church followed the Gregorian Easter Calendar. The Gregorian year has 365.2425 days.

The Friesian Calendar Correction

The Fiesian School agrees that the Julian calendar was too long one day every 128 years, but offered a different solution. It finds there is a 228-year pattern between the Babylonian calendar in 747 BC and the Mohammad calendar in 622 AD. This is: (747 + 622 = 1368); 228 x 6 = 1368 yrs (342 x 4); and (72 x 19). This means the Gregorian calendar lacked one day every 228 years (19 x 12), in 2820 moons.

Years are adjusted by manipulating the 30-day 13th month, which is divided into 11 and 19 days 7 times in 19 years and by delaying the 342nd year. The 13th month in the 19th years has 29 days.

From 1407 BC (Joshua) to 2014 AD = 3420 years (342 x 10).

By delaying the 19-year cycle every 342 years 19 times in 6498 years (342 x 19 = 6498), 29 days drop from the bottom of the chart, and the cycle starts over.

The school settled with the equation, 365 + ¼ - 1/300 - 29/6498 averages 365.2422038 days per year while the seasons are 365.24219878 days.

$$365.2422038$$
$$\underline{365.2421987}$$
$$.0000051 \text{ days off in about 200,000 years}$$

Details on the 342-year delays are illustrated on the two links posted above and <u>HERE</u>.
From 1407 BC (Joshua) to 2014 AD = 3420 years (342 x 10).

Delaying the 19-year cycle (from 4-01+19=4/20 into 4-01-11=3/21) to Correct the Gregorian calendar every 342 yrs. (see TABLE 6).

Postponements

Some have esteemed the importance of the Hebrew by connecting important events with it. For instance, there are 9 months between Hanukkah on 12/25/5 BC and Trumpets on 9/22/4 BC. This is used to speculate that Jesus was born in the fall, not in the winter, but this would place His conception on about 12/25/5 BC (http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=5+bc). It would also place His birth after Herod's death in the spring of 4 BC; so they cunningly move Herod's death to 2 BC.

In years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, and 19, these two events are 10 months apart.

Others claim Christ may return on Trumpets, but one of the postponement rules say Trumpets cannot be on a Friday; it is the Preparation Day for the weekly Sabbath.

Personally, NASA's new and full moons are accurate, but making postponements for meetings is an administrative decision.

It is a fact that the 18-year eclipse cycle was recorded on clay tablets from 472 to 310 BC. It was a pattern that repeated during the first century, which was confirmed by witnesses in the first century.

TABLE 3.
Calendars Deal with Round Numbers

19-year Cycle		Epact or Yearly lunar-solar gap	Rounded Easter 19-Year Calendar Epact (931 AD)
4/16	19	-29.44536	29 −19 = 10
4/05	1	-10.8752	10 +11 = 21
3/25	2	-21.7504	21 −19 = 02
		-32.6256	
4/13	3	-3.0951	2 +11 = 13
4/02	4	-13.9703	13 +11 = 24
3/22	5	-24.8455	24 − 19 = 05
		-35.7207	
4/10	6	-6.190112	05 +11 = 16
3/30	7	-17.065312	16 +11 = 27
4/18	8	-27.940512	27 −19 = 08
		-38.815712	
4/07	9	-9.285124	08 +11 = 19
3/27	10	-20.160324	19 +11 = 30 −19 = 00
		-31.035524	
4/15	11	-1.504936	30 or 0
4/04	12	-12.380136	11 +11 = 22
3/24	13	-23.255336	22 −19 = 03
		-34.130536	
4/12	14	-4.599948	3 +11 = 14
4/01	15	-15.475148	14 +11 = 25
3/21	16	-26.350348	25 −19 = 06
		-37.225548	
4/08	17	-7.69496	6 +11 = 17
3/28	18	-18.57016	17 +12= 29
4/16	19	-29.44536 .08522 29.530588	
Lunar month = 29.530588 days (Solar time)			

TABLE 4. 19-yr. Epach

19	4/16
	-11
1	4/05
	-11
2	3/25
	+19
3	4/13
	-11
4	4/02
	-11
5	3/22
	+19
6	4/10
	-11
7	3/30
	+19
8	4/18
	-11
9	4/07
	-11
10	3/27
	+19
11	4/15
	-11
12	4/04
	-11
13	3/24
	+19
14	4/12
	-11
15	4/01
	-11
16	3/21
	+18
17	4/8
	-11
18	3/28
	+19
19	4/16

New Moon Solar Eclipses Dates AD	Nisan 1 New Moons at Jerusalem AD
3/19/14	3/20/14
3/20/71	3/21/71
3/19/1624	3/21/1624
3/20/1643	3/21/1643
3/20/1662	3/21/1662
3/19/1996	3/21/1996
3/20/2015	3/21/2015
3/20/2034	3/21/2034

5. Hebrew Round Numbers

30 Nisan
29 Iyar
30 Sivan
29 Tammuz
30 Av
29 Elul
30 Tishrei
30 Cheshvan
30 Kislev
29 Tevet
30 Shevat
30 Adar I
354 Days
29 Adar II (instead of 30 in 19th yr.)
383

-11 x 19 = -209
+30 x 7 = +210
(Subtract 1 day from leap month in 19th year)

502 x 7 = 3514 (251 x 14)
30 x 7 = 210 (30 x 7)
532 days 3724 (3761 – 37 BC)

TABLE 6. Converting 4-20 into 3-21 after every 342 years

114 yrs	114 yrs	114 yrs		
		Delay returns date to spring:		
3-30	**3-31**	4-01	4-01	
		+19	-11	
4-18	4-19	**4-20**	**3-21**	< With the delay
		-11	+19	11 and 19 reversed
4-07	4-08	4-09	4-09	< Without the delay

532 days in 1.5 Lunar Years
From Exodus to Scouting the Promised Land

The month of the Exodus begins with a new moon on Nisan 1 (on April 9, -1446 = 1447 BC). NASA says there was a solar eclipse on March 21 in that year (https://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/SEcat5/SE-1499--1400.html).

The Passover was on the 14th, and the Exodus was on the 15th. That first lunar year had 354 days (29½ x 12 = 354):

First year of the Exodus:
30 Nisan -1446 = 1447 BC
29 Iyar
30 Sivan
29 Tammuz
30 Av
29 Elul
30 Tishrei
29 Cheshvan
30 Kislev
29 Tevet
30 Shevat
30 Adar I
354 Days (Hebrew Calendar HERE)

Second year of the Exodus:
30 Nisan
29 Iyar
30 Sivan
29 Tammuz
30 Av
29 Elul
30 Tishrei (Feast of Trumpets)
177 Days to Tishri 1, -1445 = 1446 BC

Days in 1.5 years
354 = First year
177 = Second year: ½ Year
531 Days

Tishri 1 would be the 532nd day

There are several clues as to when the 177 days ended in the second year.

1. I personally picked grapes in my back yard and ate them on Tishri 1 (on the feast of Trumpets).

2. The 12 scouts explored the Promised Land 40 days and returned with giant grapes (Num. 13:25).

3. If the scouts returned on Tishri 1, then they began scouting on Av 20 (Aug 24) (Num 13:1).

4. If this is true, the scouts returned 532 days after the first lunar year began after a solar eclipse (NASA).

5. If true, then perhaps the 40 years in the wilderness began after the second year (Deut. 2:14).

Group this with when Joseph stood before the Pharaoh at the age of 30, 532 years, after the nations were scattered from Babel (251 + 251 + 30 = 532).

Group this with when Nebuchadnezzar became a wild animal 7 years, in 569 BC, 532 x 6 years after the Jews' date of Creation in 3761 BC,

Group this with Nebuchadnezzar in 569 BC with 532 years (30 + 251 + 251 = 532) before Herod conquered Jerusalem in 37 BC, 532 x 7 years after the Jews' date of Creation in 3761 BC.

Allegedly, 14 years after crossing the Jordan, the tribes met at Shiloh to divide the land west of the Jordan (Joshua 18:1), 427 years before 966 BC, which was 427 years before Cyrus captured Babylon in 539 BC.

Nisan 1 (April 2), 2022 to Tishri 1 (Sep 16), 2023 = 532 days. 1491 to 2023 = 532 years.