TABLE 1. 490 Days (or 490 Years) of Daniel 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Year 3</th>
<th>Year 4</th>
<th>Year 5</th>
<th>Year 6</th>
<th>Sabbatical 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>49 BC</td>
<td>48 BC</td>
<td>47 BC</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>44 BC</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Caesar's Decree Dan 9:25</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>37 BC Herod in Jerusalem Dan 9:25</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7 yrs after Caesar's decree</td>
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<td>36</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20 BC</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16 BC Jubilee?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>09</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>05 BC</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>2 BC</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Christ Conceived on Hanukkah, on 12-25-05 BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>1 AD</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>6 AD</td>
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<td>07</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27 AD 70th week</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31 AD</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Christ the “Prince” cut off, crucified, or desolated (Dan 9:26)</td>
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<td>Jubilee in the fall?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Cyrus' decree in 539 BC = 490 years before 49 BC

The Greeks

Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC six jubilees (294 years) after Alexander captured Egypt and Palestine in 331 BC.

In 331 BC, according to Jewish legend, Alexander's trip from Egypt to the Euphrates allowed him to drop by Jerusalem on the way. Upon arriving, as the story goes, the high priest, and his priestly entourage came forth to meet him. The high priest was wearing his priestly garments and breastplate, and everyone was dressed in white robes. Alexander was amazed because he had seen this parade in a recent dream. More details of the story are found here: https://gracethrufaith.com/popular-posts-from-the-past/the-prophet-the-priest-and-the-king/

To reciprocate, Alexander allowed the Jews to observe their 7th year sabbatica after 331 BC without paying tribute. So the story fits the jubilee pattern for 3957, 3761, 331 and 37 BC.

The Alleged Decree of Daniel 9:25

In TABLE 1, Herod conquered Jerusalem in 37 BC, seven years after Julius Caesar made a special decree to allow the Jews to observe their sabbatica without paying tribute (Josephus, Antiquities of the Jews 14.10.5). This decree has prompted researchers to claim Caesar's decree of 44 BC as the fulfillment of the one mentioned in Daniel 9:25 as explained in the following link: http://www.prophetsociety.org/wordpress/?p=483

Others have associated Daniel 9:25 with Cyrus' decree in 539 BC, which would end in 49 BC, in "70 weeks" or 490 years (as in TABLE 1).

However, it is commonly believed that Daniel 9:25 is about a decree allegedly made in 458 BC, when Ezra returned from Babylon to Jerusalem. These “70 weeks” or 490 years would end in 34 AD (as in TABLE 1).
The Jewish Easter Cycle

Moreover, the pattern of jubilees during Alexander's visit in 331 and Herod's conquest of Jerusalem in 37 BC is compatible with the first century Jewish legend that, from Adam (in 3761 BC) to the sabbatical of 37 BC, there were seven Easter cycles (532 x 7). An Easter cycle is 28 years (4 sabbaticals) times 19 years (532 = 28 x 19). The Jewish 19-year cycle allegedly began with the Jewish date of creation, 3761 BC.

Therefore, the sabbatical of 37 BC would be followed by a jubilee in the fall because it would be the 76th jubilee after Adam (3761 – 37 = 3724 years) (3724/49 = 76 jubilees).

In 352 AD, Dionysius expanded the 532-year cycle another 532 years by claiming his cycle actually began with the incarnation (conception) of Christ in 1 BC.

In the rabbinical view, Adam allegedly became human in 3761 BC. Therefore, the years in the Easter cycle after Adam had 365.25 days instead of being corrected to 365.242198 days.

The calendar, therefore, very likely had one day too many every 128 years and was finally corrected by Pope Gregory VIII in 1582 to align it with the seasons. The Easter cycle between Adam and Herod likely had a seasonal drift of one day every 128 years for 3724 years and would, therefore, not be in sync with the solar years, new and full moons over such a long period of time without visual corrections.

Contradictions

The Jewish version contradicts another Jewish legend that king Josiah found the lost book of Moses, which began a reform and jubilee cycle allegedly in 458 BC, that is, 35 years before the first temple was allegedly burned after 422 BC.

It also contradicts the Christian belief that Ezra began a jubilee cycle allegedly also in 458 BC, when Ezra returned from Babylon to Jerusalem in the seventh year of Artaxerxes. If true, this would make 34 AD a jubilee year.

However, Archbishop James Usher contradicted this view. He said Artaxerxes was the Greek name of Darius II (as in the Septuagint version of Esther), who actually died in 485 BC. The second temple was dedicated, and Esther was crowned in Darius’ seventh year. Esther’s first cousin, Mordecai, was exiled to Babylon in 598 BC (Esther 2:6), and he would be extremely elderly after the death of Darius II in 485 BC.

Ezra returned the first time after 539 BC and returned again later to dedicate the temple and for priestly duties in Darius’ seventh year, in 515 BC (Ezra 7:8), when Esther was also crowned in his seventh year (Esther 2:16). This explains why the following link rejects 458 BC as the beginning of the “70 weeks” to the Messiah allegedly found in Daniel:

http://www.prophecysociety.org/wordpress/?p=483

Lastly, the Jews had omitted 196 years (four jubilees) from their calendar. Their date for Solomon’s temple was 832 BC instead of 968 BC. This omitted 136 years. And 60 years were omitted between Abraham and his father. These two subtractions equal 196 years (136+60=196).

The Romans

Alexander died in 323 BC in Babylon, in the palace of Nebuchadnezzar II, and his general, Ptolemy I, carried his body back to Alexandria. Ptolemy became governor and began a new dynasty, which ended with the death of Cleopatra VII, who died in 30 BC. Before she died, she bore a son of Julius Caesar named Caesariun (Ptolemy XV). Before Caesar’s death, Cleopatra was allegedly pregnant with Caesar’s daughter, later named in Josephus’ Antiquities, “Cleopatra of Jerusalem”. Details of her relation with Mark Antony, king Herod and Jerusalem’s High Priest are explained in the following links: http://code251.com/code666.pdf; https://www.google.com/?qws_rd=ssl&q=%22cleopatra+of+jerusalem%22

Like Alexander, Julius Caesar made a decreed, in 44 BC, just before his assassination on the Ides of March allowing the Jews to observe sabbatical years without paying tribute to Rome (Josephus, Antiquities of the Jews 14.10.5).

While Herod was in Rome, Mark Antony and Gaius Octavius (grandnephew of Julius Caesar) appointed him king of Judea. They allowed Herod to capture Jerusalem in a sabbatical year, in 37 BC, as in TABLE 1. 37 BC was six jubilees, 294 years, after the sabbatical during Alexander’s trip to Jerusalem in 331 BC.

The following link (page 134) explains how Daniel 11 covers the history of the Jerusalem between the time Cyrus captured Babylon in 539 BC until Alexander captured Egypt and Israel in 331 BC and built Alexandria: Kingdom of the Antichrist. Daniel says little about the 208-year gap between 359 and 331 probably because Daniel died in about 535 BC.
Daniel 11 continues to cover the history of the four kingdoms founded by Alexander’s four generals after his death with the main focus on the King of the North (in Antioch, Syria) founded by General Seleucid and the King of the South founded by General Ptolemy I (in Alexandria, Egypt). When Egypt conquered Syria, Israel became owned by Egypt and visa versa if Syria conquered Egypt.

Judas the Maccabeus (Maccabees = Hasmonians) and Jewish Zealots won their freedom from Syria after 163 BC for more than one hundred years. The Romans became occupiers until Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC.

Daniel 11 focuses on the fate of Daniel’s people, the Jews, not the future of Syria, Egypt and Rome. Eventually, Cleopatra and Mark Anthony become the “king of the South” (Egypt), and Octavius becomes the “king of the North” (the Syrian empire of the Seleucids) while being an official representative of Rome.

In 32 BC, Antony divorced Octavius’ sister, and Octavius led a fleet to attack Alexandria on August 1, 30 BC, and Antony and Cleopatra could not escape. His act of burning ships docked in Alexandria spread to the library with its 20,000 books. Thus ended the dynasty of Ptolemy.

**The Previous Age of Reason**

Eratosthenes (275-194 BC) liked 3-d problems, doubling of the cube, trisecting the angle and squaring the circle.

He also calculated the circumference of the earth as 24,662 miles (which is actually 24,860 miles). How was it done?

He used the works of Euclid in the library of Alexandria to calculate the circumference of a circle or sphere as illustrated at this link: Sundials. A sphere is simply a repetition of circles. Next he found that the sun shined directly down into a deep well located at Syene (Aswan, Egypt) at a 90-degree angle on one day of the year, that is, on the summer solstice (June 21 on the Gregorian calendar).

Then he surmised that, on any summer solstice, on June 21, he could place a stick in the ground vertically in Alexandria to measure the angle of its shadow. The angle he found at Alexandria was 7 degrees; therefore, the distance back to the well was $\frac{7}{360}$ of the earth's circumference.

These facts also enabled Eratosthenes to calculate the earth’s tilt as 23 degrees 51 minutes (which is actually 23 degrees and 46 minutes), and this led to eventually discovering that Aswan was located very near the Tropic of Cancer, 23 degrees and 46 minutes above a 16,795-foot mountain located on the equator. This mountain also proved to be a source of the Nile, the White Nile and the Albert Nile.

Previously knowledge was dominated by the flat world society. It was commonly believed the world was flat and, if you sailed too far out to sea, the sailboat would fall off the earth, that is, until proven false in 270 BC, when Architect Sostratus built a lighthouse at Pharos near Alexandria. It was discovered that, when a sailboat disappeared over the horizon, someone could climb 400 feet up the lighthouse and still see the sailboat. Sure enough, the world was actually round! These discoveries supported using 360-degree calendars for years, 360-degree sundials for days, equinoxes, solstices and maps and a 360-degree star clock for navigating long distances.

**360-degree Calendars**

In Daniel and Revelation, 3½ years (in Dan 12:7) have 1260 days and the next 3½ years have 1290 days (in Dan 12:11), which totals 2550 days in seven years. This implies that 42 months at the end with 30 days each would have no relation to the Hebrew calendar months with 29.5 days.

“The last trump” mentioned in I Corinthians 15:52 and Revelation 11:15 and 42 months in Revelation 13:5 consist of 30 days and are not Hebrew calendar months with 29.5 days.

Therefore, the above discoveries likely support having 360-degree solar or star calendars in Daniel and Revelation and during Noah’s flood.

There are other 30-day calendars. Egypt used one for almost 1,500 years, but it added five days at the end of each year, and the years had 365 days without inserting a leap day every four years. Other 360-day calendars added 30 days after six years (5 x 6 = 30). Again the years had 365 days with no leap day every four years.

**Alexandria and the Higher Realm**

Athens was the home of Socrates (469-399), Plato (429-347) and Aristotle (384-322). One can Google for details of their accomplishments.

Before Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, it was commonly believed the world was flat with four corners. A sailboat reaching the horizon would fall off the earth and perish. The sun was viewed as going around the earth 365 times while the stars went around the earth 366 times giving the impression the sun was passing the 12 constellations of the Zodiac every 366 days. Disease and
bad fortune were punishments from the gods.

Along came Aristotle, Alexander's tutor, with his fantasy for collecting all knowledge from all nations and store it in a library yet to be built in Alexandria. It was built after Claudius Ptolemy (Ptolemy I) became governor in Alexandria, after Alexander's death.

Ptolemy's Almagest referred to the Nabonassar calendar, which recorded the observed new moons, full moons and eclipses after Nabonassar's first year in 747 BC. He also created a list of stars & constellations and placed them on a heavenly sky globe with its 360-degree circumference. He made an Atlas of towns & streams and placed them on an earthly globe with its longitudes, latitudes, 18 meridians, and their degrees and minutes (10 degrees x 36 = 360).

Other explorers, researchers and writers were Archimenes, Ctesibius, Theophrastus, Kipler, Euripides, Sophacles, Demetrius, Aeschylus, Platarch, Euclid, Homer, Pythagoras, Herodotus, Aristarchus, Plotinus, Clement, Arius and Philo, which can be Googled for specific achievements.

Ctesibius invented a water clock that remained accurate day after day.

Archimedes, b: 287 BC, created a water screw inside a tube to draw water up from irrigation lakes onto several irrigation canals.

He also discovered the difference between the weight of gold and the volume (water displacement) of gold to discover that a king’s gold crown was actually mixed with silver.

**The Alexandrian and Roman Feudal Systems**

It seems that both church and state governments (after conquering a realm) only need a handful of the “educated higher class” living in castles with their white knights on white horses as found in Revelation 19:11.

Alexander, Cleopatra, Julius Caesar and Mark Antony are examples of how governments view the masses as inferior ditch-diggers and farmers or like the vulgar, “uneducated underclass villains” or submissive slaves on their plantations.

Land was owned by the conquerors and leased to land managers as in share-cropping, and specific quotas were expected for taxes and extend the leases.

Meanwhile the “upper class” “earned” 99% of the wealth and lived in comfort in their higher realm until the next class-action revolt. They had “earned” their wealth by conquering and controlling the “lower class”. Therefore, it seems just to define the massive “underclass” as being vulgar (common), low-paid, uneducated tenants living in outhouses and run-down villages (and be called “villains” as in the movies).

Villains are called vulgar, common or uncouth denoting their lack of schooling in civil manners like the “upper class”, which delights in keeping their subjects ignorant and submissive.

It’s all about control.

**The “Education”**

Therefore, after the Romans captured Alexandria, many of the discoveries housed in the library were forgotten and lost. The library was burned, and Justinian closed Plato’s Academy in 529 AD, and we are left with one, humongous question. Why did Columbus need to again prove the world was round in 1492?