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## Time Hackers and Corruption

by Floyd R. Cox (02-012-2017)

Perhaps future time machines will be hacked and transport entire families to past worlds that are not real. In fact, that is precisely what many “historians” have done to our past.

### The Mystery of the Missing 700 Years

There are problems. Egypt’s dynasties should begin after Noah’s flood, but Immanuel Velikovski, in his *Ages in Chaos* ([HERE](#)), claimed that Egypt’s dynasties were 700 years too long to fit into biblical chronology; His solution? He moved Ramesses the Great down 700 years, from 1279 BC to the time of King Nebuchednezzar in 605 BC, that is, to about the time the house of Judah went captive into Babylon.

More recently, David Rohl had the same problem as Velikovski. His solution? This time, in his *Pharaohs and Kings*, he moved Ramesses down only 350 years. This was from 1279 BC to the time the 10 tribes of Israel separated from the house of Judah in 931 BC.

(1280 BC – 930 BC = 350 years).

Was there another solution? Perhaps. The Greek Septuagint text of the Old Testament was written in about 230 BC, 100 years after Alexander conquered Egypt and Palestine. It adds 600 extra years when compared with the Hebrew Text (as in TABLE 1). 72 priests had gone from Jerusalem to Alexandria, Egypt, to translate their Hebrew Bible into Greek, and the new Greek Septuagint version was then installed in many synagogues throughout the Greek world after it was written in 230 BC (compare Luke 4:18 with Isa. 61:1-2. Only the Septuagint of Isaiah 61:1 mentions healing the blind). The Greeks had 590 instead of 480 years from the exodus to the temple. Josephus had 592 years. This makes a total of 700 years added.

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Three versions of the Bible	Age at son’s birth	Age at son’s birth	Age at son’s birth
Adam	230	130	130
Seth	205	105	105
Enos	190	90	90
Canaan	170	70	70
Mahalaleel	165	65	65
Jared	162	162	62
Enoch	165	65	65
Methuselah	187	187	67
Lamech	<u>182</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>53</u>
Adam to Noah’s birth	<b>1656</b>	<b>1056</b>	<b>707</b>
Noah’s age at flood	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>
<b>Adam to the flood</b>	<b>2256</b>	<b>1656</b>	<b>1307</b>
			<u>350</u>
<b>Adam to Noah’s death</b>			<b>1657</b>
	Greek Version	King James Version	Samaritan Version

### The Mystery of 1975 In Prophecy

In Archbishop James Ussher’s view, creation was in 4004 BC, or it was in 3957 BC (in my own previous view), or in 3761 (in the Jewish calendar’s view). By using Ussher’s date, year 6,000 would be in 1997 AD (4004 + 1997 = 6000 years).

Was 1997 the last jubilee? No. If we divide 6,000 by 49, there is a remainder of 22.

(49 x 122 = 5978 + 22 = 6000 years.) Ussher’s last jubilee would be in 1975 AD, that is, 22 years before 1997 (1997 - 22 = 1975).

This view of beginning all sabbaticals and jubilees at creation is supported by the Book of Jubilees and Jewish tradition. 4004 BC is 53 jubilees before Joshua in 1407 (TABLES 4 & 5). Nothing seems contrived. 1407 is generally accepted by many chronologists today.

Nevertheless, the time machine had been hacked! *1975 In Prophecy* published in 1956 (by the Radio Church of God) was based upon false conjecture, and it failed to predict the end. Ussher was wrong, but many were so enchanted, charmed, delighted, captivated, enraptured, spellbound, fascinated, mesmerized, fixated, but beguiled by the idea that the end was near, and many, undoubtedly, are still searching to restore that same excitement. This may seem a bit cynical, but predicting the end is a tricky business.

**Notes on TABLE 2. A 427-Year Pattern is not Corruption?**

Needless to say, major events should not have 427-year pattern or any other number pattern. Nevertheless, with a little patience, I discovered the first 3416 years since Adam can be equally divided into eight repetitions of 427-years between 3955 BC and the fall of Babylon in 539 BC. ( $427 \times 8 = 3416$  yrs).

Here are examples of the pattern:

1. The Samaritan text had  $427 \times 4$  (1708 years) from creation to the fall of Babel, when Peleg was born (1307 to the flood plus 401 to Babel =  $1708 = 427 \times 4$ ).
  2. If we add 52 years to the era between creation and the flood, there are  $4 \times 427$  years (=1708 years).
  3. If we subtract these 52 years from the 479 years between the exodus and the temple, there are 427 years. The 479 years are found in I Kings 6:1.
  4. We have long known there were 427 years from the flood to when Abraham was called at the age of 75. Abraham was born 352 years after the flood and was called the second time at Heran at the age of 75, 427 years after the flood ( $352 + 75 = 427$ ).
  5. Abraham's first calling was likely at the age of 72, 430 years before the exodus (Ex 12:40) (Acts 7:2-4). The exodus, therefore, would be 427 years after Abraham was 75, that is 854 years after the flood ( $427 + 427 = 854$  yrs), that is, 2510 years after Adam ( $1656 + 854 = 2510$ ).
  6. From the temple in 966 BC to the fall of Babylon in 539 BC, there were 427 years.
  7. There are  $427 \times 7$  years from Adam to year 2989. Eleven more years equals year 3000 is reached. Ussher claimed year 3000 was a jubilee celebrated in the 11<sup>th</sup> year of Solomon, when he dedicated the temple. If he had 2510 years instead of 2513 to the exodus, then the temple would have been founded in the 61<sup>st</sup> jubilee ( $2510 + 40 + 439 = 2989$ ) ( $427 \times 7$ ). Eleven more years later (year 3,000) would not be a jubilee contrary to Ussher's claim. The addition of these three years threw off Ussher's jubilees. Likewise, the 122<sup>nd</sup> jubilee in 6000 years would be in year 5978 ( $427 \times 14$ ), 22 years before 6000. (3000 and 6000 are not jubilees.)
- In contrast, the Greek Septuagint says the temple was in the 440<sup>th</sup> year (after 339 years) after the exodus.

<b>TABLE 2. The 427-Year Pattern</b>			
<i>by Floyd R. Cox (Revised on 2-12-2017)</i>			
<b>4004 BC date of Creation (-49 = 3955)</b>			
			<b>Flood 2247/46 BC</b> <b>= <math>427 \times 4 = 1708</math> yrs. after Adam</b>
<b>3955/54 BC</b>	3318/17 BC	2632/31 BC	
3906/05 BC	3269/68 BC	2583/82 BC	<b><u>-427</u> (352 + 75)</b>
3857/56 BC	3220/19 BC	2534/33 BC	<b>Abraham called 1820/19 BC</b> <b>= <math>427 \times 5 = 2135</math> yrs. after Adam</b>
3808/07 BC	3171/70 BC	2485/84 BC	<b><u>-427</u> (430 - 3)</b>
<b>3759/58 BC</b>	3122/21 BC	2435/34 BC	<b>Exodus 1393/92 BC</b> <b>= <math>427 \times 6 = 2562</math> yrs. after Adam</b>
3710/09 BC	3073/72 BC	2387/86 BC	<b><u>-427</u> (479-52)</b>
3661/60 BC	<b>3024/23 BC</b>	2338/37 BC	<b>Temple 966/65 BC</b> <b>= <math>427 \times 7 = 2989</math> yrs. after Adam</b>
3612/11 BC	2975/74 BC	2289/88 BC	<b><u>-427</u></b>
3563/62 BC	2191/90 BC	<b>2247/46 BC = Flood</b> <b><u>1708 yrs. after Adam</u></b>	<b>Fall of Babylon 539/38 BC</b> <b>= <u><math>427 \times 8 = 3416</math></u> yrs. after Adam</b>
3514/13 BC	2828/27 BC	<b>= <u>1656 yrs. + 52</u></b>	<b><u>-427 x 6</u></b>
3465/64 BC	2779/78 BC	<b>= <u>427 yrs. x 4</u></b>	<b>Last jubilee? 2024/25 AD</b> <b>= <u><math>427 \times 14 = 5978</math></u> yrs. after Adam</b>
3416/15 BC	2730/29 BC		2024 AD = 49 yrs. after 1975
3367/66 BC	2681/80 BC		

### The 251-Year Pattern

Ussher's work, *The Annals of the World*, was published in 1658, two years after his death. The *Annals* is a chronology back to Adam, 4,004 BC, a timeline for the births, deaths and other events in the years AM (After Man).

Shem was born when Noah was 502 (251 x 2), and Shem continued to live for 502 years after the flood (Ussher: pages 21 & 27). Ussher states what happened in the years 1757, 2008, and 2259, but he never observed that these dates form a 251-year pattern:

0 AM: =After Man, after Adam was created

1757 AM: Birth of Peleg, fall of Babel	1757 = 251 x 7 (Ussher: page 21)
2008 AM: Birth of Abraham	2008 = 251 x 8 (Ussher: page 22)
2259 AM: Birth of Joseph	2259 = 251 x 9 (Ussher: page 29)
2513 AM: The Exodus from Egypt	2510 = 251 x 10 (Ussher: page 39)

**TABLE 3. 251 Year Pattern in Two Different Texts**

<i>Masoreh Text</i> <i>(King James Version)</i>		<i>Samaritan Text</i>		<i>Annals of the World</i> by James Ussher <i>Archbishop of Armagh</i>	
Age at son's birth		Age at son's birth			
Adam	130	Adam	130	<b>The 1<sup>st</sup> Age of the World</b> <b>4004 BC</b>	
Seth	105	Seth	105		
Enos	90	Enos	90		
Cainan	70	Cainan	70		
Mahalaleel	65	Mahalaleel	65		
Jared	162	Jared	62		
Enoch	65	Enoch	65		
Methuselah	187	Methuselah	67		
Lamech	<u>182</u>	Lamech	<u>53</u>		
Noah born	<b>1056</b>	Noah born	707		
Noah's age at Flood	<u>600</u>	Noah's age at Flood	<u>600</u>		
Adam to Flood	1656	Adam to Flood	<b>1307</b> <small>(1307 - 1056 = 251)</small>		
<b>Noah to Abraham</b>		<b>Noah to Abraham</b>			<b>The 2<sup>nd</sup> Age of the World</b>
Age at son's birth		Age at son's birth			<b>1657</b> (pg. 21)
Noah	502	Noah	502		
Shem	100	Shem	100		
<small>(Shem was 100 when Noah was 602)</small>					
Arphaxad	35	Arphaxad	135		
Salah	30	Salah	130		
Eber	34	Eber	134		
Peleg	30	Peleg	130		
Reu	32	Reu	132		
Serug	30	Serug	130		
Nahor	29	Nahor	29		
Terah	<u>130</u>	Terah	<u>70</u>		
To Abraham's Birth	<b>2008</b>	To Abraham's Birth	<b>2259</b>		
<b>(251 x 8)</b>		<b>(251 x 9)</b>		<b>2008</b> (pg. 22)	
Abraham	100		100		
Isaac's birth	60		60		
Jacob's birth	<u>91</u>		<u>91</u>		
Joseph's birth	<b>2259</b>		<b>2510</b>		
<b>(251 x 9)</b>		<b>(251 x 10)</b>		<b>2259</b> (pg. 29)	
Abraham called in Ur	72	Abraham called in Ur	72	<b>The 3<sup>rd</sup> Age of the World</b>	
To the exodus	<u>430</u>		<u>430</u>		
	<b>2510</b>	To the exodus	<b>2759</b>		
<b>(251 x 10)</b>		<b>(251 x 11)</b>		<b>2083</b> (p. 25) <small>(should be 2080)</small>	
				<b>The 4<sup>th</sup> Age of the World</b>	

Each of these numbers after Creation is divisible by 251 except 2513. It should be 2510 AM, but Ussher made a 3-year mistake for the period between Abraham and the exodus. Ussher had no idea these numbers formed into a pattern! Other time-patterns are covered by the Related Topics, the tabs on the left, such as sabbaticals and jubilees.

Awareness of these patterns may affect our worldview and help us avoid becoming a presumptuous, one-man-show who has not learned the basics. We need all the tools we can collect to defend ourselves from wild conjecture.

Moreover, Noah was 502 when he had Shem, and Shem lived 502 years after Noah's flood. The total for the combined ages of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob was 502 years. 502 equals  $251 \times 2$ .

### **Twelve Anti-Christian Messianic Movements Triggered by Jubilees**

I have found at least twelve times someone has set the date for Christ's return at the beginning of a jubilee year. Moses had told the Israelites that, after they entered the Promised Land, they should begin counting sabbaticals of seven years each, and, in the seventh sabbatical, in the fall, on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the seventh lunar month, they would be allowed to return to their settlement they had originally been given (Leviticus 25:8-16).

One of the highlights of this study is to investigate various dates previously devised for the coming of the Messiah or for the return of Christ. There appears to be a pattern many of these false dates have fallen into. Here is a list of the ten Messianic Movements I've discovered, which are based upon what was believed to be the jubilee year.

1. After the Romans captured Palestine, the first Jewish revolt was easy to create because it began  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years before 70 AD. All one had to do was to say the first temple was burned ten jubilees (490 years) before 70 AD, when the second temple burned, and, therefore, it would be time to oust the Roman occupiers and take their land back. Sure enough, the rabbinical date for the first temple burning is 421 BC.

2. The same thing happened in the second Jewish revolt in 132 AD. This time, instead of making 70 AD a jubilee year, they reasoned that, since Ezekiel 40:1 implies there was a jubilee 14 years after the first temple burned, there would also be one 14 years after the second temple burned, 14 years after 70 AD, in the fall of 84 AD and also one 49 years later, in 132 AD.

Again the Jews were anxious to oust the Romans occupiers and restore the temple, the Levite priests and sacrificial offerings. Bar Kochba became their Messiah. Nevertheless, the Romans ousted the inhabitants and exiled them throughout the Roman Empire, especially into Italy, Portugal and Spain.

3. 490 years after 132 AD, Mohammad left Mecca for Medina and found the Jewish inhabitants expecting their Messiah. It was their jubilee year. Mohammad felt that he fit the description, and today there is a mosque in Jerusalem on the temple mount.

4. In 1189, king Richard I left Normandy and began ruling in England as Richard de Lionheart. He organized the third Crusade against the Arab Moslems who were ruling Jerusalem. 1189 was considered to be the beginning of a jubilee year according to the rabbinical calendar, if creation were in 3761 BC. Richard became a type of Messiah.

5. In 1844, the Millerites predicted that Christ would return on the day of Atonement to begin the jubilee year, and the Jews would return to Palestine to get their land back. They calculated that it was 2300 years after 458 BC if the jubilees were 50 years apart.

6. The Millerites branched off into the Seventh Day Adventists and Church of God Seventh Day each having their own publishing facilities. A minister of the Church of God Seventh Day was a neighbor of Herbert W. Armstrong in Oregon, and he shared his literature with the Armstrongs until he could eventually sign Armstrong's ministerial license. This undoubtedly explains why Armstrong said Christ would fight Hitler and Mussolini when he returned. This was about 100 years after 1844, perhaps another 50-year jubilee.

7. 1975 appeared to be another jubilee because it was 69 jubilees after Joshua crossed the Jordan in 1407 BC using today's secular dating for Joshua ( $1407 + 1975 = 3381 \text{ yrs} = 483 \times 7 = 49 \times 69$ ).

8. 1973 AD would be a 49-year jubilee if they began with the Jewish date for Adam in 3761 BC, and this also coincides with a jubilee during Richard de Lionheart in 1189-90 AD at the beginning of the Third Crusade (*A Treatise on the Sabbatical Cycle and the Jubilee*, Zuckermann).

9. 1975 fits into a 50-year jubilee cycle if calculated from the Era of Abraham as 2016 BC (as in Eusebius' work) after adding to it to 2008 more years back to Adam. This would place Creation in 4024 BC and would make 1975 the end of 6000 years after Adam ( $6000 - 1975 \text{ AD} = 4025 \text{ BC}$ ).

10. However, using Ussher's date for Adam, 4004 BC, 1975 becomes the last jubilee in 6,000 years ending in 1997 AD. This means 6,000 years are not equally divided by 49 since there is a remainder of 22 ( $1997 - 22 = 1975$ ). It should be carefully noted that Ussher omitted 49 years, three years between Abraham and his father and 46 years for the temple (1012 BC instead of 966 BC).

11. It is likely there will be more dates set in the near future based upon the jubilee year. 2022 will be the 17<sup>th</sup> jubilee since De Lionheart's jubilee. It will be the 42<sup>nd</sup> jubilee after Herod captured Jerusalem in a sabbatical year. It will be the 48<sup>th</sup> jubilee

after Alexander allowed the Jews to continue observing their sabbaticals tax free after 331 BC. It will be the 118<sup>th</sup> jubilee after the rabbinical date of creation, the 122<sup>nd</sup> jubilee after the true date of creation. If a person sees this and does not give it some exposure, he should be lumped together with the blind hypocrites without oil in his lamp.

12. If there were a jubilee in 83 AD, there would also have been one after 49 years (in 132 AD) and one 49 years previously (in 34-35 AD), when Paul was called to send the gospel to all nations. This implies that the Jews expected their Messiah to expel the Romans and give them their land back during the previous seven years.

The Spiritual Manna from heaven went forth, and the Spiritual Water from heaven ran from the Mount of Olives. The Passover was fulfilled; the 12 scouts went forth; the temple veil was physically and spiritually removed and Pentecost was fulfilled. Stephen saw the throne beyond the veil, and Paul was called to enable the Higher Realm to dwell with ordinary people in all nations to fulfill the jubilee.

Nevertheless, the Zionists await the jubilee to return with their proselytes from all nations to get their land back, to rebuild the temple, to restore the Levite priesthood, sacrificial offerings and for Abraham to return to his bondwoman, Hagar (Gal 4:24).

These twelve anti-Christian movements based upon incorrect dates for the coming of the Messiah should act as a precaution for those who are exposed to literature from the Hebrew Roots, Christian Messianic, Latter Day Saints, semi-Jewish, and Christian is defined as someone with the Spirit of Christ, it seems irrational to believe that receiving this Spirit is somehow related to a day of the year or a sabbatical or jubilee year. The first century church was given on Sunday, during the third hour of the day.

### **Jubilees in 1975 and 2024 AD?**

Needless to say, major events should not naturally occur in a 49 or 490-year patterns.as in the following from Adam in 3955 BC to 2024 AD.

#### **Ussher's Dates Corrected 11 Years**

Just as the Sabbath began with the seven days of Creation, an argument can also be made for beginning the sabbaticals and jubilees at Creation, that is, in 4004 BC or 49 years later, in 3955 BC. TABLE 5 illustrates when the jubilees would be observed after Adam. Archbishop James Ussher's dates would match TABLE 4 if 11 years were added to each of his dates after Joshua's conquest (after 1407 BC). TABLE 7 demonstrates how jubilees in both tables 4 and 5 coincide before and after Joshua's conquest.

Ussher's work, *The Annals of the World*, was published in 1658, two years after his death. The *Annals* is a chronology back to Adam, 4,004 BC, a timeline for the births, deaths and other events in the years AM (After Man).

Jubilees in TABLES 4 & 5 align with Joshua in 1407 BC, nine jubilees (441 years) before 966 BC. 1407 is 479 years between Joshua's conquest and the founding of the temple in 968 BC. 968 was 439 years after Joshua, and 479 years after the exodus. The exodus was in the first month, and the temple was in the second month, in the 480<sup>th</sup> year (I Kings 6:1).

As in TABLES 4 & 5, the jubilees and/or sabbaticals would be in 1407, 966, 623, 588, 574, 539 and 525 BC and in 1975 and 2024 AD.

**TABLE 4. Jubilees after Creation in 3955 BC or after Joshua in 1407 BC  
(Note Ussher's dates are corrected 11 years after 1407 BC)**

by Floyd R. Cox (Revised 1-15-2017)

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

**4004/03BC** Ussher's date of Creation (-49 = 3955)

<b>3955/54 BC</b>	2926/25 BC	1897/96 BC	808/07 BC	173 -11= 162	1153 -11= 1142 AD
3906/05 BC	2877/76 BC	1848/47 BC	<b>759/58 BC</b>	222 -11=	<b>1202 -11= 1191 AD</b>
3857/56 BC	2828/27 BC	1799/98 BC	<b>710 +11= 721</b>	271 -11=	1251 -11=
3808/07 BC	2779/78 BC	1750/59 BC	661/60 BC	320 -11=	1300 -11=
<b>3759/58 BC</b>	2730/29 BC	1701/00 BC	<b>612 +11=623</b>	369 -11=	1349 -11=
3710/09 BC	2681/80 BC	1652/51 BC	<b>563 +11=574</b>	418 -11=	1398 -11=
3661/60 BC	2632/31 BC	1603/02 BC	<b>514 +11= 525</b>	467 -11=	1447 -11=
3612/11 BC	2583/82 BC	1554/53 BC	465 +11= 476	516 -11=	1496 -11=
3563/62 BC	2534/33 BC	1505/04 BC	416 +11= 427	565 -11=	1545 -11=
3514/13 BC	2485/84 BC	1456/55 BC	367 +11= 378	614 -11=	1594 -11=
3465/64 BC	2435/34 BC <b>2548</b>	<b>1396 +11=1407 BC</b>	318 +11= 329	663 -11=	1643 -11=
3416/15 BC	2387/86 BC <b>2550</b>	<b>1347 +11=1358 BC</b>	269 +11= 280	712 -11=	1692 -11=
3367/66 BC	2338/37 BC	1298 +11= 1309 BC	220 +11= 231	761 -11=	1741 -11=
3318/17 BC	2289/88 BC	1249 +11= 1260 B	171 +11= 182	810 -11=	1790 -11=
3269/68 BC	2240/39 BC	1200 +11= 1211 BC	122 +11= 133	859 -11=	1839 -11=
3220/19 BC	2191/90 BC	1151 +11= 1162 BC	73 +11= 84 BC	908 -11=	1888 -11=
3171/70 BC	2142/41 BC	1102 +11= 1113 BC	24 +11= 35 BC	957 -11=	1937 -11=
3122/21 BC	2093/92 BC	1053 +11= 1064 BC	26 -11= 15 AD	1006 -11=	<b>1986 -11= 1975 AD</b>
3073/72 BC	2044/23 BC	1004 +11= 1014 BC	75 -11= 64 AD	1055 -11=	<b>2035 -11= 2024/25 AD</b>
<b>3024/23 BC</b>	1995/94 BC	<b>955 +11 = 966 BC (49x61)</b>	124 -11=113	1104 -11=	
2975/74 BC	1946/45 BC	<b>906 +11= 917 BC</b>			<b>-11</b>
		<b>857 +11= 868 BC</b>			<b>2024 AD (49x122)</b>

Note that 6,000 years since Creation in 4004 BC is in 1997AD, 22 years after the last jubilee in 1975 AD. 6,000 years since Creation in 3955 BC is in 2046 AD, 22 years after the last jubilee in 2024 AD. Some have noticed that Ussher begins Christ's ministry in 26/27 AD, allegedly in a jubilee year (Luke 4:18-21). Others prefer 27/28 AD as the date of Christ's ministry.

The Rabbis' cycle of jubilees is seven years later than Ussher's. It is in line with 458 BC, 34, 83, 132 and 622 AD. This would likely delay the last jubilee 11 years, from 2024/25 to 2036/36AD (in Ussher's uncorrected dates).

For Alexander's visit to Jerusalem, Ussher has 332 instead of 331 BC.

Ussher's dates coincide with Jubilees after Creation in 4004, 3955 or 3759 BC in both TABLES 4 and 5. By extrapolation, these should align with 1407 and 966 BC. His jubilee was also in 1004 BC, 11 years after 1015 BC. Wacholder's Creation is in 3761/60 BC while Zuckerman's is a year earlier. More details [HERE](#).

**TABLE 5. Creation 4004 or in 3955 BC?**  
**Jubilees after Creation in 3955 BC or after Joshua in 1407 BC**

by Floyd R. Cox (Revised 1-15-2017)

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

**4004/03BC Ussher's date of Creation (-49 = 3955)**

<b>4004/03 BC</b>					
<b>3955/54 BC</b>	2926/25 BC	1897/96 BC	917/16 BC	AD 64/65	AD 1044/45
3906/05 BC	2877/76 BC	1848/47 BC	<b>868/67 BC</b>	AD 113/14	AD 1093/94
3857/56 BC	2828/27 BC	1799/98 BC	819/17 BC	AD 162/63	AD 1142/43
3808/07 BC	2779/78 BC	1750/99 BC	770/69 BC	AD 211/12	AD 1191/92
<b>3759/58 BC</b>	2730/29 BC	1701/00 BC	<b>721/20 BC</b>	AD 260/61	AD 1240/41
3710/09 BC	2681/80 BC	1652/51 BC	672/71 BC	AD 309/10	AD 1289/88
3661/60 BC	2632/31 BC	1603/02 BC	<b>623/22 BC</b>	AD 358/59	AD 1338/39
3612/11 BC	2583/82 BC	1554/53 BC	<b>574/73 BC</b>	AD 407/08	AD 1387/88
3563/62 BC	2534/33 BC	1505/04 BC	525/24 BC	AD 456/57	AD 1436/37
3514/13 BC	2485/84 BC	1456/55 BC	476/75 BC	AD 505/06	AD 1485/86
3465/64 BC	2435/34 BC	<b>1407/06 (49x52) 52<sup>nd</sup> Jub after Adam</b>	427/26 BC	AD 554/55	AD 1534/35
3416/15 BC	2387/86 BC	<b>1405/04 Joshua</b>	378/77 BC	AD 603/04	AD 1583/82
3367/66 BC	2338/37 BC	<b>1358/57 BC</b>	329/28 BC	AD 652/53	AD 1632/33
3318/17 BC	2289/88 BC	1309/08 BC	280/79 BC	AD 701/702	AD 1681/82
3269/68 BC	2240/39 BC	1260/59 BC	231/30 BC	AD 750/51	AD 1730/31
3220/19 BC	2191/90 BC	1211/10 BC	182/81 BC	AD 799/00	AD 1779/80
3171/70 BC	2142/41 BC	1162/61 BC	133/32 BC	AD 848/49	AD 1828/29
3073/72 BC	2044/23 BC	1064/63 BC	35/34 BC	AD 946/47	AD 1926/27
<b>3024/23 BC</b>	1995/94 BC	<b>1015/14 BC</b>	AD 15/16	AD 995/96	<b>AD 1975/76</b>
2975/74 BC	1947	1946/45 BC	<b>966/65 BC (49 x61) 2989 yrs</b>		<b>2024/25 (49 x122) 5978 yrs</b>

Note: Ussher's 1<sup>st</sup> Jubilee after Joshua is in 1396 BC (29 jubilees before 26 AD). However, 1358 is 54 x 49 years after creation in 4004 BC (4004 - 2646 = 1358) (1396 - 38 = 1358) (38 = 7 x 5 + 3) (*Annals*, page 53).

Thus, his Sabbaticals are 3 yrs off after Joshua (as in TABLE 10), and his jubilees are 11 years after secular dates as in TABLES 4 & 5.

1407 BC Secular  
 $\frac{-11}{1396/95 \text{ BC Ussher}}$   
 $\frac{-35}{1361/60 \text{ BC}}$   
 $\frac{-3}{1358/57 \text{ BC}}$

If Ussher had counted forwards from creation in 4004 BC, which he did not, his 52<sup>nd</sup> jubilee would be in 1407 BC (as in TABLES 4 & 6), 40 years after 1447 BC. His 51<sup>st</sup> jubilee would be in 1456 BC (TABLE 7). Instead, his first jubilee is 11 years after 1407, in 1396 BC (*Annals*, page 52) as in TABLES 4 & 5. His exodus is in 1491 instead of 1445 BC, and Joshua is in 1451 instead of 1405 BC, 46 years difference. His date for the temple is 1012 BC instead of 966 BC, again 46 years difference added. His time between Abraham's second calling and the exodus is 430 instead of 427 years. There were 430 years from Abraham's first calling in Ur (Acts 7:2-4). These additions of 46 and 3 years equal 49 years.

## Ussher's Dates Revisited

As mentioned above, Ussher's first jubilee, therefore, would be in 3955 BC. His year 6,000 would be in 1997 AD (4004 + 1997 = 6000 years), and his last jubilee would be in 1975 AD, that is, 22 years before 1997 (1997 - 22 = 1975) as in TABLE 6. (6,000 / 49 = 122 x 49 +22).

**TABLE 6. Creation in 4004 or 3955 BC**

**Jubilees after Creation in 3955 BC or after Joshua in 1407 BC**

By Floyd R. Cox (Revised 1-15-2017)

**Details on Conflicting Views Found [HERE](#)**

<b>4004/03 BC</b> = Ussher's date of Creation (First Jubilee = <b>4004/03BC - 49 = 3955 BC</b> )			
<b>3955/54 BC</b>	2926/25 BC	1897/96 BC	917/16 BC
3906/05 BC	2877/76 BC	1848/47 BC	868/67 BC
3857/56 BC	2828/27 BC	1799/98 BC	819/17 BC
3808/07 BC	2779/78 BC	1750/59 BC	770/69 BC
<b>3759/58 BC</b>	2730/29 BC	1701/00 BC	<b>721/20 BC</b>
3710/09 BC	2681/80 BC	1652/51 BC	672/71 BC
3661/60 BC	2632/31 BC	1603/02 BC	<b>623/22 BC</b>
3612/11 BC	2583/82 BC	1554/53 BC	<b>574/73 BC</b>
3563/62 BC	2534/33 BC	1505/04 BC	<b>525/24 BC</b>
3514/13 BC	2485/84 BC	1456/55 BC	
3465/64 BC	2435/34 BC	<b>1407/06 BC</b>	
3367/66 BC	2338/37 BC	<b>1405/04 Joshua's conquest</b>	
3318/17 BC	2289/88 BC	1358/57 BC	
3269/68 BC	2240/39 BC	1309/08 BC	
3220/19 BC	2142/41 BC	1260/59 BC	
3171/70 BC	2191/90 BC	1211/10 BC	
3122/21 BC	2093/92 BC	1162/61 BC	
3073/72 BC	2044/23 BC	1113/12 BC	
3024/23 BC	1995/94 BC	1064/63 BC	
2975/74 BC	1946/45 BC	<b>1015/14 BC</b>	
		<b>966/65 BC</b>	<b>2024/25 AD</b>
		(49 x 61)	(49 x 122)

TABLE 6 begins with creation in 3955 BC to align with a jubilee cycle after Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC, and this aligns with 966, and other jubilees explained thoroughly [HERE](#).

A jubilee is in 1407 BC, and Joshua's conquest of the Promised Land begins in 1405 BC. There would be another jubilee in the 441<sup>st</sup> year (49 x 9) after 1407, in 966 BC (1407 - 441 = 966).

The temple was founded in the 439<sup>th</sup> year of Joshua's conquest, in the 440<sup>th</sup> year, in the 479<sup>th</sup> year of the exodus. The exodus was in the first month, and the temple was founded in the second month, in the 480<sup>th</sup> year (I Kings 6:1).

In contrast, TABLE 7 illustrates Ussher's first sabbatical in 1445 BC, 49 years before the first jubilee (after Joshua's conquest) in 1396 BC (*Annals*, pages 52-53). There would be another jubilee in the 441<sup>st</sup> year, in 1004 BC (page 67).

In the 251-year pattern, the Exodus is in 1445 BC (3955 BC - 2510 yrs = 1445 BC).

Note on TABLE 6:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1407 BC, Joshua crosses the Jordan in conquest of the Promised Land.</li> <li>2. <u>966 BC</u>, after the temple was founded in 968 BC.</li> <li>3. 721 BC, when Assyria captured Israel.</li> <li>4. <u>623 BC</u>, when Josiah found the lost book of Moses and began a reform.</li> <li>5. 574 BC, 14 years after Jerusalem fell, as mentioned in Ezekiel 40:1.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. 64 -70 AD: the last seven years of the temple.</li> <li>7. <u>1191 AD</u>, when the Third Crusade began.</li> <li>8. <u>1975 AD</u></li> <li>9. <u>2024 AD</u>, perhaps the last jubilee in 6,000 years.</li> </ol> |
|---|---|

### The Extra 49 Years: 4004 -49 = 3955 BC

Why is Ussher's date for creation in 4004 BC instead of 49 years later, in 3955 BC?

First, he added three years between Abraham's first calling (when he was age 72) 430 years before the exodus. He claimed these 430 years were after Abraham was 75, actually after his calling in Ur (Ex 12:40). This view is suggested in Acts 7:2-4. There were actually 430 years between Abraham's first calling (when he was in Ur at age 72) until the exodus (Acts 7:2-4). This placed the exodus 2513 years after Adam instead of 2510 years (by adding 3 years). There were actually 427 years from Abraham's second calling until the exodus.

Second, there were 427 years from the jubilee of 1015-14 BC (in TABLE 6) and the sabbatical of 588-87 BC (the year in which the temple was burned (*Annals*, page 104). There were actually 427 years from the temple in 966 BC to the fall of Babylon in 539 BC as in TABLE 5.

In Ussher's view, 1015 was Solomon's first year (*Annals*, page 63) instead of 969 (if the exodus were in 1445 BC) (1015 BC - 969 = 46 years), and the temple was allegedly founded in 1012 BC (page 67) instead of 966 BC. Together, these two additions of 3 and 46 years add up to 49 years (3 +46 =49 years).

Allegedly, David's first year was 11 years before the ninth jubilee in 1004 BC, when the temple was allegedly dedicated (page 67). The secular date should be in 966 -11 =955 BC for the dedication) (1004 -49 =955).

This accounts for Ussher's date for creation being 49 years too early in 4004 BC.



**TABLE 7. Jubilees based upon Creation in 4004 or 3955 BC**  
**(From Adam to the Moses)**  
*(Revised 1-15-2017)*

	<b>Dates after 4004 BC</b> <b>(11-yr Flaw After the Exodus)</b>		<b>Secular Dates after 3955 BC</b>	
	<u>After</u> <u>Man</u>	↓	1 Jubilee 49 yrs	↓
Adam	0000	= <b>4004</b>	-49	= <b>3955</b>
Flood	1656	= 2348	-49	= 2299
Fall of Babel	1757 <b>251 x 7</b>	= 2247 Sabbatical	-49	= 2198 Sabbatical
Abraham born	2008 <b>251 x 8</b>	= 1996	-49	= 1947
Abraham age 72	2080			
Abraham 75 <b>427 yrs after the flood</b>	2083	= 1921	-49	= 1872
(46 <sup>th</sup> Jubilee?)	2254	= 1750 7 x 250	-49	= 1701 Sabbatical
Joseph born	2259 <b>251 x 9</b>	= 1745	-49	= 1696
(47 <sup>th</sup> Jubilee?)	2303	= 1701 7 x 243	-49	= 1652 Sabbatical
(48 <sup>th</sup> Jubilee?)	2352	= 1652 7 x 236	-49	= 1603 Sabbatical
(49 <sup>th</sup> Jubilee?)	2401	= 1603 7 x 229	-49	= 1554 Sabbatical
(50 <sup>th</sup> Jubilee?)	2450	= 1554 7 x 222	-49	= 1505 Sabbatical
(51 <sup>st</sup> Jubilee?)	2499 <b>+11</b>	= 1505 <b>-11</b>	-49	= 1456 BC (51st Jubilee?) <b>-11</b>
	4004-1494 Ussher says 1491 <u>  38</u> 2548  2510 = (251 x 10) 502 yrs (251 x 2) after Abram was 75	<b>Exodus 1494</b> <u>  38</u> 1456	-49	= 1445 BC Exodus 3955-1445 <u>  38</u> 1407 <b>TABLES 4-5</b> Year 2510 A.M. (251 x 10) 502 yrs after Abram was 75
	52 <sup>nd</sup> Jubilee = 2548 yrs = 52x49 = 364 x 7 <u>1456 BC + 2548 = 4004 BC</u>	= 1456 <b>-11</b>	-49	= 1407 BC 52 <sup>nd</sup> Jubilee Sabbatical/Jubilee cycles begins <u>  -49</u> 1407 BC + 2548 = 3955 BC
Annals page 52:	1 <sup>st</sup> Sabbatical Note that 38 + 11 = 49	1445 <u>  49</u>		
Annals page 53:	1 <sup>st</sup> Jubilee	1396 <u>  49</u>	-38	= 1358 BC 53 <sup>rd</sup> Jubilee <u>  49</u>
Annals page 53:	2 <sup>nd</sup> Jubilee	1347	-38	= 1309 BC 54 <sup>th</sup> Jubilee

Note on TABLE 7. In Ussher's view, 1445 BC begins the Jubilee cycle 46 years after the Exodus (1494 -49 = 1445). In the revised secular view presented here, 1445 is the date of the Exodus (3955 - 2510 = 1445). Ussher knew the exodus was 2510 years after Adam! Somehow the two versions did not match after 1347 and 1309. Allegedly, the dedication of the temple needed to be in Solomon's 11<sup>th</sup> year, in 1004 BC, in a Jubilee, exactly 3000 years after 4004 BC.

**TABLE 8. Jubilees Based upon Creation in 4004, 3955 or 3759 BC**  
**(Creation to the Exodus)**  
*(Revised on 1-25-2017)*

	Ussher's Dates after 4004 BC		Secular Dates after 3955 BC		Hebrew Dates after 3759 BC (Codex Judaica)
	↓	<b>One Jubilee between Ussher &amp; secular dates</b>	↓	<b>Four Jubilees minus 62 yrs between secular &amp; Hebrew dates</b> -196 <u>+62</u> 134	↓
Adam	4004 BC	-49	3955 BC	-196	= 3759 BC
Flood	2348 BC	-49	2299 BC	-196	= 2301 BC
Abraham	1996 BC	-49	1947 BC	-136	= 1811 BC
Exodus	1491 BC	-46	1445 BC	-134	= 1311 BC
2940 8 <sup>th</sup> Jubilee	1064 BC	-49	=1015 BC Jubilee	134	= 881 BC
1012 BC Temple founded 9 <sup>th</sup> jubilee 441 yrs after 1453 BC 427 x 7 after 4004 <b>2989 yrs after 4004</b> <b>966 = 427 x 7</b>	<b>1015 BC</b> <u>3</u>	-49	= <b>966 BC</b> Jubilee Temple founded 439 yrs after 1405 BC 441 yrs after 1407 BC <b>427 x 7</b> <b>2989 yrs after 3955</b> <b>9<sup>th</sup> Jubilee after Joshua</b>	-134	= <b>832 (480 yrs after exodus in 1312)</b> Temple founded 2929 yrs (2989 -60) after 3761
<u>Ussher's date for the temple</u>	1012 BC	-49			
	1004 BC 9 <sup>th</sup> Jubilee after Joshua	-49			
3038 after 10 <sup>th</sup> Jubilee 490 yrs back to 2548	966 BC	-49	966 <u>-623</u> 343	Kings overlapped 31 years	832 <u>-458</u> 374
	917	-49			
II Chron 17:7-9	868	-49			
Assyrian Captivity	721		721	-165	=556
<b>Josiah's Reform</b> (Lost Torah found) (2 Kings 23:1)	672	-49	= <b>623</b> (a Jubilee yr)	-165	= <b>458</b>
Ezek 40:1-2 Vision of the second temple	623	-49	=574 Jubilee	-165	= 409
(Esther 2:16) Esther crowned over Persia	Jubilee	-49	=525 Jubilee Esther crowned	-165	= 360 Esther crowned

## Preserving the Oracles

Next we need to consider that the Jews were to preserve the Oracles of God. This would perhaps include the lunar calendar, jubilees and holy days, but we need evidence, not more conjecture.

Jews in the bar Kokhba Revolt in 132 AD wanted to oust the Romans and restore the temple, Levitical priesthood, sacrifices and several types of offerings. They thought it was a jubilee year.

Let us say the Jews preserved the jubilee year. For example, the jubilee cycle allegedly began in 457 BC, when they thought Josiah found the Moses' Torah hidden in the temple (It was actually in 623 BC). Based upon 457 BC, there would be a jubilee in 132 AD ( $457 + 132 = 589 \text{ years} = 49 \times 12$ ).

This alleged insight was used to inspire millions to oust the Romans and get their land back, land which Joshua had originally given their ancestors. Their leader was allegedly the Messiah, who was expected to come and restore their land, to restore their temple, and to restore their Levitical priesthood, sacrifices and several kinds of tithes and offerings.

Not one Christian entered the battle, and the bar Kokhba Revolt failed miserably.

Since then the Jews have become scattered among the nations and are still teaching about their eventual return to Jerusalem along with all their associates (perhaps with their Messianic Christians and Hebrew Roots proselytes, but Zionists may not agree).

They together will rule all nations for 1,000 years. As in the time of Solomon, the nations will arrive annually with gold, silver and precious gifts probably during Passover, Pentecost and feast of Tabernacles (Zech 14: 16). There are lots of Scriptures used for drawing this conjecture.

However, I have discovered at least 10 times during the last 2,000 years that someone has set a date for the coming of the Messiah based upon his or her own date for a jubilee year, and these are posted [HERE](#). One cycle used is 49 years apart. Another is 50 years apart. One begins with Creation. One begins with Joshua's conquest. One begins with Josiah's reform in 623 BC. One begins with Josiah's reform allegedly in 458 or 457 BC. Ussher used 26-27 AD.

The variety of dates create total confusion, but, nevertheless, many are so enchanted, charmed, delighted, captivated, enraptured, spellbound, fascinated, mesmerized, fixated, but beguiled by the mere idea that the end is near.

What are the fruits produced by setting dates? By now it seems that everyone expecting the end in their own lifetimes have paid and prayed and have simply vanished, died of old age, and time rolls on.

### Clash Between Jewish and Christians

In the meantime, there remains a main difference between the Jewish and Christians. One wants their followers to train now, during our present age, to become prepared to teach all nations about the Sabbath, holy days and Jewish history.

The other group has many questions as to why there is a need to follow Jewish religion based upon Jewish history. Non-Jewish Christians realize their ancestors were not in Egypt on a Passover needing Moses' intervention, and that it is reasonable to believe that keeping holy days and new moons is not mandatory for being saved and for entering the New Covenant. There is no Third Covenant.

Last, but not least, Frederick R. Coulter, in his *Harmony of the Gospels*, page 14, has Christ's conception as Emmanuel, God in the Flesh, during December, when Hanukkah was on December 25<sup>th</sup>, in 5 BC. Likewise in 2016, Hanukkah is on Christmas Eve. These two memorials rarely merge together on the same date. Besides, devout Jews downplay Christ being God in the flesh.

### The Mystery of the Harlot in Revelation 17

Sir Isaac Newton, who died in 1727, knew about a Pope crowning an emperor in 800 AD, and he made a conjecture that, after 800 AD, there would be 1260 years until Christ would return (in 2060).

He made this conjecture by defining the Catholic Church as the ungodly queen of Babylon the Great (Revelation 17:5-6), a harlot "drunken with the blood of the saints".

During her reign over the Roman Empire, the true church would flee from her for 1260 years (Rev. 12:6; 13:13:5). Pure conjecture, of course, and bad science.

Likewise, Alexander Hislop's original purpose for writing *The Two Babylons in 1857* (available [HERE](#)) was to prove the Roman Catholic Church was a second Babylon that copied most of its beliefs from the ancient first Babylonians ruled by King Nimrod and Queen Semiramis.

He also made the same conjecture that the Catholic Church is the ungodly "woman drunken with the blood of the saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus" in a second "Babylon the Great" (Rev 17:5-6), but he didn't include all converted Gentile Christians.

After studying *The Two Babylons*, Ralph Woodrow became fascinated, enchanted, charmed, delighted, mesmerized, spellbound, captivated, enraptured and inspired by what he had read, that he gladly wrote his own update on modern Babylon in 1966 as a version for the 20<sup>th</sup> century, which he named *Babylon Mystery Religion*. However, after many years, he discovered that Hislop had built his links between the two Babylons by using faulty logic and faulty conjecture, so much so that he, in good conscience, had to withdraw his own version and then write *The Babylon Connection*. He posted his updated views [HERE](#). Here is a major contradiction of both Hislop and Woodrow. Christ told the scribes and Pharisees, "...upon you may come all the righteous blood shed upon the earth, from the blood of righteous Abel... O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, you that kill the prophets..." This is not a Gentile church at all.

## British Israelism

Much of the confusion in tracing the whereabouts of the “lost 10 tribes of Israel” is related to locating and dating the Assyrians, Persians, Scythians, and Parthians, that is, from the time Cyrus captured Jerusalem in 539 BC to the time Alexander came to Jerusalem in 331 BC.

The second biggest problem is that books on Anglo-Israelism have been written since 1857, and the author, F.E. Pitts, gave presentations to both houses of Congress that the United States is Israel. 1857 was long before many knew that Japheth, the son of Noah, was a brother of Shem. He was caucasian but not Semetic. He had a son named Gomer who had sons named Askenazi and Scyth, and these were in y-dna haplogroup r1b1. They were mostly white but not semetic. Semetic offspring came from Heber, the first Hebrew, and Shem. These were in y-dna haplogroup J, J1 and J2.

Books on Anglo-Israelism and British Israelism were written long before the science for discovering that Gomer, Askenazi and Scyth, the Vikings and British Isles are in the haplogroup R1b1, and the Hebrews, Israelites, Jews and Arabs, are in Haplogroup J, J1 and J2.

The third biggest problem is that books written depended heavily upon words and names that are very similar. For instance, Cimmerians could be Kimmerians or Gomer-ians who were related to the Vikings, Norsemen, Normandy, Denmark and the British Isles.

Or the Cimmerians could be Simmerians, Samaritans or the people ruled by Ahab’s father, Omri, that is, people who were part of the 10 tribes of Israel.

A fourth problem is that recent research found [HERE](#) connects ancient Israelites and Phoenicians with native Indians in America before the time of Columbus. And [HERE](#) is a link to a neat video on Jews from Askinazi proving they were Jewish, not just converts to Jewish religion.

### Another Conjecture: Dating the Exodus

Just trying to date the beginning of Israel as a nation has become a riddle wrapped within an enigma. Thousands of volumes have been published on dating the exodus from Egypt, and each having hundreds of other volumes listed in their indexes. One researcher simply began a known date for the destruction of the first temple and moved backwards 410 years to the temple and 480 years back to the exodus (1312 BC -480 =832 BC -410 = 422 BC) corrected to: (1486 -480 =996 BC -410 =586 BC).

Jewish dates in TABLE 9 are from Codex Judiaca, which represent the Jewish years between 1312 BC (Exodus) to 832 BC (Temple) to 422 BC (Temple Destruction). They had removed 135 and 165 years (as in TABLE 9).

I am also developing my insight on a 427-year pattern. Patterns & repetition and design are in my background in teaching Art. By merely transferring 52 years after the exodus to the time before the flood, one can create a 427-year pattern among Adam, the flood, the call of Abraham, the exodus, the temple and the fall of Babylon. This would place the exodus 427 years before the temple, 52 years after 1447 BC, in the time of Amenhotep III, Akhenaten and King Tut. <http://www.biblehistory.net/newsletter/joshua.htm>.

## INDEX (Extra Charts)

### Jewish Timeline Since Creation in 3761 BC

by Floyd R. Cox (revised 1-15-2017)

The missing 165 years in traditional Jewish chronology from Cyrus to Alexander is explained [HERE](#), in Appendix G, of Archbishop James Ussher’s *Annals of the World*.

In a short version, the rabbis realized that king Josiah found the lost book of Moses and began a reform, which led his people to observe every word in the book including the sabbaticals and jubilees. This actually occurred in 623, but the rabbis removed 165 years and dated it as 458 BC ( $623-165=458$ ).

The temple burned 35 years later, in 588/87 BC, but their date is 423/22 BC as in TABLE 9. This alleged jubilee in 458 would also place other jubilees in 34, 83 and 132 AD (Bar Kochba revolt), and the Assyrian captivity would be in a jubilee in 556, that is, 98 years before 458 ( $556 -98 =458$ ). The captivity was actually 165 years earlier, in 721 ( $556+165=721$ ). The kings of Israel lasted from 797 to 556 (=241 years) instead of 931 to 721 (=210 years) ( $241-210 = 31$  years of overlapping kings).

More detail on the Codex Judiaca timeline is covered in detail [HERE](#).

**TABLE 9. Jubilees based upon Creation in 4004, 3955 & 3759 BC**  
**Continued From the Temple to (966 BC) to Alexander in (331 BC)**  
*(Revised on 1-21-2017)*

	Ussher's Dates after the Temple if counted from Adam in 4004 BC		Secular Dates after the Temple in 966 BC		Hebrew Dates after the Temple in 832 BC	
		<b>One Jubilee</b> Between Ussher & Secular Dates		<b>Four Jubilees</b> Between Secular & Hebrew Dates		
<u>2940 8<sup>th</sup> Jubilee</u> after 4004 BC	1064 49	-49	=1015 Sabbatical 881 -49 134 966 BC	-196 = +62 134	1015 -196 =819 Sabbatical 62 881	
<u>2989 9<sup>th</sup> Jubilee</u> after 4004 BC (Ussher's 9 <sup>th</sup> Jubilee in 1004 BC, 3001 yrs after Adam)	<b>1015</b>	-49	<b>=966 Sabbatical</b> 832 134 440 yrs to 1406 BC	-134 =	966 -196 =770 Sabbatical 62 <b>832</b>	
<u>3038 10<sup>th</sup> Jubilee</u> 490 yrs back to 1556	1015 <u>624</u> 391		966 <u>-623</u> 343	← <b>Kings overlapped 31 years</b> →	832 <u>-458</u> 374	+480 = 1312 BC -480 = 422 BC
Israel & Judah split II Chron 17:7-9			931 868			
Assyrian captivity		721	721 98	-165	= 556 98	
624, 623 or 458 BC <b>Lost Torah found</b> 2 Kings 23:1-3	<b>624 BC</b>	-1	<b>623 BC</b>	-165	<b>= 458 BC</b>	98 yrs
<b>First Temple burned</b>	588 BC		<b>588-87 BC</b>	-165	<b>= 423-22 BC</b>	
<u>Jubilee</u> Ezek 40:1-2			=574 Sabbatical 409 165	165	409	
<u>Cyrus captures Babylon</u>	539		<b>=539 Sabbatical</b> 374	165	374	
	574			-165	360 BC	
<u>Jubilee</u> Esther 2:16 Jubilee	514	+11	525 Esther crowned Jubilee year	-165 =	525 -165 =360 360 Ester crowned	
From 722/21 BC	556 BC		525-331=194 (not 196)	← 194-29=165 →	360-331=29	
To <u>588/87 BC</u>	<u>422 BC</u>					
134 yrs	134 yrs					
<u>Alexander in Jerusalem</u>			<b>=331 Alexander jubilee</b>	-0	331 Alexander	

**TABLE 10. Jubilees Based upon Creation in 4004, 3955 or 3759 BC  
(Exodus to the Temple – Moses to Solomon)**

*Revised on 1-15-2017*

<b>Ussher's Alleged Jubilees in Annals of the World Counting Backwards from before 26 AD to</b>	<b>Revised from Ussher's Dates Jubilees Since Creation 4004 B.C. (-49 = 3955)</b>	<b>Secular Dates Since Creation 3955 B.C.(-194 = 3759) (4004 - 49 = 3955)</b>	<b>Hebrew dates Since Creation 3759 B.C. (3955 - 196 = 3759) (Codex Judiaca)</b>
<b>4004 BC</b>	4004 BC <u>1494 yrs</u> 2510 BC	3955 BC <u>2499 yrs</u> 1456 BC	3759 BC <u>2436 yrs</u> 1322 BC
<b>1502 BC</b>	2499 yrs 51 <sup>st</sup> Jubilee <u>+11</u>	1505 BC 51 <sup>st</sup> Jubilee <u>-11</u>	1322 BC Jubilee <u>-11</u>
<b>1491 BC</b> <u>Caleb age 39</u>	2510 BC 427 yrs after Abram was 75 <u>+38</u>	=1494 BC -49	=1445 BC Exodus 3955-1445 = 2510 years (251 x 10 after Adam 427 <sup>th</sup> yr after Abram was 75 -38
<b>1453 BC</b>	2548 52 <sup>nd</sup> Jubilee	=1456 BC 52 <sup>nd</sup> Jubilee -49	=1407 52 <sup>nd</sup> Jubilee 2548 yrs after Creation -134
<b>1452 BC</b>	2549 AM Moses' Conquest	=1455 BC Moses' Conquest -49	=1406 Moses' Conquest -134
<b>1451 BC</b>	2550 AM Joshua's Conquest <u>+6</u>	=1454 BC Joshua's Conquest -49	=1405 Joshua's conquest -134
<b>1445 BC</b> <u>Caleb age 85</u> New Jubilee cycle	2554 AM -433	=1448 BC -49	= 1399 -134
<b>1012 BC</b> Temple Founded	2121 AM =1015 BC	-49	=966 BC Jubilee 427 x 7) 9 <sup>th</sup> Jubilee since 1407 BC 61 <sup>st</sup> Jubilee since 3955 BC Year 2989 of Adam -134
<b>1004 BC</b> 9 <sup>th</sup> Jubilee	9 <sup>th</sup> Jubilee Solomon's 7½ years = 1007 BC	-49	=958 BC 969 to 958 Solomon's 7½ years -134

**David Rohl**

I found some time to double-check David Rohl's new chronology and the Amarna Letters he mentions on pages 221 to 231 allegedly during the time of king Saul. HERE isare details to the older secular link with Joshua, "Yishay". I guess we should become acquainted with both sides of the issue.

**Rabbi Jonathan Cahn**

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

The author of *The Harbinger*, Jonathan Cahn, says that nations, like Israel and America, which were founded upon God, 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 next 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)

### **Jubilee During the Third Crusade Under King Richard I**

*A Treatise on the Sabbatical Cycle and Jubilee*, page 55, says Richard de Lion (1157-1199) was crowned in the 101<sup>st</sup> jubilee since the Jews’ date of creation, and he immediately prepared a fleet to free Palestine from the Muslim Arabs during a Third Crusade. This was during the time of Robin Hood of Locksley (1160 –to 12-25-1247 age 87).

*History of Christianity* also covers the Third Crusade [HERE](#). Richard arrived in Palestine in early summer, in 1191, and the Arabs surrendered on July 12 and released 1500 Christians prisoners. He continued fighting another 12 months winning even more battles. After a truce in 1192, The Franks retained much of the coastline of Acre down to Jaffa allowing Christian tourists to visit.

In September, 1192, Richard shipwrecks, and he is captured in his overland route across Europe. He is imprisoned by Henry VI, the German Holy Roman Emperor, and released in February, 1194, after paying a massive ransom and making a loyalty oath to Henry.

After Wales was captured, Henry Tudor VII ruled from Tenby Castle and from there captured all of England. His son, [Henry Tudor VIII, father of Elizabeth I](#), denounced the Catholic Church and founded the Church of England following the example of previous emperors who had persecuted and martyred cardinals, bishops and leaders of Rome, Antioch, Cyprus, Carthage and even popes after they refused to sacrifice to the Roman gods.

How do jubilees fit into the narrative?

First, Sir Richard Coxe, being Chancellor of Oxford and an Oxford scholar, became the tutor of Prince Edward VI

It is likely that he spoke French, Welsh, English, German and Latin because the Tudor family was from France before conquering Wales, and Richard escaped to Worms and Frankfurt, Germany, during the reign of the Catholic half-sister of Elizabeth I. There he became an acquaintance of the Peter Martyr and the Jews of Askenazi, Germany.

There he also translated the Gospels and Epistles of Paul into English long before King James.

More details on the European Cox, Cocke, Cook, Couch, and more details on Askenazi Jews after 1100 AD are presented [HERE](#). In Europe, Richard’s surname was likely to be written as Koch, Kock, Cook, etc., and Albert Einstein’s mother was [Pauline Koch](#). A Chief Rabbi in Palestine was [Abraham Isaac Kook](#) (1921–1935).

### **Rabbi Ben Samuel (50-year Jubilees?)**

Second, there are 101 jubilees from 3761 BC to 1189 AD and 105 jubilees from 3957 BC to 1189 AD. From Archbishop Ussher’s date of creation, 4004 BC, there are 106 jubilees to 1191, not 1189 AD.

However, those quoting Rabbi Ben Samuel say there were jubilees in 1217, 1267, 1917, 1967, and the cycle would allegedly end with the [Messiah’s coming in 2017 AD](#). Where did the rabbi get his information? He claimed that Elijah paid him some personal visits! Other Rabbis have made this same claim.

It seems a bit strange that, in the time of Richard de Lionhearted, jubilees were 49 years apart since creation; and now, after Elijah, they are allegedly 50 years apart. Nevertheless, Jonathan Cahn still quotes this 50-year cycle in his *Mystery of the Shemitah*. A chart and other details on Ben Samuel are found [HERE](#) under the title, 50-year Jubilees. The 50-year jubilees proposed in the *Mystery of the Shemitah* are 1916/17, 1966/67, and 2016/17, which is 800 years after 1216/17.

We have a clue about Ben Samuel’s information. He was born in 1140 AD, that is, 49 years before the jubilee of 1189 AD, and he died in 1216/17 AD. He lived 77 years, which was 28 years after the jubilee of 1189 AD. The jubilees of 1140 and 1189 are based upon counting 49-year jubilees from the Jewish date of Creation in 3761 BC or from counting from four jubilees earlier, from 3957 BC.

The difference in counting jubilees over 700 years (from 1217 to 2017 AD) is two years. Here’s how these two years are figured: From 1217 to 1917, there are 700 yrs. (50 x 16). This consists of 100 sabbaticals. Both come out even in 1917, after 700 years. However, the 50-year cycle gains one year in 1967 and a second year in 2017.

Others have created the same phenomenon of changing the 50-year cycle into a 49-year cycle. The Hebrew calendar has 850 years (17 x 50) from Joshua down to the destruction of the temple allegedly in 422 BC. These jubilees occur in 1272, 1222, 1172, 1152... on down to 422 BC (when the temple was allegedly burned). 422 is 410 years before the temple burned again plus 70 years without a temple, that is, 480 years from the first temple until the second temple. Then there were 490 years from 422 BC to 70 AD., when the second temple burned. Suddenly there were ten cycles of 49 years from 422 BC to 70 AD.

Allegedly, 35 years prior to 422 BC, Josiah found the book of the Torah in 457 BC, a date used by the Millerites to set the date of the Messiah in 1844 BC, after 2300 years. In the Millerite view, the 2300 days in Daniel 8 represent 2300 years or “prophetic days” from 458 BC to 1844 AD.

In *The Mystery of the Shemitah*, if 2014/15 were a sabbatical year, then 2015/-16 would be a jubilee year, but the author had built a case for 2016/17 being followed by a jubilee year in 2017/18.(the 50-year cycle of 1217, 1917, and 2017). Cahn still bases his “*Harbingers*”, his main work, on the 49-year cycle of 1994, 2001, 2008 and 2015, not 2017 AD.

One thing worth noticing is that Messianic speculation has rabbinical chief sponsors, such as, Rabbi Cahn, Rabbi Ben Samuel, Rabbi Bar Kokhba, the Karaites, Rabbaites and Pharisees. These are funded by Christian, non-Christian and Zionist proselytes and other time hackers posted [HERE](#).

#### Four Problems Left

After all this research, there are still four major problems.

1. Jewish chronology depends upon Josiah finding the book of the Torah in 458/57 BC instead of in 623 BC. A jubilee in 458/57 places others in 34, 83, 132, 622, 1189, 2022 AD.

In contrast, the Hebrew calendar’s 19-year cycles are calculated from 3761 BC, and there are 7 Easter cycles of 532 years between 3761 and 37 BC, when Herod conquered Jerusalem. This means the jubilees would be in 4006, 3957, 3761, 1409, 968, 331 and 37 BC.

Alexander’s visit to Jerusalem was in 331 BC, 6 jubilees before Herod was king in 37 BC.

Moreover, there are also 931 years from 37 BC back to the temple in 968 BC in secular dating, 931 times 4 from 37 BC back to creation in 3761 BC according to the Hebrew calendar.

In the *Book of Jubilees*, and Adam died in his 931<sup>st</sup> year, in the 19th jubilee.

The Jewish Rabbinical chronology subtracts four jubilees, that is, 62 years between Abraham and his father, and 164 years between 966 BC and 832 BC for the date of the temple as in TABLE 8. These two changes subtract 196 years (four jubilees), and this would mean that creation was actually 196 years earlier, that is, in 3955 BC, instead of in 3759 BC, four jubilees after 3955 BC. 3957 BC is four jubilees before 3761 BC, the rabbinical date of creation.

458 BC is usually associated with the 490 years of Daniel 9 from 458 BC to 34 AD.

What makes rabbinical Hebrew chronology like mythology is that the tabernacle was built after the exodus allegedly in 1312 BC, and it lasted 480 years, until the temple was founded allegedly in 832 BC. Then the temple lasted 410 years, until it burned allegedly in 422 BC. Both the tabernacle and temple together lasted 480 years, from 1312 to 352 BC. The chronology creates an artificial environment that loves patterns.

2. Another group claimed having a jubilee in 458/57 BC as part of a 50-year pattern beginning with Joshua in 1408/07 BC passing through 458 down to the Millerites in 1844 AD, after 2300 years (derived from the 2300 “prophetic days” in Daniel 8:14).

After 458 BC, groups branching from the Millerites, Adventists and Church of God Seventh Day associated this 50-year cycle with the demise of Hitler and Muselani after 1944-45 (1844 +50 + 50 = 1944), and the cycle continues on down to 1993/94 and 2042/43 AD.

3. The Samaritan text created a 49-year pattern between Noah’s son, Shem. Shem was age 98 (49 x 2) at the flood. Abraham was allegedly born 292 years after the flood, and Isaac was born in the 392<sup>nd</sup> year, in the eighth jubilee year after the flood, but the tenth jubilee after Shem’s birth.

4. Ussher’s Jubilees should begin in 4004 and 3955 BC, but he added 46 years plus another three years as explained above. The 46 years comes from dating the temple as 1012 BC instead of 966 BC, and the three extra years comes from dating the exodus as 430 years after Abraham’s second calling instead of 427 years.

His chronology is hard to follow because it consists of 960 pages of text without charts. One chart is worth 1,000 words!

TABLE 9 above illustrates how the jubilees repeat in the same years in three different versions of biblical chronology.

So now we are left with only one conclusion in trying to calculate “the end”. “God only knows”. How can we date the exodus if it is uncertain when the temple was founded? Just for the exodus alone, we have it as 2510 years after Adam, or 1445 BC in the secular view and 1311 BC in the Rabbinical version for a difference of 134 years. Still it is perhaps possible that the next jubilee can be confirmed within two or three years. This does not imply there is any proof the Messiah will come in a jubilee year.

#### Hacking the Jewish Lunar Calendar

To observe the moon’s conjunction between the earth and sun, and the new crescent moon even on cloudy days, we now have the NASA lunar cycles. In contrast, the Karaite Jews after 801 AD claimed to follow the extinct Jewish Sadducees, and Rabbanite Jews claim to follow the rabbinical Pharisees.



It seems proper that the NASA cycles would now allow the Karaites to date the new moons within minutes and would replace the rabbinical calculated calendar.

For instance, the Rabbanite calendar has a system of delays that have average lunar months and years and create the following pattern:

**Passover** must coincide with the 9<sup>th</sup> of AV, the date when the temple was destroyed twice. It cannot fall on Monday, Wednesday or Friday, and Av 9 is two moons before the day of Atonement beginning on Tishri 9.

**Pentecost** (Nisan 15 to Sivan 6) must coincide with the second day of Passover. It cannot fall on Tuesday, Thursday or Friday.

**Feast of Trumpets** coincides with the third day of Passover. It cannot fall on Sunday, Wednesday or Friday.

**Atonement** must coincide with the fifth day of Passover. It cannot fall on Sunday, Tuesday or Friday.

**Purim** must coincide with the sixth day of Passover. It cannot fall on Saturday, Monday or Wednesday.

Karaites say these rabbinical rules have no basis in scripture but were invented by the Pharisees. Therefore, new moons are likely off considerably when compared to NASA lunar cycles, Genesis 1:14 and Psalms 104:19.

### A 228-Year Correction Needed

Moreover, 235 lunations in 19 years are 1/12<sup>th</sup> of a day longer than 19 Gregorian calendar years. Thus, the lunar calendar would be one day longer than the Gregorian calendar in about 228 years (19 x 12) and 8.77 days longer in 2,000 years, and the Gregorian calendar would need to have one day subtracted every 228 years in order to continually coincide with the lunar cycle.

Next there is the solar calendar. The sun makes a straight line from east to west, on March 21 and on September 21. Casting a shadow down the middle of a road from west to east on these two dates.

The first moon of the year must be kept in sync with these two equinoxes to keep the lunar calendar in sync with the seasons of the solar calendar. This is done by adding an extra moon just before the spring equinox seven times every 19 years.

After the spring equinox each year, the new moons and holy days (except Pentecost) are annually connected with the new moons and full moons that follow March 21. When do days begin annually? The Karaite and Rabbanite lunar calendars begin every day after sundown, after the first new moons are confirmed. The lunar calendar ignores other solar days based upon sunrises and sunsets.

### Calendar Dependent on the Solar Calendar

Nevertheless, there are at least nine biblical examples of using a solar calendar instead of lunar.

1. The sun makes a straight line from east to west, on March 21 and on September 21. These two days begin at sunrise, at the beginning of spring and fall. The first new moon in the spring is related to March 21 (Ex 12:2).

2. In the beginning, Adam was created when fruit was on the trees, on Friday, the sixth day of creation, allegedly on the new moon, Tishri 1, which is the first day in the fall. Adam's creation was likely during the daylight hours, and the evening until the next morning ended the sixth day.

3. The first five days of creation likely began in the mornings before the first new moon began on Thursday after sundown. Adam and Eve allegedly ate of the forbidden tree in the garden on Sunday, Tishri 10, on the day of Atonement.

4. Thirty days after the exodus, manna was collected each morning, from Sunday to Friday, in the wilderness, for 40 years. These six days of labor to collect the manna began in the morning, not after sundown.

5. Joshua offered the Wave Sheaf on Sunday morning, during the days of Unleavened Bread, before eating the firstfruits of the Promised Land.

6. The Pharaoh's armies drowned at sunrise, on Sunday morning trying to cross the Red Sea while persuing the Israelites.

7. The law was given at Mt. Sinai, on Sunday, the 50<sup>th</sup> day after the Pharaoh's armies drowned.

8. Did Sunday still begin at sunrise in the first century? When Christ first after his resurrection, it was at the beginning of the first day of the week. He became the fulfillment of the Wave Sheaf Offering, the First of the Firstfruits resurrected from the dead (I Cor 15:20-23; Rev 14:4). This was "In the end of the Sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week" (Mat 28:1 It was after the Sabbath was past, early on Sunday).

9. On Sunday, the 50<sup>th</sup> day after the Wave Sheaf, during the third hour of the day, on Pentecost, the Church was founded.

Rabbinical tradition suggests there will be an end of 6,000 years after creation in 3761 BC. These are compared to having six days of labor before having a Sabbath 7<sup>th</sup> day rest for 1,000 years. Revelation 20 expands this 7,000 years to an eighth day after 7,000 years are past. Perhaps this can be associated with the death of Pharaoh's armies, the Resurrection, the Wave Sheaf offering, Pentecost and the eighth day of the feast of Tabernacles and Sunday.

Okay, calendar issues are likely resolved, but it is unlikely that many Jewish proselytes will agree with having a non-lunar calendar for non-holy days. Nevertheless, we should address the idea that Jewish proselytes are required to observe everything required of the Jews in order to enter the New Covenant. Abraham is not destined to return to his bondwoman, Hagar, who represents the Old Covenant (Gal. 4:21-31). The New Covenant of the Higher Realm is represented by Sarah, Abraham's free woman.

## Focus on the Higher Realm

The new moons, full moons, spring and fall harvests, the bread in the spring and wine in the fall represent how we are sustained physically during our temporary journey in the lower realm. However, without the sun, there would be no mornings and evenings, new moons and full moons, years, sabbaticals or jubilees. These are merely reflections of the sun and the Higher Realm. Is the Higher Realm another dimension that is keenly aware of our times, seasons and present events? As the visible tree leaves are blown by an invisible wind, the invisible interventions of the Higher Realm become evidence of its reality. And yet, we tend to become fixated on and obsessed with Jerusalem below and the lower realm.

There are many unanswered questions, and more detail should be shared about the reality of the Higher Realm.

Is the Higher Realm a Supreme Example of being civilized? Is it everlasting and unending? Is Jerusalem below merely a tangible representation or reflection of an intangible Higher Realm? We should acknowledge that we knew nothing about galaxies until Edwin Hubble, and the Bible only mentions stars (and seven stars), not planets (or seven planets).

The topic deserves special focus and space for discussion, and again we should expect to find many hackers fixated on corrupting this topic as well.

### Fake News

In conclusion, fake news is often used to manipulate others into supporting the “newscaster”. For example, we have heard that global warming could melt the ice on the north and south poles and drastically raise the sea level and cause a disaster. Here is proof it is very unlikely. Fill a glass with water until it runs over. Then place two or three ice cubes in the glass letting the water to overflow. Then carefully scoot the glass over to a dry spot and wait. While the ice melts, it will shrink and not one drop will spill over.

Likewise, those who set dates for the coming of the Messiah are bearing fake news in such a way that it will appear very credible and attract believers who will hopefully make enormous contributions. Many may become so enchanted, charmed, delighted, captivated, enraptured, spellbound, fascinated, mesmerized, fixated, but beguiled by the idea that the end was near, and many, undoubtedly, are still searching to restore that same excitement. This may seem a bit cynical, but predicting the end is a tricky business. This has been proven for 2,000 years.

### A 480-Year Pattern

I Kings 6:1 says the temple was founded in the second month, in the 480th year (after 479 years) after the exodus, which was in the first month. The Talmud rabbinical Hebrew calendar dates the exodus as 1312 BC, and the tabernacle lasted 480 years, until the temple in 832 BC, and the temple lasted 480 years, from 832 to 352 BC, allegedly when the second temple was founded.

The first temple had allegedly lasted 410 years, until it had burned in 422 BC, and the second temple was burned in 70 AD, 490 years after the first temple burned in 422 BC. Therefore, the tabernacle and first temple allegedly both lasted 480 years. According to the Jewish Talmud, the temple lasted 410 years, until it was burned in 422 BC. Actually, the kings of Israel overlapped 31 years between 966 and 587 BC ( $966 - 587 = 379$ ) for a difference of 31 years. The Talmud says there were 17 jubilees (850 years) from Joshua conquest in 1272 BC, until the temple was burned allegedly in 422 BC.

The Jews love patterns like that. Again, the tabernacle and first temple allegedly both lasted 480 years. A similar pattern is found in Matthew 1:17) covering three sets of 14 generations from Abraham until Christ.

		OTHER TOPICS		
The "Last Jubilee"?	Mystery of the Shemitah	Holy Days and Jewish Proselytizing	6,000-Year Jubilee Calendar	Littleberry Cox
Context of Revelation	Unconnected Jubilee Cycles	Numbers Unveiled in Dreams & Visions	1900-Year Calendar	Y-DNA
Other Myths	Adventist Code 50	Rabbi Code	Kings	Genetics
		Samaritan Code		
H. W. Armstrong & the Feast Days	H. W. Armstrong 50-year Jubilees	Hidden Feast Code	Accurate Lunar Solar Calendar	Summary of Code 490
		Jubilee in 2022 AD?		
Sabbaticals-1	Sabbaticals-2	Jewish Code 49	Sabbaticals-3	Sabbaticals-4
Sundials	Books		Duality	Letters
Christian Passover on the 14 <sup>th</sup> or 15 <sup>th</sup> ?	First Century King of the North	Jubilees & "Lost Israelites" in Prophecy	Missing Dimension of the Hebrew Calendar	Sabbath Begins at Sunrise or Sunset?