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49-year Pattern During Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Alexander & Herod

by Floyd R. Cox (4/23/2021 Version)

I revisited the 49-year pattern found during four empires: Babylon, Persia, Greece and Rome as found in the book of Daniel. Patterns tend to prove there is a Pattern-Maker.

The Era of the Babylonian Empire

1. In Daniel 2, Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon represented the “head of gold” of a great image. Successive empires are represented by metals of lesser and lesser value than gold: silver, brass and iron. The vision was in Nebuchadnezzar’s second year, in 604 BC.
2. In Daniel 4, Nebuchadnezzar became like a beast for seven years (from **569** to 562 BC). **569** was 49 years before the second temple was founded in 520 BC, in the 2nd yr. of Darius II.

Overview after Babylon Falls after 539 BC

3. In Daniel 7, in his first year, Belshazzar saw a vision of four beasts. A lion, bear, leopard, and a beast with 10 horns and a little horn, which plucked up three of the first horns. This leaves 8 horns (10-3=7 horns) (+1 horn). The 1 “little horn” is “after them”, after the previous horns. This is repeated in verses 19-24. The overview ends with the Son of man coming with the clouds at “the end” (vs 13). Verse 24 calls them kings instead of horns. After subtracting three kings, the remaining 8 rule until the eternal reign of the Higher Realm, which last until all people, all nations, all languages serve that Realm.

The Era of Cyrus & Darius the Median after 539 BC

4. In Daniel 5, Belshazzar of Babylon held a great feast in 539 BC to drink to the gods of gold, silver, brass and iron taken from Jerusalem’s temple in 588 BC. In that very night, Babylon fell to Cyrus of Persia and Darius the Median. These two were represented by a ram with two horns; The horn representing Cyrus was the higher on its head (Dan 8).

Patterns So Far

Again, 569 was 49 years (1 Jubilee) before the second temple was founded in 520 BC, in the 2nd year of Darius II. The sequence is followed by Sabbaticals in 968, 604, **569**, 562, 520, 331, 163, 44, and 37 BC.

Archbishop James Ussher’s *Annals of the World*, says Alexander’s army met Jerusalem’s High Priest and his entourage outside of Jerusalem in 332 BC.

- 1 He granted the Jews freedom to observe Sabbaticals and Jubilees without paying taxes. In return, the Priest showed him Daniel 8, where Daniel says Alexander would conquer the Medians and Persians. Alexander founded Alexandria in the next year, in a Sabbatical year, 331 BC.

569 was 238 years (7 x 34) before **331 BC**. 331 was a Sabbatical year.

569 was 532 years (28 x 19) years before Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC. Josephus says 37 BC was a Sabbatical year.

520 was 483 years (7 x 69) before Herod conquered Jerusalem in 37 BC.

- 332 Alexander the Great visited Jerusalem. Upon seeing the army, the high priest made a procession with his entourage all dressed in white. Upon seeing the High Priest’s garments and golden mitre with God’s name on it, Alexander bowed down. He explained to his army that he had seen that very scene when he dwelled in Macedonia. All the priest asked was to allow keeping future land rests tax free. The High Priest showed Alexander the book of Daniel, where a Greek was to destroy Persia. He honored the request.

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- 331 NASA says there was a solar eclipse on a new moon, on October 5, -330 (331 BC). The moon became visible on October 7 (Tishri 1), on Trumpets (Rosh Hashanah).
- 331 If 331 were a jubilee year, it would have started on October 16, on the 10th of Tishri, on Atonement (Yom Kippur), the 10th day of the seventh month of a Sabbatical year (Lev. 25:8-9). Archbishop Ussher says that 331 BC was a Sabbatical year (*Annals of the World*, p. 226). This was 294 years (6 jubilees) before Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC, allegedly also on Atonement. 331 was 294 years (49 x 6) before Herod conquered Jerusalem in 37 BC.
- 331 was 168 years (24 Sabbaticals) before 163 BC, when Judah Makkabeus established the first celebration called Hanukkah, on Kislev 25, in the 9th month, in the winter (I Makkabees 1:59).

TABLE 1. Full Moons - New Moons & in 331 BC

Lunar eclipse on Sep 20 - Solar eclipse on Oct. 05

Hebrew Calendar											1	2	3	4	September	
Elul				NM	2	3	4		5	6	7	NM	9	10		11
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	October
Tishri	12	FM	14	15	16	17	18		19	FM	21	22	23	24	25	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		26	27	28	29	30	1	2	
	26	27	28	29	NM	2	3		3	4	5	6	NM	8	9	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	11	12	13	FM	15	16	17		17	18	19	FM	21	22	23	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	November
25	26	27	28	29	30	NM		31	1	2	3	4	5	NM		

The Greek Seleucid Era

- The Greek Era of Seleucid began in the fall of 312 in Jerusalem or the spring of 311 BC in Babylon.
- 143rd year, the Greek Syrian, Antiochus IV entered Jerusalem (I Makkabees 1:20).
- 145th year of the Greek empire (in 166 BC), Antiochus IV constructs an abomination of desolation on the temple's altar (I Makkabees 1:54) (311 BC – 145 = 166 BC) (**3-year pollution of the altar** = winter 166 to the winter of 163 BC, 1062 days). Daniel 8:13 implies that Antiochus died after he had trodden down Jerusalem for either 2300 days or after 1150 mornings and evenings (which would not seem to support the 2300 days). 1062 days (29.5 x 12 mo. x 3 yrs = 1062 days + leap year 29 days = 1091 days). Both the 2300 and the 1091 days could end just before the Sabbatical year in 163 BC.
- (Some have interpreted these 2300 days as being 2300 years (46 x 50) ending in 1844 AD, having 50-year Jubilees.)
- 148th year, ninth month, 25th day, sacrifices resumed and a memorial called Hanukkah began (I Makkabees 4:56).
- 148th year (163 BC) ninth month, 24th day, the temple and the altar were cleansed and dedicated.
- 149th year, Antiochus IV dies. Jerusalem was trodden down for 2300 days or 1150 mornings and evenings. Compare 1091 days (Makkabees 4:52-54 with 2300 days in Dan. 8:14).
- 150th year was a Sabbatical year (I Makkabees 6:49,53).
- 163 BC: As said, the temple was cleansed and rededicated in a Sabbatical year, after being polluted three years (1062 days, from Kislev 25 to Kislev 25 in I Maccabees 4:52-56).

The temple was previously founded on Kislev 24, in 520 BC (Haggai 2:10,18). The temple was cleansed in 163 after being trodden down by Antiochus and the Syrians 2300 (or 1150) days (Daniel 8:14).

- 44 BC Julius Caesar now owned the Promised Land, and he made a decree that the Jews will be allowed to observe their Sabbaticals without paying being taxed. This was seven years before 37 BC. This decree is found on the Internet.
- 37 BC was 3724 years (49 x 4 x 19) after the rabbinical (Hebrew Calendar) date of Creation.
- 37 BC was 105 years (49 x 2 + 7 = 105) before 68-69 AD (which is 69-70 after adding yr 0). Hebrew and Greek numbers were letters. Therefore, no year 0. Jewish years went from 1 BC to 1 AD.
- If we go to Daniel 9, we discern that Christ was “cut off” in 31 AD, between 28 and 34 AD, at the end of 70 years, that is, between **37 BC to 34 AD**.

Daniel 9 begins with **trying to understand the 70 years** between Josiah's death in 609 to Cyrus' decree in 539 BC, after Cyrus captured Babylon. Daniel 9 actually ends many centuries later with an **abomination of desolation**, in 69-70 AD as implied in Matthew 24: 2, 15, 34; Luke 3:16, 21:6, 24 (not 68-69 AD).

The above implies that Sabbaticals stayed the same, but Jubilee cycles started over in 623 (Josiah's reform), 569 (Nebuchednezzar's 7 years), 331 (Alexander in Jerusalem) and 163 BC (when there was a new administration). These become tangible evidence that God sets up kingdoms and brings down kingdoms, Rome being the fourth.

1. First there was the fire furnace in Babylon (Dan 3:25).
2. Cyrus the Persian was mentioned by Isaiah Dan 5:28-30).
Esther freed the Jews in Persia (Esther 2:5-6);
3. Alexander honored the Jews (Dan .

4. Judas Maccabeus formed the Maccabean rule for 18 Sabbaticals until Herod (Ussher's *Annals*, p. 450).

Herod replaced the 126-year reign of the Levite priests (the Maccabees also called Hasmonians). In the time of this fourth "beast" (Dan 7:7), the Christian era began "in the days of Herod (Luke 1:3; Dan. 2:45).

196 Years Deleted that need Restored

Jewish cemeteries mark 3760 BC as Creation (as found [HERE](#)) but should be 196 years earlier, in 3957 or 3955 BC. This can be addressed somewhat later in an appropriate systematic instructional design. More should be added about how the Rabbinical (Hebrew) Calendar subtracted 165 years from the Medo-Persian era (between 539 and 331 BC). These 165 years and other "shortfalls" are itemized [HERE, pages 5 to 9](#), but it focuses on the 70 years ($x 7 = 490$) of Daniel 9 (instead of the 70 years from Herod in 37 BC to 34 AD). There were actually 294 years (six Jubilees) from 163 BC (the Maccabees' revolt against Antiochus) to 132 AD (the Second Revolt against the Romans)... [the bar Kokhba Revolt](#).

If really interested, one can just Google for when there were 24 Levite families living in 24 cities with the Masoretes in Nazareth and Tiberias. They created the Hebrew calendar and Masorah text of the Bible hoping they would eventually return to restore Jerusalem, the temple, 24 priests, sacrificial offerings and tithing system. The rest of the story is found in Ussher's *Annals of the World*, Appendix G: *Why Jewish Dating is Different* (page 931 [HERE](#)).

Nehemiah returned from Babylon to rebuild Jerusalem's wall in 501 BC, in the 20th year of Darius (Neh 5:14), but the rabbinical/Hebrew chronology says this was in 335 BC ($501 - 335 \text{ BC} = 166 \text{ years}$).

The first temple burned in the summer of 587 BC, but their date is after 422 BC ($587 - 422 = 165 \text{ years}$).

Their date for the Assyrian captivity is 556 BC instead of 721 BC ($721 - 556 = 165 \text{ years}$). Seems their chronology is based upon nations ruling Israel.

Their date for Josiah finding the lost book of Moses in the temple is 458 BC. It was actually 165 years earlier, in 623 BC. (However, scholars claim 458 was when Ezra returned to Jerusalem.)

Their date for founding the temple is 832 BC instead of 968 BC. Therefore, 136 years were removed. Their date for the Exodus is 1312 BC instead of 1447 BC. Therefore, 135 years were removed.

Last but not least, Judaism and the Samaritans said Abraham was born 292 instead of 352 years after the flood. Therefore, 60 years were removed. Genesis 12: Abraham's father (Terah) died at the age of 205, when Abraham was 75 ($205 - 75 = 130$). Gen 11:26, 32 implies that Terah was only 70).

These 196 years removed ($136 + 60 = 196$) need to be restored in order to place the date of Creation back to 3957 BC (or about 3955 BC) instead of 3761 BC ($3761 \text{ BC} - 196 \text{ yrs} = 3957 \text{ BC}$). Previous scholars have set similar dates for Creation: Martin Luther (3961), and John Lightfoot (3960), Joseph Scaliger (3949).

It is doubtful that the Hebrew calendar date of Creation, 3760 BC, will be found anywhere prior to when the Masoreh text was written in Nazareth long after 132 AD.

In 1857, Chief Rabbi Dr. Benjamin Zuckermann wrote there was a Jubilee in 1189, when Richard de Lionheart was crowned September 3, 1189 (Elul 19), (corrected to 1190), the 4950th year of Creation. Richard led the Third Christian Crusade.

Lots of Unknowns

Claiming that a future desolation will be a dual fulfillment of previous desolations which occurred in 587 and 163 BC and 70 AD raises several issues:

Nobody knows the day or the hour, not even the angels.

There is speculation and division about a future temple: 24 elders, sacrifices, tithing, sabbaticals and Christ's return in a jubilee, etc. Still too many unknowns.

I remember hearing a song with a title, "He's coming soon". This was about 75 years ago.

Therefore, it seems the Bible was written in such a way that each generation would expect the end and be ready for the return to Jerusalem in their lifetime.

TABLE 2. Solar Eclipses on the Spring Equinox (top line on 10/16, 9/16, 8/18, & 7/17)
19 years for each column
Calendar Patterns (by Floyd R. Cox – 3/02/18)

After 312 BC, the Kingdom of the Greeks (Seleucid Era...)																			
19 yrs		19 yrs		19 yrs		19 yrs		19 yrs		19 yrs		19 yrs		19 yrs		19 yrs		19 yrs	
-331	10/16	-312	10/16	-293	9/16	-274	9/16	-255	9/16	-236	9/16	-217	8/18	-198	8/18	-179	8/18	-160	8/17
-330	10/05	-311	10/05	-292	9/05	-273	9/06	-254	9/06	-235	9/05	-216	8/06	-197	8/07	-178	8/06	-159	8/06
-329	9/24	-310	9/24	-291	8/25	-272	8/25	-253	8/26	-234	8/26	-215	7/26	-196	7/26	-177	7/27	-158	7/27
-328	9/12	-309	9/13	-290	8/15	-271	8/15	-252	8/14	-233	8/15	-214	7/16	-195	6/16	-176	6/15	-157	7/16
-327	9/02	-308	9/02	-289	8/04	-270	8/04	-251	8/03	-232	8/03	-213	7/05	-194	6/06	-175	7/05	-156	7/05
-326	8/23	-307	8/23	-288	7/24	-269	7/24	-250	7/23	-231	7/23	-212	6/24	-193	5/26	-174	6/25	-155	6/24
-325	8/12	-306	8/12	-287	7/13	-268	7/12	-249	7/13	-230	7/13	-211	6/13	-192	5/15	-173	6/14	-154	6/13
-324	8/01	-305	8/01	-286	7/02	-267	7/02	-248	7/01	-229	7/02	-210	6/03	-191	5/04	-172	6/02	-153	6/02
-323	7/21	-304	7/20	-285	6/21	-266	6/12	-247	6/21	-228	6/21	-209	5/23	-190	4/23	-171	5/22	-152	5/22
-322	7/10	-303	7/09	-284	6/10	-265	6/11	-246	6/11	-227	6/10	-208	5/11	-189	3/14	-170	5/14	-151	5/14
-321	6/29	-302	6/29	-283	5/31	-264	5/31	-245	5/31	-226	5/31	-207	4/01	-188	3/02	-169	5/01	-150	5/01
-320	6/18	-301	6/19	-282	5/22	-263	5/20	-244	5/19	-225	5/20	-206	3/21	-187	2/20	-168	4/20	-149	4/21
-219	6/07	-300	6/07	-281	5/10	-262	5/09	-243	5/08	-224	5/08	-205	3/11	-186	2/10	-167	4/09	-148	4/09
-318	5/28	-299	5/28	-280	4/28	-261	4/28	-242	4/28	-223	4/27	-204	2/29	-185	2/30	-166	3/30	-147	3/29
-317	5/17	-298	5/17	-279	4/17	-260	4/17	-241	4/17	-222	4/17	-203	2/17	-184	1/19	-165	3/19	-146	3/18
-316	5/06	-297	5/06	-278	4/06	-259	4/06	-240	4/06	-221	4/07	-202	2/06	-183	1/07	-164	3/07	-145	3/07
-315	4/25	-296	4/24	-277	3/27	-258	3/27	-239	3/27	-220	3/26	-201	1/26	-182	1/26	-163	2/24	-144	2/25
-314	4/14	-295	4/14	-276	3/15	-257	3/16	-238	3/16	-219	3/15	-200	1/15	-181	1/15	-162	2/14	-143	2/14
-313	4/03	-294	4/03	-275	3/05	-256	3/05	-237	3/05	-218	3/04	-199	1/04	-180	1/04	-161	2/03	-142	2/03

If October 16, -331 is a new moon (Tishri 1, Trumpets), then Tishri 10 is on October 26, -331 (Atonement & Jubilee).

Other **solar eclipses across the top row** are in years -312, -293, -274, -255, etc. Solar eclipses are on new moons.

The NASA Convention has been followed in the above TABLE 1. It recognizes that the Greek and Hebrew numbers were actually letters from Alpha to Omega. There was no year 0.

NASA's year 0 = 1 BC

 -1 = 2 BC.

 -2 = 3 BC

 -330 = 331 BC

Therefore, -311 = 312 BC (the Seleucid Era, year one of the Greek chronology)

I have also added other dates in each 19 years just to show how the cycle changes over 114 years (331 to 160) (114 x 2 = 228 yrs). The change occurs because the eclipse cycle is 18 years, 11 days and 8 hours (instead of 19 years).

Each column in TABLE 2 has dates of new moons at the top of each 19-year column (using NASA dating). Months and days on the Gregorian calendar are to the right side of each date. This entire top row has NASA dates of solar eclipses on new moons.

Note how the dates repeat every 19 years from left to right., and note that the Gregorian calendar needs to subtract a day every 228 years to keep matching the 19-year cycle. The Gregorian calendar is one day too long in 228 years. TABLE 1 is half that long, from -331 to -160 (114 years)... needing only half a day correction.

In about 1658, Archbishop James Ussher confirmed thie above when he said there was an eclipse of the full moon on September 30, 331 BC. The solar eclipse on a new moon, therefore, must have been on 10/16/331 as in the NASA data, as in TABLE 1. Therefore, the Jubilee year must have begun 10 days later, on 10/26/331 (Tishri 10, Atonement).

331 BC aligns with other Sabbaticals in years 569, 520, 331, 163, 135 and 37 BC.

Another Jubilee year allegedly began on Tishri 10, in 37 BC, when Herod captured Jerusalem (331 – 37 = 294 years = 6 Jubilees).

126 =7 yrs x 18 (Maccabees) ruled until Herod 37 Herod captured Jerusalem (Jubilee year).

Here is a summary of the above...

BC

3761 BC to 37 BC = 3724 years (76 Jubilees)

3957 BC to 37 BC = 3920 years (80 Jubilees)

569 Nebuchednezzar becomes a “beast” 7 years. $238 = 7 \text{ yrs} \times 34$

331 Alexander in Jerusalem (Jubilee year) to 37 BC (Herod) = 294 yrs (6 jubilees) $168 = 7 \text{ yrs} \times 24$

163 BC (Maccabees) to 132 AD (bar Koshiba Revolt) = 6 jubilees.

569 (Nebuchednezzar) to 520 BC (temple) = 49 yrs

569 BC to 132 AD ([bar kokhba revolt](#)) = 700 years

569 (Nebuchednezzar) to 37 BC = 532 years

331 (Alexander) to 37 BC (Herod) = 294 yrs (6 jubilees)

163 BC (Maccabees) to 132 AD (bar Koshiba Revolt) = 294 yrs. (6 jubilees)

132 AD to 622 AD ([Muhammad calendar](#)) = 490 years

According to Chief Rabbi Dr. Benjamin. Zuchermann’s *Treatise on the Sabbatical Cycle and the Jubilee* (1857), p. 55, Richard de Lionheart (in French) (Leonard in English) was crowned in 1189-90 AD, in the time of Robin Hood.

This translates to 2022-23 as being a Jubilee. ($1973 + 49 = 2022$).

However, nothing says the Messiah will return in a Jubilee year. It is merely a belief that the Jews (and their converts) will get their land back in a Jubilee year If there were six Jubilees from 331 to 37 BC and six Jubilees from 163 BC to 132 AD, and This becomes evidence that the Jubilee cycles can start over with new administrations in the time of Nebuchednezzar, Cyrus, the Baccabees, and Herod while the Sabbaticals remain the same. Only the Jubilee year changes in the fall of the seventh years.

It doesn’t seem unreasonable then to believe a new Jubilee cycle could also begin with a new 1,000-year administration in the future.

After thoughts About Archbishop James Ussher

Ussher’s Volume II covers a new era of Antiochus of Antioch who began to rule in the 137th year after 312 BC. A Jubilee would arrive in 171 BC (p. 420).

Antiochus poluted Jerusalem’s temple for exactly three lunar years, until it was cleansed in 163 BC, in a Sabbatical year (p. 53 & 496). After this, he referenced the 126-year history preserved in I & II Maccabees, from 163 down to when Herod conquered Jerusalem in 37 BC (126 years equal 18×7 years).

Nevertheless, Ussher dated the jubilees as BC 171, 122, 73, 38, and 24 BC and 26, 73 AD (when the Jews of Massada committed suicide to prevent capture by the Romans).

However, he mentioned Sabbaticals (or jubilees) before 332, 514, 521, 591 and 710 BC.

These can be corrected as follows:

TABLE3. New Moons & Full Moons in 331 BC

Ussher’s Pages	Ussher’s Dates for Jubilees	My Corrections	Other Dates
85	710	709 Sennacherib surrounds Jerusalem	590
88	661		569
93	612		562
110	563		520
128	514	378 yrs	
151	465		
160	416		
101	367		
317	318	331 Alexander at Jerusalem	
363	269		
373	220	168 yrs	
413	Column II		6 jubilees
420	171		
449	164	163 Maccabees revolt	
53/496	122	126 yrs	
541	73		
759	38	37 BC Herod conquers Jerusalem	
803	24	70	
882	26 AD	34 AD	6 jubilees
		yrs	
881	49	49 yrs	
	75 AD	83 AD	
		49 yrs	
		132 AD Bar Kochba Revolt	

Obviously, the 7-year Sabbatical cycle doesn't change, but when a new administration captured Jerusalem, as in the time of Alexander, Antiochus and Herod, the jubilees start over. Other examples of this are when Joshua crossed the Jordan, when Sennacherib of Assyria captured Judea, when Alexander captured Egypt and Judea, when the Maccabees regained Judea, when Herod captured Judea and when the Jews announced a jubilee in 132 AD, six jubilees after the Maccabees started a new era in 163 BC. These dates form a seven-year cycle.

One last era needing to be mentioned began with Josiah's Reform in 623 BC, after the Torah (five books of Moses) was finally discover hidden in the temple. Everyone vowed to keep every word in the book, including the sabbaths, sabbaticals, and jubilees. This 7-year and 49-year cycle connects with Joshua in 1407 BC, and the temple in 966 BC, and the temple in 588 BC and Cyrus in 539 BC.

The rabbinical Hebrew calendar removed 165 years by changing 623 to 458 BC (during the Persian period), 490 years before 34 AD, as a fulfillment of Daniel 9 (*Codex Judaica*).

TABLE 4. Solar Eclipses on the Equinox (3/19 & 3/20)
Calendar Patterns (by Floyd R. Cox – 3/02/18)

The following dates from NASA covers 2,000 years AD/CE divided into 19-year eclipses (on the equinox, Mar. 19-2020).

<http://astropixels.com/ephemeris/phasescat/phasecat.html>

19 yrs				19 yrs				19 yrs				19 yrs			
14	3/19	71	3/20	1624	3/19	1643	3/20	1662	3/20	1996	3/19	2015	3/20	2034	3/20
15	4/07	72	4/07	1625	4/07	1644	4/07	1663	4/08	1997	4/07	2016	4/08	2035	4/08
16	3/27	73	3/27	1626	3/27	1645	3/27	1664	3/27	1998	3/28	2017	3/27	2036	3/27
17	3/18 4/15	74	3/17 4/15	1627	3/18 4/15	1646	3/17 4/15	1665	3/17 4/15	1999	3/18 4/16	2018	3/17 4/15	2037	3/17 4/15
18	4/04	75	4/04	1628	4/04	1647	4/05	1666	4/04	2000	4/04	2019	4/06	2038	4/04
19	3/25	76	3/23	1629	3/24	1648	3/24	1667	3/24	2001	3/25	2020	3/26	2039	3/24
20	3/13 4/11	77	3/13 4/11	1630	3/14 4/12	1649	3/14 4/11	1668	3/13 4/11	2002	3/14 4/12	2021	3/14 4/11	2040	3/15 4/11
21	4/01	78	4/01	1631	4/01	1650	4/01	1669	3/31	2003	4/01	2022	4/02	2041	3/31
22	3/21	79	3/21	1632	3/20	1651	3/21	1670	3/21	2004	3/20	2023	3/21	2042	3/21
23	4/08	80	4/08	1633	4/08	1652	4/08	1671	4/09	2005	4/08	2024	4/09	2043	4/09
24	3/28	81	3/29	1634	3/29	1653	3/29	1672	3/29	2006	3/29	2025	3/29	2044	3/29
25	3/18 4/16	82	3/19 4/16	1635	3/20 4/17	1654	3/19 4/17	1673	3/18 4/17	2007	3/20 4/17	2026	3/20 4/17	2045	3/19 4/17
26	4/06	83	4/05	1636	4/05	1655	4/06	1674	4/06	2008	4/05	2027	4/06	2046	4/06
27	3/26	84	3/25	1637	3/26	1656	3/26	1675	3/26	2009	3/26	2028	3/26	2047	3/26
28	3/15 4/13	85	3/14 4/12	1638	3/16 4/14	1657	3/15 4/13	1676	3/15 4/13	2010	3/16 4/14	2029	3/17 4/13	2048	3/15 4/13
29	4/02	86	4/02	1639	4/03	1658	4/02	1677	4/02	2011	4/03	2030	4/02	2049	4/02
30	3/21	87	3/23	1640	3/22	1659	3/22	1678	3/22	2012	3/22	2031	3/22	2050	3/22
31	3/12 4/10	88	3/14 4/12	1641	3/12 4/10	1660	3/13 4/09	1679	3/14 4/10	2013 AD	3/12 4/10	2032	3/13 4/10	2051	3/14 4/10
32	3/29	89	3/30	1642	3/30	1661	3/30	1680	3/30	2014	3/30	2033	3/30	2052	3/30
33	3/19	90	3/19	1643	3/20	1662	3/20	1681	3/20	2015	3/20	2034	3/20	2053	3/20

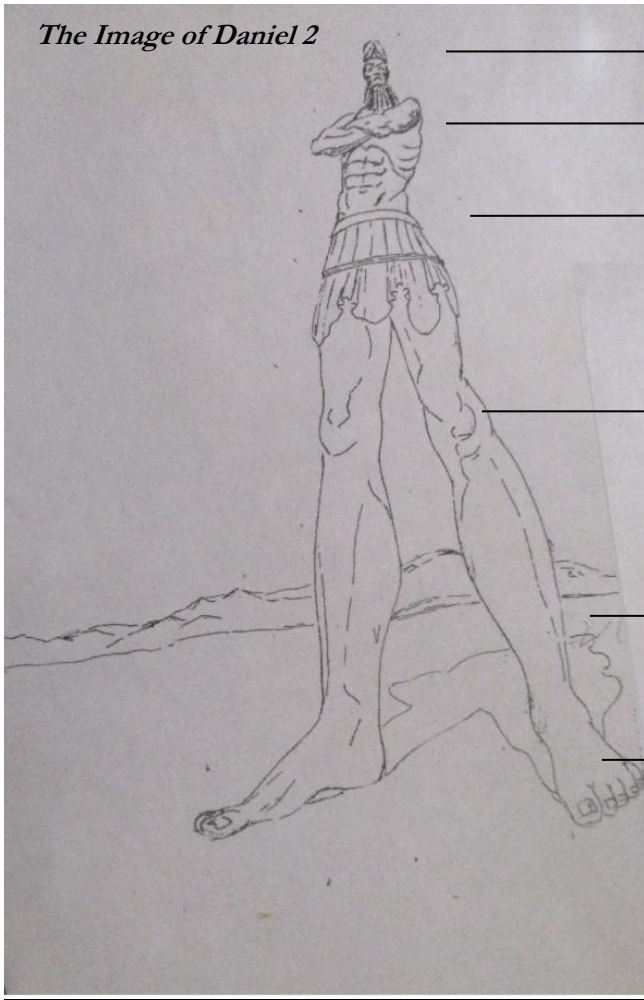
Each date in the chart represents when each lunar year begins. The light blue horizontal lines represent when the lunar year would begin in the winter or be postponed until the spring. Postponement would occur by inserting a 13th month in years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19 every 19 years. The Hebrew calendar avoids some of these postponements as in 31 AD and 2013 AD. Likewise, a choice will again need to be made in 2021.

The top row of numbers in TABLE 4 are dates when a lunar year begins with solar eclipses, on new moons, on **March 19 or March 20** (that is, on the spring equinox). Note **there was a new year on 3/20/71 AD**. There was a solar eclipse/new moon/equinox. A 13th moon was inserted to delay the next year until April 7 or April 8, in the spring.

This means the solar eclipse, new moon, new year pattern must begin when the 13th moon is inserted seven times in 19 year, in years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 or 19. This pattern is there.

Thus, we uncover proof that the lunar year of the Passover in 31 CE actually began on 4/10, because a month earlier, was in the winter (on 3/12) and **was too early for having a new year on a new moon.**

The Image of Daniel 2



— = 604 BC Nebuchadnezzar
Nebuchadnezzar rules Babylonian Empire

— = 539 BC Cyrus
Medes and Persians replace Babylonian Empire in 539 BC

— = 331 BC Alexander 604-331=273 yrs.=273 = 7 x 39

Alexander and Greek Macedonians become an empire

331 – 37 BC = 6 jubilees.

331 BC Alexander replaces Persian Empire

163 BC = Legs of Iron = Maccabees 126 years = 7 x 18

63 BC Rome conquers Judea

44 BC Julius Caesar allows Sabbaticals in Judea

37 BC Herod conquers Jerusalem. Replaces the Maccabees

37 BC = Feet and Toes of Iron mixed with Clay

604 BC – 37 BC = 567 = 7 x 81.

Herod conquers Jerusalem in 37 BC. Replaces the Maccabees

— New Testament begins in Luke 1:5 in the days of Herod.

69 AD = The Higher Realm (the “Rock”)
smashes the four kingdoms their toes (Sabbatical of 69/70 AD).

Bar Kochba Revolt against Rome in the Jubilee of 132 AD

163 BC + 132 AD = 6 jubilees.

163 BC + 622 AD (Mohammedan Calendar) = 16 jubilees

331 BC to 37 BC = 6 jubilees.

Greek Antiochus was replaced by the Maccabees for 18 Sabbaticals (from 163 BC until Herod conquered Jerusalem in 37 BC)

Image out of Proportion

The image in Daniel 2 is often used by the 7th Day Adventists and Jehovah's Witnesses, and the feet and toes usually extend down to our modern times, for 2183 years and usually begin after the Greco/Macedonian Empire, after Antiochus fell in 163 BC. This covers 2183 years down to 2020 AD (instead of 231 yrs. $163+69=231$ yrs). The 2183 yrs. for the legs seem out of proportion when compared with the rest of the image. Daniel 2:44; 7:13; 8:11, 24; and 9:27 appear to end in the first century with the destruction of Jerusalem (Dan 8:24; 9:27).

·
The common view seems to overlook the idea that Christ ascended to the Higher Realm to continue setting up kings and taking them down. For example, Richard de Lionhearted was crowned in a Sabbatical year, just weeks before a jubilee in 1189. He led the Third Christian Crusade against Jerusalem. Google for more details.

·
The "woman riding a beast" in Revelation 17 seems to be associated with Jerusalem being drunken with the blood of the saints in the first century (Mat 23:37). These include the Pharisees, Saul, the High Priest, Herod and his sons.

·
The "dragon" in Revelation 12 represents Herod, the one who tried to kill the Christ child born in Bethlehem. Herod and his sons got their authority from Caesar, the "beast", whose army came out of the sea to conquer Israel after 63 BC.

Jubilees During the Four Empires

There is evidence that the Sabbaticals remain the same during the above four empires, but the Jubilee cycle started over when a new administration began:

During Babylon: Nebuchednezzar began his reign in 604 BC. 598 would be his seventh year as in Ezekiel 33:21 and 40:1. This being the case, the Sabbaticals were in 604, 597, etc., as in the table below.

Sabbaticals During Babylon and Persia

Sabbatical	Years after	
Cycle	Nebuchadnezzar	

7	604	597	590	583	576	569	562	555	548	541	534	527	520
1	603	596	589	582	575	568	561	554	547	540	533	526	519
2	602	595	588	581	574	567	560	553	546	539	532	525	518
3	601	594	587	580	573	566	559	552	545	538	531	524	517
4	600	593	586	579	572	565	558	551	544	537	530	523	516
5	599	592	585	578	571	564	557	550	543	536	529	522	515
6	598	591	584	577	570	563	556	549	542	535	528	521	514

However, if Ussher copied from the Jews and began years in the fall, then this may account for years beginning in the spring of the following year, as in the sequence: BC 968, 709, 604, 569, 520, 331, 163, 37, and AD 27, 34, 62, 69, 132. Nebuchednezzar became a wild animal for 7 years in 569, 49 years before the temple was founded in 520 BC. 569 is 532 years (28 x 19) before Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC. Alexander's visit to Jerusalem in 332 was 6 Jubilees before Herod captured Jerusalem. The Maccabees ruled Jerusalem for 126 years (163 to 37 BC), that is, 18 Sabbaticals, until Herod captured Jerusalem. The Maccabees began to rule 6 Jubilees before the Bar Kochba Revolt in 132 AD. The temple was burned in the Sabbatical of 69-70 AD.

At the end-time, in 37 BC, Herod (and his sons) "the dragon" replaces the kingdom of priestly kings (24 Elders), kills David's children at Bethlehem, John the Baptist and other martyrs (Lk 13:34; Rev 19: 2).

The "beast" has seven "heads", and Nero was the 7th ruler after Julius Caesar. His name counted to 666. (Rev 13:18). He was succeeded by another "beast" (Rev 13:11), which had two horns (Titus and Domitian). Titus, the 8th (Rev 17:11), burned the temple (Rev. 17:16; 18:8,18, 24) (Dan 7:7-8). Any good encyclopedia will list Julius Caesar's line of kings and dictators down to 70 AD. Daniel 8 speaks of the temple being polluted until cleansed on Hanukkah, in 163 BC. Daniel 9 ends with the destruction of Jerusalem in 63 to 70 AD.

Eventually, the Higher Realm defeats the "dragon" (Herod of Jerusalem) and the 8th "head" of the "beast" (Caesar of Rome), and the river of life and the tree of life to heal the nations... on earth as it is in heaven.

Selecting One Sabbatical as a Foundation

A key to dating the sabbaticals is to find just one we can prove and depend on and then count seven years backward and seven years forward. The one I have chosen is 37 BC, when Herod captured Jerusalem. There are several reasons.

1. Julius Caesar made a decree in 44 BC to allow the Jews to have land rests. This was seven years before 37 BC.
2. Josephus said Herod captured Jerusalem in a sabbatical year. This was seven years after 44 BC.
3. 37 BC was 76 jubilees after the Jews' date of creation in 3761 BC.
4. 37 BC was 80 jubilees after my corrected date for creation in 3957 BC.
5. 37 BC was 06 jubilees after Alexander visited Jerusalem in 331 BC and allowed Jews to keep their sabbaticals.
6. 37 BC was (4x7) x 19 years after 569 BC, when Nebuchadnezzar became a wild animal for seven years (Dan 4).
7. 37 BC was 483 years, 69 sabbaticals, after the second temple was founded in 520 BC.

Fixation with Jubilees during the Maccabees 163 to 37 BC

After Antiochus polluted the temple, it was cleansed and rededicated, and the Maccabees (Levites) also called Hasmonians, ruled until Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC. After the sabbatical period from 170 to 163 BC. This cleansing is likely predicted in Daniel 8:14 and 11:31.

The Maccabees ruled for 126 years (18 sabbaticals), and were several books trying to restore history of the sabbaticals and jubilees since Adam.

The Book of Jubilees

It becomes obvious that the scribes had the freedom to amend the original records they copied and edited. For instance, as I have mentioned elsewhere, there were 2510 years from Adam to the exodus from Egypt. If 60 years are subtracted from this, there are 2450 years to the Exodus.

$$2510 - 60 = 2450 = 49 \times 50$$

Where would the 60 years have come from?

Genesis 11 & 12 allegedly has the following two theories:

Abraham's father was allegedly age 205 allegedly when Abraham was age 75

Therefore, Abraham's father was age 70 when Abraham was born (Gen 11:26).

$$(Gen 12:4) \quad 205 - 75 = 130$$

$$\underline{-70}$$

difference 60

These 60 years were subtracted from the book of Jubilees, the Hebrew Calendar, Seder Olam and the Samaritan Text. Most scholars insist on using the 130 instead of the 70 years. The 251-year and 427-year patterns do not appear when the 70 years is used. The Samaritan text uses the 70 years instead of the 130. Therefore, researchers cannot find the extra 251 years inserted after the time of Abraham.

However, Scribes and Pharisees, **knowing the jubilee cycle should not begin at the Exodus** but should begin when Joshua later entered the Promises Land, rendered the Exodus as year **2410 plus another 40 years = 2450 years (49x50)**. They could have just as easily restored the **2510 + 40 = 2550 years** to the entry, as in the Masoretic text.

Nevertheless, here is how it comes down to us in the book Jubilees:

"Wherefore I have ordained for thee the year-weeks (7 years) and the years of jubilees: there are forty-nine jubilees (**49 x 49= 2401**) from the days of Adam until this day (after the Exodus), **and one week and two years (9 years= 2410**; and there are **yet forty years to come** for learning the commandments of the Lord, until they come into the land of Canaan, crossing the Jordan to the west, which equals **2450 years (49 x 50)**".

These figures subtract **100 years** between **2510 and 2410** and **100 years** between **2550 and 2450**. Sixty of these years are between Abraham and his father and the other 40 years are from somewhere else. Good luck finding these 40 years. One version has Nahor age 79 at Terah's birth and has Terah age 70 at Abraham's birth. Both make 149 years.

Another version has Nahor age 29 at Terah's birth and Terah 130 at Abraham's birth, which make 159 years. Using these examples there are only ten years difference.

Insisting on a Continuous Cycle

These are examples of what the Scribes and Pharisees had the liberty to do when they insisted the sabbaticals are a continuous 7-year cycle from Adam to our present day.

After crossing the Jordan, one tradition says there were 439 years to the founding of Solomon's temple, but there are 441 years in 9 jubilees. So it was not founded in a jubilee year. It was two years prior to the jubilee, and this jubilee lines up with the one in 623 BC, 50 years after the one in 574 BC, 14 years after Jerusalem fell, when the temple was destroyed. But this cycle does not line up with the one in 604, 569, 520 and the one during Alexander, from 331 down to Herod in 37 BC.

After Alexander, there were 294 years (six jubilees) as was a new cycle during and after the Maccabees from 163 BC to a jubilee in 132 AD.

With so many many periods divisible by 49, should we continue following the cycle of Alexander in 331 to 37 BC down to Richard the Lionhearted in 1189 and then to 1994 and 2023? Will another cycle begin with a new era, with a major event, in our time? Interpretation of prophecy comes by inspiration, but there is a problem when two "inspired interpreters" contradict each other.

966 BC – 427 = 539 BC (**Cyrus captures Babylon**), but this was 427 years after 966, not 968 BC.

966 seems to expand the 427 year patterns mentioned above back 441 years (9jubilees) to 1447 BC.

In contrast with this posting, see the following Free-Online-Chronology-ancient-Jewish-calendar chart posted at:

<https://www.bible.ca/manuscripts/book-of-Jubilees-full-text-PDF-Free-Online-Chronology-ancient-Jewish-calendar-Textual-variants-Bible-Old-Testament-Torah-Tanakh-Rabbinical-Judaism-170BC.htm>

TABLE 7. 251-year pattern in two Texts

	Masoreh Text	Samaritan Text	
<i>Age at son's birth</i>			
ADAM	130	130	
Seth	105	105	
Enos	90	90	
Cainan	70	70	
Mahalaleel	65	65	
Jared	$162 + 187 = 349$	62	
Enoch	65	65	
Methuselah	187	67	
Lamech	182	53	
Noah born (after Adam)	1056	707	
(before the flood)-----	600	600	
born 600 yrs. before the flood of yr 1656	- (251+98) = 1307	1056 - 251 = 1307	
1656 - (251+98) = 1307		1656 - 349 = 1307	
	349		
FLOOD			
Shem (born 98 yrs. before the flood)	2	2	
Arphaxad (born 2 yrs. after the flood)	35	135	
Salah	30	130	
Eber	34	134	
(after the flood)-----	101	401	
Peleg (after Adam)	1757	(after Adam) 1708	1757 = 251 x 7
PELEG	30	130	130
Reu	32	132	132
Serug	30	130	130
Nahor	29	29	79
Terah	130	130	70
Abraham	251	551	149
	2008	2259	2008 = 251 x 8 2259 = 251 x 9
ABRAHAM	100	100	
Isaac (after Adam)	2108	-60 = 2048	
Jacob			
Judah			
Pherez	502 yrs.	502 yrs = 251 x 2	
Hezron			
Ram			
Amminidab			
Nashon (Prince at the exodus)	2510	-60 = 2450	2510 = 251 x 10 2450 = 49 x 50 (half of 4900)
	(after Adam)	(after Adam)	

The Maccabees (Hasmonians) ruled Judea for 18 sabbaticals (163 to 37 BC), until Herod conquered Jerusalem. During this time, the Judeans had access to several versions of the Scriptures as illustrated in TABLE 8. Jubilees began the sabbaticals in the time of Adam and claimed he died in the 19th jubilee.

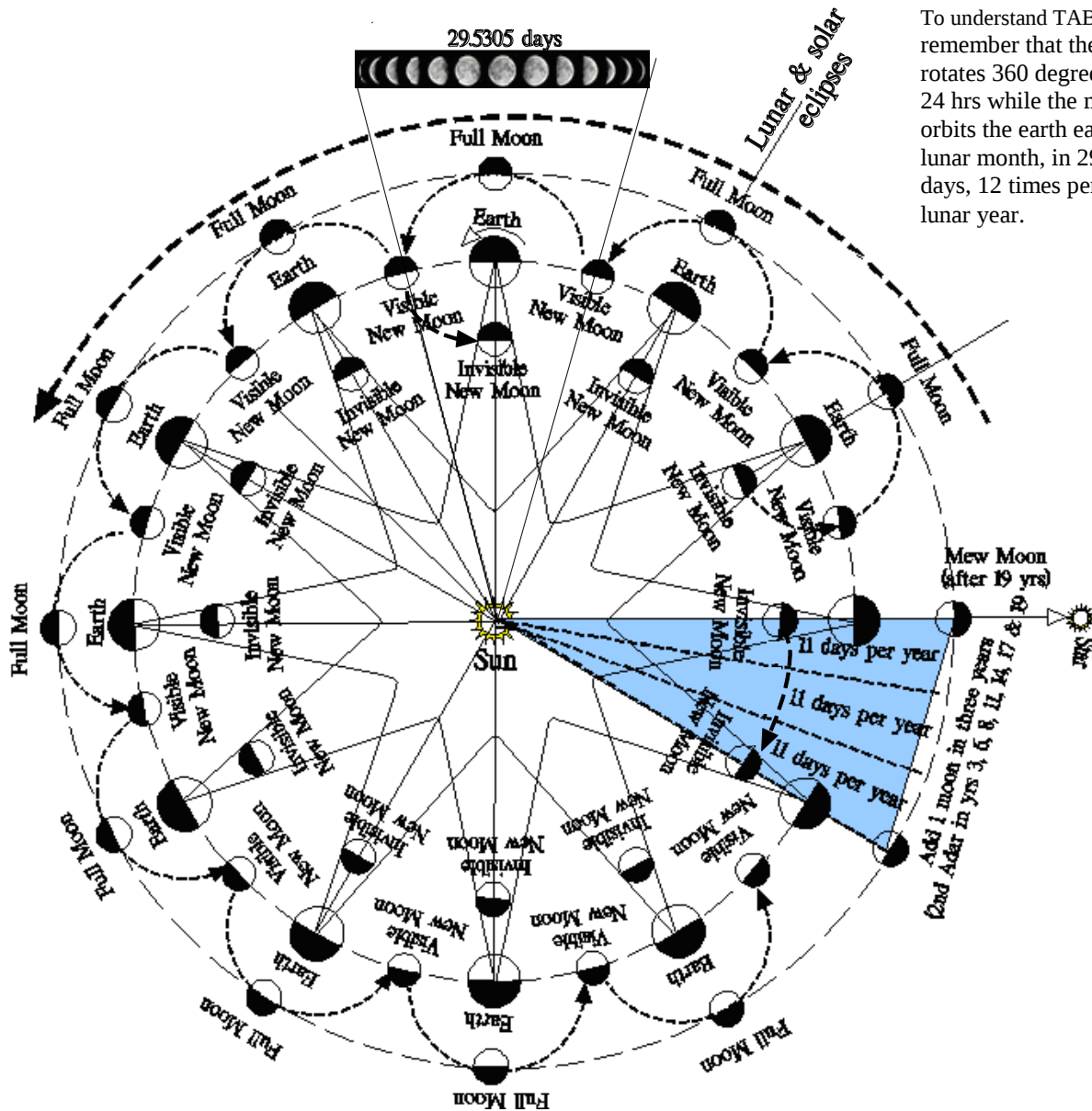
TABLE 8. Comparative Chronology in Five Versions

From Father to Son	Masoretic Text 1008 AD	Jubilees 170-1325 BC	Seder Olam 160 AD	Samaritan 1065 AD	Septuagint 280 BC –350 AD
From Adam to Seth	130	130	130	130	230
From Seth to Enosh	105	98	105	105	205
Enosh to Kenan	90	97	90	90	90
Kenan to Maalael	70	70	70	70	170
Maalael to Jared	65	66	65	65	165
Jared to Enoch	162 162	61	162	62	162
Enoch to Methuselah	65	65	65	65	165
Methuselah to Lamech	187 ¹⁸⁷ / ₃₄₉	65	187	67	167
Lamech to Noah		<u>55</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>188</u>
Total yrs from Adam to Noah	1056 -349 =	707	707	707	1642
1056 -(251+98)=707	<u>600</u> 251	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>
1056 + 251 = 1307	1656 -349 =	1307	1307	1307 +	935 = 2242
Noah's flood 1656 -(251+98) =1307					
Arphaxad born after the Flood	02	02	02	02	02
Arphaxad to Selah	35	35	35	135	135
(Kainan	-	-	-	-	130
Salah to Eber (Hebrew)	30	30	30	130	130
Eber to Peleg	34	34	34	134	134
From Adam to Peleg 251x7=1757	67	67	67	<u>267</u>	<u>267</u>
when Babel fell (Gen 10:24)	168	168	168 +	500=668 +	130 = 798
Peleg to Reu	30	30	30	130	130
Regau to Serug	32	32	32	132	132
Serug to Nahor	30	30	30	130	130
Nahor to Terah 29+130=159	29	29	29	29	79
Terah to Abram 79+70 =149	<u>130</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>70</u>
1757 + 251 =2008	251	(29 +130 = 159)	251	551	- 10 = 541
<u>Adam to Abram</u> 251 x 8 = 2008	2008	(79 + 70 = 149)		251 x 9 = 2259	
Abraham age 75 (427 yrs after Flood)	75	75	75	2259 75	75
427 yrs before the Exodus	<u>427</u>	<u>427</u>	430	419	430
From Adam to the Exodus 251x10	2510	2410	2510-60=2450		
<u>1656 + 427 + 427 = 2510</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>
Joshua crosses the Jordan	2550	2450	2490	2793	
(Abram was 75... 427 yrs after the Flood).		(49x50)		(49 x 57)	
From the fall of Babel to Joseph age 30 = 532 years (28 x 19)					
Tabernacle at Gilgal 14 years	14	14			Exodus to Judges 83
Tabernacle at Shiloh 369 yrs.	369	<u>427</u>			Oppressions 111
Tabernacle at Nob & Gibeon 57 yrs.	57				Judges 339
369 yrs. + 57 = 426 yrs					Kings down to Solomon <u>57</u>
14+369+58 = 9 jubilees (441 yrs)	441	441	441	441	590
369+57 =426 (427?)	9 jubilees	9 jubilees	9 jubilees	9 jubilees	Acts 13:20
Exodus to temple = 479					111+339=450
<u>From Adam to temple: 427 x 7 = 2989</u>					Classic View

NOTE: 966 BC – 427 =539 BC
(Cyrus captures Babylon)

In contrast with using NASA, search for Jewish views on chronology at:
<https://www.bible.ca/manuscripts/Seder-Olam-Rabbah-full-text-PDF-Free-Online-Chronology-modern-Jewish-calendar-Textual-variants-Bible-manuscripts-Old-Testament-Torah-Tanakh-Rabbinical-Judaism-160AD.htm>

TABLE 9. 3-Year & 19-Year Cycle



To understand TABLE 9, remember that the earth rotates 360 degrees every 24 hrs while the moon orbits the earth each lunar month, in 29.5 days, 12 times per lunar year.

TABLE 9 illustrates how there are 354 days in a lunar year, 11 days less than 365 days. In three years (7 times in 19 years) a 13th moon needs to be inserted. In 19 years, these 7 extra moons average 29.5305 days.

After the 19 years, dates repeat on the Gregorian calendar as in TABLE 4. Note that, as the moon descends in the east, the next new moon almost immediately rises in the west after two or three days. These new and full moons are related to the solar and lunar eclipses. Solar eclipses are during new moons, and lunar eclipses are on full moons. Do the math: 12 years lacking 11 days each = 132 days of loss for lunar years.

Seven years with extra 13th moons added = 133 days gained (30 - 11 = 19 days x 7 years = 133 days added... one day too many).

The solution? Allow the 13th moon in the 19th year to have only 29 days instead of 30 (29 - 11 = 18 days added instead of 19). After these seven intercalary moons, the lunar and solar cycles become in sync and only one day needs to be added to the Gregorian calendar every 228 years (12 x 19) to match the cycles in 33, 52, 71 and 90 AD as in TABLE 4, which begins each lunar year after the spring equinox.