

CODE 144	CODE 166	CODE 196	CODE 228	CODE 243	CODE 251
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CODE 1260	CODE1447	CODE 1900	CODE 1975	CODE 2300	CODE 6000
196 Missing Years	160-topics.pdf	Jewish Timeline	Keys to Time Patterns		
When the Euphrates Dries Up	Christ's Mother in a Wilderness?	Cycles Related to 4, 7, 28, 19 & 532		When Esther Was Crowned	



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Esther's Name was also "Hadassah"

Persian king Darius (BC 521-485) had a wife named "Atossa"

Are these the same Persian Queen?

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This topic illustrates new possibilities for understanding the context of the fall of Babylon on October 12, 539 BC, after the Medes and Persians entered under a wall of Babylon, where the Euphrates River had dried up.

When reading something, context is everything. For instance, this allows us to date the book of Esther, when Esther left Babylon and became crowned in Persia. There are several clues:

1. Jubilee, Josiah's reform in 623/622 BC
2. Babylon fell to the Persians in 539/538 BC.
3. Nebucadnezzar took Esther's family from Judea to Babylon. In his 7th, 18th, 19th, or 23rd year (Esther 2:6 indicates it was in 598 BC).
4. Cyrus of Persia captured Babylon in 539 BC, 49 yrs after Jerusalem fell (588-539= 49 yrs.).
5. Esther was reared by her older first cousin, Mordecai.
6. Darius of Persia began ruling in 521 BC. He had a Queen named Atossa.
7. Esther's name was also Hadassah (much like Atossa in Esther 2:7). This means Esther was crowned in 515 BC, in Darius' 7th year (Esther 2:16; James Ussher, Annals, p. 128). This might indicate that Esther's king was Darius (521-485 BC), but Ussher calls him Ahasuerus.
8. In contrast, Codex Judaica's dates are:
 Assyrian captivity of Israel: BC 556 instead of 721.
Josiah's Reform: BC 458 instead of 623.
 Babylonian captivity of Judah: 423 instead of 588.
Esther in BC 362 instead of 527.
These dates differ 165 years. (168 is divisible by 7, not 165). These differ 3 years from the first temple sabbaticals.
9. The second temple was completed and anointed by Ezra and priests in 515 BC, in Darius' 7th year.
10. Daniel 9, Ezra 1, Nehemiah 5:14, and Esther 2 were after 539.

King's Names in Other Texts

In the King James Version, Esther's king is Ahasuerus.

In the Old Greek Version. His name is Artaxerxes.

In the Greek Alpha Version, he is Assyeros. In Ussher's Annals, he is "Darius, who was called Ahasuerus".

In the Codex Judaica, his name is Achashverosh (Ahasuerus).

Now try to decide when was the 7th year of Artaxerxes when Ezra returned with other Levite priests.

Ezra returned in the 7th year, and Nehemiah returned in the 20th year of the king.

TABLE 1. Seven-Year Pattern

BC	
1393/1392 BC <u>-427</u> (7 x 61)	Land distributed at Shiloh
966/965 <u>-35</u> (7 x 5)	Sabbatical 2 yrs after the temple was founded
931/930 <u>-210</u> (7 x 30)	Israel split from Judah
721/720 <u>-98</u> (7 x 14)	Captivity of Israel
623/622 <u>-35</u> (7 x 5)	Jubilee, Josiah's reform
588/587 <u>-14</u> (7 x 2)	Captivity of Judah, Jer. 34
574/573 <u>-35</u> (7 x 5)	Jubilee, Ezekial 40:1
539/538 BC	Captivity of Babylon

Other info on the Babylonian/Persian transition is found [HERE](#).

It is common knowledge that Cyrus of Persia conquered Babylon in 539 BC, 427 years after a Sabbatical in 966 BC. 539 BC was 427 x 2 after land was distributed by lot at Shiloh (in 1393 BC), which was 14 years after Joshua crossed the Jordan in 1407 BC.

Constructing 490 years to the Messiah

Many attempts have been made to explain how Christ's ministry was from 27 to 34 AD and was, therefore, crucified on the Passover, 31 AD. We find several clues to show 34 AD was 490 years (70 Sabbaticals, after 457 BC. After 35 AD, 72 people were put on a boat without sails or oars and it floated to Marsailles, France, as stated by a credible librarian at the Vatican. Thus, the Crucifixion could not be in 30 or 33 AD. First clue: Only two Persians during this era ruled over 32 years (Nehemiah 5:14). Darius was one. Codex Judaica moved Josiah's reform in 623 BC 165 years, down to 458 BC to begin the 49-year pattern down to 34 AD. Academia often places this view with Ezra's return to Jerusalem in 458 BC.

It is common knowledge that Cyrus of Persia conquered Babylon in 539 BC, 427 years after a Sabbatical in 966 BC. 539 BC was 427 x 2 after Shiloh (in 1393 BC) which was 14 years after Joshua crossed the Jordan in 1407 BC ((1407 - 14 = 1393).

Lots were cast in 1393 to define what geographic locations the tribes would inherit west of the Jordan.

East of the Jordan was distributed before Moses died, in the 40th year in the wilderness.

569 was used after Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon became as a wild animal for seven years in 569 BC. There were 532 years (28 x 19) from 569 down to when Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC (532 years also equals 30+251+251).

539 BC ended the Sabbatical cycle used during the first temple (founded in 968 BC, 439 years after crossing the Jordan (1 Kings 6:1).

539 BC is when the Euphrates dried up to allow the Persians to enter the Babylonian wall. It was 49 years after Jerusalem fell in a Sabbatical year, as in TABLE 1 (Jeremiah 34, in 588/587 BC).

Complications

In the history of Persia, Herodotus, in 430 BC, said that Cyrus diverted the channels near Babylon, including the Euphrates going through Babylon. When the stream reached the level of being affordable, "midway up a man's thigh", his army entered the city.

This view is in contrast with Cyrus being called to restore Jerusalem and the temple (Isaiah 44:27-28) after the gates of Babylon and rivers of are dried up (45:1) (II Chron 36: 22-23; Ezra 1:1-2; Dan. 9:1), after handwriting on a wall and a after a command by Cyrus.(Dan. 9:25). The context sounds like when the Red sea and the Jordan River and Rev. 9:14 and Rev. 16:12 had dry land, not just having water midway up the thigh.

7th year of Darius? Or 7th year of Artaxerxes, Which?

When did Ezra return? He begins by saying it was 1.) after Babylon fell, after Cyrus captured Babylon, after 70 years captivity, after Cyrus's decree for Jews to return. 2.) When the priests returned. 3.0 After the temple was completed in the 7th year of Artaxerxes (Ezra 7:7) (in 515 BC, Nehemiah 8:2). Nehemiah returned in the 32nd year of Artaxerxes (Nehemiah 5:14). Esther was long after her first cousin, Mordecai, was captured by Babylon in 598 BC. Codex Judaica says she entered Persia in 362 BC instead of 527 BC, 165 years earlier (See Ussher's Annals of the World, Appendix G, which covers the missing 165 years). For other details on this conundrum, click [HERE](#).

Other Academic Assertions

In reading about Persia, after Cyrus, after 539 BC, we get some mixed signals from our Academia.

We have several examples where an army of angels can be found. How could Cyrus' army consist of 100 or 200 million in Daniel 7:10 (555 BC)? Scholars overlook Joshua meeting the Captain of the Lord's Host when he crossed the Jordan. They overlook a hand writing on Babylon's wall in 539, when the river dried up and when Babylon fell. They overlook Revelation 5 where 24 elders and a Lamb had 100 million around their throne. They overlook Christ saying he could be rescued by 12 legions of angels. They overlook over 185,000 Assyrian soldiers being killed by angels (2 Kings 1935).

721. The Assyrian captivity of Israel was in 721 BC. Codex Judaica says it was in 556 BC, with 165 years omitted.

623. Josiah's Reform began after 623 BC, after finding the lost book of Moses. A Jubilee cycle began after this event. Codex Judaica/says this was in 458 BC, with 165 years omitted.

457 BC became used as the beginning of the asserted 490 years to Christ (Daniel 9:24). The Millerites and Adventists use 457 BC to predict the return of Christ in 1844 (457 + 1844 = 2300 years as in Daniel 8:14). Academia, eventually, asserted that Ezra's return, not Josiah's Reform, was in 458 BC, which denies that Ezra actually returned 70 years after Jerusalem fell in 588 BC (588 - 70 = 518) (Zechariah 1:1, 12).

588 BC. Thirty-five years later brings us to Jeremiah 34, when Judea was told to let their servants go free. 588/587 was a Sabbatical year. Codex Judaica shows 165 years were omitted as follows: 721 = 556; 623 = 458; 588 = 423; 539 = 374; 518 = 353. Babylon fell in 539 BC. Codex Judaica says it was in 374 BC, each with 165 years omitted.