

<a href="#">CODE 144</a>	<a href="#">CODE 166</a>	<a href="#">CODE 196</a>	<a href="#">CODE 228</a>	<a href="#">CODE 243</a>	<a href="#">CODE 251</a>	<a href="#">CODE 294</a>	<a href="#">CODE 427</a>
<a href="#">CODE 490</a>	<a href="#">CODE 590</a>	<a href="#">CODE 666</a>	<a href="#">CODE 01010</a>	<a href="#">CODE 1260</a>	<a href="#">CODE1447</a>	<a href="#">CODE 1900</a>	<a href="#">CODE 1975</a>
<a href="#">CODE 2300</a>	<a href="#">CODE 6000</a>	<a href="#">196 Missing Years</a>	<a href="#">160-topics.pdf</a>	<a href="#">Jewish Timeline</a>	<a href="#">Keys to Time Patterns</a>		
<a href="#">When the Euphrates Dries Up</a>	<a href="#">Christ's Mother in a Wilderness?</a>	<a href="#">Cycles Related to 4, 7, 28, 19 &amp; 532</a>		<a href="#">When Esther Was Crowned</a>	<a href="#">The Great Image in Dan. 2</a>		
<a href="#">14 to 532 Year Pattern 6000-Year Chart</a>	<a href="#">48-weeks &amp; 364-days</a>	<a href="#">Eclipses Restore First Century</a>	<a href="#">Ussher's Jubilees</a>	<a href="#">Palmer's &amp; Coxes Reeses &amp; Coxes</a>	<a href="#">Ancient Time Patterns</a>		
<a href="#">Context of Unleavened Manna 40 years</a>		<a href="#">Codex Judaica Version -490 years after 457 BC</a>					
<a href="#">Easter to Pentecost Patterns</a>		<a href="#">Gregorian calendars missing day in 228 yrs</a>			<a href="#">Spring Solar Eclipses</a>		
<a href="#">Nero Caesar 666 Conundrum</a>		<a href="#">Jubilees Related to October 7, 2023</a>					

## Year Zero Revisited

Floyd R. Cox (11/02/2023)

This topic is about problems scholars have in crossing from 1 BC to AD 1. Hebrew and Greek numbers were actually letters in the alphabet; so there was no year 0.

In the "Astronomical" dating convention, year 0 represents 1 BC, while the astronomical year, -1 represents 1 year before AD 1 (or 1 year before BCE, Before the Common Era).

Academia should note the difference of one year between astronomical dates, -0, -1, -2, -3 and BCE dates 1 BCE to 4 BCE (more details [HERE](#)). Even until sixth century Europe, year "zero" was still unknown; 1 BC was followed by AD 1 AD.

### Why is This Important?

This makes BC/AD dates better suited for computer-generated tables when both are used as suffixes, as in the following:

The first temple was destroyed on Sunday, Av 10, 587 BC ([August 30](#)), and the Astronomical Dating is -586. The second temple was destroyed on Sunday, Av 10, 7- AD ([August 5](#)). The

-587 = BCE 588

-538 = BCE 539

-489 = BCE 490

-440 = BCE 441

2520 years after BC 539 would be in 1981 AD. If we add year 0, this becomes 1982 or 1975 years earlier. If Babylon fell to the Persians in BCE 539, in a Sabbatical year, then 1975 would be in a Sabbatical year.

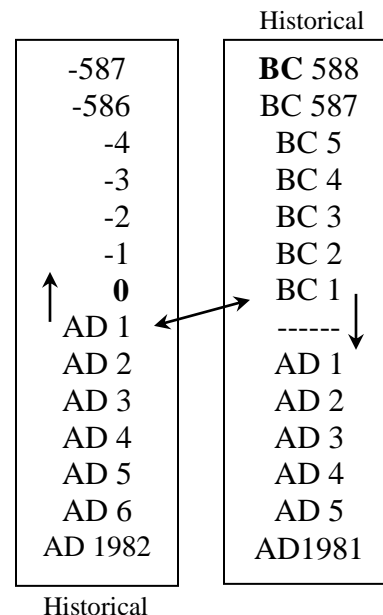


<http://code251.com/>

### Crossing Year 0, 539 BC to 1981 AD

Several decades ago, one Academic scholar explained to me that, since Babylon fell to the Persians in a sabbatical year, in 539 BC, there would be a sabbatical 2520 years later, in 1981 AD. However, he said, year 0 must be added, which would make the sabbatical a year later, in 1982 AD. This would support a booklet, 1975 in Prophecy, seven years before 1982.

However, after even a superficial research, we can find no events that happened in year 0. It sees that events actually happened in 1 BC were simply re-dated as "year 0". This would imply that, if there is a "year 0", this would cause sabbaticals and jubilees to be one year later, 1982 instead of 1981.



## Crossing Year 0, 574 BC to 1960, 1974 & 2023 AD

Ezekiel 40:1-3 implies there was a jubilee 14 years after Jerusalem fell to the Babylonians in 588/587 BC.

### English Standard Version

In the twenty-fifth year of our exile, at the beginning of the year, on the tenth day of the month (on Atonement?), in the fourteenth year after the city was struck down, on that very day, the hand of the LORD was upon me, and he brought me to the city.

This would imply there would be a jubilee in the 14<sup>th</sup> year after January, 1 AD. This would be followed by a jubilee in 63 AD and a Sabbatical in 70 AD and the 14<sup>th</sup> year after 1960 AD, in 1974 AD if there were no year 0..

### Evidence for Adding Year 0

Two authoritative sources for adding year 0 are:

<http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=587+bc> and

Footnotes below [HERE](https://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/SEcat5/SE0001-0100.html). <https://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/SEcat5/SE0001-0100.html>

19 years apart, Hanukkah on:

12/24/43 BC	12/25/53 AD
12/25/24 BC	12/23/72 AD
<u>12/25/05 BC</u>	12/25/91 AD
<u>12/25/15 AD</u>	12/25/110 AD
12/25/34 AD	12/26/2024 AD

### More on Omitting Year 0

TABLE 1. Jubilees after the fall of 2023 AD <i>(Revised on Saturday, Oct. 21, 2023, after the war on Saturday, Oct. 7, 2023)</i>						
SEPT.	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCT. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

This table is a two-week update after the bombing of Israel on October 7, 2023. Some are wondering why nothing significant happened on Atonement on September 25 if it began a new Jubilee cycle, perhaps the last Jubilee in 6,000 yrs. (3955 BC – 2045 AD = 6000).

The calendar demonstrate how new eras could still begin with Jubilees and still be associated with Sabbaticals.

The day of Atonement (perhaps a jubilee) was on September 25, 2023, and October 6 was the last day of the feast of Tabernacles. This was 50 years after a war on Atonement, October 6, 1973.

October 7, 2023 was on the Last Great Day, when HAMAS bombed Israel.

Note that dates from 569 to 520, 331, 163, 37 and 2 BC apply to the four kingdoms in Daniel 2, kingdoms that conquered and ruled over Judea.

Nebuchadnezzar became as a wild beast in 569 BC, 6 Jubilees before

### Omitting Year 0:

January 1, 588 BC is 588 years (49 x 12) before January 1, 1 AD.

January 1, 1 BC to January 1, 1 AD = 1 year.

December 31, 1 BC to December 31, 1 AD = 1 year.

Summer Solstice, 1 BC to Summer Solstice, 1 AD = 1 year.

January 1, 1 AD to December 31, 1 AD = 1<sup>st</sup> year.

January 1, 1 AD to December 31, 2 AD = 2 years.

January 1, 1 AD to December 31, 3 AD = 3 years.

January 1, 1 AD to December 31, 4 AD = 4 years.

January 1, 1 AD to December 31, 5 AD = 5 years.

January 1, 1 AD to December 31, 6 AD = 6 years.

TABLE 2. Sabbaticals from Jan. 1, 588 to Dec.31, 1 BC													
BC 588	BC 539	BC 490	BC 441	BC 392	BC 343	BC 294	BC 245	BC 196	BC 147	BC 196	BC 147	BC 98	BC 49
7	49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490	539	588	49
1													48
2													47
3													46
4													45
5													44
6													43
7	56	105	154	203	252	301	350	399	448	497	546	595	42
14	63	112	161	210	259	308	357	406	455	504	553	602	BC 35
21	70	119	168	217	266	315	364	413	462	511	560	609	BC 28
28	77	126	175	224	273	322	371	420	469	518	567	616	BC 21
35	84	133	182	231	280	329	378	427	476	525	574	623	BC 14
42	91	140	189	238	287	336	385	434	483	532	630		BC 07
43													06
44													05
45													04
46													03
47													02
48													Jan 1, 1 BC 01
49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490	539	588		Dec 31, BC 01

TABLE 1 illustrates 12 x 49 years from 588 to 1 BC and from 1 BC back to 588 BC. However, it needs to be understood that Ezekiel 40 has been interpreted as a Jubilee year, 14 years after Jerusalem fell in 588/587 BC.

January 1, 1 AD to December 31, 7 AD = 7<sup>th</sup> year.

January 1, 1 AD to December 31, 14 AD = 14<sup>th</sup> year.

January 1, 1 AD to December 31, 28 AD = 28<sup>th</sup> year.

January 1, 1 AD to December 31, 35 AD = 35<sup>th</sup> year.

January 1, 1 AD to December 31, 63 AD = 63<sup>rd</sup> year.

January 1, 1 AD to December 31, 70 AD = 70<sup>th</sup> year.

January 1, 588 BC to December 31, 70 AD = the 758<sup>th</sup> year (7 x 94) (Temple destroyed twice on the same date, Sunday, Av 10). (587 BC would begin year 1 in the fall in the Hebrew calendar.)

January 1, 1 AD to December 31, 1960 AD = the 1960<sup>th</sup> year (490 x 4 = 1960 AD).

January 1, 1 AD to December 31, 1974 AD = the 1974<sup>th</sup> year (1960 + 14 = 1974 AD).

**January 1, 1 AD to December 31, 1981 AD = the 1981<sup>st</sup> year (1974 + 7 = 1981) (539 BC + 2520 = 1981).**

January 1, 1 AD to December 31, 2023 AD = the 2023<sup>rd</sup> year (490 x 4 + 49 = 2023 AD).

<http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=-586>

January 1, to December 31, 588 BC is 588 years (49 x 12) before January 1 to December, 1 AD.

January 1, 587 BC is 588 years (49 x 12) before January 1, 2 AD.

AV 10, (July 30), 587 BC is 587 years (49 x 12) before Av 10, (August 5), 70 AD (587+70=657 yrs). This means that 658 years after 588 BC was a Sabbatical (658 \ 7 = 94 Sabbaticals) (588 BC + 70 AD = 658 yrs.).

<http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=70>

**TABLE 3. Jubilees after 574 BC and 1974 AD** (by Floyd R. Cox, Revised on 4-14-2015)

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

3955/54BC	2926/25BC	1897/96BC	917/16BC	AD 63/64	AD 1043/1044
3906/05BC	2877/76BC	1848/47BC	868/67BC	AD 112/13	AD 1092/1093
3857/56BC	2828/27BC	1799/98BC	819/17BC	AD 161/162	AD 1141/1142
3808/07BC	2779/78BC	1750/59BC	770/69BC	AD 210/211	AD 1190/1191
3759/58BC	2730/29BC	1701/00BC	721/20BC	AD 259/260	AD 1239/1240
3710/09BC	2681/80BC	1652/51BC	672/71BC	AD 308/309	AD 1288/1289
3661/60BC	2632/31BC	1603/02BC	623/22BC	AD 357/358	AD 1337/1338
3612/11BC	2583/82BC 245	1554/53BC	574/73BC	AD 406/407	AD 1386/1387
3563/62BC	2534/33BC	1505/04BC	525/24BC	AD 455/456	AD 1435/1436
3514/13BC	2485/84BC	1456/55BC	476/75BC	AD 504/505	AD 1484/1485
3465/64BC	2435/34BC	1407/06BC	427/26BC	AD 553/554	AD 1533/1534
3416/15BC	2387/86BC	1358/57BC	378/77BC	AD 602/603	AD 1582/1583
3367/66BC	2338/37BC	1309/08BC	329 / 28BC	AD 651/652	AD 1631/1632
3318/17BC	2289/88BC	1260/59BC	280/79BC	AD 700/701	AD 1680/1681
3269/68BC	2240/39BC	1211/10BC	231/30BC	AD 749/750	AD 1729/1730
3220/19BC	2191/90BC	1162/61BC	182/81BC	AD 798/799	AD 1778/1779
3171/70BC	2142/41BC	1113/12BC	133/32BC	AD 848/848	AD 1827/1828
3122/21BC	2093/92BC	1064/63BC	84/83BC	AD 896/897	AD 1876/1877
3073/72BC	2044/23BC	1015/14BC	35/34BC	AD 945/946	AD 1925/1926
3024/23BC	1995/94BC	966/65BC	15/16 AD	AD 994/995	AD 1974/1975
2975/74BC	1946/45BC		14/15 AD		AD 2023/2024

**Table 4**  
 574 BC Ezek  
 40:1-2  
 -14  
 588 BC  
 539  
 490  
 392  
 343  
 294  
 245  
 196  
 147  
 98  
 49 BC  
 14 AD  
 1960 49 x 4  
 1974  
 49  
 2023 AD

**NOTE: Jubilees are after the day of Atonement, in the fall of 1974 & 2023**

**TABLE 5. Jubilees after 1407 BC and 2024 AD** (by Floyd R. Cox, Revised on 4-14-2015)

Pdf Version (much better): <https://code251.com/index.pdf>

<b>3955/54 BC</b>	2926/25BC	1897/96BC	↑	917/16BC	AD 12 (12+ 2 = 14)	AD 1043
3906/05	2877/76	1848/47BC	↓	868/67BC	AD 63 (14+49=63)	AD 1092
3857/56	2828/27	1799/98BC	↓	819/17BC	AD 112	AD 1141
3808/07	2779/78	1750/59BC	↓	770/69BC	AD 161	<b>AD 1190</b>
<b>3759/58 BC</b>	2730/29BC	1701 BC	343 yrs	<b>721/20BC</b>	AD 210	AD 1239
3710/09	2681/80	1652/51BC	↑	672/71BC	AD 259	AD 1288
		<b>drought ends</b>				
3661/60	2632/3	1603/02BC	↓	<b>623/22BC</b>	AD 308	AD 1337
3612/11	2583/82	1554/53BC	↓	<b>574/73BC</b>	AD 357	AD 1386
3563/62	2534/33BC	1505/04BC	↓	<b>527/26BC</b>	AD 406	AD 1435
3514/13	2485/84BC	1456/55BC	↓	<b>478/77BC</b>	AD 455	AD 1484
3465/64	2435/34BC	<b>1407/06BC</b>	↑	<b>429/28BC</b>	AD 504	AD 1533
					<b>833 yrs</b>	<b>833 = 17 jubilees</b>
3416/15	2387/86BC	1358/57BC	↓	<b>380/79BC</b>	AD 553	AD 1582
3367/66	2338/37BC	<b>1309/08BC</b>	↓	<b>331 /30</b>	AD 602	AD 1631
3318/17	2289/88BC	1260/59BC	↓	<b>282/81BC</b>	AD 651	AD 1678
3269/68	2240/39BC	1211/10BC	↓	<b>233/32BC</b>	AD 700	AD 1729
3220/19	2191/90BC	1162/61BC	↓	<b>184/83BC</b>	AD 749	AD 1780
3171/70	2142/41BC	1113/12BC	↓	<b>135/34BC</b>	AD 798	AD 1827
3122/21	2093/92BC	1064/63BC	↓	<b>86/85BC</b>	AD 847	AD 1876
3073/72	2044/23BC	1015/14BC	↓	<b>37/36BC</b>	AD 896	AD 1925
<b>3024/23 BC</b>	1995/94BC	49 yrs		<b>35 yrs</b>	AD 945	<b>AD 1974</b>
2975/74	1946/45BC	<b>966/65BC</b>	↓	<b>2BC / 1BC</b>	AD 994	<b>49 yrs</b>
				Sabbaticals are in <b>summers</b> of 2023 & 2030	↓	<b>AD 2023</b>

**NOTE: Jubilees are after the day of Atonement, in the fall of 1974 & 2023**

527 lacks 2 yrs / 2 BC adds 2 years which are added in the first century to match Wacholder's dates in TABLE 7.

If Josephus was correct that Herod captured Jerusalem in a Sabbatical year (allegedly in 37 BC), then it becomes simple to extrapolate backwards to find other Sabbaticals. Archbishop James Ussher, in his Annals of the World, spoke of 126 years, that is, 18 Sabbaticals, back to 163 BC, which he uses to omit having 50<sup>th</sup> years that would disrupt the 7-year pattern just as the day of Pentecost does not disrupt the 7-day pattern.

He also spoke of Alexander The Great visiting Jerusalem to meet the High Priest and allowed the Judean's to observe their Sabbaticals without taxation in those years. The next Sabbatical was likely in 331 BC.

Upon careful research, it becomes evident that the four empires mentioned by Daniel observed Sabbaticals in 604, 569, 520, 331, 163, 44 and 37 BC, two years different than the cycle found after 574 BC in TABLE 2.

574 also allows Sabbaticals to be extrapolated back to Adam in 3955 BC, Adam's death in 3024 BC, Joseph's drought in 1652 BC, Joshua's entry in 1407 BC, Captivity of Israel in 721 BC, and Josiah's reform

## Placement of Year Zero

The confusion about year 0 stems from a wrong mindset.

As with the 19-year cycle, the 19<sup>th</sup> year ends with 235 moons in 19 years, both ending at the same time. There is no year 0 after 19 years before starting another 19 years.

If this happens on the spring equinox, as in 71 AD, the next lunar year would begin after 354 days ( $29.5 \times 12$ ), in the winter of 71 and previously in 52, 33, and 14 AD.

This is why the Hebrew calendar adds a 13<sup>th</sup> moon in 72 AD to make the next 19 years begin in the spring, as in 72, 53, 34 and 15 AD.

In a similar view, year 19 could be considered year 0, which would be followed by the next years from 1 to 19. Actually, there is only a line between year 19 and year 1 without a 0. There is only a line between 1 BC and 1 AD.

However, the separation between BC and AD is different. AD counts forward from January 1 to December 31 inclusively.

BC counts backward from, December 31 to January 1 (or as AD 1-1, AD 1-2, AD 1-3, AD 1-4, AD 1-5, AD 1-6, AD 1-7).

BC can also be counted forward, from January 1 to December 31, or from the Sabbatical of January 1, 588 BC to the Sabbatical ending in the Sabbatical of December 31, 1 BC, which equals 588 years ( $49 \times 12$ ).

This morphs into the Christian Era (not the birth of Christ) on January 1, 1 AD.

### Here are some associated patterns:

- 1.) 1004 BC ( $251 \times 4$ ) David rules from Jerusalem 33 years.  
753 BC ( $251 \times 3$ ). Rome founded  
502 BC 20<sup>th</sup> year of Darius, Nehemiah builds Jerusalem's wall ( $502 = 251 \times 2$ ); 245<sup>th</sup> year of Nabonassar ( $245 = 490/2$ ). 245 years after 747 BC = 502 BC (Lunar eclipse on Nov 19).  
(Ussher's Annals p. 130).
- 2.) 1 BC = -1 AD = Year 0. The Hebrew calendar has 532 x 7 years from its date of Creation in 3761 BC down to 37 BC, when Herod captured Jerusalem.
- 3.) Venerable Bede (673-735 AD) wrote 40 volumes with events in a 532-year cycle beginning in 1 BC sometimes called 1 BCE (Before Common Era), or -1 CE, which I will call "Year 0". His cycle extended down to AD 532 and +95 further, to 627. According to the Hebrew calendar, Nisan 1 began new moons/new lunar years, as follows: In 1 BC: Nisan 1 was on 3/25 followed by: (19 AD = 3/25); (76 AD = 3/24); (304 AD = 3/23); (532 AD = 3/23); (625 AD = 3/22).
- 4.) 588/587 BC First Temple burns ( $588 = 7 \times 7 \times 12$ ) [HERE](#). < The line is not "Year 0".  
70 AD Second Temple burns ( $70 = 7 \times 10$ ) [HERE](#)  
658 years ( $658 = 7 \times 194$ ).  
Tishri 1 Sep 29, 588 BC  
Tishri 1 Sep 18, 587 BC
- 5.) 539 BC ( $539 = 7 \times 77$ ). < The line is not "Year 0".  
1981 AD ( $1981 = 7 \times 283$ )  
2520 years ( $2520 = 7 \times 360$ ).  
Tishri 1 Oct 5, 69 AD  
Tishri 1, Sep 24, 70 AD
- 6.) 312 BC ( $312 = 4 \times 78$ ) Era of Seleucid.  
776 - 312 = 464 yrs. ( $4 \times 116$ ).  
From the fall of 588 BC  
to the fall of 70 AD  
658 yrs
- 7.) It is important to make the BC date the same as the AD date,  
such as, January 1, 539 B.C to January 1, 1981 A.D = 2520 years).



**Here are more examples without year 0:**

Years 1 to 100 are called the first century AD or CE (Common Era). The previous year is 1 BC or BCE (No yr. 0).

1 BC (not “year 0”) precedes a **line of demarcation**, which is after December 31, 1 BC.

1 BC could be considered year 0 looking forward into the first century AD, even though, year 0 does not exist. No events are dated as year 0.

1 AD follows that **line of demarcation** on and after January 1, 1 AD.

1 AD could be considered year 0 looking backward, even though year 0 does not exist. Again, no events are dated as year 0.

1 BC sets the stage for counting forward

From the summer solstice in 1 BC to the summer solstice 1 AD, there is only one year.

From the fall equinox in 1 BC to the fall equinox in 1 AD, there is only one year.

From January 1, 1 BC to January 1, 1 AD, there is only one year.

From January 31, 1 BC to January 31, 1 AD, there is only one year.

From April 7, 1 B.C. to April 25, 1 A.D., there is only one year (from Passover to Passover).

From October 1 B.C. to October 1 A.D., there is one year, from Tabernacles to Tabernacles).

From August, 588 BC to Aug, 1 AD, there are 588 years equal to 12 jubilees with no year 0.

**From 35 BC to 14 AD**, there are 49 years. From 35 BC to 35 AD, there are 70 years.

**From 35 BC to 63 AD**, there are 98 years (**equal to two jubilees**).

From 574 BC (in Ezekiel 40:1-3) to 1974 AD, there are 2548 years (**equal to 52 jubilees**).

From 525 BC (probably Esther & Mordecai) to 2023 AD, there are 2548 years (49 x 52) (**equal to 52 jubilees**).

From January 1, 1 BC to January 1, **1960 AD**, there are **1960 years** (490 x 4) + 14 years = **1974 AD**.

From Creation in 3955 BC to Joshua in 1407 BC, there are 2548 years (**equal to 52 jubilees**).

TABLE 6. Sabbatical of between 588 BC and 07/06 BC

BC	BC	AD	AD
588/87	42/41	/01	56
539/38	35/34	02	63
480/79	28/27	03	70
441/40	21/20	04	77
392/91	14/13	05	84
343/42	07/06	06	91
294/93	06/05	07	98
245/44	05/04	14	05
196/95	04/03	21	112
147/46	03/02	28	119
98/97	02/01	35	126
49/48	01/	42	133
		49	140

Dates of **jubilees during the first temple** (after 966 BC) would be in BC 966, 917, 868, 819, 770, 721, 623, **574**, 525, 476, 427, 378, 329, 280, 231, 182, 133, 84, 35 BC and **14 AD**. The Dbeattie Hebrew calendar’s date for having the first temple being destroyed is Sunday, AV 10 is NASA’s -586 (which would be 587 BC).

(<http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=-586>).

3955 BC + 14 AD = 3969 years = 81 jubilees (565 x 7).

490 years x 4 = 1960 AD + 14 = 1974 AD + 49 = 2023 AD ( **jubilee in the fall**).

**TABLE 7. Counting From 14 AD**

From 14 AD back to 574 BC = 588 years (Ezek 40:1-2) (49 x 12).  
 From 14 AD back to 525 BC = 539 years (539 - 14 = 525) (49 x 11).  
 From 14 AD back to 476 BC = 490 years (49 x 10).  
 From 14 AD back to 427 BC = 441 years (49 x 9).  
 From 14 AD back to 376 BC = 392 years (49 x 8).  
 From 14 AD back to 329 BC = 343 years (49 x 7).  
 From 14 AD back to 280 BC = 294 years (49 x 6).  
 From 14 AD back to 231 BC = 245 years (49 x 5).  
 From 14 AD back to 182 BC = 196 years (49 x 4).  
 From 14 AD back to 133 BC = 147 years (49 x 3).  
 From 14 AD back to 84 BC = 98 years (49 x 2).  
 From 14 AD back to 35 BC = 49 years (49 x 1).  
 These would be followed by jubilees in the fall of

AD 14, 63 down to 1190, 1974 and 2023.

The first temple burned in the Sabbatical of 588/587 BC

(<http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=-586>)  
 (-586 = 587 BC).

(<http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=70>).

By subtracting the 14 years, the pattern would be from the beginning of BC 588 to the beginning of years BC 539, 490, 441, 394, 245, 196, 147, 98, and 49, on down to the beginning of 1 AD (equal to 12 jubilees of time).

**TABLE 8. Counting From 14 AD**

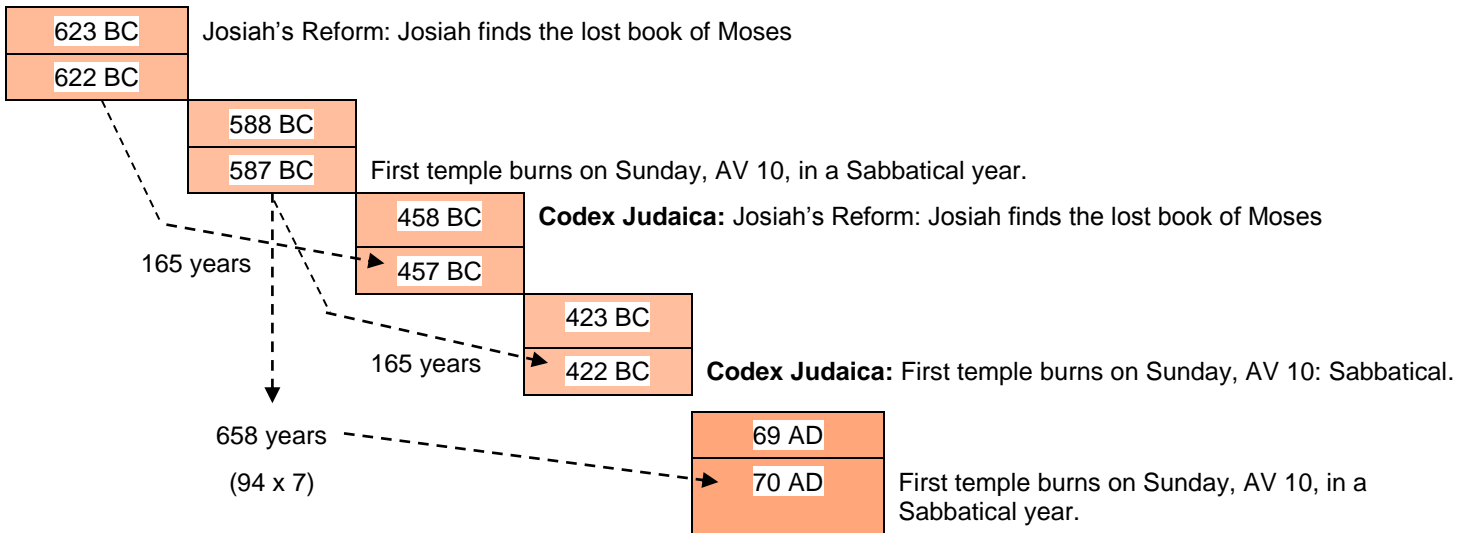


TABLE 6 illustrates how the [cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar](http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar) says AV 10 was on Sunday, in 587 BC, 422 BC and 70 AD.  
<http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=587+bc>  
<http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=422+bc>  
<http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=70> AD

Note how the Codex Judaica chronology delays events 165 years by placing the Assyrian Captivity in 556 instead of 721 BC (721 - 165 = 556). The second temple was burned in 70 AD (after 658 years) not in 71 AD.



**TABLE 9. Sabbaticals: Contrasting Views of Wacholder (WH), Zuckermann (ZM) and Ussher (USH)**

Josiah's Reform After 623 BC		Josiah's Reform After 625 BC	WH	ZM	USH
623/622 BC	7	625/624 BC	7		
		619/618 BC		7	7
616/615	7	618/617 BC	7		
		612/611 BC		7	7
609/608	7	611/610 BC	7		
		605/604 BC		7	7
602/601	7	604/603 BC	7		
		598/597 BC		7	7
595/594	7	597/596 BC	7		
		591/590 BC		7	7
588/587	7	590/589 BC	7		
		584/583 BC		7	7
581/580	7	583/582 BC	7		
		577/576 BC		7	7
574/573	7	576/575 BC	7		
		570/569 BC		7	7
567/566	7	569/568 BC	7		
		563/562 BC		7	7
560/559	7	562/561 BC	7		
		556/555 BC		7	7
553/552	7	555/554 BC	7		
		549/548 BC		7	7
546/545	7	548/547 BC	7		
		542/541 BC		7	7
539/538	7	541/540 BC	7		
		535/534 BC		7	7
532/531	7	534/533 BC	7		
		528/527 BC		7	7
525/524	7	527/526 BC	7		
		521/520 BC		7	7
518/517	7	520/519 BC		7	
		514/513 BC	7		7

**Sabbaticals in TABLE 9**

Wacholder (WH) Ben Zion Wacholder of the Hebrew Union College, in Cincinnati, OH follows this pattern but places the dates two years earlier, after 625/624 BC, probably because the temple was founded in 968 BC, two years before 966.

Joshua crossed the Jordan 441 years (9 jubilees) before 966, but only 439 years before 968, when Solomon founded the temple (I Kings 6:1) (479 - 40 = 439). (1407 - 14 = 1393) (1393 - 427 = 966).

Wacholder's line would be 604, 590, 569, and 520 BC.

Ussher (USH) & Zuckermann (ZM) Zuckermann (ZM) seems to follow Archbishop James Ussher (USH) in dating 76 sabbaticals from 569 Nebuchadnezzar's 7-years as a beast) 49 years before 520 (2nd temple), 331 (Alexander), 163 (Maccabees) down to Herod in 37 BC (when he captured Jerusalem in a sabbatical year).

Josiah, in 623, found the lost book of Moses in the temple. We can extra-polate this date back to Joshua in 1407 BC, when he crossed the Jordan into the Promised Land.

Sabbaticals after this would be in 1400, 1393, 1386, 1379, 1372, 1369, etc down to 966 BC.

Jubilees after 1407 would be in 1358, 1309, 1260, 1211, 1162, 1113, 1064, 1015, and 966 BC.

There are 427 years from 1393 to 966 and 427 years from 966 to 539 BC, when Cyrus captured Babylon and 49 years from 539 to 490 BC.

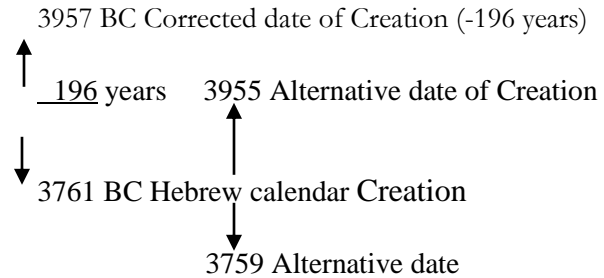
Israel split from Judah in 931 BC, 5 sabbaticals (35 years) after 966. These dates also merge with 868, 721, & 623 BC.

588 BC is mentioned in Jeremiah 34.

(574 BC is mentioned in Ezekiel 40:1). 588, 539, 490, 392, 294, 196, 98 & 49 have a jubilee pattern of their own, with sabbaticals running into 69/70 AD, when the second temple was destroyed

**TABLE 10.**  
**Abstract from the Dbeattie Hebrew Calendar**  
 AFTER ADAM (corrected) [HERE](#)

BC	BC	Lunar Years Begins BC
-197/ -196	3958	Nisan 1 (4/02) 3958
-196/ -195	3957	<b>Adar II 1 (3/22) 3957</b>
	3957	Nisan 1 (4/20) 3957
-195/ -194	3956	Nisan 1 (4/10) 3956
-194/ -193	3955	Nisan (3/31) 3955
-1/ -0	3762	<b>Adar II 1 (3/27) 3762</b>
	3762	Nisan 1 (4/25) 3762
-0/ 01	3761	Nisan 1 (4/13) 3761
<b>AFTER ADAM (Hebrew)</b>		
01/ 02	3760	Nisan 1 (4/03) 3760
02/03	3759	<b>Adar II, 1 (3/23) 3759</b>
	3759	Nisan 1 3759
1447 BC	2314-2315	Nisan 1 (3/22) Sat
	2354-2355	Nisan 1 (3/29) Sun
<b>FIRST TEMPLE FOUNDED</b>		
968	2793-2794	Nisan 1 (4/04) Tue
967	2794-2795	Nisan 1 (3/25)
966	2795-2796	<b>Adar II, 1 (3/15) Fri</b>
		Nisan 1 (3/14)
<b>AFTER TEMPLE DESTROYED</b>		
589	3172-3173	<b>Adar II (3/17) 3172-3173</b>
		Nisan 1 (4/15) 3172-3173
588	3173-3174	Nisan 1 (4/05) 3173-3174
587	3174-3175	Nisan 1 (3/25) 3174-3175
423	3338-3339	<b>Adar II (3/11) 3338-3339</b>
		Nisan 1 (4/09) 3338-3339
422	3339-3340	Nisan 1 (3/29) 3339-3340
05	3756-3757	<b>Adar II (3/10) 3756-3757</b>
		Nisan 1 (4/08) 3756-3757
02	3759-3760	Nisan 1 (3/07) 3759-3760
01	3760-3761	<b>Adar II (3/25) 3760-3761</b>
		Nisan 1 (3/22) 3828-3829
<b>AD</b>		
01	3761-3762	<b>Adar II (3/14) 3761-3762</b>
	<u>67</u>	Nisan 1 (4/12) 3761-3762
68	3828-3829	Nisan 1 (3/22) 3828-3829
69	3829-3830	<b>Adar II (3/13) 3829-3830</b>
		Nisan 1 (4/11) 3829-3830
70	3830-3831	Nisan 1 (3/31) 3830-3831



- Alternative dates:  
 3955 Creation  
 3759 Jews' Creation  
 2303 Joseph's famine  
 1407 Joshua at Jordan  
 966 Temple in 968 AD  
 623 Josiah  
 574 Ezek 40:1-2  
 427  
 133  
 84  
35 BC  
 14 AD

3172 - 589 = 3761 BC

Add 0 in BC or Add 1 in AD

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| -4 = 5 BC | 1 AD = 2    |
| -3 = 4 BC | 2 AD = 3    |
| -2 = 3 BC | 3 AD = 4    |
| -1 = 2 BC | 4 AD = 5    |
| -0 = 1 BC | 5 AD = 6    |
| 1 AD      | 6 AD = 7    |
|           | 1981 = 1982 |

3756 - 05 = 3761 BC

3760 - 01 BC = 3761 BC

**Another View**

- Jan 1 to Dec 31, 5 BC  
 Jan 1 to Dec 31, 4 BC  
 Jan 1 to Dec 31, 3 BC  
 Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2 BC  
Jan 1 to Dec 31, 1 BC  
 Jan 1 to Dec 31, 1 AD  
 Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2 AD  
 Jan 1 to Dec 31, 3 AD  
 Jan 1 to Dec 31, 4 AD  
 Jan 1 to Dec 31, 5 AD

< The line is not "Year 0".

3762 - 01 AD = 3761 BC

3830 + 69 AD = 3761 BC

3831 - 70 AD = 3761 BC

TABLES 2 & 3 begin with Creation in 3955 BC, 49 years after Archbishop's date.

Adam died in the 19<sup>th</sup> jubilee, in 3024 BC.

Joseph's last year of famine was 47 jubilees (2303 years) after Adam, in 1652 BC, which was 5 jubilees (245 years) before Joshua crossed the Jordan into the Promised Land in 1407 BC.

1407 BC was 9 jubilees (441 years) before 966 BC, which was 427 years (61 Sabbaticals) before Babylon fell in 539 BC.

539 BC was 49 years after Jerusalem fell in the Sabbatical of 588/587 BC.

**539 BC was 2520 years before 1981 AD if year 0 is not counted as a year.**

January, 588 BC to January 1, 1 AD = 12 x 49 (12 Jubilees).

From the beginning of the seventh year to the beginning of the next seventh year equals six years.

From the end of the seventh year to the end of the next seventh year equals seven years.

From the beginning of 1 AD, to the end of 70 AD, equals 70 years. From the **beginning of 1 AD** to the **beginning of 70 AD**, equals 69 years. 70 is the 70<sup>th</sup> year.

Note that TABLE 10 has 49 years from 574 to 525 BC and the millennium ends between December 31, 1 BC and January 1, 1 AD, with Sabbaticals being in 588, 539, 490, 441, 392, 343, 294, 245, 196, 147, 98, 49 and 1 BC.

The new millennium begins on January 1, 1 AD. Sabbaticals are in **the summers of 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63 & 70 AD.**

Note that TABLE 1 has 47 years from 574 to 527 BC. This would imply the four kingdoms in Daniel (Babylon, Persia, Macedonia and Rome) were off two years, with Sabbaticals being in years 604, 569, 520, 331, 163, 37 and 2 BC

**TABLE 11. Ages Ending with the Current Era**

49 yrs	49 yrs	19 yrs	532 yrs	427 yrs	4 yrs	
BC 3955 (2303 yrs)	BC 3957 (2303 yrs)	BC 3761 (2303 yrs)	BC 3761	BC 3955 (2989 yrs) (427 x 7)	BC	
1652	1654	1458				
1407	1409	1213				
966	968	854				
623	625	833 721	(3192 yrs) (532 x 6)	966 <u>427 yrs</u>	776 (4 x 194)	<b>Olympic Era</b>
574	576	588 569	569		<u>244 yrs</u>	
525 427	527 429	<u>532 yrs</u> <u>19 x 28</u>	<u>532 yrs</u> <u>28 x 19</u>	539 BC <u>532 yrs</u> 7 BC	532 BC (4 x 133) <u>(220 yrs)</u> 312 BC	<b>(19 x 7 = 133)</b>
133 35 BC (49 yrs)	37 BC <b>(80 jubilees)</b> (49 yrs)	37 BC <b>(76 jubilees)</b> (19 x 196) (35 yrs)	37 BC <b>(76 jubilees)</b> (532 x 7) (35 yrs)	(7 yrs)	<b>(312 yrs)</b> (4 x 78)	<b>Seleucid Era</b>  <b>776 yrs</b> <b>(4 x 194)</b>
AD 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70	AD 12 19 26 33 40 47 54 61 68	2 BC	2 BC	AD 1 7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70	AD 1 7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70	AD 1 7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70

753 BC Era of Rome (251 x 3)  
747 BC Era of Nabonasser (245 yrs)  
502 BC (251 x 2)