

The Calendar of Enoch Explained

72:2 This is the first commandment of the luminaries: The sun is a luminary whose egress is an opening of heaven, which is located in the direction of the east, and whose ingress is another opening of heaven, located in the west.

The first command of the luminaries is to the sun.

72:3 I saw six openings through which the sun rises and six openings through which it sets. The moon also rises and sets through the same openings, and they are guided by the stars; together with those whom they lead, they are six in the east and six; in the west heaven. All of them, are arranged one after another in a constant order. There are many windows both to the left and the right of these openings.

There are six gates by which the sun rises from the extreme south, the winter solstice, and six gates by which the sun descends from the extreme north, the summer solstice. These are the twelve months of the year.

72:6 In this manner it rises in the first month through the major gate; it proceeds through this gate which is the fourth among those six openings which are located in the direction of the east.

The first month begins as the sun enters the fourth gate, called a major gate. This gate is a major gate because it is the only gate where two great events take place, the spring and fall equinox. From these two events the appointed times of the spring and fall festivals are counted to. The spring equinox is the only event that the Sabbaths are counted from. So the new year begins with the spring equinox.

72:7 By this fourth gate through which the sun rises during the first month there are twelve open windows from which a flame flows, when they are opened at the appropriate time.

72:8 When the sun rises in the east in the sky, it goes out through this fourth gate for thirty mornings and descends faithfully through the fourth gate in the western sky.

72:9 During those thirty days the day daily becomes longer and the night nightly shorter, for thirty days.

This is the beginning of the twelve months of the year, each containing 30 days. As the sun enters and progresses through this fourth gate, the spring equinox, days grow longer, the nights grow shorter. Notice; Enoch does not begin the new year with equal day/night.

72:10 On that day, the day is longer than the night by one ninth; so the day turns out to be exactly ten parts and the night to be eight parts. **72:11** The sun rises from that fourth eastern gate and sets in the fourth western one, and then it turns and comes into the fifth gate of the east for thirty days, through which it rises, and sets in the fifth gate.

72:12 At that time the day further becomes longer and becomes eleven parts and the night shortens and becomes seven parts on account of the sun.

72:13 It then returns to the east and comes into the sixth gate, rising and setting through that sixth gate for thirty one days, according to the principle of the gate.

72:14 On that day the day becomes longer than the night still further; so the day becomes twelve parts and the night shortens and becomes six parts.

72:15 Then the sun is raised in such a way that its duration shortens and night occurs; the sun returns to the east and enters the sixth gate, rising and setting through it for thirty days.

72:16 When thirty days are completed, the day decreases exactly by one part, and becomes eleven parts, and the night seven.

The sun progresses through the fourth, fifth and sixth gates, each thirty days in length and the day becomes longer than the night. At the summer solstice, the thirty first day, which divides the sixth gate into two months of thirty days each, the sun begins it's descent to the south with the days becoming shorter and the nights longer. Each month is thirty days.

72:19 Then the sun, departing from that fifth gate and setting in the fifth gate, in the west, rises in the fourth gate for thirty one days according to the principle of the gate, and sets in the west.

The thirty first day of this fourth gate is the fall equinox which is the principle of the fourth gate.

72:20 On that day the day is aligned with the night, so that they become equal; so the night becomes nine parts and the day nine parts.

Just past the fall equinox as the sun descends below the equator there is equal day/night. Notice; this is the first time Enoch mentions equal day/night. The equinox is not equal day/night.

72:21 Then the sun, departing from that gate and setting in the west, returns to the east and comes out through the third gate for thirty days, and sets in the third gate in the west.

72:22 On that day the night becomes longer than the day; it becomes longer than the previous night and the day becomes shorter than the

previous day, for thirty days; so the night turns out to be exactly ten parts and the day to be eight parts.

72:23 Then the sun, departing from that third gate in the west and returning to the east, comes out through the second gate in the east for thirty days, and in the same manner it sets through the second gate in the western sky.

72:24 On that day the night becomes eleven parts and the day seven parts.

72:25 Then the sun, departing on that day from that second gate and setting in the west in the second gate, returns to the east and rises in the first gate for thirty one days, and sets on that day in the western sky.

The sun continues it's southern descent through the third, second and first gates for thirty days each. The thirty first day is the winter solstice, which divides the first gate into two months of thirty days each. After the winter solstice the sun begins it's northward ascent.

72:26 On that day the night lengthens and becomes twelve parts, whereas the day shortens and becomes six parts.

72:27 Thus the sun completes its appearances, and goes through those same cycles of appearances a second time, coming out through all the openings for thirty days and setting also in the west opposite to it.

72:28 On that night the length of the night decreases by one ninth; so the night becomes eleven parts and the day seven parts.

72:29 Then the sun, returning and entering the second gate which is in the east, resumes its appearances for thirty mornings, rising and setting as usual.

72:30 On that day the night becomes shorter, so the night becomes ten parts and the day eight parts.

72:31 On that day the sun, departing from this second gate and setting in the west, returns to the east and rises through the third gate for thirty one days, and sets in the western sky.

72:32 On that day the night shortens and becomes nine parts and the day nine parts. Then the night becomes equal with the day, and the days of the year add up to exactly three hundred sixty four days.

The sun begins it's northern rise after the winter solstice from the first gate, to the second gate and into the third gate. After thirty days in the third gate the end of the year has equal day/night completing it's cycle with 364 days.

Jubilees 6:32 And command you the children of Yisrael that they observe the years according to this reckoning- three hundred and sixty-four days, and (these) will constitute a complete year, and they will not disturb its time from its days and from its feasts; for everything will fall out in them according to their testimony, and they will not leave out any day nor disturb any feasts.

Jubilees 6: 38 For this reason I command and testify to you that you may testify to them; for after your death your children will disturb them, so that they will not make the year three hundred and sixty-four days only, and for this reason they will go wrong as to the new months and seasons and Shabbats and festivals, and they will eat all kinds of blood with all kinds of flesh.

Twice in the book of Jubilees we are commanded to make the year 364 days only. The use of the word only can be taken to suggest there is more day/days.

The 365th day is a buffer between the old and new year. As a divider it serves two purposes. The first purpose is to prevent any days from being carried over to the new year. As commanded, the year is finished with 52 equal length weeks of days. The second purpose of this day is to allow the whole earth to complete it's count of days and begin anew together at a fixed time where our Father places his name, in Jerusalem.

At this point the whole earth awaits the spring equinox to begin the count of days again.