Is 2022 or 2024 the $\mathbf{1 2 0}^{\text {th }}$ Jubilee year in YHWH＇S Calendar
The Sabbath and Jubilee years have been mentioned in the scriptures and are certified from the six－year Priestly Order calendar that has been discovered from the finding of DSS（ Dead Sea Scroll ）．Leviticus 25：1－22

The Spring Feast Dates：The $1^{\text {st }}$ Sabbat $(03 / 20)$ and the $1^{\text {st }}$ day of Spring season in the 1st month of year 2021 （03／17）：Aviv 14 Passover Dinner（03／30），Unleavened Festival Aviv $15^{\text {th }}-21^{\text {st }}(03 / 31-04 / 6)$ and Aviv $26^{\text {th }}$ the first fruits feast $(04 / 11)$

2021－YHWH－Priestly－calendar－1st－month．pdf

| CHODESH 1 亞筆月 |  |  | Sproingoy |  | 太阳 SUN $4^{\text {th }}$ GAATE閏， |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yomeristion | DAY2E | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DAY } 3 \text { 天 } \\ & \text { Yom SHLISHI } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { DAYo天 } \\ & \text { Yom SHISHI } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DAY ZEXAT } \\ & \text { Yom SHABBAT } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 2 | 3 | 4 <br> 3／30 <br> 安息日 SHABBAT SHABBAT |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 11 \\ 3 / z z \\ \text { SHABBAT } \end{array}$ |
| 12 | 13 |  |  | 16 <br> $1=\mathrm{Day}^{\mathrm{O}}-2^{\text {－d }}$ Night <br>  | 17 <br> 2412.953 Nithatiol <br>  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 18 \\ \text { 4/3 Staw } \\ \text { SHABBAT } \\ \text { The 3id Day } \\ \text { 第 } 3 \text { 天 } \\ \text { 馬太 } 1240 \end{array}$ |
|  | 20 4／5 |  | 22 | 23 | 24 | $\begin{gathered} 25 \quad 4 / 10 \\ \text { SHABBAT } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $27$ | $28$ | $29$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 4 / 5 \end{aligned}$ <br> ONIER 5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Governing General over the month：
＂The people bursting forth will return，my
endowment／dowry who is Elohim．－ 1 Chron 27：2－3 Priest Order \＃
\＃6 1ch 24：9 Mivamin flom the Right Haddl

## 

1Ch 27：2－3
Over the first course for the first month was Yashov＇am［＂the people／nation will return／restore＂］the son of Zavdi＇el［＂God is my endowment／a gift：－dowry＂］：and in his course were twenty－four thousand．He was of the children of Peretz［＂breach，bursting forth＂］， the chief of all the captains［rosh kol sar／head of all the princes，governors，generals］of the host for the first month．

B．DSS has recorded a 6 year cycle＇s calendar with the mark of the full moon on the Shabbat of the priestly weekly order：2021years falls on the $3^{\text {rd }}$ year of the $\mathbf{6}$ year priestly order cycle

| 【雅吾瓦】创世日厉 YaHuWaH Priestly Calendar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 雅Jas 1：17 完美礼物 http：／／www．PerfectGiftOrg．com |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| YHWH＇s Calendar\＃Year 3 创世日历（死海祭司排班第3年日历） |  |  |  |  |  |  | 死海出土古卷祭司排班表 DDS 24 Priestly order | Gregorian Calendar 公历（2021－2022） |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Month月份01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mar－April 3－4月份 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |  | S | M | T | W | T | F | 5 |
|  |  |  | 1st Spring | 2 | 3 | 4 | Miiamin米雅民（6） |  |  |  | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | （2）Fmoon10 | 11 | Hakkoz哈歌斯（7） | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 满月－26 | 27 |
| 12 | 13 | 14Pesach | 15Unleaven | 16 | 17 | 18 | Abijah亚比雅（8） | 28 | 29 | 30）金盛节 | 31才教节 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | Jeshua耶书亚（9） | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 26 F Fruit | 3） 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |  |  |  | 11 | 月牙．12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mont |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | April－M | 4．5月份 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |  | S | M | T | W | T | F | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | Shecaniah示坳尼（10） |  |  |  |  |  | 16 | 17 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Eliashib以利亚实（11） | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| （6）FM－10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | Jakim雅金（12） | 满月－25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | Huppah胡巴（13） | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 24 | 25 | \％CM－26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | Jeshebeab耶是比押（14） | 9 | 10 | 月牙－11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mont |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | May－Ju | 6月份 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |  | S | M | T | W | T | F | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Bilgah壁坳（15） | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 8 | （6．）． $\mathrm{FM}-9$ | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | Immer 音麦（16） | 23 | 满月－24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 15 Shavuot | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | Hezir 希悉（17） | 307旬节 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | （3） $\mathrm{CM}-26$ | 27 | 28 | Happizzez哈辟悉（18） | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 月牙－10 | 11 | 12 |
| 29 | 30 | LTurn Summer |  |  |  |  |  | 13 | 14 | 15转夏季 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



- Legend Key Calendar Colors
- Solar Times \& 4 Season Markers Dates-
-Months-Orange
- Annual Feasts-Moadem-Green
- End of months (for Gregorian calendar only)-Red - Full 1.2 New Moons To Determine the Perpetuity of the 7 day weekly cycle-Gray
-Zadokite Priestly Order-Light Blue.
-New Months-Chodasheem-Brown or Peach
**The Solar times of Yah do not ever use the moon! The 6 year priestly cycle First Chronicles Ch. 24 uses the moon phases of full and crescent to establish when the Zadokite priestly order starts their assigned week. The moon incredibly enough as it appears in the priestly order establishes the eternality of the perpetual 7 day weekly cycle! The new visible crescent and full moon phases are included only to verify and display that the 7 day week has never changed and that these phases occur on the same corresponding days of the week as in Torah times!


## B2: Dead Sea Scrolls 6-Year 24 Priestly Order on duty Schedule Chart

Explanation of Chart Below: NAME LISTS: from left to right are $1^{\text {st }}$ to $6^{\text {th }}$ year Priestly order on Shabbat weekly duty The 52 Shabbats yearly : 1 to 52 weeks from top to below
The 7 day weekly cycle: day 1 to day $\mathbf{7}$ from left to right
Extreme Right indicates 12 month yearly: month 1 to month $\mathbf{1 2}$ consist of $\mathbf{5 2}$ Shabbats from top to the bottom
Priestly order on Shabbat weekly duty

| Year: 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 V | Week |  | 7 Da | F | Left | Righ |  |  | Month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1응 | 2응 | 3응 | 4으 | 5응 | 6으 | 7응 |  |
| Gamul | Jadaiah | Mijamin | Shecaniah | Jeshebeab | Aphses | 10 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| Dalaiah | Harim | Hakkoz | Eliashib | Bilgah | Pethahiah | 20 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |  |
| Maaziah | Seorim | Abijah | Jakim | Immer | Jehezekel | 1 30 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |  |
| Jehoiarib | Malchijah | Jeshwah | Huppah | Hezir | Jachin | 4응 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |  |
| Jadaíah | Mijamin | shecaniah | Jeshebeab | Aphses | Gamul | 5 응 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| Harim | Hakkoz | Eliashib | Bilgah | Pethahiah | Dalaiah | 6\% | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  |
| Seorim | Abijah | Jakim | Immer | Jehezekel | Maaziah | 70 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |  |
| Malchijah | Jeshuah | Huppah | Hezir | Jachin | Jehoiarib | 89 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |  |
| Mijamin | Shecaniah | Jeshebeab | Aphses | Gamul | Jadaiah | 9응 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |  |
| Hakkoz | Eliashib | Bilgah | Pethahiah | Dalaiah | Harim | 109 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 30 |
| Abijah | Jakim | Immer | Jehezekel | Maaziah | Seorim | 110 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |  |
| Jeshuah | Huppah | Hezir | Jachin | Jehoiarib | Malchijah | 129 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |  |
| shecaniah | Jeshebeab | Aphses | Gamul | Jadaiah | Mijamin | 139 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |  |
| Eliashib | Bilgah | Pethahiah | Dalaiah | Harim | Hakkoz | 149 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 40 |
| Jakim | Immer | Jehezekel | Maaziah | Seorim | Abijah | 15\% | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |  |
| Huppah | Hezir | Jachin | Jehoiarib | Malchijah | Jeshuah | 169 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |  |
| Jeshebeab | Aphses | Gamul | Jadaiah | Mijamin | shecaniah | 179 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |  |
| Bilgah | Pethahiah | Dalaiah | Harim | Hakkoz | Eliashib | 189 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 5\% |
| Immer | Jehezekel | Maaziah | Seorim | Abijah | Jakim | 19\% | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  |
| Hezir | Jachin | Jehoiarib | Malchijah | Jeshuah | Huppah | 209 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |  |
| Aphses | Gamul | Jadaiah | Mijamin | shecaniah | Jeshebeab | 210 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |  |
| Pethahiah | Dalaiah | Harim | Hakkoz | Eliashib | Bilgah | 22ㅇ | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |  |
| Jehezekel | Maaziah | Seorim | Abijah | Jakim | Immer | 23 ㅇ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 60 |
| Jachin | Jehoiarib | Malchijah | Jeshuah | Huppah | Hezir | 249 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |  |
| Gamul | Jadaiah | Mijamin | Shecaniah | Jeshebeab | Aphses | 259 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |  |
| Dalaiah | Harim | Hakkoz | Eliashib | Bilgah | Pethahiah | 269 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |  |
| Maaziah | Seorim | Abijah | Jakim | Immer | Jehezekel | 1270 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 70 |
| Jehoiarib | Malchijah | Jeshuah | Huppah | Hezir | Jachin | 28 ㅇ | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |  |
| Jadaiah | Mijamin | Shecaniah | Jeshebeab | Aphses | Gamul | 290 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |  |
| Harim | Hakkoz | Eliashib | Bilgah | Pethahiah | Dalaiah | 30\% | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |  |
| Seorim | Abijah | Jakim | Immer | Jehezekel | Maaziah | 310 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 80 |
| Malchijah | Jeshuah | Huppah | Hezir | Jachin | Jehoiarib | 32\% | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  |
| Mijamin | Shecaniah | Jeshebeab | Aphses | Gamul | Jadaiah | 33\% | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |  |
| Hakkoz | Eliashib | Bilgah | Pethahiah | Dalaiah | Harim | 349 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |  |
| Abijah | Jakim | Immer | Jehezekel | Maaziah | Seorim | 35\% | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |  |
| Jeshwah | Huppah | Hezir | Jachin | Jehoiarib | Malchijah | 369 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 90 |
| shecaniah | Jeshebeab | Aphses | Gamul | Jadaiah | Mijamin | 37\% | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |  |
| Eliashib | Bilgah | Pethahiah | Dalaiah | Harim | Hakkoz | 389 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |  |
| Jakim | Immer | Jehezekel | Maaziah | Seorim | Abijah | 399 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |  |
| Huppah | Hezir | Jachin | Jehoiarib | Malchijah | Jeshuah | 40\% | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 10\% |
| Jeshebeab | Aphses | Gamul | Jadaiah | Mijamin | shecaniah | 410 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |  |
| Bilgah | Pethahiah | Dalaiah | Harim | Hakkoz | Eliashib | 42응 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |  |
| Immer | Jehezekel | Maaziah | Seorim | Abijah | Jakim | 43 응 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |  |
| Hezir | Jachin | Jehoiarib | Malchijah | Jeshuah | Huppah | 44응 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 119 |
| Aphses | Gamul | Jadaiah | Mijamin | Shecaniah | Jeshebeab | 459 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  |
| Pethahiah | Dalaiah | Harim | Hakkoz | Eliashib | Bilgah | 46응 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |  |
| Jehezekel | Maaziah | Seorim | Abijah | Jakim | Immer | 47\% | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |  |
| Jachin | Jehoiarib | Malchijah | Jeshuah | Huppah | Hezir | 48\% | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |  |
| Gamul | Jadaiah | Mijamin | Shecaniah | Jeshebeab | Aphses | 49\% | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 12\% |
| Dalaiah | Harim | Hakkoz | Eliashib | Bilgah | Pethahiah | 50\% | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |  |
| Maaziah | Seorim | Abijah | Jakim | Immer | Jehezekel | 519 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |  |
| Jehoiarib | Malchijah | Jeshuah | Huppah | Hezir | Jachin | $52 \%$ | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Month |
| Year: 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Week |  | 7 Days: From Left to Right |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Notes:

1. This rendition is adopted from The Complete Dead Sea Scrolls in English by Geza Vermes (ISBN 0-14-027807-9) pp. 352-356.
2. The lunar cycles reaign with the solar calendar after every third year with a full moon occuring on 1 Abb ; this is referenced as a "(Heavenly) sign" in 4 Q319 (highighted above).
3. The Heavenly signs repeat after every third Jubiee.
4. The priestly divisions recycle with the Heavenly signs after every sixth year, see QumranCalendar.pdf for details on the priestly divisions.
5. No lunar cycle intercalation is required. Each solar year consists of 364 days whereas the lunar cycle comprised of 354 days is ten (10) days deficient of the solar year. Atter three solar years, the lunar cycle is exactly thiryt ( 30 ) days defficient (i.e., one solar month) and the two reaign.
6. The highlighted Heavenly signs by Jubilee - that is, the years in which a full moon occurs on 1 Abib - are summarized below as is documented in 4 Q319:

17 signs for the first Jubilee, 3 signs in the Week of Release
16 signs for the second Jubilee, 2 signs in the Week of Release
16 signs for the third Jubiee; 2 signs in the Week of Release
17 signs for the fourth Jubilee, 3 signs in the Week of Release
16 signs for the fith J Jubilee; 2 signs in the Week of Release
16 signs for the sixth Jublee; 2 signs in the Week of Release

## Priestly Divisions Serving on 1 Abib in Accordance with 4Q319 1st Jubilee

|  | Jubilee | Week | Day | Year | Division in Progress on 1 Abib |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Gamul |
|  |  |  | 2 | 2 | Jedaiah |
|  |  |  | 3 | 3 | Mijamin |
|  |  |  | 4 | 4 | Shecaniah |
|  |  |  | 5 | 5 | Jeshelbeab |
|  |  |  | 6 | 6 | Happizzez |
|  |  |  | 7 | 7 | Gamul |
|  |  | 2 | 1 | 8 | Jedaiah |
|  |  |  | 2 | 9 | Mijamin |
|  |  |  | 3 | 10 | Shecaniah |
|  |  |  | 4 | 11 | Jeshelbeab |
|  |  |  | 5 | 12 | Happizzez |
|  |  |  | 6 | 13 | Gamul |
|  |  |  | 7 | 14 | Jedaiah |
|  |  | 3 | 1 | 15 | Mijamin |
|  |  |  | 2 | 16 | Shecaniah |
|  |  |  | 3 | 17 | Jeshelbeab |
|  |  |  | 4 | 18 | Happizzez |
|  |  |  | 5 | 19 | Gamul |
|  |  |  | 6 | 20 | Jedaiah |
|  |  |  | 7 | 21 | Mijamin |
|  |  | 4 | 1 | 22 | Shecaniah |
|  |  |  | 2 | 23 | Jeshelbeab |
|  |  |  | 3 | 24 | Happizzez |
|  |  |  | 4 | 25 | Gamul |
|  |  |  | 5 | 26 | Jedaiah |
|  |  |  | 6 | 27 | Mijamin |
|  |  |  | 7 | 28 | Shecaniah |
|  |  | 5 | 1 | 29 | Jeshelbeab |
|  |  |  | 2 | 30 | Happizzez |
|  |  |  | 3 | 31 | Gamul |
|  |  |  | 4 | 32 | Jedaiah |
|  |  |  | 5 | 33 | Mijamin |
|  |  |  | 6 | 34 | Shecaniah |
|  |  |  | 7 | 35 | Jeshelbeab |
|  |  | 6 | 1 | 36 | Happizzez |
|  |  |  | 2 | 37 | Gamul |
|  |  |  | 3 | 38 | Jedaiah |
|  |  |  | 4 | 39 | Mijamin |
|  |  |  | 5 | 40 | Shecaniah |
|  |  |  | 6 | 41 | Jeshelbeab |
|  |  |  | 7 | 42 | Happizzez |
|  |  | 7 | 1 | 43 | Gamul |
|  |  |  | 2 | 44 | Jedaiah |
|  |  |  | 3 | 45 | Mijamin |
|  |  |  | 4 | 46 | Shecaniah |
|  |  |  | 5 | 47 | Jeshelbeab |
|  |  |  | 6 | 48 | Happizzez |
| Dead Sea Scroll Calendar 4Q319.pdf |  |  | 7 | 49 | Gamul |


| Priestly | Divisions Serving on 1 Abib in Accordance with 4 Q319 6th Jubilee |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jubilee | Week | Day | Year | Division in Progress on 1 Abib |  |
|  | 6 | 1 | 1 | 246 | Happizzez |  |
|  |  |  | 2 | 247 | Gamul |  |
|  |  |  | 3 | 248 | Jedaiah |  |
|  |  |  | 4 | 249 | Mijarnin |  |
|  |  |  | 5 | 250 | Shecaniah |  |
|  |  |  | 6 | 251 | Jeshelbeab |  |
|  |  | 2 | 7 | 252 | Happizzez |  |
|  |  |  | 2 | 254 | Jedaiah |  |
|  |  |  | 3 | 255 | Mijamin |  |
|  |  |  | 4 | 256 | Shecaniah |  |
|  |  |  | 5 | 257 | Jeshelbeab |  |
|  |  |  | 6 | 258 | Happizzez |  |
|  |  |  | 7 | 259 | Gamul |  |
|  |  | 3 | 1 | 260 | Jedaiah |  |
|  |  |  | 2 | 261 | Mijamin |  |
|  |  |  | 3 | 262 | Shecaniah |  |
|  |  |  | 4 | 263 | Jeshelbeab |  |
|  |  |  | 5 | 264 | Happizzez |  |
|  |  |  | 6 | 265 | Gamul |  |
|  |  |  | 7 | 266 | Jeclaiah |  |
|  |  | 4 | 1 | 267 | Mijarmin |  |
|  |  |  | 2 | 268 | Shecaniah |  |
|  |  |  | 3 | 269 | Jeshelbeab |  |
|  |  |  | 4 | 270 | Happizzez |  |
|  |  |  | 5 | 271 | Gamul |  |
|  |  |  | 6 | 272 | Jedaiah | $P$ |
|  |  |  | 7 | 273 | Mijamin |  |
|  |  | 5 | 1 | 274 | Shecaniah |  |
|  |  |  | 2 | 275 | Jeshelbeab |  |
|  |  |  | 3 | 276 | Happizzez |  |
|  |  |  | 4 | 277 | Gamul |  |
|  |  |  | 5 | 278 | Jedaiah |  |
|  |  |  | 6 | 279 | Mijarnin |  |
|  |  |  | 7 | 280 | Shecaniah |  |
|  |  | 6 | 1 | 281 | Jeshelbeab |  |
|  |  |  | 2 | 282 | Happizzez |  |
|  |  |  | 3 | 283 | Gamul |  |
|  |  |  | 4 | 284 | Jedaiah |  |
|  |  |  | 5 | 285 | Mijarmin |  |
|  |  |  | 6 | 286 | Shecaniah |  |
|  |  |  | 7 | 287 | Jeshelbeab |  |
|  |  | 7 | 1 | 288 | Happizzez |  |
|  |  |  | 2 | 289 | Gamul |  |
|  |  |  | 3 | 290 | Jedaiah |  |
|  |  |  | 4 | 291 292 | Mijarmin |  |
|  |  |  | 6 | 293 | Jeshelbeab |  |
|  |  |  | 7 | 294 | Happizzez |  |

## B3. Dead Sea Scrolls Calendar Footnotes

## 4 Cycles in the Calendar :

1. Solar cycle - months are based on the solar cycle of 30 days. Every three months $X 4$ seasons, the month starts on the same day of the week; always on the $4^{\text {th }}$ day of the week..
2. Lunar cycle - every three years, the lunar cycle repeats: full moon on Aviv 1. I think this is how they determined which year they were supposed to set aside a tithe for the poor.
3. Priest cycle - the priests rotate through their cycles 13 times in six years. The first year starts with Gamul. After six years (the full length of the calendar diagrammed as well as the extent of what was recorded in the scrolls), the year starts with Gamul again.
4. Constellation cycle - the sun moves through all the constellations once a year.
http://man-child.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Dead-Sea-Scrolls-Calendar-Footnotes.pdf http://man-child.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/2021-Original-DSS-QumranCalendar.pdf http://man-child.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/4Q318-Zodiacal-Calendar.pdf

| DOM ${ }^{9}$ | Abib ${ }^{7}$ | $2 \mathrm{nd}^{8}$ | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | 11th | 12th |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1－2 | $)^{11}$ | $\gamma$ | ర | II | 5 | $Q$ | \％ | $\Omega$ | m． | $x^{7}$ | $y_{0}$ | m |
| 3－4 | $\gamma$ | 8 | II | 5 | Q | \％ | 气 | Iil | $x^{7}$ | $y_{0}$ | 2 | $\cdots$ |
| 5－7 | $\bigcirc$ | II | 5 | d | m | $\Omega$ | M． | $x^{7}$ | $\eta_{0}$ | 永 | $\cdots$ | $\gamma$ |
| 8－9 | II | $\sqrt{16}$ | Q | 明 | $\Omega$ | m | $x^{7}$ | $y_{0}$ | \＃ | H | $\gamma$ | 8 |
| 10－11 | （3） | 8 | mb | 』 | m． | $x^{10}$ | $y_{0}$ | 聯 | H | $\gamma$ | 8 | II |
| 12－14 | 8 | M） | $\Omega$ | m． | $x^{7}$ | $\eta_{0}$ | 第 | $x^{4}$ | $\gamma$ | 8 | II | $6^{5}$ |
| 15－16 | 吅 | $\Omega$ | M | $x^{7}$ | Yo | 聯 | H | $\gamma$ | 8 | II | 8 | Q |
| 17－18 | $\Omega$ | IIL． | $x^{\square}$ | $\eta_{0}$ | 永 | $\cdots$ | $\gamma$ | 8 | II | 5 | Q | 7 |
| 19－21 | m | $x^{7}$ | $y_{0}$ | 糹 | $\cdots$ | $\gamma$ | ¢ | II | 5 | Q | 17 | $\Omega$ |
| 22－23 | $x^{7}$ | $\eta_{0}$ | ～ | $\cdots$ | $\gamma$ | 8 | II | 5 | Q | 17 | $\Omega$ | m， |
| 24－25 | $y_{0}$ | ～ | H | $\gamma$ | $\gamma$ | II | 5 | Q | \％ | $\Omega$ | m， | $x^{7}$ |
| 26－28 | 㛥 | H | $\gamma$ | 8 | II | 5 | d | 17 | $\Omega$ | M， | $x^{7}$ | $\eta_{0}$ |
| 29－30 | $\cdots$ | $\gamma$ | 8 | II | 5 | 8 | 拺 | $\Omega$ | IIL | $x^{7}$ | $\eta_{0}$ | \＃ |
| Intercalary |  | SS | III |  | A | 17 |  | W | $\chi^{7}$ |  | VE | ${ }^{6}$ |


| Zodiac Constellations |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\cdots$ | Pisces | Dagim | Fish |
| $\gamma$ | Aries | Toleh | Ram／Lamb |
| ¢ | Taurus | Shor | Bull／Ox |
| II | Gemini | Te＇omim | Twins |
| 8 | Cancer | Sartan | Crab |
| Q | Leo | Aryeh | Lion |
| m | Virgo | Betulah | Virgin／Maiden |
| 气 | Libra | Moznayim | Scales |
| m | Scorpio | ＇Akrab | Scorpion |
| $x^{7}$ | Sagittarius | Keshet | Archer |
| $y_{0}$ | Capricorn | Gedi | Goat／Kid |
| \＃ | Aquarius | Dell | Water－Bearer |


| Intercalary Days |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| SS | Summer Solstice |
| AE | Autumnal Equinox |
| WS | Winter Solstice |
| VE | Vernal Equinox |

Notes：
1． 4 Q318 describes in which zodiacal constellation the moon rises and sets on specified yomim of the month；this repeats year over year and is still in effect．This represents a lunar confirmation of the solar yomim in the DOM column；a Biblical yom is slightly longer than a modern SI day．
2．The table above represents the corrected translation of 4 Q318 when placed within the proper perspective of the 364 －yomim Enochian calendar referenced throughout the Dead Sea Scroll manuscripts．Source：＂The Complete Dead Sea Scrolls in English＂by Geza Vermes on pp．361－362（ISBN 0－14－027807－9）．
3．Only the portions highlighted survived；the remainder was extrapolated as it represents a simple，repetitive pattern．
4．The fragment of Column IV commences with the 8 th month on the＂［12］and on the 13 and［1］4［Pisces；＂see Pisces in bold highlighted in light green．It continues into the 9 th month until the eighth yom．
5．Column VII picks up in the 12 th month on the＂［12］and on 13 and 14 Cancer＂and concludes with＂on 29 and 30 Aquari［us］．＂
6．Unfortunately，the intercalary day of the vernal equinox（VE）is missing after the 30th day of the 12 th month；see＂vocat＂in the translation．No surviving text describes the equinoxes and solstices but has been verified by The Sky Live（be sure to change the location to Jerusalem）．
7．Column VII then documents the month of Abib（1st month）in its entirety．
8．Column VIII documents the 2nd month in its entirety．
9．DOM is＂day of the month；＂the four（4）intercalary days of equinoxes and solstices are required to complete a 364 －yomim annual cycle．
10．Baseline：On October 26，2020，the moon entered Aquarius；that equated to the 10th day of the eighth month of 5876 AM and was the first day of the week．
11．Pisces is associated with Israel． 1 Abib，the true head of the year，commences with the moon in that zodiac sign every year with a full moon every three（ 3 ）years
12．To have the appropriate zodiac constellation calculated for a particular day on the Gregorian calendar，enter the date（or year）and examine the＂Moon In＂column here．
13．This chart is not to be confused with astrology；the sun，MOON，and STARS were created＂for signs and for seasons and for DAYS and years．＂（Genesis 1：14－19）


Path taken by the point of the March equinox along the ecliptic over the past 6，000 years．DSS 4Q318，the calendar New year Aviv 1st shall always fall on Tropical Zodiac＂Pisces＂；for example，this year，2021， some believers want to start YHWH New Year on the 24th March Wednesday，as they decided to skip a week after the sight of March Equinox even though that would add days after the previous year 364 days count；which doing will not match the DSS 4Q318 description．By doing that，they are not only disrupting
the continuous weekly Priestly duty schedule, they shall also miss the sign of "that every 3 years full moon falls on Aviv 1 " when the new year start, This sign is especially obvious on Jerusalem having the witness of the Tropical Zodiac Spices appear in the sky with the rises of the moon!!

| Name | Symbol ${ }^{[46]}$ | Tropical zodiac ${ }^{[47][48]}$ | Sidereal zodiac ${ }^{\text {[undue weight? - discuss][49] }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aries | $\gamma$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \text { March - } \\ & 20 \text { April } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 15 April - } \\ & 15 \text { May } \end{aligned}$ |
| Taurus | ૪ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \text { April - } \\ & 21 \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \text { May - } \\ & 15 \text { June } \end{aligned}$ |
| Gemini | II | $\begin{array}{\|l} 21 \text { May - } \\ 21 \text { June } \end{array}$ | 16 June 15 July |
| Cancer | $\sigma$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \text { June - } \\ & 23 \text { July } \end{aligned}$ | 16 July - <br> 15 August |
| Leo | $\delta$ | 23 July - <br> 23 August | 16 August 15 September |
| Virgo | $\mathrm{mb}$ | 23 August 23 September | 16 September - <br> 15 October |
| Libra | $\Omega$ | 23 September - <br> 23 October | 16 October - <br> 16 November |
| Scorpio | $m$ | 23 October - <br> 22 November | 17 November - <br> 15 December |
| Sagittarius | $\chi^{7}$ | 23 November - <br> 22 December | 16 December - <br> 14 January |
| Capricorn | Yo | 22 December 20 January | 15 January - <br> 14 February |
| Aquarius | m | 20 January - <br> 19 February | 15 February 14 March |
| Pisces | )( | 19 February 21 March | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \text { March - } \\ & 14 \text { April } \end{aligned}$ |

## B4. The order of the service for the Priests of YaHuWaH (YHWH)

1 Ch 24: 7-19

## The Order of the Service for The Priests of YahuVaH

## 1 Chronicles Ch. 24

1Ch 24:7 Now the first lot came forth to Yehoiariv [YaHuVaH contends], the second to Yedayah [YaHuVaH has known],
1Ch 24:8 the third to Harim [Dedicated for destruction], the fourth to Seorim [barley],
1Ch 24:9 the fifth to Malkiyah [my ruler is YaHuVaH], the sixth to Miyamin [from the Right Hand],
1Ch 24:10 the seventh to Hakkotz [thorn], the eighth to Aviyah [YaHuVaH is (my) abba/ father],
1Ch 24:11 the ninth to Yehoshua [YaHuVaH is Salvation], the tenth to Shekhanyahu [dweller with YaHuVaH],
1Ch 24:12 the eleventh to Elyashiyb [Elohim restores], the twelfth to Yakim [He will raise],
1Ch 24:13 the thirteenth to Chuppah [canopy], the fourteenth to Jeshebeab [dwelling of the abba/ father],
1Ch 24:14 the fifteenth to Bilgah [cheerfulness], the sixteenth to Immer [he hath said],
1Ch 24:15 the seventeenth to Hetzir [swine], the eighteenth to Pitztzetz [to break],
1Ch 24:16 the nineteenth to Petachyah [freed by YaHuVaH], the twentieth to Jehezkel [Elohim strengthens/ Ezekiel],
1Ch 24:17 the one and twentieth to Yakhin [He will establish], the two and twentieth to Gamul [weaned, recompense, ripening, dealt bountifully],
1Ch 24:18 the three and twentieth to Delayah[YaHuVaH has drawn], the four and twentieth to Ma`azyah [consolation of YaHuVaH].
1Ch 24:19 This was the ordering of them in their service, to come into the house of YaHuVaH according to the ordinance given to them by Aharon their father, as YaHuVaH, the Elohim of Yisra'el, had commanded him.
from Creation to the New Hewang


Jubilee Accounting


| Jut | 1 st W | 2nd Week of Years | 3 rd Week of Years | 4th Week of Years | Sth Week of Years | Years | Week of Relese |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 137 | 6665665666676668666966706671 | 667 | 6679668066816682668366846685 | 6686668766886689669066916692 | 669 |  | 670767086709671067116712671 |
| 138 | 6714671567166717671867196720 | 67216722672367267256726672 | 672672967306731673267336734 | 6735673667376738673967406741 | 674267436744674567466747678 | 6749675067516752675367546755 | 75667576758675967606761 |
| 139 | 6763 6764 67656766676767686769 | 677 | 677 | 678 | 679 | 698 | 6805 68066807680868096810681 |
| 140 | 6812 | 688196220682168226823682468225 | 68226882768286829683068316832 | 683 | 6840684168426843684468456846 | 684768486849 | 854685568566857688 |
|  | 6866168626863686468656866 | 686868696876687168726873 | 6875687668776878687968806888 | 6882688368846885688668876888 | 688966996691689268936899 | 6896689768986899690069016902 | 69036904690569066907690 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 6945694669476948694969506951 | 695269536954695569566957 |
|  | 695969506961696269636 | 69666967696869696970 | 6973 697469756976697769786979 | 6980698169826983698469856986 | 6687698869896990699169926993 | 6996699569966997699869997000 | Taberracte with Chist Forver on New Earth |

Notes:

 with full moon occurring on 1 Abib (the TRUE New Yerr's Davy, which is referenced as A Heavenly sign (Heb. ot).
 veral equinox
3. Four eras are documented in the canonized Bible and Jubiless Jubilees wast the sith most frequent manuscripd discovered among the DSS behind Psalms, Deuteronomy 1 Enoch, Genesis, and salat:

b. 3,430 years (70 jubilees) from 2451-5880 AM: Daniel's Seventy (70) "Weeks" (Daniel $9: 24.27$ ] cumminatng with the Great Tribulation (Revelation $4: 120: 3$ );
c. 1,000 years from 5881-6880 AM: Chists Millennial Reign with Sotan's being bound betorethand (Revelation 20:46); and


Mariage Supper of the Lamboccurs, and the rigiteous bondsecrants will serve with Chisist forever Reveltion 22:15) during the final Week of Release].
4. The years denoted with y yellow box references afull moon occuring on 1 Abib, or the first day of the year. This corresponds to the "veening' of March 19 th; the yom after the tuevernal equino
5. The years denoted with r red box marks the end of an era. If the year is in yellow, see \#t above.
 athough few have lived past that timefiame - inducuing Noses (Teuteroncmy 34.7).
7. Aubiliee Calculator has been creeted as an adjunct to t this eccounting; italoo alculates sunar Cycles as wellas the Levitical Priestly Division Cydes.
P.S. the 120th Jubilee, year 5878,5879 and 5880 are corresponding to 2022AD, 2023AD, 2024AD.

## 2021 JubileeAccountincg.pdf

## Observations

Please take note that :

1. the $\mathbf{1 2 0}$ Jubilees according to this chart will be completed on year 5880. ( Which is current calendar year 2024 or Jewish calendar 5784 )
2. Messiah was died on the middle of the $\mathbf{7 0}$ Jubilee, that could be on year 4141 ( the $4^{\text {th }}$ day of the week, Aviv $15^{\text {th }}$ Passover Feast week of 31 AD ) and the priest on duty was Gamul, on the $1^{\text {st }}$ of 6 years priestly order cycle.
3. Year 4144 ( 34 AD) was Sabbatical year, the priest on duty was Miyamin, the $3^{\text {rd }}$ of 6 years priestly order cycle.


## C. The scripture had recorded some important Jubilee years in human history:

## When will be the 6000 years from Adam in our current calendar? How to count a Jubilee?

There are 2 methods (7X7_49 Sabbatical year as one Jubilee vs 50 ) to do the Jubilee year's calculation, however, they actually come to the same result when it reaches the so called120 Jubilee $\times 50=6000$ years; which is year2043/2044 A.D. The year 6000 of both calculations falls on 2043 Fall / 2044 Fall!

| 49-year cycle |  | 50-year cycle |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BC 3957 | Adam | BC 3957 |  | Adam becomes human |
| 2548 | $52 \times 49$ | 2550 | $51 \times 50$ |  |
| BC 1409 |  | BC 1407 |  | Joshua's conquest |
| $\xrightarrow{952}$ | $136 \times 7$ | 9 | $19 \times 50$ |  |
| BC 457 |  | BC 457 |  | Ezra's return to Jerusalem |
| 2450 | $50 \times 49$ | 2450 | $49 \times 50$ |  |
| AD 1994 |  | AD 1994 |  |  |
| 50 | $1 \times 49+1$ | 50 | $1 \times 50$ |  |
| AD $\overline{2044}$ | $122 \times 49+22$ | AD $\overline{2044}$ | $120 \times 50$ | Year 6,000 |

Table 1
illustrates the 50-year and 49-year jubilee cycles beginning in 3957 BC on down to 1407 and 457 BC. In the 50-year cycle, the jubilee would be in the years 57 and 07. This means Joshua's conquest in BC 1407 began a jubilee cycle. 300 years later, in 1107 BC, Jepthah was a judge in a jubilee year (Jud 11:26), 140 years before the temple (I Kings 6:1). 950 years after Joshua's conquest, in 457 BC, Ezra allegedly returned from Babylon to Jerusalem in 457 BC, and this was 2450 years ( $49 \times 50$ ) before 1994 AD. Apostle James was beheaded in 44 AD. Seventh Day Adventists expected Christ's return in 1844 AD, 2300 years after 457 BC. 1944, 1994 and 2044 AD would be jubilee years. In the 50-year cycle, note also that the above $51 \times 50$ years down to Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC is equal to 2550 years $(1260+1290=2550)$ after Adam ( $3957 B C-2550=1407 B C$ ). Using the 49-year cycle, the rabbis said there were 2450 years ( $49 \times 50$ ) from Adam to the Exodus, whereas, there were actually 2510 years. The difference is 60 years, which they removed between Abraham and his father. http://code251.com/6000-year-chart.pdf

|  | TABLE 4. 49 Solar Years equal 50\%12 Lunar Years by Floyd R. Coor5-06-2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 49 solar years arter Nisan 1 of year 1 >- | After 48 solar years after Nisan 1 of year 1 $=17,531$ days |  |  | 48.5 solar years after Nisan 1 of year 1 $=17,714$ days |  |  |  |  |  | 49 solar years after Nisan 1 of year 1$=17,896 \text { days }$ |  |  |
|  | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { 1sa } \\ \text { Moon } \\ \text { Nisan }\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2=1 \\ \text { Moon } \\ \text { yyar } \end{gathered}$ | 3 <br> Maon Sivan | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4a } \\ \text { Moon } \\ \text { Tammuz } \end{gathered}$ | 5. <br> Moon Ab | 6. Moon Elul | $7=$ Moan Tishri | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ben } \\ \text { Moon } \\ \text { Heshyan } \end{gathered}$ | 9 Moon Kislev | Moon Tebeth | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 111s } \\ & \text { Moon } \\ & \text { Shebat } \end{aligned}$ | Monn Moon Adar |
| 50.5 Lunar years after Nisan 1 of year 1 >- | After 49.5 lunar years after Nisan 1 of year 1 $=17,541$ days |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \mathrm{lu} \\ & \mathrm{er} \mathrm{Nis} \\ & =17, \end{aligned}$ |  | 1 $\qquad$ |  | after | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \text { lu } \\ & \tan 1 \\ & =17, \end{aligned}$ | years year 1 days |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 196 \\ 294 \\ 392 \\ 490 \\ 588 \end{array}$ | Table <br> solar yea <br> solar ye <br> olar yea <br> olar yea <br> olar yea <br> olar yea <br> olar yea | $\begin{aligned} & \text { can } \\ & \frac{s}{s}= \\ & \frac{1}{s}= \\ & s= \\ & s= \\ & s= \\ & s= \\ & s= \end{aligned}$ | extra <br> 5 lunar <br> luna <br> luna <br> luna <br> luna <br> luna | olate <br> years <br> years <br> years <br> years <br> years <br> years <br> years | as follo <br> $=\frac{1}{2}$ jubi <br> $=2$ jubil <br> $=6$ jubi <br> $=8$ jubi <br> $=10$ jub <br> $=12$ jub | s: <br> e <br> es <br> es <br> es <br> es <br> ees <br> ees |  |  |  |
|  |  | LEE 4 art at 50 m $50=5$ $50=5$ $50 \mathrm{~m}=$ refore. | ows th he beg lar ye ar year ar year lar year also | 49 sole ning of would nould be nould be would b comes | $\stackrel{\mathbf{N}}{\text { years }}$ he 50 e the the firs the firs the fir vious | $s$ on <br> at th olar y <br> t yea esr of esr of year $t$ the | ABLE <br> same <br> ar afte <br> of the <br> e next <br> e next <br> the $n$ <br> ilee $y$ | me as 50 Nisan 1 ext 49 y $1 / 2$ lunar bbatical jubilee is the o | lunar <br> f yea <br> ars aff <br> ears <br> ycle sif <br> yole a <br> mmen |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ta } a \\ & \frac{\operatorname{ar} 1}{\frac{1}{1} 1} \\ & \frac{\operatorname{ar} 1}{49} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | vears. <br> jubilee <br> Thi <br> would years. insert | ot the cycle. chart而 d duri | oding <br> g 1.24 <br> 6 jubil <br> each | the jubil <br> ges with <br> days ea (385. <br> 94 yea | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cycle } \\ & \text { a } 52-\mathrm{y} \\ & \text { year. } \\ & 219 \text { in or } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | k yea ese $4=1$ to ke | rosse <br> which sing 2 day $p$ it as | e Jorda <br> onsists s accur This me ccurate | at the <br> anly late to is the s our | 34 day 365.24 52 wee Grego | ement <br> even th <br> days in need t <br> n cale | f the <br> ough it <br> 294 <br> be <br> clar. |

Please pay close attention on this Jubilee chart above, the most perfect observation of it must be in a calendar of a 52 shabbats yearly (the Shabbat is the 7th day within a weekly cycle) and the year must consist of only 364 days which was mentioned in the book of Enoch chapter72 as well as being observed by the priesthoods located in Qumran area; that we have verified by the Enoch Priestly order DSS Calendar presented in the beginning of this article!

D. Attached below is an article great for further thought relating to this Jubilee topic being discussed above.

## Jubilee on Atonement, 2022 AD? Becoming in Sync with the Higher Realm

by Floyd R. Cox (5-18-2015)
I wrote to a friend in Alaska telling him there will likely be a jubilee in 2043 or 2044 . He replied that he would be age 103 by then and, therefore, wasn't very interested, but it should be special for the next generation. Then it hit me. Dates used were based upon counting from when Joshua crossed the Jordan river in conquest of the Promised Land.
If we began with creation in 3957 BC, the next jubilee would be in 2022 AD! And I have ten sources that also begin with Adam (see page 2).

## First Some Basics

First, what is generally believed? Many believe Christ came to fulfill the 10 jubilees (490 years) they have found in Daniel 9:24-25, which would end in 34 AD. Evidently, those who deny this fulfillment were destined to continued expecting their Messiah during future 49year jubilees after 34 AD, that is, in 132, 622 and 2043 AD.

## 51 times 49 years after 457 BC down to 2043 AD

It is commonly believed that jubilees and the first 490 years began in 457 BC , when Ezra returned from Babylon to Jerusalem, and, therefore, the jubilees would again arrive in 34, 132, 622 and 2043 AD.
This view has 69 jubilees of 49 years each from Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC to 1975
AD and 51 jubilees of 49 years each from Ezra's return in 457 BC to 2043 AD.

In 132 AD, Simon bar Kokhba claimed tobe the true Messiah and Redeemer of the Jews. Coins and land deeds show that 132 AD was a jubilee year, 98 years after the jubilee in
 Mecca and arrived at Medina, where he learned about some Jewish beliefs. This Jewish jubilees after 132 AD, 12 jubilees after 34 AD and 21 jubilees after 457 BC. His arrival 622 AD began a new Islamic calendar, and another jubilee is, therefore, slated for 2043 AD. This impliesthat maessianic movement maybe in zo43 AD to fulfillthe ivibile日. for our lower realm. One commentator said the jubilee cycle began in 1407 BO, when Joshua crossed the Jordan to begin his conquest of the promised land (Lev $25: 2$ ), and the jubilees allegedly occurred every fifty years down to 457 BC in years 07 , 57 , 07 , 57 , etc. during each century.

## 46 times 50 years after 457 BC down to 2044 AD

However, the Millerites and Adventists used a 50-year jubilee cycle after 457 Be. They Dan $8: 14$ ). This would amount to 46 jubilees ( $46 \times 50$ ) after Ezra's return to Jerusalem in 457 BC and envisioned as part of a 5O-year Grand Jubilee Design linked with 457 BC. What would, eventually, fulfill the pattern evolved as future current events seemed to fit.

## TABLE 1. The Millerite Grand Jubilee Design

| AD | Yrs after 457 BC | Pattern \& Special Events |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 34 | 490 yrs (Dan 9:24) | $49 \times 10$ First Advent |
| 1844 | 2300 yrs (Dan 8:14) | $50 \times 46$ Perhaps a Second Advent after 2300 years |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1944 | 2350 yrs | $50 \times 47$ |
| 1994 | 2450 yrs | $50 \times 48$ Perhaps Hitler and Mussolini are important |
| 2044 | 2500 yrs | $50 \times 49$ Perhaps a great Jubilee of Jubilees |
|  |  | $50 \times 50$ Perhaps the church is scattered |

Moreover, there are 3450 years ( 65 jubilees of 50 years each) from 457 BC to 2044 AD. These jubilees repeat in the years 1844, 1894, 1944, 1994 and 2044 AD. There are 69 jubilees of 50 years each from Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC to 2044 AD.

The Millerites expected "the end" to be on the day of Atonement, in 1844, when the jubilee would begin. Therefore, a jubilee in 2043 or 2044 would also begin on Atonement.

These appear to be an expansion of smaller cycles, such as, 7 days (Ex 31:15), 7 weeks (Deut 16:9), 50 days (Lev 23:15-16), and 7 months (Lev 23:24-25) in the Grand Design.

From just a superficial overview, without searching for just how many mutations evolved when Jews migrated, merged and morphed into other religions, such as, Messianic, Hebrew Roots and Adventist movements, it should not come as a surprise if they all will come to believe a jubilee will happen in 2043 or 2044 AD and perhaps set the stage for another messianic movement.

## An Alternative View by Counting down from Creation

As mentioned above, if the next jubilee were to occur in 2043-44 AD, this would be less significant to those now over age 75 . They would then be over 103. Therefore, it is tempting to explore another view that would reduce the date to 2022 AD, and this would require that we take a new approach by starting the jubilees at creation in 3957 BC instead of beginning at Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC .

The cycle of 7 years, 49 years and 490 years seems the most credible because the cycles following 457 BC are loaded with false messiahs and disappointments, and they do not begin with creation.

Actually, the following ten sources begin counting the jubilees with Adam:

1. The book of Jubilees converts ancient history into weeks of seven years each and jubilees of 49 years. For instance, Jubilees $4: 29$ says Adam died at the end of 18 jubilees (882 years), six weeks ( 42 years), and six years $(882+42+6=930)$, in the $19^{\text {dh }}$ jubilee year.
2. Joseph was age 44 at the end of the seven years of "fat cows" and seven years of "lean cows" in Egypt, which ended 2303 years ( 47 jubilees) after Adam, that is, 28 jubilees after Adam's death. This implies that Joseph was in sync with the Higher Realm and also implies that each of us should do likewise, but who knows just when the jubilees are today?
3. The Samaritan text has 1708 years ( 427 x 4 ) or 244 sabbaticals from Adam to the fall of Babel, when the tribes were scattered. The Masoreh text (\& King James version) has 1757 years ( 251 sabbaticals) for this same period.
4. The Samaritan view has 2793 years ( 399 jubilees) from creation to Joshua's conquest. Joshua crossed the Jordan in the beginning or the $400^{\text {th }}$ jubilee cycle, in year 2794 BC.
5. Josephus said that Herod captured Jerusalem in a sabbatical year. This would be in 37 BC, that is, 3724 years after Adam. This would also be 196 years ( 4 jubilees) times 19 or 196 19-year cycles after Adam. Or it would be 532 sabbaticals ( 7 Easter cycles) after Adam.
6. 37 BC is 294 years ( 6 jubilees) after Alexander met the High Priest at Jerusalem in 331 BC and allowed the Jews to observe the sabbaticals without paying tribute. From this view, there were jubilees in 331 and 37 BC . (Note: The rabbinical 50 -year pattern would place a jubilee in $458,408,358,308,258,208,158,108$ and 58 BC , 21 vears before 37 BC .)

Upon seeing the procession of the priests all dressed in white and following the High Priest wearing his breastplate, Alexander bowed before the priest and confessed he had seen a vision of this scene.
7. However, if there were a jubilee in 37 BC , it does not align with a jubilee in 34 AD , 490 years after 457 BC . Something appears to be wrong. The cycles are 70 years apart instead of 49 years, and these two are 21 years apart $(70-49=21)$. Why do they not align?
8. The next jubilee following 37 BC after our present time will be in 2022-23 AD, that is, 21 vears before the one alleged to be in 2043 AD.
9. This cycle also aligns with the jubilee of 1189 AD, when Richard de Lionhearted was crowned and led the Third Crusade against the Arabs near Jerusalem.
10. One way to correct a calendar with exactly 30 days per month is to add five days at the end of each year as was done in Egypt until Alexander. Another way is to add 30 days after six years. This creates a seven-year cycle of 1260 days plus 1290 days.

Likewise, there are 1260 years plus 1290 years in 364 sabbaticals, that is, 2548 years from Adam ( 3957 BC) to 1409 BC. Joshua crossed the Jordan in 1407 BC and conquered the Promised Land in five years, when Caleb was age 85, in 1402 BC, that is, 365 sabbaticals after Adam. Others count sabbaticals from the time of Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC, which makes a two-year discrepancy. From 1407 BC to 1975 AD , there are 3381 years, that is, 69 jubilees. Sabbaticals and jubilees began in 3957 BC if 37 BC was a sabbatical, when Herod captured Jerusalem in the $80^{\text {th }}$ jubilee year ( $49 \times 80=3920 \mathrm{yrs}$ ).

## Calendar Update

The Messianic, Hebrew Roots and Adventist movements calculate the next jubilee from 457 BC, when Ezra the priest removed from Babylon to Jerusalem. From this date, the Jews' 49-years cycle arrives in 1994 AD (after $49 \times 50$ years) between 1845, 1896, 1945, 1994, 2043 AD. The Adventist 50-year cycle also arrives in 1994 AD (after $50 \times 49$ ) between 1844, 1894, 1944, 1994 and 2044 AD. In contrast, the next jubilee would be in 2022 AD if we count from Adam in 3957 BC, and the countdown would be as follows:

# TABLE 2. Today's Sabbatical / Jubilee Cycle by Floyd R. Cox 5-5-2015 

## Beginning of Calendar Year ${ }^{*} 177$ days in 6 moons

## End of Calendar Year <br> $2^{2 n d} 177$ days in 6 moons

$2000-01$

| $2000-01$ | 6 $6^{\text {h }}$ yr of 7. New moon, Nisan 1, 2000 to the New moon, Tishri 1, $\underline{2000}$ for producing bread and wine |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sabbatical 2001-02 | 7h yr of 7. Nisan 1, 2001 to Tishri 1, 2001 Gleaning only |
| 2002-03 | 14y yr. Nisan 1, 2002 to Tishri 1, $\underline{\underline{0002}}$ |
| 2003-04 | $2^{\text {nd }}$ yr, Nisan 1, 2003 to Tishri 1, $\underline{\underline{2003}}$ |
| $2004-05$ | $3^{\text {nd }} \mathrm{yr}$, Nisan 1, 2004 to Tishri 1, $\underline{\underline{2004}}$ |
| 2005-06 | $4^{\text {dh }} \mathrm{yr}$, Nisan 1, 2005 to Tishri 1, 2005 |
| 2006-07 | $5^{\text {di }} \mathrm{yr}$, Nisan 1, 2006 to Tishri 1, $\underline{\mathbf{2 0 0 6}}$ |
| 2007-08 | $6^{\text {b }} \mathrm{yr}$, Nisan 1, 2007 to Tishri 1, 2007 for producing bread and wine |
| Sabbatical 2008-09 | $7^{\text {h }} \mathrm{yr}$, Nisan 1,2008 to Tishri $1, \underline{2008}$ Gleaning only |
| 2009-10 | $1^{\text {st yr, Nisan 1, } 2009 \text { to Tishri 1, } 20009}$ |
| 2010-11 | $2^{\text {nd }} \mathrm{yr}$, Nisan 1, 2010 to Tishri 1, $\underline{2010}$ |
| 2011-12 | $3^{\text {nd }} \mathrm{yr}$, Nisan 1, 2011 to Tishri 1, $\underline{2011}$ |
| 2012-13 | $4^{\text {d }} \mathrm{yr}$, Nisan 1, 2012 to Tishri 1, $\underline{\underline{0012}}$ |
| 2013-14 |  |
| 2014-15 | $6^{\text {m }} \mathrm{yr}$, Nisan 1, 2014 to Tishri 1, $\underline{2014}$ |

$1^{\text {st }} \mathrm{yr}$, Tishri 1, 2002 to Nisan 1, 2003
$2^{\text {nd }} \mathrm{yr}$, Tishri 1, 2003 to Nisan 1, 2004
$3^{\mathrm{rd}} \mathrm{yr}$, Tishri 1, 2004 to Nisan 1, 2005
$4^{\text {d }}$ yr, Tishri 1,2005 to Nisan 1, 2006
$5^{\text {d }}$ yr, Tishri 1, 2006 to Nisan 1, 2007
$6^{\text {th }}$ yr, Tishri 1, 2007 to Nisan 1, 2008
$7^{\text {hh }}$ yr, Tishri 1,2008 to Nisan 1, 2009
$1^{\text {st }}$ yr, Tishri 1, 2009 to Nisan 1, 2010
$2^{\text {nad }} \mathrm{yr}$, Tishri 1, 2010 to Nisan 1, 2011
$3^{\text {red }} \mathrm{yr}$, Tishri 1, 2011 to Nisan 1, 2012
$4^{4 \mathrm{~h}} \mathrm{yr}$, Tishri 1, 2012 to Nisan 1, 2013
$5^{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{yr}$, Tishri 1, 2013 to Nisan 1, 2014
$6^{\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{yr}$, Tishri 1, 2014 to Nisan 1, 2015 for producing bread and wine

Sabbatical 2015-16
7. Nisan 1,2015 to Tishri 1,2015
Gleaning only

Tishri 1, 2015 to Nisan 1, 2016
$1^{\text {st }}$ yr, Tishri 1, 2016 to Nisan 1, 2017
$2^{\text {nd }} \mathrm{yr}$, Tishri 1, 2017 to Nisan 1, 2018
$3^{\text {rd }} \mathrm{yr}$, Tishri 1, 2018 to Nisan 1, 2019
$4^{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{yr}$, Tishri 1, 2019 to Nisan 1, 2020
$5^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{yr}$, Tishri 1, 2020 to Nisan 1, 2021
6" ${ }^{\text {mr }}$, Tishri 1, 2021 to Nisan 1, 2022
 for producing bread and wine
$7^{\text {th }} \mathrm{yr}$, Nisan 1, 2022 to Tishri 1, $2022 \quad 7^{\text {th }} \mathrm{yr}$, Tishri 10,2022 to Tishri 10, 2023 Gleaning only
$1^{\text {t }} \mathrm{yr}$, Nisan 1,2023 to Tishri 1, 2023 $\quad 1^{\text {t }} \mathrm{yr}$, Tishri 1, 2023 to Nisan 1, 2024

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#### Abstract

In the Jewish rabbinical, Messianic view, the Grand Design becomes the primary concern, and more important than the "alleged" first Advent, the Messiah's conception, birth, death, resurrection, ascent into heaven to co-rule with his Father over all flesh, all demons and all things. In this view, Revelation is removed from its first century context and applied only to future dates in which the Messiah has been calculated to arrive, and every generation since the first century has had its calculators trying to attach current events primarily to current jubilees of their time.

In this view, the Jews are allies and founders of Christianity, and its mentors and counselors regarding the observance of new moons, full moons, seasons and 49 -year cycles in our lower realm while hoping these observances will uncover some hidden clues that unveil the Messiah's future Advent and make us in sync with the Higher Realm.

Only relationships with other Messianic, Hebrew Roots and Rabbinical members of the Kingdom, insiders with their exclusivist information are important, and they often view Christianity as a temporary movement that will, eventually, revert back to the control of Levites, temple worship, and sacrificial offerings after their Messiah comes.

In this view, Christians and the above movements sometimes merge to become allies, comrades, and relatives of those who have denied or minimized the first Advent. There is a huge difference in a genuine prophet and calculating speculators.

TABLE 2 is an update revised from page 19, A Treatise on the Sabbatical and the Jubilee, by Dr. Benedict Zuckermann, Professor at the Jewish Theological Seminary, Breslau, Poland. His sabbatical cycle for today would begin in the fall, on Tishri 1, 2014, but the grain harvest would be after Nisan 1, in the spring of 2015 . In contrast, Dr. Ben Zion Wacholder's sabbatical cycle for today would begin in the fall of Tishri 1, 2015.

Zuckermann presents several rabbinical views on the Ecclesiastical year beginning on Nisan 1, in the spring, and the Civil year beginning on Tishri 1, in the fall, but he lacks details on servants being freed in the fall of the sixth ecclesiastical vear because the land was to be untilled that fall and lie fallow after the spring of the seventh ecclesiastical year. The same detail is lacking for the end of the fall of the $49^{\text {th }}$ ecclesiastical year.

Years all begin in the spring, not in the fall. Confusion comes from the spring being called "the beginning of the year", and the fall harvest is "the end of the year", which implies that new years begin in the fall.

Hebrew servants were to be freed after the sixth year, (Jer 34:13-14), and tilling and planting in the $6^{\text {th }}$ year would provide enough for three years, for the $6^{\text {th }}$ and $7^{\text {th }}$ and $8^{\text {th }}$ years, until the spring harvest of the $9^{\text {th }}$ vear (Lev $25: 21,22$ ) as in TABLE 2.


Perhaps Hebrew servants, Farmhands and bondmen are released in the spring of the seventh year, after serving six years (Deut 15:1,9,12; Jer 34:13-17,22). All calendar vears actually begin every year in the spring except the jubilee in fall of the $49^{\text {th }}$ vear, "the year of the $50^{\text {dh }}$ year" (Lev 25:8-9). Israelites return to their land (Lev 25:13) after the $10^{\text {th }}$ day of the $7^{\text {th }}$ month (Lev 23:27, 32) of the seventh (1.e. 49 ${ }^{\text {di }}$ ) year (Lev 25:8-9).

## Cautions about the Rabbinical Calendar

Regardless of those claiming the Jews have preserved the oracles of God, including the calendar, there is still good reason for approaching the rabbinical calendar with caution. First of all, its date of creation in 3761 BC is always used to define the 19 -year cycle in 37 BC and during the first century AD . The 19 -year cycle should actually begin in 3957 BC , at the true date of creation, which is reflected in the 19-year cycle after Adam lived 49 19-year cycles, and that cycle merges with the 19-year cycle of Nabonassar's calendar of 747 BC and with the Islamic calendar of 622 AD .

The Jews had removed 196 years (4 jubilees) between 3957 and 3761 BC for creation. Their date for Solomon's temple is 832 BC instead of 968 BC , plus they removed 60 years between Abraham and his father. This makes 196 years removed, which prevents the two 19 -year cycles of 3761 and 3957 from having the same 19 -year cycles. New moons and full moons are the same, but intercalation of the seven extra moons during the 19 years is during different years. Years with 13 months are different in both cycles.

Josiah found the lost book of the Law in 623 BC , and began a new reform and a new jubilee cycle at that time, but the rabbis delayed this 166 years to 457 BC making this the beginning of Josiah's reform and the jubilee cycle. This cycle repeats in $407 \mathrm{BC}, 34,83,132,622$ and 2043 AD , branching from Josiah's reform allegedly in 457 BC and the fall of Jerusalem allegedly in $421 \mathrm{BC}, 490$ years before the second temple fell in 70 AD .

Next, the rabbis began every civil year in the fall instead of in the spring, which is confusing when fellow Hebrews were to be released in the seventh year, after serving six years. This appears to be confused with blowing the trumpet of freedom in the fall of the seventh year, after 49 years (Lev 25).

TABLE 3. Three Views for Dating the Sabbatical Year (Revised on 5-11-2015)

|  | View of Zuckermann <br> (\& Macedonian Greeks) <br> Tisbri to Tisbri <br> (Fall to Fall) | View of Wacholder (\& Macedonian Greeks) Tishri to Tishri (Fall to Fall) | View of Jeremiah, Nehemiah, Haggai, Zechariah, Esther and I-II Macabees (Nisan to Nisan) (Spring to Spring) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sabbatical - First year of Nebuchadnezzar | BC 605-604 | BC 604-603 | BC 604 |
| Sabbatical - Nebuchadnezzar a beast 7 years | 570-569 | 569-568 | 569 |
| Sabbatical - Founding of the Second Temple | 521-520 | 520-519 | 520 |
| Seventh Year of Artaxerxes | 458-457 | 457-456 | 457 |
| Alexander's Visit to Jerusalem | 332-331 | 331-330 | 331 |
| $1^{\text {st }}$ Year of Seleucid in Judea | 312-311 | 311-310 | 311 |
| Sabbatical | 311-310 | 310-309 | 310 |
| $148^{\text {th }}$ year of Seleucid, Kislev 25, temple cleansed | 164-163 | 163-162 | 163 |
| 149th year of Seleucid | 163-162 | 162-161 | 162 |
| Sabbatical - 150 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ year of Seleucid | 162-161 | 161-160 | 161 |
| Sabbatical - Herod Captures Jerusalem | 38-37 | 37-36 | 37 |
| Sabbatical | BC 03-02 | BC 02-01 | BC 02 |
| Sabbatical | AD 26-27 | AD 27-28 | AD 27 |
| Sabbatical/Jubilee - Stephen stoned | End of 490 years 33-34 | 34-35 | 34 |
| Sabbatical | Sabbatical 68-69 |  |  |
| Fall of Jerusalem | Post sabbatical 69-70 | Sabbatical 69-70 | Sabbatical 69 |
| Jubilee - Bar Kochba Revolt against Romans | Sabbatical 131-132 | Sabbatical 132-133 | Sabbatical 132 |
|  | Sabbatical 2014-15 | Sabbatical 2015-15 | Sabbatical 2015 |
|  | Sabbatical 2021-22 | Sabbatical 2022-23 | Sabbatical 2022 |


| 49 Solar years after Nisan 1 of year $1>$ | TABLE 4. 49 Solar Years equal $501 / 2$ Lunar Years by Floyd R. Cox 5-06-2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | After 48 solar years after Nisan 1 of year 1 $=17,531$ days |  |  | 48.5 solar years after Nisan 1 of year 1= 17,714 days |  |  |  |  | $\rightarrow$ | 49 solar years after Nisan 1 of year 1 $=17,896$ days |  |  |
|  | 1 tr <br> Moon <br> Nisan | $\begin{gathered} 2^{\text {nd }} \\ \text { Moon } \\ \text { Iyar } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $3^{\text {rd }}$ <br> Moon <br> Sivan | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { 4h } \\ \text { Moon } \\ \text { Tammuz } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5^{\text {th }} \\ \text { Moon } \\ \mathrm{Ab} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6^{6^{\mathrm{H}}} \\ \text { Moon } \\ \text { Elul } \end{gathered}$ | $7 \mathrm{th}$ <br> Moon <br> Tishri | $\begin{gathered} \hline 8^{\text {dh }} \\ \text { Moon } \\ \text { Heshvan } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9^{\text {th }} \\ \text { Moon } \\ \text { Kislev } \end{gathered}$ | $10^{\mathrm{th}}$ <br> Moon Tebeth | $\begin{gathered} 11^{\mathrm{dh}} \\ \text { Moon } \\ \text { Shebat } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12^{\text {di }} \\ \text { Moon } \\ \text { Adar } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 50.5 Lunar years after Nisan 1 of year $1>$ | After 49.5 lunar years after Nisan 1 of year 1 $=17,541$ days |  |  | $\longrightarrow$ |  | 50 lunar years after Nisan 1 of year 1 $=17,718$ days |  |  | $\rightarrow$ | 50.5 lunar years after Nisan 1 of year 1 $=17,895$ days |  |  |

Table 4 can be extrapolated as follows:

| $\frac{49 \text { solar vears }}{98 \text { solar years }}$ | $=50.5$ lunar vears. |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $=101$ lunar years. |  | $=\frac{1}{2}$ jubilee |
| 196 solar years | $=202$ lunar years. | $=4$ jubilees |
| 294 solar years | $=303$ lunar years. | $=6$ jubilees |
| 392 solar years | $=404$ lunar years. | $=8$ jubilees |
| 490 solar years | $=505$ lunar years. | $=10$ jubilees |
| 588 solar years | $=606$ lunar years. | $=12$ jubilees |

## Notes on TABLE 4

TABLE 4 shows that 49 solar years end at the same time as $501 / 2$ lunar years, and both get a fresh start at the beginning of the $50^{\text {th }}$ solar year after Nisan 1 of year 1 .

The $50^{\text {th }}$ solar year would be the first year of the next 49 years after Nisan 1 of year 1 .
The $50^{\text {th }}$ solar year would be the first year of the next $50^{1 / 2}$ lunar years after Nisan 1 of year 1.
The $50^{\text {th }}$ solar year would be the first year of the next sabbatical cycle after Nisan 1 of year 1 .
The $50^{\text {th }}$ solar year would be the first year of the next jubilee cycle after Nisan 1 of year 1 .
Therefore, it also becomes obvious that the jubilee vear is the commencement of the next 49 years, not the ending of the jubilee cycle. Joshua crossed the Jordan at the commencement of the jubilee cycle.

This chart also merges with a 52-week year, which consists of only 364 days even though it would be missing 1.242 days each year. These missing days accumulate to 365.242 days in 294 years, that is, in 6 jubilees ( $365.24219 / 294=1.242$ days). This means that 52 weeks need to be inserted during each 294 vears in order to keep it as accurate as our Gregorian calendar.

## Conflicting Ideas Addressed

There are several conflicting ideas about how the jubilee year is inserted.
Here is a revision of Leviticus 25 , which describes the $49^{\text {th }}$ year sabbatical and $50^{\text {th }}$ year jubilee:

1. 48 solar years equal 17,531 days, 48.5 solar years equal 17,714 days, and 49 solar years equal 17,896 days as in TABLE 4.
2. 49.5 lunar years equal 17,541 days; 50 lunar years equal 17,718 days and 50.5 lunar years equal 17,895 davs, which is one day less than 49 solar years! Therefore, it seems likely that both cycles started in the spring, at the beginning of the $1^{\text {st }}$ vear, after the previous 49 complete solar years. The $50^{\text {th }}$ solar year and $51^{\text {st }}$ lunar year begin over again in the next spring, after Nisan 1 as in TABLE 4.

The jubilee was announced in the fall of the $4^{\text {th }}$ year (after 48.5 solar years) to proclaim that land had been redeemed and everyone could return to original settlements Joshua had given their ancestors.

During the Bar Kochba revolt, the jubilee was announced in the fall of the $7^{\text {th }}$ year, in 132 AD, when land contracts were made to cover the next five years (not six), until the next sabbatical.
3. The 50 years are related to the lunar years, the $10^{\text {th }}$ day of the $7^{\text {th }}$ new moon. The temple was burned exactly 10 moons after the previous day of Atonement on the $10^{\text {th }}$ day of the $7^{\text {th }}$ moon (Lev 23:32; Jer 52:12,13).
4. Years begin in the spring. When Joshua crossed the Jordan, he took produce planted by others in the previous fall, which he had not planted. He gave a Wave Sheaf offering of the first fruits of the land from that produce, and the manna immediately stopped on that same Sunday. This was the beginning of year one of the jubilee cycle.
5. A year later, and in the $3^{\text {rd }} 4^{\text {th }}, 5^{\text {th }}, 6^{\text {th }}$ and $7^{\text {th }}$ years of the jubilee cycle, Joshua continued taking produce planted by others since the previous fall. During these years, the Israelites had not yet divided and settled their conquered land except on the east side of the Jordan.
6. It is likely that, during the $7^{\text {th }}$ year, Joshua cast lots to determine which areas each tribe would inherit, and they removed from Joshua to till and plant their own fields and reap in the spring and summer of the first vear of the next sabbatical cycle.
7. This scenario covers the sabbatical years in the $7^{\text {th }}, 14^{\text {th }}, 21^{\text {st }}, 28^{\text {th }}, 35^{\text {th }}, 42^{\text {nd }}$, and $49^{\text {th }}$ years but does not address how to insert the jubilee in the $7^{\text {th }}$ month of the $4^{\text {th }}$ year. There would be tilling and sowing in spring, summer (and fall?) of the $6^{\text {th }}$ year (the $48^{\text {th }}$ solar year).

In the spring and summer of the the $49^{\text {dh }}$ (7 $7^{\text {th }}$ ) vear (as in TABLE 1 ; Lev 25:22), land remains fallow until sowing is allowed in the fall of the $50^{\text {th }}\left(8^{\mathrm{th}}\right)$ year. Therefore, reaping would be restored in the spring and summer of the $51^{\text {st }}\left(9^{\text {th }}\right)$ year (Lev 25:22). This accounts for two land rest vears in a row. This is somewhat like the two days, Sabbath and Pentecost, are always two rest days in a row, but a new week begins on Pentecost (the $50^{\text {th }}$ day), which is both the " $11^{\text {st }}$ day" and the " $8^{\text {th }}$ day" of the week.
8. Agricultural years began in the spring, "at the beginning of the year", and ended after harvest, after the $7^{\text {th }}$ month, "at the end of the year" (Ex 23:14,16; 34:22). The trumpet of the jubilee was to be sounded on the $10^{\text {dh }}$ day of the $7^{\text {th }}$ month (Tishri) of the $7^{\text {th }}$ ( $49^{\text {th }}$ ) year (during the sabbatical) (Lev 25:8, 9).
9. The jubilee began after the harvest because land was to be sold based upon how many harvests remained until the next jubilee (Lev 25:23-28). The value was linked directly with harvests expected. The period after the fall jubilee was announced was for returning to repossess former lost property. The following fall was for releasing manual labor, not for tilling, planting, reaping the after growth or harvesting the untrimmed vines. As found in the Bar Kochba land contracts of 132 AD, land was rented for five years, five harvests, after the jubilee. Therefore, there was a land rest in the first vear.
10. The sabbatical calendar of 364 days per year loses 49 days in 49 years and loses 7 days every 28 years. This calendar seems appropriate for the priests serving in the temple 13 weeks per season, 25 weeks per half year and 52 weeks per year. In the $7^{\text {th }}$ year, there would be 53 weeks. However, it has only 364 days and loses 1.24219 days per year and loses 365.2 days in 294 years ( 6 jubilees).

The Easter Cycle of 532 years each repeats seven times (without subtracting a day every 128 years) between creation ( 3761 BC ) and 37 BC (when Herod captured Jerusalem).

For now, unlike in Daniel's time, it is alleged that the Higher Realm cannot set up kings and put down kings because an evil spirit rules the world. The logical reason for the imperfection is that the lower realm is hands-off for now, and followers of the Higher Realm should not get involved with politics.

## Years begin in the Spring

It becomes obvious that the first vear of the 49 vears is the commencement of the iubilee cycle, not the ending. Joshua crossed the Jordan at the commencement of the jubilee cycle, and the $50^{\text {dh }}$ year was the first year of the next cycle.

In the seventh month of the seventh vear (at the ending of the 49 years, Lev 25:9), the trumpet of the jubilee would prohibit tilling or planting that fall, and evervone would return to his land, which Joshua had given his ancestors (Lev 25:28; Jer 33:26). (This is often used to predict the return of the Jews from all nations and the return of the Messiah.)

This preparation year (in the $6^{\text {th }}$ year) for the $7^{\text {d }}$ year has confused many because, at the end of the $2^{\text {nd }}$ century AD (centuries after the fact), one comment in the books of the Mishnah (traditions in the Talmud) says the seventh vear began on Rosh Hashana, the first day of the $7^{\text {th }}$ month. However, there is no evidence in all the biblical texts after Moses that even suggests the $7^{\text {th }}$ year began in the fall.

Jeremiah's book was burned in the $9^{\text {th }}$ month, in the winter. Years in Maccabees and Josephus are in the month of Nisanu or Nisan, the $1^{\text {st }}$ month.

Both Benedict Zuckermann and Ben Zion Wacholder (both being rabbis from Poland) began all calendar years in the fall, following traditions of the Mishnah both having influenced the "Jewish calendar" and those in Palestine today.

TABLE 5. Years began in the Spring?


Table 5 Illustrates how the calendar began in the spring giving us the names of the month September $\left(7^{\text {th }}\right)$, October $\left(8^{\text {th }}\right)$, November $\left(9^{\text {th }}\right)$ and December $\left(10^{\text {th }}\right)$.

However, the rabbinical Hebrew calendar began in the fall. Ezra allegedly returned to Jerusalem in the spring of 457 BC . The Nabonassar calendar of 747 BC and the Islamic calendar of 622 AD also began in the spring. Moses' calendar, Solomon's calendar and Jeremiah's calendar all began in the spring. This provides a substantial basis for determining just when sabbaticals should begin in the spring of 2008, 2015 and 2022 AD.

However, the Millerites placed special recognition of Tishri 10,1844 , AD, because it was allegedly the beginning of a jubilee year in the fall.

We are still left with a significant problem. The rabbinical chronology says the first temple burned in the sabbatical of 422-21 BC, the $36^{\text {th }}$ year after Josiah found the lost book of Moses in 458-57 BC. Josiah actually found the lost book and began his reform 166 years earlier, in 623 BC , and the temple actually burned in 58887 BC , the $36^{\text {th }}$ year after he found the book.

Josiah, if placed in 458-57, would falsely appear to be the beginning of a jubilee cycle, that is, if Josiah were actually in 623-22 and began a true jubilee cycle at the beginning of his reform. If this is true, then all 50year and 49 -year jubilees stemming from $458-457 \mathrm{BC}$ are artificial and not valid. They do not merge with the known jubilees since creation and repeated in 331 and 37 BC and 1189 and 2022 AD .

Just a theory, but perhaps Christians swapped Ezra for Josiah in order to artificially create a 490 -year messianic movement ending in 34 AD (Dan 9:24-25). This would create the view that the Jews knew precisely, in advance, when their Messiah would arrive.

More research needs done on Ezra's return in the seventh year of Artaxerxes (Darius). Archbishop James Ussher says Esther became Queen of Persia in 515 BC , in the vear after the temple was finished, in the seventh year of Ahasuerus (Darius). Her first cousin, Mordecai, was taken captive to Babylon in 598 BC (Esther 2:6). Ezra returned with other priests to care for new temple services (See Nehemiah 12:1). Nehemiah returned in the $20^{\text {th }}$ year of Artaxerxes (Darius), in 502 BC .

## Appreciating the Sabbatical Year

Some say the sabbaticals were meant for the Hebrews while they lived in Palestine. After Josiah found the lost book of Moses in 623 BC , it led to a reform. The Jews pledged to begin keeping every word in the book, including the Sabbath, new moons, full moons, sabbaticals and jubilee years. 35 years later, in 588 BC , they refused to release their fellow Hebrew servants from debt and slavery (Jer 34:13-15). Therefore, another release was issued, a release of the Jews into captivity and sent them into exile from their own land. The temple was burned at the end of that sabbatical year, in 587 BC (Jer 34:22).

## All Nations Included?

An objection today is that the Jews were not required to observe sabbaticals or jubilees after being ousted from their land. This may seem true if the jubilee cycle did not begin at creation. Adam died in the $19^{\text {th }}$ jubilee year according to the Book of Jubilees. Joseph was in sync with the Higher Realm when seven fat years and seven lean years ended in the $47^{\mathrm{th}}$ jubilee year after Adam.

If Adam became human at the beginning of a jubilee cycle in $3761 \mathrm{BC}, 76$ jubilees before a jubilee in 37 BC (when Herod captured Jerusalem), or if it was in 3957 BC, 80 jubilees before a jubilee in 37 BC , then, in either case, all nations should be acquainted with the sabbaticals and jubilees since Adam, not just the Jews.

## Appreciating the Benefits

In an ideal world, tax laws should be reformed to allow everyone a fresh, new start and have freedom to relax and travel every seven years, not just every seven days.

In America, colonial governors attracted settlers from other worlds by granting them land without paying taxes for seven years. After seven years, settlers were forgiven debts paid by others for their transportation to America. They were freed and given land and tools of their own.

Before 1964, if a student graduated and taught in a public school for five years, their college debt would be forgiven. The same could be done for doctors. Their reason for high prices is that they have a massive college debt.

For instance, State governors have offered land tax-free to Japanese auto industries if they would build factories in their state and agree to hire local citizens.
Present-day candidates for President mention our 18 trillion dollar debt and how corporations would likely return from offshore or from other countries with trillions of dollars to invest in the United States if we would give them a one-year holiday from paying taxes. If more workers took a sabbatical from work every seven years, there would be more jobs in the other six years. Of course, the Hebrews also had debts lasting beyond seven years, up to 49 years, such as mortgages. Close friends or relatives could also redeem the debt. This is somewhat related with each of us being reconciled, redeemed, or bought back, from a debt and being in sync with the Higher Realm.
http://code251.com/jubilee-2022.pdf

## E. Discussion:



Notes:
The Messiah was nailed and died on year 31 A.D. and returned to life on the third day; that New Year's priest on duty was the 1st/6th shift! (The priestly order is GAMUL)

At A.D. 28 on a Sabbath, he began reading in the synagogue to declare New Year's on 34 AD as the Jubilee ( 34 AD Stephen was killed as a martyr)!

## E1. YHWH calendar "mathematic" exercises:

Notes for thought:
A.D. 68-69 is the Year of Sabbath, and on May 9, 69 A.D., the Second Temple of Av 9 was destroyed on the same day after 490 years of the First Temple!

The priest on duty in the temple calendar was Miyamin, the third class (3/6) of the year according to historical record.

From this information, we can calculate the priestly order with every 6 years cycle and find out:

NO1, which priest is on duty on the first day of the New Year in 2021?
(answer: same as above, the priest is Miyamin, the $3^{\text {rd }}$ class of the 6 year priestly order!)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Coding Kev: } \\
& \text { Days of the Week }=\text { Both by Enoch \& Gregorian Calendars (fixed } \sim \text { they don't change) } \\
& \text { Omer Count Days }=\text { By Enoch Calendar (fixed } \sim \text { they don't change) } \\
& \text { Days of the Month = By Enoch Calendar (fixed } \sim \text { they don't change) } \\
& \text { Days of the Gregorian Month }=\text { These change }
\end{aligned}
$$


$1 \mathrm{Ch} 27: 2-3$
Over the first course for the first month was Yashov' am ["the people/ nation will return/restore"] the son of Zavdi'el ["God is my endowment/ a gift:-dowry"]: and in his course were twenty-four thousand. He was of the children of Peretz ["breach, bursting forth"], the chief of all the captains [rosh kol sar/ head of all the princes, governors, generals] of the host for the first month.

NO2. Which priest would be on duty on the first day of the New Year in 31 AD?
The answer is GAMUL, the 1/ 6 years prietly order.
"Yahushua was crucified in the year 31AD and in this year, the Pharisees Lunar Calendar started one day later than Yahushua's Solar Calendar. Yahushua's 11th day was the weekly Sabbath and the Pharisees 10th day was this same weekly Sabbath. Yahushua rode into Jerusalem on His 10th day which was the 6th day of the week.From the above the next weekly Sabbath in the first month is the 11th day. We are told in the Dead Sea Scrolls that the Passover must be on the 3rd Day of the week. From Yahushua's 11th weekly Sabbath, this puts the Passover, the 14th Day, on the 3rd day of the week. and then the next day the 15th Yahushua was crucified by the Pharisees on their 14th day. Remember the Pharisees are one day behind, as they are keeping a Lunar calendar. Three nights and three days in the grave takes us to the 18th for the weekly Sabbath. Yahushua said He is Master of the Sabbath and He rose on the Sabbath day." http://man-child.com/can-we-know-the-calendar-that-yahusha-kept/

NO3. If 68 A.D. is the year of rest, then what year will be the next year of rest?

| 9 | 34 | 122 | 2007 | 5767 | 5963 | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 35 | 122 | 2008 | 5768 | 5964 | 7 |
| 11 | 36 | 122 | 2009 | 5769 | 5965 | 1 |
| 12 | 37 | 122 | 2010 | 5770 | 5966 | 2 |
| 13 | 38 | 122 | 2011 | 5771 | 5967 | Sabbatical |
| 14 | 39 | 122 | 2012 | 5772 | 5968 | 4 |
| 15 | 40 | 122 | 2013 | 5773 | 5969 | 5 |
| 16 | 41 | 122 | 2014 | 5774 | 5970 | 6 |
| 17 | 42 | 122 | 2015 | 5775 | 5971 | 7 |
| 18 | 43 | 122 | 2016 | 5776 | 5972 | 1 |
| 19 | 44 | 122 | 2017 | 5777 | 5973 | 2 |
| 1 | 45 | 122 | 2018 | 5778 | 5974 | 3 |
| 2 | 46 | 122 | 2019 | 5779 | 5975 | 4 |
| 3 | 47 | 122 | 2020 | 5780 | 5976 | 5 |
| 4 | 48 | 122 | 2021 | 5781 | 5977 | Judah's |


| 5 | 49 | 122 | 2022 | 5782 | 5978 | Sabbatical |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | Jubilee | 123 | 2023 | 5783 | 5979 | 1 |
| 7 | 2 | 123 | 2024 | 5784 | 5980 | 2 |
| 8 | 3 | 123 | 2025 | 5785 | 5981 | 3 |
| 9 | 4 | 123 | 2026 | 5786 | 5982 | 4 |
| 10 | 5 | 123 | 2027 | 5787 | 5983 | Israel's Sabbatical in fall of 2022 |
| 11 | 6 | 123 | 2028 | 5788 | 5984 | 6 |
| 12 | 7 | 123 | 2029 | 5789 | 5985 | Sabbatical |
| 13 | 8 | 123 | 2030 | 5790 | 5986 | 3 |

## When is the Next Sabbatical and Jubilee?

Why study sabbaticals and jubilees? The above evidence shows they are an integral part of God's over-all master plan and may help us understand the time of the end. Is there any historical proof of a jubilee during the current era?

Dr. Benedict Zuchermann cites Matthew Paris in Hist., Major, London, 1686, p. 128, claiming that Richard Coeur de Lion (Richard the Lionhearted, a Commander of the Third Crusade) was coronated at the beginning of a jubilee year, on Sunday, September 3, 1189 AD. http://www.sacredcalendar.info/Jubilee.html

Benedict Zuchermann says that date was Elul 19 (A Treatise on the Sabbatical Cycle and the Jubilee, p. 55). This would be eleven days before the Jewish new year on Tishri 1. This is 21 days before the day of Atonement, Tishri 10, when the jubilee is announced.

17 jubilees after 1189 brings us to a jubilee in 2022 AD , which is 42 jubilees after Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC and 427 sabbaticals after Solomon's temple in 968 BC. However, this is based upon the rabbis (such as Zuchermann) and their date of Creation being in 3761 BC. An alternative date is four jubilees earlier, 3957 BC. The rabbinical society had removed 60 years between Abraham and his father, and their date for the temple is 832 BC instead of $968 \mathrm{BC}(968-832=136$ years $)(136+60=196$ years $=4$ jubilees $)$.

This cycle differs from the jubilees counted from 604 and 457 BC down to 34,132 and 622 AD. This cycle continues to 1994-95 and 2043-44 AD.

## G. A synth/ summary:

1. 2. Begins with Creation: As mentioned above, it is a common view that Daniel 9 mentions $\mathbf{4 9 0}$ years ( $\mathbf{4 9} \times 10$ ), and but these years align with the Jewish sabbatical cycles from 457 BC to 34 AD. (Ezra's trip to Jerusalem took place in 457 BC. Eze 4:6; Num 14:34) This cycle also extends back three jubilees, to 604 BC (Nebuchadnezzar's first year) and then on back another 952 years ( 136 sabbaticals) earlier, to 1409-1402 BC, two years before Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC to five years after 1407 BC. Miriam, Aaron and Moses died during these two years after 1409, which was 7 years before Joshua distributed the land west of the Jordan, when Caleb was age 85. Nebuchadnezzar became a wild animal in 569 BC, 49 years before the temple was founded in 520 BC, in the second year of Darius.

2 The Jews' date for year 6,000 is $\mathbf{2 2 0 0} \mathbf{+ 3 9 = \mathbf { 2 2 3 9 } \mathbf { A D } \mathbf { ( + 1 } = \mathbf { 2 2 4 0 } ) \text { . Their date for the beginning is } 3 8 0 0 - 3 9 =}$ 3761 BC. The correct date is 3957 BC, 196 years (4 jubilees) earlier. Thus, the end of 6,000 years should be 2043 AD, 196 years (4 jubilees) earlier than 2239 AD. Therefore, we need to be cautious about setting dates
3. "All we can do is quote our sources. Others quote Josephus' 50-year jubilees down to 27-28 AD, when Messiah quoted Isaiah 61:1-2 about the jubilee on 34AD. (Messiah died, resurrected, ascended to heaven in the middles of the seven year; mid point of year 27-34 A.D.) This would merge with a jubilee in 132-133 AD (the bar Kokhba Revolt) and 622 AD (the beginning of the Mohammud Calendar). Hence, we tend to go with 3957, 3761, 968, 331, 135, 37 BC and 1189 AD (Richard Lionheart crowned) and 2022 AD."

| BC |  | TABLE 11b. Creating Seven-year Patterns from Adam to Joshua |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | The book of Jasher, the Samaritan Text and Rabbinical produced jubilee pattern by having Shem born 98 years ( 2 jubilees) before Noah's flood and by dating Isaac's birth as 392 years ( 8 jubilees) after the flood (that is, 292 to Abram and 100 more to Isaac). This pattern omitted 60 years between Terah and Abram. In contrast to this, the Masoreh text (preserved in the King James version) presents the following pattern: |  |  |
| 3957 | $7 \times 133$ | 0 | Adam |  |
|  |  | 931 | Adam's death |  |
|  |  | 1558 | Shem's birth 1558 after Adam |  |
|  |  | 98 |  |  |
|  |  | 1656 | Noah's flood after Adam |  |
|  |  | $\frac{3}{1650}$ |  |  |
|  | $7 \times 237$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 1659 \\ \quad 98 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Sabbatical 1659 after Adam |  |
|  | $7 \times 251$ | $\begin{array}{r} 757 \\ 251 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Sabbatical and fall of Babel 1757 after Adam |  |
|  |  | 2008 | Abram's birth |  |
|  | $7 \times 257$ | 2009 | Sabbatical 2009 after Adam |  |
|  |  | 251 |  |  |
|  |  | $2259$ | Joseph's Birth |  |
|  |  | 30 |  | Caleb was 40 during the $2^{\text {nd }}$ |
|  | $7 \times 327$ | 2289 | Sabbatical 2289 after Adam, Joseph age 30, before 7 yrs of plenty in Egypt | yr after the exodus and was |
|  |  | $\frac{7}{2296}$ | Sabbatical before 7 yrs of famine in Egypt | 85 when Joshua cast lots to |
|  | $7 \times 328$ |  | Sabbatical at end of famine in Egypt | divide the land to the tribes west of the Jordan (Joshua |
|  | $7 \times 329$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73 \\ \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Jacob entered Egypt 5 years before 2303 (Gen 45:11) | 14:10). Therefore, the land |
|  |  | 2510 | Exodus | was distributed 2555 yrs |
|  | $7 \times 359$ | $2513$ | Sabbatical 2513 after Adam, 3 yrs after the exodus | after Adam (7 x 365), in $1402 \mathrm{BC}, 434$ years before |
|  | $7 \times 365$ | $\underline{2555}$ | Division of the land west of the Jordan- | the temple in 968 BC . |

## F. Attached is a 6000 Jubilee Table: Starting with Adam's creation

The first Jubilee (50-7) years in the Garden of Eden (recorded in the Jubilee Book) $=43$ years, 6000 years is counted from 43 years $(4000-43)=3957 B C$ onwards, Hence, the final 6000 year is (2000AD+43 years) $=2043 A D$.
http://code251.com/6000-year-chart.pdf

TABLE 3. 6,000 Years of Jubilees


| $-43 B C$ | 3915 | 2 | 44 | 80 | 1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $-42 B C$ | 3916 | 3 | 45 | 80 | 2 |  |
| $-41 B C$ | 3917 | 4 | 46 | 80 | 3 |  |
| $-40 B C$ | 3918 | 5 | 47 | 80 | 4 |  |
| $-39 B C$ | 3919 | 6 | 48 | 80 | 5 |  |
| $-38 B C$ | 3920 | Sabbath | I Jubilee | 80 | 6 |  |
| $-37 B C$ | 3921 | 1 | Jubilee | 81 | 7 | Herod conquered Jerusalem (per Josephus) |
| $-36 B C$ | 3922 | 2 | 2 | 81 | 8 | 70 yrs before 34 AD |
| $-35 B C$ | 3923 | 3 | 3 | 81 | 9 |  |
| $-34 B C$ | 3924 | 4 | 4 | 81 | 10 | 11 |
| $-33 B C$ | 3925 | 5 | 5 | 81 | 12 |  |
| $-32 B C$ | 3926 | 6 | 6 | 81 | 12 |  |
| $-31 B C$ | 3927 | Sabbath | 7 | 81 | 13 |  |
| $-30 B C$ | 3928 | 1 | 8 | 81 | 14 |  |
| $-29 B C$ | 3929 | 2 | 9 | 81 | 15 |  |
| $-28 B C$ | 3930 | 3 | 10 | 81 | 16 |  |
| $-27 B C$ | 3931 | 4 | 11 | 81 | 17 |  |
| $-26 B C$ | 3932 | 5 | 12 | 81 | 18 |  |


| -25BC | 3933 | 6 | 13 | 81 | 19 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -24BC | 3934 | Sabbath | 14 | 81 | 1 |  |
| -23BC | 3935 | 1 | 15 | 81 | 2 |  |
| -10BC | 3948 | Sabbath | 28 | 81 | 15 |  |
| -9BC | 3949 | 1 | 29 | 81 | 16 |  |
| -8BC | 3950 | 2 | 30 | 81 | 17 |  |
| -7BC | 3951 | 3 | 31 | 81 | 18 |  |
| -6BC | 3952 | 4 | 32 | 81 | 19 |  |
| -5BC | 3953 | 5 | 33 | 81 | 1 |  |
| -4BC | 3954 | 6 | 34 | 81 | 2 |  |
| -3BC | 3955 | Sabbath | 35 | 81 | 3 | NOTE: The Rabbinical Calendar Erı |
| -2BC | 3956 | 1 | 36 | 81 | 4 |  |
| -1BC | 3957 | 2 | 37 | 81 | 5 |  |
| 1 AD | 3958 | 3 | 38 | 81 | 6 | $1 \mathrm{AD}, \mathrm{yr} 3958$, is actually 2 AD |
| 2 AD | 3959 | 4 | 39 | 81 | 7 | $33 \mathrm{AD}, \mathrm{yr} 3990$, is actually 34 AD |
| $3 A D$ | 3960 | 5 | 40 | 81 | 8 | $68 \mathrm{AD}, \mathrm{yr} 4025$, is actually 69 AD |
| 4 AD | 3961 | 6 | 41 | 81 | 9 | $131 \mathrm{AD}, \mathrm{Yr} 4088$, is actually 132 AD |
| 5 AD | 3962 | Sabbath | 42 | 81 | 10 | 1188 AD, yr 5145, is actually 1189 AD |
| 6 AD | 3963 | 1 | 43 | 81 | 11 | 1993 AD, yr 5950, is actually 1994 AD |
| 7 AD | 3964 | 2 | 44 | 81 | 12 | 2000 AD, yr 5957, is actually 2001 AD |
| 8 AD | 3965 | 3 | 45 | 81 | 13 | 2007 AD, yr 5964, is actually 2008 AD |
| 9 AD | 3966 | 4 | 46 | 81 | 14 | 2014 AD, yr 5971, is actually 2015 AD |
| 10 AD | 3967 | 5 | 47 | 81 | 15 | 2021 AD, yr 5978, is actually 5978 AD |
| 11 AD | 3968 | 6 | 48 | 81 | 16 | 2042 AD, yr 5999, is actually 2043 AD |
| 12 AD | 3969 | Sabbath | / Jubilee | 81 | 17 | $2043+196(4$ jubilees) $=2939$ AD (Jewis |
| 13 AD | 3970 | 1 | Jubilee | 82 | 18 | 2251 |
| 14 AD | 3971 | 2 | 2 | 82 | 19 |  |
| 15 AD | 3972 | 3 | 3 | 82 | 1 |  |
| 16 AD | 3973 | 4 | 4 | 82 | 2 |  |
| 17 AD | 3974 | 5 | 5 | 82 | 3 |  |
| 18 AD | 3975 | 6 | 6 | 82 | 4 |  |
| 19 AD | 3976 | Sabbath | 7 | 82 | 5 |  |


| $30 \mathrm{AD} \quad 398$ | 3987 | 4 | 18 | 82 | 16 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $31 \mathrm{AD} \quad 39$ | 3988 | 5 | 19 | 82 | 17 |  |
| $32 \mathrm{AD} \quad 39$ | 3989 | 6 | 20 | 82 | 18 |  |
| $33 \mathrm{AD} \quad 39$ | 3990 | Sabbath | 21 | 82 | 19 | End of 490 yrs of Daniel 9:24 |
| $34 \mathrm{AD} \quad 39$ | 3991 | 1 | 22 | 82 | 1 | Jubilee: 49 yrs before jubilee of 83 AL |
| $35 \mathrm{AD} \quad 39$ | 3992 | 2 | 23 | 82 | 2 | 98 yrs before jubilee of 132 AD |
| 36 AD 39 | 3993 | 3 | 24 | 82 | 3 |  |
| $37 \mathrm{AD} \quad 39$ | 3994 | 4 | 25 | 82 | 4 |  |
| $38 \mathrm{AD} \quad 39$ | 3995 | 5 | 26 | 82 | 5 |  |
| 39 AD 39 | 3996 | 6 | 27 | 82 | 6 |  |
| ...- - |  | -.... | $\cdots$ | -- | - |  |
| 58 AD | 4015 | 4 | 46 | 82 | 6 |  |
| 59 AD | 4016 | 5 | 47 | 82 | 7 |  |
| 60 AD | 4017 | 6 | 48 | 82 | 8 |  |
| 61 AD | 4018 | Sabbath | / Jubilee | 82 | 9 |  |
| 62 AD | 4019 | 1 | Jubilee | 83 | 10 |  |
| 63 AD | 4020 | 2 | 2 | 83 | 11 |  |
| 64 AD | 4021 | 3 | 3 | 83 | 12 |  |
| 65 AD | 4022 | 4 | 4 | 83 | 13 |  |
| 66 AD | 4023 | 5 | 5 | 83 | 14 |  |
| 67 AD | 4024 | 6 | 6 | 83 | 15 |  |
| 68 AD | 4025 | Sabbath | 7 | 83 | 16 | Rabbinical date: Is actually the fall of 69 A |
| 69 AD | 4026 | 1 | 8 | 83 | 17 | or spring of 70 AD |
| 70 AD | 4027 | 2 | 9 | 83 | 18 |  |
| 71 AD | 4028 | 3 | 10 | 83 | 19 |  |
| 72 AD | 4029 | 4 | 11 | 83 | 1 |  |
| 73 AD | 4030 | 5 | 12 | 83 | 2 |  |
| 74 AD | 4031 | 6 | 13 | 83 | 3 |  |
| 75 AD | 4032 | Sabbath | 14 | 83 | 4 |  |
| 76 AD | 4033 | 1 | 15 | 83 | 5 |  |
| 77 AD | 4034 | 2 | 16 | 83 | 6 |  |
| 78 AD | 4035 | 3 | 17 | 83 | 7 |  |
| 79 AD | 4036 | 4 | 18 | 83 | 8 |  |
| 80 AD | 4037 | 5 | 19 | 83 | 9 |  |
| 81 AD | 4038 | 6 | 20 | 83 | 10 |  |
| 82 AD | 4039 | Sabbath | 21 | 83 | 11 | Rabbinical date: Is actually 83 AD |
| 83 AD | 4040 | 1 | 22 | 83 | 12 | Jubilee: 49 years before Bar Kochba |
| 1994 AD | D 5951 | 1 | 22 | 122 | 4 | or spring of 1994 (49x50 yrs after |
| 1995 AD | D 5952 | 2 | 23 | 122 | 5 | 457 BC ) |
| 1996 AD | D 5953 | 3 | 24 | 122 | 6 |  |
| 1997 AD | D 5954 | 4 | 25 | 122 | 7 |  |
| 1998 AD | D 5955 | 5 | 26 | 122 | 8 |  |
| 1999 AD | D 5956 | 6 | 27 | 122 | 9 |  |
| 2000 AD | D 5957 | Sabbath | 28 | 122 | 10 | Rabbinical date. Should be 2001 AD |
| 2001 AD | D 5958 | 1 | 29 | 122 | 11 | or spring of 2001. |
| 2002 AD | D 5959 | 2 | 30 | 122 | 12 |  |
| 2003 AD | D 5960 | 3 | 31 | 122 | 13 |  |
| 2004 AD | D 5961 | 4 | 32 | 122 | 14 |  |
| 2005 AD | D 5962 | 5 | 33 | 122 | 15 |  |
| 2006 AD | D 5963 | 6 | 34 | 122 | 16 |  |
| 2007 AD | D 5964 | Sabbath | 35 | 122 | 17 |  |
| 2008 AD | D 5965 | 1 | 36 | 122 | 18 | (251 x 8 after 1 AD) |
| 2009 AD | D 5966 | 2 | 37 | 122 | 19 | Should be 2008 |
| 2010 AD | D 5967 | 3 | 38 | 122 | 1 |  |
| 2011 AD | D 5968 | 4 | 39 | 122 | 2 |  |
| 2012 AD | D 5969 | 5 | 40 | 122 | 3 |  |
| 2013 AD | D 5970 | 6 | 41 | 122 | 4 |  |
| 2014 AD | D 5971 | Sabbath | 42 | 122 | 5 | Rabbinical date. Should be 2015 AD |
| 2015 AD | D 5972 | 1 | 43 | 122 | 6 | (Ben Zion Wacholder) |
| 2016 AD | D 5973 | 2 | 44 | 122 | 7 |  |
| 2017 AD | D 5974 | 3 | 45 | 122 | 8 |  |
| 2018 AD | D 5975 | 4 | 46 | 122 | 9 |  |
| 2019 AD | D 5976 | 5 | 47 | 122 | 10 |  |
| 2020 AD | D 5977 | 6 | 48 | 122 | 11 |  |
| 2021 AD | D 5978 | Sabbath | / Jubilee | 122 | 12 | Rabbinical date. Should be 2022 AD |
| 2022 AD | D 5979 | 1 | Jubilee | 123 | 13 | (21 years from the 6000th year. Jubil |
| 2023 AD | D980 | 2 | 2 | 123 | 14 |  |
| 2024 AD | D 5981 | 3 | 3 | 123 | 15 |  |
| 2025 AD | D 5982 | 4 | 4 | 123 | 16 |  |
| 2026 AD | D 5983 | 5 | 5 | 123 | 17 |  |
| 2027 AD | D 5984 | 6 | 6 | 123 | 18 |  |
| 2028 AD | D 5985 | Sabbath | 7 | 123 | 19 |  |


| $2018 A D$ | 5975 | 4 | 46 | 122 | 9 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 2019 AD | 5976 | 5 | 47 | 122 | 10 |  |
| 2020 AD | 5977 | 6 | 48 | 122 | 11 |  |
| 2021 AD | 5978 | Sabbath | $/ J$ Jubilee | 122 | 12 | Rabbinical date. Should be 2022 AD |
| 2022 AD | 5979 | 1 | Jubilee | 123 | 13 | (21 years from the 6000 th year. Jubil |
| 2023 AD | 5980 | 2 | 2 | 123 | 14 |  |
| 2024 AD | 5981 | 3 | 3 | 123 | 15 | 16 |
| 2025 AD | 5982 | 4 | 4 | 123 | 16 | 17 |
| 2026 AD | 5983 | 5 | 5 | 123 | 18 |  |
| 2027 AD | 5984 | 6 | 6 | 123 | 18 | 19 |


| 2029 AD | 5986 | 1 | 8 | 123 | 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2030 AD | 5987 | 2 | 9 | 123 | 2 |  |
| 2031 AD | 5988 | 3 | 10 | 123 | 3 |  |
| 2032 AD | 5989 | 4 | 11 | 123 | 4 |  |
| 2033 AD | 5990 | 5 | 12 | 123 | 5 |  |
| 2034 AD | 5991 | 6 | 13 | 123 | 6 |  |
| 2035 AD | 5992 | Sabbath | 14 | 123 | 7 |  |
| 2036 AD | 5993 | 1 | 15 | 123 | 8 |  |
| 2037 AD | 5994 | 2 | 16 | 123 | 9 |  |
| 2038 AD | 5995 | 3 | 17 | 123 | 10 |  |
| 2039 AD | 5996 | 4 | 18 | 123 | 11 |  |
| 2040 AD | 5997 | 5 | 19 | 123 | 12 |  |
| 2041 AD | 5998 | 6 | 20 | 123 | 13 |  |
| 2042 AD | 5999 | Sabbath | 21 | 123 | 14 | Rabbinical date. Should be 2043 AD |
| 2043 AD | 6000 | 1 | 22 | 123 | 15 | 196 years (4 jubilees) before 2239 AL (rabbinical date of 6000 years. |

## Conclusions and Reservations

Note that 6,000 years begins in $3957 \mathrm{BC}, 43$ Years after $4,000 \mathrm{BC}$, and it ends in 2,043 AD, 43 years after 2,000 AD.
Again, we need to be cautious about setting dates. Only two months ago, I thought the jubilee was two years after Solomon founded the temple. We just need to become in sync with the Higher Realm.

The above chronology is based upon various numbers found in the Bible, and assumes the Jews are right about a 6,000 -year era prior to a 1,000 -year era, which is assumed to be the 1,000 -year period in Revelation 20 . How can they be trusted in regards to the 6,000 years if they also are responsible for removing 196 years, which allegedly places the end in 2239 AD ?

Nothing has been said about the Islamic and Zoroaster calendars with 30-day months and 360 -day years similar to Noah's flood calendar with 150 days during the first five months (Gen 7:11-8:3,4), or similar to Daniel 12 and Revelation 12 \& 13 , where $31 / 2$ years have 30 -day months ( $30 \times 12=360$ days per year).

Egypt also had 30-day months, but they added 5 days at the end of each year and a total of 30 extra days at the end of six years (like the Zoroaster calendar). These have exactly 365 days per year without adding a day every four vears.

Likewise, there are 85 30-year cycles between 3957 (creation) and 1407 BC , when Joshua crossed the Jordan (after 1260 years plus 1290 years $=2550$ years), and he divided the land 365 sabbaticals after 3957 BC (creation), in $1402 \mathrm{BC}(3957-1402$ $=2555$ years). 2555 years $=365$ sabbaticals.
http://code251.com/6000-year-chart.pdf

| $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { jubilee } \\ s \\ 196 \\ \text { yrs } \\ \text { to } \\ 3761 \\ \text { BC } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 49-yr } \\ & \text { Jubilees } \end{aligned}$ | 122 Jubilee down to 2022 AD | BC | Yrs After <br> 3761 BC | After Adam | Sabbatical Cycle |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3957 BC |  | Year 7 |  | Jubilee beginning in the fall |
| -196 | 1 | 1 | 3956 BC | -196/-195 | 1 | 1 | - until the next fall |
| -195 | 2 | 1 | 3955 BC |  | 2 | 2 |  |
| -194 | 3 | 1 | 3954 BC |  | 3 | 3 |  |
| -193 | 4 | 1 | 3953 |  | 4 | 4 |  |
| -192 | 5 | 1 | 3952 |  | 5 | 5 |  |
| -191 | 6 | 1 | 3951 |  | 6 | 6 |  |
| -190 | 7 | 1 | 3950 |  | 7 | Sabbatical |  |
| -189 | 8 | 1 | 3949 |  | 8 | 1 |  |
| -188 | 9 | 1 | 3948 |  | 9 | 2 |  |
| -187 | 10 | 1 | 3947 |  | 10 | 3 |  |
| -186 | 11 | 1 | 3946 |  | 11 | 4 |  |
| -185 | 12 | 1 | 3945 |  | 12 | 5 |  |
| -184 | 13 | 1 | 3944 |  | 13 | 6 |  |
| -183 | 14 | 1 | 3943 |  | 14 | Sabbatical |  |
| -182 | 15 | 1 | 3942 |  | 15 | 1 |  |
| -181 | 16 | 1 | 3941 |  | 16 | 2 |  |
| -180 | 17 | 1 | 3940 |  | 17 | 3 |  |
| -179 | 18 | 1 | 3939 |  | 18 | 4 |  |
| -178 | 19 | 1 | 3938 |  | 19 | 5 |  |
| -177 | 20 | 1 | 3937 |  | 20 | 6 |  |
| -176 | 21 | 1 | 3936 |  | 21 | Sabbatical |  |



| -58 | 42 | 3 | 3817 |  | 140 | Sabbatical |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -57 | 43 | 3 | 3816 |  | 141 | 1 |  |
| -56 | 44 | 3 | 3815 |  | 142 | 2 |  |
| -55 | 45 | 3 | 3814 |  | 143 | 3 |  |
| -54 | 46 | 3 | 3813 |  | 144 | 4 |  |
| -53 | 47 | 3 | 3812 |  | 145 | 5 |  |
| -52 | 48 | 3 | 3811 |  | 146 | 6 |  |
| -51 | 49 | 3 | 3810 |  | 147 | Sabbatical |  |
| -50 | Jubilee | 4 | 3809 |  | 148 | 1 | Jubilee in the fall |
| -49 | 2 | 4 | 3808 |  | 149 | 2 |  |
| -48 | 3 | 4 | 3807 |  | 150 | 3 |  |
| -47 | 4 | 4 | 3806 |  | 151 | 4 |  |
| -46 | 5 | 4 | 3805 |  | 152 | 5 |  |
| -45 | 6 | 4 | 3804 |  | 153 | 6 |  |
| -44 | 7 | 4 | 3803 |  | 154 | Sabbatical |  |
| -43 | 8 | 4 | 3802 |  | 155 | 1 |  |
| -42 | 9 | 4 | 3801 |  | 156 | 2 |  |
| -41 | 10 | 4 | 3800 |  | 157 | 3 |  |
| -40 | 11 | 4 | 3799 |  | 158 | 4 |  |
| -39 | 12 | 4 | 3798 |  | 159 | 5 |  |
| -38 | 13 | 4 | 3797 |  | 160 | 6 |  |
| -37 | 14 | 4 | 3796 |  | 161 | Sabbatical |  |
| -36 | 15 | 4 | 3795 |  | 162 | 1 |  |
| -35 | 16 | 4 | 3794 |  | 163 | 2 |  |
| -34 | 17 | 4 | 3793 |  | 164 | 3 |  |
| -33 | 18 | 4 | 3792 |  | 165 | 4 |  |
| -32 | 19 | 4 | 3791 |  | 166 | 5 |  |
| -31 | 20 | 4 | 3790 |  | 167 | 6 |  |
| -30 | 21 | 4 | 3789 |  | 168 | Sabbatical |  |
| -29 | 22 | 4 | 3788 |  | 169 | 1 |  |
| -28 | 23 | 4 | 3787 |  | 170 | 2 |  |
| -26 | 24 | 4 | 3786 |  | 171 | 3 |  |
| -25 | 25 | 4 | 3785 |  | 172 | 4 |  |
| -24 | 26 | 4 | 3784 |  | 173 | 5 |  |
| -23 | 27 | 4 | 3783 |  | 174 | 6 |  |
| -22 | 28 | 4 | 3782 |  | 175 | Sabbatical |  |
| -21 | 29 | 4 | 3781 |  | 176 | 1 |  |
| -20 | 30 | 4 | 3780 |  | 177 | 2 |  |
| -19 | 31 | 4 | 3779 |  | 178 | 3 |  |
| -18 | 32 | 4 | 3778 |  | 179 | 4 |  |
| -17 | 33 | 4 | 3777 |  | 180 | 5 |  |
| -16 | 34 | 4 | 3776 |  | 181 | 6 |  |
| -15 | 35 | 4 | 3775 |  | 182 | Sabbatical |  |
| -14 | 36 | 4 | 3774 |  | 183 | 1 |  |
| -13 | 37 | 4 | 3773 |  | 184 | 2 |  |
| -12 | 38 | 4 | 3772 |  | 185 | 3 |  |
| -11 | 39 | 4 | 3771 |  | 186 | 4 |  |
| -10 | 40 | 4 | 3770 |  | 187 | 5 |  |
| -9 | 41 | 4 | 3769 |  | 188 | 6 |  |
| -8 | 42 | 4 | 3768 |  | 189 | Sabbatical |  |
| -7 | 43 | 4 | 3767 |  | 190 | 1 |  |
| -6 | 44 | 4 | 3766 |  | 191 | 2 |  |
| -5 | 45 | 4 | 3765 |  | 192 | 3 |  |
| -4 | 46 | 4 | 3764 |  | 193 | 4 |  |
| -3 | 47 | 4 | 3763 |  | 194 | 5 |  |
| -2 | 48 | 4 | 3762 |  | 195 | 6 | Jubilee in the fall - Beginning of the |
| -1/-2 | 49 | 4 | 3761 | Year 7 | 196 | Sabbatical | Hebrew Calendar - 196 yrs after 3957 |
| $0 /-1$ | Jubilee | 5 | 3760 | 1 | 197 | 1 | 196 yrs from 3957 BC to 3761 BC |
| 1 | 2 | 5 | 3759 | 2 | 198 | 2 | 1460 yrs from 3761 BC to the Flood |


| 2 | 3 | 5 | 3758 | 3 | 199 | 3 | 1656 years to the Flood |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 3757 | 4 | 200 | 4 |  |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 3756 | 5 | 201 | 5 |  |
| 5 | 6 | 5 | 3755 | 6 | 202 | 6 |  |
| 6 | 7 | 5 | 3754 | 7 | 203 | Sabbatical |  |
| 7 | 8 | 5 | 3753 | 8 | 204 | 1 |  |
| 8 | 9 | 5 | 3752 | 9 | 205 | 2 |  |
| 9 | 10 | 5 | 3751 | 10 | 206 | 3 |  |
| 10 | 11 | 5 | 3750 | 11 | 207 | 4 |  |
| 11 | 12 | 5 | 3749 | 12 | 208 | 5 |  |
| 12 | 13 | 5 | 3748 | 13 | 209 | 6 |  |
| 13 | 14 | 5 | 3747 | 14 | 210 | Sabbatical |  |
| 14 | 15 | 5 | 3746 | 15 | 211 | 1 |  |
| 15 | 16 | 5 | 3745 | 16 | 212 | 2 |  |
| 16 | 17 | 5 | 3744 | 17 | 213 | 3 |  |
| 17 | 18 | 5 | 3743 | 18 | 214 | 4 |  |
| 18 | 19 | 5 | 3742 | 19 | 215 | 5 |  |
| 19 | 20 | 5 | 3741 | 20 | 216 | 6 |  |
| 1 | 21 | 5 | 3740 | 21 | 217 | Sabbatical |  |
| 2 | 22 | 5 | 3739 | 22 | 218 | 1 |  |
| 3 | 23 | 5 | 3738 | 23 | 219 | 2 |  |
| 4 | 24 | 5 | 3737 | 24 | 220 | 3 |  |
| 5 | 25 | 5 | 3736 | 25 | 221 | 4 |  |
| 6 | 26 | 5 | 3735 | 26 | 222 | 5 |  |
| 7 | 27 | 5 | 3734 | 27 | 223 | 6 |  |
| 8 | 28 | 5 | 3733 | 28 | 224 | Sabbatical |  |
| 9 | 29 | 5 | 3732 | 29 | 225 | 1 |  |
| 10 | 30 | 5 | 3731 | 30 | 226 | 2 |  |
| 11 | 31 | 5 | 3730 | 31 | 227 | 3 |  |
| 12 | 32 | 5 | 3729 | 32 | 228 | 4 |  |
| 13 | 33 | 5 | 3728 | 33 | 229 | 5 |  |
| 14 | 34 | 5 | 3727 | 34 | 230 | 6 |  |
| 15 | 35 | 5 | 3726 | 35 | 231 | Sabbalical |  |
| 16 | 36 | 5 | 3725 | 36 | 232 | 1 |  |
| 17 | 37 | 5 | 3724 | 37 | 233 | 2 |  |
| 18 | 38 | 5 | 3723 | 38 | 234 | 3 |  |
| 19 | 39 | 5 | 3722 | 39 | 235 | 4 |  |
| 1 | 40 | 5 | 3721 | 40 | 236 | 5 |  |
| 2 | 41 | 5 | 3720 | 41 | 237 | 6 |  |
| 3 | 42 | 5 | 3719 | 42 | 238 | Sabbatical |  |
| 4 | 43 | 5 | 3718 | 43 | 239 | 1 |  |
| 5 | 44 | 5 | 3717 | 44 | 240 | 2 |  |
| 6 | 45 | 5 | 3716 | 45 | 241 | 3 |  |
| 7 | 46 | 5 | 3715 | 46 | 242 | 4 |  |
| 8 | 47 | 5 | 3714 | 47 | 243 | 5 |  |
| 9 | 48 | 5 | 3713 | 48 | 244 | 6 |  |
| 10 | 49 | 5 | 3712 | 49 | 245 | Sabbatical |  |
| 11 | Jubilee | 6 | 3711 | 50 | 246 | 1 |  |
| 12 | 2 | 6 | 3710 | 51 | 247 | 2 |  |
| 13 | 3 | 6 | 3709 | 52 | 248 | 3 |  |
| 14 | 4 | 6 | 3708 | 53 | 249 | 4 |  |
| 15 | 5 | 6 | 3707 | 54 | 250 | 5 |  |
| 16 | 6 | 6 | 3706 | 55 | 251 | 6 |  |
| 17 | 7 | 6 | 3705 | 56 | 252 | Sabbatical |  |
| 18 | 8 | 6 | 3704 | 57 | 253 | 1 |  |
| 19 | 9 | 6 | 3703 | 58 | 254 | 2 |  |
| 1 | 10 | 6 | 3702 | 59 | 255 | 3 |  |
| 2 | 11 | 6 | 3701 | 60 | 256 |  |  |
| 3 | 12 | 6 | 3700 | 61 | 257 | 5 |  |



SKIPING CHARTS. Details please check from the attached link file!

| -58 | 42 | 3 | 3817 |  | 140 | Sabbatical |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -57 <br> -56 <br> -56 | $\stackrel{43}{44}$ | 3 | ${ }_{3816}^{3815}$ |  | $\stackrel{141}{142}$ | 1 |  |
| --56 | 45 | 3 | ${ }_{3814}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}142 \\ 143 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3 |  |
| -54 | 46 |  | ${ }^{3813}$ |  | 144 | , |  |
| -53 | 47 | 3 | 3812 |  | 145 | 5 |  |
| -52 | 48 |  | 3811 |  | 146 | 6 |  |
| - -51 | $\stackrel{49}{\text { Jubilee }}$ | 3 | ${ }_{3810}$ |  | ${ }_{147}^{148}$ | Sabaatical | lute in |
| -49 | 2 | 4 | 3808 |  | 149 | 2 | Jubiee in the fall |
| 48 | 3 | 4 | 3807 |  | 150 | 3 |  |
| 47 | 4 | 4 | 3806 |  | 151 | 4 |  |
| -46 | 5 | 4 | 3805 3004 |  | 152 <br> 153 | 5 |  |
| ${ }^{-45}$ | 7 | 4 | ${ }^{3804}$ |  | 154 | Sabbatical |  |
| -43 | 8 | 4 | 3802 |  | ${ }^{155}$ | 1 |  |
| 42 | 9 | 4 | 3801 |  | 156 | 2 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 41 \\ \hline-40 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{10}{11}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 3800 3799 |  | 157 <br> 158 | 3 |  |
| -39 | 12 | 4 | 3798 |  | 159 | 5 |  |
| -38 | 13 | 4 | 3797 |  | 160 | 6 |  |
| -37 | 14 | 4 | 3796 |  | 161 | Sabbatical |  |
| - ${ }^{-36}$ | 15 16 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | ${ }^{3795}$ |  | 162 163 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ -34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{17} 17$ | 4 | 3793 |  | 164 | ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| -33 | 18 | 4 | 3792 |  | 165 | 4 |  |
| -32 | 19 | 4 | 3791 |  | 166 | 5 |  |
| -31 | 20 | 4 | 3790 |  | 167 | 6 |  |
| - -29 -29 | $\frac{21}{22}$ | 4 | ${ }^{3789}{ }^{3788}$ |  | 168 169 | Sabbatical |  |
| -28 | 23 | 4 | 3787 |  | 170 | 2 |  |
| -26 | 24 | 4 | 3786 |  | 171 | 3 |  |
| -25 | 25 | 4 | 3785 |  | 172 | 4 |  |
| --24 | $\stackrel{26}{27}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | ${ }_{3784}^{3783}$ |  | 173 <br> 174 <br> 1 | 5 |  |
| -22 | 28 | 4 | 3782 |  | 175 | Sabbatical |  |
| -21 | 29 | 4 | 3781 |  | 177 | 1 |  |
| -20 | 30 | 4 | 3780 |  | 177 | 2 |  |
| -19 <br> -18 <br> -8 | 31 32 | 4 | 3779 3778 |  | 178 179 | 3 |  |
| -17 | 33 | 4 | 3777 |  | 180 | 5 |  |
| -16 | 34 | 4 | 3776 |  | 181 | 6 |  |
| -15 -14 | $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ 36 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4 | 3775 <br> 374 |  | 188 | Sabbatical |  |
| $\stackrel{-14}{-13}$ | ${ }^{36}$ | 4 | 3774 3773 |  | 183 <br> 184 <br> 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| $-12$ | 38 | 4 | 3772 |  | 185 | 3 |  |
| -11 <br> -10 | 39 | 4 | 3771 |  | ${ }^{186}$ | 4 |  |
| -10 <br> -9 <br> -9 | 40 41 | 4 | 3770 3769 |  | 187 <br> 188 <br> 18 | ${ }^{5}$ |  |
| -8 | 42 | 4 | 3768 |  | 189 | Sabbatical |  |
| -7 | 43 | 4 | 3787 |  | 190 | 1 |  |
| -6 | $\stackrel{44}{45}$ | 4 | ${ }^{3786}$ |  | 191 | 2 |  |
| - 4 | 46 | 4 | 3764 |  | 193 | 4 |  |
| -3 | 47 | 4 | 3763 |  | 194 | 5 |  |
| -2 | 48 | 4 | ${ }^{37762}$ |  | 195 | 6 | Jubilee in the fall - Beginning of |
| $\frac{-1 /-2}{}$ | ${ }^{\text {Jubiee }}$ | 5 | ${ }^{3761}$ | Year 7 | 196 | Sabbatical | Hebrew Calendar -196 yrs ater 3957 |
| $\stackrel{0}{0} 1$ | $\frac{\text { Jubiee }}{2}$ | 5 | ${ }_{3759}$ | 1 | 197 198 | 1 | 196 yrs from 3957 BC to 3761 BC 1460 yrs from 3761 BC to the Flood |


| 7 | 25 | 19 | 3050 | 711 | 907 | 4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | ${ }^{26}$ | 19 | 3049 | 712 | 908 | 5 |  |
| 10 | 28 | 19 | 3047 | 714 | 909 | Sabbaical |  |
| 11 | 29 | 19 | 3046 | 715 | 911 | 1 |  |
| 12 | ${ }^{30}$ | 19 | 3045 | 716 | 912 | 2 |  |
| 13 | 31 | 19 | 3044 | 717 | 913 | 3 |  |
| 14 | 32 | 19 | 3043 | 718 | 914 | 4 |  |
| 15 | 33 | 19 | 3042 | 719 | 915 | 5 |  |
| 16 | 34 | 19 | 3041 | 720 | 916 | 6 |  |
| 17 | 35 | 19 | 3040 | 721 | 917 | Sabbatical |  |
| 18 | 36 | 19 | 3039 | 722 | 918 | 1 |  |
| 19 | 37 | 19 | 3038 | 723 | 919 | 2 |  |
| 1 | ${ }^{38}$ | 19 | 3037 | 724 | 920 | 3 |  |
| 2 | 39 | 19 | 3036 | 725 | 921 | 4 |  |
| 3 | 40 | 19 | 3035 | 726 | 922 | 5 |  |
| 4 | 41 | 19 | 3034 <br> 3033 | ${ }_{727}^{727}$ | ${ }^{923}$ | $\frac{6}{\text { Sabasical }}$ |  |
| 5 | ${ }_{4}^{42}$ | $\stackrel{19}{19}$ | ${ }_{3033}^{3032}$ | 728 729 | 924 925 | Sabbatical |  |
| 7 |  | 19 |  | 730 | ${ }_{926}$ | 2 |  |
| 8 | 45 | 19 | 3030 | 731 | ${ }^{927}$ | 3 |  |
| 9 | ${ }_{4}^{46}$ | 19 | 3029 | ${ }_{7} 732$ | ${ }^{928}$ | ${ }_{5}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 11 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{48}^{47}$ | 19 | 3028 3027 | 733 | 939 | ${ }^{\text {Judari's }}$ | 931 = Adam's total age 930 |
| 12 | 49 | 19 | 3026 | 735 | 931 | Sabbatical | Jubilee $\quad=49 \times 19=931$ |
| 13 | Jubilee | 20 | 3025 | ${ }^{736}$ | 932 | 1 | Dies in $9311^{14}$ year |
| 14 | 2 | 20 | 3024 | 737 | 933 | 2 | (Book of Jublees) |
| 15 | 3 | 20 | 3023 | 738 | 934 | 3 |  |
| 16 | 4 | 20 | 3022 | 739 | 935 | 4 |  |
| 17 | 5 | 20 | 3021 | 740 | 936 | 5 |  |
| ${ }^{18}$ | 6 | 20 | 3020 | 741 | 937 | 6 |  |
| 19 | 8 | 20 20 20 | 3019 3018 | 742 743 | 938 939 | Sabbatical |  |
| 1 | 8 | ${ }_{20}$ | 3018 3017 | 743 | 939 940 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ |  |
| 3 | 10 | 20 | 3016 | 745 | 941 | 3 |  |
| 4 | ${ }_{11}^{11}$ | $\stackrel{20}{20}$ | ${ }^{3015}$ | 746 747 | $\stackrel{942}{943}$ | 4 |  |
| 6 | 13 | 20 | 3013 | 748 | 944 | 6 |  |
| 7 | 14 | 20 | 3012 | 749 | 945 | Sabbatical |  |
| 8 | 15 | 20 | 3011 | 750 | 946 | 1 |  |
| $\stackrel{9}{10}$ | 16 17 | 20 20 20 | 3010 3009 | 751 <br> 752 | 947 948 |  |  |
| 11 | 18 | 20 | 3008 | 753 | 949 | 4 |  |
| 12 | 19 | 20 | 3007 | 754 | 950 | 5 |  |
| $\stackrel{13}{14}$ | $\stackrel{20}{21}$ | 20 | 3006 3005 | ${ }_{7} 755$ | 951 | ${ }_{\text {Sabbatical }}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ \hline 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 21 | $\stackrel{20}{20}$ | ${ }^{3005}$ | ${ }_{757}$ | ${ }_{953}$ | Sabbatical |  |
| 16 | 23 | 20 | 3003 | 758 | 954 | 2 |  |
| ${ }^{17}$ | 24 | 20 | 3002 | 759 | 955 |  |  |
| 18 <br> 19 <br> 19 | 25 | 20 | 3001 3000 | 760 | 956 | 5 |  |
| 19 <br> 1 | ${ }^{27}$ | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ | 3009 | 762 | ${ }_{958}^{958}$ | 5 |  |
| ${ }_{3}$ | 28 | 20 | 2998 | 763 | 959 | Sabbatical |  |
| 3 | 29 | 20 | 2997 | 764 | 960 | 1 |  |
| 4 <br> 5 | ${ }_{31}^{31}$ | $\stackrel{20}{20}$ | ${ }_{2996}^{2995}$ | 7765 | 961 962 | ${ }_{3}$ |  |
| 6 | 32 | 20 | 2994 | 767 | 963 | 4 |  |
| 7 | 33 | 20 | ${ }_{2}^{2993}$ | 768 | 964 | 5 |  |
|  | 34 | 20 |  | 769 | 965 |  |  |







TABLE 3a. 228-Year Cycle 3957 BC to 622 AD (3-08-2017)

| BC | New <br> Moons Without Correction | New <br> Moon | New <br> Moon |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3939 | 3-15 |  |  |
| 3711 | 3-15 |  |  |
| 3483 | 3-15 |  |  |
| 3255 | 3-15 |  |  |
| 3027 | 3-15 |  |  |
| 2571 | 3-15 |  |  |
| 2343 | 3-15 |  |  |
| 2115 | 3-15 |  |  |
| 1887 | 3-15 | 3-25 | 4-24 |
| 1659 | 3-15 | 3-24 | 4-23 |
| 1431 | 3-15 | 3-24 | 4-22 |
| 1203 | 3-15 | 3-24 | 4-22 |
| 973 | 3-15 | 3-23 | 4-21 |
| 747 | 3-15 | 3-22 | 4-20 |
| 519 | 3-15 | 3-21 | 4-19 |
| 291 | 3-15 | 3-21 | 4-19 |
| 63 | 3-15 | 3-20 | 4-18 |
| AD |  |  |  |
| 166 | 3-15 | 3-19 | 4-17 |
| 494 | 3-15 | 3-18 | 4-16 |
| 622 | 3-15 | 3-17 | 4-16 |
| 850 | 3-15 | 3-17 | 4-16 |
| 1078 | 3-15 | 3-16 | 4-14 |
| 1306 | 3-15 | 3-15 | 4-13 |
| 1534 | 3-15 | 3-14 | 4-13 |
|  | 11 days | 11 days |  |
| 1762 | 3-26 | 3-25 | 4-24 |
| 1990 | 3-26 | 3-26 | 4-25 |

Keys to Understanding the Lunar Calendar
Almost everyone universally is confused anout when a new moon begins the lunar calendar each year.

The Jews begin each year in the fall and then they subtract 177 days to find the first day of the $1^{5 t}$ month (days are $30,29,30,29,30=177$ ). This legacy is based upon Adam being created on the first day of the seventh month, after $6^{\text {th }}$ month.

After the exodus, there was a $1^{3 t}$ month (Ex 12:1,18) and a $2^{\text {nd }}$ month (Ex 16:1). When was the $1^{1 t}$ month to begin? Doesn't say.

We know that 12 months equal 365 days and 12 moons equal 354 days; so the next lunar year would begin 11 days earlier than the next solar year.

In three years, the lunar year would begin 33 days before the solar year. This means the $1^{\text {st }}$ moon suddenly becomes the $12^{\text {dh }}$ moon and the $2^{\text {nd }}$ moon becomes the $1^{\text {st }}$ after the spring equinox. After 19 years, the $7^{\text {th }}$ moon has
 The next 19 years begins again with the $1^{\text {st }}$ new moon as before.

However, after 18 cycles of 19 years, in 342 years, the Gregorian calendar lacks one day in perfectly matching the 235 moons in each 19-year period as demonstrated in TABLE 5. The calendar would lack 10 days in 3420 years $(342 \times 10)(1886 \mathrm{BC}+1534 \mathrm{AD}=3420 \mathrm{yrs})$. New moons in TABLE 3 b are based upon data found here: http://astropixels.com/ephemeris/phasescat/phasescat.html

Note that the calendar in TABLE 3a gains one day and can be corrected by changing the latest date, 4-29, in each 19-year cycle into 3-21, the earliest date in each 19 years every 342 years, as in TABLE 3b:

Note also that the Julian calendar gained one day every 128 years, that is, ten days between 325 and 1582 AD and 11 days between 325 and 1752 AD. The Gregorian calendar presently used subtracted 11 days between September $2^{\text {nd }}$ and $14^{\text {th }}$ in 1752.
--Calendar correction 10 days in 1582 or 11 days in 1752

## http://code251.com/6000-year-chart.pdf




[^0]:    T| Chinese UV [S] $\mid$ KJV $\mid$ KJV + The Scriptures 1998+ |TS2009 $\mid$ Compare |Parallel|
    
    1 Lev 25:18 'And you shall do My laws and guard My right-rulings, and shall do them. And you shall dwell in the land in safety,
    dilev 25:19 'and the land shall yield its fruit, and you shall eat to satisfaction, and shall dwell there in safety.
    hiLev 25:20 "And since you might say, "What do we eat in the seventh year, since we do not sow nor gather in our crops?"
    1 Lev 25:21 'Therefore I have commanded My blessing on you in the sixth year, and it shall bring forth the crop for three years.
    it Lev 25:22 'And you shall sow in the eighth year, and eat of the old crop until the ninth year. Eat of the old until its crop comes in.

