

## **[A-13] Details, Details, Details** **Paying Attention To Details In God's Word**

The slides and audio of this presentation are being recorded for the benefit of anyone missing a session and will be posted on my website as time permits. [No pictures of anyone are being recorded.]

**Please do not allow the recording to prevent you from asking questions! If you have a question it is highly likely someone else may have the same question and could benefit from your question.**

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## Introduction

These notes are available free of charge at [www.TheWordNotes.com](http://www.TheWordNotes.com). The letter-number designations such as [B-7] are the section and document numbers as posted on my website. Questions or comments may be sent to: [sonny@TheWordNotes.com](mailto:sonny@TheWordNotes.com).

## Details. Details, Details

I used to tell my computer students when we were building computers for our school at Moody high school you have to pay attention to **details**. The same is true in Bible study. **Every letter, every word is important!** The tense (present tense, past tense, future tense) is important, the way the verse is worded is important, the context it is written in is important. Every detail is important.

**You will be blessed if you will take the time to read God's Word.** You do not have to **STUDY** God's Word to be blessed! But if you will take the time to **STUDY** God's Word, **"it will bless your socks off!!!"**

Professor Arthur M. Smith, Bible teacher at Texas A&M University for many years, was once asked whether he was ever bothered by people getting 'knit-picky' with the scriptures. His response was, **"No, because when people get seriously 'knit-picky' with the scriptures, they'll come out believers every time!"**

## [B-7] WORLD TIME LINE OF BIBLICAL HISTORY

{ With notes and Scriptural references by Sonny Stephens }

The chronology used in most Bibles is from Archbishop Ussher published in 1650 A.D.. He puts Adam's creation at 4004 B.C. and the exodus at 1491 B.C. The chronology compiled here is based on the Scriptures and the outstanding work of Dr. David L. Cooper, president of the Biblical Research Society. For more information on this subject see his book: **Messiah: His First Coming Scheduled**, published by the Biblical Research Society, Los Angeles, Ca.. {1939} [See [www.biblicalresearch.info](http://www.biblicalresearch.info)] I have personally verified all counts, added Scriptural references, and have both noted and given explanations for the departures from the traditional chronology. B.C. dates given here have been corrected in accordance with Dr. Cooper's findings, except for the 4 year error dating the birth of Christ at 4 B.C. which has been retained in order to keep our present Gregorian calendar intact. Any errors which may be discovered in the B.C. calendar or in our modern Gregorian calendar do not in any way affect the accuracy of the A.H. calendar prior to the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. There is some question even among historians as to the exact year of Jesus' birth. Some say as early as 5 B.C.; others as late as 1 A.D. The commonly accepted 4 B.C. has been accepted here until more evidence proves otherwise.

There are two Biblical events which are subject to at least some degree of interpretation: (1) The first question is whether the Ammonite rule over the eastern bank of the Jordan (2852 A.H.) and the Philistine rule over the rest of Israel (2923 A.H.) were actually concurrent. {At least for the present I am standing by Dr. Cooper's analysis which indicates these events were not concurrent even though this is not commonly accepted.} (2) The second question is whether the reign of Abimelech (2826 A.H.) should be counted as part of the oppression years, since he had no legitimate claim to the judgeship. {Again, I am going with Dr. Cooper's position, that because Abimelech usurped the judgeship, his reign should be counted as part of the oppression years.} I remain open on all of these issues until it can be clearly demonstrated otherwise. Since the oppression years were not counted in the 480 years from the Exodus to Solomon's fourth year (I Ki. 6:1,38), either of these events would affect the over all chronology after Abimelech's judgeship began in 2826 A.H. All dates given unless indicated otherwise are Scripturally accurate to within a year. (Dates in parenthesis are from secular history sources but in no way affect the Biblical chronology.)

**A.H. - Anno Hominis -- Year of Man** -- figured from the creation of Adam and Eve. This calendar does not correspond to the Jewish C.E. (Creation Event or Common Era) calendar due to the halting of the Jewish calendar during periods of oppression which has created a number of discrepancies. See notes at end of this document. See also: [How Long Was Israel In Egypt?](http://www.TheWordNotes.com) at [www.TheWordNotes.com](http://www.TheWordNotes.com)

**B.C. - Before Christ** - dates can be obtained by subtracting the A.H. date from 4042. {or 4039 if Jesus was born 1 A.D.} The question of the possible concurrent rule of the Ammonites and Philistines [2852 A.H. and 2923 A.H. respectively] would reduce the difference between the traditional 4004 B.C. and 4042 B.C. by 31 years giving a difference of only 7 years. See note at end concerning the 83 year error with modern chronologies.

**A.D. - Anno Domini** – Year of our Lord – Year of Jesus' birth.

**[Dashed “|” lines indicate that backward dating is required. Plus “+” signs indicate forward dating.]**

A.H.	B.C.
0	(4042) Adam and Eve created (Gen. 1-2) {4039?} Cain born to Adam -- undated (Gen. 4:1) Abel born to Adam -- undated (Gen. 4:2) [It is possible that Cain and Abel were twins.] Abel killed by Cain -- undated (Gen. 4:8)
130	(3912) Seth born to Adam age 130 (Gen. 5:3) {Note that Seth is the third son and it is through his descendants the Savior would come.}
235	(3807) Enosh born to Seth age 105 (Gen. 5:6)
325	(3717) Kenan born to Enosh age 90 (Gen. 5:9) (May be the root name for Canaan!)
395	(3647) Mahalalel born to Kenan age 70 (Gen. 5:12)
460	(3582) Jared born to Mahalalel age 65 (Gen. 5:15)
622	(3420) Enoch born to Jared age 162 (Gen 5:18) {Note that Enoch is the seventh generation.}
687	(3355) Methuselah born to Enoch age 65 (Gen. 5:21) {Methuselah means "It Shall Be Sent." Methuselah died the year of the Great Flood - Enoch knew the flood was coming!}
874	(3168) Lamech born to Methuselah age 187(Gen. 5:25)
930	(3112) Adam's death age 930 (Gen. 5:5)
987	(3055) Enoch taken to heaven age 365 (Gen. 5:23-24)
1042	(3000) Seth's death age 912 (Gen. 5:8)
1056	(2986) Noah born to Lamech age 182 (Gen. 5:28-29) {Note that Noah is the tenth generation.} Noah is Methuselah's grandson.
1140	(2902) Enosh's death age 905 (Gen. 5:10-11)
1235	(2807) Kenan's death age 910 (Gen. 5:13-14)
1290	(2752) Mahalalel's death age 895 (Gen. 5:16-17)
1422	(2620) Jared's death age 962 (Gen. 5:20)
1556	(2486) Japheth born to Noah age 500 (Gen. 5:32; 10:21)(It is possible that Japheth and Ham were twins.)
-----1558	(2484) Shem born to Noah age 502 (Gen. 11:10) (It is also possible that Shem and Ham were twins) At first glance at Gen. 5:32 it appears that Shem was born when Noah was 500 years old, but because Shem was 100 years old two years after the flood {Gen. 11:10} We know that Noah was 502 when Shem was born. Shem is listed first in

- Gen. 5:32 because of his importance (as an ancestor of Jesus. ) Japheth is referred to as the "elder" (oldest) in Gen. 10:21
- 1651 (2391) Lamech's death age 777 (Gen. 5:31)
- 1656 (2386) The Great Flood (also the year of Methuselah's death age 969 – according to tradition Methuselah died 7 days before the Flood) Noah is age 600. Gen. 5:28-29; 7:6)
- 1657 (2385) Noah and family leave the ark (1 year and 10 days later) (Gen. 8:13)
- 1658 (2384) Arpachshad born to Shem age 100 (Gen. 11:10)
- 1693 (2349) Shelah born to Arpachshad age 35 (Gen. 11:12)
- 1723 (2319) Eber born to Shelah age 30 (Gen. 11:14)
- 1757 (2285) Peleg born to Eber age 34 (Gen. 11:16)  
The name Peleg means division and could have been named the year of the Tower of Babel and/or the division of the continents as we know them (The latter is proposed by Dr. Cooper.)  
[100 years after the end of the flood.]
- 1787 (2255) Reu born to Peleg age 30 (Gen. 11:18)
- 1819 (2223) Serug born to Reu age 32 (Gen. 11:20)
- 1849 (2193) Nahor born to Serug age 30 (Gen. 11:22)
- 1878 (2164) Terah born to Nahor age 29 (Gen. 11:24)
- 1948 (2094) Nahor#2 born to Terah age 70 (Gen. 11:26)
- 1996 (2046) Peleg's death age 239 (Gen. 11:19)
- 1997 (2045) Nahor's death age 148 (Gen. 11:25)
- 2006 (2036) Noah's death age 950 (Gen. 9:28-29)  
[349 years after end of the flood.]
- 2008 [1] (2034) Abram born to Terah age 130 (Gen. 11:31-32; Gen. 12:4; Acts 7:4) {Note that Abram is the tenth generation from Noah.} At first glance at Gen 11:26 it appears that Terah was 70 when Abram was born, but since Terah lived to the age of 205 {Gen. 11:32} and Abram left for Canaan after Terah's death {Acts 7:4} Terah had to be 130 at the time of Abram's birth. Although Nahor#2 is the oldest son of Terah, Abraham is listed first in Gen. 11 because of his importance. See note on Shem's birth {1558 A.H.} above. [Jewish chronologies do not accept Acts 7:4 and therefore assume Terah was only 70 when Abram was born.]
- 2018 (2024) Birth of Sarai (Abram's half-sister and future wife; born to Terah Abram's father. Abram age 10. Sarai is the daughter of Abram's father, but they have different mothers. (Gen. 11:29; Gen. 17:17; 20:12)
- 2026 (2016) Reu's death age 239 (Gen. 11:21)
- 2049 (1993) Serug's death age 230 (Gen. 11:23)
- 2083 (1959) Terah's death age 205 (Gen. 11:31-32)
- 1/14/2083 (1959) Abram age 75 called to Canaan, (After Terah's death Acts 7:4) Covenant made with him, Abram goes to Canaan then to Egypt the same year due to a famine in Canaan.(Gen. 11:32-12:5) Note that the exact date 1/14 is the date which 430 years later becomes the Passover. (Gal. 3:15-19) (Ex. 12:41)

- 2084 (1958) Abram returns to Canaan age 76 (Gen. 16:3,16)
- |
- 2094 (1948) Ishmael born to Abram age 86 (Gen. 16:16)
- 2096 (1946) Arpachshad's death age 438 (Gen. 11:13)
- 2107 (1935) Covenant re-affirmed with Abram age 99,  
Abram's name changed to Abraham, Sarai's name changed to Sarah.  
Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed. (Gen. 17:1-5,15; Gen. 19:1-19)
- 2108 (1934) Isaac born to Abraham age 100 and Sarah age 90 (Gen. 21:5)  
Ishmael age 14
- 2113 (1929) Isaac age 5 - weaned? (Gen. 21:8)
- + Beginning of 400 year count down to the Exodus {Gen. 15:13; 28:4}
- + 2126 (1916) Death of Shelah age 43 (Gen. 11:12-15)
- + 2145 (1897) Death of Sarah age 127, Isaac is 37 (Gen. 23:1)
- + 2148 (1894) Isaac age 40 marries Rebekah (Gen. 25:20)
- + Abraham is 140
- + 2158 (1884) Death of Shem [Noah's youngest son] age 600 (Gen. 11:11)
- + {Abraham is 150 years old.}
- + 2168 (1874) Esau and Jacob (twins) born to Isaac age 60 (Gen. 25:26)
- + 2183 (1859) Abraham's death age 175, Jacob and Esau age 15 (Gen. 25:7)
- + 2187 (1855) Eber's death age 464 (Gen. 11:14-17)
- + 2231 (1811) Ishmael's death age 137 (Gen. 25:17)
- + [Jacob and Esau are 63 years old.]
- +----- 2245 (1797) Jacob age 77 flees Esau and begins serving  
Laban. Isaac is 137. (Gen. 28)
- + | 2252 (1790) Jacob age 84 marries Leah and Rachael (Gen. 29:21-28)
- + | 2253 (1789) Reuben born to Jacob age 85 by Leah (Gen. 29:32)
- + | Simeon born to Jacob by Leah – undated (Gen. 29:33)
- + | 2255 (1787) Levi born to Jacob age 87 by Leah (Gen. 29:34)
- + | The following are undated:
- + | Judah born to Jacob by Leah (Gen. 29:35)
- + | Dan born to Jacob by Bilah (Rachael's maid) (Gen. 30:6)
- + | Naphtali born to Jacob by Bilah (Gen. 30:8)
- + | Gad born to Jacob by Zilpah (Leah's maid) (Gen. 30:11)
- + | Asher born to Jacob by Zilpah (Gen. 30:13)
- + | Issachar born to Jacob by Leah (Gen. 30:18)
- + | Zebulun born to Jacob by Leah (Gen. 30:20)
- + | Dinah born to Jacob by Leah (Gen. 30:21)
- + | 2259 (1783) Joseph born to Jacob age 91 by Rachael  
(Gen. 30:24; 41:46; Gen. 45:6; 47:28)
- + | 2265 (1777) Jacob age 97 returns to Canaan and re-named Israel.  
Joseph age 6. Isaac age 157. (Gen. 30:25; 31:41; Gen. 32:28)
- + | 2265 or 2266 Benjamin born to Jacob by Rachael (Rachael  
was pregnant with Benjamin when Jacob left Laban. (Gen. 31:35,41)
- + | 2276 (1766) Joseph age 17 sold into slavery (Gen. 37:2)

- + | Isaac age 168; Jacob age 108
- + | 2287 (1755) Joseph age 28 interprets dreams for pharaoh's cup-bearer and baker. (Gen. 41:1; 14-46)
- + | 2288 (1754) Isaac's death at age 180 (Gen. 35:28)
- + | 23 years after Israel's return to Canaan.
- + | Israel age 120. Joseph age 29.
- + | 2289 (1753) Joseph made ruler in Egypt at age 30.
- + | Israel age 121. (Gen. 41:46)
- + | 2297 (1745) Seven year famine begins. (Gen. 41:29-30,46)
- + ---2298 (1744) Israel age 130 (and family) goes into Egypt
- + (Second year of famine)
- + (Gen. 45:6) Joseph age 39, Reuben is 45, Benjamin is 33.
- + 2315 (1727) Jacob's (Israel's) death age 147 after 17
- + years in Egypt. (Gen. 47:28) Joseph age 56. Levi age 60.
- + 2369 (1673) Joseph's death at age 110 (Gen. 50:26)
- + Miriam's birth (Moses' sister) -- undated
- + 2429 (1613) Aaron's birth (Num. 33:38-39)
- + 2432 (1610) Moses born to Amram by Jochebed.
- + 63 years after death of Joseph (Num. 26:58-59)
- + 134 years after Israel entered Egypt (Ex. 6:16-20)
- + 2472 (1570) Moses age 40 kills an Egyptian for beating
- + a Hebrew slave and flees to wilderness (Acts 7:23) {Gen. 15:13-16}
- +---1/14/2513 (1529) Exodus of Israel from Egypt
- + (430 years to the exact day from date Covenant given to
- + Abraham [2083A.H.] (Ex. 12:41; Gal. 3:15-19)
- + 400 years to the exact day from Isaac's 5th birthday (Ex. 12:40)
- + 215 years after Israel enters Egypt.
- + 330 years after death of Abraham,
- + 198 years after death of Israel,
- + 144 years after death of Joseph.
- + Moses age 80, Aaron age 83, Joshua age 50 to 64 [exact age unknown])
- + (First year of Amenhotep II, son of Thothmes III as reigning pharaoh
- + of Egypt?)
- + Calendar changed {Ex. 12:2} to begin in March/April in Nisan rather
- + than September/October's Tishri.
- + Israel in Desert of Shur
- + Waters of Marah made sweet {undated} {Ex. 15:22-23}
- + Israel enters Elim {Ex. 15:27} {undated}
- + 2/15/2513 Israel enters Wilderness of Sin (Ex. 16:1)
- + Manna provided for food --undated, but before entrance into Sinai.
- + (Ex. 16)
- + Moses' father-in-law and family rejoin him --undated (Ex. 18:1-2)
- + 3/2513 Israel enters Wilderness of Sinai (Ex. 19:1)

- + Moses given Ten Commandments and the Law (--exact date undated but
- + later celebrated at Pentecost) (Pentecost dates vary depending on
- + the day of the week Passover falls on.)
- + 1/1/2514 (1528) Tabernacle erected in wilderness (Ex. 40:2,17)
- + 2/1/2514 First census taken (Num. 1:1)
- + 2/20/2514 Israel leaves Sinai (Num. 10:11)
- + 2/23/2514 Israel arrives at Wilderness of Paran, spies sent from Paran to Canaan
- + (Num. 10:11-12,33)
- + Quail and plague -- undated, but after entrance into Paran
- + (Num. 11:18-34)
- + 2514 Caleb promised land in Canaan because of his faith (Num. 14:24)
- + 1/2552 (1490) Israel arrives in the Wilderness of Zin (Num. 20:1; 33:1-38)
- + Miriam's death -- exact date undated, but during
- + Israel's last year in wilderness. (Num. 20:1)
- + Water flows from rock (Num. 20:11)
- + Edom refuses Israel passage (Num. 20:20)
- + 5/1/2552 Aaron's death age 123 at Mt. Hor (Num. 33:38-39)
- + 11/1/2552 Moses makes speech on plains of Moab (Deut. 1:3)
- + 2552 Moses' death age 120 at Mt. Pisgah exact date undated, but at
- + least 30 days before Joshua crosses Jordan (Deut. 34:7-17)
- + 1/1/2553(1489) Joshua prepares to cross Jordan (Josh. 3:1f)
- + 1/10/2553 Joshua leads Israel into Canaan(Josh.3:2; 4:19f)
- + 1/15/2553 Passover celebrated in Canaan, manna ceases,
- + Israel eats fruit of the land (Josh. 5:11)
- + 2553 Jericho falls to Israel --exact date undated
- + 2559 (1483) Caleb given land promised, land apportioned age 85 (Josh 14:10)
- + {Joshua is 11 to 25 years older than Caleb.}
- + Joshua's death at age 110 -- exact date undated (Josh. 24:29)
- + 2573 (1469) Mesopotamia's oppression over Israel begins (Jg. 3:8)
- + 2581 (1461) Mesopotamia's oppression ends after 8 years.
- + Othniel's judgeship begins (Israel has peace for 40 years Jg. 3:8-11)
- + 2621 (1421) Moabite oppression begins (Jg. 3:11,14)
- + 2639 (1403) Moabite oppression ends after 18 years.
- + Ehud's judgeship begins (Israel has peace for 80 years.) (Jg. 3:14,30)
- + 2719 (1323) Canaanite oppression begins (Jg. 3:30; 4:3)
- + 2739 (1303) Canaanite oppression ends after 20 years.
- + Barak's judgeship begins (Israel has peace for 40 years.) (Jg. 4:3; 5:31)
- + 2779 (1263) Midianite rule over Israel begins (Jg. 6:1; 5:31)
- + 2786 (1256) Midianite rule ended by Gideon after 7 years.
- + (Israel has peace for 40 years.) (Jg.6:1; 8:28)
- + 2826 (1216) Abimelech usurps judgeship for 3 years. (Jg. 8:28; 9:22)
- + 2829 (1213) Tola's judgeship begins (Israel has peace for 23 years.)
- + (Jg. 9:22; 10:1-2)



- + 2852 (1190) Ammonites conquer eastern bank of Jordan,
- +       Jair's judgeship begins (Jg. 10:8; 12:7)
- + 2874 (1168) Jair's death after reigning 22 years,
- +       Ammonites conquer remainder of Israel
- + 2892 (1150) Ammonite rule ends after 18 years,
- +       Jephthah's judgeship begins (Jg. 10:8; 12:7)
- + 2898 (1144) Jephthah's judgeship ends after 6 years,
- +       Ibzan's judgeship begins (Jg. 12:7-8)
- + 2905 (1137) Ibzan's judgeship ends after 7 years,
- +       Elon's judgeship begins, Eli's birth (Jg. 12:8-11; I Sam. 4:15-18)
- + 2915 (1127) Elon's judgeship ends after 10 years,
- +       Abdon's judgeship begins (Jg. 12:11-13)
- + 2923 (1119) Abdon's judgeship ends after 8 years,
- +       Philistine oppression begins (Jg. 12:14; 13:1)
- +       Samson judges Israel 23 years during the Philistine oppression
- +       -- exact dates undated (Jg. 15:20-16:31)
- + 2963 (1079) Philistine oppression ends after 40 years,
- +       Eli's judgeship begins (Jg. 13:1; I Sam. 4:18)
- + 3003 (1039) Eli's judgeship ends at age 98 after 40 years,
- +       Samuel's judgeship begins (I Sam. 4:15-18)
- + 3023 (1019) Samuel's sole judgeship ends, Saul's reign as king of Israel begins
- +       450 years after beginning of oppressions and judgeships (Acts 13:19-21)
- + 3033 (1009) David born to Jesse, son of Obed, son of Boaz
- +       (II Sam. 5:4; Acts 13:21)
- + (3041) (1001) Samuel's death according to Josephus [after 18 years of Saul's reign]
- +       {Antiquities of the Jews book 6 chapter 14} {David is 8 years old}
- + 3063 (979) Saul's death after reign of 40 years,
- +       David's reign at Hebron, at age 30 (II Sam. 5:4; Acts 13:21f)
- + 3070 (972) King David's reign over all Israel from Jerusalem
- +       begins at age 37. (I Chr. 29:27)
- +       1,414 years after flood, 517 years after Israel entered Canaan.]
- + 3103 (939) King David's reign ends at age 70 after 40
- +       years, Solomon's reign begins (I Chr. 29:27; II Sam. 5:4-5)
- +--2/3107 (935) Solomon's fourth year as king, Temple construction
- +       begun (I Ki. 6:1,38) (480 years + 114 years of
- +       oppression [594 years] counted from the Exodus (2513 A.H.))
- +       {532 years are specifically accounted for in scripture.}
- 8/3114 (928) Temple construction completed in 11th year of
- +       Solomon palace construction begun (I Ki. 6:1,38)
- 3127 (915) Solomon's palace completed after 13 years
- +       in 24th year of Solomon (I Ki. 7:1; 9:10; II Chr. 8:1)

- 3143 (899) Solomon's death after reign of 40 years  
 (I Ki. 11:42) [1,486 years after the flood, 590 years after entrance  
 into Canaan] Israel splits into two kingdoms:  
 \*\* denotes line of Judah  
 [ ] Kings of Judah ( ) Kings of Israel  
 \*\* [1] Rehoboam (evil) age 41 (Son of Solomon) begins reign  
 over Judah (Southern Kingdom) (I Ki. 12:1,21; I Ki. 14:21-22)  
 (1) Jeroboam (evil) son of Nebat begins reign over Israel  
 (Northern Kingdom) I Ki. 15:1
- 3160 (882) \*\* Rehoboam's reign ends during 18th year of Jeroboam,  
 [2] Abijam (evil) his son begins reign over Judah (I Ki. 14:21,31;  
 I Ki. 15:1,2)
- 3162 (880) \*\* Abijam's reign ends after 3 years in the 20th year of Jeroboam,  
 [3] Asa (good) his son begins reign over Judah (I Ki. 15:1-2, 8-10)
- 3164 (878) Jeroboam's reign ends after 22 years,  
 (2) Nadab (evil) his son begins reign over Israel (Northern Kingdom)  
 (I Ki. 15:25)
- 3165 (877) Nadab's reign ends by assassination after 2 years during Asa's 3rd year.  
 (3) Baasha (evil) son of Ahijah begins reign over Israel (I Ki. 15:25-31)
- 3188 (854) Baasha's reign over Israel ends after 24 years.  
 (4) Elah his son begins reign in 26th year of Asa king of Judah  
 (I Ki. 15:33; 16:6-8)
- 3189 (853) Elah's reign ends by assassination after 2 years in 27th year of Asa.  
 (I Ki. 16:7-10) (5) Zimri's reign begins then ends seven days later by  
 suicide (I Ki. 16:15-18) Israel splits into two factions:  
 part follow Tibni son of Ginath  
 part follow Omri.
- 3193 (850) (6) Omri's (evil) reign over Israel begins in 31st year of Asa king of Judah  
 (I Ki. 16:16,23) \*\* Jehoram born
- 3200 (842) Omri's reign ends after 12 years,  
 (7) Ahab (evil) his son begins reign in 38th year of Asa (I Ki. 16:29)
- 3204 (838) \*\* Asa's reign over Judah ends after 41 years,  
 [4] Jehoshaphat (good) his son begins reign at age 35 during Ahab's  
 4th year (I Ki. 15:10; I Ki. 22:41-42)
- 3210 (832) \*\* Ahaziah born
- 3220 (822) \*\* [5] Jehoram (evil) begins co-reign with his father Jehoshaphat  
 for a period of two years over Judah. (8) Ahaziah (evil) begins co-reign  
 over Israel with his father Ahab during 17th year of Jehoshaphat  
 (I Ki. 22:51)
- 3221 (821) Ahab killed in battle after reign of 22 years (I Ki. 22:34-40)  
 Ahaziah his son dies due to accident (II Ki. 1:2-17)  
 (9) Jehoram#2 (sometimes spelled Joram), also a son of Ahab begins  
 reign over Israel during eighteenth year of Jehoshaphat (II Ki. 3:1)  
 king of Judah (II Ki. 1:17; 3:1)

- 3225 (817) \*\* Jehoram (evil) age 32 again co-reigns with his father Jehoshaphat over Judah during 5th year of Joram. (II Ki. 8:16)
- 3229 (813) \*\* Jehoshaphat's death after reign of 25 years, Jehoram his son becomes sole king over Judah (I Ki. 22:42,50)
- 3231 (811) \*\* [6] Ahaziah (evil) son of Jehoram begins co-reign over Judah
- 3232 (810) \*\* Ahaziah age 22 becomes sole king over Judah  
(II Ki. 8:25-29) \*\* Joash born
- 3233 (809) \*\* Jehoram and son Ahaziah assassinated  
(II Ki. 9:14-27) (10)Jehu (good) son of Jehoshaphat begins reign over Israel (II Ki. 9:14; II Ki. 10:30,35-36)  
\*\* Athaliah (evil), mother of Ahaziah begins reign over Judah (II Ki. 11:1-20){1 queen}
- 3239 (803) \*\* Athaliah's reign ends by assassination after 6 years (II Ki. 11:3,13-21)  
[Repairs to Temple 96+ years after death of Solomon]  
Prophecies of Joel  
\*\* Joash (sometimes spelled Jehoash) (good) age 7 son of [7] Ahaziah begins reign over Judah in 7th year of Jehu (II Ki. 11:2,21; II Ki.12:1)
- 3254 (788) \*\* Amaziah born
- 3261 (781) Jehu's reign ends after 28 years,  
(11) Jehoahaz (evil) his son begins reign over Israel (II Ki. 10:35-36)  
23rd year of Joash, Temple repairs begun (II Ki. 12:6-8)
- 3275 (767) (12)Jehoash (evil) begins co-reign with his father Jehoahaz over Israel in 37th year of Joash king of Judah (II Ki. 13:9-10)
- 3278 (764) Jehoash begins sole reign over Israel (II Ki. 13:1)
- 3279 (763) \*\* Joash's reign over Judah ends after 40 years,  
[8] Amaziah (good) his son, age 25 begins reign in 2nd year of Jehoash king of Israel (II Ki. 12:1; 14:1-2)
- 3293 (749) Jehoash's reign ends after 16 years,  
(13) Jeroboam#2 (evil), his son begins reign over Israel in 15th year of Amaziah king of Judah (II Ki. 13:10; II Ki. 14:15-16,23)
- 3308 (734) \*\* No king over Judah  
Amaziah's reign ends after 29 years (II Ki. 14:12)
- 3319 (723) \*\* [9]Uzziah (good) age 16 sometimes spelled Azariah, son of Amaziah begins reign over Judah in 27th year of Jeroboam#2 king of Israel (II Ki. 15:1; II Chr. 26:1-3)  
Prophecies of Hosea, Amos (Amos 1:1),  
Jonah, and possibly Obadiah -- exact years undated
- 3334 (708) Jeroboam#2 reign ends after 41 years  
No king over Israel
- 3356 (686) (14) Zechariah (evil) son of Jeroboam#2 begins reign at age 23 during 38<sup>th</sup> year of Uzziah king of Judah (II Ki. 14:23-29; II Ki. 15:8-9)

- 3357 (685) Zechariah's reign ends by assassination,  
 (15) Shallum son of Jabesh reigns for one month then he is assassinated by  
 (16) Menahem (evil) son of Gadi who begins his own reign over Israel in  
 the 39<sup>th</sup> year of Uzziah (II Ki. 15:8-17)
- 3368 (674) Menahem's reign ends after 10 years,  
 (17) Pekahia (evil) his son begins reign over Israel in the 50th year of Uzziah  
 (II Ki. 15:8,17,23)
- 3370 (672) Pekahia's reign ends by assassination after 2 years,  
 (18) Pekah son of Remaliah begins reign over Israel in 52<sup>nd</sup> year of Uzziah  
 (II Ki. 15:23-27)
- 3371 (671) \*\* Uzziah's reign ends after 52 years,  
 [10]Jotham (good) his son age 25 begins reign over Judah in 2<sup>nd</sup> year of  
 Pekah king of Israel (II Ki. 15:1-2; II Ki. 32-33)  
 Isaiah's ministry begins (Is. 6:1f)
- 3386 (656) \*\* Jotham's reign ends after 16 years,  
 [11] Ahaz (evil) his son age 20 begins reign over Judah in 17<sup>th</sup> year of Pekah  
 king of Israel (II Ki. 15:38-16:20)
- 3390 (652) Pekah's reign ends after 20 years.  
 No reigning king over Israel
- 3398 (644) (19)Hoshea (evil) son of Elah becomes king over Israel in 12<sup>th</sup> year of  
 Ahaz king of Judah (II Ki. 17:10)
- 3400 (642) \*\* [12] Hezekiah (good) age 25 becomes co-king with his father Ahaz  
 in 3<sup>rd</sup> year of Hoshea king of Israel (II Ki. 16:2,20; II Ki. 18:1-2)
- 3402 (640) \*\* Hezekiah becomes sole king over Judah after Ahaz reigns 16 years  
 over Israel (II KI. 16:2)
- 3406 (636) END OF THE NORTHERN KINGDOM (Israel)  
 - captured by king of Assyria in the  
 9<sup>th</sup> year of Hosea (II Ki. 17:6; 18:10)  
 {35<sup>th</sup> year of Isaiah's ministry. 263 years after death of Solomon.}
- 3414 (628) Isaiah prophesies future captivity of Judah (II Ki. 18-20; Is. 36-39)
- 3430 (612) \*\* [13]Manasseh (evil) age 12, son of Hezekiah, begins reign over Judah  
 (II Ki. 18:2; II Ki. 20:21-21:1)
- 3485 (557) \*\* Manasseh's reign ends after 55 years,  
 [14] Amon (evil) age 22 his son begins reign over Judah (II Ki. 21:1,18-19)
- 3487 (555) \*\* Amon's reign ends by assassination,  
 [15] Josiah (good) his son age 8 begins reign (II Ki. 21:19-22:1)
- 3499 (543) Jeremiah begins ministry (Jer. 1:1; 25:3)
- 3504 (538) Great Revival begun by Josiah when book of the Law is found.  
 (II Ki. 22:3-8; II Ki. 23:22-23; II Chr.34:8-15; II Chr. 35:1,18-19)
- 3517 (525) \*\* Josiah's reign ends after 31 years  
 [16] Jehoahaz (evil) his son age 23 begins reign for three months;  
 then he is carried by pharaoh into Egypt. (II Ki. 23:28-30; II Chron 35)
- 3518 (524) \*\* [17] Jehoiakim [also a son of Josiah] (evil) age 25 begins reign under  
 the taxation of Egypt(II Ki. 23:34-36; II Chron 36:5f)

- 3520 (522) 70 year exile to Babylon begins the third year of Jehoiakim, Nebuchadnezzar in his second year of kingship takes captives including Daniel to Babylon.  
 114 years after fall of Northern Kingdom {Israel}  
 377 years after death of Solomon  
 3 years after Josiah's death  
 16 years after the Great Revival  
 Daniel interprets Nebuchadnezzar's dream (II Ki. 24:1; Dan. 2:1; II Chr. 36:5-11)
- 3528 (514) \*\* [18] Jehoiachin (evil) age 18 reigns for three months and ten days (II Chr. 36:9-10)
- 3529 (513) \*\* [19] Zedekiah (evil) age 21 made king over Judah by Nebuchadnezzar (II Chr. 36:10-11)  
 Jeremiah prophecies (Jer. 27:1)
- 3532 (510) Jeremiah prophecies (Jer. 28:1)
- 3533 (509) 5<sup>th</sup> year of Jehoiachin's [and Ezekiel's] captivity  
 Ezekiel's call to prophecy [Ezek. 1:1-2] - 390 years after Solomon's death.
- 3534 (508) 5th year of Zedekiah (Ezek. 1:2)
- 3536 (506) Ezekiel prophecies (Ezek. 24:1-27)
- 3538 (504) 18th year of Nebuchadnezzar more captives taken
- 3539 (503) Zedekiah's rebellion results in destruction of Jerusalem and Temple (II Ki. 25:1-4,8; II Ki. 24:3-9; Jer. 39:1-2; 52:2-7) 19th year of captivity} - siege lasted from 10/10/9 to 4/9/11 -- 1 year, 5 months, 29 days – 539 days  
 Temple destroyed 5/9/3539 A.H. {Ab 9}
- 3552 (490) 25th year of Jehoiachin's captivity Ezekiel saw vision of new land, city, Temple (Ezek. 40:1)
- 3583 (459) Restoration of captives to land under Zerubbabel and Joshua (Neh. 2-12)
- (3584) (458) Belshazzar co-reigns with Nabonidus over Babylon (Dan. 7:1)
- (3586) (456) Daniel's vision of ram and goat during 3rd year of Belshazzar (Dan. 8:1)
- (3587) (455) Belshazzar slain, Medo-Persian Empire begins over Babylon under co-reign of Darius (Mede) and Cyrus (Persian)(Dan. 9:1-2)
- 3589 (453) Cyrus (Persian) becomes the sole king over Babylon [death of Darius] + {450 ?} and ends captivity by issuing a decree to restore and rebuild + Jerusalem 70 years from first exile!) + **[Beginning of 483 year count of Dan 9:24-26]** + Zerubbabel named governor and Joshua becomes High Priest for returning + captives (II Chr. 36:22-23; Ezra 1:1-4; Ezra 1:1-4; 5:13-15; 6:1-5; Is. 44:28; + Jer. 25:12; Zech. 1:12)
- + 3590 (452) Temple reconstruction begun (Ezra 3:8-9; 4:4-5)  
 + Temple construction was quickly stopped.

- + 3591 (451) Third year of Cyrus sole kingship, Daniel's last vision (Dan. 10:1f)
- + (3596) (446) Eighth year of Zerubbabel and Joshua, first year of Ahasuerus
- + (Cambyses) [Xerxes] {Mede}- ruler of Persian Empire, opposition to Jews
- + occurs (Ezra 4:6)
- + (3603) 439 7th year of Ahasuerus (Esther 2:16) – Esther becomes queen
- + (3604) (438) Darius Hystaspes [Ahasuerus; Artaxerxes] begins reign over Persia
- + (3605) (437) Second year of Darius Hystaspes, work on
- + Temple resumed (Ezra 4-6; Hag. 1:1-2:18; Zech. 1:1)
- + (3609) (433) Temple completed, sixth year of Darius Hystaspes
- + (70 years from destruction of first Temple!) (Ezra 6:15; Est. 3:7-13)
- + 1/14/3610 (432) Passover observed in seventh year of Darius (Ezra 6:19)
- + (3623) (419) Nehemiah comes to Jerusalem - 20th year of Ahasuerus
- + 14 years after completion of the temple
- + (3635) (407) Nehemiah returns to Babylon then back to Jerusalem the same year
- + (3711) (331) Alexander the Great begins reign over Grecian Empire
- + (3719) (323) Alexander the Great's death, Grecian Empire splits
- + (3874) (168) Maccabean revolt giving Israel some peace
- + (3979) (63) Roman occupation of Palestine begins
- + |--4038 (4 B.C.?) {1 A.D.??} Birth of Jesus {450 years from Cyrus decree}
- + | A.D.
- + | 1/10/4071 [Nisan 10] {Palm Sunday} – Lamb is presented (Ex. 12:2-5;
- + | Mat. 21:1-9; Mk. 11:1-10; Lk. 19:29-38; Jn. 12:12-16)
- 1/14/4071 (30 A.D.) {33 A.D.??} END OF 69 -- 7'S OF YEARS
- Crucifixion of Jesus -- 'Messiah cut off but not for Himself' (Dan. 9:26)
- {End of 483 years from Cyrus decree}**
- [1558 yrs. From Exodus from Egypt to the exact day]
- (4112) (70A.D.) Second Temple Destroyed, 5/9/4112 {Ab 9} Israel scattered
- [573 yrs. To the exact day after 1<sup>st</sup> temple destroyed]
- (4327) (285 A.D.) Roman Empire split by Diocletian into
- two parts:
- Rome- capitol of the West
- Constantinople- capitol of the East
- (4518) (476A.D.) Rome falls
- (4842) (800A.D.) Revised 'Holy Roman Empire' proclaimed
- under Charlemagne
- (5005) (963A.D.) Otho the Great conquers 'Holy Roman Empire'
- (5989) (1948 A.D.) Israel re-born as a nation

### Notes:

The A.H. dating can be verified Biblically through the year 3589 A.H. when king Cyrus issued the decree to restore Jerusalem [Is. 44:28]; together with the prophecy of Daniel the date of Jesus' crucifixion can be accurately and Biblically determined.

{With the three above noted question marks.} By adding the year 1948 A.D. and the four year error in the dating of the birth of Christ (4 B.C.) to the year of Christ's birth 4038 A.H. we can place the re-birth of Israel as a nation in the year 5990 A.H.. I am not completely convinced that the 4 year error at the birth of Jesus is the only error in the Gregorian calendar. Also, it should be noted that because of the overlapping chronologies given for the Northern and Southern kingdoms given in scripture, the dating of the reigns of the kings gives us a chronology during the divided kingdoms of plus or minus half a year. However, after the fall of the Northern kingdom, there is no longer an overlapping chronology for checking. Thus there may be a half-year error for each king's reign from Hezekiah to Jehoiakim {5 kingships} for a total of 2 1/2 years in possible question. An additional note on the A.H. calendar. The A.H. calendar is believed to be a lunar/solar calendar which was adjusted to be kept in line with the solar year. For more information on this subject see the section: "How Long Was a Day In Genesis" at [www.TheWordNotes.com](http://www.TheWordNotes.com).

#### **Additional Notes on chronology of the Old Testament:**

The time period from the promise given to Abraham until the Law was given was 430 years. {Galatians 3:16-17} But Genesis 15:13 implies {in English} that Abraham's descendants would be enslaved for 400 years {four generations}. The Jews know that Gen. 15:13 does not mean Israel would be enslaved for 400 years and they correctly note in their teachings that the actual bondage was not 400 years but a couple of hundred years. {They don't know the correct time period because they don't accept the New Testament. - **Galatians 3:17 tells us there were 430 years from the time the promise was given to Abraham until the law was given to Moses.**} By subtraction we can determine that Joseph who died at the age of 110 – died 286 years after the covenant was given to Abraham. **This means there was only 144 years from the death of Joseph until the Law was given to Moses who was 80 at the time.** – Moses parents could well have known Joseph while he was still alive!!

If Genesis 15:13 does not mean the Israelites would be in bondage for 400 years, what is the correct translation? The literal translation goes something like this: Your descendants will be strangers in a land that is not theirs for four hundred years and will also be afflicted. --- Every Jew knows this is correct, but many Christians, especially Protestants get hung up on English translations which by the way they are worded imply 400 years of bondage. The King James version is one of the few versions that gives a correct translation, but it is often misunderstood by those who do not understand 16th century English grammar.

Paul tells us that there were 430 years from the promise to the Law {Galatians 3:16-17}, so where did the 400 year count begin? It began on Isaac's 5th birthday! The promise was given to Abraham when he was 75. Isaac was born 25 years later {Gen. 21:5}.

400 subtracted from 430 leaves 30 years -- 30 years after the promise was given, Isaac was 5 years old. {Note: Ishmael was never counted as a descendant of Abraham.} Why did the count begin when Isaac was 5 years old? - it is commonly believed that the Israelite women nursed their young until about the age of 5 during that time period [Abraham lived to 175 years of age (Gen. 25:7)] – this is commonly believed to be the reason why the 400 years is counted from Isaac's 5<sup>th</sup> birthday. Isaac was in a land that did not belong to him!! It became Israel's land when Israel left Egypt. {Although they did not claim it for forty years!}

The four hundred years is a literal time period, but is counted from Isaac's 5<sup>th</sup> birthday, not from when Israel entered Egypt, nor when Israel became enslaved. There were literally four generations from Isaac to Moses {five counted in the actual ancestral line of Amram {Moses' father}, four for Jochebed {Moses' mother} (Ex. 6:16-20) and others. The Genesis passage also indicates that a generation is 100 literal years!

### **Second note on Old Testament Chronology**

Daniel 9:25-26 Tells us that from the issuing of the decree by Cyrus {as foretold by Isaiah 44:28} until the Messiah is "cut off" -- literally "executed" will be 69 - sevens – i.e. 483 years. This means that from the decree by Cyrus to restore and rebuild Jerusalem until the crucifixion of Jesus was 483 years [If Jesus was 33 as we believe when he was crucified, this means the decree would actually be issued in the year 450 B.C. -- if the calendars were all correct. If you review my chronology I show the year 453 B.C. for the year of the decree because 1) historically there is no year zero B.C. and 2) the common belief is that Jesus was actually born in 4 B.C. rather than 1 A.D. I would not presume that the secular calendars are correct in either case, but I will stand by Daniel's prophecy that 483 years would transpire from the decree by Cyrus to Jesus' execution. There are seven years of unfulfilled prophecy concerning the nation of Israel and Daniel chapter nine gives the reason for those years. {The Revelation and other prophecies give details of those last seven years which are specifically decreed upon the nation of Israel, NOT the church!} It is Daniel's prophecy that allows us to link the secular calendar to the Biblical calendar, and that link is only as good as the accuracy of the secular calendar from the crucifixion of Jesus forward. I'm personally convinced that there are other errors we're not aware of in the secular calendar and possibly some questions about a couple of passages mentioned in my "World Time Line Chart" that gives us a time of over 6000 years from the creation to this date. There are no reliable calendars in existence today, so we probably won't know details until the Lord reveals them to us in His kingdom. It is interesting to note from my chronology that not only were the children of Israel in bondage for 70 years to the nation of the Babylonians, but the temple which was destroyed 19 years after the captivity began, was not completely rebuilt until 19 years after the captivity ended and thus the temple was non-existent for 70 years. Thus the 70 years foretold by Jeremiah 25:12 were doubly fulfilled.



The A.D. [Anno Domini – year of the Lord] calendar was created by Dionysius Exiguus around 525 A.D. which originally set the birth of Jesus at 1 A.D.. Most modern chronologies are based on Archbishop Ussher's chronology which incorporates calculations by Claudis Ptolemy (90 A.D. - 168 A.D.) which has known errors on the reigns of Persian kings. Consequently they have an 83 year error dating the decree of Cyrus to restore and rebuild Jerusalem and ending the Babylonian exile. Due to the 83 year error most modern theologians try to claim that the decree to restore Jerusalem was actually issued by Ahasuerus later to force the traditional chronology to fit with the crucifixion of Jesus. However, Isaiah 44:28 makes it clear that Cyrus is the one who issued the decree. The chronology given here does not acknowledge secular chronologies, but relies 100% upon scripture with the three question marks given in the introduction.

Our own Gregorian calendar was modified in 1582 A.D. By decree of Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 A.D., Thursday, Oct. 4, 1582 A.D. {Julian day -- 2299159} was followed by Friday, Oct. 15, 1582 A.D. {Julian day -- 2299160} to re-align the calendar to the vernal {spring} equinox. He also changed century years to not be leap years unless divisible by 400 {1900 was not a leap year; 2000 was}. These changes were not adopted by England or the colonies until 1752 A.D.

The construction of the modern Jewish calendar during the second temple {around 430 B.C. to 70 A.D.} was done secretly by a handful of men on the Sanhedrin {which in my opinion was modified following Jesus' resurrection to not call attention to His fulfillment of Biblical prophecy} and the calendar construction was made public in the fourth century A.D. out of fears the calendar information might be lost due to the dispersion of the Jews. See: [The Jewish Calendar](http://www.TheWordNotes.com) at [www.TheWordNotes.com](http://www.TheWordNotes.com).

### **Reckoning Jacob's age:**

Jacob was 147 when he died, he had lived 17 years in Egypt [Gen 47:28]

He came to Egypt in the 2nd year of the famine at the age of 130 [147-17] [Gen. 45:6]

-- Joseph was 39 [30 + 7 +2]

Jacob was 91 when Joseph was born [130 - 39]

Jacob had been in the east 14 years when Joseph was born

[Gen. 45:6; 47:28; 30:26; 31:41]

Jacob was 77 when he fled from Esau [91 - 14]

Isaac was 60 when Jacob was born [Gen 25:26]

Abraham was 100 when Isaac was born [Gen. 21:15]

Abraham was 175 when he died -- Jacob and Esau would have been 15 at the time.

## [B-1] Use Of Numbers In Scripture {Signature of God}

Numbers are the language of all nature and scientific study. The use of numbers in Scripture is a fascinating study all its own, not only because certain words and phrases do in fact occur mathematically consistent numbers of times, but the numerical values of words and phrases { 'gematria' } themselves is significant. In Hebrew and in Greek, letters have numerical values – for this reason, every word has a numerical value called its 'gematria.' {See Values of Hebrew & Greek Letters.} The role of numbers in the study of Bible prophecy is mind boggling to say the very least. Its use is far beyond our mortal comprehension. In Daniel 8:13 one angel asks another "How long...". The name of "that certain saint" is given in Hebrew as "Palmoni"

{ פלמוני } and the name means: "the wonderful numberer."

In March, 1991, I came across an excellent book dealing with these facts in a manner that far expands the short study I originally presented in my Revelation notes. The book: Number in Scripture, by E.W. Bullinger (1837-1913), Published by Kregel Publications, P.O. Box 2607, Grand Rapids, MI 49501 {ISBN 0-8254-2238-8} is an absolute must for anyone willing to take the time and effort to really deal with this subject.

The general rules set forth in Mr. Bullinger's book are stated:

"Where there is no such special significance in the meaning or use of a word, there is no special significance in the number of its occurrences. But where there is a general importance in the word, apart from its direct significance, the word occurs according to law.

All such general and important words-- i.e. such words on which the Holy Spirit would have us place special emphasis, or would wish us to lay special stress--

- occur a certain number of times. These are either--

(1) A square number, or {a number multiplied by itself -- i.e. 4[2x2], 9 [3x3], 16 [4x4], 25 [5x5], 36 [6x6], etc.}

(2) A cube, or {a number multiplied by itself twice -- i.e. 8 [2x2x2], 27 [3x3x3], 64 [4x4x4], etc.}

(3) A multiple of seven, or

(4) a multiple of eleven

It is interesting to notice why these numbers should be thus associated together. They are significant in themselves for seven is one of the four so-called perfect numbers, 3, 7, 10, and 12, as we shall see below.

3 is the number of Divine perfection

7 is the number of Spiritual perfection and completion

10 is the number of Ordinal perfection and fullness

12 is the number of Governmental perfection."

**Note: All number counts are based on the Hebrew {Masoretic} Old Testament and the Greek {Traditional Received Text} New Testament. See also Equidistant Letter Sequences, Interesting Biblical Number Facts, and Interesting Nature Number Facts.**

**Note on prime numbers -- Prime numbers are numbers that are only divisible by themselves and one. They represent a unique attribute of God: Although He is three-in-one, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, He is indivisible-- where one is, all members of the God-head are -- which is everywhere at all times.**

**Prime numbers through 1000 {Math Standard Tables}: 2[1],3[2], 5[3], 7[4], 11[5], 13[6], 17[7], 19[8], 23[9], 29[10], 31[11], 37[12], 41[13], 43[14], 47[15], 53[16], 59[17], 61[18], 67[19], 71[20], 73[21], 79[22], 83[23], 89[24], 97[25], 101[26], 103[27], 107[28], 109[29], 113[30], 127[31], 131[32], 137[33], 139[34],149[35], 151[36], 157[37], 163[38], 167[39], 173[40], 179[41], 181[42], 191[43], 193[44], 197[45], 199[46], 211[47], 223[48], 227[49], 229[50], 233[51], 239[52], 241[53], 251[54], 257[55], 263[56], 269[57], 271[58], 277[59], 281[60], 283[61], 293[62], 307[63], 311[64], 313[65], 317[66], 331[67], 337[68], 347[69], 349[70], 353[71], 359[72], 367[73], 373[74], 379[75], 383[76], 389[77], 397[78], 401[79], 409[80], 419[81], 421[82], 431[83], 433[84], 439[85], 443[86], 449[87], 457[88], 461[89], 463[90], 467[91], 479[92], 487[93], 491[94], 499[95], 503[96], 509[97], 521[98], 523[99], 541[100], 547[101], 557[102], 563[103], 569[104], 571[105], 577[106], 587[107], 593[108], 599[109], 601[110], 607[111], 613[112], 617[113], 619[114], 631[115], 641[116], 643[117], 647[118], 653[119], 659[120], 661[121], 673[122], 677[123], 683[124], 691[125], 701[126], 709[127], 719[128], 727[129], 733[130], 739[131], 743[132], 751[133], 757[134], 761[135], 769[136], 773[137], 787[138], 797[139], 809[140], 811[141], 821[142], 823[143], 827[144], 829[145], 839[146], 853[147], 857[148], 859[149], 863[150], 877[151], 881[152], 883[153], 887[154], 907[155], 911[156], 919[157], 929[158], 937[159], 941[160], 947[161], 953[162], 967[163], 971[164], 977[165], 983[166], 991[167], 997[168]**

**1--** a reference to unity in God (one or first) The first commandment - "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." "Seek first the kingdom of God..." Mat. 6:33 "The first and greatest commandment... Hear, O Israel the Lord our God is one..." Mat 22:37-38 Eph. 4:4-6 -- "One Lord, one faith, one baptism..." - The first question in Genesis is: Where art thou? Gen. 3:9. The first question in the New Testament is: Where is He Who is born...? Mat. 2:2

**2--**[a prime number] number of witnesses required by law (Deut. 17:6; 19:15; Ex. 31:18) Note two testaments to God's plan--Old Testament and New Testament; two witnesses-- Israel and the Church; two witnesses in the Revelation (Rev. 11:4f) There are two genealogies of Jesus given in Scripture. Matthew gives the "Royal" descent (through Joseph) and is in ascending order, Luke gives the "human" descent (through Mary) and is in descending order. Also the number two is used for contrast: The first Adam, the Second Adam, etc.

**3--**[a prime number] number for God (a reference to the Trinity) The word for God (Eloheem) in Hebrew is a plural noun which requires at least three individuals because of the ending (eem) used. Hebrew has a different ending for singular and duo (two). Also a reference to

"resurrection"; the land rose out of the water on the third day of creation, Jesus arose from the grave on the third day, the future resurrection of God's two witnesses in Jerusalem will occur after three days. The word "Trinity" is not found in the Bible but the word "Godhead" occurs exactly three times [Acts 17:29; Rom. 1:20; Col. 2:9]

**4--** number for all the world (Probably a reference to the four directions-- north, south, east, west.) On the fourth day the heavens and earth were completed. (The fifth and sixth days God added plants, animals and man.)

**5--** [a prime number] number for the grace of God (4 + 1) -- Peter's number -- see notes on Peter in **Interesting Biblical Number Facts**

**6--** number for mankind (man was created on the sixth day) also six is one less than seven-- the number for completion. (Man is incomplete without God.) The Greek name for Jesus (ἰησοῦς) consists of six letters.

**7--** [a prime number] number for completion (6 days of creation plus 1 day of rest gives the complete week of creation) Also, number for spiritual perfection. The Greek name for Christ (χριστός) consists of seven letters. The numbers 6 and 7 are often used together in Scripture.

**8--** ( $2^3$ ) a number used throughout the Scripture for our Lord. The cube of the number 2. The name Jesus {ἰησοῦς} in Greek totals 888 {10+8+200+70+400+200}, { $2^3 \times 3 \times 37$ } the name Lord {κύριος} in Greek totals 800 {20+400+100+10+70+200}, the name Savior in Greek {σωτηρ} totals 1408 which =  $8^2 \times 2 \times 11$ , the name Messiah in Greek {μεσσίας} totals 656 which =  $8 \times 82$  The numbers 7 and 8 are often used together in Scripture.

**9--** number for finality or judgment ( $666 = 2 \times 3^2 \times 37$ ) (The name Dan in Hebrew totals 54 which is  $6 \times 9$ ) {The tribe of Dan is excluded from the list of tribes listed in the Revelation.} The Greek words for Abyss (αβυσσος), ungodly (ασεβης), lightning (αστραπη), and lasciviousness (ασελγεια) all occur exactly 9 times. The sum of the 22 Hebrew letters is 4995 which is  $5 \times 999$  the numbers of Grace and Finality! Nine comes before 10 -- for Christians, our judgement comes before our perfection. For the children of Satan these numbers are reversed: i.e. : they think they have perfection, but their end is judgment.

**10--** number for perfection or cleansing (perfecting of someone or something) The Ten Commandments are the perfect law. (See Rom. 7:12-16) (Seven plus three equals ten-- the complete (seven) Law of God (three). Noah was the tenth generation. The commandments are divided up into three positive 'Thou shalt' and seven negative 'Thou shalt not.' There are four duties of the world (four) to God and six duties of mankind to one another. The Church at Smyrna is told that it will have affliction ten days. (Rev. 2) There are ten days referred to as the days of affliction by the Jews which occur from Rosh Hoshanah to the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur.) There are ten parables of the Kingdom in Matthew. (Seven in chapter 13, and three in chapters 22 and 25.) Also, 2 times 5 -- see 2 and 5 above.

**11--** [a prime number] one short of the number 12, Nebuchadnezzar began his destruction of Jerusalem during Jehoiakim's eleventh year (II Ki. 23:36, 24:1, II Chron. 35:5-6) The fifth prime number.

**12**-- the number for God's (three) witness to the world (four) [ $3 \times 4 = 12$ ] Twelve tribes of Israel-- Israel is still a witness to the work of God and His great love for all of mankind. There were twelve apostles. Also the number of governmental perfection.

**13**--[a prime number] the number for rebellion, corruption, and apostasy The numbers 8 and 13 are often used in opposition. The numerical values of the names in the line of Seth (Adam to Japheth = 3168 which is  $8 \times 396$ ) {Jesus came through the line of Seth.} The numerical values of the names in the line of Cain (Adam to Tubal Cain = 2223 which is  $13 \times 9 \times 19$  . The sixth {2 x 3} prime number.

**17**-- [a prime number] the sum of 7 and 10 it is also the seventh prime number. See the numbers 7, and 10 above. In Rom. 8:35-39 there are 17 things listed which cannot separate us from the love of Christ.

**19**-- [a prime number] the eighth { $2^3$ }prime number. The sum of 9 and 10. See notes on 7, 9 and 10 above. The number for judgment on a nation! 19 years after Nebuchadnezzar captured Jerusalem and carried away the first set of hostages {see Daniel chapter 1, Nebuchadnezzar sent his general to completely destroy Jerusalem, tear down its walls, and destroy Solomon's temple due to Zedekiah's rebellion. {Covid-19?} [After Cyrus decree to restore Jerusalem, it would be 19 years before the second temple would be completed!]

**23**-- the ninth prime number

**24**-- number of elders mentioned in Rev. 4 ( $6 \times 4 = 24$  and  $12 \times 2 = 24$ ) { $2^3 \times 3$ } These elders probably are representatives of God's people from all the world (from all nations) Note also 12 tribes of Israel and 12 apostles (The Church)-- God's two witnesses to the present world.

**29**-- tenth {2 x 5}prime number

**31**-- eleventh prime number

**37**-- [a prime number] the twelfth { $2^2 \times 3$ }prime number. I am not presently aware of its significance except that it appears in both the numbers 666 and 888. See the number 12 above.

**40**—{ $2^3 \times 5$ } cleansing, perfecting, testing (ten) of the world (four). It rained 40 days and 40 nights during the Great Flood to cleanse the earth. Moses, Elijah, and Jesus each spent times of 40 days in the mountains for testing and cleansing. Israel spent 40 years in the wilderness to cleanse her from the rebels against God.

**51**-- { $3 \times 17$ } number of Divine revelation (24 books of the Old Testament + 27 books of the New Testament)[Note: the double books: I & II Samuel, I & II Kings, I & II Chronicles are taken as single books in the Hebrew Old Testament. The 12 "minor" prophets made up a single book. Ezra and Nehemiah made up a single book. -- Thus there were 24 books in the original Hebrew Old Testament.]

**84**-- number of generations to complete (seven) God's (three) witness to the world (four) [7x3x4=84 and 7x12=84] 3x7 generations from Adam to Abraham (See Luke 3) 6x7 generations from Abraham to Christ (See Matt. 1) 3x7 generations from Christ to this present generation (See Gen. 15:13-16 -- one generation= 100 years) Also: 3x7 generations of witness by individuals 6x7 generations of witness through Israel 3x7 generations of witness through the Church Plus note that this last generation includes both a witness through Israel and the Church, a further confirmation to the required number of witnesses given in the Law of Moses.

**153**-- { $3^2 \times 17$ } The number of fish caught in the apostles' net (John 21:11) The Hebrew expression 'Sons of God' (Gen. 6:2) (בני־האלהים) occurs 7 times {one slightly different Beni El-Hai 'Sons of the living God'} and the first expression totals 153. The sum of the numbers from 1 to 17 totals 153.

Is. 48:17 "I am the Lord Thy God" {אני יהוה אלהיך} → 153

Ps 24:8,10 "The Lord, the King of Glory" {מלך הכבוד יהוה} → 153

I Chr. 15:15 "sons of Levites" {בני־הלויים} → 153

I Sam. 10:5 "band of prophets" {חבל נביאים} → 153

Deut. 1:28 "great people" {עם גדול} → 153

The phrase 'joint heirs' in Greek (συνκληρονόμοι) (Rom. 8:17) totals 1071 which is 7 x 153.

The phrase "creation of God" (κτίσις θεου) in Greek [Rev 3:14] totals 1224 which is 8 x 153.

{ $2^3 \times 3^2 \times 17$ } "fishes" in Greek (ἰχθύες) totals 1224; "the net" (τό δίκτυον) totals 1224.

**666**- man claiming to be God (three - sixes) -- man in his most powerful form and majesty-- without God. The number for the Anti-Christ. (Rev. 13:18; Dan. 11:36; II Thes. 2:4) The number 666 occurs exactly four times in the Bible- three in the Old Testament (I Kings 10:14, II Chr. 9:13, and Ezra 2:13) and once in the New Testament (Rev.13:18) In both Ezra and the Revelation the number is associated with a name! Much debate has arisen through the years concerning the number in the Revelation, but the number in the Old Testament is explicit-- it is associated with the name- Adonikam {אדניקם} (translated it means "The lord of the enemy" or "Come My Lord" depending on how vowels are added to the Hebrew consonants) Three descendants of Adonikam are mentioned by name: Eliphelet {אליפלֵט} (my God delivers), Jeuel {יעיאל} (God carries away), and Shemaiah {שמעייה} (she [Israel?] listened) {Ezra 8:13} It is also interesting to note that in Ezra the number is in reference to a family returning from exile in Babylon and in the Revelation it is in reference to one who will cause Israel to once again go into exile. The sum of the numbers from 1 to 36 (36 is  $6^2$ ) = 666 { $2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 37$  or  $2 \times 3^2 \times 37$ }

**888**- the number for our Lord. Three- eights. { $2^3 \times 3 \times 37$ } See the number 3, 8, and 37 above. Jesus is the perfect witness. See the number eight above.

## [B-4] Numerical Values of Hebrew & Greek Letters

The following is from E.W. Bullinger's book: Number in Scripture. The Hebrew alphabet consists of 22 (2x11) letters with 5 "finals" added to make up three series of 9; 27 in all:

א Aleph = 1	י Yod = 10	ק Koph = 100
ב Beth = 2	כ Kaph = 20	ר Resh = 200
ג Gimel = 3	ל Lamed = 30	ש Shin = 300
ד Daleth = 4	מ Mem = 40	ת Tau = 400
ה He = 5	נ Nun = 50	ך Koph{final} = 500
ו Vau = 6	ס Samech = 60	ם Mem {final} = 600
ז Zayin = 7	ע Ayin = 70	ן Nun {final} = 700
ח Cheth = 8	פ Pe = 80	ף Pe {final} = 800
ט Teth = 9	צ Tsaddi = 90	ץ Tsaddi{final} = 900

**{{Recent computer analysis suggests that the finals were not used in counting in scripture. 10/27/23. See [LivingGreekNT.org](http://LivingGreekNT.org)}}**

The Greek letters were 24 so the required number -- 27 was made up by using the final "ς" call Stigma for 6, and adding two arbitrary symbols called Koppa Ϟ for 90, and Sampsi Ϸ for 900. {Note: the Koppa and Sampsi are not exactly replicated here due to the lack of a font that contains them.} [I now have added the capital letters which more people are familiar with.]

α A Alpha = 1	ι I Iota = 10	ρ P Rho = 100
β B Beta = 2	κ K Kappa = 20	σ Σ Sigma = 200
γ Γ Gamma = 3	λ Λ Lambda = 30	τ T Tau = 300
δ Δ Delta = 4	μ M Mu = 40	υ Y Upsilon = 400
ε E Epsilon = 5	ν N Nu = 50	φ Φ Phi = 500
ς Stigma = 6	ξ Ξ Xi = 60	χ X Chi = 600
ζ Z Zeta = 7	ο O Omicron = 70	ψ Ψ Psi = 700
η H Eta = 8	π Π Pi = 80	ω Ω Omega = 800
θ Θ Theta = 9	Ϟ Koppa = 90	Ϸ Sampsi = 900

**{{The Sampsi is not a part of the Greek alphabet but was made up to complete the sequence of numbers. Like the finals of Hebrew, computer analysis suggests that it was not actually used in counting in scripture.}}**

"The letter Ϸ (called Stigma) is used for the number 6. Why this letter and number should be thus associated we cannot tell, except that both are intimately connected with the ancient Egyptian "mysteries." The three letters S S S (ΣΣΣ in Greek ) were the symbol of Isis, which is thus connected with 666. Indeed the expression of this number, Ϸξς, consists of the initial and final letters of the word χρίστος (Cristos ), Christ, viz, Ϸ and Ϸ, with the symbol of the serpent between them, Ϸ - ξ - Ϸ ." (Number in Scripture page 49, by E.W. Bullinger (1837-1913), Published by Kregel Publications, P.O. Box 2607, Grand Rapids, MI 49501 {ISBN 0-8254-2238-8})

## [B-2] Interesting Biblical Number Facts

All number counts are based on the Hebrew {Masoretic} Old Testament and the Greek {Traditional Received Text} New Testament.

[Most of the following come from E.W. Bullinger's (1837-1913) book: Number in Scripture]

The day of God- occurs twice in the New Testament  
(II Pet. 3:12; Rev. 16:14)

The day of judgement- occurs seven times in the New Testament  
(Mat. 10:15; 11:22,24; II Pet. 3:7; I Jn. 4:17 [ in three books])

The day of the Lord occurs sixteen times (2<sup>4</sup>) in the Old Testament  
(Is. 13:6,9; Jer. 46:10; Ezek. 30:3; Joel 1:15; 2:1,11; 3:14; Amos 4:18 (2x); 5:20; Oba. 5; Zeph. 1:7; 1:14 (2x); Mal. 4:5)

The Revelation contains seven beatitudes (blessings)  
(Rev. 1:3; 14:13; 16:15; 19:9; 20:6; 22:7,14)

In the Revelation we are told seven times these things are coming soon  
(Rev. 1:1,3; 22:7,10,12,20)

The 'new heavens and new earth' occurs four times in the Scriptures  
(Is. 65:17; 66:22; II Pet. 3:13; Rev. 21:1) [in three books]

The 'Book of Life' is found three times in the Old Testament  
(Ex. 32:33; Ps. 69:28; Dan. 12:1) and seven times in the New Testament  
(Phil. 4:3; Rev. 3:5; 13:8; 17:8; 20:12,15; 21:27)

The 'Tree of Life' is found three times in the Old Testament, all in Genesis (Gen. 2:9; 3:22,24) and three times in the New Testament, all in the Revelation (Rev. 2:7; 22:14,19) [The first and last books of the Bible!]

'Paradise' occurs three times in the New Testament  
(Lu. 23:43; II Cor. 12:3-4; Rev. 2:7)

The 'two olive trees' appear four times in Scripture  
(Zech. 4:3,11,12; Rev. 21:1)

The fig tree in the New Testament occurs 16 times (2<sup>4</sup>) in 9 (3<sup>2</sup>) books  
(Matt. 21:19-22 [4x]; 24:32; Mark 11:13-14 [3x]; 13:28; Lu. 13:6 [2x]; 21:29; Jn. 1:48 [2x]; James 3:12; Rev. 6:13)

Fig trees (plural) occurs six times in the Old Testament  
(Deu. 8:8; Ps. 105:33; Jer. 5:17; Hos. 2:12; Amos 4:9; Na. 3:12)



The olive tree occurs 16 {2<sup>4</sup>} times in the Old Testament- 10 times singular, 3 times duo, 3 times plural in nine books (Deu. 24:20; 28:40; Jg. 9:8-9; Ps. 52:8; Is. 17:6; 24:13; Jer. 11:16; Hos. 14:6; Hag. 2:19; Zech. 4:3,11,12; Deut 2:11; 28:40; I Chr. 27:28)

'Friend' occurs three times- Matt. 20:13; 22:12; 26:50 [always disparagingly!]

In Matthew's birth narrative (chapters 1-2) which includes Jesus' genealogy through Joseph (Jesus' legal genealogy): Joseph's name occurs 7 times: Mat. 1:16,18,19,20,24; Mat. 2:13,19  
Mary's name occurs 4 times: Mat. 1:16,18,20; 2:11

In Luke's birth narrative (chapters 1-3) which includes Jesus' genealogy through Mary (Jesus' blood genealogy): Joseph's name occurs 4 times: Lu. 1:26; 2:4,16; 3:23  
Mary's name occurs 12 times: Lu. 1:27,30,34,38,39,41,46,56; 2:5,16,19,34

'Mercy seat' occurs 27 (3<sup>3</sup>) times in the Old Testament

'The candlestick' occurs 27 times

'The wave offering occurs 28 (2<sup>2</sup> x 7) times

'The heave offering occurs 28 (2<sup>2</sup> x 7) times

'Frankincense' occurs 21 times ( 7 times in Leviticus and 14 times (2x7) elsewhere)

'Manna' occurs 14 (2 x 7) times

Of the 27 (3x9 or 3<sup>3</sup>) books of the New Testament 21 (3 x 7) are Epistles

Presently there are 39 (3x13) books in the Old Testament

[Originally, I Samuel & II Samuel were one book, I Kings & II Kings were one book, I Chronicles & II Chronicles were one book, Ezra & Nehemiah were one book, and the twelve "minor prophets" were one book]

'The lamb' occurs 28 (4 x 7) times in the New Testament

'Light' occurs 72 ( 2<sup>3</sup> x 3<sup>2</sup>) times

'Moses' occurs 80 (2<sup>4</sup> x 5) times in the New Testament

"Hallelujah" occurs 24 times in the Psalms (2<sup>3</sup>x3) plus 4 times (2<sup>2</sup>) in the Revelation for a total of 28 (2<sup>2</sup>x7)

"Hosanna" occurs 1 time in the Old Testament and 6 times in the New Testament for a total of 7

"Corban" (offering) is found 82 times in the Old Testament once in Mark 7:11, and once in Matt. 27:6 for a total of 84 times (2<sup>2</sup>x3x7)

"Milk" is found 44 (2<sup>2</sup>x11) times in the Old Testament and 5 times in the New Testament for a total of 49 (7x7)

The phrase "first and last" referring to God occurs 3 times in Isaiah and 4 times in the Revelation for a total of 7 times. (Is. 41:4; 44:6; 48:12; Rev. 1:11, 17; 2:8; 22:13)

"Isaac" is found 7 times in Deut., 91 (7x13) in the rest of the Pentateuch, elsewhere in the Old Testament 14 times 7 times in Luke and Acts, and 7 times in Paul's Epistles for a total of 126 (2x3<sup>2</sup>x7)

"Aaron" is found 443 times in the Old Testament and 5 times in the New Testament for a total of 448 (2<sup>6</sup>x7)

"Abaddon" (destruction) is found 6 times in the Old Testament and 1 time in the New Testament for a total of 7

"After the order of Melchizedek" is found 1 time in the Old Testament and 6 times in the New Testament for a total of 7

"And thou shalt know that I am the Lord" occurs 7 times  
{IKi. 20:13; Isa49:23; Ezek. 16:62, 25:7, 32:16, 35:4,12}

"The stone which the builders refused is become the head of the corner" occurs 1 time in the Old Testament and 6 times in the New Testament for a total of 7

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" occurs 1 time in the Old Testament (Lev. 19:18) and 6 times in the New Testament for a total of 7

Christ is spoken of as being at the right hand of God 2 times in the Old Testament (Ps. 110:1,5) and 19 times in the New Testament for a total of 21 (3x7)

"His mercy endureth forever" occurs 6 times in Chronicles, 1 time in Ezra, 34 times in the Psalms, and 1 time in Jeremiah for a total of 42 (2x3x7)

"A jealous God" occurs 7 times in the Bible

"The ends of the earth" 14 times in the Old Testament

"Behold, the days come" 21 times

"Thus saith the Lord God (or Lord)" 126 times (2x3<sup>2</sup>x7)

The occurrences of the names of the Apostles follows the same rules:

Peter 245 (7<sup>2</sup>x5)

Simon (used of Peter) 50 (5<sup>2</sup>x2)

James (the great) 21 (3x7)

James (the less) 21 (3x7)

John 49 (7<sup>2</sup>)

Simon Zelotes 4 (2<sup>2</sup>)

Matthew 8 (2<sup>3</sup>)

Philip 16 (4<sup>2</sup>)

Paul 160 (2<sup>5</sup>x5)

Saul (Apostle) 25 (5<sup>2</sup>)

Numbers can also be used to establish authorship of various books of the Bible. Bullinger lists 3 pages of words and phrases establishing the book of Hebrews as having been written by Paul. Here is a short list of the number of occurrences:

	Paul's Epis.	Hebrews	Total
agaphtos{αγαπητος}, beloved	27	1	28 (2 <sup>2</sup> x7)
aggelos{αγγελος}, angel	14	13	27 (3 <sup>3</sup> )
aggelous{αγγελιους}, angels	5	2	7
epaggellein , to announce	5	4	9 (3 <sup>2</sup> )
apeiqr̄eia{απιστια} , unbelief	5	2	7
agein, to do	7	1	8 (2 <sup>2</sup> )
axios{αξιους}, worthy	8	1	9 (3 <sup>2</sup> )
agiasmos{αγιασμος}, sanctification	8	1	9 (3 <sup>2</sup> )
epaiscunesqai , to be ashamed	5	2	7
parateisqai , to shun	4	3	7
aiwnios{αιωνιος}, eternal	21	6	27 (3 <sup>3</sup> )
akouein , to hear	34	8	42 (2x3x7)
allos{αλλος}, another	31	2	33 (3x11)
arneisqai , to deny	6	1	7
artos{αρτος}, bread	10	1	11
diabolos{διαβολος}, the devil	8	1	9 (3 <sup>2</sup> )
basileus{βασιλευς}, king	4	8	12

The same rules apply to Peter's writings:

	1 Pet.	2 Pet.	Total
agios{αγιος}, holy	8	6	14 (2x7)
amartia{αμαρτια}, sin	6	1	7
apo{απο}, from	5	2	7
pistis{πιστις}, faith	5	2	7
ina{ινα}, that	13	1	14 (2x7)
doxa{δοξα}, glory	11	5	16 (2 <sup>4</sup> )
eidw{νιδω}, to see	5	3	8 (2 <sup>3</sup> )
escatos{εσχατος}, last	2	2	4 (2 <sup>2</sup> )
ecw{εχω}, to have	4	5	9 (3 <sup>2</sup> )
kalew{καλεω}, to call	6	1	7
kurios{κυριος}, Lord	8	13	21 (3x7)

Gematria totals {numerical values of words}:

Jesus (Greek){ιησους} 888 ( $2^3 \times 3 \times 37$ )

\* Note the 3 - 8's as opposed to the 3 - 6's of the Anti -Christ

Christ (Greek){χριστος}	1680 ( $2^4 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$ )
Spirit (Greek){πνευμα}	576 ( $2^6 \times 3^2$ ) or (8x8x9)
God (Greek){θεος}	284 ( $2^2 \times 71$ )
Son (Greek){υιος}	680 ( $2^3 \times 5 \times 17$ )
Angel (Greek){αγγελος}	132 ( $2^2 \times 3 \times 11$ )
Sodom (Greek)	999 ( $3^3 \times 37$ ) [9--number for rebellion against God}
Devil (Greek){διαβολος}	387 ( $3^2 \times 43$ )
Damascus (Greek)	444 ( $2^2 \times 3 \times 37$ )
Light (Greek){φως}	1500 ( $2^2 \times 3 \times 5^3$ )
Shepherd (Hebrew)	1105 ( $5 \times 13 \times 17$ )
Shepherd (Greek){ποιμην}	258 ( $2 \times 3 \times 43$ )
Earth (Greek){γη}	11
King (Greek){βασιλευς}	848 ( $2^4 \times 53$ )
Manna (Hebrew)	1300 ( $2^2 \times 5^2 \times 13$ )
Father (Greek){αββα}	6 ( $2 \times 3$ )
Lord (Greek){κυριος}	800 ( $2^5 \times 5^2$ )
"Verily, verily, I say unto you," (Greek)	888
"The Lord God made" (Greek)	888

Eight miracles Elijah are recorded in Scripture  
Elisha asked for a double portion of Elijah's spirit --  
Sixteen miracles are recorded for Elisha.

The Song of Moses and of the Lamb (Greek) (Rev. 15:1-5)

totals **9261** ( $3^3 \times 7^3$ )

The number 666 is also the sum of all numbers which make up  
the square of 6 (36)! I.E.  $1+2+3+4+5...+36=666$

These numbers can also be arranged in a square such that the sum of the six figures in  
any direction totals 111. 111 is  $3 \times 37$ . 37 is the 12<sup>th</sup> prime number.

6	32	3	34	35	1	
7	11	27	28	8	30	
19	14	16	15	23	24	
18	20	22	21	17	13	
25	29	10	9	26	12	
36	5	33	4	2	31	

666 is also the sum of the Roman Numerals:

D=500  
C=100  
L=50  
X=10  
V=5  
I=1

The first pair total 600, the second pair totals 60, and the third pair totals 6.

\*Note the use of M for 1000 according to Bullinger may have actually been two D's put together!

The use of the number 1 is also important for first occurrences:

The first use of "Hallelujah" in the Old Testament is in Ps. 94:35:

"Let the sinners be consumed out of the earth, And let the wicked be no more. Bless thou the Lord, O my soul, Hallelujah."

The first use of "Hallelujah" in the New Testament is in Rev. 19:1-3 "I heard a great voice of much people in heaven, saying Alleluia; salvation, and glory, and honour, and power unto the Lord our God; for true and righteous are His judgments; for He hath judged the great whore, which did corrupt the earth with her fornication, and hath avenged the blood of His servants at her hand, and again they said Alleluia."

Notice that in both cases this word of praise is associated with judgment of the ungodly.

The first occurrence of the word HOLY, is in Exodus 3:5 -- Not in the book of Genesis which is the book of beginnings, but in the Exodus which is the book of redemption! As Bullinger says: "The creature cannot understand anything about holiness except on the ground of redemption."

The first question in the Bible is from God: "Where art thou?"

Gen. 3:9

The first question in the New Testament is: "Where is He that is born?"

Matt. 2:2

More interesting facts from: The Signature of God, by Grant Jeffrey P. 231 -- These facts discovered by Ivan Panin a famous Russian mathematician.

The number of Hebrew words in the first verse of Genesis is 7.

{בראשית ברא אלהים את השמים ואת הארץ :}

The number of Hebrew letters in the first verse is 28 {4x7}.

The first three Hebrew words {בראשית ברא אלהים} translated "In the beginning God created" contain 14 {2x7} letters

The last four Hebrew words {את השמים ואת הארץ} contain 14 {2x7} letters.

The three key words: God{אלהים}; Heaven{השמים} and earth{הארץ} have 14 {2x7} letters in Hebrew.

The numeric value of the first, middle and last letters is 133 {19x7}

The numeric value of the first and last letters of all seven words is 1393 {199x7}

The shortest word in the verse is the middle word which is only two letters {translated as 'the'} {אֵת} the first and last letters of the Hebrew alphabet {like Alpha and Omega of the Greek alphabet.

The first section of Matthew's gospel Matt. 1:1-17 dealing with the genealogy of Jesus:

There are 72 {8x9} vocabulary words whose total value is 43,364 {6,052x7}

The number of Greek nouns in the passage is 56 {8x7}

The Greek article for "the" occurs 56 {8x7} times

The first eleven verses contain 49 {7x7} words

Of these 49 words, 28 {4x7} begin with a vowel and 21 {3x7} begin with a consonant.

The number of letters in these 49 words is 266 {38x7}

Of these 49 words 35 {5x7} occur more than once

Of these 49 words 14 {2x7} occur only once

The number of proper names is 35 {5x7}

The number of times these proper names appears is 63 {9x7}

Of the 35 names, the number of male names is 28 {4x7}

The number of female names is 7.

Three women, Tamar{תָּמָר}, Rahab{רַחַב} and Ruth{רוּת}, are named in this section.

The number of Hebrew letters in these three names is 3.

In the second passage of Matthew {Mat. 1:18-25}

The number of words in this passage is 161 {23x7}

The number of vocabulary words is 77 {11x7}

Six Greek words occur only in this passage and never again in Matthew. These six words contain exactly 56 letters {8x7}

The number of proper names in the passage is 7.

The number of Greek letters in these seven proper names is 42 {6x7}

The number of words spoken by the angel to Joseph is 28 {4x7}

The number of Greek forms of words in the angel's speech is 35 {5x7}

The number of letters in the angel's words is 168 {24x7}

Although I had researched numbers in Scripture long before I heard about Bro. Bullinger, much of the material in this paper is taken directly from his work which is far more extensive than I have had time to investigate. Space and time prohibit my continuing this study further. The lists go on and on and on. No human, even with the most sophisticated computers could have so eloquently stamped the numerical signature of God throughout the entire Bible. The point of all this is simple: The Creator of the universe is one and the same as the Author of Scripture. The more carefully and exactly we study God's word, the more absolute proof we have that only He could have put it all together. Hopefully, these facts will present you with a new sense of respect for Jesus' words: "Not a jot or tittle (literally, not the smallest letter or stroke of a pen) will pass away until all is fulfilled."

## [B-3] Interesting Number Facts In Nature

[Most of the following come from E.W. Bullinger's (1837-1913) book: Number in Scripture]

It should not surprise us that the same numbers which appear throughout the Bible also appear throughout nature! {God is the Author of the Bible and the laws of science.} In engineering and physics we learn that the most stable of all formations is a triangle which has 3 sides. In mathematics there are four primary rectilinear forms:

In a plane

The triangle with 3 sides

The square has 4 sides  $4+3=7$

In the solid

The pyramid has 5 sides

The cube has 6 sides  $5+6=11$

In animals the period of gestation (time from conception to birth)

The mouse is	21	(3 x 7)	days
The hare and rat,	28	(4 x 7)	days
The cat,	56	(8 x 7)	days
The dog,	63	(9 x 7)	days
The lion,	98	(14 x 7)	days
The sheep,	147	(21 x 7)	days
The common hen,	21	(3 x 7)	days
The duck,	42	(6 x 7)	days
The parrot and ostrich,	42	(6 x 7)	days
The canary,	21	(3 x 7)	days
The mallard,	35	(5 x 7)	days
For man,	280	(40 x 7)	days

There are seven colors in the rainbow (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet).

{There are 3 primary colors and 4 secondary colors}

There are seven levels of classification for the plant and animal kingdoms: kingdom, sub-kingdom, class, order, family, genus, species.

There are three primary phases of matter: solid, liquid, gas.

There are three primary parts of an atom: electrons, protons, and neutrons.

The musical scale consisting of notes distinguishable by the human ear all consist of numbers of vibration which are multiples of 11 {middle C = 264 hz -->  $24 \times 11$ , D = 297 hz -->  $27 \times 11$ , etc.}

The atomic numbers of every important element is a multiple of 4 or 7 {gold is 196 ( $4 \times 7^2$ ), iron is 56 ( $7 \times 2^3$ ), silver is 108 ( $2^2 \times 3^3$ ), copper is ( $7 \times 3^2$ ), carbon is 12 ( $3 \times 4$ ), mercury is 200 ( $4 \times 2 \times 5^2$ ), Uranium is 236 ( $4 \times 59$ ), etc.}

The same laws of numbers apply to plants as well. The number of leaves on various plants before one leaf is exactly lined up with one below it is always the same:

In the apple it is always the fifth leaf

In the oak it is always the fourth leaf

In the peach it is the sixth

In the holly it is the eighth; but it takes two turns of the spiral before the leaf stands immediately over the first.

In the bee multiples of 3 are seen:

In three days the queen is hatched

It is fed for 9 ( $3^2$ ) days

It reaches maturity in 15 ( $3 \times 5$ ) days

The worker grub reaches maturity in 21 ( $3 \times 7$ ) days

And it is at work 3 days after leaving its cell.

The drone matures in 24 ( $8 \times 3$ ) days

The bee is composed of 3 sections

The two eyes are composed of about 3000 small eyes, each (like the cells of the comb) having six sides.

Underneath the body are 6 wax scales with which the comb is made.

It has 6 legs, each composed of 3 sections

The foot is formed of three triangular sections

The antennae consist of 9 sections

The stinger has 9 barbs on each side

Each watermelon has an even number of strips on the rind.

Each orange has an even number of segments.

Each ear of corn has an even number of rows.

Each stalk of wheat has an even number of grains.

Every bunch of bananas has on its lowest row an even number of bananas, and each row decreases by one, so that one row has an even number and the next row an odd number.

The waves of the sea roll in on shore twenty-six to the minute in all kinds of weather.

All grains are found in even numbers on the stalks

The Lord specified thirty fold, sixty fold, and a hundredfold - all even numbers. Mat. 13:23

#### **Encoding DNA** [short You Tube video]

**[How Much Data can 1 drop (1 gram) of DNA encode - 433 petabytes]**

**[1 petabyte equals 1000 terabytes; 1 terabyte equals 1000 gigabytes]**

**[1 petabyte equals 1 million gigabytes] [1 ounce equals 28.35 grams]**

**{See B-5 Equidistant Letter Sequences [ELS] {Bible Codes}**

**-- The Creator of living cells is the Author of the Bible!}**



## [D-8] Genesis 1:1

**Note Hebrew is read from right to left. Genesis 1:1**

7 [296]	6 [407]	5 [395]	4 [401]	3 [86]	2 [203]	1 [913]
הָאָרֶץ:	וּאֵת	הַשָּׁמַיִם	אֵת	אֱלֹהִים	בָּרָא	בְּרֵאשִׁית
earth h-aretz	and the wa-eth	the heavens h-shamayeem	the eth	God eloheem	created bara	in beginning b-resheeth

(7+5+3->777 [3x7x37]) : (6+5+3->888 [3x8x37]) : (1+3->999 [3x9x37]) : (5+4+2->999)  
{Same sequences occur in **Isaiah 66:7-8**}[See **LivingGreekNt.org** and **Use of Numbers in Scripture.**]

b-resheeth – literally “**in beginning** NOT “**in the beginning**” – with God there is no beginning!

The “**eem**” on the end of **God** and **heavens** means plural {**three** or more}. The word for God is plural, but takes singular modifiers! The word “**bara**” for **create** is used **only** of God – man cannot create anything!

Note: in the middle is **אֵת** {Aleph and Tav} which consists of the **first letter** and the **last letters** of the **Hebrew** alphabet. {**Alpha** and **Omega** are the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet. Rev. 1:8]

## [G-8] The Holy Days

{According to Leviticus 23 – 25}

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(2) This month <i>shall be</i> unto you the beginning of months: it <i>shall be</i> the first month of the year to you. (Exodus 12:2)	(2) <b>This month shall be the beginning of months for you: it shall be the first month</b> {Nisan [Mar./Apr.]} <b>of the year to you.</b> ({02} Exodus 12:2)

**This command to Moses in the book of Exodus changed the beginning of the year from the Jewish month Tishri [September/October] to the month Nisan [March/April]. The month Tishri which was originally the first month of the year became the seventh month of the year. Interestingly, modern Jews still start their calendars with the seventh month Tishri, but number their months beginning in Nisan. A Jewish rabbi explained to me that the Jews are the only people who begin their new year in the seventh month rather than the first month of the year.**

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(1) And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, (2) Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, <i>Concerning</i> the feasts of the LORD, which ye shall proclaim <i>to be</i> holy convocations, <i>even</i> these <i>are</i> my feasts. (Lev. 23:1-2)	(1) And the LORD {Jehovah} spoke to Moses, saying, (2) <b>Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them, Concerning the feasts of the LORD</b> {Jehovah}, which you shall proclaim <i>to be</i> holy assemblies, <b>even these are My feasts.</b> <sup>a</sup>  ({03} Lev. 23:1-2)

"convocation"- public meeting or assembly

**Passover- evening of 14th day of the first month** [Nisan](Lev. 23:5) {First month according to Exodus 12:2} [Will always occur in March or April] **{Note: the day begins at evening – see Genesis chapter 1.}** {For calendar purposes - 6:00 p.m. – For prophetic purposes 6:00 p.m. Jerusalem time.}

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(4) These <i>are</i> the feasts of the LORD, <i>even</i> holy convocations, which ye shall proclaim in their seasons. (5) In the fourteenth <i>day</i> of the first month at even is the LORD'S passover. (6) And on the fifteenth day of the same month is the feast of unleavened bread unto the LORD: seven days ye must eat unleavened bread. (Lev. 23:4-6)	(4) <b>These are the feasts of the LORD</b> {Jehovah}, <b>even holy assemblies, which you shall proclaim in their seasons.</b> (5) <b>In the fourteenth day of the first month</b> {Nisan [Mar./Apr.]} <b>at evening is the LORD</b> {Jehovah}'s Passover. <sup>b</sup> (6) <b>And on the fifteenth day of the same month is the Feast of Unleavened bread to the LORD</b> {Jehovah}: seven days you must eat unleavened bread. ({03} Lev. 23:4-6)

[Note: Sometime after Jesus' resurrection it was changed by the Sanhedrin to **evening of the 15<sup>th</sup> day.**

- See the [The Jewish Calendar](http://www.TheWordNotes.com) at [www.TheWordNotes.com](http://www.TheWordNotes.com)

**First Fruits Offering [Biblical Easter]** - Sunday following the **Saturday** which occurs **after** the **Passover** in accordance with the holy day of Jesus' resurrection.

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
<p>(10) Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye be come into the land which I give unto you, and shall reap the harvest thereof, then ye shall bring a sheaf of the firstfruits of your harvest unto the priest:</p> <p>(11) And he shall wave the sheaf before the LORD, to be accepted for you: on the morrow after the sabbath the priest shall wave it.</p> <p>(Lev. 23:10-11)</p>	<p>(10) Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them, When you have come into the land which I give to you, and shall reap its harvest, then you shall bring a sheaf of the first fruits of your harvest to the priest:</p> <p>(11) And he shall wave the sheaf before the LORD {Jehovah}, to be accepted for you: on the morning after the sabbath {Saturday} [Easter]<sup>e</sup> the priest shall wave it. (Lev. 23:10-11)</p>

**Pentecost** - 50 days from **First Fruits Offering** {Jewish Shavouth}

Note: Modern Jews have changed this to **50 days from Passover** – see [The Jewish Calendar](http://www.TheWordNotes.com) at [www.TheWordNotes.com](http://www.TheWordNotes.com). According to tradition Moses received the 10 commandments on **Pentecost**.

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
<p>(15) And ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the sabbath, from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave offering; seven sabbaths shall be complete:</p> <p>(16) Even unto the morrow after the seventh sabbath shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall offer a new meat offering unto the LORD.</p> <p>(Lev. 23:15-16)</p>	<p>(15) And you shall count from the morning after the sabbath {Saturday}{Easter}, from the day that you brought the sheaf of the wave offering; seven complete sabbaths {Saturdays}:</p> <p>(16) Even to the morning after the seventh sabbath {Saturday} {Pentecost} you shall number fifty days; and you shall offer a new meat offering to the LORD {Jehovah}.<sup>g</sup></p> <p>(Lev. 23:15-16)</p>

**Feast of Trumpets** - The first day of the seventh month [Tishri 1] [**Modern Rosh Hashanah** {head of the year}] - The Jewish New Year on their modern calendar. Rosh Hashanah will always occur in September or October of the year. According to tradition 100 trumpet blasts are sounded – 3 sounds, 3 times for 9 blasts {11 times} followed by a pause then 1 last trumpet.

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
<p>(24) Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, In the seventh month, in the first <i>day</i> of the month, shall ye have a sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, an holy convocation.</p> <p>(Lev. 23:24 KJV)</p>	<p>(24) Speak to the children of Israel, saying, In the seventh month {Tishri [Sept./Oct.]}, in the first <i>day</i> of the month, you shall have a sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, a holy assembly.<sup>h</sup></p> <p>(Lev. 23:24 KJP)</p>

**Yom Kippur**- The **Day of Atonement**, the **tenth day of the seventh month** (Tishri)

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
<p>(27) Also on the tenth <i>day</i> of this seventh month <i>there shall be</i> a day of atonement: it shall be an holy convocation unto you; and ye shall afflict your souls, and offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD.</p> <p>(28) And ye shall do no work in that same day: for it is a day of atonement, to make an atonement for you before the LORD your God. (Lev. 23:27-28)</p>	<p>(27) <b>Also on the tenth day of this seventh month {Tishri [Sept./Oct.]} there shall be a Day of Atonement{Yom Kippur}:</b> it shall be a holy assembly to you; and you shall afflict your souls, and offer an offering made by fire to the LORD {Jehovah}.</p> <p>(28) <b>And you shall do no work in that same day: because it is a Day of Atonement {Yom Kippur}, to make an atonement for you before the LORD {Jehovah} your God.</b> ({03} Lev. 23:27-28)</p>

**Feast of Tabernacles [or Booths]**- {Succoth} begins the **15th day of the seventh month**

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
<p>(34) Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, The fifteenth day of this seventh month <i>shall be</i> the feast of tabernacles <i>for</i> seven days unto the LORD. (Lev. 23:34)</p>	<p>(34) <b>Speak to the children of Israel, saying, The fifteenth day of this seventh month {Tishri [Sept./Oct.]} shall be the Feast of Tabernacles<sup>j</sup> for seven days to the LORD {Jehovah}.</b> ({03} Lev. 23:34)</p>

**Sabbath Year**- every 7th year {Shemittah - Sabbatical Years}

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
<p>(3) Six years thou shalt sow thy field, and six years thou shalt prune thy vineyard, and gather in the fruit thereof;</p> <p>(4) But in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land, a sabbath for the LORD: thou shalt neither sow thy field, nor prune thy vineyard. (Lev. 25:3-4)</p>	<p>(3) <b>Six years you shall sow your field, and six years you shall prune your vineyard, and gather in its fruit;</b></p> <p>(4) <b>But in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest to the land, a sabbath for the LORD {Jehovah}: you shall neither sow your field, nor prune your vineyard.</b> ({03} Lev. 25:3-4)</p>

**Year of Jubilee**- every 50th year {Trumpets blown on **Day of Atonement on 49th year** to consecrate the **50th year**}

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
<p>(8) And thou shalt number seven sabbaths of years unto thee, seven times seven years; and the space of the seven sabbaths of years shall be unto thee forty and nine years.</p> <p>(9) Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the jubile to sound on the tenth <i>day</i> of the seventh month, in the day of atonement shall ye make the trumpet sound throughout all your land.</p> <p>(10) And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout <i>all</i> the land unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a jubile unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family. (Lev. 25:8-10)</p>	<p>(8) And you shall number seven sabbaths {sevens} of years to yourselves, seven times seven years; and the space of the seven sabbaths of years shall be to you forty and nine years.</p> <p>(9) Then you shall cause the trumpet of the Jubilee to sound on the tenth <i>day</i> of the seventh month {Tishri [Sept./Oct.]}, in the Day of Atonement {Yom Kippur} you shall make the trumpet sound throughout all your land.</p> <p>(10) And you shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout <i>all</i> the land to all its inhabitants: it shall be a jubilee to you; and you shall return every man to his possession, and you shall return every man to his family. ({03} Lev. 25:8-10)</p>

### Jewish Calendar

07 Tishri [30 days]	{Sep/Oct}	-- <b>Rosh Hoshanah, Yom Kippur, Tabernacles</b>
08 Heshvan [29 or 30 days]	{Oct/Nov}	{30 on excessive year}
09 Kislev [30 or 29 days]	{Nov/Dec}	{29 on defective year} -- <b>Hanukkah - Dedication</b>
10 Tebeth [29 days]	{Dec/Jan}	
11 Shebath [30 days]	{Jan/Feb}	
12 Adar [29 or 30 days]	{Feb/Mar}	{30 on leap year}
13 Adar II [29 days]	leap year only	
01 Nisan [30 days]	{Mar/Apr}	-- <b>Passover, First Fruits {Easter}</b>
02 Iyar [29 days]	{Apr/May}	
03 Sivan [30 days]	{May/Jun}	-- <b>Pentecost</b>
04 Tammuz [29 days]	{Jun/Jul}	
05 Ab [30 days]	{Jul/Aug}	-- <b>Destruction of Temples</b>
06 Ellul [29 days]	{Aug/Sep}	

**Note: in the year 2027 A.D. Hanukkah [Dedication – John 10:22] {Feast of Lights} and Christmas will be on the same day!**

The Jewish day starts at 6:00 p.m. rather than midnight as the Gregorian calendar we use. Therefore the phrase "the evening and the morning were the first day" {Gen. 1:5} is literal.

The Jewish calendar follows the "Golden Cycle" which is a **19 year cycle** of lunar months and solar years. The years **3,6,8,11,14,17, and 19 are leap years**. There are **12 "common" years with 7 "leap" years** giving a total of **235 lunar months** which make up the **19 solar years**. The common years may be **353** days, **354** days, or **355** days. The leap years will be **383** days, or **384** days, or **385** days. For more information on the construction of the Jewish calendar see [G-2] [The Jewish Calendar - Old and New Calendars](#) and Arthur Spier's book: [The Comprehensive Hebrew Calendar](#) published by Feldheim Publishers, Jerusalem/New York.

**Additional Holy Days:**

**Purim** {פּוּרִים} [Lots] (Adar 14 or Adar II 14) {Feb/Mar}– Esther 9:21-27

Wicked Haman decided to cast lots [like rolling dice] to choose when to have all Jews executed throughout the Babylonian empire because Mordecai (Esther’s uncle) refused to bow to him. By casting lots he chose the twelfth month Adar the 14<sup>th</sup> day as the day that the Jews would be attacked. The day turned to be a day of celebration for the Jews as a new commandment was given allowing the Jews to attack their enemies and the Jews won the victory.

**Hanukkah - Chanukah** [חַנּוּכָּה] means “**dedication**,” - **Feast of Dedication** [Hanukkah] – **Kislev 25** [November/December] – temple re-dedicated after desecration by Antiochus Epiphanes– See Ezek. 43:13-27 – Mattathias led a revolt that was continued by his son Maccabeus that ended with the Jews having a short time of freedom. When the dedication of the temple took place the Jews only had 1 day’s supply of oil for their lights, but miraculously the oil lasted the full 8 days of the celebration and came to be called – **Feast of Lights. Jesus went to the temple on Hanukkah** – **John 10:22**. Hanukkah can occur on Christmas. [It did in **1978** and **2016**, and will again in **2027** and **2073**. It is my opinion that this was the real reason Christmas was set to December 25 (possibly a Hanukkah the year Jesus was supposedly born). Christmas was not set based on some pagan holiday as some claim since there is **NO known holiday** on that day.

**Nisan 10** {Palm Sunday} [Ex. 12:3] [**Not designated as Holy Day.**]- Mat. 21:1-9; Mk. 11:1-10; Lk. 19:29-38; Jn. 12:12 – See What Day Of The Week Was Jesus Crucified at [www.TheWordNotes.com](http://www.TheWordNotes.com). God on Palm Sunday revealed His Lamb to be sacrificed.

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
<p>(3) Speak ye unto all the congregation of Israel, saying, In the tenth <i>day</i> of this month they shall take to them every man a lamb, according to the house of <i>their</i> fathers, a lamb for an house:</p> <p>(4) And if the household be too little for the lamb, let him and his neighbour next unto his house take <i>it</i> according to the number of the souls; every man according to his eating shall make your count for the lamb.</p> <p>(5) Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year: ye shall take <i>it</i> out from the sheep, or from the goats:</p> <p>(6) And ye shall keep it up until the fourteenth day of the same month: and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it in the evening.</p>	<p>(3) <b>Speak to all the congregation of Israel, saying, In the tenth day of this month they shall each man take for themselves a lamb, according to the house of their fathers, a lamb for each house:</b><sup>b</sup></p> <p>(4) <b>And if the household is too poor for the lamb, let him and his neighbor next to his house take it according to the number of the souls; every man according to what he can eat shall make your count for the lamb.</b></p> <p>(5) <b>Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year: you shall take it out from the sheep, or from the goats:</b></p> <p>(6) <b>And you shall keep it up until the fourteenth day of the same month:</b><sup>c</sup> <b>and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it in the evening.</b></p> <p>{02} Exodus 12:3-6)</p>

## [G-9] Fulfilled Holy Days

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(1) And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, (2) Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, <i>Concerning</i> the feasts of the LORD, which ye shall proclaim <i>to be</i> holy convocations, <i>even these are</i> my feasts. (Lev. 23:1-2)	(1) And the LORD {Jehovah} spoke to Moses, saying, (2) <b>Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them, <i>Concerning the feasts of the LORD</i> {Jehovah}, which you shall proclaim <i>to be</i> holy assemblies, <i>even these are My feasts.</i></b> <sup>a</sup> ({03} Lev. 23:1-2)

The following are from The World Time Line of Biblical History at [www.TheWordNotes.com](http://www.TheWordNotes.com)

\*\* Note phrase: **the exact day**

A.H.      B.C.

- 1/14/2083 (1959) Abram age 75 called to Canaan, (After Terah's death Acts 7:4)  
 Covenant made with him, Abram goes to Canaan then to Egypt the same  
 year due to a famine in Canaan.(Gen. 11:32-12:5)  
 Note that **the exact date 1/14** is the date which 430 years later becomes  
 the **Passover**. (Gal. 3:15-19) (**Ex. 12:41**)
- 2108 (1934) Isaac born to Abraham age 100 and Sarah age 90 (Gen. 21:5)  
 Ishmael age 14
- 2113 (1929) Isaac age 5 - weaned? (Gen. 21:8)  
 Beginning of 400 year count down to the Exodus {Gen. 15:13; 28:4}
- +---1/14/2513 (1529) Exodus of Israel from Egypt
- + (430 years **to the exact day** from date Covenant given to  
 Abraham [2083A.H.] (**Ex. 12:41**; Gal. 3:15-19))
- + 3/2513 Israel enters Wilderness of Sinai (Ex. 19:1)
- +  
 + Moses given Ten Commandments and the Law (--exact date undated but  
 + later is celebrated at Pentecost) (Pentecost dates vary depending on  
 + the day of the week Passover falls on.)



+ 1/10/2553 (1489) Nisan 10 – **on the exact day** Israel crossed  
+ the Jordan (Josh. 4:19)(Ex. 12:2-5; Mat. 21:1-9; Mk. 11:1-10;  
+ Lk. 19:29-38; Jn. 12:12-16)

--3589 (453) Cyrus (Persian) becomes the sole king over Babylon  
+ [death of Darius]  
+ {450 ?} and ends captivity by issuing a decree to  
+ restore and rebuild Jerusalem 70 years from first exile!  
+ **[Beginning of 483 year count of Dan 9:24-26]**  
+

--3589 (453) Cyrus (Persian) becomes the sole king over Babylon [death of Darius]  
+ {450 ?} and ends captivity by issuing a decree to restore and rebuild Jerusalem  
+ 70 years from first exile!  
+ **[Beginning of 483 year count of Dan 9:24-26]**

+ (3609) (433) Second Temple completed, sixth year of Darius Hystaspes  
+ (70 years from destruction of first Temple!) (Ezra 6:15; Est. 3:7-13)

+ |--4038 (4 B.C.?) {1 A.D.}? Birth of Jesus {450 years from Cyrus decree}

+ | A.D.

+ | 1/10/4071 [Nisan 10] {Palm Sunday} – Lamb is presented **on the exact**  
+ | **day** (Ex. 12:2-5; Josh. 4:19; Mat. 21:1-9; Mk. 11:1-10; Lk. 19:29-38;  
+ | Jn. 12:12-16) – See Jonathan Cahn’s book: The Book of Mysteries, “The Lambs  
+ | of Nisan”, p. 95

----1/14/4071 (30 A.D.) {33 A.D.}? END OF 69 -- 7'S OF YEARS

Crucifixion of Jesus -- 'Messiah cut off but not for Himself' (Dan. 9:26)

**{End of 483 years from Cyrus decree}**

[1558 yrs. From Exodus from Egypt (Passover) **to the exact day**]

See What Day of the Week Was Jesus Crucified? at [www.TheWordNotes.com](http://www.TheWordNotes.com)

1/17/4071 Jesus arose from the dead **on the exact day** of the **First Fruits Offering**

Note **on the exact day** the ark rested from the floods! (Gen. 8:4)

The Holy Spirit poured out **on the exact day** of **Pentecost** 4071 A.H. [1558 yrs. From  
Moses receiving the law (according to Jewish tradition)]

=====

## **Ab 9 [Destruction of Temples]**

3539 (503) Zedekiah's rebellion results in destruction  
of Jerusalem and Temple (II Ki. 25:1-4,8; II Ki. 24:3-9;  
Jer. 39:1-2; 52:2-7; Ezek. 4:5) 19th year of captivity} - siege lasted  
from 10/10/9 to 4/9/11 -- 1 year, 5 months, 29 days – 539 days



Temple destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar's armies on 5/9/3539 A.H. {**Ab 9**}  
(according to tradition)  
(4112) (70A.D.) Second Temple Destroyed, 5/9/4112 A.H. on {**Ab 9**} Israel scattered  
**the exact day** the 1st temple was destroyed 573 years earlier.]

According to secular history and Jonathan Cahn's book: The Book of Mysteries, "The Ninth of Av", p. 211.

Destruction of Solomon's Temple - Ab 9 (586 B.C.) - - [503 B.C. by my chronology – see notes on the 83 year difference in modern chronologies in: World Time Line of Biblical History]

Crusades began on Aug. 15, 1096 A.D. – **Ab 9** according to Jonathan Cahn -- [My calculations have Ab 9 on July 31, 1096 A.D. – our calendars were adjusted by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 A.D. and the Jews' calendar sometime after Jesus' death. See The Jewish Calendar at [www.TheWordNotes.com](http://www.TheWordNotes.com)]

July 18, 1290 A.D. Signing of the decree to expel Jews from England – **to the exact day** - **Ab 9**  
[Date verified by Maratime.exe. See program at [www.TheWordNotes.com](http://www.TheWordNotes.com)]

August 2, 1492 A.D. Final deadline for Jews to leave Spain in Spanish expulsion  
– **to the exact day** - **Ab 9**  
[Date verified by Maratime.exe. See program at [www.TheWordNotes.com](http://www.TheWordNotes.com)]

Next holy day to be fulfilled: Feast of Trumpets {modern Rosh Hashanah} 7/1/????  
{03} Lev. 23:24)

Trumpets are sounded 100 times – three different tones three times for 9 soundings – this is done eleven times for a total of 99. Then there is a pause. Only the trumpeter knows when the last trumpet will sound for number 100. ["In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: because the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed." I Cor. 15:52]

The following holy days were added later by the Jews:  
Purim {lots} [Adar 14 and 15 {February-March} based on Esther chapter 9]

Hanukah {dedication} - Feast of Dedication [Jn. 10:22] also called the Feast of Lights based on when the Lord miraculously provided oil for the temple lamps during the time of the Maccabees [around 168 B.C.] before Jesus' birth. The Maccabees led a successful revolt against the Syrian king Antiochus IV who had sacrificed a pig on the temple altar and banned Judaism. Hanukah can and often does occur on Christmas. It last occurred on Christmas in 2016 and it will occur on Christmas again in 2027. [This holy day is recorded in the Apocrypha in the books of first and second Maccabees but is also mentioned in John 10:22 when Jesus came to the temple at the Feast of Dedication.]

## [D-5] How Long Was Israel in Egypt?

Chronology according to Jewish tradition {from The Comprehensive Hebrew Calendar, by Arthur Spier, Feldheim Publishers, Jerusalem/New York, 1981, page 21}

Year {A.H. - Anno Hominis – “Year of Man”}

1	Adam	
1057	Noah	1056 years from the creation of man to Noah
1949	Abraham	892 years from Noah to Abraham *
2049	Isaac	100 years from Abraham to Isaac
2239	Entrance into Egypt	190 years from Isaac to the Entrance to Egypt
2449	The Exodus	210 years from Egypt to Exodus**

=====

The above chronology demonstrates that the Jews know and understand that Israel was only in Egypt a little over 200 years. **This chronology has two errors in it because the Jews do not accept the New Testament** which we will discuss in these notes. The first error is dating the birth of Abraham at 1949 A.H. {Anno Hominis – “Year of Man” counted from creation of Adam}- which was actually 2008 A.H. This error comes from the assumption that Abraham was born when Terah was 70 years old and is based on Gen 11:26. Abraham is named first in Gen. 11:26 because of his importance {a similar listing is in Gen. 5:32 with Shem, Ham, and Japheth where Shem is listed first even though the scriptures plainly tell us that Japheth was the oldest Gen.10:2, 21}, [the genealogy in Genesis chapter 10 demonstrates that **Shem was in fact the youngest.**] but Abraham wasn't born until Terah was 130 years old. We know this because Stephen in Acts 7:4 tells us that Abraham left Haran **after his father Terah's death** and **Terah was 205** {205 – 75 = 130} when he died and **Abraham was 75** at the time.

{01} Genesis	
King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(26) And Terah lived seventy years, and begat Abram, Nahor, and Haran. Gen. 11:26 KJV	(26) And Terah lived <b>seventy years, and fathered Abram, Nahor, and Haran</b> {1948 A.H./C-2094 B.C.}. <sup>f</sup> {01} Gen. 11:26 KJP
11:26f - Terah at age 70 fathered Nahor, Abram was born when Terah was 130 (Gen. 11:31-32; Gen. 12:4; Acts 7:4) Abram is named first because of His importance. - See note on Gen. 5:32. We know this because <u>Acts 7:4</u> tells us that Abram went to Canaan at age 75 <b>after his father's death and Terah died at the age of 205</b> [see Gen. 11:32]. See <u>Appendix G: World Time Line of Biblical History</u>	

<b>{01} Genesis</b>	
King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(32) And the days of Terah were two hundred and five years: and Terah died in Haran. (Gen. 11:32)	(32) And the days of Terah were <b>two hundred and five years: and Terah died in Haran</b> {2083 A.H./C-1959 B.C.}. <sup>h</sup> {01} Gen. 11:32 KJP

<b>{44} Acts</b>	
King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
<p>(2) And he said, Men, brethren, and fathers, hearken; The God of glory appeared unto our father Abraham, when he was in Mesopotamia, before he dwelt in Charran,</p> <p>(3) And said unto him, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and come into the land which I shall shew thee.</p> <p>(4) Then came he out of the land of the Chaldaeans, and dwelt in Charran: and from thence, when his father was dead, he removed him into this land, wherein ye now dwell. Acts 7:2-4 KJV</p>	<p>(2) And he {Stephen} answered, Men, brothers, and fathers, listen; The God of glory appeared to our forefather Abraham, when he was in Mesopotamia, before he lived in Haran,<sup>a</sup></p> <p>(3) And said to him, <b>Get out of your country, and away from your kindred, and come into the land which I shall show you.</b><sup>b</sup></p> <p>(4) Then he came out of the land of the Chaldaeans, and lived in Haran: and from there, <b>when his father was dead,</b><sup>c</sup> he removed himself into this land, in which you now live. {44} Acts 7:2-4 KJP</p>
<p>7:4c – when his father was dead – by this we know that Abraham came to Canaan following the death of his father <b>who was 205</b> at the time {Gen. 11:31-32} and <b>Abraham was 75</b> years old at the time {Gen. 11:32 – 12:5} See <a href="#">Appendix G: World Time Line of Biblical History</a></p>	

Notice that the Jews believe Israel was in Egypt 210 years. They are actually off by 5 years. We know this by doing the chronology and using Paul's statement in Gal. 3:15-19. The Jews do not know the exact year because they do not believe the New Testament and Paul, so they are rounding the time off to 210 years when in actuality it was 215 years {see math below}.

**{48} Galatians**

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
<p>(15) Brethren, I speak after the manner of men; Though <i>it be</i> but a man's covenant, yet <i>if it be</i> confirmed, no man disannulleth, or addeth thereto.</p> <p>(16) Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ.</p> <p>(17) And this I say, <i>that</i> the covenant, that was confirmed before of God in Christ, the law, which was four hundred and thirty years after, cannot disannul, that it should make the promise of none effect.</p> <p>(18) For if the inheritance <i>be</i> of the law, <i>it is</i> no more of promise: but God gave <i>it</i> to Abraham by promise. Gal. 3:15-18 KJV</p>	<p>(15) Brothers, I speak after the manner of men; Though <i>it is</i> but a man's covenant, yet <i>if it is</i> confirmed, no man can disannul it, or add to it.</p> <p>(16) Now to Abraham and his Descendant were <b>the promises made</b>. He did not say, And to descendants, as of many; but as of one, <b>And to your Descendant,</b><sup>e</sup> Who is Christ.</p> <p>(17) And this I say, <i>that</i> the covenant, that was confirmed before by God in Christ, <b>the law, which came four hundred and thirty years later,</b><sup>f</sup> cannot void <i>the promise</i>, that it should make the promise of no effect.</p> <p>(18) Because if the inheritance <i>is</i> by the law, <i>it is</i> no more by promise: but God gave <i>it</i> to Abraham by promise. {48} Gal. 3:15-18 KJP</p>
<p>3:17e - The Law was given on Mount Sinai 430 years after the promise was given to Abraham who was 75 years old at the time. Abraham lived to be 175 years old [Gen. 25:7] The Israelites came out of Egypt 430 years to the very day from the day the promise was given to Abraham. [Ex. 12:41] The promise given to Abraham 1/14/2083 A.H. The Jews came out of Egypt 1/14/2513 A.H. - See <a href="#">Appendix G: World Time Line of Biblical History</a></p>	

Note: this proves conclusively that the Jews were not slaves 400 years as so many misquote scripture. Every Jew knows this is true, but many Christians who do not understand King James English don't and many modern translations totally corrupt the scripture. - See notes on Genesis 12:1-4; 15:13; 50:26

Moses was 80 years old when he received the law {50 days after the Passover in 2513 A.H.}

### Reckoning Jacob's age:

Jacob was 147 when he died, he had lived in Egypt 17 years {Gen. 47:28} {2315 A.H.}

He came to Egypt in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of the famine at the age of 130 {147-17=130} {Gen. 45:6}

Joseph was 39 when Jacob came to Egypt {30+7+2=39} {2298 A.H.}

Jacob was 91 when Joseph was born {130-39=91} {2259 A.H.}

Jacob had been in the east 14 years when Joseph was born {Gen. 45:6; 47:28; 30:26; 31:41}

Jacob was 77 when he fled from Esau {91-14=77} {2245 A.H.}

Isaac was 60 when Jacob was born {Gen. 25:26} {2168 A.H.}

Abraham was 100 when Isaac was born {Gen. 21:15}{25 years after the promise was given}

By doing the math we know that Jacob entered Egypt **215 years** after the promise was given to Abraham {25+60+130=215} **By subtraction 430 -215 = 215 we know that there was only 215 years from the time Israel entered into Egypt until the Law was given to Moses.**

Moses was 80 years old when he received the law.{2513 A.H.}

Joseph died at the age of 110 {Gen. 50:26} – which means he lived 71 years {110-39=71} after Israel came into Egypt. By subtraction {215-71-80 = 64} Moses was born only 64 years after Joseph's death which means that Moses' parents could well have known Joseph. This also means that there was only 144 years {215-71=144} years from the death of Joseph until Israel left Egypt. So the total number of years of actual slavery was at most 144 years.

If all this is true, where did the idea come from that Israel was in slavery for 400 years? It comes from a misunderstanding of two passages of scripture which we will now deal with.

**{01} Genesis**

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
<p>(13) And he said unto Abram, Know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land <i>that is</i> not theirs, and shall serve them; and they shall afflict them four hundred years;</p> <p>(14) And also that nation, whom they shall serve, will I judge: and afterward shall they come out with great substance.</p> <p>(15) And thou shalt go to thy fathers in peace; thou shalt be buried in a good old age.</p> <p>(16) But in the fourth generation they shall come hither again: for the iniquity of the Amorites is not yet full. Gen. 15:13-16 KJV</p>	<p>(13) And He said to Abram, <b>Know for certain that your descendants shall be strangers in a land <i>that is</i> not theirs, and shall serve them; and they shall afflict them four hundred years;<sup>c</sup></b></p> <p>(14) <b>And also that nation, whom they shall serve, I will judge; and afterward they shall come out with great substance.</b></p> <p>(15) <b>And you shall go to your fathers in peace; you shall be buried in a good old age.</b></p> <p>(16) <b>But in the fourth generation<sup>d</sup> they shall come here again: because the sin of the Amorites is not yet full.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">{01} Gen. 15:13-16 KJP</p>

15:13c - Note: **Abraham's descendants would live in land that would not be theirs and would be afflicted**, but they were only in Egypt a total of 215 years. The **400 years is counted from Isaac's 5<sup>th</sup> birthday** – it is believed that women of that time period nursed their young and then weaned them at age 5 – see **Gen. 21:9**. Moses was born only 64 years after Joseph's death. The law of Moses was given **430 years after the promise** was given to Abraham who was 75 at the time. [Gal.3:15-19] Abraham lived 100 years after the promise was given to him. [Gen. 25:7] See [Appendix G: World Time Line of Biblical History](#)

15:16d - fourth generation - see note on 15:13 - four hundred years - See Ex. 6:20 Moses is actually the 5<sup>th</sup> generation through his father Amram, but 4<sup>th</sup> generation through his mother Jochebed. - see Ex. 2:1 and Ex. 6:20

The King James Version correctly translates the passage, but people don't understand or pay attention to the wording. Throughout their lifetimes, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob referred to themselves as **strangers in the land in which they lived**. Notice the passage says they will be strangers in the land and they will be afflicted 400 years {most of their lifetimes there were problems with the locals over wells that Abraham had dug}, and the land in which they will serve {namely Egypt}, God will judge. **It does not say they will be in bondage 400 years.** Isaac was born 25 years after the promise was given to Abraham who was 100 when Isaac was born. This means that the 400 year count began when Isaac was 5 years old. We are told that a great feast was held when Isaac was weaned in Gen. 21:8. We believe that is when the 400 year count began.

Since there was only 430 years from the time the promise was given to Abraham until the Law was given {50 days after the Passover} {Gal. 3:15-19} – for the descendants of Abraham to have been in slavery for 400 years, **Abraham himself would have had to been in slavery for 70 years** {100-30=70} since he lived 100 years after the promise was given {Gen. 25:7}. We know of course that was not the case.

<b>{02} Exodus</b>	
King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
<p>(40) Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, <i>was</i> four hundred and thirty years.</p> <p>(41) And it came to pass at the end of the four hundred and thirty years, even the selfsame day it came to pass, that all the hosts of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt.</p> <p>Ex. 12:40-41 KJV</p>	<p>(40) Now the history of the children of Israel, who lived in Egypt, <i>was</i> four hundred and thirty years {from the time the promise was given to Abraham [Gal. 3:15-19]}.<sup>f</sup></p> <p>(41) And it came to pass at the end of the four hundred thirty years, <b>even to the very day</b> {1/14/2513 A.H./C-1529 B.C.}<sup>g*</sup> it came to pass, that all the hosts of the LORD {Jehovah} went out from the land of Egypt.</p> <p>{02} Ex. 12:40-41 KJP</p>
<p>12:40f -the sojourning (history) of the children of Israel - note the phrase "<b>who lived in Egypt</b>" <b>identifies</b> the descendants of Abraham as the ones being spoken of - they were NOT in Egypt 400 years since <b>there was only 430 years from the promise given to Abraham to the Exodus</b> {Gal. 3:15-19} - see following note</p> <p>12:41g - 430 years "to the selfsame day" - lit. <b>to the very day</b> the covenant was made with Abraham [2083 A.H.] See also Gal. 3:15-19 - 400 years from Isaac's 5th birthday, 215 years after Israel entered Egypt, 330 years after the death of Abraham, 144 years after the death of Joseph. Moses is 80 years old, Aaron is 83 years old.</p> <p>See: <u><a href="#">Appendix G: World Time Line of Biblical History</a></u></p>	

Notice that Israel came out of Egypt **exactly 430 years to the very day** that the promise was given to Abraham. They came out of Egypt on the day of the Passover {which began at 6:00 p.m. the previous evening} which was the first month {Nisan [March-April]} the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the month {See Lev. 23:5}.



## [F-8] What Day of the Week Was Jesus Crucified?

There has been much controversy through the years as to what day of the week Jesus was actually crucified. The fact is that **the gospels clearly tell us what day it was**, but the problem is that most English speaking Christians have forgotten how the Jewish calendar works. For the Jews **the new day begins at evening** [not midnight]. This goes back to the first chapter of Genesis: **“there was evening and there was morning the first day...”** [Gen. 1:5]; **“there was evening and there was morning the second day...”** [Gen. 1:8], etc.

Matthew and Mark both plainly tell us that Jesus was taken off the cross **at evening** – this means that **the new day had begun**. The only question remaining is whether this **“new day”** was the **“sabbath”** or **“the day of preparation”** and Mark, Luke, and John answer that question.

If Jesus was crucified on Friday, as most traditions say that He was, then **the evening {of the new day}** that Jesus was taken down off the cross **was the sabbath** which begins Friday evening. If Jesus was crucified on Thursday then **the evening {of the new day}** that He was taken down off the cross **was the “day of preparation”** [which began the Thursday evening] which was the day before the sabbath. The scriptures speak for themselves.

<b>{40} Matthew</b>	
King James Version	King James Paraphrase
<p>(57) When the even was come, there came a rich man of Arimathaea, named Joseph, who also himself was Jesus' disciple:                      (58) He went to Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus. Then Pilate commanded the body to be delivered.                      (59) And when Joseph had taken the body, he wrapped it in a clean linen cloth,                      (60) And laid it in his own new tomb, which he had hewn out in the rock: and he rolled a great stone to the door of the sepulchre, and departed. {Mat. 27:57-60 KJV}</p>	<p>(57) <b>When the evening had come</b>, there came a rich man of Arimathaea, named Joseph, who also himself was Jesus' disciple:                      (58) He went to Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus. Then Pilate commanded the body to be delivered.                      (59) And when Joseph had taken the body, he wrapped it in a clean linen cloth,                      (60) And laid it in his own new tomb<sup>k</sup>, which he had cut out in the rock: and he rolled a great stone to the door of the tomb, and departed. {Mat. 27:57-60 KJP}</p>

<b>{41} Mark</b>	
King James Version	King James Paraphrase
<p>(42) And now when the even was come, because it was the preparation, that is, the day before the sabbath,                      (43) Joseph of Arimathaea, an honourable counsellor, which also waited for the kingdom of God, came, and went in boldly unto Pilate, and craved the body of Jesus.                      {Mark 15:42-43 KJV}</p>	<p>(42) <b>And now when the evening had come, because it was the preparation {day},</b> that is, the day before the sabbath {Saturday},                      (43) Joseph of Arimathaea, an honorable counselor, who also waited for the kingdom of God, came, and went in boldly to Pilate, and requested the body of Jesus.<sup>s</sup>                      {Mark 15:42-43 KJP}</p>



<b>{42} Luke</b>	
King James Version	King James Paraphrase
<p>(50) And, behold, <i>there was</i> a man named Joseph, a counsellor; <i>and he was</i> a good man, and a just:</p> <p>(51) (The same had not consented to the counsel and deed of them;) <i>he was</i> of Arimathaea, a city of the Jews: who also himself waited for the kingdom of God.</p> <p>(52) This <i>man</i> went unto Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus.</p> <p>(53) And he took it down, and wrapped it in linen, and laid it in a sepulchre that was hewn in stone, wherein never man before was laid.</p> <p>(54) And that day was the preparation, and the sabbath drew on. {Luke 23:50-54 KJV}</p>	<p>(50) And, <i>there was</i> a man named Joseph<sup>c</sup>, a counselor; <i>and he was</i> a good and just man:</p> <p>(51) (This same {man} had not consented to the counsel and their deed;) <i>he was</i> of Arimathaea, a city of the Jews: who also himself waited for the kingdom of God<sup>d</sup>.</p> <p>(52) This <i>man</i> went to Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus.</p> <p>(53) And he took it down, and wrapped it in linen, and laid it in a tomb that was cut in stone, in which no man before had lain<sup>e</sup>.</p> <p>(54) <b>And that day was the preparation,</b><sup>f</sup> and the sabbath {Saturday} was drawing near. {Luke 23:50-54 KJP}</p>

<b>{43} John</b>	
King James Version	King James Paraphrase
<p>(31) The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath day, (for that sabbath day was an high day,) besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and <i>that</i> they might be taken away. {John 19:31 KJV}</p>	<p>(31) The Jews therefore, <b>because it was the preparation,</b><sup>g</sup> that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath {Saturday}, (because that sabbath day {Saturday} was a high holy day,) requested of Pilate that their legs might be broken, and <i>that</i> they might be taken away. {John 19:31 KJP}</p>

<b>{43} John</b>	
King James Version	King James Paraphrase
<p>(41) Now in the place where he was crucified there was a garden; and in the garden a new sepulchre, wherein was never man yet laid. (42) There laid they Jesus therefore because of the Jews' preparation <i>day</i>; for the sepulchre was nigh at hand. {John 19:41-42 KJV}</p>	<p>(41) Now in the place where He was crucified there was a garden; and in the garden a new tomb, in which no man had yet laid<sup>l</sup>.</p> <p>(42) There they laid Jesus therefore <b>because of the Jews' preparation day;</b><sup>m</sup> because the tomb was near at hand. {John 19:41-42 KJP}</p>

**Jesus was crucified on Thursday: Thursday evening began “the day of preparation”.** Jesus lay in the tomb Thursday night, Friday night, and Saturday night and on the third day He arose just as He said He would. The “**day of preparation**” was to prepare for Sunday the day of the “**First Fruits Offering**” according to Leviticus 23 – later to be called “**Easter.**” The Jews could not “prepare” on the **sabbath** so a special day was set aside for that purpose **the day before the sabbath.** {For calendar purposes the new day for the Jews begins at 6:00 p.m. - for prophetic purposes 6 p.m. Jerusalem time.}

This means Jesus hung on the cross the day of the **Passover** which began **Wednesday evening and extended to Thursday evening**. The Modern Jewish calendar was changed after Jesus lifetime to not allow **Passover** to be on **Thursday!!** See my notes on the construction of the modern Jewish calendar {[The Jewish Calendar](#)} at [www.TheWordNotes.com](http://www.TheWordNotes.com).

{1} Nisan [Mar.-Apr.]

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 Palm Sunday	11	12	13	14 Passover Crucifixion	15 Day of Preparation	16 [1] Sabbath
17 {1} Resurrection	18	19	20	21	22	23 [2]
24 {2}	25	26	27	28	29	30 [3]

[Nisan always has 30 days – see [The Jewish Calendar](#) at [www.TheWordNotes.com](http://www.TheWordNotes.com)]

{2} Iyar [Apr.-May]

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 {3}	2	3	4	5	6	7 [4]
8 {4}	9	10	11	12	13	14 [5]
15 {5}	16	17	18	19	20	21 [6]
22 {6}	23	24	25	26 Ascension	27	28 [7]
29{7}						

[Iyar always has 29 days – see [The Jewish Calendar](#) at [www.TheWordNotes.com](http://www.TheWordNotes.com)]

{3} Sivan [May-Jun] [{3} Sivan 7 – Pentecost [50 days from Easter (counting Easter) -see Lev. 23:15-16]

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6 [8]
7{8} Pentecost	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

[Sivan always has 30 days – see [The Jewish Calendar](#) at [www.TheWordNotes.com](http://www.TheWordNotes.com)]

Lamb presented on Nisan 10 {Palm Sunday}. -- Ex. 12:2-5

**In the fourteenth day of the first month {Nisan [Mar.-Apr.]} at evening is the LORD {Jehovah}'s Passover.** Lev. 23:5 KJP

<b>{40} Matthew</b>	
King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(40) For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly; so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth. Mat. 12:40	(40) Because as Jonah was three days and three nights in the whale's belly; so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth. {40} Mat. 12:40

Note: the new day begins at evening – see Genesis 1 – so the Passover began at 6 p.m. Wednesday {Jesus celebrated the Passover meal with His disciples Wednesday evening}; the day of Preparation began at 6 p.m. Thursday {Jesus was taken off the cross Thursday evening}; the Sabbath began at 6 p.m. Friday {Jesus could not be touched or taken off the cross on the Sabbath}. **If you say Jesus was buried on Jewish Friday {which begins 6 p.m. Thursday} you are correct. If you say He was buried on English {Gregorian} Friday, you are accusing Jesus of lying.**

Note: On the modern Jewish calendar, Nisan can never begin on a Friday and Passover has been moved to Nisan 15. {It is the opinion of this author that the calendar was changed by the Sanhedrin following Jesus' resurrection.} See note on **The Jewish Calendar** at [www.TheWordNotes.com](http://www.TheWordNotes.com)

Note: Jonathan Cahn a Messianic Jewish Rabbi in his book: **Book of Mysteries** called my attention to the fact that **Palm Sunday was on Nisan 10** {see Exodus chapter 12}. After looking at the calendar presented above, I realized that my calendar and his were an exact match for that date.

## [G-2] The Jewish Calendar -- Old and New Calendars

After all of the work on the "Prophetic Calendar" I realized that the "Prophetic Calendar" does not coincide with any modern-day calendar. I began to be curious as to how the prophetic dates of Daniel would fit with the Modern Jewish calendar. We must first realize that the Modern Jewish calendar is not the same calendar Daniel was familiar with since a number of revisions in the calendar have taken place through the years {Just as changes have been made in the Julian/Gregorian calendar since the days of Jesus}. Daniel could not have foreseen the Modern Jewish calendar, and could not understand how the dates he was given might fit together on a calendar which would be in use about 2500 years in his future. However, the reference to the antichrist's desire to change "times" {calendars} {Dan. 7:25} in the future suggests that the antichrist will realize the importance of a calendar {in particular the Jewish calendar} in use during his lifetime and will deliberately change the calendar to turn attention away from the prophecies of Daniel and the Revelation. The following gives the setup of the Modern Jewish calendar:

### **\*\* Jewish Calendar - Modern \*\***

MONTH 1 – {07} Tishri - 30 days {Sept/Oct} .}[Rosh Hashanah, Feast of Trumpets,  
Day of Atonement {Yom Kippur},Feast of Tabernacles]  
MONTH 2 – {08} Heshvan - 29 or 30 days {Oct/Nov} [Normally 29, but in excessive years 30 days]  
MONTH 3 – {09} Kislev - 30 or 29 days {Nov/Dec} [Normally 30, but in defective years 29 days]  
MONTH 4 – {10} Tebeth - 29 days {Dec/Jan}  
MONTH 5 – {11} Shebat - 30 days {Jan/Feb}  
MONTH 6 – {12} Adar - 29 or 30 days {Feb/Mar} [Normally 29, but 30 on leap years]  
MONTH 7 – {13} Adar II (leap year only) - 29 days  
MONTH 8 – {01} Nisan - 30 days {Mar/Apr}  
MONTH 9 – {02} Iyar - 29 days {Apr/May}  
MONTH 10 – {03} Sivan - 30 days {May/June}  
MONTH 11 – {04} Tammuz - 29 days {June/July}  
MONTH 12 – {05} Ab - 30 days {July/Aug}  
MONTH 13 – {06} Ellul - 29 days {Aug/Sept}

### **\*\* Jewish Calendar - {The Lord's Calendar for the Jews} \*\***

#### **{As set in Exodus 12:2 and Leviticus 25}**

MONTH 1 – {01} Nisan {March/April} [Nisan 10 {Palm Sunday}, Passover, Easter]  
MONTH 2 – {02} Iyar {April/May}  
MONTH 3 – {03} Sivan {May/June} [Pentecost {Feast of Weeks}]  
MONTH 4 – {04} Tammuz {June/July}  
MONTH 5 – {05} Ab {July/Aug.}  
MONTH 6 – {06} Ellul {Aug./Sep.}  
MONTH 7 – {07} Tishri {Sep./Oct.}[Rosh Hashanah, Feast of Trumpets,  
Day of Atonement {Yom Kippur},Feast of Tabernacles]  
MONTH 8 – {08} Heshvan {Oct/Nov}  
MONTH 9 – {09} Kislev {Nov/Dec}  
MONTH 10 – {10} Tebeth {Dec/Jan}  
MONTH 11 – {11} Shebat {Jan/Feb}  
MONTH 12 – {12} Adar {Feb/Mar} {Purim}  
MONTH 13 – {13} Adar II {Purim}

We call the bottom calendar the "Old" Jewish calendar. In reality, the "New" or "Modern" Jewish calendar at the top is supposedly the older calendar! The first month of the year supposedly originally began in September/October, but was changed by the Lord's command in Exodus 12:2 to the month of Nisan in March/April {the month of the Passover}. Modern Jews still change their calendar year based on the old calendar {since the new year – Rosh Hashanah begins in Tishri} and have also changed the Passover from the evening of the 14th of Nisan to the evening of the 15th. Many believe, and it is my opinion, that these changes were intended to draw attention away from the crucifixion of Jesus and His fulfillment of prophecy. While at chaplain school, a Jewish rabbi told me that the Jews are the only people who celebrate the new year {Rosh Hashanah} during the **SEVENTH** month rather than the **FIRST** month. I believe there are prophetic reasons why this is true! {Possibly because this is time of the year Armageddon will take place, and possibly the Rapture. I am not 100% sold on the idea that the rapture must be at Rosh Hashanah {Although that is the next holy day to be fulfilled and it is the Feast of Trumpets}, but I do not have enough Biblical evidence to conclude that this is a wrong interpretation.}

**Rules for construction of the Modern Jewish calendar: [ From: The Comprehensive Hebrew Calendar by Arthur Spier, Feldheim Publishers, Jerusalem/New York, 1981]**

**{Note: The Jewish day begins at 6:00 p.m., not 12:00 a.m. as on the Gregorian calendar.}**

One hour = 1080 Halakim (parts); one Helek (part) = 76 Regaim (moments); one part = 3 1/3 seconds; **1 moment = 5/114 seconds** {See I Cor. 15:52}

Tishri will always begin in September or October.

Nisan will always begin in March or April.

Tishri 1 must occur on the new moon {which must be calculated to the **nearest minute based on Jerusalem time**} with the following exceptions:

**Dehioth** {Postponements}

**a. \*\*** When it {Rosh Hashanah} occurs on a Sunday, Wednesday, or Friday, it is postponed to the following day. **{This prevents Biblical Passover from occurring on a Thursday and Nisan 10 {our Palm Sunday [Ex. 12:2-5]} from occurring on a Sunday. I believe this change was intentionally made by the Sanhedrin after Jesus' lifetime. See note at bottom of article.}**

**b.** When the new moon occurs at noon or later Tishri is postponed to the next day (and to the following day if this would cause it to land on Sunday, Wednesday, or Friday).

The Jewish calendar follows the "Golden Cycle" based on the 19 year solar cycle. {The "Golden Cycle" is the number of years it take for the lunar months to re-align with the solar years -- 19 solar years equals approximately 235 lunar months -- 6939.689621913 days} The following years in the cycle are "leap" years: 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, and 19th years. These years have thirteen months. The thirteenth month is call ADAR II on the Jewish calendar. Common years may have 353 days, 354 days, or 355 days. Leap years have 383 days, 384 days, or 385 days. To determine the length of the year, you must calculate when the next Rosh Hoshanah New Moon will occur, determine if Rosh Hoshanah must be postponed due to the above rules, and you must know whether it is a leap year or not. Then based on these rules, the months of Heshvan, Kislev, and Adar are adjusted to fulfill the requirements as follows: Wednesday, or Friday).

**c.** When it occurs on a Tuesday in a common year 204 parts [after 3 a.m.], it is postponed to the following day and because the following day is Wednesday it is postponed an additional day.

**d.** When it occurs on a common year succeeding a leap year, and 589 parts after [9 a.m.], it is postponed to the following day.

**Based on the above rules, Rosh Hashanah will actually not fall on the true new moon but will be postponed to the following day more than 60% of the time!**

Length of regular year:

353 days -- 12 months, alternately having 30 and 29 days, except Kislev has 29 days instead of 30 days [**defective** common year]

354 days -- 12 months, alternately having 30 and 29 days [**normal** common year]

355 days -- 12 months, alternately having 30 and 29 days, except Heshvan, with 30 days instead of 29 [**excessive** common year]

Length of leap year:

383 days -- 12 months, alternately having 30 and 29 days, except Kislev has 29 days instead of 30 days, with 1 additional month, Adar I will have 30 days [**defective** leap year]

384 days -- 12 months, alternately having 30 and 29 days, with 1 additional month, Adar I will have 30 days [**normal** leap year]

385 days -- 12 months, alternately having 30 and 29 days, except Heshvan with 30 days instead of 29 days, and one additional month, Adar I will have 30 days [**excessive** leap year]

Rosh Hashanah, Tishri 1, 5757, {Sept. 14, 1996} is the beginning of the 19th year in the leap year cycle and is therefore a leap year. To determine whether a year is a leap year, divide the year by 19; the remainder is the year in the cycle. {The year **5757** divided by **19** yields 303 with a remainder of **0** which means it is the 19th year in the cycle.}

The exact New Moon is computed from observatory data which yields 29.530588437 days from New Moon to New Moon. {29 days 12 hr 44 min 2.841 sec} The exact rules for calendar construction are given in Arthur Spier's book: The Comprehensive Hebrew Calendar, Feldheim Publishers, 1981, New York and Jerusalem [ISBN# 0-87306-288-4].

For anyone interested, I have written a computer program [MaraTime.exe] which will calculate the Jewish calendar months using the astronomical star date calendar for any year past, present, or future and will give the reference dates for certain holy days. This information is given for the years 1947 A.D. - 2100 A.D. on my website. See articles below.

The Reference Date given with the calendar dates uses Friday, Iyar 5, 5708 C.E. {May 14, 1948} as reference date - 0 and computes all dates relative to this date. By doing this anyone can quickly determine the number of days between any two Jewish holy days by simple subtraction.

The following three sections: {Originally based on Arthur Spier's book: The Comprehensive Hebrew Calendar have now been re-worked and completely computer generated and verified using my own program Maratime.exe referred to above and double validated with Arthur Spier's book.} See also: [G – 8] The Holy Days.

G - 3 Modern Jewish Calendar 1947 A.D. - 2100 A.D.

G – 4 Reference Day/Holy Days Calendar 1947 A.D. - 2100 A.D.

G – 5 Computer Analysis of Holy Days

\*\*The Jewish calendar calculations were privately made by a handful of men on the Sanhedrin during the time of the second temple {about 430 B.C to 69 A.D.}. Those calculations were first made public by Hillel II during the fourth century A.D. {around 358 A.D.} due to fears the Jewish calendar information might be lost in the dispersion of the Jews {page 2 -[The Comprehensive Hebrew Calendar](#)}. It is the opinion of this author that changes were made by the Sanhedrin following Jesus' death to draw attention away from the fact that Nisan 10, the Passover, the First Fruits Offering, and Pentecost were fulfilled by **Jesus THE Passover** sacrifice as the **Lamb without blemish**:

- 1) Biblical Passover according to Lev. 23:4-6 begins the evening of the 14<sup>th</sup> day of Nisan; modern Passover {Pesa} is on the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month.
- 2) Biblical Pentecost according to Lev. 23:15-16 is counted 50 days from (and including) the First Fruits Offering {Easter}; modern Pentecost {Shavouth} is counted 50 days from modern Passover {Pesa}.
- 3) Nisan 10 cannot occur on the modern Jewish calendar on a Sunday. The above rule “a.” marked by “\*\*” prevents that from occurring. See [What Day of the Week Was Jesus Crucified?](#) at [www.TheWordNotes.com](http://www.TheWordNotes.com).

While Jewish scholars would argue that the above are “interpretation” issues rather than actual changes to the modern Jewish calendar, it is my opinion that these changes were intentional changes made by the Sanhedrin after Jesus' death. The Jews' religion requires them to worship on specific days; the Sanhedrin did not want the calendar to be constantly reminding them that **Jesus fulfilled the holy days!** Since the calendar calculations were secretly made by the Sanhedrin all the way up to the 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. there is no way I can actually prove this to be true, nor is there any way for anyone to disprove this opinion.

**Note: all calculations must be carried out to 12 digits of accuracy.** {8 digits to the right of the decimal}; which means a standard 8 digit calculator can't be used. When writing the program: **Maratime.exe** in 1988, it took about a month to write the program (I was a full-time high school teacher and bus driver at the time) and about a month to de-bug various issues. When I ran the program my dates did not match with Arthur Spier's data, even though I had followed all of his calculations to the letter. Finally, the Lord led me to do the calculations by hand. As soon as I completed the first set of calculations, I knew immediately what the problem was: **Computers and all calculators by default round all numbers to eight digits!** I re-wrote parts of the program and told the computer to use **double-digit accuracy** and the problem was resolved! **All dates matched exactly.** **These calculations were done during the time of the second temple [from around 433 B.C. to 70 A.D.] without the aid of computers or calculators!!!**

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 9	Thursday	07 Tishri 1, 5785	10/3/2024	2460586	27901
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Saturday	07 Tishri 10, 5785	10/12/2024	2460595	27910
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Thursday	07 Tishri 15, 5785	10/17/2024	2460600	27915
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Thursday	09 Kislev 25, 5785	12/26/2024	2460670	27985
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Wednesday	09 Kislev 24, 5785	12/25/2024	2460669	27984
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Wednesday	10 Tebeth 1, 5785	1/1/2025	2460676	27991
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Friday	12 Adar 14, 5785	3/14/2025	2460748	28063
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 1, 5785	3/30/2025	2460764	28079
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Saturday	01 Nisan 14, 5785	4/12/2025	2460777	28092
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Sunday	01 Nisan 15, 5785	4/13/2025	2460778	28093
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 15, 5785	4/13/2025	2460778	28093
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 22, 5785	4/20/2025	2460785	28100
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Saturday	02 Iyar 5, 5785	5/3/2025	2460798	28113
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Wednesday	02 Iyar 16, 5785	5/14/2025	2460809	28124
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Monday	03 Sivan 6, 5785	6/2/2025	2460828	28143
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 5, 5785	6/1/2025	2460827	28142
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 12, 5785	6/8/2025	2460834	28149
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Sunday	05 Ab 9, 5785	8/3/2025	2460890	28205



<b>Holy Day</b>	<b>Day</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Gregorian</b>	<b>Julian</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 10	Tuesday	07 Tishri 1, 5786	9/23/2025	2460941	28256
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Thursday	07 Tishri 10, 5786	10/2/2025	2460950	28265
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Tuesday	07 Tishri 15, 5786	10/7/2025	2460955	28270
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Monday	09 Kislev 25, 5786	12/15/2025	2461024	28339
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Thursday	10 Tebeth 5, 5786	12/25/2025	2461034	28349
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Thursday	10 Tebeth 12, 5786	1/1/2026	2461041	28356
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Tuesday	12 Adar 14, 5786	3/3/2026	2461102	28417
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Thursday	01 Nisan 1, 5786	3/19/2026	2461118	28433
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Wednesday	01 Nisan 14, 5786	4/1/2026	2461131	28446
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Thursday	01 Nisan 15, 5786	4/2/2026	2461132	28447
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5786	4/5/2026	2461135	28450
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5786	4/5/2026	2461135	28450
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Wednesday	02 Iyar 5, 5786	4/22/2026	2461152	28467
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Thursday	02 Iyar 27, 5786	5/14/2026	2461174	28489
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Friday	03 Sivan 6, 5786	5/22/2026	2461182	28497
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5786	5/24/2026	2461184	28499
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5786	5/24/2026	2461184	28499
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Thursday	05 Ab 9, 5786	7/23/2026	2461244	28559

<b>Holy Day</b>	<b>Day</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Gregorian</b>	<b>Julian</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 11	Saturday	07 Tishri 1, 5787	9/12/2026	2461295	28610
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Monday	07 Tishri 10, 5787	9/21/2026	2461304	28619
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Saturday	07 Tishri 15, 5787	9/26/2026	2461309	28624
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Saturday	09 Kislev 25, 5787	12/5/2026	2461379	28694
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Friday	10 Tebeth 15, 5787	12/25/2026	2461399	28714
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Friday	10 Tebeth 22, 5787	1/1/2027	2461406	28721
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Tuesday	13 Adar II 14, 5787	3/23/2027	2461487	28802
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Thursday	01 Nisan 1, 5787	4/8/2027	2461503	28818
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Wednesday	01 Nisan 14, 5787	4/21/2027	2461516	28831
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Thursday	01 Nisan 15, 5787	4/22/2027	2461517	28832
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5787	4/25/2027	2461520	28835
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	13 Adar II 19, 5787	3/28/2027	2461492	28807
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Wednesday	02 Iyar 5, 5787	5/12/2027	2461537	28852
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Friday	02 Iyar 7, 5787	5/14/2027	2461539	28854
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Friday	03 Sivan 6, 5787	6/11/2027	2461567	28882
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5787	6/13/2027	2461569	28884
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	02 Iyar 9, 5787	5/16/2027	2461541	28856
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Thursday	05 Ab 9, 5787	8/12/2027	2461629	28944

<b>Holy Day</b>	<b>Day</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Gregorian</b>	<b>Julian</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 12	Saturday	07 Tishri 1, 5788	10/2/2027	2461680	28995
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Monday	07 Tishri 10, 5788	10/11/2027	2461689	29004
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Saturday	07 Tishri 15, 5788	10/16/2027	2461694	29009
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Saturday	09 Kislev 25, 5788	12/25/2027	2461764	29079
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Saturday	09 Kislev 25, 5788	12/25/2027	2461764	29079
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Saturday	10 Tebeth 2, 5788	1/1/2028	2461771	29086
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Sunday	12 Adar 14, 5788	3/12/2028	2461842	29157
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Tuesday	01 Nisan 1, 5788	3/28/2028	2461858	29173
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Monday	01 Nisan 14, 5788	4/10/2028	2461871	29186
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Tuesday	01 Nisan 15, 5788	4/11/2028	2461872	29187
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5788	4/16/2028	2461877	29192
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5788	4/16/2028	2461877	29192
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Monday	02 Iyar 5, 5788	5/1/2028	2461892	29207
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Sunday	02 Iyar 18, 5788	5/14/2028	2461905	29220
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Wednesday	03 Sivan 6, 5788	5/31/2028	2461922	29237
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5788	6/4/2028	2461926	29241
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5788	6/4/2028	2461926	29241
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Tuesday	05 Ab 9, 5788	8/1/2028	2461984	29299

<b>Holy Day</b>	<b>Day</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Gregorian</b>	<b>Julian</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 13	Thursday	07 Tishri 1, 5789	9/21/2028	2462035	29350
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Saturday	07 Tishri 10, 5789	9/30/2028	2462044	29359
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Thursday	07 Tishri 15, 5789	10/5/2028	2462049	29364
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Wednesday	09 Kislev 25, 5789	12/13/2028	2462118	29433
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Monday	10 Tebeth 7, 5789	12/25/2028	2462130	29445
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Monday	10 Tebeth 14, 5789	1/1/2029	2462137	29452
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Thursday	12 Adar 14, 5789	3/1/2029	2462196	29511
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Saturday	01 Nisan 1, 5789	3/17/2029	2462212	29527
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Friday	01 Nisan 14, 5789	3/30/2029	2462225	29540
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Saturday	01 Nisan 15, 5789	3/31/2029	2462226	29541
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5789	4/1/2029	2462227	29542
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5789	4/1/2029	2462227	29542
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Friday	02 Iyar 5, 5789	4/20/2029	2462246	29561
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Monday	02 Iyar 29, 5789	5/14/2029	2462270	29585
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5789	5/20/2029	2462276	29591
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5789	5/20/2029	2462276	29591
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5789	5/20/2029	2462276	29591
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Saturday	05 Ab 9, 5789	7/21/2029	2462338	29653

<b>Holy Day</b>	<b>Day</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Gregorian</b>	<b>Julian</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 14	Monday	07 Tishri 1, 5790	9/10/2029	2462389	29704
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Wednesday	07 Tishri 10, 5790	9/19/2029	2462398	29713
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Monday	07 Tishri 15, 5790	9/24/2029	2462403	29718
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Sunday	09 Kislev 25, 5790	12/2/2029	2462472	29787
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Tuesday	10 Tebeth 19, 5790	12/25/2029	2462495	29810
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Tuesday	10 Tebeth 26, 5790	1/1/2030	2462502	29817
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Tuesday	13 Adar II 14, 5790	3/19/2030	2462579	29894
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Thursday	01 Nisan 1, 5790	4/4/2030	2462595	29910
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Wednesday	01 Nisan 14, 5790	4/17/2030	2462608	29923
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Thursday	01 Nisan 15, 5790	4/18/2030	2462609	29924
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5790	4/21/2030	2462612	29927
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5790	4/21/2030	2462612	29927
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Wednesday	02 Iyar 5, 5790	5/8/2030	2462629	29944
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Tuesday	02 Iyar 11, 5790	5/14/2030	2462635	29950
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Friday	03 Sivan 6, 5790	6/7/2030	2462659	29974
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5790	6/9/2030	2462661	29976
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5790	6/9/2030	2462661	29976
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Thursday	05 Ab 9, 5790	8/8/2030	2462721	30036

<b>Holy Day</b>	<b>Day</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Gregorian</b>	<b>Julian</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 15	Saturday	07 Tishri 1, 5791	9/28/2030	2462772	30087
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Monday	07 Tishri 10, 5791	10/7/2030	2462781	30096
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Saturday	07 Tishri 15, 5791	10/12/2030	2462786	30101
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Saturday	09 Kislev 25, 5791	12/21/2030	2462856	30171
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Wednesday	09 Kislev 29, 5791	12/25/2030	2462860	30175
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Wednesday	10 Tebeth 6, 5791	1/1/2031	2462867	30182
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Sunday	12 Adar 14, 5791	3/9/2031	2462934	30249
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Tuesday	01 Nisan 1, 5791	3/25/2031	2462950	30265
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Monday	01 Nisan 14, 5791	4/7/2031	2462963	30278
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Tuesday	01 Nisan 15, 5791	4/8/2031	2462964	30279
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5791	4/13/2031	2462969	30284
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5791	4/13/2031	2462969	30284
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Monday	02 Iyar 5, 5791	4/28/2031	2462984	30299
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Wednesday	02 Iyar 21, 5791	5/14/2031	2463000	30315
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Wednesday	03 Sivan 6, 5791	5/28/2031	2463014	30329
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5791	6/1/2031	2463018	30333
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5791	6/1/2031	2463018	30333
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Tuesday	05 Ab 9, 5791	7/29/2031	2463076	30391

# Reference Day Calendar

Saturday

February 16, 2019 A.D.

12 Adar I 11, 5779 C.E.

# 01:42:24 P.M.

"In all your ways acknowledge Him, and He will direct your paths." Prov. 3:6

Local Time Zone: -6

Greenwich Mean Time (Zulu): 07:42:24 P.M.

Julian Date: 2458530.5

Golden Year: 3

Jerusalem Time: 09:42:24 P.M.

Julian Day: 47 of 365

Jewish Leap Years: 3,6,8,11,14,17,19

Jewish Day: 160 of 385

Reference Date {From Iyar 5, 5708 C.E. {May 14, 1948 A.D.}: +0025845

- Quit
- Display Holy Days
- Compute a Date
- Compute Multiple Year Data
- Rules For Constructing the Modern Jewish
- About Mara-Time
- Set Program Defaults

Note: Between 6:00 p.m. and midnight the Jewish day is the following day. This program changes Jewish days displayed based on local time.

Note: the above clock reads the time from your computer system time

