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CODE 490:

Sabbaticals Before the Exodus - by Floyd R. Cox - Updated 4-14-2015

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If you Google for “sabbaticals and jubilees” you receive 5,460 hits, and the vast majority of them begin with Joshua’s conquest in about 1407 BC, 40 years after “the early exodus date in 1447 BC” or begin with the exodus in about 1255 BC, “the late exodus” in the time of Rameses II).

Many have been influenced by the movie, *Exodus*, starring Charlton Heston as Moses and Yul Brynner as the Pharaoh Rameses II.

Too bad there is not some kind of clearing house to select the most logical view. Perhaps there should be one original version, which can be restored.

None seem to realize, in the *Book of Jubilees*, Adam died in his 931st year, in the 19th jubilee year, and that Shem (Noah’s son) was age 98 (two jubilees) at the flood.

Noah died 350 years after the flood ($7 \times 50 = 350$). These are clues that sabbaticals should continue to be counted before and after the flood and implies that the time before the flood was somehow divided into sabbaticals.

Adding 52 years

So there is evidence that the cycles should actually continue after Noah’s flood during a sabbatical. Perhaps there were 1708 years (7×244) (427×4) (28×61) from Adam to the flood, which are 52 years more than the 1656 years usually accepted., which is why TABLE 1 begins with a sabbatical 1708 years after Adam instead of 1656 years as illustrated here in TABLE 4: <http://code251.com/code427.pdf>

From the Flood to the Exodus 854 Years (427 x 2 or 61 sabbaticals)

TABLE 1 shows that, 427 years (7×61) after the flood, Abraham was age 75 (when his father died and when he first entered Canaan). It shows that his 75th year was also 427 years (7×61) before the exodus. This would mean that both Abraham’s 75th year and the exodus were both in sabbatical years, that is, if the flood ended in 1708 years with a sabbatical. This is likely the original version ($427 + 427 = 854$) as explained at <http://code251.com/code427.pdf>

Moreover, Archbishop James Ussher’s version confirms the 427 years (61 sabbaticals) from the flood to Abraham’s age 75 (when he was called), but he has 430 instead of 427 years from Abraham’s age 75 to the exodus. He made the usual mistake that Abraham was first called when he dwelled in Ur, before he dwelled in Haran, before his father died as explained in Acts 7:2. 427 years would place the exodus in a sabbatical year as in TABLE 1.

Nevertheless, Ussher says there were 430 years from Abraham’s calling, when he was 75, until the exodus. This discrepancy would be cleared up if Abraham were called the first time, when he still dwelled in Ur, before he was 75, before his father died.

Subtracting 52 Years

Moreover, I Kings 6:1 says the temple was founded at the beginning of the 480th year after the exodus, that is, after 479 years. This would be 427 years, that is, 61 sabbaticals, if 52 years were subtracted from the 479 years, and it would mean that Solomon’s temple was founded in 968 BC, in a sabbatical year, 427 times 7 years after Adam became human in 3957 BC ($3957 - 968 = 2989$ years). This would place the exodus in 1395 BC ($968 + 427 = 1395$), when Egypt’s wealth began to fail.

From Joshua’s Conquest to the Temple 439 years?

If the 52 years are not removed, the rabbinical version supports I kings 6:1 in having 300 years from Joshua’s entry into Canaan to the time of Jephthah (Judges 11:26), and there would be another 139 more years from Jephthah to the temple because there were 439 years between Joshua’s conquest and the temple, and 479 years from the exodus to the temple (as in I Kings 6:1) ($300 + 139 = 439$) ($479 - 40 = 439$). However, as in Ussher’s *Annals*, the sabbaticals were two years before and five years after Joshua’s conquest and would be repeated in 441 years, not 339 years. This would place a jubilee in 968 BC, 441 years after the jubilee occurring two years before Joshua’s conquest ($49 \times 9 = 441$) ($1409 \text{ BC} - 441 = 968 \text{ BC}$). Here again the temple was founded in a jubilee year, the last jubilee in the first 3000 years, 2989 years after Adam became human.

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TABLE 1. 251-year & 427-year Patterns

	<i>Masoreh Text (Preserved in King James Version)</i>	<i>Masoreh Text 401 yrs added to SamaritanText 1307 + 401 = 1708 yrs</i>
	Yrs. to son's birth	Years after the Flood http://code251.com/code427.pdf
Flood	1656	yrs. after Adam 1708
Shem's birth	2	yrs. after flood 2
Arphaxad's birth	35	35
Selah	30	30
Eber to Peleg (Fall of Babel)	<u>34</u>	34
From Adam to Babel (birth of Peleg)	251 x 7 = 1757	yrs. after Adam
Peleg	30	30
Reu	32	32
Serug	30	30
Nahor	29	29
Terah	<u>130</u>	130
From Flood to Abraham's birth		352 yrs. after flood
From Babel to Abraham's birth	251	
From Adam to Abraham's birth	251 x 8 = 2008	yrs. after Adam
		<u>75</u>
To Abraham's age 75		61 sabbaticals 427 yrs. after flood
From Abraham's birth to Joseph's birth	251	
From Adam to Joseph's birth	251 x 9 = 2259	yrs. after Adam
From Adam to the Exodus	251 x 10 = 2510	yrs. after Adam
From Abraham's age 75 to the exodus		<u>427</u>
From the flood to the exodus		122 sabbaticals 854 yrs. after flood

NOTE: 1656 yrs (Adam to flood) + 854 yrs (flood to exodus) = 2510 yrs. The Samaritan version from Adam to the exodus is one Venus cycle (243 years) longer, 2753 yrs., and 2793 years to Joshua's conquest. "The late exodus" in 1255 BC is 427 years after an exodus in 1683 BC (as in the Samaritan version). If Joshua's conquest were in 1643, it was 196 years (4 jubilees) before an exodus in 1447 BC.

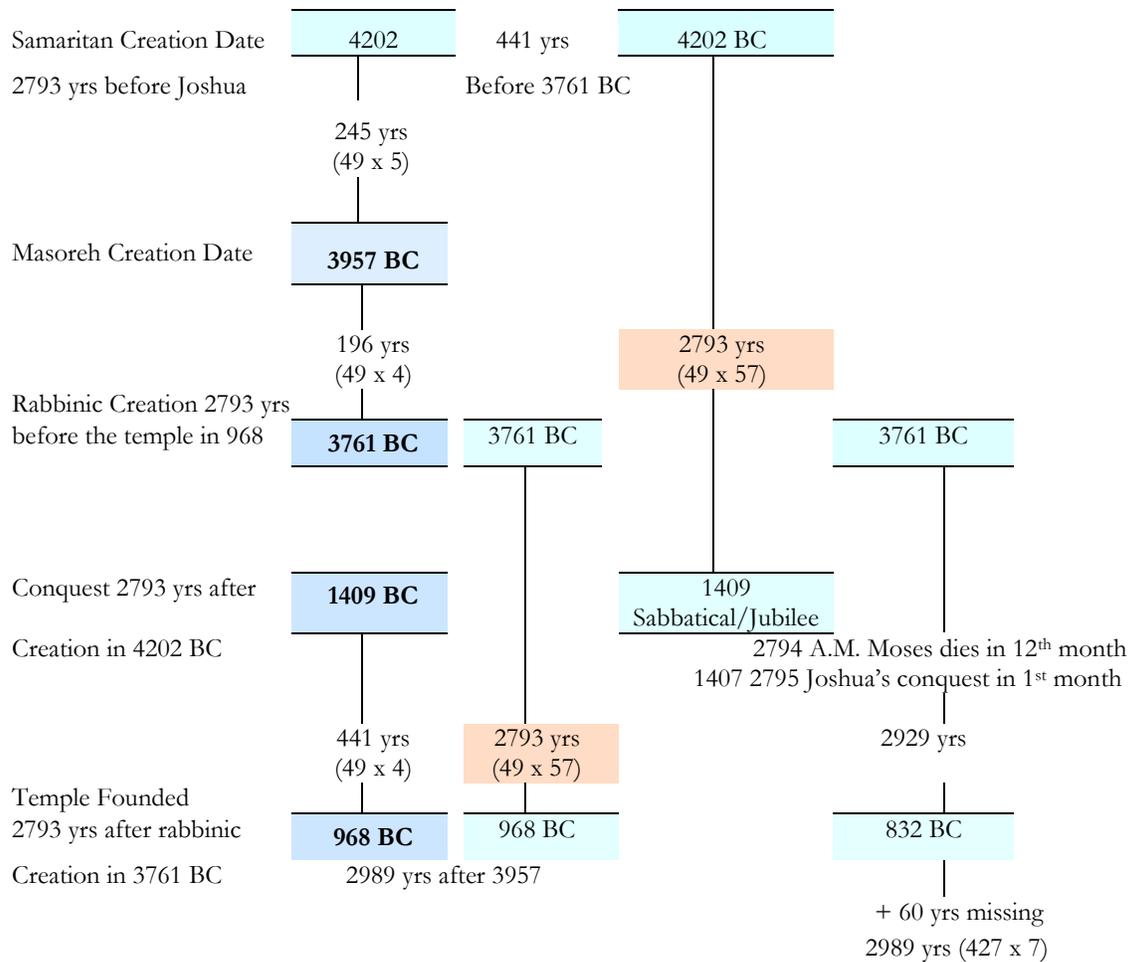
TABLE 2. The Missing 166 Years of the Rabbinic System

For more details: <http://code251.com/code166.pdf>

	251-YEAR SYSTEM CORRECTED		RABBINIC SYSTEM CORRECTED	
	BC		BC	
Creation (instead of 3761 BC)	3765		3765	
	2510	-62=	2448	
Exodus	1255	+62=	1317	
	-251		-479	
David Captures Jerusalem	1004	-166=	838	
	-36		-36	
Solomon's First Temple Founded	968	-166=	802	832 BC
30 Overlapping Years	-247		-247	968 832
Sabbatical - Exile of Ten Tribes	721	-166=	555BC	587 421
				381 + 30= 411

30 Overlapping Years

3. Relation Among Three Dates for the Last Year of Chaos: 4202, 3957 and 3761 BC



Background info for understanding TABLE 3:

This chart illustrates the relationship between three dates for creation, that is, the Samaritan (4202 BC), the Masoretic (3957 BC) and the Rabbinic (3761 BC) views.

Note that the proposed Samaritan date of creation (4202 BC) is five jubilees before the proposed Masoretic date (3957 BC), and 3957 is four jubilees before the rabbinic date of creation in (3761 BC).

What is more, the proposed Samaritan date (4202) is 2793 years (57 jubilees) before the spring sabbatical and fall jubilee in 1409 BC (two years before Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC. 1409 is 441 years (9 jubilees) before the temple (968 BC). Archbishop Ussher endorsed this view when he said the first sabbatical was counted from after the 5th year after Joshua crossed the Jordan, after Caleb was 85 (*Annals* p 53) (Josh 14:10). He said the first jubilee was the 54th year (49+5). The second jubilee was the 103rd year (98 + 5). The third jubilee was the 152nd year (147 + 5). However, the cycle should have been 7 years earlier, two years before Joshua crossed the Jordan, when counting from creation. Ussher missed this point.

Moreover, the Samaritan date of creation (4202 BC) would be 245 + 196 = 441 years (9 jubilees) before the rabbinic date of creation (3761 BC).

One source of confusion stems from the Samaritan belief that sabbaticals and jubilees began with Joshua crossing the Jordan, two years after a jubilee counted from creation.

In calculating the year in which sabbaticals began, the book of Jubilees, chapter 15, says, "...the cloud was lifted up on the first (day) of the first month, of the first year of the first period of seven years of the Jubil (Jubilee) even from the beginning of the entering in of the children of Israel..."

Allegedly, sabbaticals began forty years after the exodus. Thus, the temple was founded 439

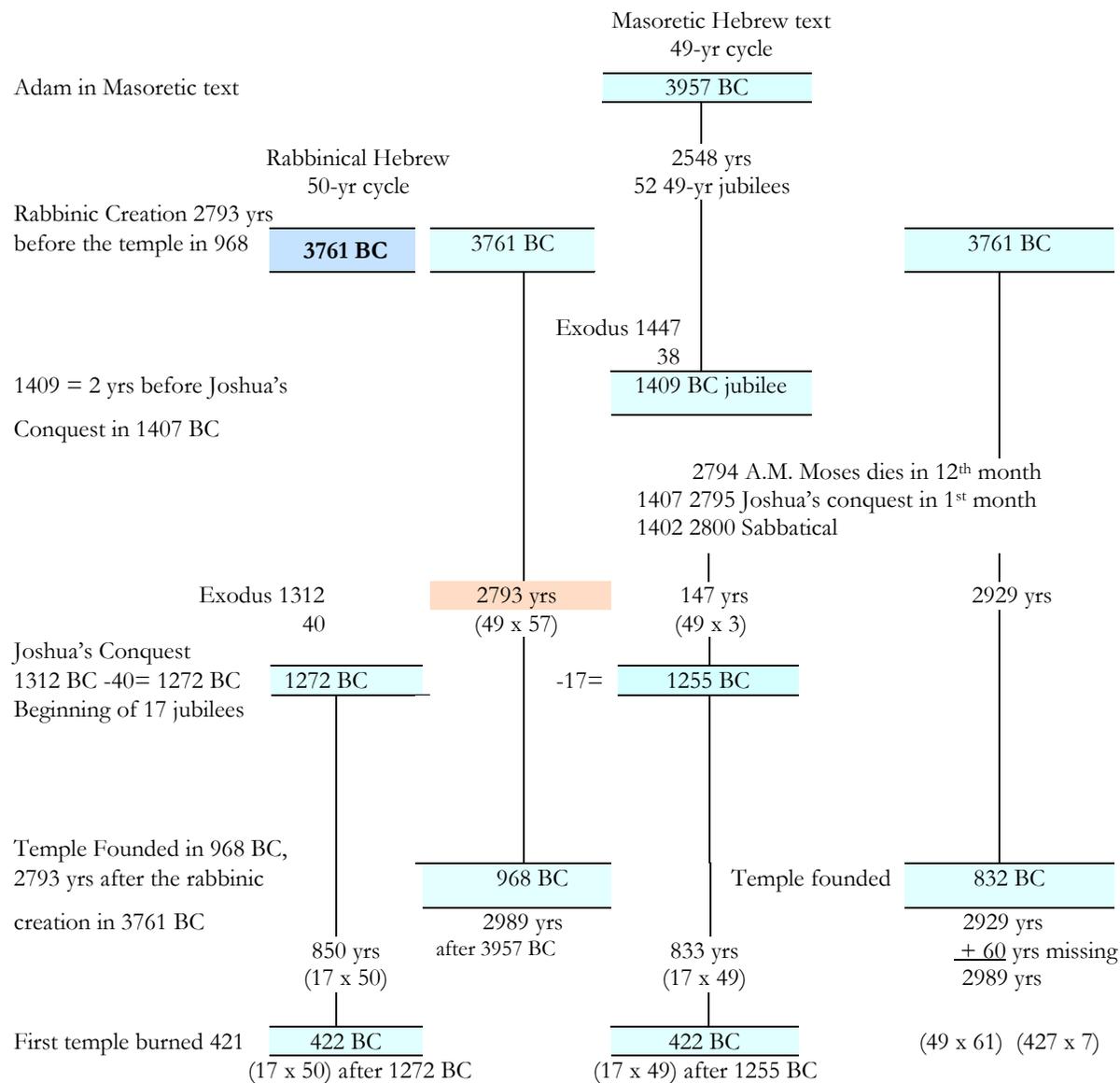
years after Joshua crossed the Jordan, that is, 479 years after the exodus (I Kings 6:1). Therefore, since 439 years are not evenly divisible by 7, the temple would not be founded in a sabbatical or jubilee year. The fall of the 441st year would be a jubilee.

439 years before the temple, Joshua crossed the Jordan to conquer the land, in the first month, in the spring, when the manna stopped, and the harvesting cycles began.

Chapter 15 of the Samaritan Book of Joshua says, “The children of Israel did as the king commanded them. And the cloud (which followed the Israelites 40 years) was lifted up, on the first (day) of the first month, of the first year of the first period of seven years of the Jubil (Jubilee) even from the beginning of the entering in of the children of Israil within the boundaries of the assigned lands.” <http://thesamaritanupdate.com/>

Confusion has also evolved from a lack of research on sabbatical and jubilee cycles a lack of insight gained from my recent discovery of the 251, 427, 49 and 166-year patterns. From the exodus to the temple, time is usually understood as being about 251 years, 479 years or 590 years depending on whether or not we include the 111 years of oppression, 339 years of judgements or 450 years for both (as in Acts 13:20).

TABLE 4. Relation Between Two Dates for the Last Year of Chaos: 3957 and 3761 BC



Note: A sabbatical in 422-21 is 490 years before a sabbatical in 69-70 AD and is 35 years after a jubilee in 457-56 BC. Jubilees are in 457 and 408 BC and in 34, and 83 and 132 AD.

Background info for understanding TABLE 4:

The rabbinic view has 17 jubilees (850 years) from the year Joshua crossed the Jordan in 1272 BC until the temple was burned allegedly in 422 BC, 166 years after it had actually burned after 588 BC. However, the jubilee cycle allegedly began in 1258 BC, 14 years after Joshua's conquest, and the jubilee allegedly repeated 14 years after the temple burned in 422 BC (that is, in 408 BC). 490 years later, in 69-70 AD, the temple burned again, and a jubilee again occurred 14 years later, in 83 AD and in 132 AD during the Bar Kochba Revolt against Rome. Therefore, the jubilees repeated every 50 years in each century years, such as in BC 458 and BC 408 but continued every 49 years after 422 BC. It continues thereafter in each century year AD 34 (BC 408 to AD 34 = 441 years) and repeats in AD 83 ($34 + 49 = 83$) and repeats in 132 AD ($83 + 49 = 132$).

In the Masoretic view, there are no 50-year jubilees. Beginning in 3957 BC, they repeat in 1409 BC, 968 BC (when the first temple was founded), 429 BC, 331 and 37 BC.

Last but not least, the Samaritan text has 2794 years to the death of Moses perhaps in 1408 BC

Careful study of tables 3 and 4 should help other researchers conclude that 3957 BC, in the Masoreh text and King James version, is the original date of creation, which was altered by the other two by simply adding 5 jubilees to or by subtracting 4 jubilees from 3957 BC.

There seems to be sufficient evidence that much effort has applied to corrupt the simple, original 49-year pattern since the time of Adam in 3957 BC by injecting a new beginning in the time of Joshua in 1407 BC. Nevertheless, 1407 BC does align with known jubilees in 966, 868, 721, 623 and 574 BC. More research is needed.

Summary

To summarize, here is what we can observe:

1. In the Hebrew Masoreh text, Noah's flood is in the year 1656 A.M. (After Man) ($1056+600=1656$).

In the Hebrew Samaritan text, Noah dies in the 1657th year A.M. ($707 + 600 + 350 = 1657$ years).

In the Greek LXX text, Noah is born in the year 1656, the flood is in 2256, and he dies in the year 2606 ($1656 + 600 + 350 = 2606$ years).

Noah's birth is in 1056 A.M. in one version, which is 251 years before the flood in 1307 A.M. in another version. These three versions differ by 950 years (600 years to the flood + 350 years after the flood to Noah's death). 950 years are equal to 50 19-year cycles or 19 50-year jubilees.

2. The fall of Babel and dispersion of the tribes were 427×4 (1708 years) after Adam in one version and 251×7 (1757 years) in another version. These versions differ exactly 49 years.

3. There are 427×7 years from Adam to the temple ($3957 \text{ BC} - 968 \text{ BC} = 2989$ years).

4. After Babel, Abraham's calling at age 75 was 427 years after the flood and 427 years before the exodus (which Ussher claimed was 430 years).

Abraham's first calling in Ur was 430 years before the exodus as in Exodus 12:41 and Acts 7:2.

5. After the exodus, Joshua crossed the Jordan in 1272 BC in one version and in 1408 BC in another version ($1408 - 1272 = 136$ years).

6. There are 1656 years to the flood ($1708 - 52$) and 479 years from the exodus to the temple ($427 + 52$) and there are 502 (251×2) from the fall of Babylon in 539 BC to when Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC during a sabbatical year. This brings us down to the time of Herod (the dragon) and Caesar (the beast) of Revelation. These tried to devour a "Man-child" after he was born in Bethlehem.

TABLE 5. Creation 3957 - Jubilees in 1409 BC and 2022 AD (by Floyd R. Cox, Revised on 4-14-2015)

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

3957/3956BC	2928/2927BC	1899/98BC	919/18BC	AD62/63	AD1042/43
3908/3907BC	2879/2878BC	1850/49BC	870/69BC	AD111/12	AD1091/92
3859/3858BC	2830/2829BC	1801/00BC	821/20BC	AD160/61	AD1140/41
3810/3809BC	2781/2780BC	1752/51BC	772/71BC	AD209/10	AD1189/90
3761/3760BC	2732/2731BC	1703/02BC	723/22BC	AD258/69	AD1238/39
3712/3711BC	2683/2682BC	1654/53BC	674/73BC	AD307/8	AD1287/88
3663/3662BC	2634/2633BC	1605/04BC	625/24BC	AD356/57	AD1336/37
3614/3613BC	2585/2584BC	1556/55BC	576/75BC	AD405/06	AD1385/86
3565/3564BC	2536/2535BC	1507/06BC	527/26BC	AD454/55	AD1434/35
3516/3515BC	2487/2486BC	1458/57BC	478/77BC	AD503/04	AD1483/84
3467/3466BC	2438/2437BC	1409/08BC	429/28BC	AD552/53	AD1532/33
3418/3417BC	2389/2388BC	1360/59BC	380/79BC	AD601/02	AD1581/82
3369/3368BC	2340/2339BC	1311/10BC	331/30BC	AD650/51	AD1630/31
3320/3319BC	2291/2290BC	1262/61BC	282/81BC	AD699/00	AD1679/80
3271/3270BC	2242/2241BC	1213/12BC	233/32BC	AD748/49	AD1728/29
3222/3221BC	2193/2192BC	1164/63BC	184/83BC	AD797/08	AD1777/78
3173/3172BC	2144/2143BC	1115/14BC	135/34BC	AD846/47	AD1826/27
3124/3123BC	2095/2094BC	1066/65BC	86/85BC	AD895/96	AD1875/76
3075/3074BC	2046/2045BC	1017/16BC	37/36BC	AD944/45	AD1924/25
3026/3025BC	1997/96BC	968/67BC	AD13/14	AD993/94	AD1973/74
2977/2976BC	1948/47BC				AD2022/23

If Adam became human in 3957 BC, this would be four jubilees before 3761 BC, the date the Hebrew calendar says Adam was created. In this case, a jubilee would be in 1409 BC, two years before Joshua crossed the Jordan in his conquest of the Promised Land. 1409 would be 9 jubilees (441 years) before Solomon founded the temple in 968 BC. Alexander allowed the Jewish land sabbaticals without paying taxes after 331 BC, and Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC, in a sabbatical year. These dates align with both versions for Adam.

In contrast, Archbishop James Ussher in his *Annals of the World* said the jubilees began seven years later, that is, after the five years of conquest, when the land was finally distributed to the Israelites west of the Jordan, that is, when Caleb was 85. Caleb was 40 when he was among the Israelite scouts exploring the Promised Land in the second year after the exodus.

From this, we can conclude that Ussher did not count jubilees from the time of Adam nor from the crossing of the Jordan. He began the cycle after the first five years of conquering the land.

Therefore, Ussher thought Solomon's temple was dedicated nine jubilees (441 years) after the first five years, after he had built it for seven years. He thought David's first year was in the previous jubilee year, 49 years earlier.

If Ussher had counted from creation, he would have placed a jubilee two years before Joshua's conquest and another jubilee 441 years later, when Solomon founded the temple in his fourth year.

968 would be a jubilee when counting from creation in 3957 BC or when counting from the Jewish date of creation in 3761 BC.

TABLE 6. Jubilees after 1407 BC and 2024 AD (by Floyd R. Cox, Revised on 4-14-2015)

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

3955/54BC	2926/25BC	1897/96BC	917/16BC	AD64/65	AD1044/45
3906/05BC	2877/76BC	1848/47BC	868/67BC	AD113/14	AD1093/94
3857/56BC	2828/27BC	1799/98BC	819/17BC	AD162/63	AD1142/43
3808/07BC	2779/78BC	1750/59BC	770/69BC	AD211/12	AD1191/92
3759/58BC	2730/29BC	1701/00BC	721/20BC	AD260/61	AD1240/41
3710/09BC	2681/80BC	1652/51BC	672/71BC	AD309/10	AD1289/88
3661/60BC	2632/31BC	1603/02BC	623/22BC	AD358/59	AD1338/39
3612/11BC	2583/82BC	1554/53BC	574/73BC	AD407/08	AD1387/88
3563/62BC	2534/33BC	1505/04BC	525/24BC	AD456/57	AD1436/37
3514/13BC	2485/84BC	1456/55BC	476/75BC	AD505/06	AD1485/86
3465/64BC	2435/34BC	1407/06BC	427/26BC	AD554/55	AD1534/35
3416/15BC	2387/86BC	1358/57BC	378/77BC	AD603/04	AD1583/82
3367/66BC	2338/37BC	1309/08BC	329/28BC	AD652/53	AD1632/33
3318/17BC	2289/88BC	1260/59BC	280/79BC	AD701/702	AD1681/82
3269/68BC	2240/39BC	1211/10BC	231/30BC	AD750/51	AD1730/31
3220/19BC	2191/90BC	1162/61BC	182/81BC	AD799/00	AD1779/80
3171/70BC	2142/41BC	1113/12BC	133/32BC	AD848/49	AD1828/29
3122/21BC	2093/92BC	1064/63BC	84/83BC	AD897/98	AD1877/77
3073/72BC	2044/23BC	1015/14BC	35/34BC	AD946/47	AD1926/27
3024/23BC	1995/94BC	966/65BC	AD15/16	AD995/96	AD1975/76
2975/74BC	1946/45BC				AD2024/25

Others count the jubilees from the time of Joshua's conquest in 1407 BC. This places a jubilee 441 years later, in 966 BC, two years after Solomon founded the temple in 968 BC. However, 968 was a Sabbatical/jubilee if, as Josephus said, 37 BC was a Sabbatical when Herod conquered Jerusalem. These align with 1409, 3761 and 3957 BC.

If Adam were in 3957 BC, the temple would have been founded in 968 BC, after 2989 years (427 x 7) Adam, and, from this, the last jubilee in 6000 years would be in 2022 AD, after another 2989 years.

In contrast, in the Hebrew calendar, exodus was in 1312 BC, and the conquest was in 1272 BC, 17 jubilees (850 years) before the temple burned in 422 BC. However, their actual jubilee cycles began 14 years later, in 1258 BC and fell in the year 458 and 408 BC in the fall of the sabbatical years. This version is responsible for also having jubilees in 34, 83 and 132 AD. 83 AD is 14 years after the temple was burned in 70 AD just as 574 BC was 14 years after the temple burned at the end of the sabbatical of 588 BC (Ezek 40:1).

In this version, Paul was called in a jubilee year, 34 AD, 14 years before traveling to the Jerusalem conference in 48-49 AD. Another jubilee was in 132 AD, when Bar Kochba led two million to revolt against the Roman occupiers to take back their land, which Joshua had given them after his conquest ended in 1402 BC, and one was in 622 AD, when the Islamic calendar began

In one version, there were 49-year jubilees 604, 457, 408 BC and 34, 83, 132 and 2043 AD.

In another version, there were 50-year jubilees from 3957, 1407, 1107, 457 and 408 BC, and they continued as 49-year jubilees after 457 and 408 BC and in 34, 83, 132 and 2043 AD.

