

Ancient Dates and Eclipses

China, Israel, Egypt

The begin date...

- 2636 BC was counted as Huandgi's 60th year when the cycle of 60 began.
- However, 2636 BC appears as his 20th year working back from the Chow dynasty in 1174 BC using the Bamboo Book years of cycle of 60.
- In Huangdi's 20th year brilliant clouds appeared...
- “When he was sitting in a boat in the Yuen-hoo, above its junction with the Lo, there came together phoenixes, male and female.”
- Phoenixes together, male and female for our intents mean sun and moon together = the Chinese new moon.

China's first dating method

- China used a counting system of cycle of 60 days and 60 years.
- The Chinese new year began in January/February.
- The beginning of Huangdi's 20th year was the new moon January 27, 2636 BC.
- Male and female = sun male Yang and moon female Yin together.
- All solar and lunar eclipse dates on days of 60 and years of 60 passed down from the new moon January 27, 2636 BC agree.

Eclipse?

- "It was when Zong Kang began ruling over the land within the four seas on the first day of the last month of autumn the chen did not alight on Fang. The blind musicians beat their drums, the minor officers dashed about, and the commoners scattered."
- Emperor Chung Kang punished the astronomers He and Ho of emperor Yao for not predicting this.

No eclipse on a day 47

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- “In his fifth year, in the autumn, in the 9th month, on the day kang-seuh, 47th of cycle, which was the first day of the month, there was an eclipse of the sun, when he ordered the prince of Yin to punish He and Ho.”
 - “On the first day of the last month of autumn the sun and moon did not meet harmoniously in Fang/Scorpio.”
 - “Upon which there was beating of drums, and a general commotion such as the Chinese usually make on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun.”

Solar Eclipse?

- The phrase “The heavenly bodies were not harmonious in the chamber” looks more like a modern form of speech, than a primitive way of denoting an eclipse of the sun. It occurs nowhere else.
- Other eclipse records were denoted “The sun was eaten”.
- The Chinese believed the Dragon ate the sun when there was a solar eclipse.
- Then if this was not a Dragon ate the sun solar eclipse, it may be something else.

Dating the Chow/Zhou dynasty

- The following slides will show the Zhou dynasty began 1174 BC and not 1046 BC.
- Thus the new moon in January of emperor Huangdi was in his 20th year when all the reigns are added up including three 60 year cycles of usurpation.
- All begin dates of the reigns of the emperors were recorded in the year of cycle from 2636 BC.
- So there were only three 60 year gaps with no records.

- To this should be added a ' King Wu Ist-year' record in Yi Zhou shu which mentions a bingchen new moon in King Wu's first year and which accurately identifies 29 July 1049.⁵¹ Even more striking is the '23rd-year' record in the 'Feng bao' chapter, mistakenly included among entries concerning King Wen's reign,⁵² that correctly identifies gengzi as the cyclical date of the new moon day of the fourth month (26 April 1046) and describes how the lords of the various states allied with Zhou convened in Feng to be reconfirmed in their status as vassals by King Wu, which event we know took place just after the Conquest, hence in the 13th year, again impossible in Chou Fa-kao's, David Nivison's, or Edward Shaughnessy's account. Finally, as we saw earlier, 'Xiao kai' chapter contains a proven record from King Wen's 35th year, correct to the year, month, and cyclical day, of the total lunar eclipse of 12-13 March 1065.

Corrected:

- Day Bingchen, was the new moon May 19, 1173 BC.
- 23rd year of conquest, 23rd year of cycle
- Year 28th of cycle, was the new moon April 17, 1170 BC when vassals were reconfirmed.
- “35th year of king Wen of Zhou, 1st month, day bingzi 13, during worship of the full moon the king announced, “The many...eclipses are untimely, you should begin planning for the succession.”
- First year of king Wen in 1239 BC, 35th year in 1205 BC.

To calculate

- To calculate the 13th day of 60 of September 23, 1205 BC:
- $2636 \text{ BC} - 1205 \text{ BC} = 1431 \text{ years}$
- $1431 \times 365.25 = 522672.75 \text{ days}$
- Eliminate the remainder after the dot. = 522672.
- Divide by 60 = $522672 / 60 = 8711.2$
- $.2 \times 60 = 12$
- Add to January 27: $12 + 5 + 28 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 31 + 23 =$
- $252 - 240 = 12$, day started at night fall = 13th of cycle.

Calculate

- Day of Cycle, year of cycle:
- "In the first month, the day jin-shin immediately followed the end of the moon's waning."
- March 1, 1174 BC was the last waning of the moon.
- May 19, 1173 BC.
- April 17, 1170 BC.
- September 23, 1205 BC.

Corrected:

- Day Bingchen, day 53, was the new moon May 19, 1173 BC.
- 23rd year of conquest, 23rd year of cycle 60, 1174 BC.
- Year 28th of cycle, Day Gengzi, day 37, was the new moon April 17, 1170 BC when vassals were reconfirmed.
- The lunar eclipse of king Wen's 35th year was September 23, 1205 BC
- Wen died 52nd year 1188 BC.
- 13 years of king Wu from 1187 BC to become emperor in 1174 BC.

All Bamboo Dates add up to 2636 BC

- Working back from the solar eclipse in 776 BC, 1st of cycle 60..
- Wu 23rd of cycle = first year 1174 BC.
- 1054 BC + 120 years = Wu, Chow Dynasty in 1174 BC.
- 60th of cycle = Shang Dynasty in 1677 BC. 503 years to 1174 BC.
- Yu 2108 BC + 60 years = 2168 BC.
- 49th of cycle = Yu, Hea Dynasty in 2168 BC. 490 years to 1677 BC.
- Adding reigns of 490 years to Huangdi's first year in 2657 BC.
- Thus Huangdi's 20th year in 2636 BC.

Earliest Lunar Eclipse Record

- “35th year of king Wen of Zhou, 1st month, day bingzi 13, during worship of the full moon the king announced, 'The many...eclipses are untimely, you should begin planning for the succession.’”
- This was September 23, 1205 BC on day 13 of cycle 60.
- The new year began in September in the Yin calendar.
- This dates the Chow dynasty of king Wan’s son, Emporer Wu,
- to 1174 BC.
- And thus dates Huangdi’s 20th year to 2636 BC.

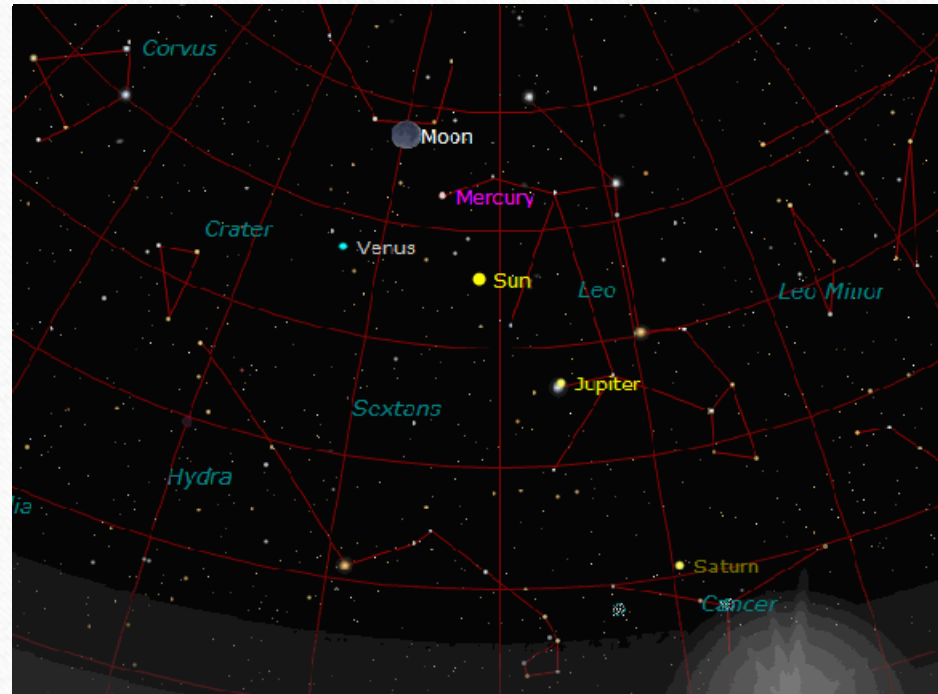
Zhou Dynasty began 1174 BC

- King Wen's 35th year = 1205 BC.
- Wen's first year = 1239 BC.
- Wen's 52 year reign to 1187 BC.
- Wu's 13th year reign to become emperor in 1174 BC.
- 1174 BC was 23rd of cycle 60 years.

1174 BC Zhou dynasty evidence.

- "In the first month, the day jin-shin immediately followed the end of the moon's waning."
- March 1, 1174 BC is day 29 and was the last waning of the moon.
- There was a new moon on Bingshen day 53 in Wu's first year as emperor as recorded. Fourth month, May 19, 1173 BC was the new moon on day 53. Omen. Total eclipse day 53, March 4, 1250 BC.
- Jupiter was recorded to be in the Quail Fire constellation Leo just before Wu became emperor.
- Jupiter was in the Quail Fire constellation between Hydrae and Crateris in 1177 BC in Wu's ninth year as recorded.

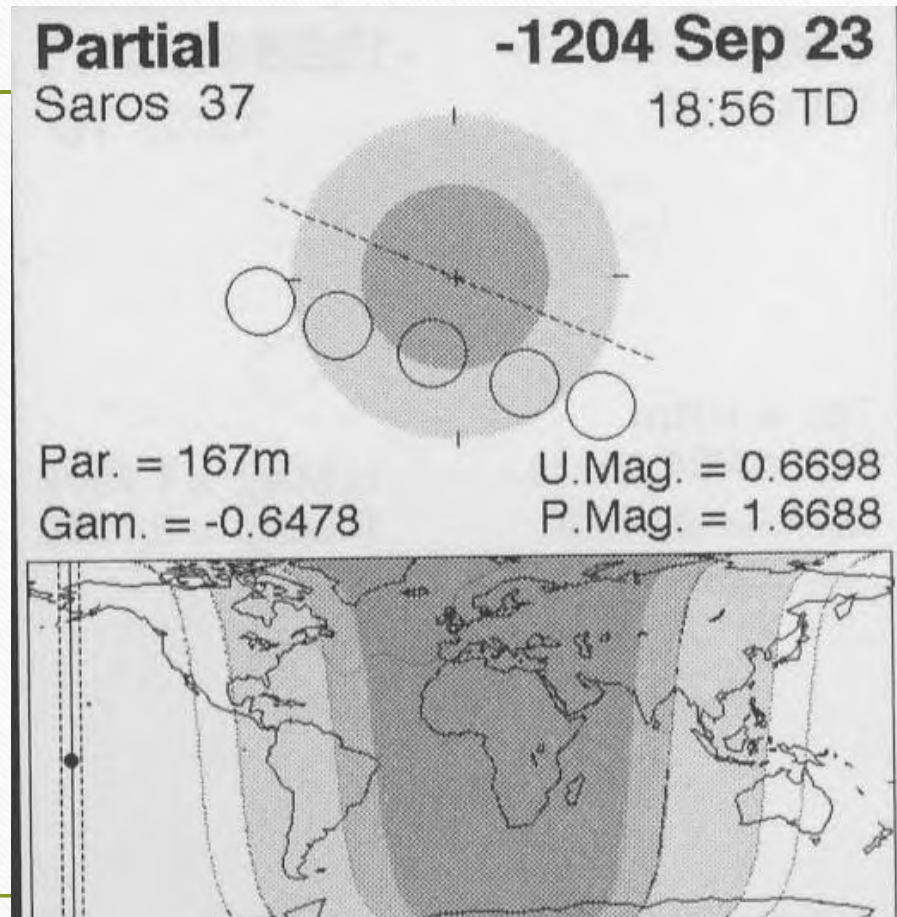
Jupiter in Crater/Hydra =
Quail Fire August 1, 1177 BC



Comet Halley

- “When Duke Wen of Jin was about to battle King Cheng of Chu, a broom star emerged in Chu” 632 BC.
- “19th year of King Zhao of Zhou, in spring, there was a fuzzy star in ZIWEI” 1021 BC. 56th of cycle 60 years. 60 year cycle added.
- “When King Wu conquered King Zhou of Shang, a broom star appeared and tended its handle to Yin.” 1174 BC. 23rd of cycle 60 years. 60 year cycle added.
- You can count 77.5 year orbits from 632 BC back to 1021 BC and back to 1174 BC.

Lunar Eclipse, king Wan's 35th year. Fortran counts year 0.



Earliest confirmed eclipses

- The earliest confirmed solar eclipse was on 1st year of cycle 60, Day 28 of cycle 60, September 6, 776 BC.
- It was only a 10% partial eclipse, but the day and year of cycle agree exactly.
- The Chinese by staring at the sun they could observe even this tiny partial solar eclipse.

Two Eclipses for February.

- The next solar eclipse record was for year 57 of cycle
- = 720 BC,
- day 6 of cycle,
- first month of spring,
- = February 22, 720 BC.

Second Solar Eclipse full moon

- “In his 51st year, in the spring, in the 2d month, on day 42 of cycle, there was an eclipse of the sun. In the 3d month on day 47 of cycle the king died.”
- 59th of cycle = 718 BC day 42 = March 20, 718 BC the full moon.
- A year later on day 47 of cycle on the last day of the lunar month, March 20, 717 BC, king Ahaz in Israel died, and tradition holds this was a day of darkness.
- Hezekiah's 14th year was in 704 BC when Senecherib came, thus his first year in 717 BC when Ahaz died March 20.

Keatze Year

- In King Huan's 3rd year was a Keatze year, year one of cycle 60.
- This was 716 BC.
- Then his first year was two years earlier in 718 BC a 59th year.

There were 37 eclipse records for 720 BC to 500 BC. 35 are confirmed.

- 36 solar eclipse records match exactly on the day and year of 60.
- In this period there are only two that do not match:
- September 7, 591 BC was on day 40 year 6, sixth month.
- July 18, 549 BC, year 49, one month after the solar eclipse record June 19, 549 BC that did occur.
- This was the first year of Cyrus - 31 years to Cambyses in 518 BC.

These three solar eclipse records that was posted did not match, I was successful in matching.

- 645 BC, 13th year of cycle, 5th month, tiny partial eclipse in the far north, Aug 28, 645 BC
- – the date may have been entered in the wrong line of text.
- August 31, 553 BC, day 53, 45th of cycle year, very visible in China.
- April 9, 518 BC, day 32, 20th year of cycle, eclipse very visible in China.

549 BC

- There was a solar eclipse recorded for June 19, 549 BC on day 1 of cycle that did occur.
- Then there was recorded a solar eclipse July 19, 549 BC on day 30 of cycle that did not occur.
- Cyrus began his 31 year reign about 550 BC.

The 591 BC solar eclipse record

- In 591 BC there was a solar eclipse record on day 40 of cycle in the sixth month, September 7, 591 BC
- At the same time in Israel was the fall of Jerusalem on the seventh day of the week and seventh day of the fifth lunar month, September 7, 591 BC.
- This may be a coincidence of scribal errors on the same date because there can be no solar eclipse on the seventh day of the lunar month.
- Nevertheless, this was to be a day of darkness in Jerusalem.

Fall of Jerusalem

- 2 Kings 25:8 And in the fifth month, on the seventh *day* of the month, which *is* the nineteenth year of king Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan, captain of the guard, a servant of the king of Babylon, unto Jerusalem:
- 2 Kings 25:9 And he burnt the house of the LORD, and the king's house, and all the houses of Jerusalem, and every great *man's* house burnt he with fire.
- Amos 8:9 And it shall come to pass in that day, saith the Lord GOD, that I will cause the sun to go down at noon, and I will darken the earth in the clear day:

The sun darkened

- Ezekiel 32:7 And when I shall put thee out, I will cover the heaven, and make the stars thereof dark; I will cover the sun with a cloud, and the moon shall not give her light.

The year 591 BC was the jubile

- The year was right, because the fall of Jerusalem was to be after two fallow years of no sowing of the 49th and 50th years and thus be on the 50th year, the jubile.
- There was a sign to Hezekiah that Jerusalem would not be taken in 701 BC because after the two fallow years they were to sow again.
- Then to verify this was the jubile.
- We have Egyptian sources for the Exodus date.
- Then 40 years in the wilderness.
- Then the begin date of the 50 year jubile.

Fall of Jerusalem on a jubile

- 2 Kings 19:29 And this *shall be* a sign unto thee, Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of themselves, and in the second year that which springeth of the same; and in the third year sow ye, and reap, and plant vineyards, and eat the fruits thereof.

Calculate year 49 jubile.

- 1241 BC was year one.
- From 1242 BC subtract 49 years to the 700's
- $1242 \text{ BC} - 490 = 752 - 49 = 703 \text{ BC}.$
- Then 702 BC was the 50th year and also year one.
- Then in 701 BC Judah could sow and reap.

Fall of Jerusalem on Jubile

- Sennecherib's invasion on the 49th year jubile 703 BC where they were to eat that which growth of itself in the first and second years = Sabbath year 49, Jubile year 50 - 702 BC also a Sabbath, and sow in the third year 701 BC. And thus no captivity.
- Thus the fall of Jerusalem in the 50th jubile year 591 BC and captivity.
- Both 50 year cycles and 49 year cycles were kept from 1241 BC.

Dating the 430th year.

- Exodus 12:40 Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, *was* from the four hundred and thirtieth year.
- Exodus 12:41 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.
- The sojourn was from the 430th year sothis, 2307 BC.
- The end of the sothis was the end of the 430th year sojourn.
- The end of the sothis was at the death of Pharaoh Mernetpah 1281 BC.

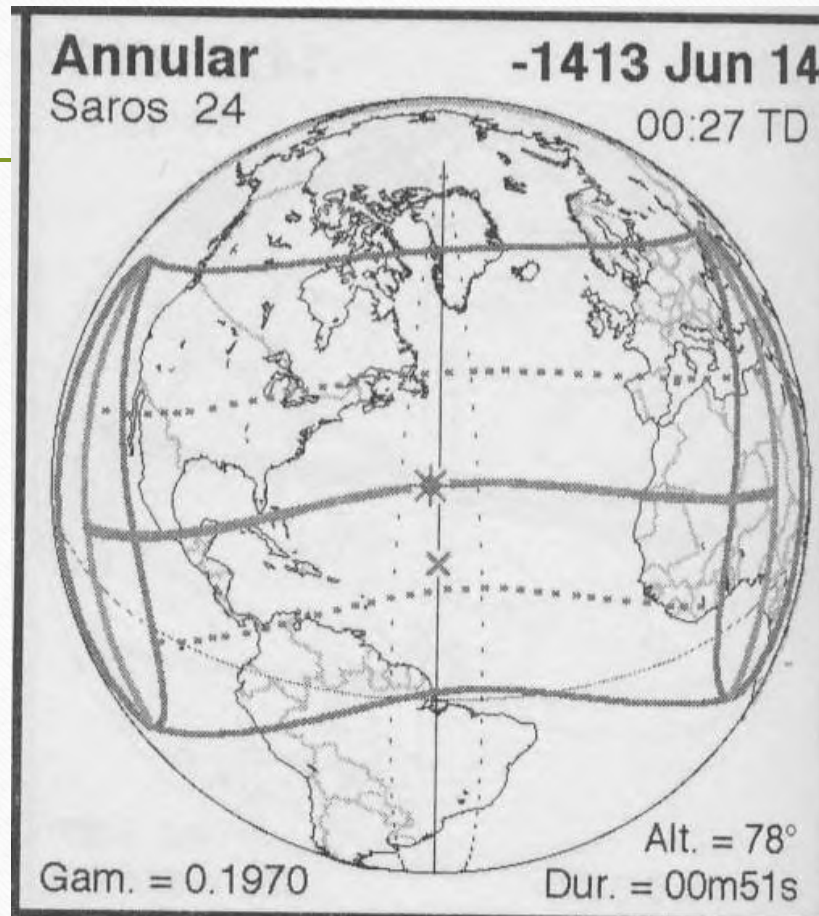
The Exodus, then the first year of 50.

- The Exodus occurred at the end of the 430 years.
- The pharaoh was Merneptah.
- The end of the 430 years was the end of the sothis cycle of 1460 years
- Jacob entered Egypt in the sothis year 430, 2307 BC.
- The sothis cycle matches the end of the 1460 years and Merneptah's last year = 1281 BC.
- The first of the sothis cycle was 2737 BC.
- The cycle lasted 1456 years because Sirius appeared July 17, 1282 BC and not July 16, 1282 BC.

The NASA Five Millennium Canon of Solar Eclipses

- The following three maps show the eclipse paths over Egypt.
- The eclipse records were mistaken with solar eclipses that occurred 76 years later exactly in the same phase.
- Thus these are the correct eclipses that were recorded in Egypt.
- The Egyptians had three sets of four 30 day months.
- Thus $3 \times 4 = 12$ months = 360 days.
- This leaves 5 leftover days of New Years beginning with the first appearing of Sirius in the east at dawn 4 AM July 16.

Total Eclipse Akhet Aten 25 Shemu II year 2



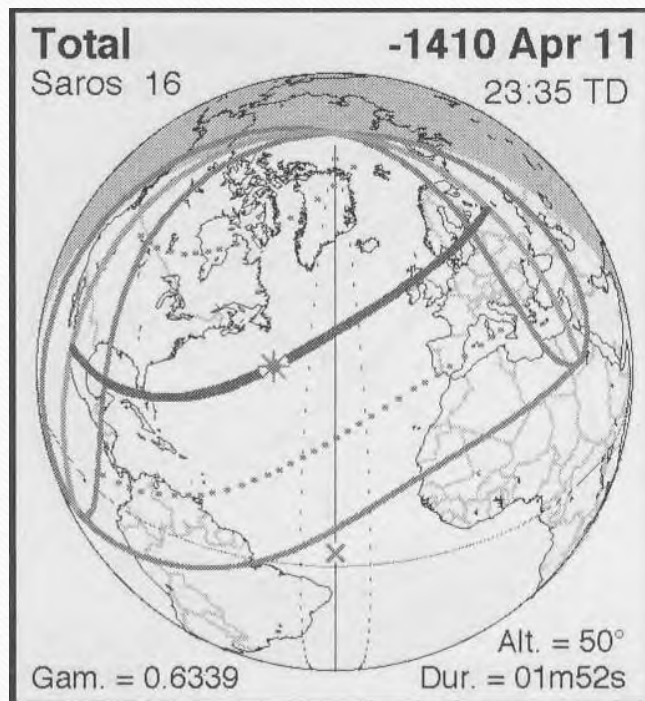
All eclipses 76 years earlier

- This eclipse was assumed to be May 14, 1338.
- But was June 14, 1414 BC.
- Thus was 76 years earlier.
- Thus we can date Mernptah's death
- 76 years earlier than 1205 BC to
- 1281 BC

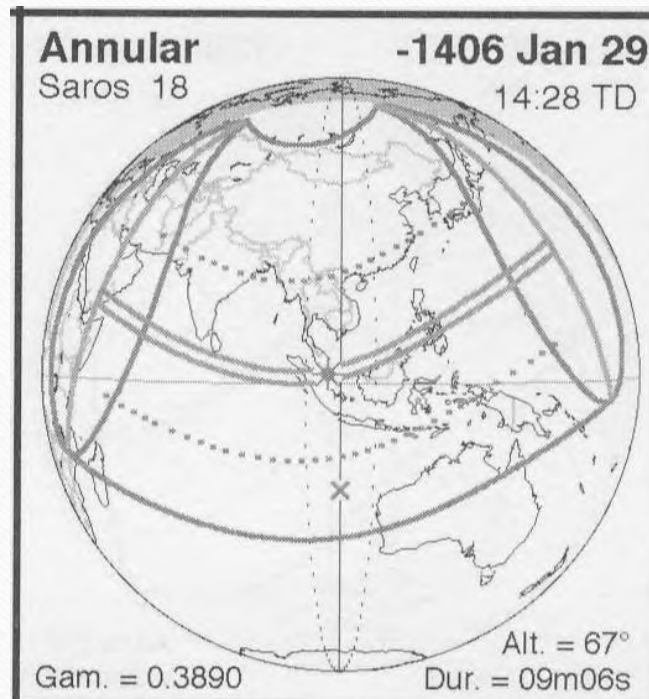
Sothis cycle ended 40 years later

- Eclipses occurred 76 years earlier and the sothis cycle ended 40 years later.
- $76 + 40 = 116$ years, $116 \text{ years} / 4 = 29$ days.
- The Egyptian months were 30 days each.
- Thus the eclipses fell on the same date of 30 same month of 30.
- Thus we can move the end of the sothis cycle from 1321 BC to 1281 BC.

Total Eclipse 24 Peret IV year 5



Annular Eclipse 12 Peret II year 9



76 years earlier

- Ramses II reigned 66 years
- Merneptah reigned 10 years
- This equals 76 years.
- This means 1281 BC did not mark the death of Seti I
- But marked the death of Merneptah.
- Thus the Israelite slaves built Ramses the palace of Ramses II.

25 Shemu II year 2

- This chronology means the new sothis cycle began the year of the Exodus 1281 BC.
- This because II Shemu 25 was June 14, 1414 BC. IV Shemu 30 must end July 16.
- Thus IV Shemu ended $\text{June } 14 + 5 + 30 + 30 = \text{August } 17, 1414 \text{ BC.}$
- Then back from August 17 to July 16 is 33 days. $33 \times 4 = 132 \text{ years.}$
- $1414 \text{ BC} - 132 \text{ years} = 1282 \text{ BC}$ the year of the new sothis cycle.
- Thus the Exodus was the beginning of the new sothis cycle of 1460 years in Egypt in March/April 1281 BC

1460 year sothis cycle

- The Egyptians did not keep leap year like we do on February 29.
- They let the year back up one day every 4 years.
- So in 4×365 years = 1460 years, the calendar had backed up from July 16, July 15,...to July 16 again.
- Only Sirius appears before the sun at dawn 4 AM July 17, 1282 BC one day before the July 16 date.
- Thus the sothis cycle is 4 years less,
- And was 1456 years not 1460 years from 2737 BC to 1281 BC.

Sirius marked the Sothis Calendar

- In the morning at 4 AM on July 16 Sirius would first appear before the sun.
- This marked the time of the Nile flood when the Egyptians must take higher ground.
- The disappearing of Sirius in the west in the sun 77 days earlier marked the time to prepare to take for higher ground.
- A coincidence of astronomy, and July 16 always marked the first appearing of Sirius in this Sothis/Julian calendar.
- Normally after 1460 years, the calendar would back up 14 days.

Pharaoh Merneptah

- If we make Merneptah the pharaoh of the Exodus, instead of Ramses II,
- Then simply applying the same eclipse records for this sothis calendar,
- ---

Makes the end of the sothis, July 17, on the last day of Shemu IV the last year of Merneptah and the time of his death just after the Exodus.
- You will see eclipse maps and Egyptian eclipse records that work just as exactly with Merneptah as with Ramses II.
- Egypt did not fall into ruin until after Merneptah died.
- Thus Merneptah appears the best choice for the pharaoh of the Exodus.

Why Merneptah?

- After Pharaoh Merneptah Egypt fell into ruin.
- Adding the reigns of the pharaohs back does not work because some reigns may have been omitted, especially after the collapse.
- Thus Merneptah may not have died in 1205 BC,
- But in 1281 BC.
- Lunar dates match Egyptian dates every 19 years.
- Thus $4 \times 19 = 76$ years.
- 76 years back from 1205 BC is 1281 BC.

Sothis cycle ended with Merneptah

- Matching several Egyptian eclipse records with Merneptah 76 years earlier,
- We have all exact matches to the moving Egyptian calendar.
- These dates move 30 days. Thus the date of the Egyptian calendar month is the same.
- Only there were solar eclipses 76 years further back.
- This means the sothis end of the calendar must move from 1320 BC to 1281 BC to match the day of the new year.
- This was the last day of Shemu IV, new years, July 16, 1282 BC.

Sothis end 1281 BC not 1322 BC

- year 44 of Amasis, the first date (II Shemu 13) is lunar and the second
- (I Shemu 15) is civil and as the civil date fell on 21 September 558 BCE the lunar date fell on 9 (= 21 - 12) September 558 BCE which was a full moon day according to astronomy, not 1st invisibility "shining ones"!
- 41 years later the 1st invisibility of the moon was on II Shemu 13 September 9 should move 10 days later in the month
- 40 years/4 = 10 days. If from IV Shemu 30 July 17, 1281 BC + 5 days.
- = September 19, 517 BC which was the 1st disappearance of the moon.

Calculate

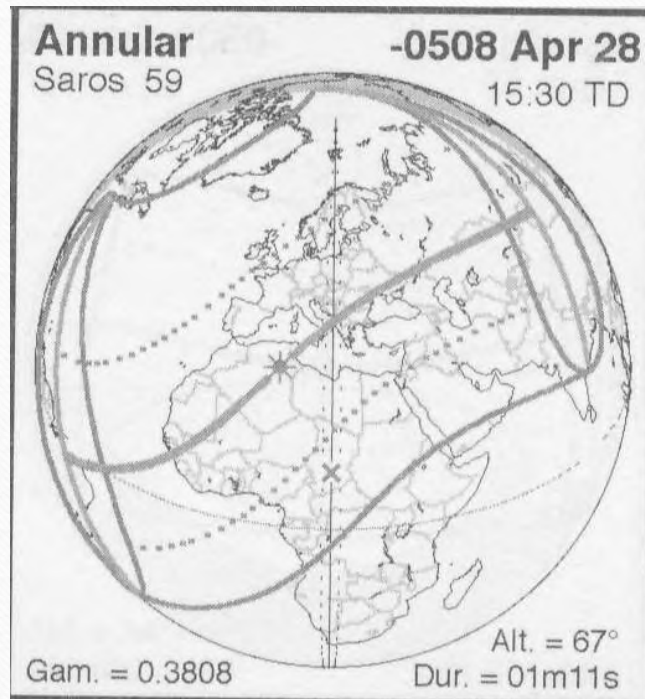
- Add from July 17 backwards:
- $1281 \text{ BC} - 517 \text{ BC} = 764, 764 / 4 = 191 \text{ days}$
- $5 + 17 + 30 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 28 + 31 = 203$
- January 2 = 191 days = IV Shemu 30
- December 3 = III Shemu 30
- November 3 = II Shemu 30
- October 4 = 1 Shemu 30
- September 4 = 1 Shemu 1
- September 19 = 1 Shemu 15; October 17 = II Shemu 13

September 19, 517 BC, new moon Sept 22.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
Jan	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	Jul
Feb	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Aug
Mar	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Sep
Apr	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Oct
May	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	Nov
Jun	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Dec

Set Specific Time

Eclipse seventh year of Cambyses, Darius



Darius becomes emperor of Persia

- Cyrus had a 31 year reign from 549 BC to 518 BC.
- Amasis died in 517 BC when Cambyses became emperor of Persia and invaded and conquered Egypt.
- Cambyses had an 8 year reign to 509 BC.
- Darius became emperor in 509 BC.

33rd year of cycle 60 = 504 BC

- Darius 509 BC - 32 years to Xerxes 477 BC.
- Darius' sixth year in 504 BC.
- There was a solar eclipse February 16, 505 BC.
- Only this record was for 504 BC
- the 33rd year of cycle 60 from 2636 BC China.
- February 10, 504 BC.

Eclipse 505 BC or 504 BC.

- Ezra 6:15 "And this house was finished on the third day of the month Adar, which was in the sixth year of the reign of Darius the king."
- Eclipse day 48th of cycle, 33rd year of cycle 3rd month.
- The solar eclipse February 16, 505 BC or
- Adar 3, February 10, 504 BC:
- Ctesias, who served in the Persian court of Artaxerxes Mnemon, 404 BC - 359 BC, 17 years and thoroughly researched the Persian Archives stated Darius reigned 31 years.
- Darius 509 BC – 477 BC. 6th year = 504 BC.

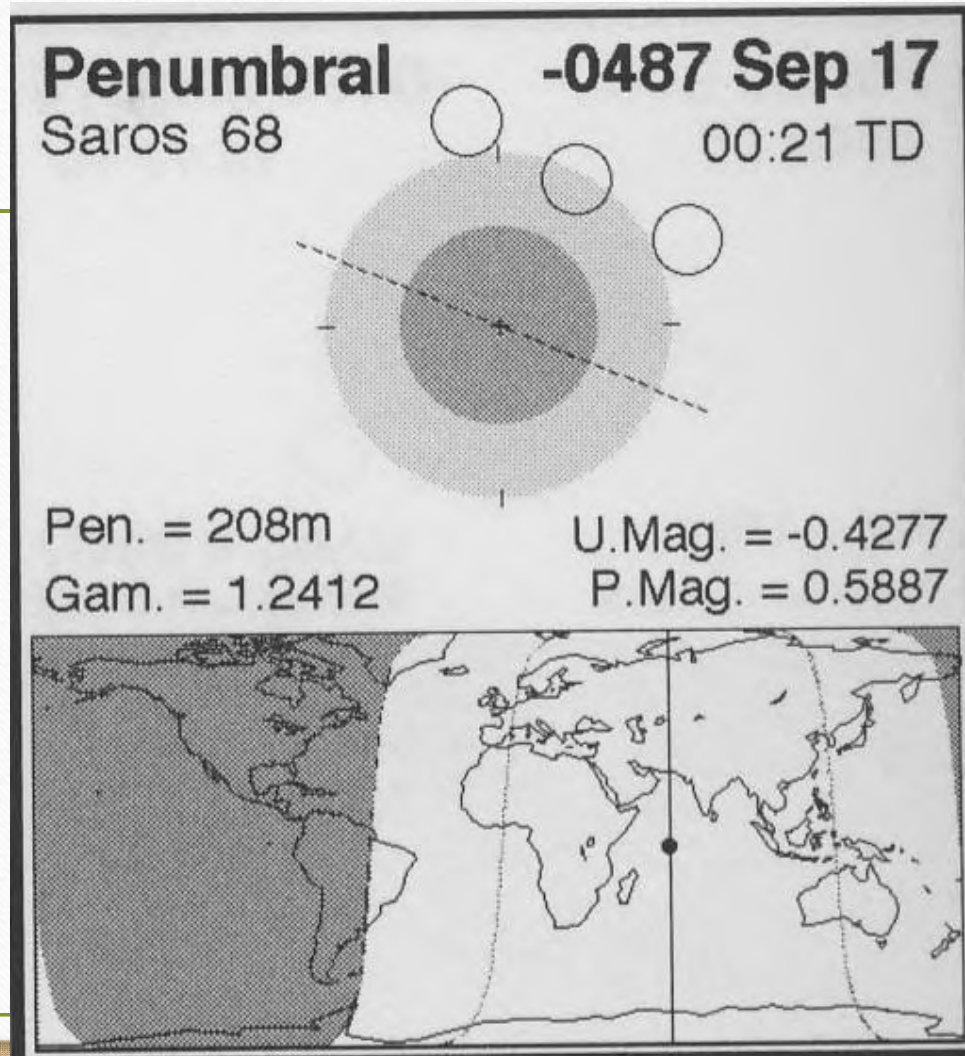
First year 1241 BC

- The Exodus was March 30, 1281 BC.
- Then they were 40 years in the wilderness.
- The first year of 50 year jubile was in August/September 1241 BC.
- The first year of 49 year jublile was in February/March 1241 BC

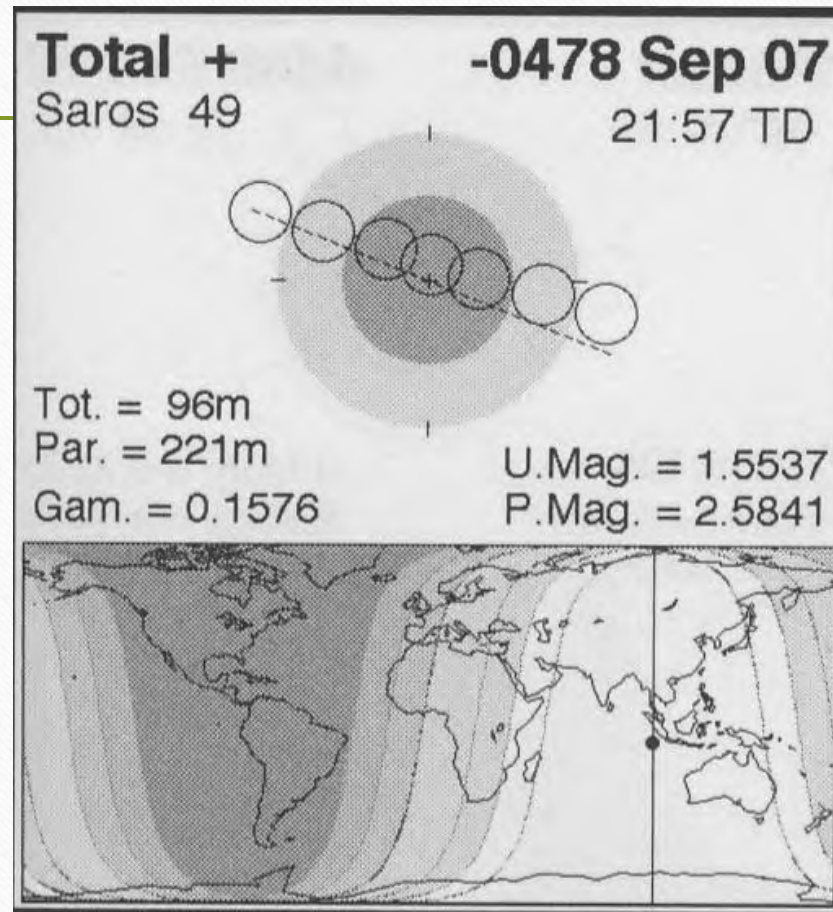
Eclipses dating Darius and Xerxes

- Darius from 509 BC.
- Lunar Eclipse in Darius' 20th year September 17, 488 BC.
- Battle of Marathon Lunar Eclipse, September 7, 479 BC.
- Lunar Eclipse Darius' 31st year, August 28, 478 BC.
- Xerxes' first year 477 BC, after 31 years Darius.
- Battle of Salamis Eclipses in 470 BC.
- Xerxes died between two lunar eclipses 458 BC.

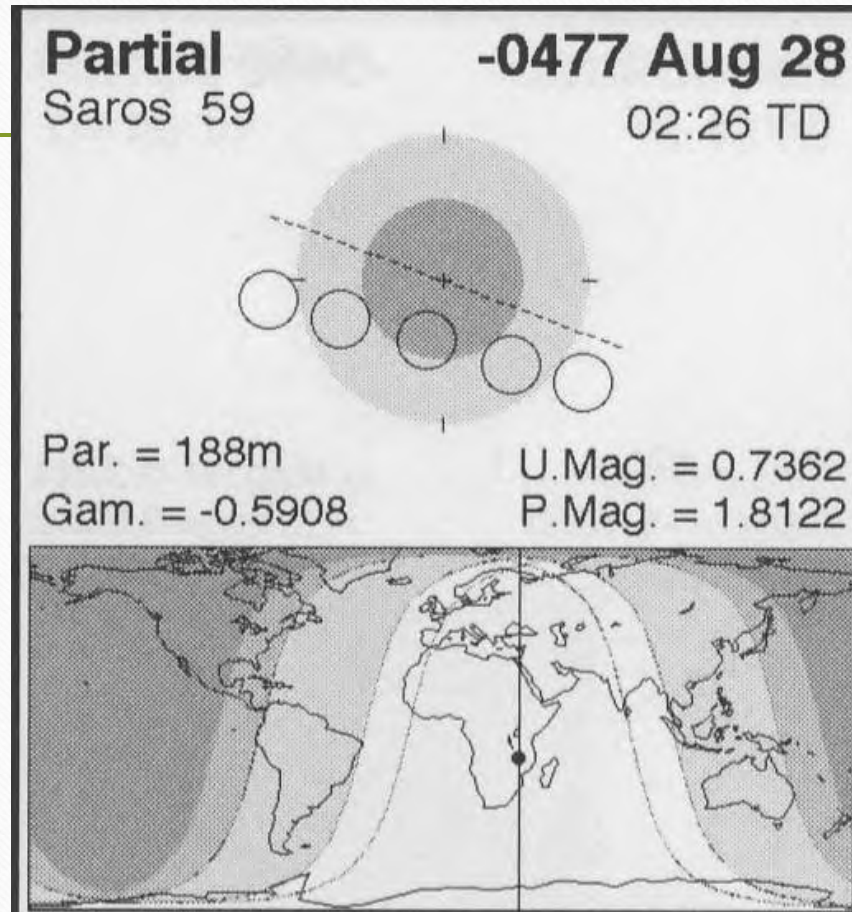
Lunar Eclipse Darius' 20th Year from 509 BC.



Battle of Marathon Lunar Eclipse



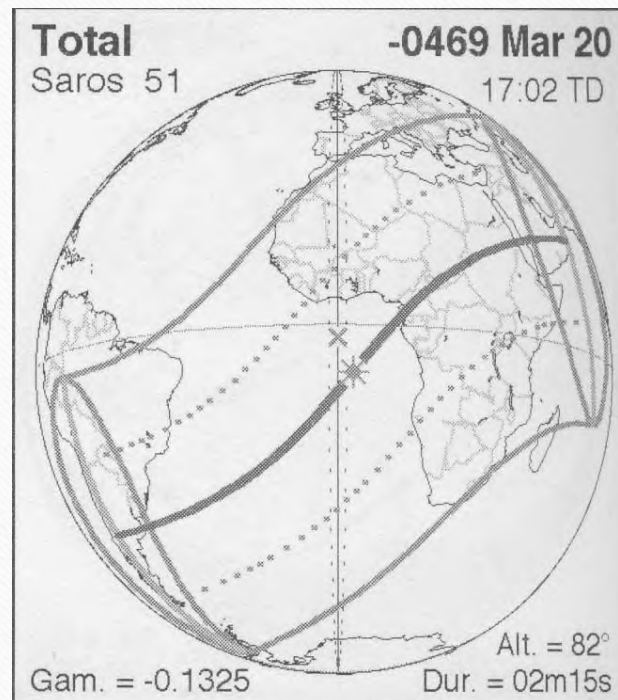
Lunar Eclipse Darius' 31st year



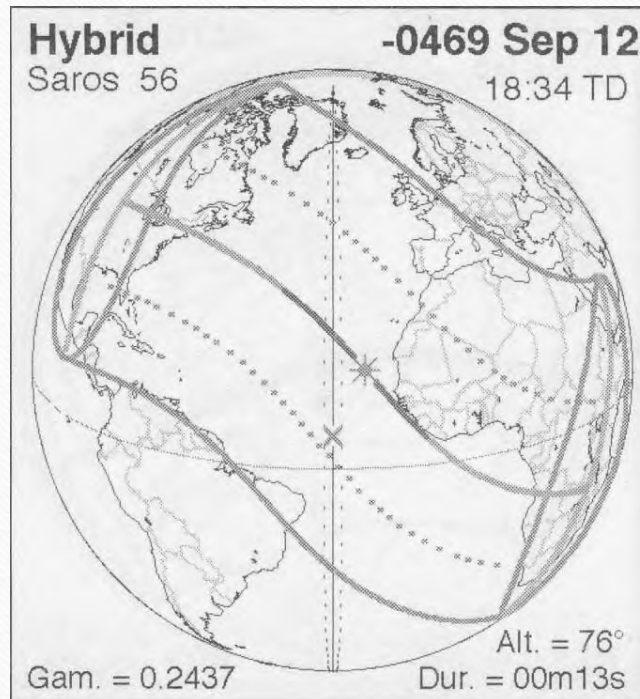
Partial Eclipse September 12, 470 BC

- In the seventh book of Herodotus, in early spring, while Xerxes was at Sardis, preparing to set out on the Grecian expedition, “the Sun leaving his seat in heaven became invisible, and instead of day it became night.”
- March 20, 470 BC.
- “While King Cleombrotus was sacrificing, there was a partial eclipse.”
- Bad Omen, Spartans did not harass Xerxes when retreating.
- September 12, 470 BC.

Xerxes set out in spring, solar eclipse in Egypt.



On retreat in September, partial solar eclipse.



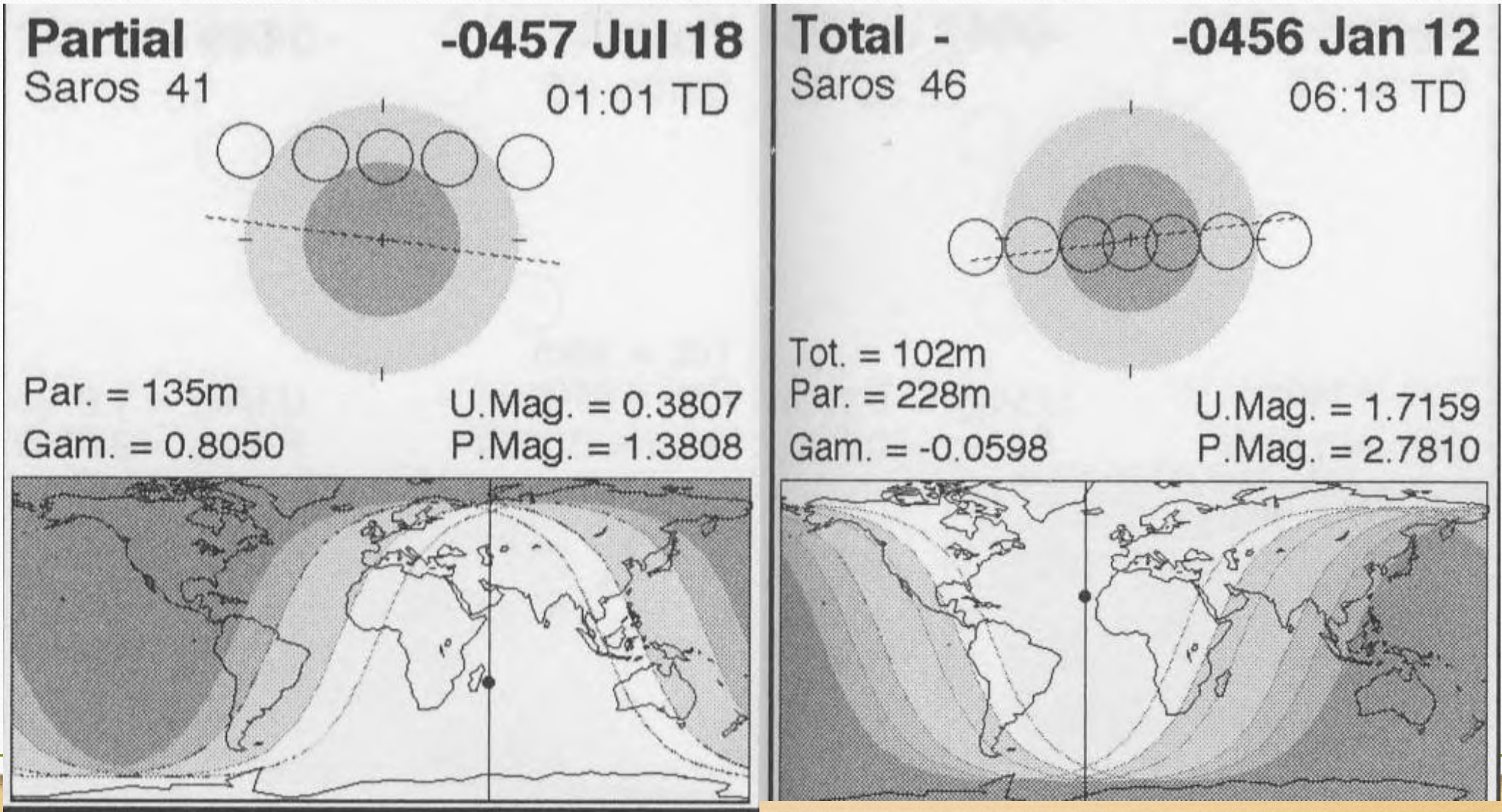
Xerxes from 477 BC to 457 BC.

- The battle of Salamis was in 470 BC and not 480 BC.
- The battle of Salamis was in Xerxes' 7th year.
- Therefore Xerxes reigned in Shushun from 477 BC.
- And his 20th year was in 458 BC.

Xerxes' 20th year was 458 BC

- Nehemiah 5:14 Moreover from the time that I was appointed to be their governor in the land of Judah, from the twentieth year even unto the two and thirtieth year of Artaxerxes the king, *that is*, twelve years, I and my brethren have not eaten the bread of the governor.
- Nehemiah 6:15 So the wall was finished in the twenty and fifth *day* of *the month* Elul, in fifty and two days.

Xerxes died between two lunar eclipses



$$70 \times 7 = 490 \text{ years}$$

-
- Daniel 9:24 Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression, and to make an end of sins, and to make reconciliation for iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness, and to seal up the vision and prophecy, and to anoint the most Holy.

The 49 year jubile

- From the Jubilees, Dead Sea Scrolls:
- “division of the course of history into 49-year jubile periods”
- There was prophesied the fulfilment 490 years, seventy weeks of years, from the completion of the wall of Jerusalem in Xerxes’ 20th year in 458 BC, from Xerxes’ first year in 477 BC.
- From 458 BC there are 490 years to April 3, 33 AD.
- April 3, 33 AD is the 49th of cycle from 1241 BC.
- The 49th jubile may have been counted from spring instead of fall.

Jubile construction of Temple

- Ezra 4:24 Then ceased the work of the house of God which *is* at Jerusalem. So it ceased unto the second year of the reign of Darius king of Persia.
- Darius began his rule in 508 BC.
- His second year was in 507 BC.
- 507 BC was the 49th year of jubile.
- Work continued till the sixth year of Darius
- 504 BC when the temple was finished.

13th year of Herod 49th fallow year.
50th year 22 BC. 50th year 29 AD.

- NOW on this very year, which was the thirteenth year of the reign of Herod, very great calamities came upon the country;
- When therefore the fruits of that year were spoiled, and whatsoever they had laid up beforehand was spent, there was no foundation of hope for relief remaining, but the misery, contrary to what they expected still increased upon them; and this not only on that year, while they had nothing for themselves left [at the end of it], but what seed they had sown perished also, by reason of the ground not yielding its fruits on the second year.

15th year of Tiberius Caesar 29 AD

- Luke 3:1 Now in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judaea, and Herod being tetrarch of Galilee, and his brother Philip tetrarch of Ituraea and of the region of Trachonitis, and Lysanias the tetrarch of Abilene,
- Luke 3:2 Annas and Caiaphas being the high priests, the word of God came unto John the son of Zacharias in the wilderness.

The last 50 year jubile in 29 AD

- Counting from 1241 BC 50 year cycles to 591 BC, less 70 years captivity from 591 BC to 521 BC, from 521 BC 50 year cycles to the 50th year in 29 AD.
- There is no year zero.
- Ceasar died August 19, 14 AD.
- Thus the 15th year of Ceasar Tiberius was 29 AD.
- This is the first year of John and Jesus' ministry recorded in the Bible.
- Jesus was to begin his ministry with the jubile.

49th Jubile construction of Temple

- “AND now Herod, in the eighteenth year of his reign, and after the acts already mentioned, undertook a very great work, that is, to build of himself the temple of God,” Josephus.
- John 2:20 Then said the Jews, Forty and six years was this temple in building, and wilt thou rear it up in three days?
- The 49th year jubile fell on 17 BC.
- The 18th year of Herod from 36 BC was 18 BC.
- 46 years + 17 BC = 29 AD.

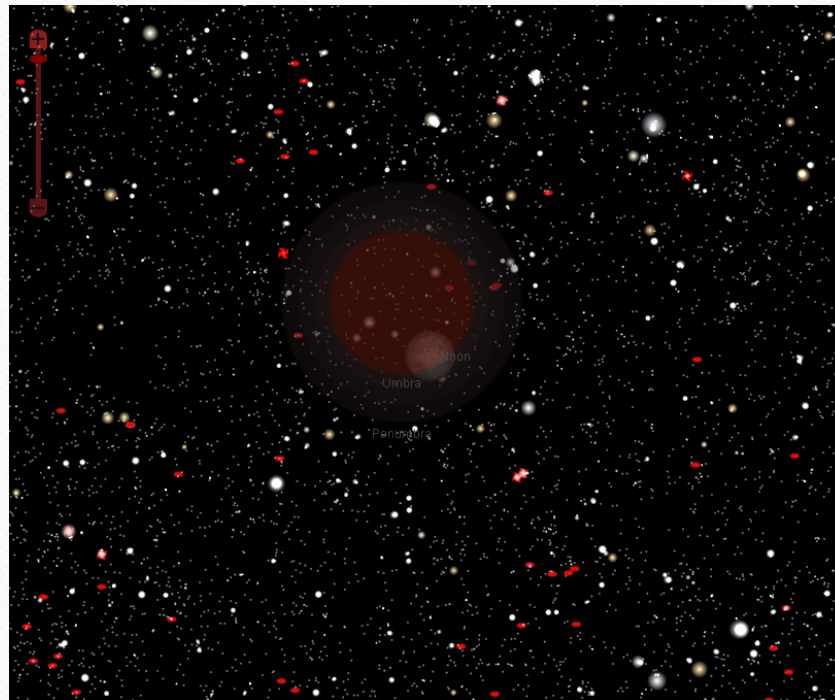
Lunar Eclipse, sun darkness.

- Acts 2:20 The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before that great and notable day of the Lord come:
- I could not find any other accounts that did not look like forgeries.
- Then this quote from Joel I thought was appropriate, for the people seemed to have witnessed this same event 50 days previous.

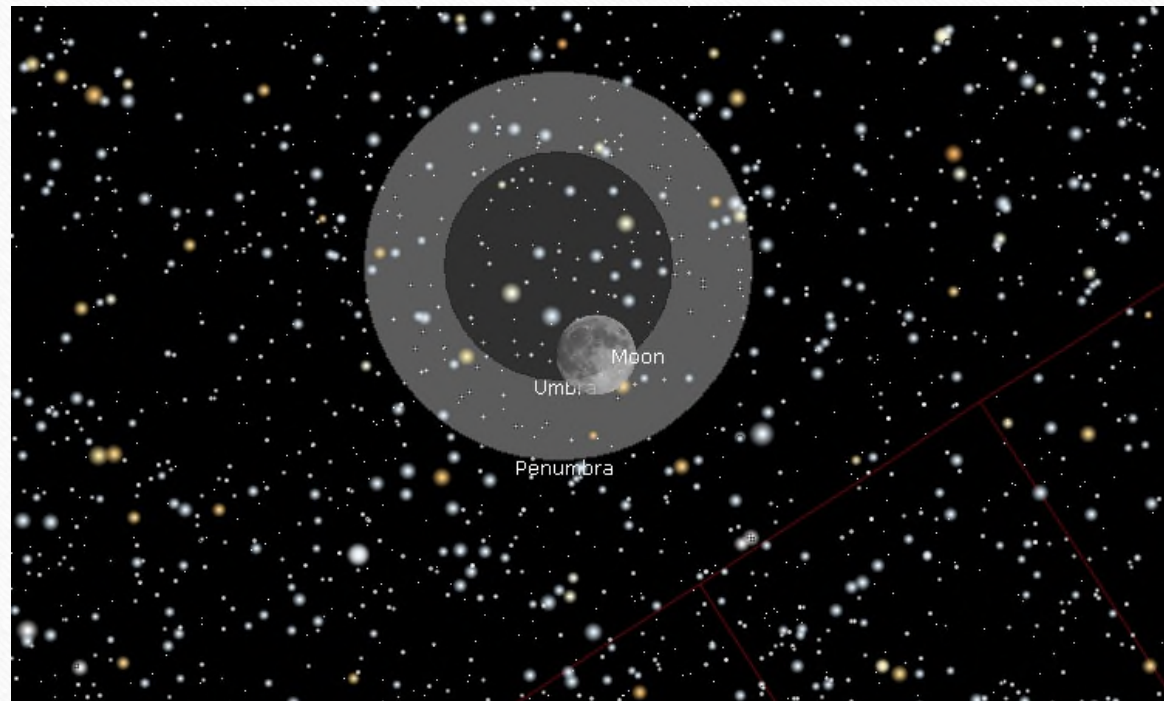
Lunar Eclipse

- There was a partial lunar eclipse at sunset in Israel the night Jesus was crucified, April 3, 33 AD.
- The moon would be darkened and thus fail in its light.
- And the moon would turn blood red like it often does during a lunar eclipse.
- Thus the 49 year jubile began on a lunar eclipse.
- The fifty days counted from the day after the Passover,
- Perhaps the 49 year jubile started the day after the Passover.

April 3, 33 AD 7:20 PM Lunar Eclipse Jerusalem.



Partial Lunar Eclipse April 3, 33 AD



Darkness at noon at the full moon

- Matthew 27:45 “Now from the sixth hour there was darkness over all the land unto the ninth hour.”
- The sixth hour was counted from sunrise.
- Thus the sixth hour is 12 PM noon
- And the ninth hour is 3 PM.
- China would see the setting sun suddenly darkened.

Chinese Lanterns - day into darkness

- There is a Lantern Festival in China for the full moon on the vernal equinox March/April. China would experience the same darkness and lunar eclipse April 3, 33 AD.
- Lanterns would be for light, and after the three hours of darkness noon Israel, sunset China, people would be coming out of their houses.
- The Lantern Festival was counted 104 days after the winter solstice, thus April 3.
- There is a Pure Brightness festival Qingming Festival April 5, the same day of Jesus' resurrection April 5, 33 AD.

The last 49 year jubile

- Jesus was to be offered up 490 years from the completion of the wall of Jerusalem in 458 BC.
- The 49th year jubile began in 33 AD, the day after the Passover, when the fifty day counting began, thus resurrection Sunday April 5, 33 AD.
- The 50th year jubile began in August 28, 29 AD with Jesus' ministry.
- Jesus' ministry was 3 ½ years from August 28, 29 AD to April 3, 33 AD.

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