The first trip to Egypt, by the sons of Jacob, began in the summer of **2298**. The famine persisted, and the second trip was made in the summer of **2299**, when Jacob was **130** years old. At the turn of the year in the fall of **2299**, Jacob goes to Egypt.

We can see that the years of plenty, and the years of famine correlate exactly to the sabbatical period. Furthermore, the famine ended in the year of Jubilee 1/50. In this year, 2304, Joseph returned the land to the Egyptians, foreshadowing the biblical institution of the Jubilee. The Egyptians sold their land to Joseph to obtain money to buy food during the seven years of famine. In the year of Jubilee Joseph returned the land to the people in exchange for a promise to pay Pharaoh two tithes rent on the land (20%). The priests did not have to pay the tax. Once again, the typology of redemption follows the Jubilee cycle. Joseph is a type of Messiah, who saves His people. (Likewise, Yeshua returns in the Year of Jubilee.) This historical example is the prototype of the legislation for land rental contracts and tithes in the Torah.

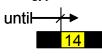
## Validation of the Sabbatical/Jubilee Synchronism

The year **2304** leads the Jubilee by six months. Also, the year **2303** leads the Sabbath year by six months. See the charts columns "B", "C" and "E". Year **1** of the world leads the first year of the sabbatical cycle by the same time, six months. The sabbatical year is always divisible by **7** with no remainder. To validate, **2303**  $\div$  **7** = **329** exact. To test for the Jubilee, divide by **7** × **7** or **49**. To validate, **2303**  $\div$  **49** = **47** exactly.

 $\rightarrow$ 

## The Exodus to King Saul

The Exodus was in **2509**, but Egypt had to be compelled to let Israel go by ten plauges. These plauges occurred at end of the 13<sup>th</sup> dynasty of Egypt.<sup>97</sup> Pertaining to the ninth plauge, the Santorini Super-volcano was active at this time,<sup>98</sup> and the ash could have been the instrument of the three days of darkness that could be felt.<sup>99</sup> But the tenth plauge became the basis of Israel's redemption and deliverance from Egypt.



On the  $10^{th}$  day of the month they chose the lamb or goat for the Passover. This they kept "until the fourteenth day" (Exodus 12:6). (cf.

figure 225.31). "Until"  $(\neg \not u)$  means "at least as far as" in Hebrew, and "day" refers to the daytime of the 14<sup>th</sup> (cf. Gen. 1:5).

On the leading or head day  $\neg \neg \neg \neg \neg \neg \neg$  of the feast they cause a Sabbath of leaven out of their houses. (Exodus 12:15). It should be understood that  $\neg \neg \neg \neg \neg$  is used in two senses, the one meaning leading or head and the other meaning first. In this text it means the day heading up the feast of unleavened bread, which is the 14<sup>th</sup>. This is because the actual Sabbath of leaven was begun at sunset on the 14<sup>th</sup> day. (The Israelites understood that the 15<sup>th</sup> day did not begin "until the morning" with the sunrise). That head day is meant is made clear by "on the 14<sup>th</sup> day at sunset you shall eat unleavened bread" (Exodus 12:18).<sup>100</sup> The night of the 14<sup>th</sup> was "the same day that" the Passover "is offered" according to the Sanctuary precept according to which the offering had to be consumed before the next day began in "the morning" (Lev. 7:15; Exodus 12:10). Therefore, the 14<sup>th</sup> was the head day, and the leaven Sabbath began at sunset on the 14<sup>th</sup>.



They killed the Passover "between the settings" (Exodus 12:6). The Hebrew word עֶרָב means "setting", and הָעַרְבָיָם means, "settings" the first time the sup begins to set "neenest" and

refering to the first time the sun begins to set, "noonset," and the last time the sun is seen at "sunset". The second שֶׁרֶב may be extended to the time of full extinction of astronomical twilight, however, *between* (בִין) *the settings* still means the middle of the afternoon, since the idiom seeks the midpoint of the *settings*.

melt followed by massive amounts of dust in the atmosphere. This dust may have been the reason for famine elsewhere.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>97</sup> See chronological charts, page 143.

 $<sup>^{98}</sup>$  The year was 1632 B.C. Measurements of Bristlecone frost rings average to 1627 B.C. The Greenland ice core acid layer averages to 1645 B.C. +/- 20 years with standard deviation of 7 years. Calibrated radiocarbon on Fira Quarry Trees: 1640 +/- 30 years; Irish (bog) Oaks: 1624 B.C. +/- 5 years. There are extensive ash deposits in the requisite regions of Egypt. There was probably more than one eruption. A later eruption may have been used by God for the hail during the conquest of Canaan.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>99</sup> The ash layers from Santorini have been found in Egypt.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>100</sup> This usage is just like the legislation for Yom Kippurim. The Day of Atonement is defined as lasting from the setting of the  $9^{th}$  day to the setting of the  $10^{th}$  day. The  $9^{th}$  day began with sunrise, and the next day, the  $10^{th}$ , began with sunrise in the Sanctuary reckoning (cf. Lev. 7:15). Yet elsewhere, Yom Kippur is defined as just the  $10^{th}$  day beginning with sunset ending the  $9^{th}$  day and including the night following in the  $10^{th}$  day as with all Sabbaths.