Conquest	7	
Elders	Х	
Cushan	8	
Othniel	40	
Eglon	18	
Ehud	80	
Jabin	20	
Deborah	40	
Midian	7	
Gideon	40	
Abimelech	3	
Tola	23	
Jair	0	
Total =	286+X= 300	
X = 3	00 - 286	
X = 1	4	
Conquest + Elders = 21 .		

Counting of the Jubilee began 6 months after crossing the Jordan, or 1 year after the taking of Heshbon. Therefore, there are 21 - 1 = 20 years of the Jubilee cycle before the oppression of Cushan. The book of Judges and 1st Samuel tally up 450 additional years until Samuel. The Total is 470.

The number of years from one Jubilee to the next, inclusive counting is $(49 \times N) + 1$. So if N = 1 *Jubilee*, then: $(49 \times 1) + 1 = 50$. Start counting 50 years in one jubilee to arrive at the next.

Given Saul's Jubilee = 1102/1101

Then the Entry Jubilee = $102/1101 + (49 \times N) + 1$, where $(49 \times N) + 1 \ge 470$ and N is the whole number of Jubilees between the Entry and Saul.

First, solve for the minimum N:

$$\begin{array}{l} (49 \times N) + 1 \geq 470 \\ 49 \times N \geq 469 \\ N \geq 469/49 \\ N \geq 9.57 \& N \in \{1, 2, 3 \dots\} \\ \therefore N \in \{10, 11, 12 \dots\} \end{array}$$

So N \in {10, 11 ...}. Try N = 10 first. So (49 × 10) + 1 = 491

1102/1101	\rightarrow	1
+490		+490
1592/1591	\rightarrow	491

Now 470 years count to Samuel, and after Samuel, we count 2 years of Saul to reach the Jubilee, hence the total (excluding Samuel) is 470 + 2 = 472. Subtract to find Samuel's years: 491 - 472 = 19.

How do we know that $N \neq \{11, 12 \dots\}$? Because the sum of all the years, not counting the oppressions (134 years) must equal 480:

40 + 21 + 40 + 80 + 40 + 40 + 23 + 22 + 6 + 7 + 10 + 8 + 40+ 19 + 40 + 40 + 4 = 480

13. The Death of Samuel

Samuel died late in Saul's reign as recorded in 1st Samuel 25:1. Beecher 251.14, pg. 115) gives the following correct chronology:

> 1065 Death of Samuel, 38th Saul 1064 David in Gath, 39th Saul 1063 Death of Saul, 40th Saul 1062 David made King. 1st David

Jones gives the following relative chronology 252.67, pg. 99).

```
1060 Samuel died, 36<sup>th</sup> Saul
1055 David made King, 1<sup>st</sup> David
```

If we add, 36 + 19 + 20 = 75. If Samuel was 20 when Eli died, then: 75 + 20 = 95. Now if we where to add one extra Jubilee, such that Samuel's years become 68, then his age becomes 144, which is clearly unreasonable.

14. The Tishri (fall) regnal year

The biblical data given for Solomon's reign and the building of the temple lasting seven years from the 2 day of the 2 month in the 4th year to the 8th month of the 11th year (seven years) show that the kings were using a Tishri or fall based year counting system. But if we assume Nisan years for Solomon and Tishri years for the building project, the crossed out boxes show a mismatch. Year 1 of building does not match the spring of the 4th year.

Similarly, we can show from Josiah's finding of the law in his 18th year, and the subsequent Passover in his 18th year that the Tishri year was still being used.

15. Sir Isaac Newton's Date for the Crucifixion, A.D. 34

Sir Isaac Newton was the first to reverse calculate the Passion dates using his new theory of gravity. He published his views in 1733. See Observations on Daniel and the Apocalypse of St. John, chapter 11 (253.89). Newton correctly calculated that Wednesday, March 24th, A.D. 34 J.P. was the 14th of Nisan, but claimed the equinox fell on the same day, and so assigned Passover to the next month for Thursday, April 22. In this he was incorrect, the true equinox falling on 3/22/34 at 22h 13m, which was the 13th of Nisan. Also, in 1733, Newton had no knowledge of the ΔT equation, which for A.D. 34 was 2 hours and 28 minutes, nor probably the exact value of the precession of the equinoxes. Newton's arguments for A.D. 34, however, are mainly based on internal arguments in the gospels related to Messiah's ministry. Newton takes note of the "second-first Sabbath" in Luke 6:1, and calls it the "second prime Sabbath." To this date, he correctly assigns an extra Passover, however, he is incorrect in identifying this Sabbath as the 7th day of unleavened bread. Rather, it is the weekly Sabbath intervening in the week of unleavened bread, which is the "first of the Sabbaths" for the counting of sabbaths or "complete weeks" to Shavuot.

Newton then applies the traditional Jewish rules of "postponement" to his calculated dates. The days alef, dalet, and vav are forbidden, i.e. 1, 4, and 6, Sunday, Wednesday,