

everyone knew what you were talking about when a text was referred to.¹²⁷

This Jubilee synchronizes with the entry into the land. Israel entered the land in **2549**, and Saul blew the trumpet in **3039**. The difference, $3039 - 2549 = 490$, is **490** years, and $490 \div 49 = 10$. Therefore, from the entry into the land, to Saul's Jubilee, is exactly **10** Jubilees or **490** years.

The Jubilee is the third witness. The fourth witness to the validity of the suspended era principle is found with the **390** years in Ezekiel 4:5. These **390** years pertain to Israel, and not to Judah. For there is a separate figure given for Judah, **40** years. The only way to obtain these years is the sum up all the discontinuous time segments of Israel's servitudes and rebellious kings. Take the **134** years omitted from **480** year Era of Independence, and add to them the **256** years that the northern kingdom rebelled against God and served idols. The result is **390** years. The chart below gives the results:

Israel		Judah	
Cushan	8	Manasseh	+ 24
Eglon	+ 18	Amon	+ 3
Jabin	+ 20	Jehoahaz	+ 1
Midian	+ 7	Jehoiakim	+ 11
Abimelech	+ 3	Jehoiachin	+ 1
Ammon	+ 18	Ezekiel 4:6	= 40
Philistines	+ 40		
Philistines	+ 20		
Israel	+ 256		
Ezekiel 4:5	= 390		

The fifth witness to the principle of the discontinuous era is found with the **40** years of Judah's rebellion. Twenty-four of these take place in the first part of Manasseh's reign, and then he was carried off by the king of Assyria, only to be restored to his throne after he repented of his sins. The remaining years are to be found in the remaining kings of Judah, omitting the years of Josiah, who was counted as righteous.

The Anno Dei Years Tabulated

Era	Yrs	Ref	Passovers
Kadesh	2	Numbers 10:11	1 - 2
Wand.	+ 38	Deut. 2:14	3 - 40
Conquest	+ 7	Joshua 14:10	41 - 47
Elders	+ 14	Judges 11:26	48 - 61
Othniel	+ 40	Judges 3:11	62 - 101
Ehud	+ 80	Judges 3:30	102 - 181
Deborah	+ 40	Judges 5:31	182 - 221
Gideon	+ 40	Judges 8:28	222 - 261

¹²⁷ On the other hand, the biblical method is to speak in parables, which are easy to understand by those in touch with the word of God, but easy to conceal from those out of touch with the word.

Tola	+ 23	Judges 10:2	262 - 284
Jair	+ 22	Judges 10:3	285 - 306
Jephthah	+ 6	Judges 12:7	307 - 337
Ibzan	+ 7	Judges 12:8	313 - 319
Elon	+ 10	Judges 12:11	320 - 329
Abdon	+ 8	Judges 12:13-14	330 - 337
Eli	+ 40	1st Sam 4:18	338 - 377
Samuel	+ 19	Σ See txt	378 - 396
Saul	+ 40	Acts 13:21	397 - 436
David	+ 40	1st Chron 29:27	437 - 476
Solomon	+ 4	1st Kings 6:1	477 - 480
Total =	480	1st Kings 6:1	

Validation of the Sums[optional]⁷²

Year	3019 =	0 Samuel	If a=b, and b=c, then a=c
	+19	+19	Add 19 to both sides
Year	3038 =	19 Samuel	Result (a=b)
Samuel	19 =	0 Saul	Calculated
Year	3038 =	0 Saul	If a=b, and b=c, then a=c
	+40	+40	Add 40 to both sides
Year	3078 =	40 Saul	Result (a=b)
Saul	40 =	0 David	Given (b=c)
Year	3078 =	0 David	If a=b, and b=c, then a=c
	+40	+40	Add 40 to both sides
Year	3118 =	40 David	Result (a=b)
David	40 =	0 Solomon	Given (b=c)
Year	3118 =	0 Solomon	If a=b, and b=c, then a=c
	+40	+40	Add 40 to both sides
Year	3158 =	40 Solomon	Result (a=b)

David Flees From Saul

At night Jonathan warned David that Saul was about to kill him, "Be on your guard, I pray, in the morning" (1st Sam. 19:2). Jonathan told David to hide in a certain place, and he spoke to his father in David's hearing on the next day. Saul was won over and David was restored "as yesterday" (בְּיֶמֶתְמוֹל)¹²⁸. The calendar day changes with the dawn.

But Saul had a relapse, and did not tell Jonathan, and sent men to watch David's house (1st Sam. 19:9). His wife said to him that night, "If thou save not thy life to night, to morrow thou shalt be slain," and once again, the morning after is reckoned as "tomorrow". David fled that night.

One last time, Saul is given a chance to repent. David was supposed to be at the new moon feast @↓ (1st Sam. 20:5).

David said @↓, "Behold, to morrow @↓ is the new moon, and I should not fail to sit with the king at meat: but let me go, that I may hide myself in the field unto the third day @↓ at setting." Jonathan replies, "when I have sounded my father at this time tomorrow, or the third day, and, behold, if there be good toward David, and I then send not unto thee, and shew it thee;" And he says, "And the third [day], an arrow on the side of the target I will shoot" (vs. 20). "And it came to pass in the morning @↓, that Jonathan went out into the field at the time appointed with David, and a little lad with him" (1st Sam. 20:35). If a sunrise calendar day is used, then Jonathan can

¹²⁸ Yesterday is the only definition in Koehler's Lexicon. Clearly, David thought his status was fine the night before.