

	+3	+3	Add 3 to both sides
Year	3178 =	3 Abijah	Result (a=b)
Abijah	3 =	0 Asa	Given (b=c)
Year	3178 =	0 Asa	If a=b, and b=c, then a=c
	+41	+41	Add 41 to both sides
Year	3219 =	41 Asa	Result (a=b)
Asa	41 =	0 Jhshpht	Given (b=c)
Year	3219 =	0 Jhshpht	If a=b, and b=c, then a=c
	+18	+18	Add 18 to both sides
Year	3237 =	18 Jhshpht	Result (a=b)
Jhshpht	18 =	1 Joram Is.	Given (b=c)
Year	3237 =	1 Joram Is.	If a=b, and b=c, then a=c
	+11	+11	Add 11 to both sides
Year	3248 =	12 Joram Is.	Result (a=b)
Joram Is.	12 =	1 Jehu Is.	Given (b=c)
Year	3248 =	1 Jehu Is.	If a=b, and b=c, then a=c
	+6	+6	Add 6 to both sides
Year	3254 =	7 Jehu Is.	Result (a=b)
Jehu Is.	7 =	1 Joash	Given (b=c)
Year	3254 =	1 Joash	If a=b, and b=c, then a=c
	+39	+39	Add 39 to both sides
Year	3293 =	40 Joash	Result (a=b)
Joash	40 =	0 Amaziah	Given (b=c)
Year	3293 =	0 Amaziah	If a=b, and b=c, then a=c
	+15	+15	Add 15 to both sides
Year	3308 =	15 Amaziah	Result (a=b)
Amaziah	15 =	1 Jeroboam II	Given (b=c)
Year	3308 =	1 Jeroboam II	If a=b, and b=c, then a=c
	+26	+26	Add 26 to both sides
Year	3334 =	27 Jeroboam II	Result (a=b)
Jeroboam II	27 =	1 Uzziah	Given (b=c)
Year	3334 =	1 Uzziah	If a=b, and b=c, then a=c
	+51	+51	Add 51 to both sides
Year	3385 =	52 Uzziah	Result (a=b)
Uzziah	52 =	0 Jotham	Given (b=c)
Year	3385 =	0 Jotham	If a=b, and b=c, then a=c
	+16	+16	Add 16 to both sides
Year	3401 =	16 Jotham	Result (a=b)
Jotham	16 =	0 Ahaz	Given (b=c)
Year	3401 =	0 Ahaz	If a=b, and b=c, then a=c
	+16	+16	Add 16 to both sides
Year	3417 =	16 Ahaz	Result (a=b)
Ahaz	16 =	1 Hezekiah	Given (b=c)
Year	3417 =	1 Hezekiah	If a=b, and b=c, then a=c

*Eat this year such as growth of itself
and the second year that which springeth of the same*

Hezekiah did not have an accession year after the death of Ahaz in **3416**.¹³⁹ After his coregency, his first year is the same year as Ahaz's **16**th year following the precedents of the previous coregencies.

¹³⁹ The precedent for this is the reign of Jehoash of Israel (J-3292) whose first year was the same as Jehoahaz's **17**th year after a coregency spanning three years, or the reign of Ahaziah of Judah (I1-3247) whose 1 year was the same year as the **8**th of Jehoram of Judah. Also Manasseh was corex just before Hezekiah's death, so Hezekiah's **29**th year and Manasseh's **1**st are the same year.

Hezekiah's father Ahaz did much to appease the king of Assyria, but Hezekiah was in no mood to appease the king of Assyria. He was planning a revolt against Assyrian multiculturalism and a restoration of the worship of the true God.

In the **14**th year of Hezekiah, Sennacherib invaded Judea.¹⁴⁰ At the beginning of the **15**th year of Hezekiah, the prophet promised deliverance from Assyria, and provided a divine sign. (The sun, moon, and stars were given as signs for months, days, and years.) This sign relates to the Sabbatical and Jubilee year, because Isaiah uses a definite allusion to these years, "Eat this year such as growth of itself; and the second year that which springeth of the same: and in the third year sow ye, and reap, and plant vineyards, and eat the fruit thereof" (Isaiah 37:30). This recalls the Jubilee legislation in Leviticus 25:11, "neither reap that which growth of itself, nor gather the grapes in it of thy vine undressed,"¹⁴¹ and likewise, the sabbatical year legislation, Lev. 25:5, "That which growth of its own accord of thy harvest thou shalt not reap, neither gather the grapes of thy vine undressed: for it is a year of rest unto the land".

So the **15**th year of Hezekiah was the Sabbatical year **7/49**, and the **16**th year was the Jubilee year, **1/50**. This Jubilee is synchronous with creation. Dividing world era for this Sabbatical year, **3430** ÷ 7 = **490**, and **3430** ÷ 49 = **70**, shows that **3430** is sabbatical, and **3431** is a Jubilee. This Jubilee is synchronous with the 2nd year of Saul: **3039**: **(3431 - 3039) ÷ 49 = 8**; it also synchronizes with the reading of the Torah in Joshua 8, the official start of the cycle: **2549**: **(3431 - 3549) ÷ 49 = 18**.

There is a divine puzzle in these two Jubilees. First Saul's Jubilee is **490** years after the entry into the land, or **10** Jubilees. This is **70 x 7**. Secondly, Hezekiah's Jubilee is the **70**th Jubilee of the world, and the **490**th Sabbatical year!¹⁴² This also is **70 x 7**. Could God have just picked this point in time at random? Or does He have some purpose in it? The evidence points strongly to divine design and purpose.

God is giving Israel a second chance. He is forgiving Israel by telling them when the sacred times are. How many times did the LORD say we should forgive our brother?: **70 x 7**.

Manasseh, King of Judah

Manasseh reigned in the latter half of **3444**. We cannot tell by synchronisms with Israel if the latter kings of Judah used the *accession year* method. The first approximation shows that there are two years too many in the reign lengths between the Assyrian deportation of Israel and 1st year of Nebuchadnezzar. The question is which two kings' succession used the *non-accession year* method? To determine this

¹⁴⁰ The statement in 2nd Kings 18:14-16, regarding tribute, is probably parenthetical referring an earlier confrontation with the king of Assyria.

¹⁴¹ The texts may seem contradictory, but the idea is that one should not *gather or reap* to harvest the crop, nor to *sow or plant* new crops. Foraging was permitted, which is what God meant Hezekiah to do.

¹⁴² The reading of the Torah was at the **52**nd Jubilee and after the **364**th sabbatical year. There are **52** weeks in a year, and a year is **364** days in terms of even weeks.