

A Two Day Delay of the Kingdom

Following the crucifixion, and beginning in Tishri A.D. 34, anno 4174 is a 2000-year era to the day of YHWH. (See figure 238.64). This 2000-year period is spoken of prophetically as "two days"²⁶⁷. It fits right into the gap between the 69th and 70th→7th years prophesied in Daniel 9:24-27. Remarkably, the 2000th year terminates at the Sabbatical year 6174, 7/49, which is just before the Jubilee of 6175 (1/50). The year 2035/36 marks the earliest date for the "everlasting righteousness" of Daniel 9:24, and the earliest date for the establishment of the New Jerusalem.

The Final Exile of Judah

The Jews went into their final exile in A.D. 70. In this year anno 4210, the Temple was burned and utterly torn down. This destruction begins a new era, the *Hurban*.²⁶⁸ The 1st year is 69/70. Now if one takes the 40 years for the sin of Judah, which was the total when Judah's king Jehoiachin was exiled in 598/597 B.C., and adds to it the years of the Second Jewish Commonwealth, in which their leaders rebelled against God, i.e. from the time that the Greek faction deposed the legitimate High Priest Onias III, then the era extends to the destruction of the second Temple. The 40-year count picks up again, using the suspended era principle in anno 3966. The same year is 175/174 B.C. when Antiochus IV became the king of the north. Years 41-51 are numbered until Judah the Maccabee defeated the Greeks and restored the Temple worship. Judah enjoys a brief respite of true worship until B.C. 152/151, anno 3989, when Judah's son Jonathan is appointed High Priest by the Greek King Alexander son of Antiochus. Alexander proclaimed, "We therefore do ordain thee this day the high priest of the Jews"²⁶⁹; he gave him a purple robe and a golden crown, which was accepted by Jonathan, even though neither the house of Levi nor the house of Aaron was permitted to accept the royal position of the house of David.

Thus began the reign of the Hasmonaean Dynasty of priest kings, and with it the era of sin for Judah must be renewed until the destruction of the temple. For from that date forward the priesthood was controlled by foreign powers, which made a habit of appointing priests of their liking in Judea. Things deteriorated in 38 B.C. The Edomite king Herod murdered the Hasmonaean king and took the throne for himself with the help of the Romans. From that time till A.D. 70, the Romans and their pawns interfered continually in the politics and religion of the Jews.

From the usurpation and the appointment of Jonathan by Alexander, son of Antiochus IV until the destruction era, the years of sin accumulate to the sum of 271. At the end of the 271st year, the Jews lost both the Holy Temple and the Beloved City Jerusalem.

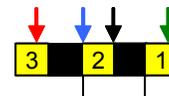
God promised His people that if they were obstinate in their disobedience that he would exile them seven times more. Daniel 9:24 contains a taste of this principle with a sevenfold multiplication of the exile in Babylon (70 x 7). However, it is explicitly stated in Leviticus 26, not just once, but four times, "I will punish you seven times more for your sins," (vs. 18); "I will bring seven times more plagues upon you according to your sins" (vs. 21); "Then will I also walk contrary unto you, and will punish you yet seven times for your sins" (vs. 24); "And I, even I, will chastise you seven times for your sins" (vs. 28)²⁷⁰.

To see how this works, take the historical sum of Judah's years of sin, 271, and multiply by seven:

$$271 \times 7 = 1897$$

What do you think happened at the end of this Era? The Jews recovered the old city of Jerusalem along with the Temple Mount in anno 6107, in June 1967. This was something that the world never dreamed would happen in a thousand years. Moreover, it happened just as the Almighty said it would. (See figure 223.28).

Peter and Cornelius



Peter received his vision just after the 6th hour of the day (Acts 10:9 @↓), and Cornelius received an angelic visitor at the 9th hour on the same day (Acts 10:30). Since the day was spent, Cornelius sent messengers in the morning to Joppa @↓. Joppa was 34 miles away, which is around a ten hour fast walking journey. They arrive at night ↓. Peter makes the return journey starting early in the morning and arrives about the 9th hour @↓. In Codex Bezae it says in Acts 10:30, "The third day ago at the same hour" (απο της τριτης ημερας μεχρι αρτι ωρας), as in the Good News Bible.²⁷¹

Paul's Speech in the Temple

The chronology of Paul begins with his conversion in A.D. 35/36.²⁷² "After 3 years,"²⁷³ he visits Peter, which would be the 4th year²⁷⁴, anno 4178. Galatians 2:1 is dated 14 years from his conversion, anno 4188, just before the Jerusalem Council in early A.D. 49. There was a private meeting before the Council, and Titus was not compelled to be circum-

²⁷⁰ This fourfold repetition corresponds to: 390 x 7, 70 x 7, 271 x 7, 271 x 7 (the last being discovered Nisan 3, 6147). The last 271 x 7 is (A.D. 135 to A.D. 2031).

²⁷¹ If we are compelled to go with "four days ago" then the outgoing journey of Cornelius messengers would be too leisurely for the implied urgency of the situation. The Centurion's men would not have lost a day in their journey to Joppa.

²⁷² This must be calculated by working the 14 years of Gal. 2:1 and the 1 ½ years of Acts 18:11 backward from the known point of the pro-counsel Gallio in A.D. 51.

²⁷³ Galatians 1:18.

²⁷⁴ *N* years "after" the conversion would be the (*n* + 1)th year counting inclusively from the conversion.

²⁶⁷ Hosea 6:1-2.

²⁶⁸ See Finegan 252.38, *Handbook of Biblical Chronology*, pg. 105, §199.

²⁶⁹ Josephus 252.68, *Antiquities* 13.2.1, 2.