THE CHRONOLOGICAL ENIGMA COMPLETELY DECIPHERED: AN ABSTRACT

The non-technical reader may skip this if he or she wishes, or may come back to it later. Here are selected key points, presented briefly.[2] The dissertation begins on page 15.

1. The first year of Adam is **0** . He will only be **1** year old after the first **12** months are past. The first year of the world is **1** , and corresponds to the **0** of Adam.

2. The flood occurs in the **1658**th year of the world (taking account of a **0** year for Adam) at the end of Noah's 600th year. Shem reaches **100** years two years after the flood.

3. Abraham is born when Terah is **130** years old, determined by synchronizing Abraham's **75**th year with Terah's **205**th year in accord with the texts that say Abraham went to Canaan after his father died.

4. Isaac was born when Abraham was **100** years old, and it is from the birth of Isaac that **400** years are reckoned in which Abraham's "seed" would be "oppressed" in a land that was not theirs (Genesis 15:13). *Seder Olam* recognizes this solution from ancient times.

5. The period from the Exodus to the **4**th year of Solomon is clearly longer than **480** years when account is taken of the figures in Judges. There are two unknown sub chronologies between the Exodus and Solomon, the first being the elders period, and the second being Samuel's years, which are represented by the variables χ and σ respectively. I show how the —**480**— years of first Kings 6:1 intentionally omit the Servitudes, which add up to **134** years.[3]

6. Acts 13:20 gives the sum of all the years between these two points at **450** .

7. All the Servitudes were in the **450** -year period. Subtracting **450** – **134** = **316** years *anno Dei* to be included in the —**480**— years. (see page 31).

8. Judges 11:26 is used to calculate χ = **14** .

9. The components of 480 *anno Dei* years:

    a. **40**   Wilderness
    b. **7**   Conquest
    c. **14**   Elders (χ)
    d. **316**   **450** – **134** .
    e. σ =?
    f. **40**   Saul
    g. **40**   David
    h. **4**   Solomon.

10. Total a-h = **461** + σ = **480**. So σ =**19**.

11. These results are confirmed by four Jubilee points synchronizing, namely with creation, Joseph, the entry into the land, Saul's second year, and David's taking of the ark to Jerusalem. Two Jubilees before, and two Jubilees after the calculated periods match exactly.

---

[2] Any unclear statements here due to brevity are disambiguated in the dissertation.

[3] Cooper obtains **111 + 3 = 114** years out of fellowship with God. However, he omits the 20 years in 1st Sam. 7:2 needed to fill out the **450** years between the variables χ and σ. The true total is therefore **134** (Cooper 252.31, pg 225-228), and not **111**.

12. The balance of Solomon's years is 36.

13. From the Divided Kingdom to the date of Ezekiel, 4:5 is exactly **390** years. The date of Ezekiel 4:5 is **593 B.C.**

14. Work backwards. **593 + 390 = 983 B.C. 983 B.C.** begins the **1**st of **390** years, or **983/982** to be exact.[4]

15. Add **36** years to Solomon's 4th year → **1019/18 B.C.**

16. Add **480** years *anno Dei* → **1499/98 B.C.**[5]

17. Add **134** years of Servitudes → **1633/1632 B.C.**

18. The Exodus was in the spring of this year, hence spring **1632 B.C.**

19. Charting points 1-6 with the Exodus date of **1632** leads automatically back to a creation date of **4140/4139 B.C.**

20. Notice that the autumn of the creation year begins year 1 of the Jubilee cycle. So also, the year Joseph returned the land to the Egyptians, and also the autumn of the year when they entered into Canaan after the Exodus, when the Law was read. Notice that the **15**th and **16**th years of Hezekiah are a sabbatical and Jubilee year **711/710** and **710/709** respectively (see page 160).

21. Jerusalem burned in **587 B.C.**, and **70** years of fasting follow, reaching that sum in the **4**th year of Darius **518/517 B.C.** (These fasts are why the destruction cannot be in **586 B.C.**)

22. The **70**-year exile, on the other hand, is measured by Ezekiel from the exile of King Jehoiachin in **597 B.C.** This terminates in the **1**st year of Cyrus in **529 B.C.**, who is called Cambyses by Ptolemy. *Cyrus* is a throne name or dynastic surname for all kings of Persia (Isaiah 45:4).[6]

23. The **70** year Babylonian Hegemony began in **605 B.C.** and was cut short in **539 B.C.** at **66 ½** years, the remaining **3 ½** years being resolved in the end of days.

24. Daniel 9 begins with Nehemiah's rebuilding of the walls in **445 B.C.** under Cyrus (Artaxerxes' throne name).

25. Ezra is a family name (see page 38), and the reverse order of Ezra-Nehemiah is correct (see note 248.35). Artaxerxes II appointed Ezra "the scribe" to an administration in **397 B.C.** The same Ezra, as a younger man, read the Torah in the fall of **445 B.C.** This explains the seven-sevens of Daniel 9.[7]

26. An additional 62 sevens, which are sabbatical periods counted inclusively, bring us up to the year of the Crucifixion and Resurrection of Yeshua, which is **A.D 34**. See chart on page 210.

---

[4] This is in exact agreement with Beecher (252.14, page 127) and David L. Cooper's Ptolemaic Dates (252.31, page [272]). F.N. Jones misses the mark by calculating the 390 years to 586 B.C. (Jones 253.67, pg. 132-135). He has 975 B.C. for the division of the kingdom. 594 – 586 = 8. 975 + 8 = 983. The date of Ezekiel 4 is the same as Ezekiel 1:1 and this application of the 390 years is the secondary application of its dual use. The primary use applies exclusively to the northern kingdom where the 390th year terminates in 724 B.C. The 983/82 notation = fall 983 to fall 982 = 983.75 to 982.75.

[5] Beecher's Exodus year (252.14, pg 71).

[6] Compare Czar, Caesar, Shah. See Baumgartner 253.71, כּוֹרֶשׁ, "elamitischer Thron-name".

[7] See H.H. Rowley, 254.104.