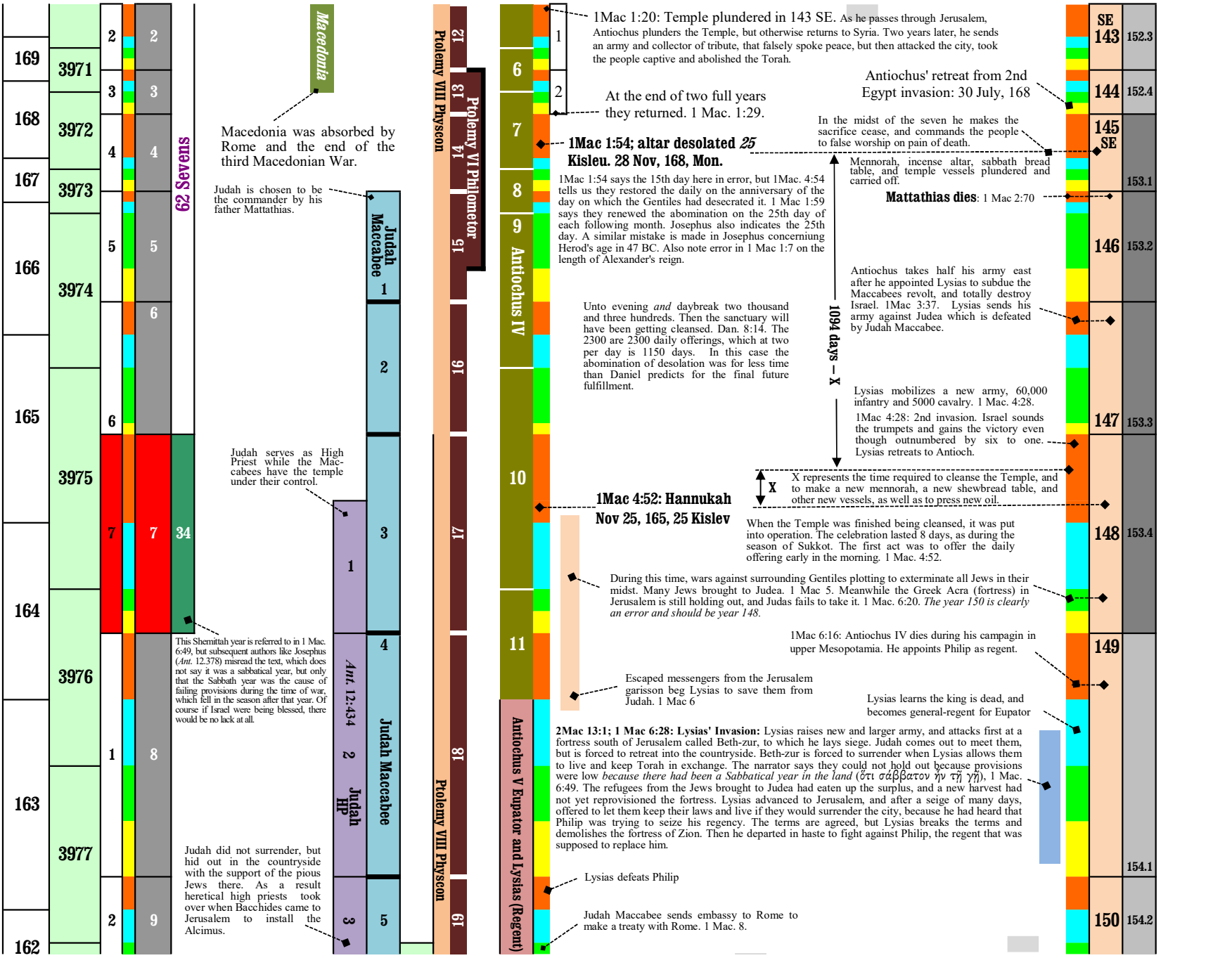
169
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6
7
8
9
62 Sevens
34
Macedonia
Macedonia was absorbed by Rome and the end of the third Macedonian War.
Judah is chosen to be the commander by his father Mattathias.
Judah Maccabee
1
2
3
4
5
Judah serves as High Priest while the Maccabees have the temple under their control.
This Shemittah year is referred to in 1 Mac. 6:49, but subsequent authors like Josephus (Ant. 12.378) misread the text, which does not say it was a sabbatical year, but only that the Sabbath year was the cause of failing provisions during the time of war, which fell in the season after that year. Of course if Israel were being blessed, there would be no lack at all.
Ant. 12:434
Judah HP
Judah Maccabee
Judah did not surrender, but hid out in the countryside with the support of the pious Jews there. As a result heretical high priests took over when Bacchides came to Jerusalem to install the Alcimus.
Ptolemy VIII Physcon
Ptolemy VI Philometor
12
13
14
15
91
17
81
61
1Mac 1:20: Temple plundered in 143 SE. As he passes through Jerusalem, Antiochus plunders the Temple, but otherwise returns to Syria. Two years later, he sends an army and collector of tribute, that falsely spoke peace, but then attacked the city, took the people captive and abolished the Torah.
At the end of two full years they returned. 1 Mac. 1:29.
1Mac 1:54; altar desolated 25 Kisleu. 28 Nov, 168, Mon.
1Mac 1:54 says the 15th day here in error, but 1Mac. 4:54 tells us they restored the daily on the anniversary of the day on which the Gentiles had desecrated it. 1 Mac 1:59 says they renewed the abomination on the 25th day of each following month. Josephus also indicates the 25th day. A similar mistake is made in Josephus concerniung Herod's age in 47 BC. Also note error in 1 Mac 1:7 on the length of Alexander's reign.
Unto evening and daybreak two thousand and three hundreds. Then the sanctuary will have been getting cleansed. Dan. 8:14. The 2300 are 2300 daily offerings, which at two per day is 1150 days. In this case the abomination of desolation was for less time than Daniel predicts for the final future fulfillment.
1094 days – X
1Mac 4:52: Hannukah Nov 25, 165, 25 Kislev
Antiochus IV
Antiochus V Eupator and Lysias (Regent)
6
7
8
9
10
11
1
2
Antiochus' retreat from 2nd Egypt invasion: 30 July, 168
In the midst of the seven he makes the sacrifice cease, and commands the people to false worship on pain of death.
Mennorah, incense altar, sabbath bread table, and temple vessels plundered and carried off.
Mattathias dies: 1 Mac 2:70
Antiochus takes half his army east after he appointed Lysias to subdue the Maccabees revolt, and totally destroy Israel. 1Mac 3:37. Lysias sends his army against Judea which is defeated by Judah Maccabee.
Lysias mobilizes a new army, 60,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry. 1 Mac. 4:28.
1Mac 4:28: 2nd invasion. Israel sounds the trumpets and gains the victory even though outnumbered by six to one. Lysias retreats to Antioch.
X
X represents the time required to cleanse the Temple, and to make a new mennorah, a new shewbread table, and other new vessels, as well as to press new oil.
When the Temple was finished being cleansed, it was put into operation. The celebration lasted 8 days, as during the season of Sukkot. The first act was to offer the daily offering early in the morning. 1 Mac. 4:52.
During this time, wars against surrounding Gentiles plotting to exterminate all Jews in their midst. Many Jews brought to Judea. 1 Mac 5. Meanwhile the Greek Acra (fortress) in Jerusalem is still holding out, and Judas fails to take it. 1 Mac. 6:20. The year 150 is clearly an error and should be year 148.
1Mac 6:16: Antiochus IV dies during his campagin in upper Mesopotamia. He appoints Philip as regent.
Escaped messengers from the Jerusalem garisson beg Lysias to save them from Judah. 1 Mac 6
Lysias learns the king is dead, and becomes general-regent for Eupator
2Mac 13:1; 1 Mac 6:28: Lysias' Invasion: Lysias raises new and larger army, and attacks first at a fortress south of Jerusalem called Beth-zur, to which he lays siege. Judah comes out to meet them, but is forced to retreat into the countryside. Beth-zur is forced to surrender when Lysias allows them to live and keep Torah in exchange. The narrator says they could not hold out because provisions were low because there had been a Sabbatical year in the land (ὅτι σάββατον ἦν τῇ γῇ), 1 Mac. 6:49. The refugees from the Jews brought to Judea had eaten up the surplus, and a new harvest had not yet reprovisioned the fortress. Lysias advanced to Jerusalem, and after a seige of many days, offered to let them keep their laws and live if they would surrender the city, because he had heard that Philip was trying to seize his regency. The terms are agreed, but Lysias breaks the terms and demolishes the fortress of Zion. Then he departed in haste to fight against Philip, the regent that was supposed to replace him.
Lysias defeats Philip
Judah Maccabee sends embassy to Rome to make a treaty with Rome. 1 Mac. 8.
SE
143
144
145 SE
146
147
148
149
150
152.3
152.4
153.1
153.2
153.3
153.4
154.1
154.2