Appendix A
Recorded Miracles in the Bible
{Source Unknown}

Of Moses and Aaron
- Rod made serpent – Ex. 4:3; 7:10
- Rod restored – Ex. 4:4
- Hand made leprous – Ex. 4:6,7
- Water turned into blood – Ex. 4:9
- River into blood – Ex. 7:20
- Frogs – Ex. 8:6, 13
- Lice – Ex. 8:17
- Flies – Ex. 8:21, 31
- Plague on livestock – Ex. 9:3,6
- Boils – Ex. 9:10
- Hail – Ex. 9:23
- Locusts – Ex. 10:13, 19
- Darkness – Ex. 10:22
- First-born death – Ex. 12:29
- Sea divided – Ex. 14:21
- Egyptians drowned – Ex. 14:26-28
- Water sweetened – Ex. 15:25
- Water from rock – Ex. 17:6
- Amalek defeated – Ex. 17:11
- Aaron's rod buds – Num. 17:8
- Earth swallows of Korah – Num. 16:32
- Brass serpent – Num. 21: 8
- Water from rock at Kadesh – Num. 20:11

Of Joshua
- Jordan River divided - Jos. 3:7-17
- Jericho taken – Jos. 6
- Sun and moon stayed – Jos. 10:12-13

Of Samson
- Lion killed – Jg. 14:5-6
- Philistines killed – Jg. 14:19
- Gates carried away – Jg. 16:3
- Dagon's house pulled down – Jg. 16:30

Of Samuel
- Thunder and rain – I Sam. 12:18

Prophet of Judah
- Jeroboam's hand withered – I Ki. 13:4
- Altar torn – I Ki. 13:5
- Hand restored – I Ki. 13:6

Of Elijah
Drought – I Ki. 17:1; James 5:17
Meal and oil multiplied – I Ki. 17:14
Child restored to life – I Ki. 17:22
Sacrifice consumed by fire – I Ki. 18:38
Rain brought – I Ki. 18:41
Captain/men killed by fire – II Ki. 1:10, 12
Waters of Jordan divided – II Ki. 2:8

Of Elisha
Jordan divided – II Ki. 2:14
Waters healed – II Ki. 2:21
Mocking children torn by bears – II Ki. 2:24
Water supplied – II Ki. 3:16-20
Widow's oil multiplied – II Ki. 4:5-6
Woman given a son – II Ki. 4:17
Child raised to life – II Ki. 4:35
Pottage healed – II Ki. 4:41
Loaves multiplied – II Ki. 4:40-43
Naaman healed – II Ki. 5:10-14
Gehazi struck with leprosy – II Ki. 5:27
Iron caused to float – II Ki. 6:6
Syrians struck blind– II Ki. 6:18
Dead man comes alive – II Ki. 13:21

Of Isaiah
Hezekiah healed – II Ki. 20:7
Shadow goes backward – II Ki. 20:11; Is. 38:8

Of Jesus
Water changed to wine – Jn. 2:7-10
Nobleman's son healed – Jn. 4:50
Escape from crowd – Lk. 4:29-30
Draught of fish – Lk. 5:6
Demoniac in synagogue – Mk. 1:26; Lk. 4:35
Peter's mother-in-law healed – Mat. 8:14-15; Mk. 1:30-31; Lk. 4:38-39
Cleansing of leper – Mat. 8:3; Mk. 1:41; Lk. 5:13
Paralytic healed – Mat. 9:2; Mk. 2:3; Lk. 5:18
Lame man healed – Jn. 5:5
Withered hand – Mat. 12:10; Mk. 3:1; Lk. 6:6
Centurion's servant – Mat. 8:5; Lk. 7:2
Raising widow's son – Lk. 7:11
Blind and dumb with demon – Mat. 12:22; Lk. 11:14
Tempest stilled – Mat. 8:26; Mk. 4:39; Lk. 8:24
Demoniacs of Gadara – Mat. 8:28; Mk. 5:1; Lk. 8:26
Raising of Jairus' daughter – Mat. 9:18,23; Mk. 5:22, 41; Lk. 8:41, 54
Issue of blood – Mat. 9:20; Mk. 5:25; Lk. 8:43

Two Blind men – Mat. 9:27
Dumb with demon – Mat.9:32
Feeding of 5000 – Mat. 14:15; Mk. 6:41; Lk. 9:12; Jn. 6:5
Walking on the sea - Mat. 14:25; Mk. 6:49; Jn. 6:19
Woman of Canaan's daughter – Mat. 15:22; Mk. 7:25
Feeding of 4000 – Mat. 15:38; Mk. 8:9
Deaf and dumb healed – Mk. 7:33
Blind man of Bethsaida – Mk. 8:23
Lunatic child – Mat. 17:14; Mk. 9:22; Lk. 9:38
Tribute money – Mat. 17:24
Ten lepers – Lk. 17:12
Blind man – Jn. 9:1
Lazarus raised – Jn. 11:43
Woman with spirit of infirmity – Lk. 13:11
Man with dropsy – Lk. 14:2
Blind men of Jericho– Mat. 20:30; Mk. 10:46
Cursing of fig tree – Mat. 21:19; Mk. 11:12
Malchus healed – Lk. 22:51
Second draught of fish – Jn. 21:6
Resurrection of Jesus – Lk. 24:6; Jn. 10:18

Of Peter
Lame man cured – Acts 3:7
Ananias and Sapphira – Acts 5:5, 10
Sick healed - Acts 5:15
Aeneas – Acts 9:34
Dorcas – Acts 9:40

Of Paul
Elymas blinded – Acts 13:11
Lame man cured – Acts 14:10
Damsel with spirit of divination – Acts 16:18 19:11
Eutychus restored to life – Acts 20:10
Viper's bite = Acts 28:5
Father of Publius healed – Acts 28:8
Other miracles of Paul – Acts 14:3; 19:11

Appendix B
Recorded Parables of Jesus

The following list has been compiled from various sources.

01 Absent Householder	Mark 13:33-37
02 Barren Fig Tree	Luke 13:6-9
03 Building A Tower/Making War	Luke 14:25-35
04 Candle under a Bushel	Mat. 5:14-16; Mk. 4:21-22; Lk. 8:16-17; Lk 11:33-34
05 Creditor and two Debtors	Lk. 7:41-43
06 Faithful and Evil Servant	Lk. 12:35-40
07 Faithful and Wise Steward	Lk. 12:42-48
08 Fig Tree	Mat. 24:32-44; Mk. 13:28-32; Lk. 21:29-33
09 Friend in Need	Lk. 11:5-13
10 Good Samaritan	Lk. 10:30-37
11 Great Supper	Lk. 14:16-24
12 Growing Seed	Mk. 4:26-29
13 Hidden Treasure	Mat. 13:44
14 Importune Widow	Lk. 18:1-8
15 Laborers in the Vineyard	Mat. 20:1-16
16 Leaven	Mat. 13:33; Lk. 13:20-21
17 Lost Coin	Lk. 15:8-10
18 Lost Sheep	Mat. 18:12-14; Lk. 15:3-7
19 Mustard Seed	Mat. 13:31-32; Mk. 4:30-32; Lk. 13:18-19
20 Net	Mat. 13:47-50
21 New cloth on old garment	Mat. 9:16; Mk. 2:21; Lk. 5:36
22 New wine in old wineskins	Mat. 9:17; Mk. 2:22; Lk. 5:37-38
23 Pearl of Great Price	Mat. 13:45-46
24 Pharisee and the Publican	Lk. 18:9-14
25 Prodigal Son	Lk. 15:11-32
26 Rich Fool	Lk. 12:16-21
27 Rich Man and Lazarus	Lk. 16:19-31
28 Sower sowing seeds	Mat. 13:3-23; Mk. 4:2-20; Lk. 8:4-15
29 Talents-Five, Two, One	Mat. 25:14-30
30 Tares	Mat. 13:24-30
31 Ten, Five, One Pounds	Lk. 19:11-27
32 Two Sons	Mat. 21:28-32
33 Unforgiving Servant	Mat. 18:23-25
34 Unjust Steward	Lk. 16:1-13
35 Unprofitable Servants	Lk. 17:7-10
36 Wedding Feast	Mat. 22:2-14
37 Wicked Husbandmen	Mat. 21:33-45; Mk. 12:1-12; Lk. 20:9-19
38 Wise and Foolish Virgins	Mat. 25:1-13
39 Wise man builds on rock	Mat. 7:24-27; Lk. 6:47-49

Appendix C – Genealogy of Jesus

Matthew	I Chronicles	Luke	
Abraham	Abraham	Jesus	Mattatha
Issac	Isaac	Joseph	Nathan
Jacob	Jacob	Heli	{by
Judas	Judah	Matthat	Bathesheba}
Phares {by Tamar}	Pharez {by Tamar}	Levi	David
Esrom	Hezron	Mechi	Jesse
Aram	Ram	Jama	Obed
Aminadab	Amminadab	Joseph	Boaz
Naasson	Nahshon	Mattathias	Salmon
Salmon	Salma	Amos	Naason
Boaz	Boaz	Naum	Aminadab
Obed {by Ruth}	Obed {by Ruth}	Esli	Aram
Jesse	Jesse	Nagge	Esrom
David	David	Maath	Phares
Solomon {by Bathsheba}	Solomon {by Bathsheba}	Mattathias	Juda
Roboam	Rehoboam	Semei	Jacob
Abia	Abia	Joseph	Isaac
Asa	Asa	Juda	Abraham
Jehoshaphat	Jehoshaphat	Joanna	Thara
Ozias {Uzziah}	Joram {Jehoram}	Rhesa	Nachor
Joatham	Ahaziah*	Zorobabel	Saruch
Achaz	Joash*	Salathiel	Ragau
Ezekias	Amaziah*	Neri	Phalec
Manasses	Azariah {Uzziah}	Melchi	Heber
Amon	Jotham	Addi	Sala
Josiah	Ahaz	Gosam	Cainan
Jechoniah	Hezekiah	Elmodam	Arphaxad
Salathiel	Manasseh	Er	Shem
Zorobabel {Zerubbabel}	Amon	Joseph	Noah
Abiud	Josiah	Eliezer	Lamech
Elikim	Jehoiakim*	Jorim	Mathuselah
Azor	Jeconiah	Matthat	Enoch
Sadoc	Salathiel	Levi	Jared
Achim		Simeon	Malellel
Eliud	*Omitted by Matthew	Juda	Cainan
Eleazar		Joseph	Enosh
Matthan		Jonan	Seth
Jacob		Eliakim	Adam
Joseph		Melea	
Jesus		Menan	

I Chr. 1-3 – Ahaziah, Joash, Amaziah, and Jehoiakim – are omitted by Matthew. The first three: Ahaziah, Joash, and Amaziah were descendants of Athaliah who reigned as a wicked queen following the death of her husband King Jehoram and her son Ahaziah who were assassinated [II Ki. 11:1-20]. See Appendix G: World Time Line of Biblical History

Ahaziah [evil] born 3210 AH – began reign 3232 AH – assassinated 3233 AH
Joash [good] born 3232 AH – began reign 3239 [age 7] – reigned 40 years died 3279 AH
Amaziah [good] born 3254 AH – began reign 3279 AH [age 25]
Josiah [good] born 3478 AH - began reign 3487 AH [age 8] – reigned 31 years died 3517 AH
Jehoiakim [evil] born 3493 AH - begins reign 3518 AH [age 25] under taxation of Egypt – taken captive to Babylon in 3520 AH - 3 years after death of Josiah.

Matthew gives the physical descent of Joseph rather than the legal descent.

In Matthew's birth narrative (chapters 1-2) which includes Jesus' genealogy through Joseph (Jesus' legal genealogy): Joseph's name occurs exactly **7** times: Mat. 1:16,18,19,20,24; Mat. 2:13,19 --- Mary's name occurs exactly **4** times: Mat. 1:16,18,20; 2:11 --- Matthew's genealogy starts with Abraham {patriarch of the Jews} and goes forward to show that Jesus is the fulfillment of the promises made to Abraham for a savior Who would reign forever.
In Luke's birth narrative (chapters 1-3) which includes Jesus' genealogy through Mary (Jesus' blood genealogy): Joseph's name occurs exactly **4** times: Lu. 1:26; 2:4,16; 3:23 --- Mary's name occurs exactly **12** times: Lu. 1:27,30,34,38,39,41,46,56; 2:5,16,19,34 --- Luke's genealogy starts with Jesus and goes backward to Adam to show that Jesus is the savior of all people promised to Adam and Eve in the garden.
David had 4 sons by Bathesheba {I Chr. 3:5} – Mary and Joseph are both descended from David by Bathesheba. Joseph through Bathesheba's son Solomon; Mary through Bathesheba's son Nathan.

Interestingly, Bathesheba isn't called by name in Matthew's account but is referred to as having been the wife of Uriah. This suggests the possibility that Bathesheba deliberately seduced King David – nevertheless, Jesus is descended from her rather than any of David's other wives.

Appendix D

HOW TO BECOME A CHRISTIAN

All the knowledge in the world is unimportant unless you know where you are going to spend eternity. The question is never whether the Lord is on your side; the question is -- are YOU on the Lord's side? If you don't know that you are on the Lord's side, that issue needs to be settled once and for all.

The Lord our God and our Creator has given us commandments to follow. Disobedience to these commandments is sin. According to scripture, even thoughts that are contrary to the Lord's commandments are sin. Also, according to scripture no one has kept every commandment except Jesus Christ God's only Son. God the Father sent His only Son Jesus {God-in-the-flesh} to pay the price for the sins of the world. The promise has been given that anyone who accepts Jesus Christ as their personal Lord and Savior will be saved. To be "saved" means that our sins are forgiven and we have the right as "adopted" children of God to enter the kingdom of heaven when we die, or when Jesus comes to take us home at the rapture of the church. It also means we have a special relationship with our heavenly Father now because once we've accepted His Son, His Holy Spirit lives in us to teach us, convict us when we sin, and to give us a glimpse of "heaven on earth."

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(6) Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me. (John 14:6)	(6) Jesus said to him, I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life: no man can come to the Father, except by Me. ({43} John 14:6)

To those who are lost, this seems very narrow minded, but consider this: Suppose someone owed you a lot of money and had no hope of ever having the ability to repay you. Suppose you told that person, "If you will just love and respect my only son, I will cancel all of your debt." Then suppose that person told you, "I will never love or respect your son. I despise Him and all He represents." How would you feel. This is a very good example of how God the Father views those who reject His Son.

The Roman Road to salvation: {From the book of Romans}
A. **All have sinned** -- We must all acknowledge that we are sinners and have not lived in accordance with the Lord's commands.

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(10) As it is written, There is none righteous, no, not one: (11) There is none that understandeth, there is none that seeketh after God. (12) They are all gone out of the way, they are together become unprofitable; there is none that doeth good, no, not one. (Rom. 3:10-12)	(10) As it is written, **"There is no one who is righteous, no, not one:** (11) **There is no one who understands, there is no one who seeks after God.** (12) **They have all gone out of way, they have all together become unprofitable; there is no one who does good, no, not one."**[b] ({45} Rom. 3:10-12)

{Righteous -- means to be right with God and to keep ALL of His commandments -- Jesus said if you have thought a wrong thought you have broken all of the commandments.} [Mat 5:8]

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(20) Therefore by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in his sight: for by the law *is* the knowledge of sin. (21) But now the righteousness of God without the law is manifested, being witnessed by the law and the prophets; (22) Even the righteousness of God *which is* by faith of Jesus Christ unto all and upon all them that believe: for there is no difference: (23) For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God; (Rom. 3:20-23)	(20) Therefore by the deeds of the law no flesh will be justified in His sight: because by the law *comes* the knowledge of sin. (21) But now the righteousness of God without the law is revealed, being witnessed *to* by the law and the prophets; (22) Even the righteousness of God *which is* by faith of Jesus Christ to all and upon all those who believe: because there is no difference: (23) Because all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God; ({45} Rom. 3:20-23)

B. **All deserve to die** -- None of us deserves to live or to have eternal life.

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(23) For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God; (Rom. 3:23)	(23) Because all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God; ({45} Rom. 3:23)

C. **The price of sin was paid for, for all who believe** -- Believe that if you accept God's only Son, Jesus, as your personal Lord and Savior, He has paid the price for your salvation. {To accept Jesus as your personal Lord means that you are sincere in your desire to live in accordance with His commands; to allow Him to be Lord of your life; but also knowing that you can never repay Jesus for the love and mercy He has shone towards you. -- Jesus said,

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(15) If ye love me, keep my commandments. (John 14:15)	(15) If you love Me, keep My commandments. ({43} John 14:15)

Salvation means to not have your sins counted against you and the right to spend eternity in
heaven -- not because of what you've done, but because of what Jesus has done for you. It is a free gift, totally undeserved, given to everyone who accepts God's Son Jesus as his/her Lord and Savior.

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(9) That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. (Rom. 10:9)	(9) That if you will confess with your mouth the Lord Jesus, and will believe in your heart that God has raised Him from the dead, you will be saved. ({45} Rom. 10:9)

{Believing also means that you believe that Jesus was truly born of a virgin, lived a sinless life, died on the cross for the sins of the world, arose from the dead, and will soon return to take us to be home with Him. If any of these things were not true, then He could not be our savior.}

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(21) But now the righteousness of God without the law is manifested, being witnessed by the law and the prophets; (22) Even the righteousness of God *which is* by faith of Jesus Christ unto all and upon all them that believe: for there is no difference: (23) For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God; (Rom. 3:21-23)	(21) But now the righteousness of God without the law is revealed, being witnessed *to* by the law and the prophets; (22) Even the righteousness of God *which is* by faith of Jesus Christ to all and upon all those who believe: because there is no difference: (23) Because all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God; ({45} Rom. 3:21-23)

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(6) Even as David also describeth the blessedness of the man, unto whom God imputeth righteousness without works, (7) *Saying,* Blessed *are* they whose iniquities are forgiven, and whose sins are covered. (8) Blessed *is* the man to whom the Lord will not impute sin. (Rom. 4:6-8)	(6) Even as David also describes the blessedness of the man, to whom God credits righteousness without works, (7) *Saying,* **"Blessed *are* those whose sins are forgiven, and whose sins are covered."**[b] (8) **"Blessed *is* the man to whom the Lord will not count sin."**[c] ({45} Rom. 4:6-8)

[cf. Ps. 32:1-2]

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(13) And no man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, *even* the Son of man which is in heaven. (14) And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up: (15) That whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life. (16) For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.	(13) And no man has ascended up to heaven, but He Who came down from heaven, *even* the Son of Man Who is in heaven. (14) And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness,[b] even so must the Son of Man be lifted up: (15) That whoever believes in Him should not perish, but have eternal life. (16) Because God loved the world so much, that He gave the only Son He has ever fathered, that whoever believes in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(17) For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved. (18) He that believeth on him is not condemned: but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God. (19) And this is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. (20) For every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved. (21) But he that doeth truth cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God. (John 3:13-21)	(17) Because God did not send His Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through Him might be saved. (18) He who believes on Him is not condemned: but he who does not believe is condemned already, because he has not believed in the Name of the only fathered Son of God. (19) And this is the condemnation, that light has come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. (20) Because everyone who does evil hates the light, neither comes to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved. (21) But he who does what's right comes to the light, that his deeds may be revealed, that they are done in God. ({43} John 3:13-21)

Do not think to yourself that when you "get your act together" you'll ask the Lord into your life. You can't live a life that is pleasing to Him without His help. Ask for forgiveness and ask Jesus to come into your life. **If there is anything in your life that shouldn't be there, He'll take care of it AFTER you've made a commitment to Him.**

None of us knows when our life will end and we will stand in the presence of the Lord. It may be years from now; it may be 5 minutes from now. This life is only a testing grounds. It is here your life must count for the Lord. The scriptures state: "Now is the time for decision." [II Cor. 6:2] When this life ends, there will not be another chance!

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(38) Whosoever therefore shall be ashamed of me and of my words in this adulterous and sinful generation; of him also shall the Son of man be ashamed, when he cometh in the glory of his Father with the holy angels. (Mark 8:38)	(38) Whoever therefore shall be ashamed of Me and of My words in this adulterous and sinful generation; of him also shall the Son of Man be ashamed, when He comes in the glory of His Father with the holy angels. ({41} Mark 8:38)

Suggested prayer:

Father, I know that I have sinned against You and I have not lived the kind of life I know You want me to live. Please, forgive me for the ways I have failed You. I know that You sent Your Son, Jesus, to pay the price for my salvation and I believe You raised Him from the dead to become King of Kings and Lord of Lords. I believe that one day soon He is coming back again to reign forever and ever. I accept Your Son, Jesus, as my personal Lord and Savior. With Your help, I will strive to live for You and to be the person You want me to be.
Father, let Your Holy Spirit come into my heart and cleanse me from all unrighteousness. I know I do not deserve what Jesus has done for me, but forgive me and help me to live for You every moment of my life. In Jesus' Name I pray. Amen.

If you are sincere and believe the things in this prayer you have the promise of God that your salvation is assured. Your salvation is based on His faithfulness, and He is always faithful.

For those who do not already have an established daily Bible study routine, I would recommend reading {01} Genesis (to get some historical background) followed by {42} Luke. Luke gives Jesus' ministry in chronological order, explains some of the Jewish customs, and shows Jesus as the Savior for all who will accept Him as their Lord. For those with a Jewish background, I would recommend reading {40} Matthew before reading Luke, since Matthew shows Jesus as fulfilling Bible prophecy for the Jews' long awaited Messiah. {40} Matthew chapters 5 through 7 gives Jesus' sermon on the mount explaining how God wants us to live. The book of {59} James gives us practical applications of the sermon on the mount.

Appendix E
ASSURANCE FOR BELIEVERS

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(9) That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. (Rom. 10:9)	(9) That if you will confess with your mouth the Lord Jesus, and will believe in your heart that God has raised Him from the dead, you will be saved. ({45} Rom. 10:9)

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(8) If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us. (9) If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us *our* sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. (I John 1:8-9)	(8) If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us. (9) If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us *of our* sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. ({62} I John 1:8-9)

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(15) If ye love me, keep my commandments. (16) And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; (17) *Even* the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you. (18) I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you. (19) Yet a little while, and the world seeth me no more; but ye see me: because I live, ye shall live also. (20) At that day ye shall know that I *am* in my Father, and ye in me, and I in you.	((15) If you love Me, keep My commandments. (16) And I will ask the Father, and He shall give you another Comforter, that He may stay with you forever; (17) *Even* the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it does not see Him, neither knows Him: but you know Him; because He lives with you, and shall be in you. (18) I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you. (19) Yet a little while, and the world will see Me no more; but you see Me: because I live, you shall live also. (20) At that day you shall know that I *am* in My Father, and you in Me, and I in you.

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(21) He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me: and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him. (John 14:15-21)	(21) He who has My commandments, and keeps them, he it is who loves Me: and he who loves Me shall be loved by My Father, and I will love him, and will reveal Myself to him. ({43} John 14:15-21)

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(5) *Let your* conversation *be* without covetousness; *and be* content with such things as ye have: for he hath said, I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee. (Heb. 13:5)	(5) *Let your* conversation *be* without covetousness {greed}; *and be* content with such things as you have: because He has said, **I will never leave you, nor forsake you.**[a] ({58} Heb. 13:5)

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(11) And this is the record, that God hath given to us eternal life, and this life is in his Son. (12) He that hath the Son hath life; *and* he that hath not the Son of God hath not life. (13) These things have I written unto you that believe on the name of the Son of God; that ye may know that ye have eternal life, and that ye may believe on the name of the Son of God. (I John 5:11-13)	(11) And this is the witness, that God has given to us eternal life, and this life is in His Son. (12) He who has the Son has life; *and* he who does not have the Son of God does not have life. (13) These things have I written to you who believe on the Name of the Son of God; that you may know that you have eternal life, and that you may believe on the Name of the Son of God. ({62} I John 5:11-13)

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(40) And this is the will of him that sent me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life: and I will raise him up at the last day. (John 6:40)	(40) And this is the will of Him Who has sent Me, that everyone who sees the Son, and believes on Him, may have everlasting life: and I will raise him up at the last day. ({43} John 6:40)

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(24) Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life. (John 5:24)	(24) Truly, Truly, I say to you, He who hears My word, and believes on Him Who sent Me, has everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death into life. ({43} John 5:24)

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(18) For Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh, but quickened by the Spirit: (I Peter 3:18)	(18) Because Christ also has once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that He might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh, but made alive by the Spirit: ({60} I Peter 3:18)

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(5) And ye have forgotten the exhortation which speaketh unto you as unto children, My son, despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of him: (6) For whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth. (7) If ye endure chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons; for what son is he whom the father chasteneth not? (8) But if ye be without chastisement, whereof all are partakers, then are ye bastards, and not sons. (9) Furthermore we have had fathers of our flesh which corrected *us,* and we gave *them* reverence: shall we not much rather be in subjection unto the Father of spirits, and live? (10) For they verily for a few days chastened *us* after their own pleasure; but he for *our* profit, that *we* might be partakers of his holiness. (Heb. 12: 5-10)	(5) And you have forgotten the exhortation which speaks to you as to children, My son, do not despise the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when you are rebuked by Him: (6) Because those whom the Lord loves He disciplines, and disciplines every son whom He receives. (7) If you endure discipline, God deals with you as with sons; because what son is he whom the father does not discipline? (8) But if you are without discipline, of which all are partakers, then you are bastards, and not sons. (9) Furthermore we have had fathers of our flesh who corrected *us,* and we gave *them* reverence: shall we not much rather be in subjection to the Father of spirits, and live? (10) Because they truly for a few days disciplined *us* after their own pleasure; but He for *our* profit, that *we* might be partakers of His holiness. ({58} Heb. 12: 5-10)

Our salvation is not based on our faithfulness; if it were we would all loose our salvation. **<u>Our salvation is based on the promise of God.</u> He is always faithful even when we are unfaithful to Him.** As long as we are in these mortal bodies we will continue to make mistakes, and even at times rebel against God. If we have accepted Jesus Christ as our personal Lord and Savior, He has promised to discipline us to whatever extent is necessary to bring us back into His will. I John 1:8-9 {quoted above} was written to Christians, not unbelievers.

Appendix F
Holiness of Living
{Evidences of Salvation}

I, myself, am acutely aware of how far below God's standard of holiness that I am, that I would never consider passing judgment on someone else -- so anything that you may read here and interpret as judgmental on my part, I apologize for at the very beginning and assure you that is not the case at all. Only by God's grace is there hope for any of us.

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(14) Follow peace with all *men,* and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord: (15) Looking diligently lest any man fail of the grace of God; lest any root of bitterness springing up trouble *you,* and thereby many be defiled; (Heb. 12:14-15)	(14) Follow peace with all *men,* and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord: (15) Looking diligently lest any man fail of the grace of God; lest any root of bitterness springing up troubles *you,* and thereby many are defiled; ({58} Heb. 12:14-15)

Christianity is the only religion which states that God so loved the world that He came to earth in human form to teach us how He wants us to live, paid the price for our salvation, and rose from the dead as proof of His power over sin and death. The leaders of all other religions, are in their tombs, but the tomb of Jesus is empty! It has been said that Christianity is not a religion, but a way of life.

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(35) By this shall all *men* know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another. (John 13:35)	(35) By this all *men* shall know that you are My disciples, if you have love one to another. ({43} John 13:35)

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(37) Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. (38) This is the first and great commandment. (39) And the second *is* like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. (40) On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets. (Mat. 22:37-40)	(37) Jesus said to him, **You shall love the LORD {Jehovah} your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind.**[d] (38) This is the first and greatest commandment. (39) And the second *is* like it, **You shall love your neighbor as yourself.**[e] (40) On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets. ({40} Mat. 22:37-40)

Jesus said,"If you love Me, you will keep My commandments." And "a tree is known by the fruits it bears. A good tree cannot bear bad fruit, and a bad tree cannot bear good fruit." Jesus' "Sermon on the Mount" {Matthew chapters 5 and 6} teaches us the attitudes that we must show towards our heavenly Father and those around us.

After accepting Jesus as our Lord and Savior He has given the commandment that we make a public profession of faith in Him by submitting to baptism and by attending Christian services where we can learn how He wants us to live.

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(38) Whosoever therefore shall be ashamed of me and of my words in this adulterous and sinful generation; of him also shall the Son of man be ashamed, when he cometh in the glory of his Father with the holy angels. (Mark 8:38)	(38) Whoever therefore shall be ashamed of Me and of My words in this adulterous and sinful generation; of him also shall the Son of Man be ashamed, when He comes in the glory of His Father with the holy angels. ({41} Mark 8:38)

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(24) And let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works: (25) Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some *is*; but exhorting *one another*: and so much the more, as ye see the day approaching. (Heb. 10:24-25)	(24) And let us consider how to provoke one another to love and to good works: (25) Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some *is*; but exhorting {encouraging} *one another*: and so much the more, as you see the day approaching. ({58} Heb. 10:24-25)

It is by worshiping and studying God's word together with other Christians that we are strengthened, receive the proper nourishment, and are encouraged in living the life He has called us to.

Christianity is personal, but it is not private. Love and joy in the Lord that are not shared with others, do not exist! There is no such thing as having love and not sharing it. How much we show our love towards other children of God, and towards unbelievers, is a good indication of just how much we really love Him. I John 4:20 says,

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(20) If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen? (21) And this commandment have we from him, That he who loveth God love his brother also. (I John 4:20-21)	(20) If a man says, I love God, and hates his brother, he is a liar: because he who does not love his brother whom he has seen, how can he love God Whom he has not seen? (21) And this commandment we have from Him, That he who loves God love his brother also. ({62} I John 4:20-21)

-- A single coal of fire left to itself will soon die out, but coals put together become a blaze of fire.

Does this mean that a person who does not regularly attend church is not a Christian? No, but it does mean that if he/she is able and has opportunity to attend church and doesn't, he/she is in rebellion against the Lord as Hebrew 10:25 indicates an is in need of repentance.

Those outside the church often point at the church and say, "That church is full of hypocrites." And in one sense they are right -- none of us fully live up the life we profess. In fact I John 1:8-9 says:

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(8) If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us. (9) If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us *our* sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. (10) If we say that we have not sinned, we make him a liar, and his word is not in us. (I John 1:8-10)	(8) If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us. (9) If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us *of our* sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. (10) If we say that we have not sinned, we make Him a liar, and His Word is not in us. ({62} I John 1:8-10)

In the Biblical sense, however, a hypocrite is not one who fails to live up to the commands of the Lord. The Biblical definition of a hypocrite is a person who claims to believe in God, but refuses to make any attempt to live the life He has called us to.

As someone once said: "I'd rather go to church with hypocrites bound for heaven than to not go to church and to be with the other hypocrites bound for hell."

The following are evidences given in the Bible which are "fruits" or indicators of our relationship with the Lord. The evidences of being saved are the goals we as Christians strive for. The evidences of not being saved are hindrances we strive to permanently remove from our lives.

If we are missing some of the evidences of being saved, we should pray that the Lord will help us obtain them. If we have some of the evidences of not being saved, we should admit to the Lord that we have sinned against Him and pray for forgiveness. Having evidences of not being saved does not necessarily mean we aren't saved any more than having some of the evidences of being saved means that we are saved. **If we truly have accepted Jesus as our Lord and savior, we have His promise that He will discipline us to whatever extent it it necessary to bring us back into His will. "Those whom the Lord loves, He reproves and disciplines."** According to I John it is possible for a child of God to get so far out of the Father's will that He must call that child home to be with Him before he/she does too much damage to His kingdom down here.

We must also be on guard that we do not pass judgment on a fellow believer's salvation. We are commanded to not judge lest we be judged. We are not called to be judges, but we are called to be "fruit inspectors." "We are to hate sin, but love the sinner." For the unbeliever, this is not possible, because he has no understanding of what true love is all about. **{This is one reason why the Lord has specifically forbidden believers to intermarry with unbelievers.}** [I Cor. 7:39; II Cor. 6:14-15] For the believer, it is sometimes difficult, but we are reminded that the Lord loved us even when we had no love for Him.

Bad things do happen to good people. And often bad people are not punished in this lifetime. But ultimately as Jesus said, we will reap what we sow. We may not understand many things that happen down here in this lifetime. And many things we will not understand until we stand in His presence.

Never be ashamed to admit that you don't know the answers to something. There is only One Who knows the answers to everything. Beware of anyone who claims to have all the answers.

Evidences of Being Saved:

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(12) Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets. (13) Enter ye in at the strait gate: for wide *is* the gate, and broad *is* the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat: (14) Because strait *is* the gate, and narrow *is* the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. (15) Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves. (16) Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? (17) Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit. (18) A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither *can* a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. (19) Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire. (20) Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them. (21) Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven. (22) Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name and in thy name have cast out devils? and in thy name done many wonderful works?	(12) Therefore all things that you would have men do to you, even so you do to them: because this is the law and the prophets. (13) Enter in at the straight gate: because wide *is* the gate, and broad *is* the way, that leads to destruction, and many there are who enter there: (14) But straight *is* the gate, and narrow *is* the way, which leads to life, and there are few who find it. (15) Beware of false prophets, who come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravenous wolves. (16) You shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? (17) Even so every good tree brings forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree brings forth bad fruit. (18) A good tree cannot bring forth bad fruit, neither *can* a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. (19) Every tree that does not bring forth good fruit is cut down, and cast into the fire. (20) Therefore by their fruits you shall know them. (21) Not every one who says to Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he who does the will of My Father Who is in heaven. (22) Many will say to Me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in Your name and in Your name have cast out devils? and in Your name done many wonderful works?

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(23) And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you: depart from me, ye that work iniquity. (24) Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock: (25) And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not; for it was founded upon a rock. (26) And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand: (27) And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell: and great was the fall of it. (Mat. 7:12-25)	(23) And then will I profess to them, I never knew you: depart from Me, you who do works of sin. (24) Therefore whoever hears these sayings of Mine, and does them, I will compare him to a wise man, who built his house upon a rock: (25) And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it did not fall; because it was founded upon a rock. (26) And everyone who hears these sayings of Mine, and does not do them, shall be compared to a foolish man, who built his house upon the sand: (27) And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell: and great was its fall. ({40} Mat. 7:12-27)

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(23) And be renewed in the spirit of your mind; (24) And that ye put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness. (Eph. 4:23-24)	(23) And be renewed in the spirit of your mind; (24) And that you put on the new man, which is created after God in righteousness and true holiness. ({49} Eph. 4:23-24)

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(8) Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me. But ye say, Wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings. (9) Ye *are* cursed with a curse: for ye have robbed me, *even* this whole nation. (10) Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the LORD of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that *there shall* not *be room* enough *to receive it*. (Mal. 3:8-10)	(8) Will a man rob God? Yet you have robbed Me. But you say, How have we robbed You? In tithes and offerings. (9) You *are* cursed with a curse: because you have robbed Me, *even* this whole nation. (10) Bring all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be food in My house, and prove Me now in this, says the LORD {Jehovah} of hosts {armies}, if I will not open the windows of heaven to you, and pour out a blessing upon you, that *there will* not *be room* enough *to receive it* ({39} Mal. 3:8-10)

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(13) For, brethren, ye have been called unto liberty; only *use* not liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by love serve one another. (14) For all the law is fulfilled in one word, *even* in this; Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. (15) But if ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another. (16) *This* I say then, Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh. (17) For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh: and these are contrary the one to the other: so that ye cannot do the things that ye would. (18) But if ye be led of the Spirit, ye are not under the law.	(13) Because, brothers, you have been called to liberty; only do not *use* liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by love serve one another. (14) For all the law is fulfilled in one word, *even* in this; You shall love your neighbor as yourself. (15) But if you bite and devour one another, take heed that you not be consumed by one another. (16) *This* I say then, Walk in the Spirit, and you shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh. (17) Because the flesh lusts against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh: and these are contrary to one another: so that you cannot do the things that you want. (18) But if you are led by the Spirit, you are not under the law.

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(19) Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are *these;* Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, (20) Idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, (21) Envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like: of the which I tell you before, as I have also told *you* in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God. (22) But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, (23) Meekness, temperance: against such there is no law. (24) And they that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts. (25) If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit. (26) Let us not be desirous of vain glory, provoking one another, envying one another. (Gal. 5: 13-26)	(19) Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are *these;* Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, (20) Idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, disputes, jealousies, anger, strife, divisions, heresies, (21) Envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like: of which I tell you before, as I have also told *you* in time past, that those who do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God. (22) But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, (23) Meekness, temperance: against such there is no law. (24) And those who are Christ's have crucified the flesh with its passions and lusts. (25) If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit. (26) Let us not be desirous of vain glory, provoking one another, envying one another. ({48} Gal. 5: 13-26)

King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(7) Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. (8) For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting. (9) And let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not. (10) As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all *men,* especially unto them who are of the household of faith. (Gal. 6:7-10)	(7) Do not be deceived; God is not mocked: because whatever a man sows, that he shall also reap. (8) Because he who sows to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he who sows to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting. (9) And let us not be weary in well doing: because in due season we shall reap, if we do not faint. (10) Therefore as we have opportunity, let us do good to all *men,* especially to those who are of the household of faith. ({48} Gal. 6:7-10)

Note: A tree cannot decide what kind of fruit it will bear. But, the abundance and quality of its fruit is determined to a large extent by whether it receives the proper nourishment. If a person is a Christian, the above fruits will be evidenced. How much they are evidenced is determined both by the individual's willingness to be submissive to the will of the Lord and how much of the proper nourishment he receives. Unlike the tree, a Christian can determine whether he/she will receive the proper nourishment. That nourishment comes through Bible study and fellowship with other believers.

The sermon on the mount: {40} Matthew chapters 5, 6, and 7 is a good starting point to see how the Lord wants us to live. The book of {59} James gives us practical ways to put that life style into practice.

Appendix G

WORLD TIME LINE OF BIBLICAL HISTORY

{With notes and Scriptural references by Sonny Stephens

available at: **http://www.TheWordNotes.com**}

The chronology used in most Bibles is from Archbishop Ussher published in 1650 A.D.. He puts Adam's creation at 4004 B.C. and the exodus at 1491 B.C. The chronology compiled here is based on the Scriptures and the outstanding work of Dr. David L. Cooper, president of the Biblical Research Society. For more information on this subject see his book: **Messiah: His First Coming Scheduled**, published by the Biblical Research Society, Los Angelos, Ca.. {1939} [See www.biblicalresearch.info] I have personally verified all counts, added Scriptural references, and have both noted and given explanations for the departures from the traditional chronology. B.C. dates given here have been corrected in accordance with Dr. Cooper's findings, except for the 4 year error dating the birth of Christ at 4 B.C. which has been retained in order to keep our present Gregorian calendar intact. Any errors which may be discovered in the B.C. calendar or in our modern Gregorian calendar do not in any way affect the accuracy of the A.H. calendar prior to the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. There is some question even among historians as to the exact year of Jesus' birth. Some say as early as 5 B.C.; others as late as 1 A.D. The commonly accepted 4 B.C. has been accepted here until more evidence proves otherwise.

There are two Biblical events which are subject to at least some degree of interpretation: (1) The first question is whether the Ammonite rule over the eastern bank of the Jordan (2852 A.H.) and the Philistine rule over the rest of Israel (2923 A.H.) were actually concurrent. {At least for the present I am standing by Dr. Cooper's analysis which indicates these events were not concurrent even though this is not commonly accepted.} (2) The second question is whether the reign of Abimelech (2826 A.H.) should be counted as part of the oppression years, since he had no legitimate claim to the judgeship. {Again, I am going with Dr. Cooper's position, that because Abimelech usurped the judgeship, his reign should be counted as part of the oppression years.} I remain open on all of these issues until it can be clearly demonstrated otherwise. Since the oppression years were not counted in the 480 years from the Exodus to Solomon's fourth year (I Ki. 6:1,38), either of these events would affect the over all chronology after Abimelech's judgeship began in 2826 A.H. All dates given unless indicated otherwise are Scripturally accurate to within a year. (Dates in parenthesis are from secular history sources but in no way affect the Biblical chronology.)

A.H. - Anno Hominis -- Year of Man -- figured from the creation of Adam and Eve. This calendar does not correspond to the Jewish C.E. (Creation Event or Common Era) calendar due to the halting of the Jewish calendar during periods of oppression which has created a number of discrepancies. See notes at end of this document. See also: How Long Was Israel In Egypt? in Appendix M.

B.C. - Before Christ - dates can be obtained by subtracting the A.H. date from 4042. {or 4039 if Jesus was born 1 A.D.} The question of the possible concurrent rule of the Ammonites and Philistines [2852 A.H. and 2923 A.H. respectively] would reduce the difference between the traditional 4004 B.C. and 4042 B.C. by 31 years giving a difference of only 7 years. See note at end concerning the 83 year error with modern chronologies.

A.D. - Anno Domini – Year of our Lord – Year of Jesus' birth.

[Dashed "|" lines indicate that backward dating is required. Plus "+" signs indicate forward dating.]

A.H.	B.C.
0	(4042) Adam and Eve created (Gen. 1-2)
	{4039?}
	Cain born to Adam -- undated (Gen. 4:1)
	Abel born to Adam -- undated (Gen. 4:2)
	[It is possible that Cain and Abel were twins.]
	Abel killed by Cain -- undated (Gen. 4:8)
130	(3912) Seth born to Adam age 130 (Gen. 5:3)
	{Note that Seth is the third son and it is through his descendants the Savior would come.}
235	(3807) Enosh born to Seth age 105 (Gen. 5:6)
325	(3717) Kenan born to Enosh age 90 (Gen. 5:9)
	(May be the root name for Canaan!)
395	(3647) Mahalalel born to Kenan age 70 (Gen. 5:12)
460	(3582) Jared born to Mahalalel age 65 (Gen. 5:15)
622	(3420) Enoch born to Jared age 162 (Gen 5:18)
	{Note that Enoch is the seventh generation.}
687	(3355) Methuselah born to Enoch age 65 (Gen. 5:21)
	{Methuselah means "It Shall Be Sent." Methuselah died the year of the Great Flood - Enoch knew the flood was coming!}
874	(3168) Lamech born to Methuselah age 187(Gen. 5:25)
930	(3112) Adam's death age 930 (Gen. 5:5)
987	(3055) Enoch taken to heaven age 365 (Gen. 5:23-24)
1042	(3000) Seth's death age 912 (Gen. 5:8)
1056	(2986) Noah born to Lamech age 182 (Gen. 5:28-29)
	{Note that Noah is the tenth generation.}
	Noah is Methuselah's grandson.
1140	(2902) Enosh's death age 905 (Gen. 5:10-11)

1235 (2807) Kenan's death age 910 (Gen. 5:13-14)
1290 (2752) Mahalalel's death age 895 (Gen. 5:16-17)
1422 (2620) Jared's death age 962 (Gen. 5:20)
1556 (2486) Japheth born to Noah age 500 (Gen. 5:32;
10:21) (It is possible that Japheth and Ham were twins.)
------1558 (2484) Shem born to Noah age 502 (Gen. 11:10)
| (It is also possible that Shem and Ham were twins)
| At first glance at Gen. 5:32 it appears that Shem was
| born when Noah was 500 years old, but because Sh em
| was 100 years old two years after the flood {Gen. 11:10}
| We know that Noah was 502 when Shem was born. Shem is listed
| first in Gen. 5:32 because of his importance (as an ancestor of Jesus.)
| Japheth is referred to as the "elder" (oldest) in Gen. 10:21
| 1651 (2391) Lamech's death age 777 (Gen. 5:31)
| 1656 (2386) The Great Flood (also the year of Methuselah's death
| age 969 – according to tradition Methuselah died 7 days before
| the Flood) Noah is age 600. Gen. 5:28-29; 7:6)
| 1657 (2385) Noah and family leave the ark (1 year and 10 days later)
| (Gen. 8:13)
----1658 (2384) Arpachshad born to Shem age 100 (Gen. 11:10)
1693 (2349) Shelah born to Arpachshad age 35 (Gen. 11:12)
1723 (2319) Eber born to Shelah age 30 (Gen. 11:14)
1757 (2285) Peleg born to Eber age 34 (Gen. 11:16)
The name Peleg means division and could have been named
the year of the Tower of Babel and/or the division of the
continents as we know them (The latter is proposed by
Dr. Cooper.) [100 years after the end of the flood.]
1787 (2255) Reu born to Peleg age 30 (Gen. 11:18)
1819 (2223) Serug born to Reu age 32 (Gen. 11:20)
1849 (2193) Nahor born to Serug age 30 (Gen. 11:22)
1878 (2164) Terah born to Nahor age 29 (Gen. 11:24)
------ 1948 (2094) Nahor#2 born to Terah age 70 (Gen. 11:26)
| 1996 (2046) Peleg's death age 239 (Gen. 11:19)
| 1997 (2045) Nahor's death age 148 (Gen. 11:25)
| 2006 (2036) Noah's death age 950 (Gen. 9:28-29)
| [349 years after end of the flood.]
| 2008 [1] (2034) Abram born to Terah age 130 (Gen. 11:31-32;
| Gen. 12:4; Acts 7:4) {Note that Abram is the tenth generation
| from Noah.} At first glance at Gen 11:26 it appears that Terah
| was 70 when Abram was born, but since Terah lived to the
| age of 205 {Gen. 11:32} and Abram left for Canaan after Terah's
| death {Acts 7:4} Terah had to be 130 at the time of Abram's
| birth. Although Nahor#2 is the oldest son of Terah, Abraham
| is listed first in Gen. 11 because of his importance.
| See note on Shem's birth {1558 A.H.} above. [Jewish
| chronologies do not accept Acts 7:4 and therefore assume Terah
| was only 70 when Abram was born.]

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|     2018     (2024) Birth of Sarai (Abram's half-sister and future wife; born to
|                Terah,  Abram's father.    Abram age 10.  Sarai is the daughter of
|                Abram's father,  but they have different mothers.     (Gen. 11:29;
|                Gen. 17:17; 20:12)
|     2026     (2016) Reu's death age 239 (Gen. 11:21)
|     2049     (1993) Serug's death age 230 (Gen. 11:23)
|     2083     (1959) Terah's death age 205 (Gen. 11:31-32)
--1/14/2083     (1959) Abram age 75 called to Canaan, (After Terah's  death
                Acts 7:4)  Covenant made with him, Abram goes  to  Canaan
                then to Egypt the same  year due to a famine in Canaan.
                (Gen. 11:32-12:5)
                Note that the exact date 1/14  is the date which 430 years later
                becomes  the  Passover. (Gal. 3:15-19) (Ex. 12:41)
----2084     (1958) Abram returns to Canaan age 76 (Gen. 16:3,16)
|
----2094     (1948) Ishmael born to Abram age 86 (Gen. 16:16)
     2096     (1946) Arpachshad's death age 438 (Gen. 11:13)
     2107     (1935) Covenant re-affirmed with Abram age 99,
                Abram's name changed to Abraham,  Sarai's  name changed
                to Sarah.
                Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed.    (Gen. 17:1-5,15; Gen. 19:1-19)
    2108     (1934) Isaac born to Abraham age 100 and Sarah age 90
                (Gen. 21:5)   Ishmael age 14
-----2113     (1929) Isaac age 5 -  weaned?  (Gen. 21:8)
+               Beginning of 400 year count down to the Exodus {Gen. 15:13;
+               Gen. 28:4}
+     2126     (1916) Death of Shelah age 43 (Gen. 11:12-15)
+     2145     (1897) Death of Sarah age 127, Isaac is 37  (Gen. 23:1)
+     2148     (1894) Isaac age 40 marries Rebekah (Gen. 25:20)
+                Abraham is 140
+    2158     (1884) Death of Shem [Noah's youngest son]  age 600 (Gen. 11:11)
+                {Abraham is 150 years old.}
+    2168     (1874) Esau and Jacob (twins) born to Isaac age 60  (Gen. 25:26)
+    2183     (1859) Abraham's death age 175, Jacob and Esau age 15  (Gen. 25:7)
+    2187     (1855) Eber's death age 464 (Gen. 11:14-17)
+     2231     (1811) Ishmael's death age 137 (Gen. 25:17)
+                [Jacob and Esau are 63 years old.]
+----- 2245     (1797) Jacob age 77 flees Esau and begins serving
+ |                Laban. Isaac is 137.  (Gen. 28)
+ |   2252     (1790) Jacob age 84 marries Leah and Rachael  (Gen. 29:21-28)
+ |   2253     (1789) Reuben born to Jacob age 85 by Leah   (Gen. 29:32)
+ |                Simeon born to Jacob by Leah – undated  (Gen. 29:33)
+ |   2255     (1787) Levi born to Jacob age 87 by Leah   (Gen 29:34)
+ |                The following are undated:
+ |                  Judah born to Jacob by Leah(Gen.29:35)
+ |                  Dan born to Jacob by Bilah (Rachael's maid) (Gen. 30:6)
+ |                  Naphtali born to Jacob by Bilah (Gen. 30:8)
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+ |                    Gad born to Jacob by Zilpah  (Leah's maid) (Gen. 30:11)
+ |                    Asher born to Jacob by Zilpah  (Gen. 30:13)
+ |                    Issachar born to Jacob by Leah (Gen. 30:18)
+ |                    Zebulun born to Jacob by Leah  (Gen. 30:20)
+ |                   Dinah born to Jacob by Leah    (Gen. 30:21)
+ |   2259     (1783) Joseph born to Jacob age 91 by Rachael
+ |                  (Gen. 30:24; 41:46;  Gen. 45:6; 47:28)
+ |   2265     (1777) Jacob age 97 returns to Canaan and re-named Israel.
+ |                   Joseph age 6.  Isaac age 157.  (Gen. 30:25; 31:41;   Gen. 32:28)
+ |   2265 or 2266 Benjamin born to Jacob by Rachael (Rachael
+ |                  was pregnant with Benjamin when Jacob left Laban.
+ |                  (Gen. 31:35,41)
+ |   2276     (1766) Joseph age 17 sold into slavery (Gen. 37:2)
+ |                   Isaac age 168; Jacob age 108
+ |   2287     (1755) Joseph age 28 interprets dreams for pharaoh's cup-bearer
+ |                  and baker.    (Gen. 41:1; 14-46)
+ |   2288     (1754) Isaac's death at age 180 (Gen. 35:28)
+ |                  23 years after Israel's return to Canaan.
+ |                  Israel age 120.  Joseph age 29.
+ |   2289     (1753) Joseph made ruler in Egypt at age 30.
+ |                 Israel age 121. (Gen. 41:46)
+ |   2297     (1745) Seven year famine begins. (Gen. 41:29-30,46)
+ ---2298     (1744) Israel age 130 (and family) goes into Egypt
+                  (Second year of famine)
+                  (Gen. 45:6) Joseph age 39, Reuben is 45,  Benjamin is 33.
+    2315     (1727) Jacob's (Israel's) death age 147  after 17
+                  years in Egypt. (Gen. 47:28)  Joseph age 56.  Levi age 60.
+    2369     (1673) Joseph's death at age 110 (Gen. 50:26)
+                  Miriam's birth (Moses' sister) -- undated
+    2429     (1613) Aaron's birth (Num. 33:38-39)
+    2432     (1610) Moses born to Amram by Jochebed.
+                  63 years after death of Joseph   (Num. 26:58-59)
+                  134 years after Israel entered Egypt (Ex. 6:16-20)
+    2472     (1570) Moses age 40 kills an Egyptian for beating
+                   a Hebrew slave and flees to wilderness  (Acts 7:23)
+                   {Gen. 15:13-16}
+---1/14/2513    (1529) Exodus of Israel from Egypt
+                 (430 years to the exact day  from date Covenant given to
+                  Abraham [2083A.H.] (Ex. 12:41; Gal. 3:15-19)
+                 400 years to the exact day from Isaac's 5th birthday (Ex. 12:40)
+                 215 years after Israel enters Egypt.
+                 330 years after death of Abraham,
+                 198 years after death of Israel,
+                 144 years after death of Joseph.
+                  Moses age 80, Aaron age 83,  Joshua age 50 to 64 [exact age
+                  unknown])
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+ (First year of Amenhotep II, son of Thothmes III as reigning
+ pharaoh of Egypt?)
+ Calendar changed {Ex. 12:2} to begin in March/April in Nisan
+ rather than September/October's Tishri.
+ Israel in Desert of Shur
+ Waters of Marah made sweet {undated} {Ex. 15:22-23}
+ Israel enters Elim {Ex. 15:27} {undated}
+ 2/15/2513 Israel enters Wilderness of Sin (Ex. 16:1)
+ Manna provided for food --undated, but before entrance into
+ Sinai. (Ex. 16)
+ Moses' father-in-law and family rejoin him --undated
+ (Ex. 18:1-2)
+ 3/15/2513 Israel enters Wilderness of Sinai (Ex. 19:1)
+ Moses given Ten Commandments and the Law (--exact date
+ undated but later is celebrated at Pentecost) (Pentecost dates
+ vary depending on the day of the week Passover falls on.)
+ 1/1/2514 (1528) Tabernacle erected in wilderness (Ex. 40:2,17)
+ 2/1/2514 First census taken (Num. 1:1)
+ 2/20/2514 Israel leaves Sinai (Num. 10:11)
+ 2/23/2514 Israel arrives at Wilderness of Paran, spies sent from Paran
+ to Canaan (Num. 10:11-12,33)
+ Quail and plague -- undated, but after entrance into Paran
+ (Num. 11:18-34)
+ 2514 Caleb promised land in Canaan because of his faith (Num. 14:24)
+ 1/2552 (1490) Israel arrives in the Wilderness of Zin (Num. 20:1; 33:1-38)
+ Miriam's death -- exact date undated, but during
+ Israel's last year in wilderness. (Num. 20:1)
+ Water flows from rock (Num. 20:11)
+ Edom refuses Israel passage (Num. 20:20)
+ 5/1/2552 Aaron's death age 123 at Mt. Hor (Num. 33:38-39)
+ 11/1/2552 Moses makes speech on plains of Moab (Deut. 1:3)
+ 2552 Moses' death age 120 at Mt. Pisgah exact date undated, but at
+ least 30 days before Joshua crosses Jordan (Deut. 34:7-17)
+ 1/ 1/2553(1489) Joshua prepares to cross Jordan (Josh. 3:1f)
+ 1/10/2553 Joshua leads Israel into Canaan(Josh.3:2; 4:19f)
+ 1/14/2553 Passover celebrated in Canaan, manna ceases,
+ Israel eats fruit of the land (Josh. 5:11)
+ 2553 Jericho falls to Israel --exact date undated
+ 2559 (1483) Caleb given land promised, land apportioned age 85
+ (Josh 14:10)
+ {Joshua is 11 to 25 years older than Caleb.}
+ Joshua's death at age 110 -- exact date undated (Josh. 24:29)
+ 2573 (1469) Mesopotamia's oppression over Israel begins (Jg. 3:8)
+ 2581 (1461) Mesopotamia's oppression ends after 8 years.
+ Othniel's judgeship begins (Israel has peace for 40 years Jg. 3:8-11)
+ 2621 (1421) Moabite oppression begins (Jg. 3:11,14)

+ 2639 (1403) Moabite oppression ends after 18 years.
+ Ehud's judgeship begins (Israel has peace for 80 years.)
+ (Jg. 3:14,30)
+ 2719 (1323) Canaanite oppression begins (Jg. 3:30; 4:3)
+ 2739 (1303) Canaanite oppression ends after 20 years.
+ Barak's judgeship begins (Israel has peace for 40 years.)
+ (Jg. 4:3; 5:31)
+ 2779 (1263) Midianite rule over Israel begins (Jg. 6:1; 5:31)
+ 2786 (1256) Midianite rule ended by Gideon after 7 years.
+ (Israel has peace for 40 years.) (Jg.6:1; 8:28)
+ 2826 (1216) Abimelech usurps judgeship for 3 years. (Jg. 8:28; 9:22)
+ 2829 (1213) Tola's judgeship begins (Israel has peace for 23 years.)
+ (Jg. 9:22; 10:1-2)
+ 2852 (1190) Ammonites conquer eastern bank of Jordan,
+ Jair's judgeship begins (Jg. 10:8; 12:7)
+ 2874 (1168) Jair's death after reigning 22 years,
+ Ammonites conquer remainder of Israel
+ 2892 (1150) Ammonite rule ends after 18 years,
+ Jephthah's judgeship begins (Jg. 10:8; 12:7)
+ 2898 (1144) Jephthah's judgeship ends after 6 years,
+ Ibzan's judgeship begins (Jg. 12:7-8)
+ 2905 (1137) Ibzan's judgeship ends after 7 years,
+ Elon's judgeship begins, Eli's birth (Jg. 12:8-11; I Sam. 4:15-18)
+ 2915 (1127) Elon's judgeship ends after 10 years,
+ Abdon's judgeship begins (Jg. 12:11-13)
+ 2923 (1119) Abdon's judgeship ends after 8 years,
+ Philistine oppression begins (Jg. 12:14; 13:1)
+ Samson judges Israel 23 years during the Philistine oppression
+ -- exact dates undated (Jg. 15:20-16:31)
+ 2963 (1079) Philistine oppression ends after 40 years,
+ Eli's judgeship begins(Jg. 13:1; I Sam.4:18)
+ 3003 (1039) Eli's judgeship ends at age 98 after 40 years,
+ Samuel's judgeship begins (I Sam. 4:15-18)
+ 3023 (1019) Samuel's sole judgeship ends, Saul's reign as king of Israel
+ begins 450 years after beginning of oppressions and judgeships
+ (Acts 13:19-21)
+ 3033 (1009) David born to Jesse, son of Obed, son of Boaz (II Sam. 5:4;
+ Acts 13:21)
+ (3041) (1001) Samuel's death according to Josephus [after 18 years of Saul's
+ reign] {Antiquities of the Jews book 6 chapter 14}
+ {David is 8 years old}
+ 3063 (979) Saul's death after reign of 40 years,
+ David's reign at Hebron, at age 30 (II Sam. 5:4; Acts 13:21f)
+ 3070 (972) King David's reign over all Israel from Jerusalem
+ begins at age 37. (I Chr. 29:27)
+ 1,414 years after flood, 517 years after Israel entered Canaan.]

+ 3103 (939) King David's reign ends at age 70 after 40
+ years, Solomon's reign begins (I Chr. 29:27; II Sam. 5:4-5)
+--2/3107 (935) Solomon's fourth year as king, Temple construction begun (I Ki. 6:1,38) (480 years + 114 years of oppression [594 years] counted from the Exodus (2513 A.H.)) {532 years are specifically accounted for in scripture.}
8/3114 (928) Temple construction completed in 11th year of Solomon palace construction begun(I Ki. 6:1,38)
3127 (915) Solomon's palace completed after 13 years in 24th year of Solomon (I Ki. 7:1; 9:10; II Chr. 8:1)
3143 (899) Solomon's death after reign of 40 years (I Ki. 11:42) [1,486 years after the flood, 590 years after entrance into Canaan] Israel splits into two kingdoms:
** denotes line of Judah
[ ] Kings of Judah ( ) Kings of Israel
** [1]Rehoboam (evil) age 41 (Son of Solomon) begins reign over Judah (Southern Kingdom) (I Ki. 12:1,21; I Ki. 14:21-22)
(1) Jeroboam (evil) son of Nebat begins reign over Israel (Northern Kingdom) I Ki. 15:1)
3160 (882) ** Rehoboam's reign ends during 18th year of Jeroboam,
[2] Abijam (evil) his son begins reign over Judah (I Ki. 14:21,31; I Ki. 15:1,2)
3162 (880) ** Abijam's reign ends after 3 years in the 20th year of Jeroboam,
[3] Asa (good) his son begins reign over Judah (I Ki. 15:1-2, 8-10)
3164 (878) Jeroboam's reign ends after 22 years,
(2) Nadab (evil) his son begins reign over Israel (Northern Kingdom) (I Ki. 15:25)
3165 (877) Nadab's reign ends by assassination after 2 years during Asa's 3rd year.
(3) Baasha (evil) son of Ahijah begins reign over Israel (I Ki. 15:25-31)
3188 (854) Baasha's reign over Israel ends after 24 years.
(4) Elah his son begins reign in 26th year of Asa king of Judah (I Ki. 15:33; 16:6-8)
3189 (853) Elah's reign ends by assassination after 2 years in 27th year of Asa. (I Ki. 16:7-10)
(5) Zimri's reign begins then ends seven days later by suicide (I Ki. 16:15-18) Israel splits into two factions:
part follow Tibni son of Ginath; part follow Omri.
3193 (850) (6) Omri's (evil) reign over Israel begins in 31st year of Asa king of Judah (I Ki. 16:16,23) ** Jehoram born
3200 (842) Omri's reign ends after 12 years,
(7) Ahab (evil) his son begins reign in 38th year of Asa (IKi. 16:29)

3204 (838) ** Asa's reign over Judah ends after 41 years,
[4] Jehoshaphat (good) his son begins reign at age 35 during
Ahab's 4th year (I Ki. 15:10; I Ki. 22:41-42)
3210 (832) ** Ahaziah born
3220 (822) ** [5] Jehoram (evil) begins co-reign with his father
Jehoshaphat for a period of two years over Judah.
(8) Ahaziah (evil)begins co-reign over Israel with his father
Ahab during 17th year of Jehoshaphat (I Ki. 22:51)
3221 (821) Ahab killed in battle after reign of 22 years (I Ki. 22:34-40)
Ahaziah his son dies due to accident (II Ki. 1:2-17)
(9) Jehoram#2 (sometimes spelled Joram), also a son of Ahab
begins reign over Israel during eighteenth year of
Jehoshaphat (II Ki. 3:1) king of Judah (II Ki. 1:17; 3:1)
3225 (817) ** Jehoram (evil) age 32 again co-reigns with his father
Jehoshaphat over Judah during 5th year of Joram.
(II Ki. 8:16)
3229 (813) ** Jehoshaphat's death after reign of 25 years, Jehoram his son
becomes sole king over Judah (I Ki. 22:42,50)
3231 (811) ** [6] Ahaziah (evil) son of Jehoram begins co-reign over Judah
3232 (810) ** Ahaziah age 22 becomes sole king over Judah
(II Ki. 8:25-29)
** Joash born
3233 (809) ** Jehoram and son Ahaziah assassinated
(II Ki. 9:14-27) (10)Jehu (good) son of Jehoshaphat begins
reign over Israel (II Ki. 9:14; II Ki. 10:30,35-36)
** Athaliah (evil), mother of Ahaziah begins reign over Judah
(II Ki. 11:1-20){1 queen}
3239 (803) ** Athaliah's reign ends by assassination after 6 years
(II Ki. 11:3,13-21) [Repairs to Temple 96+ years after death
of Solomon]
Prophecies of Joel
** Joash (sometimes spelled Jehoash) (good) age 7 son of
[7] Ahaziah begins reign over Judah in 7th year of Jehu
(II Ki. 11:2,21; II Ki.12:1)
3254 (788) ** Amaziah born
3261 (781) Jehu's reign ends after 28 years,
(11) Jehoahaz (evil) his son begins reign over Israel
(II Ki. 10:35-36) 23rd year of Joash,
Temple repairs begun (II Ki. 12:6-8)
3275 (767) (12)Jehoash (evil) begins co-reign with his father Jehoahaz
over Israel in 37th year of Joash king of Judah (II Ki. 13:9-10)
3278 (764) Jehoash begins sole reign over Israel (II Ki. 13:1)
3279 (763) ** Joash's reign over Judah ends after 40 years,
[8] Amaziah (good) his son, age 25 begins reign in 2nd year of
Jehoash king of Israel (II Ki. 12:1; 14:1-2)

3293 (749) Jehoash's reign ends after 16 years,
(13) Jeroboam#2 (evil), his son begins reign over Israel in 15th year of Amaziah king of Judah (II Ki. 13:10; II Ki. 14:15-16,23)
3308 (734) ** No king over Judah
Amaziah's reign ends after 29 years (II Ki. 14:12)
3319 (723) ** [9]Uzziah (good) age 16 sometimes spelled Azariah, son of Amaziah begins reign over Judah in 27th year of Jeroboam#2 king of Israel (II Ki. 15:1; II Chr. 26:1-3)
Prophecies of Hosea, Amos (Amos 1:1),
Jonah, and possibly Obadiah -- exact years undated
3334 (708) Jeroboam#2 reign ends after 41 years
No king over Israel
3356 (686) (14) Zechariah (evil) son of Jeroboam#2 begins reign at age 23 during 38th year of Uzziah king of Judah (II Ki. 14:23-29; II Ki. 15:8-9)
3357 (685) Zechariah's reign ends by assassination,
(15) Shallum son of Jabesh reigns for one month then he is assassinated by
(16) Menahem (evil) son of Gadi who begins his own reign over Israel in the 39th year of Uzziah (II Ki. 15:8-17)
3368 (674) Menahem's reign ends after 10 years,
(17) Pekahia (evil) his son begins reign over Israel in the 50th year of Uzziah (II Ki. 15:8,17,23)
3370 (672) Pekahia's reign ends by assassination after 2 years,
(18) Pekah son of Remaliah begins reign over Israel in 52nd year of Uzziah (II Ki. 15:23-27)
3371 (671) ** Uzziah's reign ends after 52 years,
[10]Jotham (good) his son age 25 begins reign over Judah in 2nd year of Pekah king of Israel (II Ki. 15:1-2; II Ki. 32-33)
Isaiah's ministry begins (Is. 6:1f)
3386 (656) ** Jotham's reign ends after 16 years,
[11] Ahaz (evil) his son age 20 begins reign over Judah in 17th year of Pekah king of Israel (II Ki. 15:38-16:20)
3390 (652) Pekah's reign ends after 20 years.
No reigning king over Israel
3398 (644) (19)Hoshea (evil) son of Elah becomes king over Israel in 12th year of Ahaz king of Judah (II Ki. 17:10)
3400 (642) ** [12] Hezekiah (good) age 25 becomes co-king with his father Ahaz in 3rd year of Hoshea king of Israel (II Ki. 16:2,20; II Ki. 18:1-2)
3402 (640) ** Hezekiah becomes sole king over Judah after Ahaz reigns 16 years over Israel (II KI. 16:2)
3406 (636) END OF THE NORTHERN KINGDOM (Israel)
- captured by king of Assyria in the 9th year of Hosea (II Ki. 17:6; 18:10)
{35th year of Isaiah's ministry. 263 years after death of Solomon.}

3414 (628) Isaiah prophesies future captivity of Judah (II Ki. 18-20; Is. 36-39)

3430 (612) ** [13]Manasseh (evil) age 12, son of Hezekiah, begins reign over Judah (II Ki. 18:2; II Ki. 20:21-21:1)

3485 (557) ** Manasseh's reign ends after 55 years,
[14] Amon (evil) age 22 his son begins reign over Judah (II Ki. 21:1,18-19)

3487 (555) ** Amon's reign ends by assassination,
[15] Josiah (good) his son age 8 begins reign (II Ki. 21:19-22:1)

3499 (543) Jeremiah begins ministry (Jer. 1:1; 25:3)

3504 (538) Great Revival begun by Josiah when book of the Law is found. (II Ki. 22:3-8; II Ki. 23:22-23; II Chr.34:8-15; II Chr. 35:1,18-19)

3517 (525) ** Josiah's reign ends after 31 years
[16] Jehoahaz (evil) his son age 23 begins reign for three months; then he is carried by pharoah into Egypt. (II Ki. 23:28-30; II Chron 35)

3518 (524) ** [17] Jehoiakim [also a son of Josiah] (evil) age 25 begins reign under the taxation of Egypt(II Ki. 23:34-36; II Chron 36:5f)

3520 (522) 70 year exile to Babylon begins the third year of Jehoiakim, Nebuchadnezzar in his second year of kingship takes captives including Daniel to Babylon.
114 years after fall of Northern Kingdom {Israel}
377 years after death of Solomon
3 years after Josiah's death
16 years after the Great Revival
Daniel interprets Nebuchadnezzar's dream (II Ki. 24:1; Dan. 2:1; II Chr. 36:5-11)

3528 (514) ** [18] Jehoiachin (evil) age 18 reigns for three months and ten days (II Chr. 36:9-10)

3529 (513) ** [19] Zedekiah (evil) age 21 made king over Judah by Nebuchadnezzar (II Chr. 36:10-11)
Jeremiah prophecies (Jer. 27:1)

3532 (510) Jeremiah prophecies (Jer. 28:1)

3533 (509) 5th year of Jehoiachin's [and Ezekiel's] captivity
Ezekiel's call to prophecy [Ezek. 1:1-2] - 390 years after Solomon's death.

3534 (508) 5th year of Zedekiah (Ezek. 1:2)

3536 (506) Ezekiel prophecies (Ezek. 24:1-27)

3538 (504) 18th year of Nebuchadnezzar more captives taken

3539 (503) Zedekiah's rebellion results in destruction of Jerusalem and Temple (II Ki. 25:1-4,8; II Ki. 24:3-9; Jer. 39:1-2; 52:2-7; Ezek. 4:5) 19th year of captivity} - siege lasted from 10/10/9 to 4/9/11 -- 1 year, 5 months, 29 days – 539 days
Temple destroyed 5/9/3539 A.H. {Ab 9}

3552 (490) 25th year of Jehoichin's captivity Ezekiel saw
vision of new land, city, Temple (Ezek. 40:1)
3583 (459) Restoration of captives to land under
Zerubbabel and Joshua (Neh. 2-12)
(3584) (458) Belshazzar co-reigns with Nabonidus over Babylon (Dan. 7:1)
(3586) (456) Daniel's vision of ram and goat during 3rd year of
Belshazzar (Dan. 8:1)
(3587) (455) Belshazzar slain, Medo-Persian Empire
begins over Babylon under co-reign of Darius (Mede) and
Cyrus (Persian)(Dan. 9:1-2)
--3589 (453) Cyrus (Persian) becomes the sole king over Babylon [death of
+ Darius]
+ {450 ?} and ends captivity by issuing a decree to restore and rebuild
+ Jerusalem 70 years from first exile!)
+ **[Beginning of 483 year count of Dan 9:24-26]**
+ Zerubbabel named governor and Joshua becomes High Priest for
+ returning captives (II Chr. 36:22-23; Ezra 1:1-4; Ezra 1:1-4;
+ Ezra 5:13-15; 6:1-5; Is. 44:28; Jer. 25:12; Zech. 1:12)
+ 3590 (452) Temple reconstruction begun (Ezra 3:8-9; 4:4-5)
+ Temple construction was quickly stopped.
+ 3591 (451) Third year of Cyrus sole kingship, Daniel's last vision
+ (Dan. 10:1f)
+ (3596) (446) Eighth year of Zerubbabel and Joshua, first year of Ahasuerus
+ (Cambyses) [Xerxes] {Mede}- ruler of Persian Empire,
+ opposition to Jews occurs (Ezra 4:6)
+ (3603) (439) 7th year of Ahasuerus (Esther 2:16) – Esther becomes queen
+ (3604) (438) Darius Hystaspes [Ahasuerus; Artaxerxes] begins reign over
+ Persia
+ (3605) (437) Second year of Darius Hystaspes, work on
+ Temple resumed (Ezra 4-6; Hag. 1:1-2:18; Zech. 1:1)
+ (3609) (433) Temple completed, sixth year of Darius Hystaspes
+ (70 years from destruction of first Temple!) (Ezra 6:15;
+ Est. 3:7-13)
+ 1/14/3610 (432) Passover observed in seventh year of Darius (Ezra 6:19)
+ (3623) (419) Nehemiah comes to Jerusalem - 20th year of Ahasuerus
+ 14 years after completion of the temple
+ (3635) (407) Nehemiah returns to Babylon then back to Jerusalem the
+ same year
+ (3711) (331) Alexander the Great begins reign over Grecian Empire
+ (3719) (323) Alexander the Great's death, Grecian Empire splits
+ (3874) (168) Maccabean revolt giving Israel some peace
+ (3979) (63) Roman occupation of Palestine begins
+ |--4038 (4 B.C.?) {1 A.D.?} Birth of Jesus {450 years from Cyrus decree}
+ | A.D.
+ | 1/10/4071 [Nisan 10] {Palm Sunday} – Lamb is presented (Ex. 12:2-5;

+ | Mat. 21:1-9; Mk. 11:1-10; Lk. 19:29-38; Jn. 12:12-16)
----1/14/4071 (30 A.D.) {33 A.D.?} END OF 69 -- 7'S OF YEARS
Crucifixion of Jesus -- 'Messiah cut off but not for Himself' (Dan. 9:26)
{End of 483 years from Cyrus decree}
[1558 yrs. From Exodus from Egypt to the exact day]
(4112) (70A.D.) Second Temple Destroyed, 5/9/4112 {Ab 9} Israel scattered [573 yrs. To the exact day after 1st temple destroyed]
(4327) (285 A.D.) Roman Empire split by Diocletian into two parts:
Rome- capitol of the West
Constantinople- capitol of the East
(4518) (476A.D.) Rome falls
(4842) (800A.D.) Revised 'Holy Roman Empire' proclaimed under Charlemagne
(5005) (963A.D.) Otho the Great conquers 'Holy Roman Empire'
(5989) (1948 A.D.) Israel re-born as a nation

The A.H. dating can be verified Biblically through the year 3589 A.H. when king Cyrus issued the decree to restore Jerusalem [Is. 44:28]; together with the prophecy of Daniel the date of Jesus' crucifixion can be accurately and Biblically determined. {With the three above noted question marks.} By adding the year 1948 A.D. and the four year error in the dating of the birth of Christ (4 B.C.) to the year of Christ's birth 4038 A.H. we can place the re-birth of Israel as a nation in the year 5990 A.H.. I am not completely convinced that the 4 year error at the birth of Jesus is the only error in the Gregorian calendar. Also, it should be noted that because of the overlapping chronologies given for the Northern and Southern kingdoms given in scripture, the dating of the reigns of the kings gives us a chronology during the divided kingdoms of plus or minus half a year. However, after the fall of the Northern kingdom, there is no longer an overlapping chronology for checking. Thus there may be a half-year error for each king's reign from Hezekiah to Jehoiakim {5 kingships} for a total of 2 1/2 years in possible question. An additional note on the A.H. calendar. The A.H. calendar is believed to be a lunar/solar calendar which was adjusted to be kept in line with the solar year. For more information on this subject see the section: "How Long Was a Day In Genesis" at www.TheWordNotes.com.

Additional Notes on chronology of the Old Testament:
The time period from the promise given to Abraham until the Law was given was 430 years. {Galatians 3:16-17} But Genesis 15:13 implies {in English} that Abraham's descendants would be enslaved for 400 years {four generations}. The Jews know that Gen. 15:13 does not mean Israel would be enslaved for 400 years and they correctly note in their teachings that the actual bondage was not 400 years but a couple of hundred years. {They don't know the correct time period because they don't accept the

New Testament. **Galations 3:17 tells us there were 430 years from the time the promise was given to Abraham until the law was given to Moses.**} By subtraction we can determine that Joseph who died at the age of 110 – died 286 years after the covenant was given to Abraham. **This means there was only 144 years from the death of Joseph until the Law was given to Moses who was 80 at the time.** – Moses parents could well have known Joseph while he was still alive!!

If Genesis 15:13 does not mean the Israelites would be in bondage for 400 years, what is the correct translation? The literal translation goes something like this: Your descendants will be strangers in a land that is not theirs for four hundred years and will also be afflicted. --- Every Jew knows this is correct, but many Christians, especially Protestants get hung up on English translations which by the way they are worded imply 400 years of bondage. The KingJames version is one of the few versions that gives a correct translation, but it is often misunderstood by those who do not understand 16th century English grammar.

Paul tells us that there were 430 years from the promise to the Law {Galatians 3:16-17}, so where did the 400 year count begin? It began on Isaac's 5th birthday! The promise was given to Abraham when he was 75. Isaac was born 25 years later {Gen. 21:5}. 400 subtracted from 430 leaves 30 years -- 30 years after the promise was given, Isaac was 5 years old. {Note: Ishmael was never counted as a descendant of Abraham.} Why did the count begin when Isaac was 5 years old? - it is commonly believed that the Israelite women nursed their young until about the age of 5 during that time period [Abraham lived to 175 years of age (Gen. 25:7)] – this is commonly believed to be the reason why the 400 years is counted from Isaac's 5 th birthday. Isaac was in a land that did not belong to him!! It became Israel's land when Israel left Egypt. {Although they did not claim it for forty years!} The four hundred years is a literal time period, but is counted from Isaac's 5th birthday, not from when Israel entered Egypt, nor when Israel became enslaved. There were literally four generations from Isaac to Moses {five counted in the actual ancestral line of Amram {Moses' father}, four for Jochebed {Moses' mother} (Ex. 6:16-20) and others.
The Genesis passage also indicates that a generation is 100 literal years!

Second note on Old Testament Chronology
Daniel 9:25-26 Tells us that from the issuing of the decree by Cyrus {as foretold by Isaiah 44:28} until the Messiah is "cut off" -- literally "executed" will be 69 - sevens – i.e. 483 years. This means that from the decree by Cyrus to restore and rebuild Jerusalem until the crucifixion of Jesus was 483 years [If Jesus was 33 as we believe when he was crucified, this means the decree would actually be issued in the year 450 B.C. -- if the calendars were all correct. If you review my chronology I show the year 453 B.C. for the year of the decree because 1) historically there is no year zero B.C. and 2) the common belief is that Jesus was actually born in 4 B.C. rather than 1 A.D. I would not presume that the secular calendars are correct in either case, but I will stand by Daniel's prophecy that 483 years would transpire from the decree by Cyrus to Jesus' execution. There are seven years of unfulfilled prophecy concerning the nation of Israel and Daniel chapter nine gives the reason for those years. {The Revelation and other prophecies give details of those last seven years which are specifically decreed upon the

nation of Israel, NOT the church!} It is Daniel's prophecy that allows us to link the secular calendar to the Biblical calendar, and that link is only as good as the accuracy of the secular calendar from the crucifixion of Jesus forward. I'm personally convinced that there are other errors we're not aware of in the secular calendar and possibly some questions about a couple of passages mentioned in my "World Time Line Chart" that gives us a time of over 6000 years from the creation to this date. There are no reliable calendars in existence today, so we probably won't know details until the Lord reveals them to us in His kingdom. It is interesting to note from my chronology that not only were the children of Israel in bondage for 70 years to the nation of the Babylonians, but the temple which was destroyed 19 years after the captivity began, was not completely rebuilt until 19 years after the captivity ended and thus the temple was non-existent for 70 years. Thus the 70 years foretold by Jeremiah 25:12 were doubly fulfilled.

The A.D. [Anno Domini – year of the Lord] calendar was created by Dionysius Exiguus around 525 A.D. which originally set the birth of Jesus at 1 A.D.. Most modern chronologies are based on Archbishop Ussher's chronology which incorporates calculations by Claudis Ptolemy (90 A.D. - 168 A.D.) which has known errors on the reigns of Persian kings. Consequently they have an 83 year error dating the decree of Cyrus to restore and rebuild Jerusalem and ending the Babylonian exile. Due to the 83 year error most modern theologians try to claim that the decree to restore Jerusalem was actually issued by Ahasuerus later to force the traditional chronology to fit with the crucifixion of Jesus. However, Isaiah 44:28 makes it clear that Cyrus is the one who issued the decree. The chronology given here does not acknowledge secular chronologies, but relies 100% upon scripture with the three question marks given in the introduction.

Our own Gregorian calendar was modified in 1582 A.D. By decree of Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 A.D., Thursday, Oct. 4, 1582 A.D. {Julian day -- 2299159} was followed by Friday, Oct. 15, 1582 A.D. {Julian day -- 2299160} to re-align the calendar to the vernal {spring} equinox. He also changed century years to <u>not</u> be leap years unless divisible by 400 {1900 was not a leap year; 2000 was}. These changes were not adopted by England or the colonies until 1752 A.D.

The construction of the modern Jewish calendar during the second temple {around 430 B.C. to 70 A.D.} was done secretly by a handful of men on the Sanhedrin {which in my opinion was modified following Jesus' resurrection to not call attention to His fulfillment of Biblical prophecy} and the calendar construction was made public in the fourth century A.D. out of fears the calendar information might be lost due to the dispersion of the Jews. . See: <u>The Jewish Calendar</u> at <u>www.TheWordNotes.com</u>.

Reckoning Jacob's age:

Jacob was 147 when he died, he had lived 17 years in Egypt [Gen 47:28]

He came to Egypt in the 2nd year of the famine at the age of 130 [147-17] [Gen. 45:6]

-- Joseph was 39 [30 + 7 +2]

Jacob was 91 when Joseph was born [130 - 39]

Jacob had been in the east 14 years when Joseph was born [Gen. 45:6; 47:28; 30:26; 31:41]

Jacob was 77 when he fled from Esau [91 - 14]

Isaac was 60 when Jacob was born [Gen 25:26]

Abraham was 100 when Isaac was born [Gen. 21:15]

Abraham was 175 when he died -- Jacob and Esau would have been 15 at the time.

Appendix H: Does Isaiah 7:14 refer to a virgin? -- Yes!!!

Concerning the use of the Hebrew word "alma" {העלמה} - literally 'the virgin'

First let me say that I believe that Jesus truly was born of a virgin and truly God. If He wasn't, then He was not 'without sin' and He could not be our Savior. I strongly disagree that the Hebrew word 'alma {עלמה} does not specifically mean virgin. Modern 'pop' theology has too long quoted misled, unscholarly men without taking the time to actually examine the Biblical text. **I am quoting the following quote verbatim from the <u>Hebrew-Greek Key Word Study Bible</u>, copyright 1991 by AMG International, Inc, and edited by Spiros Zodhrates** which gives probably the most concise arguments I have seen related to this issue. Please note section (1) concerning the Hebrew. At the end of the quote, I am including the verses cited in King James Version, my own King James Paraphrase, and the Hebrew [with an inter-linear translation to assist those who know some Hebrew to examine the text for themselves]. I have also added the Hebrew and Greek words referenced in the quote in { }.

"Is. 7:14 The famous prophecy of Christ's virgin birth is contained in this verse. The events of chapter seven occurred about 734 B.C. Isaiah was sent to King Ahaz with a reassuring word (Is. 7:4-9), but Isaiah's word also challenged him to exercise faith in God during this crisis (cf Hezekiah's response in Is. 36-38). The Lord generously offered to grant a sign to Ahaz to bolster his faith (Is. 7:11) However in this crisis, Ahaz was not trusting in God, but in his alliance with Assyria (2 Kgs. 16:7-9). His reply, "I will not ask ..." was pure hypocrisy (v. 14)

Few passages have provoked such controversy as this verse, even among those who hold to a conservative viewpoint. Recent studies have a uniform tendency to downplay the miraculous aspects, and rationalize that this verse is a prophecy that some young woman would shortly bear a child in the normal way, and the brief time of his youth would see the downfall of those countries now threatening Judah and King Ahaz. It is believed that these approaches do not do justice to the text, and some reasons are summarized below.

(1) The meaning of the Hebrew word {העלמה} 'almah (5959 [Strong's Concordance number]). It has become commonplace to suggest that 'almah {עלמה}does not mean virgin, and that in fact, had Isaiah meant "virgin," he would have used the Hebrew word bethula {בתולה}(1330). **<u>The facts of the language are otherwise.</u>** {emphasis added} 'Almah {עלמה } is the clearest word Isaiah could have chosen to convey the idea of virginity. There is no appearance of 'almah {עלמה}in the OT where the meaning “virgin” cannot be used. Bethulah{בתולה }, on the

other hand often needs qualification to clarify whether or not "virgin" is intended (e.g., Gen. 24:16, where Rebekah is described as a "virgin" [bethulah{בתולה }], "neither had any man known her." Note that 'almah, {עלמה }which occurs later in the same context [Gen. 24:43], needs no such qualification. The qualification is doubtless needed because bethulah{בתולה }, unlike 'almah {עלמה }, can sometimes refer to a married woman [Deut. 22:23-24; Joel 1:8].)

It is evident that 'almah {עלמה} ought indeed be translated "virgin" on the basis of Hebrew usage. But this is not the extent of the argument. The Greeks, who translated the OT into their language hundreds of years before Christ, had no question; they translated Isaiah 7:14 in the Septuagint, with the Greek word parthenos {ἡ παρθένος}, the word for "virgin." Finally, the Holy Spirit affirmed this as the meaning when He guided Matthew to use parthenos {παρθένος} when quoting Isaiah 7:14 in Matthew 1:23.

(2) The meaning of the word {אות} 'oth (224), "sign." Those who suggest that the birth mentioned in Isaiah 7:14 would be a normal birth contradict the significance of 'oth. This word never refers to ordinary events, but always to special or distinctive actions or things. With reference to God, it is commonly translated as, or understood to refer to, "miracle." This is particularly true of its uses in Isaiah, which, aside from this context, are concentrated with reference to God's miraculous sign of the sundial (chaps. 37;38), and with God's miraculous millennial dealings with Israel (chaps. 55;56). Therefore, the "sign" would need to be something extraordinary, not merely the normal birth of a male child who would live to see the downfall of Syria. It certainly would not be the defeat of Syria and Israel by Assyria! That was the very thing Ahaz was scheming to do without God's involvement!

(3) The specific reference of the prophecy. One must note that after Ahaz refuses a sign, God does not address him again. Verse fourteen is addressed to the whole "house of David." This immediately takes us beyond a rigid focus on the current scene. Moreover, the language of the announcement "Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bring forth ..." is reminiscent of pagan phraseology used to announce the birth of "gods." It is not suggested that Isaiah is likening Christ's birth to that of some pagan idol, merely that the idol-worshiping Ahaz would recognize the significance of the prophecy. Note also that both 'virgin' in verse fourteen and "child" in verse sixteen have the definite article. It is agreed that these articles of general reference, and that "a virgin" is the proper translation in verse fourteen. But note what happens if we translate "a child" in verse sixteen. The prophetic verse makes excellent sense on its own as a statement about the length of the crisis, with no reference to verse fourteen. One must also observe that the Hebrew

word {בן} ben (1121), which means "son," is used in verse fourteen, while a completely different Hebrew word, {הנער} "na'ar" (5288), meaning "young man," appears in verse sixteen.
(4) The child born. The name is "Immanuel," or "God with us." He cannot be just any child for in Isaiah 8:8 (and probably 8:10), "Immanuel" is presented as the true owner of the land (cf. the implications of Lev. 25:23), and the one who will vanquish Assyria. Further, the "son" to be born is mentioned again in Isaiah 9:6 and 11:1-5, and is clearly seen there to be a divine Person, No child of normal parentage could be so understood; certainly not the child of Isaiah or Ahaz, as some commentators have suggested.
(5) The nature of messianic prophecy. Throughout the OT, passages of messianic importance are presented without chronological separation or distinction. Peter explicitly states that the prophets were ignorant regarding when the messianic prophecies would be fulfilled (I Peter 1:10-12). It was indeed this prophecy of Isaiah 7:14 itself which was to be a sign. Its mysterious reference to a virgin birth would remain (as it did) to challenge students of God's word until the proper time came for it to be fulfilled."

Scriptural References

Is. 7:14
(14) Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel. KJV
---
(14) Therefore the Lord Himself will give you a sign; Look, a {the} virgin[a] will conceive, and give birth to a Son, and will call His Name Immanuel[b] . KJP

--- [note: Hebrew is read from right to left]

(14)	וקראת	בן	וילדת	הרה	העלמה	הנה	אות	לכם	הוא	אדני	יתן	לכן		
	she will call	a son	and bear	will conceive	the virgin	behold	a sign	to you	Himself	the Lord	shall give	therefore		
													עמנו אל׃	שמו
													Immanuel	His Name

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Gen. 24:16
(16) And the damsel *was* very fair to look upon, a virgin, neither had any man known her: and she went down to the well, and filled her pitcher, and came up. KJV
---
(16) And the damsel *was* very fair to look upon, a virgin, neither had any man known her {sexually}: and she went down to the well, and filled her pitcher, and came up. KJP

ותמלא	העינה	ותרד	ידעה	לא	ואיש	בתולה	מאד	מראה	טבת	והנער
and filled	to the well	and she went down	knowing	not	and a man	a young woman	very	of form	was good	and the girl

ותעל׃	כדה
and came	her pitcher

[[Note: that the Hebrew word 'bethulah' { בתולה} which could mean merely a young woman here is qualified with the phrase "not knowing a man"]]

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Gen. 24:43

(43) Behold, I stand by the well of water; and it shall come to pass, that when the virgin cometh forth to draw *water*, and I say to her, Give me, I pray thee, a little water of thy pitcher to drink; KJV

---

(43) Look, I stand by the well of water; and it shall come to pass, that when the virgin comes forth to draw *water*, and I say to her, I urge you give me a little water from your pitcher to drink; KJP

ואמרתי	לשאב	היצאת	העלמה	והיה	המים	על־עין	נצב	אנכי	הנה
and I say	to draw	comes forth who	the virgin	and behold	the water	at the well water	stand forth	I	Behold

מכדך׃	מעט־מים	השקיני־נא	אליה
from your pitcher	water a little	please	let me drink	to her

[[Note: here the word 'almah' {עלמה} indisputably refers to a virgin and needs no qualification as 'bethulah' {בתולה} in the previous scripture. See note below on Joel 1:8]]

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Deut. 22:23-24

(23) If a damsel *that is* a virgin be betrothed unto an husband, and a man find her in the city, and lie with her;

(24) Then ye shall bring them both out unto the gate of that city, and ye shall stone them with stones that they die; the damsel, because she cried not, *being* in the city; and the man, because he hath humbled his neighbour's wife: so thou shalt put away evil from among you. KJV

--
(23) If a young girl *who is* a virgin {young woman}[c] is engaged to a husband, and a man finds her in the city, and lies with her;
(24) Then you shall bring them both out to the gate of that city, and you shall stone them with stones so that they die; the young woman, because she did not cry out, *being* in the city; and the man, because he has humbled his neighbor's wife: so you shall put away evil from among you. KJP

כי	יהיה	נער	בתולה	מארשה	לאיש	ומצאה
if	who is	a young girl	young woman	espoused to	to a husband	and finds her

איש	בעיר	ושכב	עמה׃
a man	in the city	and lies	with her

והוצאתם	את־שניהם	אל־שער	העיר	ההוא	וסקלתם	אתם
you then shall bring out	them both	to the gate	the city	that	and you shall	them

באבנים	ומתו	את־הנער	על־דבר	אשר לא־צעקה	בעיר	
with stones stone them	so that they die	the girl	because	she did not cry out	in the city	

ואת־האיש	על־דבר	אשר־ענה	את־אשת	רעהו
and the man	because	he violated	the wife	his neighbor's

ובערת	הרע	מקרבך׃
and you shall cut off	the evil you	from among

[[Note 'bethulah' { בתולה} here refers to a young woman because she is espoused to a husband.]]

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Joel 1:8
(8) Lament like a virgin girded with sackcloth for the husband of her youth.
KJV
---
(8) Cry loudly like a virgin {young woman} clothed with sackcloth for the husband of her youth. KJP

אלי	כבתולה	חגרת־שק	על־בעל	נעוריה׃
wail	like a young woman	girded with sackcloth	over the husband	of her youth

[[Note the Hebrew word 'bethulah' { בתולה} here indisputably refers to a married woman not a virgin!]]

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Isaiah 7:14 [Septuagint]

διὰ	τοῦτο	δώσει	κύριος	αὐτὸς	ὑμῖν	σημεῖον·	ἰδοὺ	ἡ	παρθένος	ἐν
through	this	He shall give	the Lord	Himself	to you	a sign	behold	the	virgin	in

γαστρὶ	ἕξει	καὶ	τέξεται	υἱόν,	καὶ	καλέσεις	τὸ
the womb	shall conceive	and	bear	a son	and	call	the

ὄνομα	αὐτοῦ	Εμμανουηλ·
name	of Him	Immanuel

See Isaiah 62:4

Note: The group of men who made changes in the Hebrew and Greek texts in the late 1800's rejected the deity of Jesus. See New Age Versions and Hazardous Materials by Dr. G.A. Riplinger. See also: Look What's Missing by David Daniels and Appendix I: Examples of Missing Words and Verses of Scripture in Modern Translations.

One further note: Matthew was a tax collector. As such he had to be proficient in both the Hebrew and Greek languages as well as having a thorough knowledge of both systems of weights and measures and how they related to each other. There are passages which suggest that Matthew may have actually

originally written his gospel in Hebrew and then translated it into Greek. Certainly the genealogy of Joseph was in all probability in Hebrew and although it is primarily a list of names, still required translating into Greek.

To say that Isaiah 7:14 does not refer specifically to a virgin accuses Matthew {Mat. 1:23} of not being led by the Holy Spirit and suggests that his gospel is not inspired by God and that Matthew himself was ignorant of his own native language and also the New Testament Greek language his gospel was written in. If Matthew was wrong, we have to throw out the entire Bible as being inspired by God and there is no longer any basis of salvation. -- I believe that Matthew knew exactly what he was saying and that he was led by the Holy Spirit and ALL scripture is inspired by God and without error in any form.

Appendix I: Examples of Missing Words and Verses of Scripture in Modern Translations

For more information see my article: **Holy Bible vs New Age Bible** at: http://www.TheWordNotes.com And these books: **New Age Bible Versions** and **Hazardous Material** by Dr. G.A. Riplinger {www.avpublications.com} and **Look What's Missing** by David Daniels {www.chick.com}. Note: These books cannot be purchased in most book stores, but must be purchased online at the websites given. {Too much money is at stake for most book stores to carry the books!}

Here I am comparing the **KJV** with the **NIV**, [simply because I personally used the NIV for many years] however, you can check **any** modern version (HCSB, NIV,CEV, ESV, NASB, NKJV, TLB, etc.) and the results will be the same because they are all based on the same **corrupted** Hebrew and Greek texts which were mutilated in the late 1800's. Both Daniels and Riplinger have put verses in parallel, side-by-side, as I have done here to demonstrate literally hundreds of changes that have been made to our Bibles. I've been told, but have not personally verified that new publications of the King James Version are also being mutilated by some publishers. Riplinger in her book points out the individuals involved in many of the changes and how the changes reflect the new age movement and Satan's attempts to attribute God's attributes to himself.

It is because of these discoveries that I began my own **King James Version/King James Paraphrase Parallel Bible** which is available free of charge at: **http://www.TheWordNotes.com**

(36) And as they went on *their* way, they came unto a certain water: and the eunuch said, See, *here is* water; what doth hinder me to be baptized? (37) And Philip said, If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest. And he answered and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. (38) And he commanded the chariot to stand still: and they went down both into the water, both Philip and the eunuch; and he baptized him. (Acts 8:36-38 KJV)	(36) As they traveled along the road, they came to some water and the eunuch said, "Look, here is water. Why shouldn't I be baptized?" (37) And he gave orders to stop the chariot. Then both Philip and the eunuch went down into the water and Philip baptized him. (Acts 8:36-38 NIV)

Note that in modern translations **Acts 8:37 is missing altogether**
Look at the above scriptures and notice what has been left out of the modern translations. Then ask yourself these questions:

1) Is Philip's answer to the Ethiopian eunuch important?
2) Is the eunuch's reply to Philip important?

(3) Do you really believe the Bible is the inspired word of God?
(4) Is it unacceptable to take words out of the Bible just because you don't believe them?

If your answer to any of the above questions is: yes, you owe it to yourself, your loved ones, your friends, and your church to investigate what is happening to our Bibles. Bible teachers and ministers all over the world today are encouraging people to spend time reading their Bibles not realizing that the Bibles they may be reading may be leading them **away** from a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ and **towards** a "universal" religion.

(12) How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! *how* art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations! (Is. 14:12 KJV)	(12) How you have fallen from heaven, O morning star, son of the dawn! You have been cast down to the earth, you who once laid low the nations!" (Is. 14:12 NIV)

Notice that "**morning star**" is substituted for **Lucifer**, but **Jesus** is the "morning star" (Rev. 22:16) not Satan.

(54) And when his disciples James and John saw *this*, they said, Lord, wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven, and consume them, even as Elijah did? (55) But he turned, and rebuked them, and said, Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of. (56) For the Son of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save *them*. And they went to another village. (Luke 9:54-56 KJV)	(54) When the disciples James and John saw this, they asked, "Lord, do you want us to call fire down from heaven to destroy them?" (55) But Jesus turned and rebuked them, (56) and they went to another village. (Luke 9:54-56 NIV)

Notice that **Jesus' answer** is omitted altogether!

(8) And Jesus answered and said unto him, Get thee behind me, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve. (Luke 4:8 KJV)	(8) Jesus answered, "It is written: 'Worship the Lord your God and serve him only." (Luke 4:8 NIV)

Notice that part of **Jesus'** words are omitted. Satan doesn't want to draw attention to his opposition to Jesus.

(3) His brethren therefore said unto him, Depart hence, and go into Judaea, that thy disciples also may see the works that thou doest. (4) For *there is* no man *that* doeth any thing in secret, and he himself seeketh to be known openly. If thou do these things, shew thyself to the world. (5) For neither did his brethren believe in him. (6) Then Jesus said unto them, My time is not yet come: but your time is alway ready. (7) The world cannot hate you; but me it hateth, because I testify of it, that the works thereof are evil. (8) Go ye up unto this feast: I go not up <u>yet</u> unto this feast; for my time is not yet full come. (9) When he had said these words unto them, he abode *still* in Galilee. (10) But when his brethren were gone up, then went he also up unto the feast, not openly, but as it were in secret. (John 7:3-10 KJV)	(3) Jesus' brothers said to him, "You ought to leave here and go to Judea, so that your disciples may see the miracles you do, (4) No one who wants to become a public figure acts in secret. Since you are doing these things, show yourself to the world." (5) For even his own brothers did not believe in him. (6) Therefore Jesus told them, "The right time for me has no yet come, for you anytime is right. (7) the world cannot hate you, but it hates me because I testify that what it does is evil. (8) You go to the Feast. I am not yet going up to this Feast, because for me the right time has not come." (9) Having said this, he stayed in Galilee. (10) However, after his brothers had left for the Feast, he went also, not publicly but in secret. (John 7:3-10 NIV)

Notice that in verse 8 Jesus said: "I go not up **yet** unto this feast." – The most modern translations leave out the word "yet" implying that Jesus lied because in verse 10 it clearly says He went up to the feast. The NIV does put the word "yet" in the text, but footnotes: "Some early manuscripts do not have *yet*."

(16) And the four and twenty elders, which sat before God on their seats, fell upon their faces, and worshiped God, (17) Saying, We give thee thanks, O Lord God Almighty, which art, and wast, <u>and art to come</u>; because thou hast taken to thee thy great power, and hast reigned. (Rev. 11:16 KJV)	(16) And the twenty-four elders, who were seated on their thrones before God, fell on their faces and worshiped God, (17) saying: We give thanks to you Lord God Almighty, the One who is and who was. Because you have taken your great power and have begun to reign. (Rev. 11:16-17 NIV)

Note that the phrase: "**art to come**" has been omitted in the modern translations – also note that this occurs also in Revelation 16:5

(1) The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God; (2) As it is written in the prophets, Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way before thee. (3) The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight. (Mark 1:1-3 KJV)	(1) The beginning of the gospel about Jesus Christ, the Son of God. (2) It is written in Isaiah the prophet: "I will send my messenger ahead of you, who will prepare your way." (3) "a voice of one calling in the desert, 'Prepare the way for the Lord, make straight paths for him.' " (Mark 1:1-3 NIV)

Note that modern translations insert the name "**Isaiah**" in verse 2 creating an "intentional" error. The quote is actually from two verses Malachi 3:1 and Is. 40:3. Interestingly, the New King James version puts "Isaiah" as a footnote.

(2) And he said unto them, When ye pray, say, Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, so in earth. (3) Give us day by day our daily bread. (4) And forgive us our sins; for we also forgive every one that is indebted to us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. (Luke 11:2-4 KJV)	(2) He said to them, "When you pray, say: 'Father, hallowed be your name, your kingdom come. (3) Give us each day our daily bread. (4) Forgive us our sins, for we also forgive everyone who sins against us. And lead us not into temptation." (Luke 11:2-4 NIV)

Notice what's missing!

(14) For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, (15) Of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named, (Eph. 3:14 KJV)	(14) For this reason I kneel before the Father, (15) from whom his whole family in heaven and on earth derives its name. (Eph. 3:14 NIV)

Note: new versions consistently leave out references to the **Lord Jesus**. We know that "Father" in verse 14 is a reference to Jesus' Father, but Satan wants to claim that name for himself.

(32) Jesus answered them, Many good works have I shewed you from my Father; for which of those works do ye stone me? (John 10:32 KJV)	(32) but Jesus said to them, "I have shown you many great miracles from the Father. For which of these do you stone me?" (John 10:32 NIV)

Modern translations consistently leave out references to "**my**" Father and change them to "**the**" Father.

(2) Grace unto you, and peace, from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ. (II Thes. 1:2 KJV)	(2) Grace and peace from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ. (II Thes. 1:2 NIV)

Modern translations consistently omit the fact that He is also "**our**" Father.

(9) After this manner therefore pray ye: Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. (10) Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as *it is* in heaven. (11) Give us this day our daily bread. (12) And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. (13) And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen. (Mat. 6:9-13 KJV)	(9) This, then, is how you should pray: "Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name, (10) your kingdom come, your will be done on earth as it is in heaven. (11) Give us today our daily bread. (12) Forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. (13) And lead us not into temptation but deliver us from the evil one. (Mat. 6:9-13 NIV)

Modern translations omit that the kingdom that is forever is God's kingdom.

(44) But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; (Mat. 5:44 KJV)	(44) But I tell you: Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you. (Mat. 5:44 NIV)

Notice what's missing.

(13) But woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men: for ye neither go in *yourselves*, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in. (14) Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation. (15) Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves. (Mat. 23:13-15 KJV)	(13) Woe to you, teachers of the law and Pharisees, you hypocrites! You shut the kingdom of heaven in men's faces. You yourselves do not enter, nor will you lot those enter who are trying to. (15) Woe to you, teachers of the law and Pharisees; you hypocrites! You travel over land and sea to win a single convert, and when he becomes one, you make him twice as much a son of hell as you are. (Mat. 23:13-15 NIV)

Notice what's missing.

(21) For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake *as they were* moved by the Holy Ghost. (II Peter 1:21 KJV)	(21) For prophecy never had its origin in the will of man, but men spoke from God as they were carried along by the Holy Spirit. (II Peter 1:21 NIV)

Notice that "**holy**" is missing.

(39) (But this spake he of the Spirit, which they that believe on him should receive: for the Holy Ghost was not yet *given;* because that Jesus was not yet glorified.) (John 7:39 KJV)	(39) By this he meant the Spirit, whom those who believed in him were later to receive. Up to that time the Spirit had not been given, since Jesus had not yet been glorified. (John 7:39 NIV)

Notice that "**holy**" is missing.

(38) But in his estate shall he honor the God of forces[n]: and a god whom his fathers did not know he shall honor with gold, and silver, and with precious stones, and pleasant things. (Dan. 11:38 KJV)	(38) Instead of them, he will honor a god of fortresses; a god unknown to his fathers he will honor with gold and silver, with precious stones and costly gifts. (Dan. 11:38 NIV)

Notice the subtle change

(30) And Cornelius said, Four days ago I was fasting until this hour; and at the ninth hour I prayed in my house, and, behold, a man stood before me in bright clothing, (Acts 10:30 KJV)	(30) Cornelius answered: "Four days ago I was in my house praying at this hour, at three in the afternoon, Suddenly a man in shining clothes stood before me. (Acts 10:30 NIV)

Notice that "**fasting**" is almost always, if not always omitted in the modern translations.

And knew her not till she had brought forth her firstborn son: and he called his name JESUS. (Matt. 1:25 KJV)	(25) But he had no union with her until she gave birth to a son. And he gave him the name Jesus. (Matt. 1:25 NIV)

Notice that "**firstborn**" is omitted in the modern translations.

(11) And now I am no more in the world, but these are in the world, and I come to thee. Holy Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we *are*. (John 17:11 KJV)	(11) I will remain in the world no longer, but they are still in the world, and I am coming to you, Holy Father, protect them by the power of your name – the name you gave me – so that they may be one as we are one. (John 17:11 NIV)

otice the meaning is completely changed.

(4) And Jesus answered him, saying, It is written, That man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God. (Luke 4:4 KJV)	(4) Jesus answered, "It is written: ' Man does not live on bread alone'" (Luke 4:4 NIV)

Notice what's missing.

(13) Who hath delivered us from the power of darkness, and hath translated *us* into the kingdom of his dear Son: (14) In whom we have redemption through his blood, *even* the forgiveness of sins: (Col. 1:13-14 KJV)	(13) For he has rescued us from the dominion of darkness and brought us into the kingdom of the Son he loves, (14) in whom we have redemption, the forgiveness of sins. (Col. 1:13-14 NIV)

Notice that "**his blood**" is almost always missing in modern translations.

(24) And the nations of them which are saved shall walk in the light of it: and the kings of the earth do bring their glory and honor into it. (Rev. 21:24 KJV)	(24) The nations will walk by its light, and the kings of the earth will bring their splendor into it. (Rev. 21:24 NIV)

Notice what's missing.

(6) This is he that came by water and blood, *even* Jesus Christ; not by water only, but by water and blood. And it is the Spirit that beareth witness, because the Spirit is truth. (7) For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one. (8) And there are three that bear witness in earth, the Spirit, and the water, and the blood: and these three agree in one. (I John 5:6-8 KJV)	(6) This is the one who came by water and blood – Jesus Christ. He did not come by water only, but by water and blood. And it is the Spirit who testifies, because the Spirit is the truth. (7) For there are three that testify (8) the Spirit, the water and the blood; and the three are in agreement. (I John 5:6-8 NIV)

Notice what's missing

(24) And the disciples were astonished at his words. But Jesus answereth again, and saith unto them, Children, how hard is it for them that trust in riches to enter into the kingdom of God! (Mark 10:24 KJV)	(24) The disciples are amazed at his words. But Jesus said again, "Children how hard it is to enter the kingdom of God! (Mark 10:24 NIV)

Notice that it hard for those **trusting in riches**, but the modern translations imply it is hard for everyone.

(18) Let no man beguile you of your reward in a voluntary humility and worshipping of angels, intruding into those things which he hath not seen, vainly puffed up by his fleshly mind, (Col. 2:18 KJV)	(18) Do not let anyone who delights in false humility and the worship of angels disqualify you for the prize. Such a person goes into great detail about what he has seen, and his unspiritual mind puffs him up with idle notions. (Col. 2:18 NIV)

Notice the modern translations say the exact opposite!

(21) The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ *be* with you all. Amen. (Rev. 22:21 KJV)	(21) The grace of the Lord Jesus be with God's people. Amen. (Rev. 22:21 NIV)

Notice that "**the**" is substituted for "**our**"

(28) And the angel came in unto her, and said, Hail, *thou that art* highly favored, the Lord *is* with thee: blessed *art* thou among women. (Luke 1:28 KJV)	(28) The angel went to her and said, "Greetings, you who are highly favored! The Lord is with you." (Luke 1:28 NIV)

Notice what's missing.

And he said unto them in his doctrine, Beware of the scribes, which love to go in long clothing, and *love* salutations in the marketplaces, (Mar 12:38 KJV)

If you have an old King James Version lying around somewhere – hold on to it, before many years, many of the scriptures may be unrecognizable!

See also: Who Changed The Scriptures? and Holy Bible vs. New Age Bibles at www.TheWordNotes.com.

Appendix J: Bible Weights and Measures

Note: Some Biblical weights and measures are well documented and understood such as the cubit. Others such as the dram seem to have various weights depending on who you check with. Still others perhaps including the talent may have actually changed values through the years. The units of measure given here are the ones used throughout the King James Paraphrase.
Most measures come from: http://www.bibleresourcecenter.org and others

Lengths/Distances

Rod (Reed) 9 ft. = 6 cubits = 3 paces = 21 spans = 36 handbreadths = 144 fingers
(In Ezekiel a Reed is 6 long cubits [22 inches] for a total of 11 ft.)
pace = 3 ft. = 2 cubits = 4 spans = 6 handbreadths = 48 fingers
cubit = 1.5 ft = 6 handbreadths = 24 fingers = 0.457 meters
span = 9 in = 3 handbreadths = 12 fingers = 23 centimeters
handbreadth = 4 in. = 4 fingers = 10 centimeters
finger = .75 in
A day's journey = 20 miles {26 miles according to some}
A sabbath day's journey = 2,000 cubits {Jewish Targum}; 3,000 feet; 0.56 miles; 0.91 km - Distance from top of the Mount of Olives to the east gate of Jerusalem {Acts 1:12}
some distance = 5 miles
a Roman mile = 4,854 feet
a stadion (furlong) = 606 feet.
a fathom = 6 ft.
foot = 0.3048 meters
meter = 39.37 inches = 2.187 cubits = 3.281 ft
mile = 1.609 kilometers

Weights

a talent = 75.6 lbs = 34.3 kilograms = 60 minas = 3000 shekels = 60,000 gerahs
a mina = 1.26 lbs = 571.2 grams = 50 shekels = 1000 gerahs
a shekel = 0.4 ounces = 11.4 grams = 2 bekahs = 20 gerahs
a pim = 2/3 shekel = 0.27 ounces = 7.8 grams
a bekah = 10 gerahs = 0.2 ounces = 5.7 grams
dram - about 0.154 ounces or about 4.37 grams
gerah = .57 grams = 0.02 ounces
pound = 0.454 kilograms

Dry measures
homer {cor} [also spelled kor] = 10 ephahs = 222 liters = 6.25 bushels = 240 quarts = about 60 gallons
ephah = 22.2 liters = 24 quarts = 3 pecks
seah = 2 hins = 7.3 liters = 8 quarts = 1 peck = 2 gallons
omer = 0.1 ephah = 2.2 liters = 2.3 quarts
bushel = 4 pecks = 8 gallons = 32 quarts = 30.2 liters
cab = 1/6 seah = about 1 1/3 quarts; 43 ounces; 1.2 liters

Liquid measures
homer = 10 baths = 220 liters = 58 gallons
bath = 22 liters = 5.8 gallons
hin = 1/6 bath = 3.6 liters = 1 gallon
log = 1/12 hin = .35 liters = .63 pints
firkin = about 9 US gallons or 7.5 imperial gallons {UK}

Appendix K: What Day of the Week Was Jesus Crucified?

There has been much controversy through the years as to what day of the week Jesus was actually crucified. The fact is that **the gospels clearly tell us what day it was**, but the problem is that most English speaking Christians have forgotten how the Jewish calendar works. For the Jews **the new day begins at evening** [not midnight]. This goes back to the first chapter of Genesis: **"there was evening and there was morning the first day..."** [Gen. 1:5]; **"there was evening and there was morning the second day..."** [Gen. 1:8], etc.

Matthew and Mark both plainly tell us that Jesus was taken off the cross **at evening** – this means that **the new day had begun**. The only question remaining is whether this **"new day"** was the **"sabbath"** or **"the day of preparation"** and Mark, Luke, and John answer that question.

If Jesus was crucified on Friday, as most traditions say that He was, then **the evening {of the new day}** that Jesus was taken down off the cross **was the sabbath** which begins Friday evening. If Jesus was crucified on Thursday then **the evening {of the new day}** that He was taken down off the cross **was the "day of preparation"** [which began the Thursday evening] which was the day before the sabbath. The scriptures speak for themselves.

{40} Matthew	
King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(57) When the even was come, there came a rich man of Arimathaea, named Joseph, who also himself was Jesus' disciple: (58) He went to Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus. Then Pilate commanded the body to be delivered. (59) And when Joseph had taken the body, he wrapped it in a clean linen cloth, (60) And laid it in his own new tomb, which he had hewn out in the rock: and he rolled a great stone to the door of the sepulchre, and departed. {Mat. 27:57-60 KJV}	(57) When the evening had come, there came a rich man of Arimathaea, named Joseph, who also himself was Jesus' disciple:[j] (58) He went to Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus. Then Pilate commanded the body to be delivered. (59) And when Joseph had taken the body, he wrapped it in a clean linen cloth, (60) And laid it in his own new tomb,[k] which he had cut out in the rock: and he rolled a great stone to the door of the tomb, and departed. {Mat. 27:57-60 KJP}

{41} Mark	
King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(42) And now when the even was come, because it was the preparation, that is, the day before the sabbath, (43) Joseph of Arimathaea, an honourable counsellor, which also waited for the kingdom of God, came, and went in boldly unto Pilate, and craved the body of Jesus. {Mark 15:42-43 KJV}	(42) And now when the evening had come, because it was the preparation {day},[f] that is, the day before the sabbath {Saturday}, (43) Joseph of Arimathaea, an honorable counselor, who also waited for the kingdom of God, came, and went in boldly to Pilate, and requested the body of Jesus.[g] {Mark 15:42-43 KJP}

{42} Luke	
King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(50) And, behold, *there was* a man named Joseph, a counsellor; *and he was* a good man, and a just: (51) (The same had not consented to the counsel and deed of them;) *he was* of Arimathaea, a city of the Jews: who also himself waited for the kingdom of God. (52) This *man* went unto Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus. (53) And he took it down, and wrapped it in linen, and laid it in a sepulchre that was hewn in stone, wherein never man before was laid. (54) And that day was the preparation, and the sabbath drew on. {Luke 23:50-54 KJV}	(50) And, *there was* a man named Joseph,[c] a counselor; *and he was* a good and just man: (51) (This same {man} had not consented to the counsel and their deed;) *he was* of Arimathaea, a city of the Jews: who also himself waited for the kingdom of God.[d] (52) This *man* went to Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus. (53) And he took it down, and wrapped it in linen, and laid it in a tomb that was cut in stone, in which no man before had lain.[e] (54) And that day was the preparation,[f] and the sabbath {Saturday} was drawing near. {Luke 23:50-54 KJP}

{43} John	
King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(31) The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath day, (for that sabbath day was an high day,) besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and *that* they might be taken away. {John 19:31 KJV}	(31) The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation,[g] that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath {Saturday}, (because that sabbath day {Saturday} was a high holy day,) requested of Pilate that their legs might be broken, and *that* they might be taken away. {John 19:31 KJP}

{43} John	
King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(41) Now in the place where he was crucified there was a garden; and in the garden a new sepulchre, wherein was never man yet laid. (42) There laid they Jesus therefore because of the Jews' preparation *day;* for the sepulchre was nigh at hand. {John 19:41-42 KJV}	(41) Now in the place where He was crucified there was a garden; and in the garden a new tomb, in which no man had yet laid.[1] (42) There they laid Jesus therefore because of the Jews' preparation *day;*[m] because the tomb was near at hand.{John 19:41-42 KJP}

Jesus was crucified on Thursday; Thursday evening began "the day of preparation". Jesus lay in the tomb Thursday night, Friday night, and Saturday night and on the third day He arose just as He said He would. The **"day of preparation"** was to prepare for Sunday the day of the **"First Fruits Offering"** according to Leviticus 23 – later to be called **"Easter."** The Jews could not "prepare" on the **sabbath** so a special day was set aside for that purpose **the day before the sabbath**. {For calendar purposes the new day for the Jews begins at 6:00 p.m. - for prophetic purposes 6 p.m. Jerusalem time.}

This means Jesus hung on the cross the day of the **Passover** which began **Wednesday evening and extended to Thursday evening**. The Modern Jewish calendar was changed after Jesus lifetime to not allow modern Jewish **Passover** to be on **Wednesday**!! See my notes on the construction of the modern Jewish calendar {The Jewish Calendar} at www.TheWordNotes.com.

{1} Nisan [March-April]

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 Palm Sunday	11	12	13	14 Passover Crucifixion	15 Day of Preparation	16 [1] Sabbath
17 {1} Resurrection	18	19	20	21	22	23 [2]
24 {2}	25	26	27	28	29	30 [3]

[Nisan always has 30 days – see The Jewish Calendar at www.TheWordNotes.com]

{2} Iyar [April-May]

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 {3}	2	3	4	5	6	7 [4]
8 {4}	9	10	11	12	13	14 [5]
15 {5}	16	17	18	19	20	21 [6]
22 {6}	23	24	25	26 Ascension	27	28 [7]
29 {7}						

[Iyar always has 29 days – see The Jewish Calendar at www.TheWordNotes.com]

{3} Sivan [May-Jun]
[{3} Sivan 7 – Pentecost [50 days from Easter (counting Easter) - see Lev. 23:15-16]

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6 [8]
7 {8} Pentecost	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

[Sivan always has 30 days – see The Jewish Calendar at www.TheWordNotes.com]
Lamb presented on Nisan 10 {Palm Sunday}. -- Ex. 12:2-5

In the **fourteenth** day of the first month {Nisan [Mar.-Apr.]} at evening is the LORD's {Jehovah's} Passover. Lev. 23:5 KJP

{40} Matthew	
King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(40) For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly; so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth. Mat. 12:40	(40) Because as Jonah was three days and three nights in the whale's belly; so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth. {40} Mat. 12:40

Note: the new day begins at evening – see Genesis 1 – so the Passover began at 6 p.m. Wednesday {Jesus celebrated the Passover meal with His disciples Wednesday evening}; the day of Preparation began at 6 p.m. Thursday {Jesus was taken off the cross Thursday evening}; the Sabbath began at 6 p.m. Friday {Jesus could not be touched or taken off the cross on the Sabbath}. **If you say Jesus was buried on Jewish Friday {which begins 6 p.m. Thursday) you are correct. If you say He was buried on English {Gregorian} Friday, you are accusing Jesus of lying.**

Note: On the modern Jewish calendar, Nisan can never begin on a Friday and Passover has been moved to Nisan 15. {It is the opinion of this author that the calendar was changed by the Sanhedrin following Jesus' resurrection.} See note on The Jewish Calendar at www.TheWordNotes.com

Note: Jonathan Cahn a Messianic Jewish Rabbi in his book: Book of Mysteries called my attention to the fact that Palm Sunday was on Nisan 10 {see Exodus chapter 12}. After looking at the calendar presented above, I realized that my calendar and his were an exact match for that date.

Appendix L: The Modern Jewish Calendar and Holy Days (2016 A.D – 2049 A.D.)

{As set in Exodus 12:2 and Leviticus 23-25}
MONTH 1 -- Nisan {March/April} {30 days} - [Passover, Easter]
MONTH 2 -- Iyar {April/May}{29 days}
MONTH 3 -- Sivan {May/June}{30 days} - [Pentecost {Feast of Weeks}]
MONTH 4 -- Tammuz {June/July}{29 days}
MONTH 5 -- Ab {July/Aug.} {30 days} – [Temple destroyed]
MONTH 6 -- Ellul {Aug./Sep.}{29 days}
MONTH 7 -- Tishri {Sep./Oct.}{30 days} - [Rosh Hashanah, Feast of Trumpets, Day of Atonement {Yom Kippur}, Feast of Tabernacles]
MONTH 8 -- Heshvan {Oct/Nov}{29 or 30 days}
MONTH 9 -- Kislev {Nov/Dec} {30 or 29 days} [Hanukah]
MONTH 10 -- Tebeth {Dec/Jan} {29 days}
MONTH 11 -- Shebat {Jan/Feb}{30 days}
MONTH 12 -- Adar {Feb/Mar} {29 days but 30 days on leap year}
MONTH 13 -- Adar II {leap year only - 29 days}

The modern Jewish calendar can have 353 days, 354 days, or 355 days on a regular year or 383 days, 384 days, or 385 days on a leap year and follows the 19 year Golden (lunar/solar) Cycle. For more information concerning the technical details of the Jewish calendar construction see: The Jewish Calendar at www.TheWordNotes.com See also: The Modern Jewish Calendar (5708 C.E.- 5810 C.E.) [1947 A.D. - 2100 A.D.] and The Reference Day Calendar/Holy Days -- 1947 A.D. - 2100 A.D. at www.TheWordNotes.com [Reference Day is counted from May 14, 1948 A.D.; Iyar 5, 5708 C.E.]

Rosh Hashanah- The Jewish New Year on their modern calendar. The first day of the month of Tishri. The seventh month of the Jewish calendar. The required time for the blowing of the trumpets. (Lev. 23:20) Rosh Hashanah will always occur in September or October of the year. 100 trumpet blasts will be sounded. 3 tones; three times - for a total of 9 will be sounded 11 times for a total of 99; followed by a pause - only the one blowing the trumpet will know when the "last trumpet" will sound for 100.
Yom Kippur- The Day of Atonement, the tenth day of the seventh month (Tishri) (Lev.23:27)
Succoth- Feast of Tabernacles- begins the 15th day of the seventh month (Lev. 23:34)
Hanukah- Beginning of the Jewish Feast of Lights (not an Old Testament Holy Day, but included here because it is considered holy to modern Jews. Also referred to as the Feast of Dedication [Jn. 10:22]
Christmas- a holy day to Christians, although the exact day of Jesus' birth is questionable
New Year (Gregorian -- January 1) added for reference purposes only
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar II 14) – Esther 9:21-27

Nisan 1- The first day of the first month of the year
{First month according to Exodus 12:2}
Nisan 14- Biblical Passover (Lev. 23:5)
Nisan 15- Modern Jewish Passover
Easter {Biblical} - First Fruits Offering- Sunday following the first Saturday which occurs on or after the Biblical Passover in accordance with the holy day of Jesus' resurrection. (Lev. 23:10-11)
Easter {Modern}- The first Sunday, after the fourteenth day of the ecclesiastical moon {nearly full moon} which occurs on or after the vernal equinox. Easter is computed according to the Gregorian method after 1582 A.D. [Easter can occur any time from March 22 to April 25.]
Israel's Birth-Jewish - Israel's re-birth on the Jewish Calendar {Iyar 5}
Israel's Birth-Gregorian - Israel's re-birth on the Gregorian Calendar {May 14}
Shavouth- 50 days from Modern Passover - Jewish Pentecost
Pentecost- 50 days from Modern Easter - Biblical Pentecost
Ab 9- the 9th of the month of Ab, the day which according to Jewish tradition is the exact day that both temples were destroyed.

The **Gregorian Date** is our modern Gregorian calendar. The **Julian Star Date** used by observatories and for space flights is computed from the arbitrary date of Jan. 1, 4713 B.C., at noon Greenwich mean time. The **Reference Date** can be computed by subtracting **2432685** from the astronomical Julian Star Date.
The tables that follow come from the Reference Day Calendar Day Data at www.TheWordNotes.com. The data is available for 1947 A.D. to 2100 A.D. at www.TheWordNotes.com. Note: Rosh Hashanah, 5778 C.E. is on a Thursday – this means it actually starts at 6:00 p.m. Wednesday, Sept. 20, 2017 A.D. and ends Thursday, Sept. 21, 2017.
The Jewish day begins at 6:00 in the evening not midnight as on the Gregorian calendar.

*Non-Biblical, but celebrated by modern Jews
+Non-Biblical, but included for reference
GY – Golden Year in Golden Cycle

Golden Cycle Leap Years: 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, and 19

Harvest Times In Israel
{1} Nisan [March/April] – Barley Harvest (Passover)
{3} Sivan [May/June] – Wheat Harvest (Pentecost)
{7} Tishri [September/October] – Grape Harvest (Feast of Tabernacles)

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 1	Monday	07 Tishri 1, 5777	10/3/2016	2457664	24979
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Wednesday	07 Tishri 10, 5777	10/12/2016	2457673	24988
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Monday	07 Tishri 15, 5777	10/17/2016	2457678	24993
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Sunday	09 Kislev 25, 5777	12/25/2016	2457747	25062
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Sunday	09 Kislev 25, 5777	12/25/2016	2457747	25062
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Sunday	10 Tebeth 3, 5777	1/1/2017	2457754	25069
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Sunday	12 Adar 14, 5777	3/12/2017	2457824	25139
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Tuesday	01 Nisan 1, 5777	3/28/2017	2457840	25155
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Monday	01 Nisan 14, 5777	4/10/2017	2457853	25168
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Tuesday	01 Nisan 15, 5777	4/11/2017	2457854	25169
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5777	4/16/2017	2457859	25174
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5777	4/16/2017	2457859	25174
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Monday	02 Iyar 5, 5777	5/1/2017	2457874	25189
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Sunday	02 Iyar 18, 5777	5/14/2017	2457887	25202
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Wednesday	03 Sivan 6, 5777	5/31/2017	2457904	25219
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5777	6/4/2017	2457908	25223
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5777	6/4/2017	2457908	25223
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Tuesday	05 Ab 9, 5777	8/1/2017	2457966	25281

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 2	Thursday	07 Tishri 1, 5778	9/21/2017	2458017	25332
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Saturday	07 Tishri 10, 5778	9/30/2017	2458026	25341
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Thursday	07 Tishri 15, 5778	10/5/2017	2458031	25346
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Wednesday	09 Kislev 25, 5778	12/13/2017	2458100	25415
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Monday	10 Tebeth 7, 5778	12/25/2017	2458112	25427
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Monday	10 Tebeth 14, 5778	1/1/2018	2458119	25434
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Thursday	12 Adar 14, 5778	3/1/2018	2458178	25493
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Saturday	01 Nisan 1, 5778	3/17/2018	2458194	25509
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Friday	01 Nisan 14, 5778	3/30/2018	2458207	25522
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Saturday	01 Nisan 15, 5778	3/31/2018	2458208	25523
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5778	4/1/2018	2458209	25524
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5778	4/1/2018	2458209	25524
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Friday	02 Iyar 5, 5778	4/20/2018	2458228	25543
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Monday	02 Iyar 29, 5778	5/14/2018	2458252	25567
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5778	5/20/2018	2458258	25573
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5778	5/20/2018	2458258	25573
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5778	5/20/2018	2458258	25573
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Saturday	05 Ab 9, 5778	7/21/2018	2458320	25635

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 3	Monday	07 Tishri 1, 5779	9/10/2018	2458371	25686
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Wednesday	07 Tishri 10, 5779	9/19/2018	2458380	25695
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Monday	07 Tishri 15, 5779	9/24/2018	2458385	25700
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Monday	09 Kislev 25, 5779	12/3/2018	2458455	25770
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Tuesday	10 Tebeth 17, 5779	12/25/2018	2458477	25792
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Tuesday	10 Tebeth 24, 5779	1/1/2019	2458484	25799
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Thursday	13 Adar II 14, 5779	3/21/2019	2458563	25878
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Saturday	01 Nisan 1, 5779	4/6/2019	2458579	25894
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Friday	01 Nisan 14, 5779	4/19/2019	2458592	25907
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Saturday	01 Nisan 15, 5779	4/20/2019	2458593	25908
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5779	4/21/2019	2458594	25909
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5779	4/21/2019	2458594	25909
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Friday	02 Iyar 5, 5779	5/10/2019	2458613	25928
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Tuesday	02 Iyar 9, 5779	5/14/2019	2458617	25932
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5779	6/9/2019	2458643	25958
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5779	6/9/2019	2458643	25958
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5779	6/9/2019	2458643	25958
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Saturday	05 Ab 9, 5779	8/10/2019	2458705	26020

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 4	Monday	07 Tishri 1, 5780	9/30/2019	2458756	26071
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Wednesday	07 Tishri 10, 5780	10/9/2019	2458765	26080
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Monday	07 Tishri 15, 5780	10/14/2019	2458770	26085
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Monday	09 Kislev 25, 5780	12/23/2019	2458840	26155
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Wednesday	09 Kislev 27, 5780	12/25/2019	2458842	26157
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Wednesday	10 Tebeth 4, 5780	1/1/2020	2458849	26164
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Tuesday	12 Adar 14, 5780	3/10/2020	2458918	26233
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Thursday	01 Nisan 1, 5780	3/26/2020	2458934	26249
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Wednesday	01 Nisan 14, 5780	4/8/2020	2458947	26262
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Thursday	01 Nisan 15, 5780	4/9/2020	2458948	26263
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5780	4/12/2020	2458951	26266
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5780	4/12/2020	2458951	26266
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Wednesday	02 Iyar 5, 5780	4/29/2020	2458968	26283
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Thursday	02 Iyar 20, 5780	5/14/2020	2458983	26298
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Friday	03 Sivan 6, 5780	5/29/2020	2458998	26313
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5780	5/31/2020	2459000	26315
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5780	5/31/2020	2459000	26315
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Thursday	05 Ab 9, 5780	7/30/2020	2459060	26375

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 5	Saturday	07 Tishri 1, 5781	9/19/2020	2459111	26426
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Monday	07 Tishri 10, 5781	9/28/2020	2459120	26435
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Saturday	07 Tishri 15, 5781	10/3/2020	2459125	26440
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Friday	09 Kislev 25, 5781	12/11/2020	2459194	26509
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Friday	10 Tebeth 10, 5781	12/25/2020	2459208	26523
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Friday	10 Tebeth 17, 5781	1/1/2021	2459215	26530
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Friday	12 Adar 14, 5781	2/26/2021	2459271	26586
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 1, 5781	3/14/2021	2459287	26602
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Saturday	01 Nisan 14, 5781	3/27/2021	2459300	26615
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Sunday	01 Nisan 15, 5781	3/28/2021	2459301	26616
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 15, 5781	3/28/2021	2459301	26616
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 22, 5781	4/4/2021	2459308	26623
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Saturday	02 Iyar 5, 5781	4/17/2021	2459321	26636
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Friday	03 Sivan 3, 5781	5/14/2021	2459348	26663
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Monday	03 Sivan 6, 5781	5/17/2021	2459351	26666
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 5, 5781	5/16/2021	2459350	26665
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 12, 5781	5/23/2021	2459357	26672
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Sunday	05 Ab 9, 5781	7/18/2021	2459413	26728

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 6	Tuesday	07 Tishri 1, 5782	9/7/2021	2459464	26779
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Thursday	07 Tishri 10, 5782	9/16/2021	2459473	26788
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Tuesday	07 Tishri 15, 5782	9/21/2021	2459478	26793
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Monday	09 Kislev 25, 5782	11/29/2021	2459547	26862
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Saturday	10 Tebeth 21, 5782	12/25/2021	2459573	26888
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Saturday	10 Tebeth 28, 5782	1/1/2022	2459580	26895
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Thursday	13 Adar II 14, 5782	3/17/2022	2459655	26970
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Saturday	01 Nisan 1, 5782	4/2/2022	2459671	26986
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Friday	01 Nisan 14, 5782	4/15/2022	2459684	26999
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Saturday	01 Nisan 15, 5782	4/16/2022	2459685	27000
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5782	4/17/2022	2459686	27001
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5782	4/17/2022	2459686	27001
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Friday	02 Iyar 5, 5782	5/6/2022	2459705	27020
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Saturday	02 Iyar 13, 5782	5/14/2022	2459713	27028
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5782	6/5/2022	2459735	27050
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5782	6/5/2022	2459735	27050
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5782	6/5/2022	2459735	27050
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Saturday	05 Ab 9, 5782	8/6/2022	2459797	27112

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 7	Monday	07 Tishri 1, 5783	9/26/2022	2459848	27163
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Wednesday	07 Tishri 10, 5783	10/5/2022	2459857	27172
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Monday	07 Tishri 15, 5783	10/10/2022	2459862	27177
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Monday	09 Kislev 25, 5783	12/19/2022	2459932	27247
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Sunday	10 Tebeth 1, 5783	12/25/2022	2459938	27253
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Sunday	10 Tebeth 8, 5783	1/1/2023	2459945	27260
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Tuesday	12 Adar 14, 5783	3/7/2023	2460010	27325
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Thursday	01 Nisan 1, 5783	3/23/2023	2460026	27341
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Wednesday	01 Nisan 14, 5783	4/5/2023	2460039	27354
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Thursday	01 Nisan 15, 5783	4/6/2023	2460040	27355
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5783	4/9/2023	2460043	27358
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5783	4/9/2023	2460043	27358
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Wednesday	02 Iyar 5, 5783	4/26/2023	2460060	27375
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Sunday	02 Iyar 23, 5783	5/14/2023	2460078	27393
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Friday	03 Sivan 6, 5783	5/26/2023	2460090	27405
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5783	5/28/2023	2460092	27407
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5783	5/28/2023	2460092	27407
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Thursday	05 Ab 9, 5783	7/27/2023	2460152	27467

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 8	Saturday	07 Tishri 1, 5784	9/16/2023	2460203	27518
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Monday	07 Tishri 10, 5784	9/25/2023	2460212	27527
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Saturday	07 Tishri 15, 5784	9/30/2023	2460217	27532
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Friday	09 Kislev 25, 5784	12/8/2023	2460286	27601
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Monday	10 Tebeth 13, 5784	12/25/2023	2460303	27618
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Monday	10 Tebeth 20, 5784	1/1/2024	2460310	27625
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Sunday	13 Adar II 14, 5784	3/24/2024	2460393	27708
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Tuesday	01 Nisan 1, 5784	4/9/2024	2460409	27724
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Monday	01 Nisan 14, 5784	4/22/2024	2460422	27737
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Tuesday	01 Nisan 15, 5784	4/23/2024	2460423	27738
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5784	4/28/2024	2460428	27743
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	13 Adar II 21, 5784	3/31/2024	2460400	27715
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Monday	02 Iyar 5, 5784	5/13/2024	2460443	27758
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Tuesday	02 Iyar 6, 5784	5/14/2024	2460444	27759
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Wednesday	03 Sivan 6, 5784	6/12/2024	2460473	27788
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5784	6/16/2024	2460477	27792
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	02 Iyar 11, 5784	5/19/2024	2460449	27764
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Tuesday	05 Ab 9, 5784	8/13/2024	2460535	27850

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 9	Thursday	07 Tishri 1, 5785	10/3/2024	2460586	27901
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Saturday	07 Tishri 10, 5785	10/12/2024	2460595	27910
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Thursday	07 Tishri 15, 5785	10/17/2024	2460600	27915
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Thursday	09 Kislev 25, 5785	12/26/2024	2460670	27985
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Wednesday	09 Kislev 24, 5785	12/25/2024	2460669	27984
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Wednesday	10 Tebeth 1, 5785	1/1/2025	2460676	27991
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Friday	12 Adar 14, 5785	3/14/2025	2460748	28063
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 1, 5785	3/30/2025	2460764	28079
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Saturday	01 Nisan 14, 5785	4/12/2025	2460777	28092
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Sunday	01 Nisan 15, 5785	4/13/2025	2460778	28093
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 15, 5785	4/13/2025	2460778	28093
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 22, 5785	4/20/2025	2460785	28100
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Saturday	02 Iyar 5, 5785	5/3/2025	2460798	28113
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Wednesday	02 Iyar 16, 5785	5/14/2025	2460809	28124
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Monday	03 Sivan 6, 5785	6/2/2025	2460828	28143
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 5, 5785	6/1/2025	2460827	28142
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 12, 5785	6/8/2025	2460834	28149
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Sunday	05 Ab 9, 5785	8/3/2025	2460890	28205

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 10	Tuesday	07 Tishri 1, 5786	9/23/2025	2460941	28256
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Thursday	07 Tishri 10, 5786	10/2/2025	2460950	28265
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Tuesday	07 Tishri 15, 5786	10/7/2025	2460955	28270
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Monday	09 Kislev 25, 5786	12/15/2025	2461024	28339
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Thursday	10 Tebeth 5, 5786	12/25/2025	2461034	28349
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Thursday	10 Tebeth 12, 5786	1/1/2026	2461041	28356
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Tuesday	12 Adar 14, 5786	3/3/2026	2461102	28417
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Thursday	01 Nisan 1, 5786	3/19/2026	2461118	28433
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Wednesday	01 Nisan 14, 5786	4/1/2026	2461131	28446
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Thursday	01 Nisan 15, 5786	4/2/2026	2461132	28447
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5786	4/5/2026	2461135	28450
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5786	4/5/2026	2461135	28450
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Wednesday	02 Iyar 5, 5786	4/22/2026	2461152	28467
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Thursday	02 Iyar 27, 5786	5/14/2026	2461174	28489
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Friday	03 Sivan 6, 5786	5/22/2026	2461182	28497
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5786	5/24/2026	2461184	28499
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5786	5/24/2026	2461184	28499
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Thursday	05 Ab 9, 5786	7/23/2026	2461244	28559

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 11	Saturday	07 Tishri 1, 5787	9/12/2026	2461295	28610
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Monday	07 Tishri 10, 5787	9/21/2026	2461304	28619
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Saturday	07 Tishri 15, 5787	9/26/2026	2461309	28624
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Saturday	09 Kislev 25, 5787	12/5/2026	2461379	28694
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Friday	10 Tebeth 15, 5787	12/25/2026	2461399	28714
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Friday	10 Tebeth 22, 5787	1/1/2027	2461406	28721
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Tuesday	13 Adar II 14, 5787	3/23/2027	2461487	28802
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Thursday	01 Nisan 1, 5787	4/8/2027	2461503	28818
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Wednesday	01 Nisan 14, 5787	4/21/2027	2461516	28831
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Thursday	01 Nisan 15, 5787	4/22/2027	2461517	28832
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5787	4/25/2027	2461520	28835
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	13 Adar II 19, 5787	3/28/2027	2461492	28807
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Wednesday	02 Iyar 5, 5787	5/12/2027	2461537	28852
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Friday	02 Iyar 7, 5787	5/14/2027	2461539	28854
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Friday	03 Sivan 6, 5787	6/11/2027	2461567	28882
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5787	6/13/2027	2461569	28884
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	02 Iyar 9, 5787	5/16/2027	2461541	28856
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Thursday	05 Ab 9, 5787	8/12/2027	2461629	28944

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 12	Saturday	07 Tishri 1, 5788	10/2/2027	2461680	28995
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Monday	07 Tishri 10, 5788	10/11/2027	2461689	29004
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Saturday	07 Tishri 15, 5788	10/16/2027	2461694	29009
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Saturday	09 Kislev 25, 5788	12/25/2027	2461764	29079
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Saturday	09 Kislev 25, 5788	12/25/2027	2461764	29079
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Saturday	10 Tebeth 2, 5788	1/1/2028	2461771	29086
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Sunday	12 Adar 14, 5788	3/12/2028	2461842	29157
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Tuesday	01 Nisan 1, 5788	3/28/2028	2461858	29173
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Monday	01 Nisan 14, 5788	4/10/2028	2461871	29186
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Tuesday	01 Nisan 15, 5788	4/11/2028	2461872	29187
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5788	4/16/2028	2461877	29192
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5788	4/16/2028	2461877	29192
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Monday	02 Iyar 5, 5788	5/1/2028	2461892	29207
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Sunday	02 Iyar 18, 5788	5/14/2028	2461905	29220
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Wednesday	03 Sivan 6, 5788	5/31/2028	2461922	29237
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5788	6/4/2028	2461926	29241
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5788	6/4/2028	2461926	29241
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Tuesday	05 Ab 9, 5788	8/1/2028	2461984	29299

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 13	Thursday	07 Tishri 1, 5789	9/21/2028	2462035	29350
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Saturday	07 Tishri 10, 5789	9/30/2028	2462044	29359
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Thursday	07 Tishri 15, 5789	10/5/2028	2462049	29364
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Wednesday	09 Kislev 25, 5789	12/13/2028	2462118	29433
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Monday	10 Tebeth 7, 5789	12/25/2028	2462130	29445
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Monday	10 Tebeth 14, 5789	1/1/2029	2462137	29452
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Thursday	12 Adar 14, 5789	3/1/2029	2462196	29511
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Saturday	01 Nisan 1, 5789	3/17/2029	2462212	29527
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Friday	01 Nisan 14, 5789	3/30/2029	2462225	29540
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Saturday	01 Nisan 15, 5789	3/31/2029	2462226	29541
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5789	4/1/2029	2462227	29542
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5789	4/1/2029	2462227	29542
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Friday	02 Iyar 5, 5789	4/20/2029	2462246	29561
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Monday	02 Iyar 29, 5789	5/14/2029	2462270	29585
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5789	5/20/2029	2462276	29591
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5789	5/20/2029	2462276	29591
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5789	5/20/2029	2462276	29591
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Saturday	05 Ab 9, 5789	7/21/2029	2462338	29653

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 14	Monday	07 Tishri 1, 5790	9/10/2029	2462389	29704
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Wednesday	07 Tishri 10, 5790	9/19/2029	2462398	29713
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Monday	07 Tishri 15, 5790	9/24/2029	2462403	29718
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Sunday	09 Kislev 25, 5790	12/2/2029	2462472	29787
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Tuesday	10 Tebeth 19, 5790	12/25/2029	2462495	29810
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Tuesday	10 Tebeth 26, 5790	1/1/2030	2462502	29817
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Tuesday	13 Adar II 14, 5790	3/19/2030	2462579	29894
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Thursday	01 Nisan 1, 5790	4/4/2030	2462595	29910
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Wednesday	01 Nisan 14, 5790	4/17/2030	2462608	29923
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Thursday	01 Nisan 15, 5790	4/18/2030	2462609	29924
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5790	4/21/2030	2462612	29927
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5790	4/21/2030	2462612	29927
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Wednesday	02 Iyar 5, 5790	5/8/2030	2462629	29944
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Tuesday	02 Iyar 11, 5790	5/14/2030	2462635	29950
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Friday	03 Sivan 6, 5790	6/7/2030	2462659	29974
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5790	6/9/2030	2462661	29976
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5790	6/9/2030	2462661	29976
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Thursday	05 Ab 9, 5790	8/8/2030	2462721	30036

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 15	Saturday	07 Tishri 1, 5791	9/28/2030	2462772	30087
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Monday	07 Tishri 10, 5791	10/7/2030	2462781	30096
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Saturday	07 Tishri 15, 5791	10/12/2030	2462786	30101
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Saturday	09 Kislev 25, 5791	12/21/2030	2462856	30171
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Wednesday	09 Kislev 29, 5791	12/25/2030	2462860	30175
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Wednesday	10 Tebeth 6, 5791	1/1/2031	2462867	30182
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Sunday	12 Adar 14, 5791	3/9/2031	2462934	30249
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Tuesday	01 Nisan 1, 5791	3/25/2031	2462950	30265
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Monday	01 Nisan 14, 5791	4/7/2031	2462963	30278
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Tuesday	01 Nisan 15, 5791	4/8/2031	2462964	30279
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5791	4/13/2031	2462969	30284
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5791	4/13/2031	2462969	30284
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Monday	02 Iyar 5, 5791	4/28/2031	2462984	30299
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Wednesday	02 Iyar 21, 5791	5/14/2031	2463000	30315
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Wednesday	03 Sivan 6, 5791	5/28/2031	2463014	30329
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5791	6/1/2031	2463018	30333
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5791	6/1/2031	2463018	30333
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Tuesday	05 Ab 9, 5791	7/29/2031	2463076	30391

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 16	Thursday	07 Tishri 1, 5792	9/18/2031	2463127	30442
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Saturday	07 Tishri 10, 5792	9/27/2031	2463136	30451
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Thursday	07 Tishri 15, 5792	10/2/2031	2463141	30456
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Wednesday	09 Kislev 25, 5792	12/10/2031	2463210	30525
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Thursday	10 Tebeth 10, 5792	12/25/2031	2463225	30540
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Thursday	10 Tebeth 17, 5792	1/1/2032	2463232	30547
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Thursday	12 Adar 14, 5792	2/26/2032	2463288	30603
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Saturday	01 Nisan 1, 5792	3/13/2032	2463304	30619
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Friday	01 Nisan 14, 5792	3/26/2032	2463317	30632
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Saturday	01 Nisan 15, 5792	3/27/2032	2463318	30633
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5792	3/28/2032	2463319	30634
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5792	3/28/2032	2463319	30634
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Friday	02 Iyar 5, 5792	4/16/2032	2463338	30653
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Friday	03 Sivan 4, 5792	5/14/2032	2463366	30681
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5792	5/16/2032	2463368	30683
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5792	5/16/2032	2463368	30683
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5792	5/16/2032	2463368	30683
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Saturday	05 Ab 9, 5792	7/17/2032	2463430	30745

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 17	Monday	07 Tishri 1, 5793	9/6/2032	2463481	30796
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Wednesday	07 Tishri 10, 5793	9/15/2032	2463490	30805
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Monday	07 Tishri 15, 5793	9/20/2032	2463495	30810
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Sunday	09 Kislev 25, 5793	11/28/2032	2463564	30879
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Saturday	10 Tebeth 23, 5793	12/25/2032	2463591	30906
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Saturday	11 Shebat 1, 5793	1/1/2033	2463598	30913
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Tuesday	13 Adar II 14, 5793	3/15/2033	2463671	30986
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Thursday	01 Nisan 1, 5793	3/31/2033	2463687	31002
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Wednesday	01 Nisan 14, 5793	4/13/2033	2463700	31015
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Thursday	01 Nisan 15, 5793	4/14/2033	2463701	31016
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5793	4/17/2033	2463704	31019
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5793	4/17/2033	2463704	31019
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Wednesday	02 Iyar 5, 5793	5/4/2033	2463721	31036
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Saturday	02 Iyar 15, 5793	5/14/2033	2463731	31046
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Friday	03 Sivan 6, 5793	6/3/2033	2463751	31066
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5793	6/5/2033	2463753	31068
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5793	6/5/2033	2463753	31068
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Thursday	05 Ab 9, 5793	8/4/2033	2463813	31128

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 18	Saturday	07 Tishri 1, 5794	9/24/2033	2463864	31179
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Monday	07 Tishri 10, 5794	10/3/2033	2463873	31188
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Saturday	07 Tishri 15, 5794	10/8/2033	2463878	31193
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Saturday	09 Kislev 25, 5794	12/17/2033	2463948	31263
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Sunday	10 Tebeth 3, 5794	12/25/2033	2463956	31271
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Sunday	10 Tebeth 10, 5794	1/1/2034	2463963	31278
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Sunday	12 Adar 14, 5794	3/5/2034	2464026	31341
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Tuesday	01 Nisan 1, 5794	3/21/2034	2464042	31357
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Monday	01 Nisan 14, 5794	4/3/2034	2464055	31370
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Tuesday	01 Nisan 15, 5794	4/4/2034	2464056	31371
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5794	4/9/2034	2464061	31376
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5794	4/9/2034	2464061	31376
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Monday	02 Iyar 5, 5794	4/24/2034	2464076	31391
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Sunday	02 Iyar 25, 5794	5/14/2034	2464096	31411
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Wednesday	03 Sivan 6, 5794	5/24/2034	2464106	31421
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5794	5/28/2034	2464110	31425
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5794	5/28/2034	2464110	31425
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Tuesday	05 Ab 9, 5794	7/25/2034	2464168	31483

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 19	Thursday	07 Tishri 1, 5795	9/14/2034	2464219	31534
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Saturday	07 Tishri 10, 5795	9/23/2034	2464228	31543
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Thursday	07 Tishri 15, 5795	9/28/2034	2464233	31548
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Thursday	09 Kislev 25, 5795	12/7/2034	2464303	31618
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Monday	10 Tebeth 13, 5795	12/25/2034	2464321	31636
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Monday	10 Tebeth 20, 5795	1/1/2035	2464328	31643
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Sunday	13 Adar II 14, 5795	3/25/2035	2464411	31726
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Tuesday	01 Nisan 1, 5795	4/10/2035	2464427	31742
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Monday	01 Nisan 14, 5795	4/23/2035	2464440	31755
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Tuesday	01 Nisan 15, 5795	4/24/2035	2464441	31756
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5795	4/29/2035	2464446	31761
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	13 Adar II 14, 5795	3/25/2035	2464411	31726
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Monday	02 Iyar 5, 5795	5/14/2035	2464461	31776
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Monday	02 Iyar 5, 5795	5/14/2035	2464461	31776
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Wednesday	03 Sivan 6, 5795	6/13/2035	2464491	31806
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5795	6/17/2035	2464495	31810
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	02 Iyar 4, 5795	5/13/2035	2464460	31775
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Tuesday	05 Ab 9, 5795	8/14/2035	2464553	31868

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 1	Thursday	07 Tishri 1, 5796	10/4/2035	2464604	31919
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Saturday	07 Tishri 10, 5796	10/13/2035	2464613	31928
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Thursday	07 Tishri 15, 5796	10/18/2035	2464618	31933
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Wednesday	09 Kislev 25, 5796	12/26/2035	2464687	32002
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Tuesday	09 Kislev 24, 5796	12/25/2035	2464686	32001
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Tuesday	10 Tebeth 1, 5796	1/1/2036	2464693	32008
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Thursday	12 Adar 14, 5796	3/13/2036	2464765	32080
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Saturday	01 Nisan 1, 5796	3/29/2036	2464781	32096
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Friday	01 Nisan 14, 5796	4/11/2036	2464794	32109
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Saturday	01 Nisan 15, 5796	4/12/2036	2464795	32110
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5796	4/13/2036	2464796	32111
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5796	4/13/2036	2464796	32111
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Friday	02 Iyar 5, 5796	5/2/2036	2464815	32130
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Wednesday	02 Iyar 17, 5796	5/14/2036	2464827	32142
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5796	6/1/2036	2464845	32160
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5796	6/1/2036	2464845	32160
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5796	6/1/2036	2464845	32160
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Saturday	05 Ab 9, 5796	8/2/2036	2464907	32222

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 2	Monday	07 Tishri 1, 5797	9/22/2036	2464958	32273
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Wednesday	07 Tishri 10, 5797	10/1/2036	2464967	32282
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Monday	07 Tishri 15, 5797	10/6/2036	2464972	32287
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Sunday	09 Kislev 25, 5797	12/14/2036	2465041	32356
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Thursday	10 Tebeth 7, 5797	12/25/2036	2465052	32367
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Thursday	10 Tebeth 14, 5797	1/1/2037	2465059	32374
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Sunday	12 Adar 14, 5797	3/1/2037	2465118	32433
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Tuesday	01 Nisan 1, 5797	3/17/2037	2465134	32449
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Monday	01 Nisan 14, 5797	3/30/2037	2465147	32462
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Tuesday	01 Nisan 15, 5797	3/31/2037	2465148	32463
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5797	4/5/2037	2465153	32468
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5797	4/5/2037	2465153	32468
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Monday	02 Iyar 5, 5797	4/20/2037	2465168	32483
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Thursday	02 Iyar 29, 5797	5/14/2037	2465192	32507
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Wednesday	03 Sivan 6, 5797	5/20/2037	2465198	32513
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5797	5/24/2037	2465202	32517
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5797	5/24/2037	2465202	32517
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Tuesday	05 Ab 9, 5797	7/21/2037	2465260	32575

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 3	Thursday	07 Tishri 1, 5798	9/10/2037	2465311	32626
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Saturday	07 Tishri 10, 5798	9/19/2037	2465320	32635
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Thursday	07 Tishri 15, 5798	9/24/2037	2465325	32640
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Thursday	09 Kislev 25, 5798	12/3/2037	2465395	32710
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Friday	10 Tebeth 17, 5798	12/25/2037	2465417	32732
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Friday	10 Tebeth 24, 5798	1/1/2038	2465424	32739
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Sunday	13 Adar II 14, 5798	3/21/2038	2465503	32818
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Tuesday	01 Nisan 1, 5798	4/6/2038	2465519	32834
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Monday	01 Nisan 14, 5798	4/19/2038	2465532	32847
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Tuesday	01 Nisan 15, 5798	4/20/2038	2465533	32848
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5798	4/25/2038	2465538	32853
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5798	4/25/2038	2465538	32853
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Monday	02 Iyar 5, 5798	5/10/2038	2465553	32868
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Friday	02 Iyar 9, 5798	5/14/2038	2465557	32872
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Wednesday	03 Sivan 6, 5798	6/9/2038	2465583	32898
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5798	6/13/2038	2465587	32902
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5798	6/13/2038	2465587	32902
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Tuesday	05 Ab 9, 5798	8/10/2038	2465645	32960

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 4	Thursday	07 Tishri 1, 5799	9/30/2038	2465696	33011
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Saturday	07 Tishri 10, 5799	10/9/2038	2465705	33020
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Thursday	07 Tishri 15, 5799	10/14/2038	2465710	33025
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Wednesday	09 Kislev 25, 5799	12/22/2038	2465779	33094
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Saturday	09 Kislev 28, 5799	12/25/2038	2465782	33097
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Saturday	10 Tebeth 5, 5799	1/1/2039	2465789	33104
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Thursday	12 Adar 14, 5799	3/10/2039	2465857	33172
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Saturday	01 Nisan 1, 5799	3/26/2039	2465873	33188
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Friday	01 Nisan 14, 5799	4/8/2039	2465886	33201
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Saturday	01 Nisan 15, 5799	4/9/2039	2465887	33202
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5799	4/10/2039	2465888	33203
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5799	4/10/2039	2465888	33203
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Friday	02 Iyar 5, 5799	4/29/2039	2465907	33222
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Saturday	02 Iyar 20, 5799	5/14/2039	2465922	33237
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5799	5/29/2039	2465937	33252
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5799	5/29/2039	2465937	33252
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5799	5/29/2039	2465937	33252
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Saturday	05 Ab 9, 5799	7/30/2039	2465999	33314

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 5	Monday	07 Tishri 1, 5800	9/19/2039	2466050	33365
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Wednesday	07 Tishri 10, 5800	9/28/2039	2466059	33374
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Monday	07 Tishri 15, 5800	10/3/2039	2466064	33379
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Monday	09 Kislev 25, 5800	12/12/2039	2466134	33449
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Sunday	10 Tebeth 8, 5800	12/25/2039	2466147	33462
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Sunday	10 Tebeth 15, 5800	1/1/2040	2466154	33469
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Tuesday	12 Adar 14, 5800	2/28/2040	2466212	33527
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Thursday	01 Nisan 1, 5800	3/15/2040	2466228	33543
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Wednesday	01 Nisan 14, 5800	3/28/2040	2466241	33556
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Thursday	01 Nisan 15, 5800	3/29/2040	2466242	33557
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5800	4/1/2040	2466245	33560
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5800	4/1/2040	2466245	33560
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Wednesday	02 Iyar 5, 5800	4/18/2040	2466262	33577
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Monday	03 Sivan 2, 5800	5/14/2040	2466288	33603
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Friday	03 Sivan 6, 5800	5/18/2040	2466292	33607
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5800	5/20/2040	2466294	33609
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5800	5/20/2040	2466294	33609
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Thursday	05 Ab 9, 5800	7/19/2040	2466354	33669

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 6	Saturday	07 Tishri 1, 5801	9/8/2040	2466405	33720
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Monday	07 Tishri 10, 5801	9/17/2040	2466414	33729
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Saturday	07 Tishri 15, 5801	9/22/2040	2466419	33734
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Friday	09 Kislev 25, 5801	11/30/2040	2466488	33803
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Tuesday	10 Tebeth 21, 5801	12/25/2040	2466513	33828
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Tuesday	10 Tebeth 28, 5801	1/1/2041	2466520	33835
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Sunday	13 Adar II 14, 5801	3/17/2041	2466595	33910
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Tuesday	01 Nisan 1, 5801	4/2/2041	2466611	33926
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Monday	01 Nisan 14, 5801	4/15/2041	2466624	33939
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Tuesday	01 Nisan 15, 5801	4/16/2041	2466625	33940
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5801	4/21/2041	2466630	33945
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5801	4/21/2041	2466630	33945
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Monday	02 Iyar 5, 5801	5/6/2041	2466645	33960
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Tuesday	02 Iyar 13, 5801	5/14/2041	2466653	33968
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Wednesday	03 Sivan 6, 5801	6/5/2041	2466675	33990
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5801	6/9/2041	2466679	33994
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5801	6/9/2041	2466679	33994
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Tuesday	05 Ab 9, 5801	8/6/2041	2466737	34052

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 7	Thursday	07 Tishri 1, 5802	9/26/2041	2466788	34103
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Saturday	07 Tishri 10, 5802	10/5/2041	2466797	34112
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Thursday	07 Tishri 15, 5802	10/10/2041	2466802	34117
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Wednesday	09 Kislev 25, 5802	12/18/2041	2466871	34186
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Wednesday	10 Tebeth 2, 5802	12/25/2041	2466878	34193
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Wednesday	10 Tebeth 9, 5802	1/1/2042	2466885	34200
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Thursday	12 Adar 14, 5802	3/6/2042	2466949	34264
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Saturday	01 Nisan 1, 5802	3/22/2042	2466965	34280
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Friday	01 Nisan 14, 5802	4/4/2042	2466978	34293
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Saturday	01 Nisan 15, 5802	4/5/2042	2466979	34294
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5802	4/6/2042	2466980	34295
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5802	4/6/2042	2466980	34295
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Friday	02 Iyar 5, 5802	4/25/2042	2466999	34314
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Wednesday	02 Iyar 24, 5802	5/14/2042	2467018	34333
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5802	5/25/2042	2467029	34344
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5802	5/25/2042	2467029	34344
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5802	5/25/2042	2467029	34344
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Saturday	05 Ab 9, 5802	7/26/2042	2467091	34406

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 8	Monday	07 Tishri 1, 5803	9/15/2042	2467142	34457
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Wednesday	07 Tishri 10, 5803	9/24/2042	2467151	34466
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Monday	07 Tishri 15, 5803	9/29/2042	2467156	34471
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Monday	09 Kislev 25, 5803	12/8/2042	2467226	34541
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Thursday	10 Tebeth 12, 5803	12/25/2042	2467243	34558
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Thursday	10 Tebeth 19, 5803	1/1/2043	2467250	34565
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Thursday	13 Adar II 14, 5803	3/26/2043	2467334	34649
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Saturday	01 Nisan 1, 5803	4/11/2043	2467350	34665
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Friday	01 Nisan 14, 5803	4/24/2043	2467363	34678
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Saturday	01 Nisan 15, 5803	4/25/2043	2467364	34679
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5803	4/26/2043	2467365	34680
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	13 Adar II 17, 5803	3/29/2043	2467337	34652
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Friday	02 Iyar 5, 5803	5/15/2043	2467384	34699
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Thursday	02 Iyar 4, 5803	5/14/2043	2467383	34698
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5803	6/14/2043	2467414	34729
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5803	6/14/2043	2467414	34729
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	02 Iyar 7, 5803	5/17/2043	2467386	34701
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Saturday	05 Ab 9, 5803	8/15/2043	2467476	34791

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 9	Monday	07 Tishri 1, 5804	10/5/2043	2467527	34842
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Wednesday	07 Tishri 10, 5804	10/14/2043	2467536	34851
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Monday	07 Tishri 15, 5804	10/19/2043	2467541	34856
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Sunday	09 Kislev 25, 5804	12/27/2043	2467610	34925
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Friday	09 Kislev 23, 5804	12/25/2043	2467608	34923
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Friday	10 Tebeth 1, 5804	1/1/2044	2467615	34930
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Sunday	12 Adar 14, 5804	3/13/2044	2467687	35002
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Tuesday	01 Nisan 1, 5804	3/29/2044	2467703	35018
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Monday	01 Nisan 14, 5804	4/11/2044	2467716	35031
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Tuesday	01 Nisan 15, 5804	4/12/2044	2467717	35032
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5804	4/17/2044	2467722	35037
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 20, 5804	4/17/2044	2467722	35037
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Monday	02 Iyar 5, 5804	5/2/2044	2467737	35052
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Saturday	02 Iyar 17, 5804	5/14/2044	2467749	35064
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Wednesday	03 Sivan 6, 5804	6/1/2044	2467767	35082
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5804	6/5/2044	2467771	35086
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 10, 5804	6/5/2044	2467771	35086
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Tuesday	05 Ab 9, 5804	8/2/2044	2467829	35144

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 10	Thursday	07 Tishri 1, 5805	9/22/2044	2467880	35195
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Saturday	07 Tishri 10, 5805	10/1/2044	2467889	35204
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Thursday	07 Tishri 15, 5805	10/6/2044	2467894	35209
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Thursday	09 Kislev 25, 5805	12/15/2044	2467964	35279
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Sunday	10 Tebeth 5, 5805	12/25/2044	2467974	35289
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Sunday	10 Tebeth 12, 5805	1/1/2045	2467981	35296
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Friday	12 Adar 14, 5805	3/3/2045	2468042	35357
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 1, 5805	3/19/2045	2468058	35373
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Saturday	01 Nisan 14, 5805	4/1/2045	2468071	35386
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Sunday	01 Nisan 15, 5805	4/2/2045	2468072	35387
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 15, 5805	4/2/2045	2468072	35387
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 22, 5805	4/9/2045	2468079	35394
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Saturday	02 Iyar 5, 5805	4/22/2045	2468092	35407
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Sunday	02 Iyar 27, 5805	5/14/2045	2468114	35429
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Monday	03 Sivan 6, 5805	5/22/2045	2468122	35437
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 5, 5805	5/21/2045	2468121	35436
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 12, 5805	5/28/2045	2468128	35443
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Sunday	05 Ab 9, 5805	7/23/2045	2468184	35499

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 11	Tuesday	07 Tishri 1, 5806	9/12/2045	2468235	35550
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Thursday	07 Tishri 10, 5806	9/21/2045	2468244	35559
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Tuesday	07 Tishri 15, 5806	9/26/2045	2468249	35564
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Monday	09 Kislev 25, 5806	12/4/2045	2468318	35633
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Monday	10 Tebeth 16, 5806	12/25/2045	2468339	35654
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Monday	10 Tebeth 23, 5806	1/1/2046	2468346	35661
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Thursday	13 Adar II 14, 5806	3/22/2046	2468426	35741
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Saturday	01 Nisan 1, 5806	4/7/2046	2468442	35757
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Friday	01 Nisan 14, 5806	4/20/2046	2468455	35770
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Saturday	01 Nisan 15, 5806	4/21/2046	2468456	35771
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5806	4/22/2046	2468457	35772
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	13 Adar II 17, 5806	3/25/2046	2468429	35744
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Friday	02 Iyar 5, 5806	5/11/2046	2468476	35791
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Monday	02 Iyar 8, 5806	5/14/2046	2468479	35794
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5806	6/10/2046	2468506	35821
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5806	6/10/2046	2468506	35821
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	02 Iyar 7, 5806	5/13/2046	2468478	35793
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Saturday	05 Ab 9, 5806	8/11/2046	2468568	35883

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 12	Monday	07 Tishri 1, 5807	10/1/2046	2468619	35934
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Wednesday	07 Tishri 10, 5807	10/10/2046	2468628	35943
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Monday	07 Tishri 15, 5807	10/15/2046	2468633	35948
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Monday	09 Kislev 25, 5807	12/24/2046	2468703	36018
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Tuesday	09 Kislev 26, 5807	12/25/2046	2468704	36019
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Tuesday	10 Tebeth 3, 5807	1/1/2047	2468711	36026
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Tuesday	12 Adar 14, 5807	3/12/2047	2468781	36096
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Thursday	01 Nisan 1, 5807	3/28/2047	2468797	36112
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Wednesday	01 Nisan 14, 5807	4/10/2047	2468810	36125
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Thursday	01 Nisan 15, 5807	4/11/2047	2468811	36126
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5807	4/14/2047	2468814	36129
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 18, 5807	4/14/2047	2468814	36129
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Wednesday	02 Iyar 5, 5807	5/1/2047	2468831	36146
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Tuesday	02 Iyar 18, 5807	5/14/2047	2468844	36159
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Friday	03 Sivan 6, 5807	5/31/2047	2468861	36176
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5807	6/2/2047	2468863	36178
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 8, 5807	6/2/2047	2468863	36178
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Thursday	05 Ab 9, 5807	8/1/2047	2468923	36238

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 13	Saturday	07 Tishri 1, 5808	9/21/2047	2468974	36289
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Monday	07 Tishri 10, 5808	9/30/2047	2468983	36298
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Saturday	07 Tishri 15, 5808	10/5/2047	2468988	36303
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Friday	09 Kislev 25, 5808	12/13/2047	2469057	36372
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Wednesday	10 Tebeth 8, 5808	12/25/2047	2469069	36384
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Wednesday	10 Tebeth 15, 5808	1/1/2048	2469076	36391
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Friday	12 Adar 14, 5808	2/28/2048	2469134	36449
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 1, 5808	3/15/2048	2469150	36465
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Saturday	01 Nisan 14, 5808	3/28/2048	2469163	36478
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Sunday	01 Nisan 15, 5808	3/29/2048	2469164	36479
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 15, 5808	3/29/2048	2469164	36479
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 22, 5808	4/5/2048	2469171	36486
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Saturday	02 Iyar 5, 5808	4/18/2048	2469184	36499
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Thursday	03 Sivan 2, 5808	5/14/2048	2469210	36525
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Monday	03 Sivan 6, 5808	5/18/2048	2469214	36529
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 5, 5808	5/17/2048	2469213	36528
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 12, 5808	5/24/2048	2469220	36535
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Sunday	05 Ab 9, 5808	7/19/2048	2469276	36591

Holy Day	Day	Jewish	Gregorian	Julian	Reference
Rosh Hashanah Present (Trumpets) GY - 14	Tuesday	07 Tishri 1, 5809	9/8/2048	2469327	36642
Yom Kippur (Atonement)	Thursday	07 Tishri 10, 5809	9/17/2048	2469336	36651
Succoth (Tabernacles)	Tuesday	07 Tishri 15, 5809	9/22/2048	2469341	36656
Hanukah (Kislev 25)*	Monday	09 Kislev 25, 5809	11/30/2048	2469410	36725
Christmas (Dec. 25)+	Friday	10 Tebeth 20, 5809	12/25/2048	2469435	36750
New Years (Jan. 1)+	Friday	10 Tebeth 27, 5809	1/1/2049	2469442	36757
Purim (Adar 14 or Adar2 14 [Feast of Lots])*	Thursday	13 Adar II 14, 5809	3/18/2049	2469518	36833
Nisan 1 (Nisan 1)+	Saturday	01 Nisan 1, 5809	4/3/2049	2469534	36849
Biblical Passover (Nisan 14)	Friday	01 Nisan 14, 5809	4/16/2049	2469547	36862
Pesa (Jewish Passover - Nisan 15)*	Saturday	01 Nisan 15, 5809	4/17/2049	2469548	36863
Easter (Biblical-1st Sunday after Passover)	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5809	4/18/2049	2469549	36864
Easter (Modern)+	Sunday	01 Nisan 16, 5809	4/18/2049	2469549	36864
Israel's Anniv. Jewish (Iyar 5)*	Friday	02 Iyar 5, 5809	5/7/2049	2469568	36883
Israel's Anniv. Gregorian (May 14)+	Friday	02 Iyar 12, 5809	5/14/2049	2469575	36890
Shavouth (50 days from Jewish Passover)*	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5809	6/6/2049	2469598	36913
Biblical Pentecost (49 days from Biblical Easter)	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5809	6/6/2049	2469598	36913
Pentecost (49 days from Modern Easter)+	Sunday	03 Sivan 6, 5809	6/6/2049	2469598	36913
Ab 9 (Destruction of Temples)*	Saturday	05 Ab 9, 5809	8/7/2049	2469660	36975

Appendix M: How Long Was Israel in Egypt?

Chronology according to Jewish tradition {from The Comprehensive Hebrew Calendar, by Arthur Spier, Feldheim Publishers, Jerusalem/New York, 1981, page 21}

Year {A.H. - Anno Hominis – "Year of Man"}		
1	Adam	
1057	Noah	1056 years from the creation of man to Noah
1949	Abraham	892 years from Noah to Abraham *
2049	Isaac	100 years from Abraham to Isaac
2239	Entrance into Egypt	190 years from Isaac to the Entrance to Egypt
2449	The Exodus	210 years from Egypt to Exodus**

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The above chronology demonstrates that the Jews know and understand that Israel was only in Egypt a little over 200 years. This chronology has two errors in it because the Jews do not accept the New Testament which we will discuss in these notes. The first error is dating the birth of Abraham at 1949 A.H. {Anno Hominis – "Year of Man" counted from creation of Adam}- which was actually 2008 A.H. This error comes from the assumption that Abraham was born when Terah was 70 years old and is based on Gen 11:26. Abraham is named first in Gen. 11:26 because of his importance {a similar listing is in Gen. 5:32 with Shem, Ham, and Japheth where Shem is listed first even though the scriptures plainly tell us that Japheth was the oldest Gen.10:2, 21}, [the genealogy in Genesis chapter 10 demonstrates that Shem was in fact the youngest.] but Abraham wasn't born until Terah was 130 years old. We know this because Stephen in Acts 7:4 tells us that Abraham left Haran after his father Terah's death and Terah was 205 {205 – 75 = 130} when he died and Abraham was 75 at the time.

{01} Genesis	
King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(26) And Terah lived seventy years, and begat Abram, Nahor, and Haran. Gen. 11:26 KJV	(26) And Terah lived seventy years, and fathered Abram, Nahor, and Haran. {1948 A.H./C-2094 B.C.}.[f] {01} Gen. 11:26 KJP

11:26f - Terah at age 70 fathered Nahor, Abram was born when Terah was 130 (Gen. 11:31-32; Gen. 12:4; Acts 7:4) Abram is named first because of His importance. - See note on Gen. 5:32. We know this because Acts 7:4 tells us that Abram went to Canaan at age 75 after his father's death and Terah died at the age of 205 [see Gen. 11:32].
See Appendix G: World Time Line of Biblical History

{01} Genesis	
King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(32) And the days of Terah were two hundred and five years: and Terah died in Haran. (Gen. 11:32)	(32) And the days of Terah were two hundred and five years: and Terah died in Haran {2083 A.H./C-1959 B.C.}.[h] {01} Gen. 11:32 KJP

{44} Acts	
King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(2) And he said, Men, brethren, and fathers, hearken; The God of glory appeared unto our father Abraham, when he was in Mesopotamia, before he dwelt in Charran, (3) And said unto him, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and come into the land which I shall shew thee. (4) Then came he out of the land of the Chaldaeans, and dwelt in Charran: and from thence, when his father was dead, he removed him into this land, wherein ye now dwell. Acts 7:2-4 KJV	(2) And he {Stephen} answered, Men, brothers, and fathers, listen; The God of glory appeared to our forefather Abraham, when he was in Mesopotamia, before he lived in Haran[a], (3) And said to him, Get out of your country, and away from your kindred, and come into the land which I shall show you.[b] (4) Then he came out of the land of the Chaldaeans, and lived in Haran: and from there, when his father was dead,[c] he removed himself into this land, in which you now live. {44} Acts 7:2-4 KJP

7:4c – when his father was dead – by this we know that Abraham came to Canaan following the death of his father who was 205 at the time {Gen. 11:31-32} and Abraham was 75 years old at the time {Gen. 11:32 – 12:5}
See Appendix G: WorldTime Line of Biblcal History

Notice that the Jews believe Israel was in Egypt 210 years. They are actually off by 5 years. We know this by doing the chronology and using Paul's statement in Gal. 3:15-19. The Jews do not know the exact year because they do not believe the New Testament and Paul, so they are rounding the time off to 210 years when in actuality is was 215 years {see math below}.

{48} Galatians	
King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(15) Brethren, I speak after the manner of men; Though *it be* but a man's covenant, yet *if it be* confirmed, no man disannulleth, or addeth thereto. (16) Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ. (17) And this I say, *that* the covenant, that was confirmed before of God in Christ, the law, which was four hundred and thirty years after, cannot disannul, that it should make the promise of none effect. (18) For if the inheritance *be* of the law, *it is* no more of promise: but God gave *it* to Abraham by promise. Gal. 3:15-18 KJV	(15) Brothers, I speak after the manner of men; Though *it is* but a man's covenant, yet *if it is* confirmed, no man can disannul it, or add to it. (16) Now to Abraham and his Descendant were the promises made. He did not say, And to descendants, as of many; but as of one, **And to your Descendant,**[e] Who is Christ**.** (17) And this I say, *that* the covenant, that was confirmed before by God in Christ, the law, which came four hundred and thirty years later,[f] cannot void *the promise*, that it should make the promise of no effect. (18) Because if the inheritance *is* by the law, *it is* no more by promise: but God gave *it* to Abraham by promise. {48} Gal. 3:15-18 KJP

3:17e - The Law was given on Mount Sinai 430 years after the promise was given to Abraham who was 75 years old at the time. Abraham lived to be 175 years old [Gen. 25:7] The Israelites came out of Egypt 430 years to the very day from the day the promise was given to Abraham. [Ex. 12:41]
The promise given to Abraham 1/14/2083 A.H.
The Jews came out of Egypt 1/14/2513 A.H. - See Appendix G: World Time Line of Biblical History

Note: this proves conclusively that the Jews were not slaves 400 years as so many misquote scripture. Every Jew knows this is true, but many Christians who do not understand King James English don't and many modern translations totally corrupt the scripture. - See notes on Genesis 12:1-4; 15:13; 50:26

Moses was 80 years old when he received the law {50 days after the Passover in 2513 A.H.}

Reckoning Jacob's age:
Jacob was 147 when he died, he had lived in Egypt 17 years {Gen. 47:28} {2315 A.H.}
He came to Egypt in the 2nd year of the famine at the age of 130 {147-17=130} {Gen. 45:6}
Joseph was 39 when Jacob came to Egypt {30+7+2=39} {2298 A.H.}
Jacob was 91 when Joseph was born {130-39=91} {2259 A.H.}
Jacob had been in the east 14 years when Joseph was born {Gen. 45:6; 47:28; 30:26; 31:41}
Jacob was 77 when he fled from Esau {91-14=77} {2245 A.H.}
Isaac was 60 when Jacob was born {Gen. 25:26} {2168 A.H.}
Abraham was 100 when Isaac was born {Gen. 21:15}{25 years after the promise was given}

By doing the math we know that Jacob entered Egypt 215 years after the promise was given to Abraham {25+60+130=215} By subtraction 430 -215 = 215 we know that there was only 215 years from the time Israel entered into Egypt until the Law was given to Moses.

Moses was 80 years old when he received the law.{2513 A.H.}
Joseph died at the age of 110 {Gen. 50:26} – which means he lived 71 years {110-39=71} after Israel came into Egypt. By subtraction {215-71-80 = 64} Moses was born only 64 years after Joseph's death which means that Moses' parents could well have known Joseph. This also means that there was only 144 years {215-71=144} years from the death of Joseph until Israel left Egypt. So the total number of years of actual slavery was at most 144 years.

If all this is true, where did the idea come from that Israel was in slavery for 400 years? It comes from a misunderstanding of two passages of scripture which we will now deal with.

{01} Genesis	
King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(13) And he said unto Abram, Know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land *that is* not theirs, and shall serve them; and they shall afflict them four hundred years; (14) And also that nation, whom they shall serve, will I judge: and afterward shall they come out with great substance. (15) And thou shalt go to thy fathers in peace; thou shalt be buried in a good old age. (16) But in the fourth generation they shall come hither again: for the iniquity of the Amorites *is* not yet full. Gen. 15:13-16 KJV	(13) And He said to Abram, Know for certain that your descendants shall be strangers in a land *that is* not theirs, and shall serve them; and they shall afflict them four hundred years;[c] (14) And also that nation, whom they shall serve, I will judge: and afterward they shall come out with great substance. (15) And you shall go to your fathers in peace; you shall be buried in a good old age. (16) But in the fourth generation[d] they shall come here again: because the sin of the Amorites *is* not yet full. {01} Gen. 15:13-16 KJP

15:13c - Note: Abraham's descendants would live in land that would not be theirs and would be afflicted, but they were only in Egypt a total of 215 years. The 400 years is counted from Isaac's 5th birthday – it is believed that women of that time period nursed their young and then weaned them at age 5 – see Gen. 21:9. Moses was born only 64 years after Joseph's death. The law of Moses was given 430 years after the promise was given to Abraham who was 75 at the time. [Gal.3:15-19] Abraham lived 100 years after the promise was given to him. [Gen. 25:7] See Appendix G: World Time Line of Biblical History

15:16d - fourth generation - see note on 15:13 - four hundred years - See Ex. 6:20 Moses is actually the 5th generation through his father Amram, but 4th generation through his mother Jochebed. - see Ex. 2:1 and Ex. 6:20

The King James Version correctly translates the passage, but people don't understand or pay attention to the wording. Throughout their lifetimes, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob referred to themselves as strangers in the land in which they lived. Notice the passage says they will be strangers in the land and they will be afflicted 400 years {most of their lifetimes there were problems with the locals over wells that Abraham had dug}, and the land in which they will serve {namely Egypt}, God will judge. **It does not say they will serve 400 years.** Isaac was born 25 years after the promise was given to Abraham who was 100 when Isaac was born.

This means that the 400 year count began when Isaac was 5 years old. We are told that a great feast was held when Isaac was weaned in Gen. 21:8. We believe that is when the 400 year count began.

{02} Exodus	
King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(40) Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, *was* four hundred and thirty years. (41) And it came to pass at the end of the four hundred and thirty years, even the selfsame day it came to pass, that all the hosts of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt. Ex. 12:40-41 KJV	(40) Now the history of the children of Israel, who lived in Egypt, *was* four hundred and thirty years {from the time the promise was given to Abraham [Gal. 3:15-19]}.[f] (41) And it came to pass at the end of the four hundred thirty years, even to the very day {1/14/2513 A.H./C-1529 B.C.}[g*] it came to pass, that all the hosts of the LORD {Jehovah} went out from the land of Egypt. {02} Ex. 12:40-41 KJP

12:40f -the sojourning (history) of the children of Israel - note the phrase "who lived in Egypt" identifies the descendants of Abraham as the ones being spoken of - they were NOT in Egypt 400 years since there was only 430 years from the promise given to Abraham to the Exodus {Gal. 3:15-19} - see following note

12:41g - 430 years "to the selfsame day" - lit. to the very day the covenant was made with Abraham [2083 A.H.] See also Gal. 3:15-19 - 400 years from Isaac's 5th birthday, 215 years after Israel entered Egypt, 330 years after the death of Abraham, 144 years after the death of Joseph. Moses is 80 years old, Aaron is 83 years old.
See: Appendix G: World Time Line of Biblical History

Since there was only 430 years from the time the promise was given to Abraham until the Law was given {50 days after the Passover} {Gal. 3:15-19} – for the descendants of Abraham to have been in slavery for 400 years, Abraham himself would have had to been in slavery for 70 years {100-30=70} since he lived 100 years after the promise was given {Gen. 25:7}. We know of course that was not the case.

Notice that Israel came out of Egypt exactly 430 years to the very day that the promise was given to Abraham. They came out of Egypt on the day of the Passover {which began at 6:00 p.m. the previous evening} which was the first month {Nisan [March-April]} the 14th day of the month {See Lev. 23:5}.

Appendix N: Fulfilled Holy Days

{03} Leviticus	
King James 1769 Version	King James Paraphrase
(1) And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, (2) Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, *Concerning* the feasts of the LORD, which ye shall proclaim *to be* holy convocations, *even* these *are* my feasts. (Lev. 23:1-2 KJV)	(1) And the LORD {Jehovah} spoke to Moses, saying, (2) Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them, *Concerning* the feasts of the LORD {Jehovah}, which you shall proclaim *to be* holy assemblies, *even* these *are* My feasts.[a] ({03} Lev. 23:1-2 KJP)

The following are from The World Time Line of Biblical History at www.TheWordNotes.com

** Note phrase: **the exact day**

A.H. B.C.

--1/14/2083 (1959) Abram age 75 called to Canaan, (After Terah's death Acts 7:4)
Covenant made with him, Abram goes to Canaan then to Egypt the same year due to a famine in Canaan.(Gen. 11:32-12:5)
Note that **the exact date 1/14** is the date which 430 years later becomes the **Passover**.
(Gal. 3:15-19) (**Ex. 12:41)**

2108 (1934) Isaac born to Abraham age 100 and Sarah age 90 (Gen. 21:5) Ishmael age 14

2113 (1929) Isaac age 5 - weaned? (Gen. 21:8)
Beginning of 400 year count down to the Exodus {Gen. 15:13; 28:4}

+---1/14/2513 (1529) Exodus of Israel from Egypt
+ (430 years **to the exact day** from date Covenant
+ given to Abraham [2083A.H.] (**Ex. 12:41**;
+ Gal. 3:15-19)
+ 3/15/2513 Israel enters Wilderness of Sinai (Ex. 19:1)
+ Moses given Ten Commandments and the Law
+ (--exact date undated but later is celebrated at
+ Pentecost) (Pentecost dates vary depending on
+ the day of the week Passover falls on.)

--3589 (453) Cyrus (Persian) becomes the sole king over Babylon
+ [death of Darius]
+ {450 ?} and ends captivity by issuing a decree to
+ restore and rebuild Jerusalem 70 years from first
+ exile!)

+ **[Beginning of 483 year count of Dan 9:24-26]**
+ (3609) (433) Second Temple completed, sixth year of Darius
+ Hystaspes
+ (**70 years from destruction of first Temple**!)
+ (Ezra 6:15; Est. 3:7-13)
+ |--4038 (4 B.C.?) {1 A.D.?} Birth of Jesus {450 years from Cyrus decree}
+ | A.D.
+ | 1/10/4071 [Nisan 10] {Palm Sunday} – Lamb is presented **on the exact**
+ | **day** (Ex. 12:2-5; Mat. 21:1-9; Mk. 11:1-10; Lk. 19:29-38; Jn. 12:12-16)
+ | See Jonathan Cahn's book: The Book of Mysteries, "The Lambs of
+ | Nisan", p. 95
----1/14/4071 (30 A.D.) {33 A.D.?} END OF 69 -- 7'S OF YEARS
Crucifixion of Jesus -- 'Messiah cut off but not for
Himself' (Dan. 9:26)
{End of 483 years from Cyrus decree}
[1558 yrs. From Exodus from Egypt (Passover)
to the exact day]
See What Day of the Week Was Jesus Crucified? at
www.TheWordNotes.com

1/17/4071 Jesus arose from the dead **on the exact day** of the **First Fruits Offering**

The Holy Spirit poured out **on the exact day** of **Pentecost** 4071 A.H. [1558 yrs. from Moses receiving the law (according to Jewish tradition}
==========

Ab 9 [Destruction of Temples]
3539 (503) Zedekiah's rebellion results in destruction
of Jerusalem and Temple (II Ki. 25:1-4,8; II Ki. 24:3-9;
Jer. 39:1-2; 52:2-7; Ezek. 4:5) 19th year of captivity}
- siege lasted from 10/10/9 to 4/9/11 -- 1 year, 5 months,
29 days – 539 days

Temple destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar's armies on 5/9/3539 A.H. {**Ab 9**} (according to tradition)
(4112) (70A.D.) Second Temple Destroyed, 5/9/4112 A.H. on **{Ab 9}** Israel scattered **the exact day** the 1st temple was destroyed 573 years earlier.]
According to secular history and Jonathan Cahn's book: The Book of Mysteries, "The Ninth of Av Mystery", p. 211

Destruction of Solomon's Temple - **Ab 9** (586 B.C.) - - [503 B.C. by my chronology – see notes on the 83 year difference in modern chronologies in: World Time Line of Biblical History]

Crusades began on Aug. 15, 1096 A.D. – **Ab 9** according to Jonathan Cahn -- [My calculations have Ab 9 on July 31, 1096 A.D. – our calendars were adjusted by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 A.D. and the Jews' calendar sometime after Jesus' death. See The Jewish Calendar at www.TheWordNotes.com]

July 18, 1290 A.D. Signing of the decree to expel Jews from England – **to the exact day -Ab 9** - [Date verified by Maratime.exe. See program at www.TheWordNotes.com]

August 2, 1492 A.D. Final deadline for Jews to leave Spain in Spanish expulsion – **to the exact day - Ab 9** - [Date verified by Maratime.exe. See program at www.TheWordNotes.com]

Next holy day to be fulfilled: Feast of Trumpets {modern Rosh Hashanah} 7/1/???? ({03} Lev. 23:24)

Trumpets are sounded 100 times – three different tones three times for 9 soundings – this is done eleven times for a total of 99. Then there is a pause. Only the trumpeter knows when the last trumpet will sound for number 100. ["In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: because the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed." I Cor. 15:52]

The following holy days were added later by the Jews:
Purim {lots} [Adar 14 and 15 {February-March} based on Esther chapter 9

Hanukah {dedication} - Feast of Dedication [Jn. 10:22] also called the Feast of Lights based on when the Lord miraculously provided oil for the temple lamps during the time of the Maccabees [around 168 B.C.] before Jesus' birth. The Maccabees led a successful revolt against the Syrian king Antiochus IV who had sacrificed a pig on the temple altar and banned Judaism. Hanukah can and often does occur on Christmas. It last occurred on Christmas in 2016 and it will occur on Christmas again in 2027. [This holy day is recorded in the Apocrypha in the books of first and second Maccabees but is also mentioned in John 10:22 when Jesus came to the temple at the Feast of Dedication.]

Appendix O: The Herods of Scripture

Herod I (Herod the Great) {75 B.C. To 4 B.C.} [Reigned from 37 B.C. To 4 B.C.]
Had **seven sons**: **Antipater II, Alexander, Aristobulus IV, and Herod II** (also referred to as **Herod Philip I**). Of these, he executed the first three for various reasons. He wrote the fourth, **Herod Philip I**, out of his will. The next three sons were **Antipas**, **Archelaus**, and **Philip** (**Herod Philip II**) He executed his favorite son, **Antipater**, only five days before his death for plotting against him? Herod's first wife Miriamne had two sons whom he had drowned in the palace swimming pool next door due his suspicions of them. According to tradition Herod died from a combination of chronic kidney disease, intense itching, painful intestinal problems and a rare infection that causes gangrene of the genitalia. Started rebuilding the temple known as Herod's temple around 13 B.C. [see John 20:23] which was completed about the time of Jesus' crucifixion [See Mat. 24:1; Lk. 21:5; Jn. 2:20; Jn, 20:23]. Herod's kingdom was divided by the Romans between Herod's three living sons: **Herod Antipas, Archelaus, and Philip** and were referred to as tetrachs [meaning four] [Mat. 14:1] but as far as we know the provinces were only divided into three sections with **Archelaus** receiving the largest portion and the rest divided between **Antipas** and **Philip**.

Herod Antipas {21 B.C. - 39 A.D.} [According to tradition was executed during the reign of Nero (54 A.D. - 68 A.D.) Ruled over the province of Galilee during Jesus' lifetime. Executed John the Baptist. Herodias divorced her husband **Herod Philip** [probably for political reasons] and became **Herod Antipas'** wife which John the Baptist denounced as being against the law. **Herod Antipas** was referred to by Jesus as "that old fox" [Lk. 13:32] Pilate sent Jesus to him because Pilot heard that Jesus was from Galilee which **Herod** ruled over.

Herod Archelaus {22 B.C. - 18 A.D.} reigned following his father's death [Mat. 2:22] over the largest portion of Judea and Samaria. Was deposed by Rome around 18 A.D. due to his unpopularity.

Herod Agrippa I {11 B.C. - 44 A.D.} **Son of Herod Antipas** and grandson of **Herod the Great**. Reigned over Judea from around 41 A.D. To 44 A.D. Had John the brother of James executed [Acts 12:2] and put Peter in prison [Acts 12:3]. Died of worms [Acts 12:23].

Herod Agrippa II {27 A.D. - 93 A.D.} **Son of Herod Agrippa I**, grandson of Herod
Antipas, great grandson of **Herod the Great**. Heard Paul's testimony before Festus {Acts 25:13 – 26:32}

See **Josephus**.

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