

T I M E L I N E O F T H E B O O K O F J U B I L E E S

Major discrepancies compared with the correct Greek Old Testament dates:

1. The Israelites did not stay 238 years in Egypt (2410 A.M. – 2172 A.M.), but 430 years according to the Greek Old Testament and Masoretic texts (Genesis 15:13, Exodus 12:40, Acts 7:6, Galatians 3:17).
2. A creation date of **3847 BC** instead of **~5560 BC** (Greek Old Testament) is highly problematic for numerous reasons (see study 'Greek Old Testament').
3. Noah's flood in [1309 A.M.] = 2538 BC (3847 BC creation – 1309 A.M. see calculation below) collides directly with the construction of the pyramids in Egypt (built approx. 2670 – 2566 BC).
4. Methusaleh and Lamech must have died before the flood. They both did not enter the ark.
522 A.M. = Birth Enoch
587 A.M. = Enoch begat Methusaleh at age of 65
652 A.M. = Methusaleh begat Lamech at age of 65
701 A.M. = Lamech begat Noah at age of 49.
1309 A.M. = Flood of Noah

Error 1: Noah would have been **608 years old** (Flood in 1309 A.M. – 701 A.M.) at the time of the flood, but the Bible provides us an age of **600 years**.

Error 2: Lamech would have died before the **age of 657** (Flood in 1309 A.M. – 652 A.M.), but the Bible provides us **753 years (Greek Old Testament) / 777 years (Masoretic) as his final age**.

Error 3: Methusaleh would have died before the **age of 722** (Flood in 1309 A.M. – 587 A.M.), but the Bible provides us **969 years as his final age**.



Calculation according to the Book of Jubilees:

One (1) Jubilee is calculated in the book with 49 years and 7 “weeks” (= sets). Each week equals 7 years. Charts for the calculation can be found at the bottom of this document.

Definition of Weeks:

Gen 29:27-28 'Fulfil **the week** of this one, - then must we give thee, the other one also, for the service wherewith thou shalt serve with me, yet **seven years** more. And Jacob did so, and fulfilled the week of this one, - and he gave him Rachel his daughter - to him to wife.'

Definition of a Jubilee:

Lev 25:8-11 ... 'And you **shall count** for yourself

[A] *seven Sabbaths of years, seven times seven years*, and they shall be for you time periods of years:

[B] *forty-nine years* [year of announcement]. [...] *you shall proclaim a release in the land for all its inhabitants.*

[C] It is a **Jubilee**; it shall be for you, and you shall return. You must return – everyone to his property and everyone to his clan. You shall have the **fiftieth year as a Jubilee**; you must not reap its aftergrowth, and you must not harvest its unpruned vines. Because it is a Jubilee, it shall be holy to you. You must eat its produce from the field. “ [...]

[D] “What shall we eat in the seventh year, if we do not sow and we do not gather its yield?” then I will command my blessing for you in the sixth year, so that it will make the yield for three years. And you will **sow in the eighth year**, and you shall eat from the old yield; until the ninth year, until the coming of its yield, you shall eat the old yield. “ ...

Basic Calendar (Eternal Law)

"For six days work will be done, and on the seventh day shall be a [Weekly] Sabbath of complete rest, a holy assembly; you shall not do any work; it shall be a Sabbath for KYRIOS in all your dwellings.

And they were going out, they began urging that these things be spoken about to them on the next Sabbath. [...] And on the coming Sabbath, nearly the whole city [Gentiles & Jews] came together to hear the word of KYRIOS. But when the Jews saw the crowds, they were filled with jealousy ...

"These are KYRIOS' appointed times, holy assemblies, which you shall proclaim at their appointed time" (Lev 23:4):

The Sabbath Year / Sabbatical (600+ Old Covenant Laws)

Six years you shall sow your field, and six years you shall prune your vineyard, and you shall gather its yield. But in the seventh year it shall be a Sabbath of complete rest for the land – a Sabbath for KYRIOS; you must not sow your field, and you must not prune your vineyard.

The Feast of Weeks / Pentecost (600+ Old Covenant Laws)

And you shall count for yourselves from the day after the Sabbath [the day after is Sunday], from the day of your bringing the wave offering's sheaf – there shall be seven full weeks. Until the day after the seventh Sabbath you shall count ... days; then you shall present a new grain offering for KYRIOS.

The Jubilee Year (600+ Old Covenant Laws)

... 'And you shall count for yourself
 (A) *seven Sabbaths of years, seven times seven years, and they shall be for you time periods of years;*
 (B) *forty–nine years [year of an announcement only]; [...] you shall proclaim a release in the land for all its inhabitants.*
 (C) *It is a Jubilee; it shall be for you, and you shall return – everyone to his property and everyone to his clan. You shall have the 50th year ...*
 [...] *Because it is a Jubilee, it shall be holy to you. You must eat its produce from the field. [...]*
 (D) *"What shall we eat in the seventh year, if we do not sow and we do not gather its yield?" then I will command my blessing for you in the sixth year, so that it will make the yield for three years. And you will ... [no sowing in the Sabbath Year], and you shall eat from the old yield; until the ninth year, until the coming of its yield, you shall eat the old yield. " ...*

The diagram illustrates the timeline of the Sabbath Year and the Jubilee Year. It shows a sequence of years from 0 to 50, with annotations for sowing and pruning. The Sabbath Year occurs every 7 years, and the Jubilee Year occurs every 50 years. The diagram also shows the relationship between the Sabbath Year and the Feast of Weeks, which is a 7-week period starting from the day after the Sabbath.

The Sabbath Years

The Sabbath Year (Announcement of Jubilee Year on the Day of Atonement)

The Jubilee Year (After Sabbath Year)

Timeline:

- Year 0: 1st Set
- Year 1: 2nd Set
- Year 2: 3rd Set
- Year 3: 4th Set
- Year 4: 5th Set
- Year 5: 6th Set
- Year 6: 7th Set
- Year 7: 1st Set
- Year 8: 2nd Set
- Year 9: 3rd Set
- Year 10: 4th Set
- Year 11: 5th Set
- Year 12: 6th Set
- Year 13: 7th Set
- Year 14: 1st Set
- Year 15: 2nd Set
- Year 16: 3rd Set
- Year 17: 4th Set
- Year 18: 5th Set
- Year 19: 6th Set
- Year 20: 7th Set
- Year 21: 1st Set
- Year 22: 2nd Set
- Year 23: 3rd Set
- Year 24: 4th Set
- Year 25: 5th Set
- Year 26: 6th Set
- Year 27: 7th Set
- Year 28: 1st Set
- Year 29: 2nd Set
- Year 30: 3rd Set
- Year 31: 4th Set
- Year 32: 5th Set
- Year 33: 6th Set
- Year 34: 7th Set
- Year 35: 1st Set
- Year 36: 2nd Set
- Year 37: 3rd Set
- Year 38: 4th Set
- Year 39: 5th Set
- Year 40: 6th Set
- Year 41: 7th Set
- Year 42: 1st Set
- Year 43: 2nd Set
- Year 44: 3rd Set
- Year 45: 4th Set
- Year 46: 5th Set
- Year 47: 6th Set
- Year 48: 7th Set
- Year 49: 1st Set
- Year 50: 2nd Set



A Jubilee Year had been

- Announced in the **year before** the Jubilee Year (Day of Atonement).
- Announced in the **49th year** after the Sabbath Year preceding the previous Jubilee Year.
- Celebrated in the **50th year** after the Sabbath Year preceding the previous Jubilee Year.
- Celebrated every **49th year**, always in the year following the 7th Sabbath Year (7-14-21-28-35-42-49).

The exact same pattern applies for Pentecost. It is celebrated on the 49th day after the First Fruits which occurs 1 day after the Weekly Sabbath, therefore on the 50th day after this Weekly Sabbath immediately following the Passover week. The Jubilee Year occurs in the first year after the 7th Sabbath Year, while the Pentecost occurs on the first day after the 7th Sabbath Day.

Timeline:

325 A.M. (294+31) Enos begot Kenan – 7th Jubilee, 5th week, 3rd year

“And in the seventh Jubilee in the third week Enos took Nôâm his sister to be his wife, and she bare him a son in the third year of the fifth week, and he called his name Kenan.”

395 A.M. (392+3) Kenan begot Mahalalel – 9th Jubilee, 1st week, 3rd year

“And at the close of the eighth Jubilee Kenan took Mûalêlêth his sister to be his wife, and she bare him a son in the ninth Jubilee, in the first week in the third year of this week, and he called his name Mahalalel.”

461 A.M. (441+20) Mahalalel begot Jared – 10th Jubilee, 3rd week, 6th year

“And in the second week of the tenth Jubilee Mahalalel took unto him to wife Dînâh, the daughter of Barâkî’êl the daughter of his father's brother, and she bare him a son in the third week in the sixth year, and he called his name Jared; ...”

522 A.M. (490+32) Jared begot Enoch – 11th Jubilee, 5th week, 4th year

“And in the eleventh Jubilee Jared took to himself a wife, and her name was Bâraka, the daughter of Râsûjâl, a daughter of his father's brother, in the fourth week of this Jubilee, and she bare him a son in the fifth week, in the fourth year ???of the Jubilee???, and he called his name Enoch.”

587 A.M. (539 + 48) Enoch begot Methuselah – 12th Jubilee, 7th week, 6th year

“And in the twelfth Jubilee, in the seventh week thereof, he took to himself a wife, and her name was Ednî, the daughter of Dânêl, the daughter of his father's brother, and in the sixth year in this (7th) week she bare him a son and he called his name Methuselah.”

652 A.M. (637 + 15) Methuselah begot Lamech – 14th Jubilee, 3rd week, 1st year

“And in the fourteenth Jubilee Methuselah took unto himself a wife, Ednâ the daughter of ’Âzrîâl, the daughter of his father's brother, in the third week, in the first year of this week, and he begot a son and called his name Lamech.”



701 A.M. (686 + 15) Lamech begat Noah – 15th Jubilee, 3rd week, 1st year

“And in the fifteenth Jubilee in the third week Lamech took to himself a wife, and her name was Bêtênôs the daughter of Bârâkî’îl, the daughter of his father's brother, and in this (3rd) week she bare him a son and he called his name Noah ...”

The date of the death of Abraham confirms the calculation model:

930 A.M. (882+48) Adam dies – close of 19th Jubilee, 7th week, 6th year, 930 year

“And at the close of the nineteenth Jubilee, in the seventh week in the sixth year thereof, [930 A.M.] Adam died, and all his sons buried him in the land of his creation, and he was the first to be buried in the earth. And he lacked seventy years of one thousand years; for one thousand years are as one day in the testimony of the heavens and therefore was it written concerning the tree of knowledge: "On the day that ye eat thereof ye will die.”

1214 A.M. (1176+38) Noah begat Shem – 25th Jubilee, 6th week, 3rd year

“And in the twenty-fifth Jubilee Noah took to himself a wife, and her name was 'Ĕmzârâ, the daughter of Râkê'êl, the daughter of his father's brother

1st year 6th week – and in the first year in the sixth week she bare him Japheth.

3rd year – and in the third year thereof she bare him Shem,

5th year – in the fifth year thereof she bare him Ham, ...”

1311 A.M. (1284+35+2) Shem begat Arpachshad – 26th Jubilee, 5th week, 7th year + 2 years

“And these are the sons of Shem: Elam, and Asshur, and Arpachshad -this (son) was born two years after the flood- and Lud, and Aram.

And the waters disappeared from above the earth in the fifth week in the seventh year [1309 A.M.] thereof, and on the seventeenth day in the second month the earth was dry.”

1375 A.M. (1372+3) Arpachshad begot Kainam – 29th Jubilee, 1st week, 3rd year

“In the twenty-ninth Jubilee, in the first week, [1373 A.M.] in the beginning thereof Arpachshad took to himself a wife and her name was Rasu'eja, the daughter of Susan, the daughter of Elam, and she bare him a son in the third year in this week, [1375 A.M.] and he called his name Kainam.”

1432 A.M. (1421+11) Kainam begot Shelah – 30th Jubilee, 2nd week, 4th year

“And in the thirtieth Jubilee, [1429 A.M.] in the second week, in the first year thereof, he took to himself a wife, and her name was Melka, the daughter of Madai, the son of Japheth, and in the fourth year [1432 A.M.] he begat a son, and called his name Shelah; for he said: 'Truly I have been sent.' “

1503 A.M. (1470+33) Shelah begot Eber – 31st Jubilee, 5th week, 5th year

“[And in the fourth year he was born], and Shelah grew up and took to himself a wife, and her name was Mu'ak, the daughter of Kesed, his father's brother, in the one and thirtieth Jubilee, in the fifth week, in the first year [1499 A.M.] thereof. And she bare him a son in the fifth year [1503 A.M.] thereof, and he called his name Eber.”



1567 A.M. (1519+48) Eber begot Peleg – 32nd Jubilee, 7th week, 6th year

“... and he took unto himself a wife, and her name was 'Azûrâd, the daughter of Nebrod, in the thirty-second Jubilee, in the seventh week, in the third year thereof. [1564 A.M.] And in the sixth year [1567 A.M.] thereof, she bare him son, and he called his name Peleg; ...”

1627 A.M. (1617+10) Peleg begot Reu – 34th Jubilee, 2nd week, 3rd year

No reference, date assumed; split with 60/60 between Peleg-Reu-Sêrôh; following dates given in the text.

1687 A.M. (1666+21) Reu begot Sêrôh – 35th Jubilee, 3rd week, 7th year

“And in the thirty-fifth Jubilee, in the third week, in the first year [1681 A.M.] thereof, Reu took to himself a wife, and her name was 'Ôrâ, the daughter of 'Ûr, the son of Kesed, and she bare him a son, and he called his name Sêrôh, in the seventh year of this week in this Jubilee.” [1687 A.M.]

1744 A.M. (1715+29) Sêrôh begot Nahor – 36th Jubilee, 5th week, 1st year

“And he grew up, and dwelt in Ur of the Chaldees, near to the father of his wife's mother, and he worshiped idols, and he took to himself a wife in the thirty-sixth Jubilee, in the fifth week, in the first year thereof, [1744 A.M.] and her name was Melka, the daughter of Kaber, the daughter of his father's brother. And she bare him Nahor, in the first year of this week, ...”

1806 A.M. (1764+42) Nahor begot Terah – 37th Jubilee, 6th week, 7th year

“And in the thirty-seventh Jubilee in the sixth week, in the first year thereof, [1800 A.M.] he took to himself a wife, and her name was 'Ijaska, the daughter of Nestag of the Chaldees. And she bare him Terah in the seventh year of this week.” [1806 A.M.]

1876 A.M. (1862+14) Terah begat Abram – 39th Jubilee, 2nd week, 7th year

“And in this thirty-ninth Jubilee, in the second week in the first year, [1870 A.M.] Terah took to himself a wife, and her name was 'Edna, the daughter of 'Abram, the daughter of his father's sister. And in the seventh year of this week [1876 A.M.] she bare him a son, and he called his name Abram, ...”

1988 A.M. (1960+26) Abram begat Isaac – 41st Jubilee, 4th week, 5th year

“And it came to pass in the forty-first Jubilee in the third year of the first week, [1963 A.M.] that he returned to this place and offered thereon a burnt sacrifice, ...”

And in the fifth year of the fourth week of this Jubilee, [1979 A.M.] in the third month, in the middle of the month, Abram celebrated the feast of the first-fruits of the grain harvest.

And she bare a son in the third month, and in the middle of the month, at the time of which the Lord had spoken to Abraham, on the festival of the first fruits of the harvest, Isaac was born.

And in the first year of the fifth week Isaac was weaned in this Jubilee, [1982 A.M.] and Abraham made a great banquet in the third month, on the day his son Isaac was weaned.”



2046 A.M. (2009+37) Isaac begat Jacob – 42st Jubilee, 6th week, 2nd year

“And in the first year of the first week in the forty-second Jubilee, Abraham returned and dwelt opposite Hebron, that is Kirjath Arba, two weeks of years.

And in the sixth week, in the second year thereof, Rebecca bare to Isaac two sons, Jacob and Esau, ...”

2129 A.M. (2107+22) Jacob begat Judah – 44th Jubilee, 2nd week, 7th year

“And Jacob went from the Well of the Oath to go to Haran on the first year of the second week in the forty-fourth Jubilee, and he came to Luz on the mountains, that is, Bethel, on the new moon of the first month of this week, [2115 A.M.] and he came to the place at even and turned from the way to the west of the road that night: and he slept there; for the sun had

And again Jacob went in unto her, and she conceived, and bare him a fourth son, and he called his name Judah, on the fifteenth of the third month, in the first year of the fourth week.” [2129 A.M.]

2170 A.M. (2156+14) Judah begot Perez – 45th Jubilee, 2nd week, 7th year

“And in the forty-fifth Jubilee, in the second week, (and) in the second year, [2165 A.M.] Judah took for his first-born Er, a wife from the daughters of Aram, named Tamar.

And Judah acknowledged, and said: 'Tamar is more righteous than I am. And therefore let them burn her not' And for that reason she was not given to Shelah, and he did not again approach her. And after that she bare two sons, Perez [2170 A.M.] and Zerah, in the seventh year of this second week.”

2172 A.M. (2156+16) Jacob arriving to Egypt – 45th Jubilee, 3rd week, 2nd year

“And Israel went into the country of Egypt, into the land of Goshen, on the new moon of the fourth [2172 A.M]. month, in the second year of the third week of the forty-fifth Jubilee.”

2410 A.M. (2401+9) Exodus

2450 Crossing of Jordan river

“Wherefore I have ordained for thee the year-weeks and the years and the Jubilees: there are forty-nine Jubilees from the days of Adam until this day, [2410 A.M.] and one week and two years: and there are yet forty years to come (lit. 'distant') for learning the [2450 A.M.] commandments of the Lord, until they pass over into the land of Canaan, crossing the Jordan to the west.”



Jubilee Years	Year from Creation
1st	0
2	49
3	98
4	147
5	196
6	245
7	294
8	343
9	392
10	441
11	490
12	539
13	588
14	637
15	686
16	735
17	784
18	833
19	882
20	931
21	980
22	1029
23	1078
24	1127
25	1176

Jubilee Years	Year from Creation
26	1225
27	1274
28	1323
29	1372
30	1421
31	1470
32	1519
33	1568
34	1617
35	1666
36	1715
37	1764
38	1813
39	1862
40	1911
41	1960
42	2009
43	2058
44	2107
45	2156
46	2205
47	2254
48	2303
49	2352
50	2401
51	2450



Months	'Weeks' (Weeks mean 7 years; wrong translation or different meaning)
1	1
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	2
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	3
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	4
23	
24	

Months	'Weeks'
26	
27	
28	
29	5
30	
31	
32	
33	
34	
35	
36	6
37	
38	
39	
40	
41	
42	
43	7
44	
45	
46	
47	
48	
49	Jubilee

