## 

Session 18: "Introduction the Sabbatical and Jubilee Years Cycle"
Start Date: November 12, 2020 @ 10 AM (PDT)

- The Fifth Key to Unlock Bible Prophecy


The Sabbatical/Jubilee cycle
Yahshua will come on a Jubilee
What does the Bible Say about the Sabbatical and Jubilee Years? - Leviticus 25:21-22; Leviticus 25:8-13; Jeremiah 34:13-14:

- Yahweh will command His blessing upon His people in the sixth year, and it shall bring forth fruit for three years
- Following the land rest (Sabbatical), we are to plant seed in the eighth and eat of the old store until the ninth year.
- Count off seven $\qquad$ Sabbaths of years - seven times seven years (forty-nine years).
- Announce the start of the Sabbatical/Jubilee in the 7th (Tishri) month on the 10th day, which is the Day of Atonement
- Consecrate the seventh (Sabbatical) \& 50thyear and proclaim a Sabbatical/Jubilee _ through the land to all its inhabitants.
- In the Jubilee, each person is returned to his own home and property and land $\qquad$ . Debts $\qquad$ are
forgiven/cancelled. All is free / and fully restored to the state prior to the debt
"And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family."
- Leviticus 25:10 (CEV - free translation)
"Thus saith Yahweh GOD; If the prince give a gift unto any of his sons, the inheritance thereof shall be his sons'; it shall be their possession by inheritance. But if he give a gift of his inheritance to one of his servants, then it shall be his to the year of liberty; after it shall return to the prince..."
"Thus saith Yahweh, the God of Israel; I made a covenant with your fathers... saying, At the end of seven years let ye go every man his brother an Hebrew, which hath been sold unto thee; and when he hath served thee six years, thou shalt let him go free from thee..." - Leviticus 25:10 (Jewish Publication Society translation - more precise translation)
- If you lose the right to own your property/land $\qquad$ , it is returned to the original owner / family in the Jubilee.
- Slaves are freed in the Jubilee.

ISAIAH 61 - Messiah's Jubilee Prophecy Chapter:

| Isaiah $\mathbf{6 1}$ Jubilee Promises |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Good tidings to the meek | Feast of Tabernacles - the feast of Good tidings |
| Liberty to the captives | In the End - full liberty will be granted |
| The opening of the prison to the bound | Bozrah (prophetic reference) to incarceration |
| Sorrow/mourning replaced with joy | Yahweh's people will be persecuted... until deliverance |
| That which is destroyed/desolate is rebuilt | Abomination of Desolation and and restoration after it |
| To eat the riches of the Gentiles | Persecutors (S.O.S) worship at the saints' feet |
| For your shame you will receive double (blessing) | Everlasting Joy / shadow picture in Job (Jacob's trouble) |
| Bind up the brokenhearted | Weeping endures for the "night" but joy comes in the morning |
| Acceptable year of Yahweh (Jubilee) | Yahshua read up to the Day of Vengeance... which is at the end |
| Day of Vengeance | 2nd Coming - Every man gets his reward |
| Comfort the mourners | (Beatitudes) Comfort - Deliverance (End) |
| Give Zion beauty for ashes (a sign of sorrow) | Presence of the Bridegroom (2nd Coming) |
| Yahweh is glorified | Every knee will bow - glorified (End Time) |
| For confusion (Babylon) we now rejoice | Babylon which caused confusion will fall |
| To possess the land (double blessing) | We will possess (inherit) the Land (End) |
| Everlasting Joy will be unto God's people | Everlasting joy comes with His Return |
| Everlasting Covenant will be made | The future Covenant of Peace (End time) |
| Joy and being clothed in Salvation | The joy of Salvation is End-time |
| Reference to the Bridal clothing | the Marriage Supper of the Lamb (End) |
| The Garden restored - righteousness on earth | Eden will be restored - righteousness on Earth |

## A Jubilee Shadow in Pentecost: Calculating Pentecost - Leviticus 23:15-16

| Sunday <br> $1^{\text {st }}$ Day | Monday $2^{\text {nd }} \text { Day }$ | Tuesday $3^{\text {rd }}$ Day | Wed $4^{\text {th }}$ Day | Thurs $5^{\text {th }}$ Day | Friday $6^{\text {th }}$ Day | Sabbath <br> $7^{\text {th }}$ Day |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Fruits 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Sabbath 1 $7$ |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | Sabbath 2 $14$ |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sabbath } 3 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | Sabbath 4 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | Sabbath 5 35 |
| 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | Sabbath 6 $42$ |
| 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | Sabbath 7 <br> 49 |
| Pentecost 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Calculating Sabbaticals and Jubilees - Leviticus 25:8-10

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

## Historical Information About Calculating Jubilees:

Around 153-105 B.C., an apocryphal book, the Book of Jubilees, was written. It divides the history of the world into "Jubilees" of 49-year periods, seven weeks of years.

The biblical idea of the Jubilee year, the 50th year following the seven weeks of years (Leviticus 25:8-12) is ignored. Thus, the Jews accepted this erroneous idea and are confused as to the true Jubilee.

As the Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible (Abingdon Press, Nashville, 1962), article "Jubilee, Year of," admits, the so-called Book of Jubilees completely disregards the original and true Jubilee Year:
". . . In the official count of Sabbatical Years in the Maccabean and postMaccabean periods the Jubilee Year was omitted entirely and the Sabbatical Years followed each other in uninterrupted succession every seven years. Moreover, certain later, rabbinic authorities likewise reckoned a Jubilee period as of only forty-nine years, although a majority adhered, quite naturally, to the biblical reckoning of the period as of fifty years."

Encyclopedia Judaica, article "Sabbatical Year and Jubilee," pages 579-580:
Why are the Jews confused? Because they did not obey God. They admit that when the First Temple stood, full fifty-year cycles were used. The next year after the Jubilee was the first year of the next fifty-year cycle of seven seven-year cycles. Because the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and half of Manasseh were exiled, tradition says, the Jubilee was no longer in effect, because it was for " . . . all the inhabitants thereof," Leviticus 25:10. The Jubilees were not properly calculated, and a 49-year cycle was instituted where the "Jubilee" year was also the beginning year of the next seven year cycle. Jubilee is counted by the Jews exactly as they count Pentecost. Hence, Jews observe Sivan 6 as Pentecost.

Jewish Encyclopedia: www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/12967-sabbatical-year-and-jubilee
"There is a difference of opinion in the Talmud as to whether the Jubilee year was included in or excluded from the forty-nine years of the seven cycles. The majority of rabbis hold that the jubilee year was an intercalation, and followed the seventh Sabbatical year, making two fallow years in succession. After both had passed, the next cycle began. They adduce this theory from the plain words of the Law to "hallow the fiftieth year," and also from the assurance of God's promise of a yield in the sixth year sufficient for maintenance during the following three years, "until the ninth year, until her fruits come in" (Lev. xxv. 22), which, they say, refers to the Jubilee year."

Which way of calculating Jubilees is the oldest/original way? 50 year cycles Which way of calculating Jubilees fits the Pentecost Template? 50 year cycles (a year for a day) Which way of calculating Jubilees fits the Torah requirements? 50 year cycles

