

The Prophecy Club

Worksheet 2: “Introduction to the Final 70 Weeks & Layer 1”

Date: August 30, 2021 @ 9 AM (PDT)

The 70 Weeks – Daniel 9:24-27

- Main Elements of the prophecy

Seventy weeks - “Weeks” is translated from the Hebrew word “*shâbûa*”, which is Strong’s # H7620, meaning “sevens” or groupings of seven, which can be literally groupings of seven weeks, or figuratively groupings of seven years.

i. Three Layers of Fulfillment:

1. **Layer 1 – Ancient Israel** – Literal commandment, given in Ezra to restore and rebuild literal Jerusalem... 457 BC to 34 AD (figurative time, being 490 years)
 2. **Layer 2 – Time of Messiah or the Early Christians** – Figurative commandment to restore and rebuild spiritual Jerusalem... 27 AD to 28 AD (literal time, being 490 days)
 3. **Layer 3 – At the End of the World** – Figurative commandment to restore and rebuild spiritual Jerusalem... (literal time, being 490 days)
- b. **Are determined** - “Determined” is from the Hebrew word “*Chathak*” (H2852), which means “cut off” and “decree”... These are judgment words referring to the Second Death (for Messiah was “cut off” in Daniel 9, having taken our “Second Death”). There is no grace beyond this timeline.
- c. **Upon thy people** – “people” is from the Hebrew word “*Am*”, (H5971)... people refers to Israel. So we know that Israel is Judged, which isn’t only negative (Eternal Life is a Judgment). It is a timeline to determine who is Israel. Pretenders are cut off.
- d. **And upon thy holy city** (Nehemiah 11:1; Isaiah 52:1) – Jerusalem is the place that is called “the holy city”. It is a term that applies to both figurative and literal Jerusalem.

- e. **To finish the transgression** (Hebrews 8:8-13) Sin/transgression is defined as “transgression of the Law” (1 John 3:4). The finishing of all transgression (in *Yahweh’s* people) is the final Atonement work and is entering into the New Covenant (Renewed Covenant).
 - f. **And to make an end of sins** (Romans 6:23; Hebrews 9:12 & 22; Psalm 103:12) – when sin ends (fully), so will death. Sin was paid for (remission of) with the shedding of Blood (Messiah’s), which was foreshadowed by the animal sacrifices. Our sins, by Messiah’s Blood, are taken and removed – as far as the East from the West... except when we harbor bitterness (fail to forgive) our fellow man who have offended us – The Master’s Prayer “forgive us our debts as we (equals sign) forgive our debtors”... The Unforgiving Servant parable... Ultimately, on the final Day of Atonement, when He makes a forever end of our sins, *Yahweh* says He will remember our sins **NO MORE**.
 - g. **And to make reconciliation for iniquity** (2 Chronicles 29:23-24) Scripture teaches that the offering of the Atonement goat is for reconciliation for iniquity – so this too is an Atonement reference. This is the third witness to prove that the final 490 days ends on the Final Day of Atonement.
 - h. **And to bring in everlasting righteousness** – This final Day of Atonement which concludes the 490 day timeline, is the start of “everlasting” (Eternal) righteousness, for *Yahweh’s* people – so this day is the finish line in the spiritual race... And Tabernacles is the “crown”.
 - i. **To seal up the vision and prophecy** – when something is sealed-up and finished, it is done or not available. So prophecy is concluding here, which is another evidence that this timeline takes us right up to the end of the world.
 - j. **And to anoint the most Holy** – The Ark of the Covenant is called “The Most Holy” (which is why the Tabernacle’s Ark room was called “The Most Holy Place”), the Most Holy also refers to the Saviour Himself, Who was sinless and the Son of God. The most Holy also refers to the 144,000, who are adopted as “sons of God.”
- **The 70 Weeks – Layer 1 - Daniel 9:24-27**
 - **from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the Prince** – Messiah’s arrival is timed by this

prophecy: first and second Advent. In the time of Ezra (457 BC) the commandment to restore literal Jerusalem was given (literal fulfillment) – yet it was in figurative time. 457 BC to 34 AD (490 years, or 70 figurative weeks – a day for a year).

- **shall be seven weeks and threescore and two weeks** – figurative time
- **the street shall be built again** - literal fulfillment (literal city of Jerusalem)
- and the wall even in troublous times
 - 457 BC – Artaxerxes issued a third decree (Ezra 7:12-26), carried out by Ezra, to start rebuilding the CITY of Jerusalem.
 - 537 BC - Cyrus the Great – issued a decree giving the Jews permission to return to Jerusalem and rebuild the TEMPLE (not the city) (Ezra 1:2-4, 7:11-13)
 - 520-519 BC – Darius I commanded the TEMPLE be completed.
 - 457 BC – Artaxerxes issued a third decree (Ezra 7:12-26), carried out by Ezra, to start rebuilding the CITY of Jerusalem.
 - It is in connection with the third decree--that of the seventh year of Artaxerxes, recorded in Ezra 7:8, 9--that we have the information necessary to locating in time this important prophecy. Regarding this decree we are told that Ezra left Babylon on the first day of month 1 of the seventh year of the reign of Artaxerxes, and that he and his group arrived in Jerusalem on the first day of month 5 of the same year.
 - “The date (of the command to restore and build Jerusalem) is now firmly established as 457 B.C. by four independent sources...” Jonathan Gray, Ark of the Covenant, p 145 & 570
 - **Greek Olympiad Dates** - The records of the Greek Olympiad Dates give 457 BC as the 7th year of Artaxerxes’ reign.
 - **Elephantine Papyri** - According to Persian historical records, Xerxes, the predecessor of Artaxerxes, died in 465 B.C. The Elephantine papyri from Egypt contain the first known date identified with Artaxerxes' reign, marking it at 464 B.C. – which makes his 7th year 457 BC
 - **Ptolemy of Alexandria** - Ancient scribes recorded key events that took place. They kept these records by writing about them in stone and in papyrus and on animal skins. The main way the

timing was given for the events these ancient historians wrote about was by the reign of a king. So, a given event was recorded as happening in a certain year of a king's reign. Dating was tracked by the dates of a king's reign. Discovering this, the astronomer Ptolemy of Alexandria, who lived in the second century AD, used the years ancient kings reigned to date important heavenly events. Ancient events in the sky - like lunar and solar eclipses - were dated by Ptolemy according to his listing of the ancient kings and the years of their reigns. Ptolemy collected all of these important dates and shared them in a written form which we call the *Canon*. Ptolemy's Canon shows that the 7th year of Artaxerxes was 457 BC.

- **Babylonian Cuneiform** – 7th year of Artaxerxes = 457 BC

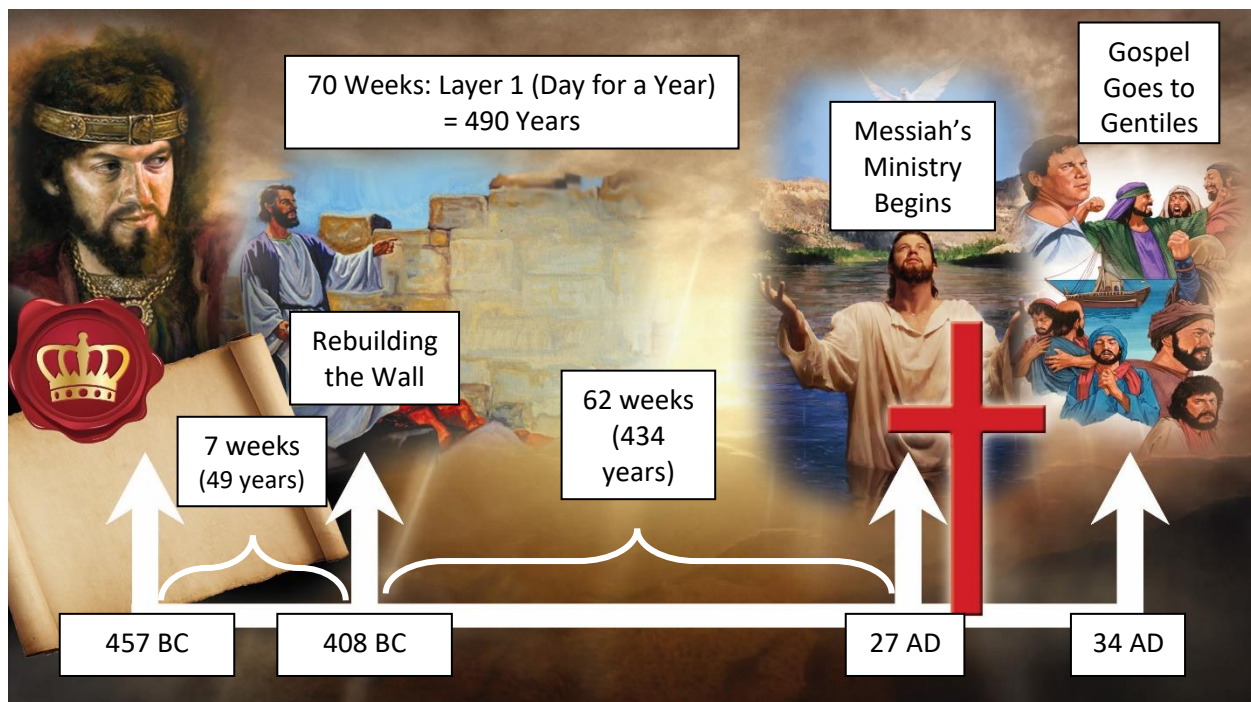
457 BC + 490 years = (Remember to add a year for

490 years – 457 = 33 AD

But there is no zero year...

3 BC... 2 BC... **1 BC... 1 AD... 2 AD... 3 AD...**

(490 years – 457 + 1 = 34)



The 70 Weeks – Layer 1 – Figurative Fulfillment in terms of time (490 years) but it was a literal fulfillment in terms of event (being the literal city being built, the literal wall of Jerusalem being built).

First Set of 7 *Shevua*: 457 BC to 409 BC

Daniel 9 Prophecy	Years	Fulfillments/Key Events
1 st Shevua (Week)	457-451 BC	“from the commandment to restore and build Jerusalem”... Artaxerxes command to rebuild Jerusalem recorded in Ezra
2 nd Shevua (Week)	450-444 BC	
3 rd Shevua (Week)	443-437 BC	
4 th Shevua (Week)	436-430 BC	
5 th Shevua (Week)	429-423 BC	
6 th Shevua (Week)	422-416 BC	
7 th Shevua (Week)	415-409 BC	

Second Set of 7 *Shevua*: 408 BC to 360 BC

Daniel 9 Prophecy	Years	Fulfillments/Key Events
8 th Shevua (Week)	408-402 BC	“Seven weeks (shevua)...the Wall... in troublous times” Nehemiah begins building the wall
9 th Shevua (Week)	401-395 BC	
10 th Shevua (Week)	394-388 BC	
11 th Shevua (Week)	387-381 BC	
12 th Shevua (Week)	380-374 BC	
13 th Shevua (Week)	373-367 BC	
14 th Shevua (Week)	366-360 BC	

Third Set of 7 Shevua: 359 BC to 311 BC

Daniel 9 Prophecy	Years	Fulfillments/Key Events
15 th Shevua (Week)	359-353 BC	
16 th Shevua (Week)	352-346 BC	
17 th Shevua (Week)	345-339 BC	
18 th Shevua (Week)	338-332 BC	Alexander the Great goes to Jerusalem
19 th Shevua (Week)	331-325 BC	
20 th Shevua (Week)	324-318 BC	
21 st Shevua (Week)	317-311 BC	

Fourth Set of 7 Shevua: 310 BC to 262 BC

Daniel 9 Prophecy	Years	Fulfillments/Key Events
22 nd Shevua (Week)	310-302 BC	
23 rd Shevua (Week)	303-297 BC	
24 th Shevua (Week)	296-290 BC	
25 th Shevua (Week)	289-283 BC	
26 th Shevua (Week)	282-276 BC	
27 th Shevua (Week)	275-269 BC	
28 th Shevua (Week)	268-262 BC	

Fifth Set of 7 Shevua: 261 BC -213 BC

Daniel 9 Prophecy	Years	Fulfillments/Key Events
29 th Shevua (Week)	261-255 BC	
30 th Shevua (Week)	254-248 BC	
31 st Shevua (Week)	247-241 BC	
32 nd Shevua (Week)	240-234 BC	
33 rd Shevua (Week)	233-227 BC	
34 th Shevua (Week)	226-220 BC	China: the Great Wall
35 th Shevua (Week)	219-213 BC	

Sixth Set of 7 Shevua: 212 BC to 164 BC

Daniel 9 Prophecy	Years	Fulfillments/Key Events
36 th Shevua (Week)	212-206 BC	
37 th Shevua (Week)	205-199 BC	
38 th Shevua (Week)	198-192 BC	
39 th Shevua (Week)	191-185 BC	
40 th Shevua (Week)	184-178 BC	
41 st Shevua (Week)	177-171 BC	
42 nd Shevua (Week)	170-164 BC	Jews struggle for liberty

Seventh Set of 7 Shevua: 163 BC to 115 BC

Daniel 9 Prophecy	Years	Fulfillments/Key Events
43 rd Shevua (Week)	163-157 BC	
44 th Shevua (Week)	156-150 BC	
45 th Shevua (Week)	149-143 BC	
46 th Shevua (Week)	142-136 BC	
47 th Shevua (Week)	135-129 BC	
48 th Shevua (Week)	128-122 BC	
49 th Shevua (Week)	121-115 BC	

Eighth Set of 7 Shevua: 114 BC to 66 BC

Daniel 9 Prophecy	Years	Fulfillments/Key Events
50 th Shevua (Week)	114-108 BC	
51 st Shevua (Week)	107-101 BC	
52 nd Shevua (Week)	100-94 BC	Julius Caesar
53 rd Shevua (Week)	93-87 BC	
54 th Shevua (Week)	86-80 BC	Mark Antony
55 th Shevua (Week)	79-73 BC	
56 th Shevua (Week)	72-66 BC	

Ninth Set of 7 Shevua: 65 BC to 17 BC

Daniel 9 Prophecy	Years	Fulfillments/Key Events
57 th Shevua (Week)	65-59 BC	Rome Governs Jerusalem
58 th Shevua (Week)	58-52 BC	
59 th Shevua (Week)	51-45 BC	
60 th Shevua (Week)	44-38 BC	
61 st Shevua (Week)	37-31 BC	
62 nd Shevua (Week)	30-24 BC	
63 rd Shevua (Week)	23-17 BC	

Tenth Set of 7 Shevua: 16 BC to 34 AD (490 years)

Daniel 9 Prophecy	Years	Fulfillments/Key Events
64 th Shevua (Week)	16-10 BC	
65 th Shevua (Week)	9-3 BC	
66 th Shevua (Week)	2 BC – 5 AD	Yahshua is born
67 th Shevua (Week)	6-12 AD	
68 th Shevua (Week)	13-19 AD	
69 th Shevua (Week)	20-26 AD	
70 th Shevua (Week)	27-34 AD	Yahshua is baptized in 27 AD...

Dan 9:24 Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression, and to make an end of sins, and to make reconciliation for iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness, and to seal up the vision and prophecy, and to anoint the most Holy.

Dan 9:25 Know therefore and understand, *that* from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the Prince *shall be* seven weeks, and threescore and two weeks: the street shall be built again, and the wall, even in troublous times.

Dan 9:26 And after threescore and two weeks shall Messiah be cut off, but not for himself: and the people of the prince that shall come shall destroy the city and the sanctuary; and the end thereof *shall be* with a flood, and unto the end of the war desolations are determined.

Dan 9:27 And he shall confirm the covenant with many for one week: and in the midst of the week he shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease, and for the overspreading of abominations he shall make *it* desolate, even until the consummation, and that determined shall be poured upon the desolate.

Who was Judged in the First Layer? (Matthew 23:37-38; Matthew 24:24-26) 70 weeks for the Judgment of "Thy people" and "the holy city"... After which, whoever this applies to is "cut off". In *Yahshua's* time, the Temple of Jerusalem was already the "desolate" (G2048) place... If *Yahweh's* Presence isn't in its Temple, Jerusalem isn't the holy city anymore.

(The final fulfillment of a prophecy has BOTH the literal and the figurative, but will be in literal time.) *Yahshua* warned us not to go to see the "Messiah" if they tell you he is in the "desert", which is desolate place... which is Jerusalem.



Gentiles (the wild olive)
Romans 9:24-25
The Gentiles who were not *Yahweh's* people are made "the holy people" (if grafted in to Messiah)

Jews (the natural olive)
Romans 11
The Jews (as a nation) were "cut off" from being the holy people – To be saved, individual Jews need to be grafted in to the Vine.

***Yahshua* is the "Vine" (the Stalk), also the Olive Tree, which is Israel**

Yahshua says, "Abide in Me" and you will "bear fruit". Apart from Him

we can do nothing (we possess no life of ourselves). Romans chapter 11 is the testimony of how the "holy people" (the Jews) were cut off, and how the term "holy people" came to include the Gentiles... All that is post 70 weeks. Now both Jews and Gentiles are called to be grafted in to Messiah. No one is holy unless they are connected to Him... which is not a new concept.

How was Messiah cut off after 62 weeks? "Cut off" is a Judgment death reference to the Second Death... *Yahshua* took our Judgment for Death and died after the (day for a year) 62nd week, counting from after 408 BC, which is the end of the first 7 week grouping.

How was the Covenant confirmed in the First Layer? (Galatians 3:17) The animal blood which was shed when *Yahweh* and Abraham entered into the Covenant was not powerful enough to CONFIRM or ratify, or make the stand, the Covenant. The animal blood was the promissory note. The Covenant, which required Blood to be confirmed, was confirmed with *Yahshua's* Blood. So Calvary was the confirmation of the Covenant.

What Covenant was Confirmed? (Genesis 17:7-9) – A Covenant (for Salvation) was established between *Yahweh* and Abraham (including

Abraham's "seed"). The Hebrew word for "Covenant" is *ber-eeth'* meaning "in the sense of *cutting* (like [H1254](#)); a *compact* (because made by passing between *pieces* of flesh)" – So clearly, the Covenant is ratified in blood. The confirming (in Hebrew) means to "strengthen" it. Animal blood is not strong enough to save. The Covenant is ratified in animal blood in promissory way, but it was Confirmed by the Blood of Yahshua Messiah, in Whose Blood is our Salvation.

What is the connection with the Abomination of Desolation in the First Layer? We have the destruction of the Temple with Rome. Yahshua had pronounced the Temple "desolate". We are not supposed to be present with the Abominable Temple...