

Jeremiah's 70 Weeks of Years

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1. Jeremiah 25:1-14
 - Verse 1= 605 BC was his first year. He was appointed King by Pharaoh Necho II. Pharaoh Necho led the last stand of Black Hebrews and Hamites/Africans against the Indo-European Gentiles. His defeat ushered in the end of the Gentiles. Josiah the last King Elohim liked was killed by him in battle. Jehoiakim original name was Eliakim but Necho changed his name when he appointed him King. Judah was a vassal state to Egypt at this time.
 - Verse 13= Babylon that many nations take down is the final Babylon/Rome/European Union/Vatican etc...
2. Daniel 9:1-2
3. 2 Chronicles 36:4-14_17_20-21 (Last Three Kings of Judah were Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, & Zedekiah. Threescore and ten=70)
4. Daniel 9:3_20-24 (Daniel lived a couple of years after 70 years was complete. So he knew there was something more to Jeremiah's prophecy. 70 weeks of years=490. Most Holy=Jesus. Verse 24 is referring to the first coming of Christ.)
5. Hebrews 9:11-14_24-28 (This corresponds to verse 24 above)
6. Daniel 9:25 (Seven weeks plus threescore weeks plus two weeks=69 weeks. Threescore is 60. 69 weeks of years=69x7=483 years. Rebuilding in troublous times is referring to when Ezra, Nehemiah etc... were prevented by the Edomites from coming up through the Negev and the nations around them trying to stop them from rebuilding the temple. See precept 11 below)
7. Ezra 7:1_6-17_20-21 (Verse 6 see Strong's Hebrew 5608. Ezra came to Jerusalem in the 7th year of Artaxerxes. Artaxerxes began to reign 465 BC so seven years later would be 458 BC when the command was given to rebuild the temple. 483 or 69 weeks of years minus 458 BC or the year Ezra went forth to Jerusalem to begin the rebuilding of the temple=25 AD.)
 - Mark, Joshua J. "**Artaxerxes I.**" *Ancient History Encyclopedia*. Last modified March 03, 2020. https://www.ancient.eu/Artaxerxes_I/.
 - Artaxerxes I (r. 465-424 BCE) was the sixth monarch of the Achaemenid Persian Empire. He was the son of Xerxes I (r. 486-465 BCE) and his principal wife Amestris (d. 424 BCE) and grandson of Darius I (the Great, r. 522-486 BCE). He continued the Persian Wars with Greece initiated by both his predecessors, but preferred stealth and bribery to open war, finally bringing the struggle to a close with the Peace of Callias c. 449 BCE. He had earlier welcomed the Athenian statesman and general Themistocles (l. c. 524 - c. 460 BCE) to his court after the Athenians had ostracized him in return for the offer to help the Persians crush the Greeks but Themistocles died before any military action was taken. Even without Themistocles' help, Artaxerxes I was still able to avenge his father's and grandfather's defeats by the Greeks through his exploitation of the tensions between Athens and Sparta by Sparta's military build-up, contributing to the Peloponnesian Wars (460-446 and 431-404 BCE) in Greece. During his reign,

Artaxerxes I completed the Hall of 100 Columns at Persepolis, rebuilt the palace of Darius I at Susa after a fire, and put down the revolt of Inaros II (c. 460-454 BCE) in Egypt. He also maintained the Persian policy of religious tolerance and autonomy and is probably best known through the biblical books of Ezra and Nehemiah where he is depicted as a great benefactor of the Jewish people, assisting them in the rebuilding of the temple at Jerusalem and the establishment of Mosaic Law.....He is the central character of the biblical Book of Ezra and also appears in the Book of Nehemiah. Ezra was a priest and scribe at Susa who was sent by Artaxerxes I, along with a significant number of Jewish families, to Jerusalem in order to standardize the Law of Moses. He is said to have consolidated and edited the Mosaic Law which would then regulate the lives of the Jews in the region, suggesting the high level of autonomy Artaxerxes I granted to them. Nehemiah was a high official at Artaxerxes I's court, said to be his cupbearer – and so confidante – who was distressed that Jerusalem's walls were in ruin and the city was left with no defenses. Artaxerxes I appointed him Governor of Judea and sent him to personally oversee the rebuilding of the walls. Although scholars differ on the interpretation and chronology of these two biblical narratives, it seems that Ezra and Nehemiah were contemporaries who worked together to reconcile the Jewish people to Persian rule while also allowing them freedom to develop their own culture and religion.

- Jesus was anointed (Christ) at age 30. Jesus was born in 6BC. 5 years in the BC plus 25 in the AD =30 years or 25AD when Christ was baptized and began his ministry. Herod the Edomite died in 4BC two years after he gave the decree to kill all Israelite male children under 2. The Bible and history confirms Jesus was born in 6BC. Gentiles/Europeans botched the AD/BC time because they are not the people of the book. And when they want to know about book they go to the Edomites and not the Israelites.
8. Matthew 2:1-12_16_19-20 (Joseph fled with his family further into Africa to hid because they need to blend in with the people. Israel has always been Black resembling Africans. Herod was not an Israelite. He was an Edomite convert and of Ishmaelite descent on his mother's side. The Edomites were forcibly converted by the Maccabees. After the fall of the temple in 70AD the Edomites stole our identity and turned our culture /nationality into a religion. Herod was appointed King by the Romans in 40BC and died in 4BC two years before Jesus was born.)
- International Standard Bible Dictionary Entry Herod
 - The Family Descent: The Herodians were not of Jewish stock. Herod the Great encouraged the circulation of the legend of the family descent from an illustrious Babylonian Jew (Ant., XIV, i, 3), but it has no historic basis. It is true the Idumeans were at that time nominal Jews, since they were subdued by John Hyrcanus in 125 BC, and embodied in the Asmonean kingdom through an enforced circumcision, but the old national antagonism remained (Ge 27:41). The Herodian family sprang from Antipas (died 78 BC), who was appointed governor of Idumaea by Alexander Janneus. His son Antipater, who succeeded him,

possessed all the cunning, resourcefulness and unbridled ambition of his son Herod the Great. He had an open eye for two things--the unconquerable strength of the Roman power and the pitiable weakness of the decadent Asmonean house, and on these two factors he built the house of his hopes. He craftily chose the side of Hyrcanus II in his internecine war with Aristobulus his brother (69 BC), and induced him to seek the aid of the Romans. Together they supported the claims of Pompey and, after the latter's defeat, they availed themselves of the magnanimity of Caesar to submit to him, after the crushing defeat of Pompey at Pharsalus (48 BC). As a reward, Antipater received the procuratorship of Judea (47 BC), while his innocent dupe Hyrcanus had to satisfy himself with the high-priesthood. Antipater died by the hand of an assassin (43 BC) and left four sons, Phasael, Herod the Great, Joseph, Pheroras, and a daughter Salome. The second of these sons raised the family to its highest pinnacle of power and glory. Pheroras was nominally his co-regent and, possessed of his father's cunning, maintained himself to the end, surviving his cruel brother, but he cuts a small figure in the family history. He, as well as his sister Salome, proved an endless source of trouble to Herod by the endless family brawls which they occasioned.....He died unmourned and unloved by his own people, to pass into history as a name soiled by violence and blood. As the waters of Callirhoe were unable to cleanse his corrupting body, those of time were unable to wash away the stains of a tyrant's name. The only time he is mentioned in the New Testament is in Mt 2:1-23 and Lu 1:1-80. In Matthew he is associated with the wise men of the East, who came to investigate the birth of the "king of the Jews." Learning their secret, Herod found out from the "priests and scribes of the people" where the Christ was to be born and ordered the "massacre of the innocents," with which his name is perhaps more generally associated than with any other act of his life. As Herod died in 4 BC and some time elapsed between the massacre and his death (Mt 2:19), we have here a clue to the approximate fixing of the true date of Christ's birth.

9. Luke 3:21-23 (Jesus anointed at 30. 5 years in BC and 25 in AD=30 years or 25AD)
10. Numbers 4:1-3_22-23_29-30_46-47
11. Daniel 9:26 (Threescore and two weeks=62 weeks of years which is 434 years. Cut off=crucified & not for himself=dying for the sins of the world not his own. People-Romans and Prince=Satan. 434 years before when messiah is cutoff in 28AD=406BC. This is when during the book of Nehemiah the temple was completely finished and restored for worship during the reign of Darius II. Darius II reign ended in 405BC. This is when " the street shall be built again, and the wall, even in troublous times." was completed. The 434 year count begins from the last year of Darius II reign in 406BC because that is when the troublous times were completed. The troublous times ended after the second year of Darius II.)
12. Nehemiah 12:22 (Darius the Persian is Darius II. There are three Darius's in the Bible Cyaxares II or Darius the Mede, Darius the Great, and Darius II. Darius in Nehemiah and Ezra are referring to the latter.)

13. Ezra 4

14. Ezra 6:13-15

- From Strong's Hebrew 1867/1868 the Hebrew and Aramiac translations of Darius Blue letter Bible outline of Biblical Usage: Darius II, Nothus (Ochus) was king of Persia during the time of Nehemiah (424/3 - 405/4 BC). Darius II is the most probable because he is mentioned by Nehemiah and ruled during the time of Nehemiah. The Elephantine Papyri also documents this as a 5th century BC primary source. It mentions Johanan the High Priest started his priesthood during Darius II reign. Nehemiah mentions him chapter 12:23.

15. Isaiah 53:1-10 (Jesus was the sacrifice for our sins. Verse 8=Who will declare his generation is none because all the male israelite children of his generation were killed.)

16. 1 Peter 2:20-25

17. Revelation 13:1-4 (sea=people)

- Beast with 7 heads and 10 horns = The Gentile Dynasty
 - 7 Heads
 - Babylon - 1 head
 - Medes & Persians - 1 head
 - Greek - 4 heads
 - Alexander's 4 Generals
 - Rome - 1 head
 - 10 Horns = Roman Empire (European Union)
 - Leopard = Greek Empire
 - Bear = Medo-Persian Empire
 - Lion - Babylonian Empire
 - His Seat = Vatican City (Rome)
 - Dragon = Satan
 - Wounded head = The Fall of the Roman Empire in 476 AD
 - Deadly wound healed = The Rise of the Roman Empire in the name of the European Union.

15. Revelation 12:1-9

- The Woman = The 12 Tribes of Israel
 - SUN = Jacob
 - Moon = His wives
 - 12 Stars = 12 Sons of Israel (Jacob)
- Great red dragon = Satan
- 7 Heads/10 Horns = His Organization
- Satan rules the entire Gentile Dynasty from Babylon to the European Union.
- A third part of the stars = A third of the Angels in Heaven followed Satan
- Man Child = JESUS
- Wilderness = Place of Safety
- 1260 days = 3 1/2 Years
- Satan is the 'prince' of the Nations (Heathens)
- The name 'Lucifer' isn't mentioned because Satan is no longer the light bringer (brings the TRUTH) because he only brings darkness (lies and deceit) now. Gabriel is the Light Bringer/Bearer now.

16. Mark 3:22-23 (Satan is the prince of demons I.E. fallen angels and is Chief Demon or Ra's Al Ghul)

17. Luke 19:41-44 (From Daniel 9:26 "..... 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." This referred to the Fall of Jerusalem 70AD by the Romans.)

Josephus Describes the Romans' Sack of Jerusalem

The Wars of the Jews, Book 6

CHAPTER 8

(403) So the Romans being now become masters of the wars, they both placed their ensigns upon the towers, and made joyful acclamations for the victory they had gained, as having found the end of this war much lighter than its beginning; for when they had gotten upon the last was, without any bloodshed, they could hardly believe what they found to be true; but seeing nobody to oppose them, they stood in doubt what such an unusual solitude could mean. (404) But when they went in numbers into the lanes of the city, with their swords drawn, they slew those whom they overtook, without mercy, and set fire to the houses wither the Jews were fled, and burnt every soul in them, and laid waste a great many of the rest; (405) and

when they were come to the houses to plunder them, they found in them entire families of dead men, and the upper rooms full of dead corpses, that is of such as died by the famine; they then stood in a horror at this sight, and went out without touching anything. (406) But although they had this commiseration for such as were destroyed in that manner, yet had they not the same for those that were still alive, but they ran every one through whom they met with, and obstructed the very lanes with their dead bodies, and made the whole city run down with blood, to such a degree indeed that the fire of many of the houses was quenched with these men's blood. (407) And truly so it happened, that though the slayers left off at the evening, yet did the fire greatly prevail in the night, and as all was burning, came that eighth day of the month Gorpieus [Elul] upon Jerusalem; (408) a city that had been liable to so many miseries during the siege, that, had it always enjoyed as much happiness from its first foundation, it would certainly have been the envy of the world. Nor did it on any other account so much deserve these sore misfortunes, as by producing such a generation of men as were the occasions of this its overthrow.

CHAPTER 9

1. (409) Now, when Titus was come into this [upper] city, he admired not only some other places of strength in it, but particularly those strong towers which the tyrants, in their mad conduct, had relinquished; (410) for when he saw their solid altitude, and the largeness of their several stones. and the exactness of their joints, as also how great was their breadth, and how extensive their length, he expressed himself after the manner following:-(411) "We have certainly had God for our assistant in this war, and it was no other than God who ejected the Jews out of these fortifications; for what could the hands of men, or any machines, do towards overthrowing these towers!" (412) At which time he had many such discourses to his friends; he also let such go free as had been bound by the tyrants, and were left in the prisons. (413) To conclude, when he entirely demolished the rest of the city, and overthrew its walls, he left these towers as a monument of his good fortune, which had proved his auxiliaries, and enabled him to take what could not otherwise have been taken by him.

2. (414) And now, since his soldiers were already quite tired with killing men, and yet there appeared to be a vast multitude still remaining alive, Caesar gave orders that they should kill none but those that were in arms, and opposed them, but should take the rest alive. (415) But, together with those whom they had orders to slay, they slew the aged and the infirm; but for those that were in their flourishing age, and who might be useful to them, they drove them together into the temple, and shut them up within the walls of the court of the women; (416) over which Caesar set one of his freed men, as also Fronto, one of his own friends; which last was to determine every one's fate, according to his merits. (417) So this Fronto

slew all those that had been seditious and robbers, who were impeached one by another; but of the young men he chose out the tallest and most beautiful, and reserved them for the triumph; (418) and as for the rest of the multitude that were above seventeen years old, he put them into bonds, and sent them to the Egyptian mines. Titus also sent a great number into the provinces, as a present to them, that they might be destroyed upon their theaters, by the sword and by the wild beasts; but those that were under seventeen years of age were sold for slaves. (419) Now during the days wherein Fronto was distinguishing these men, there perished, for want of food, eleven thousand; some of whom did not taste any food, through the hatred their guards bore to them; and others would not take in any when it was given them. The multitude also was so very great, that they were in want even of corn for their sustenance.

3. (420) Now the number of those that were carried captive during this whole war was collected to be ninety-seven thousand, as was the number of those that perished during the whole siege eleven hundred thousand, (421) the greater part of whom were indeed of the same nation [with the citizens of Jerusalem], but not belonging to the city itself; for they were come up from all the country to the feast of unleavened bread, and were on a sudden shut up by an army, which, at the very first, occasioned so great a traitness among them that there came a pestilential destruction upon them, and soon afterward such a famine, as destroyed them more suddenly.

From The Works of Josephus,

translated by William Whiston

Hendrickson Publishers, 1987

18. Daniel 9:27 (Confirm means to make valid and the covenant was the one made to Abraham. 1 week equals the time of Jesus ministry. He did 3 ½ during his first coming and will do another 3 ½ after his second coming in the wilderness. Jesus was crucified when he was 33 years old and a half. He confirmed the covenant that through Abraham's seed all people would be blessed. The second time he will be confirming his covenant to give the Holy Land to the true descendant of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. This is the 70th week. So the last half of the 70th week has not happened yet. Midst of week also because he was crucified on Wednesday.)
19. Romans 15:3-4_8 (Circumcision=Israelites and Fathers=Abraham. Isaac, and Jacob)
20. Galatians 3:8_15-29
21. Hebrews 10:1_4-12_18-20_26-27
22. Matthew 27:50-51
23. Daniel 9:27

24. Luke 21:20-24