

## 11. 50-Year Jubilee Cycle Calendar Aligns With Seder Olam's Claim Regarding the Temple's Destruction

Anyone who has examined Glenn Moore's Jubilee studies has most likely spent some time reviewing his Jubilee calendar spreadsheet. As we established above, Glenn has reached the definitive, yet erroneous, conclusion that the Temple was destroyed in a year that *followed* a Sabbatical year. I refer to Glenn's conclusion as "erroneous" because it can be demonstrated that he rests his case on the conclusion of Benedict Zuckermann, who in turn mistakenly determined that the Temple was destroyed in a year that *followed* a Sabbatical year as a result of mistranslating *Seder Olam* 30. If we base our conclusion on the correct translation of *Seder Olam* 30, we understand that the Temple was destroyed at the end of a Sabbatical year, not *after* a Sabbatical year. This would place the Sabbatical year in the year 69/70, a year later than the alleged "known Sabbatical year" proposed by Glenn Moore.

Interestingly, I am able to demonstrate that if I were to start counting Jubilee cycles with the year following the year in which Glenn maintains the Israelites entered the Promised Land (1396 BCE), and if I use 50-year cycles, I come up with a Sabbatical year in the year 69/70 ... just as recorded in the *Seder Olam*! As a quick refresher, June and I believe the year in which the Israelites entered the Promised Land was a Jubilee year, whereas Glenn does not. With the year 1395 BCE representing "year 1" of the next Jubilee cycle, we counted forward to the year in which the Temple was destroyed, which fell out as having been a Sabbatical year.<sup>1</sup> Shown below is an excerpt from our spreadsheet:

<b>Jubilee Calendar</b>							
<i>Using 50-year cycles beginning with the year that follows 1396 BCE (the year in which Glenn Moore believes the Israelites entered the Promised Land)</i>							
Week	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	Sabbatical Year
<b>1</b>	4041 CD	4042	4043	4044	4045	4046	4047
	Fall Year 1 56 CE	Fall Year 2 57	Fall 3 58	Fall 4 59	Fall 5 60	Fall 6 61	Fall 7 62
<b>2</b>	4048	4049	4050	4051	4052	4053	4054
	Fall 8 63	Fall 9 64	Fall 10 65	Fall 11 66	Fall 12 67	Fall 13 68	Fall 14 69
<b>3</b>	4055	4056	4057	4058	4059	4060	4061
	Sabbatical year ends in the fall of 70 CE. Fall 15 70	Fall 16 71	Fall 17 72	Fall 18 73	Fall 19 74	Fall 20 75	Fall 21 76

*This calendar, not to be confused with the one produced by Glenn Moore, counts 50-year Jubilee cycles, but is based on the year during which Glenn lists as the year the Israelites entered the Promised Land. Unlike the Jubilee calendar produced by Glenn, this calendar presents a Sabbatical year that fell during the year that the Temple was destroyed.*

<sup>1</sup> I should here state that June and I do not agree with Glenn Moore's conclusion that the Israelites entered the Promised Land in the year 1396 BCE. Thus, our calendar doesn't really prove anything, but at least it produces a Sabbatical year that matches up with a "known" Sabbatical year (69/70 CE).

*Excerpt from Glenn Moore's Jubilee Calendar Displaying 68/69 CE as a Sabbatical Year*

<b>3</b>	4033 <b>360</b>	4034 <b>361</b>	4035 <b>362</b>	4036 <b>363</b>	4037 <b>364</b>	4038 <b>365</b>	4039 <b>366</b>
	Fall 48	15 Fall 49	16 Fall 50	17 Fall 51	18 Fall 52	19 Fall 53	20 Fall 54
<b>4</b>	4040 <b>367</b>	4041 <b>368</b>	4042 <b>369</b>	4043 <b>370</b>	4044 <b>371</b>	4045 <b>372</b>	4046 <b>373</b>
	Fall 55	22 Fall 56	23 Fall 57	24 Fall 58	25 Fall 59	26 Fall 60	27 Fall 61
<b>5</b>	4047 <b>374</b>	4048 <b>375</b>	4049 <b>376</b>	4050 <b>377</b>	4051 <b>378</b>	4052 <b>379</b>	4053 <b>380</b>
	Fall 62	29 Fall 63	30 Fall 64	31 Fall 65	32 Fall 66	33 Fall 67	34 Fall 68
<b>6</b>	4054 Document Shows Herod's Temple Destroyed 1 year After Sabbatical (70)	4055 <b>382</b>	4056 <b>383</b>	4057 <b>384</b>	4058 <b>385</b>	4059 <b>386</b>	4060 <b>387</b>
	Fall 69	37 Fall 70	38 Fall 71	39 Fall 72	40 Fall 73	41 Fall 74	42 Fall 75

This excerpt, taken from Glenn Moore's web site, displays Glenn's ongoing conviction that the Temple was destroyed during a year that **followed** a Sabbatical year.

To follow up on the point I made in the opening paragraph of this chapter, even if Glenn Moore *could* pinpoint a certain year during which it is certain the Jews observed a Sabbatical year, we must consider the possibility that those who observed that year as a Sabbatical year may have been observing it during the wrong year. Moreover, I have seen such disagreements among chronologists over the dating of ancient events that I find it very difficult to accept statements such as, "Sabbatical years have been documented and confirmed for BCE years 332/331, 164/163, 136/135, 38/37, and CE years 68/69 and 138/139." I urge great caution before accepting such statements as fact. Indeed, we have just demonstrated the unreliability of *two* of the above-listed years (332/331 BCE and 68/69 CE) specified by Glenn. When June and I demonstrated the unreliability of using the year 332/331, Glenn chided us for selecting his "weakest argument." For our second examination, June and I selected a year that Glenn cited as "having the strongest historical support" for being a Sabbatical year (68/69). In fact, Glenn goes so far as to refer to that year as "A Known Sabbatical Year." As with the results of our *first* examination, so it is with our *second* investigation: Glenn's dating methods are flawed.

As the investigation into the "confirmed" Sabbatical years offered by Glenn continued, June and I found that the Bible chronologist named Benedict Zuckermann, whose dating conclusions Glenn promotes as "the correct ones all along," disagreed with one of the "confirmed" years offered by Glenn. The year in question is 164/163 BCE. From the online *Wikipedia* reference, we read the following:

The first instance of a Sabbatical year treated by Zuckermann was [Herod the Great's](#) siege of Jerusalem, as described by [Josephus](#).<sup>[11]</sup> Zuckermann assigned this to 38/37 BCE, i.e. he considered that a Sabbatical year started in Tishri of 38 BCE. Next, he considered [John Hyrcanus's](#) siege of Ptolemy in the fortress of Dagon, which is described both in Josephus ([Ant.](#) 13.8.1; [Wars of the Jews](#) 1.2.4) and 1 Maccabees (16:14-16), and during which a

Sabbatical year started; from the chronological information provided in these texts, Zuckermann concluded that 136/135 BCE was a Sabbatical year. The next event to be treated was [Antiochus Eupator's](#) siege of the fortress [Beth-zur](#) (*Ant.* 12.9.6, 1 Maccabees 6:53), dated by Zuckermann to 163/162 BCE. However, he also remarked on the difficulties presented to this figure by the text in 1 Maccabees, which would seem to date the siege one year later, and so he decided to leave it out of consideration.<sup>2</sup>

As displayed above, not only did Zuckermann disagree with Glenn's 164/163 BCE Sabbatical year, but he even felt that that his own conclusion (163/162 BCE) was itself too early and that it should have been dated a year *later* (162/161 BCE). I find it fascinating that Glenn so boldly upholds the conclusions of Zuckermann as being "the correct ones all along," while plainly *ignoring* Zuckermann with regard to the Sabbatical year possibilities of 163/162 BCE and 162/161 BCE. We thus see yet another example of the enigmatic and questionable dating methods employed by Glenn Moore.

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<sup>2</sup> From *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, article "Shmita." This article may be read online by accessing the following URL: <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Shmita&oldid=274699901>. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#)