

7. *The Prophecy of Daniel 9*

Of primary importance to Glenn Moore's premise is the prophecy of Daniel chapter nine. In fact, on his web site, Glenn refers to this prophecy as "The Most Crucial Key to Determine Jubilee Years." In his study "Jubilee Cycles—49 or 50 Years?", Glenn presents the understanding that the prophecy of Daniel 9:24-27 proves that "the Jubilee cycles are intended to be 49 year cycles, not 50 year cycles":

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The 70 week prophecy of Daniel 9 provides the first of several major keys to help us understand that the Jubilee cycles are 49 year cycles, not 50 year cycles. We know this because 70 weeks (as mentioned in the prophecy of Daniel 9) is equivalent to 70×7 or 490 years. 490 years is equal to ten 49-year cycles, not 50-year cycles. While this is certainly significant, it may not be enough evidence for some to accept. There is more.

In my book *Discovering the Jewish Messiah* I state it this way:

The reason Daniel receives the vision of the 70 weeks prophecy is because of what happened to cause the 70 years of captivity. The reason Israel was taken into captivity for 70 years is because the children of Israel had violated Yahweh's Torah, rebelled against His commands, committed evil throughout the land that He had given them, and violated the Sabbatical and Jubilee years. In order for the land to receive its just rest, they were expelled from it for 70 years to fulfill the number of sabbatical years in which it had failed to receive the rest that it was due. What, therefore, is the conclusion of the matter? . . . The entire prayer of Daniel 9:1-19 is based upon, and in fact is a response to the 70 years' captivity. It is the "vision" that Jeremiah had received concerning the desolation and captivity of Israel for 70 years (Jeremiah 25:1; 11-12) that Daniel is concerned about. Moreover, it is the "matter" of how Yahweh allowed the land to keep the Sabbatical years that it had been denied because of Israel's sins (2 Chronicles 36:19-21). Therefore, what follows in the account of Daniel must in some way be connected to the Jubilee Calendar as it relates to the 70 years' captivity. This is exactly what Daniel had been studying and contemplating and praying earnestly about (Daniel 9:2).¹

If Daniel basis his prophecy on the Jubilee cycles (as I have just shown), and the period of time which his prophecy concerns is 70 times 7 (or 490 years), then he demonstrates by his testimony that the Jubilee cycles are intended to be 49 year cycles, not 50 year cycles.²

I am inclined to reject the above reasoning as more wishful thinking than an offering of solid, persuasive evidence. First, we need to bear in mind that the word "Jubilee" never appears in Daniel chapter 9, nor does it appear in the entire book of Daniel. Secondly, for those who might argue that the *concept* of the Jubilee cycle is presented in Daniel 9, I can only ask, "How?" and "Where?" Let's take a look at Daniel 9:24-27 to see if we can answer these questions:

²⁴Seventy 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.

²⁵Know 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.

¹*Discovering the Jewish Messiah Through the Prophecy of Daniel 9*, by W. Glenn Moore, 2008, pp. 9-10.

² Cf., Moore, W. Glenn, *The Jubilee Code*, 2008, pp. 63-64.

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²⁶And 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.

²⁷And 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.

The above prophecy is commonly referred to as “the seventy weeks’ prophecy.” It is not known as “the Jubilee prophecy.” Not only does the word “Jubilee” not appear in this passage, but neither is there a mention of 50 years. For that matter, neither is there a mention of 49 years. Thus, the only way an individual could possibly read this prophecy and conclude that it’s a “Jubilee prophecy” is if that individual reads it with the preconceived notion that the Jubilee cycle consists of 49 years and reasons that since $70 \times 7 = 490$, which is the same as 49×10 , then this must be a prophecy comprising ten “Jubilee cycles” of forty-nine years. This is precisely the approach used by Glenn Moore in his interpretation of the prophecy. However, please note that the prophecy does not mention “Ten Jubilees.” Men have interpreted the prophecy as “of necessity” including a reference to ten Jubilee cycles, but in the final analysis, an interpretation is all they can produce, and an interpretation does not validate a position. This having been said, I find it amazing that Glenn cites this prophecy as being “The Most Crucial Key to Determine Jubilee Years.”

What’s more, I have never denied that there may well be a special significance assigned to a separate forty-nine-year cycle.³ Also noteworthy is the fact that historians agree that following the Babylonian Exile the Jubilee cycle ceased to be observed (presuming that it ever was actually observed).⁴ The fact that “seventy weeks” of years is equivalent to 490 years, which amounts to ten 49-year cycles, does not mean that a Jubilee cycle must consist of 49 years. Thus, Glenn’s remark that it is significant that 490 years is equal to ten 49-year cycles, not 50-year cycles, amounts to nothing more than an attempt to infuse his interpretation into the text. I could just as easily make a similar remark about the Millennium by stating, “It is significant that the Millennium consists of 1,000 years, or 20 Jubilee cycles. One thousand is equal to twenty 50-year cycles, not 49-year cycles.” Such a statement, in and of itself, would not validate the position that the Jubilee cycle consists of a fifty-year period.

We all need to be careful not to read too much into any texts ... including the prophecy of Daniel 9:24-27. Again, we need to emphasize that the word “Jubilee” does not appear in this prophecy, yet it is argued that this prophecy “proves” a 49-year Jubilee cycle. We urge great caution when it comes to interpreting Scripture and infusing our interpretations into any text.

³ For more details, please read Part I, chapter 12 ([Do “Amazing Mathematical Alignments” Prove the Length of the Jubilee Cycle?](#)).

⁴ For more details, please read Part II, chapter 11 ([Glenn Defends His Use of Josephus’ Writings](#)), esp. the section entitled “[Benedict Zuckermann Disagreed With Glenn Moore’s Dating of Maccabees Sabbatical Year.](#)”

***Glenn Moore's Response to Our Interpretation of Daniel 9 ... And His Rash Vow
(Which He Chose to Break)***

In November 2008, Glenn Moore, having read our original version of this study, sent us a response in which he would periodically “break in” and offer his own commentary, none of which we personally found to be persuasive, though we are all certainly entitled to our own opinions. Some of his remarks did influence me to clarify some of the points I had made in our original study, so this revision is actually the result of having read Glenn’s response. Of particular interest at this point in our study is Glenn’s reaction to our brief commentary on Daniel chapter 9. I have decided to copy and paste his entire response here:

COMMENT: Here in this entire presentation on Daniel 9 we have a serious disregard of several major pieces of evidence, evidence which I did present in detail in my book on that same prophecy (a book, by the way, that Larry was very helpful in both editing and offering suggestions for!). For instance, Larry has focused on just the primary text dealing with the 70 week prophecy (Daniel 9:24-27). However, he has completely ignored the context upon which that passage is based upon. In the first few verses of Daniel 9, Daniel states his concern regarding the 70 year captivity predicted by Jeremiah (which was soon to end). [We can suppose that Daniel knew when the 70 years would end, does that make Daniel a “date setter” because he knew when the prophecy would end? Why yes, it does!] Does the prophecy of the 70 year captivity (which is clearly the basis for the 70 week prophecy) tie in directly to the Jubilees? Yes it does, and here is the evidence (evidence Larry knows about, but does not deal with at all in his response). Quoting directly from my book *Discovering the Jewish Messiah*, pp. 21-23, it says this:

I will here demonstrate that there is a direct connection between the seventy weeks prophecy of Daniel 9, the 70-year prophecy of Jeremiah 25 and the 430-year prophecy of Ezekiel chapter four. Earlier in this chapter I mentioned a prophecy in Ezekiel 4:4-6. In that prophecy, Ezekiel is commanded to demonstrate to the people how they had sinned against Yahweh, using a day for a year. 390 days are used to illustrate the time of Israel’s rebellion, and 40 days are used to illustrate the period of time during which Judah had sinned against Yahweh (a day for a year). When you add this up, it comes to 430 days (which represent years). It is interesting to note that the 430 years within the Jubilee calendar contain exactly 61 Sabbatical years, including nine Jubilee years, for a total of 70 Sabbatical/Jubilee years. During those 430 years of rebellion, both Israel and Judah had neglected the observance of 61 Sabbatical years and nine Jubilee years — a total of 70 Sabbatical/Jubilee years that were snubbed by nations who were supposed to live as Yahweh’s chosen people. Please remember, the 70-year captivity was given to Judah for her rebellion against Yahweh in not keeping the Sabbatical/Jubilee years, and not letting the captives go free in the year of Jubilee. In the following chart, I will demonstrate the full 430-year period, highlighting the 61 Sabbatical years, along with the nine jubilee years:

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Total Number of Sabbatical and Jubilee Years in Ezekiel's Prophecy (Ezekiel 4:4-6)									
Jubilee Years Count	Jubilee Years High- lighted							Sabbat- ical Years High- lighted	Sabbat- ical Years Count
Weekday Years									
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	2	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	3	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	4	
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	5	
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	6	
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	7	
2	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	8	
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	9	
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	10	
	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	11	
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	12	
	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	13	
	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	14	
3	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	15	
	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	16	
	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	17	
	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	18	
	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	19	
	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	20	
	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	21	
4	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	22	
	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	23	
	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	24	
	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	25	
	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	26	
	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	27	
	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	28	
5	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	29	
	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	30	
	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	31	
	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	32	
	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	33	
	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	34	
	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	35	
6	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	36	
	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	37	
	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	38	
	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	39	
	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	40	
	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	41	
	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	42	
7	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	43	
	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	44	
	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	45	
	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	46	
	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	47	
	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	48	
	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	49	
8	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	50	
	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	51	
	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	52	
	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	53	
	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	54	
	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	55	
	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	56	
9	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	57	
	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	58	
	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	59	
	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	60	
	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	61	
	428	429	430						
9	Number of Sabbatical and Jubilee Years							61	
	Combined Total Number of Sabbatical and Jubilee Years							70	

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Jeremiah predicted that Israel would go into captivity for 70 years because of the sin of not keeping the Sabbatical years, and now we have confirmed mathematically that the 430 years of Israel's sin (using a day for year, as Ezekiel specifically states) are directly linked to the Jubilee Calendar. We know this because there are exactly 70 Sabbatical/Jubilee Years within a period of 430 years. The 70 years captivity would therefore be directly linked with the 430 years that Israel had rebelled against Yahweh (as Ezekiel tells us in chapter 4 of his prophecy). Does this mean that the prophecy of Daniel 9 is also connected with the Jubilee Calendar? Yes, it does!

Now, having established that Daniel 9, the 70 year captivity, and the prophecy of Ezekiel 4 are all directly connected, I would like to challenge Larry to produce a table similar to the one shown above—a table which will produce exactly 70 Sabbatical/Jubilee years within a period of only 430 years (using 50 year cycles in place of 49 year cycles). If he can do this (following the exact pattern given in Scripture), then I will heartily embrace the 50 year cycles and abandon the 49 year cycles. And let us not forget that Daniels' prophecy of 70 weeks is based on the 70 year captivity, which is itself based upon the Jubilee and Sabbatical years the Jews failed to observe while they lived in the land. If this is indeed the case (and I have presented extensive evidence here for your consideration) then it is perfectly acceptable to use the 490 years (70 week prophecy) to determine the length of a Jubilee cycle (49 years).⁵

NOTE: Glenn has since revised the above rebuttal to our study and has removed the above vow to “heartily embrace the 50-year cycles” if I produce the table that he challenged me to come up with. For those who would like to view Glenn's original “rebuttal,” click [here](#).

In response to the first portion of Glenn's commentary, I should probably explain that he had requested my assistance in editing a book he was composing, which has undergone a name change since my agreement to undertake this task. My agreeing to assist Glenn with his project, in my opinion, serves to illustrate how and why I do not regard 100% agreement on a particular topic as a prerequisite to either friendship or agreeing to assist with editorial work. Glenn knew very well during the time in which I assisted him that I did not agree with his view on reckoning the Jubilee cycle.

Additionally, in response to Glenn's commentary regarding Daniel being a “date-setter,” as though it somehow justifies Glenn's own desire to be a “date-setter,” I find his self-justification to be greatly over-rated, unless Glenn is a prophet. We know that Daniel was a prophet, so this certainly gives him full “date-setter” rights. What would Glenn give as *his* justification for setting dates?

Finally, in the last paragraph of Glenn's commentary, he makes what I consider to be a “rash vow.” He boldly declares that he will “heartily embrace the 50 year cycles” *if* I can produce a table similar to the one he produced ... a table that will produce exactly 70 Sabbatical/Jubilee years within a period of only 430 years (using 50 year cycles in place of 49 year cycles). In response to Glenn's challenge, I produced a table that uses 50-year cycles in place of 49-year cycles, *and* this same table contains exactly 70 Sabbatical/Jubilee years. I thus fully complied with Glenn's “challenge.” However, as we will observe later, Glenn has no intention of honoring his vow, and he has instead elected to modify his own rules (or, in laymen's terms, he has chosen to “stack the deck” in his favor). Shown on the following two pages is a table that illustrates how it is possible for a 430-year time span to contain 70 Sabbatical/Jubilee years:

⁵ From “In response to *The Jubilee Cycle*,” by W. Glenn Moore, December 2008, pp. 34-37. At one time, Glenn posted this study on his web site, but he removed it in the spring of 2009. For reference purposes, we have decided to post his original study on our web site. It may be read in its entirety by accessing the following URL:

<http://www.ponderscripture.org/PDF%20Files/Jubilees%20-%20Glenns%20Original%20Rebuttal%20to%20Our%20Study%2011-01-08.pdf>.

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Table Illustrating that it's Possible to Produce Exactly 70 Sabbatical/Jubilee Years
Within a period of Only 430 Years (Using Jubilee Cycles of 50 Years)

Sabbatical Years Count								Sabbatical Years Highlighted	Jubilee Years Highlighted	Jubilee Years Count
1							1	2	1	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
5	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
6	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
7	38	39	40	41	42	43	44			
8	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	2	
9	53	54	55	56	57	58	59			
10	60	61	62	63	64	65	66			
11	67	68	69	70	71	72	73			
12	74	75	76	77	78	79	80			
13	81	82	83	84	85	86	87			
14	88	89	90	91	92	93	94			
15	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	3	
16	103	104	105	106	107	108	109			
17	110	111	112	113	114	115	116			
18	117	118	119	120	121	122	123			
19	124	125	126	127	128	129	130			
20	131	132	133	134	135	136	137			
21	138	139	140	141	142	143	144			
22	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	4	
23	153	154	155	156	157	158	159			
24	160	161	162	163	164	165	166			
25	167	168	169	170	171	172	173			
26	174	175	176	177	178	179	180			
27	181	182	183	184	185	186	187			
28	188	189	190	191	192	193	194			
29	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	5	
30	203	204	205	206	207	208	209			

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31	210 ⁸	211 ⁹	212 ¹⁰	213 ¹¹	214 ¹²	215 ¹³	216 ¹⁴		
32	217 ¹⁵	218 ¹⁶	219 ¹⁷	220 ¹⁸	221 ¹⁹	222 ²⁰	223 ²¹		
33	224 ²²	225 ²³	226 ²⁴	227 ²⁵	228 ²⁶	229 ²⁷	230 ²⁸		
34	231 ²⁹	232 ³⁰	233 ³¹	234 ³²	235 ³³	236 ³⁴	237 ³⁵		
35	238 ³⁶	239 ³⁷	240 ³⁸	241 ³⁹	242 ⁴⁰	243 ⁴¹	244 ⁴²		
36	245 ⁴³	246 ⁴⁴	247 ⁴⁵	248 ⁴⁶	249 ⁴⁷	250 ⁴⁸	251 ⁴⁹	252 ⁵⁰	6
37	253 ¹	254 ²	255 ³	256 ⁴	257 ⁵	258 ⁶	259 ⁷		
38	260 ⁸	261 ⁹	262 ¹⁰	263 ¹¹	264 ¹²	265 ¹³	266 ¹⁴		
39	267 ¹⁵	268 ¹⁶	269 ¹⁷	270 ¹⁸	271 ¹⁹	272 ²⁰	273 ²¹		
40	274 ²²	275 ²³	276 ²⁴	277 ²⁵	278 ²⁶	279 ²⁷	280 ²⁸		
41	281 ²⁹	282 ³⁰	283 ³¹	284 ³²	285 ³³	286 ³⁴	287 ³⁵		
42	288 ³⁶	289 ³⁷	290 ³⁸	291 ³⁹	292 ⁴⁰	293 ⁴¹	294 ⁴²		
43	295 ⁴³	296 ⁴⁴	297 ⁴⁵	298 ⁴⁶	299 ⁴⁷	300 ⁴⁸	301 ⁴⁹	302 ⁵⁰	7
44	303 ¹	304 ²	305 ³	306 ⁴	307 ⁵	308 ⁶	309 ⁷		
45	310 ⁸	311 ⁹	312 ¹⁰	313 ¹¹	314 ¹²	315 ¹³	316 ¹⁴		
46	317 ¹⁵	318 ¹⁶	319 ¹⁷	320 ¹⁸	321 ¹⁹	322 ²⁰	323 ²¹		
47	324 ²²	325 ²³	326 ²⁴	327 ²⁵	328 ²⁶	329 ²⁷	330 ²⁸		
48	331 ²⁹	332 ³⁰	333 ³¹	334 ³²	335 ³³	336 ³⁴	337 ³⁵		
49	338 ³⁶	339 ³⁷	340 ³⁸	341 ³⁹	342 ⁴⁰	343 ⁴¹	344 ⁴²		
50	345 ⁴³	346 ⁴⁴	347 ⁴⁵	348 ⁴⁶	349 ⁴⁷	350 ⁴⁸	351 ⁴⁹	352 ⁵⁰	8
51	353 ¹	354 ²	355 ³	356 ⁴	357 ⁵	358 ⁶	359 ⁷		
52	360 ⁸	361 ⁹	362 ¹⁰	363 ¹¹	364 ¹²	365 ¹³	366 ¹⁴		
53	367 ¹⁵	368 ¹⁶	369 ¹⁷	370 ¹⁸	371 ¹⁹	372 ²⁰	373 ²¹		
54	374 ²²	375 ²³	376 ²⁴	377 ²⁵	378 ²⁶	379 ²⁷	380 ²⁸		
55	381 ²⁹	382 ³⁰	383 ³¹	384 ³²	385 ³³	386 ³⁴	387 ³⁵		
56	388 ³⁶	389 ³⁷	390 ³⁸	391 ³⁹	392 ⁴⁰	393 ⁴¹	394 ⁴²		
57	395 ⁴³	396 ⁴⁴	397 ⁴⁵	398 ⁴⁶	399 ⁴⁷	400 ⁴⁸	401 ⁴⁹	402 ⁵⁰	9
58	403 ¹	404 ²	405 ³	406 ⁴	407 ⁵	408 ⁶	409 ⁷		
59	410 ⁸	411 ⁹	412 ¹⁰	413 ¹¹	414 ¹²	415 ¹³	416 ¹⁴		
60	417 ¹⁵	418 ¹⁶	419 ¹⁷	420 ¹⁸	421 ¹⁹	422 ²⁰	423 ²¹		
61	424 ²²	425 ²³	426 ²⁴	427 ²⁵	428 ²⁶	429 ²⁷	430 ²⁸		
	Total Number of Sabbatical Years: 61								
	Total Number of Jubilee Years: <u>9</u>								
	Total: 70								

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As shown by the table that June and I produced, if the count should start during a Sabbatical year (and I see nothing from the books of Daniel, Ezekiel or Jeremiah indicating that it couldn't have), our method of reckoning works out just fine, producing Glenn's required 70 Sabbatical years/Jubilees during a 430-year span of time. Actually, the count starts during the seventh Sabbatical year just prior to the end of a Jubilee cycle. Thus, "year two" of the 430-year count is a Jubilee year. Since "year two" of the 430 years is the first Jubilee year to occur during that period of time, the following specific years of the 430-year count are also Jubilee years: #52, #102, #152, #202, #252, #302, #352 and #402. As demonstrated by our table, four more Sabbatical cycles (28 years) follow year #402. This produces exactly 430 years, which contain 61 Sabbatical years and 9 Jubilee years (70 Sabbatical/Jubilee years). All of this is illustrated on our spreadsheet for those who, like us, are "visually-oriented."

Although I have demonstrated that, even by the rules that Glenn came up with, we can produce a table fulfilling his requirements, I nevertheless do not see how or why anyone would rely on their interpretation of a prophecy (or prophecies) to determine the number of years in a Jubilee cycle, especially since the word "Jubilee" is nowhere mentioned in the books of Jeremiah, Ezekiel or Daniel. Without specific statements connecting those prophecies to the Jubilee cycle, all you have is an interpretation. Thus, from our perspective, the only thing we have *really* established as a result of producing the table that Glenn challenged us to produce is this: *It is not wise to make rash vows before Yahweh.*

As highlighted from Glenn's November commentary, he made a commitment to *heartily* embrace the 50-year Jubilee cycles and abandon the 49-year cycles if I could produce a table meeting the above requirements. I sent Glenn our table (similar to the one shown above) in December, along with the following comment:

I am attaching the Excel spreadsheet for your review. Thus, I have responded to your challenge that I come up with a table which produces exactly 70 Sabbatical/Jubilee years within a period of only 430 years (using 50 year cycles in place of 49 year cycles). We are now curious as to whether or not you will live up to your end of the bargain.⁶

Glenn never replied to my e-mail, but a couple of weeks later I visited his web site to see if he had made any changes to his rebuttal. As it turns out, he had indeed made some changes, but "living up to his end of the bargain" wasn't one of them. Glenn recognizes his error, but he has now "taken back his vow" (or is at least attempting to "sweep it under the rug"), and has revised his "In Response to *The Jubilee Cycle*" article with the following commentary pertaining to his original challenge:

I would here like to point out that recently I challenged Larry to produce a table similar to the one shown above—a table which would produce exactly 70 Sabbatical/Jubilee years within a period of only 430 years (using 50 year cycles in place of 49 year cycles). Amazingly, he did indeed produce such a table—based upon starting the 430 year count from a Sabbatical year just prior to a year of Jubilee!! However, if he were to start the configuration just one year later (in a year of Jubilee) it will not work, and many other similar configurations will not work. In contrast, a similar table using 49 year cycles (starting in a Sabbatical year just prior to a Jubilee year), will also produce 70 land-rest years, just as my original configuration (as illustrated above) starting in a year of Jubilee will also work. While it is apparent that it was an error on my part to say it could never be

⁶ Excerpt from the e-mail that I sent Glenn Moore on December 7, 2008.

done (using 50 year cycles), it is also apparent that 49 year cycles work much better than 50 year cycles—as they will work in many different configurations, including starting the 430 years from either a Sabbatical year before a Jubilee, or a Jubilee year itself. Let us not forget that Daniels’ prophecy of 70 weeks is based upon the 70 year captivity, which is itself based upon the Jubilee and Sabbatical years the Jews failed to observe while they lived in the land. If this is indeed the case (and I have presented extensive evidence here for your consideration) then it is perfectly acceptable and reasonable to use the 490 years (70 week prophecy) to determine the length of a Jubilee cycle (49 years).⁷

As you may have noticed, Glenn’s vow to “heartily embrace the 50 year cycles” has fallen by the wayside and he has now altered his rules so as to better accommodate his doctrinal requirements. He points out that if we start our configuration just one year later, it won’t work. This “point” reflects a clear attempt to sidetrack his original commitment. His original pledge didn’t require me to come up with multiple tables containing exactly 70 Sabbatical/Jubilee years within a period of only 430 years (using 50 year cycles in place of 49 year cycles), nor did he specify a certain year when we should start our configuration. Rather, his pledge required me to come up with “a table” fulfilling the above requirement. We came through on Glenn’s challenge, so all that remains is for Glenn to follow through on his commitment.

Instead, as we have seen from his response, Glenn has chosen to remove the record of his vow and instead focus on how “49 year cycles work much better than 50 year cycles.” Our response is, “So? You didn’t challenge me to a contest to see who could produce the most tables showing 70 Sabbatical/Jubilee years within a 430-year time frame. All you asked for is ‘a table,’ and we came through. You told me that if I could do such a thing, you would ‘heartily embrace’ the 50-year cycles and abandon the 49-year cycles. It’s time to ‘put your money where your mouth is,’ so to speak.” Perhaps Glenn needs to spend more time studying the importance of honoring one’s commitments and less time on the “Jubilee Countdown.” It should be remembered that whenever we make a promise (a vow), it is made in the presence of Yahweh. The words of our mouths, the meditations of our hearts and yes, even the words we write should reflect integrity and honor.

Is it pleasing in Yahweh’s sight to write, “If he can do this (following the exact pattern given in Scripture), then I will heartily embrace the 50 year cycles and abandon the 49 year cycles,” and then renege on that vow? Was this an honest-hearted commitment on Glenn’s part? If we cannot be trusted to mean what we say (or write), how can anyone be certain that we are servants of Yahweh (John 8:44, Eph. 4:25)? It is clear that when Glenn wrote his words, he felt he had “set the bar” so high that those of my persuasion would never be able to reach it. Now that he has realized his judgment error, he needs to *also* realize the meaning of “honor.”

Honor is something that is taken very lightly by today’s society. Not so with the ancients. In ancient times, a man’s word was his bond. The judge named Jephthah (Judges chapter 11) understood this way of

⁷ From Glenn’s revised “In Response to *The Jubilee Cycle*,” by W. Glenn Moore. I’m not sure when Glenn updated his response, but I first noticed it on 12/20/2008. At one time, Glenn posted this study on his web site, but he removed it in the spring of 2009. For reference purposes, we have decided to post his original study on our web site. It may be read in its entirety by accessing the following URL:

<http://www.ponderscripture.org/PDF%20Files/Jubilees%20-%20Glenns%20Original%20Rebuttal%20to%20Our%20Study%2011-01-08.pdf>.

life. Jephthah certainly had his faults, and one of them was making a rash vow. He vowed that if Yahweh would give him the victory over the Ammonites, then whoever came out of his house to meet him upon his victorious return, he would offer to Yahweh as a burnt offering. As we know, it was his daughter, his only child, who came out to meet him. If he had been raised and influenced by today's society, Jephthah probably would have chuckled and said, "Yahweh knows I was only just saying that! He knows I could *never* sacrifice my own daughter! LOL!!" But that is not what the Jephthah of Scripture did. Instead, knowing that he could not go back on his words, as well as the dishonor that doing such a thing would bring upon himself, he fulfilled his vow. Jephthah's vow was far, far more serious and with vastly more heart-wrenching consequences than the simple vow that Glenn made. Nevertheless, Jephthah honored his vow.

We know that Jephthah was obedient to Yahweh and kept his vow, but then again, he is recorded as one of the "faithful few" that are mentioned in Hebrews chapter 11. If Glenn were to even aspire to place as much value on a vow that heathen King Herod did, he would immediately repent and honor the vow he made, rash though it was. In Matthew chapter 14, we read of the infamous "birthday bash" that was put on for King Herod. During the time leading up to Herod's shindig, John the Baptist had been imprisoned for having committed the horrific crime of informing Herod that it wasn't lawful for him to have his brother's wife, Herodias. And now, at the party, Herod made a rash vow – an oath. He was pleased by the dancing of Herodias' daughter, whereupon he "promised with an oath" to give her whatsoever she would ask.

⁶But when Herod's birthday was kept, the daughter of Herodias danced before them, and pleased Herod.

⁷Whereupon he promised with an oath to give her whatsoever she would ask.

⁸And she, being before instructed of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger.

⁹And the king was sorry: **nevertheless for the oath's sake**, and them which sat with him at meat, he commanded *it* to be given *her*.

Needless to say, King Herod was not a righteous king; nevertheless, he understood the great dishonor associated with breaking an oath. It is clear that Glenn not only lacks the understanding of the righteous Jephthah, but he could also learn a lesson from someone as *unrighteous* as King Herod.

In trying to weigh the seriousness of this particular situation, which may seem trivial to some folks, I recently asked a lunar sabbatarian to give me his opinion. This lunar sabbatarian knows that I in no way support or endorse lunar sabbatarian beliefs. I asked him the following question: "If I were to tell you, 'If you can produce such-and-such evidence or information, then I will heartily accept the lunar sabbatarian doctrine and abandon the continuously-repeating weekly cycle,' and then you actually came through and produced the evidence, ... but instead of becoming a lunar sabbatarian, I just continued on my merry way, ignoring my vow to you ... what would you think of me?"

The lunar sabbatarian replied, "I would think you were a dishonest person."

I think that's enough said on this topic.⁸

⁸ Although I believe I have sufficiently responded to Glenn's challenge and have likewise presented a valid concern regarding *any* individuals who will put their interpretation of Scripture ahead of a rash vow, I was later made aware of Glenn's personal response to the above commentary, which I have decided to address in Part IV of this study.