KINGS OF PERSIA
Darius the Mede 538-536 B.C.
Cyrus 536-529 B.C.
Cambyses II 529-522 B.C.
Pseudo Smerdis 522-521 B.C.
Darius I 521-486 B.C.
Xerxes I (Ahasuerus) 486-465 B.C.
Artaxerxes I 464-424 B.C.
Darius II 423-405 B.C.
Artaxerxes II 404-359 B.C.
Artaxerxes III 358-338 B.C.
Arses
Darius III

Only 354 days in a normal Hebrew year. A leap month was added every few years to adjust for the shortage of days. Therefore, over the long run, they averaged 365 days in a year.

ANCIENT JEWISH CALENDAR

| Month | No. of Days | English Equiv |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Nissan | 30 | March-April |
| Iyar | 29 | April-May |
| Sivan | 30 | May-June |
| Tammuz | 29 | June-July |
| Av | 30 | July-August |
| Elul | 29 | August-September |
| Tishri | 30 | September-October |
| Cheshvan | 29 | October-November |
| Kislev | 29 | November-December |
| Tevet | 29 | December-January |
| Shevat | 30 | January-February |
| Adar | 30 | February-March |
| Adar Beit (leap <br> month every 2 <br> or 3 years) | Determined <br> by High Priest <br> or Sanhedrin | February-March |

So you are to know and discern that from the issuing of a decree to restore and rebuild Jerusalem until the Anointed One, the Prince, there will be seven sevens and sixty-two sevens. - Dan 9:25a

God wants us to calculate:

- $7 \times 7=49$ years and $62 \times 7=\mathbf{4 3 4}$ years $49+434=483$ years
- The first 49 years deal with the time period of restoring and rebuilding Jerusalem, which was met with much opposition (Ezra 4:23; Neh 4:1,8,17,18). This was prophesied in Dan 9:25b: it will be built again, with plaza and moat, even in times of distress.
- The next 434 years deals with the time period leading up to the coming of the Anointed One (the Messiah or the Christ). So we must calculate a total of 483 years from the proper decree to arrive at the year of Jesus’ appearance as the Anointed One.
- Calculating from this decree, we figure that Jesus was baptized in late 26 A.D. or early 27 A.D., which marked His appearance as the Anointed One.


## HISTORICAL DECREES

| Biblical Year of Decree | Actual Year | Purpose | Reference |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1^{\text {st }}$ year of Cyrus | 536 B.C. | To rebuild the house of the LORD (the temple) | 2 Chr 36:22,23; <br> Ezra 1:1-4 |
| During reign of Darius I | unknown | To resume building temple as Cyrus decreed | Ezra 5:17 -6:12 |
| $7^{\text {th }}$ Year of Artaxerxes I | 458/457 B.C. | To collect money to buy sacrifices and to use <br> the left over money for whatever seems good; <br> They used the left over money to start <br> rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem. | Ezra 7:11-18 |
| $20^{\text {th }}$ Year of Artaxerxes I | $445 / 444$ B.C. | Nehemiah given verbal permission to rebuild walls. <br> Nehemiah carries letters to pass through countries. <br> Nen |  |
| Nehemiah carries a letter to Asaph to supply <br> wood for the gates, citadel and his house | Neh 2:1,5-8 ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |

- Only the decree of 458/457 B.C. fits the prophetic time frame. In the days of John the Baptist, the Jews were expecting the appearance of the Messiah or the Christ (Lk 3:15; Jn 1:41). There is a variation of one year because the beginning of a king's reign usually does not correspond with our calendar year. For example, the reign of Artaxerxes could have begun in August 464 B.C., which would mean his $7^{\text {th }}$ year would cover from August 458 B.C. to September 457 B.C.

| 458 B.C. to 1 B.C |
| :---: |
| 457 years |$+$| 1 B.C. to 1 A.D. |
| :---: |
| 1 year |
| + |
| OR |


| 457 B.C. to 1 B.C |
| :---: |
| 456 years |$+$| B.C. to 1 A.D. |
| :---: |
| 1 year |$+\quad$| A.D. to 27 A.D. |
| :---: |
| 26 years |$=483$ years (27 A.D.)

## EVENTS RELATED TO THE APPEARANCE OF JESUS AS THE ANOINTED ONE

| Event | Time frame | Actual Year | Reference |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| John the Baptist began preaching | $15^{\text {th }}$ year of Tiberius | 26 A.D. | Luke 3:1 ${ }^{4}$ |
| Jesus was baptized by John |  | Late 26/early 27 | Mark 1:9 |
| Jesus fasts in the wilderness | 40 days |  | Mark 1:13 |
| Jesus preaches and chooses disciples | ? days, weeks, month |  | Mark 1:14-20 |
| Jesus attends wedding feast at Cana | Not many days |  | John 2:1,12 |
| Jesus attends first Passover |  | April of 27 A.D. | John 2:13 |

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The temple was completed in 516 B.C., the $6{ }^{\text {th }}$ year of Darius I, on the $3^{\text {rd }}$ day of the 12 month of Adar (Ezra 6:15)
    ${ }^{2}$ Ezra 4:6-23 is out of order chronologically, but in order topically. The topic is opposition against to rebuilding (4:1-5), which occurred in the reign of Ahaseurus (v. 6) and in the reign of Artaxerxes (vv. 7-22). Verse 23 resumes the chronology from verse 5.
    ${ }^{3}$ Unlike all the previous decrees, this was never called a decree and was never publicly declared by the king. But Nehemiah successfully organized the work to complete the restoring and rebuilding of Jerusalem's walls by the $20^{\text {th }}$ year of Artaxerxes, the $25^{\text {th }}$ day of Elul (Neh 6:15). But the people in Jerusalem were few and the houses were yet to be built (Neh 7:4). According to Daniel's prophecy, seven seven's (49 years) was the time it would take to restore and rebuild Jerusalem completely. We have no historical records to confirm this.
    ${ }^{4}$ In 12 A.D. Tiberius became co-regent (joint ruler) with Augustus who was very ill. Some date this co-regency as early as 11 A.D. or as late as 13 A.D.

