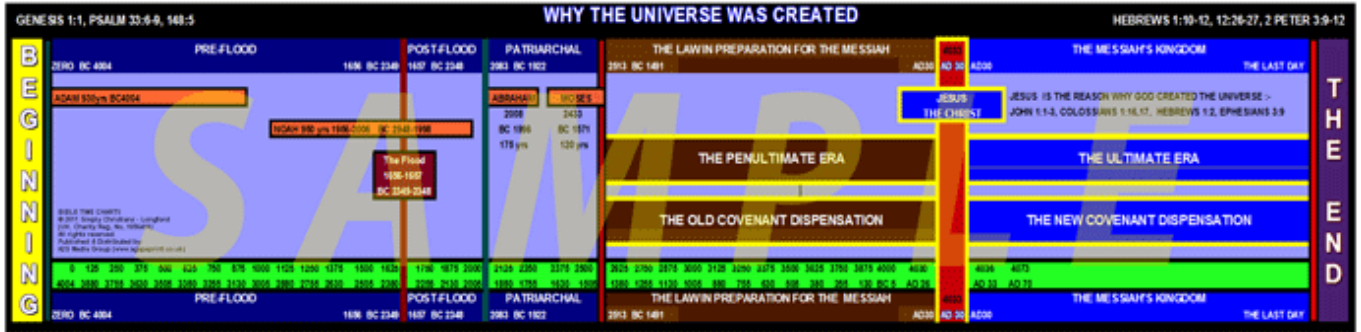


The Bible time-line charts and pie chart illustrated on this sheet are available from the printer at this web site: www.agapeprint.co.uk

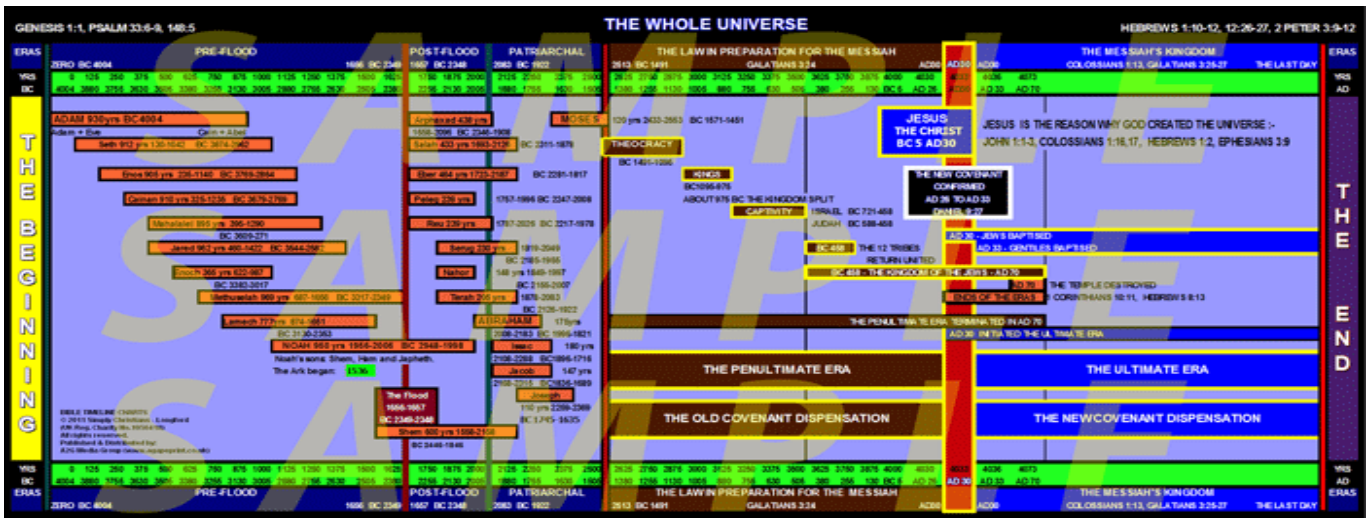
This chart illustrates major historical eras from the universe's creation to its destruction.



[approximately 23.5" (59.75 cm) long by 6" (15 cm) high.]

It is useful for explaining that the crucifixion is the pivotal point in the history of the universe and that the Lord Jesus is the reason why the universe was created.

This chart illustrates in greater detail major eras between the creation of the universe to the future appearance of the Lord Jesus.



[approximately 23.5" (59.75 cm) long by 10.75" (27.5 cm) high.]

It is useful when explaining:

- significant eras and events leading up to the crucifixion.
- that the Mosaic era is superseded by the Messiah's era.
- that the Messiah's era terminates with "the last day."

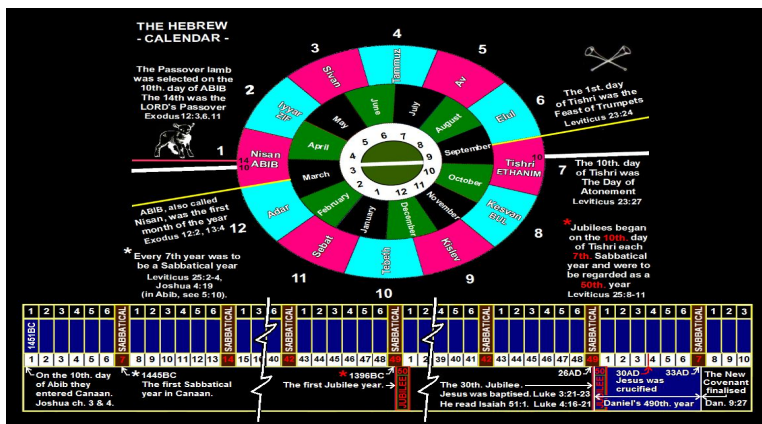
Points of significant interest:

- The overlapping life-spans of early patriarchs. For example, how Abraham's father could have known Noah.
- The first Christians experienced 'the ends' of the two final eras: the termination of the Mosaic era and the inception of the Christian era.

"now these incidents all happened to them, but are recorded for our instruction- to whom the ends of the ages are arrived." (1 Corinthians 10:11 direct translation)

A pie-chart calendar of the Hebrew year and time-line of the Sabbaticals.

[A4 size: 11.7" (29.7 cm) long by 8.3" (2.10 cm) high.]



These are useful when explaining the timing of religious events in the Hebrew year.

Points of significant interest:

- The Hebrew year always began with Abib.
- The months were always counted from Abib.
- Sabbatical years always began in Abib.

- The day for selecting the Passover lamb and the Day of Atonement are directly opposite each other in the Hebrew year.
- Every 7th Sabbatical year they were to observe a Jubilee year.
- The Jubilee year started on The Day of Atonement, halfway through the 7th. Sabbatical year.
- So this 50th year started on the 6th. month of the regular 7th Sabbatical year and extended 6 months into the following regular year, as shown in the lower time-line chart.
- It was to be regarded as a 50th year even though it occurred every 49th year.
- Jews celebrate The Feast of Trumpets as a New Years day. Also some theologians say there were two distinct years: a religious year beginning with Abib and a legal year beginning with Tishri.

In the Law of Moses:

- a) The Feast of Trumpets is never referred to as the New Years Day.
- b) There was no annual "Legal Year."
- c) The Jubilee year was the only time that there was a year beginning in the 7th. Month.

The lower time-line chart also illustrates that:

- the Sabbaticals were at 7 year intervals counting from the day the children of Israel entered Canaan.
- the Jubilees were at 49 year intervals counting from the year that the children of Israel entered Canaan.
- every Jubilee year (year 50) straddled every 7th. Sabbatical year (year 49) and extended to the middle of the year following the 7th. Sabbatical year (year 1).
- the Lord Jesus was immersed in Jordan at the beginning of the 30th Jubilee year. This coincided with the beginning of the final seven of the seventy times seven years predicted in Daniel 9:24-27.

On this website - <http://www.eusebos.info/d4web4sm/charts/70x7s-lq.htm> - there is another chart which numbers all the 70 x 7 years starting from the year of the decree to "restore" the city (Daniel 9:25). All Sabbaticals and Jubilees are highlighted.

Several decrees authorised building work, but only one decreed that the administration of God's law was to be restored (Ezra 7:25-26).

- the Lord Jesus was crucified halfway through that final seven years.
- the new covenant was necessarily confirmed "with many" (Jews and Gentiles) within that final seven years.