

Acronyms in Timeline Data

Types of Dated Events

DFC Dates: DFC dates are the most numerous exact dates found during the lives of the Patriarchs. DFC is an abbreviation for "Date from Creation". On the Bible Timeline, DFC dates function like marked lines on a ruler. These DFC markers can be seen from Creation Week in 4115 BC until Easter Week in 30 AD. This information is covered in greater detail in Chapters Eleven and Twelve. Understanding the calculation of DFC dates is the foundation for dating a large portion of the events in Scripture and connecting the dates to currently used calendars. When the CD# on the 364-Day calendar for a dated event is one-fifth the number of years from Creation Week, the resulting date is called a DFC date.

EDFC Dates: The Estimated DFC date (EDFC), of when Ruth gives birth to Obed, is Friday, June 6–Sivan 21 in 1129 BC. An EDFC date occurs when the exact number of years from Creation or another event is not stated and is estimated from other known text dates.

MDFC Dates : Modified DFC dates (MDFC) are most commonly found in dating the reigns of the Kings of Israel. A MDFC date may have a plus or minus number of days from the DFC date of that specific year. Dating the reigns of the Kings of Israel, and many events of the Babylonian Exile, was the most demanding challenge in this entire Bible Timeline research.

DIS Date: A Date in Scripture (DIS) is a date stated in the Biblical text that reflects the exact month and day of the month. During the events of Noah's Flood, there are many dated events over a two-year period. According to Genesis 7:11-12, *the rain begins falling "...in the second month, in the seventeenth day of the month"*. This date on the 364-Day calendar would be Wednesday, November 6–Heshvan 17 in 2458 BC in the 600th year of Noah.

SDIS Dates-New Testament Passover: Solar Dates in Scripture (SDIS) occur in the New Testament on every Passover since each year's Nisan 14 solar date can be precisely dated. In the New Testament, many of the EST dates of events in the life of Jesus occur between the exact dates for the five Passovers during the private life and public ministry of Jesus. For the non-leap year Passover's of 9 AD, 27 AD, 29 AD, and 30 AD, Nisan 14–Passover always falls on April 5 on the Gregorian-Hebrew calendar. Like any other solar date, the Nisan 14–Passover date on the Gregorian calendar will fall on a different day of the week every year.

EDIS Dates: An Estimated Date in Scripture (EDIS) is a date between a DIS date and another DIS date or DFC date. The most common EDIS date happens when Scripture names the month and year of an event but does not give the numbered day of the month. Nehemiah 1:1 states that Nehemiah fasts and asks God's forgiveness for Israel in the "month of Chislev, in the twentieth year" of King Artaxerxes. This would be the month of Kislev in the year 456 BC.

EST Dates: The most numerous events listed in this research are EST (Estimated) events. EST dated events are simply estimated dates between DFC and/or DIS dates. For example, the

first nine of the ten plagues in Egypt are EST dates. The exact date of the tenth plague, the taking of the first-born in Egypt, is specifically stated as five days after Nisan 10 which is now designated as "the first month of the year" according to Exodus 12:2.

PCD Date: A precise calculated date (PCD) is an exact date calculated from another dated event.

Extra-Biblical Date: One of the clearest examples of Scripture in agreement with Assyrian data is found in the text of 1 Kings 20:23-28. This battle text is an excellent example of an Extra-Biblical event type of day. Assyrian documents, such as The Kurkh Monolith, describe the Battle of Qarqur as happening in 853 BC and appear to be describing the events of 1 Kings 20:23-28.

Anchor #17 (CD#170) -The Exodus: At this point in the explanation of the Timeline database, it is necessary to combine the explanation of DFC dates and the CD#'s (Calendar Day Numbers 1-364), found on the 364-Day calendar with a DIS date. When a Date in Scripture (DIS) is also a DFC date, it is an Anchor date. The first day out of Egypt, which starts the Exodus in 1445 BC, is Friday, April 4–Nisan 17 (CD#170). This is one of several Anchor dates that can be used to date events in the entire Bible Timeline.

Anchor Date #1 (CD#331) - Noah Takes the Covering Off the Ark On the "first month, the first day of the month"- Genesis 8:13: The date Noah takes the covering off the Ark is the best example of a date that is also an Anchor date, a DFC date and a DIS date.

Passover: The first Passover of the Old Testament happens on Tuesday April 1–Nisan 14 in 1445 BC. On the evening of this day at midnight, Nisan 15, the first-born in Egypt were taken. It is important to remember that Passover in the Old Testament always falls on a Tuesday on the 364-Day calendar used in this Bible Timeline research. An ancient Hebrew calendar, found at Qumran, claimed to have 364 days but only showed the first 30-day month of Nisan starting on a Wednesday. This same calendar would put the Nisan 14–Passover date on a Tuesday. The rest of the days of the week and months on this 364-Day Qumran calendar are currently unknown.

Sol-Passover: All the dates of the Old Testament on the 364-Day calendar can be connected accurately to the date of the Passover Crucifixion on Friday, April 5–Nisan 14, 30 AD on the Gregorian-Hebrew solar calendar. The Gregorian-Hebrew calendar is a combination of the solar Gregorian calendar used today and the solar Hebrew calendar of Scripture that is digitally generated from the 364-Day calendar.

SDFC: As the previous paragraphs states, in the Old Testament Nisan 14–Passover always falls on a Tuesday. The Nisan 14–Passover date in the New Testament is an example of an exact known Hebrew solar date from Creation (SDFC) since we are now dealing with a solar calendar. Starting in 1 AD, Nisan 14–Passover will always fall on April 5 on the Gregorian calendar in a normal year. Nisan 14 will always fall on April 3 in a leap year or special year. In the year 30 AD, Nisan 14 falls on a Friday and is the day of the Crucifixion.

Feast Date: A Feast Date is a specific day on the 364-Day Hebrew calendar consistent with Scripture. In Nehemiah 8:18, the last verse in this Chapter, the text describes a sacred assembly "*on the eighth day*" of the Feast of Tabernacles. This dates this event as happening on Friday October 4–Tishri 22 in 455 BC.

Bible Reference (BR) 364-Day Calendar and Gregorian-Hebrew (GH) Solar Calendar

BR Calendar Day Number: Each day on the basic calendar has a CD# and DFC date on the left-hand side of the Genesis and Exodus versions of the 364-Day Julian-Hebrew (BR) Bible Reference calendar. CD# is an abbreviation for "Calendar Day Number". DFC is an abbreviation for "Date from Creation". The CD# and DFC days are numbered from 1 through 364. The CD# never changes and is always paired with the same Hebrew date on both versions of the 364-Day calendar. On the Gregorian-Hebrew (GH) solar calendar, the CD# is always paired with the same Hebrew nomenclature date and CD# from the 364-Day calendar.

BR Years from Creation: This data entry number states the number of completed 364-Day years since Wednesday, October 16 – Creation Day 4 (CD#364) in 4115 BC on the 364-Day Julian-Hebrew (BR) , Bible Reference calendar. The number of stated years of the pre-flood Patriarchs, in this part of the information data, is an exact match of the cumulated number of completed 364-Day years stated in the Biblical text from Creation Day 4 until the current patriarchal event being dated.

GH: This abbreviation of the Gregorian-Hebrew (GH) solar calendar combines the dates of the Gregorian calendar used today with corresponding Hebrew dates taken from the 364-Day calendar. This section of the database gives the Gregorian date of the same event on the 364-Day (BR) calendar date. Like the 364-Day calendar, the Gregorian-Hebrew calendar lists the numbered year of the Gregorian calendar year and classifies the year as BC or AD.