

# **The Heavenly Signs of Amos and Isaiah**

**(793-710 B.C.)**

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**A Study of the Changes  
Made to the Solar Year  
from  
793-710 B.C.**

**and The Consequences  
of the Changes  
710-515 B.C.**

# The Calendar

While studying *Sanctification of the New Moon* by Maimonides, it became apparent that his material is based upon one very important, yet erroneous assumption:

That the Solar Calendar of Moses' day  
and the Solar Calendar of Maimonides'  
calculations contained the same number  
of days.

The Hebrew calendar of Moses' day contained 360 Lunar Days and 360 Solar Days. Thus, there was no need for a thirteenth month added seven years out of a nineteen year cycle.

The Hebrew calendar of Hezekiah's day contained 360 days but the solar calendar now contained 365 1/4 days.

o Beginning in the days of king Uzziah and lasting through part of king Hezekiah's reign, God added 5 and 1/4 days to the solar year.

o Intercalated years were not part of the original calendar and were not needed until after the time of Hezekiah.

o A second Adar, or thirteenth month, is not mentioned once in all the Old Testament but can be inferred from Ezekiel 4.

## The History (797-515 B.C.)

At about 800 B.C. Venus, in year 48 of its 55-year elliptical cycle, once again approached the Earth. It actually encountered the orbit of the Earth about 793 B.C. causing great changes in the earth. However, in its increasingly erratic course it collided with the planet Mars. Mars was

knocked out of its orbit and began an elliptical orbit that brought it in close contact with the Earth every 15 years (785-710). The first encounter of Mars with Earth was about 785 B.C.

Jonah began and ended his prophesying in the year 797 B.C., Jubilee 13 from Moses. Hosea and Amos both began prophesying in the year 795 B.C.

"The words of Amos, one of the shepherds of Tekoa [given while he sees the approaching bodies of Venus and Mars in the night sky]--what he saw concerning Israel two years before the earthquake [795 B.C.], when Uzziah [808-756 B.C.] was king of Judah and Jeroboam II [833-793 B.C.] son of Joash was king of Israel" (Amos 1:1). "Will not the land tremble for this, and all who live in it mourn? The whole land will rise like the Nile [the Nile rose at least 28 feet every year]; it will be stirred up and then sink like the river of Egypt. In that day [793 B.C.], declares the Sovereign Lord, I will make the sun go down at noon and darken the earth in broad daylight" (Amos 8:8-9, NIV).

In 793 B.C. Jeroboam II, King of Israel, ended a 41-year reign over Israel (833-793 B.C.). Amos ended prophesying. The heavenly signs prophesied by him occurred. Venus approached the earth and a great earthquake occurred throughout the land of Israel and Judah. The sun went down (or forward from an observer's viewpoint) 10 degrees on the sun dial. The earth itself had been moved backward. The earth was thus darkened at noon as Amos had prophesied. The Great Rift Valley was formed or greatly expanded! All navigation, communication and commerce was disturbed worldwide. The calendars of the nations were now worthless.

"Accordingly, when a remarkable day was come, and a general festival [i.e. Passover. These heavenly signs always occur at Passover. The Greek of Revelation signifies that a full moon will be darkened] was to be celebrated, he [Uzziah] put on the holy garment, and went into the temple to offer incense to God upon the golden altar, which he was prohibited to do by Azariah the high priest, who had fourscore priests with him, and who told him that it was not lawful for him to offer sacrifice, and that 'none besides the posterity of Aaron were permitted so to do.' And when they cried out that he must go out of the temple, and not transgress against God, he was wroth at them, and threatened to kill them, unless they would hold their peace. In the mean time a great earthquake shook the ground, and a

rent was made in the temple, and the bright rays of the sun shone through it, and fell upon the king's face, insomuch that the leprosy seized upon him immediately. And before the city, at a place called Eroge, half the mountain broke off from the rest on the west, and rolled itself [toward the west] four furlongs [880 yards or 2640 feet], and stood still at the east mountain, till the roads, as well as the king's gardens, were spoiled by the obstruction" (*Josephus*, Book IX, Chapter X).

The Temple lay in ruins and would not be used again for a period of 173 years. The Temple was restored in 620 B.C., the 18th year of Josiah (638-607 B.C., II Chr 34:8). Baalism would once again run rampant throughout Israel.

The northern kingdom of Israel was so devastated that no king ruled for another 22 years (792-771 B.C.).

The entire continent of Africa had moved toward the west. Africa and the southwestern tip of Arabia had moved farther apart. The Red Sea that had been formed or greatly expanded at the time of Moses was expanded even more. A time of great confusion began for dynasty 18, Thebes--confusion which lasted through the 700's B.C. The continued rise of Median power (they began breaking away from their Assyrian overlords in 816 B.C.) was given a boost. Phase I of the Assyrian Empire came to an abrupt end three years hence in 782. It was another 37 years before Phase II of the Assyrian Empire began, thus setting the Assyrians on their final ascendancy to power and collapse (745-612).

Seven or eight years after the earth-shaking events of 793, in the year 785 B.C., the planet Mars approached and threatened the earth for the first time. Every 15 years for the next 75 years (785-710) Mars made a close approach to the earth. These close encounters with Mars were so disruptive that it took the Greeks another 9 years to re-establish their calendar (the Greek Olympiads would begin in the year 776). In 770 Zechariah began a 6-month reign in Israel (the first after the interregnum of 22 years). His reign was interrupted again by an approaching Mars. Shallum began a 1-month reign in 769, the year Mars approached the earth the second time. At the beginning of 768, Menahem began a 10-year reign over Israel to the year 759. In 758 Pekahiah began a 2-year reign over Israel to 757.

Isaiah began prophesying in 756 B.C.

Uzziah ended a 52-year reign over Judah in 756 and Pekah began a 20-year reign over Israel (756-737). A year later Jotham began a 16-year reign over Judah (755-740).

In the summer of 763 B.C., a great and totally unexpected "eclipse" of the sun was recorded. Venus and Mars had collided again! Venus settled into its present orbit, never again to threaten the earth. Mars, however, was more erratic than ever in its orbit, and threatened the earth again by 755 B.C. Two years later, in 753, the Perpetual Archons of Athens were replaced by the Dicennial Archons. Their rule covered the next 70 years to 683 B.C. In 683, the government passed into the hands of Annual Archons. In 753, 10 years after the third encounter with Mars, Rome was re-founded for the third time--this time by Romulus and Remus. Mars, the "god of war," had caused a great deal of political instability!

The year 747 B.C. also marked the beginning of the era of Nabonassar of Babylonia. Two years later, in 745, a new dynasty commenced with Tiglath-Pileser II at Nineveh Assyria. The second and final phase of the Assyrian Empire was under way. It was this dynasty that endured through the final 133 years of Assyrian power until the final collapse of Assyria in the year 612 B.C.

Around 740, Mars approached the Earth for the fourth time. Jotham ended a 16-year reign over Judah (756-740) and Ahaz began a 16-year reign over Judah (739-724). Micah commenced his prophesying. There was great trepidation as the year 738 approached, as another encounter with Venus was anticipated. Venus, however, was not to threaten the earth again. Isaiah did prophesy in 738, however, of approaching astronomical calamity, the heavenly signs of Hezekiah (Isa. 13).

"And this shall be a sign unto thee from the Lord, that the Lord will do this thing that He hath spoken; Behold, I will bring again the shadow of the degrees, which is gone down in the sun dial of Ahaz, ten degrees backward. So that the sun returned [rose from sunset to its noon time position] ten degrees, by which degrees it was gone down [the sun had set 10 degrees

during the time of Uzziah]." Twenty eight years later, the prophecy was fulfilled in type (710). The year 738 was also the time that Isaiah prophesied of the coming Messiah.

In 737, Pekah ended a 20-year rule over Israel (756-737) and Hosea began a short 1-year reign over Israel (736-736). In 736, Ahab II began a 9-year reign over Israel (736-727). One year later in 735, Shalmaneser "the Great" III began a 35-year reign over the ancient city of Calah (735-700), a suburb of Nineveh. Shalmaneser is the Assyrian King that carried Israel off 19 years later in 718 B.C.

In 727, Ahab II ended 9 years of reigning over Israel (736-727), and Hosea began a 9-year reign over Israel (726-718). Hosea was the last king of Israel. One year into Hosea's reign (725), Mars once again challenged Earth. A year after this encounter (724), Ahaz ended a 16-year reign over Judah (739-724). Hezekiah began a 29-year reign over Judah in the year 723 (723-695). One year later, Shalmaneser III sent 120,000 troops across the Euphrates to crush a revolt which had suddenly developed along the shores of the Eastern Mediterranean. He moved south during the next year and in 721 began his siege against Israel. Assyria advanced into the Delta region of Egypt by the year 720, overwhelming Dynasties 22 of Bubastis and 23 of Tanis, ending both those dynasties and sending the Ethiopian Cushites, the mainstay of Egyptian history, scurrying south to their ancient capital of Thebes.

In 718, Israel was defeated and carried off into captivity by Shalmaneser III. Hosea, the last king of Israel, ended a 9-year reign over Israel in the same year (726-718). Hosea the prophet also ended his prophesying (795-718).

The year 716 marked the beginning of the Lydian dynasty (ancient Ludites) in Asia Minor. Gyges was their first king. Vashti, queen of Persia, came from this line of rulers. Romulus, king of Rome, ended a 38-year reign at Rome. Six years later, Mars raced toward its final cataclysmic episode with earth. For the fifth and final time in 75 years (785-710) the earth would encounter Mars. Only this time Mars and Earth would "collide!"

In 710, at the Passover season, the prophesied heavenly signs of Isaiah occurred. A mere 8 years after the demise of Israel, Judah was threatened with total annihilation! Sennacherib attacked Judah (Isa. 36) and would have succeeded if God had not passed over her again. Micah ended his prophesying and Nahum began prophesying for one year (710-710)!

As Mars passed close to the earth, great chunks of Martian rock fell upon the earth. (An expedition to Antarctica in the decade of the 1980's discovered chunks of Martian rock. The rock was compared with and verified against rock brought back from Mars by NASA in the mid- 1970's.) At Passover, Nisan 14, 710 B.C., 185,000 of Sennacherib's army elite were destroyed by Martian rock. Judah was saved for the sake of the coming Messiah. Sennacherib carried tens of thousands of Jews into slavery, however, and transplanted them in Central Europe (the Assyrians controlled those regions of Europe at that time). By the year 708, the entire region of Central Europe had accepted the Jewish faith.

The prophecy of Isaiah (Isa. 38:7-8) had been partially fulfilled. The great and final "end time" fulfillment yet remained. The Heavenly Signs of Matthew, Mark and Luke have not yet happened! If they had, we would have known, because when they happen, the solar system will be destroyed and the planets will be knocked out of orbit as they were in the time of Amos and Isaiah!

Notice again what happened at the time of Uzziah:

In 793 B.C., Jeroboam II, King of Israel, ended a 41-year reign over Israel (834-793 B.C.). Amos ended prophesying. The heavenly signs prophesied by him occurred. Venus approached the earth and a great earthquake occurred throughout the land. The sun went down (or forward) 10 degrees on the sun dial. The earth was thus darkened at noon as Amos had prophesied.

The Great Rift Valley was formed or greatly expanded! All navigation, communication and commerce was disturbed worldwide. The calendars of the nations were made worthless.

In 710 the calendars of the nations were again made worthless!

Twice during a period of 83 years, astronomical observation and thus all calendars had been thrown into total chaos. Judah, and only Judah, had a benchmark for calculation; for these extraordinary events had happened on the Passover, Nisan 14, 710 B.C.! This explains, in part, the Babylonian superstition that Nisan 14 was unlucky, and why their "Lord's Supper" was celebrated on Nisan 15 (an attempt at communion with Baal, the sun, again). "Baal's" solar year had just been disrupted again. The Babylonians came to Jerusalem to enquire of Hezekiah, and to re-calibrate their calendar. All nations had heard of the destruction of the Assyrian armies at Jerusalem!

Why then would Judah be unable through observation to determine the time and day of the Passover after 710 B.C.? Why would the faithful Josiah resurrect the Passover in his eighteenth year (620 B.C.), a mere 90 years after the events of 710 B.C., only to observe two days of Passover? Hadn't God marked the Passover by His intervention in the heavens?

HE HAD INDEED, BUT HE HAD ALSO BEQUEATHED TO JOSIAH A LONGER SOLAR YEAR!

The length of the solar year had been extended to 365 and 1/4 days! The earth's rotation around the Sun had been slowed by these encounters with Venus and Mars. Between 793 and 710 B.C., a period of 83 years, 5 and 1/4 days had been added to the solar year. During this 83 years, the existence of the Earth itself had been threatened once by Venus and 5 times by Mars. An extraordinary eclipse had 'shaken' the entire world. The "sun-god" had twice moved in relationship to the horizon! The next 90 years (710-620) would see continued neglect of the Temple and a deepening ignorance relevant to the Passover and its meaning and time of observation. The worship of Baal, the sun-god of the Canaanite, intensified in Judah. By 595 B.C., Ezekiel would record that the leaders of Judah were worshiping Baal at Temple sun-rise services. As Judah was worshiping Baal on the 5th day of Elul, they were also worshiping Baal on his two most important banquet (Lord's Supper) days; Nisan 15 and Tishri 15! And, the Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans began worshipping Mars as the god of war.



A period of great political instability followed the astronomical events of 710 B.C. The Elamites (Persians) invaded the Assyrian region of Akkad in 706 and held it for the next 6 years to 700. Ramesses (the first Great Ramesses of Egyptian fame, an Ethiopian Cushite) began to totter on his Theban throne and by 702 ended a 68- year reign over Egypt. In 700 the great Median (Japhetic) rebellion against Assyria occurred, setting the Assyrian Empire (Semitic) on a collision course with eternal oblivion. Eighteen years after Assyria had carried Israel into oblivion, Assyria's fate was sealed.

The year 697 marked the 15th Jubilee since Moses. Two years later, King Hezekiah ended a 29-year reign over Judah (723-695). God had miraculously granted him 15 years (710-695). Judah had been spared. She would not be taken into captivity for another 110 years (585).

Wicked King Manasseh began his 55-year reign over Judah (694-640). By 677 the great trading city of Troy (located just above the future cities of Smyrna and Ephesus) fell for the third and final time. At this time the Assyrians commenced a migration out of Anatolia northwest up the Danube into Europe. Roman annals within a few centuries would be filled with the name Khatti, Chatti, or Hatti. The name would be eventually changed to Hesse.

The collapse of Phrygia (the Phrygians migrated into France and became known as the West Franks, the French) and the decline of the Hittites (Assyrians) east of the Halys River basin (of central Turkey) in 677 is confirmed by Herodotus. His words are: "...the Medes bent under the Persian yoke, after they had ruled over all Asia beyond the river Halys for the space of one hundred and twenty-eight years, excepting the interval of the Scythian dominion (Japanese). These Scythians had apparently been located a few centuries earlier in central and western Anatolia (Were the Ahhiyawa, Assuwa, Arzawa, and Kizzuwatna Japanese?)" (Herodotus, Clio, 130). The Medes succumbed to Cyrus in 549. Counting 128 years before 549, we come to the year 677, the date of the fall of Troy and the defeat of the Hatti (Assyrians), who were Trojan allies. These Assyrian Hittites migrated along with their Phrygian allies into Germany and become known as the Franks, the French and the Germans.

In 663, Thebes in Egypt was sacked by the Assyrian King Assurbanipal. In 663 Taharka was succeeded by another Ethiopian, Bakare Tanuatamun, whom the Assyrians named Urdamane.

Three years later, in the year 660, the Kassites of the Kingdom of Karduniash (Cushite Ethiopians from the country of India) were overthrown in an Assyrian attack that carried Assyrian arms to the River Indus. This is the time of the main Aryan invasion of the sub-continent of India. To the plains of India the Assyrians sent into exile tens of thousands of Ethiopians (today we know these people as the people of India), thousands of Egyptians (Gypsies) and multitudes from the region of the Hindu-Kush mountains in Bactria (modern Pakistan). In 660 the "son of heaven," Zoroaster II (a direct worshipper of Semiramis), began a 76-year reign among the Japanese Scythians. The Japanese throne was thus established by this High Priest of the Rising Sun of Semiramis III. (The Japanese worship the rising sun to this day, witness their flag.) The year 659 marked the accelerating disintegration of the Assyrian Empire and the corresponding rise of the Babylonian Empire.

In 644, Mader, king of the European Assyrians, invaded Northern Italy, establishing the city of Milan. He then led an Assyrian campaign as far east as Syria and Palestine. Of his sons, Balweis received Lombardy; Sigweis, Bavaria, and Brenner, Thuringen and Meissen.

By 640 Manasseh of Judah ended his 55 wicked years as king. Amon assumed the throne of Judah for 2 years (639-638).

Josiah began his wonderful reign of 31 years (637-607). In 625 Jeremiah began prophesying the end of Judah. Habakkuk and Zephaniah also prophesied during this fateful year. Nabopolassar, the father of Nebuchadnezzar, began a 21-year reign in Babylonia (625-604). Five years later, in 620, the young Josiah began the restoration of the Temple and the true worship of God.

The year 621 marked the fall of the ancient Assyrian line of Calah (1058-612). During the reigns of the last three kings of Calah (659-621) the Assyrian Empire quickly disintegrated. Plagues ravaged the homeland.

Revolt flared throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. The final revolt in Calah in the last year of Assur-nirair V brought the downfall of the dynasty. The calendar year was 622-621 B.C. This is the very year that the Babylonian Canon records a revolt and a great victory over the Assyrian army.

In 612 the remnant of the Assyrian Empire collapsed. The Medes and Babylonians (Chaldeans) besieged Nineveh. Onto the scene came Scythian (Japanese) troops from the region of Bactria to lift the siege of their Assyrian allies (the Axis powers of 612 B.C.). The Medes (Russians or Ukrainians today), sensing what would happen if Assyria were to recover strength, submitted terms to the Scythians in exchange for breaking their (the Scythian) alliance with Assyria. They were accepted. Nineveh fell. But the agreement cost the Medes control of much of Upper Asia for 28 bleak years (612-584, Herodotus, Clio. p. 106).

Lohorasp, king of the Persians and ancestor of Cyrus (the Persian kingly line was Edomite or Amalekite!), perished in the war of 612. The Persians, allies of Assyria, became the subjects of the Medes until Cyrus overthrew their rule in 549, thus establishing the embryonic Medo-Persian Empire.

With the collapse of the Assyrian Empire came a revival of the famous 18th dynasty of Thebes. In 611, Ramsis (Ramesses "the Great," the second great Ramesses) began a 67-year reign at Thebes. Two years later, in 609, the Chaldeans took their first captives from Jerusalem. Seventy years of servitude followed (609-539). In another two years, in 607, Ramesses and his revitalized Egyptian armies marched through Palestine, slaying Josiah of Judah (637-607), and reached Kadesh or Carchemish on the Euphrates (east of the future Antioch of Syria). Jehoahaz assumed the throne for a short period (607-607).

Jehoiakim assumed the throne of Judah for the next 11 years (607-596). The year 607 was the nineteenth year of Nabopolassar, father of Nebuchadnezzar. The Chaldeans marched up the Euphrates in 607, seizing Kimuhu on the banks of the river near Carchemish. In 606 the Babylonian Chronicle reported a great victory for the Egyptians at Kumuhu. A year later, in 605, the Chaldeans counterattacked and smashed the Egyptian army at the second battle of Carchemish. The Chaldeans then seized the entire area of the ancient Hatti (Assyrians; the original Hittites had migrated out of

the region in the 1400's B.C. to the Americas and became known as the Mayan Indians). The Assyrian Hatti had already begun their migration up the Danube to Germany, however.

In 604 B.C., Nabopolassar died, Nebuchadnezzar assumed the throne of the Chaldees and attacked Judah. Nebuchadnezzar ruled for the next 43 years (604-561 B.C.), the last seven of which he was insane (568-561). Jehoiachin assumed the throne of Judah for a short period (696-696). Zedekiah assumed the throne of Judah in 596 (596-585). He was to become Judah's last monarch. Now began the prophetic odysseys of Daniel, Ezekiel, Joel, Obadiah, Zephaniah, Haggai, and Esther, among others.

By 585 the Temple in Jerusalem had been destroyed. Seventy years of desolation ensued (585-515). In 584 the Medes overthrew the Scythians of Bactria (the Japanese), who then began their trek across China to Japan. This was the very year, by the way, in which Ezekiel prophesied the downfall of Gog and Magog (Ezek. 38-39).