

539	1			
538	2			
537	3			
536	4			
535	5			
534	6			
533	7	49-7=42		
532	1			
531	2			
530	3			
529	4			
528	5			
527	6			
526	7	70-7=63		
525	1			
524	2			
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519	7			
518	8			
517	9			
516	10			
515	11			
514	12			
513	13			
512	14	42-14=28		
511	1			
510	2			
509	3			
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496	16			
495	17			
494	18			
493	19			
492	20			
491	21	63-21=42		
490	1			
489	2			
488	3			
487	4			
486	5			
485	6			
484	7	28-7=21		
483	1			
482	2			
481	3			
480	4			
479	5			
478	6			
477	7	42-7=35		
476	1			
475	2			
474	3			
473	4			
472	5			
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469	8			
468	9			
467	10			
466	11			
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463	14			
462	15		1	
461	16		2	
460	17		3	
459	18		4	
458	19		5	
457	20		6	
456	21	21-21=0	7	
455	1			
454	2			
453	3			
452	4			

23	433			
22	434			
21	1			
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19	40			
20	41			
21	42			
22	43			
23	44			
24	45			
25	46			
26	47			
27	48			
28	49	483 7+62 Weeks		
29	1			
30	2			
31	3			
32	4	0.5 Half-Week		
33	5			
34	6			
35	7			
36	8			
37	9			
38	10			
39	11			
40	12			
41	13			
42	14			
43	15			
44	16			
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46	18			
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58	30			
59	31			
60	32			
61	33			
62	34			
63	35			
64	36			
65	37			
66	38			
67	39	0.5	35-35=0	
68	40			
69	41			
70	42	Half-Week		

- 539 Cyrus' decree & Zerubbabel (incl Jeshua and Sheshbazzar) allowed the return with 1st group. Cyrus began his reign in the Fall (~Tishri). Thus, 539 = 539.5 and same goes for most other year dates in this list apart from Springtime exceptions such as Daniel's last week split into halves.
- 538 Zerubbabel and Jeshua built an altar and celebrated Feast of Tabernacles
- 537 Foundation of 2nd Temple began in 2nd year after their arrival in Jerusalem
- 536 Adversaries frustrate the building of the temple during reign of Cyrus
- 525 Work began in earnest on the Temple (possibly motivated by 490-year anniversary of 1st temple)
- 524 Work stopped by Cambyses (whose title is Artaxerxes) after he became uncontested ruler after defeat of Egypt.
- 522 Darius I vows generally to allow temple work when he begins his reign (late in accession year "0")
- 520 Darius I granted specific permission for cup-bearer Zerubbabel to rebuild the Temple; Haggai & Zechariah prophesy during Darius' 2nd year calling the Jews under Zerubbabel to rebuild the Second Temple
- 516 2nd Temple was completed in Darius' 6th year
- 515 Celebration of 1st Passover since exile
- 489 Xerxes (whose title is Artaxerxes) grants permission for Ezra's 1st visit to Jerusalem (4-month journey)
- 476 Nehemiah receives bad news regarding unprotected state of Jerusalem
- 475 Cup-bearer Nehemiah's depression becomes evident to Xerxes, who grants permission to Nehemiah to leave Susa on horseback. Jerusalem wall construction completed in Fall, 52 days after it began. (Nehemiah likely then returned to Susa.)
- 474 A letter against the Jews is sent from opposition to Artaxerxes (also named Ahasuerus) in his 1st year
- 472 In his 3rd year Artaxerxes dismisses Queen Vashti
- 469 Search for new queen results in Esther being brought to the king's custodian and prepared for 1 year (while concealing Jewishness)
- 468 Esther won the beauty pageant and went in to King Artaxerxes in "the tenth month, which is the month of Tebeth/Tevet, in the seventh year of his reign"
- 463 After a long process, the appropriate date for judgment of the Jews was finally determined by Haman by the last month (on 14 Adar)
- 462 On 13 Nisan (in the 1st month) the King's scribes endorsed Haman's date as an edict for the end of that year. However, on 23 Nisan (LXX) the King authorized the Jews to defend themselves against the attack on the 13th - which is the same day as the previous edict (MT) or day prior to the previous edict (LXX). On 13 Adar – the Jews overcame their adversaries (Esther 9:1). Feast of Purim is instituted on the 14th and 15th day of Adar. This providential day of freedom and deliverance likely inspired the Jews to restart the jubilee cycle that year. Tishri to Tishri post-exilic Sabbath years are marked as red-purple on the list. Possible Jubilee years would then be marked as purple-blue.
- 455 Nehemiah was appointed governor of Judea (probably based on Mordecai's influence) and Ezra's 2nd return to Jerusalem in the 20th year of Artaxerxes (when "Hakhel" Torah reading ceremony was observed). Later that year, in the ninth month (Chislev), the people were assembled in Jerusalem due to a violation of the laws about marrying foreign women. This was the second convocation of that year and the issue carried into the new year.
- 443 After twelve years as governor, Nehemiah left Judea during the 32nd year of Artaxerxes. Malachi may have prophesied during this or the following time of Nehemiah's absence.
- 424 Nehemiah returned a 2nd time to Jerusalem (probably after Artaxerxes I died in 424 BC). At that time, he found more non-compliance issues that needed reform (including desecration of the temple).
- 22 If the 62 weeks began in 455 BC, then it ended in 22 BC, but was followed by the last 49-year jubilee sequence
- AD 29 Christ's baptism followed later with the beginning of his 3.5-year ministry. Just as king David, Christ was anointed with the Holy Spirit for (kingly/theocratic) service less than three months short of his 30th birthday (and so he was "about" 30 years old). Jesus' baptism likely occurred in the Fall (e.g., 10 Tishri would have been 16 to 18 Oct). If the Sabbath year was 28/29 (contra Wacholder who espoused 27/28), then this Tishri 29/30 would mark the beginning of the 10th Jubilee year since the restart in 462 BC. Thus, Jesus' baptism was 490 years from that date and also 483 years after the 20th year of Artaxerxes I in 455 BC. In John 2 Jesus indicated the end of the Jubilee was still 4 months away. Sometime later, in Luke 4, Jesus proclaimed the Jubilee year while in the synagogue in Nazareth.
- AD 33 If Jesus' baptism marked the beginning of the last week, then his crucifixion on 03 Apr AD 33 (and then resurrection) marked the mid-point of the week. At the crucifixion, Jesus ratified the new covenant with his own sacrificial death on the cross. Thus, he fulfilled the OT sacrifices (and at the same time invalidated the old covenant by means of the new).
- AD 67 The new beginning point of the 3.5 years could be when Rome officially declared war on Israel in Spring of AD 67. Nero formally commissioned Vespasian as his general to lead the war. Vespasian marched into Judea with an army of 60,000 men. At least 150,000 Jewish inhabitants of Galilee and Judea were killed in the coming months.
- AD 70 The war continued to the climactic destruction of Jerusalem 3.5 years later in August of AD 70.