# 70 Weeks of Daniel

Daniel 9:24-27

A Dispensational Premillennial Perspective

# Why study this prophecy?

- To illustrate the value of a consistent literal, historical, grammatical interpretation of prophecy
- To show how Daniel allows us to make sense of the Book of Revelation
- To show that God is not finished with Israel and that the church has not replaced Israel

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- 26 After the sixty-two 'sevens,' the Anointed One will be cut off and will have nothing.
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Note the three contextural references:

- a. v. 24 Jews, Israel
- b. vv. 24-26 Jerusalem
- c. vv. 26 & 27 Temple, Sanctuary
- 24 Seventy sevens are decreed for your people and your holy city to finish transgression, to put an end to sin, to atone for wickedness, to bring in everlasting righteousness, to seal up vision and prophecy and to anoint the most holy.
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Note two rulers are referenced:

- a. vv. 25 & 26 the Anointed One, the ruler
- b. v. 26 the ruler who will come
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The time period involved is exactly specified as 70 'sevens' or 'weeks' (v.24). These 70 weeks are divided into three lesser periods:

- a. v. 25 seven 'sevens'
- b. v. 25 sixty-two 'sevens'
- c. v. 27 one 'seven'
- 24 Seventy sevens are decreed for your people and your holy city to finish transgression, to put an end to sin, to atone for wickedness, to bring in everlasting righteousness, to seal up vision and prophecy and to anoint the most holy.
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The beginning of this 70 'sevens' starts with the command to restore and rebuild Jerusalem proper (i.e., with streets and a trench). (v. 25).

The end of the 69 'sevens' will be marked by the appearance of the Annointed One. (v. 25)

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At a later time, After the sixty two 'sevens,' which follow the first seven 'sevens' (i.e., after 69 'sevens') two events will occur:

- a. v. 26 The Annointed One will be cut off
- b. v. 26 The people of the ruler who will come will destroy the city and the sanctuary (Jerusalem and the Temple).
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#### Daniel 9:24-27

After these two important events we come to the last 'seven.' Its beginning will be marked by the establishment of a confirmed covenant between the ruler who will come and the Jewish nation for one 'seven.' (v. 27)

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In the midst of this one last 'seven' the ruler who will come apparently breaks his covenant and causes the Jewish sacrifice and offering to cease (v. 27).

This will last until the end of the 'seven' when the end that is decreed is poured out on him (v. 27).

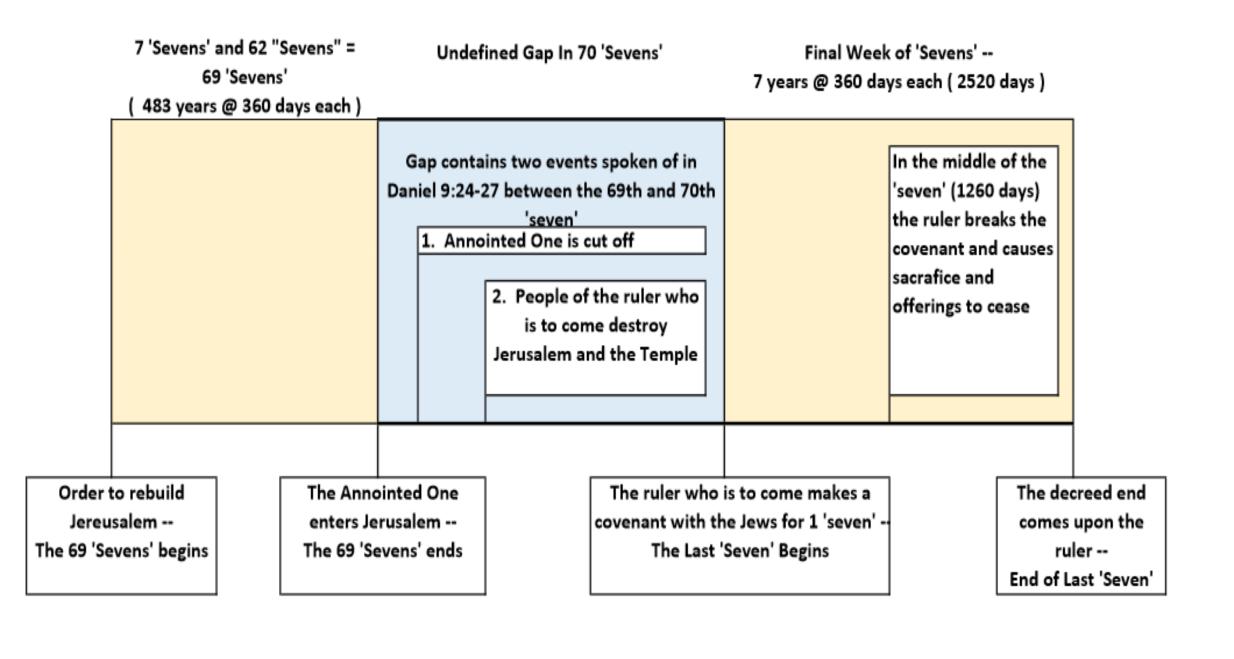
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When the seventy 'sevens' are complete, there will commence a time of everlasting righteousness for Israel involving the anointing of the Most Holy (v. 24).

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- 1. So is the term 'seven' referring to hours, days, weeks, or years?
- 2. Let's look at the context of Daniel 9.
  - a. Daniel 9:1 The time was the first year of Xerxes 539-538 BC
  - b. Daniel 9:2 Daniel was studying the Book of Jeremiah where he understands the captivity will last 70 years.

    This what the Lord says: "When seventy years are completed for Babylon, I will come to you and fulfil my gracious promise to bring you back to this place." Jeremiah 29:10
- 3. Daniel goes into prayer and shortly after Gabriel appears, cutting his prayer short and giving the message of the 70 'weeks'
- 4. The immediate context is years, so it is logical to follow context and view a 'seven' is a set of seven years



So what sense does a literal, historical, grammatical hermeneutic (interpretation) make of all this?

- LITERAL the context is years, so let's interpret this in literal solar years... a complete orbit of the earth around the sun @ 365.2422 days (this corrects for leap years)
- HISTORICAL years to the Jews were 360 days based on a lunar calendar... we will have to convert to a common denominator (days) and back-calculate to understand dates in our Julian calendar
- GRAMMATICAL we are taking the words at their face value within a context that appears in every way to be a communication of hard data... dates married to future events and a linear sequence of time cast in sets of 7 year segments

## CALCULATIONS FOR THE FIRST BLOCK OF TIME - 69 'SEVENS'

- 1. Time block one 69 sets of 7 years (69 'sevens')
- 2.  $69 \times 7 = 483 \text{ years}$
- 3. 483 years X 360 days = 173,880 days (this = 69 'sevens')
- 4. Start of the 69 'sevens' was the order to rebuild Jerusalem... this was done by Xerxes on March 14-15 445 BC (Neh. 2:1-2)
- 5. The end of the 69 'sevens' is marked by the Annointed One presenting Himself as King to the Jews... 173,880 days from March 14-15 445 BC

- 6. To convert from the Jewish lunar calendar to the Julian solar calendar it is necessary to divide 173,880 days by 365.2422 173,880 days \ 365.2422 days in solar year = 476.06766 solar years
- 7. Now we need to see how many days are in 0.06766 solar years 365.2422 X 0.06766 = 24.71 days (round up to 25 days)
- 8. In the Julian solar calendar we would expect to see the end of the 69 weeks when the Annointed One presents Himself as King of the Jews 476 years and 25 days from March 14-15 445 BC.
- 9. Let's do the year calculation first: 476 – 445 = 31 AD (add 1 because there is no year '0') 32 AD

## • 10. Now add to March 14-15 32 AD the 25 extra solar calendar days

## **March 2016**

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
_		1	2	3	4	5	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13	14	15 1	2	17	<sup>18</sup> 4	<sup>19</sup> 5	
206	<sup>21</sup> 7	<sup>22</sup> 8	<sup>23</sup> 9	<sup>24</sup> 10	<sup>25</sup> 11	<sup>26</sup> 12	
<sup>27</sup> 13	<sup>28</sup> 14	<sup>29</sup> 15	<sup>30</sup> 16	<sup>31</sup> 17			

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This takes us to the April 8-9 time window for the end of the 69 'sevens' when the Annointed One was to present Himself as King of the Jews

**April 2016** 

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday Thursda		Friday	Saturday	
		1 18	<sup>2</sup> 19				
<sup>3</sup> 20	<sup>4</sup> 21 <sup>5</sup> 22		<sup>6</sup> 23	<sup>7</sup> 24	<sup>8</sup> 25	(25)	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
17	18	19	20 21		22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	

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Was Jesus really presenting Himself as King of the Jews and Messiah at the triumphal entry?

- 1. The Sanhedrin and His enemies thought so in John 11:45-53. There are three references to how Jesus was a threat to their position in the Jewish nation.
- 2. In Matt. 21:1-17 Jesus enters Jerusalem in fulfillment of Zech. 9:9 with the crowds cheering Him as the Son of David. Again, His enemies understood what this meant in Matt. 24:15-16. The crowd saw Him as the Messiah... the King of a literal Jewish nation.

- 3. In Luke 19:41-44, Jesus weeps over Jerusalem because they, "... did not recognize the time of God's coming...." If they had, a time of peace would have commenced for the literal Jewish nation. Instead now, the Jewish nation shall be dashed to the ground.
- 4. This fits the chronology of events in Daniel 9:
  - a. The end of the 69 weeks is marked by the appearance of the Annointed One to the Jews
  - b. Afterwards, the Annointed One is cut off
  - · c. Then Jerusalem and the nation are destroyed

• Jesus presented Himself as then Annointed One within the context of a literal Messiah King over Israel the first time in April 32 AD.

• When Jesus comes the second time it will be to present Himself as the Annointed One within the context of a literal Messiah King over Israel.

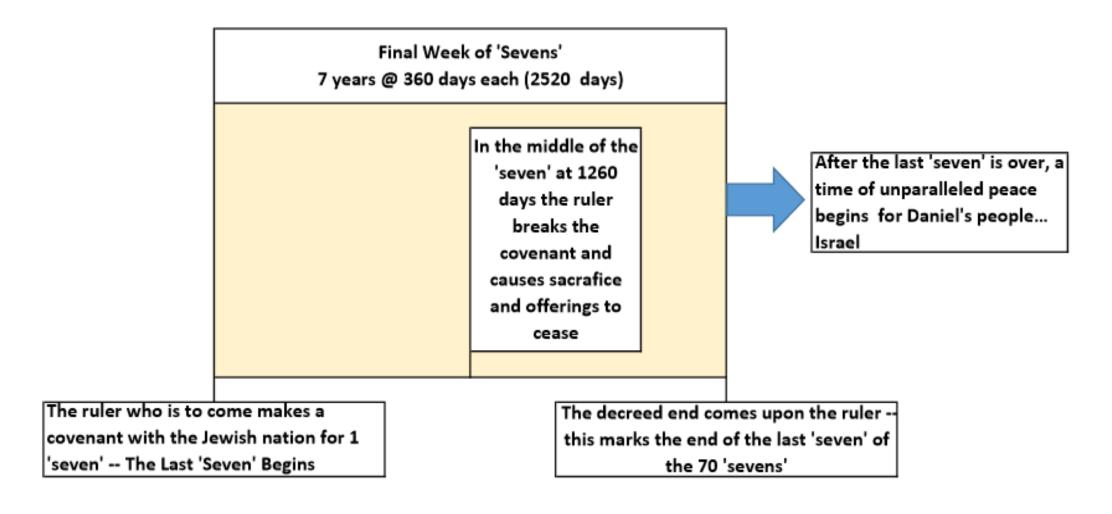
## So to summarize the dates....

- 1. The beginning of the 69 'sevens' begins with Xerxes command to rebuild Jerusalem on March 14=15 445 BC (Neh. 2:1-2)
- 2. The end of the 69 'sevens' is when Jesus Christ made His triumphal entry into Jerusalem where He formally presented Himself as Messiah and King. (Matthew 21: 1-17 cf Zech. 9:9)
- 3. This amends our chart as follows in the next slide

	7 'Sevens' and 62 "Sevens" =		Undefined Gap In 70 'Sevens'		Final Week of 'Sevens'			]	
	69 'Seve	ens'		The Church Age		7 years @ 360 days each ( 2520 days )		days)	
	( 483 years @ 360	0 days each )	<u> </u>						
			Gap contains	s two events spoken of in Daniel					
			9:24-27 between the 69th and		and 70th 'seven'		In the middle of the		
							'seven' (1260		
			Annointed One is cut off Crucifixion			the ruler break			
			of Christ April 32 AD			covenant a		causes	
				or conservation of the			sacrafice and		
				2. People of the ruler who is			oπerings to ce	offerings to cease	
				to come de	stroy Jerusalem				
				and the Ten	ple Titus 70 AD				
				ı			1 1		
Order to rebuild Jereusalem -			The Annointed One enters		The ruler who is to come makes a			The decreed end	
The 69 'Sevens' begins as			Jerusalem		covenant with the Jews for 1 'seven'			comes upon the	
Xerxes orders Jerusalem			The 69 'Sevens' ends		The Last 'Seven' Begins		ruler		
rebuilt March 14-15 445 BC		1	Jesus' Triumpal Entry					End of L	ast 'Seven'
(Neh. 2:1-2)		1	April 8-9 32 AD						
		(Matt.	21:1-17)						

#### So what do we make of the last 7 years of the prophecy?

#### THEY ARE YET IN THE FUTURE



## Where did Jesus place the timing of Daniel's final 7 years?

- 1. Daniel 9:27 He will confirm a covenant with many for one 'seven.'
   In the middle of seven he will put an end to sacrifice and offering.
   And on a wing of the temple he will set up an abomination that causes desolation, until the end that is decreed is poured out on him.
- 2. Matt. 24:15-16 So when you see standing in the holy place 'the abomination that causes desolation' spoken of through the prophet Daniel let the reader understand then let those who are in Judea flee to the mountains.
- 3 Matt. 24:30 At that time the sign of the Son of Man will appear in the sky and all the nations of the earth will mourn. They will see the Son of Man coming on the clouds of the sky, with power and great glory.

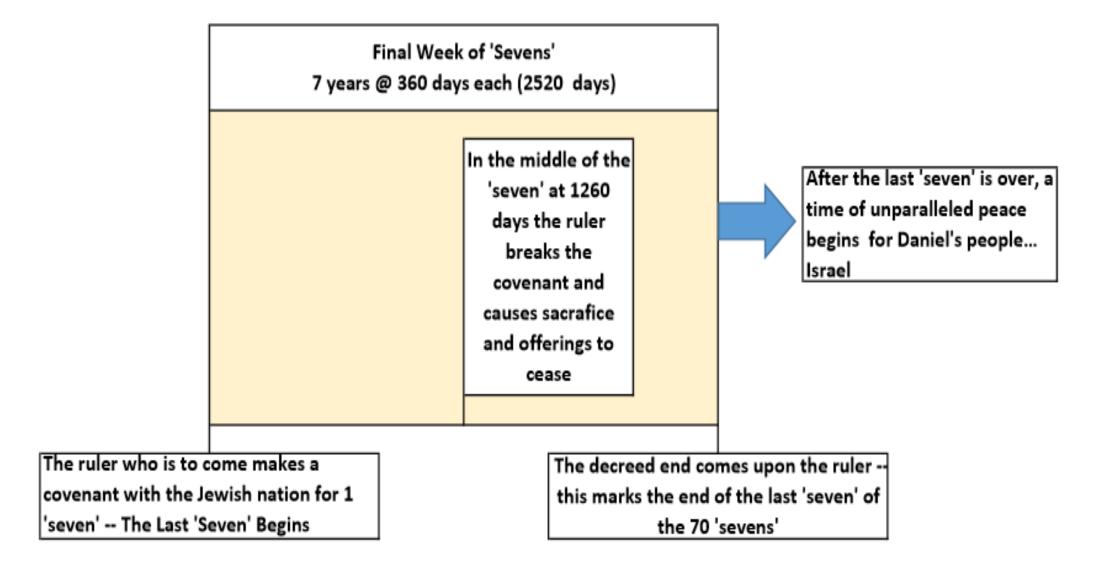
- Whatever the 'abomination that causes desolation' is,
   Daniel placed it in the middle of the last set of seven years before the Anointed One was to appear again.
- In Matthew 24 Jesus clearly places 'the abomination that causes desolation' at the end, just before His second coming in glory.
- Therefore, the Seventieth Week of Daniel 9 must also come at the end of the present age just prior to Christ's coming in glory. It is still in the future.
- This is Jesus' interpretation of 'the end."

#### SO WHAT DO WE KNOW SO FAR?

- 1. The prophecy of the 70 weeks deals with 70 sets of 7 years
- 2. This 70 weeks of years is broken down into two sub-sets:
  - a. 69 weeks (483 years)
  - b. 1 week (7 years)
- 3 From the issuing of the decree to rebuild Jerusalem on March 14-15 445 BC to when Jesus rode into Jerusalem as King on April 8-9 32 AD it was 483 years to the day

- 4. Daniel noted two events that occur AFTER the 483 years and BEFORE the 7 years:
  - a. Annointed One is cut off (Jesus' crucifixion -- April 32 AD)
  - b. People of the ruler who will come will destroy Jerusalem (Titus -- 70 AD)
- 5. Therefore a gap exists between the 69th and 70th weeks.
- 6. There is no reason to think of the last 7 years of the prophecy in terms of anything different from the 483 years. The last 7 years are the same lunar years of 360 days each.
- 7. Jesus placed Daniel's prophecy of the abomination that causes desolation at THE END, just before His second coming in Matt. 24, so the 70<sup>th</sup> week is still future

# So again, what do we do with the final week of 'sevens'?

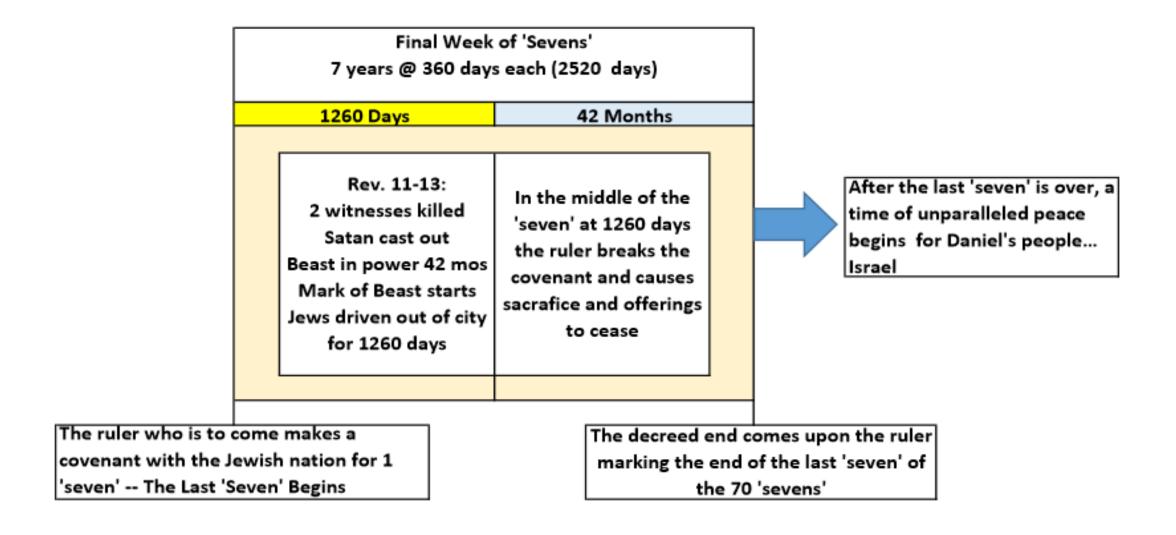


# Could the 70<sup>th</sup> week of Daniel be the exact chronological framework of Revelation 6-19?

- 1. In Rev. 6-19 all chronological data is noted as 3 ½ lunar years of 360 days each
  - a. a time, times, and half a time (12:14)
  - b. 42 months (11:2; 13:5)
  - c. 1260 days (11:3; 12:6)
- 2. Rev. 11:1-3 splits the time of the book of Revelation into two 3 ½ year segments
  - a. Time of the two witnesses @ 1260 days
  - b. Gentiles trample Holy City for 42 months

- 3. Rev. 11 13 notes several events surrounding the midpoint of the 7 years"
  - a. 2 witnesses who prophesy for 1260 days killed 11:3
  - b. 7<sup>th</sup> trumpet 11:15
  - c. Jewish people driven into desert for 1260 days 12:6
  - d. Satan & his angels cast from heavens 12:7-9
  - e. Beast allowed authority for 42 months 12:5
  - f. Second Beast institutes "the mark" 12:16-17

It appears the events of Rev. 11-13 fit right in the middle of what Daniel prophesied in the 70<sup>th</sup> week.



## Which makes more sense?

