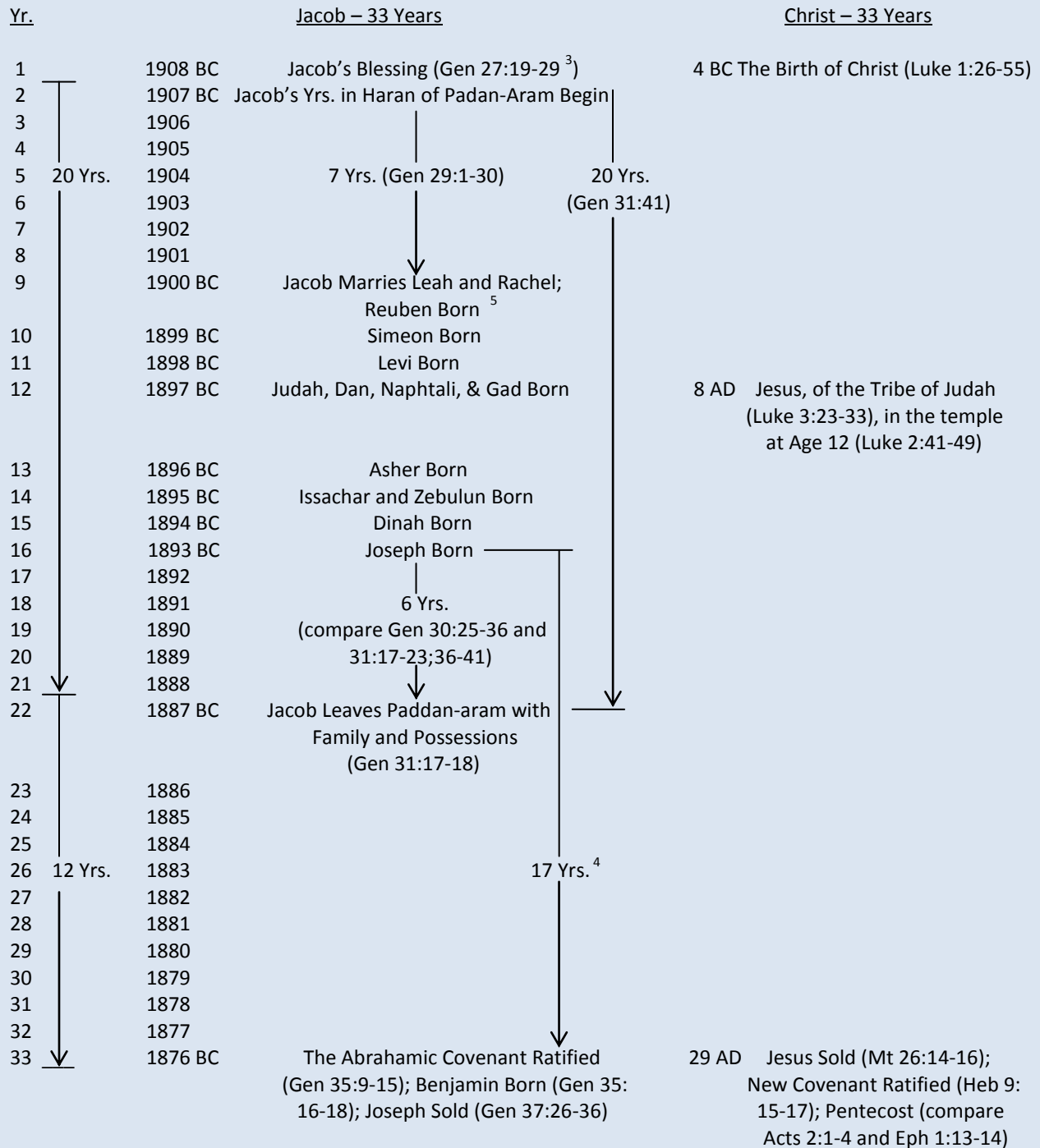


# 33 Years of the Life of Jacob in Parallel with 33 Years of the Life of Christ <sup>1,2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> The page one key applies.

<sup>2</sup> A prior reading of Appendix B is recommended.

<sup>3</sup> The scriptures cited in this document can be conveniently accessed at <https://www.biblegateway.com/> .

<sup>4</sup> The earliest possible date for the selling of Joseph is the year of the ratification of the Abrahamic covenant (Gen 35:1-27; 37:1-36), or 1876 BC\*, placing the earliest possible date of Joseph's birth seventeen years earlier since he was seventeen years old at the time he was sold (Gen 37:2). Under these assumptions, more of God's design in history is revealed <sup>6</sup> and realistic ages are permitted for Dinah, Simeon, and Levi when the proposed marriage to Dinah and the slaughter by Simeon and Levi took place at Shechem of Canaan in the year of the ratification of the covenant (Gen 33:17-35:12).

\*The ratification of the Abrahamic covenant took place 430 years before the giving of the law (Gal 3:17), which was right after the Exodus (Ex 19:1-20:17 ff.) in 1446 BC (page 1, footnote 1, "Exodus from Egypt").

<sup>5</sup> See the account of the births of the first eleven sons and the daughter of Jacob in Gen 29:31-30:24.

<sup>6</sup> Christ, heir of the promise to Abraham (Gal 3:16), is the fulfillment of Isaac's blessing of Jacob (compare Gen 27:19-29 and Luke 1:26-55), who is himself a type of Christ (compare Luke 1:42 and Gen 27:26-29). Following Jacob's blessing, Jacob fled from Esau, who was planning to kill him, to the grave of Haran of Paddan-aram where he stayed for twenty years (Gen 27:41-43; 31:41) and following Jesus' birth, Joseph, Mary, and Jesus fled from Herod, who would attempt to kill Jesus, to the grave of Egypt (Mt 2:13-14). In Paddan-aram, Jacob became the father of eleven sons and one daughter, signifying the building of the church in Christ's grave. After 20 years in Paddan-aram, Jacob left with his family and, in the twelfth year after their departure, after a stay in Succoth, they came to the land of Canaan (Gen 33:17-18), a representation of the resurrection of the church into the inheritance. In a 33<sup>rd</sup> year they came to the land, a year in which the Abrahamic covenant was ratified and a year in parallel with Christ's 33<sup>rd</sup> year, when the ratification of the new covenant took place (compare Gen 35:9-15 and Heb 9:15-17).

In a similar allegory, Jacob is seen in the grave of Paddan-aram, after Esau planned to kill him, shepherding flocks for seven years in return for Rachel in marriage (Gen 29:1-20; 30:25-31), allegorical of the "tribulation", when the church will undergo a great building process of about seven years, or 2520 days, after which a marriage between Christ and the church will take place (Rev 19:6-8). Furthermore, the seven days separating Jacob's marriages to Leah and Rachel (Gen 29:20-30) foreshadow a seven day wedding celebration separating the "rapture" of the church (Leah) from the salvation of a remnant of Israel (Rachel) as recorded in Zec 14. The births subsequent to Jacob's marriages, of eleven sons and one daughter, are the building of the church in a period of more than 1000 years, including the millennial kingdom, after which, as represented by the twelve years from the year of the departure from the grave of Paddan-aram to the year of the return to Canaan, it is allegorically resurrected into the new heaven and new earth in the year of the ratification of the Abrahamic covenant in parallel with the ratification of the new covenant in Christ's 33<sup>rd</sup> year.