

The Wall Street Waltz

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By Joseph F. Dumond

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6th day of the 6th month 5851 years after the creation of Adam
The 6th Month in the Sixth year of the Third Sabbatical Cycle
The Third Sabbatical Cycle after the 119th Jubilee Cycle
The Sabbatical Cycle of Earthquakes, Famines and Pestilence
The Year of the Tithe for the Widows, Orphans & Levites

August 22, 2015

Shabbat Shalom Family,

The Wall Street Waltz

We have been receiving many emails asking if the stock market is going to crash this fall. More specifically on Elul 29, 2015. Or September 13 or 14th 2015 according to Jonathan Cahn. If the stock market crashes after Elul 29, then by Jonathan Cahn's own definition of the Sabbatical year, it would then have come AFTER the Sabbatical year. That is, of course, if Cahn has the right year as recorded in history and your bible.

Here is what Johnathan Cahn is saying as reported by WND.

While Cahn prefers not to speculate on what, if anything, might befall America on Sept. 13, 2015, it will be the next *Shemittah* year – which occurs on Elul 29 every seven years on the Hebrew calendar. It is a time when debts are to be forgiven and the land, in the agricultural communities of ancient Israel were to be given a rest.

Sept. 17, 2001, was the beginning of the economic calamity associated with 9/11 and the lowering of interest rates by the Fed resulting in the collapse of the stock market Sept. 17, 2001 – Elul 29 on the Hebrew calendar. Likewise, Sept. 29, 2008, marked the next big crash. Sept. 29, 2008, also fell on Elul 29.

All of this is laid out in a new documentary video called “The Isaiah 9:10 Judgment,” the leading faith video in the nation and one of the top-selling documentaries of any kind, produced by Joseph Farah and WND Films.

Farah believes the date Sept. 13, 2015 bears close watching – though he is quick to admit he has no idea what, if anything, will happen in America.

“A clear pattern has been established,” he says. “I don’t believe it’s a coincidence what happened in America on Elul 29 in 2001 and 2008. It would be foolish to ignore the possibility that a greater judgment might be in the works – especially if America continues to move away from God and His Word.”

It’s also worth noting that Elul 29, 2015, represents the eve of the Feast of Trumpets or Rosh Hashana at sundown. An unusual astronomical phenomenon, a blood red moon – or tetrad – is expected to occur that evening, according to NASA. The Feast of Trumpets begins a period known by Jews as “the days of awe” that lasts through Yom Kippur a week later.

While everyone is believing this they also say that the Shemittah is only for the land of Israel and yet, here they are looking at these curses outside the land of Israel in the USA. And when I say to them this is for the whole world to keep they go back to their turtle shell and say it is only for the land of Israel. Hypocrisy knows no bounds.

Let us look at this subject and examine each and every known Sabbatical year and compare them to the known recessions and depressions as recorded in history. Let’s examine the facts. Not the way many people are looking at it, with no facts and just some fictional notes or a couple of facts that fit their own theory. No, let us examine all the known facts and then decide if we are going to have a recession or depression on the Jewish Sabbatical year.

In my first presentation, on video with the Prophecy club, I went around the USA and spoke at 10 cities in 12 days. Towards the end of this tour in March 2008, it was recorded. You can watch this video today titled The Chronological Order of Prophecy in the Sabbatical years. I know it is a long title.

I was not gifted in creating hype like some are. I just present the facts and leave it on the table for others to view. I



present things as if in a court of law. My evidence has been examined by thousands and stood the test.

So let's look at the evidence. The things Rabbi Cahn shares and the many things he leaves off the table. The things he leaves off the table are the things that prove him wrong.

We have also shown you repeatedly when the Sabbatical and Jubilee years are. We have proven it and shown you how to prove it for yourself. 2 Kings 19:29. Again this is also where Rabbi Cahn is wrong. He is claiming the wrong year as the Shemita.

We have posted this picture before showing all the known Sabbatical years. In this picture we are up to 21 proofs. We will soon be showing you more as we are now up to 38 and I now have Hebrew documents which might even put us up to 50 artifacts all proving when the Sabbatical and Jubilee years are.

Here are the charts I used in the video. They

21 sabbatical years

are large charts so in this medium they might be hard to see. You can view them online at the [Wall Street Waltz](#) book.

The charts below begin in the year 1790 and go up to 1985. They record every recession and depression in the USA over this time. Click on each picture to get a larger look at it or go to the link provided above.

Wall Street waltz

The chart below has the Sabbatical and Jubilee years recorded on them in yellow, as proven in all our videos and in our book [Remembering the Sabbatical year of 2016](#) which you can order at Xlibris right after the Sabbath. Don't forget to get our most recent book [The 2300 Days of Hell](#) at the same time.

We will now look at each Sabbatical year in relation to each recession or depression and economic boom. We will give the reason they happened, then we will summarize them at the end of this presentation.

1) In 1792-1793 there was a Sabbatical year.

The year before, in the 6th year, the economy was going up and was still up during the Sabbatical year. But as the Sabbatical year drew to a close in 1793 the French Revolutionary Wars continued from 1792, with new powers entering the First Coalition after the execution of King Louis XVI. Spain and Portugal entered the coalition in January 1793, and on 1 February France declared war on Great Britain and the Netherlands.

And we have our first recession as recorded on these charts. So this recession came at the end of the Sabbatical year. Or two years after the Jewish Sabbatical year. But we will not confuse things by recording Jewish Shemita years. We are only using those we can prove in history, which we have done in our book [Remembering the Sabbatical year of 2016](#).

- 2) 1799-1800 is the Sabbatical year. And 1800-1801 is a Jubilee year. A recession began in 1797. This is during the French Revolution. This would begin to come out of recession as we entered the Sabbatical year and we were in full bull stock market mode come the Jubilee year.
- 3) Then we have a recession after the peace of Amiens ending the French Revolution in 1803. The economy would boom two years before the next Sabbatical year of 1806 and continue to boom into 1807 when The Embargo depression started.

The most likely reason for the depression of 1807-1814 was the trade embargo imposed by President Thomas Jefferson to try to keep the U.S. from getting involved in the wars raging in Europe. Britain and France were engaged in yet another struggle for primacy in Europe. Shipping to both parties could be interdicted and require a military response. Jefferson felt that by keeping American shipping out of the war zone that the U.S. could avoid being put into a dangerous political situation. The British were making the situation even worse by treating American sailors as being British citizens who could be taken into military service.

The disappearance of export demand closed down many important industries in the U.S. The trade embargo also cut imports into the U.S. In principle the loss of foreign markets for U.S. business could be compensated for by a shift to production for the domestic markets. However such a shift would take time and the creation of a recession reduced the domestic demand. The trade embargo was obviously a temporary policy and so investment in markets that would be difficult to retain once the embargo was lifted was not attractive. So the reaction to the trade embargo was recession.

Ultimately Jefferson's strategy failed and the U.S. was drawn into the conflict. That was the War of 1812 in which the U.S. capital of Washington was burned. (Note: the white house was burned by Canadians. The only time an invading army successfully attacked Washington) With the war's end and the end of the trade embargo the U.S. economy recovered.

- 4) We next have the Sabbatical year of 1813. The war of 1812 began with the first ever declaration of war by America on June 1st, 1812. This then led into the recession year that lasted the entire Sabbatical year and the year after.
- 5) 1820 is the next Sabbatical year. Take note of this one. The **Panic of 1819** was the first major peacetime financial crisis in the United States followed by a general collapse of the American economy persisting through 1821.

Though driven by global market adjustments in the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars, the severity of the downturn was compounded by excessive speculation in public lands, fueled by the unrestrained issue of paper money from banks and business concerns.

The Second Bank of the United States (BUS), itself deeply enmeshed in these inflationary practices, sought to compensate for its laxness in regulating the state bank credit market by initiating a sharp curtailment in loans by its western branches, beginning in 1818. Failing to provide metallic currency when presented with their own bank notes by the BUS, the state

chartered banks began foreclosing on the heavily mortgaged farms and business properties they had financed. The ensuing financial panic, in conjunction with a sudden recovery in European agricultural production in 1817 led to widespread bankruptcies and mass unemployment.

The financial disaster and depression provoked popular resentment against banking and business enterprise, and a general belief that federal government economic policy was fundamentally flawed. Americans, many for the first time, became politically engaged so as to defend their local economic interests.

The New Republicans and their American System – tariff protection, internal improvements, and the BUS – were exposed to sharp criticism, eliciting a vigorous defense.

This widespread discontent would be mobilized by Democratic-Republicans in alliance with Old Republicans, and a return to the Jeffersonian principles of limited government, strict construction of the Constitution, and Southern preeminence. The Panic of 1819 marked the end of the Era of Good Feelings and the rise of Jacksonian nationalism.

6) Our next Sabbatical year was in 1827. We had a depression in 1825-1826 but a boom from 1827-1836. The Panic of 1825, a stock crash following a bubble of speculative investments in Latin America led to a decline in business activity in the United States and England. The recession coincided with a major panic, the date of which may be more easily determined than general cycle changes associated with other recessions. In 1826, England forbade the United States to trade with English colonies, and in 1827, the United States adopted a counter prohibition. Trade declined, just as credit became tight for manufacturers in New England.

7) The next Sabbatical year was in 1834. The United States' economy declined moderately in 1833–34. News accounts of the time confirm the slowdown. The subsequent expansion was driven by land speculation.

8) The Panic of 1837 was between Sabbatical years. A sharp downturn in the American economy was caused by bank failures and lack of confidence in the paper currency. Speculation markets were greatly affected when American banks stopped payment in specie (gold and silver coinage). Over 600 banks failed in this period. In the South, the cotton market completely collapsed. See: Panic of 1837

9) The Debt Repudiation depression began in 1837 with a cotton boom in 1838 followed by this depression until 1843. This was one of the longest and deepest depressions. It was a period of pronounced deflation and massive default on debt. The Cleveland Trust Company Index showed the economy spent 68 months below its trend and only 9 months above it. The Index declined 34.3% during this depression. The Sabbatical year was in 1841.

10) 1848 was the Sabbatical year with 1849 as the Jubilee year. 1845-late 1846 recession.

This recession was mild enough that it may have only been a slowdown in the growth cycle. One theory holds that this would have been a recession, except the United States began to gear up for the Mexican–American War, which began April 25, 1846.

The Cleveland Trust Company Index declined 19.7% during 1847 and 1848. It is associated with a financial crisis in Great Britain.

There was mild prosperity during 1844-1848 and vigorous prosperity in 1848-1856. This Jubilee cycle preceded the California gold rush.

11) The next Sabbatical year was 1855. This is the first cycle of the 116th Jubilee cycle.

1853-1854 mild recession. Interest rates rose in this period, contributing to a decrease in railroad investment. Security prices fell during this period. With the exception of falling business investment there is little evidence of contraction in this period. Then we have the Panic of 1857. Again, two years after the Sabbatical year. Failure of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company burst a European speculative bubble in United States' railroads and caused a loss of confidence in American banks. Over 5,000 businesses failed within the first year of the Panic, and unemployment was accompanied by protest meetings in urban areas. This is the earliest recession to which the NBER assigns specific months (rather than years) for the peak and trough.

stockgraphx

Bank run of 1857

12) 1862-1863 is the next Sabbatical year.

1860-1861-There was a recession before the American Civil War, which began on April 12, 1861. Zarnowitz says the data generally show a contraction occurred in this period, but it was quite mild. A financial panic was narrowly averted in 1860 by the first use of clearing house certificates between banks.

1862 there was prosperity due to the war and the industry it provided. Again, this was a Sabbatical year.

The American Civil War ended in April 1865, and the country entered a lengthy period of general deflation that lasted until 1896. The United States occasionally experienced periods of recession during the Reconstruction era. Production increased in the years following the Civil War, but the country still had financial difficulties. The post-war period coincided with a period of some international financial instability.

13) Sabbatical year in 1869-1870. 3rd Sabbatical cycle.

1869-1870 A few years after the Civil War, a short recession occurred. It was unusual since it came amid a period when railroad investment was greatly accelerating, even producing the First Transcontinental Railroad. The railroads built in this period opened up the interior of the country, giving birth to the Farmers' movement. The recession may be explained partly by

ongoing financial difficulties following the war, which discouraged businesses from building up inventories. Several months into the recession, there was a major financial panic.

The years from 1873 to 1879 were the post war depression years.

Panic of 1873. Economic problems in Europe prompted the failure of Jay Cooke & Company, the largest bank in the United States, which burst the post-Civil War speculative bubble. The Coinage Act of 1873 also contributed by immediately depressing the price of silver, which hurt North American mining interests. The deflation and wage cuts of the era led to labor turmoil, such as the Great Railroad Strike of 1877. In 1879, the United States returned to the gold standard with the Specie Payment Resumption Act. This is the longest period of economic contraction recognized by the NBER. The Long Depression is sometimes held to be the entire period from 1873–96

14) Our next Sabbatical year is 1876 and it is found mired in the depression mentioned above that began long before 1876.

15) The next Sabbatical year is 1883. There was a recession 1882-1885. Like the Long Depression that preceded it, the recession of 1882–85 was more of a price depression than a production depression. From 1879 to 1882, there had been a boom in railroad construction which came to an end, resulting in a decline in both railroad construction and in related industries, particularly iron and steel. A major economic event during the recession was the Panic of 1884. 1887-1888 Investments in railroads and buildings weakened during this period. This slowdown was so mild that it is not always considered a recession. Contemporary accounts apparently indicate it was considered a slight recession. From 1883 our Sabbatical year there was a mild recession until 1885. From 1886 until 1890 there was vigorous growth.

16) our next Sabbatical year is 1890. Although shorter than the recession in 1887–88 and still modest, a slowdown in 1890–91 was somewhat more pronounced than the preceding recession. International monetary disturbances are blamed for this recession, such as the Panic of 1890 in the United Kingdom.

In the very middle of this Sabbatical cycle was a panic of 1893. Failure of the United States Reading Railroad and withdrawal of European investment led to a stock market and banking collapse. This Panic was also precipitated in part by a run on the gold supply. The Treasury had to issue bonds to purchase enough gold. Profits, investment and income all fell, leading to political instability, the height of the U.S. populist movement and the Free Silver movement.

There was another panic of 1896. The period of 1893–97 is seen as a generally depressed cycle that had a short spurt of growth in the middle, following the Panic of 1893. Production shrank and deflation reigned.

17) 1897-1898 was the next Sabbatical year followed by the Jubilee year of 189-1899. From 1898 to 1907 were prosperous years. 1899-1900 This was a mild recession in the period of general growth beginning after 1897. Evidence for a recession in this period does not show up in some annual data series.

18) 1904-1905 is our next Sabbatical year. 1902-1904 Though not severe, this downturn lasted for nearly two years and saw a distinct decline in the national product. Industrial and commercial production both declined, albeit fairly modestly. The recession came about a year after a 1901 stock crash.

The Panic of 1907. A run on Knickerbocker Trust Company deposits on October 22, 1907, set events in motion that would lead to a severe monetary contraction. The fallout from the panic led to Congress creating the Federal Reserve System. This was followed by a depression in 1908.

19) 1911-1912 is the next Sabbatical year. It was preceded by the panic of 1910-1911. This was a mild but lengthy recession. The national product grew by less than 1%, and commercial activity and industrial activity declined. The period was also marked by deflation.

A recession followed this in 1913-1914. Productions and real income declined during this period and were not offset until the start of World War I increased demand. Incidentally, the Federal Reserve Act was signed during this recession, creating the Federal Reserve System, the culmination of a sequence of events following the Panic of 1907.

20) 1918-1919 is the next Sabbatical year.

August 1918-March 1919-Severe hyperinflation in Europe took place over production in North America. This was a brief but very sharp recession and was caused by the end of wartime production, along with an influx of labor from returning troops. This, in turn, caused high unemployment.

1920-1921 The 1921 recession began a mere 10 months after the post-World War I recession, as the economy continued working through the shift to a peacetime economy. The recession was short, but extremely painful. The year 1920 was the single most deflationary year in American history; production, however, did not fall as much as might be expected from the deflation. GNP may have declined between 2.5 and 7 percent, even as wholesale prices declined by 36.8%. The economy had a strong recovery following the recession.

1923-1924 recession. From the depression of 1920–21 until the Great Depression, an era dubbed the Roaring Twenties, the economy was generally expanding. Industrial production declined in 1923–24, but on the whole this was a mild recession.

21) 1925-1926 is the next Sabbatical year. 1926-1927. This was an unusual and mild recession, thought to be caused largely because Henry Ford closed production in his factories for six months to switch from production of the Model T to the Model A. Charles P.

Kindleberger says the period from 1925 to the start of the Great Depression is best thought of as a boom, and this minor recession just proof that the boom “was not general, uninterrupted or extensive”

August 1929-March 1933. Stock markets crashed worldwide. A banking collapse took place in the United States. Extensive new tariffs and other factors contributed to an extremely deep depression. The United States remained in a depression until World War II. In 1936, unemployment fell to 16.9%, but later returned to 19% in 1938 (near 1933 levels).

22) The next Sabbatical year took place during this great depression in 1932-1933.

23) The Sabbatical after this is 1939. This Sabbatical year was preceded by a recession on the heels of the Great Depression. The Recession of 1937 is only considered minor when compared to the Great Depression, but is otherwise among the worst recessions of the 20th century. Three explanations are offered for the recession: that tight fiscal policy from an attempt to balance the budget after the expansion of the New Deal caused recession, that tight monetary policy from the Federal Reserve caused the recession, or that declining profits for businesses led to a reduction in investment.

24) The Sabbatical year of 1946-1947 and the Jubilee year of 1947-1948 followed the boom of the war years. The decline in government spending at the end of World War II led to an enormous drop in gross domestic product, making this technically a recession. This was the result of demobilization and the shift from a wartime to peacetime economy. The post-war years were unusual in a number of ways (unemployment was never high) and this era may be considered a "*sui generis* end-of-the-war recession".

The 1948 recession was a brief economic downturn; forecasters of the time expected much worse, perhaps influenced by the poor economy in their recent lifetimes. The recession also followed a period of monetary tightening. In 1948 Israel became a nation after the 1947 UN resolution.

25) 1953-1954 is our next Sabbatical year. This very year was a recession year from July 1953 to May 1954. After a post-Korean War inflationary period, more funds were transferred to national security. In 1951, the Federal Reserve reasserted its independence from the U.S. Treasury and in 1952, the Federal Reserve changed monetary policy to be more restrictive because of fears of further inflation or of a bubble forming.

There was a recession in 1957-1958. Monetary policy was tightened during the two years preceding 1957, followed by an easing of policy at the end of 1957. The budget balance resulted in a change in budget surplus of 0.8% of GDP in 1957 to a budget deficit of 0.6% of GDP in 1958, and then to 2.6% of GDP in 1959.

26) 1960-1961 is the next Sabbatical year. Again during this Sabbatical year there was a recession for 10 months. Another primarily monetary recession occurred after the Federal Reserve began raising interest rates in 1959. The government switched from deficit (or 2.6% in 1959) to surplus (of 0.1% in 1960). When the economy emerged from this short recession, it began the second-longest period of growth in NBER history. The Dow Jones Industrial Average (Dow) finally reached its lowest point on Feb. 20, 1961, about 4 weeks after President Kennedy was inaugurated.

27) The next Sabbatical year was 1967-1968. This was as sustained expansion period. A recession did come in Dec 1969 – Nov 1970. The relatively mild 1969 recession followed a lengthy expansion. At the end of the expansion, inflation was rising, possibly a result of increased deficits. This relatively mild recession coincided with an attempt to start closing the budget deficits of the Vietnam War (fiscal tightening) and the Federal Reserve raising interest rates (monetary tightening).

28) 1974-1975 is our next Sabbatical year.

Nov 1973 to Mar 1975 was a recession period. A quadrupling of oil prices by OPEC coupled with high government spending because of the Vietnam War led to stagflation in the United States. The period was also marked by the 1973 oil crisis and the 1973–1974 stock market crash. The period is remarkable for rising unemployment coinciding with rising inflation.

in 1980 we had 6 months of recession. The NBER considers a very short recession to have occurred in 1980, followed by a short period of growth and then a deep recession. Unemployment remained relatively elevated in between recessions. The recession began as the Federal Reserve, under Paul Volcker, raised interest rates dramatically to fight the inflation of the 1970s. The early '80s are sometimes referred to as a “double-dip” or “W-shaped” recession.

29) The next sabbatical year was 1981-1982.

July 1981 to Nov 1982 The Iranian Revolution sharply increased the price of oil around the world in 1979, causing the 1979 energy crisis. This was caused by the new regime in power in Iran, which exported oil at inconsistent intervals and at a lower volume, forcing prices up. Tight monetary policy in the United States to control inflation led to another recession. The changes were made largely because of inflation carried over from the previous decade because of the 1973 oil crisis and the 1979 energy crisis.

30) There was a sabbatical year from 1988-1989

There was a recession from July 1990-Mar 1991. After the lengthy peacetime expansion of the 1980s, inflation began to increase and the Federal Reserve responded by raising interest rates from 1986 to 1989. This weakened but did not stop growth, but some combination of the subsequent 1990 oil price shock, the debt accumulation of the 1980s, and growing consumer pessimism combined with the weakened economy to produce a brief recession.

31) 1995-1996 was the Sabbatical year. 1996-1997 was the Jubilee Year

The 1990s were the longest period of growth in American history. The collapse of the speculative dot-com bubble, a fall in business outlays and investments, and the September 11th attacks, brought the decade of growth to an end. Despite these major shocks, the recession was brief and shallow.

32) 2002-2003 was our next Sabbatical year. The **stock market downturn of 2002** (some say “stock market crash” or “the Internet bubble bursting”) is the sharp drop in stock prices during 2002 in stock markets across the United States, Canada, Asia, and Europe. After recovering

from lows reached following the September 11 attacks, indices slid steadily starting in March 2002, with dramatic declines in July and September leading to lows last reached in 1997 and 1998. The dollar declined steadily against the euro, reaching a 1-to-1 valuation not seen since the euro's introduction. The 1990s were the longest period of growth in American history.

The collapse of the speculative dot-com bubble, a fall in business outlays and investments, and the September 11th attacks, brought the decade of growth to an end. Despite these major shocks, the recession was brief and shallow.

On Sept 10, 2001 the Dow had dropped 9.1% and then two weeks later when the market opened it again dropped another 14.2%

33) 2009-2010 was our next Sabbatical year. December 2007 to June 2009 The great recession.

The subprime mortgage crisis led to the collapse of the United States housing bubble. Falling housing-related assets contributed to a global financial crisis, even as oil and food prices soared. The crisis led to the failure or collapse of many of the United States' largest financial institutions: Bear Stearns, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Lehman Brothers, Citibank, and AIG, as well as a crisis in the automobile industry. The government responded with an unprecedented \$700 billion bank bailout and \$787 billion fiscal stimulus package. The National Bureau of Economic Research declared the end of this recession over a year after the end date. The Dow Jones Industrial Average (Dow) finally reached its lowest point on March 9, 2009.

34) 2016-2017 is the next Sabbatical year. Will there be a recession or a depression? Based on the evidence that we have shown you above, there could be. And then again it could come during the Sabbatical cycle, as it has in other cycles.

In the following chart we can see the ups and downs since 1900. On the right hand side we can see it is dropping in the recent months.

Dow Jones 1900 to date 100-100

Deu 15:1 At the end of *every* seven years you shall make a release. 2 And this *is* the manner of the release. Every man who has a loan to his neighbor shall release it. He shall not exact *it* from his neighbor, or from his brother, because it is called Jehovah's release. 3 You may exact *it* from a foreigner, but your hand shall release that which is yours with your brother, 4 except when there shall be no poor among you. For Jehovah shall greatly bless you in the land which Jehovah your God gives you *for* an inheritance to possess it, 5 only if you carefully listen to the voice of Jehovah your God to be careful to do all these commandments which I command you today. 6 For Jehovah your God blesses you as He promised you. And you shall lend to many nations, but you shall not borrow. And you shall reign over many nations, but they shall not reign over you.

You are to release the debt at the end of the 7th year. You are also promised a triple portion in the 6th year.

Lev 25:20 And if you shall say, What shall we eat the seventh year? Behold, we shall not sow nor gather in our increase. 21 Then I will command My blessing on you in the sixth year, and it shall bring forth fruit for three years. 22 And you shall sow the eighth year, and eat of old fruit until the ninth year; until its fruits come in, you shall eat the old fruit. 23 The land shall not be sold forever; for the land is Mine. For you are strangers and pilgrims with Me.

But if you have never kept the Sabbatical year, if you have not forgiven the debts owed to you, if you have not taken care of the widow and orphans in the 6th year, why should you expect to receive a double or triple portion before you have proven yourself? Keep the Sabbatical year in 2016-2017 and proof to Yehovah you will obey. Take care of the widows and orphan and the Levite first; then expect to receive His abundant portions after you have obeyed.

Will we have a recession in 2015?

Or will it come in 2016, the Sabbatical year?

Or will it come during the next Sabbatical cycle?

You have the same evidence before you as I do – what do you think?

I do not know for sure. After looking at all the facts I do not know. But I have looked at all the facts and not just selected two that match the point I want to make, as some have done and then hyped the hell out of it.

We may have a recession that leads to depression and then to war. But to say so categorically... I cannot do so based on the facts on the table as I now see them.

When people get tired of the hype and fiction they will then seek out the facts and the truth.

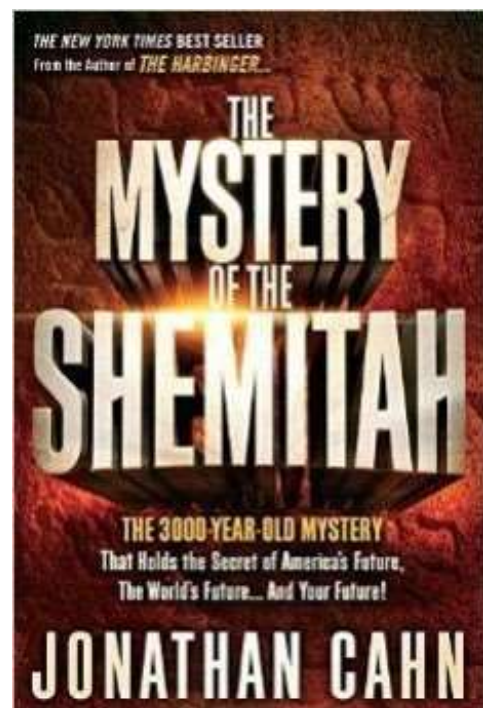
We have constantly been providing that truth since 2005 when we first began to teach this; since 2006 when we went online with our web site and since March 2008 when we provided this information in our first video with the Prophecy club.

Since 2005, we have been providing you with the facts and letting you decide as the jury. We will continue to do so. Get the book *Remembering the Sabbatical Year* and learn the truth.

Summation of ALL the Facts

Now that we have the facts before us let's now begin to judge, based on those facts, whether or not we will have a recession or depression this year or next and whether or not we can even discern such a thing or not.

We are going to look at a number of other things as we do this.



1) 1792-93 was the 6th Sabbatical year of the Jubilee cycle.

Recession came AFTER the Sabbatical year. 1793 Began the Niddah cycle of war.

2) 1799-1800 was the 7th Sabbatical year of the Jubilee Cycle.

- Recession two years before Sabbatical year. 1797 was in the Niddah cycle.
- 2.5) 1800-1801 Was a Jubilee year
- Full blown economic boom Jubilee year.
- We now begin with a fresh Jubilee cycle in an economic boom.

3) 1806-1807 Sabbatical year. 1st cycle.

- Recession two years before.
- Boom two years before and during Sabbatical year.
- Depression one year after Sabbatical year for 7 years.

4) 1813-1814 Sabbatical year. 2nd cycle.

- War began year before.
- Recession during Sabbatical year and year after.

5) 1820-1821 Sabbatical year 3rd Cycle

- Panic year before
- Depression during Sabbatical year.

6) 1827-1828 Sabbatical year 4th Cycle. End of Niddah cycle

- Depression for 2 year before Sabbatical
- Boom during Sabbatical year and for years to come.

7) 1834-1835 Sabbatical year. 5th Cycle

- Still in boom.
- Slight decline the year before.

8) 1841-1842 Sabbatical year. 6th Cycle.

Depression began 5 years before Sabbatical year and last until 1843.

9) 1848-1849 was the Sabbatical year. 7th cycle. 1849-1859 was the Jubilee year

- Recession 3 years before Sabbatical year
- Prosperity during Sabbatical year
- Vigorous prosperity during Jubilee year and years after.

10) 1855-1856 Sabbatical year. 1st cycle. End of Niddah cycle.

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- Mild recession year before.
 - Panic two years after.

11) 1862-1863 Sabbatical year. 2nd cycle.

- Recession two year before.
- War began year before.
- Prosperity during Sabbatical year and after.

12) 1869-1870 Sabbatical year. 3rd Cycle.

This recession happened during the Sabbatical year.

13) 1876-1877 Sabbatical year. 4th cycle.

Depression began 3 years before Sabbatical year and lasted two years after.

14) 1883-1884 Sabbatical year. 5th cycle.

- Recession began year before.
- Panic year after Sabbatical year

15) 1890-1891 Sabbatical year. 6th cycle.

- Slow down during Sabbatical year.
- Panic 3 years after.

16) 1897-1898 sabbatical year. 7th Cycle 1898-1899 Jubilee Year.

- Panic 4 years before Sabbatical year.
- Depression up to the Sabbatical year.
- Prosperity began during Sabbatical year and after the Jubilee year.

17) 1904-1905 Sabbatical year 1st cycle.

- Stock crash 3 years before.
- Mild recession up until Sabbatical year.
- Panic 2 years after Sabbatical year.

18) 1911-1912 Sabbatical year 2nd cycle. End of Niddah cycle

- Panic 4 years before.
- Panic one year before.
- Recession one year after Sabbatical year.

19) 1918-1919 Sabbatical year. 3rd Cycle

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- Hyperinflation during Sabbatical year.
 - Recession began one year after.
 - Roaring twenties began

20) 1925-1926 Sabbatical year. 4th cycle.

- Mild recession year after
- 1929 Stock market crash 3 years after Sabbatical year and 3 years before next Sabbatical year.

21) 1932-1933 Sabbatical year. 5th cycle

Great Depression began 4 years before Sabbatical year and included it.

22) 1939-1940 Sabbatical year 6th cycle. End of Niddah cycle.

- Mild Recession two years before.
- Outbreak of WW II.

23) 1946-1947 Sabbatical year. 7th cycle. 1947-1948 Jubilee year.

Mild recession – 1948

24) 1953-1954 Sabbatical year. 1st cycle

Recession

25) 1960-1961 Sabbatical year. 2nd Cycle.

Recession

26) 1967-1968 Sabbatical year. 3rd Cycle. End of Niddah cycle.

- Boom year during Sabbatical year
- Recession came year after Sabbatical

27) 1974-1975 Sabbatical Year. 4th Cycle

Recession began year before and during Sabbatical year.

28) 1981-1982 Sabbatical year. 5th Cycle

Recession during Sabbatical year.

29) 1988-1989 Sabbatical year. 6th Cycle

Recession two years after.

30) 1995-1996 Sabbatical year. 1996-1997 Jubilee year. 7th Cycle. End of Niddah cycle.

Boom Years

31) 2002-2003 Sabbatical year. 1st cycle

Stock Market Crash.

32) 2009-2010 Sabbatical year 2nd cycle

The Great recession began the year before

So, out of 32 Sabbatical cycles since 1792 we have:

- 17 recessions, depressions or panic starting the year before. 53%
- 18 recessions starting during or continuing into the Sabbatical year from years before 56%
- 11 recessions, depressions or panic starting the year after. 34%
- and we also had 12 boom years during the Sabbatical and or Jubilee years. 37%

Out of 5 Jubilee years we had 4 boom times and one weak period. 80%

Rabbi Cahn only used the two Jewish Shemita years of 2001 and 2008. He did not use all the possible Shemita years available. Why? Because they did not draw the conclusions he was looking for, so he dumped them.

With all the facts now on the table, will we have a recession before the Sabbatical year of 2016? Will it come during 2016? Or will it come after 2016-2017?

Just by looking at the percentages, I would say we have a 50/50 percent chance of having a recession during the 2016 Sabbatical year and again the year after. But we have an 80% chance of boom years during and after the Jubilee year.

Here are the most up to date charts of the stock market as [provided by this link](#).

dow-jones-100-year-historical-chart-2015-08-20-macrotrends (1)

You will notice that the recession of 2001 began in February of 2001. See the shaded area. The recession of 2008 began in Dec 2007. IN March 2008 is the first bottom of the first dip in

the shaded area. This is the exact time I was telling people on the Video from the Prophecy club and traveling across the USA that a recession was coming.

The Sabbatical year began in March 2009 which is immediately after the very lowest point in the shaded area.

dow-jones-100-year-historical-chart-2015-08-20-macrotrends (2)

So what do say is about what is to happen. I am saying nothing right now. Let all those who hope in Johnathan Cohn and the blood moon teachers who say the Jubilee begins after this year of Shemitah year and the Messiah is about to come back, let them watch and be disappointed in another false teaching.

We maintain that the middle of the current Jubilee cycle is 2020. This is when the USA and UK nations will be broken by war, the 4th curse of Lev 26. In preparations for this event, we feel strongly the need to set up headquarters in Jerusalem. We need to get going on this right away. We have a few widows and others sending in what they can from time to time, but we do not have all of you doing this week in and week out while we now have the time to do so.

We need people and financial support to do this. A building large enough to house people and businesses of this end time message will be in the millions. We need help to do this.

On another note our investment in the vineyard in Israel is doing good. We have had some problems to overcome but the vines are growing and we have news to share about this in the future.

I say this so you know we have invested in what we set out to do. We intend to do the same in this building project. If you do not invest in the future of your family such as a headquarters in Jerusalem then how could you expect to go there when you need to escape what is coming. It is time to think about the real facts that we present to you week in and week out. Weigh what we say and consider how much could be done with the many of you versus individually doing it by yourself.

The Jews bought the land from the Arabs starting in 1840 up to 1948. Is Ephraim going to do the same or think only of themselves like prophecy says they do, spending all their inheritance on false gods.

Help us invest in a headquarters in Jerusalem. Invest in a work that is working for the Kingdom of Yehovah.