

**Bible Chronology**  
By  
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### ***The Logic Used to Build this Chronology***

This chronology is built up from the standard date that scholars have calculated as the 4<sup>th</sup> year of Solomon's reign which is 966BC. This date was taken and 479 subtracted from it to give a start point for searching for the year of the Exodus. The Hebrew calendar was employed to calculate the holy days for the years involved and these were compared with what was described in scripture.

The year 1447BC is an exact match for the account given in Exodus chaps 12-34. Forty years later 1407BC is an exact match for the sequence of holy days described in Joshua chap. 5 for the year of entry to the Promised Land. From this the year of creation could be calculated as 3984BC and the date for the 4<sup>th</sup> year of Solomon refined to 968BC.

The dates for the Babylonian and Persian kings are the standard ones that scholars give – even when refined using info from the Hebrew calendar. The dates for the Israelite and Judean kings were calculated by taking as a base the work of Edwin Thiele then refining his dates slightly in order to bring them into alignment with the 1447BC-968BC dates already established. This involved moving the date of Solomon's death back six months from 931 Tishri-930 Nisan (Thiele) to 931 Nisan-931 Tishri making his last official year 932t by Judean reckoning. His first year then becomes 972t as demanded by the 1447BC-968BC (1448t-969t) dates. This has the effect of moving the corresponding regnal years of Rehoboam, Abijam, Asa, and Jehoshaphat back 1 year. After Jehoshaphat the reigns of the kings of Judah are the same as calculated by Thiele. The reigns of the Israelite kings are unaffected as are the synchronisation points with Assyrian and Babylonian chronicles. These results were confirmed by calculating the reigns of the kings afresh using the revised date of death of Solomon as input. The calculations have been included in the appendix *Chronology of the Kings of Israel and Judah*. The tables generated by those calculations have been copied into the main body of this document as summaries of the reigns of the kings.

In conclusion this chronology uses and is in accord with the generally accepted dates as given by scholars, with the Hebrew calendar, and with the Biblical account.

### ***Jubilee Years***

In Ezekiel 1:1-2 Ezekiel tells us exactly which year 594t is in the current Jubilee cycle (the 30<sup>th</sup> year of the current Jubilee cycle). Twenty years later (574t) on the Day of Atonement he receives the vision of the entire House of Israel restored on the exact day that the Year of Restoration should have been announced (Ezek 40:1). Using this data we can calculate backwards to find the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the 1<sup>st</sup> Jubilee cycle which would have occurred on the Day of Atonement on the year of entry to the Promised Land (Lev 25:2). Using the example Ezekiel has given us and putting it together with the description of Sabbath and Jubilee years given in Leviticus chap. 25 we see that the Jubilee cycle is a 49-year cycle with the 1<sup>st</sup> year in the cycle being both a Sabbath and a Jubilee year. The 50<sup>th</sup> year of a cycle would then actually be the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the next cycle.

Working backwards using this information we get the Day of Atonement of 1407BC as the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the 1<sup>st</sup> Jubilee cycle making the Jubilee of 574t the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> cycle also the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> cycle. Projecting forwards the next Jubilee year will begin on the Day of Atonement of 2024AD (the 50<sup>th</sup> year of the 70<sup>th</sup> cycle or the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the 71<sup>st</sup> cycle).

### **The Day for a Year Principle**

The examples traditionally used to provide proof of the day for a year as a Biblical principle are Num 14:34 where Israel is sentenced to wander the wilderness a year for a day and Ezek 4:5 which in Worldwide days was said to equate with a 390 year period that Israel had rejected God as king. This 390 years was taken to be from 1112BC with the rejection of God/Samuel as ruler and the demand for a king through to 721BC-718BC for the fall of Samaria. They were saying that Israel had already borne their iniquity just by being sinful. However, Ezek 4 is a prophecy of Israel having to bear the consequences of their sins not a description of past sins. If you fall ill with a cold or fever then unless God miraculously heals you of your physical sin you will have to bear your iniquity until the time when your body has paid the required price. Likewise, both Israel and Judah were given into the dominion of other men for rejecting God as their King through disobedience and would not taste freedom again until they had paid the price by bearing their iniquity and serving the required time.

This timeline shows that Samaria actually fell in 723BC and that Israel was set free 390 years later at the Battle of Issus when Darius' power was broken by Alexander the Great (the Parthian Empire that arose to supplant the Seleucid Empire in the heart of the old Persian Empire was an Israeli led confederation). The fact that Alexander then turns his back on Darius and busies himself conquering Syria, Judea, and Egypt before pushing on into the heart of the Persian empire shows how little regard he had for the reduced offensive capabilities of Darius. Darius' attempted comeback at the Battle of Arbela (or Gaugamela as it is also known as) led to his losing his empire altogether and eventually his life.

But the following verse of Ezek 4 has never been explained. Exactly how does the prophesied 40 years punishment on Judah play out in actual history? The lack of symmetry in explaining Ezek 4 has always been bothersome. Working out the dates involved precisely show that this prophecy was given in the year 594t. Adding Judah's 40 years onto Israel's 390 gives a total of 430 years punishment on Judah (Jer 3:6-11). In 164t which is 430 years after this prophecy was given the temple mount was cleansed and rededicated under Judas Maccabeus. Although peace would not be fully established for another 20 years Judah would be independent until its conquest by Rome in 63BC. This also shows that Thiele's assumption that Ezekiel used Babylonian Nisan years instead of Judean Tishri years in his writings is not correct as  $593n + 430 = 163n$  does not give the cleansing of the temple mount. It is also another reason that shows that the conclusion Thiele drew from the Nisan dating that Jerusalem fell in 586BC is not correct<sup>1</sup>.

Using the day for a year principle this timeline shows correlation with significant events in Jewish, British, and American history with regard to the 2520 years of punishment (the seven times of Lev 26:18) as well as numerous other examples of the principle's application.

### **In Conclusion**

This timeline shows that the Bible is both internally consistent and in accord with external secular histories. In trying to 'break' this timeline it has been found that it actually solves supposed discrepancies that have been thrown against it. An example is found under *A Note on the Reigns of the Gentile Kings* section where a supposed discrepancy between 2 Kings 24:12 on one side and the *Babylonian Chronicles* and Jer 52:28 on the other was raised on a website publishing translations of ancient documents, among them the *Babylonian Chronicles*. The resolution is to take into account the different dating systems used by the authors on both sides of this 'discrepancy' (which

applies to all such supposed discrepancies involving dates). The Bible is accurate and has been accurately preserved down to our day. This chronology is another resource that goes toward helping demonstrate that.

<sup>1</sup>Ezek 40:1 tells us that he received a vision in the 10<sup>th</sup> day at the beginning of the year in the 25<sup>th</sup> year of captivity and the 14<sup>th</sup> year after Jerusalem fell. If Ezekiel used Nisan years to date his captivity then 597n-24=573n. If the city was captured in 586BC then the 14th year *after* the city fell gives 586n-14=572n. No overlap – so Thiele's assumptions here are wrong. If we assume that Ezekiel dated his captivity before 1 Nisan 597BC then 598n-24=574n and the gap widens if you still assume a 586BC date for the fall. If assume that Ezekiel uses Tishri reckoning then the 10<sup>th</sup> day at the beginning of the year becomes the Day of Atonement which fits the context of what is described in the rest of the book. It also means that Jerusalem fell in 587BC (598t-24=574t, 588t-14=574t and we have an overlap i.e the dates agree with each other) .



Name	Age	Age When Son Born	Pre-Flood Patriarchs		Birth Year BC	Death Year BC
			Birth Year	Death Year		
Adam	930	130	0	930	-3984	-3054
Seth	912	105	130	1042	-3854	-2942
Enos	905	90	235	1140	-3749	-2844
Cainan	910	70	325	1235	-3659	-2749
Mahalaleel	895	65	395	1290	-3589	-2694
Jared	962	162	460	1422	-3524	-2562
Enoch	365	65	622	987	-3362	-2997
Methuselah	969	187	687	1656	-3297	-2328
Lamech	777	182	874	1651	-3110	-2333
Noah	950	500	1056	2006	-2928	-1978

Flood=1656 years after creation or 2328BC

#### Post-Flood Patriarchs

Shem	600	100	1558	2158	-2426	-1826
Arphaxad	438	35	1658	2096	-2326	-1888
Salah	433	30	1693	2126	-2291	-1858
Eber	464	34	1723	2187	-2261	-1797
Peleg	239	30	1757	1996	-2227	-1988
Reu	239	32	1787	2026	-2197	-1958
Serug	230	30	1819	2049	-2165	-1935
Nahor	148	29	1849	1997	-2135	-1987
Terah	205	70	1878	2083	-2106	-1901

Abram leaves Haran in absolute year 2083 or 1901BC, the same year as his father's death (Acts 7:4) at the age of 75.

Abram	175	100	2008	2183	-1976	-1801
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Covenant made 24 years later in absolute year 2107 or 1877BC

#### Patriarchs of Israel

Abraham	175	100	2008	2183	-1976	-1801
Isaac	180	60	2108	2288	-1876	-1696
Jacob	147	91	2168	2315	-1816	-1669
Joseph	110		2259	2369	-1725	-1615

Manasseh and Ephraim born between absolute years 2289-2296 or 1695BC-1688BC Genesis 41:50

## ***Genesis***

0,3984BC

Recreation of the Earth. Jewish tradition has the 1<sup>st</sup> day of creation falling 5 days before the Feast of Trumpets. Adam was created on the 6<sup>th</sup> day which was therefore the Feast of Trumpets. Human history begins in the month of Tishri.

1656,2328/2327BC Flood

1763,2221BC Colonisation from Armenia began.

1765,2219BC Tower of Babel.

1767,2217BC Languages confused – families of Man scattered.

2006,1978BC Noah dies.

## ***Patriarchs of Israel***

2008,1976BC Birth of Abram

2017,1967BC Birth of Sarai

2083,1901BC Abram called by God and leaves Haran

2094,1890BC Ishmael born.

2096,1888BC Arphaxad dies.

2107,1877BC NTBMO Evening of Saturday 17 April Covenant of Circumcision made 430 years before the Exodus. Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed during Feast of Unleavened Bread Sunday 18 April – Sabbath 24 April.

2108,1876BC Isaac born NTBMO Wednesday evening 6<sup>th</sup> April.

2126,1858BC Salah dies.

2144,1840BC Sarah dies.

2148,1842BC Isaac and Rebecca wed.

2158,1826BC Shem dies.

2168,1816BC Esau and Jacob born.

2184,1800BC It is around this time that the Middle Kingdom of Egypt comes to an end and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Intermediate Period of Egypt begins. The Hyksos come to prominence c1720BC with the taking of Avaris which they make their capital.

2183,1801BC Abraham dies.

2187,1797BC Eber dies.

2225,1759BC Jacob enters Laban's service at age 57 (c.f Gen 28:9, Gen 46:12). Esau goes to Ishmael and marries his daughter (Gen 28:9).

Ishmael dies.

2231,1753BC Weds Leah and Rachel. Reuben born?

2232,1752BC Joseph born. With Joseph's birth Jacob wishes to leave Laban.

2259,1725BC Laban & Jacob negotiate 6 years of service for cattle (Gen 30:24-Gen 31:41).

2265,1719BC Jacob leaves Laban after 40 years of service (Gen 31:38-41, 20 years as a friend & 20 years for wives and cattle), name changed to Israel.

Jacob would have fathered Benjamin between the ages of 97 and 107.

2276,1708BC Joseph sold into slavery at age 17.

2288,1696BC Isaac dies.

2289,1695BC Joseph made second to Pharaoh, weds Asenath. Seven years of plenty begin. Manasseh and Ephraim born during this period.

2296,1688BC	Seven years of famine begin.
2298,1686BC	Joseph reunited with his family. Jacob and his household enter Egypt (note that Jacob has great grandchildren as Pharez has 2 sons – Gen 46:12).
2315,1669BC	Jacob dies.
2369,1615BC	Joseph dies.
<b><i>The 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty of Egypt</i></b>	
2414,1570BC	Ahmose I becomes King of Thebes and completes the work of his two predecessors by expelling the Hyksos and reuniting Egypt marking the beginning of the New Kingdom and ending some 300 years of Hyksos occupation.
2436,1548BC	Amenhotep I becomes pharaoh and rules for 21 years. The Ebers papyrus records the astronomical event the heliacal rise of Sothis and is identified as occurring in 1540BC in the 9 <sup>th</sup> day of the 11 <sup>th</sup> month of the 9 <sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Amenhotep I.
2450,1534BC	Birth of Miriam
2454,1530BC	Birth of Aaron.
2457,1527BC	Thutmose I succeeds his brother-in-law to the throne, rules for 13 years. 1 <sup>st</sup> day of 11 <sup>th</sup> month = Monday 5 <sup>th</sup> of February - Birth of Moses. Pulled from Nile by Hatsupset daughter of Thutmose I in May. Hatsupset is referred to as Thermuthis by Josephus.
2470,1514BC	Thutmose II with his queen and half-sister Hatsupset ascend the throne.
2480,1504BC	Thutmose II dies. He and Hatsupset leave no male heirs so Thutmose III, Thutmose II son by a lesser wife weds Hatsupset's daughter and takes the throne. Hatsupset is made regent.
2481,1503BC	Hatsupset takes the crown in her own right becoming co-ruler with the young Thutmose III.
2497,1487BC	Moses kills an Egyptian and flees to Midian.
2501,1483BC	Hatsupset dies leaving Thutmose III as sole ruler. He defaces her monuments. During his reign he embarks on 17 successful campaigns into Asia against the Syrians and Mitanni. His eldest son dies before he does.
2531,1453BC	Amenhotep II the son of Thutmose III by a lesser wife made co-ruler with his father.
2534,1450BC	Thutmose III dies and Amenhotep II becomes sole ruler at the age of 18.

### ***The Exodus***

2537,1447BC	God calls Moses and Aaron. Egypt struck by plagues. Death of the firstborn of Egypt in the Passover Thursday night 3 <sup>rd</sup> April. Exodus from Egypt NTBMO Friday night 4 <sup>th</sup> April (430 years from Covenant of Circumcision.) The parting of the Red Sea Thursday evening 10 <sup>th</sup> April. Egyptian forces drowned on morning of Friday 11 <sup>th</sup> April – The Last Day of Unleavened Bread.
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	Quails first given Monday evening 5 <sup>th</sup> May, manna on Tuesday morning 6 <sup>th</sup> of May. Water of contention at Rephidim. Amalekite attack. God swears to blot out the name of Amalek. Arrive at Sinai 1 <sup>st</sup> day of 3 <sup>rd</sup> month = Tuesday 20 <sup>th</sup> May. Friday 23 <sup>rd</sup> May – Israel told to purify themselves against the third day. The giving of the Law at Mt. Sinai on Pentecost Sunday 25 <sup>th</sup> May = Sivan 6. 127 days between Pentecost and First Day of Feast of Tabernacles Monday 29 <sup>th</sup> September as described in Ex24-34. The making of the tabernacle. Tabernacle erected 1 <sup>st</sup> day of 1 <sup>st</sup> month = Thursday 9 <sup>th</sup> April Num 1. Sacrificial law given: Book of Leviticus and Jer 7:22. Census taken 1 <sup>st</sup> day of 2 <sup>nd</sup> month = Friday 8 <sup>th</sup> May Num 1. Israel leaves Mt. Sinai Wednesday 27 <sup>th</sup> May Num 10:11. Miriam unclean for seven days. June (time of first ripe grapes) - Israel encamps at Kadesh and sends in the twelve spies for 40 days. Israel too fearful and rebellious to take inheritance. August - Sentenced to wander a year for a day in the wilderness until this generation dies. Rebellion and destruction of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram.
2538,1446BC	Thutmose IV becomes pharaoh. The Dream Stele he left behind indicates he was not the eldest son of Amenhotep II. In it Thutmose relates in a dream that the god Harmakhis (the Sphinx) promised him the kingship if he uncovered it. The eldest son would have automatically inherited kingship. During his reign he was more interested in foreign alliances than military dominance.
2558,1426BC	Amenhotep III comes to the throne. Not interested in maintaining an empire but more concerned with domestic affairs. Ignores pleas from Canaanite cities for help against the Hapiru (Tell el-Amarna letters). Amenhotep III's son Amenhotep IV (ruler over Egypt 1377BC-1360BC) would change his name to Akhenaten (Effective spirit of the Aten) and attempt to force monotheism on Egypt with the worship of Aten (the life-giving force of light). With his death Egypt reverts back to its former pantheon of gods.

### ***The 40<sup>th</sup> Year in the Wilderness***

2576,1408BC	April – Miriam dies and is buried in Kadesh. Moses strikes the rock at the waters of Meribah. Moses and Aaron will not now lead Israel into the Promised Land 1 <sup>st</sup> day of 5 <sup>th</sup> month = Wednesday August 6 <sup>th</sup> Aaron dies at Mt Hor in Israel's 40 <sup>th</sup> year in the wilderness. Mourned for 30 days by Israel.
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Destroy King of Arad and his cities.  
Plague of fiery serpents and the bronze snake.  
September - Cross the Zered 38 years after Kadesh Barnea.  
King Sihon of Ammon refuses Israel passage and attacks. Israel defeats the Ammonites and capture Sihon's capital of Heshbon and the surrounding areas from the River Arnon to the River Jabbok.  
Israel attacked by King Og of Bashan. Destroy him and his people and capture his lands.  
King Balak of Moab hires Balaam son of Beor to curse Israel, but God through Balaam blesses Israel.  
Israel seduced into idolatry by Midianite women (on advice from Balaam). God's wrath abated by the zeal of Phineas for God.  
Second census of Israel taken. None left of the generation at Kadesh Barnea except Caleb and Joshua.  
Question of women's inheritance settled. Joshua anointed as Moses' successor.  
Vengeance taken on Midian. All the males killed including their five kings and Balaam son of Beor. Not one Israelite is killed.  
Reuben, Gad, and half of Manasseh request inheritance on the Transjordan. Granted provided they fight alongside their brothers until all tribes have come into their inheritance.  
Boundaries of Canaan determined.

### ***Entry to the Promised Land***

2577,1407BC

1<sup>st</sup> day of the 11<sup>th</sup> month = Thursday January 29 – Moses gives Deuteronomy address and turns 120. Dies around early March on Mt Nebo and is mourned for 30 days.  
10<sup>th</sup> day of 1<sup>st</sup> month = Tuesday April 7 – Israel crosses the Jordan. Tabernacle set up at Gilgal.  
All uncircumcised males circumcised.  
Passover Sabbath April 11.  
First Day of Unleavened Bread and wavesheaf Sunday April 12.  
Able to eat of the produce of the land. Joshua meets the Commander of the Lord's army. First day of circling Jericho.  
Monday 13<sup>th</sup> April – cessation of manna.  
Last Day of Unleavened Bread Sabbath 18<sup>th</sup> April. Seventh day of circling Jericho. Fall of Jericho.

Trumpets Tuesday 22<sup>nd</sup> September

Day of Atonement Thursday 1<sup>st</sup> October – Jubilee Year, 1<sup>st</sup> year of 1<sup>st</sup> cycle declared a Sabbath year as commanded by God (Lev 25:2,8-10, Ezek 1:1). The Land is returned to those to whom God has given it (Lev 25:13).

Tabernacles Tuesday 6<sup>th</sup> October  
Last Great Day Tuesday 13<sup>th</sup> October

## ***Conquest of the Promised Land 1407BC-1401BC***

- After Jericho, Ai and Bethel are taken.
- Move up north to Shechem where re-confirm the covenant on Mt. Gerizim and Mt. Ebel. Suggests north-central region of Shechem already subdued.
- Hivites trick Israelites into a peace treaty. Hivite cities of Gibeon, Chephirah, Beeroth, and Kirjath-jearim become subject to Israel. South-central region now in Israelite hands.
- *The Southern Campaign*
  - King of Jebus in alliance with Hebron, Jarmuth, Lachish, and Eglon attack Gibeon. Joshua comes to Gibeon's defence. Joshua's Long Day. Canaanite troops routed then the 5 kings were killed.
  - Makkedah and Libnah taken and their respective kings killed.
  - Lachish taken. King of Gezer and his army destroyed. Eglon and Hebron taken.
  - Israeli army reaches Kadesh-barnea. Debir taken.
  - Return to Gilgal
- *The Northern Campaign*
  - Jabin king of Hazor forms a confederacy of all the northern Canaanites.
  - Jabin's forces routed.
  - Hazor made an example of and razed.

In total 31 kings conquered by Joshua and the Israelites not counting the transjordan.

### ***The Land is Divided Up***

2583,1401BC      At Gilgal allotments east of Jordan confirmed. Caleb requests his promised inheritance at Hebron. Caleb is 85 years old and it is 45 years since Kadesh Barnea.  
Joshua is described as 'old and stricken with age'.  
Allotments to Judah, Ephraim, and Manasseh.

Tabernacle moved from Gilgal to Shiloh.

Remaining allotments assigned to Benjamin, Simeon, Zebulun, Issachar, Asher, Naphtali, and Dan.

### ***Judges, Samuel, Saul, David***

The dates in this section are approximate as can not determine the exact date of death for either Joshua or at the other end David. Have made the reasonable assumption that David died in 969BC after a 3 year co-regency with his son Solomon as it is right after this that Solomon gets on with building the temple. The temple could not be built while David was king.

The rest of the dates were obtained by working backwards from David's death.

- 1401BC-1385BC
  - Joshua and the leaders of his generation die.

- Migration of Dan. Idolatry becomes prevalent.
- Civil war with the tribe of Benjamin.
- In 1385BC a new generation that had been born in the Promised Land has just reached adulthood.

2599,1385BC	Mesopotamian oppression under Cushan Rishathaim begins.
2607,1377BC	Israel delivered by Othniel. Land enjoys 40 years of peace under his judgement.
2647,1337BC	Moabite oppression begins. King Eglon of Moab sets up in Jericho
2665,1319BC	Ehud delivers Israel by assassinating Eglon. The land enjoys 80 years of peace under his judgement. Shamgar also judged in this period killing 600 Philistines.
2745,1239BC	Canaanite oppression begins under Jabin of Hazor and his general Sisera.
2765,1219BC	Forces of Sisera defeated by Deborah and Barak. Sisera killed by Jael the wife of Heber. The Land enjoys peace for 40 years.
2805,1179BC	Midianite oppression begins. Midian, Amalek, and other eastern nations raid Israel for food. Israel reduced to poverty as no produce left.
2812,1172BC	Gideon and his army of 300 deliver Israel. Peace for 40 years under Gideon's leadership.
2819,1165BC	Eli born.
2852,1132BC	Abimelech kills Gideon's other sons and sets himself up as a defacto king.
2855,1129BC	Abimelech is killed while besieging Thebez. A woman dropped a millstone from a tower on his head.
	Tola and Jair become judges over Israel for 23 and 22 years respectively.
2877,1107BC	Eli becomes a judge.
2878,1106BC	Ammonite and Philistine oppression begins (Judges 10:7).
2896,1088BC	Ammonite oppression ended by Jephthah who drives them from Manasseh, Gilead, and Reuben seizing 20 cities from them.
	Jephthah judges for 6 years.
	Ibzan judges for 7 years.
	Elon judges for 10 years.
	Abdon judges for 8 years.
	Samson judges for 20 years. At his death Samson kills 3000 Philistines, including their entire leadership.
2917,1067BC	Battle of Aphek. Philistines rout the Israelite army, killing Hophni and Phineas the sons of Eli, and capture the Ark of the Covenant. Eli dies upon hearing the news. The Ark plagues the Philistines and they return it 7 months later with tribute (during wheat harvest). Rests in Kirjath-jearim for 20 years.
2918,1066BC	Israel repentant of their sins. With the return of the ark and the death of Eli and his sons Samuel is now Israel's undisputed spiritual leader. Assembles Israel at Mizpah in the spring. Sacrifice of a suckling lamb as a burnt offering.

Battle of Mizpah. Philistine attack on Israel as they sacrifice before God. God answers with thunder and confusion. Israel rout the Philistines from their territory and recover all their captured cities.

2935,1049BC	Saul made king over Israel.
2937,1047BC	Battle of Michmash. Saul goes to battle against the Philistines. Brings the Ark with him from Kirjath-jearim (1 Sam 14:18).
2975,1009BC	David becomes king over Israel.
2982,1002BC	David moves his capital from Hebron to Jerusalem. Brings the Ark up from Kirjath-jearim. God covenants with David that He will establish the throne of his kingdom forever. His son will build the temple.

### ***Solomon and the Temple***

3012,972BC      Tishri – marks the beginning of Solomon's reign as king of Israel.  
Co-ruler with his father David.

#### *Construction of 1<sup>st</sup> Temple Begins*

3015,969BC	Feast of Trumpets Monday 10 <sup>th</sup> October – 3 <sup>rd</sup> anniversary of Solomon's reign. Death of David (969t/968n).
	God appears to Solomon at Gibeon and offers him whatever he asks for. Solomon asks for wisdom. God grants this plus riches and honour.
3016,968BC	Passover Monday 17 <sup>th</sup> April. First Day of Unleavened Bread Tuesday 18 <sup>th</sup> April - 479 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Exodus. Last Day of Unleavened Bread Monday 24 <sup>th</sup> April. 2 <sup>nd</sup> day of 2 <sup>nd</sup> month = Friday 5 <sup>th</sup> May – Construction begins on the Temple in Solomon's 4 <sup>th</sup> year and the 480 <sup>th</sup> year since the Exodus.
3022,962BC	Trumpets Sabbath 23 <sup>rd</sup> September 10 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of Solomon's reign and the start of his 11 <sup>th</sup> year on the throne. Atonement Monday 2 <sup>nd</sup> October Tabernacles Sabbath 7 <sup>th</sup> October Last Great Day Sabbath 14 <sup>th</sup> October.

Heshvan (Oct/Nov) In Solomon's 11<sup>th</sup> year the House of the Lord is completed.

### ***Notes on the Reigns of the Kings of Israel and Judah***

In general Israel started its year in Nisan while Judah began its civil year in Tishri. The length of the reigns of the kings could be counted using either the accession or non-accession method. Non-accession meant that the date a monarch came to the throne would be counted as their 1<sup>st</sup> anniversary i.e they would number their years starting from

1 instead of 0 as we do today . This way a king who died one year after he came to the throne would be accorded a reign of two years.

The accession method meant that the date a monarch came to the throne would be the '0<sup>th</sup> anniversary' of their reign (it is how we count years today).

The choice as to which method was used in both kingdoms appears to have been arbitrary, perhaps at the whim of the king himself.

In the tables below under 'Years Reigned' the numbers given are accessional unless there is a bracketed number beside it in which case it is non-accessional and the bracketed number is the accessional equivalent.

Some of the years are described as 587n or 723t. This means the year beginning Nisan 587BC and running through to Nisan 586BC or the year beginning Tishri of 723BC and running through to Tishri of 722BC. 587t/586n means the 6 month period from Tishri 587BC to Nisan of 586BC.

### ***The Divided Kingdoms***

3052,932BC	Solomon's 40 <sup>th</sup> anniversary on the throne of Israel marked in the month of Tishri. Death of Solomon between 931Nisan and 931Tishri (932t Judean reckoning, 931n Israelite reckoning). His son Rehoboam's official rule starts from 932Tishri. Northern ten tribes revolt against him and choose Jeroboam as their king. Jeroboam officially begins to reign starting 931Nisan.
3053,931BC	Official start of Jeroboam's reign in Israel. Sets up an idolatrous religion to prevent the people from returning to Jerusalem year by year and to strengthen his grip on power.
3056,928BC	Rehoboam marks his 4 <sup>th</sup> anniversary in Tishri, entering into his 5 <sup>th</sup> year 928Tishri-927Tishri. It is during this year that Shishak of Egypt invades and carries away the treasures of the Lord's house and of the king's house.
3070,914BC	Rehoboam dies between Nisan and Tishri and his son Abijah comes to the throne of Judah.
3071,913BC	War between Abijah of Judah and Jeroboam of Israel. 400,000 Judean troops face off against 800,000 Israelites. Surprised by an Israelite ambush the Judeans cry out to God. God strikes the Israelites and they flee allowing the Judeans to slaughter 500,000 Israelites.
3072,912BC	Abijah dies between Tishri 912BC and Nisan of 911BC. Asa becomes king of Judah.
3074,910BC	Jeroboam of Israel dies between Tishri and Nisan of 909BC. Succeeded by his son Nadab.
3075,909BC	Nisan-Tishri.

	Baasha of the tribe of Issachar assassinates Nadab of Israel. Kills all of the house of Jeroboam.
3086,898BC	Zerah of Ethiopia comes against Asa of Judah with 300 chariots and a million man army. Asa cries out to God and God answers by striking down Zerah's army. Judah pursues and destroys them, carrying away much spoil.
3087,897BC	The prophet Azariah son of Oded comes to Asa saying that Israel has been without the true God for many years now, and He has afflicted them because of it. Be strong now. Asa puts away the idols in the land of Judah. In the third month (Sivan = June, Pentecost = Sunday 6 June) of his 15 <sup>th</sup> year (898t) assembles the people of Judah and Benjamin together with people from Ephraim, Manasseh and Simeon to sacrifice before God.
	Trumpets Thursday 23 <sup>rd</sup> October Atonement Sabbath 2 <sup>nd</sup> October Tabernacles Thursday 7 <sup>th</sup> October Last Great Day Thursday 14 <sup>th</sup> October
	In the 36 <sup>th</sup> year of the kingdom of Judah (2 Chron 16:1 the kingdom of Asa i.e Judah mistranslated as the reign of Asa - 36 <sup>th</sup> year of Judah = 897t) Baasha of Israel is alarmed at the return of so many of his subjects to worship the true God. Begins building at Ramah to control access between Israel and Judah. Beginning of long running conflict between Asa and Baasha (1 Kings 15:16). Asa pays Ben-Hadad of Syria to attack Israel. Baasha leaves off building at Ramah. Asa uses the materials at Ramah to strengthen his own defences. God is not pleased that Asa relied on Syria and not Him.
3098,886BC	Nisan-Tishri. Baasha dies and his son Elah comes to the throne of Israel.
3099,885BC	Elah is assassinated by Zimri who destroys the whole of the house of Baasha. The people proclaim the leader of the army Omri king. Omri besieges Zimri at Tirzah. When Zimri sees that his position is lost he commits suicide having reigned for only 7 days. Omri and Tibni are rivals for the throne of Israel with half the nation following one and half following the other. Tibni rules in Tirzah.
3103,881BC	Nisan-Tishri. Tibni dies. Omri becomes sole ruler of Israel and moves into Tirzah. Builds Samaria to be his new capital.
3108,876BC	Assyrian king Ashurnasirpal II crosses the Euphrates and conducts a series of raids into Syria and Phoenicia. Towns and cities that did not surrender and give him tribute were razed and their inhabitants

	impaled on stakes. Logs cedars, stone-pines, cypresses, and pines from the mountains of Lebanon.
3110,874BC	Nisan-Tishri. Omri dies and his son Ahab becomes king of Israel. Tishri – In Judah Jehoshaphat is made co-regent with his father Asa. Asa is afflicted by a terrible disease in his feet. Does not seek God but relies on physicians.
3113,871BC	871Tishri-870Nisan. Asa dies and his son Jehoshaphat becomes sole ruler of Judah.
3115,869BC	In the third year of Jehoshaphat of Judah's sole reign (869t) he sends out leaders and priests to be teachers throughout the cities of Judah, teaching the Law of God.
3119,865BC	An alliance between Israel and Judah is cemented by the marriage of Athaliah, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, with Joram son of Jehoshaphat and crown prince of Judah.
3126,858BC	In the first year of his reign (858n) Shalmaneser III of Assyria marches his army south killing and plundering his way to the Mediterranean sea via Syria and Phoenicia.
3130,854BC	In the year 854t Joram of Judah is made co-regent with his father Jehoshaphat.
3131,853BC	853Nisan-853Tishri. In the 6 <sup>th</sup> year of his reign (853n) Shalmaneser III of Assyria marches his army south. Met by a coalition of 12 nations led by Benhadad II of Syria and Ahab of Israel that stalls his advance at the Orontes river. Known as the Battle of Qarqar. First such contact between Israel and Assyria. Shortly after this Ahab attacks Syria to regain Ramoth-gilead and is killed (1 Kings 22). Immediately after this Ammon, Moab, and the people of Mt. Seir (Edom) in coalition with a great multitude come up against Judah. The people of Judah assemble before the Lord and ask for His help and for His judgement between them and their enemies. The Lord replies that He will save them, come and watch the salvation of the Lord. Jehoshaphat appoints singers to go before the people, praising God. God causes their enemies to slaughter one another. Judah spends three days collecting the spoils.
3132,852BC	Jehoshaphat allies himself with Ahaziah of Israel in order to build treasure ships at Ezion Geber as in the days of Solomon. God is displeased at the alliance with the wicked king Ahaziah and destroys the ships at Ezion Geber. Ahaziah of Israel falls out of a window and is mortally wounded. Sends men to bring Elijah to him to tell him if he will live or die.

	Elijah incinerates the first two squads of 50 sent to him because of their arrogance. The third squad plead for their lives so Elijah accompanies them. Tells Ahaziah he will die. Ahaziah dies prior to Tishri.
	Elijah is taken up into the heavens in a fiery chariot and a whirlwind. His mantle falls to Elisha.
3136,848BC	Jehoshaphat of Judah dies and his son Joram becomes sole ruler. Possibly influenced by his wife Athaliah he slaughters all his brothers and other potential claimants to the throne.
3140,844BC	In 844t Elijah writes to Joram of Judah telling him that the Lord will strike Judah because he has led them away from the worship of the true God. (2 Chron 21:12).
3141,843BC	Arabians and Philistines stirred up by God invade Judah and carry off all of the kings possessions, wives, and sons, except his youngest Ahaziah. Joram is also afflicted with an incurable disease in his intestines.
3143,841BC	Joram of Judah dies between Nisan and Tishri of his affliction. Is universally unmourned. Nisan-Tishri: Jehu executes the Lord's will concerning the house of Ahab by slaughtering them including Joram king of Israel, Ahaziah king of Judah, and Jezebel the wife of Ahab. He then kills all the prophets and worshippers of Baal. God promises Jehu that his descendants to the 4 <sup>th</sup> generation will sit on the throne of Israel. Assyrian records (the Black Obelisk) state that in the 18 <sup>th</sup> year of his reign (841n) Shalmaneser III receives tribute from Jehu of Israel. In Judah Athaliah the mother of Ahaziah and of the house of Omri seizes power by destroying all other claimants to the thone of Judah except the infant Joash who is hidden from her.
3149,835BC	Nisan-Tishri. Jehoiada the priest overthrows Athaliah and installs the 7-year old Joash as king over Judah.
3181,803BC	Syrian pressure on Israel becomes so bad that Jehoahaz of Israel prays to God for help (2 Kings 13:3-4). God sends Israel a deliverer (2 Kings 13:5). King Adad-nirari III of Assyria invades Syria and receives tribute from the Syrians at the royal palace in Damascus.
3185,799BC	Nisan-Tishri. Jehoash of Israel is made co-regent with his father Jehoahaz.

3186,798BC	Nisan-Tishri. Jehoahaz of Israel dies. Jehoash becomes sole ruler of Israel.
3187,797BC	797Tishri-796Nisan. Zechariah son of Jehoiada condemns Joash and the nobles of Judah for turning their backs on God. Joash has Zechariah stoned to death.
3188,796BC	797Tishri-796Nisan. In the spring of 796BC God hands the army of Judah into the power of a small company from Syria. The Syrians destroy the leaders of Judah and send the spoils to Damascus. Joash killed by his own servants who install his son Amaziah as king. Amaziah executes those who killed his father. Jehoash of Israel pays tribute to Adad-nirari III of Assyria.
3191,793BC	Nisan. Jeroboam is made co-regent of Israel with his father Jehoash.
3192,792BC	Amaziah mounts a campaign against the Edomites. On advice from a man of God dismisses Israelite mercenaries he had hired since God would not give success to the campaign if they were present. The Israelites in anger plunder Judean cities on the return journey to Israel. Judah defeat the Edomites killing 20,000. Amaziah worships the Edomite gods and ignores God's warnings to repent.
3193,791BC	Amaziah challenges Jehoash of Israel to battle. Is defeated. The northern wall of Jerusalem is torn down, treasures and hostages (including Amaziah) taken to Samaria. Tishri – Azariah of Judah is made co-regent with his father Amaziah by the people.
3202,782BC	782Tishri-781Nisan. Jeroboam of Israel becomes sole ruler of Israel on the death of his father. Probably releases Amaziah of Judah as a gesture of goodwill at the start of his sole rule. During Jeroboam's reign Assyria goes through a period of weakness. It is probably during this time that Jonah was sent to the Assyrian capital of Nineveh. The two kingdoms under Jeroboam and Azariah (Uzziah) go through a period of prosperity and expansion until they jointly rule over as much territory as David and Solomon. Material prosperity is not accompanied by moral and religious wealth. The wealthy of Israel do not see beyond their own profit margins.
3217,767BC	Nisan-Tishri. Amaziah is assassinated in Lachish for turning away from the Lord. His son Azariah (Uzziah) becomes sole ruler of Judah. He does what is right before God and so God makes him strong.

3231,753BC	In the month of Elul (Aug/Sep) Jeroboam dies and his son Zechariah becomes king of Israel.
3232,752BC	In the month of Adar (Mar/Apr) Shallum son of Jabesh assassinates Zechariah who had reigned for only 6 months. One month later in Nisan (Apr/May) Shallum is attacked in his city of Tiphsah by Menahem of Tirzah. Because they do not surrender Menahem slaughters the inhabitants. Shallum is killed after a reign of one month. Menahem rules Israel from Samaria. Pekah of Ephraim is Menahem's rival for the throne of Israel and he rules Ephraim from Gilead.
3233,751BC	Nisan-Tishri. King Azariah of Judah in pride burns unauthorised incense before the Lord. The priests withstand him. Azariah is struck with leprosy which afflicts him for the rest of his life. His son Jotham takes over the duties of kingship (2 Chron 26).
<b><i>Fall of Samaria</i></b>	
3239,745BC	Pul seizes the Assyrian throne as Tiglath-pilesar III on 13 Iyyar = Tuesday 2 May. Later invades Israel (743BC) and exacts tribute from Menahem.
3242,742BC	Menahem dies and his son Pekahiah comes to the throne of Israel 742Tishri-741Nisan.
3243,741BC	Hezekiah born 742t (741n/741t).
3244,740BC	Pekah becomes King of Israel by assassinating Pekahiah. Comes to the throne between 740Tishri-739Nisan. Had been a rival to Menahem since 752Nisan. It was during his reign that Tiglath-pilesar III first invaded and deported Israelites in response to Pekah's rebellion against him in alliance with Syria. Circa 734BC-732BC the Galilean captivity saw large portions of Naphtali and beyond the Jordan Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh taken captive and deported. In Judah Uzziah (Azariah) dies 740Tishri leaving Jotham as sole ruler. Isaiah is given a vision of the Lord and his unclean lips are cleansed. Israel will be dull of heart and hearing until it is devastated and deserted (Isa 6).
3249,735BC	Jotham is deposed as king of Judah and his son Ahaz is installed by pro-Assyrian elements. 735Nisan-735Tishri. Israel and Syria form an alliance against Assyria. Seek Judah to join their alliance. Ahaz refuses. Israel and Syria then attack Judah in order to install their own puppet king in Jerusalem. Ahaz spurns God's offer of aid through Isaiah (Isa 7) and strips the palace and temple of treasures to send to Assyria to ask for aid.

3252,732BC	Hoshea assassinates Pekah and takes the Israelite throne 732Tishri-731Nisan with Assyrian backing. He rebels in 725BC by not paying tribute to Shalmaneser King of Assyria and making alliance with Egypt. The Assyrian response is to invade and destroy the Israelite state with wholesale deportation of her populace. Samaria falls between Nisan-Tishri of 723BC. In Judah Jotham dies 732Tishri.
3255,729BC	The 12-year old Hezekiah begins his co-regency with his father Ahaz in Judah 729Tishri-728Nisan.
3258,726BC	Tiglath-pileser III succeeded by his son Shalmaneser V on the Assyrian throne 27 Tebeth of 727n (Sunday 28 Jan 726BC). Hoshea pays tribute to Shalmaneser (2Kings 17:3).
3259,725BC	Hoshea does not pay his tribute to Shalmaneser. Allies with Egypt. Shalmaneser takes Hoshea prisoner and besieges Samaria (2 Kings 17:4-5) in Hoshea's 7 <sup>th</sup> year = Hezekiah's 4 <sup>th</sup> year (2 Kings 18:9)
3261,723BC	Fall of Samaria 723Nisan-723Tishri. 390 years later in 333BC (Ezek 4:5) Alexander the Great defeats Darius III at Battle of Issus ending the dominance of the Medo-Persian empire. Victory secured in 331BC at the Battle of Arbela (Gaugamela). Israelite tribes under Median and Persian domination now free to leave. 2520 years after Samaria's fall Nelson's victory in the Battle of the Nile ends Napoleon's dreams of an eastern empire stretching out through the Middle East to India. British (Ephraim) prestige grows in the eyes of the world. Sets the stage for the growth of empire in the next century.

### *Summary of the Reigns of the Kings of Israel*

King Israel	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Jeroboam		931n	910n/910t	22(21)
Nadab		910n/910t	909n/909t	2(1)
Baasha		909n/909t	886n/886t	24(23)
Elah		886n/886t	885n/885t	2(1)
Zimri		885n/885t	885n/885t	7 days
Tibni		885n/885t	881n/881t	not stated
Omri	885n/885t	881n/881t	874n/874t	12(11)
Ahab		874n/874t	853n/853t	22(21)
Ahaziah		853n/853t	852n/852t	2(1)
Joram		852n/852t	841n/841t	12(11)
Jehu		841n/841t	814t/813n	28(27)
Jehoahaz		814t/813n	798n/798t	17(16)
Jehoash	799n/799t	798n/798t	782t/781n	16

Jeroboam II	793n	782t/781n	753Elul	793n-753n	41(40)
Zechariah		753Elul	752Adar	753n-753n	6 months
Shallum		752Adar	752Nisan	753n-752n	1 month
Menahem		752Nisan	742t/741n	752n-742n	10
Pekahiah		742t/741n	740t/739n	742n-740n	2
Pekah	752Nisan	740t/739n	732t/731n	752n-732	20
Hoshea		732t/731n	723n/723t	732n-723n	9

- 3262,722BC      Sargon II takes the Assyrian throne at the death of Shalmaneser V in Tebeth of 722n (Dec 722BC-Jan 721BC). Sargon was not related to the royal family but a general of the army who led the seige of Samaria under Shalmaneser. *The Babylonian Chronicles* state that it was Shalmaneser V who demolished Samaria.
- 3268,716BC      During the year 716t Ahaz dies and the 25-year old Hezekiah becomes sole ruler of Judah (he turns 26 later the same year).
- 3269,715BC      On the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the 1<sup>st</sup> month = Thursday 29 March of his 1<sup>st</sup> year Hezekiah reopens the temple and orders it cleansed. On the 8<sup>th</sup> day of the 1<sup>st</sup> month = Thursday 5 April cleansing reaches the vestibule of the Lord. On the 16<sup>th</sup> day of the 1<sup>st</sup> month = Friday 13 April cleansing is complete.  
Hezekiah sends to all Israel and Judah to keep the 2<sup>nd</sup> Passover in the 2<sup>nd</sup> month.
- 3279,705BC      Sargon II dies. Is succeeded by his son Sennacherib. Several vassel states rebel testing the new king, among them Judah. Hezekiah begins preparing Judah and Jerusalem for seige.
- 3283,701BC      Nisan-Tishri.  
Sennacherib invades Judah. Hezekiah humbles himself before God and with Isaiah seek God's intervention. God devastates the Assyrian army with 185,000 killed over night by the angel of the Lord.  
Hezekiah turns 40 and God decides that He has seen enough and that Hezekiah has earned his reward in the Kingdom. Hezekiah suffers from a terminal illness, but through his humility and God's mercy is granted another 15 years of life.
- 3286,698BC      In Tishri the 12 year old Manasseh is made co-regent with his father Hezekiah.
- 3298,686BC      Hezekiah dies prior to the month of Tishri. Manasseh becomes sole ruler of Judah.
- 3303,681BC      Sennacherib is assassinated in January by two of his sons in the temple of the god Ninurta at Calah. Another of his sons Esarhaddon assumes the Assyrian throne.

3308,676BC	Manasseh pays tribute to king Esarhaddon of Assyria.
3315,669BC	Esarhaddon dies in December at Harran. Succeeded by his son Ashurbanipal as king of Assyria.
3331,653BC	The Medes launch an attack against the Assyrians. Phraortes the Median king is killed. Scythians move in and take over his kingdom.
3332,652BC	Manasseh taken by Ashurbanipal to Babylon as a prisoner, bound in chains and with hooks. Egypt had revolted against Assyrian rule. Ashurbanipal suspected Manasseh of also harbouring such thoughts. While in captivity Manasseh repents.
3335,649BC	Josiah is born (650t).
3337,647BC	Manasseh restored to Jerusalem.
3342,642BC	In the year 643t Manasseh dies and his son Amon becomes king of Judah.
3343,641BC	In 641t Amon follows in the ways of his father Manasseh and walks contrary to God. He is killed by his servants. They in turn are executed by the people. The 8-year old Josiah is then made king of Judah. Josiah would turn 9 later in the same year (641t or 640BC).
3351,633BC	In Josiah's 8 <sup>th</sup> year (634t) the 16-year old king begins to seek the Lord.
3355,629BC	In Josiah's 12 <sup>th</sup> year (630t) the 20-year old king attains manhood. Takes action against idolatry by cleansing both Israel and Judah of idols and destroying the high places and killing the priests who tend them.
	In Josiah's 13 <sup>th</sup> year (629t) the youth Jeremiah begins to prophesy (Jer 1:1-2). Chosen to be a prophet to the nations before he was born:
<b>JER 1:10</b>	See, I have this day set thee over the nations and over the kingdoms, to root out, and to pull down, and to destroy, and to throw down, to build, and to plant.
3358,626BC	Ashurbanipal king of Assyria dies. Scythians and Cimmerians sweep down out of Armenia cutting through Assyria and destroying the city of Calah which was the HQ of the Assyrian army and the armoury of the Assyrian Empire. This effectively rips the heart out of the Assyrian military machine. The Scythians then march down to Egypt where the Egyptians pay

	<p>them tribute. The Scythians do no harm to Judah. This ends Assyrian rule west of the Euphrates. The Scythians later voluntarily withdraw back to their homelands.</p> <p>At the same time Nabopolassar becomes king of Babylon (1<sup>st</sup> official year 625n) and declares southern Mesopotamia free of Assyrian control.</p>
3359,625BC	Cyaxares son of the late Median king Phraortes kills Scythian chiefs at a banquet. The Scythians (an eastern branch as opposed to the western branch that has just occupied the western Assyrian Empire) had ruled Media since 653BC. Cyaxares then sets about reorganising the kingdom of the Medes.
3361,623BC	In Josiah's 18 <sup>th</sup> year (624t) the Book of the Law (traditionally held to be the book of Deuteronomy) is found and read before the 25 year old king. Tears his clothes in grief when he realises the sins of his people. Because of this God promises Josiah that he will not see the punishment that is coming.
	<p>Passover Monday 13<sup>th</sup> April      1<sup>st</sup> Day of Unleavened Bread Tuesday 14<sup>th</sup> April      Last Day of Unleavened Bread Monday 20<sup>th</sup> April</p> <p>Day of Atonement Sabbath 3<sup>rd</sup> of October (623t = Josiah's 19<sup>th</sup> year) would have been the 50<sup>th</sup> year of the 16<sup>th</sup> Jubilee cycle and the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the 17<sup>th</sup> cycle.</p>
<i>Fall of Nineveh</i>	
3372,612BC	In the 14 <sup>th</sup> year of king Nabopolassar of Babylon's reign (612n) a Babylonian-Median army besiege Nineveh from Sivan until Av (June-August). In Av they destroy Nineveh, kill the Assyrian king, and carry away great spoil. The Assyrian throne is transferred to Harran. - <i>The Fall of Nineveh Chronicle, The Babylonian Chronicles</i> .
3374,610BC	In the 16 <sup>th</sup> year of king Nabopolassar of Babylon (610n) the combined Babylonian-Median army march on Harran. The Assyrians and their Egyptian allies withdraw west of the Euphrates and abandon Harran. The Babylonians occupy Harran. - <i>The Fall of Nineveh Chronicle, The Babylonian Chronicles</i> .
3375,609BC	Tammuz (July) Pharaoh Necho moves through Judah to join his Assyrian allies at the Euphrates. Is intercepted by king Josiah of Judah whom he kills. Josiah dies at the age of 40 (610t).
	<p>The combined Assyrian-Egyptian force then besiege the Babylonians at Harran before retiring back to Carchemish in Elul (Sep). - <i>The Fall of Nineveh Chronicle, The Babylonian Chronicles</i>.</p>

Jeremiah laments Josiah's death.

In Judah Josiah's son Jehoahaz rules for 3 months from Tammuz through to Tishri. Necho then replaces him with his brother Eliakim whom he renames Jehoiakim and takes Jehoahaz prisoner to Egypt where he dies.

Jeremiah speaks in the Temple and urges Judah to repent or the Lord will make Jerusalem like Shiloh. The priests and prophets seek his life, but the nobles of Judah refuse to shed innocent blood (Jer 26).

### ***Fall of Jerusalem***

3379,605BC

605Nisan-605Tishri.

Jehoiakim destroys the writings of Jeremiah. Jeremiah and Baruch rewrite the destroyed writings (Jer 36).

Battle of Carchemish in which Nebuchadnezzar crushes combined Assyrian-Egyptian forces.

- *The Jerusalem Chronicle, The Babylonian Chronicles*

Nebuchadnezzar invades Judah and advances on Jerusalem. Makes Judah a tributary of Babylon. Daniel among others made captive.

Nabopolassar dies 8 Av = Monday 15 August. Nebuchadnezzar accedes to Babylonian throne on 1 Elul = Wednesday 7 September.

- *The Jerusalem Chronicle, The Babylonian Chronicles*

Jeremiah has been a prophet of God for 23 years. Because Judah will not repent they will go into Babylonian captivity for 70 years (Jer 25).

### ***A Note on the Reigns of the Gentile Kings***

Unlike the Israelite kingdoms accessional method of dating the accessional method of the gentile kingdoms (Babylon and Persia) meant that they did not even start to count their reign until the year after the death of their predecessor. In Nebuchadnezzar's case although he comes to the throne in 605n the first year of his reign is 604n.

This contrasts with both Israelite kingdoms where regardless of their accession or non-accession dating system the king's first year still ran from when he took the throne to the anniversary of his accession one year later. We can see this difference in Gentile and Israelite dating systems in the Biblical record. In 2Kings 24:12 it is recorded that Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem in the 8<sup>th</sup> year of his reign whereas in Babylonian records (*The Jerusalem Chronicle of The Babylonian Chronicles*) and Jeremiah 52:28 Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem and led its captives away in his 7<sup>th</sup> year. The writer of 2 Kings used the Israelite reckoning of Nebuchadnezzar's years on the throne while the *Babylonian Chronicles* and the latter half of Jer 52 (which is quoting from Babylonian records) used the Babylonian accession count of Nebuchadnezzar's reign. Both the

Babylonians and Persians used this form of accessional dating (be aware that Babylonian years ran Nisan-Nisan whereas Persian years ran Tishri-Tishri. Assyria used non-accession Nisan-Nisan years).

This is also the explanation for the difference in Jer 52:12 where it states that Jerusalem was destroyed in Nebuchadnezzar's 19<sup>th</sup> year, while a few verses later (Jer 52:29) the same event is dated to Nebuchadnezzar's 18<sup>th</sup> year. Jeremiah 52:12 is a record of the fall of Jerusalem from the Judean perspective using Judean accessional dating. The statistics in the last half of Jeremiah 52 are quoted from Babylonian records and are therefore using Babylonian accessional dating. From the Judean point of view Nebuchadnezzar came to the throne in 605n so that is his 1<sup>st</sup> year, whereas for the Babylonians although he came to throne in 605n his first official year was actually 604n.

The difference can be seen again in Dan 1:1 where Jehoiakim's third year is from the Babylonian accessional count not the Judean accessional count. Jehoiakim was placed on Judah's throne in 609BC (609t). Nebuchadnezzar took Daniel prisoner in 605BC (606t). Under the Judean accessional system this is Jehoiachim's 4<sup>th</sup> year but under the Babylonian accessional system it is his 3<sup>rd</sup> year (cf. Jer 25:1 for Judean accessional equivalent dates).

This accounts for 'discrepancies' that are often pointed out between the Biblical record and the Gentile records and 'inconsistencies' within the Biblical record itself with regards to dates. It comes down to being aware of who is using or quoting which dating system when.

3380,604BC	Nebuchadnezzar takes oaths of submission from the rulers of local states in Syria and Palestine in the month of Kislev (Nov/Dec). – <i>The Jerusalem Chronicle, The Babylonian Chronicles</i>
3381,603BC	Nebuchadnezzar's 2 <sup>nd</sup> year (603n). He has the dream of the giant image that is smashed by a supernatural rock. Daniel interprets the dream from God as describing 4 world-ruling empires that will finally be replaced by the Kingdom of God (Dan 2).
3383,601BC	Nebuchadnezzar suffers his first serious military defeat at the hands of an Egyptian army. As a result many of his vassel states (including Judah) defect.
3387,597BC	Kislev (Dec) Nebuchadnezzar invades Judah – <i>The Jerusalem Chronicle, The Babylonian Chronicles</i> . Jehoiakim taken prisoner then slain as prophesied by Jeremiah (Jer 36:30). This makes Jehoiakim's 18 year old son Jehoiachin king on 22 Kislev (22 Kislev + 3 months 10 days = 2 Adar). Nebuchadnezzar besieges Jerusalem and takes Jehoiachin captive on 2 Adar = Friday 15 March – <i>The Jerusalem Chronicle, The Babylonian Chronicles</i> . Jehoiachin had ruled for 3 months and 10 days (2 Chron 36:9) At the turn of the year (1 Nisan = Sabbath 13 April) takes the boy to Babylon and installs Zedekiah as king (2 Chron 36:10 and <i>The Jerusalem Chronicle, The Babylonian Chronicles</i> ). 1 Nisan also marks the start of Nebuchadnezzar's 8 <sup>th</sup> year on the throne of Babylon (Babylonian accessional dating).

Jeremiah has the vision of the two baskets of figs. The good figs represent the captives taken to Babylon. God will be with them and prosper them, and will turn them back toward Him (Jer 24).

Jeremiah through the symbols of bonds and yokes tells Zedekiah and Judah that the Chaldean domination is from God, therefore do not resist it (Jer 27).

Hananiah falsely prophesies peace in two years. Jeremiah tells him he will die within the year. Hananiah dies in Tishri (Jer 28).

Jeremiah sends a letter to the exiles. Captivity will last 70 years. Be at peace and prosper. Repent (Jer 29).

3390,594BC      In Zedekiah's 4<sup>th</sup> year (595t) while on a state visit to Babylon Seraiah son of Neriah takes the prophecy that Jeremiah had given him against Babylon and reads it in Babylon (Jer 50 & 51). Then weighs the book down with a stone and throws it into the Euphrates to symbolise Babylon sinking without trace, as instructed to by Jeremiah.

3391,593BC      In the 30<sup>th</sup> year of the 17<sup>th</sup> Jubilee cycle and the 5<sup>th</sup> year of Jehoiachin's captivity (594t) on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of 4<sup>th</sup> month = Sabbath 1<sup>st</sup> July (Ezek 1:1-2) Ezekiel receives the vision for the children of Israel of Judgement to come. 430 years after this series of visions (Ezek 1-6) on Kislev 25 164BC (164t) the temple mount is cleansed and rededicated under Judas Maccabeus (Ezek 4:4-6, Jer 3:6-11).

3392,592BC      In the 6<sup>th</sup> year of captivity (593t) in the 5<sup>th</sup> day of the 6<sup>th</sup> month = Sabbath 19<sup>th</sup> August (Ezek 8:1) Ezekiel receives another vision concerning God's judgement on Jerusalem and the idolatry of the house of Israel.

3393,591BC      In the 7<sup>th</sup> year of his captivity (592t) in the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the 5<sup>th</sup> month = Friday 4<sup>th</sup> August the elders of Israel seek out Ezekiel to inquire of God. God, through Ezekiel, speaks of Israel's rebellions and of His corrective punishments and of the future when all the House of Israel will serve Him on His holy mountain (Ezek 20).

3394,590BC      Zedekiah's 9<sup>th</sup> year (590t) 10<sup>th</sup> day of 10<sup>th</sup> month = Sunday 28<sup>th</sup> December Nebuchadnezzar besieges Jerusalem. That same day Ezekiel (captive in Babylon) prophesies against Jerusalem. Ezekiel's wife dies and he is struck mute, unable to mourn, until an escapee comes to report the fulfilment of these prophecies.(Ezek 24).

Zedekiah sends to Jeremiah asking him to intercede on their behalf before God. Jeremiah says that Jerusalem's fate is sealed (Jer 21).

3395,589BC	The siege of Jerusalem is temporarily lifted by the intervention of Egypt. Jeremiah warns that the Babylonians will return and destroy Jerusalem. If surrender then will live, if not then all will be given into the hands of the Babylonians. Jeremiah is wrongfully imprisoned (Jer37-38).
3396,588BC	In his 10 <sup>th</sup> year of captivity (589t) Ezekiel prophesies against Egypt on the 12 <sup>th</sup> day of the 10 <sup>th</sup> month = Tuesday 18 <sup>th</sup> January (Ezek 29).  While imprisoned Jeremiah purchases/redeems his cousin's land as a sign that Judah will be given into the hands of the Chaldeans, but also that Israel shall return (Jer 32-33).
	The year 588t is a Sabbath year. The nobles observe the Year of Release setting free their slaves, but then reverse this and reinstate their bonds. Through Jeremiah God tells the nobles of Judah that because of this they will be delivered into the hands of those who seek their life (Jer 34). The conquest of Judah nears it's fulfilment as only Lachish and Azekah besides Jerusalem still stand free (Jer 34:7).
3397,587BC	In the 11 <sup>th</sup> year of his captivity (588t) 1 <sup>st</sup> day of 1 <sup>st</sup> month = Sabbath 25 <sup>th</sup> March Ezekiel prophesies against Tyre and Sidon (Ezek 26-28).  9 <sup>th</sup> day of the 4 <sup>th</sup> month = Friday 30 <sup>th</sup> June no food left in the city. 7 <sup>th</sup> day of 5 <sup>th</sup> month = Thursday 27 <sup>th</sup> July – Nebuzaradan begins his final assault against Jerusalem. 10 <sup>th</sup> day of 5 <sup>th</sup> month = Sunday 30 <sup>th</sup> July – Temple and all the great houses burnt. Jerusalem is destroyed in the 11 <sup>th</sup> year of king Zedekiah. Nebuchadnezzar's 19 <sup>th</sup> year (Judean accessional count, his 18 <sup>th</sup> year under the Babylonian accessional count – refer Jer 52:29). The year Jerusalem fell (588t) was also a Sabbath Year (Jer 34:1, 8-16), being the 36 <sup>th</sup> year of the 17 <sup>th</sup> Jubilee cycle. God gives the land rest.
	In Tishri (Sep/Oct) Gedaliah the Babylonian appointed Governor of the land is assassinated. A remnant of Jews flees to Egypt taking Jeremiah, Baruch, and the king's daughters with them. God warns them through Jeremiah that they will perish if they go to Egypt. Egypt to be given into Nebuchadnezzar's hands. Jeremiah and his party will be spared.

In the 12<sup>th</sup> year of his captivity (587t) on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of the 10<sup>th</sup> month = Tuesday 18 December an escapee from Jerusalem reaches Ezekiel with news of the city's fall. The evening before Ezekiel's muteness was lifted (Ezek 33:21-22).

### *Summary of the Reigns of the Kings of Judah*

King Judah	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Rehoboam		932t	914n/914t	932t-915t	17
Abijam		914n/914t	912t/911n	915t-912t	3
Asa		912t/911n	871t/870n	912t-871t	41
Jehoshaphat	874t	871t/870n	848n/848t	874t-849t	25
Joram	854t/853t	848n/848t	841n/841t	849t-842t	8(7)
Ahaziah		841n/841t	841n/841t	842t	1(0)
Athaliah		841n/841t	835n/835t	842t-836t	7(6)
Jehoash		835n/835t	797t/796n	836t-797t	40(39)
Amaziah		797t/796n	767n/767t	797t-768t	29
Azariah	791t	767n/767t	740t	791t-740t	52(51)
Jotham	751n/751t	740t	(735n/735t)732t	752t-736t	16
Ahaz	735n/735t	732t	716t	732t-716t	16
Hezekiah	729t/728n	716t	687t	716t-687t	29
Manasseh	698t	687t	643t	698t-643t	55
Amon		643t	641t	643t-641t	2
Josiah		641t	609Tammuz	641t-610t	31
Jehoahaz		609Tammuz	609Tishri	610t-609t	3 months
Jehoiakim		609Tishri	598Kislev	609t-598t	11
Jehoiachin		598Kislev	597Adar	598t	3 mo 10 dys
Zedekiah		597Nisan	587Av	598t-588t	10

3398,586BC      In the 12<sup>th</sup> year of his captivity (587t) Ezekiel prophesies against Egypt on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the 12<sup>th</sup> month (Adar II) = Wednesday 14<sup>th</sup> March and again on 15<sup>th</sup> day of the 1<sup>st</sup> month (1<sup>st</sup> Day of Unleavened Bread) = Thursday 26<sup>th</sup> of April.

3410,574BC      Day of Atonement Wednesday 2<sup>nd</sup> October of the 25<sup>th</sup> year of captivity (574t) and the 50<sup>th</sup> year of the 17<sup>th</sup> Jubilee cycle also being the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the 18<sup>th</sup> Jubilee cycle (Ezek 40:1, 1:1). Ezekiel is given a vision of the temple and all Israel restored on the day they should have announced the Year of Restoration and 'Proclaim liberty throughout the land' (Lev 25:10).

3416,568BC      In Nebuchadnezzar's 37<sup>th</sup> year (568n) he leads a successful campaign against pharaoh Amasis at Tahpanes. As prophesied by Jeremiah (Jer 43).

3422,562BC      Nebuchadnezzar dies between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> months.

3423,561BC In Jehoiachin's 37<sup>th</sup> year of captivity (562t) on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of the 12<sup>th</sup> month = Thursday 8 April Jehoiachin is released from captivity and given a place of honour at Evil-Merodach's table for the rest of his days.

3428,556BC Nabonidus becomes king of Babylon. His 1<sup>st</sup> official year is 555n.

3435,549BC Nabonidus moves his headquarters to Tema. Leaves his son Belshazzar behind as ruler in Babylon - *Nabonidus Chronicle, Babylonian Chronicles*.  
Daniel given the vision of the 4 beasts (Dan 7).

3437,547BC In Belshazzar's 3<sup>rd</sup> year Daniel is given the vision of the He-Goat and the Ram (Dan 8).  
Nabonidus' mother dies 5<sup>th</sup> of Nisan = Wednesday 4<sup>th</sup> April. Three days of mourning held in Sivan.  
Cyrus' army crosses the Tigris in Nisan below Arbela and march into Lydia in the month of Iyyar. He kills the king, plunders their possessions and leaves behind a garrison.  
- *The Nabonidus Chronicle, The Babylonian Chronicles*.

#### *Fall of Babylon*

3445,539BC Feast of Trumpets Sabbath 26<sup>th</sup> September.  
Cyrus battles Babylonian forces at Opis (Baghdad) on the Tigris.  
Day of Atonement Monday 5<sup>th</sup> October.  
14<sup>th</sup> of Tishri – Sippur taken by Cyrus' forces without a fight.  
First Day of the Feast of Tabernacles Sabbath 10<sup>th</sup> October. Cyrus splits his forces at Babylon in two. The one under his command work to divert the river. The other is stationed at the gates of the city ready to enter when the river level drops.  
16<sup>th</sup> of Tishri evening of Saturday 10<sup>th</sup> October The writing on the wall. Fall of Babylon to Cyrus' commander Ugbaru - *The Nabonidus Chronicle, The Babylonian Chronicles*.  
Last Great Day Sabbath 17<sup>th</sup> October.  
3<sup>rd</sup> of Heshvan = Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> October – Cyrus himself enters Babylon in peace. Ugbaru appointed Governor of Babylon – *The Babylonian Chronicles*.  
11<sup>th</sup> of Heshvan = Thursday 3<sup>rd</sup> November – Ugbaru dies – *The Nabonidus Chronicle, The Babylonian Chronicles*.  
Fall of Babylon as prophesied by Isaiah (Isa 45:1-6) and recounted in Daniel 5.

#### *The 1<sup>st</sup> Year of Cyrus 539BC-538BC*

3446,538BC Daniel understands that there would be 70 years in captivity as prophesied by Jeremiah (Jer 25:11). Confesses the sins of Israel before God. The archangel Gabriel carries the prophecy of the seventy weeks to Daniel.  
Cyrus (strengthened by God – Dan11:1, Isa 44:28) issues a decree that the temple in Jerusalem should be rebuilt with costs defrayed

by the royal treasury and whoever of the Jews wished to return was free to do so. Those Jews remaining behind are encouraged to support the rebuilding effort in money and treasure. The treasures taken from the temple by Nebuchadnezzar are returned. Zerubbabel leads the first wave of returnees. The returnees set up the altar while in fear of the surrounding countries. Feast of Trumpets Thursday 16<sup>th</sup> September – daily sacrifices begin. Atonement Sabbath 25<sup>th</sup> September. Tabernacles Thursday 30<sup>th</sup> September. Last Great Day Thursday 7<sup>th</sup> October.

### ***Construction of 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple Begins***

3447,537BC

Passover Sabbath 22<sup>nd</sup> April.

1<sup>st</sup> Day of Unleavened Bread Sunday 23<sup>rd</sup> April.

Last Day of Unleavened Bread Sabbath 29<sup>th</sup> April.

Foundation of 2<sup>nd</sup> temple laid in the 2<sup>nd</sup> month (May) in the 50<sup>th</sup> year since the destruction of the 1<sup>st</sup> temple.

### ***The 3<sup>rd</sup> Year of Cyrus 537BC-536BC***

3448,536BC

3<sup>rd</sup> day of 1<sup>st</sup> month = Sabbath 31<sup>st</sup> March. Daniel begins 3 week fast (may not have been a total fast). Daniel would have missed the Passover keeping this fast so would have kept the 2<sup>nd</sup> Passover in the 2<sup>nd</sup> month.

Passover Wednesday 11<sup>th</sup> April.

1<sup>st</sup> Day of Unleavened Bread Thursday 12 April.

Last Day of Unleavened Bread Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> April.

24<sup>th</sup> day of 1<sup>st</sup> month = Sabbath 21<sup>st</sup> April. The Logos Himself appears to Daniel and reveals the prophecy of the King of the North and the King of the South – longest prophecy in the Bible. The prince (angel) of Persia withheld Him 21 days. At this point Cyrus had been king of Persia for 21 years coming to the throne in 559BC - 1<sup>st</sup> official year 558t. The date the vision was given was 24 Nisan of 537t (21 April of 536BC).

3454,530BC

Death of Cyrus while campaigning against the Massagetae in August. News of his death reaches Babylon in December. Succeeded by his son Cambyses. Accounts indicate he was a drunken despot. Conquered Egypt in 525BC.

3462,522BC

Smerdis usurps the throne while his brother Cambyses is campaigning in Egypt. Cambyses begins to march against him but dies in the spring (March). Smerdis is killed by Darius (Cambyses' lance-bearer) and six cohorts. Rumour that Smerdis was killed some years ago by Cambyses and that this Smerdis was an imposter.

Darius kills Smerdis in September then takes the throne. 1<sup>st</sup> official year is 522t.

### ***Zechariah and Haggai***

3463,521BC	In the 2 <sup>nd</sup> year of Darius (521t): In the 8 <sup>th</sup> month (November) God thru Zechariah tells the people to turn from evil to God and he will turn to them.
3464,520BC	In the 2 <sup>nd</sup> year of Darius (521t): 24 <sup>th</sup> day of the 11 <sup>th</sup> month = Sabbath 25 February Zechariah receives visions of God comforting Zion, of the BRANCH, and the flying scroll. 1 <sup>st</sup> day of the 6 <sup>th</sup> month = Sunday 27 August Through Haggai the word of the Lord promising blessings and urging completion of the temple. 24 <sup>th</sup> day of 6 <sup>th</sup> month = Tuesday 19 September the Lord stirs up the spirit of the leaders and the people. 21 <sup>st</sup> day of 7 <sup>th</sup> month = Sunday 15 <sup>th</sup> October God through Haggai tells the people that He will fill this temple with glory and that He is with them. 24 <sup>th</sup> day of 9 <sup>th</sup> month = Sunday 17 December Through Haggai God tells the people He cursed them because they were unclean yet still they did not turn to Him. God promises to bless them going forward. Will overthrow the strength of the Gentile kingdoms. Tells Zerubbabel that he is God's chosen servant.
3465,519BC	In the 4 <sup>th</sup> year of Darius (519t) on the 4 <sup>th</sup> day of the 9 <sup>th</sup> month = Sabbath 17 November God through Zechariah tells the people to execute true justice. Visions of the times of the latter rains when God will strengthen Judah and Ephraim and save His people, the Shepherd Saviour, the Day of the Lord, and Jerusalem.

### ***The 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple is Completed***

3468,516BC	3 <sup>rd</sup> of Adar = Friday 19 <sup>th</sup> February The 2 <sup>nd</sup> temple is completed in the 6 <sup>th</sup> year of Darius the Great (517t) and 70 years after the destruction of Jerusalem and the 1 <sup>st</sup> temple (Jer 25:11, Dan 9:2). Passover Wednesday 31 <sup>st</sup> March. Days of Unleavened Bread Thursday 1 <sup>st</sup> April- Wednesday 7 <sup>th</sup> April.
3494,490BC	Battle of Marathon. Greeks best Persian army for the first time.

### ***The Reign of Xerxes***

3498,486BC	Xerxes accedes to the throne of the Persian Empire between 17 November and 1 December. 1 <sup>st</sup> official year 485t.
3500,484BC	Suppression of revolts in Babylonia and Egypt.
3501,483BC	In the 3 <sup>rd</sup> year of his reign (483t) calls a feast. Queen Vashti falls out of favour.

3504,480BC	War with the Greeks. Victories at Thermopylae and Artemisium, sack of Athens, loss at Salamis. Forced to prevent a revolt in Babylon leaves behind an army under the command of Mardonius. Greeks defeat Mardonius at Plataea. Persian defeat at Mycale on the same day as Plataea rouses Greek cities of Asia.
3505,479BC	Esther chosen as his new queen in Tebeth (Dec/Jan).
3511,473BC	In Xerxes' 12 <sup>th</sup> year (474t) Haman plots the destruction of the Jews in the Persian Empire during Nisan(Mar/April). On the 13 <sup>th</sup> day of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month = Friday 4 <sup>th</sup> April sends out letters calling for the destruction of the Jews in Adar. Plot foiled by Mordecai and Esther (with Divine backing). Haman and his house destroyed, replaced by Mordecai. The Jews rise in favour. Letter permitting Jews to defend themselves sent out 23 <sup>rd</sup> day of 3 <sup>rd</sup> month = Thursday 2 <sup>nd</sup> June.
3512,472BC	Jews defend themselves and turn the tables on those who would destroy them 13 <sup>th</sup> Adar II – 15 Adar II = Thursday 26 <sup>th</sup> March – Sabbath 28 <sup>th</sup> March. Accords with talmudic tradition that states that the original Purim occurred in a leap year.
3519,465BC	Xerxes is murdered between 4 <sup>th</sup> and 8 <sup>th</sup> August by his minister Artabanus. Xerxes son Artaxerxes takes the throne by killing Artabanus in February of 464BC. 1 <sup>st</sup> official year 464t.

### *Ezra*

3527,457BC	In the 7 <sup>th</sup> year of Artaxerxes (458t) Ezra given leave to aid the rebuilding of Jerusalem. Leaves Babylon 1 <sup>st</sup> day of 1 <sup>st</sup> month = Tuesday 26 <sup>th</sup> March. Arrives in Jerusalem 1 <sup>st</sup> day of 5 <sup>th</sup> month = Monday 22 <sup>nd</sup> July. Bears a decree from Artaxerxes to rebuild Jerusalem. King's decree delivered to all the governors this side (west) of the Euphrates.
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Trumpets Thursday 19 September

Atonement Sabbath 28 September  
Tabernacles Thursday 3 October  
Last Great Day Thursday 10 October

It is from this time that the 70 weeks prophecy given in Dan 9:25 begins: 457BC+483=27AD.

On the 20<sup>th</sup> day of the 9<sup>th</sup> month = Sabbath 7 December Ezra exhorts the people to put away their foreign wives.

### *Nehemiah*

3540,444BC	In the 20 <sup>th</sup> year of Artaxerxes (445t) in Nisan (April) Nehemiah obtains leave to lead a 3 <sup>rd</sup> wave of returnees to Jerusalem to help rebuild the walls in troubrous times.
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On the 25<sup>th</sup> day of Elul = Monday 21<sup>st</sup> September after 52 days of sustained effort the walls of Jerusalem are completed.

Trumpets Sabbath 26 September. Ezra reads the Law before the assembly of the people. Tells the people to rejoice before the Lord.

Sunday 27 September. Ezra together with the leaders of the people understand that the Feast of Tabernacles is to be kept in booths.

Atonement Monday 5 October.

Tabernacles Sabbath 10 October – Friday 16 October.

Last Great Day Sabbath 17 October. During Tabernacles and LGD Ezra reads from the Book of the Law before the people.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> of Tishri = Monday 19 October the children of Israel humble themselves before God with fasting and sackcloth. They confess their sins and covenant that they will obey the Lord.

3552,432BC      In the 32<sup>nd</sup> year of Artaxerxes (433t) Nehemiah returns to Artaxerxes court as he had promised. On his return to Jerusalem he finds that the people have slid backwards and are not keeping the Sabbath or bringing in the tithes and offerings for the upkeep of the priesthood. He corrects and admonishes the people and their leaders and purges them of pagan influences.

3561,423BC      Artaxerxes dies. Last cuneiform tablet from his reign dates 24 December 424BC.

### ***Alexander the Great***

3625,359BC      Phillip II becomes king of Macedonia.  
3628,356BC      Alexander is born.  
3646,338BC      Battle of Chaeronea. Phillip announces plans for an asiatic campaign.  
3648,336BC      Phillip II assassinated. His son Alexander III takes the throne. In Persia Darius III takes the throne.  
3650,334BC      Alexander and his army crosses the Hellespont into Asia Minor. Engages and defeats Darius III at Granicus. Greek cities in Asia Minor revolt against Persian rule.  
3651,333BC      Battle of Issus. Darius III crushed by Alexander. Darius offers all of Asia west of the Euphrates, 10,000 talents of gold, and to make Alexander his son-in-law. Alexander demands unconditional surrender.  
                      Alexander takes Tyre after a 7 month seige.  
                      Threatens to make an example of Jerusalem for not supporting him but God had intervened so that the figure of the High Priest had appeared to him in a dream while still in Greece and told him that he would conquer Persia. Becomes a friend to the Jews. Is shown

	where he is mentioned in the prophecies of Daniel (Dan 8) - Josephus, <i>The Antiquities of the Jews</i> .
3652,332BC	Conquers Egypt. Founds Alexandria to replace Tyre as a seaport.
3653,331BC	Darius III is defeated and flees from the Battle of Arbela (Gaugamela). Is later killed by one of his own officials. Alexander enters Babylon.
3661,323BC	Alexander dies of a fever. His vast empire is split between four of his generals. Alexander's son is later killed. As prophesied by Daniel (Dan7:6, Dan 11:4). Antigonus Cyclops seizes control of Asia Minor including Syria and Palestine.

### ***Judea Under the Greeks***

3683,301BC	Battle of Ipsus. Antigonus is defeated by Seleucus Nicator (king of the north) and his territory is added to the Seleucid Empire. Ptolomy of Egypt (king of the south) gains control of the Holy Land.
3786,198BC	Battle of Panias. Antiochus III (The Great) of the Seleucids (king of the north) defeats Ptolomy IV and annexes the Holy Land.
3794,190BC	Battle of Magnesia. Antiochus the Great is defeated by the Roman general Scipio in Asia Minor. His lands come under the control of Rome.
3809,175BC	Antiochus IV, Epiphanes allowed by Rome to become ruler of the Seleucid Empire.
3817,167BC	December Epiphanes desecrates the temple in Jerusalem. Mattathias kills Epiphanes' representative then flees with his sons.

### ***The Hasmonean Period***

3818,166BC	Mattathias dies shortly after fleeing and leadership of the revolt passes to his son Judas Maccabeus. Judas defeats the Syrians at Emmaus.
3820,164BC	Maccabeus defeats the Syrians at Beth-Zur. This paves the way to Jerusalem. On Kislev 25 (Sunday 13 December) the Temple Mount is cleansed and rededicated (430 years after Ezekiel's prophecy of Ezek 4:5-6). Commemorated annually as Hanukkah.
3823,161BC	Judas defeats the Syrian general Nicanor near Elasa. Judas is killed by the Syrian Bacchides. Judas' brother Jonathan assumes leadership.

3842,142BC	Jonathan killed by the Syrian general Trypho. His brother Simon next assumes the leadership. During his leadership peace is established and the people are so grateful they bestow the high priesthood on him and his family in perpetuity.
3849,135BC	Simon's son John Hyrcanus I becomes ruler. He enlarges Judea's territory with conquests in Samaria and Idumea until his realm is almost as large as that of David and Solomon.
3880,104BC	Hyrcanus' son Aristobulus becomes ruler.
3881,103BC	Aristobulus' brother Alexander Jannaeus becomes ruler. His rule was marked by ruthless massacres.
3908,76BC	At Alexander's death his widow Alexandra becomes queen. The Pharisees become a political force.
3917,67BC	At Alexandra's death war breaks out between her two sons, Hyrcanus II and Aristobulus II, for the throne. Aristobulus dominates until the arrival of the Romans.

#### ***Judea Under the Romans***

3921,63BC	Judea made a Roman province by Pompey.
3931,53BC	The Roman triumvirate Crassus motivated by greed and seeking military glory invades the Parthian Empire without provocation with 7 legions under his command (39,000 infantry and 4000 cavalry). The Parthians meet the invaders at Carrhae where they annihilate the Romans. The Romans have no answer to the power of the Parthian recurved bows which punched through armour and shields, or to the Parthian mounted knights. Crassus' head and hands are sent back to Rome with Crassus' mouth filled with molten gold as a symbol of the wealth he had hoped to plunder. The Parthians keep the standards of the fallen legions.
3944,40BC	Antigonus made ruler of Judea by the Parthians who had crossed the Euphrates and captured all the Roman territories up to the shores of the Hellespont. Herod had been made ruler of Judea by the Romans.
3947,37BC	Herod takes Jerusalem and assumes sole rulership by having Antigonus killed. Counter attacking in strength the Romans push the Parthians back east of the Euphrates.
3953,31BC	September 2 <sup>nd</sup> - Octavian defeats his rival Mark Antony in the Battle of Actium.
3957,27BC	Octavian is given the title Augustus and becomes the first Emperor of the Roman Empire.
3965,19BC	Herod begins construction of the temple in his 18 <sup>th</sup> year (20n). Moved by God to prepare it to receive the Christ.

### ***Birth of John the Baptist and Jesus Christ***

3979,5BC

Zacharias the priest of the course of Abia (June 3-10) struck dumb. Pentecost Sunday June 11. Zacharias finishes serving Monday June 12 (Sivan 7).

His wife Elizabeth conceives John the Baptist. Six months later (mid/late Dec) the virgin Mary agrees to conceive Jesus Christ by the power of the Holy Spirit.

3980,4BC

Josephus records a lunar eclipse which occurred on March 13<sup>th</sup> after which Herod falls ill and spends the rest of his life in great pain. He travels across the Jordan to the baths at Collirrhore looking for a cure.

John the Baptist born in mid-March.

Passover Wednesday 11th April.

1<sup>st</sup> Day of Unleavened Bread Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> April.

Last Day of Unleavened Bread Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> April.

Pentecost Sunday 3<sup>rd</sup> June.

Cyrenius oversees the first enrolment for taxation in his territory on behalf of the Emperor. Saturninus governor of Syria at this time (Tertullian, *Against Marcion* 4:7). Cyrenius Procurator (Justin Martyr, *Apology* 1:34) under Saturninus.

Feast of Trumpets Sabbath 22<sup>nd</sup> September. Jesus Christ is born at around this time.

Christ circumcised 8 days after birth.

Travel to Jerusalem 40 days after Christ's birth (November) to be presented before God and to offer the sacrifices required by law. Visit of the Magi from the east (Parthia). Sanhedrin confirm for Herod that the Christ is due to be born in Bethlehem.

Joseph and his family flee to Egypt.

3981,3BC

Herod orders the slaughter of all infants under 2 years of age in Bethlehem.

Herod has his political rivals executed, including one of his own sons. He himself dies 5 days later just prior to Passover which occurred on Sabbath 30<sup>th</sup> March.

God recalls Joseph and his family from Egypt. They return to Galilee.

### ***Christ's Early Years***

3989,6AD

Cyrenius' governorship of Syria begins. Roman Procurator to Judea for this time under Cyrenius was Coponius 6AD-9AD. 2nd enrolment for taxation causes riots referred to in Josephus and Acts 5:37.

3993,10AD	Passover Wednesday 16 <sup>th</sup> April, Days of Unleavened Bread Thursday 17 <sup>th</sup> April – Wednesday 23 <sup>rd</sup> April. The twelve year old Jesus astonishes the teachers at the temple.
3997,14AD	The Emperor Augustus dies at Nola on August 19. He is succeeded by his stepson and son-in-law Tiberius.
4000,17AD	Feast of Trumpets Sabbath 11 <sup>th</sup> September. Jesus Christ turns 20 years of age and is old enough to be counted as a man in an Israelite census (Num 1&2). On the year 4000 the Messiah enters manhood!
4010,27AD	Feast of Trumpets Sabbath 20 <sup>th</sup> September. Jesus Christ turns 30 years of age, the age at which priests became eligible to do the work. (Num 4).

### ***Beginning of Christ's Ministry***

	Baptised by John the Baptist in the Jordan near Bethany. Fasted 40 days in the Judean Wilderness. Defeats Satan in a direct confrontation. At Bethany John testifies that he saw the Holy Spirit descend on Jesus as a dove. Encourages his disciples to follow Jesus. Jesus begins choosing disciples – Andrew, Simon Peter, Philip, Nathaniel.
4011,28AD	At Cana performs 1 <sup>st</sup> miracle of water to wine at a wedding feast. Passes through Capernaum on the way to the Passover. Passover Monday 26 <sup>th</sup> April. Day before drives out the merchants from the temple with a whip. Temple 46 years in the making at this stage. 1 <sup>st</sup> Day of Unleavened Bread Tuesday 27 <sup>th</sup> April. Visit of Nicodemus. Acknowledgement that Jesus is sent of God due to the signs He performs. Jesus explains spiritual birth and life, and the intensity of God's love. Last Day of Unleavened Bread Monday 3 <sup>rd</sup> May.

Jesus' and John's disciples baptising in the Aenon. John affirms to his followers that Jesus is the Christ.  
Pharisees begin to take an interest in Jesus so He heads back to Galilee passing through Samaria.

At Jacob's Well tells the Samaritan woman her life's story.  
Identifies Himself as the Christ and the wellspring of life. Food is to do the Father's work. The Samaritans believe He is the Christ.

John is arrested by Herod Antipas.

### ***Christ's Galilean Ministry***

Jesus returns to Galilee preaching the gospel of the Kingdom of God and repentance.  
At Cana heals the nobleman's son.

At the synagogue in Nazareth reads from Isaiah. Is rejected as a prophet by His hometown. Moves to Capernaum.

At the Sea of Galilee near Capernaum encounters Andrew and Simon Peter, James and John who have not caught any fish. He instructs them to lower their nets again and suddenly the nets are bursting with fish. All four leave their fishing business to follow Jesus.

At the synagogue in Capernaum heals a man possessed by a demon. Heals Peter's mother-in-law. After sundown heals a great many other people. All demon's come out shouting that He is the Christ. The next morning removes Himself to pray but the crowd follow Him. He preaches in the synagogues throughout Galilee.

Heals a leper who publishes the miracle against instruction.

Back in Capernaum and Peter's house heals the瘫痪者 who is lowered through Peter's roof.

Calls Matthew to discipleship. Defends His disciples for not fasting.

4012,29AD      Passover Sabbath 16<sup>th</sup> April. Jesus heals the man who had been lame from birth at the Pool of Bethesda. Then defends His actions against an attack from the Pharisees for healing on the Sabbath.  
First Day of Unleavened Bread = Sunday 17<sup>th</sup> April  
Last Day of Unleavened Bread = Sabbath 23<sup>rd</sup> April “the second Sabbath after the first”. Defends his disciples from the Pharisees for picking grain to eat on the Sabbath.

On another Sabbath heals a man with a withered hand at a synagogue. Again, the Pharisees are angered over this. After this He heals a great multitude by the Sea of Galilee.

He withdraws to a mountain to pray all night, then selects the 12. He gives the Sermon on the Mount.

Returning to Capernaum heals the Centurian's servant. At the city of Nain raises the widow's son from the dead. On hearing of these things John the Baptist in prison inquires if He is the one. Jesus testifies that John is the messenger who prepares the way spoken of by Malachi.

Jesus upbraids Chorazon, Bethsaida, and Capernaum for not repenting in the face of all His miracles. While having dinner at the house of a Pharisee his feet are anointed by a sinful woman whose sins are forgiven her.

### *The Busy Day*

Jesus casts out demons and is accused by scribes of being in league with Beelzebub. They then demand a sign to which He replies none but the sign of the prophet Jonah. Jesus' mother and siblings seek to take Him home while He is teaching. He goes out to sit by the seaside and gives the following parables to the multitudes: the sower, the seed growing of itself, the tares, and the mustard seed. He goes indoors and His disciples follow Him. He explains the meanings of the parables then gives them the parable of the hidden treasure, pearl of great price, and the dragnet. At evening crosses the Sea of Galilee. Stills the storm. In the country of the Gerasenes heals the man possessed by 'Legion'. Recrosses the lake and heals Jairus' 12-year old daughter after the woman was healed by touching the hem of His garment. Leaving there he heals two blind men and a mute. The Pharisees repeat the slander that He heals by the power of the ruler of demons.

*End of The Busy Day*

Back in Nazareth He can work no great miracles because of their unbelief.

### *Training of the Twelve In and Around Galilee*

He again tours Galilee teaching. Sends out the 12 to teach two by two. Many are healed and have the gospel preached to them.

John the Baptist is beheaded by Herod Antipas.

4013,30AD

The disciples return to Jesus. They attempt to withdraw across the lake into the wilderness for privacy but the multitude follow. Out of compassion Jesus continues to teach and heal. Feeds the multitude with 5 barley loaves and 2 small fishes on the eve of Passover.

Passover Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> April They recross the Sea of Galilee to Capernaum. Jesus walks on water and supernaturally delivers them to their destination.

Heals the multitudes in Genneseret.

1<sup>st</sup> Day of Unleavened Bread Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> April Jesus tells the multitudes that He is the Bread of Life.

Does not go to Jerusalem because the Jews seek His life.

The Pharisees complain to Jesus about the disciples not washing their hands properly before eating.

Jesus tells them their traditions undo God's commandments. Man is defiled by the thoughts that come out of him.

Last Day of Unleavened Bread Wednesday 12<sup>th</sup> April

He withdraws to the borders of Tyre and Sidon for privacy but is found by a Canaanite woman whose daughter is possessed. He refuses to heal saying He is sent to the lost sheep of the House of Israel. Her humility, faith, and persistence wins Him over and He grants her request.

Jesus then travels in a large loop from Sidon into the Decapolis and back near to the Sea of Galilee where He climbs a mountain. Even here the crowds follow. He heals the deaf and mute, the lame, and the infirm.

After 3 days feeds 4000 with seven loaves and a few small fishes. Travels by boat to Magdala (Magadan, Dalmanutha) where the Pharisees and Sadducees ask for a sign. Sign of Jonah is the reply. They jump into a boat and head to Bethsaida. Jesus tells the disciples to beware the leaven of the Pharisees and Sadducees. At Bethsaida heals a blind man.

From there, on the way to Caesaria Phillipi asks the disciples who He is. Peter answers the Christ. Tells them of His coming death. Tells the disciples and the multitude whoever loses their life for the gospel will save it. Whoever is not ashamed of Him, He will not be ashamed of before the Father.

Six days later Peter, James, and John witness the transfiguration on Mt. Hermon.

Back down the mountain the disciples are unable to cast out a certain demon. Christ does so and tells them that it requires prayer and fasting.

Heading back through Galilee Jesus again foretells His own death.

Back in Capernaum Peter is questioned by authorities as to whether His master pays the Temple tax. Jesus tells Peter to catch a fish and in its mouth is the required money.

The disciples argue as to who is greatest. Jesus tells them to humble themselves as little children.

John wishes to forbid others from casting out demons in Jesus' name. Jesus tells him that whoever is not against you is for you. Cut off whatever causes you to sin. Forgive your brother 70 x 7. His followers must be willing to give up everything for Him.

Jesus' brothers tell Him to go to Jerusalem for the Feast. Jesus tells them it is not yet time.

Jesus and His disciples head toward Jerusalem through Samaria. Looks for lodging in a Samaritan village. They will not receive Him because He is heading to Jerusalem. James and John want to call fire down on them but are rebuked.

### ***Ministry in Judea and Perea***

Tabernacles Sabbath 30<sup>th</sup> September Jesus attends Feast in Jerusalem in secret. Midway through the Feast He begins teaching

in the temple. Why is it wrong to heal on the Sabbath but not to circumcise on the Sabbath?

Last Great Day Sabbath 7<sup>th</sup> October. Jesus speaks of the Holy Spirit as living waters. The scribes and Pharisees try to trap Jesus with the Adulteress brought before Him for judgement. He writes in the dirt and they leave in shame. Finally He tells the woman to go and sin no more.

Jesus proclaims that He is the light of the world. If the scribes and Pharisees were of God they would love Him and His message because He and His message come from the Father, but they are of their father the devil.

Jesus heals a man blind from birth. Jews call him a liar but his testimony stands "I was blind and now I see."

Jesus tells the parable of the Good Shepherd. End of Last Great Day.

Jesus then appoints 70 disciples and sends them out 2 by 2 as He did the 12 a year previously to preach and heal throughout Judea. Christ and disciples joyful at their return.

Jesus gives the parable of the Good Samaritan.

Jesus visits Martha and Mary at Bethany near Jerusalem. Mary praised for giving priority to the Kingdom.

Jesus teaches His disciples to pray and gives the parable of the Importunate Friend.

Jesus casts out a demon causing muteness. Accused of being in league with Beelzebub. Asked for a sign – none but the sign of Jonah.

While eating with Pharisees and lawyers accuses them of being whitewashed tombs.

Tells His disciples to beware of the leaven of the Pharisees (hypocrisy). Fear God. Parable of the Rich Fool. Be watchful, know the signs of the times.

Repent or perish, the parable of the Barren Fig Tree.

Jesus heals a woman crippled for 18 years. Defends His actions from attacks by the Pharisees. Parables of the Mustard Seed and the Leaven.

Feast of Dedication (Hanukkah) Kislev 25 – Tevet 2 = Friday 24 November – Friday 1 December. Jesus attends this feast in Jerusalem. Jesus refuses to openly admit He is the Messiah saying that His sheep know His voice and He and the Father are one. Believe His works if not believe Him. Jews seek to stone Him but He passes through them untouched. After this feast Jesus withdraws across the Jordan into Perea.

4014,31AD

On the road back to Jerusalem tells followers to enter at the straight gate. Pharisees warn Him that Herod Antipas seeks His life. Laments Jerusalem that kills the prophets.

Dining at the house of a leading Pharisee Jesus again heals on the Sabbath.

Tells the crowds to count the cost of following Him.

Pharisees and scribes murmur against Jesus for receiving sinners. Jesus gives the parables of the Lost Coin, the Lost Sheep, and the Prodigal Son.

Jesus gives the parables of Unjust Steward to His disciples, the parable the Rich Man and Lazarus to the Pharisees, and the parable of the Unprofitable Servants to His disciples.

Back in Judea, Bethany near Jerusalem, Jesus raises Lazarus from the dead. News of this causes the populace to believe on Him, but the Sanhedrin to begin plotting His death.

Passing through Galilee to Samaria Jesus encounters 10 lepers and heals them. Only a lone Samaritan leper returns to give Him thanks. Explains that His return with the Kingdom will be obvious to all. Gives the parables of the Importunate Widow and the Publican.

Passing through Judea back into Perea teaches the Pharisees concerning divorce.

Tells his disciples that they must receive the Kingdom as a little child.

The rich young man and the parable of the Labourers in the Vineyard.

Heading back to Jerusalem Jesus speaks of His death and resurrection and rebukes the selfish ambition of James and John.

At Jericho blind Bartimaeus and his companion receive their sight back. Jesus visits with Zachaeus and gives the parable of the Pounds. Then begins final journey toward Jerusalem.

### ***Final Ministry In and Around Jerusalem***

Thursday 19 April (8 Nisan) Six days before Passover Jesus arrives back in Bethany and stays with Mary, Martha, and Lazarus. The crowds flock to see not only Jesus but also Lazarus. Sanhedrin deliberates on killing Lazarus.

Friday 20 April (9 Nisan) Jesus enters Jerusalem on an ass. Crowds greet Him with palm branches. He heals many at the temple before returning to lodge at Bethany.

Sabbath 21 April (10 Nisan) Heading back to Jerusalem from Bethany Jesus curses the barren fig tree. Throws out the merchants and money-changers from the temple. Teaches in the temple.

Greeks wish to see Jesus. Jesus speaks of laying down this life for eternal life. Asks the Father to glorify God's name. Is answered by a voice from heaven.

The people still do not believe in Him (only on Him). He tells them He is a representative of the Father.

The Passover lambs are chosen.

Sunday 22 April (11 Nisan) The fig tree is found withered.

The Sanhedrin challenge Jesus' authority. Jesus replies asking by what authority John baptised. Parables of the Two Sons and The Vinedressers. Explains the rejected stone becoming the Chief Cornerstone. Parable of the Wedding Feast.

Pharisees and Herodians try to trap Jesus with the question of paying tax to Caesar.

Sadducees question Him regarding marriage and the resurrection. Pharisees ask which is the greatest commandment. Jesus silences the Pharisees with a question regarding the Messiah being a descendant of David yet He is also David's Lord.

Jesus publicly denounces the scribes and Pharisees.

Widow with the two mites gave more than anyone else.

At the Mount of Olives Jesus speaks of the destruction of Jerusalem. Then speaks of the latter days and His second coming. Parable of the Fig Tree. Be watchful. Parables of the Doorman, Master of the House, Faithful Servant, 10 Virgins, the Talents, the Sheep and the Goats.

Monday 23<sup>rd</sup> April (Nisan 12). Two days before the Passover the Sanhedrin take council as to how they can take and kill Jesus. At the house of Simon the Lepar Mary of Bethany anoints Jesus for His burial.

Judas offers to betray Jesus for 30 pieces of silver.

Tuesday 24<sup>th</sup> April (Nisan 13). Jesus tells the disciples to go and prepare for the Passover.

Passover Wednesday 25<sup>th</sup> April.

Tuesday evening. Foot washing ceremony. Last Supper. After departure of Judas warns disciples against desertion. The Bread and the Wine.

Jesus tells His disciples that He is going to prepare offices. He and the Father are one. With the Holy Spirit His disciples will be one with Them.

On the way to Gethsemane tells the disciples that He is the vine and the Father is the vinedresser. Branches must bear much fruit. Keep the Commandments. Love one another as Christ has. Not servants but friends and willing and knowledgeable participants in the work, also being witnesses. They will suffer for His Name's sake.

Jesus must go so that the Holy Spirit can be given.

Jesus prays to the Father asking to be given back His glory. He has performed the Father's will by introducing those the Father has given Him to the Father's Name, and they have believed. Prays that the Father's love that is in Jesus will also be in them as they and those who come after are sent out into the world.

They then sing a hymn.

Christ prays with Peter, James, and John. Urges them to watch and pray so that they enter not into temptation.

About midnight: Jesus is arrested. Illegally tried before the Sanhedrin. After dawn the Sanhedrin condemn Him to death. Judas commits suicide.

Brought before Pilate. Pilate asks Him if He is a king and what is truth? Can find no case against Him but learning He lives in Galilee sends Him to Herod Antipas.

Before Herod Antipas He says nothing. Herod grows bored and mocks Him before sending Him back to Pilate.

Pilate tries to find a way to release Jesus but fearful of the crowds being whipped up by the chief priests gives into their demands and scourges Jesus before delivering Him up to be crucified.

Christ is crucified 9am. At midday the sun is darkened for 3 hours. At 3pm Christ our Passover is sacrificed – soldier's spear pierces His side and His lifeblood is shed .

At moment of death an earthquake shakes Jerusalem. Veil covering Holy of Holies ripped in 2. Some of the faithful dead raised back to physical life after His resurrection.

Passover lambs would also have been killed at about this time.

Buried just before sunset (18:10 local time).

Partial eclipse over Jerusalem with moon covered by 27% at 22:32 local time. If fires from earthquake would have been a bloodmoon (Acts 2:16-29, Joel 2:28-32).

1<sup>st</sup> Day of Unleavened Bread Thursday 26<sup>th</sup> April.

Friday 27<sup>th</sup> April After the Sabbath (1<sup>st</sup> Day of Unleavened Bread) Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, and Salome buy spices to anoint Jesus' body (Mark 16:1).

Sabbath 28<sup>th</sup> April – Christ resurrected just before sunset (18:12 local time).

Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> April – Wavesheaf Sunday. At dawn Mary Magdalene and the other Mary find the empty tomb (Matt 28:1)

then later encounter the risen Christ. Resurrected Christ presents Himself before the Father.

Last Day of Unleavened Bread Wednesday 2<sup>nd</sup> May.

Ascension – Thursday 7<sup>th</sup> June Christ returns to Heaven from the Mount of Olives after spending 40 days with His disciples. Promise that He will return as He left.

### ***The Early Church***

	Pentecost Sunday 17 <sup>th</sup> June. The Holy Spirit is poured out on Christ's disciples. New Testament Church is founded. Led by Peter they speak to the people of Jerusalem with the miracle of tongues (Acts 2).
4015,32AD	Stephen martyred. Under persecution members of the church scatter from Jerusalem, preaching the Gospel and performing miracles as they go.
4016,33AD	Philip preaches throughout Samaria. Many are convinced and baptised, including Simon Magus. Peter and John sent to follow up and lay hands. Simon Magus attempts to buy the Holy Spirit for personal gain and is rebuked by Peter. Philip preaches to the Ethiopian eunuch then passes on to Caesarea.
4018,35AD	Saul is converted on the road to Damascus.
4021,38AD	Paul returns to Jerusalem. Peter sent to the Gentiles.
4025,42AD	Church at Antioch founded. James the brother of John is martyred.
4026,43AD	Greek tradition states that the Apostles ministry in Judea lasted 12 years. After this time the 12 Apostles for the most part disappear from the Biblical record as they have been sent to the House of Israel. They may be found working in the Parthian Empire, the Scythian nations, North Africa and some of them eventually in Spain, Britain, and Ireland.
4028,45AD	Simon Magus goes to Rome. Paul and Barnabus journey through Cyprus and southern Asia Minor.
4032,49AD	Council at the Headquarters Church of Jerusalem.
4033,50AD	Paul goes to Europe.
4039,56AD	Paul writes Epistle to the Romans.
4042,59AD	Paul arrives bound in Rome.

4044,61AD	Paul is released. Epistles of James and 1 Peter are written.
4045,62AD	Paul preaches in Spain and Britain. James the Lord's brother is martyred by being thrown from a high window of the Temple.
4047,64AD	Fire in Rome. Nero casts blame on the Christians.
4049,66AD	2 Peter and Jude written. Jews revolt against Roman occupation.
4050,67AD	Paul's last imprisonment.
4051,68AD	Paul is beheaded. Peter is killed.
4052,69AD	Jerusalem congregation relocates to Pella.
4053,70AD	Destruction of Jerusalem. Temple destroyed 10 Av = Sunday 5 August.
4063,80AD	Monument to a “Peter” dedicated at Rome.
4076,93AD	Josephus' <i>Antiquities of the Jews</i> is published in Rome. Mentions the existence of Christians and Jesus Christ. Also states that the ten tribes are an immense multitude beyond the Euphrates (i.e the Parthian Empire east of the Euphrates).
4081,98AD	Death of the Apostle John. During the decade of the 90's he wrote his Gospel, Epistles, and Revelation.

### ***Post-Biblical Dates of Note***

4095,112AD	Pliny writes his letter to the emperor Trajan making reference to persecution of Christians.
4099,116AD	Tacitus in his <i>Annals</i> makes reference to Jesus Christ and Christians.
4102,119AD	Suetonius in <i>The 12 Caesars</i> makes reference to Jesus Christ and Christians.
4115,132AD	Jewish revolt under Simon bar-Kochba.
4118,135AD	Most of the Pella congregation apostatises. End of the Ephesian era and start of the Smyrna era.
4138,155AD	Polycarp is burnt to death.

4178,195AD	Victor of Rome excommunicates true Christians over Easter vs Passover debate.
4198,215AD	The Roman Emperor Caracallus (211-217) makes overtures of peace to the Parthian monarch Artabanus IV who had just moved into the Parthian western capital of Ctesiphon. Caracallus proposes economic and military union between Rome and Parthia to be sealed by Caracallus' marriage to a Parthian royal princess. Artabanus has misgivings but invites Caracallus to Ctesiphon.
4199,216AD	The Romans are greeted in peace whereupon they make their true intentions known and slaughter the inhabitants of the city, carrying away much spoil. Artabanus barely escapes with his life. On the return trip to Roman territory they desecrate the Royal tombs of the Parthian kings at Arbela.
4200,217AD	<p>Up until now Rome had only ever faced part of the western forces of the Parthian Empire. With the betrayal at Ctesiphon and then the totally unnecessary destruction of the Royal tombs at Arbela the entire might of the Parthian Empire from the Euphrates to the Saka kingdoms in India are marshalled during the winter months.</p> <p>The Romans also begin their own military build up pulling in military units from as far away as Mauritania to meet the Parthian onslaught. Realising they may have bitten off more than they can chew the Romans assassinate Caracallus on 8 April and the new emperor Macrinus offers Caracallus' head to Artabanus as a token of peace. Artabanus spurns the Roman offer.</p> <p>The massed military might of the two greatest empires on Earth engage each other at Nisibis (on the border between Turkey and Syria). Herodian records that the dead became piled so high that they impeded military manoeuvres. After 3 days the Parthians, who outnumbered the Romans, succeeded in surrounding their adversaries. The Romans surrender and are forced to pay war indemnities of 50,000,000 denarii to the Parthian Empire and to return all Parthian captives.</p>
4203,220AD	Persia under their king Artaxerxes (Ardashir) rebels against Parthian dominance. Artabanus does not immediately react so having gained independence for his own people Artaxerxes sets about building his own empire conquering Carmania (Kermans) to his east then parts of Media to his north.
4210,227AD	<p>The fall of the Parthian Empire.</p> <p>In a series of three battles the Persians prevail over the Parthians. Artabanus was killed in 226AD. Members of the the Arsacid line (Parthian royal family) are given refuge in Armenia which for the next 2 centuries stood as the last Arsacid stronghold while millions of refugees left the Parthian (now the Sassanid Persian) empire pouring over the Caucasus mountains and eventually finding new</p>

	homelands in Europe where many of their descendants still bear the name 'Caucasian' to this day.
4286,303AD	Christianity persecuted for 10 years in the Eastern Roman Empire (under Galerius 303-313). In Rome under Diocletian Christianity is persecuted for 3 years 303-306 (Rev 2:10).
4308,325AD	Council of Nicaea opens May 20. Called by Emperor Constantine to settle the form of Christianity in his empire. Formulates the doctrine of the trinity, separates the Christian Easter from the 'Jewish' Passover. Other legacies of Constantine include the enforcement of Sunday observance over the 'Jewish' Sabbath. True Christianity suppressed and the True Church is forced to flee beyond the confines of the Roman Empire (Rev 12:6).
4316,363AD	Julian 'the Apostate' emperor of Rome (361-363) is killed in battle. Had tried to lead a revival of pagan worship. As a fierce critic of Christianity he is quoted by Cyril of Alexandria as making reference to Roman records that record the birth of Christ and therefore prove that Christ was just a man and a subject of Caesar's.
4438,455AD	Geiseric the king of the Vandals (who had conquered Carthage in 439AD and taken over the North African portion of the Roman Empire) occupies Rome at the invitation of the Empress Licinia Eudoxia who wanted to be rescued from the usurper Petronius Maximus. Leaves only with some loot including spoil taken from the temple in Jerusalem by Titus. Pope Leo (who had turned away Attila the Hun in 452AD) takes credit for dealing with another 'barbarian'. The lie is spread that the Vandals caused great destruction in the sack of Rome.
4459,476AD	September 4 The boy-Emperor Romulus Augustulus is deposed as ruler of the Roman Empire by the German Odoacer of the Heruli. The deadly wound of Rev 13:3.
4476,493AD	Theodoric and his Ostrogoths with the backing of the Catholics massacre the Heruli and take over the Italian peninsula. Theodoric assassinates Odoacer at a banquet on March 5 after hostilities had ostensibly ended.
4537,554AD	The Imperial Restoration by Justinian. The Gothic kingdoms on the Italian peninsula and in North Africa are uprooted by Justinian's forces (the first three horns of Dan 7 removed at the behest of the 'little horn' or the Catholic Church). Heals the wound of the beast and begins the 1260 years of dominance of the Holy Roman Empire (Rev 13:5).

	August 13 Justinian issues the Pragmatic Sanction which confirms and strengthens the Papacy's temporal powers. Justinian is the 1 <sup>st</sup> Head of Rev 17.
4783,800AD	December 25 Pope Leo III crowns Charlemagne Emperor of the Romans. Charlemagne is the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Head of Rev 17.
4945,962AD	February 2 Pope John XII crowns the German king Otto as Holy Roman Emperor. Otto is the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Head of Rev 17.
5503,1520AD	The Austrian Charles Habsburg crowned German king in October. Assumes title of Roman Emperor Elect.
5513,1530AD	In February Pope Clement VII crowns Charles as Holy Roman Emperor. Charles V is the 4 <sup>th</sup> Head of Rev 17.
5568,1585AD	1260 years of religious oppression ends (Rev 12:6). In 1587 Mary Queen of Scots is executed ending the threat of Catholic dominance of the Throne of England. In 1588 the Spanish Armada is defeated in part by the British navy (they ran out of gunpowder) and in the main by Providential storms. This marks the rise to dominance of the British as a maritime power.
5759,1776AD	During 20-26 May George Mason writes the 1 <sup>st</sup> draft of the Virginia Declaration of Rights. This document would influence Thomas Jefferson one month later as he drafts the U.S Declaration of Independence. Would also influence James Madison in 1798 drafting the U.S Bill of Rights. 2520 years after Israel given into foreign hands (accession of Tiglath-pileser III in May of 745BC).
5781,1798AD	Battle of the Nile 1 August. Changes the course of history by ending Napoleon's dreams of an eastern empire stretching out to India – effectively isolating his forces (40,000 troops) in Egypt which subsequently disperse or are captured (after a failed assault on Acre). Napoleon intended to found a new religion with 'a new Koran that I would have composed to suit my needs.' Nelson's victory confirms British naval dominance of Mediterranean and paves the way for the retaking of Malta by the British. British prestige considerably bolstered by the victory. 2520 years after the fall of Samaria in 723BC.
	Washington DC becomes the capital of the United States in 1800AD.
	In 1803 in what is known as the Louisiana Purchase more than 500 million acres of land passed from Spanish to French control, then 20 days later in December 1803 into the hands of the Americans for around 3c/acre (\$15 million USD). This allowed the fledgeling

	United States to expand westward without the threat of war with France. Napoleon's dreams of a western empire crushed by a successful slave rebellion in Haiti leading to the Louisiana Purchase being offered to the Americans. Forty thousand troops he would have used to defend the Louisiana Purchase destroyed by the slave revolt.
5787,1804AD	December 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pope Pius VII is astonished as Napoleon seizes the crown out of his hands and crowns himself as the first Emperor of the French. Napoleon is the 5 <sup>th</sup> Head of Rev 17.
5797,1814AD	Napoleon defeated by a coalition of European powers led by Great Britain. Holy Roman Empire dissolved after 1260 years (Rev 13:5)
5900,1917AD	August or early September Loma Armstrong has a dream in which angels announce that Jesus Christ would be returning in a very short time.  Trumpets Monday 17 <sup>th</sup> September. Atonement Wednesday 26 <sup>th</sup> September. Tabernacles Monday 1 <sup>st</sup> October. Last Great Day Monday 8 <sup>th</sup> October.
	Sunday 9 December (24 <sup>th</sup> day of 9 <sup>th</sup> month or 24 Kislev Haggai 2:20) Turks surrender Jerusalem to the forces of General Allenby. 2520 years after Jerusalem given into foreign hands (605BC) accession to Babylonian throne by Nebuchadnezzar who in Kislev of 604BC takes oaths of submission from vassal states (including Judah)) it is returned to the birthright tribe of Ephraim.
5916,1933AD	July 20 The Vatican under Pope Pius XI signs a concordat with Hitler's Nazi Germany. The Pope hopes it will curb Hitler's anti-Christian radicalism. Hitler uses the concordat as a sign of the legitimacy of his regime on the world stage. Hitler is the 6 <sup>th</sup> head of Rev 17 (the one that is).  October 9 Herbert Armstrong's first ever religious broadcast. Discusses the promises made to Abraham. The surprising number of responses leads the station owner to suggest a regular program. Herbert Armstrong begins planning The World Tomorrow.
5917,1934AD	7 January The World Tomorrow begins airing. 1 February The Plain Truth is first published.  13 July (1 Av) – the beginning of the Haapalah or illegal immigration campaign to sneak Jews into Eretz Israel in order to boost the number of Jews in Palestine. Continues for the next 14 years sneaking in about 122,000 people. 2520 years after the fall of Jerusalem in Av of 587BC.

14 May 1948 (5 Iyyar) – the Jews declare the birth of the state of Israel. The Jewish population is about 650,000. After soundly defeating combined invading Arab forces from Egypt, Transjordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Iraq Israel establishes itself as a vigorous and significant power in the region.

5965,1982AD

November 9 (23 Heshvan) Pope John Paul II tells Europe to “Give life to your roots”. 2520 years since the fall of Babylon in 539BC (Dan 4:23, Dan 5:24-28). Bands of iron and brass removed from 'stump of roots' of Babylon. Final incarnation of Babylonian system begins to take shape.

On November 9 (11 Heshvan) 1989 the Berlin Wall comes down as the Soviet Union collapses and eastern European nations are released from Soviet domination. Free to return to the European fold. German (Assyrian) reunification follows.

December 1996 – Sunday as the official day of rest put on the statute books of the EU.

1 January 2002 the Euro becomes the common currency of the EU nations.

January 2007 The first elements of the European Rapid Reaction Force achieve full operational capability. Two battlegroups to be on standby at all times. This force is answerable to the EU alone.

13 December 2007 – The Lisbon Treaty allows for a 2-speed Europe. Those countries wishing to hang back (i.e the United Kingdom) may do so, and those wishing to press ahead binding a core group of nations together as one (with Germany at the heart) may move forward. New permanent posts of Foreign Minister of Europe and President of Europe created. Treaty to be ratified during 2008. To take effect in 2009.

Mid-2008 Ireland rejects The Lisbon Treaty which temporarily halts the process of European unification. The 'credit crunch' throws the world's financial markets into crisis as loans are defaulted causing financial institutions to stop lending or go under. The greed of lenders in the United States particularly is blamed for the crisis. World governments pump thousands of billions of dollars into the financial sectors of their respective economies in an attempt to stave off recession.

### **Possible Future Scenarios**

If the dates in this chronology are correct, specifically if the chronology of the kings of Israel and Judah is correct giving the 4<sup>th</sup> year of Solomon's reign -> the Exodus -> the year of creation (re-creation), then the year 6000 will be 2017. The following scenario is based on this being the year of Christ's return.

**Assumption:** Christ returns at the Feast of Trumpets Thursday 21 September 2017.

5993,2010AD

Feast of Trumpets Thursday 9 September  
Day of Atonement Sabbath 18 September

Feast of Tabernacles Thursday 23 September – Wednesday 29 September  
Last Great Day Thursday 30 September.

Confirm the covenant for one week (Dan 9:27)  
Thursday 28 October (20 Heshvan) the Beast power enters into a 7 year covenant with many. 2520 days until the return of Christ.

5994,2011AD Sunday June 5 The sanctuary and the host given into the power of the king of fierce countenance. 2300 days until the return of Christ (Dan 8).

Pentecost Sunday 12 June.

5997,2014AD Persecution of the Truth starts in earnest Sabbath 25 January – 1335 days until the return of Christ (Matt 24:9-14). Preaching of Gospel suppressed.

Tuesday 11 March (9 Adar II) Abomination of Desolation set up in Jerusalem. Church flees (Matt 24:15, Dan 12:11). Judah falls 1290 days prior to 21 September 2017. (Hos 5:7, Zech 11:8).

Monday 7 April the Two Witnesses begin preaching 1260 days before they are martyred (Rev 11:3).

Thursday 10 April (10 Nisan) the Tribulation begins 1260 days before Christ's return (Dan 12:7, Rev 12:14). Ephraim and Israel fall one month after Judah (Hos 5:7, Zech 11:8).

Prior to the start of the Great Tribulation  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Earth's population subject to death through wars, famine, and wild beasts.

Passover Monday 14 April.  
Days of Unleavened Bread Tuesday 15 April – Monday 21 April.

5999,2016AD Heavenly Signs – Sun as sackcloth, Moon as blood, stars fall to Earth, a great earthquake.

Feast of Trumpets Monday 3 October The Day of the Lord begins.  
First Trumpet Sounds - 1/3 trees and grass destroyed.

- Second Trumpet 1/3 sea turned to blood
- Third Trumpet 1/3 rivers become bitter
- Fourth Trumpet Sun, Moon, and stars darkened

6000,2017AD The Fifth Trumpet – EU pre-emptive strike against Asia. This phase of the war lasts 5 months.  
The Sixth Trumpet – Asian counter-strike with 200,000,000 man army. One third of Earth's population killed.

Monday 18 September The Two Witnesses are martyred in Jerusalem.

The Last Trumpet. Christ returns at the Feast of Trumpets Thursday 21 September. The First Resurrection.

The return of Christ is preceeded by the sign of the Son of Man in heaven (Matt 24:30, Rev 11:19).

The 7 Last Plagues poured out between Thursday 21 September – Friday 29 September.

- Sores on those with the mark of the Beast
- Seas turned to blood
- Rivers turned to blood
- Scorching heat
- Beast's kingdom filled with darkness and pain
- Euphrates dried up, preparing the way for the kings of the east
  - Demons stir up the kings of the earth to gather them for battle (Rev 16:12-16), at the valley of decision (Joel 3)
  - Christ's feet stand on the Mt. Of Olives. Splits in two. Rivers of living waters flow forth.
  - Happens on a day with no light. At evening the light of the Moon will be like the Sun. The Sun's light will increase sevenfold (Zech 14:6-9, Isa 30:25-26).
    - Computer simulations show that sunset for this period (21-29 Sep 2017) in Jerusalem is about 5:30pm local time. The moon is already high in the sky at about a 35 degree angle above the horizon. So this confirms that both the Sun and Moon will be visible at evening in Jerusalem during this time.
  - The flesh of the armies that come against Jerusalem melt away. Armies attack each other (Zech 14)
  - Beast and False Prophet destroyed (Rev 19)
  - The day and hour when these things happen is known only to God (Matt 24:36, Acts 1:6-7, Zech 14:7)
- Noise, thunders, lightnings, greatest ever earthquake, giant hailstorms

The Millenium.

Day of Atonement Sabbath 30 September. This year is also a Sabbath year (see notes for 6007,2024AD below).

Feast of Tabernacles Thursday 5 October – Wednesday 11October. Last Great Day – Thursday 12 October.

6007,2024AD      Day of Atonement Sabbath 12<sup>th</sup> of October Jubilee Year or the Year of Restoration announced 'Proclaim liberty throughout the land' (Lev 25:10).  
The 50<sup>th</sup> year of the 70<sup>th</sup> Jubilee cycle also being the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the 71<sup>st</sup> Jubilee cycle (Lev 25:2, 8-10, Ezek 1:1, 40:1).  
Also a Sabbath year being the 7<sup>th</sup> from the return of Christ.  
Humanity resettled into their millenial homelands (all lands returned to those whom God has given it to (Lev 25:10,13)).

## *Appendix: Chronology of the Kings of Israel and Judah*

### *Lengths of Reigns*

The length of a king's reign was counted using either the accession or the non-accession method. Non-accession meant that the date a monarch came to the throne would be counted as their 1<sup>st</sup> anniversary i.e they would number their years starting from 1 instead of 0 as we do today . This way a king who died one year after he came to the throne would be accorded a reign of two years.

The accession method meant that the date a monarch came to the throne would be the '0<sup>th</sup> anniversary' of their reign (it is how we count years today).

In the tables below under 'Years Reigned' the numbers given are accessional unless there is a bracketed number beside it in which case it is non-accessional and the bracketed number is the accessional equivalent.

### *Death of Solomon*

Solomon died in the 6-month period between 931Nisan and 931Tishri. Because Judah started their civil year with Tishri this meant that his son Rehoboam came to the throne in the year 932t (932Tishri-931Tishri). Israel started its year with Nisan so Jeroboam began his reign in the year 931n (931Nisan-930Nisan).

King Judah	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Rehoboam		932t		932t-	17

  

King Israel	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Jeroboam		931n		931n-	22

The information for the above entries is taken from the following scriptures:

**1KINGS 14:20** And the days which Jeroboam reigned were two and twenty years: and he slept with his fathers, and Nadab his son reigned in his stead.

**1KINGS 14:21** And Rehoboam the son of Solomon reigned in Judah. Rehoboam was forty and one years old when he began to reign, and he reigned seventeen years in Jerusalem, the city which the LORD did choose out of all the tribes of Israel, to put his name there. And his mother's name was Naamah an Ammonitess.

### *Calculating the Reigns of the Kings*

The next entry will be for Abijam king of Judah:

**1KINGS 15:1** Now in the eighteenth year of king Jeroboam the son of Nebat reigned Abijam over Judah.

Jeroboam's 18<sup>th</sup> year was 914n-913n. If Rehoboam's 17 years are counted as accessional then his reign ended 915t, if non-accessional then his reign ended in 916t.

Calc for **Rehoboam's** reign   Overlap with Jeroboam's 18<sup>th</sup> year

932t-17=915t  
932t-17(16)=916t

914n-914t  
no overlap

So Rehoboam's reign is counted as 17 years accessional in 1Kings and we can complete his entry into the table as follows:

King Judah	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Rehoboam		932t	914n/914t	932t-915t	17
Abijam		914n/914t		915t-	3

**1KINGS 15:9** And in the twentieth year of Jeroboam king of Israel reigned Asa over Judah.

Calc for **Abijam's** reign      Overlap with Jeroboam's 20<sup>th</sup> year (912n-911n)  
 915t-3=912t                        912t-911n  
 915t-3(2)=913t                    912n-912t

So we are not able to tell from that if Abijam's 3-year reign is counted as accessional or non-accessional.

**1KINGS 15:25** And Nadab the son of Jeroboam began to reign over Israel in the second year of Asa king of Judah, and reigned over Israel two years.

Calc for **Jeroboam's** reign      Overlap with Asa's 2<sup>nd</sup> year  
 931n-22=909n                        (911t-910t acc) no overlap  
     (912t-911t non-acc) no overlap  
 931n-22(21)=910n                    (911t-910t acc) = 910n-910t  
     (912t-911t non-acc) no overlap

From the above calculations we can see that Abijam's reign in Judah was 3 years accessional and Jeroboam's reign in Israel was 22 years non-accessional or 21 years as we would count it (accessional).

King Judah	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Rehoboam		932t	914n/914t	932t-915t	17
Abijam		914n/914t	912t/911n	915t-912t	3
Asa		912t/911n		912t-	41

King Israel	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Jeroboam		931n	910n/910t	931n-910n	22(21)

Nadab

910n/910t

910n-

2

**1KINGS 15:28** Even in the third year of Asa king of Judah did Baasha slay him, and reigned in his stead.

**1KINGS 15:33** In the third year of Asa king of Judah began Baasha the son of Ahijah to reign over all Israel in Tirzah, twenty and four years.

Calc for Nadab's reign	Overlap with Asa's 3 <sup>rd</sup> year (910t-909t)
910n-2=908n	no overlap
910n-2(1)=909n	909n-909t

King Israel	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Jeroboam		931n	910n/910t	931n-910n	22(21)
Nadab		910n/910t	909n/909t	910n-909n	2(1)
Baasha		909n/909t		909n-	24

**1KINGS 16:8** In the twenty and sixth year of Asa king of Judah began Elah the son of Baasha to reign over Israel in Tirzah, two years.

Calc for Baasha's reign	Overlap with Asa's 26 <sup>th</sup> year (887t-886t)
909n-24=885n	no overlap
909n-24(23)=886n	886n-886t

King Israel	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Jeroboam		931n	910n/910t	931n-910n	22(21)
Nadab		910n/910t	909n/909t	910n-909n	2(1)
Baasha		909n/909t	886n/886t	909n-886n	24(23)
Elah		886n/886t		886n-	2

**1KINGS 16:10** And Zimri went in and smote him, and killed him, in the twenty and seventh year of Asa king of Judah, and reigned in his stead.

**1KINGS 16:15** In the twenty and seventh year of Asa king of Judah did Zimri reign seven days in Tirzah. And the people were encamped against Gibbethon, which belonged to the Philistines.

Calc for Elah's reign	Overlap with Asa's 27 <sup>th</sup> year (886t-885t)
886n-2=884n	no overlap
886n-2(1)=885n	885n-885t

King Israel	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Jeroboam		931n	910n/910t	931n-910n	22(21)
Nadab		910n/910t	909n/909t	910n-909n	2(1)

Baasha	909n/909t	886n/886t	909n-886n	24(23)
Elah	886n/886t	885n/885t	886n-885n	2(1)
Zimri	885n/885t	885n/885t	885n	7 days

**1KINGS 16:21** Then were the people of Israel divided into two parts: half of the people followed Tibni the son of Ginath, to make him king; and half followed Omri.

**1KINGS 16:22** But the people that followed Omri prevailed against the people that followed Tibni the son of Ginath: so Tibni died, and Omri reigned.

**1KINGS 16:23** In the thirty and first year of Asa king of Judah began Omri to reign over Israel, twelve years: six years reigned he in Tirzah.

Calc for **Tibni's** reign Overlap with Asa's 31<sup>st</sup> year (882t-881t)

885n-5=880n no overlap

885n-5(4)=881n 881n-881t

not given a length for Tibni's reign so go for the overlap.

**1KINGS 16:29** And in the thirty and eighth year of Asa king of Judah began Ahab the son of Omri to reign over Israel: and Ahab the son of Omri reigned over Israel in Samaria twenty and two years.

Calc for **Omri's** reign Overlap with Asa's 38<sup>th</sup> year (875t-874t)

885n-12=873n no overlap

885n-12(11)=874n 874n-874t

King Israel	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Jeroboam		931n	910n/910t	931n-910n	22(21)
Nadab		910n/910t	909n/909t	910n-909n	2(1)
Baasha		909n/909t	886n/886t	909n-886n	24(23)
Elah		886n/886t	885n/885t	886n-885n	2(1)
Zimri		885n/885t	885n/885t	885n	7 days
Tibni		885n/885t	881n/881t	885n-881n	not stated
Omri	885n/885t	881n/881t	874n/874t	885n-874n	12(11)
Ahab		874n/874t		874n-	22

**1KINGS 22:41** And Jehoshaphat the son of Asa began to reign over Judah in the fourth year of Ahab king of Israel.

**1KINGS 22:42** Jehoshaphat was thirty and five years old when he began to reign; and he reigned twenty and five years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Azubah the daughter of Shilhi.

Calc for **Asa's** reign Overlap with Ahab's 4<sup>th</sup> year (871n-870n)

912t-41=871t 871t-870n

912t-41(40)=872t 871n-871t

Can't tell if Asa's reign was counted as accessional or non-accessional.

**1KINGS 22:51** Ahaziah the son of Ahab began to reign over Israel in Samaria the seventeenth year of Jehoshaphat king of Judah, and reigned two years over Israel.

Calc for **Ahab's** reign Overlap with Jehoshaphat's 17<sup>th</sup> year

874n-22=852n	(854t-853t) no overlap
874n-22=852n	(855t-854t) no overlap
874n-22(21)=853n	(854t-853t) 853n-853t
874n-22(21)=853n	(855t-854t) no overlap

From the above calculation we can see that Asa's reign was 41 accessional years and Ahab's reign was 22 non-accessional years. The respective tables are updated below:

King Judah	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Rehoboam		932t	914n/914t	932t-915t	17
Abijam		914n/914t	912t/911n	915t-912t	3
Asa		912t/911n	871t/870n	912t-871t	41
Jehoshaphat		871t/870n			25

King Israel	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Jeroboam		931n	910n/910t	931n-910n	22(21)
Nadab		910n/910t	909n/909t	910n-909n	2(1)
Baasha		909n/909t	886n/886t	909n-886n	24(23)
Elah		886n/886t	885n/885t	886n-885n	2(1)
Zimri		885n/885t	885n/885t	885n	7 days
Tibni		885n/885t	881n/881t	885n-881n	not stated
Omri	885n/885t	881n/881t	874n/874t	885n-874n	12(11)
Ahab		874n/874t	853n/853t	874n-853n	22(21)
Ahaziah		853n/853t		853n-	2

**2KINGS 1:17** So he died according to the word of the LORD which Elijah had spoken. And Jehoram reigned in his stead in the second year of Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat king of Judah; because he had no son.

**2KINGS 3:1** Now Jehoram the son of Ahab began to reign over Israel in Samaria the eighteenth year of Jehoshaphat king of Judah, and reigned twelve years.

The above two verses imply a co-regency between Jehoshaphat and his son Joram as their reigns are both used as references to synchronise the same event. So Jehoshaphat's 18<sup>th</sup> year equals his son Joram's 2<sup>nd</sup> year. As calculated above Jehoshaphat's 17<sup>th</sup> year was 854t-853t so his 18<sup>th</sup> would be 853t-852t which would also be his son's 2<sup>nd</sup> year.

Calc for <b>Ahaziah's</b> reign	Overlap with Jehoshaphat's 18 <sup>th</sup> year (853t-852t)
853n-2=851n	no overlap
853n-2(1)=852n	852n-852t

King Judah	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Rehoboam		932t	914n/914t	932t-915t	17
Abijam		914n/914t	912t/911n	915t-912t	3
Asa		912t/911n	871t/870n	912t-871t	41
Jehoshaphat		871t/870n			25
Joram	854t/853t				

King Israel	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Jeroboam		931n	910n/910t	931n-910n	22(21)
Nadab		910n/910t	909n/909t	910n-909n	2(1)
Baasha		909n/909t	886n/886t	909n-886n	24(23)
Elah		886n/886t	885n/885t	886n-885n	2(1)
Zimri		885n/885t	885n/885t	885n	7 days
Tibni		885n/885t	881n/881t	885n-881n	not stated
Omri	885n/885t	881n/881t	874n/874t	885n-874n	12(11)
Ahab		874n/874t	853n/853t	874n-853n	22(21)
Ahaziah		853n/853t	852n/852t	853n-852n	2(1)
Joram		852n/852t		852n-	12

**2KINGS 8:16** And in the fifth year of Joram the son of Ahab king of Israel, Jehoshaphat being then king of Judah, Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat king of Judah began to reign.

**2KINGS 8:17** Thirty and two years old was he when he began to reign; and he reigned eight years in Jerusalem.

Joram of Israel's 5<sup>th</sup> year was 848n-847n. This was the year when Joram of Judah became sole ruler.

Calc for **Jehoshaphat's** reign Overlap with Joram's 5<sup>th</sup> year (848n-847n)

871t-25=846t no overlap

871t-25(24)=847t no overlap

but this was also Joram of Judah's 6<sup>th</sup> year on the throne so it would have been (849t-848t) giving an overlap of 848n-848t. So 849t + 25 = 874t accession or 849t + 24 = 873t for non-accession reckoning.

This indicates that Jehoshaphat had a co-regency at the start of his reign with his father Asa.

King Judah	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Rehoboam		932t	914n/914t	932t-915t	17
Abijam		914n/914t	912t/911n	915t-912t	3
Asa		912t/911n	871t/870n	912t-871t	41
Jehoshaphat	????	871t/870n	848n/848t	????-849t	25
Joram	854t/853t	848n/848t			8

**2KINGS 8:25** In the twelfth year of Joram the son of Ahab king of Israel did Ahaziah the son of Jehoram king of Judah begin to reign.

**2KINGS 8:26** Two and twenty years old was Ahaziah when he began to reign; and he reigned one year in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Athaliah, the daughter of Omri king of Israel.

**2KINGS 9:29** And in the eleventh year of Joram the son of Ahab began Ahaziah to reign over Judah.

The above verses appear to contradict each other with 2Kings 8 saying Ahaziah became king in Joram's 12<sup>th</sup> year and reigned for one year whereas 2Kings 9 says Ahaziah became king in Joram's 11<sup>th</sup> year and reigned no years. This year must have been the last year in both their reigns as that is the only time you could get this sort of difference. What they show is that the scribes of the 2 kingdoms were using the same method of reckoning the length of reigns – non-accession in chapter 8 and accession in chapter 9. As the length of reign of Judah's king Ahaziah does not even register under accession reckoning his reign could not have crossed a Tishri boundary into the next year.

Joram of Israel's 12 non-accessional years means his last year was 852n-12(11)=841n. As Ahaziah was also killed by Jehu at the same time Joram was (more or less) then Ahaziah also dies in the year 841n or more precisely 841n-841t. This means that the 8 years given for Ahaziah's father must also be non-accession years giving 841n-841t, otherwise his reign would end 840n-840t.

As Jehoshaphat was installed as co-regent by his father would probably have used the same reckoning method as Asa so Jehoshaphat reigned 25 accessional years beginning 874t (but equally well could have used non-accessional reckoning of 24 years starting co-regency in 873t – either way does not effect the outcome.)

Adding this to the tables we get:

King Judah	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Rehoboam		932t	914n/914t	932t-915t	17
Abijam		914n/914t	912t/911n	915t-912t	3
Asa		912t/911n	871t/870n	912t-871t	41
Jehoshaphat	874t	871t/870n	848n/848t	874t-849t	25
Joram	854t/853t	848n/848t	841n/841t	849t-842t	8(7)
Ahaziah		841n/841t	841n/841t	842t	1(0)

King Israel	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Jeroboam		931n	910n/910t	931n-910n	22(21)
Nadab		910n/910t	909n/909t	910n-909n	2(1)
Baasha		909n/909t	886n/886t	909n-886n	24(23)

Elah		886n/886t	885n/885t	886n-885n	2(1)
Zimri		885n/885t	885n/885t	885n	7 days
Tibni		885n/885t	881n/881t	885n-881n	not stated
Omri	885n/885t	881n/881t	874n/874t	885n-874n	12(11)
Ahab		874n/874t	853n/853t	874n-853n	22(21)
Ahaziah		853n/853t	852n/852t	853n-852n	2(1)
Joram		852n/852t	841n/841t	852n-841n	12(11)
Jehu		841n/841t		841n-	28

### ***Jehu Gives Both kingdoms a Fresh Start***

**2KINGS 10:36** And the time that Jehu reigned over Israel in Samaria was twenty and eight years.

**2KINGS 11:3** And he was with her hid in the house of the LORD six years. And Athaliah did reign over the land.

**2KINGS 11:4** And the seventh year Jehoiada sent and fetched the rulers over hundreds, with the captains and the guard, and brought them to him into the house of the LORD, and made a covenant with them, and took an oath of them in the house of the LORD, and showed them the king's son.

**2KINGS 12:1** In the seventh year of Jehu Jehoash began to reign; and forty years reigned he in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Zibiah of Beersheba.

Jehu came to the throne of Israel 841n-841t so **Athaliah** in Judah would have started her reign at the same time. So their 7<sup>th</sup> year would have been 835n-835t when Jehoash began to reign in Judah.

King Judah	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Rehoboam		932t	914n/914t	932t-915t	17
Abijam		914n/914t	912t/911n	915t-912t	3
Asa		912t/911n	871t/870n	912t-871t	41
Jehoshaphat	874t	871t/870n	848n/848t	874t-849t	25
Joram	854t/853t	848n/848t	841n/841t	849t-842t	8(7)
Ahaziah		841n/841t	841n/841t	842t	1(0)
Athaliah		841n/841t	835n/835t	842t-836t	7(6)
Jehoash		835n/835t		836t-	40

**2KINGS 13:1** In the three and twentieth year of Joash the son of Ahaziah king of Judah Jehoahaz the son of Jehu began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned seventeen years.

Calc for **Jehu's** reign Overlap with Jehoash's 23<sup>rd</sup> year (814t-813t)

841n-28=813n                    813n-813t

841n-28(27)=814n                814t-813n

Can't tell from this if Jehu's reign was accessional or non-accessional.

**2KINGS 13:10** In the thirty and seventh year of Joash king of Judah began Jehoash the son of Jehoahaz to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned sixteen years.

Calc for Jehoahaz's reign	Overlap with Jehoash's 37 <sup>th</sup> year (800t-799t)
813n-17=796n	no overlap
814n-17=797n	no overlap
813n-17(16)=797n	no overlap
814n-17(16)=798n	no overlap

This indicates a co-regency either between a/ Jehu and his son Jehoahaz of at least 1 year if they both used non-accessional reckoning up to 3 or 4 years if they both used accessional reckoning or  
b/ a co-regency between Jehoahaz and his son Joash of about 1 or 2 years (2Kings 14:1).

As we are just trying to work out when Jehoahaz's last year overlaps with Jehoash's 37<sup>th</sup> i.e was his last year 800n or 799n (was his co-regency 2 years or 1 year) the question of accessional or non-accessional for Jehu and Jehoahaz becomes irrelevant. In accordance with Occam's Razor I will assume they both used non-accessional reckoning as this gives us the simplest calculations and follows precedence for the kings of Israel.

Jehoahaz then either began co-regency in 815n with a last year of 799n and an overlap of 799n-799t or co-regency began in 816n with a last year of 800n and an overlap of 800t-799n.

**2KINGS 14:1** In the second year of Joash son of Jehoahaz king of Israel reigned Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah.

**2KINGS 14:2** He was twenty and five years old when he began to reign, and reigned twenty and nine years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Jehoaddan of Jerusalem.

Joash of Judah's 40<sup>th</sup> year was 797t-796t. Joash of Isarel's 2<sup>nd</sup> year must overlap this.

Under the theory of a co-regency between Jehu and Jehoahaz this does not happen so that means the correct choice is b/ a co-regency between **Jehoahaz** and Joash beginning in Joash of Judah's 37<sup>th</sup> year (800t-799t) with Joash of Israel assuming sole rulership in Joash of Judah's 39<sup>th</sup> year (798t-797t).

So going back to the calculation for Jehoahaz's reign the option that puts his last year in Joash of Judah's 39<sup>th</sup> year is the last one indicating both he and his father Jehu used non-accessional reckoning. These results are summarised in the table below.

King Israel	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
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Jeroboam		931n	910n/910t	931n-910n	22(21)
Nadab		910n/910t	909n/909t	910n-909n	2(1)
Baasha		909n/909t	886n/886t	909n-886n	24(23)
Elah		886n/886t	885n/885t	886n-885n	2(1)
Zimri		885n/885t	885n/885t	885n	7 days
Tibni		885n/885t	881n/881t	885n-881n	not stated
Omri	885n/885t	881n/881t	874n/874t	885n-874n	12(11)
Ahab		874n/874t	853n/853t	874n-853n	22(21)
Ahaziah		853n/853t	852n/852t	853n-852n	2(1)
Joram		852n/852t	841n/841t	852n-841n	12(11)
Je-hu		841n/841t	814t/813n	841n-814n	28(27)
Je-hoahaz		814t/813n	798n/798t	814n-798n	17(16)
Je-hoash	799n/799t	798n/798t		798n-	16

Calc for Joash's reign Overlap with Jehoash's 2<sup>nd</sup> year (797n-796n)

836t-40=796t	no overlap
836t-40(39)=797t	797t-796n

King Judah	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Rehoboam		932t	914n/914t	932t-915t	17
Abijam		914n/914t	912t/911n	915t-912t	3
Asa		912t/911n	871t/870n	912t-871t	41
Jehoshaphat	874t	871t/870n	848n/848t	874t-849t	25
Joram	854t/853t	848n/848t	841n/841t	849t-842t	8(7)
Ahaziah		841n/841t	841n/841t	842t	1(0)
Athaliah		841n/841t	835n/835t	842t-836t	7(6)
Jehoash		835n/835t	797t/796n	836t-797t	40(39)
Amaziah		797t/796n		797t-	29

2KINGS 14:17 And Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah lived after the death of Jehoash son of Jehoahaz king of Israel fifteen years.

2KINGS 14:23 In the fifteenth year of Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah Jeroboam the son of Joash king of Israel began to reign in Samaria, and reigned forty and one years.

Calc for Joash's reign Overlap with Amaziah's 15<sup>th</sup> year (782t-781t)

798n-16=782n	782t-781n
798n-16(15)=783n	no overlap

King Israel	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Jeroboam		931n	910n/910t	931n-910n	22(21)
Nadab		910n/910t	909n/909t	910n-909n	2(1)
Baasha		909n/909t	886n/886t	909n-886n	24(23)

Elah		886n/886t	885n/885t	886n-885n	2(1)
Zimri		885n/885t	885n/885t	885n	7 days
Tibni		885n/885t	881n/881t	885n-881n	not stated
Omri	885n/885t	881n/881t	874n/874t	885n-874n	12(11)
Ahab		874n/874t	853n/853t	874n-853n	22(21)
Ahaziah		853n/853t	852n/852t	853n-852n	2(1)
Joram		852n/852t	841n/841t	852n-841n	12(11)
Je-hu		841n/841t	814t/813n	841n-814n	28(27)
Je-hoahaz		814t/813n	798n/798t	814n-798n	17(16)
Je-hoash	799n/799t	798n/798t	782t/781n	798n-782n	16
Jeroboam II		782t/781n		782n	41

### ***Things Get Complicated in the Eighth Century BC***

**2KINGS 15:1** In the twenty and seventh year of Jeroboam king of Israel began Azariah son of Amaziah king of Judah to reign.

**2KINGS 15:2** Sixteen years old was he when he began to reign, and he reigned two and fifty years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Jecholiah of Jerusalem.

Calc for Amaziah's reign	Overlap with Jeroboam's 27 <sup>th</sup> year (755n-754n)
797t-29=768t	no overlap
797t-29(28)=769t	no overlap

This would indicate a co-regency between Jeroboam and his father Joash of 12 to 13 years if Amaziah's reign is accessional or 13 to 14 years if non-accessional. So Jeroboam's co-regency would have started between 796n-794n.

Amaziah's last year	Jeroboam's 1 <sup>st</sup> year
797t-29=768t	+27=795t
	+26=794t
797t-29(28)=769t	+27=796t
	+26=795t

**2KINGS 15:8** In the thirty and eighth year of Azariah king of Judah did Zachariah the son of Jeroboam reign over Israel in Samaria six months.

If Azariah came to the throne in 768t or 769t then his 38<sup>th</sup> year would be 730t or 731t respectively. The closest we can get to these figures with Jeroboam's final year is 794t-41=753t. This would indicate a co-regency between Azariah and his father Amaziah of at least 22 or 23 years.

Jeroboam's last year	Azariah's 1 <sup>st</sup> year
795t-41=754t	+38=792t Amaziah acc, Jeroboam acc, Azariah acc
	+37=791t Amaziah acc, Jeroboam acc, Azariah n-acc
794t-41=753t	+38=791t Amaziah acc, Jeroboam n-acc, Azariah acc
	+37=790t Amaziah acc, Jeroboam n-acc, Azariah n-acc
796t-41=755t	+38=793t Amaziah n-acc, Jeroboam acc, Azariah acc
	+37=792t Amaziah n-acc, Jeroboam acc, Azariah n-acc

$$795t-41=754t \quad +38=792t \text{ Amaziah n-acc, Jeroboam n-acc, Azariah acc}$$

$$+37=791t \text{ Amaziah n-acc, Jeroboam n-acc, Azariah n-acc}$$

**2KINGS 15:13** Shallum the son of Jabesh began to reign in the nine and thirtieth year of Uzziah king of Judah; and he reigned a full month in Samaria.

This verse indicates that Zachariah's 6-month reign crossed the Tishri boundary between Azariah's 38<sup>th</sup> and 39<sup>th</sup> years.

From the above calculations we can see that Azariah's 39<sup>th</sup> year must be one of the following:

$$795t-41=754t -1=753t$$

$$794t-41=753t -1=752t$$

$$796t-41=755t -1=754t$$

$$795t-41=754t -1=753t$$

**2KINGS 15:17** In the nine and thirtieth year of Azariah king of Judah began Menahem the son of Gadi to reign over Israel, and reigned ten years in Samaria.

Calculating Menahem's 10 year reign we get:

$$754t-10=744t$$

$$754t-10(9)=745t$$

$$753t-10=743t$$

$$753t-10(9)=744t$$

$$752t-10=742t$$

$$752t-10(9)=743t$$

**2KINGS 15:23** In the fiftieth year of Azariah king of Judah Pekahiah the son of Menahem began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned two years.

Calculating Azariah's 50<sup>th</sup> year from candidates for his 39<sup>th</sup> year obtained above:

$$754t-11=743t$$

$$753t-11=742t$$

$$752t-11=741t$$

So Menahem's actual last Nisan year as king must have ended in the latter half of a Nisan year to cross the Tishri boundary from Azariah's 49<sup>th</sup> into his 50<sup>th</sup> year.

**2KINGS 15:27** In the two and fiftieth year of Azariah king of Judah Pekah the son of Remaliah began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned twenty years.

Calculating Azariah's 52<sup>nd</sup> year from his 50<sup>th</sup> gives us:

$$743t-2=741t$$

$$742t-2=740t$$

$$741t-2=739t$$

as candidates for the start of Pekah's reign in Israel and the end of Pekahiah's.

**2KINGS 15:30** And Hoshea the son of Elah made a conspiracy against Pekah the son of Remaliah, and smote him, and slew him, and reigned in his stead, in the twentieth year of Jotham the son of Uzziah.

**2KINGS 15:32** In the second year of Pekah the son of Remaliah king of Israel began Jotham the son of Uzziah king of Judah to reign.

**2KINGS 15:33** Five and twenty years old was he when he began to reign, and he reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Jerusha, the daughter of Zadok.

The second year of Pekah would have been:

741t-1=740t

740-1=739t

739t-1=738t

giving us Jotham's 1<sup>st</sup> year, so Jotham's 20th would have been:

740t-16=720t

739t-16=719t

738t-16=718t

and these would be candidates for Hoshea's 1<sup>st</sup> year as king of Israel.

### ***Finding the Fall of Samaria***

But scripture tells us that:

**2KINGS 18:9** And it came to pass in the fourth year of king Hezekiah, which was the seventh year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel, that Shalmaneser king of Assyria came up against Samaria, and besieged it.

**2KINGS 18:10** And at the end of three years they took it: even in the sixth year of Hezekiah, that is in the ninth year of Hoshea king of Israel, Samaria was taken.

Assyrian records tell us that Shalmaneser V reigned from 727BC-722BC or 727n-722n since the Assyrians used a Nisan calendar to date the reign of their kings. Came to the throne on 27 Tebeth 727BC(Dec 727BC/Jan726BC). Sargon the successor of Shalmaneser acceded to the Assyrian throne in Tebeth (Dec 722BC/Jan 721BC) of 722n. So the very latest date that Samaria could have fallen was 720n (assuming Shalmaneser began the 3-year siege in his last year of 722n and his successor Sargon finished it in 720n).

Adding Hoshea's 9 years on top of Jotham's 20<sup>th</sup> puts us beyond when Samaria could have fallen by about a decade.

Working backwards from c 720BC, Hoshea must have come to the throne c 730BC and Pekah c 750. This would make Pekah a contemporary of Menahem. We can

deduce from this that Menahem and Pekah were rivals for the throne of Israel in a similar manner to Tibni and Omri earlier in Israel's history.

Taking Menahem's 1<sup>st</sup> year as Pekah's gives us:

$$795t-41=754t -1=753t$$

$$794t-41=753t -1=752t$$

$$796t-41=755t -1=754t$$

$$795t-41=754t -1=753t$$

as the 39<sup>th</sup> year of Azariah and the 1<sup>st</sup> year for both Menaham and Pekah.  
Jotham would therefore have come to the throne of Judah in:

$$753t-1=752t \Rightarrow \text{Jotham's } 20^{\text{th}} = 733t$$

$$752t-1=751t \Rightarrow \text{Jotham's } 20^{\text{th}} = 732t$$

$$754t-1=753t \Rightarrow \text{Jotham's } 20^{\text{th}} = 734t$$

$$753t-1=752t \Rightarrow \text{Jotham's } 20^{\text{th}} = 733t$$

From this Hoshea's 9<sup>th</sup> year would fall in:

$$733t-9=724t$$

$$732t-9=723t$$

$$734t-9=725t$$

$$733t-9=724t$$

from these dates we can see that Sargon could not have been the Assyrian king when Samaria fell as all possible dates fall squarely within the reign of Shalmaneser. This is leant credence by the *Babylonian Chronicles* which states that it was Shalmaneser who destroyed Samaria – contra the assertions of Sargon. A date of 725t for the fall of Samaria would mean the seige started in 727t so that it would have been one of the first acts of Shalmaneser as the new Assyrian king – not enough time to find conspiracy (2Kings 17:4).

**2KINGS 17:3** Against him came up Shalmaneser king of Assyria; and Hoshea became his servant, and gave him presents.

**2KINGS 17:4** And the king of Assyria found conspiracy in Hoshea: for he had sent messengers to So king of Egypt, and brought no present to the king of Assyria, as he had done year by year: therefore the king of Assyria shut him up, and bound him in prison.

**2KINGS 17:5** Then the king of Assyria came up throughout all the land, and went up to Samaria, and besieged it three years.

**2KINGS 17:6** In the ninth year of Hoshea the king of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Halah and in Habor by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes.

From 2Kings17:3 it can be seen that initially Hoshea was compliant to Shalmaneser and paid him tribute. This would be 726n. So Hoshea's revolt would have been in 725n when he did not deliver up his annual tribute to Shalmaneser at which point Shalmaneser invaded and besieged Samaria. This would place the fall of Samaria in 723n = Hoshea's 9<sup>th</sup> year being an Israelite king using Nisan-Nisan reckoning.

(If 722n is chosen as the year of the fall of Samaria then that would lead to the rivalry between Menahem and Pekah being out of sync with each other by 1 year.)

### **Working Back up Towards Jeroboam II**

Returning to our kings we have the following scriptures to bring us up to the fall of Samaria:

**2KINGS 16:1** In the seventeenth year of Pekah the son of Remaliah Ahaz the son of Jotham king of Judah began to reign.

**2KINGS 16:2** Twenty years old was Ahaz when he began to reign, and reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem, and did not that which was right in the sight of the LORD his God, like David his father.

**2KINGS 17:1** In the twelfth year of Ahaz king of Judah began Hoshea the son of Elah to reign in Samaria over Israel nine years.

**2KINGS 17:2** And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD, but not as the kings of Israel that were before him.

**2KINGS 17:3** Against him came up Shalmaneser king of Assyria; and Hoshea became his servant, and gave him presents.

**2KINGS 17:4** And the king of Assyria found conspiracy in Hoshea: for he had sent messengers to So king of Egypt, and brought no present to the king of Assyria, as he had done year by year: therefore the king of Assyria shut him up, and bound him in prison.

**2KINGS 17:5** Then the king of Assyria came up throughout all the land, and went up to Samaria, and besieged it three years.

**2KINGS 17:6** In the ninth year of Hoshea the king of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Halah and in Habor by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes.

**2KINGS 18:1** Now it came to pass in the third year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel, that Hezekiah the son of Ahaz king of Judah began to reign.

**2KINGS 18:2** Twenty and five years old was he when he began to reign; and he reigned twenty and nine years in Jerusalem. His mother's name also was Abi, the daughter of Zachariah.

From this we can fix the fall of Samaria and Hoshea's 9<sup>th</sup> year as 723n = Hezekiah's 6<sup>th</sup> year. So the siege of Samaria by Shalmaneser began in 725n Hoshea's 6<sup>th</sup> year and Hezekiah's 4<sup>th</sup>.

Hezekiah's 1<sup>st</sup> year was therefore 729n. So in the Judean Tishri reckoning his reign would have started in either 730t or 729t. If 730t then his 4<sup>th</sup> year would have been 727t-726t and no overlap with 725n. Hezekiah's 1<sup>st</sup> year was therefore 729t giving a 4<sup>th</sup> year of 726t-725t and an overlap of 725n-725t for the start of the siege of Samaria and an overlap of 723n-723t for the fall of Samaria.

Hoshea's 1<sup>st</sup> year was 732n. This was also Pekah's 20<sup>th</sup> year (2Kings 15:27,30). Pekah's 1<sup>st</sup> year was 752n. His 17<sup>th</sup> was 735n and Ahaz's 1<sup>st</sup> (2Kings 16:1). Pekah's 2<sup>nd</sup> year was 751n. This was when Jotham came to the throne of Judah (2Kings 15:32). This would make Jotham's 20<sup>th</sup> year when Hoshea began to reign in Israel 731n.

So there is a co-regency in Judah between Jotham and his son Ahaz between 735n and 731n after which we do not hear of Jotham again. But, as Hoshea's 1<sup>st</sup> year was 732n Jotham's actual 20<sup>th</sup> Tishri year must overlap the two Nisan years giving 732t as Jotham's 20<sup>th</sup> year and 732t/731n as the overlap for the start of Hoshea's reign.

Pekah's 1<sup>st</sup> year of 752n puts us in the range of candidate years for Menahem's 1<sup>st</sup> year and Azariah's 39<sup>th</sup>. This would mean that Pekah and Menahem were rivals for the throne of Israel with Pekah only able to claim sole rulership after murdering Menahem's son Pekahiah in Azariah's 52<sup>nd</sup> year (2Kings 15:23-27).

Scriptural evidence for this rivalry can be seen in Hosea who was a contemporary of Menahem and Pekah (Hos 1:1) :

**HOS 5:5** And the pride of Israel doth testify to his face: therefore shall Israel and Ephraim fall in their iniquity: Judah also shall fall with them.

Here Israel and Ephraim are listed as 2 separate entities because Judah would fall with *them*.

Menahem ruled in Samaria for 10 years followed by his son Pekahiah for 2 years. Then Pekah with the help of the Gileadites makes his move and in a coup seizes the throne for himself. Menahem ruled Israel from Samaria while Pekah ruled Ephraim from Gilead before moving to Samaria.

Pekah's 2<sup>nd</sup> year was also Menahem's 2<sup>nd</sup> year and therefore Azariah's 40<sup>th</sup> year = 751n making Azariah 52<sup>nd</sup> year 739n and Azariah's 1<sup>st</sup> year 791n. Menahem's 10<sup>th</sup> year was 752n-10=742n but Pekahiah comes to the throne in Azariah's 50<sup>th</sup> year=741n so Azariah's 50<sup>th</sup> Tishri year must overlap these two Nisan years giving 742t/741n as the end of Menahem's reign and the start of Pekahiah's. This makes Azariah's 1<sup>st</sup> year 791t. This gives an overlap for Azariah's 52<sup>nd</sup> year of 740t/739n.

The overlap for the start of Menahem's reign is 752n/752t. Menahem's predecessor Shallum only reigned for 1 month and before him Zechariah reigned 6 months. As stated previously Zechariah's 6 month reign must have crossed the Tishri boundary from Azariah's 38<sup>th</sup> to 39<sup>th</sup> year which means that he must have started his reign just prior to Tishri in the month of Elul 753. Six months later just prior to Nisan Shallum reigns for 1 month starting in Adar and ending in Nisan 752.

Jeroboam II reign therefore ended in 753Elul. This means his reign began with a co-regency so 753n+41(40)=793n. His 27<sup>th</sup> year would then be 767n. Amaziah's 29<sup>th</sup> accessional year of 768t gives an overlap of 767n/767t for the end of Amaziah's reign. 753n+41=794n giving a 27<sup>th</sup> year 768n gives an overlap of 768t/767n would also work for Amaziah's reign.

This is enough to fill in the rest of the table for the kings of Israel:

King Israel	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Jeroboam		931n	910n/910t	931n-910n	22(21)
Nadab		910n/910t	909n/909t	910n-909n	2(1)

Baasha		909n/909t	886n/886t	909n-886n	24(23)
Elah		886n/886t	885n/885t	886n-885n	2(1)
Zimri		885n/885t	885n/885t	885n	7 days
Tibni		885n/885t	881n/881t	885n-881n	not stated
Omri	885n/885t	881n/881t	874n/874t	885n-874n	12(11)
Ahab		874n/874t	853n/853t	874n-853n	22(21)
Ahaziah		853n/853t	852n/852t	853n-852n	2(1)
Joram		852n/852t	841n/841t	852n-841n	12(11)
Jehu		841n/841t	814t/813n	841n-814n	28(27)
Jehoahaz		814t/813n	798n/798t	814n-798n	17(16)
Jehoash	799n/799t	798n/798t	782t/781n	798n-782n	16
Jeroboam II	793n	782t/781n	753Elul	793n-753n	41(40)
Zechariah		753Elul	752Adar	753n-753n	6 months
Shallum		752Adar	752Nisan	753n-752n	1 month
Menahem		752Nisan	742t/741n	752n-742n	10
Pekahiah		742t/741n	740t/739n	742n-740n	2
Pekah	752Nisan	740t/739n	732t/731n	752n-732	20
Hoshea		732t/731n	723n/723t	732n-723n	9

And the table for the kings of Judah is filled in as follows:

King Judah	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Rehoboam		932t	914n/914t	932t-915t	17
Abijam		914n/914t	912t/911n	915t-912t	3
Asa		912t/911n	871t/870n	912t-871t	41
Jehoshaphat	874t	871t/870n	848n/848t	874t-849t	25
Joram	854t/853t	848n/848t	841n/841t	849t-842t	8(7)
Ahaziah		841n/841t	841n/841t	842t	1(0)
Athaliah		841n/841t	835n/835t	842t-836t	7(6)
Jehoash		835n/835t	797t/796n	836t-797t	40(39)
Amaziah		797t/796n	767n/767t	797t-768t	29
Azariah	791t	767n/767t	740t	791t-740t	52(51)
Jotham	751n/751t	740t	(735n/735t)732t	752t-736t	16
Ahaz	735n/735t	732t			16
Hezekiah	729t/728n				29

### *A Note on 2Kings 17:1*

**2KINGS 17:1** In the twelfth year of Ahaz king of Judah began Hoshea the son of Elah to reign in Samaria over Israel nine years.

From the table it can be seen that Ahaz came to the throne of Judah in 735n exactly 12 years prior to 723n when Hoshea's reign as king of Israel came to an end. It should be noted that Ahaz's ascension to the throne in Pekah's 17<sup>th</sup> year and Hoshea's last year were derived without reference to 2Kings17:1.

After weighing everything else up it would seem that this verse should read:

**2KINGS 17:1** In the twelfth year of Ahaz king of Judah had Hoshea the son of Elah reigned in Samaria over Israel nine years.

This would require someone fluent in Hebrew or Biblical Hebrew who is familiar with the tenses involved as to whether 'began to reign' could also be translated 'had reigned' in this verse.

Yes it can : reference *A Translation Guide to the Chronological Data in Kings and Chronicles* by Leslie McFall, Former Fellow, Tyndale House, Cambridge, England, p 30.

### ***Assyrian History and Hezekiah***

After coming to the throne in 722n Sargon II reigns for 17 years. He dies in 705BC in a campaign against the Cimmerians. His son Sennacherib succeeds him.

**2KINGS 18:13** Now in the fourteenth year of king Hezekiah did Sennacherib king of Assyria come up against all the fenced cities of Judah, and took them.

If Hezekiah's 14<sup>th</sup> year is dated from when he began his co-regency with his father then it would be 716t. This is over a decade before Sennacherib came to the throne of Assyria. So it must date from the beginning of his sole reign.

The question then becomes when to date the beginning of Ahaz's 16 year reign from – 736t or 732t?

736t-16=720t and 720t-14=706t which would overlap with 705n as 705n/705t. At best Sennacherib would have only just come to power. Not enough time to have made the conquests he brags of in 2Kings18:34 or that his own records show he made before coming against Judah and Hezekiah.

That leaves the correct calculation of Ahaz's reign as:

$$732t-16=716t$$

and the year Sennacherib came against Judah as 702t which would make the actual invasion 701n (the time kings went to battle being spring/summer).

Hezekiah's reign would end in :

$$716t-29=687t$$

In chapter 20 of 2Kings we see that God granted Hezekiah an extra 15 years of life. This would be in the year 687t+15=702t or right after God had saved Judah from Sennacherib and the Assyrians.

King	Co regency	Sole Reign	Official	Years Reigned
Judah	Began	Began	Start-End	

Rehoboam	932t	914n/914t	932t-915t	17	
Abijam	914n/914t	912t/911n	915t-912t	3	
Asa	912t/911n	871t/870n	912t-871t	41	
Jehoshaphat	874t	871t/870n	874t-849t	25	
Joram	854t/853t	848n/848t	849t-842t	8(7)	
Ahaziah		841n/841t	842t	1(0)	
Athaliah		841n/841t	842t-836t	7(6)	
Jehoash		835n/835t	836t-797t	40(39)	
Amaziah		797t/796n	797t-768t	29	
Azariah	791t	767n/767t	791t-740t	52(51)	
Jotham	751n/751t	740t	(735n/735t)732t 752t-736t	16	
Ahaz	735n/735t	732t	716t	732t-716t	16
Hezekiah	729t/728n	716t	687t	716t-687t	29
Manasseh					

### *Scripture References for the Succeeding Kings*

**2KINGS 21:1** Manasseh was twelve years old when he began to reign, and reigned fifty and five years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Hephzibah.

**2KINGS 21:19** Amon was twenty and two years old when he began to reign, and he reigned two years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Meshullemeth, the daughter of Haruz of Jotbah.

**2KINGS 22:1** Josiah was eight years old when he began to reign, and he reigned thirty and one years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Jedidah, the daughter of Adaiah of Boscath.

**2KINGS 23:31** Jehoahaz was twenty and three years old when he began to reign; and he reigned three months in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Hamutal, the daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah.

**2KINGS 23:36** Jehoiakim was twenty and five years old when he began to reign; and he reigned eleven years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Zebudah, the daughter of Pedaiah of Rumah.

**2KINGS 24:8** Jehoiachin was eighteen years old when he began to reign, and he reigned in Jerusalem three months. And his mother's name was Nehushta, the daughter of Elnathan of Jerusalem

**2KINGS 24:18** Zedekiah was twenty and one years old when he began to reign, and he reigned eleven years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Hamutal, the daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah.

Examining the scriptures we can see that the only possibility of a co-regency occurring in the reigns of these kings is one between Manasseh and his father Hezekiah.

The major synchronisation point is the Battle of Carchemish which Nebuchadnezzar fought against an Egyptian-Assyrian army in 605n-605t. This was the 4<sup>th</sup> year of Jehoiakim or 606t:

**JER 46:2** Against Egypt, against the army of Pharaohnecho king of Egypt, which was by the river Euphrates in Carchemish, which Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon smote in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah.

This would make Jehoiakim's 1<sup>st</sup> year 609t. This would also be the year of the 3 month reign of his brother Jehoahaz and the death of their father Josiah at the hands of Pharaoh Necho.

The *Babylonian Chronicles* tells us that in 609BC (17<sup>th</sup> year of Nabopolassar) a great Egyptian army crossed the Euphrates and together with their Assyrian allies besieged the Babylonians at Harran. This continued until the month of Elul (Aug/Sep) when they retired back across the Euphrates to Carchemish. The encounter between Josiah and Necho who was on his way to the Euphrates to meet his Assyrian allies (2Kings 23:29 with some corrections for mis-translation) therefore occurred in the spring of 609BC. His last year is therefore 610t. In order for his son Jehoahaz's 3 month reign to cross into 609t Josiah would have been killed in the month of Tammuz.

Josiah's 1<sup>st</sup> year is therefore 641t and the 1<sup>st</sup> year of his father Amon 643t. Manasseh's 1<sup>st</sup> year is then 698t.

King Judah	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Rehoboam		932t	914n/914t	932t-915t	17
Abijam		914n/914t	912t/911n	915t-912t	3
Asa		912t/911n	871t/870n	912t-871t	41
Jehoshaphat	874t	871t/870n	848n/848t	874t-849t	25
Joram	854t/853t	848n/848t	841n/841t	849t-842t	8(7)
Ahaziah		841n/841t	841n/841t	842t	1(0)
Athaliah		841n/841t	835n/835t	842t-836t	7(6)
Jehoash		835n/835t	797t/796n	836t-797t	40(39)
Amaziah		797t/796n	767n/767t	797t-768t	29
Azariah	791t	767n/767t	740t	791t-740t	52(51)
Jotham	751n/751t	740t	(735n/735t)732t	752t-736t	16
Ahaz	735n/735t	732t	716t	732t-716t	16
Hezekiah	729t/728n	716t	687t	716t-687t	29
Manasseh	698t	687t	643t	698t-643t	55
Amon		643t	641t	643t-641t	2
Josiah		641t	609Tammuz	641t-610t	31
Jehoahaz		609Tammuz	609Tishri	610t-609t	3 months
Jehoiakim		609Tishri	598t	609t-598t	11

**2CHRON 36:9** Jehoiachin was eight years old when he began to reign, and he reigned three months and ten days in Jerusalem: and he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD.

**2CHRON 36:10** And when the year was expired, king Nebuchadnezzar sent, and brought him to Babylon, with the goodly vessels of the house of the LORD, and made Zedekiah his brother king over Judah and Jerusalem.

The turn of the year in verse 10 would be Nisan 597BC. *The Babylonian Chronicles* tell us that Jehoiachin was captured on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of Adar so Jehoiachin was made king 3 months and 10 days earlier in Kislev or December. That would have been when his father was slain, as prophesied by Jeremiah:

**JER 36:30** Therefore thus saith the LORD of Jehoiakim king of Judah; He shall have none to sit upon the throne of David: and his dead body shall be cast out in the day to the heat, and in the night to the frost.

Then Zedekiah is installed as king of Judah. Nisan of 597BC is in the year 598t. His eleventh year is therefore 588t. The city of Jerusalem fell in the month of Av (July) of 587BC.

**2KINGS 25:2** And the city was besieged unto the eleventh year of king Zedekiah.

**2KINGS 25:3** And on the ninth day of the fourth month the famine prevailed in the city, and there was no bread for the people of the land.

**2KINGS 25:4** And the city was broken up, and all the men of war fled by night by the way of the gate between two walls, which is by the king's garden: (now the Chaldees were against the city round about:) and the king went the way toward the plain.

**2KINGS 25:5** And the army of the Chaldees pursued after the king, and overtook him in the plains of Jericho: and all his army were scattered from him.

**2KINGS 25:6** So they took the king, and brought him up to the king of Babylon to Riblah; and they gave judgment upon him.

**2KINGS 25:7** And they slew the sons of Zedekiah before his eyes, and put out the eyes of Zedekiah, and bound him with fetters of brass, and carried him to Babylon.

**2KINGS 25:8** And in the fifth month, on the seventh day of the month, which is the nineteenth year of king Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan, captain of the guard, a servant of the king of Babylon, unto Jerusalem:

**2KINGS 25:9** And he burnt the house of the LORD, and the king's house, and all the houses of Jerusalem, and every great man's house burnt he with fire.

King Judah	Co regency Began	Sole Reign Began	Ended	Official Start-End	Years Reigned
Rehoboam		932t	914n/914t	932t-915t	17
Abijam		914n/914t	912t/911n	915t-912t	3
Asa		912t/911n	871t/870n	912t-871t	41
Jehoshaphat	874t	871t/870n	848n/848t	874t-849t	25
Joram	854t/853t	848n/848t	841n/841t	849t-842t	8(7)
Ahaziah		841n/841t	841n/841t	842t	1(0)
Athaliah		841n/841t	835n/835t	842t-836t	7(6)
Jehoash		835n/835t	797t/796n	836t-797t	40(39)
Amaziah		797t/796n	767n/767t	797t-768t	29
Azariah	791t	767n/767t	740t	791t-740t	52(51)
Jotham	751n/751t	740t	(735n/735t)732t	752t-736t	16
Ahaz	735n/735t	732t	716t	732t-716t	16

Hezekiah	729t/728n	716t	687t	716t-687t	29
Manasseh	698t	687t	643t	698t-643t	55
Amon		643t	641t	643t-641t	2
Josiah		641t	609Tammuz	641t-610t	31
Jehoahaz		609Tammuz	609Tishri	610t-609t	3 months
Jehoiakim		609Tishri	598Kislev	609t-598t	11
Jehoiakin		598Kislev	597Adar	598t	3 mo 10 dys
Zedekiah		597Nisan	587Av	598t-588t	10

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