

Update, December 1983

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Notes Regarding Reigns of Kings

Flood 2325/24 B.C. Tishri reckoning.

Birth of Abram 1972 B.C.

Covenant in 99th year 1873 B.C., Nisan 15.

Exodus 1443 B.C., 430 years later. Note that the original Hebrew is to be translated "a son of" 99, which means 99th year, not 99 years old. Hence most translations (or all) err in keeping to "years old" instead of ". . . th" year. Noah was "a son of 600 years" -- i.e., in 600th year when Flood came.

Crossing of Jordon 1403, Tuesday. Passover Nisan 14 occurred Sabbath; wave sheaf ON Nisan 15.

Solomon's reign, 40 years: 968-928.

480th year of Exodus--I Kings 6:1--was 964-963 B.C., but Solomon's reign began in Tishri which means fourth year began 965-964 B.C.

Therefore David's reign, 40 years = 1008-968. Saul's reign was 1048-1008 B.C.

Exodus date 1443 occurred at end of ninth year, beginning of tenth year of Amenhotep II who reigned jointly two and a half years with Thutmose III. Thutmose III reigned 54 years 1504-1450 B.C. Amenhotep II began to reign 1453 B.C. Daughter of Thutmose I (a pharaoh) was Hatshepsut, who adopted Moses. She ruled jointly with her nephew Thutmose from 1504 to 1483 B.C. In the year 1483 Moses' stepmother and protector died. This agrees with Moses' flight 40 years before Exodus.

House of Judah

Tishri - Tishri
accession year

Rehoboam 17 years
928-911 B.C.

Abijam three years
911-908 B.C. He ascended
throne in last half of his
father's 17th year and first
half of Jeroboam's 18th year.

House of Israel

Nisan - Nisan
nonaccession year

Jeroboam I 22 years
928-906 B.C.

Nadab two years
907-905 B.C. His first year
is equivalent to Jeroboam's
22nd year on nonaccession
system.

House of Judah

Asa 41 years
908-867 B.C. He ascended throne in first half of his father's third year and last half of Jeroboam's 20th year.

(The sole reign of Omri of Israel began at end of civil war in 31st year of Asa.)

Jehoshaphat 25 years
870-845 B.C. He reigned jointly three years with his father during illness 870-867. But his regnal years were counted from his sole reign: 867-845, so that his reign was 22 years in the parallel records of Israel and Judah.

Jehoram eight years
851-843 B.C. He began his reign in last half of his father's 17th year, but in Judah, all joint reigns had no accession year. So his first (joint) year was also his father's 17th year. It was also year five of joint reign of Jehoram of Israel. He began in the first half of fifth year of Jehoram of Israel (same as 22nd of Ahab).

House of Israel

Baasha 24 years
906-882 B.C. His first year is equivalent to second year of Nadab.

Elah two years
883-881 B.C. His first year is equivalent to 24th of Baasha. He came to the throne in first half of 26th year of Asa.

Omri 12 years
882-870 B.C., with first five calendar years (or four actual years) a period of civil war. He came to power also when Zimri reigned seven days in the first half of Asa's 27th year. Tibni led civil war and was defeated.

Ahab 22 years
871-849 B.C. His first year was the 12th year of Omri. He came to the throne in the first half of Asa's 38th year and the last half of his father's 12th year.

Jehoram 12 years
854-842 B.C. He came to the throne in father's 18th year and began his sole reign after father's and brother's death in 18th year (last half) of Jehoshaphat (same as second of Jehoram of Judah).

House of Judah

Ahaziah one year
844-843 B.C. He began a joint reign in 11th (last half) of Jehoram of Israel and his sole reign months later is first half of 12th year of Jehoram of Israel. His year of reign is the same as his father's eighth year.

Athaliah reigned over land. She reckoned her reign as seven years, nonaccession system 844-837, but her reign was not officially counted in the reckoning of the kings of Judah.

Joash 40 years
844-804 B.C. His first year is reckoned as the same as Athaliah's first. He began to reign in the first half of seventh year of Jehu--the last half of Athaliah's seventh year. He reckoned his reign from 844 to expunge memory of Athaliah's rule.

Amaziah 29 years
806-777 B.C. His first year is the same as his father's 39th year (joint reigns are non-accession) and he began in last half of second year of Jehoash of Israel. He reigned jointly with his father for two years. His years 15-29 (inclusive) are the 15 years after Jehoash of Israel.

House of Israel

Ahaziah two years
850-848 B.C. The direct successor of Ahab, his reign was joint with his brother. His first year is the same as Ahab's 22nd and Jehoram's fifth.

Jehu 28 years
843-815 B.C. His first year is Jehoram's 12th year. He slew Jehoram in the first half of Jehoram's 12th year (843) and Ahaziah in last half of his first year, after the death of Joram of Judah.

Jehoahaz 17 years
821-804 B.C. His first year is his father Jehu's 23rd year. He came to power in the last half of 23rd year of Joash of Judah.

Jehoash 16 years
807-791 B.C. His first year is the same as father's 15th year. He came to power in the last half of Joash's 37th year (Judah's king had same name). He reigned jointly with his father, Jehoahaz, for three years.

House of Judah

Uzziah (Azariah) 52 years
790-738 B.C. His first year is
joint with his father's 17th
year and his sole reign began
Jeroboam's 27th year (last with
half)--the 27th of 52, not 41.
(It was the 16th year of
Jeroboam's 41-year sole reign.)

Jotham 16 years
751-735 B.C. (20 years--751-
731 B.C.) He began first year
with father's 40th year (last
half) and Pekah's second year
(first half). But he reigned
beyond the official 16 years.
He shared his reign with Ahaz
beginning in his ninth year
(Jotham's ninth) and Uzziah's
48th (Uzziah was a non-
functioning leper in his late
years.) Jotham assigned Ahaz a
major administrative role after
16 years (of Jotham's reign),
that is, in year 735 B.C. Jotham
outlived his father seven years
and reigned till 731 B.C.

Ahaz 16 sole years
(28 total with joint reign)
731-715 B.C. These 16 years
follow Jotham's 20 years. But
he reigned totally from 743-715
B.C. He associated on the throne
Hezekiah in 729 B.C. So Hezekiah
reigned 14 years jointly with his
father and 29 years after that or
43 years in all.

House of Israel

Jeroboam II 41 years
787-746 B.C. (52 years--803-
751 B.C.) He began to reign
solely in Amaziah's 15th year
(first half). He reckoned his
first sole year (of 41) as
year 16 of his father on
traditional nonaccession year
system. But he reigned
jointly with his father for 11
previous years, beginning with
year five. (Judah's documents
number his years according to
his joint reign of 52 years.)

Zachariah six months;
in the end of 38th year of
reign of Uzziah and in sixth
month of Jeroboam's last year
(41 or 52), he began a six-
month reign, 752-751 B.C. He
was succeeded by Shallum--one
month. In 39th of Uzziah in
Adar Shallum began to reign.
His one month continued past
Nisan 1 in 751 B.C. when
Menahem slew him.

Menahem ten years
Accession year 751-750 (under
Assyrian influence accession
year adopted in Israel). So
reign is 750-740 B.C.

House of Judah

Hezekiah 29 years
715-686 B.C. (or 43 years, 729-686 B.C.) Hoshea's record is based on joint reign of Hezekiah and Ahaz. But the 14th year (702-701 B.C.) is based on sole reign of Hezekiah after the death of Ahaz. The 15 added years are from 701-686 B.C. Hezekiah associated Manasseh on throne in his (Hezekiah's) 19th year--i.e. 697 B.C.

House of Israel

Pekahiah two years
740-738 B.C. (accession year system) He began first year in year 50 of Uzziah or 11 of Jotham.

Pekah 20 years
751-731 B.C. He began a joint reign as military leader upon the revolt of Shallum in 751. He killed Pekahiah at end of his (Pekah's) 13th year and reigned seven more years, 738-731 B.C.

Hoshea nine years
731-722 B.C. He began his accession year in 732 B.C. in the 12th year of Ahaz's total reign and 20th of Jotham. Siege of Samaria was from 725-722 B.C., years seven to nine.

← } Manasseh reigned 55 years
697-642 B.C., 11 joint with his father.

House of Judah

Amon two years--642-640 B.C.

Josiah 31 years--640-609 B.C., Tishri dating.
In year 609 Necho came through Judah and slew Josiah in late summer.

Jehoahaz reigns three months and continues into autumn past Tishri. He is deposed; Jehoiachin reigns ten days before Jehoiakim placed on the throne. Jehoiachin was adopted by Josiah as a son, though he was actually a grandson. He came to the throne early in his eighth year but was removed. Year 609-608 was accession year of Jehoiakim who reigned 11 years officially 608-598/7 B.C. But in his third year 606-605 when Daniel was taken away (Dan. 1:1) after battle of Carchemish, the Babylonians imposed on Judah a Nisan to Nisan year, so fourth year of Jehoiakim began with Nisan 605 B.C. and 11th year ended officially in 597 B.C.

Then Judah at Jerusalem reckoned Nebuchadnezzar as beginning his first year in 605 (the accession year at Babylon). In Babylon, Jews used Babylonian dating from 604 B.C. See Jeremiah 52 for years 7 & 18 = 8 & 19.

Jehoiakim slain early in 11th year in Kislev. Kislev 3 is traditional Jewish calendar dating for Ezekiel's captivity. Babylonians carry Jehoiachin captive on Adar 2 after three months reign 598-597, winter time.

Zedekiah reigns 597-587/6. In 588, January, siege begins and it ends in summer of 587 in early part of 11th year. Jehoiachin released in 561 B.C. in Adar.

Reign of Josiah 640-609 B.C. His 18th year (623-622) was a Jubilee. Jerusalem fell to Nebuchadnezzar in a sabbatical year (588-587). Zedekiah's reign is reckoned from Nisan to Nisan, so fall occurred 587 early in the 11th year after a one and a half year siege, B.C.