

Craig White

INTRODUCTION TO BIBLICAL CHRONOLOGY

EXPOSING DOCUMENTARY AND ASTRONOMICAL EVIDENCE

AVAILABLE FOR DATING BIBLICAL EVENTS

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INTRODUCTION TO BIBLE CHRONOLOGY

Summary of Bible Chronology

By Garth Wardrop

III

Any unconfirmed but noteworthy conclusions are placed in parentheses, and I can account for them from my own research. The method of research I use is virtually identical to that used by Dr. Hoeh. Dates given in parentheses are those which he would be the least likely to confirm.

Dates B.C.: Following the old Julian system unless otherwise indicated.

- ~~3980~~ 3980-3050: Adam lives 930 years (Gen. 5:5).
3850-2938: Born in Adam's 130th year, Seth lives 912 years (Gen. 5:3,8).
3745-2840: Born in Seth's 105th year, Enosh lives 905 years (Gen. 5:6,11).
3655-2745: Born in Enosh's 90th year, Kenan lives 910 years (Gen. 5:9,14).
3585-3585-2690: Born in Kenan's 70th year, Mahalalel lives 895 years (Gen. 5:12,17).
3520-2558: Born in Mahalalel's 65th year, Jared lives 962 years (Gen. 5:15,20).
3358-2993: Born in Jared's 162nd year, Enoch lives 365 years (Gen. 5:18,23).
3293-2324: Born in Enoch's 65th year, Methuselah lives 969 years (Gen. 5:21,27).
3273-2324: First 7 or 8 Egyptian dynasties total 949 years (Dr. Hoeh 4-3-1980).
3106-2329: Born in Methuselah's 187th year, Lamech lives 777 years (Gen. 5:25,31).
2924-1974: Born in Lamech's 182nd year, Noah lives 950 years (Gen. 5:28, 9:29).
2422-1822: Born 98 years before the flood, Shem lives 600 years (Gen. 11:10-11).
Autumn of 2325 or spring of 2324: In Noah's 600th year, the flood begins (Gen. 7:6,11).
2322-1884: Born 2 years later in Shem's 100th year, Arpachshad lives 438 (Gen. 11:10+).
2287-1854: Born in Arpachshad's 35th year, Shelah lives 433 years (Gen. 11:12,14-15).
2257-1823: Born in Shelah's 30th year, Eber lives 464 years (Gen. 11:14,16-17).
2223-1784: Born in Eber's 34th year, Peleg lives 239 years (Gen. 11:16,18-19).
"In Peleg's days the earth was divided," (Gen. 10:25).
2193-1954: Born in Peleg's 30th year, Reu lives 239 years (Gen. 11:18,20-21).
2161-1931: Born in Reu's 32nd year, Serug lives 230 years (Gen. 11:20,22-23).
2131-1983: Born in Serug's 30th year, Nahor lives 148 years (Gen. 11:22,24-25).
2102-1897: Born in Nahor's 29th year, Terah lives 205 years (Gen. 11:24,32).
1991-1786: 12th dynasty (Calendars of Ancient Egypt by Parker; Page 68).
1972-1797: Born 75 years before Terah's death, Abraham lives (Gen. 12:4, 25:7, Acts 7:2).
1962-1835: Born in Abraham's 10th year, Sarah lives 127 (Gen. 17:17, 23:1).
~~1897~~ 1897-1879: Sesostri II rules Egypt (Calendars of Ancient Egypt Page 69).
1897: Abram, at age 75 (Gen. 12:4), leaves Haran after Terah's death (Acts 7:4).
1886-1749: Born in Abraham's 86th year, Ishmael lives 137 years (Gen. 16:16, 25:17).
1873-1443: 430 sojourning from the covenant to the law (Gen. 17:23, Ex. 12:40, Gal. 3:17).
1872-1692: Born in Abraham's 100th year, Isaac lives 180 years (Gen. 21:5, 35:28).
(Abib 14, 1749?): Abraham offers up Isaac (Book of Jubilees 17:15+, Gen. 22:4).
1832: Isaac takes Rebekah as his wife (Gen. 25:20).
1812: In Isaac's 60th year, Esau and Jacob are born (Gen. 25:25-26).
1797-1397: Abraham's offspring oppressed 400 years (Gen. 15:13, Acts 7:6).
1772: Esau at age 40 takes two Hittite wives (Gen. 26:34).
1755-1715 or 1735-1715: Jacob lives with Laban 40 or 20 years (Gen. 31:41).
1641?-1604? or 1725-1588: First generation (Gen. 15:16), Levi lives (Ex. 6:16).
Spring of 1730? or 1723: Reuben finds the mandrakes; Leah conceives Issachar (30:14+).
1721-1611: A son of Jacob's old age, Joseph lives 110 years (Gen. 37:3, 50:22).
1715 at the earliest: Jacob takes a Canaanite wife and fathers Er (Gen. 38:1-3).
About 1712: Dinah's humiliation, Benjamin's and Onan's births (Gen. 34--35:20, 38:4).
By 1710: ~~Judah's~~ Judah's third son Shelah is born (Gen. 38:5).
1704: Joseph offends his half-brothers and is sold into slavery (Gen. 37).
About 1701: Judah takes Tamar to be his first-born Er's wife (Gen. 38:6).
About 1697: Tamar plays the harlot against Judah and conceives twins (Gen. 38:12-27).
1693: the peril of the butler and the baker two years before Joseph's freedom (40).
1691: Joseph, a son of 30 years, begins working for the pharaoh (Gen. 41:1-46).
1691-1684: Seven years of prosperity (Gen. 41:47).
1684-1677: Seven years of famine (Gen. 41:54).
By 1682: Levi has three sons; Tamar has grandchildren (Gen. 46:11-12).
1682: Two years into the famine, Jacob at age 130 comes to Egypt (Gen. 45:6, 47:9).

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- 1665: Jacob dies 222 years before the exodus (Book of Jubilees 45:13, 48:2, 50:4).
About 1600: Moses parents are alive (Ex. 16:20); Job is afflicted (if not of Gen. 46:1)
1570-1293,1291: 18th dynasty (Studies In Honor of Hughes; Chicago Uni.; Page 218+).
1567: Ahmose I expells the Hyksos and knows nothing of Joseph (Ex. 1:8).
1527-1404: Aaron of the 4th generation from Levi lives 123 years (Ex. 6:20, Num.33:39)
March of 1524--Oct. 1518: Thutmose I, father of Hatshepsut reigns as Pharaoh.
1524-1403: Born contrary to Thutmose's decree, Moses lives 120 years (Deut. 34:7).
~~MARCH~~ May of 1504--March of 1450: Thutmose III reigns as Pharaoh.
1503,1498-1483: Hatshepsut coreigns with her nephew over Egypt.
1484: Moses intervenes in Israelite affairs and flees from Egypt (Acts 7:23-28).
1484--about January of 1443: Moses lives in Midian 40 years (Acts 7:29-30).
November of 1453--1419: After many days (Ex. 2:23), Amenhotep II reigns as Pharaoh.
Early 1443: Moses at age 80 and Aaron at age 83 speak to the Pharaoh (Ex. 7:7).
Friday, called "Sabbath eve," April 6, 1443: Abib 1 (Ex. 12:2, Seder Moed Shabbat 87B)
Friday April 20, Abib 15, 1443: the exodus (Num. 33:3).
May 26, Iyar 21 or 22, 1443: No manna on sabbath (Ex. 16:24-30, Seder Moed Shab. 87B).
June 4, Monday Sivan 1 say the rabbis, 1443: They enter the Sinai (Ex. 19:1, SMS 86B).
Sabbath June 9, Sivan 6 or 7, 1443: The giving of the law (Seder Moed Shabbat 96B-87A)
Sunday June 10, 1443: Covenant ratified; Moses ascends Mount Sinai (Ex. 24:4-17).
June 10--July 20, 1443: Moses's first 40 days and nights on the mountain (Ex. 24:18).
Friday, July 20, 1443: The catastrophe with the golden calf (Ex. 32:6-29).
Sabbath July 21, 1443: Moses consults with God (Ex. 32:30--34:3).
July 22--August 31, 1443: Moses's second 40 days and nights on the mountain (Ex. 34:28)
Abib 1, by Thursday March 28, 1442: The tabernacle is erected (Ex. 40:17).
Iyar 22, by Friday May 17, 1442: Three travel days from Sinai ended (Num. 10:11,33).
Iyar 22--Sivan 21, 1442: The disaster with the quail (Num. 11:19-34).
Sivan 22-29, 1442: Miriam is put out seven days (Num. 12:14, Ta'anith 29A).
Sivan 29--Ab 9, 1442: Israelites spy out the land 40 days (Num. 14:34, Ta'anith 29A).
1442-1397: Caleb waits 45 years for his inheritance (Joshua 14:10).
1442-1404: 38 years until the faithless generation perishes (Deut. 2:14).
1419--May of 1386: Thutmose IV reigns as Pharaoh.
January of 1403: Israelites take east-bank land; Moses orates the Deuteronomy (1:3-4).
1403-1103: East-bank Israelites possess the land in peace (Judges 11:26).
April 27, Abib 14, but Abib 13 by observation, 1403: Passover at Gilgal (Josh. 5:10).
Sunday April 28, Abib 15, 1403: They eat after wave offering ((Lev. 23:14+, Josh. 5:11
1397: Abraham's offspring are no longer foreigners (Gen. 15:13-16, Josh. 14:10).
May of 1386--1349: Amenhotep III reigns. The Amarna dispatches begin.
By about 1360: Dwelling in booths annually has ceased (Neh. 8:17) Joshua dies (24:29).
1357-1349: Cushan-rishathaim from Mittani oppresses Israel 8 years (Judges 3:8).
1350-1334: Amenhotep IV or Akhenaton reigns as Pharaoh.
1349-1309: Othni-el establishes 40 years of rest (Judges 3:11).
About 1340: The king of Hatti devistates Mittani (Prichard's texts Page 318).
1334-1325: Tutankhamon reigns as Pharaoh.
1325?: Probably Tut's widow requests a prince from Hatti for marriage (Prichard P 319)
1321-1293 or 1319-1291: Haremhab, last of the 18th dynasty, is a strong Pharaoh.
1309-1291: Eglon of Moab oppresses Israel 18 years (Judges 3:14).
1293-1291 or 1291-1289: Ramesses I is the first 19th-dynasty Pharaoh.
1291-1279 or 1289-1279: Sety I restores order and crushes revolts in Palestine.
1291-1211: Israelites have 80 years of rest in the days of Ehud and Shamgar (Jg. 3:30+
September of 1279--July of 1212: Ramesses II reigns as a strong Pharaoh.
July of 1212--May 1202: Merenpthah rules Egypt and immediately faces rebellions.
1211-1191: Canaanites oppress Israel 20 years (Judges 4:3).
1207: Says Pharaoh in a victory song, "Israel is laid waste," (Prichard Page 376).
1191-1151: Deborah establishes a 40-year rest (Judges 5:31).
1185,1184--March of 1182: Setnakht is the first 20th dynasty Pharaoh.
March of 1182--April of 1151: Ramesses III is a strong Pharaoh;
1151-1144: The Midianites oppress Israel 7 years (Judges 6:1);
1144-1104: Gideon establishes a 40-year rest (Judges 8:28).

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- 1141-1134,33: Ramesses VI is the last Pharaoh for a while important in Palestine
(A History of the Holy Land by Michael Avi-Yonah; Toronto; Macmillan; 1969; P 44+).
- 1124-1086: Eli Judges Israel 40 years (1 Sam. 4:18).
- About 1110-1100: Ending a ten-year episode, Ruth bears David's grandfather (Ruth 1:4+)
- 1112-1109: Abimelech's 3-year rebellion (Judges 9:22 *Ezk 4:6 390 years begin*)
- 1104-1086: The Ammonites oppress Israel from the east (Judges 10:7-8).
- 1104-1064: The Philistines oppress Israel from the west 40 years (Judges 10:7, 13:1).
- 1109-1086: Tola judges from Ephraim 23 years (Judges 10:1-2).
- 1086-1080: Jephthah judges east of the Jordan 6 years (Judges 12:7).
- 1084: The Philistines have the ark of the Eternal 7 months (1 Sam. 6:1).
- About 1084-1064: The ark is safe at Kiriath-jearim (1 Sam. 7:2).
- 1080-1074: Ibzan succeeds Jephthah 7 years (Judges 12:8-9).
- 1066-1064: Jair succeeds Tola 22 years (Deut. 3:14, Judges 10:3-4).
- 1073-1063: Elon succeeds Ibzan 10 years (Judges 12:11).
- 1064?: God drives the Philistines from Mizpah (1 Sam. 7:3-13).
- 1063-1055: Abdon succeeds Elon as judge 8 years (Judges 12:14).
- 1055-about 1028: Samuel remains as the last of the judges (1 Sam. 7:15, 25:1).
- 1048-1008: Saul reigns in Israel 40 years (Acts 13:21).
- 1008-1006: Ish-bosheth, son of Saul, rules Israel 2 years (2 Sam. 2:10).
- (Fall) 1008--(spring) 1000: David rules Judah 7 years 6 months (2 Sam. 2:11).
- 1000-967: David rules Israel and Judah from Jerusalem 33 years (2 Sam. 5:5).
- 976,975-942: Hiram rules Tyre 34 years (Josephus Against Apion 1:17-18).
- 968-928: Solomon rules Judah and Israel 40 years (2 Kg. 11:42, 2 Chron. 9:30).
- Ziv or Iyar of 964: In his 4th year, the 480th after the Exodus, Solomon starts work on the temple (1 Kings 6:1) in Hiram's 12th year (Against Apion 1:18).
- Dry season of 928: Solomon dies; the nation is split (1 Kings 12, 2 Chron. 11).
The Jewish king weights until Trumpets day to begin numbering his first year, but the Israelite king counts from Abib 1 just before his accession.

Contemporary Rulers

Related to Judah	1 Kings	2 Chron.	Related to Israel	1 Kings
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX				
928-911: Rehoboam	14:21	12:13	928-906: Jeroboam I	14:20
911-908: Abijah	15:1-2	13:1-2	907-905: Nadab	15:25
908-867: Asa	15:9-10	16:13	906-882: Baasha	15:33
898-893: Wars		14:1--15:13	883-881: Elah	16:8
884?-844: Ben-hadad	15:17-22	15:19--16:10	882-870: 'omri	16:21,23
969: Asa retires		16:12	871-850: Ahab	16:29
Starts numbering from before accession			859-824: Shalmaneser III of Assyria	
870-845: Jehoshaphat	22:41-42	20:31	854-843: Jehoram	(2 Kings) 3:1
	2 Kings	2 Chron.	853: Ahab's troops at Karkara (Prichard P 278+	
851-843: Jehoram	8:16-17	21:5	850-848?: Ahaziah	(1 Kings) 22:51, II Kings 1:
843: Ahaziah	8:25-26	22:2	844-about 799: Hazael	8:7-15, 13:22 of Syria
844-837: Athaliah	11:1-4	22:10--23:1	843-815: Jehu	10:36
843-808 Jehoash	12:1	24:1	820-803: Jehoahaz	13:1
805?-776?: Amaziah	14:1-2	25:1	806-790: Jehoash	13:10, 14:17
789-737: Azariah	15:1-2	26:3	802-751: Jeroboam II	14:23
775: Jotham's birth	15:33	27:1	Elul, 751-Adar, 750: Zechariah	15:8
755: Ahaz's birth	16:2	28:1	Adar-Abib, 750: Shallum	15:13 (not leap year)
751-735: Jotham	15:32-33	27:1	751-731: Pekah	15:27 18 years Gilead
745-727: Tiglath-pileser 1	Chr. 5:26		749-739: Menahem	15:17,23 changes numbering
740: Hezekiah's birth	18:2	29:1	739-737: Pekahiah	15:23
743-735: Ahaz minor	17:1 rule		737-731: Pekah at	15:27 Samaria
735-731: Ahaz major	16:1 ruler		Ending 734: Events of Isaiah	7
731-715: Ahaz	16:2	28:1	731-722: Hoshea	17:1
729?-715: Hezekiah's corule	under Ahaz		727-722: Shalmaneser V	17:3 of Assyria
721-705: Sargon of Assyria	Is. 20:1		725-723: Samaria's	18:9-10 destruction.
711: Sargon crushes Ashdod	Is. 20:1?		721: Sargon takes 27,290 captives	from Samaria

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- 715-686: Hezekiah is king of Judah 29 years (2 Kings 18:2, 2 Chron. 29:1).
Spring of 714: Hezekiah's reforms (2 Chron. 29:3).
705-681: Sennacherib rules Assyria (Ancient Mesopotamia by Oppenheim; Page 346).
703: Sennacherib defeats Merodach-baladan (Babylon by Joan Oates; P 115+; Is. 39:1).
701: Sennacherib invades Judah in Hezekiah's 14th year (Is. 36:1+, 2 Kings 18:13+).
690-664: Taharqa or Tirhakah of Ethiopia (Is. 37:9) is a 25th-dynasty Pharaoh
(Third Intermediate Period In Egypt by Kitchen; 1973; Pages 467-468).
697-642: Manasseh reigns 55 years in Judah (2 Kings 21:1, 2 Chron. 33:1).
681-669: Esarhaddon rules Assyria and sends captives to Samaria (Ezra 4:2).
669-627: Ashur-banipal rules Assyria (Prichard Pages 560-562 confirms 42 years).
642-640: Amon rules Judah 2 years (2 Kings 21:19, 2 Chron. 33:21).
640-609: Josiah rules Judah 31 years (2 Kings 22:1, 2 Chron. 34:1).
612: Nineveh's destruction told of in the Chaldean chronicles (Prichard Pages 304+).
610-594: Necho II who kills Josiah (2 Kings 23:29) rules Egypt (Herodotus 2:159).
Tammuz?-Tishri? 609: Jehoahaz reigns 3 months in Judah (2 Kg. 23:31, 2 Chron. 36:2).
After Tishri 1, 609: Young Jehoiachin reigns 10 days in Judah (2 Chron. 36:9).
Tishri? 609--Chislew, 593: Jehoiakim rules Judah (2 Kings 23:36, 2 Chron. 36:5).
609-539: Seventy years' supremacy for the king of Babylon (Jeremiah 25:11-12).
Tammuz, 607: Prince Nebuchadnezzar takes charge of the army (Chaldean Chronicle IV
Chronicles of Chaldean Kings by Wiseman; Page 46+).
Spring, 606 or Summer, 605: Captivity of Daniel (Dan. 1:1).
Shebat, early 605: Nebuchadnezzar becomes king (as numbered by most Bible scribes).
August, 605--Oct., 562: Nebuchadnezzar is sole ruler (Babylonian Chronology
by Parker and Dubberstein; Pages 12+ for succeeding empire rulers).
Dec. 19? 598--March 16, 597: Jehoiachin reigns 3 months in Jerusalem (2 Kings 24:9).
March, 597--July or Aug., 587: Zedekiah reigns in Judah (Jer. 52:1, 2 Kings. 24:18).
595-589: Psammetichus II is another 26th-dynasty Pharaoh (Herodotus 2:161).
Sabbath July 1, Jewish Tammuz 5, 593: The vision of Ezekiel 1.
589-519: Seventy years of indignation against Judah (Jer. 39:1, Zech. 1:7,12).
~~XXXX~~ 589-570: Apries, or Apis (Jer. 46:15) is sole ruler in Egypt.
Jan., 588--June, 587: Siege against Jerusalem (2 Kings 25:1-4, Antiquities 10:8:1).
Sunday, Ab 9 (Ta'anith 29A) July 30 or Aug. 27, 587: The temple is destroyed.
587-517: Seventy years of fasts (Zech. 7:1-5).
October 12, 539: Babylon falls (Daniel 5, the Nabunaid Chronicle).
Oct., 539--Aug., 530: Cyrus rules Persian empire; first official year, Nisan 538-537.
Aug., 530--~~XX~~ 530--July, 522: Cambyses, first Persian king of Daniel 11:2.
March-Sept., 522: Bardiya (Pseudo-smerdis), "Middle-East In Prophecy".
Dec.? 522--Nov., 486: Darius I rules and wrote the Behistun account in 517.
Nov., 486--Dec.? 465: Xerxes ~~XX~~ Ahasuerus (Ezra 4:6), fourth of Daniel 11:2.
Early or middle of 482: Xerxes's banquet (Esther 1:3).
481--early 479: Xerxes is off fighting as Esther is in training (Esther 2:12).
Around Jan. 1, 478: Esther visits Xerxes (Esther 2:16-17).
March of 472 (counting fall-to-fall): Conclusion of Haman's lot (Esther 3:7).
June of 472: Esther acts on behalf of the Jews (Esther 4:15--8:9).
Dec.? 465--Jan., 423: Artaxerxes I rules (Chronology of Ezra 7 by Horn and Wood).
Dec., 457: Ezra's prayer includes earliest reference to rebuilding Jerusalem (9:9).
457 B.C.-A.D. 27: 69 sevens or weeks until a Messiah's coming (Dan. 9:25).
(Sept. 18?)167--(Nov. 11?)164: 2300 offerings trampled (Dan. 8:13-14).
(Nov. 12? Deffective) Chislew 25, 164: First Honica (Ant. 12:5:7, 2 Mac. 1:9).
37-4 (Ant. 17:8:1; 37-3 (Wars 1:33:8)): Herod rules 34 years.
22: Temple building (Wars 1:21:1) ends 62 weeks begins 7 (Dan. 9:25, Dr. Hoeh 5-30-82
19 B.C.-A.D. 28: 46 years temple is being built (Ant. 15:11:1, John 2:20).
4 B.C.-A.D. 6 (Ant. 17:13:2; 3 B.C.-A.D. 6 (Wars 2.111)) Archelaus rules Judea.
4 B.C.-A.D. 34 (or 3 B.C.-A.D. 34): Philip (Luke 3:1) rules 37 years (Ant. 18:4:6).
~~XXX~~ 4 B.C.-A.D. 39 (or 3 B.C.-A.D. 40): Antipas rules 43 years (Palestine Explorator
Quarterly ~~XX~~ January-June, 1982; Pages 3,30-41 Coin evidence Page 30).

Years A.D.:

- 6: Lepidus and Aruntius were among the proconsuls for that year (Chronology of the Ancient World by E. J. Bickerman; Ithaca, N.Y.; Cornell; 1968; Page 183 within a year-by-year proconsul list).
Archelaus is dethroned under the consult of Lepidus and Aruntius (says Dio Cassius 1:10:27, McClintock and Strong's Biblical Cyclopaedia Vol. 1, "Archelaus" Page 371).
Quirinus after the banishment of Archelaus holds a census in Judea (Josephus's Ant. 18:1:1, Acts 5:37, M. and S. Ibid II, P. 630).
9 or 10, Passover: Jesus at the temple at age twelve (Luke 2:42).
August 19, 14--March 16, 37: Tiberius rules Rome (Was Christ Born At Bethlehem by W. M. Ramsay; London; Hodder and Stoughton; ~~1898~~ 1898; Page 223; Ramsay realized that Tiberius's first year by Luke's counting ended around the September equinox, See Page 221).
Nisan of 27--February of 37: Pontius Pilate governed ten official years until he got fired and was en route to Rome to give account when the emperor died (Ant. 18:4:2). If Josephus numbered the years beginning around Nisan after the appointment, conceivably Pilate was in office before September of 26.
October of 27--October of 28: This fifteenth year of Tiberius (Luke 3:1) included the first passover of Jesus's ministry 46 years since 19 B.C. when work by Herod's people began on the temple (Ant. 15:11:1, Anchor Bible: Book of John, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ concerning John 2:20).
January of 29: Jesus passes through Samaria four months before harvest (Anchor Bible concerning John 4:35).
April of 29: Grain harvest shows this was Spring (Luke 6:1).
June? of 29: Soon after (Luke 6:17), a kind of lawgiving on a mountain is a Pentecost-season format alluding to Sinai? (Matt. 5:1).
Trumpets? September 27 (M.H.C.), of 29: "The feast of the Jews" (Byz. John 5:1). Parables indicative of Tabernacles themes (Luke 8:4-18) after festival.
Rainy season of early 30: Feeding 5000 (John 6:4,10, Luke 9:12-17).
Sept, 30--Oct. 7 of 30: Jerusalem festival-related activities (John 7:11--10:21).
Autumn of 30: Old themes to new audiences (Luke 10:1--13:21).
December of 30: The feast of dedication (John 10:22-39).
Thursday April 19 of 31: Supper at Bethany six days before passover (John 12:1).
Friday, April 20 of 31: Crowds learn of Jesus's arrival (John 12:9-11).
Sabbath, April 21, Nisan 10, 31: Entry into Jerusalem (John 12:12-19).
The next day, Sunday, April 22, 31: Temple cleansing (Mark 11:12-19).
Monday, Nisan 12, April 23: two days before passover (Mark 11:20--14:2).
Late afternoon Nisan 13-14, Tuesday: Inquiry about passover (Mark 14:12).
Nisan 14, April 25, 31: Jews yet to eat passover (John ~~IX~~ 18:28, 19:31).
April 25-28, 31: Jesus in the heart of the earth (Matt. 12:40).
April 29--June 17, 31: Wave offering to Pentecost (John 20:17--Acts 2:1).
34-37: Paul conversion to first visit after to Jerusalem (Gal. 1:18).
Either 34-47 or 37-49: Fourteen years to another visit (Gal. 2:1).
Spring of 37: Aretas's accession at Damascus (2 Cor. 11:32, Chronology of the Apostolic Age by Herald Hoehner; Dalas Theological Seminary ~~XX~~ Disortation of Doctorate; May, 1965; Page 25).
March 16, 37--Jan. 24, 41: Gaius (Caligula) is Emperor (P.E.Q. Pages 36-37).
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Nisan of 37--March of 44: Herod Agrippa I rules seven years (Ant. 18: : (.237-238), 19: : (.350-351, P.E.Q. Page 36).
39: Matthew's gospel was written in the eighth year after Christ's ascension wrote Theophylact in the eleventh century (Introduction to the New Testament by Everett F. Harrison; Grand Rapids; William B. Eerdmans; 1964; Page 165).
Jan. 25 of 41: Claudius succeeds Caligula as Roman emperor (P.E.Q. ~~ibid~~).
Nisan of 43: Herod kills James; Peter escapes (Acts 12:1-19, P.E.Q. P. 36).
46: Nicephorus in the ninth century dated Matthew's writing to the fifteenth year after the ascension (Harrison Page 165).
46-47: Famine foretold by Agabus and Paul and Barnabus's relief visit

- April of 48--September of 49: Paul's first missionary journey (Acts 13:1--
(Hoehner Page 382+ unless otherwise indicated).
- Between September of 49 and September of 50: According to Orosius of the fifth
century, Claudius expelled the Jews from Rome in his ninth year,
a year before a famine at Rome (Hoehner Pages 82-83, Ramsay's Was
Christ Born At Bethlehem Page 223).
- Autumn of 49: Jerusalem council (Acts 15:1-29).
- April of 50--September of 52: Paul's second journey (Acts 15:40--18:18).
- Summer of 51--Summer of 52: Gallio is proconsul (Acts 18:12, Hoehner Pp. 87-96).
- Last of September of 52: Paul at Jerusalem (Acts 18:22).
- Spring of 53--May of 57: Paul's third missionary journey (Acts 18:23--21:15).
- October 13, 54: Nero succeeds Claudius as emperor (The History of the
Jewish People In the Age of Jesus Christ (175 B.C.-A.D. 135) by Emil
Schurer; Edinburgh; T. and T. Clark, L.T.D.; 1973, Vol. 1, P. 466).
- Sabbath May 28--Thursday June 9, 57: Paul's 12 days at Jerusalem (Acts 21:18--
24:12) assuming he made it for Pentecost (Acts 20:16).
- Summer of 57--Summer of 59: Paul's two year imprisonment till after
Festus succeeds Felix (Acts 24:27).
- August of 59--Feb. 60: Voyage to Rome (Acts 27:1--28:29).
- February of 60--March of 62: First Roman imprisonment (Acts 28:30).
- ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Spring of 62: James, the Lord's brother, murdered (Ant. 20: :
(.200) New Testament Background: Selected Documents by C. K.
Barrett; New York; Harper and Rowe; 1961; Pages 199-200).
- 62-64: Paul in Macedonia, Asia, etc (Philemon 22).
- 64-66: Paul in Spain (alluded to in 1 Clement 5).
- Spring 66--Autumn 67: Paul in Asia and Greece.
- Autumn of 67: Paul is arrested and writes 2 Timothy.
- Spring of 68: Paul is executed.
- 67-76: Linus is bishop at Rome (Popes Through the Ages by Joseph S.
Brusher; ~~XX~~ Princeton, N.J.; D. Van Nostrand Company Inc.; 1959).
- ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ 68-69: Four emperors succeed ~~XXXX~~ within eighteen and a half
months upon Nero's death (~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ (Josephus's Wars 4:9:2, 4:9:9,
4:11:4) with the accession of Vespasian.
- April 14 (Abib 14), 70: Beginning of siege against Jerusalem (Wars 5:13:7).*
- Sunday, August 5 (Ab 9), 70: The day commemorated in the Babylonian Talmud
Ta'anith 29a dates according to Lunar observation; using calculation
Sunday fell on Ab 10. Josephus recognized Ab 10 as the day that
fire was set to both first and second temples (Wars 6:4:5 which
would be proof of calculation if both days (August 27, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ 587
B.C. and August 5, 70) ~~XXXX~~ were the Ab 9 days of the Talmud.
- September 2 (M.H.C. Hebrew calculation), September 3 (Observation), XX Elul 8,
70: Final destruction of Jerusalem in the second year of
Vespasian (Wars 6:4:5, 6:8:5).
- 76-91: Cletus is bishop at Rome (Popes Through the Ages).
- 79-81: Titus is Roman emperor (Eusebius's Church History 3:13).
- 81-96: Domitian rules as emperor.
- 91-100: Clement I is bishop at Rome (Popes Through the Ages).
- 95 or 96: John writes the Revelation during the persecutions by Domitian
near the end of his reign (Eus. Church History 3:18).
- 96: Clement writes to Corinth mentioning the oldest surviving reference to
the death both of Peter and Paul (Early Christian Writings translated
by Maxwell Staniforth; ~~Middlesex~~ Harmondsworth, Middlesex,
England; Penguin books, L.T.D.; Page 17).

* The fourteenth by observation - the thirteenth by calculation