

Appendix G
WORLD TIME LINE OF BIBLICAL HISTORY
{With notes and Scriptural references by Sonny Stephens
available at: <http://www.TheWordNotes.com>}

The chronology used in most Bibles is from Archbishop Ussher published in 1650 A.D.. He puts Adam's creation at 4004 B.C. and the exodus at 1491 B.C. The chronology compiled here is based on the Scriptures and the outstanding work of Dr. David L. Cooper, president of the Biblical Research Society. For more information on this subject see his book: **Messiah: His First Coming Scheduled**, published by the Biblical Research Society, Los Angeles, Ca.. {1939} [See www.biblicalresearch.info] I have personally verified all counts, added Scriptural references, and have both noted and given explanations for the departures from the traditional chronology. B.C. dates given here have been corrected in accordance with Dr. Cooper's findings, except for the 4 year error dating the birth of Christ at 4 B.C. which has been retained in order to keep our present Gregorian calendar intact. Any errors which may be discovered in the B.C. calendar or in our modern Gregorian calendar do not in any way affect the accuracy of the A.H. calendar prior to the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. There is some question even among historians as to the exact year of Jesus' birth. Some say as early as 5 B.C.; others as late as 1 A.D. The commonly accepted 4 B.C. has been accepted here until more evidence proves otherwise.

There are two Biblical events which are subject to at least some degree of interpretation: (1) The first question is whether the Ammonite rule over the eastern bank of the Jordan (2852 A.H.) and the Philistine rule over the rest of Israel (2923 A.H.) were actually concurrent. {At least for the present I am standing by Dr. Cooper's analysis which indicates these events were not concurrent even though this is not commonly accepted.} (2) The second question is whether the reign of Abimelech (2826 A.H.) should be counted as part of the oppression years, since he had no legitimate claim to the judgeship. {Again, I am going with Dr. Cooper's position, that because Abimelech usurped the judgeship, his reign should be counted as part of the oppression years.} I remain open on all of these issues until it can be clearly demonstrated otherwise. Since the oppression years were not counted in the 480 years from the Exodus to Solomon's fourth year (I Ki. 6:1,38), either of these events would affect the over all chronology after Abimelech's judgeship began in 2826 A.H. All dates given unless indicated otherwise are Scripturally accurate to within a year. (Dates in parenthesis are from secular history sources but in no way affect the Biblical chronology.)

A.H. - Anno Hominis -- Year of Man -- figured from the creation of Adam and Eve. This calendar does not correspond to the Jewish C.E. (Creation Event or Common Era) calendar due to the halting of the Jewish calendar during periods of oppression which has created a number of discrepancies. See notes at end of this document. See also: [How Long Was Israel In Egypt?](#) in Appendix M.

B.C. - Before Christ - dates can be obtained by subtracting the A.H. date from 4042. {or 4039 if Jesus was born 1 A.D.} The question of the possible concurrent rule of the Ammonites and Philistines [2852 A.H. and 2923 A.H. respectively] would reduce the difference between the traditional 4004 B.C. and 4042 B.C. by 31 years giving a difference of only 7 years. See note at end concerning the 83 year error with modern chronologies.

A.D. - Anno Domini – Year of our Lord – Year of Jesus' birth.

[Dashed “|” lines indicate that backward dating is required. Plus “+” signs indicate forward dating.]

A.H.	B.C.
0	(4042) Adam and Eve created (Gen. 1-2) {4039?} Cain born to Adam -- undated (Gen. 4:1) Abel born to Adam -- undated (Gen. 4:2) [It is possible that Cain and Abel were twins.] Abel killed by Cain -- undated (Gen. 4:8)
130	(3912) Seth born to Adam age 130 (Gen. 5:3) {Note that Seth is the third son and it is through his descendants the Savior would come.}
235	(3807) Enosh born to Seth age 105 (Gen. 5:6)
325	(3717) Kenan born to Enosh age 90 (Gen. 5:9) (May be the root name for Canaan!)
395	(3647) Mahalalel born to Kenan age 70 (Gen. 5:12)
460	(3582) Jared born to Mahalalel age 65 (Gen. 5:15)
622	(3420) Enoch born to Jared age 162 (Gen. 5:18) {Note that Enoch is the seventh generation.}
687	(3355) Methuselah born to Enoch age 65 (Gen. 5:21) {Methuselah means "It Shall Be Sent." Methuselah died the year of the Great Flood - Enoch knew the flood was coming!}
874	(3168) Lamech born to Methuselah age 187 (Gen. 5:25)
930	(3112) Adam's death age 930 (Gen. 5:5)
987	(3055) Enoch taken to heaven age 365 (Gen. 5:23-24)
1042	(3000) Seth's death age 912 (Gen. 5:8)
1056	(2986) Noah born to Lamech age 182 (Gen. 5:28-29) {Note that Noah is the tenth generation.} Noah is Methuselah's grandson.
1140	(2902) Enosh's death age 905 (Gen. 5:10-11)
1235	(2807) Kenan's death age 910 (Gen. 5:13-14)
1290	(2752) Mahalalel's death age 895 (Gen. 5:16-17)
1422	(2620) Jared's death age 962 (Gen. 5:20)
1556	(2486) Japheth born to Noah age 500 (Gen. 5:32; 10:21) (It is possible that Japheth and Ham were twins.)
-----1558	(2484) Shem born to Noah age 502 (Gen. 11:10) (It is also possible that Shem and Ham were twins) At first glance at Gen. 5:32 it appears that Shem was born when Noah was 500 years old, but because Shem was 100 years old two years after the flood {Gen. 11:10} We know that Noah was 502 when Shem was born. Shem is listed first in Gen. 5:32 because of his importance (as an ancestor of Jesus.) Japheth is referred to as the "elder" (oldest) in Gen. 10:21
1651	(2391) Lamech's death age 777 (Gen. 5:31)
1656	(2386) The Great Flood (also the year of Methuselah's death age 969 - according to tradition Methuselah died 7 days before the Flood) Noah is age 600. Gen. 5:28-29; 7:6
1657	(2385) Noah and family leave the ark (1 year and 10 days later) (Gen. 8:13)
-----1658	(2384) Arpachshad born to Shem age 100 (Gen. 11:10)
1693	(2349) Shelah born to Arpachshad age 35 (Gen. 11:12)
1723	(2319) Eber born to Shelah age 30 (Gen. 11:14)

- 1757 (2285) Peleg born to Eber age 34 (Gen. 11:16)
The name Peleg means division and could have been named
the year of the Tower of Babel and/or the division of the
continents as we know them (The latter is proposed by
Dr. Cooper.) [100 years after the end of the flood.]
- 1787 (2255) Reu born to Peleg age 30 (Gen. 11:18)
- 1819 (2223) Serug born to Reu age 32 (Gen. 11:20)
- 1849 (2193) Nahor born to Serug age 30 (Gen. 11:22)
- 1878 (2164) Terah born to Nahor age 29 (Gen. 11:24)
- 1948 (2094) Nahor#2 born to Terah age 70 (Gen. 11:26)
- | 1996 (2046) Peleg's death age 239 (Gen. 11:19)
- | 1997 (2045) Nahor's death age 148 (Gen. 11:25)
- | 2006 (2036) Noah's death age 950 (Gen. 9:28-29)
[349 years after end of the flood.]
- | 2008 [1] (2034) Abram born to Terah age 130 (Gen. 11:31-32;
Gen. 12:4; Acts 7:4) {Note that Abram is the tenth generation
from Noah.} At first glance at Gen 11:26 it appears that Terah
was 70 when Abram was born, but since Terah lived to the
age of 205 {Gen. 11:32} and Abram left for Canaan after Terah's
death {Acts 7:4} Terah had to be 130 at the time of Abram's
birth. Although Nahor#2 is the oldest son of Terah, Abraham
is listed first in Gen. 11 because of his importance.
See note on Shem's birth {1558 A.H.} above. [Jewish
chronologies do not accept Acts 7:4 and therefore assume Terah
was only 70 when Abram was born.]
- | 2018 (2024) Birth of Sarai (Abram's half-sister and future wife; born to
Terah, Abram's father. Abram age 10. Sarai is the daughter of
Abram's father, but they have different mothers. (Gen. 11:29;
Gen. 17:17; 20:12)
- | 2026 (2016) Reu's death age 239 (Gen. 11:21)
- | 2049 (1993) Serug's death age 230 (Gen. 11:23)
- | 2083 (1959) Terah's death age 205 (Gen. 11:31-32)
- 1/14/2083 (1959) Abram age 75 called to Canaan, (After Terah's death
Acts 7:4) Covenant made with him, Abram goes to Canaan
then to Egypt the same year due to a famine in Canaan.
(Gen. 11:32-12:5)
Note that the exact date 1/14 is the date which 430 years later
becomes the Passover. (Gal. 3:15-19) (Ex. 12:41)
- 2084 (1958) Abram returns to Canaan age 76 (Gen. 16:3,16)
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- 2094 (1948) Ishmael born to Abram age 86 (Gen. 16:16)
- 2096 (1946) Arpachshad's death age 438 (Gen. 11:13)
- 2107 (1935) Covenant re-affirmed with Abram age 99,
Abram's name changed to Abraham, Sarai's name changed
to Sarah.
Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed. (Gen. 17:1-5,15; Gen. 19:1-19)
- 2108 (1934) Isaac born to Abraham age 100 and Sarah age 90
(Gen. 21:5) Ishmael age 14
- 2113 (1929) Isaac age 5 - weaned? (Gen. 21:8)
- + Beginning of 400 year count down to the Exodus {Gen. 15:13;
Gen. 28:4}
- +

- + 2126 (1916) Death of Shelah age 43 (Gen. 11:12-15)
- + 2145 (1897) Death of Sarah age 127, Isaac is 37 (Gen. 23:1)
- + 2148 (1894) Isaac age 40 marries Rebekah (Gen. 25:20)
- + Abraham is 140
- + 2158 (1884) Death of Shem [Noah's youngest son] age 600 (Gen. 11:11)
- + {Abraham is 150 years old.}
- + 2168 (1874) Esau and Jacob (twins) born to Isaac age 60 (Gen. 25:26)
- + 2183 (1859) Abraham's death age 175, Jacob and Esau age 15 (Gen. 25:7)
- + 2187 (1855) Eber's death age 464 (Gen. 11:14-17)
- + 2231 (1811) Ishmael's death age 137 (Gen. 25:17)
- + [Jacob and Esau are 63 years old.]
- +----- 2245 (1797) Jacob age 77 flees Esau and begins serving
Laban. Isaac is 137. (Gen. 28)
- + | 2252 (1790) Jacob age 84 marries Leah and Rachael (Gen. 29:21-28)
- + | 2253 (1789) Reuben born to Jacob age 85 by Leah (Gen. 29:32)
- + | Simeon born to Jacob by Leah – undated (Gen. 29:33)
- + | 2255 (1787) Levi born to Jacob age 87 by Leah (Gen 29:34)
- + | The following are undated:
- + | Judah born to Jacob by Leah(Gen.29:35)
- + | Dan born to Jacob by Bilah (Rachael's maid) (Gen. 30:6)
- + | Naphtali born to Jacob by Bilah (Gen. 30:8)
- + | Gad born to Jacob by Zilpah (Leah's maid) (Gen. 30:11)
- + | Asher born to Jacob by Zilpah (Gen. 30:13)
- + | Issachar born to Jacob by Leah (Gen. 30:18)
- + | Zebulun born to Jacob by Leah (Gen. 30:20)
- + | Dinah born to Jacob by Leah (Gen. 30:21)
- + | 2259 (1783) Joseph born to Jacob age 91 by Rachael
(Gen. 30:24; 41:46; Gen. 45:6; 47:28)
- + | 2265 (1777) Jacob age 97 returns to Canaan and re-named Israel.
Joseph age 6. Isaac age 157. (Gen. 30:25; 31:41; Gen. 32:28)
- + | 2265 or 2266 Benjamin born to Jacob by Rachael (Rachael
was pregnant with Benjamin when Jacob left Laban.
(Gen. 31:35,41)
- + | 2276 (1766) Joseph age 17 sold into slavery (Gen. 37:2)
Isaac age 168; Jacob age 108
- + | 2287 (1755) Joseph age 28 interprets dreams for pharaoh's cup-bearer
and baker. (Gen. 41:1; 14-46)
- + | 2288 (1754) Isaac's death at age 180 (Gen. 35:28)
23 years after Israel's return to Canaan.
Israel age 120. Joseph age 29.
- + | 2289 (1753) Joseph made ruler in Egypt at age 30.
Israel age 121. (Gen. 41:46)
- + | 2297 (1745) Seven year famine begins. (Gen. 41:29-30,46)
- + ---2298 (1744) Israel age 130 (and family) goes into Egypt
(Second year of famine)
- + (Gen. 45:6) Joseph age 39, Reuben is 45, Benjamin is 33.
- + 2315 (1727) Jacob's (Israel's) death age 147 after 17
years in Egypt. (Gen. 47:28) Joseph age 56. Levi age 60.
- + 2369 (1673) Joseph's death at age 110 (Gen. 50:26)
- + Miriam's birth (Moses' sister) -- undated

- + 2429 (1613) Aaron's birth (Num. 33:38-39)
- + 2432 (1610) Moses born to Amram by Jochebed.
- + 63 years after death of Joseph (Num. 26:58-59)
- + 134 years after Israel entered Egypt (Ex. 6:16-20)
- + 2472 (1570) Moses age 40 kills an Egyptian for beating a Hebrew slave and flees to wilderness (Acts 7:23)
- + {Gen. 15:13-16}
- +---1/14/2513 (1529) Exodus of Israel from Egypt
- + (430 years to the exact day from date Covenant given to Abraham [2083A.H.] (Ex. 12:41; Gal. 3:15-19)
- + 400 years to the exact day from Isaac's 5th birthday (Ex. 12:40)
- + 215 years after Israel enters Egypt.

- + 330 years after death of Abraham,
- + 198 years after death of Israel,
- + 144 years after death of Joseph.
- + Moses age 80, Aaron age 83, Joshua age 50 to 64 [exact age unknown]
- + (First year of Amenhotep II, son of Thothmes III as reigning pharaoh of Egypt?)
- + Calendar changed {Ex. 12:2} to begin in March/April in Nisan rather than September/October's Tishri.
- + Israel in Desert of Shur
- + Waters of Marah made sweet {undated} {Ex. 15:22-23}
- + Israel enters Elim {Ex. 15:27} {undated}
- + 2/15/2513 Israel enters Wilderness of Sin (Ex. 16:1)
- + Manna provided for food --undated, but before entrance into Sinai. (Ex. 16)
- + Moses' father-in-law and family rejoin him --undated (Ex. 18:1-2)
- + 3/15/2513 Israel enters Wilderness of Sinai (Ex. 19:1)
- + Moses given Ten Commandments and the Law (--exact date undated but later is celebrated at Pentecost) (Pentecost dates vary depending on the day of the week Passover falls on.)
- + 1/1/2514 (1528) Tabernacle erected in wilderness (Ex. 40:2,17)
- + 2/1/2514 First census taken (Num. 1:1)
- + 2/20/2514 Israel leaves Sinai (Num. 10:11)
- + 2/23/2514 Israel arrives at Wilderness of Paran, spies sent from Paran to Canaan (Num. 10:11-12,33)
- + Quail and plague -- undated, but after entrance into Paran (Num. 11:18-34)
- + 2514 Caleb promised land in Canaan because of his faith (Num. 14:24)
- + 1/2552 (1490) Israel arrives in the Wilderness of Zin (Num. 20:1; 33:1-38)
- + Miriam's death -- exact date undated, but during Israel's last year in wilderness. (Num. 20:1)
- + Water flows from rock (Num. 20:11)
- + Edom refuses Israel passage (Num. 20:20)
- + 5/1/2552 Aaron's death age 123 at Mt. Hor (Num. 33:38-39)
- + 11/1/2552 Moses makes speech on plains of Moab (Deut. 1:3)

- + 2552 Moses' death age 120 at Mt. Pisgah exact date undated, but at
- + least 30 days before Joshua crosses Jordan (Deut. 34:7-17)
- + 1/ 1/2553(1489) Joshua prepares to cross Jordan (Josh. 3:1f)
- + 1/10/2553 Joshua leads Israel into Canaan(Josh.3:2; 4:19f)
- + 1/14/2553 Passover celebrated in Canaan, manna ceases,
- + Israel eats fruit of the land (Josh. 5:11)
- + 2553 Jericho falls to Israel --exact date undated
- + 2559 (1483) Caleb given land promised, land apportioned age 85
- + (Josh 14:10)
- + {Joshua is 11 to 25 years older than Caleb.}
- + Joshua's death at age 110 -- exact date undated (Josh. 24:29)
- + 2573 (1469) Mesopotamia's oppression over Israel begins (Jg. 3:8)
- + 2581 (1461) Mesopotamia's oppression ends after 8 years.
- + Othniel's judgeship begins (Israel has peace for 40 years Jg. 3:8-11)
- + 2621 (1421) Moabite oppression begins (Jg. 3:11,14)
- + 2639 (1403) Moabite oppression ends after 18 years.
- + Ehud's judgeship begins (Israel has peace for 80 years.)
- + (Jg. 3:14,30)
- + 2719 (1323) Canaanite oppression begins (Jg. 3:30; 4:3)
- + 2739 (1303) Canaanite oppression ends after 20 years.
- + Barak's judgeship begins (Israel has peace for 40 years.)
- + (Jg. 4:3; 5:31)
- + 2779 (1263) Midianite rule over Israel begins (Jg. 6:1; 5:31)
- + 2786 (1256) Midianite rule ended by Gideon after 7 years.
- + (Israel has peace for 40 years.) (Jg.6:1; 8:28)
- + 2826 (1216) Abimelech usurps judgeship for 3 years. (Jg. 8:28; 9:22)
- + 2829 (1213) Tola's judgeship begins (Israel has peace for 23 years.)
- + (Jg. 9:22; 10:1-2)
- + 2852 (1190) Ammonites conquer eastern bank of Jordan,
- + Jair's judgeship begins (Jg. 10:8; 12:7)
- + 2874 (1168) Jair's death after reigning 22 years,
- + Ammonites conquer remainder of Israel
- + 2892 (1150) Ammonite rule ends after 18 years,
- + Jephthah's judgeship begins (Jg. 10:8; 12:7)
- + 2898 (1144) Jephthah's judgeship ends after 6 years,
- + Ibzan's judgeship begins (Jg. 12:7-8)
- + 2905 (1137) Ibzan's judgeship ends after 7 years,
- + Elon's judgeship begins, Eli's birth (Jg. 12:8-11; I Sam. 4:15-18)
- + 2915 (1127) Elon's judgeship ends after 10 years,
- + Abdon's judgeship begins (Jg. 12:11-13)
- + 2923 (1119) Abdon's judgeship ends after 8 years,
- + Philistine oppression begins (Jg. 12:14; 13:1)
- + Samson judges Israel 23 years during the Philistine oppression
- + -- exact dates undated (Jg. 15:20-16:31)
- + 2963 (1079) Philistine oppression ends after 40 years,
- + Eli's judgeship begins(Jg. 13:1; I Sam.4:18)
- + 3003 (1039) Eli's judgeship ends at age 98 after 40 years,
- + Samuel's judgeship begins (I Sam. 4:15-18)

- + 3023 (1019) Samuel's sole judgeship ends, Saul's reign as king of Israel
- + Samuel's judgeship begins (I Sam. 4:15-18)
- + 3023 (1019) Samuel's sole judgeship ends, Saul's reign as king of Israel
- + 3003 (1039) Eli's judgeship ends at age 98 after 40 years,
- + Samuel's judgeship begins (I Sam. 4:15-18)
- + 3023 (1019) Samuel's sole judgeship ends, Saul's reign as king of Israel
- + begins 450 years after beginning of oppressions and judgeships
- + (Acts 13:19-21)
- + 3033 (1009) David born to Jesse, son of Obed, son of Boaz (II Sam. 5:4;
- + Acts 13:21)
- + (3041) (1001) Samuel's death according to Josephus [after 18 years of Saul's
- + reign] {Antiquities of the Jews book 6 chapter 14}
- + {David is 8 years old}
- + 3063 (979) Saul's death after reign of 40 years,
- + David's reign at Hebron, at age 30 (II Sam. 5:4; Acts 13:21f)
- + 3070 (972) King David's reign over all Israel from Jerusalem
- + begins at age 37. (I Chr. 29:27)
- + 1,414 years after flood, 517 years after Israel entered Canaan.]
- + 3103 (939) King David's reign ends at age 70 after 40
- + years, Solomon's reign begins (I Chr. 29:27; II Sam. 5:4-5)
- +--2/3107 (935) Solomon's fourth year as king, Temple construction
- begun (I Ki. 6:1,38) (480 years + 114 years of
- oppression [594 years] counted from the Exodus (2513 A.H.))
- {532 years are specifically accounted for in scripture.}
- 8/3114 (928) Temple construction completed in 11th year of
- Solomon palace construction begun(I Ki. 6:1,38)
- 3127 (915) Solomon's palace completed after 13 years
- in 24th year of Solomon (I Ki. 7:1; 9:10; II Chr. 8:1)
- 3143 (899) Solomon's death after reign of 40 years
- (I Ki. 11:42) [1,486 years after the flood, 590 years after entrance
- into Canaan] Israel splits into two kingdoms:
- ** denotes line of Judah
- [] Kings of Judah () Kings of Israel
- ** [1] Rehoboam (evil) age 41 (Son of Solomon) begins reign
- over Judah (Southern Kingdom) (I Ki. 12:1,21;
- I Ki. 14:21-22)
- (1) Jeroboam (evil) son of Nebat begins reign over Israel
- (Northern Kingdom) I Ki. 15:1)
- 3160 (882) ** Rehoboam's reign ends during 18th year of Jeroboam,
- [2] Abijam (evil) his son begins reign over Judah (I Ki. 14:21,31;
- I Ki. 15:1,2)
- 3162 (880) ** Abijam's reign ends after 3 years in the 20th year of
- Jeroboam,
- [3] Asa (good) his son begins reign over Judah (I Ki. 15:1-2, 8-10)
- 3164 (878) Jeroboam's reign ends after 22 years,
- (2) Nadab (evil) his son begins reign over Israel (Northern
- Kingdom) (I Ki. 15:25)
- 3165 (877) Nadab's reign ends by assassination after 2 years during Asa's
- 3rd year.
- (3) Baasha (evil) son of Ahijah begins reign over Israel
- (I Ki. 15:25-31)

- 3188 (854) Baasha's reign over Israel ends after 24 years.
(4) Elah his son begins reign in 26th year of Asa king of Judah
(I Ki. 15:33; 16:6-8)
- 3189 (853) Elah's reign ends by assassination after 2 years in 27th year
of Asa. (I Ki. 16:7-10)
(5) Zimri's reign begins then ends seven days later by suicide
(I Ki. 16:15-18) Israel splits into two factions:
part follow Tibni son of Ginath; part follow Omri.
- 3193 (850) (6) Omri's (evil) reign over Israel begins in 31st year of Asa king
of Judah (I Ki. 16:16,23) ** Jehoram born
- 3200 (842) Omri's reign ends after 12 years,
(7) Ahab (evil) his son begins reign in 38th year of Asa
(I Ki. 16:29)
- 3204 (838) ** Asa's reign over Judah ends after 41 years,
[4] Jehoshaphat (good) his son begins reign at age 35 during
Ahab's 4th year (I Ki. 15:10; I Ki. 22:41-42)
- 3210 (832) ** Ahaziah born
- 3220 (822) ** [5] Jehoram (evil) begins co-reign with his father
Jehoshaphat for a period of two years over Judah.
(8) Ahaziah (evil) begins co-reign over Israel with his father
Ahab during 17th year of Jehoshaphat (I Ki. 22:51)
- 3221 (821) Ahab killed in battle after reign of 22 years (I Ki. 22:34-40)
Ahaziah his son dies due to accident (II Ki. 1:2-17)
(9) Jehoram#2 (sometimes spelled Joram), also a son of Ahab
begins reign over Israel during eighteenth year of
Jehoshaphat (II Ki. 3:1) king of Judah (II Ki. 1:17; 3:1)
- 3225 (817) ** Jehoram (evil) age 32 again co-reigns with his father
Jehoshaphat over Judah during 5th year of Joram.
(II Ki. 8:16)
- 3229 (813) ** Jehoshaphat's death after reign of 25 years, Jehoram his son
becomes sole king over Judah (I Ki. 22:42,50)
- 3231 (811) ** [6] Ahaziah (evil) son of Jehoram begins co-reign over Judah
- 3232 (810) ** Ahaziah age 22 becomes sole king over Judah
(II Ki. 8:25-29)
** Joash born
- 3233 (809) ** Jehoram and son Ahaziah assassinated
(II Ki. 9:14-27) (10) Jehu (good) son of Jehoshaphat begins
reign over Israel (II Ki. 9:14; II Ki. 10:30,35-36)
** Athaliah (evil), mother of Ahaziah begins reign over Judah
(II Ki. 11:1-20){1 queen}
- 3239 (803) ** Athaliah's reign ends by assassination after 6 years
(II Ki. 11:3,13-21) [Repairs to Temple 96+ years after death
of Solomon]
Prophecies of Joel
** Joash (sometimes spelled Jehoash) (good) age 7 son of
[7] Ahaziah begins reign over Judah in 7th year of Jehu
(II Ki. 11:2,21; II Ki.12:1)
- 3254 (788) ** Amaziah born
- 3261 (781) Jehu's reign ends after 28 years,
(11) Jehoahaz (evil) his son begins reign over Israel
(II Ki. 10:35-36) 23rd year of Joash,
Temple repairs begun (II Ki. 12:6-8)

- 3275 (767) (12)Jehoash (evil) begins co-reign with his father Jehoahaz over Israel in 37th year of Joash king of Judah (II Ki. 13:9-10)
- 3278 (764) Jehoash begins sole reign over Israel (II Ki. 13:1)
- 3279 (763) ** Joash's reign over Judah ends after 40 years,
[8] Amaziah (good) his son, age 25 begins reign in 2nd year of Jehoash king of Israel (II Ki. 12:1; 14:1-2)
- 3293 (749) Jehoash's reign ends after 16 years,
(13) Jeroboam#2 (evil), his son begins reign over Israel in 15th year of Amaziah king of Judah (II Ki. 13:10; II Ki. 14:15-16,23)
- 3308 (734) ** No king over Judah
Amaziah's reign ends after 29 years (II Ki. 14:12)
- 3319 (723) ** [9]Uzziah (good) age 16 sometimes spelled Azariah, son of Amaziah begins reign over Judah in 27th year of Jeroboam#2 king of Israel (II Ki. 15:1; II Chr. 26:1-3)
Prophecies of Hosea, Amos (Amos 1:1),
Jonah, and possibly Obadiah -- exact years undated
- 3334 (708) Jeroboam#2 reign ends after 41 years
No king over Israel
- 3356 (686) (14) Zechariah (evil) son of Jeroboam#2 begins reign at age 23 during 38th year of Uzziah king of Judah (II Ki. 14:23-29; II Ki. 15:8-9)
- 3357 (685) Zechariah's reign ends by assassination,
(15) Shallum son of Jabesh reigns for one month then he is assassinated by
(16) Menahem (evil) son of Gadi who begins his own reign over Israel in the 39th year of Uzziah (II Ki. 15:8-17)
- 3368 (674) Menahem's reign ends after 10 years,
(17) Pekahia (evil) his son begins reign over Israel in the 50th year of Uzziah (II Ki. 15:8,17,23)
- 3370 (672) Pekahia's reign ends by assassination after 2 years,
(18) Pekah son of Remaliah begins reign over Israel in 52nd year of Uzziah (II Ki. 15:23-27)
- 3371 (671) ** Uzziah's reign ends after 52 years,
[10]Jotham (good) his son age 25 begins reign over Judah in 2nd year of Pekah king of Israel (II Ki. 15:1-2; II Ki. 32-33)
Isaiah's ministry begins (Is. 6:1f)
- 3386 (656) ** Jotham's reign ends after 16 years,
[11] Ahaz (evil) his son age 20 begins reign over Judah in 17th year of Pekah king of Israel (II Ki. 15:38-16:20)
- 3390 (652) Pekah's reign ends after 20 years.
No reigning king over Israel
- 3398 (644) (19)Hoshea (evil) son of Elah becomes king over Israel in 12th year of Ahaz king of Judah (II Ki. 17:10)
- 3400 (642) ** [12] Hezekiah (good) age 25 becomes co-king with his father Ahaz in 3rd year of Hoshea king of Israel (II Ki. 16:2,20; II Ki. 18:1-2)
- 3402 (640) ** Hezekiah becomes sole king over Judah after Ahaz reigns 16 years over Israel (II Kl. 16:2)

- 3406 (636) END OF THE NORTHERN KINGDOM (Israel)
 - captured by king of Assyria in the
 9th year of Hosea (II Ki. 17:6; 18:10)
 {35th year of Isaiah's ministry. 263 years after death of
 Solomon.}
- 3414 (628) Isaiah prophesies future captivity of Judah (II Ki. 18-20;
 Is. 36-39)
- 3430 (612) ** [13]Manasseh (evil) age 12, son of Hezekiah, begins reign
 over Judah (II Ki. 18:2; II Ki. 20:21-21:1)
- 3485 (557) ** Manasseh's reign ends after 55 years,
 [14] Amon (evil) age 22 his son begins reign over Judah
 (II Ki. 21:1,18-19)
- 3487 (555) ** Amon's reign ends by assassination,
 [15] Josiah (good) his son age 8 begins reign (II Ki. 21:19-22:1)
- 3499 (543) Jeremiah begins ministry (Jer. 1:1; 25:3)
- 3504 (538) Great Revival begun by Josiah when book of the Law is found.
 (II Ki. 22:3-8; II Ki. 23:22-23; II Chr.34:8-15; II Chr. 35:1,18-19)
- 3517 (525) ** Josiah's reign ends after 31 years
 [16] Jehoahaz (evil) his son age 23 begins reign for three months;
 then he is carried by pharaoh into Egypt. (II Ki. 23:28-30;
 II Chron 35)
- 3518 (524) ** [17] Jehoiakim [also a son of Josiah] (evil) age 25 begins
 reign under the taxation of Egypt(II Ki. 23:34-36;
 II Chron 36:5f)
- 3520 (522) 70 year exile to Babylon begins the third year of Jehoiakim,
 Nebuchadnezzar in his second year of kingship takes captives
 including Daniel to Babylon.
 114 years after fall of Northern Kingdom {Israel}
 377 years after death of Solomon
 3 years after Josiah's death
 16 years after the Great Revival
 Daniel interprets Nebuchadnezzar's dream (II Ki. 24:1; Dan. 2:1;
 II Chr. 36:5-11)
- 3528 (514) ** [18] Jehoiachin (evil) age 18 reigns for three months and
 ten days (II Chr. 36:9-10)
- 3529 (513) ** [19] Zedekiah (evil) age 21 made king over Judah by
 Nebuchadnezzar (II Chr. 36:10-11)
 Jeremiah prophecies (Jer. 27:1)
- 3532 (510) Jeremiah prophecies (Jer. 28:1)
- 3533 (509) 5th year of Jehoiachin's [and Ezekiel's] captivity
 Ezekiel's call to prophecy [Ezek. 1:1-2] - 390 years after
 Solomon's death.
- 3534 (508) 5th year of Zedekiah (Ezek. 1:2)
- 3536 (506) Ezekiel prophecies (Ezek. 24:1-27)
- 3538 (504) 18th year of Nebuchadnezzar more captives taken
- 3539 (503) Zedekiah's rebellion results in destruction
 of Jerusalem and Temple (II Ki. 25:1-4,8; II Ki. 24:3-9;
 Jer. 39:1-2; 52:2-7; Ezek. 4:5) 19th year of captivity} - siege lasted
 from 10/10/9 to 4/9/11 -- 1 year, 5 months, 29 days -- 539 days
 Temple destroyed 5/9/3539 A.H. {Ab 9}

3552 (490) 25th year of Jehoichin's captivity Ezekiel saw
vision of new land, city, Temple (Ezek. 40:1)

3583 (459) Restoration of captives to land under
Zerubbabel and Joshua (Neh. 2-12)

(3584) (458) Belshazzar co-reigns with Nabonidus over Babylon (Dan. 7:1)

(3586) (456) Daniel's vision of ram and goat during 3rd year of
Belshazzar (Dan. 8:1)

(3587) (455) Belshazzar slain, Medo-Persian Empire
begins over Babylon under co-reign of Darius (Mede) and
Cyrus (Persian)(Dan. 9:1-2)

--3589 (453) Cyrus (Persian) becomes the sole king over Babylon [death of
+ Darius]
+ {450 ?} and ends captivity by issuing a decree to restore and rebuild
+ Jerusalem 70 years from first exile!
+ **[Beginning of 483 year count of Dan 9:24-26]**
+ Zerubbabel named governor and Joshua becomes High Priest for
+ returning captives (II Chr. 36:22-23; Ezra 1:1-4; Ezra 1:1-4;
+ Ezra 5:13-15; 6:1-5; Is. 44:28; Jer. 25:12; Zech. 1:12)

+ 3590 (452) Temple reconstruction begun (Ezra 3:8-9; 4:4-5)
+ Temple construction was quickly stopped.

+ 3591 (451) Third year of Cyrus sole kingship, Daniel's last vision
+ (Dan. 10:1f)

+ (3596) (446) Eighth year of Zerubbabel and Joshua, first year of Ahasuerus
+ (Cambyses) [Xerxes] {Mede}- ruler of Persian Empire,
+ opposition to Jews occurs (Ezra 4:6)

+ (3603) (439) 7th year of Ahasuerus (Esther 2:16) – Esther becomes queen

+ (3604) (438) Darius Hystaspes [Ahasuerus; Artaxerxes] begins reign over
+ Persia

+ (3605) (437) Second year of Darius Hystaspes, work on
+ Temple resumed (Ezra 4-6; Hag. 1:1-2:18; Zech. 1:1)

+ (3609) (433) Temple completed, sixth year of Darius Hystaspes
+ (70 years from destruction of first Temple!) (Ezra 6:15;
+ Est. 3:7-13)

+ 1/14/3610 (432) Passover observed in seventh year of Darius (Ezra 6:19)

+ (3623) (419) Nehemiah comes to Jerusalem - 20th year of Ahasuerus
+ 14 years after completion of the temple

+ (3635) (407) Nehemiah returns to Babylon then back to Jerusalem the
+ same year

+ (3711) (331) Alexander the Great begins reign over Grecian Empire

+ (3719) (323) Alexander the Great's death, Grecian Empire splits

+ (3874) (168) Maccabean revolt giving Israel some peace

+ (3979) (63) Roman occupation of Palestine begins

+ |--4038 (4 B.C.?) {1 A.D.?.} Birth of Jesus {450 years from Cyrus decree}
+ | A.D.

+ | 1/10/4071 [Nisan 10] {Palm Sunday} – Lamb is presented (Ex. 12:2-5;
+ | Mat. 21:1-9; Mk. 11:1-10; Lk. 19:29-38; Jn. 12:12-16)

---1/14/4071 (30 A.D.) {33 A.D.?.} END OF 69 -- 7'S OF YEARS
Crucifixion of Jesus -- 'Messiah cut off but not for Himself'
(Dan. 9:26)
{End of 483 years from Cyrus decree}
[1558 yrs. From Exodus from Egypt to the exact day]

- (4112) (70A.D.) Second Temple Destroyed, 5/9/4112 {Ab 9} Israel scattered [573 yrs. To the exact day after 1st temple destroyed]
- (4327) (285 A.D.) Roman Empire split by Diocletian into two parts:
 Rome- capitol of the West
 Constantinople- capitol of the East
- (4518) (476A.D.) Rome falls
- (4842) (800A.D.) Revised 'Holy Roman Empire' proclaimed under Charlemagne
- (5005) (963A.D.) Otho the Great conquers 'Holy Roman Empire'
- (5989) (1948 A.D.) Israel re-born as a nation

The A.H. dating can be verified Biblically through the year 3589 A.H. when king Cyrus issued the decree to restore Jerusalem [Is. 44:28]; together with the prophecy of Daniel the date of Jesus' crucifixion can be accurately and Biblically determined. {With the three above noted question marks.} By adding the year 1948 A.D. and the four year error in the dating of the birth of Christ (4 B.C.) to the year of Christ's birth 4038 A.H. we can place the re-birth of Israel as a nation in the year 5990 A.H.. I am not completely convinced that the 4 year error at the birth of Jesus is the only error in the Gregorian calendar. Also, it should be noted that because of the overlapping chronologies given for the Northern and Southern kingdoms given in scripture, the dating of the reigns of the kings gives us a chronology during the divided kingdoms of plus or minus half a year. However, after the fall of the Northern kingdom, there is no longer an overlapping chronology for checking. Thus there may be a half-year error for each king's reign from Hezekiah to Jehoiakim {5 kingships} for a total of 2 1/2 years in possible question. An additional note on the A.H. calendar. The A.H. calendar is believed to be a lunar/solar calendar which was adjusted to be kept in line with the solar year. For more information on this subject see the section: "[How Long Was a Day In Genesis](http://www.TheWordNotes.com)" at www.TheWordNotes.com.

Additional Notes on chronology of the Old Testament:

The time period from the promise given to Abraham until the Law was given was 430 years. {Galatians 3:16-17} But Genesis 15:13 implies {in English} that Abraham's descendants would be enslaved for 400 years {four generations}. The Jews know that Gen. 15:13 does not mean Israel would be enslaved for 400 years and they correctly note in their teachings that the actual bondage was not 400 years but a couple of hundred years. {They don't know the correct time period because they don't accept the

New Testament. **Galatians 3:17** tells us there were 430 years from the time the promise was given to Abraham until the law was given to Moses.} By subtraction we can determine that Joseph who died at the age of 110 – died 286 years after the covenant was given to Abraham. **This means there was only 144 years from the death of Joseph until the Law was given to Moses who was 80 at the time.** – Moses parents could well have known Joseph while he was still alive!!

If Genesis 15:13 does not mean the Israelites would be in bondage for 400 years, what is the correct translation? The literal translation goes something like this: Your descendants will be strangers in a land that is not theirs for four hundred years and will also be afflicted. --- Every Jew knows this is correct, but many Christians, especially Protestants get hung up on English translations which by the way they are worded imply 400 years of bondage. The KingJames version is one of the few versions that gives a correct translation, but it is often misunderstood by those who do not understand 16th century English grammar.

Paul tells us that there were 430 years from the promise to the Law {Galatians 3:16-17}, so where did the 400 year count begin? It began on Isaac's 5th birthday! The promise was given to Abraham when he was 75. Isaac was born 25 years later {Gen. 21:5}. 400 subtracted from 430 leaves 30 years -- 30 years after the promise was given, Isaac was 5 years old. {Note: Ishmael was never counted as a descendant of Abraham.} Why did the count begin when Isaac was 5 years old? - it is commonly believed that the Israelite women nursed their young until about the age of 5 during that time period [Abraham lived to 175 years of age (Gen. 25:7)] -- this is commonly believed to be the reason why the 400 years is counted from Isaac's 5th birthday. Isaac was in a land that did not belong to him!! It became Israel's land when Israel left Egypt. {Although they did not claim it for forty years!} The four hundred years is a literal time period, but is counted from Isaac's 5th birthday, not from when Israel entered Egypt, nor when Israel became enslaved. There were literally four generations from Isaac to Moses {five counted in the actual ancestral line of Amram {Moses' father}, four for Jochebed {Moses' mother} (Ex. 6:16-20) and others. The Genesis passage also indicates that a generation is 100 literal years!

Second note on Old Testament Chronology

Daniel 9:25-26 Tells us that from the issuing of the decree by Cyrus {as foretold by Isaiah 44:28} until the Messiah is "cut off" -- literally "executed" will be 69 - sevens -- i.e. 483 years. This means that from the decree by Cyrus to restore and rebuild Jerusalem until the crucifixion of Jesus was 483 years [If Jesus was 33 as we believe when he was crucified, this means the decree would actually be issued in the year 450 B.C. -- if the calendars were all correct. If you review my chronology I show the year 453 B.C. for the year of the decree because 1) historically there is no year zero B.C. and 2) the common belief is that Jesus was actually born in 4 B.C. rather than 1 A.D. I would not presume that the secular calendars are correct in either case, but I will stand by Daniel's prophecy that 483 years would transpire from the decree by Cyrus to Jesus' execution. There are seven years of unfulfilled prophecy concerning the nation of Israel and Daniel chapter nine gives the reason for those years. {The Revelation and other prophecies give details of those last seven years which are specifically decreed upon the nation of Israel, NOT the church!} It is Daniel's prophecy that allows us to link the secular calendar to the Biblical calendar, and that link is only as good as the accuracy of the secular calendar from the crucifixion of Jesus forward. I'm personally convinced that there are other errors we're not aware of in the secular calendar and possibly some questions about a couple of passages mentioned in my "World Time Line Chart" that gives us a time of over 6000 years from the creation to this date. There are no reliable calendars in existence today, so we probably won't know details until the Lord reveals them to us in His kingdom. It is interesting to note from my chronology that not only were the children of Israel in bondage for 70 years to the nation of the Babylonians, but the temple which was destroyed 19 years after the captivity began, was not completely rebuilt until 19 years after the captivity ended and thus the temple was non-existent for 70 years. Thus the 70 years foretold by Jeremiah 25:12 were doubly fulfilled.

The A.D. [Anno Domini -- year of the Lord] calendar was created by Dionysius Exiguus around 525 A.D. which originally set the birth of Jesus at 1 A.D.. Most modern chronologies are based on Archbishop Ussher's chronology which incorporates calculations by Claudius Ptolemy (90 A.D. - 168 A.D.) which has known errors on the reigns of Persian kings. Consequently they have an 83 year error dating the decree of Cyrus to restore and rebuild Jerusalem and ending the Babylonian exile. Due to the 83 year error most modern theologians try to claim that the decree to restore Jerusalem was actually issued by Ahasuerus later to force the traditional chronology to fit with the crucifixion of Jesus. However, Isaiah 44:28 makes it clear that Cyrus is the one who issued the decree. The

chronology given here does not acknowledge secular chronologies, but relies 100% upon scripture with the three question marks given in the introduction. Our own Gregorian calendar was modified in 1582 A.D. By decree of Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 A.D., Thursday, Oct. 4, 1582 A.D. {Julian day -- 2299159} was followed by Friday, Oct. 15, 1582 A.D. {Julian day -- 2299160} to re-align the calendar to the vernal {spring} equinox. He also changed century years to not be leap years unless divisible by 400 {1900 was not a leap year; 2000 was}. These changes were not adopted by England or the colonies until 1752 A.D.

The construction of the modern Jewish calendar during the second temple {around 430 B.C. to 70 A.D.} was done secretly by a handful of men on the Sanhedrin {which in my opinion was modified following Jesus' resurrection to not call attention to His fulfillment of Biblical prophecy} and the calendar construction was made public in the fourth century A.D. out of fears the calendar information might be lost due to the dispersion of the Jews. . See: The Jewish Calendar at www.TheWordNotes.com.

Reckoning Jacob's age:

Jacob was 147 when he died, he had lived 17 years in Egypt [Gen 47:28]

He came to Egypt in the 2nd year of the famine at the age of 130 [147-17] [Gen. 45:6]

-- Joseph was 39 [30 + 7 + 2]

Jacob was 91 when Joseph was born [130 - 39]

Jacob had been in the east 14 years when Joseph was born [Gen. 45:6; 47:28; 30:26; 31:41]

Jacob was 77 when he fled from Esau [91 - 14]

Isaac was 60 when Jacob was born [Gen 25:26]

Abraham was 100 when Isaac was born [Gen. 21:15]

Abraham was 175 when he died -- Jacob and Esau would have been 15 at the time.