

# Chronological Companion To The Bible

Compiled by Thomas J. Short

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Thomas J. & Debra J. E. Short

Mishawaka, Indiana  
USA

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Email: [ThomasJShort@comcast.net](mailto:ThomasJShort@comcast.net)

Website: [IntoTheWord.net](http://IntoTheWord.net)

## Introduction and Instructions

I love the Bible! Not just because “all Scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness;”<sup>1</sup> but also because it is absolutely full of all sorts of interesting reading! Yet amazingly, the Bible, as a whole work, is generally unread, even by those who claim a close personal relationship with the God Who inspired its writing. They may know very well the key texts behind significantly important theological tenets, but otherwise they are altogether unfamiliar with the rest of this great literary and historical treasure.

It has been my experience as a Bible teacher that this biblical illiteracy generally stems, not from laziness, but from repeated, unsuccessful attempts to read the Bible “cover to cover,” “start to finish,” “Genesis through Revelation,” as one would read most books. Such readers generally do well until they reach Leviticus, where they get bogged down in the detailed instructions of sacrificial protocol, and many simply give up. Those who do press on may make it as far as 1 Chronicles, where, overwhelmed by the sheer number of unfamiliar names, more will abandon their worthy goal. Of those who survive the “name lists,” few are able to appreciate the messages of the various prophets, since these have long been arranged in a manner foreign to the average reader, completely divorced from their historical contexts. And I won’t even bother going into the problems that arise from trying to read the New Testament books in the order of their arrangement.

I have long believed that these hindrances to reading the whole Bible are best dealt with by helping people absorb Scripture progressively and in chronological order. It makes perfect sense to the average person that 2 Samuel should be read after 1 Samuel and that 2 Corinthians should be read after 1 Corinthians. Why not apply the same logic to the rest of Scripture?

The Old Testament prophets and wisdom books ought to be read in the order they were written and in the context of the Old Testament historical books. In the same way, the New Testament letters ought to be read in the order they were written and in the context of the historical book of Acts. And even though I am a very serious New Testament believer, I am thoroughly convinced that students of Scripture ought to read the entire Old Testament before seriously tackling the New Testament.

Over the past sixteen years, as I have taught through the Bible in this manner, many of my students have commented that the very things which once stymied their reading efforts now make perfect sense and that they have a renewed hunger and thirst for the entire Word of God. My intention in compiling this book is to offer this same means of encouragement to a much wider audience.

This book is basically a chronological outline of the Bible. To journey through the exciting world of sacred history, all you need to do is spend a few minutes of each day reading, in order, the indicated text references. As you read, take the time to mark and to date where you end each reading session. This will help you keep track of your progress and make it easier to resume your journey if a few days happen to pass between opportunities to read. Remember, it’s not really all that important how long it takes you to finish this journey, only that you do finish it.

Where more than one account of an event is available (as in the Divided Kingdom Period and in the Life of Christ), I have tried to make the assigned reading the most full, relatively significant or convenient account. References for any parallel account(s) are then provided parenthetically.

If you have a particular interest in Biblical chronology, you’ll want to pay attention to the outline itself, including the footnotes and charts. I have tried to clearly indicate those places where I have made chronological or textual assumptions, indicating in a footnote or parenthetically how and/or why the assumption was made.

Finally, I have reduced many (but by no means all) of the “name lists” to chart form and have included them outside the reading assignments so that you can consider them at your leisure. There’s a lot of interesting information in these lists, so make sure that you don’t just pass them by.

So, after a few introductory charts, let’s get started on our journey!

Thomas J. Short  
1 September 2001  
Mishawaka, Indiana

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<sup>1</sup> 2 Timothy 3:16. Unless indicated otherwise, all Scripture quotations are taken from the New American Standard Version.

*For Del*  
*Je t'aime*

## Chart 1: The Ancient Israeli Calendar

The ancient Israeli day ran from sunset to sunset, with seven days in each week. The Israeli month, which was tied to the lunar cycle and varied between 29 and 30 days in length, began with the first visible crescent of each new moon. The 1<sup>st</sup> Month of the Israeli (Exodus-based<sup>2</sup>) year began in the spring, around the time of the vernal equinox.<sup>3</sup> Differences between the solar and lunar cycles, made it necessary to insert a 13<sup>th</sup> Month<sup>4</sup> every few years in order to keep the calendar in sync with the agricultural cycle.

<b>Numerical Designation</b>	<b>Modern Month Approximations</b>	<b>Pre-Davidic Designation</b>	<b>Post-Babylonian Designation</b>	<b>Gezer Calendar<sup>5</sup> Agricultural Cycle</b>
1	(MAR/APR)	<i>Abib</i> <sup>6</sup>	<i>Nisan</i>	Flax Hoeing
2	(APR/MAY)	<i>Ziw</i> <sup>7</sup>	<i>Iyyar</i>	Barley Harvest
3	(MAY/JUN)		<i>Siwan</i>	Wheat Harvest/Feasting
4	(JUN/JUL)		<i>Tammuz</i>	Vine Tending
5	(JUL/AUG)		<i>Ab</i>	Vine Tending
6	(AUG/SEP)		<i>Elul</i>	Summer Fruit
7	(SEP/OCT)	<i>Ethanim</i> <sup>8</sup>	<i>Tishri</i>	[Olive] Harvest
8	(OCT/NOV)	<i>Bul</i> <sup>9</sup>	<i>Heshwan</i>	[Olive] Harvest
9	(NOV/DEC)		<i>Kislew</i>	Grain Planting
10	(DEC/JAN)		<i>Tebeth</i>	Grain Planting
11	(JAN/FEB)		<i>Shebat</i>	Late Planting
12	(FEB/MAR)		<i>Adar</i>	Late Planting

<sup>2</sup> In Exodus 12:1-2, God established a brand new calendar system for Israel, tied to the Exodus event. Prior to this they presumably had followed a fall-based calendar (like so many other cultures of the Middle East) beginning around the time of the autumnal equinox. Both these calendar systems can be seen in use within the Old Testament, requiring some careful consideration by chronologists as to which is being cited in the text.

<sup>3</sup> Josephus wrote that the Passover took place while the sun was in Aries – the constellation of the ancient, vernal equinox (Antiquities 3.10.5). Ancient, Israeli authorities probably considered a number of other, more subjective, indicators before declaring the arrival of the 1<sup>st</sup> Month; in particular the maturity of the barley crop, which had to be ripe enough for the High Priest to offer a sheaf of it as a First Fruits Offering on the first day of the week immediately after the first day of Unleavened Bread on 1\*15 (Leviticus 23:9-21). My dating assignments assume that the 1<sup>st</sup> Month began after (or, on rare occasions, very shortly before) the vernal equinox.

<sup>4</sup> Technically this was considered an additional observance of the 12<sup>th</sup> month. During such leap years (which were easily discerned ahead of time), the annual observance of *Purim* was shifted to the second incidence of *Adar*.

<sup>5</sup> The Gezer Calendar appears to be a mnemonic poem from the late 10<sup>th</sup> or early 9<sup>th</sup> Century BC, probably intended to help young Israelis understand the progression of the agricultural year. Its description starts with events in the 7<sup>th</sup> Month of the Exodus-based Israeli year, indicating the use of the fall-based calendar system.

<sup>6</sup> This word means “tender” or “green,” probably a reference to the maturity of barley.

<sup>7</sup> This word means “prominent” or “brightness,” probably a reference to the flowering of plants.

<sup>8</sup> This word means “continuing” or “permanent”, probably a reference to the permanent streams that ran even during the dry summer months.

<sup>9</sup> This word means “produce” or “rain,” probably a reference to the start of the fall rainy season.

## Chart 2: Key Dates in Israeli Chronology

The following events make up the essential framework of my O.T. dating system. Together, they form an unbroken chronological chain, from the well-established date for the Babylonian destruction of the Temple, backward, to Abram's arrival in Canaan.

### **5\*7<sup>10</sup> (or 5\*10) in the 18<sup>th</sup> Year of Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon**

**[WED/THU 26/27 (or SAT/SUN 29/30) JUL in 587 BC]**

- ✧ Temple destroyed by the Babylonians (2 Kings 25:8-9; Jeremiah 52:12-13)
- ✧ The destruction occurred after 390 years of Israeli iniquity (Ezekiel 4:4-5)<sup>11</sup>

### **2\*2 in the 4<sup>th</sup> Year of Solomon of Israel/480<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**[TUE/WED 15/16 APR in 977 BC]**

- ✧ Temple foundation laid by Solomon (2 Chronicles 3:1-2)
- ✧ The destruction occurred in the 480<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus (1 Kings 6:1)

### **1\*15 in the 1<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**[THU/FRI 14/15 APR in 1456 BC]**

- ✧ Israelis departed from Egypt (Exodus 12:1-13:10)
- ✧ The foundation occurred 430 years after Jacob/Israel migrated to Egypt (Exodus 12:40-41)

### **1886 BC**

- ✧ Jacob/Israel migrated to Egypt at age 130 (Genesis 46:1-27; cf. Exodus 12:40-41)

### **2016 BC**

- ✧ Isaac was 60 years old when Jacob was born (Genesis 25:26)

### **2076 BC**

- ✧ Abraham was 100 years old when Isaac was born (Genesis 21:5)

### **2101 BC<sup>12</sup>**

- ✧ Abram was 75 years old when he departed Haran for Canaan (Genesis 12:4)

### **2176 BC**

- ✧ Abraham was born

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<sup>10</sup> Rather than use the Pre-Davidic or Post-Babylonian month designations, I have chosen to use a simple **Month\*Day** format for all Israeli dates, with a modern-style date provided in a footnote or parentheses. Because the ancient, Israeli day began at sunset, actually spanning two modern-style days, I have attempted to indicate this fact within my date assignments. (FYI: These modern-style dates have been assigned with the assistance of a long chain of ever-improving astronomical simulator software programs.)

<sup>11</sup> It is my conviction that the 390 years of Israel's iniquity, signified by the actions of Ezekiel, should be equated with the period of Solomon's Temple, during which time the Israelis themselves often defiled it. [On a related note, the 40 years of Judah's iniquity, also acted out by Ezekiel (4:6), should be equated with Jeremiah's ministry to Judah, during which time he often predicted the Temple's impending destruction.]

<sup>12</sup> Event dating prior to Abram's entrance into Canaan is greatly impacted by numerical differences between the ancient Greek Septuagint text (a translation originally made by Jews around 285 BC) and the very much younger Hebrew Masoretic text (dating from about AD 1100). I have provided charts for each, but definitely prefer the Septuagint dating myself.

**Chart 3: Pre-Abrahamic Dating (Alexandrian Septuagint)**

<b>Event</b>	<b>Year From Creation</b>	<b>Year BC</b>
<b>Creation of Adam and Eve</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5570</b>
Birth of Seth to Adam (230)	230	5340
Birth of Enosh to Seth (205)	435	5135
Birth of Kenan to Enosh (190)	625	4945
Birth of Mahalalel to Kenan (170)	795	4775
Death of Adam (930)	930	4640
Birth of Jared to Mahalalel (165)	960	4610
Birth of Enoch to Jared (162)	1122	4448
Death of Seth (912)	1142	4428
Birth of Methuselah to Enoch (165)	1287	4283
Death of Enosh (905)	1340	4230
Birth of Lamech to Methuselah (187)	1474	4096
Enoch Taken by God (365)	1487	4083
Death of Kenan (910)	1535	4035
Birth of Noah to Lamech (188)	1662	3908
Death of Mahalalel (895)	1690	3880
Death of Jared (962)	1922	3648
Birth of Shem to Noah (502)	2164	3406
Death of Lamech (753)	2227	3343
Death of Methuselah (969)	2256	3314
<b>THE FLOOD</b>	<b>2262</b>	<b>3308</b>
Birth of Arphaxad to Shem (100)	2264	3306
Birth of Cainan to Arphaxad (135)	2399	3171
(Same generation of Nimrod, Founder of Babel)		
Birth of Shelah to Cainan (130)	2529	3041
Death of Noah (950)	2612	2958
Birth of Eber to Shelah (130)	2659	2911
Death of Shem (600)	2764	2806
<b>PROBABLE PLACEMENT OF THE TOWER OF BABEL</b>	<b>&gt;&gt;&gt;</b>	<b>&gt;&gt;&gt;</b>
Birth of Peleg to Eber (134)	2793	2777
Death of Arphaxad (564)	2829	2741
Death of Cainan (460)	2859	2711
Birth of Reu to Peleg (130)	2923	2647
Death of Shelah (460)	2989	2581
Birth of Serug to Reu (132)	3055	2515
Death of Peleg (339)	3132	2438
Death of Eber (504)	3163	2407
Birth of Nahor to Serug (130)	3185	2385
Death of Reu (339)	3262	2308
Birth of Terah to Nahor (79)	3264	2306
Birth of Haran to Terah (70)	3334	2236
Death of Serug (330)	3385	2185
Death of Nahor (208)	3393	2177
Birth of Abram to Terah (130)	3394	2176
<b>Death of Terah (205)/Abram (75) Enters Canaan</b>	<b>3469</b>	<b>2101</b>

**Chart 4: Pre-Abrahamic Dating (Masoretic Text)**

<b>Event</b>	<b>Year From Creation</b>	<b>Year BC</b>
<b>Creation of Adam</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4180</b>
Birth of Seth to Adam (130)	130	4050
Birth of Enosh to Seth (105)	235	3945
Birth of Kenan to Enosh (90)	325	3855
Birth of Mahalalel to Kenan (70)	395	3785
Birth of Jared to Mahalalel (65)	460	3720
Birth of Enoch to Jared (162)	622	3578
Birth of Methuselah to Enoch (65)	687	3493
Birth of Lamech to Methuselah (185)	872	3308
Death of Adam (930)	930	3250
Enoch Taken by God (365)	987	3193
Death of Seth (912)	1042	3138
Birth of Noah to Lamech (182)	1054	3126
Death of Enosh (905)	1140	3040
Death of Kenan (910)	1235	2945
Death of Mahalalel (895)	1290	2890
Death of Jared (962)	1422	2758
Birth of Shem to Noah (498)	1554	2626
Death of Lamech (777)	1649	2531
Death of Methuselah (969)/ <b>THE FLOOD</b>	<b>1656</b>	<b>2524</b>
Birth of Arphaxad to Shem (100)	1654	2526
Birth of Shelah to Arphaxad (35)	1689	2491
(Same generation of Nimrod, Founder of Babel)		
Birth of Eber to Shelah (30)	1719	2461
<b>PROBABLE PLACEMENT OF THE TOWER OF BABEL</b>	<b>&gt;&gt;&gt;</b>	<b>&gt;&gt;&gt;</b>
Birth of Peleg to Eber (34)	1753	2427
Death of Noah (950)	2004	2176
Birth of Reu to Peleg (30)	1783	2397
Birth of Serug to Reu (32)	1815	2365
Birth of Nahor to Serug (30)	1845	2335
Birth of Terah to Nahor (29)	1874	2306
Birth of Haran to Terah (70)	1944	2236
Death of Peleg (239)	1992	2188
Death of Nahor (148)	1993	2187
Birth of Abram to Terah (130)	2004	2176
Death of Reu (239)	2022	2158
Death of Serug (230)	2045	2135
<b>Death of Terah (205)/ Abram (75) Enters Canaan</b>	<b>2079</b>	<b>2101</b>
Death of Arphaxad (438)	2094	2086
Death of Shelah (433)	2122	2058
Death of Abraham (175)	2179	2001
Death of Shem (600)	2154	2026
Death of Eber (464)	2183	1997



**GENESIS** was the first of five books written by the prophet Moses during the wilderness experience of Israel. It begins with Creation and ends with Joseph's death in Egypt. It was probably intended as a means of reconnecting the Israelis with their heritage in the "Promised Land," as well as correcting the many historical and spiritual errors that had crept into their culture during their four-century stay in Egypt.

**"In the beginning..."**

The Creation of All Matter (In Liquid Form) by God – Father, Son & Holy Spirit

□ Genesis 1:1-2 (cf. John 1:1-3)

Celebration of the Creation by the "Morning Stars"/"Sons of God"

□ Job 38:4-7<sup>13</sup>

**Day One**<sup>14</sup> – Creation of Light, Motion & Time

□ Genesis 1:3-5 (cf. John 1:4-5)

**Day Two** – Separation of the Astronomical Matter from Terrestrial Matter

□ Genesis 1:6-8

**Day Three**

Rise of a Single Land Mass out of a Single Ocean

□ Genesis 1:9-10

□ Job 38:8-11

Rise of Vegetation

□ Genesis 1:11-13

**Day Four** - First Sighting of the Sun, Moon & Stars from Earth<sup>15</sup>

□ Genesis 1:14-19

**Day Five** – Rise of Swimming (Water) & Flying (Air) Creatures

□ Genesis 1:20-23

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<sup>13</sup> The "stars" and "sons of God" in this poetic passage are the spirit beings more commonly known as angels.

<sup>14</sup> The Hebrew word for "day" (*yōm*), when used with an accompanying numerical indicator, always indicates a normal night/day cycle; therefore, there is every indication that the Creation Week was a literal week.

<sup>15</sup> As suggested by Dr. Humphrey in Starlight & Time.

## Day Six

Rise of Land Creatures

- Genesis 1:24-25

God's Intention to Create Man and Woman

- Genesis 1:26

The Creation of Man and the Establishment of the Garden of Eden

- Genesis 2:4-17<sup>16</sup> (cf. Genesis 1:27a)
- Ezekiel 28:12b-15a<sup>17</sup>

The Creation of Woman and God's Blessing on Man and Woman

- Genesis 2:18-31 (cf. Genesis 1:27b)

## Day Seven – Historical Explanation for the Designation of the Israeli *Sabbath*<sup>18</sup> via Moses

- Genesis 2:1-3
- Exodus 20:8-11; 31:17

## Between the Establishment of the Garden of Eden and the Birth of Cain

The Plot of *Heylel*<sup>19</sup>

- Isaiah 14:12-14<sup>20</sup>

The First Sin and the Resultant Curse

- Genesis 3:1-24

The Angelic Coup Led by “the Dragon”

- Revelation 12:3-4a<sup>21</sup>
- Ezekiel 28:15b-17a

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<sup>16</sup> Genesis 2:4-25 is simply a more detailed account of God's creation of Man and Woman than that in Genesis 1:26-31.

<sup>17</sup> While specifically addressing the King of Tyre, this text is actually directed against the angelic power behind that throne – the Kerub of Eden who later became known as *Satan* - Hebrew for “adversary”).

<sup>18</sup> From the Hebrew verb meaning “to rest.”

<sup>19</sup> Hebrew: *Heylel* = Latin: *Lucifer* = “day star” (i.e., the planet Venus), the brightest star in the sky and apparently the given name of the *Kerub* of Eden, later known as *Satan*.

<sup>20</sup> While specifically addressing the King of Babylon, this text was actually directed against *Satan* who had wanted to occupy a throne “above the stars (angels) of God,” and thus to be “like the Most High.”

<sup>21</sup> “The Dragon” (*Satan*) swept down “a third” (a significant minority) of the “stars” (angels) at some point after the creation of Mankind. This angelic coup cannot predate Adam and Eve since *Heylel* (*Satan*) was the *Kerub* of Eden “until unrighteousness was found in” him (Ezekiel 28:15b).

## **Between the Birth of Cain and the Flood**

The Story of Cain and Abel

- Genesis 4:1-16

The Pre-Flood Generations of Humanity

The First Six

- (Via Cain) Genesis 4:17-18
- (Via Seth) Genesis 5:1-20 (cf. Genesis 4:25-26)

The Unrighteous Life of Lamech, the 7th Generation (via Cain)

- Genesis 4:19-24

The Righteous Life of Enoch, the 7th Generation (via Seth)

- Genesis 5:21-22
- Jude 14-15
- Genesis 5:23-24

The Final Pre-Flood Generations (via Seth)

- Genesis 5:25-32

God's Punishment of the Angels Who Sinned<sup>22</sup>

- Genesis 6:1-4
- Jude 6 (cf. 2 Peter 2:4)

God's Decision to Flood the World

- Genesis 6:5-22

## **Noah's 600<sup>th</sup> Year/Year of the Flood<sup>23</sup> - God's Destruction of the Pre-Flood World**

- Genesis 7:1-8:12

## **Noah's 601st Year/Year after the Flood - God's Covenant with the Post-Flood World**

- Genesis 8:13-9:17

## **Shortly after the Flood - Noah's Prophecy Regarding the Canaanite Ethnic Group**

- Genesis 9:18-27 (cf. Genesis 10:15-20)

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<sup>22</sup> It was the unanimous belief of antiquity that the "sons of God" who married the "daughters of men" were fallen angels who chose to take human form. Both Peter and Jude seem to reference this event with that understanding in mind. It should be noted that, while the angels who remained loyal to God sometimes took human form after this event (always male), there are no Scriptural records of rebel angels ever doing so. Instead, they are described as "evil" or "unclean" spirit beings which interact with humanity by means of various occult practices, including demonic possession. These facts, when compared to Jesus' comments in Matthew 22:30, seems to indicate some divine prohibition, put into place around the time of the Flood, which prevented fallen angels from ever taking human form again.

<sup>23</sup> It intrigues me that the dates included within the Flood account indicate a calendar year of exactly 360 days. This renders a perfect, seven-year, repeating calendar consisting of 30-day (lunar) months set within 12-month (solar) years. It seems likely that the catastrophic nature of the Flood resulted in a less-than-perfect lunar month of about 29.5 days and a less-than-perfect solar year of roughly 365.25 days. The seven-year Sabbatical Cycle of Israel is probably all that remains as testimony to this perfect, pre-Flood, seven-year cycle.

## **Between the Flood and Terah's Birth**

The Establishment of Ancient Civilization:

Nimrod, Grandson of Ham, Establishes Cities in the Land of Shinar

□ Genesis 10:6-10

God Stops the Construction of the Tower of Babel<sup>24</sup>

□ Genesis 11:1-9

Nimrod Establishes Cities in Assyria

□ Genesis 10:11-12

Hamites Establish Themselves in Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean Basin

□ Genesis 10:13-20

Japhethites Establish Themselves in Europe and Western Asia

□ Genesis 10:1-5

Shemites Establish Themselves in Mesopotamia and the Arabian Peninsula

□ Genesis 10:21-32

### **2236/35 BC**

Haran born to Terah (70 years)

□ Genesis 11:26

### **2176/75 BC**

Abram born to Terah (130 years)<sup>25</sup> at Ur of the Chaldees<sup>26</sup>

### **2167/66 BC**

Sarai born to Terah (139 years) at Ur of the Chaldees

## **During the Latter Half of the 2100's BC**

Lot (and Milcah, the later wife of Nahor) born to Haran at Ur of the Chaldees

□ Genesis 11:27

Haran dies at Ur of the Chaldees

□ Genesis 11:28

Abram marries Sarai (his half-sister); Nahor marries Milcah (his niece)

□ Genesis 11:29-30

Abram First Called by "God Most High"<sup>27</sup>

Terah & Nahor Adopt "God Most High" as their God<sup>28</sup>

Terah Attempts to Move His Entire Family from Ur to Canaan, via Haran

□ Genesis 11:31

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<sup>24</sup> Genesis 10:25 may indicate that the division of nations associated with the Tower of Babel happened around the time of Peleg's birth since his name means "division" in the Hebrew language. Peleg's father was Eber, the ancestral namesake of the "Hebrew" people.

<sup>25</sup> Based on his age of 75 years at the time of his father's death at the age of 205 (Genesis 11:32 and 12:4). Abram's older brother, Haran, would have been 60 years old.

<sup>26</sup> In quoting Nicolaus of Damascus, Josephus identified "the land of the Chaldeans" as being "the land above Babylon," meaning "upriver" (on the Euphrates River) from Babylon (Antiquities 1.7.2). This matches a long-standing tradition that Abram originated from a city now known as Şanlı-Urfa, Turkey, situated in the northern portion of the drainage basin for the Balikh River (a Euphrates tributary).

<sup>27</sup> Based on the fact that he was in Ur of the Chaldees at that time (per Genesis 15:7)

<sup>28</sup> Based on the fact that the Mizpah treaty (Genesis 31:53) between Jacob - the grandson of Abraham - and his father-in-law Laban - the grandson of Nahor, Abrahams' brother - makes reference to the "God of Abraham and the God of Nahor, the God of their father (Terah)."

## **2104/03 BC**

The Mesopotamian Allies Begin Receiving Annual Tribute from the Cities of the Plain

- Genesis 14:1-4

## **2101/00 BC**

After Terah's Death at Haran, Abram (75 years) Continues on to Canaan; Nahor remains in Haran

- Genesis 11:32-12:9

## **Between 2101 and 2091 BC**

Abram Temporarily Moves to Egypt During a Famine in Canaan

- Genesis 12:10-13:1

After Returning to Canaan, Lot Separates Himself from Abram

- Genesis 13:2-13

Abram Moves to Hebron

- Genesis 13:14-18

## **2092/91 BC**

The Cities of the Plain Rebel Against the Mesopotamian Allies

- Genesis 14:4

## **2091/90 BC**

The Mesopotamian Allies Attack the Cities of the Plain

- Genesis 14:5-12

Abram Rescues Lot

- Genesis 14:6-24

God's Land Covenant with Abram (85 years)

- Genesis 15:1-21

The Controversy over Ishmael's Conception

- Genesis 16:1-14

## **2090/89 BC – Ishmael Born to Abram (86 years)**

- Genesis 16:15-16

## **2077/76 BC**

Abraham (99 years) Accepts the Covenant of Circumcision; Ishmael (13 years) Circumcised

- Genesis 17:1-27

Abraham Intercedes with God<sup>29</sup> on behalf of Sodom

- Genesis 18:1-33

Angels Rescue Lot before Destroying Sodom<sup>30</sup>

- Genesis 19:1-38

After Moving from Hebron, Abraham Has Trouble with Abimelech of Gerar

- Genesis 20:1-18

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<sup>29</sup> The text makes it very clear this is one of those rare occasions when God Himself temporarily took human form in order to personally interact with Abraham, accompanied by two angels who also appeared as men.

<sup>30</sup> The conception of Moab and Ben-ammi probably happened very shortly after the destruction of Sodom, when Lot's fearful withdrawal of his family from society made it seem unlikely to his daughters that their family line would survive. The later religious practices of both the Moabite and Ammonite ethnic groups included drunkenness and sexual activity intended to lead to pregnancy, although the children born as the result of such activity were burned alive as sacrifices to their false god, "Chemosh" "Molech" = "Destroyer" "King" (1 Kings 11:7; 2 Kings 23:10).

**2076/75 BC** – Isaac Born to Abraham (100 years) and Sarah (91 years)

□ Genesis 21:1-7

**Probably in 2075 or 2074 BC**

Ishmael and Hagar Dismissed from Abram's Camp<sup>31</sup>

□ Genesis 21:8-21

Abraham Establishes the Beersheba Covenant with Abimelech of Gerar

□ Genesis 21:22-34

**Between 2074 and 2039 BC** - God Tests Abraham at Mt. Moriah<sup>32</sup>

□ Genesis 22:1-24

**2039/38 BC** - Abraham (137 years) Buries Sarah at Hebron

□ Genesis 23:1-20

**2036/35 BC** - Isaac (40 years) Marries Rebekah<sup>33</sup>

□ Genesis 24:1-67 (cf. Genesis 25:19-20)

**Probably Between 2036 and 2017 BC** - Abraham Marries Keturah and Has More Sons

□ Genesis 25:1-4

**2016/15 BC** – Esau and Jacob Born to Isaac (60 years)<sup>34</sup>

□ Genesis 25:21-26

**Probably Between 2016 and 2001 BC** - Abraham Sends His Other Sons Eastward<sup>35</sup>

□ Genesis 25:5-6

**2001/00 BC** - Isaac (75 years) and Ishmael (89 years) Bury Abraham (175 years) at Hebron<sup>36</sup>

□ Genesis 25:7-11

**Probably Between 2001 and 1977 BC**

Esau Sells His Birthright as Firstborn to Jacob

□ Genesis 25:27-34

Isaac Moves from Hebron to Gerar

□ Genesis 26:1-17

Isaac Re-establishes the Beersheba Covenant with Abimelech of Gerar

□ Genesis 26:18-33

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<sup>31</sup> Ishmael would have been in his mid-teens at this time.

<sup>32</sup> According to Josephus (Antiquities 1.13.2) Isaac was 25 years old at this time. If that is true, then it took place during 2051/50 BC, when Abraham was 125 years of age.

<sup>33</sup> Rebekah was Abraham's grandniece, and therefore Isaac's cousin (Genesis 22:20-24).

<sup>34</sup> Abraham was 160 years old when his twin grandsons were born.

<sup>35</sup> In doing so, Abraham indicated that only Isaac's line had a legitimate right to the "Promised Land" of Canaan. Abraham's other descendants established their own territories east of the Jordan River.

<sup>36</sup> Abraham's twin grandsons were 15 years old when their grandfather died.

**Beginning in 1976/75 BC - Esau (40 years) Marries Canaanite Women**

□Genesis 26:34-35

**1953/52 BC – The Death of Ishmael (137 years)<sup>37</sup>**

□Genesis 25:12-18

**1939/38 BC**

Jacob Deceives Isaac (137 years) To Gain the Firstborn Blessing

□Genesis 27:1-41

Jacob (77 years)<sup>38</sup> Sent to Haran To Find a Wife Among His Relatives

□Genesis 27:42-28:7

Esau Marries an Ishmaelite In Order To Please His Parents

□Genesis 28:8-9

Jacob Experiences a Vision of God at Bethel

□Genesis 28:10-22

Jacob Covenants with Laban To Acquire Rachel as His Wife<sup>39</sup>

□Genesis 29:1-19

**1932/31 BC - Jacob (84 years) Deceived into Marrying Rachel's Sister Leah First**

□Genesis 29:20-30

**1931/30 BC**

Reuben (Son #1) Born to Leah

□Genesis 29:31-32

**1930/29 BC**

Simeon (Son #2) Born to Leah

□Genesis 29:33

**1929/28 BC**

Levi (Son #3) Born to Leah

□Genesis 29:34

Rachel Insists that Jacob take Bilhah as Her Surrogate in Bearing Children

□Genesis 30:1-4

Judah (Son #4) Born to Leah

□Genesis 29:35

Dan (Son #5) Born to Bilhah (For Rachel)

□Genesis 30:5-6

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<sup>37</sup> Ishmael's descendants established and operated trade routes between the lands of Midian, Gilead, Canaan and Egypt [Genesis 37:25-28; 39:1; Judges 6:1-8:28 (noting specifically 8:24)].

<sup>38</sup> It would appear that the long lives of the patriarchs were accompanied by (according to our modern standards) a delay in both marriage and child rearing. Although Jacob seems to have delayed even longer than the norm for his generation (his father and brother both married at age 40), he should not be considered excessively old at age 77 since he lived on to be 147. This would be roughly equivalent to a modern man delaying marriage until age 37 and then living on to be 70.

<sup>39</sup> Laban was Jacob's maternal uncle, making Rachel his cousin.

### 1928/27 BC

Rachel Insists Jacob take Zilpah as Her Surrogate in Bearing Children

□ Genesis 30:9

Naphtali (Son #6) Born to Bilhah (For Rachel)

□ Genesis 30:7-8

Gad (Son #7) Born to Zilpah (For Leah)

□ Genesis 30:10-11

### 1927/26 BC

**3\*? (Wheat Harvest)** – Leah “hires” Jacob with Reuben’s Mandrakes

□ Genesis 30:14-16

Asher (Son # 8) Born to Zilpah (For Leah)

□ Genesis 30:12-13

**12\*?<sup>40</sup>** - Issachar (Son #9) Born to Leah

□ Genesis 30:17-18

### 1926/25 BC

Zebulun (Son #10) Born to Leah

□ Genesis 30:19-20

### 1925/24 BC

Dinah Probably Born to Leah

□ Genesis 30:21

Joseph (Son #11) Born to Jacob (91 years), via Rachel

□ Genesis 30:22-24

Jacob Covenants with Laban to Continue Serving Him

□ Genesis 30:25-36

### Between 1925 and 1919 BC – Jacob Prospers by Divine Guidance

□ Genesis 30:37-43 (cf. 31:9-13)

### 1919/18 BC

Jacob (97 years) Terminates His 20-Year Service to Laban

□ Genesis 31:1-55

Concerned about Seeing Esau, Jacob “Struggles” with God’s Angel, Gaining the name “Israel”<sup>41</sup>

□ Genesis 32:1-32

Jacob Reconciles with Esau near Penuel

□ Genesis 33:1-15

Esau Returns to Mt. Seir<sup>42</sup>

□ Genesis 33:16

Jacob Camps at Succoth

□ Genesis 33:17

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<sup>40</sup> Based on the fact that, per he was conceived sometime during wheat harvest (approximately the 3<sup>rd</sup> Jewish month).

<sup>41</sup> The Hebrew name “Israel” means, “Struggles with El (God).”

<sup>42</sup> Esau was also known as Edom. He and his descendants occupied the territory south of the Dead Sea, which was formerly held by the descendants of Seir the Horite (Genesis 36:1-43), and which was later called Edom.



## **Between 1919 and 1908 BC**

Jacob Camps at Shechem

- Genesis 33:18-20

## **Probably 1909 BC**

Trouble at Shechem<sup>43</sup>

- Genesis 34:1-31

Jacob Returns to Bethel

- Genesis 35:1-15

Rachel Dies Giving Birth to Benjamin (Son #12) on the way to Bethlehem

- Genesis 35:16-20

Jacob Moves to Hebron

- Genesis 35:21-27

## **1908/07 BC - Joseph (17 years) Sold into Slavery by His Brothers<sup>44</sup>**

- Genesis 37:1-36

## **While Joseph Was in Egypt - Judah Becomes the Father of Perez and Zerah**

- Genesis 38:1-30

## **Between 1908 and 1897 BC**

Joseph's Life as the Slave of Potiphar

- Genesis 39:1-20

Joseph's Life as a Prison Trustee

- Genesis 39:21-23

## **1897/96 BC - Joseph (28 years old) Interprets Dreams for Members of Pharaoh's Court**

- Genesis 40:1-23

## **1896/95 BC - Esau and Jacob (120 years) Bury Isaac (180 years) at Hebron**

- Genesis 35:28-29

## **1895/94 BC - Joseph (30 years) Appointed Administrator of Pharaoh's Kingdom<sup>45</sup>**

- Genesis 41:1-46

## **Between 1894 and 1888 BC - Joseph Stores Grain**

- Genesis 41:47-52

## **1887/86 BC = 1st Year of the Famine**

Joseph (38 years) Sells Grain as the Seven Year Famine Begins

- Genesis 41:53-57

Joseph Keeps His Identity Secret from His Brothers

- Genesis 42:1-38

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<sup>43</sup> Dinah was at least a teenager at the time of this incident. She would have been around 16 in 1909 BC.

<sup>44</sup> Jacob was 108 years old when Joseph was sold into slavery.

<sup>45</sup> Joseph began his service under Senusret II (1897–1878 BC). This 12<sup>th</sup> Dynasty Pharaoh is known for his extensive work in the Faiyum oasis region (about 40 miles SW of Cairo) with the intention of significantly increasing agricultural production.

## 1886/85 BC = 2nd Year of the Famine

Joseph Reveals Himself to His Brothers

□ Genesis 43:1-45:28

Jacob (130 years) Moves His Family to Egypt

□ Genesis 46:1-47:12

## Beginning in 1886 BC - Joseph Brings All of Egypt under the Authority of Pharaoh<sup>46</sup>

□ Genesis 47:13-26

## 1869/68 BC

Jacob's Final Words and Death in Egypt

□ Genesis 47:27-49:33

Joseph (56 years) and His Brothers Bury Jacob (147 years) at Hebron

□ Genesis 50:1-14

Joseph Covenants To Care for His Brothers

□ Genesis 50:15-21

## 1815/14 BC - Joseph's Final Words and Death in Egypt

□ Genesis 50:22-26

**JOB** recounts the supernatural testing of Job, a resident of Uz (1:1).<sup>47</sup> Two of the men mentioned in this book were descendants of Abraham - Eliphaz the Temanite<sup>48</sup> and Bildad the Shuhite<sup>49</sup> - clearly indicating a date after the time of Abraham. Since there is no mention of the nation of Israel, I think it probably predates their Exodus from Egypt.

□ Job 1:1-42:17<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> Senusret III (1878 – 1839 BC) is generally credited with bringing all of Egypt under the control of the crown. His father, Senusret II (1897–1878 BC), inaugurated extensive irrigation works at Faiyum, which were finally completed by his grandson Amenemhat III (1860–1814 BC). Joseph probably served all three of these Pharaohs.

<sup>47</sup> Uz was located somewhere east of the Jordan (1:3), where Abraham sent all his sons, other than Isaac, in order for them to establish their own territories (Genesis 25:6). It may have been named by, or perhaps in honor of, the firstborn son of Abram's brother Nahor (Job 32:2; Genesis 22:20). According to Lamentations 4:21, it included the region of Mt. Seir/Edom (Lamentations 4:21).

<sup>48</sup> Either via Ishmael (Genesis 25:14) or via Esau (36:11).

<sup>49</sup> Via Keturah (Genesis 25:2).

<sup>50</sup> Despite what is indicated by footnotes in some modern Bible versions, the animals referred to by God as evidence of His unique creative abilities – *Behemoth* (40:15) and *Leviathan* (41:1) – have no English equivalent. Even though the Greek-speaking Jews who produced the Septuagint were certainly familiar with both the hippopotamus and the crocodile, they elected not to identify them as the creatures mentioned to Job, using instead the terms *therion* (“beast”) and *drakon* (“dragon”). Given the descriptions, I think it very likely that these animals were two types of what we now call *dinosaurs*.

We now return to the foundational books of Moses. EXODUS deals with events leading up to and during the first two years of Israel's Exodus from Egypt. LEVITICUS focuses upon the establishment of the Tabernacle and the Priesthood during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus. NUMBERS tackles a variety of events and topics from the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 40<sup>th</sup> Years of the Exodus.

**Sometime Between 1815 and 1536 BC – Israelis Enslaved by the Egyptians<sup>51</sup>**

□Exodus 1:1-14

**1536/35 BC - Moses Rescued from the Nile by Pharaoh's Daughter<sup>52</sup>**

□Exodus 1:15-2:10

**1496/95 BC - Moses (40 years) Escapes to Midian after Killing an Egyptian<sup>53</sup>**

□Exodus 2:11-25

**1458 BC – Pharaoh Dies (Exodus 2:23)<sup>54</sup>**

**1457/56 BC - *Yahweh*<sup>55</sup> Commissions Moses To Lead the Exodus**

□Exodus 3:1-4:26

**Winter/Spring of 1456 BC – Demonstrations of *Yahweh*'s Power<sup>56</sup>**

□Exodus 4:27-11:10

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<sup>51</sup> The “Twelfth” Dynasty with which Joseph was associated, died out in 1802 BC, only 13 years after he died. The following “pure blood” Egyptian “Thirteenth” Dynasty was so weak that it eventually lost control of the vast majority of the Nile Delta to a Semitic “Fourteenth” Dynasty (1802-1650 BC). Over time, another group of non-Egyptian rulers moved into the Delta from the Northeast, i.e., Canaan. This “Fifteenth” Dynasty (1650-1550 BC) is popularly known as the Hyksos (“Foreign Ruler”). The Hyksos pushed their control southward from the Delta along the Nile into “Upper Egypt.”

Sometime just into the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century BC, Ahmose I, a member of the “pure blood” Egyptian royal family in “Upper Egypt” pushed northward along the Nile and, over time, completely defeated the Hyksos. He therefore established the “Eighteen” Dynasty over all of Egypt, the “Sixteenth & Seventeenth” Dynasties being the “pure blood” Egyptian rulers at Thebes in “Upper Egypt” during the Hyksos Period.

It is possible that a Hyksos king was the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelis, although it is just as possible that Ahmose was the one who did so.

<sup>52</sup> Amenhotep I (1546 to 1526 BC), the son of Ahmose I (1570–1546) & Ahmose-Nefertiti (Ahmose's sister/wife), was probably Pharaoh at the time of Moses' birth.

<sup>53</sup> Thutmose I (1506–1493 BC) may have been Pharaoh at the time of Moses' escape to Midian. However, because of uncertainties about the chronology of that period, it may have just as easily been his son, Thutmose II.

<sup>54</sup> When Thutmose II (1493–1479 BC) died, his son, Thutmose III was still young, so the Pharaoh's widow/sister, Hatshepsut (1478 - 1458 B.C.), functioned as regent for the first two decades or so of her step-son's/nephew's reign. Upon Hatshepsut's death, Thutmose III was finally able to exercise full control as Pharaoh. I believe her death as the *de facto* Pharaoh was much more likely the trigger point for Moses' commission.

<sup>55</sup> See Chart 5: *Yahweh* – The Covenant Name of God.

<sup>56</sup> Thutmose III [1479 (1458, practically speaking)–1425 BC] was probably the Pharaoh of the Exodus.

## Chart 5: *Yahweh* - The Covenant Name of God

### During the Mosaic Period

When Moses asked which “god” he was to tell the Israelis had sent him to deliver them, the Creator instructed him to tell them that “**I AM**” had sent him to them; furthermore, that this was to be His covenant name with the nation of Israel from then on (Exodus 3:13-15).

hwah (hwah<sup>57</sup> - ah·wh) = “I am,” the Imperfect, 1<sup>st</sup> Common Singular of hwh (hwh - h·wh) “to be”  
But instead of awkwardly referring to the Creator as “**I AM**,” the Israelis said of Him, “**HE IS**.”

hwya (hwya - yh·wh) = “he is,” the Imperfect, 3<sup>rd</sup> Masculine Singular of hwh (hwh - h·wh) “to be”

### Sometime Before the New Testament Period

At some point in their history, probably because of a strict understanding of Exodus 20:7, the Israelis began to verbally substitute a kingly title for the covenant name *Yahweh*.

nwda (nwda - a·dwn) = “Lord,” or more specifically, ynwda (ynwda - a·dwn·y) = “my Lord”

### During the Masoretic Period

Until about AD 700, written Hebrew consisted only of consonants. When the *Masoretes* (European Jewish scribes) developed vowel markings (or “points”), they placed the vowel pointing from the kingly title, “My Lord” – מְלִיךָ (A<sup>e</sup>·D<sup>o</sup>·N<sup>a</sup>Y) - upon the four consonants of the covenant name - YHWH - as a visual cue for readers to make the traditional substitution. In doing so, they produced a hybrid word that was never intended to be read aloud as it appeared in the text - יהוה? *Y<sup>e</sup>H<sup>o</sup>W<sup>a</sup>H*.

### At the Beginning of the Protestant Era

Unfortunately, when German scholars began translating the Hebrew Old Testament into their own language during the 1500’s, they simply transliterated the covenant name exactly as they saw it written in the Masoretic text. English scholars, building on the German work, also failed to differentiate between the Masoretic reading cue and the actual covenant name. In fact, they compounded the error by ignoring the phonetic fact that the German letters “J” and “V” are technically equivalent to the English letters “Y” and “W.” Thus, most English Bibles ended up with a completely incorrect pronunciation of the covenant name – J<sup>c</sup>H<sup>o</sup>V<sup>a</sup>H

### Today

Rather than using the actual covenant name of *Yahweh*, most of today’s versions designate it with a specially formatted typeset of an initial capital **L**, with the rest of the word in slightly smaller capitals.<sup>58</sup>

**LORD**

I prefer to use the name *Yahweh* as my own means of conforming to the spirit of Exodus 3:15.

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<sup>57</sup> Even with changes in the form of lettering, ancient Hebrew manuscripts tended to use the Mosaic-era shapes when writing out the covenant name of God. I have chosen to use the older, less familiar Hebrew lettering in this chart, but have also provided the more familiar modern equivalent for comparison.

<sup>58</sup> You should check the introductory articles of your particular Bible version to see how its editors handled presentation of the covenant name.

## Year Beginning 1\*1 in 1456 BC = The Year of the Exodus

**1\*14**<sup>59</sup> - Festivals of Passover and Unleavened Bread Established

Exodus 12:1-28

**1\*15**<sup>60</sup> - Moses (80 years) Leads Israel out of Egypt, from Rameses<sup>61</sup>

Exodus 12:29-13:19 (cf. Numbers 33:1-4)

**1\*16 = Sabbath**<sup>62</sup> - Sabbath Encampment at Succoth

Numbers 33:5 (cf. Exodus 12:37)

**1\*17?**<sup>63</sup>

Israel Travels from Succoth to Etham

Exodus 13:20-14:4 (cf. Numbers 33:6)

**1\*18?**<sup>64</sup>

Israel Travels from Etham to Migdol

Exodus 14:1-4 (cf. Numbers 33:7)

**1\*19?**<sup>65</sup> – Israel Miraculously Crosses the Red Sea<sup>66</sup>

Exodus 14:5-15:21 (cf. Numbers 33:8a)

**1\*20-22?** – Three days travel from the Red Sea to Marah

Exodus 15:22 (cf. Numbers 33:8b)

**1\*22?** - Water Miraculously Provided by *Yahweh* at Marah

Exodus 15:23-26

**1\*23 = Sabbath**<sup>67</sup> – Probable Sabbath Encampment at Marah

**1\*30 = Sabbath**<sup>68</sup> – Possible Sabbath Encampment at Elim

Exodus 15:27 (cf. Numbers 33:9)

**2\*8 = Sabbath**<sup>69</sup> - Possible Sabbath Encampment Beside the Red Sea<sup>70</sup>

Numbers 33:10

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<sup>59</sup> WED/THU 13/14 APR in 1456 BC.

<sup>60</sup> THU/FRI 14/15 APR in 1456 BC.

<sup>61</sup> The city of Rameses was not named after the later Pharaohs of that name (a historical misunderstanding that has led some to place the Exodus much later chronologically than what the Israeli record indicates), but after the Egyptian god “Ra.”

<sup>62</sup> FRI/SAT 15/16 APR in 1456 BC.

<sup>63</sup> SAT/SUN 16/17 APR in 1456 BC.

<sup>64</sup> SUN/MON 17/18 APR in 1456 BC.

<sup>65</sup> MON/TUE 18/19 APR in 1456 BC.

<sup>66</sup> I think that the crossing of the Red Sea may have occurred near the northern end of the Gulf of Suez. From Adabiya on the western shore to Uyan Musa on the eastern shore is just under ten miles, with a maximum depth of about 50 feet.

<sup>67</sup> FRI/SAT 22/23 APR in 1456 BC.

<sup>68</sup> FRI/SAT 29/30 APR in 1456 BC.

<sup>69</sup> FRI/SAT 6/7 MAY in 1456 BC.

<sup>70</sup> I believe this was probably near the northern tip of the Gulf of Aqaba, roughly 150 miles ESE of my suggested site for Israel’s miraculous crossing of the Red Sea near the northern tip of the Gulf of Suez. My suggested chronology accounts for about 16 potential travel days to cover that distance, which is not even an average of 10 miles per day.

## 1456/55 BC = The Year of the Exodus (continued)

**2\*15 - Sabbath**<sup>71</sup> - Possible Sabbath Encampment in the Wilderness of Sin

Exodus 16:1-12 (cf. Numbers 33:11)

**2\*16**<sup>72</sup> – *Yahweh* Miraculously Provides Meat and *Manna*<sup>73</sup>

Exodus 16:13-19

**2\*17**<sup>74</sup> - Leftover *Manna* Spoils

Exodus 16:20

**2\*21**<sup>75</sup> – Double Ration of *Manna* Provided

Exodus 16:21-23

**2\*22 - Sabbath**<sup>76</sup> – Sabbath Rest (Probably at the Wilderness of Sin site)

Exodus 16:24-36

**Between 2\*23 and 2\*28**<sup>77</sup>

Israel Travels from the Wilderness of Sin to Dophkah, then to Alush and finally to Rephidim

Numbers 33:12-14 (cf. Exodus 17:1)

**2\*29 - Sabbath**<sup>78</sup> – Sabbath Rest at Rephidim<sup>79</sup>

Problems at Rephidim/Massah/Meribah

Exodus 17:2-16

**3\*1**<sup>80</sup> - Israeli Encampment Established at Mt. Sinai

Moses' Father-in-law Arrives with Zipporah and Moses' Two Sons

Exodus 18:1-23, 27

Exodus 19:1-2 (cf. Numbers 33:15)

**Probably 3\*5**<sup>81</sup> - Moses Prepares Israel to Meet with *Yahweh*

Exodus 19:3-15

**3\*6 - Sabbath**<sup>82</sup> – Sabbath Rest

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<sup>71</sup> FRI/SAT 13/14 MAY in 1456 BC.

<sup>72</sup> SAT/SUN 14/15 MAY in 1456 BC.

<sup>73</sup> Hebrew for “What is it?”

<sup>74</sup> SUN/MON 15/16 MAY in 1456 BC.

<sup>75</sup> THU/FRI 19/20 MAY in 1456 BC.

<sup>76</sup> FRI/SAT 20/21 MAY in 1456 BC.

<sup>77</sup> Between SAT/SUN 21/22 and THU/FRI 26/27 MAY in 1456 BC

<sup>78</sup> FRI/SAT 27/28 MAY in 1456 BC

<sup>79</sup> Rephidim was probably Israel's final Sabbath encampment site prior to their arrival at Mt. Sinai.

<sup>80</sup> SUN/MON 29/30 MAY in 1456 BC

<sup>81</sup> THU/FRI 2/3 JUN in 1456 BC.

<sup>82</sup> FRI/SAT 3/4 JUN in 1456 BC

## 1456/55 BC = The Year of the Exodus (continued)

### Probably 3\*7 = Pentecost<sup>83</sup>

*Yahweh* Addresses Israel

- Exodus 19:16-20:21

*Yahweh* Gives Additional Instructions to Moses

- Exodus 20:22-24:4a

### Probably 3\*8<sup>84</sup> - Covenant Confirmed with Blood and a Fellowship Meal

- Exodus 24:4b-12

### Probably 3\*13<sup>85</sup> [First Sabbath Since 10 Commandments Given]

- Numbers 15:32-34

### Probably 3\*14-3\*20<sup>86</sup> - Moses Waits for *Yahweh*

- Exodus 24:13-16a

### Probably Between 3\*21 and 4\*30<sup>87</sup>

Moses Spends 40 Days with *Yahweh*

- Exodus 24:16b-18

Moses Shown the Tabernacle Plan

- Exodus 25:1-27:21

Moses Given Instructions about the Priesthood

- Exodus 28:1-29:46

Moses Shown More of the Tabernacle Plan

- Exodus 30:1-31:11

Instructions Regarding the Sabbath

- Exodus 31:12-17 (cf. Numbers 15:35)

### 4\*30<sup>88</sup> – Aaron Makes a Golden Calf to Represent *Yahweh*<sup>89</sup>

- Exodus 32:1-5

### 5\*1<sup>90</sup> - Moses Returns from Mt. Sinai

*Yahweh* Gives Moses the Two Stone Tablets Containing the 10 Commandments

- Exodus 31:18

Moses Destroys the Two Stone Tablets and the Golden Calf

- Exodus 32:6-29

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<sup>83</sup> SAT/SUN 4/5 JUN in 1456 BC. Jewish tradition places this event on Pentecost.

<sup>84</sup> SUN/MON 5/6 JUN in 1456 BC.

<sup>85</sup> FRI/SAT 10/11 JUN in 1456 BC

<sup>86</sup> SUN/MON 11/12 JUN – FRI/SAT 17/18 JUN in 1456 BC

<sup>87</sup> Between SAT/SUN 18/19 JUN and WED/THU 27/28 JUL in 1456 BC.

<sup>88</sup> WED/THU 27/28 JUL in 1456 BC.

<sup>89</sup> Aaron clearly intended the calf to be a physical representation of *Yahweh* - the unseen God who had brought Israel out of Egypt. This was an early attempt to worship *Yahweh* in the familiar manner of the idolatrous cultures of the world. Such attempts at syncretistic worship were never acceptable to *Yahweh*.

<sup>90</sup> THU/FRI 28/29 JUL in 1456 BC.

## **1456/55 BC = The Year of the Exodus (continued)**

**5\*2 = Sabbath**<sup>91</sup> - Moses Intercedes for Israel

- Exodus 32:30-34:3

**Between 5\*3 and 6\*14**<sup>92</sup> - Moses Spends 40 More Days with *Yahweh*

- Exodus 34:4-28

**Probably 6\*15**<sup>93</sup>

Moses Addresses Israel about the Covenant

- Exodus 34:29-35

Sabbath Breaker Stoned<sup>94</sup>

- Exodus 35:1-3
- Numbers 15:32-36

Special Instructions Regarding Remembrance Tassels

- Numbers 15:37-41

Moses Addresses Israel about the Tabernacle

- Exodus 35:4-20

**During the Second Half of the Year**

Elements of the Tabernacle Manufactured

- Exodus 35:21-38:31

High Priestly Clothing Prepared

- Exodus 39:1-43

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<sup>91</sup> FRI/SAT 29/30 JUL in 1456 BC.

<sup>92</sup> Between SAT/SUN 30/31 JUL and WED/THU 7/8 SEP in 1456 BC.

<sup>93</sup> THU/FRI 8/9 SEP in 1456 BC.

<sup>94</sup> The violation probably took place on the first *Sabbath* after the *Sabbath* commandment was first given (Exodus 20:8-11), but before God could be consulted by Moses regarding the actual penalty for violating the Sabbath (Exodus 31:12-18).



## Year Beginning 1\*1 in 1455 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus

### 1\*1<sup>95</sup> - Tabernacle Assembled for the 1st Time

Exodus 40:1-33 (cf. Numbers 7:1, 89-8:4)

Aaron and His Sons Anointed as Priests

Leviticus 8:1-36 (cf. Exodus 40:31-32)

Numbers 8:1-4

Dedicatory Gift from the Tribe of Judah

Numbers 7:2-17

Aaron Dedicates the Levites for Tabernacle Service

Numbers 8:5-26

Numbers 3:5-13

### 1\*2-7<sup>96</sup> - Gifts from Issachar, Zebulun, Reuben, Simeon, Gad and Ephraim

Numbers 7:18-53

### 1\*8<sup>97</sup>

Gift from the Tribe of Manasseh

Numbers 7:54-59

Aaron Presents Offerings for the Tabernacle Dedication

Leviticus 9:1-23a

Aaron Blesses the People

Leviticus 9:23b

Numbers 6:22-27

The Glory of *Yahweh* Appears in the Tabernacle; God's Fire Burns Up The Sacrifice

Leviticus 9:23c-24 (cf. Exodus 40:34-38; Number 9:15-23)

Nadab and Abihu Struck Down by *Yahweh* After Offering "Strange" Fire

Leviticus 10:1-20 (cf. Numbers 3:1-5)

### 1\*9-12<sup>98</sup> - Gifts from Manasseh, Benjamin, Dan, Asher and Naphtali

Numbers 7:60-88

### 1\*14<sup>99</sup> – Israel Observes the Feast of Passover

Numbers 9:1-14

### 2\*1<sup>100</sup> - *Yahweh* Orders a Census of Israel

Numbers 1:1-19<sup>101</sup>

### 2\*? – *Yahweh* Orders a Census of the Levites and Outlines Their Tabernacle Duties

Numbers 3:14-16, 40-51

Numbers 4:1-49

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<sup>95</sup> TUE/WED 18/19 APR in 1455 BC.

<sup>96</sup> WED/THU 19/20 – MON/TUE 24/25 APR of 1455 BC.

<sup>97</sup> TUE/WED 25/26 APR of 1455 BC.

<sup>98</sup> WED/THU 26/27 – SAT/SUN 29/30 APR of 1455 BC.

<sup>99</sup> MON/TUE 1/2 MAY in 1455 BC.

<sup>100</sup> THU/FRI 18/19 MAY in 1455 BC.

<sup>101</sup> See **Chart 7**.

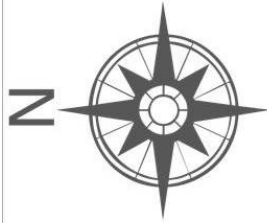
**Chart 6: Sacrificial Guidelines For Priests**

Summarized from Leviticus 1:1-7:38 (cf. Numbers 5:4-10; 15:1-31)

<b>BURNT OFFERING</b>	<b>GRAIN OFFERING</b>	<b>PEACE OFFERING</b>	<b>SIN OFFERING</b>	<b>GUILT OFFERING</b>
For Atonement	For Memorial	For Thanksgiving	For Confession	For Restitution
From Herd or Flock	Raw, Baked or Fried Fine Flour	From Herd or Flock	From Herd or Flock	Ram
Male		Male or Female	Male or Female	Male
Without Defect	Without Leaven or Honey	Without Defect	Without Defect	Without Defect
Blood: Sprinkled		Blood: Sprinkled	Blood: Sprinkled Before the Veil; Smearred on the Altar of Incense; Poured Out At the Altar Base	Blood: Sprinkled
At the Altar		At the Altar		At the Altar
Washed Completely	Oil and Incense Added			Mandatory 120% Restitution
Entirely Burnt	Portion Burnt	Fat, Kidneys, & Gall Bladder Burnt	Fat, Kidneys, & Gall Bladder Burnt	Fat, Kidneys, & Gall Bladder Burnt
	Rest Eaten By Priests	Breast & Right Thigh Given to Priests, Rest Eaten By the Israeli	Rest Burnt Outside Camp	Rest Eaten By Priests, Hide Given to Officiating Priest
Poor May Substitute Doves			Poor May Substitute Doves/Grain	

## Chart 7: 1st Census, Encampment and Order of March For Israel

Summarized from Numbers 1:1-4:49 (cf. Numbers 10:14-28)



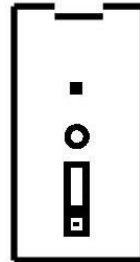
**NAPHTALI TRIBE**  
Ahira son of Enan  
53,400  
14th in order of march

**DAN TRIBE**  
Ahiezer son of Ammishaddai  
62,700  
12th in order of march

**ASHER TRIBE**  
Pagiel son of Ocran  
41,500  
13th in order of march

**ISSACHAR TRIBE**  
Nethanel son of Zuar  
54,400  
2nd in order of march

**GERSHON OF LEVI**  
Elisaph son of Lael  
2,630 (20-50 years)  
7,500 (over 1 month)  
4th in order of march  
Carries Tabernacle



**MERARI OF LEVI**  
Zurriel son of Abihail  
3,200 (20-50 years)  
6,200 (over 1 month)  
4th in order of march  
Carriers Tabernacle

**JUDAH TRIBE**  
Nahshon son of Amminadab  
74,600  
1st in order of march

**PRIESTS OF LEVI**  
Aaron son of Amram  
8th? in order of march

**KOHATH OF LEVI**  
Elzaphan son of Uzziel  
2,750 (20-50 years)  
8,600 (over 1 month)  
8th in order of march  
Carries Holy Objects

**ZEBULUN TRIBE**  
Eliab son of Helon  
57,400  
3rd in order of march

**SIMEON TRIBE**  
Shelumiel son of Zimrishaddai  
59,300  
6th in order of march

**REUBEN TRIBE**  
Elizur son of Shedeur  
46,500  
5th in order of march

**GAD TRIBE**  
Eliashph son of Deuel  
46,650  
7th in order of march

**BENJAMIN TRIBE**  
Abidan son of Gideon  
35,400  
11th in order of march

**EPHRAIM TRIBE**  
Elishama son of Ammihud  
40,500  
9th in order of march

**MANASSEH TRIBE**  
Gamaliel son of Pedahzur  
32,200  
10th in order of march

## Year Beginning 1\*1 in 1455 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus

### Perhaps During the 2nd Month

Moses Given Special Instructions Regarding:

Diet, Childbirth, Leprosy, Sexual Cleanliness, Blood and Illicit Sex

Leviticus 11:1-18:30

Holy Conduct Expected of the Israelis

Leviticus 19:1-20:27

Holy Conduct Expected of the Priests

Leviticus 21:1-22:33

The Mandatory Observances

Leviticus 23:1-44

The Priestly Maintenance of the *Menorah* and Bread of the Presence

Leviticus 24:1-9

Execution of a Blasphemer

Leviticus 24:10-23

The Sabbatical Cycle

Leviticus 25:1-26:46

All Unclean Persons Ordered Outside the Camp of Israel

Numbers 5:1-4

Restitution

Numbers 5:5-10

Suspected Adultery

Numbers 5:11-31

Vows

Numbers 6:1-21

Leviticus 27:1-34

**1455/54 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)**

**2\*14**<sup>102</sup> - Alternate Passover Held (per Numbers 9:6-14)

**2\*?** – *Yahweh* Orders Two Silver Trumpets Made

☐Numbers 10:1-10

**2\*20**<sup>103</sup>

**After Sunset?** - The Glory of *Yahweh* Moves from above the Tabernacle

☐Numbers 10:11

**Next Day**

Israel Departs Mt. Sinai, Following the Glory of *Yahweh* Toward Paran

☐Numbers 10:12-28

☐Numbers 10:29-32 (cf. Exodus 18:27)

☐Numbers 10:33-35 (cf. Numbers 33:16a)

**2\*21**<sup>104</sup> - *Yahweh* Executes Complainers at Taberah<sup>105</sup>

☐Numbers 11:1-3

**2\*22**<sup>106</sup> – Encampment at Kibroth-hattaavah after Three Days' Travel

☐Numbers 10:36 (per Numbers 10:33; cf. Numbers 33:16b)

**2\*23 = Sabbath**<sup>107</sup> - Sabbath Rest at Kibroth-hattaavah<sup>108</sup>

**Late 2<sup>nd</sup> and/or Early 3<sup>rd</sup> Month**<sup>109</sup>

Moses Establishes a Multi-Level Leadership Model

☐Numbers 11:4-30

☐Exodus 18:24-26 (cf. Deuteronomy 1:6-19)<sup>110</sup>

*Yahweh* Executes More Complainers at Kibroth-hattaavah

☐Numbers 11:31-35

**During the 4<sup>th</sup> Month and 5<sup>th</sup> Months**<sup>111</sup>

Miriam Struck with Leprosy at Hazeroth

☐Numbers 12:1-15 (cf. Numbers 33:17)

Encampment in the Wilderness of Paran/Kadesh-barnea

☐Numbers 12:16

Spies Sent into Canaan from the Wilderness of Paran/Kadesh-barnea

☐Numbers 13:1-20

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<sup>102</sup> WED/THU 31 MAY/1 JUN in 1455 BC.

<sup>103</sup> TUE/WED 6/7 JUN in 1455 BC.

<sup>104</sup> WED/THU 7/8 JUN in 1455 BC.

<sup>105</sup> Taberah was the midway point between Mt. Sinai and Kibroth-hattavah, therefore this event must have taken place at this time.

<sup>106</sup> THU/FRI 8/9 JUN in 1455 BC.

<sup>107</sup> FRI/SAT 9/10 JUN in 1455 BC.

<sup>108</sup> Israel followed the ark three days journey from Mt. Sinai in order “to seek out a resting place” – a phrase which I take as a reference to the weekly *Sabbath*. Kibroth-hattaavah is listed as the first encampment site after Mt. Sinai (Numbers 33:16).

<sup>109</sup> 3\*1 = FRI/SAT 16/17 JUN in 1455 BC. Although the text does not expressly state it, I think Israel may have remained at Kibroth-hattaavah for the entire month it took to consume the meat provided by *Yahweh*.

<sup>110</sup> Moses apparently delayed implementing his father-in-law's advice until Israel departed Mt. Sinai.

<sup>111</sup> 4\*1 = SUN/MON 16/17 JUL in 1455 BC. 5\*1 = MON/TUE 14/15 AUG IN 1455 BC.

## 1455/54 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)

### 6<sup>th</sup> Month<sup>112</sup>

After Forty Days, the Spies Return with Their Report

□Numbers 13:21-33

*Yahweh* Judges Israel for Their Rebellion

□Numbers 14:1-45

### Probably Shortly After Israel Was Refused Entrance Into Canaan By *Yahweh*<sup>113</sup>

The Rebellion of Korah and the Dedication of the Levites

□Numbers 16:1-18:32

*Yahweh* Orders Water Prepared for Ceremonial Cleansing

□Numbers 19:1-22

### Between 1455 and 1417 BC - Israel Wanders in the Wilderness

□Numbers 33:18-36a

□Psalm 90 Written<sup>114</sup>

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<sup>112</sup> 6\*1 = WED/THU 13/14 SEP IN 1455 BC. The spies brought back a single cluster of grapes, indicating that it was the time of summer fruits, i.e., the 6<sup>th</sup> Month.

<sup>113</sup> The exact placement of this event is uncertain.

<sup>114</sup> This is apparently the oldest psalm in the book of Psalms. Note its focus upon sin, judgment and the mortality of humanity, all of which were part of the Israeli wilderness experience.

## Year Beginning 1\*1 in 1417 BC = 40<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus

**1<sup>st</sup> Month**<sup>115</sup> – Israel Returns to Kadesh-barnea

- Numbers 20:1a (cf. Numbers 33:36b)

### During the 1<sup>st</sup> through 4<sup>th</sup> Months

The Death of Miriam

- Numbers 20:1b

*Yahweh* Rebukes Moses for His Attitude at Meribah

- Numbers 20:2-13

Edom Refuses Safe Passage to Israel

- Numbers 20:14-21

Israel Encamps at Mt. Hor

- Numbers 20:22 (Numbers 33:37)

**5\*1 = Sabbath**<sup>116</sup> - Death of Aaron (123 years)

- Numbers 20:23-29 (cf. Numbers 33:38-39)

### During the 6<sup>th</sup> through 10<sup>th</sup> Months

Israel Repels an Attack by Arad

- Numbers 21:1-3 (cf. Numbers 33:40)

Complainers Killed by Serpents at Punon

- Numbers 21:4-9 (cf. Numbers 33:41-42)

Israel Travels from Punon, around Edom, to Mt. Pisgah/Nebo

- Numbers 21:10-20 (cf. Numbers 33:43-47)

Israel Defeats the Amorites and the Bashanites

- Numbers 21:21-35

Israel Encamps at Abel-shittim, beside the Jordan River

- Numbers 33:48-49 (cf. Numbers 22:1)

### Toward the End of the Year

The Story of Balaam the Prophet

- Numbers 22:2-25:18

2<sup>nd</sup> Census Taken in Preparation for Allotment of the Land<sup>117</sup>

- Numbers 26:1-4, 52-56, 63-65

- Numbers 27:1-11

Joshua Appointed to Succeed Moses

- Numbers 27:12-23

Further Instructions Regarding Offerings, Festivals and Vows

- Numbers 28:1-30:16

Retribution upon Balaam and the Midianites

- Numbers 31:1-54

Trans-Jordan Region Assigned to Gad, Reuben and ½ of Manasseh

- Numbers 32:1-42

Instructions Regarding the Occupation of Canaan

- Numbers 33:50-36:13

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<sup>115</sup> 1\*1 = SUN/MON 20/21 MAR in 1417 BC.

<sup>116</sup> FRI/SAT 15/16 JUL in 1417 BC.

<sup>117</sup> See Chart 8: 2nd Census for Israel.

### Chart 8 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Census for Israel

Summarized from Numbers 26:5-65 (cf. Numbers 34:16-28)

Tribe	Number of Males (over 20 years)	Tribal Leader	Gain or Loss Since 1st Census
Reuben (Trans-Jordan)	43,730	None listed	-2,770
Simeon	22,200	Samuel Son of Ammihud	-37,100
Gad (Trans-Jordan)	40,500	None listed	-5,150
Judah	76,500	Caleb Son of Jephunneh	+1,900
Issachar	54,300	Paltiel Son of Azzan	-100
Zebulun	60,500	Elizaphan Son of Parnach	+3,100
Ephraim	32,500	Kemuel Son of Shiphtan	-8,000
Manasseh	52,700	Hanniel Son of Ephod	+20,500
Benjamin	45,600	Elidad Son of Chislon	+10,200
Dan	64,400	Bukki Son of Jogli	+1,700
Asher	53,400	Ahihud Son of Shelomi	+11,900
Naphtali	45,400	Pedahel Son of Ammihud	+8,000
Levites	23,000 *118*		+1,000

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<sup>118</sup> Over 1 month.



## 1417/16 BC = 40<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)

11\*1<sup>119</sup> - Moses Delivers His Farewell Address to Israel

DEUTERONOMY was the fifth and final book written by Moses. It is basically a transcript of his farewell address. Moses left specific instructions that it was to be read publicly during the Feast of Tabernacles at the start of each Sabbatical Year. His stated intention was that, through regular repetition of his summary of their wilderness experience, Israel would remain faithful to Yahweh (Deuteronomy 31:9-13).

□Deuteronomy 1:1-30:20

### Before the End of the Year<sup>120</sup>

The Song and Blessing of Moses

□Deuteronomy 31:14-33:29

The Death of Moses

□Deuteronomy 34:1-12

### Year Beginning 1\*1 in 1416 BC = 41st Year of the Exodus

1\*6<sup>121</sup> - Spies Escape from Jericho, Hiding for Three Days

□Joshua 2:1-22

1\*7 = Sabbath<sup>122</sup> - People Ordered to Prepare for Crossing the Jordan in Three Days

□Joshua 1:1-18

1\*9<sup>123</sup>

**Probably after Sunset** - Spies Report to Joshua

□Joshua 2:23-24

**During the Day** - Israel Moves from Abel-shittim to the Bank of the Jordan River

□Joshua 3:1-6

1\*10<sup>124</sup> - Israel Miraculously Crosses the Jordan

□Joshua 3:6-4:24

1\*? - Circumcision Reestablished

□Joshua 5:1-9

1\*14-21<sup>125</sup> - 1st Passover/Unleavened Bread Observed in Canaan

□Joshua 5:10-12

**After Feast of Firstfruits** – Israel began harvesting the barley planted by the Canaanites

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<sup>119</sup> MON/TUE 9/10 JAN in 1416 BC.

<sup>120</sup> 12\*1 = WED/THU 8/9 FEB in 1416 BC. 13\*1 = THU/FRI 9/10 MAR in 1416 BC.

<sup>121</sup> THU/FRI 13/14 APR in 1416 BC.

<sup>122</sup> FRI/SAT 14/15 APR in 1416 BC.

<sup>123</sup> SUN/MON 16/17 APR in 1416 BC.

<sup>124</sup> MON/TUE 17/18 APR in 1416 BC.

<sup>125</sup> FRI/SAT 21/22 – FRI/SAT 28/29 APR in 1416 BC.

## **1416 BC = 41<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)**

### **Possibly 1\*23-29<sup>126</sup>**

Destruction of Jericho  
□Joshua 5:13-6:27

### **Possibly During 2<sup>nd</sup> Month**

Israel Routed at the Battle of Ai  
□Joshua 7:1-26  
Destruction of Ai  
□Joshua 8:1-29

**3\*5<sup>127</sup> = Pentecost** - The 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Israel's entrance into their covenant with *Yahweh*.

**After Pentecost** – Israel began harvesting the wheat planted by the Canaanites

**During the Summer** – Israel began harvesting the summer fruit of the Canaanites

**7\*1<sup>128</sup> = Feast of Trumpets**

**7\*10<sup>129</sup> = Day of Atonement**

**7\*15-22<sup>130</sup> = Feast of Tabernacles**

### **Possibly During Israel's First Feast of Tabernacles in the Promised Land**

Blessing/Cursing Ceremony at Mt. Ebal  
□Joshua 8:30-3  
Joseph's Bones Interred at Shechem  
□Joshua 24:32

**During the Fall** – Israel planted their first grain crops in the Promised Land

### **Perhaps During 1416-15 BC**

Story of the Gibeonites  
□Joshua 9:1-10:28  
Victories in Southern Canaan  
□Joshua 10:29-43

### **Perhaps During 1414-11 BC**

Victories in Northern Canaan  
□Joshua 11:1-15  
Joshua's Continued Military Activities in Canaan  
□Joshua 11:16-12:24

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<sup>126</sup> SUN/MON 30 APR/1 MAY – SAT/SUN 6/7 MAY in 1416 BC.

<sup>127</sup> SAT/SUN 10/11 JUN in 1416 BC.

<sup>128</sup> MON/TUE 2/3 OCT 1416 BC

<sup>129</sup> THE/FRI 12/13 OCT 1416 BC

<sup>130</sup> MON/TUE 16/17 – MON/TUE 23/24 in OCT 1416 BC

**JUDGES** recounts the sinful and turbulent period of Israeli history from the final days of Joshua until the rise of the great prophet Samuel. The Twelve Tribes of Israel pretty much functioned as independent entities throughout this period.<sup>131</sup> The only things that loosely bound them together were the rituals of the Tabernacle and the occasional military alliances they formed against common enemies under the leadership of Spirit-led leaders known as “judges.”

### **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 1410 BC = 47<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus<sup>132</sup>**

?? - Joshua Allots Land to Judah, Ephraim and Manasseh<sup>133</sup>

□ Joshua 13:1-17:18

?? - Judah defeats Adoni-Bezek

□ Judges 1:1-7

?? - Judah burns Jerusalem

□ Judges 1:8-9

?? - Caleb takes Hebron from the Anakim

□ Judges 1:10

?? - Othniel captures Debir

□ Judges 1:11-15

?? - The Kenites move into Judah

□ Judges 1:16

?? - Judah takes possession of most of their allotted territory

□ Judges 1:17-20

### **Year Beginning 7\*1 in 1410 BC = 1<sup>st</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Probably in the 7<sup>th</sup> Month - Israel Gathers at Shiloh<sup>134</sup>**

Joshua Allots Land to the Remaining Tribes of Israel

□ Joshua 18:1-21:45

Trans-Jordan Tribes Released from their Military Commitment

□ Joshua 22:1-9

Joshua Dismisses Israel

□ Judges 2:6

Misunderstanding over a Duplicate Altar

□ Joshua 22:10-34

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<sup>131</sup> In much the same way as our own Thirteen Colonies did prior to the American Revolution.

<sup>132</sup> This dating is based on Caleb’s comments in Joshua 14:6ff. Caleb was 40 years old during the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus. Forty-five years had passed since that time and he was now 85 years old, indicating that it was now the 47<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus.

<sup>133</sup> There is a reason these three tribes receive special consideration in the allotment of land. Judah was Jacob’s designated heir (Genesis 49:1-12), while Ephraim and Manasseh were Joseph’s sons, whom Jacob adopted as his own, promising them special treatment as his heirs (Genesis 48:1ff).

<sup>134</sup> I am of the opinion that this national gathering was in conjunction with Israel’s 1<sup>st</sup> Sabbatical Year.

## Chart 9: Israeli Seven-Year Sabbatical Cycle

Detailed in Leviticus 25 and Deuteronomy 15

Shortly after Israel entered the land of Canaan in the spring of 1416 BC, the *manna* on which they had subsisted for the past forty years ended (Joshua 5:12), necessitating the planting of their very first crops during the fall of that year. This meant that the 1<sup>st</sup> Sabbatical Year began on 7\*1 in the 47<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus. Subsequent Sabbatical Years began in the 7<sup>th</sup> Month of the following years:

1410	1403	1396	1389	1382	1375	1368	Jubilee 1 =	1367
1361	1354	1347	1340	1333	1326	1319	Jubilee 2 =	1318
1312	1305	1298	1291	1284	1277	1270	Jubilee 3 =	1269
1263	1256	1249	1242	1235	1228	1221	Jubilee 4 =	1220
1214	1207	1200	1193	1186	1179	1172	Jubilee 5 =	1171
1165	1158	1151	1144	1137	1130	1123	Jubilee 6 =	1122
1116	1109	1102	1095	1088	1081	1074	Jubilee 7 =	1073
1067	1060	1053	1046	1039	1032	1025	Jubilee 8 =	1024
1018	1011	1004	997	990	983	976	Jubilee 9 =	975
969	962	955	948	941	934	927	Jubilee 10 =	926
920	913	906	899	892	885	878	Jubilee 11 =	877
871	864	857	850	843	836	829	Jubilee 12 =	828
822	815	808	801	794	787	780	Jubilee 13 =	779
773	766	759	752	745	738	731	Jubilee 14 =	730
724	717	710	703	696	689	682	Jubilee 15 =	681
675	668	661	654	647	640	633	Jubilee 16 =	632
626	619	612	605	598	591	584	Jubilee 17 =	583
577	570	563	556	549	542	535	Jubilee 18 =	534
528	521	514	507	500	493	486	Jubilee 19 =	485
479	472	465	458	451 *135*	444	437	Jubilee 20 =	436
430	423	416	409	402	395	388	Jubilee 21 =	387
381	374	367	360	353	346	339	Jubilee 22 =	338
332	325	318	311	304	297	290	Jubilee 23 =	289
293	276	269	262	255	248	241	Jubilee 24 =	240
234	227	220	213	206	199	192	Jubilee 25 =	191
195	178	171	164 *136*	157	150	143	Jubilee 26 =	142
136 *137*	129	122	115	108	101	94	Jubilee 27 =	93
97	80	73	66	59	52	45	Jubilee 28 =	44
38 *138*	31	24	17	10	3 BC	AD 5	Jubilee 29 =	AD 6
AD 12	AD 19	AD 26	AD 33	AD 40	AD 47	AD 54	Jubilee 30 =	AD 55
AD 61	AD 68	AD 75	AD 82	AD 89	AD 96	AD 103	Jubilee 31 =	AD 104

**F.Y.I.**<sup>139</sup>

1972	1979	1986	1993	2000	2007	2014	Jubilee 70 =	2015 *140*
2021	2028	2035	2042	2049	2056	2063	Jubilee 71 =	2064

<sup>135</sup> Indicated by the public reading of Deuteronomy during the 7<sup>th</sup> Month (Nehemiah 8:1ff; cf. 2:1; 6:15ff).

<sup>136</sup> Specifically cited in 1 Maccabees 6:49,53 (cf. 1 Maccabees 6:20-63).

<sup>137</sup> Specifically cited in Antiquities 13.8.1-2 (cf. 1 Maccabees 16:14ff).

<sup>138</sup> Specifically cited in Antiquities 14.16.

<sup>139</sup> If, like me, you're curious as to where we're at on this cycle today, here's the information.

<sup>140</sup> The 70<sup>th</sup> Jubilee ended at sunset on Sunday, 2 October 2016.

## **Year Beginning 7\*1 in 1409 BC**

7\*1 – Sabbatical Year Over

## **Probably Beginning in 1408 BC - Israeli tribes fail to fully occupy their allotted territories<sup>141</sup>**

☐Judges 1:21-36

## **Early in Israel's Occupation of Canaan**

Establishment of Northern Dan<sup>142</sup>

☐Judges 17:1-18:31

The Angel of Yahweh Condemns Israel for Not Occupying The Promised Land

☐Judges 2:1-5

## **Approximately 1392 BC**

Final Words and Death of Joshua<sup>143</sup>

☐Joshua 23:1-24:31 (cf. Judges 2:7-9)

Death of Eleazar

☐Joshua 24:33 (cf. Judges 2:10)

## **Overview of the Period of the Judges<sup>144</sup>**

☐Judges 2:11-3:6

## **Approximated as 1391 through 1384 BC - 8 Years of Mesopotamian Oppression**

☐Judges 3:7-8

## **Approximated as 1384 through 1345 BC - 40 Years of Peace under Othniel**

☐Judges 3:9-11

## **During the High Priesthood of Phinehas – Near Extinction of Benjamite Tribe**

☐Judges 19:1-21:25

## **Approximated as 1344 through 1327 BC - 18 Years of Moabite Oppression**

☐Judges 3:12-14

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<sup>141</sup> The Amarna tablets of this period contain warnings from the Canaanite vassals of Amenophis III and Amenophis IV (a.k.a. Ankhenten) that the region was being taken over by the *'Apiru*. I believe that the military activities of Israel ("the Hebrews") prompted these warnings.

<sup>142</sup> The exact placement of this event is uncertain, but it appears to have occurred very early in Israel's history.

<sup>143</sup> Scripture does not provide a date for Joshua's death. According to Antiquities 5.1.29, Joshua died after leading Israel for 25 years beyond the death of Moses, so I will approximate his death at 1392 BC. Such a date would make him 45 years old in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus, just a few years older than Caleb, his partner in the exploration of Canaan (Joshua 14:6-7; cf. Numbers 14:6-9).

<sup>144</sup> Because the total years of the oppressors and judges of this period, as given in the book of Judges, exceeds the number of years known to have passed between the Conquest of Canaan and the anointing of King Saul, this period presents some chronological challenges. It appears certain that some of the judges had overlapping periods of leadership, making it nearly impossible to affix authoritative dates to any of them. However, Scripture and extra-biblical sources do offer enough chronological clues that approximate dates may be assigned.

**Approximated as 1327 through 1248 BC - 80 Years of Peace under Ehud and Shamgar**

☐Judges 3:15-31

**Approximated as 1247 through 1228 BC - 20 Years of Canaanite Oppression**

☐Judges 4:1-3

**Approximated as 1228 through 1189 BC - 40 Years of Peace under Barak and Deborah**

☐Judges 4:4-5:31

**Approximated as 1188 through 1182 BC - 7 Years of Midianite Oppression**

☐Judges 6:1-6

**Approximated as 1182 through 1143 BC - 40 Years of Peace under Gideon**

☐Judges 6:7-8:28

RUTH details the meeting and marriage of King David's great-grandparents "during the days of the judges" (probably sometime during the 12<sup>th</sup> Century BC).

☐Ruth 1:1-4:22

**Approximated as 1143 through 1141 BC - 3 Years of Oppression under Abimelech**

☐Judges 8:29-9:57

**Approximated as 1141 through 1119 BC – 23 (22) Years of Peace under Tola (Jair)<sup>145</sup>**

☐Judges 10:1-5

**Approximated as 1118 through 1101 BC - 18 Years of Ammonite Oppression<sup>146</sup>**

☐Judges 10:6-9

**Approximated as 1101 through 1096 BC - 6 Years of Peace under Jephthah**

☐Judges 10:10-12:7

**Late in the Period of the Judges - Leadership of Ibzan, Elon and Abdon<sup>147</sup>**

☐Judges 12:8-15

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<sup>145</sup> I am of the opinion that Tola and Jair governed at the same time - Tola in the hill country of Ephraim (west of the Jordan) and Jair in Gilead (east of the Jordan).

<sup>146</sup> I believe that Ammon invaded Gilead after the death of Jair, and the following year, after the death of Tola, Ammon began crossing the Jordan into Ephraim. Jephthah states that the Ammonite invasion of Gilead took place 300 years after Israel took over that territory in 1417 BC, i.e. 1118 BC (Judges 11:26).

<sup>147</sup> I would suggest that these three men were regional judges in Israel proper (west of the Jordan), whose overlapping periods of leadership began around the same time as Jephthah's leadership in Gilead (east of the Jordan). Their leadership would have continued into the early years of Eli's High Priesthood and the Philistine oppression.

The next six books in our Old Testament represent about 500 years of Israeli history. 1 & 2 SAMUEL record the swift transition from the tribal independence, so evident during the Period of the Judges, into the amazing unity of the early Kingdom Period, while 1 & 2 KINGS and 1 & 2 CHRONICLES pick up the story of the Israeli Kingdom from its inception under the great prophet Samuel, right through its tragic split into two separate kingdoms,<sup>148</sup> and from thence into the Assyrian and Babylonian captivities.

### **Approximated as 1096/95 through 1057/56 BC**

40 Years Under the High Priesthood of Eli<sup>149</sup> and Philistine Oppression

□ (Per 1 Samuel 4:18b)

□ Judges 13:1

Birth and Early Life of Samuel

□ 1 Samuel 1:1-3:18

Birth of Samson

□ Judges 13:2-24

Samuel's Prophetic Ministry at Shiloh

□ 1 Samuel 3:19-4:1a

### **Between 1076 and 1057 BC - The Exploits of Samson<sup>150</sup>**

□ Judges 13:25-15:20

### **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 1057 BC = 400<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Probably During the Spring and Summer - Capture and Death of Samson**

□ Judges 16:1-31

**9\*?<sup>151</sup> - Capture of the Ark and the Death of Eli<sup>152</sup>**

□ 1 Samuel 4:1b-22

### **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 1056 BC = 401<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**3\*?<sup>153</sup> - Ark Returned to Israel and Housed at Kiriath-jearim<sup>154</sup>**

□ 1 Samuel 5:1-7:2

### **Perhaps During the Summer or Fall - Samuel Ends the Philistine Oppression**

□ 1 Samuel 7:3-13a

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<sup>148</sup> **KINGS** focuses mainly on events in the southern (Judean) kingdom, whereas **CHRONICLES** includes events in the northern (Israeli) kingdom as well.

<sup>149</sup> Eli's weakness as a spiritual leader probably contributed to the Philistine oppression that swept over Israel early in his High Priesthood.

<sup>150</sup> I believe that the judgeship of Samson took place during the second half of Eli's High Priesthood.

<sup>151</sup> 9\*1 = WED/THU 21/22 NOV in 1057 BC.

<sup>152</sup> I am convinced that the Philistine mobilization during which the ark was captured was in direct retaliation for Samson's destruction of the Temple of Dagon at Gaza. The ultimate object of their wrath was the sacred city of Shiloh, where the Tabernacle had been located since the time of Joshua. Shiloh was subsequently destroyed (Psalm 78:58-64; cf. Jeremiah 7:12-15) and the Tabernacle eventually relocated to Gibeon (1 Chronicles 16:39).

<sup>153</sup> 3\*1 = SAT/SUN 15/16 JUN in 1056 BC. The ark was returned during the wheat harvest, after being held in Philistia for seven months.

<sup>154</sup> The ark remained at Kiriath-jearim for the next 20 years, until it was brought temporarily to King Saul's military headquarters at Gibeon at the start of his war with the Philistines (1 Samuel 14:18).

## **Between 1055 and 1038 BC – Samuel Judges Israel**

☐1 Samuel 7:13b-17

## **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 1037 BC = 420<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

### **Probably during the Spring or Summer**

Israel Demands that Samuel Anoint a King<sup>155</sup>

☐1 Samuel 8:1-22

Samuel Privately Anoints Saul of Gibeah

☐1 Samuel 9:1-10:16

## **Year Beginning 7\*1 in 1037 BC = 1<sup>st</sup> Year of King Saul<sup>156</sup>**

### **Probably in the 7<sup>th</sup> Month<sup>157</sup> - Samuel Publicly Anoints Saul**

☐1 Samuel 10:17-27

## **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 1036 BC = 421<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus**

### **Spring - Saul Defeats Nahash the Ammonite**

☐1 Samuel 11:1-14

### **3\*?<sup>158</sup> - Kingdom Reconfirmed at Gilgal**

☐1 Samuel 11:15-12:25

## **Year Beginning 7\*1 in 1036 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of King Saul**

### **Fall - Saul Leads Israel in a Successful Campaign Against the Philistines<sup>159</sup>**

☐1 Samuel 13:1-14:46

### **Summary of Saul's successful military campaigns**

☐1 Samuel 14:47-52

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<sup>155</sup> Scripture gives two reasons for Israel's sudden demand for a king – the unjust actions of Samuel's sons at Beersheba (1 Samuel 8:4) and the military activities of Nahash the Ammonite (1 Samuel 12:12).

<sup>156</sup> Contrary to the impression given by modern translations of 1 Samuel 13:1, extant manuscripts of the Old Testament do not reveal the length of Saul's reign. I believe that the forty years cited in Acts 13:21 refers to the total number of years passed under the leadership of both Samuel and Saul. Twenty years passed under Samuel's leadership from the return of the ark until the time of King Saul (1 Samuel 7:2). Then, according to Josephus, Saul ruled 18 years during the life of Samuel and two after his death (Antiquities 6.14.9). [It should be noted that Josephus cites just 12 years of leadership for Samuel prior to Saul's anointing (Antiquities 6.13.5), a figure which renders only 32 years for both Samuel and Saul, and which directly contradicts my understanding of Acts 13:21.]

<sup>157</sup> I subscribe to the thesis of Dr. Thiele that the Israeli regnal year was originally an accession, *Tishri* year (The Mysterious Numbers of the Hebrew Kings, Chapter Two). I think it very likely that Saul was publicly anointed as king at the annual assembly of Israel in the 7<sup>th</sup> Month.

<sup>158</sup> 3\*1 = SAT/SUN 4/5 JUN in 1036 BC. This ceremony of renewal took place during the wheat harvest, perhaps even during Pentecost = 3\*8 (SAT/SUN 11/12 JUN in 1036 BC).

<sup>159</sup> The Hebrew text of 1 Samuel 13:1 seems to indicate, not how old Saul was when he began to reign, nor how long he reigned, but simply that this event happened in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of his reign.



### **Probably the Year Beginning 1\*1 in 1035 BC = 422<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus**

Saul's Disobedience in the Amalekite War

☐1 Samuel 15:1-35

Samuel Privately Anoints David of Bethlehem (who is around 12 years of age)

☐1 Samuel 16:1-13

### **Perhaps the Year Beginning 7\*1 in 1035 BC = 3<sup>rd</sup> Year of King Saul**

David Contracted as Saul's Personal Attendant

☐1 Samuel 16:14-23

### **Probably Sometime in the Late 1030s BC**

David (In his mid-teens?) Kills Goliath, Beginning His Military Career in Saul's Army

☐1 Samuel 17:1-54;<sup>160</sup> 18:1-16

David Offered Princess Merab as His Future Wife; He Refuses

☐1 Samuel 18:17-19

### **Sometime in the Early 1020s BC**

David (In his late teens or early twenties) Marries Princess Michal

☐1 Samuel 18:20-29

David Very Successful in Battle

☐1 Samuel 18:30

Jonathan Saves David from Saul's Intention To Have Him Killed

☐1 Samuel 19:1-7

### **Year Beginning 7\*1 in 1020 BC = 18<sup>th</sup> Year of King Saul**

#### **Probably Late in the Year**

Michal Helps David (27 years) Escape from Saul

☐1 Samuel 19:8-17

☐Psalm 59<sup>161</sup>

Samuel Helps David Escape from Saul

☐1 Samuel 19:18-24

Jonathan Attempts To Save David from Saul

☐1 Samuel 20:1-42

The High Priest Ahimelech Unwittingly Assists David and His Men

☐1 Samuel 21:1-10

David Fakes Insanity at Gath

☐1 Samuel 21:11-15

☐Psalms 34 and 56

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<sup>160</sup> The Masoretic narrative of 1 Samuel 17:55-58, in which Saul is completely unaware of the identity of David, although he had been his personal attendant for some time, is not found in the Septuagint text.

<sup>161</sup> Like this one, some of David's Psalms have ancient superscriptions tying them to historic events. I have placed these Psalms with those events.

## Year Beginning 1\*1 in 1019 BC = 438<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus

### Probably During the 1<sup>st</sup> Month<sup>162</sup>

Gadites Cross the Jordan In Order To Join David

☐1 Chronicles 12:8-15

David Joined by Supporters at the Cave of Adullam

☐1 Samuel 22:1-5

Saul Oversees the Murder of the Priests at Nob

☐1 Samuel 22:6-20

☐Psalm 52

### During the Summer<sup>163</sup> and Fall

David Defends Keilah from the Philistines

☐1 Samuel 22:21-23

☐1 Samuel 23:1-6

David Forced to Depart Keilah by Saul's Pursuit

☐1 Samuel 23:7-14

Jonathan Meets Secretly with David

☐1 Samuel 23:15-18

David Forced to Depart Ziph by Saul's Pursuit

☐1 Samuel 23:19-29

☐Psalms 54 and 63

David Spares Saul's Life

☐1 Samuel 24:1-22

☐Psalms 57 (cf. Psalm 108:1-5) and 142

Some Undated Psalms of David<sup>164</sup>

Psalms 4, 7, 17, 23, 26-28, 35-36, 40, 58, 62, 64, 70, 86, 140-141, 143

## Year Beginning 1\*1 in 1018 BC = 439<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus

### Probably During the Spring or Early Summer

The Death of Samuel

☐1 Samuel 25:1

### Time of Sheep Shearing<sup>165</sup> - The Story of Nabal and Abigail

☐1 Samuel 25:2-44

David Spares Saul's Life a Second Time

☐1 Samuel 26:1-25

David Seeks Asylum with Achish of Gath

☐1 Samuel 27:1-6

David Joined by Even More Supporters from Benjamin & Judah

☐1 Chronicles 12:1-7, 16-18

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<sup>162</sup> Based on the fact that the Gadites joined David in the 1<sup>st</sup> Month.

<sup>163</sup> Based on the fact that the Philistines were stealing grain from the threshing floors (1 Samuel 23:1).

<sup>164</sup> Most of David's Psalms have no superscription tying them to any datable, historic event. I have tried to place these "Undated Psalms of David" near key events in David's life that would have evoked their emotional content; e.g., in this first case, it is the distress of Saul's unjustified persecution of David.

<sup>165</sup> The shearing of sheep took place in the late spring or early summer.

**During 1018 BC and 1017 BC - David's Military Activities in Philistia<sup>166</sup>**

☐ 1 Samuel 27:7-12

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 1018 BC = 20<sup>th</sup> Year of King Saul/57<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 1017 BC = 440<sup>th</sup> Year of Exodus**

**Late Summer or Early Fall - The Battle of Mount Gilboa**

☐ 1 Samuel 28:1-2

**5 Days Before the Battle – David Dismissed by the Philistines**

☐ 1 Samuel 29:1-10

**4 Days Before the Battle – David Departs for Ziklag, Being Joined by Manassites**

☐ 1 Samuel 29:11

☐ 1 Chronicles 12:19-20

**2 Days Before the Battle – David Arrives at Ziklag**

☐ 1 Samuel 30:1-15

**The Day Before the Battle**

David Defeats the Amalekites

☐ 1 Samuel 30:16-20

Saul Inquires of the Medium at Endor

☐ 1 Samuel 28:3-25

**Day of the Battle**

Saul and His Sons Killed

☐ 1 Samuel 31:1-7 (cf. 1 Chronicles 10:1-7)

David Returns to Ziklag

☐ 1 Samuel 30:21-31

**1<sup>st</sup> Day After the Battle/2<sup>nd</sup> Day After David Returned to Ziklag**

Bodies of Saul and His Sons Displayed at Beth-shan

☐ 1 Samuel 31:8-10 (cf. 1 Chronicles 10:8-10)

**2<sup>nd</sup> Day After the Battle/3<sup>rd</sup> Day After David Returned to Ziklag**

Bodies of Saul and His Sons Rescued by the Men of Jabesh-gilead

☐ 1 Samuel 31:11-13 (cf. 1 Chronicles 10:11-14)

David Informed of the Deaths of Saul and His Sons

☐ 2 Samuel 1:1-27

**Shortly After the Battle of Mount Gilboa**

David (30 years old)<sup>167</sup> Anointed King of Judah at Hebron;

Ish-baal<sup>168</sup> (40 years old)<sup>169</sup> Anointed King over All Israel at Mahanaim in Gilead

☐ 2 Samuel 2:1-10

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<sup>166</sup> The Masoretic Text puts David's time in Philistia at 1 year and 4 months, but according to the Septuagint, David was only in Philistia for four months. The LXX reading is probably a scribal error since its own rendering of Achish's later testimony (1 Samuel 29:3) makes it clear that David spent part of two calendar years in Philistia.

<sup>167</sup> David was born around 1047/46 BC, while Samuel was leading Israel as Seer. This would mean he was about ten years old when Saul became King of Israel.

<sup>168</sup> Chronicles 8:33. Apparently, the name component *-ba'al* (the Canaanite word for "Lord," used in Saul's time in reference to *Yahweh*) was changed by later scribes to *-bosheth* (the Hebrew word for "shame") because of its later association with the Sidonian storm god.

<sup>169</sup> Ish-baal was born sometime in 1057/56 BC, during the final year of Eli's High Priesthood.

**During 1017 and 1015 BC – Civil War between David and Ish-baal**

☐2 Samuel 2:12-3:1

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 1016 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of David and Ish-baal**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 1015 BC = 442<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Probably During the Spring or Summer**

After Defecting to David, Abner Is Murdered by Joab

☐2 Samuel 3:7-39

Ish-Baal (42 years) Assassinated

☐2 Samuel 4:1-12

David (32 years) Declared King over All Israel

☐1 Chronicles 12:23-38

☐2 Samuel 5:1-5 (cf. 1 Chronicles 11:1-3)

☐1 Chronicles 12:39-40

☐2 Samuel 22:1-51 (cf. Psalm 18)

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 1011 BC = 7<sup>th</sup> Year of David/58<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 1010 BC = 8<sup>th</sup> Year of David**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 1009 BC = 448<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Late Spring or Early Summer - Jebus Captured by Joab and Renamed Jerusalem**

☐2 Samuel 5:6-10 (cf. 1 Chronicles 11:4-9)

**During the Summer<sup>170</sup>**

Uzzah Killed in an Attempt to Bring the Ark to Jerusalem

☐1 Chronicles 13:1-14 (cf. 2 Samuel 6:1-11)

David Begins Building a Palace with the Help of Hiram of Tyre

☐2 Samuel 5:11-12 (1 Chronicles 14:1-2)

Philistines Encamp in the Valley of Rephaim<sup>171</sup>

☐2 Samuel 5:17-18 (cf. 1 Chronicles 14:8-9)

☐1 Chronicles 11:15-19 (cf. 2 Samuel 23:13-17)

David Defeats the Philistines

☐2 Samuel 5:19-21 (cf. 1 Chronicles 14:10-12)

Philistines Encamp in the Valley of Rephaim a 2<sup>nd</sup> Time

☐1 Chronicles 14:13 (cf. 2 Samuel 5:22)

David Gains a Decisive Victory over the Philistines

☐1 Chronicles 14:14-17 (cf. 2 Samuel 5:23-25)

**Late Summer or Early Fall - David Brings the Ark to Jerusalem**

☐1 Chronicles 15:1-16:43 (cf. 2 Samuel 6:12-23)

☐Psalms 24 and 30

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<sup>170</sup> It was harvest time when the Philistines invaded the Valley of Rephaim (2 Samuel 23:13).

<sup>171</sup> I calculate that Solomon began construction on the Temple in the 4<sup>th</sup> year of his reign, immediately after his father's death. David ruled for seven years and six months at Hebron before capturing Jerusalem and making it the capital of all Israel. Civil war during the first two years of his reign made him little threat to the Philistines, and full consolidation of the tribes during the next five years was probably hampered by Joab's murder of Abner, so the Philistines probably adopted a wait and see attitude toward the new Israeli king. However, the capture of the Jebus fortress, which had been under Canaanite control since the death of Joshua, signaled that David intended to fulfill the ancient Israeli directive to occupy all of Canaan – Philistia included. No doubt this would have prompted the Philistines to take immediate military action against the new Israeli capital.

## **During the Early Part of David's Reign at Jerusalem**

David's Desire to Build a Temple

- ☐ 2 Samuel 7:1-29 (1 Chronicles 17:1-27)

David's Successful Military Campaigns

- ☐ 2 Samuel 8:1-14 (cf. 1 Chronicles 18:1-13)
- ☐ Psalm 60 (cf. Psalm 108:6-13)

Some More Undated Psalms of David

- ☐ Psalms 8, 19-21, 101, 103, 110, 139, 144
- ☐ Psalm 145 (An Acrostic Psalm)

Some Anonymous Acrostic Psalms

- ☐ Psalms 111, 112 and 119

## **Year Beginning 7\*1 in 1004 BC = 14<sup>th</sup> Year of David/59<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Perhaps During 1004/03 BC – David Seeks Out Merib-baal<sup>172</sup>**

- ☐ 2 Samuel 9:1-13

**Perhaps during the Summer of 1002 BC**

David Inquires of *Yahweh* About a Three-Year Famine<sup>173</sup>

- ☐ 2 Samuel 21:1-6

Saul's Sons and Grandsons Executed

- ☐ 2 Samuel 21:7-14

**Approximated<sup>174</sup> as 998/97 BC = 1<sup>st</sup> Year of Israel's Campaign Against Ammon**

David's Servants Insulted

- ☐ 2 Samuel 10:1-5 (cf. 1 Chronicles 19:1-5)

Israel Defeats the Armies of a Moab-Aram Alliance

- ☐ 2 Samuel 10:6-19 (cf. 1 Chronicles 19:6-19)

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<sup>172</sup> 1 Chronicles 8:34. This man's proper name Merib-baal ("The Lord is my advocate") was probably changed by later scribes to Mephi-bosheth ("Shatter the shame[ful thing]") because the term *-ba'al* was later associated exclusively with the Baal of idolatry, as was done with his uncle Ish-baal (Ish-bosheth). He was five years old when his father Jonathan was killed in the fall of 1018 BC (2 Samuel 4:4). He was now a grown man with a young son of his own. David may have considered the Sabbatical Year as the perfect opportunity to demonstrate his loving regard for his late friend Jonathan.

<sup>173</sup> Exact placement of this event is uncertain. Because it is related to the crimes of King Saul it must have occurred early in the reign of King David. A significantly devastating type of three-year famine would have had a Sabbatical Year as its center year, so I imagine this famine as having ruined the pre-Sabbatical harvest of 1004 BC, having stunted the volunteer crop of 1003 BC, and finally being in the process of burning up the crop of 1002 BC whenever David made his inquiry.

<sup>174</sup> My approximations are based on backdating through all the events prior to David's appointment of Solomon as Crown Prince of Israel.

## Chart 10 - Prominent Leaders in David's Kingdom

From 2 Samuel 8:15-18; 20:23-26 (cf. 1 Chronicles 18:12-17)

### Chief Advisors

- ✧ **Commander of the Army** - Joab the son of Zeruiah
- ✧ **Recorder** – Jehoshaphat the son of Ahilud
- ✧ **Priests** - Zadok the son of Ahitub and Ahimelech the son of Abiathar
- ✧ **Scribe** – Seraiah (Later replaced by Sheva)
- ✧ **Head of David's Bodyguard** (*Kerethim*<sup>175</sup> and *Pelethim*<sup>176</sup>) - Benaiah the son of Jehoiada
- ✧ **Head of Forced Labor** – Adoram
- ✧ **David's Personal Priest** – Ira the Jairite

### 1<sup>st</sup> Tier of Army Leaders (2 Samuel 23:8-14; cf. 1 Chronicles 11:10-19)

These were the three men who broke through the Philistine lines just so David could have a drink of water from a well in Bethlehem (2 Samuel 23:17; cf. 1 Chronicles 11:15-19)

- ✧ Jashobeam – Killed hundreds of men in a single battle.
- ✧ Eleazar – One of three who stood fast with David in a battle where the majority fled.
- ✧ Shammah – He and David defended a field against the Philistines.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Tier of Army Leaders – Chiefs of "The Thirty" (2 Samuel 23:15-23; 1 Chronicles 11:13-25)

- ✧ Abshai, Commander of "The Thirty" – Killed hundreds of men in a single battle, using only a spear.
- ✧ Benaiah, Commander of David's Personal Guard – Used a club to disarm an Egyptian spearman, killing him with his own weapon.
- ✧ Amasai (Amasa)<sup>177</sup> – He later supported Absalom's coup, but was forgiven by David. He was made commander of the Israeli army after Joab killed Absalom in direct violation of David's orders. Joab promptly killed Amasa, retaining command of the army until the accession of Solomon.

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<sup>175</sup> From the Hebrew verb *kareth* ("to cut"), often used in reference to the sacrificial ceremony sealing a covenant agreement. These men were probably the sworn bodyguards of King David.

<sup>176</sup> From the Hebrew verb *peleth* ("to run fast"), used in the sense of running messages. These men were probably the military couriers of King David.

<sup>177</sup> Only two names are given for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tier of Three, but 1 Chronicles 12:18 identifies Amasai as a leader of "The Thirty."

**3<sup>rd</sup> Tier of Army Leaders - “The Thirty”<sup>178</sup>** (2 Samuel 23:24-39; cf. 1 Chronicles 11:26-47)

1. Asahel the brother of Joab
2. Elhanan the son of Dodo of Bethlehem
3. Shammah (Shammoth) the Harodite
4. Elikah the Harodite (not in 1 Chronicles)
5. Helez the Paltite (Pelonite)
6. Ira the son of Ikkesh the Tekoite
7. Abiezer the Anathothite
8. Mebunnai (Sibbecai) the Hushathite
9. Zalmon (Ilai) the Ahohite
10. Maharai the Netophathite
11. Heleb (Heled) the son of Baanah the Netophathite
12. Ittai (Ithai) the son of Ribai of Gibeah of the sons of Benjamin
13. Benaiah a Pirathonite
14. Hiddai (Hurai) of the brooks of Gaash
15. Abi-albon the Arbathite (not in 1 Chronicles)
16. Azmaveth the Barhumite (Baharumite)
17. Eliahba the Shaalbonite
18. An unnamed son of Jashen (Hashem)
19. An unnamed son of Jashen (Hashem)
20. Jonathan
21. Shammah (Shagee) the Hararite
22. Ahiam the son of Sharar the Ararite (Sacar the Hararite)
23. Eliphelet the son of Ahasbai (Eliphai the son of Ur)
24. (Hephre) the son of the Maacathite (Mecherathite)
25. Eliam the son of Ahithophel the Gilonite (Ahijah the Pelonite)
26. Hezro the Carmelite
27. Paarai the Arbite (Naari the Ezbai)
28. Igal (Joel) the son of Nathan of Zobah
29. Bani the Gadite (Mibhar son of Hagri)
30. Zelek the Ammonite, armor bearer of Joab the son of Zeruiah
31. Naharai the Beerothite (Berotherite), armor bearer of Joab the son of Zeruiah
32. Ira the Ithrite
33. Gareb the Ithrite
34. Uriah the Hittite

*At this point 2 Samuel 23:39b ends, citing “thirty-seven in all,” which includes the three men in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tier of Army Leaders. 1 Chronicles 11:41ff appends the following names:*

35. Zabai the son of Ahlai
36. Adina the son of Shiza the Reubenite, a chief of the Reubenites, and thirty with him
37. Hanan the son of Maacah
38. Joshaphat the Mithnite
39. Uzziah the Ashterathite
40. Shama and
41. Jeiel the sons of Hotham the Aroerite
42. Jedaiel the son of Shimri
43. Joha his brother, the Tizite
44. Eliel the Mahavite
45. Jeribai and
46. Joshaviah, the sons of Elnaam
47. Ithmah the Moabite
48. Eliel and
49. Obed and
50. Jaasiel the Mezobaite

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<sup>178</sup> There are obviously more than thirty names on this list, indicating that the designation was probably first established when the group consisted only of thirty men.

**Approximated as 997/96 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of Israel's Campaign Against Ammon**

**During the Spring and Summer**

David Orders Rabbah Besieged

☐2 Samuel 11:1 (cf. 1 Chronicles 20:1a)

David's Affair with Bathsheba

☐2 Samuel 11:2-27

**Probably During the Winter<sup>179</sup>**

David Repents Upon Confrontation by Nathan

☐2 Samuel 12:1-15a

☐Psalm 51

David and Bathsheba's Son Dies Before Being Named

☐2 Samuel 12:15b-23

Another Undated Psalm of David

☐Psalm 32

**Approximated as 996/95 BC = 3<sup>rd</sup> Year of Israel's Campaign Against Ammon**

Solomon Born<sup>180</sup>

☐2 Samuel 12:24-25

Rabbah Captured

☐2 Samuel 12:26-31 (cf. 1 Chronicles 20:1b-3)

**Approximated as the Spring or Summer of 994 BC - The Rape of Tamar<sup>181</sup>**

☐2 Samuel 13:1-22

**Approximated as the Spring or Summer<sup>182</sup> of 992 BC - Absalom Kills Amnon**

☐2 Samuel 13:23-37

**Approximated as the Spring of 989 BC - David Allows Absalom to Return to Judah**

☐2 Samuel 13:38-14:24

**Approximated as the Spring of 987 BC - David Allows Absalom to Return to Court**

☐2 Samuel 14:25-33

**Approximated as 987 through 983 BC - Absalom Gains Wide Support**

☐2 Samuel 15:1-6

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<sup>179</sup> Nine months after Bathsheba became pregnant.

<sup>180</sup> Several sons were born to David after he established the new Israeli capital at Jerusalem (1 Chronicles 14:3-7; 3:5-8; 2 Samuel 5:14-16), Solomon being the most significant among them. If, as I estimate, Solomon was born around 996/95 BC, he would have been about 15 years old when designated Crown Prince of Israel and about 18 years old when he assumed the full responsibilities of the throne after his father's death.

<sup>181</sup> David's sons, born to him at Hebron – Amnon, Absalom and Adonijah - were in their late teens or early twenties around this time.

<sup>182</sup> At the time of sheepshearing (2 Samuel 13:23).



### **Approximated as 983/82 BC<sup>183</sup>**

David Escapes Absalom's Coup

☐2 Samuel 15:7-17:29

☐Psalms 55, 69 and 109 (Against Ahiothophel?)

☐Psalms 3 and 31

Absalom Killed by Joab

☐2 Samuel 18:1-19:8

David Returns to Jerusalem

☐2 Samuel 19:9-43

Sheba of Benjamin Attempts a Coup against David

☐2 Samuel 20:1-22

### **Approximated as the Spring and/or Summer of 982 BC**

David Almost Killed During Philistine Uprising<sup>184</sup>

☐2 Samuel 21:15-22 (cf. 1 Chronicles 20:4-8)

David Orders an Illicit Census<sup>185</sup>

☐2 Samuel 24:1-7 (cf. 1 Chronicles 21:1-4a)

### **Perhaps During the Winter of 982/81 BC - Abishag Becomes David's Nurse**

☐1 Kings 1:1-4

### **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 981 BC = 476<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

#### **Perhaps during the Spring or Summer**

Israel Punished for King David's Sin

☐2 Samuel 24:8-25 (cf. 1 Chronicles 21:4b-30)

David Makes Preparations for the Building of the Temple by Solomon

☐1 Chronicles 22:1-19

Joab and Abiathar Declare Adonijah Crown Prince of Israel<sup>186</sup>

☐1 Kings 1:5-10

David Has Solomon Declared Crown Prince

☐1 Kings 1:11-53 (cf. 1 Chronicles 23:1)

David Prepares to Turn the Kingdom Over to Solomon<sup>187</sup>

☐1 Chronicles 23:2

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<sup>183</sup> The Year beginning 7\*1 in 983 BC was the 62<sup>nd</sup> Sabbatical Year. I would not find it altogether surprising that Absalom's coup was timed to coincide with such an important Israeli event.

<sup>184</sup> I believe that the Philistines saw the turmoil surrounding the coups of Absalom and Sheba as the perfect opportunity to regain their independence from Israeli dominance.

<sup>185</sup> I place this event here because it seems very human for David, having just survived two coups, a Philistine uprising and being forced out of active military service, to give into Satan's temptation to evaluate the military strength of Israel.

<sup>186</sup> Adonijah, as David's oldest surviving son, was the apparent heir to the throne. Perhaps because of the recent disasters associated with the aged king, Joab (the military leader of Israel), and Abiathar (the religious leader of Israel), were both willing to support his early coronation.

<sup>187</sup> See Chart 11: David's Organization of the Kingdom.

## Chart 11 - David's Organization of the Kingdom

### A. Temple Service (From 1 Chronicles 23:1ff; 24:1-25:31)

Sequence of Service	Priestly Division	Prophet/Musician Division (Clan)
1	Jehoiarib <sup>188</sup>	Joseph (Asaph)
2	Jedaiah	Gedaliah (Jeduthan)
3	Harim	Zaccur (Asaph)
4	Seorim	Izri (Jeduthan)
5	Malchijah	Nethaniah (Asaph)
6	Mijamin	Bukkiah (Heman)
7	Hakkoz	Jesharelah (Asaph)
8	Abijah <sup>189</sup>	Jeshaiah (Jeduthan)
9	Jeshua	Mattaniah (Jeduthan)
10	Shecaniah	Shimei (Jeduthan)
11	Eliashib	Azarel (Heman)
12	Jakim	Hashabiah (Jeduthan)
13	Huppah	Shubael (Heman)
14	Jeshebeab	Mattithiah (Heman)
15	Bilgah	Jeremoth (Heman)
16	Immer	Hananiah (Heman)
17	Hezir	Joshbekashah (Heman)
18	Happizzez	Hanani (Heman)
19	Pethahiah	Mallothi (Heman)
20	Jehezkel	Eliathah (Heman)
21	Jachin	Hothir (Heman)
22	Gamul	Giddalti (Heman)
23	Delaiah	Mahazioth (Heman)
24	Maaziah	Romamti-ezer (Heman)

### B. Temple Security (From 1 Chronicles 23:1ff; 26:1-19)

	East Gate	North Gate	South Gate (And Storehouses)	West Gate (And Road)
<b>Officer(s)-in-Charge</b>	Shelemiah	Zechariah, son of Shelemiah	Obed-edom (and his sons)	Shuppim & Hosah
<b>Gate Guards Per Shift</b>	Six	Four	Four	Two
<b>Extra Guards Per Shift</b>			Two (at storehouses)	Four (on the road)

<sup>188</sup> There is a Rabbinical tradition that the Jehoiarib Division was on duty when the Temple was destroyed on 7 (or 10) *Ab* [27 (or 30 July)] in 587 BC. If true, the rotational cycle could very well have begun with the Jehoiarib Division's first week of service being 12\*29 in the 1<sup>st</sup> Year of Solomon (SAT/SUN 16/17 APR 980 BC) through 1\*6 in the 1<sup>st</sup> Year of Solomon (FRI/SAT 22/23 APR 980 BC). This fits very well with my reconstruction of David's assistance to Solomon in the establishment of the Temple service schedules.

<sup>189</sup> Daily sacrifices, and weekly, divisional service ceased with the destruction of the 1<sup>st</sup> Temple. Daily sacrifices were resumed on 7\*1 in 537 BC, but the cycle of weekly, divisional service was not reinstated until after the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple was completed on 12\*3 (WED/THU 9/10 FEB) in 515 BC (Ezra 6:15-18). If the cycle restarted the week after the Temple's completion, the Jehoiarib Division's first week of service would have been from 12\*6 (SAT/SUN 12/13 FEB in 515 BC) until 12\*12 (FRI/SAT 18/19 FEB in 515 BC). If this new cycle of service continued uninterrupted until the time of Zechariah - the father of John the Immerser - his Abijah Division would have been on duty from 12\*5 (SAT/SUN 15/16 FEB) until 12\*11 (FRI/SAT 21/22 FEB) in 8 BC. Had Elizabeth then become pregnant later in the 12<sup>th</sup> Month, she would have been in her sixth month at the start of the 6<sup>th</sup> Month in the following year. This also fits very well with my reconstruction of the earliest traditions regarding the timing of Jesus' birth.

**C. Other Levitical Assignments** (From 1 Chronicles 23:1ff; 27:20-32)

Duty	Officer(s)-in-Charge
General Temple Storage	Zetham and Joel, sons of Jehieli
Storage of Dedicated Battle Gifts	Shelomoth son of Zichri
Judges and Officers Throughout All Israel	Chenaniah and his sons (Izharites)
Levitical Duties (West of the Jordan)	Hashabiah and 1,700 relatives (Hebronites)
Levitical Duties (East of the Jordan)	Jerijah and 2,700 relatives (Hebronites)

**D. Military Reserve Units on Duty in Jerusalem Each Month** (1 Chronicles 27:1-12)

Sequence of Duty	Name of Commander (Compare to "The Thirty")	Number on Duty
1	Jashobeam the son of Zabdiel from the sons of Perez	24,000
2	Dodai the Ahohite	24,000
3	Benaiah, the son of Jehoiada the priest (succeeded by Ammizabad)	24,000
4	Asahel the brother of Joab (succeeded by Zebadiah)	24,000
5	Shamhuth the Izrahite	24,000
6	Ira the son of Ikkesh the Tekoite	24,000
7	Helez the Pelonite of the sons of Ephraim	24,000
8	Sibbecai the Hushathite of the Zerahites	24,000
9	Abiezer the Anathothite of the Benjamites	24,000
10	Maharai the Netophathite of the Zerahites	24,000
11	Benaiah the Pirathonite of the sons of Ephraim	24,000
12	Heldai the Netophathite of Othniel	24,000

**E. Tribal Leaders of Israel** (1 Chronicles 27:16-22)

Tribe	Leader
Reuben	Eliezer the son of Zichri
Simeon	Shephatiah the son of Maacah
Levi	Hashabiah the son of Kemuel
Aaron	Zadok
Judah	Elihu, <i>one</i> of David's brothers
Issachar	Omri the son of Michael
Naphtali	Ishmaiah the son of Obadiah
Zebulun	Jeremoth the son of Azriel
Ephraim	Hoshea the son of Azaziah
Half-tribe of Manasseh	Joel the son of Pedaiah
Half-tribe of Manasseh in Gilead	Iddo the son of Zechariah
Benjamin	Jaasiel the son of Abner
Dan	Azarel the son of Jeroham

**F. Overseers of the King's Property** (1 Chronicles 27:25-31)

Assignment	Overseer
Storehouses in Jerusalem	Azmaveth the son of Adiel
Storehouses outside of Jerusalem	Jonathan the son of Uziah
Agricultural workers	Ezri the son of Chelub
Vineyards	Shimei the Ramathite
Wine storage	Zabdi the Shiphmite
Olive and fig trees in the Shephelah foothills	Baal-hanan the Gederite
Olive oil storage	Joash
Cattle in the Sharon plain	Shitrai the Sharonite
Cattle in the valleys	Shaphat the son of Adlai
Camels	Obil the Ishmaelite
Donkeys	Jehdeiah the Meronothite
Sheep and goats	Jaziz the Hagrite

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 981 BC = 37<sup>th</sup> Year of David/1<sup>st</sup> Year of Solomon**

**Probably During the 7<sup>th</sup> Month - Solomon's 2<sup>nd</sup> Coronation<sup>190</sup>**

☐ 1 Chronicles 28:1-29:25

☐ Psalm 2<sup>191</sup>

More Undated Psalms of David

☐ Psalms 5-6, 9-16 (cf. 14 & 53), 25, 29, 37-39, 41, 61, 65-68, 122, 124, 131, 133, 138

More Anonymous Psalms

☐ Psalms 1, 33, 42-50, 71

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 978 BC = 479<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 978 BC = 40<sup>th</sup> Year of David/4<sup>th</sup> Year of Solomon**

**Probably During the Late Winter and/or Early Spring**

David's Final Instructions, Death and Burial

☐ 1 Kings 2:1-11 (cf. 1 Chronicles 29:26-30)

Adonijah and Joab Executed; Abiathar Removed from the Priesthood

☐ 1 Kings 2:12-35 (cf. 2 Chronicles 1:1)

Shimei Confined to Jerusalem

☐ 1 Kings 2:36-38

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 977 BC = 480<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**During the Spring**

*Yahweh* Appears to Solomon in a Dream

☐ 1 Kings 3:1-15 (cf. 2 Chronicles 1:2-13)

☐ Psalm 72

Solomon's Wisdom Demonstrated

☐ 1 Kings 3:16-28

Solomon's Covenant with Hiram of Tyre

☐ 1 Kings 5:1-12 (cf. 2 Chronicles 2:1a, 3-16)

Solomon's Labor Force

☐ 1 Kings 5:13-18 (cf. 2 Chronicles 2:2, 17-18)

**2\*2<sup>192</sup> - Foundation Laid**

☐ 1 Kings 6:1 (cf. 2 Chronicles 3:1-2)

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 976 BC = 6<sup>th</sup> Year of Solomon/63<sup>rd</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 975 BC = 482<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 975 BC = 7<sup>th</sup> Year of Solomon/9<sup>th</sup> Year of Jubilee**

**Three Years after David's Death - Shimei Executed**

☐ 1 Kings 2:39-46

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<sup>190</sup> Solomon's coronation was probably confirmed during the annual assembly of Israel in the 7<sup>th</sup> Month.

<sup>191</sup> While being prophetic of Jesus' coronation as Christ (Acts 4:23-31), I think it likely that this Psalm was originally composed for Solomon's coronation.

<sup>192</sup> MON/TUE 14/15 APR in 977 BC.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 971 BC = 486<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 971 BC = 11<sup>th</sup> Year of Solomon**

**8\*?**<sup>193</sup> – Construction of Temple Completed; Finishing Work Begun

☐1 Kings 6:2-38; 7:13-51 (cf. 2 Chronicles 3:3-5:1)

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 970 BC = 487<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 970 BC = 12<sup>th</sup> Year of Solomon**

**7\*8**<sup>194</sup> - Dedication of the Temple

Solomon Leads the Dedication Ceremony

☐1 Kings 8:1-64 (cf. 2 Chronicles 5:2-7:7)

☐Psalm 127

Regular Temple Worship Begins

☐2 Chronicles 8:12-16 (cf. 1 Kings 9:25)

**7\*8-14**<sup>195</sup> - Seven-Day Celebration

☐1 Kings 8:65a (cf. 2 Chronicles 7:9b)

**7\*15-21 = Feast of Tabernacles**<sup>196</sup>

☐1 Kings 8:65b (cf. 2 Chronicles 7:8, 9c)

**7\*22**<sup>197</sup> - Solomon Blesses and Dismisses the People

☐1 Kings 8:66 (2 Chronicles 7:9a, 10)

**???** - *Yahweh* Speaks to Solomon a 2<sup>nd</sup> Time

☐1 Kings 9:1-9 (cf. 2 Chronicles 7:11-22)

More Anonymous Psalms

☐Psalms , 91-100, 104-107, 121, 125, 128, 130, 132, 134-136

**During the Reign of Solomon** - The Fame of Solomon's Wisdom

☐1 Kings 4:29-34 (2 Chronicles 9:22-28)

Most of the book of PROVERBS is a collection of Solomon's own proverbs.<sup>198</sup> The first nine chapters climax in an allegory that portrays the wisdom of *Yahweh* as a faithful wife and the foolishness of sin as an adulteress.

☐Proverbs 1:1-24:34

While it is relatively certain that the SONG OF SONGS was written around the time of King Solomon, its human author and divine purpose are matters of debate. Some consider it an allegory of *Yahweh*'s love for Israel, while others see it simply as a poem (perhaps even an opera) about an Israeli romance.

☐Songs of Songs 1:1-8:14

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<sup>193</sup> 8\*1 = FRI/SAT 31 OCT/1 NOV in 971 BC.

<sup>194</sup> TUE/WED 29/30 SEP in 970 BC.

<sup>195</sup> TUE/WED 29/30 SEP – MON/TUE 5/6 OCT in 970 BC.

<sup>196</sup> TUE/WED 6/7 – MON/TUE 12/13 OCT in 970 BC.

<sup>197</sup> TUE/WED 13/14 OCT in 970 BC.

<sup>198</sup> More of Solomon's proverbs, along with the selected proverbs of other wise men, were appended to this collection during the reign of King Hezekiah (Proverbs 25:1).

## Chart 12 - Solomon's Organization of the Kingdom

### A. Chief Advisors (1 Kings 4:1-6)

- ✧ **High Priest** - Azariah the son of Zadok
- ✧ **Secretaries** - Elihoreph and Ahijah, the sons of Shisha
- ✧ **Recorder** - Jehoshaphat the son of Ahilud
- ✧ **Head of the Israeli Army** – Benaiah the son of Jehoiada
- ✧ **Head Priests** - Zadok and Abiathar
- ✧ **Head of the Deputies** – Azariah the son of Nathan
- ✧ **King's Friend** - Zabud the son of Nathan, a priest
- ✧ **Head of the Royal Household** – Ahishar
- ✧ **Head of Forced Labor** – Adoniram the son of Abda

### B. Regional Deputies Charged with Provisioning the Royal Household Each Month (1 Kings 4:7-19)

Sequence of Duty	Deputy	Region
1	Ben-hur	Hill country of Ephraim
2	Ben-deker	Makaz, Shaalbim, Beth-shemesh and Elonbeth-hanan
3	Ben-hesed	Arubboth, Socoh and all the land of Hephher
4	Ben-abinadab (married to Taphath, the daughter of Solomon)	The height of Dor
5	Baana the son of Ahilud	Taanach, Megiddo, Beth-shean, and to Abel-meholah as far as the other side of Jokmeam
6	Ben-geber	Ramoth-gilead, the towns of Jair, the region of Argob in Bashan
7	Ahinadab the son of Iddo	Mahanaim
8	Ahimaaz (married to Basemath, the daughter of Solomon)	Naphtali
9	Baana the son of Hushai	Asher and Bealoth
10	Jehoshaphat the son of Paruah	Issachar
11	Shimei the son of Ela	Benjamin
12	Geber the son of Uri	Gilead (the only deputy who <i>was</i> in the land)

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 958 BC = 499<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 958 BC = 24<sup>th</sup> Year of Solomon**

Solomon Completes His Own Palace<sup>199</sup>

☐1 Kings 7:1-12

☐1 Kings 9:10-11a, 24 (cf. 2 Chronicles 8:1, 11)

Hiram of Tyre Insulted by the Galilean Cities Given to Him by Solomon

☐1 Kings 9:11b-14 (cf. 2 Chronicles 8:2)

Other Projects

☐1 Kings 9:15-28 (cf. 2 Chronicles 8:3-18)

**Sometime After the Completion of Solomon's Palace, But Before His Apostasy**

Solomon Visited by the Queen of Sheba

☐1 Kings 10:1-13 (cf. 2 Chronicles 9:1-12)

Description of Solomon's Kingdom at the Time of the Queen's Visit

☐1 Kings 4:20-25 (cf. 2 Chronicles 9:26)<sup>200</sup>

☐1 Kings 10:14-29 (cf. 2 Chronicles 1:14-17; 9:13-25, 27-28; 1 Kings 4:26-28)

**The Final Years of Solomon's Reign – His Apostasy and Adversaries**

☐1 Kings 11:1-40

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 942 BC = Solomon's 40<sup>th</sup> Year**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 941 BC = 516<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Spring or Summer** - Death and Burial of Solomon

☐1 Kings 11:41-43 (cf. 2 Chronicles 9:29-31)

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 941 BC = Rehoboam's 1<sup>st</sup> Year/68<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Perhaps During the 7<sup>th</sup> Month**<sup>201</sup>

Rehoboam (41 years)<sup>202</sup> Declared King of Israel at Shechem

☐Kings 12:1-2 (cf. 2 Chronicles 10:1; 12:13b-14; 1 Kings 14:21)

Jeroboam Leads the Tribes of Israel in Rebellion against Rehoboam

☐1 Kings 12:2-24 (cf. 2 Chronicles 10:2-11:4)

Rehoboam Begins To Fortify Judah and Benjamin

☐2 Chronicles 11:5-12, 18-23

**8\*15**<sup>203</sup> - Jeroboam Inaugurates an Alternate Religious System

☐1 Kings 12:25-13:34

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<sup>199</sup> It took seven years for Solomon to build the Temple (4<sup>th</sup> –11<sup>th</sup> Years of his reign) and another thirteen years to build the palace (11<sup>th</sup> –24<sup>th</sup> of his reign) - a total of 20 years for these two, major building projects.

<sup>200</sup> Having gained control of all the land promised to Abram (Genesis 15:18), Israel reached its geographical zenith during the reign of Solomon.

<sup>201</sup> It is possible that Rehoboam's kingship was confirmed at Shechem during Israel's 7<sup>th</sup> Month celebrations.

<sup>202</sup> Rehoboam was born around 982/81 BC, shortly before his father's coronation as Crown Prince.

<sup>203</sup> SAT/SUN 12/13 NOV in 941 BC.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 940 BC = Jeroboam's 2<sup>nd</sup> Year<sup>204</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> Year of Israel**

Priests and Levites Move from Israel to Judah

☐2 Chronicles 11:13-17

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 937 BC = Jeroboam's 5<sup>th</sup> Year/520<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/5<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 937 BC = Rehoboam's 5<sup>th</sup> Year**

**After 3 Years of Levitical Support - Rehoboam Rebels Against God**

☐2 Chronicles 12:1

☐1 Kings 14:22-24

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 936 BC = Jeroboam's 6<sup>th</sup> Year/521<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus/6<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Probably During the Spring - Pharaoh Shoshenk Invades Judah**

☐1 Kings 14:25-28 (cf. 2 Chronicles 12:2-13a)

**Later in Jeroboam's Reign - Death of Jeroboam's Son Abijah**

☐1 Kings 14:1-18

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 925 BC = Rehoboam's 17<sup>th</sup> Year**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 924 BC = Jeroboam's 18<sup>th</sup> Year/533<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
18<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Spring or Summer - Death of Rehoboam/Accession of Abijah**

☐1 Kings 14:29-15:6 (2 Chronicles 12:15-13:2)

**Sometime Between 924 and 922 BC - Abijah Captures Territory from Jeroboam**

☐2 Chronicles 13:3-21

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 922 BC = Jeroboam's 20<sup>th</sup> Year/535<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
20<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 922 BC = 3<sup>rd</sup> Year of Abijah**

**Fall or Winter - Death of Abijah/Accession of Asa**

☐1 Kings 15:7-10 (2 Chronicles 13:22-14:1a)

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 920 BC = Jeroboam's 22<sup>nd</sup> Year/537<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
22<sup>nd</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 920 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of Asa/71<sup>st</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Fall or Winter - Death of Jeroboam/Accession of Nadab**

☐1 Kings 14:19-20

☐1 Kings 15:25-26

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 919 BC = Nadab's 2<sup>nd</sup> Year/538<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/23<sup>rd</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 919 BC = 3<sup>rd</sup> Year of Asa**

**Fall or Winter - Nadab Assassinated by Baasha/Accession of Baasha**

☐1 Kings 15:27-31

**Between 919 and 908 BC - Continued State of War between Israel and Judah**

☐1 Kings 15:32 (cf. 1 Kings 15:16)

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<sup>204</sup> I agree with Theiele's view that the northern kingdom established a non-accession, *Nisan* regnal year.



**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 907 BC = 15<sup>th</sup> Year of Asa**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 906 BC = 14<sup>th</sup> Year of Baasha/551<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus/36<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Spring** - Judah Defeats Ethiopian Invaders

☐2 Chronicles 14:8-15:7

**3\*?**<sup>205</sup> – Asa Leads a Ceremony of Covenant Renewal

☐2 Chronicles 15:8-15

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 906 BC = 16<sup>th</sup> Year of Asa/73<sup>rd</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Between 906 and 896 BC** - Asa's Reforms during Ten Years of Peace

☐2 Chronicles 14:1b-7 (cf. 2 Chronicles 15:19; 1 Kings 15:11-12)

☐2 Chronicles 15:16-18 (cf. 1 Kings 15:13-15)

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 896 BC = 24<sup>th</sup> Year of Baasha/561<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus/46<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 896 BC = 26<sup>th</sup> Year of Asa**<sup>206</sup>

**Fall or Winter**

Israel Blockades Judah at Ramah

☐1 Kings 15:17-22 (cf. 2 Chronicles 16:1-6)

Asa Persecutes Hanani the Seer and Others

☐2 Chronicles 16:7-10

Prophecy of Jehu, son of Hanani, against Baasha of Israel

☐1 Kings 16:1-4

Death of Baasha/Accession of Elah

☐1 Kings 16:5-8

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 895 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of Elah/562<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus/47<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 895 BC = 27<sup>th</sup> Year of Asa**

**Fall or Winter**

Elah Assassinated by Zimri/Accession of Zimri

☐1 Kings 16:9-14

Besieged by Omri, Zimri Commits Suicide/Accession of Omri

☐1 Kings 16:15-20

**Between 895 and 890 BC** - Civil War between Omri and Tibni

☐1 Kings 16:21-22a

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 891 BC = 31<sup>st</sup> Year of Asa**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 890 BC = 6<sup>th</sup> Year of Omri/567<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/52<sup>nd</sup> Year of Israel**

**Spring or Summer** - Tibni Dies/Omri's Kingdom Firmly Established At Samaria

☐1 Kings 16:22b-26

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<sup>205</sup> 3\*1 = TUE/WED 9/10 MAY in 906 BC. (Pentecost fell on 3\*5 = SAT/SUN 13/14 MAY.)

<sup>206</sup> Since it is known that Baasha died in the 26<sup>th</sup> year of Asa, after 24 years of rule, 2 Chronicles 15:19 and 16:1 apparently contain unattested scribal errors which read the "35<sup>th</sup>" and "36<sup>th</sup>" Years of Asa rather than the "25<sup>th</sup>" and "26<sup>th</sup>" Years.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 884 BC = 12<sup>th</sup> Year of Omri/573<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/58<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**  
**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 884 BC = 38<sup>th</sup> Year of Asa**  
**Fall or Winter - Death of Omri/Accession of Ahab**  
☐1 Kings 16:27-30

**Beginning About 884 BC - Ahab and Jezebel Establish Baal Worship in Israel<sup>207</sup>**  
☐1 Kings 16:31-34

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 883 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of Ahab/574<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/59<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**  
**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 883 BC = 39<sup>th</sup> Year of Asa**  
**?? - Asa Contracts a Foot Disease**  
☐2 Chronicles 16:11-12 (cf. 1 Kings 15:23)

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 881 BC = 4<sup>th</sup> Year of Ahab/576<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/61<sup>st</sup> Year of Israel**  
**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 881 BC = 41<sup>st</sup> Year of Asa**  
**Fall or Winter - Death of Asa/Accession of Jehoshaphat (35 years)<sup>208</sup>**  
☐2 Chronicles 16:13-14 (cf. 1 Kings 15:24)  
☐2 Chronicles 17:1-6 (cf. 1 Kings 22:41-43)  
**Unknown, But Probably Early - Jehoshaphat's Son Jehoram Marries Ahab's Daughter Athaliah**  
☐2 Chronicles 18:1 (cf. 1 Kings 22:44; 2 Kings 8:18; 2 Chronicles 21:6)

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 878 BC = 7<sup>th</sup> Year of Ahab/579<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/64<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**  
**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 878 BC = 3<sup>rd</sup> Year of Jehoshaphat/77<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**  
**Probably in the 7<sup>th</sup> Month - Religious Teachers Sent Throughout Judah<sup>209</sup>**  
☐2 Chronicles 17:7-9  
☐1 Kings 22:46

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 877 BC = 8<sup>th</sup> Year of Ahab/580<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/65<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**  
**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 877 BC = 4<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoshaphat/11<sup>th</sup> Year of Jubilee**

**During the Reigns of Ahab of Israel and Jehoshaphat of Judah**  
Military Might of Judah Under Jehoshaphat  
☐2 Chronicles 17:10-19  
Events During and Immediately After Elijah's Three-Year Drought  
☐1 Kings 17:1-19:21

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 867 BC = 18<sup>th</sup> Year of Ahab/590<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/75<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**  
**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 867 BC = 14<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoshaphat**

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<sup>207</sup> Jezebel was the daughter of Eth-baal (meaning "with Baal"), the King of the Sidonians, who became the wife of Ahab of Israel. Evidently she brought the worship of Baal - the Sidonian storm god - to Israel with her. After her husband's accession to the throne, she took the lead in attempting to replace the worship of *Yahweh* with the worship of Baal.

<sup>208</sup> Jehoshaphat was born around 916/15 BC - the 6<sup>th</sup> Year of his father's reign.

<sup>209</sup> The 3<sup>rd</sup> Year of Jehoshaphat, which was also the 77<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year, was immediately followed, in the 4<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoshaphat, by the 11<sup>th</sup> Year of Jubilee. It seems quite appropriate that religious teachers were sent throughout Judah during this time in Jehoshaphat's reign.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 866 BC = 19<sup>th</sup> Year of Ahab/591<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus/76<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**  
**Spring or Summer** - Israel Defeats an Invading Aramean Army

☐1 Kings 20:1-25

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 866 BC = 15<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoshaphat**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 865 BC = 20<sup>th</sup> Year of Ahab/592<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus/77<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**  
**Spring or Summer** - Israel Defeats Aram a 2<sup>nd</sup> Time

☐1 Kings 20:26-43

**Probably Summer** - Jezebel Acquires the Vineyard of Naboth for Ahab

☐1 Kings 21:1-29

**Between 865 and 863 BC** - Three Years of Peace between Israel and Aram

☐1 Kings 22:1

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 864 BC = 21<sup>st</sup> Year of Ahab/593<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/78<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 864 BC = 17<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoshaphat/79<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 863 BC = 22<sup>nd</sup> Year of Ahab/594<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/79<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**  
**Spring or Summer**

Jehoshaphat Visits Ahab

☐1 Kings 22:2 (cf. 2 Chronicles 18:2a)

Jehoshaphat Agrees to Assist Ahab against Ramoth-gilead

☐1 Kings 22:3-28 (cf. 2 Chronicles 18:2b-27)

Ahab Killed in Battle/Accession of Ahaziah

☐1 Kings 22:29-40, 51-53 (cf. 2 Chronicles 18:28-34)

Jehu, son of Hanani the Seer Rebukes Jehoshaphat Regarding Ahab

☐2 Chronicles 19:1-4

Jehoshaphat Reorganizes the Kingdom

☐2 Chronicles 19:5-11

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 863 BC = 18<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoshaphat**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 862 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of Ahaziah/595<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/80<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel  
Probably Late Spring and/or Summer<sup>210</sup>**

Mesha of Moab Rebels against Israel

☐2 Kings 1:1 (cf. 2 Kings 3:4-5)

*Yahweh* Saves Judah from an Invasion by a Moab/Ammon/Meun<sup>211</sup> Alliance

☐2 Chronicles 20:1-30

Eliezer Rebukes Jehoshaphat for His Shipping Alliance with Ahaziah

☐2 Chronicles 20:35-37 (cf. 1 Kings 22:48-49)

Ahaziah Fatally Injured

☐2 Kings 1:2-16

Death of Ahaziah/Accession of Jehoram

☐2 Kings 1:17-18

☐2 Kings 3:1-3

Elijah Taken Away by *Yahweh*

☐2 Kings 2:1-25

The Allied Armies of Israel, Judah and Edom<sup>212</sup> Defeat Moab

☐2 Kings 3:6-27

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 862 BC = 19<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoshaphat**

**Undated Events Probably During the Reign of Jehoram of Israel - Ministry of Elisha**

☐2 Kings 4:1-6:23

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 859 BC = 5<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoram/598<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/83<sup>rd</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 859 BC = 22<sup>nd</sup> Year of Jehoshaphat**

**Perhaps 7\*1 - Jehoram (32 years)<sup>213</sup> Designated Crown Prince of Judah<sup>214</sup>**

☐2 Kings 8:16-17 (cf. 2 Chronicles 21:2-3, 5)

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 856 BC = 8<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoram/601<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus/86<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 856 BC = 25<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoshaphat/4<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoram**

Death and Burial of Jehoshaphat

☐2 Chronicles 21:1 (cf. 1 Kings 22:45, 50)

Jehoram (35 years) Eliminates Rival Heirs

☐2 Chronicles 21:4, 6-7 (cf. 2 Kings 8:18-19)

**Between 856 and 853 BC**

Edom and Libnah Rebel against Judah

☐2 Chronicles 21:8-10 (cf. 2 Kings 8:20-22)

Jehoram's Sin Prompts a Prophetic Letter from [Elisha?<sup>215</sup>]

☐2 Chronicles 21:11-15

Philistines and Arabs Kidnap All Jehoram's Heirs Except Jehoahaz/Ahaziah

☐2 Chronicles 21:16-17

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<sup>210</sup> Perhaps after the time of sheep shearing, if Mesha's rebellion was demonstrated by his failure to pay the annual wool tribute.

<sup>211</sup> The "Meunites" lived south of Judah (2 Chronicles 26:7) and west of Edom (1 Chronicles 4:41-43).

<sup>212</sup> According to 1 Kings 22:47, Edom was a semi-independent part of the Judean kingdom at this time.

<sup>213</sup> Jehoram was born around 891/90 BC, during his grandfather Asa's reign.

<sup>214</sup> 2 Kings 8:16 makes it very clear that Jehoshaphat was still living when Jehoram ascended to the throne.

<sup>215</sup> Since Elijah had been gone for quite some time, and since his name is very similar to that of his successor Elisha, perhaps some scribe accidentally copied the wrong name - something very easily done.

**During a Seven-Year Drought** – God provides evidence of His trustworthiness

☐ 2 Kings 6:24-7:20

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 855 BC = 9<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoram/602<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus/87<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 855 BC = 5<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoram**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 854 BC = 10<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoram/603<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/88<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Spring or Summer** -Jehoram of Judah Contracts a Disease of the Bowels

☐ 2 Chronicles 21:18

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 854 BC = 6<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoram**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 853 BC = 11<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoram/604<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/89<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Sometime during this year – The Battle of Qarqar<sup>216</sup>**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 853 BC = 7<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoram**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 852 BC = 12<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoram/605<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/90<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 852 BC = 8<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoram**

**During the Fall and/or Winter**

Jehoram Dies/Accession of Ahaziah (22 years)<sup>217</sup>

[In the 11<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoram of Israel]<sup>218</sup>

☐ 2 Chronicles 21:19-22:4 (cf. 2 Kings 8:23-27; 9:29)

Israel and Judah Attack Ramoth-gilead, Where Jehoram of Israel Is Wounded

☐ 2 Kings 8:28 (cf. 2 Chronicles 22:5)

Ahaziah Visits Jehoram at Jezreel

☐ 2 Kings 8:29 (cf. 2 Chronicles 22:6)

A Messenger from Elisha Anoints Jehu as King of Israel at Ramoth-gilead

☐ 2 Kings 9:1-16

Jehu Assassinate Jehoram, Ahaziah and Jezebel; Purges Israel of Baal Worship

☐ 2 Kings 9:17-27, 30-10:31 (cf. 2 Chronicles 22:7-9a)

Ahaziah Buried at Jerusalem

☐ 2 Kings 9:28 (cf. 2 Chronicles 22:9b)

Athaliah Attempts to Eradicate the Davidic Line

☐ 2 Kings 11:1-2 (cf. 2 Chronicles 22:9b-11)

**Probably During the Early Reign of Jehu of Israel** – Shunammite woman's property restored

☐ 2 Kings 8:1-6

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<sup>216</sup> It should be noted that my chronology has Ahab killed ten years prior to the Battle of Qarqar, an event in which many scholars believe he participated. This is certainly problematic, since I don't see any way my chronology can allow for such participation. After some research, I have come to the conclusion that the Kurkh Monolith - the source of this supposed information - has improperly translated "Akha-abbu mata Sir'la-ai" ("Akha, father of the land of Sir'la-ai") as "Ahab of the land of Israel" when it was actually a reference to some Mesopotamian ruler who contributed 2,000 chariots and 10,000 soldiers to the effort against Shalmaneser. While there are some scholars who reject the Ahab identification simply based upon the huge number of chariots which they doubt Ahab controlled, I base my own conclusions upon the fact that Shalmaneser's other citations regarding northern Israel always refer to it, not as "Israel," but as "Bit-Khumri" ("House of Omri") – Omri being the most significant Israeli figure of this time period, as well as the father of Ahab.

<sup>217</sup> Ahaziah was born around 874/73 BC, probably shortly after his father, Prince Jehoram of Judah, married his mother, Princess Athaliah of Israel, as part of an alliance agreement between their two countries (cf. 2 Chronicles 18:1; 1 Kings 22:44; 2 Kings 8:18; 2 Chronicles 21:6).

<sup>218</sup> According to 1 Kings 9:29. This is a clear-cut example of alternate dating from this period. An accession, *Nisan* regnal year for the northern kingdom appears to be cited.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 846 BC = 7<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehu/611<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/96<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 846 BC = 6<sup>th</sup> Year of Athaliah**

**7\*1? - Jehoshaphat (7 years)<sup>219</sup> Declared King of Judah/Athaliah Executed**

□2 Chronicles 22:12-24:3 (cf. 2 Kings 11:3-12:3)

**Between 845 and 843 BC**

Ben-hadad of Aram Assassinated by Hazael of Aram

□2 Kings 8:7-15

Israel Lost Control of Its Territory East of the Jordan to Hazael of Aram

□2 Kings 10:32-33

**842 BC – Shalmaneser III of Assyria Invaded the Territory Held by Aram, Including Eastern Israel<sup>220</sup>**

**841 BC – Jehu of Israel Paid Tribute to Shalmaneser III<sup>221</sup>**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 826 BC = 21<sup>st</sup> Year of Jehoshaphat**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 825 BC = 28<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehu/632<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus/117<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**?\*? - Jehu Dies/Accession of Jehoahaz [In the 21<sup>st</sup> Year of Jehoshaphat]<sup>222</sup>**

□2 Kings 10:34-36; 13:1-2

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 825 BC = 22<sup>nd</sup> Year of Jehoshaphat**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 824 BC = 1<sup>st</sup> Year of Jehoahaz/633<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
118<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 824 BC = 23<sup>rd</sup> Year of Jehoshaphat**

**Fall and/or Winter - Temple Still Not Repaired**

□2 Kings 12:4-16 (cf. 2 Chronicles 24:4-14)

**During the Reign of Jehoahaz - Israel Repents under Intense Oppression by Aram**

□2 Kings 13:3-7

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 810 BC = 37<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoshaphat**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 809 BC = 17<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoahaz/648<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/134<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Spring or Summer - Jehoahaz Dies/Accession of Jehoshaphat<sup>223</sup>**

□2 Kings 13:8-11

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 809 BC = 38<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoshaphat**

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<sup>219</sup> Jehoshaphat was born around 853/52 BC, the year before his father's accession and assassination.

<sup>220</sup> This helps explain the hatred of Jonah for the Assyrians, who committed horrible atrocities against non-Assyrians.

<sup>221</sup> Depicted on the Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser, erected in 825 BC, shortly before Shalmaneser's death.

<sup>222</sup> According to Antiquities 9.8.5, Jehoahaz came to the throne in the 21<sup>st</sup> and not the 23<sup>rd</sup> Year of Jehoshaphat. This seems to indicate a variant between Josephus' copy and extant copies of the Septuagint. The number 21 fits better into the overall chronology of the period.

<sup>223</sup> Around this time the northern kingdom of Israel evidently adopted an accession, *Nisan* regnal year like that used by all the nations around them.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 808 BC = 18<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoahaz/649<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/135<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 808 BC = 39<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoash/87<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

?? - Jehoash Rebels against *Yahweh*<sup>224</sup> after the Death of Jehoiada<sup>225</sup>

□2 Chronicles 24:15-22

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 807 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of Jehoash/650<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/136<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Spring** - *Yahweh* Permits Aram to Defeat Judah

□2 Chronicles 24:23-24 (cf. 2 Kings 12:17-18)

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 807 BC = 40<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoash**

**7\*1?** - Jehoash of Judah Assassinated/Accession of Amaziah (29 years)<sup>226</sup>

□2 Kings 12:19-21 (cf. 2 Chronicles 24:25-27)

□2 Kings 14:1-6 (2 Chronicles 25:1-4)

**Between 806 and 794 BC**

Final Words, Death and Burial of Elisha

□2 Kings 13:14-21

Israel Recovers Some Territory from Aram

□2 Kings 13:22-25

Judah Defeats Edom

□2 Chronicles 25:5-16 (cf. 2 Kings 14:7)

Judah Defeated and Amaziah Captured in a Failed Attack upon Israel

□2 Chronicles 25:17-24 (cf. 2 Kings 14:8-14)

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 793 BC = 16<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoash/664<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/150<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 793 BC = 15<sup>th</sup> Year of Amaziah**

**Fall or Winter** - Jehoash Dies/Accession of Jeroboam II

□2 Kings 14:15-16, 23-24

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 790 BC = 3<sup>rd</sup> Year of Jeroboam II/667<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/**

**153<sup>rd</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 790 BC = 18<sup>th</sup> Year of Amaziah**

**7\*1?** – Azariah (4 years) Declared Crown Prince of Judah<sup>227</sup>

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 780 BC = 28<sup>th</sup> Year of Amaziah/11<sup>th</sup> Year of Azariah/**

**91<sup>st</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 779 BC = 14<sup>th</sup> Year of Jeroboam II/678<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/**

**164<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 779 BC = 29<sup>th</sup> Year of Amaziah/12<sup>th</sup> Year of Azariah/**

**13<sup>th</sup> Year of Jubilee**

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<sup>224</sup> Perhaps part of Jehoash's rebellion was the failure to observe the Sabbatical Year.

<sup>225</sup> Jehoiada was born shortly after Israel split into two kingdoms.

<sup>226</sup> Amaziah was born around 836/35 BC, about ten years into his father's reign.

<sup>227</sup> I make this assumption based on my terminal dates for Amaziah and Azariah.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 778 BC = 15th Year of Jeroboam II/679th Year of the Exodus/  
165<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Spring or Summer**

Amaziah Assassinated/Azariah (16 years)<sup>228</sup> Declared King of Judah  
[In the 14<sup>th</sup> Year of Jeroboam II]<sup>229</sup>

□2 Kings 14:17-22 (cf. 2 Chronicles 25:25-26:1-5)

**15 June 763 BC = Jewish 3\*29 (MON/TUE) – The “Bur-Sagale” Solar Eclipse in Assyrian Records<sup>230</sup>**

Jonah was a prophet from Gath-hepher in the northern kingdom of Israel. He correctly prophesied the return of the Israeli territories captured during the reign of Jehu (2 Kings 14:25). The book of JONAH recounts some other significant events in his life.

□Jonah 1:1-4:11

**During the Reigns of Jeroboam II and Azariah**

Israel Fully Recovers the Trans-Jordan Territories of Israel

□2 Kings 14:25-27

Azariah Revitalizes Judah

□2 Chronicles 26:6-15

Amos was a shepherd/fig picker from Tekoa in Judah. The book of AMOS includes his prophecies against the northern kingdom of Israel which he began to make “two years before the earthquake” (date unknown), during the reigns of Azariah of Judah and Jeroboam II of Israel.

□Amos 1:1-9:15

The prophet Hosea also began prophesying the impending doom for the northern kingdom of Israel during the reigns of Azariah of Judah and Jeroboam II of Israel. In the book of HOSEA he used his adulterous wife and his children of questionable paternity as symbols of Israel’s spiritual adultery. His ministry continued until the reign of Hezekiah of Judah, who was king when Israel went into Assyrian captivity.

□Hosea 1:1-14:9

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 752 BC = 41<sup>st</sup> Year of Jeroboam II/705<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
191<sup>st</sup> Year of Israel**

**Late Summer - Jeroboam II Dies/Accession of Zechariah**

□2 Kings 14:28-29; 15:8-9

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<sup>228</sup> Azariah was born around 794/93 BC, when his father had reigned about 14 years.

<sup>229</sup> According to Antiquities 9.9.3. This agrees with Scriptural information that Amaziah survived Jehoash of Israel by only 15 years. Perhaps this is another example of an unattested textual variant.

<sup>230</sup> It has been suggested that this solar eclipse may have taken place in conjunction with Jonah’s arrival at Nineveh.



**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 752 BC = 39<sup>th</sup> Year of Azariah/95<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 751 BC = 1<sup>st</sup> Year of Zechariah/706<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
192<sup>nd</sup> Year of Israel**

**Spring**

Zechariah Assassinated by Shallum/Accession of Shallum

☐2 Kings 15:10-13

Shallum Assassinated by Menahem/Accession of Menahem

☐2 Kings 15:14-18

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 751 BC = 40<sup>th</sup> Year of Azariah**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 750 BC = 1<sup>st</sup> Year of Menahem/707<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
193<sup>rd</sup> Year of Israel**

**Spring** – Pekah Governs Gilead<sup>231</sup>

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 750 BC = 41<sup>st</sup> Year of Azariah**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 749 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of Menahem/708<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
194<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 749 BC = 42<sup>nd</sup> Year of Azariah**

**7\*1?** - Jotham Designated Crown Prince of Judah

[In the 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of Pekah]

☐2 Kings 15:32-35a (cf. 2 Chronicles 27:1-2)

**Sometime Between 745 and 741 BC - Menahem Pays Tribute to Tiglath-pileser III**

☐2 Kings 15:19-20

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 741 BC = 10<sup>th</sup> Year of Menahem/716<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
199<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 741 BC = 50<sup>th</sup> Year of Azariah/9<sup>th</sup> Year of Jotham/  
1<sup>st</sup> Year of Ahaz**

**Perhaps 7\*1**<sup>232</sup>

Azariah Contracts Leprosy/Jotham Reigns

☐2 Chronicles 26:16-21 (cf. 2 Kings 15:5)

Ahaz Declared Crown Prince of Judah

**Fall or Winter** - Menahem Dies/Accession of Pekahiah

☐2 Kings 15:21-24

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<sup>231</sup> Thiele speculates that Pekah established a rival kingdom in Gilead at this time (pages 124-131). I think it much more likely that Pekah was the Israeli officer in charge of Gilead during the reigns of both Pekah and Pekahiah. This would not be all that surprising since Gilead was often viewed as a semi-autonomous region from the days of the judges onward. When Pekah and his Gileadite supporters assassinated Pekahiah, he could very naturally have counted his reign from the time of his earlier appointment.

<sup>232</sup> While the 7\*1 date is pure speculation on my part, the actual year is based on my terminal dates for Jotham and Ahaz. Jotham's full elevation to the throne because of Azariah's leprosy would certainly explain Ahaz's appointment as Crown Prince at this time. Azariah's insistence that he be allowed to burn incense, the action that brought on his leprosy, could be explained by his celebration of some significant event, such as the beginning of his 50<sup>th</sup> year on the throne.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 739 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of Pekahiah/718<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
201<sup>st</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 739 BC = 52<sup>nd</sup> Year of Azariah/11<sup>th</sup> Year of Jotham/  
3<sup>rd</sup> Year of Ahaz**

??\*- Pekah Assassinate Pekahiah/Accession of Pekah

☐2 Kings 15:25-28

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 738 BC = 13<sup>th</sup> Year of Pekah/719<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
202<sup>nd</sup> Year of Israel**

Death and Burial of Azariah

☐2 Chronicles 26:22-23 (cf. 2 Kings 15:6-7)

The Throne Vision of Isaiah

☐Isaiah 6:1-13

**Between 738 and 735 BC**

Jotham Commissions Major Construction Projects

☐2 Chronicles 27:3-4 (cf. 2 Kings 15:35b)

**Over A Three-Year Period- Jotham Brings Ammon under Judean Control**

☐2 Chronicles 27:5-6

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 734 BC = 17<sup>th</sup> Year of Pekah/723<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
206<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Spring or Summer**

Ahaz Exerts Control in Judah<sup>233</sup>

☐2 Kings 16:1-4 (cf. 2 Chronicles 28:1-4)

Isaiah Prophecies to Ahaz

☐Isaiah 7:2-25

Israel and Aram Invade Judah, Taking Captives and Territory

☐2 Chronicles 28:5-15 (cf. 2 Kings 15:37; 16:5-6; Isaiah 7:1)

Ahaz Requests the Assistance of Tiglath-pileser

☐2 Chronicles 28:16-21 (cf. 2 Kings 16:7-9a)

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 734 BC = Year 9<sup>th</sup> of Ahaz/17<sup>th</sup> of Jotham**

**Fall or Winter - Prophecies of Isaiah During Tiglath-pileser's Assistance of Ahaz**

☐Isaiah 8:1-12:6

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 733 BC = 18<sup>th</sup> Year of Pekah/724<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
207<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Probably Spring or Summer - Tiglath-pileser Invades Israel and Aram**

☐2 Kings 15:29

☐2 Kings 16:9a

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<sup>233</sup> This is based on two chronological items – first, that Ahaz came to the throne in Pekah's 17<sup>th</sup> Year, and second, that Hoshea came to the throne during the 12<sup>th</sup> Year of Ahaz and the 20<sup>th</sup> of Jotham, even though Jotham's reign was only 16 years in length. It is very likely that a pro-Assyrian stance by a newly enthroned Ahaz (however he came to power) would have triggered the Philistine/Edomite/Aramean/Israeli invasion of Judah that led to Tiglath-pileser's three-year (734-732 BC) military campaign in the region.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 732 BC = 19<sup>th</sup> Year of Pekah/725<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
208<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Probably Spring or Summer**

Isaiah Prophecies Against Damascus

☐ Isaiah 17:1-14

Tiglath-pileser Captures Damascus and Executes Rezin

☐ 2 Kings 16:9b

Ahaz Visits Tiglath-pileser at Damascus

☐ 2 Kings 16:10

Ahaz Defiles the Temple

☐ 2 Kings 16:11-18 (cf. 2 Chronicles 28:22-25)

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 731 BC = 20<sup>th</sup> Year of Pekah/726<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
209<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 731 BC = 12<sup>th</sup> Year of Ahaz/20<sup>th</sup> of Jotham/  
98<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Fall or Winter** - Pekah Assassinated by Hoshea/Hoshea Declared King of Israel<sup>234</sup>

☐ 2 Kings 15:30-31

☐ 2 Kings 17:1-2

MICAH was written by a prophet from the city of Moresheth, located in the hill country between Jerusalem and Philistia. His prophetic ministry occurred during the turbulent final days of the northern kingdom of Israel, during the reigns of the Judean kings Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah.

☐ Micah 1:1-7:20

ISAIAH was written by a prophet whose ministry began in the waning years of Azariah (a.k.a. Uzziah) and continued into the second half of Hezekiah's reign, after the northern kingdom of Israel had gone into Assyrian captivity.

☐ Isaiah 1:1-5:30

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<sup>234</sup> In the fragmentary text of an Assyrian document, Tiglath-pileser III claimed that he placed Hoshea on the Israeli throne after Pekah's assassination.

**Sometime After 731 BC – Death and Burial of Jotham**

☐ 2 Chronicles 27:7-9 (cf. 2 Kings 15:36, 38)

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 730 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of Hoshea/727<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
210<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 730 BC = 13<sup>th</sup> Year of Ahaz/14<sup>th</sup> Year of Jubilee**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 729 BC = 3<sup>rd</sup> Year of Hoshea/728<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
211<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 729 BC = 14<sup>th</sup> Year of Ahaz**

**Probably during the Fall or Winter - Hezekiah Declared Crown Prince<sup>235</sup>**

☐ 2 Kings 18:1

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 727 BC = 5<sup>th</sup> Year of Hoshea/730<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
213<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 727 BC = 16<sup>th</sup> Year of Ahaz/3<sup>rd</sup> Year of Hezekiah**

**Probably Fall or Winter**

Death of Ahaz/Hezekiah Continues as King

☐ 2 Chronicles 28:26-29:2 (cf. 2 Kings 16:19-20; 18:2-3)

Hezekiah Considered the Best King of Judah

☐ 2 Kings 18:5-7a (cf. 2 Chronicles 31:20-21)

Isaiah Prophesies Against Philistia

☐ Isaiah 14:28-32

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<sup>235</sup> This agrees with the dating in 2 Kings 18:9-10.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 726 BC = 6<sup>th</sup> Year of Hoshea/731<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
214<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel/1<sup>st</sup> Year of Hezekiah (as sole ruler)**

**1\*1-16**<sup>236</sup> - Priests Cleanse the Temple

☐2 Chronicles 29:3-19

**1\*17**<sup>237</sup> – Hezekiah Reestablishes Worship at the Temple

☐2 Chronicles 29:20-36

**1\*?** – Hezekiah Invites All Israel to an Alternate Passover<sup>238</sup>

☐2 Chronicles 30:1-12

**2\*14-21**<sup>239</sup> - Alternate Passover/Unleavened Bread Held

☐2 Chronicles 30:13-22

**2\*22-28**<sup>240</sup> – Additional Celebration

☐2 Chronicles 30:23-27

**From 2\*29**<sup>241</sup> - Post Festival Purge

☐2 Chronicles 31:1 (cf. 2 Kings 18:4)

**After 3\*5 = Pentecost**<sup>242</sup> - Reestablishment of the Tithe

☐2 Chronicles 31:2-7a

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 726 BC = 4<sup>th</sup> Year of Hezekiah**

**7th Month**<sup>243</sup> - Reestablishment of the Priests and Levites

☐2 Chronicles 31:7b- 21

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 725 BC = 7<sup>th</sup> Year of Hoshea/732<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
214<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel/2<sup>nd</sup> Year of Hezekiah (as sole ruler)**

**Spring and/or Summer** - Samaria Besieged

☐2 Kings 18:9

☐2 Kings 17:3-5

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 724 BC = 8<sup>th</sup> Year of Hoshea/733<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
215<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel/3<sup>rd</sup> Year of Hezekiah (as sole ruler)**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 724 BC = 6<sup>th</sup> Year of Hezekiah/99<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

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<sup>236</sup> SUN/MON 1/2 – MON/TUE 16/17 APR in 726 BC.

<sup>237</sup> MON/TUE 16/17 APR in 726 BC.

<sup>238</sup> I place this event immediately prior to Assyria's final assault upon Israel because my dating of the remaining Judean kings demands such placement. Most chronologists place it after the destruction of Samaria and the deportation of the Israeli population, but this seems unlikely to me since relocated non-Israelis inhabited the former territory of the northern kingdom at that time (2 Kings 17:6ff), and Hezekiah's invitation was clearly delivered to Israelis still living in their own land. In my estimation, this marks northern Israel's final opportunity for repentance before *Yahweh's* divine punishment. The Israelis who had "escaped" and were "left from the hand of the kings of Assyria" (2 Chronicles 30:6) were those who had been left behind in deportations such as that done by Tiglath-pileser around 733 BC (2 Kings 15:29).

<sup>239</sup> MON/TUE 14/15 – SUN/MON 20/21 MAY in 726 BC.

<sup>240</sup> MON/TUE 21/22 – SUN/MON 27/28 MAY in 726 BC.

<sup>241</sup> MON/TUE 28/29 MAY in 726 BC.

<sup>242</sup> SAT/SUN 2/3 JUN in 726 BC. The wheat harvest officially began after Pentecost.

<sup>243</sup> 7\*1 = MON/TUE 24/25 SEP in 726 BC.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 723 BC = 9<sup>th</sup> Year of Hoshea/734<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
216<sup>th</sup> Year of Israel/4<sup>th</sup> Year of Hezekiah (as sole ruler)**

**Spring and/or Summer**

Capture of Samaria

☐ 2 Kings 18:10 (cf. 2 Kings 17:6a)

The Assyrian Deportation of Israel

☐ 2 Kings 18:11-12 (cf. 2 Kings 17:6b)

☐ 2 Kings 17:6-41

**Probably Between the Deportation of Israel and Assyria's Invasion of Judah**

Hezekiah Rebels against Assyria and Recaptures Gaza

☐ 2 Kings 18:7b-8

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 715 BC = 742<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus/12<sup>th</sup> Year of Hezekiah (as sole ruler)**

**Spring and/or Summer** – Sennacherib (On Behalf of Sargon II)<sup>244</sup> Invades Judah

☐ 2 Chronicles 32:1-8 (cf. 2 Kings 18:13-16; Isaiah 36:1)

☐ 2 Chronicles 32:30a (cf. 2 Kings 20:20a)

☐ Isaiah 36:2-37:37 (cf. 2 Kings 18:17-19:36; 2 Chronicles 32:9-21a, 22)

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 715 BC = 15<sup>th</sup> Year of Hezekiah**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 714 BC = 743<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/13<sup>th</sup> Year of Hezekiah (as sole ruler)**

**Summer** – 1st Harvest of Isaiah's Prophecy (Per Isaiah 37:30)

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 714 BC = 16<sup>th</sup> Year of Hezekiah**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 713 BC = 744<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/14<sup>th</sup> Year of Hezekiah (as sole ruler)**

**Summer** – 2nd Harvest of Isaiah's Prophecy (Per Isaiah 37:30)

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 713 BC = 17<sup>th</sup> Year of Hezekiah**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 712 BC = 745<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/15<sup>th</sup> Year of Hezekiah (as sole ruler)**

**Summer** [3rd Harvest of Isaiah's Prophecy (Per Isaiah 37:30)]

Hezekiah Healed and Granted 15 More Years of Life

☐ Isaiah 38:1-22 (cf. 2 Kings 20:1-11; 2 Chronicles 32:24)

**Perhaps in the Year Beginning 7\*1 in 712 BC = 18<sup>th</sup> Year of Hezekiah**

?? - Hezekiah Rebuked for His Pride

☐ Isaiah 39:1-8 (cf. 2 Kings 20:12-19; 2 Chronicles 32:25, 31)

Additional Prophecies of Isaiah

☐ Isaiah 13:1-14:27

☐ Isaiah 15:1-19:25

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 711 BC = 746<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/**

**16<sup>th</sup> Year of Hezekiah (as sole ruler)/14 years left**

?? - Isaiah Instructed to become an Illustration for Egypt/Cush

☐ Isaiah 20:1-2

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 710 BC = 747<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/**

**17<sup>th</sup> Year of Hezekiah (as sole ruler)/13 years left**

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<sup>244</sup> As proposed by E. W. Faulstich in History, Harmony & the Hebrew Kings.

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 710 BC = 20th Year of Hezekiah**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 709 BC = 748th Year of the Exodus/**

**18th Year of Hezekiah (as sole ruler)/12 years left**

**Spring or Summer** – Isaiah Prophecies against Egypt/Cush

□ Isaiah 20:3-6

Additional Prophecies of Isaiah

□ Isaiah 21:1-35:10

**During the Final Years of Hezekiah's Reign**

Hezekiah Prospers Greatly

□ 2 Chronicles 32:27-29, 30b

Additions to PROVERBS were made during the reign of Hezekiah

□ Proverbs 25:1-31:31

While long-standing tradition has attributed ECCLESIASTES to Solomon, it does not actually contain the name of its author. In my estimation the internal evidence points toward either Solomon or Hezekiah - the two most wealthy and wise kings of Israeli history. Given that the writer attempts to find meaning in a life where physical death is the ultimate fate of all, and that his final conclusion is that one must reverence God and keep His commandments during life, I consider Hezekiah the much more likely author.

□ Ecclesiastes 1:1-12:14

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 698 BC = 759<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/**

**29<sup>th</sup> Year of Hezekiah (as sole ruler)/Final year**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 698 BC = 32<sup>nd</sup> Year of Hezekiah**

**During the Fall or Winter** - Hezekiah Dies/Accession of Manasseh (12 years)<sup>245</sup>

□ 2 Kings 20:20b-21:1 (cf. 2 Chronicles 32:32-33:1)

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 681 BC = 776<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 681 BC = 17<sup>th</sup> Year of Manasseh**

?? - Sennacherib Assassinated as Prophesied by Isaiah

□ Isaiah 37:38 (cf. 2 Kings 19:37; 2 Chronicles 32:21b)

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<sup>245</sup> Manasseh was born around 710/09 BC, early in his father's additional fifteen years of life.

### **During the Early Reign of Manasseh**

The Unrighteous Acts of Manasseh

☐2 Kings 21:2-16 (cf. 2 Chronicles 33:2-10)

Additional Prophecies of Isaiah

☐Isaiah 40:1-66:24

### **During the Later Reign of Manasseh**

Manasseh Repents After Being Captured by the King of Assyria

☐2 Chronicles 33:11-13

The Military and Religious Reforms of Manasseh

☐2 Chronicles 33:14-17

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 643 BC = 814<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 643 BC = 55<sup>th</sup> Year of Manasseh**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 642 BC = 815<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

Manasseh Dies/Accession of Amon (22 years)<sup>246</sup>

☐2 Kings 21:17-19 (cf. 2 Chronicles 33:18-21)

**Between 642 and 641 BC - The Unrighteous Acts of Amon**

☐2 Kings 21:20-22 (cf. 2 Chronicles 33:22-23)

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 641 BC = 814<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 641 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of Amon**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 640 BC = 817<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

Amon Assassinated/Accession of Josiah (8 years)<sup>247</sup>

☐2 Kings 21:23-22:2 (cf. 2 Chronicles 33:24-34)

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 633 BC = 824<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 633 BC = 8<sup>th</sup> Year of Josiah/112<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Probably in the Fall - Josiah (15 years) Begins to Seek *Yahweh***

☐2 Chronicles 34:2-3a

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 632 BC = 825<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 633 BC = 9<sup>th</sup> Year of Josiah/16<sup>th</sup> Year of Jubilee**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 629 BC = 12<sup>th</sup> Year of Josiah**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 628 BC = 829<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Probably in the Spring – Josiah (20 years) Begins Purging Judah of Idolatry**

☐2 Chronicles 34:3b

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 628 BC = 13<sup>th</sup> Year of Josiah**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 627 BC = 830<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Spring - Jeremiah Begins His Ministry as a Prophet**

☐Jeremiah 1:1-10

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<sup>246</sup> Amon was born around 664/63 BC, near the middle of his father's long reign.

<sup>247</sup> Josiah was born around 648/47 BC, during the final years of his grandfather's reign, when his father was only about 16 years old.



The book of JEREMIAH is a record of the prophetic ministry of a priest from Anathoth, a city just north of Jerusalem. It is possible that his father was the High Priest Milkiah (cf. 1:1 to 2 Kings 22:4), which would have made his conflict with the Temple priests all the more remarkable. Jeremiah's ministry took place during the final 40 years of Judah, a period that I believe coincides with the 40 years of Judah's iniquity, as portrayed by the prophet Ezekiel (Ezekiel 4:6).

☐Jeremiah 1:11-6:30

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 623 BC = 834<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 623 BC = 18<sup>th</sup> Year of Josiah**

**Fall or Winter**

Book of the Law Rediscovered during Restoration of the Temple

☐2 Kings 22:3-20 (cf. 2 Chronicles 34:8-28)

Josiah Leads Judah in a Renewal of the Covenant with *Yahweh*

☐2 Kings 23:1-3 (cf. 2 Chronicles 34:29-33)

Josiah Purges the Regions of Ancient Israel of Idolatry

☐2 Kings 23:4-20 (cf. 2 Chronicles 34:4-7)

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 622 BC = 835<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**1\*14-21<sup>248</sup> - Passover/Unleavened Bread Observed**

☐2 Chronicles 35:1-19 (cf. 2 Kings 23:21-24)

ZEPHANIAH was written during the reign of Josiah. The prophet may have been a great, great grandson of King Hezekiah (1:1). He also prophesied Judah's destruction.

☐Zephaniah 1:1-3:20

NAHUM was written around the time of Nineveh's destruction in 612 BC.

☐Nahum 1:1-3:19

**Before 609 BC**

☐Jeremiah 47:1ff

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 610 BC = 31<sup>st</sup> Year of Josiah**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 609 BC = 17<sup>th</sup> Year of Nabopolassar/848<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Spring**

Josiah (about 38 years) Fatally Wounded by Pharaoh Necho II at Megiddo

☐2 Chronicles 35:20-23 (cf. 2 Kings 23:28-29)

Death and Burial of Josiah at Jerusalem/Accession of Jehoahaz (23 years)<sup>249</sup>

☐2 Chronicles 35:24-36:2 (cf. 2 Kings 23:30-32)

**During the 4th Month<sup>250</sup> – Assyrian-Egyptian Alliance Attacks Babylonians at Haran**

**During the 6th Month<sup>251</sup> – Egyptians Retreat from Haran**

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<sup>248</sup> SAT/SUN 3/4 – SAT/SUN 10/11 APR in 622 BC.

<sup>249</sup> Jehoahaz was born around 632/31 BC, only about a year after his father began seeking after *Yahweh*.

<sup>250</sup> According to the Babylonian Chronicles. 4\*1 = SUN/MON 24/25 JUN in 609 BC.

<sup>251</sup> Also according to the Babylonian Chronicles. 6\*1 = WED/THU 22/23 AUG in 609 BC.

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 609 BC = 1<sup>st</sup> Year of Jehoahaz**

**6\*?** - Jehoahaz Taken into Egyptian Custody;

Eliakim/Jehoiakim (25 years)<sup>252</sup> Appointed King by Necho II

□2 Chronicles 36:3-5 (cf. 2 Kings 23:33-34)

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 608 BC = 1<sup>st</sup> Year of Jehoiakim**

**Early in the Reign of Jehoiakim**

Jeremiah Prophecies Against the Temple

□Jeremiah 7:1-10:25 (cf. Jeremiah 26:1-6)

Jeremiah Barely Escapes Execution

□Jeremiah 26:7-24

□Jeremiah 11:1-12:17

Jeremiah Prophecies Against Jerusalem

□Jeremiah 13:1-17:27

JOEL may have been written shortly before Babylon's first invasion of Judah.

□Joel 1:1-3:21

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 606 BC = 3<sup>rd</sup> Year of Jehoiakim**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 605 BC = 21<sup>st</sup> Year of Nabopolassar/852<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
23<sup>rd</sup> Year of Jeremiah's Ministry<sup>253</sup>**

**Spring and Summer**

Prince Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon Defeats Necho II at Carchemish

Nebuchadnezzar Plunders the Temple and Takes Royal Captives

□Daniel 1:1-2

**5\*8**<sup>254</sup> – Nabopolassar Dies

**6\*12**<sup>255</sup> – Nebuchadnezzar's Accession

**???** - Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah Begin 3 Years of Babylonian Training

□Daniel 1:3-17

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 605 BC = 4<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoiakim/116<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Probably During the Fall** - Jeremiah Prophecies 70 Years of Babylonian Oppression

□Jeremiah 25:1-38

Jeremiah Prophecies against Egypt

□Jeremiah 46:1-28

HABAKKUK was probably written around the same time as Nahum. It prophesies the coming destruction of the Judean kingdom.

□Habakkuk 1:1-3:19

**Other Prophecies of Jeremiah**

□Jeremiah 35:1-19; 48:1-49:27

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<sup>252</sup> Eliakim was born around 634/33 BC, just about a year before his father began seeking after *Yahweh*.

<sup>253</sup> According to Jeremiah 25:3.

<sup>254</sup> According to the Babylonian Chronicle. FRI/SAT 15/16 JUL in 605 BC.

<sup>255</sup> According to the Babylonian Chronicle. SUN/MON 7/8 AUG in 605 BC.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 604 BC = 1<sup>st</sup> (2<sup>nd</sup>)<sup>256</sup> Year of Nebuchadnezzar/**

**853<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/2<sup>nd</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity**

**3<sup>rd</sup> Month** – Nebuchadnezzar marches into Hatti land – which included Judea – in order to exact his first year of tribute from all the nations there (per Babylonian Chronicle)

**Probably Late Summer** - Jeremiah Dictates His Prophecies to Baruch

Jeremiah 36:1-8

Jeremiah 45:1-5

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 604 BC = 5<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoiakim**

**9\*?<sup>257</sup>** – Jehoiakim Destroys Jeremiah's Scroll of Prophecies

Jeremiah 36:9-26

**???** - Jeremiah Re-dictates His Prophecies to Baruch

Jeremiah 36:27-32

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 603 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> (3<sup>rd</sup>) Year of Nebuchadnezzar/**

**854<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/3<sup>rd</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity**

**After Three Years of Training**

Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah Begin Babylonian Service

Daniel 1:18-21

Daniel Interprets Nebuchadnezzar's Dream about Four Kingdoms

Daniel 2:1-49

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 601 BC = 4<sup>th</sup> (5<sup>th</sup>) Year of Nebuchadnezzar/**

**856<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/5<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity**

**9<sup>th</sup> Month** – Nebuchadnezzar's invasion of Egypt is repelled (per Babylonian Chronicle)

**After Three Full Years of Submission** - Jehoiakim Rebels against Nebuchadnezzar

2 Kings 24:1-4

Other Prophecies of Jeremiah

Jeremiah 49:28-33

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 598 BC = 7<sup>th</sup> (8<sup>th</sup>) Year of Nebuchadnezzar/**

**859<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/8<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity**

**???** - Jeremiah Prophecies against the Kings of Judah

Jeremiah 22:1-30

**???** - Jeremiah Prophecies about the Messiah and against False Prophets

Jeremiah 23:1-40

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<sup>256</sup> There is good evidence that the Judeans counted Nebuchadnezzar's reign from the year of his first assault against Jerusalem – the year of his accession to the throne of Babylon. Babylonian records indicate his second assault against Jerusalem took place in his 7<sup>th</sup> Year, while the Judean records show it as his 8<sup>th</sup>. Jeremiah chapter 52 includes examples of both systems, with the prophet dating the fall of Jerusalem in the 19<sup>th</sup> (Judean) Year, but at the same time incorporating an official record of captives taken from Jerusalem dated as the 18<sup>th</sup> (Babylonian) Year.

<sup>257</sup> 228 9\*1 = THU/FRI 23/24 NOV in 604 BC.

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 598 BC = 11<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoiakim/113<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Perhaps During the 9<sup>th</sup> Month<sup>258</sup> - Nebuchadnezzar Takes Jehoiakim Captive**

☐2 Chronicles 36:6-8 (cf. 2 Kings 24:5)

**Perhaps 9\*22<sup>259</sup> - Jehoiakim Dies in Babylonian Custody/Jehoiachin Declared King**

☐2 Kings 24:6

☐2 Kings 24:8-9 (cf. 2 Chronicles 36:9)

**Perhaps 12\*2<sup>260</sup> - Jehoiachin Surrenders to Nebuchadnezzar**

☐2 Kings 24:11-12a

**During the 12<sup>th</sup> Month**

Jehoiachin and Thousands of Judeans Taken into Babylonian Captivity

☐2 Kings 24:12b-16 (cf. 2 Chronicles 36:10a)

☐Jeremiah 52:28

Mattaniah (a.k.a. Zedekiah) Appointed King of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar

☐2 Kings 24:17-19 (cf. 2 Chronicles 36:10b-12)

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 597 BC = 8<sup>th</sup> (9<sup>th</sup>) Year of Nebuchadnezzar/**

**860<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/2<sup>nd</sup> Year of Jehoiachin's Exile<sup>261</sup>/**

**9<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity**

**Probably during the Spring or Summer**

Jeremiah's Fig Vision

☐Jeremiah 24:1-10

Jeremiah Sends a Letter to the Judean Exiles

☐Jeremiah 29:1-32

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 597 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of Zedekiah<sup>262</sup>**

**Early in the Reign of Zechariah – Jeremiah Prophesies Against Elam**

☐Jeremiah 49:34-39

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 595 BC = 4<sup>th</sup> Year of Zedekiah**

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<sup>258</sup> According to the Babylonian Chronicle, Nebuchadnezzar moved his military forces into the region that included Judea during the 9<sup>th</sup> Month. 9\*1 = SAT/SUN 18/19 NOV in 598 BC.

<sup>259</sup> SAT/SUN 9/10 DEC in 598 BC, 3 months and 10 days prior to Jehoiachin's surrender.

<sup>260</sup> According to the Babylonian Chronicle, the Judean king of Jerusalem surrendered to Nebuchadnezzar on this date. WED/THU 14/15 FEB in 597 BC.

<sup>261</sup> Jehoiachin's exile is reckoned in accordance with the Babylonian calendar year.

<sup>262</sup> Perhaps because King Jehoiachin was alive, although exiled in Babylon, the Judeans reckoned the years of Zedekiah's reign with a non-accession method.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 594 BC = 11<sup>th</sup> (12<sup>th</sup>) Year of Nebuchadnezzar/  
863<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/5<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoiachin's Exile/  
12<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity**

?\*? - Jeremiah Sends a Prophecy to the Exiles Living in Babylon

Jeremiah 50:1-51:64

4\*5<sup>263</sup> – Ezekiel (30 years old) Experiences His 1st Vision of *Yahweh's* Throne

Ezekiel 1:1-3:15

4\*12<sup>264</sup> - Ezekiel Appointed as Israel's Watchman

Ezekiel 3:16-4:17

?\*? – Jeremiah Demands Submission to Nebuchadnezzar

Jeremiah 27:1-22

5\*?<sup>265</sup> - Jeremiah Rebukes the Prophet Hananiah

Jeremiah 28:1-16

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 594 BC = 5<sup>th</sup> Year of Zedekiah**

7\*?<sup>266</sup> – Hananiah Dies as Jeremiah Predicted

Jeremiah 28:17

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 593 BC = 12<sup>th</sup> (13<sup>th</sup>) Year of Nebuchadnezzar/  
864<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/6<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoiachin's Exile/  
13<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity**

4\*18<sup>267</sup> - Ezekiel Finishes 390 Days on His Left Side<sup>268</sup>

(Per Ezekiel 4:5)

5\*28<sup>269</sup> – Ezekiel Finishes 40 Days on His Right Side

(Per Ezekiel 4:6)

6\*? - Ezekiel Prophesies the Desolation of Jerusalem and Judah

Ezekiel 5:1-7:27

6\*5<sup>270</sup> – Ezekiel Experiences His 2nd Vision of *Yahweh's* Throne

Ezekiel 8:1-11:25

Other Prophecies of Ezekiel (most likely from this time period)

Ezekiel 12:1-13:23

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 593 BC = 6<sup>th</sup> Year of Zedekiah**

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<sup>263</sup> SAT/SUN 12/13 JUN in 594 BC.

<sup>264</sup> SAT/SUN 19/20 JUN in 594 BC.

<sup>265</sup> 5\*1 = FRI/SAT 6/7 AUG in 594 BC.

<sup>266</sup> 7\*1 = MON/TUE 4/5 OCT in 594 BC.

<sup>267</sup> THU/FRI 13/14 JUL in 593 BC.

<sup>268</sup> The exact chronology of Judah's final years is made certain by these unusual, prophetic actions of Ezekiel. There must be 430 days between 4\*12 in the 5<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoiachin's Exile and 6\*5 in the 6<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoiachin's Exile, indicating the presence of an inter-calendarary 13<sup>th</sup> month. Such was the case in the year 594/93 BC, but not in the years immediately preceding or following it.

<sup>269</sup> TUE/WED 22/23 AUG in 593 BC.

<sup>270</sup> MON/TUE 28/29 AUG in 593 BC. The seventh day after Ezekiel's pantomime ended.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 592 BC = 13<sup>th</sup> (14<sup>th</sup>) Year of Nebuchadnezzar/  
865<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/7<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoiachin's Exile/  
14<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity**

**5\*10<sup>271</sup>** – *Yahweh* Rebukes the Exiles for Inquiring of Him

Ezekiel 20:1 (cf. 14:1)

Ezekiel 14:1-11; 20:2-44; 14:11-23

Other prophecies of Ezekiel (most likely from this time period)

15:1-16:63

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 591 BC = 8<sup>th</sup> Year of Zedekiah/118<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 590 BC = 15<sup>th</sup> (16<sup>th</sup>) Year of Nebuchadnezzar/  
867<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/9<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoiachin's Exile/  
16<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity**

**Probably in the Spring**

Zedekiah Rebels against Nebuchadnezzar

2 Chronicles 36:13-16 (cf. 2 Kings 24:20)

Prophecies of Ezekiel Relating to the Recent Rebellion of Zedekiah

Ezekiel 17:1-24

Other prophecies of Ezekiel (most likely from this time period)

Ezekiel 18:1-19:14

Zedekiah Rebuked for Violating the Redemption Laws of the Sabbatical Year

Jeremiah 34:8-22

**During the Spring and/or Summer**

Jeremiah Arrested and Beaten after Prophesying in the Valley of Topheth

Jeremiah 18:1-20:2

Jeremiah Prophecies Against Pashur

Jeremiah 20:3-18

Ezekiel Prophecies against Jerusalem<sup>272</sup>

Ezekiel 20:45-23:48

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 590 BC = 9<sup>th</sup> Year of Zedekiah**

**10\*10<sup>273</sup>**

Jerusalem Besieged by Babylon

Jeremiah 52:4 (cf. 2 Kings 25:1; 2 Chronicles 36:17a; Jeremiah 39:1)

Ezekiel Prophecies to the Exiles in Babylon

Ezekiel 24:1-25:17

**10\*11<sup>274</sup>** - Death of Ezekiel's Wife

Ezekiel 24:18b-27

**Probably Very Early in the Siege - Jeremiah Prophecies against Zedekiah**

Jeremiah 21:1-14

Jeremiah 34:1-7

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<sup>271</sup> WED/THU 25/26 JUL in 592 BC.

<sup>272</sup> "Teman" in 20:46 should be understood as the direction "southward," i.e., toward Judah.

<sup>273</sup> SAT/SUN 27/28 DEC in 590 BC.

<sup>274</sup> SUN/MON 28/29 DEC in 590 BC.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 589 BC = 16<sup>th</sup> (17<sup>th</sup>) Year of Nebuchadnezzar/  
868<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/10<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoiachin's Exile/  
17<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity**

**Probably during the Spring and/or Summer**

King Zedekiah again asks Jeremiah to intercede with God

☐Jeremiah 37:3-4

Nebuchadnezzar Suspends His Siege To Fight Pharaoh Apries (a.k.a. Hophra)

☐Jeremiah 37:5-10

Jeremiah Arrested, Beaten and Imprisoned in the House of Jonathan the Scribe

☐Jeremiah 37:11-16

Zedekiah Secretly Confers with Jeremiah

☐Jeremiah 37:17-20

Jeremiah Thrown into an Empty Cistern

☐Jeremiah 38:1-6

Ebed-Melech Intervenes on Jeremiah's Behalf

☐Jeremiah 38:7-13

Zedekiah Secretly Confers with Jeremiah

☐Jeremiah 38:14-26

Zedekiah Confines Jeremiah to the Court of the Guardhouse

☐Jeremiah 38:27-28

After Defeating Apries, Nebuchadnezzar Reinstates His Siege of Jerusalem

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 589 BC = 10<sup>th</sup> Year of Zedekiah**

**10\*12<sup>275</sup>** – Ezekiel Prophecies against Pharaoh (In Written Form)<sup>276</sup>

☐Ezekiel 29:1-16

**???** - Ezekiel Prophecies against Egypt (In Written Form)

☐Ezekiel 30:1-19

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 588 BC = 17<sup>th</sup> (18<sup>th</sup>) Year of Nebuchadnezzar/  
869<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/11<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoiachin's Exile/  
18<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity**

**1\*1<sup>277</sup>** – Ezekiel Prophecies against Tyre & Sidon (In Written Form)

☐Ezekiel 26:1-28:26

**1\*7<sup>278</sup>** – Ezekiel Prophecies against Pharaoh (In Written Form)

☐Ezekiel 30:20-26

**3\*1<sup>279</sup>** – Ezekiel Prophecies against Pharaoh (In Written Form)

☐Ezekiel 31:1-18

**???** - Jeremiah Redeems a Property in Anathoth

☐Jeremiah 32:1-44

**???** - Jeremiah Prophecies Judah's Restoration and the Righteous Branch of David

☐Jeremiah 33:1-26

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<sup>275</sup> SAT/SUN 18/19 DEC in 589 BC.

<sup>276</sup> From his wife's death (DEC 590 BC) until the arrival of the first survivors of the siege of Jerusalem (DEC 587 BC) – three whole years - Ezekiel was to be mute (Ezekiel 24:25-27). Therefore the prophecies from this time period must have been in written form only.

<sup>277</sup> Since no month is given, the first month of the year may have been assumed. SUN/MON 3/4 APR in 588 BC.

<sup>278</sup> SAT/SUN 9/10 APR in 588 BC.

<sup>279</sup> WED/THU 1/2 JUN in 588 BC.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 587 BC = 18<sup>th</sup> (19<sup>th</sup>) Year of Nebuchadnezzar/  
870<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/12<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoiachin's Exile/  
19<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity  
(1<sup>st</sup> Year of Jerusalem's Desolation)**

**1?\*15<sup>280</sup>** – Ezekiel Prophecies against Egypt (In Written Form)

Ezekiel 32:17-32

**Shortly Before the City's Fall** - Jeremiah Prophecies Protection for Ebed-melech

Jeremiah 39:15-18

**4\*9<sup>281</sup>** – Walls of Jerusalem Breached

Jeremiah 52:5-7a (cf. 2 Kings 25:2-4a; Jeremiah 39:2-3)

**4\*10<sup>282</sup>** – Zedekiah Captured

Jeremiah 52:7b-9a (cf. 2 Kings 25:4b-6a; Jeremiah 39:4-5a)

**4\*?** - Babylonians Rescue Jeremiah

Jeremiah 39:11-14a

**?\*?** - Zedekiah Blinded after Seeing His Sons Executed

Jeremiah 52:9b-11a (cf. 2 Kings 25:6b-7a; Jeremiah 39:5b-7)

**5\*7 (or 5\*10)<sup>283</sup>** – Nebuzaradan Burns the Temple, the Palace and Destroys the Walls

Jeremiah 52:12-14 (cf. 2 Kings 25:8-10; 2 Chronicles 36:17b-19; Jeremiah 39:8)

**5\*?** - Nebuzaradan Plunders the Temple

Jeremiah 52:17-23 (cf. 2 Kings 25:13-17; 2 Chronicles 36:18)

**5\*?** - Gedaliah Appointed Provincial Governor of Judah

2 Kings 25:22

**During the Summer**

*Yahweh* Instructs Jeremiah to Record His Prophecies

Jeremiah 30:1-31:40

Nebuzaradan Releases Jeremiah at Ramah

Jeremiah 40:1-6 (cf. Jeremiah 39:14b)

LAMENTATIONS, traditionally written by Jeremiah, after his release from custody, is a lament over Jerusalem's desolation.

Lamentations 1:1-5:22

Gedaliah Encourages the Remnant to Serve Babylon

Jeremiah 40:7-16 (cf. 2 Kings 25:23-24)

Captives Moved from Ramah to Riblah for Deportation to Babylon

Jeremiah 52:15-16 (cf. 2 Kings 25:11-12; Jeremiah 39:9-10)

Jeremiah 52:24-25 (cf. 2 Kings 25:18-19)

Jeremiah 52:29

2 Chronicles 36:20-21

Key Religious and Governmental Leaders Executed by Nebuchadnezzar

Jeremiah 52:26-27 (cf. 2 Kings 25:20-21)

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<sup>280</sup> FRI/SAT 7/8 APR in 587 BC.

<sup>281</sup> WED/THU 28/29 JUN in 587 BC.

<sup>282</sup> THU/FRI 29/30 JUN in 587 BC.

<sup>283</sup> WED/THU 26/27 (or SAT/SUN 29/30) JUL in 587 BC.



## Year Beginning 7\*1 in 587 BC

7\*?<sup>284</sup> - Gedaliah Assassinated by Ishmael

☐Jeremiah 41:1-15 (cf. 2 Kings 25:25)

7\*? - Johanan Forces Jeremiah to Accompany Him into Egypt

☐Jeremiah 41:16-43:7 (cf. 2 Kings 25:26)

?? - Jeremiah Prophesies Doom for the Remnant in Egypt

☐Jeremiah 43:8-44:30

?? - *Yahweh* Reminds Ezekiel of His Responsibilities as Israel's Watchman

☐Ezekiel 33:1-20

10\*5<sup>285</sup> - Ezekiel Prophesies after Refugees from Judah Arrive in Babylon

☐Ezekiel 33:21-39:29

☐Psalm 137

12\*1<sup>286</sup> - Ezekiel Prophesies against Egypt

☐Ezekiel 32:1-16

OBADIAH warned Edom that their gloating over Jerusalem's destruction would be short-lived since the day of the *Yahweh*'s judgment upon all nations, including Edom (cf. Ezekiel 35), was drawing near.

☐Obadiah 1:1-21

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 582 BC = 23<sup>rd</sup> (24<sup>th</sup>) Year of Nebuchadnezzar/**

**875<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/17<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoiachin's Exile/**

**24<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity**

**6<sup>th</sup> Year of Jerusalem's Desolation**

?? - 745 Judeans Taken into Babylonian Custody

☐Jeremiah 52:30

## During the Reign of Nebuchadnezzar

Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah Miraculously Rescued from the Furnace

☐Daniel 3:1-30

Nebuchadnezzar's Period of Insanity

☐Daniel 4:1-37

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 574 BC = 31<sup>st</sup> (32<sup>nd</sup>) Year of Nebuchadnezzar/**

**883<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/25<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoiachin's Exile/**

**32<sup>nd</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity**

**14<sup>th</sup> Year of Jerusalem's Desolation<sup>287</sup>**

1\*10<sup>288</sup> - Ezekiel Experiences a Vision about the Temple and the Land of Israel

☐Ezekiel 40:1-48:35

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<sup>284</sup> 7\*1 = SUN/MON 17/18 OCT in 587 BC.

<sup>285</sup> TUE/WED 19/20 DEC in 587 BC.

<sup>286</sup> MON/TUE 12/13 FEB in 586 BC.

<sup>287</sup> According to Ezekiel 40:1.

<sup>288</sup> SAT/SUN 28/29 MAR in 574 BC.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 572 BC = 33<sup>rd</sup> (34<sup>th</sup>) Year of Nebuchadnezzar/  
885<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/27<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoiachin's Exile/  
34<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity  
16<sup>th</sup> Year of Jerusalem's Desolation**

1\*1<sup>289</sup> – Ezekiel Prophecies against Egypt

☐ Ezekiel 29:17-21

Some Anonymous Psalms

☐ Psalm 73-89, 120, 123, 129

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 562 BC = 43<sup>rd</sup> (44<sup>th</sup>) Year of Nebuchadnezzar/  
895<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/37<sup>th</sup> Year of Jehoiachin's Exile/  
44<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity/  
26<sup>th</sup> Year of Jerusalem's Desolation**

?? – Nebuchadnezzar dies; Amel-Marduk becomes King of Babylon

12\*25 (or 12\*24, per LXX) (or 12\*27)<sup>290</sup> – Jehoiachin Released from Custody

☐ Jeremiah 52:31-34 (cf. 2 Kings 25:27-30)

**Probably 549/48 BC = 7<sup>th</sup> Year of Nabonidus/908<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
1<sup>st</sup> Year of Belshazzar, Crown Prince of Babylon<sup>291</sup>/  
57<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity/  
39<sup>th</sup> Year of Jerusalem's Desolation**

?? – Daniel's Vision about Four Kingdoms

☐ Daniel 7:1-28

**Probably 547/46 BC = 9<sup>th</sup> Year of Nabonidus/910<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
3<sup>rd</sup> Year of Belshazzar, Crown Prince of Babylon/  
59<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity/  
41<sup>st</sup> Year of Jerusalem's Desolation**

?? – Daniel's Vision about the Median/Persian and Grecian Empires

☐ Daniel 8:1-27

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<sup>289</sup> WED/THU 7/8 APR in 572 BC.

<sup>290</sup> SUN/MON 20/21 MAR (or SAT/SUN 19/20 MAR, per LXX) (or TUE/WED 22/23 MAR) in 560 BC. Jehoiachin was apparently released as part of the celebration marking the start of Amel-Marduk's 1<sup>st</sup> Year.

<sup>291</sup> From about the 7<sup>th</sup> Year of Nabonidus onward, Belshazzar ruled Babylon while his father remained at the Arabian oasis of Tema. This is why Belshazzar could only offer Daniel the third place in the kingdom, not the second place, since that was his own position (Daniel 5:16).

### Chart 13 - Regnal Years of the Median/Persian Kings of Babylon

538 BC	Darius the Mede
537-530 BC	Cyrus the Great
529-522 BC	Cambyses
[522 BC]	Pseudo-Smerdis
521-486 BC	Darius
485-465 BC	Xerxes <sup>292</sup>
464-424 BC	Artaxerxes
423-405 BC	Darius II
404-359 BC	Artaxerxes II
358-338 BC	Ochus (a.k.a. Artaxerxes III)
337-336 BC	Arses (a.k.a. Artaxerxes IV)
335-330 BC	Darius III

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<sup>292</sup> The regnal dating of Xerxes, Artaxerxes, Darius II and Artaxerxes II has been confirmed through double-dated (Egyptian/Jewish) letters found on the Nile island of Elephantine.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 539 BC = 17<sup>th</sup> Year of Nabonidus/918<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
11<sup>th</sup> Year of Belshazzar, Crown Prince of Babylon/  
67<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity/  
49<sup>th</sup> Year of Jerusalem's Desolation**

**7\*16**<sup>293</sup>

Daniel Prophesies the Imminent Capture of Babylon

☐ Daniel 5:1-29

Darius the Mede<sup>294</sup> (62 years old) Captures Babylon for Cyrus the Persian

☐ Daniel 5:30-31

**8\*3**<sup>295</sup> – Cyrus the Persian Enters Babylon With Great Pomp

**8\*?** – Darius the Mede Appoints *Satrap*s, Including Daniel<sup>296</sup>

☐ Daniel 6:1-2

**?\*?** - Daniel Miraculously Rescued from the Lion Pit

☐ Daniel 6:3-28

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 538 BC = 1<sup>st</sup> Year of Darius the Mede/919<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
68<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity/  
50<sup>th</sup> Year of Jerusalem's Desolation**

**?\*?** - Gabriel Informs Daniel about the Timing of Messiah's Coming<sup>297</sup>

☐ Daniel 9:1-27

**8\*?**<sup>298</sup> – Darius the Mede dies<sup>299</sup>

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 537 BC = 1<sup>st</sup> Year of Cyrus/920<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
69<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity/  
51<sup>st</sup> Year of Jerusalem's Desolation**

**?\*?** - Cyrus Issues a Decree Permitting the Rebuilding of the Temple

☐ Ezra 1:1-11 (cf. 2 Chronicles 36:22-23)

**?\*?** – Many Judeans Return with Zerubbabel and Jeshua

☐ Ezra 2:1-2a, 64-69

☐ Psalm 126

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 537 BC**

**7\*1**<sup>300</sup> – Judeans Reinstate Burnt Offerings on a Rebuilt Altar

☐ Ezra 2:70-3:6

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<sup>293</sup> According to the Chronicle of Nabonidus. SUN/MON 11/12 OCT in 539 BC.

<sup>294</sup> According to the Chronicle of Nabonidus this man was named Gobryas (or Ugbaru). He was *Satrap* of Gutium and Darius' point man in the capture of Babylon.

<sup>295</sup> According to the Chronicle of Nabonidus. WED/THU 28/29 OCT in 539 BC.

<sup>296</sup> The Chronicle of Nabonidus indicates that Cyrus granted Gobryas the right to govern Babylon on his behalf, including the appointment of *satraps*.

<sup>297</sup> Daniel's inquiry rose from the fact Jeremiah prophesied that Babylon would keep Jerusalem and the Temple desolate for 70 years (Jeremiah 25:8-14 and 29:10). In the clarification of this prophecy, Daniel also learned the timing of Messiah's coming and a subsequent desolation of Jerusalem and the Temple, that by the Romans in AD 70. See Chart 15: The 70 Sabbatical Cycles of Daniel 9:24-27.

<sup>298</sup> According to the Chronicle of Nabonidus. 8\*1 = FRI/SAT 15/16 OCT in 538 BC.

<sup>299</sup> After Gobryas' death, Cyrus added the title "King of Babylon" to his many titles.

<sup>300</sup> WED/THU 4/5 OCT in 537 BC.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 536 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of Cyrus/921<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
70<sup>th</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity/  
52<sup>nd</sup> Year of Jerusalem's Desolation**

**2\*?<sup>301</sup>** – Foundation Laid for New Temple

Ezra 3:7-13

**?\*?** – Zerubbabel Refuses the Assistance of Those Living in and around Samaria

Ezra 4:1-3

**From 536 BC Until 519 BC – Judean Rebuilding Efforts Impeded**

Ezra 4:4-5, 24

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 535 BC = 3<sup>rd</sup> Year of Cyrus/922<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
71<sup>st</sup> Year of Daniel's Captivity/  
53<sup>rd</sup> Year of Jerusalem's Desolation**

**1\*5<sup>302</sup>** –Daniel Begins a Prolonged Fast

Daniel 10:1-3

**1\*24<sup>303</sup>** – Daniel Experiences His Final Vision

Daniel 10:4-12:13

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 535 BC = 125<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 534 BC = 18<sup>th</sup> Year of Jubilee**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 521 BC = 127<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 520 BC = 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of Darius/937<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
68<sup>th</sup> Year of Jerusalem's Desolation**

**6\*1<sup>304</sup>** – Judeans Urged to Finish the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple

Haggai 1:1-13

**6\*24<sup>305</sup>** – The people commit to resuming work on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple

Haggai 1:14-15

Ezra 5:1-2

**7\*21<sup>306</sup>** - Haggai Encourages Israel

Haggai 2:1-9

**?\*?** – Tattenai Writes to Darius about the Rebuilding Project

Ezra 5:3-17

**8\*?<sup>307</sup>** – Zechariah Warns Israel

Zechariah 1:1-6

**9\*24<sup>308</sup>** - Haggai Encourages Israel

Haggai 2:10-23

**11\*24<sup>309</sup>** - Visions of Zechariah

Zechariah 1:7-6:15

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<sup>301</sup> 1\*1 = SAT/SUN 28/29 APR in 536 BC.

<sup>302</sup> SAT/SUN 23/24 MAR in 535 BC.

<sup>303</sup> THU/FRI 11/12 APR in 535 BC.

<sup>304</sup> MON/TUE 28/29 AUG in 520 BC.

<sup>305</sup> WED/THU 20/21 SEP in 5120 BC.

<sup>306</sup> MON/TUE 16/17 OCT in 520 BC.

<sup>307</sup> 8\*1 = THU/FRI 26/27 OCT in 520 BC.

<sup>308</sup> SUN/MON 17/18 DEC in 520 BC.

<sup>309</sup> WED/THU 14/15 FEB in 519 BC.

## Chart 14 - Census of Returnees in 537 BC

Nehemiah 7:5 makes it clear that Nehemiah 7:6-68 was a copy of Ezra 2:1-69. Variants between these two texts are good examples of the most common type of scribal (copyist) error, involving long lists of names and/or numbers. The Nehemiah variants are shown in parentheses

The main leaders of this return were Zerubbabel, Jeshua, Nehemiah, Seraiah (Azariah), Reelaiah (Nahamani), Mordecai, Bilshan, Mispar (Mispereth), Bigvai, Rehum (Nehum), and Baanah.

### A. Israelis

Ancestral City or Village	Census
Parosh	2,172
Shephatiah	372
Arah	775 (652)
Pahath-moab, Of the sons of Jeshua <i>and</i> Joab	2,812 (2,818)
Elam	1,254
Zattu	945 (845)
Zaccai	760
Bani (Binnui)	642 (648)
Bebai	623 (628)
Azgad	1,222 (2,322)
Adonikam	666 (667)
Bigvai	2,056 (2,067)
Adin	454 (655)
Ater of Hezekiah	98
Bezai	323 (324)
Jorah (Hariph)	112
Hashum	223 (328)
Gibbar (Gibeon)	95
Bethlehem	123
Netophah	56
Bethlehem	123
(Total for Bethlehem and Netophah)	(188)
Anathoth	128
(Beth-)Azmaveth	42
Kiriath-arim, Chephirah, and Beeroth	743
Ramah and Geba	621
Michmas	122
Bethel and Ai	223 (123)
(The other) Nebo	52
Magbish	156 (None Given)
The other Elam	1,254
Harim	320
Lod, Hadid, and Ono	725 (721)
Jericho	345
Senaah	3,630 (3,930)

### B. Priests

Clan Name	Census
Jedaiah of the house of Jeshua	973
Immer	1,052
Pashhur	1,247
Harim	1,017

### C. Levites

Clan Name	Census
Levitical Leaders: Jeshua and Kadmiel of Hodaviah (Hodevah)	74
Singers: Clan Asaph	128 (148)
Gatekeepers: Shallum, Ater, Talmon, Akkub, Hatita and Shobai	139 (138)
Temple Servants: Ziha, Hasupha, Tabbaoth, Keros, Siaha (Sia), Padon, Lebanah (Lebana), Hagabah (Hagaba), Akkub, Hagab (not in Nehemiah), Shalmal, Hanan, Giddel, Gahar, Reaiah, Rezin, Nekoda, Gazzam, Uzza, Paseah, Besai, Asnah (not in Nehemiah), Meunim, Nephisim (Nephushesim), Bakbuk, Hakupha, Harhur, Bazluth (Bazlith), Mehida, Harsha, Barkos, Sisera, Temah, Neziah and Hatipha	392
“Solomon’s Servants”: Sotai, Hassophereth (Sophereth), Peruda (Perida), Jaalah (Jaala), Darkon, Giddel, Shephatiah, Hattil, Pochereth-hazzebaim and Ami (Amon)	

### D. Undocumented Levites and Priests

Clan Name	Census
Undocumented Levites: Delaiah, Tobiah and Nekoda	652 (642)
Undocumented Priests: Habaiah Descendants of Barzillai the Gileadite	None Given

### E. Overall Totals

	Census
Total Men Counted in Census	42,360
Personal Servants, Male and Female	7,337
Non-Temple Singers, Male and Female	200 (245)
Horses	736
Mules	245
Camels	435
Donkeys	6,720
Gold, in <i>drachmas</i> <sup>310</sup>	61,000
Silver, in <i>minas</i> <sup>311</sup>	5,000
Sets of priestly clothing	100

<sup>310</sup> 1 *drachma* or *daric* = 40 days of wages for a common worker.

<sup>311</sup> 1 *mina* = approximately 1.25 pounds (weight).

**Probably 519/18 BC = 3<sup>rd</sup> Year of Darius/938<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**???** – Darius Replies to Tattenai about the Rebuilding Project

☐Ezra 6:1-13

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 518 BC = 4<sup>th</sup> Year of Darius/939<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
70<sup>th</sup> Year of Jerusalem's Desolation<sup>312</sup>**

**9\*4<sup>313</sup>** - Instructions Regarding Fasts Commemorating the Temple's Desolation

☐Zechariah 7:1-8:23

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 516 BC = 6<sup>th</sup> Year of Darius/941<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
72<sup>nd</sup> Year of Jerusalem's Desolation/  
22<sup>nd</sup> Year of Cyrus' Decree/1<sup>st</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

**12\*3<sup>314</sup>** - Temple Construction Completed

☐Ezra 6:14-18

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 515 BC = 7<sup>th</sup> Year of Darius/942<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
2<sup>nd</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

**1\*14-22<sup>315</sup>** - Passover/Unleavened Bread Observed

☐Ezra 6:19-22

Other Prophecies of Zechariah

☐Zechariah 9:1-14:21

**Early in the Reign of Xerxes - Enemies of Judah Lodge Another Official Complaint<sup>316</sup>**

☐Ezra 4:6

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 484 BC = 3<sup>rd</sup> Year of Xerxes (Jewish)**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 483 BC = 3<sup>rd</sup> Year of Xerxes /974<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
34<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

**???** - Xerxes Deposes Queen Vashti

☐Esther 1:1-22

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 481 BC = 6<sup>th</sup> Year of Xerxes (Jewish)**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 480 BC = 6<sup>th</sup> Year of Xerxes/977<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
37<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Xerxes Decides to Replace Vashti

☐Esther 2:1-15

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<sup>312</sup> According to Zechariah 7:5.

<sup>313</sup> FRI/SAT 6/7 DEC in 518 BC.

<sup>314</sup> WED/THU 9/10 FEB in 515 BC.

<sup>315</sup> WED/THU 20/21 – THU/FRI 28/29 APR IN 515 BC.

<sup>316</sup> This may explain Mordecai's insistence that Esther keep her Jewish heritage a secret (Esther 2:10).



**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 480 BC = 7<sup>th</sup> Year of Xerxes (Jewish)**

**10\*?**<sup>317</sup> – Esther Presented to Xerxes

Esther 2:16

**?\*?** – Xerxes Officially Replaces Vashti with Esther

Esther 2:17-20

**Before the End of the Year** - Xerxes Departs Susa for Sardis<sup>318</sup>

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 479 BC = 7<sup>th</sup> Year of Xerxes/978<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
38<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 479 BC = 8<sup>th</sup> Year of Xerxes (Jewish)**

**11\*29**<sup>319</sup> - Xerxes Departs Sardis for His Disastrous Invasion of Greece<sup>320</sup>

**Probably 478/77 BC = 8<sup>th</sup> Year of Xerxes/979<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
39<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

**?\*?** - Mordecai Informs Xerxes of an Assassination Plot<sup>321</sup>

Esther 2:21-23

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 475 BC = 12<sup>th</sup> Year of Xerxes (Jewish)**

**?\*?** - Haman Decides To Purge the Kingdom of All Jews

Esther 3:1-6

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 474 BC = 12<sup>th</sup> Year of Xerxes/983<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
43<sup>rd</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

**1\*1**<sup>322</sup> – Haman Determines the Date for His Purge

Esther 3:7

**1\*13**<sup>323</sup> – Haman Convinces Xerxes to Authorize His Purge

Esther 3:8-15

**3\*20**<sup>324</sup> - Mordecai Warns Esther about the Purge Order

Esther 3:16-4:17

**3\*22**<sup>325</sup> – Esther Petitions Xerxes for a Special Audience

Esther 5:1-14

**3\*23**<sup>326</sup> - Haman Executed and the Jews Given the Right of Preemptory Defense

Esther 6:1-8:17

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 473 BC = 13<sup>th</sup> Year of Xerxes (Jewish)**

**12\*13-15**<sup>327</sup> – Jews Defend Themselves Against Haman's Purge

Esther 9:1-32

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<sup>317</sup> 10\*1 = SUN/MON 2/3 DEC in 480 BC.

<sup>318</sup> Herodotus' The Histories, 7.20.

<sup>319</sup> Dated by a total solar eclipse on 17 February 478 BC.

<sup>320</sup> Herodotus' The Histories, 7.37.

<sup>321</sup> This plot probably arose when Xerxes returned from his humiliating defeat by the Greeks in 478 BC.

<sup>322</sup> TUE/WED 3/4 APR in 474 BC.

<sup>323</sup> SUN/MON 15/16 APR in 474.

<sup>324</sup> THU/FRI 21/22 JUN in 474 BC.

<sup>325</sup> SAT/SUN 23/24 JUN in 474 BC.

<sup>326</sup> SUN/MON 24/25 JUN in 474 BC.

<sup>327</sup> WED/THU 5/6 – FRI/SAT 7/8 FEB in 473 BC.

## 473-465 BC = Remainder of Xerxes' Reign

Mordecai Functions as Xerxes Advisor

Esther 10:1-3

An Anonymous Psalm

Psalm 102

## Year Beginning 7\*1 in 458 BC = 137<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year/7<sup>th</sup> Year of Artaxerxes (Jewish)

### Year Beginning 1\*1 in 457 BC = 8<sup>th</sup> Year of Artaxerxes/1001<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus/ 60<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple

1\*1<sup>328</sup> - Ezra Commissioned to Rebuild Jerusalem

Ezra 7:1-26

1\*? - Ezra Assembles Leading Men of Israel to Return to Jerusalem

Ezra 7:27-8:15

1\*10<sup>329</sup> - Ezra Proclaims a Fast and Accounts for the Sacred Items

Ezra 8:16-30

1\*11<sup>330</sup> - *Sabbath Rest*

1\*12<sup>331</sup> - Ezra Departs for Jerusalem

Ezra 8:31

5\*1<sup>332</sup> - Ezra Arrives at Jerusalem

Ezra 7:8

5\*4<sup>333</sup> - Ezra Accounts for Sacred Items

Ezra 8:32-36

### Year Beginning 7\*1 in 457 BC = 8<sup>th</sup> Year of Artaxerxes (Jewish)

?\*? - Ezra Orders the Walls of Jerusalem Rebuilt<sup>334</sup>

[Per Ezra 4:13-14]

?\*? - The Enemies of the Jews Warn Artaxerxes That Jerusalem Is Being Rewalled

Ezra 4:7-16

9\*18<sup>335</sup> - Ezra Inquires of *Yahweh* Regarding the Issue of Mixed Marriages

Ezra 9:1-10:8

9\*20<sup>336</sup> - Ezra Establishes an Investigation Committee

Ezra 10:9-15

10\*1<sup>337</sup> - Investigative Committee Convenes

Ezra 10:16

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<sup>328</sup> TUE/WED 26/27 MAR in 457 BC.

<sup>329</sup> THU/FRI 4/5 APR in 457 BC.

<sup>330</sup> FRI/SAT 5/6 APR in 457 BC.

<sup>331</sup> SAT/SUN 6/7 APR IN 457 BC.

<sup>332</sup> TUE/WED 23/24 JUL in 457 BC.

<sup>333</sup> FRI/SAT 26/27 JUL in 457 BC.

<sup>334</sup> This event marks the starting point for Daniel's 70 Sabbatical Cycles.

<sup>335</sup> FRI/SAT 6/7 DEC in 457 BC.

<sup>336</sup> SUN/MON 8/9 DEC in 457 BC.

<sup>337</sup> TUE/WED 17/18 DEC in 457 BC.

## Chart 15 - The 70 Sabbatical Cycles of Daniel 9:24-27

In my estimation, there are two keys to understanding this fascinating passage of Scripture - first, the “sevens” being referred to by Gabriel are Sabbatical cycles and not just seven-year periods; and second, the decree mentioned in verse 25 was made by Ezra. When this prophecy came to Daniel in 538 BC, he was an old man who had been living in Babylon since his capture by the Babylonians 68 years earlier. After Babylon fell to the Median/Persian Empire, Daniel immediately turned his attention to Jeremiah’s prophecy that Jerusalem’s desolation would only last 70 years (Jeremiah 25). Perhaps Daniel hoped for divine confirmation that this time limit was to be counted from the start of his own exile and that it was now nearing completion. Instead, the aged prophet learned about another, future desolation of Jerusalem, which would follow the arrival of a Jewish king called Messiah.<sup>338</sup>

Here then, is my understanding of the major components of this prophecy

Prophecy	Fulfillment
Decree to Rebuild Jerusalem and Its Walls	Ezra Decreed the Rebuilding of Jerusalem and Its Walls in 457 BC (Ezra 7:6; 9:9; 4:6-23)  This decree came at the end of one Sabbatical Cycle and at the beginning of another.
7 Sabbatical Cycles for Rebuilding Jerusalem	Fall of 457 BC – Fall of 408 BC
62 Sabbatical Cycles until Messiah	Fall of 408 BC – Fall of AD 27
The 70 <sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Cycle	Fall of AD 27 – Fall of AD 34
Messiah to be cut off during the 70 <sup>th</sup> Cycle. Sacrifices to end.	Jesus was crucified in the Spring of AD 33. This ended the need for sacrifice (Cf. Hebrews).
After Messiah, Jerusalem and the Temple were to be made desolate.	After Jesus, Jerusalem and the Temple were made desolate (in AD 70) by the Romans.  Jesus predicted this event in his “Olivet Discourse,” even citing Daniel 9:26-27. (Matthew 24:4-28//Mark 13:5-23//Luke 21:10-24).

<sup>338</sup> Hebrew: *masiyakh*, from the verb *mashakh* ("to anoint with olive oil"), in reference to a formal ceremony of consecration used to designate Israeli priests, kings and prophets.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 456 BC = 9<sup>th</sup> Year of Artaxerxes/1002<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
61<sup>st</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

**1\*1<sup>339</sup>** – Investigative Committee Reports Its Findings

Ezra 10:17-44

**???** - Artaxerxes Orders that Work on Jerusalem's Wall Cease Immediately

Ezra 4:17-23

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 445 BC = 20<sup>th</sup> Year of Artaxerxes/1012<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
72<sup>nd</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 445 BC = 20<sup>th</sup> Year of Artaxerxes (Jewish)**

**9\*?<sup>340</sup>** – Nehemiah Responds to Reports on Conditions in Jerusalem

Nehemiah 1:1-11

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 444 BC = 21<sup>st</sup> Year of Artaxerxes/1013<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
73<sup>rd</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

**1\*?<sup>341</sup>** - Nehemiah Commissioned to Rebuild Jerusalem's Walls

Nehemiah 2:1-8

**Probably in the 4<sup>th</sup> Month** - Nehemiah Inspects the Walls Shortly After His Arrival

Nehemiah 2:9-16

**5\*4-6\*25<sup>342</sup>** - Walls Rebuilt in 52 Days

Nehemiah 2:17-6:19

**???** - Nehemiah's Census of Judah<sup>343</sup>

Nehemiah 7:1-5, 70-73a

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 444 BC = 139<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical/21<sup>st</sup> Year of Artaxerxes (Jewish)**

**7\*1<sup>344</sup>**

Wall Dedicated

Nehemiah 12:27-47

Ezra Reads the Book of Deuteronomy to the Assembly<sup>345</sup>

Nehemiah 7:73b-8:12

Nehemiah 13:1-3

**7\*2<sup>346</sup>** - Ezra Continues Reading to the Assembly

Nehemiah 8:13-15

**7\*15-22<sup>347</sup>** - Tabernacles Celebrated

Nehemiah 8:16-18

**7\*24<sup>348</sup>** - Reestablishment of the Covenant

Nehemiah 9:1-12:26

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<sup>339</sup> SAT/SUN 15/16 MAR in 456 BC.

<sup>340</sup> 9\*1 = FRI/SAT 5/6 DEC in 445 BC.

<sup>341</sup> 1\*1 = THU/FRI 2/3 APR in 444 BC.

<sup>342</sup> FRI/SAT 31 JUL/1 AUG – SUN/MON 20/21 SEP in 444 BC.

<sup>343</sup> Nehemiah recites Zerubbabel's earlier census, but supplies no information from his own census. See Chart 14: Census of Returnees in 537 BC.

<sup>344</sup> FRI/SAT 25/26 SEP in 444 BC.

<sup>345</sup> This was done in accordance with Moses' own instructions in Deuteronomy 31:10-13, and marks the beginning of a Sabbatical Year.

<sup>346</sup> SAT/SUN 26/27 SEP in 444 BC.

<sup>347</sup> FRI/SAT 9/10 – FRI/SAT 16/17 OCT in 444 BC.

<sup>348</sup> SUN/MON 18/19 OCT in 444 BC.

Some More Anonymous Psalms

☐Psalm 146-150

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 433 BC = 32<sup>nd</sup> Year of Artaxerxes/1024<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/  
84<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 433 BC = 32<sup>nd</sup> Year of Artaxerxes (Jewish)**

Nehemiah Returns to Babylon

☐[Per Nehemiah 13:6a]

**Between Nehemiah's 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Tenure as the Persian Governor of Judah**

Eliashib Permits Tobiah to Live in the Temple

☐Nehemiah 13:4-5

**MALACHI** is the final prophetic writing of the Old Testament period. It reflects covenantal abuses (such as those corrected by Nehemiah during his 2<sup>nd</sup> tenure as Governor of Judah) and prophesies the coming of an Elijah-like predecessor to the Messiah.

☐Malachi 1:1-4:6

**During Nehemiah's 2<sup>nd</sup> Tenure as the Persian Governor of Judah**

Nehemiah Evicts Tobiah from the Temple

☐Nehemiah 13:6b-9

Nehemiah Incensed by Many Violations of the Covenant

☐Nehemiah 13:10-30

Well done!

You have now completed your journey through the inspired writings of the Old Testament! I have no doubt that you discovered a lot of things you never knew before, and perhaps rediscovered a few you had forgotten. Now, before you move into the equally inspired writings of the New Testament - where you'll want to keep your eyes open for frequent references or allusions to the Old Testament - let me provide you with some key moments in Jewish history during the 400-year period that took place between the two.

*First of all, this how the Macedonian Greeks came to dominate the Middle East.*

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 336 BC = 1121<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus/181<sup>st</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Darius III (40 yrs) became the final king of the Persian Empire.

Darius III appointed Sanballat as the Persian ruler of Samaria province.

Sanballat married his daughter to Manasseh, brother of the Jewish High Priest Jaddua.

**OCT** – Philip of Macedon was assassinated; His son, Alexander (20 yrs) took his place.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 335 BC = 1122<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus/182<sup>nd</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Jewish complaints forced Manasseh to consider divorcing his Samaritan wife.

Sanballat promised Manasseh a High Priesthood & a Temple if he would just move to Samaria.

Manasseh & other renegade priests defected to Samaria, effectively starting the Samaritan religion.

[Over many years, a continuing flow of Jewish renegades, greatly strengthened the Samaritan faith.]

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 334 BC = 1123<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/183<sup>rd</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

**Spring** – Alexander invaded the Persian Empire by crossing the Hellespont.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 333 BC = 1124<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/184<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

**NOV** – Alexander defeated Darius III at the Battle of Issus.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 332 BC = 1125<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/185<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Alexander granted permission for the Samaritans to build a Temple on Mt. Gerizim.

Alexander granted special protection of the Jewish religion throughout the Greek Empire.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 331 BC = 1126<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/186<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Alexander conquered Egypt & Babylonia.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 330 BC = 1127<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/187<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Darius III assassinated by one of his own men, ending the Persian Empire.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 324 BC = 1133<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/193<sup>rd</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Alexander's pushed his Greek Empire into NW India before returning to Mesopotamia.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 323 BC = 1134<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/194<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Alexander died at age 32 in Mesopotamia;

Ptolemy I arose as the first king of that portion of the Greek Empire that was in Egypt.

*Second, this how the Jews came to use the Seleucid Era in dating events within their history.*

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 312 BC = 1145<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/205<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Seleucus I arose as the first king of that portion of the Greek Empire that was in Syria.

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 312 BC = 1<sup>st</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 311 BC = 1146<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/206<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
1<sup>st</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

*Third, this is how the Greek Septuagint came into existence.*

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 280 BC = 1177<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/237<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
31<sup>st</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

Ptolemy I died; Ptolemy II became sole ruler of Egypt.

**c. 280 BC** – The Library of Alexandria in Egypt – originally commissioned by Ptolemy I, with its stated purpose being the collection of every document in the known world – had already collected over 200,000 scrolls and was reportedly on track to soon have half a million on file (Antiquities 12.2.1). Demetrius, the librarian at Alexandria, made arrangements with Ptolemy II to have the entirety of the Old Testament translated into Greek, producing what is now known as the Septuagint (Antiquities 12.2).

*Fourth, this is how the “abomination of desolation” (Daniel 11:31) was set up in the Temple.*

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 175 BC = 1282<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus/342<sup>nd</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
136<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 175 BC = 137<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

Seleucus IV of Syria was assassinated by his finance minister; Since the 10-year old heir, Demetrius, was living in Rome as a political hostage; Seleucus’ brother, Antiochus IV, killed the assassin and assumed control in Syria as the new king (1 Maccabees 1:10).

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 174 BC = 1283<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/343<sup>rd</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
137<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 174 BC = 138<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

Jason bribed Antiochus IV in order to secure the Jewish High Priesthood. He then proceeded to work hard at Hellenizing the Jews (1 Maccabees 1:11-15; 2 Maccabees 4:7-17).

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 171 BC = 1286<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/346<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
140<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 171 BC = 141<sup>st</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

Menelaus bribed Antiochus IV in order to secure the Jewish High Priesthood. He then proceeded to continue Hellenizing the Jews (2 Maccabees 4:23-26).

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 170 BC = 1287<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/347<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
141<sup>st</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

**Spring** – Antiochus IV invaded Egypt (1 Maccabees 1:18-19).

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 170 BC = 142<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 169 BC = 1288<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/348<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
142<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 169 BC = 143<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

Antiochus IV withdrew from Egypt without capturing Alexandria (1 Maccabees 1:20).

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 168 BC = 1289<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/340<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
143<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

**Spring** – Antiochus IV invaded Egypt a second time but was turned back by the Romans; on his way back to Antioch he plundered the Jewish Temple (1 Maccabees 1:21-28; 2 Maccabees 5:1-23a).

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 168 BC = 144<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 167 BC = 1290<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/350<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
144<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

**Pentecost**<sup>349</sup> – Apollonius massacred more Jews at Jerusalem, disrupting the daily sacrifices at the Jewish Temple in the process and thereby starting the 1,150 day (2,300 “evening & morning” sacrifices, divided by 2) count-down of Daniel 8:14. (1 Maccabees 1:29-40; 2 Maccabees 5:23b-27)

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 167 BC = 145<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

**Early Fall?** - Antiochus IV decreed an end to the practice of Judaism (1 Maccabees 1:41-53)

**8\*1**<sup>350</sup> – Jewish sacrifices completely ceased in the Jewish Temple after this date, starting the 1,290 day count-down in Daniel 8:14.

**9\*15**<sup>351</sup> – A Greek altar of sacrifice was constructed in the Jewish Temple (1 Maccabees 1:54).

**9\*25**<sup>352</sup> – A Greek sacrifice was offered on the altar (1 Maccabees 1:59).

**Winter** – The priest Mattathias refused to allow Hellenization at Modein (1 Maccabees 2:1-28).

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 166 BC = 1291<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus/351<sup>st</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
145<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

**Spring** – Mattathias began an active guerilla war against the Hellenization (1 Maccabees 2:29-48).

? - Prior to his death, Mattathias encouraged his sons to continue the war (1 Maccabees 2:49-70);

Judas “Maccabee” (“The Hammerer”) became the next leader of the war (1 Maccabees 3:1-9).

**166-164 BC** – Judas Maccabee carried on an exceptionally effective war (1 Maccabees 3:10-4:35).

*Fifth, this is how the Temple was rededicated, fulfilling the prophecies of Daniel.*<sup>353</sup>

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 164 BC = 1293<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/353<sup>rd</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
147<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 164 BC = 148<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)/  
179<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**9<sup>th</sup> Month** – Judas Maccabee seized control of the Temple, cleansing it (1 Maccabees 4:36-49).

**9\*25** – Judas Maccabee rededicated the Temple (1 Maccabees 4:50-58);

[The holiday of Hanukkah was officially established by Judas Maccabee (1 Maccabees 4:59)]

**Winter** – Judas Maccabee fortified the Temple mount (1 Maccabees 4:60-61); he also carried on successful military operations against his enemies (1 Maccabees 5:1-68).

**Winter** – Informed of the Jewish victory, Antiochus IV headed for Judea; he died on the way (1 Maccabees 6:1-16 & 2 Maccabees 9:4-12).

<sup>349</sup> SAT/SUN 3/4 JUN 167 BC.

<sup>350</sup> SAT/ 21/22 OCT 167 BC.

<sup>351</sup> WED/THU 6/7 DEC 167 BC.

<sup>352</sup> SAT/SUN 16/17 DEC 167 BC.

<sup>353</sup> This is my understanding of the prophetic timing mentioned in Daniel 12:7-12:

**DAY 1 = Pentecost (4 June) of 167**, when Antiochus IV stopped Temple sacrifices.

**DAY 197 = 9\*25 (17 December) of 167**, when the Abomination of Desolation desecrated the Temple.

**DAY 1,291 = 9\*25 (14 December) of 164**, when the Temple was rededicated after 1,290 days.

**DAY 1,335 = 11\*10 (27 January) of 163**, probably represented the date of Antiochus IV’s death.



*Sixth, this is how the Jews were eventually freed from Macedonian Greek control.*

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 163 BC = 1294<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/354<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
148<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

**1\*15<sup>354</sup>** – Antiochus V was apparently willing to settle with the Jews<sup>355</sup>

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 163 BC = 149<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

**163-161 BC** – The Gentiles of the region were not so forgiving & attacked the Jews; when Judas Maccabee responded in kind, Antiochus V continue the war (1 Maccabees 6 & 2 Maccabees 12-13).

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 161 BC = 1296<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/356<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
150<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 161 BC = 151<sup>st</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

Demetrius I, son of Seleucas IV, arrived in Syria to claim the throne;

Antiochus V was assassinated in favor of Demetrius I (1 Maccabees 7:1-4).

**161-160 BC** - Demetrius I continued the war (1 Maccabees 7-8 & 2 Maccabees 14-15)<sup>356</sup>

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 160 BC = 1297<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/357<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
151<sup>st</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

**Spring** – Judas Maccabee reached out to the Romans for assistance against the Greeks;

he was killed in his very next military engagement (1 Maccabees 8:20-9:22).

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 160 BC = 152<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

**160-152 BC** – Judas' brother Jonathan continued the Jewish struggle (1 Maccabees 9:23-73).

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 152 BC = 1305<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/365<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
159<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 152 BC = 160<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

Alexander, son of Antiochus V, arrived in Syria to challenge Demetrius I for the throne;

both Greek leaders offered Jonathan the High Priesthood in exchange for Jewish support;

Jonathan chose to support Alexander (1 Maccabees 10:1-45).

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<sup>354</sup> THU/FRI 29/30 APR 163 BC.

<sup>355</sup> “To the nation the king’s letter was as follows:

“King Antiochus to the senate of the Jews and to the other Jews, greetings.

‘If you are well, it is as we desire. We also are in good health.

“Menelaus has informed us that you wish to return home and look after your own affairs. Therefore those who go home by the thirtieth of Xanthicus will have our pledge of friendship and full permission for the Jews to enjoy their own food and laws, just as formerly, and none of them shall be molested in any way for what may have been done in ignorance. And I have also sent Menelaus to encourage you.

“Farewell. The one hundred forty-eighth year, Xanthicus fifteenth.” (2 Maccabees 11:27-33)

<sup>356</sup> With which the book of 2 Maccabees ends.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 151 BC = 1306<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/366<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
160<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

Demetrius I was killed in battle; Alexander reigned alone (1 Maccabees 10:46-58).

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 151 BC = 161<sup>st</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 150 BC = 1307<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/367<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
161<sup>st</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

King Alexander declared High Priest Jonathan “Friend” & gave him charge of Judea  
(1 Maccabees 10:59-66).

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 150 BC = 162<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

**150-145 BC** – Demetrius II, son of Demetrius I, allied himself with Ptolemy VI of Egypt in a campaign to take control of Syria from Alexander (1 Maccabees 11:1-15).

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 145 BC = 1312<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/372<sup>nd</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
166<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 145 BC = 167<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

Alexander fled to Arabia where his head was cut off & sent to Demetrius II (1 Maccabees 11:16-19).

Demetrius II confirmed Jonathan in his Priesthood & Judean rulership (1 Maccabees 11:20-37).

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 143 BC = 1314<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/374<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
168<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 143 BC = 169<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

Trypho began supporting Antiochus VI, son of Alexander, as king in place of Demetrius II;

Jonathan also supported him in exchange for appointment as High Priest (1 Maccabees 11:38-59).

Trypho shortly betrayed & killed Jonathan (1 Maccabees 12:39-13:30).

Trypho killed Antiochus VI, declaring himself king (1 Maccabees 13:31-32).

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 142 BC = 1315<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/375<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
170<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)/  
1<sup>st</sup> Year of High Priest Simon**

Demetrius II declared Judea free in exchange for their support (1 Maccabees 13:33-40).

Jewish people counted this as the starting date of their new independent state.<sup>357</sup>

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 142 BC = 171<sup>st</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

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<sup>357</sup> “In the one hundred seventieth year the yoke of the Gentiles was removed from Israel, and the people began to write in their documents and contracts, ‘In the first year of Simon the great high priest and commander and leader of the Jews.’” (1 Maccabees 14:41-42)

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 140 BC = 1317<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/377<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
172<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)/  
3<sup>rd</sup> Year of High Priest Simon**

**6\*18** – The Jews honored Simon & his family by declaring him their “Ethnarch.”<sup>358</sup>

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 140 BC = 173<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 138 BC = 1319<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/379<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
174<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)/  
5<sup>th</sup> Year of High Priest Simon**

Antiochus VII, brother of Demetrius II, affirmed Judean freedom, presumably in exchange for their support of his family’s claim to the Seleucid throne of Syria (1 Maccabees 15:1-14).

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 138 BC = 175<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 136 BC = 1321<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus/381<sup>st</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
176<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Antioch reckoning)/  
7<sup>th</sup> Year of High Priest Simon**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 136 BC = 177<sup>th</sup> Year of the Seleucid Era (Babylonian/Jewish reckoning)**

**FEB** – Simon and two of his sons were assassinated by Simon’s son-in-law (1 Maccabees 16:11-17).

A remaining son, John Hyrcanus became High Priest & Jewish Ethnarch (1 Maccabees 16:18-24).<sup>359</sup>

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<sup>358</sup> “The Jews and their priests have resolved that Simon should be their leader and high priest forever, until a trustworthy prophet should arise, and that he should be governor over them and that he should take charge of the sanctuary and appoint officials over its tasks and over the country and the weapons and the strongholds, and that he should take charge of the sanctuary, and that he should be obeyed by all, and that all contracts in the country should be written in his name, and that he should be clothed in purple and wear gold. None of the people or priests shall be permitted to nullify any of these decisions or to oppose what he says, or to convene an assembly in the country without his permission, or to be clothed in purple or put on a gold buckle. Whoever acts contrary to these decisions or rejects any of them shall be liable to punishment.”

“All the people agreed to grant Simon the right to act in accordance with these decisions. So Simon accepted and agreed to be high priest, to be commander and ethnarch of the Jews and priests, and to be protector of them all. And they gave orders to inscribe this decree on bronze tablets, to put them up in a conspicuous place in the precincts of the sanctuary, and to deposit copies of them in the treasury, so that Simon and his sons might have them.” (1 Maccabees 14:41-49)

<sup>359</sup> Final event in 1 Maccabees.

*Seventh, this is how infighting by the Hasmonean leadership resulted in their kingdom being absorbed into the Roman Republic.*

### **Rulers of the Hasmonean Ethnarchy of the Jews**

**142-135 BC** = Simon, brother of Judas Maccabee

**135-104 BC** = John, 3<sup>rd</sup> son of Simon, conquered Idumea, forcing their conversion (Antiquities 13.9.1)

**104-103 BC** = Judas Aristobulus I, 1<sup>st</sup> son of John, declared himself “King” (Antiquities 13.11.1)

**103-76 BC** = Alexander Jannaeus, 2<sup>nd</sup> son of John, expanded the kingdom to its greatest extent

**76-67 BC** = Salome Alexandra, widow of Alexander

**69 BC** = Salome designated her oldest son, Hyrcanus II (aligned with the Pharisees) as High Priest;

Her other son, Aristobulus II (aligned with the Sadducees) politicked for control of the kingdom

**67 BC** = After Salome’s death, the brothers fought until a power-sharing arrangement was reached;

Aristobulus II would be “King of the Jews” while Hyrcanus would be High Priest

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 64 BC = 1393<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/453<sup>rd</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
78<sup>th</sup> Year of Judean Independence**

**Spring** – Hyrcanus & his friend Antipater the Idumean invade Judea to declare him “King”;  
Aristobulus & his Sadducee backers barricaded themselves in the Temple.

**Later in the year** – Both sides appealed to the Roman general Pompey to settle their feud.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 63 BC = 1394<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/454<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/  
79<sup>th</sup> Year of Judean Independence**

**Spring** – After a hearing at Damascus, Pompey agreed to decide after dealing with other issues.

**Summer** – When Aristobulus continued calling himself “King” prior to the Roman decision, Pompey went to Jerusalem to arrest him; the Romans were welcomed into Jerusalem by most Jews, but the pro-Aristobulus forces barricaded themselves in the Temple once again.

**7\*10<sup>360</sup> [Yom Kippur]** = Pompey breached the wall of the Temple.

**Fall** – Pompey declared Judea a tributary of the Roman Republic, to be administered from the Syrian province; he left Hyrcanus as High Priest & took Aristobulus to Rome as his prisoner.

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<sup>360</sup> 23/24 SEP 63 BC.

*Eighth, this is how Herod became “King of the Jews.”*

**59-53 BC** - The “First Triumvirate” of the Roman Republic was a power sharing arrangement between Julius Caesar, Pompey and Crassus. It ended with the death of Julius Caesar’s daughter, who was married to Pompey. During this same period, Aristobulus & his sons repeatedly escaped from Rome and tried to seize control of Jerusalem from Hyrcanus.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 49 BC = 1408<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/468<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Julius Caesar “crossed the Rubicon” with his army, triggering a civil war within the Roman Republic, between his supporters and those of Pompey. Caesar freed Aristobulus & his sons, sending them to subdue Syria & Judea on his behalf. They were poisoned and beheaded by Pompeian agents before they could reach the Middle East.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 48 BC = 1409<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/469<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

**SEP** – Pompey was assassinated in Egypt. Julius Caesar then went to Egypt to support Cleopatra VII in her own civil war against her brother/husband, Ptolemy XIII.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 47 BC = 1410<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/470<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Because he supported Julius Caesar in his Egyptian expedition, Hyrcanus was declared “High Priest” & “Ethnarch” of the Jews. Because Antipater the Idumean was a key component in Hyrcanus’ support, he and his family were granted Roman citizenship with a special tax-free status. Antipater’s eldest son, Phasaelus, was made overseer of Jerusalem and Judea. Antipater’s next son, Herod (25 yrs), was made overseer of Galilee. Herod became a popular hero in northern Judea/southern Syria by wiping out Jewish gangs in Galilee. Daily demonstration in the Jewish Temple courtyard by mothers of the dead gang-members resulted in Herod being put on trial. His trial was adjourned by High Priest Hyrcanus when it looked as if he might be condemned by the Sanhedrin. Herod immediately moved to Damascus, where he used his money & influence to become overseer of southern Syria.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 46 BC = 1411<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/471<sup>st</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Herod marched on Jerusalem with his Syrian army, intending to avenge himself, but was convinced not to do so by his brother & father.

**15 MAR 44 BC** – Julius Caesar was assassinated by Cassius & Brutus because they considered him an enemy of the Roman Republic.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 44 BC = 1413<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/473<sup>rd</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Cassius went to his Senate-appointed province of Syria to raise an army for the impending civil war. Herod was the first to raise support, being rewarded with command of the entire Syrian army. **[JAN? 43 BC]** – A “Second Triumvirate” was formed by Octavian Caesar, Mark Anthony & Lepidus in order to prosecute a war against Julius Caesar’s assassins. Cassius promised Herod the title “King of the Jews” for his support during the war. In this same year, Herod married Mariamne, the grand-daughter of the High Priest & Ethnarch Hyrcanus.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 42 BC = 1415<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/475<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

**[OCT]** – Cassius & Brutus committed suicide after losing the Battle of Philippi to Mark Anthony.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 41 BC = 1416<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/476<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Herod was among the first high ranking persons to present himself to Mark Anthony at Ephesus, congratulating him as victor of the civil war. After paying large sums of money to secure Mark Anthony's forgiveness in supporting the losing side, Herod & Phasaelus were declared "Tetrarchs" while Hyrcanus remained High Priest & Ethnarch of the Jews.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 40 BC = 1417<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/477<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Once Mark Anthony left the Middle East for Rome, the Parthians invaded Judea in support of Hyrcanus' nephew, Antigonus. Hyrcanus & Phasaelus were captured; the former had his ear mutilated to render him incapable of being High Priest and the latter bashed his own brains out rather than be tortured by Antigonus. Elsewhere, Herod escaped an attempt on his own life and made his way to Rome to report the invasion to Mark Anthony.

Herod petitioned the Roman Senate for assistance in reclaiming Judea from the Parthian invaders and to support his wife's younger brother as the new High Priest & Ethnarch of the Jews, once Antigonus and his Parthian allies were dealt with. Mark Anthony & Octavian Caesar suggested that it would be better to declare the battle-hardened Herod (about 31 or 32 years of age) as the "King of the Jews." The Senate agreed & so it was decreed.

*Ninth, this is how Herod became a very powerful man in the emerging Roman Empire*

**40-37 BC** – Herod retook control of Judea & besieged Jerusalem.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 37 BC = 1420<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/480<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian (26 yrs) was in control of the western Roman Republic.

Marcus Antonius (46 yrs) was in control of the eastern Roman Republic.

Herod (36 yrs) was officially "King of the Jews" but did not yet control Jerusalem.

Cleopatra VII (31 yrs) was ruling Egypt; she had influence over Mark Anthony but hated Herod.

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 37 BC = [End of Sabbatical Year]**

**7\*10 [Yom Kippur & 27<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Pompey taking the Temple]** – King Herod's forces broke through the walls of Jerusalem; Herod promised a large cash bonus to all his non-Jewish soldiers to keep them from plundering the city & the Temple; Antigonus was captured and transported to Damascus, where Mark Anthony beheaded him as an enemy of the Roman people.

**7\*?** – Herod appointed his brother-in-law, Aristobulus (18 yrs), as High Priest.

**7\*15-22 [Feast of Tabernacles]** – Aristobulus was so well-received by the Jewish people that Herod worried they would also want him as "King."

**[Shortly after the Feast]** – Aristobulus was accidentally(?) drowned during some pool horse play with Herod's servants at Jericho.

**36 BC?** – Herod had to appear before Mark Anthony at Damascus in order to respond to charges that he had been responsible for the death of Aristobulus. He was cleared of the charges, but had a major falling out with Miramne.

**35 BC?** – Cleopatra kept trying to get control of Judea, via her relationship with Mark Anthony & by trying to seduce Herod. He came very close to having her assassinated.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 32 BC = 1425<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/485<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

After the “Second Triumvirate” expired, the Roman Senate declared war on Cleopatra, and indirectly, upon Mark Anthony.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 31 BC = 1426<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/486<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

At Cleopatra’s instigation, Mark Anthony assigned Herod to subduing the Arabians, rather than helping him in his war against Caesar Octavian.

**2 SEP** – Mark Anthony lost the Battle of Actium to Caesar Octavian. This is a major watershed event in the rise of Caesar Octavian to power as the first emperor & is used in ancient dating. Thinking Herod would soon be overrun by forces loyal to Octavian, his in-laws plotted against him; Herod had Hyrcanus executed for his part in the plot.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 30 BC = 1427<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/487<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

**Early** – Herod secured his other & children at Masada; his wife & mother-in-law at Alexandrium

**Spring** – Meeting with Caesar Octavian at Rhodes, he offered to him the same loyalty that he had shown to Cassius & Mark Anthony. Caesar Octavian affirmed him as “King of the Jews”

**Summer** – Cleopatra & Mark Anthony suicided; When he meet Caesar Octavian in Egypt, Herod was given back all his territories that had been ceded by Mark Anthony to Cleopatra, plus more

**30-28 BC** – Convinced that she had tried to poison him, Herod executed his wife, Miriamne; He also executed his mother-in-law for plotting his overthrow; He was somewhat insane with concerns about such plots during this period

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 28 BC = 1429<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/489<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

**27 BC [JAN]** – The Roman Senate granted Caesar Octavian the honorable title of “Augustus” & began empowering him with 5-year blocks of Imperial authority.

**27-24 BC** – Herod decided to hold international games at Jerusalem every five years in honor of Augustus (the first being scheduled for 22 BC). As a venue for these games he built a Greek-style theater (music/drama) & a Roman-style amphitheater (sports), which caused some problems with the more religious Jews. After taking them on a personal tour, he was able to convince them that there were no “images” on these new structures.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 22 BC = 1435<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/495<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Herod established Caesarea on the coast in honor of Augustus. It became the major Roman port & a showpiece of Herodian architecture.

**Lates 20’s BC** – Herod sent his young sons by Miriamne to Rome for education. While there, they lived in Augustus’ palace.

### **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 20 BC = 1437<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/497<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Augustus (43 yrs) visited the Middle East. While there, he granted more land (east & northeast of the Sea of Galilee) to Herod (53 yrs). For all practical purposes, Herod was now the 3<sup>rd</sup> most powerful man in the Roman Empire, after Caesar Augustus & his right-hand man, Agrippa. Herod desperately wanted his subjects to like him. In this particular year, he cut taxes by 33%. He commissioned many construction projects to keep employment rates high. He required loyalty oaths from all but the most religious and had spies keeping him apprised of public opinion. He even travelled around *inognito* to hear for himself what they thought of him. Herod petitioned for and received from the Jewish people permission to extensively renovate the Temple at Jerusalem (Antiquities 15.11.1-2).

### **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 19 BC = 1438<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/498<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple**

Work on the Temple shrine building began (Antiquities 15.11.3).

### **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 18 BC = 1439<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/499<sup>th</sup> Year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Temple/ 1<sup>st</sup> Year of “Herod’s Temple”**

The Temple shrine building was finished and dedicated (Antiquities 15.11.6).

### **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 12 BC = 1445<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/7<sup>th</sup> Year of “Herod’s Temple”**

Expansion of Temple Mount & Courtyards was completed.

### **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 10 BC = 1447<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/9<sup>th</sup> Year of “Herod’s Temple”**

Caesarea on the Sea was finished & dedicated (Antiquities 16.5.1)

## THE LIFE OF CHRIST

The four Gospels were written by different authors, to different audiences, at different times and with different purposes in mind. It is very important to consider these contextual facts when reading each of them. That is why you will be directed later to read all four gospels, in their entirety, at the point in the overall New Testament chronology where I believe they were written.

However, I am also of the very strong opinion that there is great value in reading through the life of Christ in a harmonized, chronological manner, seeing the teachings and acts of Jesus in their own historical context. For this reason, you will begin your journey through the New Testament with a harmonized reading through Jesus’ life and ministry, based on my own research.

As was the case in your Old Testament readings, you will be given a primary reading for each event. References for parallel accounts are included parenthetically.

### **Perhaps Year Beginning 1\*1 in 9 BC = 1448<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/10<sup>th</sup> Year of “Herod’s Temple” Perhaps During the 12<sup>th</sup> Month<sup>361</sup> - Conception of John in Judea<sup>362</sup>**

□ Luke 1:5-25

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<sup>361</sup> 12\*1 = TUE/WED 11/12 FEB in 8 BC.

<sup>362</sup> See my note about the timing of Zechariah’s service in the Abijah Division of Priests on Chart 11: David’s Organization of the Kingdom.



**Perhaps Year Beginning 1\*1 in 8 BC = 1449<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/11<sup>th</sup> Year of “Herod’s Temple”**

**1 JUL 8 BC – The Five-Year Imperial Census Was Due Within a Year of This Date<sup>363</sup>**

**Perhaps During the 6th Month<sup>364</sup> - Conception of Jesus at Nazareth<sup>365</sup>**

□ Luke 1:26-38

**Perhaps During the 7th - 9th Months - Mary Visits Elizabeth in Judea<sup>366</sup>**

□ Luke 1:39-56

**Perhaps During the 9th Month<sup>367</sup> - Birth of John in Judea**

□ Luke 1:57-80

**After Mary’s Return to Nazareth - Joseph Takes Mary as His Wife**

□ Matthew 1:18-24

**Chart 16 - The First Ten Roman Emperors<sup>368</sup>**

Octavian (a.k.a. <i>Augustus</i> <sup>369</sup> )	March	44 BC	–	19 August	AD 14 <sup>370</sup>
Tiberius	August	AD 14	–	16 March	AD 37 <sup>371</sup>
Gaius (a.k.a. <i>Caligula</i> <sup>372</sup> )	March	AD 37	–	24 January	AD 41
Claudius	January	AD 41	–	13 October	AD 54
Nero	October	AD 54	–	9 June	AD 68
Galba	June	AD 68	–	15 January	AD 69
Otho	January	AD 69	–	April	AD 69
Vitellius	April	AD 69	–	21 December	AD 69
Vespasian	1 July	AD 69 <sup>373</sup>	–	23 June	AD 79
Titus	June	AD 79	–	1 September	AD 81

<sup>363</sup> Roman records indicate that there was a regular, five-year census cycle during the time of Augustus and Tiberius. These censuses were apparently carried out during the emperor’s annual term as *princeps senatus*, which ran from 1 July until 30 June.

<sup>364</sup> 6\*1 = THU/FRI 7/8 AUG in 8 BC.

<sup>365</sup> This dating is based on my own research into the phrase “in the sixth month” as used in Luke 1:26. The Greek construction appears to be a technical reference to the 6th Month of the Jewish year, using definite articles with both the word “sixth” and the word “month.” In direct contrast, Luke 1:36 gives the current length of Elizabeth’s pregnancy as “the sixth month,” using no definite article whatsoever.

<sup>366</sup> According to Luke 1:56, Mary remained with Elizabeth for about three months. It is very likely that she stayed until after the birth of John.

<sup>367</sup> 9\*1 = MON/TUE 3/4 NOV in 8 BC.

<sup>368</sup> The specific dates listed are those given by ancient historians. Because of significant differences between the ancient Roman calendar and that used today, these dates do not exactly coincide with modern style dating.

<sup>369</sup> “Revered One,” a title conferred on him by the Senate in 27 BC.

<sup>370</sup> Beginning on 13 January 27 BC, *Augustus* adopted the practice of exercising authority in ten-year grants from the Roman Senate. The years of each *dekete* (Greek for “ten years”) were reckoned in accordance with his authority as Tribune, exercised annually, 1 July through 30 June. Augustus’ fifth and final *dekete* began on 1 July AD 13.

<sup>371</sup> Because the years of Tiberius’ authority were patterned after those of *Augustus*, I am certain that his 15<sup>th</sup> Year began on 1 July AD 28 (Luke 3:1). Contrary to the theories of many modern historians, the ancient records indicate no overlap between the regnal years of *Augustus* and Tiberius.

<sup>372</sup> “Little Boot” was a name given to Gaius as a child because he grew up among the Roman troopers, often wearing a miniature uniform.

<sup>373</sup> On this date the Roman Legions of Egypt swore their allegiance to Vespasian.

**Perhaps Year Beginning 1\*1 in 7 BC = 1450<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/12<sup>th</sup> Year of “Herod’s Temple”**

**Perhaps During the 1<sup>st</sup> Month**<sup>374</sup>

Joseph and Mary Travel to Bethlehem for an Imperial Census

□ Luke 2:1-5<sup>375</sup>

**1\*14-21 = Passover/Unleavened Bread**<sup>376</sup>

**Perhaps During the 2<sup>nd</sup> Month**<sup>377</sup>

?? - Birth of Jesus in Bethlehem<sup>378</sup>

□ Luke 2:6-21 (cf. Matthew 1:25)

**Perhaps During the 3<sup>rd</sup> Month**<sup>379</sup>

**3\*8 = Pentecost**<sup>380</sup>

**40 Days After His Birth - Jesus Dedicated at the Temple**

□ Luke 2:22-38

**30 JUN 7 BC – The 5-Year Imperial Census Was To Be Completed By This Date**

**Probably During 6 or 5 BC**<sup>381</sup>

?? - The Magi Consult with King Herod at Jerusalem

□ Matthew 2:1-8

**Probably the Next Day (After Sunset)**

The Magi Present Their Gifts to Jesus at a House in Bethlehem

□ Matthew 2:9-12

Joseph Immediately Takes Mary and Jesus to Egypt

□ Matthew 2:13-15

?? - Herod Orders the Slaughter of All Baby Boys in the Bethlehem Area

□ Matthew 2:16-18

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<sup>374</sup> 1\*1 = WED/THU 1/2 APR in 7 BC.

<sup>375</sup> I interpret Luke 2:2 as, "This was an enrollment previous to that which happened while Quirinius was governing Syria." The enrollment carried out in AD 6 by Quirinius was necessitated by the removal of Archelaus as Ethnarch, the subsequent absorption of his former territories into the province of Syria and the appointment of Coponius as the first Praefect of Judea. It effectively marked the beginning of direct Roman rule over the Jewish nation and sparked a Jewish resistance movement that continued right through the destruction of Jerusalem 64 years later. It is not surprising that Luke uses it as a chronological marker, indicating that the enrollment about which he was writing predated the infamous one.

<sup>376</sup> TUE/WED 14/15 - TUE/WED 21/22 APR in 7 BC. Perhaps Joseph and Mary's inability to secure lodging at Bethlehem was due to the huge crowds that gathered in and around Jerusalem during the spring festivals of Passover/Unleavened Bread and Pentecost.

<sup>377</sup> 2\*1 = THU/FRI 30 APR/1 MAY in 7 BC.

<sup>378</sup> Clement's Stromata 1.21 (written in Alexandria around 200) references the conviction of some that Jesus was born on either 24 or 25 *Pharmuthi* (the 8<sup>th</sup> Egyptian month) or 25 *Pachons* (the 9<sup>th</sup> Egyptian month). At the time of Jesus' birth, these dates occurred in mid-April and mid-May, respectively, the latter being exactly where a conception date in the Jewish 6<sup>th</sup> Month would place it. It is interesting to note that the Constitutions of the Holy Apostles 5.13 (written after the Stromata, but before the 6<sup>th</sup> Century) orders that the birthday of Christ be celebrated on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of the 9<sup>th</sup> (presumably Jewish) month – in my estimation a misapplication of the earlier Egyptian date. Since 9\*25 in the Exodus-based Jewish calendar almost always falls during the Roman month of December, it was only one more, small step to our modern celebration of 25 December.

<sup>379</sup> 3\*1 = SAT/SUN 30/31 MAY in 7 BC.

<sup>380</sup> SAT/SUN 6/7 JUN in 7 BC.

<sup>381</sup> Based on the fact that something said by the Magi caused Herod to think that the child he wanted dead might have been born as much as two years earlier (Matthew 2:16).

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 5 BC = 1452<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus/14<sup>th</sup> Year of “Herod’s Temple”**  
**1 JAN 4 BC = Herod’s 34<sup>th</sup> (37<sup>th</sup>) Year as “King of the Jews”<sup>382</sup>**  
**Late in the 12<sup>th</sup> Month<sup>383</sup> - Herod Dies at Jericho/Accession of Archelaus<sup>384</sup>**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 4 BC = 1453<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/15<sup>th</sup> Year of “Herod’s Temple”**  
**Perhaps Early in the 1<sup>st</sup> Month**

Joseph Prepares to Take Mary and Jesus Back to Judea

□Matthew 2:19-20

Archelaus Ends a Riot With Extreme Violence<sup>385</sup>

Joseph Decides to Take Mary and Jesus to Nazareth Instead

□Matthew 2:21-23 (cf. Luke 2:39-40)

**1\*14-21 = Passover/Unleavened Bread<sup>386</sup>**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 5 = 1462<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus/23<sup>rd</sup> Year of “Herod’s Temple”**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 5 = 203<sup>rd</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**1 JAN 6 = Archelaus’s 10<sup>th</sup> Year as Ethnarch**

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 6 = 1463<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/24<sup>th</sup> Year of “Herod’s Temple”**

**Probably During the Summer**

Judea Made Part of the Roman Province of Syria<sup>387</sup>

Judas of Galilee Becomes the Leader of the Jewish Resistance Movement<sup>388</sup>

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 6 = 29<sup>th</sup> Year of Jubilee**

**Sometime After SEP in 6 - Annas Becomes High Priest<sup>389</sup>**

**Perhaps Year Beginning 1\*1 in 7 = 1464<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/25<sup>th</sup> Year of “Herod’s Temple”**

**1\*14-22 = Passover/Unleavened Bread<sup>390</sup>**

**1\*? - Jesus (12 years old) Left Behind at Jerusalem**

□Luke 2:41-52

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<sup>382</sup> As a Roman appointee, Herod’s reign was reckoned in accordance with the Roman civil year. He was appointed “King of the Jews” by the Roman senate in 40 BC (Antiquities 14.14.5), a date made certain by the citation of both the Olympiad and Roman Consuls. He actually took possession of Jerusalem in the summer of 37 BC (Antiquities 14.16-15.1), a date also made certain by the citation of several chronological markers. Because of these facts, Josephus acknowledged that there were two methods of dating Herod's reign, although he seemed to prefer the method which began in 37 BC.

<sup>383</sup> 12\*1 = MON/TUE 26/27 FEB in 4 BC.

<sup>384</sup> In the final days of his life, Herod left Jerusalem and went to Jericho, where he died (Antiquities 17.6.5). His death came shortly after he removed Matthias from the priesthood on 12\*15, a date made certain by a lunar eclipse that occurred just after midnight on 13 MAR in 4 BC (Antiquities 17.6.4).

<sup>385</sup> Antiquities 17.9.3. This blood-letting at Jerusalem would certainly explain the fearful response of Joseph when he learned that Archelaus had replaced his father as the ruler of Judea (Matthew 2:22).

<sup>386</sup> TUE/WED 10/11 – TUE/WED 17/18 APR in 4 BC.

<sup>387</sup> This change was brought about by Augustus' banishment of Archelaus after repeated complaints about his cruel style of governance (Antiquities 17.13.2).

<sup>388</sup> Quirinius (Luke 2:2) was sent from Rome with instructions to oversee all aspects of absorbing Archelaus's former holdings into Syria, including the establishment of direct taxation of the Jews. It was this assessment procedure that gave birth to the resistance (Antiquities 18.1; Acts 5:37).

<sup>389</sup> Coponius was the first Roman prefect of Judea. It was he who first appointed Annas as High Priest in the 37<sup>th</sup> Year of Caesar's Victory at Actium (Antiquities 18.2.1; Luke 3:2).

<sup>390</sup> WED/THU 20/21 – WED/THU 27/28 APR in 7.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 28 = 1485<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/45<sup>th</sup> Year of “Herod’s Temple”**

**1 JUL 28 = 15<sup>th</sup> Year of Tiberius Caesar**

**Beginning in the 15<sup>th</sup> Year of Tiberius**

John Begins His Ministry in the Judean Wilderness

□ Luke 3:1-6 (cf. Matthew 3:1-6; Mark 1:2-6)

John Rebukes the Pharisees and Sadducees

□ Luke 3:7-9 (cf. Matthew 3:7-10)

John Instructs the Crowds in Acts of Repentance

□ Luke 3:10-14

John Proclaims the Coming of Messiah/Christ

□ Luke 3:15-18 (cf. Matthew 3:11-12; Mark 1:7-8)

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 29 = 1486<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/46<sup>th</sup> Year of “Herod’s Temple”**

**Perhaps During the 10<sup>th</sup> Month**<sup>391</sup> - John Immerses Jesus<sup>392</sup>

□ Matthew 3:13-17 (cf. Mark 1:9-11; Luke 3:21-23a)

**During a 40 Day Period After Jesus' Immersion**<sup>393</sup> - Jesus Tempted by Satan

□ Matthew 4:1-11 (cf. Mark 1:12-13; Luke 4:1-13)

**During the Remainder of the Year**

**First Day** - John Answers Questions from Priests and Levites at Bethany in Perea

□ John 1:19-28

**Next Day** - John Testifies to His Disciples about His Recognition of Christ

□ John 1:29-34

**Next Day** - John Identifies Jesus as the Christ to Two of His Own Disciples

□ John 1:35-42

**Next Day** - Jesus and His New Disciples Depart for Galilee

□ John 1:43-51

**Third Day Thereafter** - Jesus Arrives for a Wedding at Cana in Galilee

□ John 2:1-2

**Sometime During the Wedding Feast** - Jesus Turns Water into Wine

□ John 2:3-11

**After the Wedding Feast** - Jesus Goes With His Family to Capernaum in Galilee

□ John 2:12

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<sup>391</sup> 10\*1 = SUN/MON 25/26 DEC in 29. Stromata 1.21 indicates that the followers of Basilides taught Jesus was immersed on 15 *Tubi* (the 5<sup>th</sup> Egyptian month) = 10\*4 (WED/THU 28/29 DEC in 29). This timing agrees well with what is known about Jesus' itinerary in the Gospels.

<sup>392</sup> If, as I believe the ancient evidence indicates, Jesus was born in the spring of 7 BC and immersed in the winter of 29, he would have been about 35 years old at the time he began his ministry. This fits well with Luke's vague statement that he was "about thirty" (cf. the modern American slang of "thirtysomething") at the time of his immersion (Luke 3:23).

<sup>393</sup> Perhaps 10\*4 - 11\*14 (WED/THU 28/29 DEC in 29 – SUN/MON 5/6 FEB in 30 BC).

## **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 30 = 1487<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/47<sup>th</sup> Year of “Herod’s Temple”**

### **1\*14-21 = Passover/Unleavened Bread<sup>394</sup>**

Jesus Cleanses the Temple at Passover<sup>395</sup>

□ John 2:13-22

Many Put Their Faith in Jesus

□ John 2:23-25

Jesus Speaks to Nicodemus about the New Birth

□ John 3:1-21

### **During the Spring, Summer and Fall - Jesus Makes Many Disciples in Judea**

□ John 3:22-36

### **During the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Months<sup>396</sup>**

John the Immerser Arrested by Herod

□ Luke 3:19-20 (cf. Matthew 14:3-5; Mark 6:17-20)

Jesus Decides to Return to Galilee<sup>397</sup>

□ John 4:1-3 (cf. Matthew 4:12; Mark 1:14a)

Jesus Ministers Two Days at Sychar in Samaria

□ John 4:4-44

While at Cana, Jesus Heals a Boy in Capernaum

□ John 4:45-54

**Sabbath** - Jesus Nearly Stoned at Nazareth

□ Luke 4:16-30 (cf. John 4:44)

### **During the Next Week**

Jesus Moves to Capernaum

□ Matthew 4:13-17 (cf. Mark 1:14b-15; Luke 4:31a)

Jesus Provides a Miraculous Fish Catch & Recalls<sup>398</sup> Four of His Disciples

□ Luke 5:1-10a (cf. Matthew 4:18; Mark 1:16)

□ Mark 1:17-20 (cf. Matthew 4:19-22; Luke 5:10b-11)

### **Next Sabbath**

Jesus Expels a Demon during a Synagogue Teaching Service

□ Mark 1:21-28 (cf. Luke 4:14-15, 31b-37)

Jesus Heals Simon’s Mother-in-law

□ Mark 1:29-31 (cf. Matthew 8:14-15; Luke 4:38-39)

### **1<sup>st</sup> Day of the Week (Beginning at Sunset)**

Jesus Heals Many Others at Being Brought to Simon’s House

□ Mark 1:32-34 (cf. Matthew 8:16-17; Luke 4:40-41)

Jesus Tells Simon He Intends to Depart on a Preaching Tour

□ Mark 1:35-39 (cf. Luke 4:42-44; Matthew 4:23)

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<sup>394</sup> THU/FRI 6/7 – THU/FRI 13/14 APR in 30.

<sup>395</sup> This cleansing took place during the forty-sixth anniversary year (John 2:20) of Herod the Great’s Sanctuary renovations, which were completed in the summer of 18 BC (Antiquities 15:11).

<sup>396</sup> 11\*1 = SAT/SUN 13/14 JAN and 12\*1 = MON/TUE 11/12 FEB in 31.

<sup>397</sup> Jesus left for Galilee roughly four months before Pentecost [3\*9 (SAT/SUN 19/20 MAY in 31)], the official beginning of the wheat harvest (John 4:35). Scripture gives two reasons for his departure from Judea – first, the arrest of the Immerser by Herod; and second, that the Pharisees realized he was making even more disciples than the Immerser.

<sup>398</sup> This is a “recall” because these four men had begun their relationship with Jesus just over a year earlier.

## **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 31 = 1488<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Probably 1\*14-21 = Passover/Unleavened Bread? - Festival Visit to Jerusalem<sup>399</sup>**

□John 5:1-47

### **Probably During the Spring and Summer**

**Sabbath - Pharisees Confront Jesus about Breaking Sabbath<sup>400</sup>**

□Luke 6:1-5 (cf. Matthew 12:1-8; Mark 2:23-28)

**Next Sabbath - Pharisees Confront Jesus about Sabbath Healing**

□Luke 6:6-11 (cf. Matthew 12:9-14; Mark 3:1-6)

**During the First Part of the Next Week - Great Crowds Gather to Jesus**

□Mark 3:7-12 (cf. Matthew 4:24-25; 12:15-16; Luke 6:17b-19)

□Matthew 12:17-21

### **Probably the Third Day of the Week (Beginning at Sunset)**

After a Night of Prayer, Jesus Appoints Twelve of His Disciples as Apostles

□Mark 3:13-19 (cf. Matthew 5:1a; Luke 6:12-16)

The So-called "Sermon on the Mount"<sup>401</sup>

□Luke 6:17a

□Matthew 5:1b-2 (cf. Luke 6:20a)

Jesus Pronounces Blessings and Woes

□Matthew 5:3-12 (cf. Luke 6:20b-23)

□Luke 6:24-26

Jesus Likens His Disciples to Salt and Light

□Matthew 5:13-14

□Matthew 5:15 (cf. Luke 11:33)

□Matthew 5:16

Jesus Urges Righteousness Surpassing the Legalism of the Pharisees

□Matthew 5:17-20

In Personal Relationships

□Matthew 5:21-24

□Matthew 5:25-26

In Marriage and in Oaths

□Matthew 5:27-37

In Retaliation

□Matthew 5:38-42 (cf. Luke 6:29-30)

Toward Enemies

□Matthew 5:43-48 (cf. Luke 6:27-28, 32-36)

In Giving Alms, in Prayer and in Fasting

□Matthew 6:1-8

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<sup>399</sup> MON/TUE 26/27 MAR – TUE/WED 3/4 APR in 31 BC. The festival is not specifically identified as Passover/Unleavened Bread, although this designation certainly fits John's chronological context.

<sup>400</sup> Because the disciples were eating ripe grain from an un-harvested field, this event must have occurred during the harvest season.

<sup>401</sup> The traditional title for this part of Matthew's gospel is somewhat of a misnomer. Jesus' remarks were actually delivered to the people as they stood on a piece of level ground on the side of the mountain from which Jesus and his newly appointed apostles had just descended. In addition, interrelated passages from elsewhere in Matthew, Mark and Luke indicate a great deal of interaction during this "sermon."

**31/32 = 1488<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)**

**Probably During the Spring and Summer (continued)**

**Probably the Third Day of the Week (continued)**

Interaction During the So-called “Sermon on the Mount”

Disciples Ask Jesus To Teach Them How To Pray

- Luke 11:1
- Matthew 6:9-15 (cf. Luke 11:2-4)
- Matthew 6:16-18

Prompted by a Request from the Crowd, Jesus Warns Against Materialism

- Luke 12:13-21
- Matthew 6:19-34 (cf. Luke 11:34-36; 12:22-34)

Jesus Urges Equitable Treatment of Others

- Matthew 7:1-2 (cf. Luke 6:37-38)
- Luke 6:39-40
- Matthew 7:3-5 (cf. Luke 6:41-42)
- Matthew 7:6

Jesus Urges Persistence in Prayer

- Luke 11:5-8
- Luke 11:9-13 (cf. Matthew 7:7-11)
- Matthew 7:12 (cf. Luke 6:31)

Jesus Urges Care in Pursuing the Path of Righteousness

- Matthew 7:13-14
- Matthew 7:15-20 (cf. Luke 6:43-44)
- Matthew 7:21-27 (cf. Luke 6:46-49)

Crowd Awed by Jesus' Authoritative Teaching

- Matthew 7:28-8:1
- Luke 7:1a

Leper Cleansed at Capernaum

- Mark 1:40-46 (cf. Matthew 8:2-4; Luke 5:12-16)

Centurion's Servant Healed at Capernaum

- Luke 7:1b-10 (cf. Matthew 8:5-13)

Jesus Eats with Simon the Pharisee

- Luke 7:36 (cf. Luke 11:37)
- Luke 11:38
- Luke 7:37-50
- Luke 11:39-54 (cf. Matthew 23:4, 23-36)

## **31/32 = 1488<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)**

### **Probably During the Spring and Summer (continued)**

#### **Probably the Third Day of the Week (continued)**

##### Events Immediately After the "Sermon on the Mount"

##### Controversy Arises After Jesus Expels a Demon from a Blind Mute

- Matthew 12:22-23 (cf. Luke 11:14)
- Mark 3:20-21
- Matthew 12:24-37 (cf. Mark 3:22-30; Luke 6:43-45; 11:15, 17-23; 12:10)

##### Pharisees Demand a Sign

- Matthew 12:38-45 (cf. Luke 11:16, 24-26, 29-32)

##### Jesus' Family Sends Him a Message through the Crowd

- Matthew 12:46-47 (cf. Mark 3:31-32; Luke 8:19-20)
- Luke 11:27
- Matthew 12:48-50 (cf. Mark 3:33-35; Luke 8:21; 11:28)

##### Jesus Teaches in Parables, Explaining Them Privately to His Disciples

- Luke 8:1-3
- Matthew 13:1-9 (cf. Mark 4:1-9; Luke 8:4-8)
- Matthew 13:10-11 (cf. Mark 4:10; Luke 8:9-10)
- Matthew 13:12 (cf. Mark 4:24a, 25; Luke 8:18)
- Matthew 13:13-15 (cf. Mark 4:10-12; Luke 8:9-10)
- Matthew 13:16-17 (cf. Luke 10:23-24)
- Matthew 13:18-23 (cf. Mark 4:13-20; Luke 8:11-15)
- Matthew 13:24-35 (cf. Mark 4:26-34) (cf. Luke 13:18-21)<sup>402</sup>
- Matthew 13:36-52

##### Jesus Prepares to Sail to the Other Side of the Sea

- Matthew 8:18-22 (cf. Luke 9:57-62)
- Matthew 8:23 (cf. Matthew 13:53; Mark 4:35-36; Luke 8:22)

#### **Probably the Fourth Day of the Week (Beginning at Sunset)**

##### Jesus Calms the Sea

- Matthew 8:24-27 (cf. Mark 4:37-41; Luke 8:23-25)

##### Jesus Expels a "Legion" of Demons from a Gaderene Demoniac

- Mark 5:1-20 (cf. Matthew 8:28-34; Luke 8:26-39)

##### Jesus Returns to Capernaum

- Matthew 9:1 (cf. Mark 5:21; 2:1; Luke 8:40)

##### Healing of the Paralytic Lowered Through the Roof

- Mark 2:2-12 (cf. Matthew 9:2-8; Luke 5:17-26)

##### Jesus Calls Matthew to Follow Him as an Apostle<sup>403</sup>

- Mark 2:13-14 (cf. Matthew 9:9; Luke 5:27-28)

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<sup>402</sup> As would be expected, Jesus apparently retold some of his parables on other occasions.

<sup>403</sup> Jesus had designated Matthew as an apostle on the previous morning but now repeats that call at his Capernaum tax office beside the Sea of Galilee.



## **31/32 = 1488<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)**

### **Probably During the Spring and Summer (continued)**

#### **Probably the Fifth Day of the Week (Beginning at Sunset)**

Matthew Hosts a Banquet for Jesus

- Mark 2:15-17 (cf. Matthew 9:10-13; Luke 5:29-32)

Fasting Jews<sup>404</sup> Question Jesus about Fasting

- Mark 2:18-22 (cf. Matthew 9:14-17; Luke 5:33-39)

Resurrection of Jairus' Daughter

- Matthew 9:18-26<sup>405</sup> (cf. Mark 5:22-43; Luke 8:41-56)

Healing of Two Blind Men and a Mute Demoniac

- Matthew 9:27-34

#### **Probably the Next Sabbath - Jesus Makes a Disappointing Visit to Nazareth**

- Mark 6:1-6a (cf. Matthew 13:54-58)

#### **Probably During the Summer and/or Fall**

Jesus Travels Around Galilee with the Twelve

- Matthew 9:35 (Mark 6:6b)

Jesus Resurrects a Widow's Only Son at Nain

- Luke 7:11-17

Jesus Sends Out the Seventy[-two]<sup>406</sup> and the Twelve, in Pairs<sup>407</sup>

- Luke 10:1
- Matthew 9:36-38 (cf. Luke 10:2)
- Matthew 10:1-6 (cf. Mark 6:7a; Luke 9:1)
- Matthew 10:7-8 (cf. Mark 6:7b; Luke 9:2; 10:9)
- Matthew 10:9-10 (cf. Mark 6:8-9; Luke 9:3; 10:4)
- Matthew 10:11-13 (cf. Mark 6:10; Luke 9:4; 10:5-8)
- Matthew 10:14-15 (cf. Mark 6:11; Luke 9:5; 10:10-12)
- Matthew 10:16 (cf. Luke 10:3)
- Matthew 10:17-20 (cf. Luke 12:11-12) (cf. Mark 13:9, 11; Luke 21:12-15)<sup>408</sup>
- Matthew 10:21-22 (cf. Mark 13:12-13; Luke 21:16-19)
- Matthew 10:23-33
- Luke 12:35-50<sup>409</sup>
- Matthew 10:34-39 (cf. Luke 12:51-53)
- Matthew 10:40 (cf. Luke 10:16)
- Matthew 10:41-42

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<sup>404</sup> Some of the Jews in Jesus' time habitually fasted on the Second and Fifth Days of the week.

<sup>405</sup> Matthew very clearly reports (9:18) that Jairus arrived during the banquet he (Matthew) was giving in Jesus' honor. This chronological marker, which has been either ignored or outright contradicted by many harmonists, was the one that led me to begin work on my own harmony of the gospels in 1983.

<sup>406</sup> Textual variants exist. More than likely, Jesus was appointing these 72 men as a new council of elders (Sanhedrin) for Israel. The first council of elders was made up of six men from each of the 12 tribes.

<sup>407</sup> Because there are so many parallels between Jesus' commission of the Twelve apostles and that of the Seventy[-two] disciples, I have come to suspect that were given simultaneously. If that was not the case, then the latter - only mentioned by Luke - probably occurred during Jesus' final trip to Jerusalem.

<sup>408</sup> Matthew 10:17-23 shows some serious overlap with that portion of Mark's and Luke's narratives of Jesus' "Olivet Discourse" that prepared the Apostles for persecution as they preached the Gospel prior to the destruction of the Temple in A.D. 70.

<sup>409</sup> Here we see more overlap with the "Olivet Discourse," this time emphasizing the need for vigilance in carrying out the commission amidst persecution.

## **31/32 = 1488<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)**

### **During the Remainder of the Year**

Jesus and His Disciples Travel Around Galilee Separately

- Matthew 11:1 (cf. Mark 6:12-13; Luke 9:6)

John the Immerser's Disciples Question Jesus<sup>410</sup>

- Luke 7:18-23 (cf. Matthew 11:2-6)

Jesus Addresses the Crowd about John the Immerser

- Luke 7:24-35 (cf. Matthew 11:7-11, 15-19)
- Matthew 11:12-14 (cf. Luke 16:16)
- Matthew 11:20-24 (cf. Luke 10:13-16)

Jesus Warns the Crowd about the Leaven of the Pharisees

- Luke 12:1
- Luke 12:2-3 (cf. Matthew 10:27; Mark 4:22-23; Luke 8:17)
- Luke 12:4-9 (cf. Matthew 10:26b, 28-33)

John the Immerser Executed by Herod Antipas

- Matthew 14:6-12a (cf. Mark 6:21-29)

Herod Worries that Jesus is John the Immerser Resurrected

- Matthew 14:1-2 (cf. Mark 6:14-16; Luke 9:7-9)

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<sup>410</sup> I place this event here because, according to Matthew 12:1, it took place around the same time as the controversy over Jesus' disciples picking and eating grain on the Sabbath.

## **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 32 = 1489<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

### **During the Spring**

The Twelve and the Seventy [-two] Return to Jesus

- Mark 6:30 (cf. Luke 9:10a)
- Luke 10:17-24 (cf. Matthew 10:25-30)
- Luke 10:25-37

### **A Day at Bethsaida Julias**

Jesus Informed about John the Immerser's Execution

- Matthew 14:12b

Jesus Secretly Travels to Bethsaida Julias with the Twelve

- Mark 6:31-32 (cf. Matthew 14:13a; Luke 9:10b; John 6:1)

Jesus Miraculously Feeds 5,000+ Shortly Before Passover

- John 6:2-13 (cf. Matthew 14:13b-21; Mark 6:33-44; Luke 9:11-17)

Crowd Intends to Crown Jesus as King of Israel

- John 6:14-15a

Jesus Dismisses His Disciples and the Crowd Before Praying Alone

- Mark 6:45-46 (cf. Matthew 14:22-23; John 6:15b)
- John 15:16-17

### **Next Day (beginning at sunset)**

Jesus Walks on the Stormy Sea of Galilee

- Matthew 14:24-33 (cf. Mark 6:47-52; John 6:18-21)

Jesus Begins Healing Many

- Mark 6:53-56 (cf. Matthew 14:34-36)

Controversial Teaching on the Bread of Life

- John 6:22-71

Confrontation with the Pharisees Regarding Tradition

- Mark 7:1-23 (cf. Matthew 15:1-20)

### **Probably During the Spring or Summer**

Jesus Heals a Gentile Woman's Daughter Near Tyre<sup>411</sup>

- Mark 7:24-30 (cf. Matthew 15:21-28)

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<sup>411</sup> Tyre was outside the boundaries of the "Promised Land." By travelling there, Jesus was not constrained by the Law which required all adult Israeli men to go to Jerusalem for Passover, Pentecost and Tabernacles (Deuteronomy 16:16). He did not go to Jerusalem until the Feast of Tabernacles in this particular year, during which he was nearly stoned, which may indicate the reason for his avoidance of the capital city earlier in the year.

## **32/33 = 1489<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)**

### **Probably During the Summer and/or Fall**

**During Three Days** - Jesus Heals Many on the Eastern side of the Sea of Galilee

- ☐ Mark 7:31-37 (cf. Matthew 15:29-31)

**On the Third Day of Healings** - Jesus Miraculously Feeds 4,000+

- ☐ Mark 8:1-9 (cf. Matthew 15:32-38)

### **Perhaps on the Next Day**

Pharisees and Sadducees of Dalmanutha/Magadan Demand a Sign

- ☐ Mark 8:10-13 (cf. Matthew 15:39-16:4; Luke 12:54-57)
- ☐ Luke 12:58-13:9

Jesus Warns His Apostles about the Leaven of the Pharisees and Sadducees

- ☐ Mark 8:14-21 (cf. Matthew 16:5-12)

Jesus Heals a Blind Man at Bethsaida Julias

- ☐ Mark 8:22-26

### **Shortly Thereafter**

Jesus Discusses His Identity with the Twelve

- ☐ Matthew 16:13-20 (cf. Mark 8:27-30; Luke 9:18-21)

Jesus Explicitly Prophesies His Death and Resurrection for the First Time

- ☐ Matthew 16:21-23 (cf. Mark 8:31-33; Luke 9:22)

Jesus Calls for Absolute Discipleship

- ☐ Matthew 16:24-28 (cf. Mark 8:34-9:1; Luke 9:23-27; 14:25-27, 33)
- ☐ Luke 14:28-32

**About a Week Later**<sup>412</sup> - Jesus Transfigured (on Mt. Hermon?)

- ☐ Matthew 17:1-8 (cf. Mark 9:2-8; Luke 9:28-36)

### **Next Day**

Jesus Reveals that John the Immerser was the Prophesied "Elijah"

- ☐ Matthew 17:9-13 (cf. Matthew 11:14; Mark 9:9-13)

Jesus Expels a Demon That His Apostles Could Not

- ☐ Mark 9:14-29 (cf. Matthew 17:14-21; Luke 9:37-42)

Jesus Explicitly Prophesies His Death and Resurrection a Second Time

- ☐ Mark 9:30-32 (cf. Matthew 17:22-23; Luke 9:43-45)

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<sup>412</sup> Matthew and Mark place this event "six days later" while Luke places it "some eight days later." This variance is probably due to the former counting exclusively while the latter counted inclusively.

## 32/33 = 1489<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)

### Probably During the Summer and/or Fall (continued)

#### Upon Jesus' Return to Capernaum

Jesus Miraculously Pays the 2 *drachma* Tax for Himself and Peter

- Matthew 17:24-27 (cf. John 7:1)

Jesus Rebukes the Twelve for Arguing Among Themselves

- Mark 9:33-35 (cf. Luke 9:46)
- Matthew 18:1
- Mark 9:36-37 (cf. Matthew 18:2-5; Luke 9:47-48)

Jesus Chides the Apostles for Rebuking a Non-Disciple

- Mark 9:38-41 (cf. Luke 9:49-50)

Jesus Warns About Sources of Sin and the Need for Forgiveness

- Matthew 18:6-9 (cf. Mark 9:42-48; Luke 17:1-2)
- Matthew 18:10
- Mark 9:49-50 (cf. Luke 14:34-35)
- Luke 15:1-3
- Luke 15:4-7 (cf. Matthew 18:12-14)
- Luke 15:8-16:17
- Matthew 18:15-20 (cf. Luke 17:3)
- Matthew 18:21-22 (cf. Luke 17:4)
- Matthew 18:23-35
- Luke 17:5-10

#### Probably During the First Half of the 7<sup>th</sup> Month

Jesus' Brothers Urge Him to go to Jerusalem

- John 7:2-9

7\*? - Jesus Secretly Travels to Jerusalem

- John 7:10-13 (cf. Matthew 19:1a; Mark 10:1a)

#### 7\*15-22 = Feast of Tabernacles<sup>413</sup>

Perhaps 7\*17 = Sabbath<sup>414</sup> - Jesus Suddenly Appears, Teaching in the Temple

- John 7:14-36

7\*22<sup>415</sup> - Jesus Offers the "Water of Life" (i.e., the Spirit) to Those Who Believe

- John 7:37-52

Probably 7\*23 - Pharisees Confront Jesus with an Adulterous Woman<sup>416</sup>

- John 7:53-8:11

#### Probably 7\*24 = Sabbath<sup>417</sup>

Jesus Nearly Stoned for Claiming to be the "I AM" (i.e., *Yahweh*)

- John 8:12-59

Jesus has a Major Confrontation with the Pharisees over a Sabbath Healing

- John 9:1-10:21

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<sup>413</sup> WED/THU 8/9 – WED/THU 15/16 OCT in 32.

<sup>414</sup> FRI/SAT 10/11 OCT in 32.

<sup>415</sup> WED/THU 15/16 OCT in 32.

<sup>416</sup> Although the oldest manuscripts do not include this section of John, the chronological information is contextually accurate, taking place on 7\*23 (THU/FRI 16/17 OCT in 32), and should, in my opinion, be accepted as fact.

<sup>417</sup> FRI/SAT 17/18 OCT in 32.

### **32/33 = 1489th Year of the Exodus (continued)**

**During the Fall** - Jesus Teaches and Heals in Perea

- Matthew 19:1b-2 (cf. Mark 10:1b)

**9\*25<sup>418</sup> = Feast of Dedication<sup>419</sup>** - Jesus Nearly Stoned During a Visit to Jerusalem

- John 10:22-39

**Probably During the Winter**

Jesus Continues His Work in Perea

- John 10:40-42

After Hearing about Lazarus' Illness, Jesus Cuts His Ministry in Perea Short

- John 11:1-16

Jesus Resurrects Lazarus at Bethany near Jerusalem

- John 11:17-53

Jesus and His Disciples Retreat to Ephraim

- John 11:54

### **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 33 = 1490<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus**

**Early in the 1<sup>st</sup> Month**

Passover Crowds Begin Gathering at Jerusalem

- John 11:55-57

Somewhere Along the Samaria-Galilee Border

Jesus Denied Samaritan Hospitality

- Luke 9:51-56

Jesus Heals Ten Lepers

- Luke 17:11-19

Question about the Kingdom from the Pharisees<sup>420</sup>

- Luke 17:20-37

- Luke 18:1-14

**1\*8<sup>421</sup>** – A *Sabbath* spent in Perea

Jesus Heals a Woman during a Synagogue Teaching Service

- Luke 13:10-21

Jesus Affirms Not Everyone will be Saved

- Luke 13:22-30

Jesus Predicts His Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem<sup>422</sup>

- Luke 13:31-35 (cf. Matthew 23:37-39)

Jesus Eats Dinner at a Pharisee's House:

- Luke 14:1-24

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<sup>418</sup> WED/THU 17/18 DEC in 32.

<sup>419</sup> This non-canonical feast was a celebration of Judas Maccabee's rededication of the Temple Sanctuary after its defilement by the infamous, 2<sup>nd</sup> Century BC, Macedonian ruler of Syria, Antiochus IV. For information on this period, see 1 Maccabees, Chapters 1-6 (as well as the entire book of 2 Maccabees).

<sup>420</sup> Some of Jesus' comments here overlap those in the "Olivet Discourse."

<sup>421</sup> FRI/SAT 27/28 MAR in AD 33.

<sup>422</sup> According to his own testimony, Jesus would arrive at Jerusalem on the third day hereafter, i.e., on 1\*10. He also predicted that he would be welcomed with the words, "Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord," which is exactly what happened during his "Triumphal Entry."

### 33/34 = 1490<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)

#### 1\*9<sup>423</sup> – A Day of Travel from Perea to Bethany

Question about Divorce from the Pharisees

- Matthew 19:3-12 (cf. Mark 10:2-12; Luke 16:18)

Jesus Rebukes His Disciples for Barring Children from His Presence

- Matthew 19:13-15 (cf. Mark 10:13-16; Luke 18:15-17)

Jesus' Answer to the Rich Young Ruler Sparks a Discussion on Service

- Matthew 19:16-20:16 (cf. Mark 10:17-31; Luke 18:18-30)

Jesus Explicitly Prophesies His Death and Resurrection a Third Time

- Mark 10:32-34 (cf. Matthew 20:17-19; Luke 18:31-34)

James and John Request Special Consideration

- Matthew 20:20-28 (cf. Mark 10:35-45)

Jesus Heals Two Blind Men near Jericho

- Matthew 20:29-34 (cf. Mark 10:46-52; Luke 18:35-43)

Jesus Lunches with Zaccheus at Jericho

- Luke 19:1-28

Jesus Arrives at Bethany near Jerusalem

- John 12:1 (cf. Luke 10:38a)

#### 1\*10<sup>424</sup>

**After Sunset** - Jesus Anointed by Mary at Martha and Simon's House<sup>425</sup>

- Luke 10:38b-42
- John 12:2-11 (cf. Matthew 26:6-13; Mark 14:3-9)

**Next Day** - Jesus' Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem<sup>426</sup>

- Psalm 113-118 (Psalms Traditionally Associated with Passover)<sup>427</sup>
- Luke 19:29-35 (cf. Matthew 21:1-7; Mark 11:1-7)
- Luke 19:36-40 (cf. Matthew 21:8-9; Mark 11:8-10; John 12:12-14)
- John 12:15-18
- Luke 19:41-44 (cf. Matthew 23:37-39)
- Matthew 21:10-11 (cf. Mark 11:11a)

**Before Sunset** - Jesus Returns to Bethany

- Mark 11:11b

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<sup>423</sup> SAT/SUN 28/29 MAR 33.

<sup>424</sup> SUN/MON 29/30 MAR in AD 33.

<sup>425</sup> It seems likely to me that Simon and Martha were married. Matthew and Mark identify the house in Bethany where the anointing took place as belonging to Simon, while John indicates that it was Martha who prepared and served the meal that night. I believe that Luke [who would have been the odd man out had he not recorded this very important event (Matthew 26:13//Mark 14:9)] offers some unique insight into Martha's intense preparation for that special dinner, which he says took place in Martha's house.

<sup>426</sup> Despite longstanding tradition that designates the day of this event as "Palm Sunday," the triumphal entry of Jesus actually occurred on Monday afternoon. This is a very significant point in the chronology of the final week, because 1\*10 was the day on which the Passover lambs were selected (Exodus 12:2-6), and Jesus was entering Jerusalem as the final Passover lamb (1 Corinthians 5:7).

<sup>427</sup> The Hebrew for "Save us!" in Psalm 118:25, sounds something like *hoshiaghna*, which was slurred into Greek as *hosanna*. This shout, and "Blessed is He who comes in the name of *Yahweh*!" (Psalm 118:26), were part of a traditional greeting for the High Priest when he brought a Passover lamb into Jerusalem on 1\*10. The application of this Psalm to Jesus fulfilled one of the requirements for his role as the final Passover lamb. As mentioned earlier, Jesus predicted both the date of and the exact response to his arrival.

### 33/34 = 1490<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)

#### 1\*11<sup>428</sup>

Jesus Curses the Fig Tree

- Mark 11:12-14 (cf. Matthew 21:18-19a)

Jesus Cleanses the Temple a 2nd Time<sup>429</sup>

- Matthew 21:12-16 (cf. Mark 11:15-17; Luke 19:45-46)
- Luke 19:47-48 (cf. Mark 11:18)

Jesus Responds to a Request from Greeks Attending Passover<sup>430</sup>

- John 12:20-50

**Before Sunset** - Jesus Returns to Bethany

- Mark 11:19 (cf. Matthew 21:17)

#### 1\*12<sup>431</sup>

Jesus Uses the Withered Fig Tree as an Illustration on Faith

- Mark 11:20-26 (cf. Matthew 21:19b-22)

Jewish Leaders Challenge Jesus' Authority

- Mark 11:27-33 (cf. Matthew 21:23-27; Luke 20:1-8)
- Matthew 21:28-32
- Matthew 21:33-46 (cf. Mark 12:1-12; Luke 20:9-19)
- Matthew 22:1-14

Jewish Leaders Make Multiple Attempts to Trap Jesus

Question about the Imperial Tax from the Pharisees & Herodians

- Matthew 22:15-22 (cf. Mark 12:13-17; Luke 20:20-26)

Question about the Resurrection from the Sadducees

- Matthew 22:23-33 (cf. Mark 12:18-27; Luke 20:27-39)

Question about the Greatest Commandment from the Pharisees

- Matthew 22:34-40 (cf. Mark 12:28-34a)

Jesus Questions the Pharisees about the Son of David, Ending Questions

- Matthew 22:41-46 (cf. Mark 12:34b-37; Luke 20:40-44)

Jesus Warns the Passover Crowds about the Pharisees

- Matthew 23:1-36 (cf. Mark 12:38-40; Luke 20:45-47)

Jesus Remarks on a Widow's Gift

- Mark 12:41-44 (cf. Luke 21:1-4)

The Olivet Discourse

- Matthew 24:1-51 (cf. Mark 13:1-37; Luke 21:5-36; cf. 17:22-37)
- Matthew 25:1-46

Jesus Explicitly Prophesies His Death and Resurrection a Fourth Time

- Matthew 26:1-2 (cf. Mark 14:1a; Luke 22:1)

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<sup>428</sup> MON/TUE 30/31 MAR in AD 33.

<sup>429</sup> The first time was three years earlier, at the start of his ministry.

<sup>430</sup> The exact placement of this event within the final week of Christ is uncertain.

<sup>431</sup> TUE/WED 31 MAR/1 APR in AD 33.



### 33/34 = 1490<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)

#### 1\*13<sup>432</sup>

Sanhedrin Plots to Kill Jesus after Passover/Unleavened Bread

- Matthew 26:3-5 (cf. Mark 14:1b-2; Luke 22:2)

Judas Offers To Betray Jesus to the Sanhedrin<sup>433</sup>

- Luke 22:3-6 (cf. Matthew 26:14-16; Mark 14:10-11)

**Probably Late Afternoon** - Jesus Sends Peter and John to Prepare the Passover

- Luke 22:7-13 (cf. Matthew 26:17-19; Mark 14:12-16)

#### **Probably Between Sunset and Midnight on 1\*14<sup>434</sup>**

Jesus Eats Passover<sup>435</sup> with His Apostles

- Luke 22:14-18 (cf. Matthew 26:20; Mark 14:17)

Jesus Washes the Apostles' Feet

- John 13:1-20

Jesus Reveals that One of the Twelve is a Betrayer

- Luke 22:21-22 (cf. Matthew 26:21-24; Mark 14:18-21; John 13:21)

Apostles Debate the Identity of the Betrayer

- Luke 22:23-30 (cf. John 13:22)

Jesus Speaks Privately to John

- John 13:23-26a

Jesus Speaks Privately to Judas Prior to His Departure

- John 13:26b
- Matthew 26:25
- John 13:27-30

Jesus Establishes the "Lord's Supper"

- Matthew 26:26-29 (cf. Mark 14:22-25; Luke 22:19-20)<sup>436</sup>

Jesus Predicts the Scattering of the Apostles and Simon Peter's Denials

- John 13:31-36
- Matthew 26:31-35 (cf. Mark 14:27-31; Luke 22:31-34; John 13:37-38)
- John 14:1-31a
- Luke 22:35-38

Departure from the Upper Room

- John 14:31b
- Matthew 26:30 (cf. Mark 14:26; Luke 22:39)

On the Way to the Mt. of Olives, Jesus Encourages His Apostles

- John 15:1-17:26

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<sup>432</sup> WED/THU 1/2 APR in AD 33.

<sup>433</sup> Judas' offer to betray Jesus privately, away from the festival crowds whom the Jewish leaders feared would defend him, advanced the Sanhedrin's timetable. Now they raced to have him convicted by the Roman authorities and on the cross before the people began to gather together on the morning of 1\*14.

<sup>434</sup> THU/FRI 2/3 APR in AD 33.

<sup>435</sup> How Jesus and the Twelve were able to eat the traditional Passover meal (per Matthew//Mark//Luke) and Jesus still be executed at the time the Passover lambs were traditionally slain (per John) is not made clear in the texts of the gospels. I imagine it had something to do with variances in the reckoning of time between the Galileans and the Judeans.

<sup>436</sup> See also Paul's comments in 1 Corinthians 11:23-25.

### **33/34 = 1490<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)**

#### **Probably Between Midnight and Sunrise on 1\*14**

Jesus Prays in the Garden of Gethsemane

- Mark 14:32-42 (cf. Matthew 26:36-46; Luke 22:40-46; John 18:1)

Jesus Arrested and Taken to Annas

- John 18:2-9 (cf. Matthew 26:47; Mark 14:43; Luke 22:47a)
- Matthew 26:48-56 (cf. Mark 14:44-50; Luke 22:47b-53; John 18:10-11)
- Mark 14:51-52
- John 18:12-14 (cf. Matthew 26:57; Mark 14:53; Luke 22:54a)

John Gains Access to the High Priest's Courtyard for Himself and Peter

- John 18:15-16, 18 (cf. Matthew 26:58; Mark 14:54; Luke 22:54b-55)

Peter's 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Denials of Jesus

- Matthew 26:69-72 (cf. Mark 14:66-70a; Luke 22:56-58; John 18:17)

Jesus Interrogated by Annas

- John 18:19-24

Sanhedrin Hears False Testimony Against Jesus

- Matthew 26:59-63a (cf. Mark 14:55-61a)

Peter's 3<sup>rd</sup> Denial of Jesus

- Luke 22:59-62 (cf. Matthew 26:73-75; Mark 14:70b-72; John 18:25-27)

Jesus Beaten and Mocked

- Luke 22:63-65 (cf. Matthew 26:67-68; Mark 14:65)

High Priest Places Jesus Under Oath Regarding His Identity

- Luke 22:66-71 (cf. Matthew 26:63b-66; Mark 14:61b-64)

### **33/34 = 1490<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)**

#### **Between Sunrise and Mid-Morning on 1\*14**

Sanhedrin Officially Condemns Jesus, Taking Him to Pilate<sup>437</sup>

- Matthew 27:1-2 (cf. Mark 15:1; Luke 23:1; John 18:28a)

Judas Commits Suicide

- Matthew 27:3-10

Jesus Accused before Pilate

- John 18:28b-32 (cf. Luke 23:2)

Pilate Interviews Jesus Privately

- John 18:33-38a (cf. Matthew 27:11; Mark 15:2; Luke 23:3)

Pilate Declares Jesus Innocent

- John 18:38b (cf. Luke 23:4)

Jewish Leaders Continue Their Accusations

- Matthew 27:12-14 (cf. Mark 15:3-5)

- Luke 23:5-7

Pilate Sends Jesus to King Herod

- Luke 23:8-12

Pilate Declares Jesus Innocent a 2<sup>nd</sup> Time

- Luke 23:13-16

Crowds Request Pilate to Perform His Traditional Passover Amnesty

- Mark 15:6-8 (cf. Matthew 27:15-16)

Pilate Offers a Choice between Jesus and Barabas

- Mark 15:9-10 (cf. Matthew 27:17-18; John 18:39)

Pilate's Wife Warns Him not to Condemn Jesus

- Matthew 27:19

Jewish Leaders Incite the Crowds to Choose Barnabas

- Mark 15:11-15a (cf. Matthew 27:20-23; Luke 23:18-23; John 18:40)

Pilate Has Jesus Scourged

- John 19:1-3 (cf. Matthew 27:26a, 27-31a; Mark 15:15b, 16-20a)

Pilate Declares Jesus Innocent a 3<sup>rd</sup> Time

- John 19:4-8

Pilate Privately Interviews Jesus Privately

- John 19:9-11

Pilate Tries One Last Time to Release Jesus

- John 19:12

Pilate Publicly Condemns Jesus<sup>438</sup>

- John 19:13-15

- Matthew 27:26b (cf. Mark 15:15c; Luke 23:24-25; John 19:16)

Jesus Led Out to be Crucified

- Luke 23:26-32 (cf. Matthew 27:31b-32; Mark 15:20b-21; John 19:17a)

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<sup>437</sup> Although the Sanhedrin had already determined Jesus' guilt during the night, an official verdict was delivered after sunrise to fulfill the letter of proper procedure.

<sup>438</sup> Pilate first heard the Jewish accusations against Jesus around the 6<sup>th</sup> Roman hour, i.e., 6 a.m. After much resistance, Pilate finally condemned Jesus to be crucified at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Jewish hour, approximately 9 a.m.

## **AD 33/34 = 1490<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)**

### **Between Mid-Morning and Mid-Day on 1\*14**

Jesus Crucified at the 3<sup>rd</sup> (Jewish) Hour<sup>439</sup>

- Psalm 22 (A prophetic Psalm of David)
- Luke 23:33-38 (cf. Matthew 27:33-42; Mark 15:22-28; John 19:17b-20)
- John 19:21-27
- Matthew 27:39-44 (cf. Mark 15:29-32)

One of the Criminals Repents

- Luke 23:39-43

### **Between Mid-Day and Mid-Afternoon on 1\*14**

An Unnatural Darkness Falls at the 6<sup>th</sup> (Jewish) Hour<sup>440</sup>

- Matthew 27:45 (cf. Mark 15:33; Luke 23:44-45a)

### **Between Mid-Afternoon and Sunset on 1\*14**

Jesus' Cry to God is Mistaken as a Call to Elijah

- Matthew 27:46-47 (cf. Mark 15:34-35)

Jesus Asks for a Final Drink

- John 19:28
- Matthew 27:48-49 (cf. Mark 15:36; John 19:29)

Jesus Dies at the 9<sup>th</sup> (Jewish) Hour<sup>441</sup>

- John 19:30
- Luke 23:46 (cf. Matthew 27:50; Mark 15:37; John 19:30b)
- Matthew 27:51-52a, 54-56 (cf. Mark 15:38-41; Luke 23:45b, 47-49)

Pilate Orders the Executions Hurried

- John 19:31-37

Jesus Buried

- Luke 23:50-56a (cf. Matthew 27:57-61; Mark 15:42-47; John 19:38-42)

### **1\*15 = Sabbath<sup>442</sup>**

Sabbath Rest for the Women

- Luke 23:56b

Guard Posted at the Tomb

- Matthew 27:62-66

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<sup>439</sup> Midway between sunrise and midday, at the time of the morning sacrifice (Exodus 29:38-40).

<sup>440</sup> High noon. In his *Chronicle*, Eusebius cites a passage from the writings of Phlegon of Tralles – a chronologist writing during the reign of Hadrian (117-138) – as support for his own assertion that Jesus was crucified in “the nineteenth year of Tiberius’ kingdom,” i.e., between 1 July 32 and 30 June 33:

“In the fourth year of the two hundred and second Olympiad there was a great eclipse of the sun of unprecedented proportion, and it became night in the sixth hour of the day, so that even the stars in heaven shone.”  
[translation mine]

There were absolutely no total solar eclipses in the period indicated by Phlegon, so he must have been citing something similar to the darkness of an eclipse. On a related note, the darkness accompanying Jesus’ crucifixion was most definitely not a solar eclipse, since the moon was full and solar eclipses only occur when the moon is new. However, on the evening of the crucifixion, the moon actually rose while in eclipse.

<sup>441</sup> Midway between noon and sunset, at the time of the evening sacrifice (Exodus 29:41-42).

<sup>442</sup> FRI/SAT 3/4 APR in AD 33.

## AD 33/34 = 1490<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)

### 1\*16<sup>443</sup> – The Day of the Resurrection:

#### Women Discover the Empty Tomb

- Matthew 28:1-4 (cf. Mark 16:1-2; Luke 24:1; John 20:1a)
- Mark 16:3-4 (cf. Luke 2:2; John 20:1b)

#### Mary Magdalene Runs Away to Inform Peter

- John 20:2a

#### Angels Appear to the Remaining Women after They Enter the Tomb

- Luke 24:3 (cf. Mark 16:5a)
- Mark 16:5b-8<sup>444</sup> (cf. Matthew 28:5-8; Luke 24:4-9a)

#### Jesus Appears to the Women after They Flee from the Tomb

- Matthew 28:9-10

#### Tomb Guards Bribe by the Jewish Leaders

- Matthew 28:11-15

#### Peter and John Run to Inspect the Empty Tomb

- John 20:2b-10

#### Jesus Appears to Mary Magdalene

- John 20:11-17

#### Women Tell the Apostles about Seeing Jesus

- Luke 24:9b-11 (cf. John 20:18)

#### Resurrected Believers Seen in Jerusalem

- Matthew 27:52b-53

#### Jesus Appears to Two Disciples on the Road to Emmaus

- Luke 24:13-33a

#### Jesus Appears to Cephas (Peter)

- 1 Corinthians 15:5a<sup>445</sup>

#### Jesus Appears to the Apostles for the 1st Time after His Resurrection

- Luke 24:33b-35
- John 20:19 (cf. Luke 24:36; 1 Corinthians 15:5b)
- Luke 24:37-48 (cf. John 20:20)
- John 20:21-23

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<sup>443</sup> SAT/SUN 4/5 APR in AD 33.

<sup>444</sup> In the oldest manuscripts, Mark's gospel ends abruptly with verse 8. I do not consider the so-called "longer ending" of Mark (verses 9-20) to be the authentic ending of Mark's original text, for the simple reason that it directly contradicts Luke's undisputed account. According to Luke 24:33-35, the apostles had already accepted Peter's testimony about the resurrection before the two disciples for Emmaus could relate their own experience, while in the "longer ending" of Mark (verses 12-13), the apostles refused to believe the testimony of these two men. Although it is possible that the authentic ending of Mark is irretrievably lost, the testimony of the other gospels provide more than enough information to support faith in the bodily resurrection of Jesus.

<sup>445</sup> Paul's account of the resurrection appearances seems to be in chronological order and includes three appearances not recorded in the gospels – to Cephas (*kefas* is the Aramaic equivalent to "Peter"), to "The 500" and to James, Jesus' half brother.

**AD 33/34 = 1490<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)**

**During the Week Between 1\*16 and 1\*23**

Ten Apostles Tell Thomas about Seeing Jesus

□ John 20:24-25

Jesus Appears to 500 Believers

□ 1 Corinthians 15:6

Jesus Appears to James (His Half-brother)

□ 1 Corinthians 15:7a

**Probably 1\*23<sup>446</sup> - Jesus Appears to the Apostles a 2<sup>nd</sup> Time after His Resurrection**

□ John 20:26-31 (cf. 1 Corinthians 15:7b)

**Sometime Between 1\*23 and 2\*25**

**After the Apostles Travel to Galilee**

Jesus Appears to the Apostles a 3<sup>rd</sup> Time after His Resurrection

□ John 21:1-25

Jesus Commissions the Apostles

□ Matthew 28:16-20

**Probably 2\*25<sup>447</sup> - After the Apostles Return to Jerusalem**

Jesus Commands the Apostles to Remain in Jerusalem

□ Acts 1:1-8 (cf. Luke 24:49)

Jesus Ascends to the Father

□ Luke 24:50

□ Acts 1:9-11 (cf. Luke 24:51)

Apostles Return to Jerusalem

□ Acts 1:12-13 (cf. Luke 24:52)

**Shortly after the Ascension - Apostles Select Matthias to Replace Judas**

□ Acts 1:14-26

□ Luke 24:53

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<sup>446</sup> SAT/SUN 11/12 APR in AD 33, if counted inclusively.

<sup>447</sup> WED/THU 13/14 MAY in 33, if counted inclusively.

**ACTS** is basically a sequel to Luke's gospel (Acts 1:1-3), finished prior to Paul's imperial review (Acts 28:30-31). It provides an historical framework for the remainder of the New Testament. I have placed the various letters of the New Testament where I believe they most likely occurred within the Acts timeline. Each letter will be preceded by a brief introductory overview.

### **33/34 = 1490<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus (continued)**

**3\*6 = Pentecost<sup>448</sup>** - Establishment of the Church at Jerusalem

□ Acts 2:1-41

#### **Life Within the Early Church**

□ Acts 2:42-47

Sanhedrin's Persecution of Peter & John

□ Acts 3:1-4:31

Sharing within the Early Church

□ Acts 4:32-37

Deaths of Ananias & Sapphira

□ Acts 5:1-11

Sanhedrin's Continued Persecution of the Apostles

□ Acts 5:12-42

### **Year Beginning 7\*1<sup>449</sup> in 33 = 207<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

#### **Perhaps During the Fall and/or Winter**

Appointment of the 1st Servants<sup>450</sup> (a.k.a. Deacons<sup>451</sup>)

□ Acts 6:1-7

Stoning of Stephen

□ Acts 6:8-8:2

Church Scattered by Persecution Led by Saul of Tarsus

□ Acts 8:3-4 (cf. Acts 22:3-5a; 26:4-11; Galatians 1:13-14)

□ Acts 11:19

Philip Evangelizes Samaria

□ Acts 8:5-13

Peter and John Impart Supernatural Gifts of the Spirit at Samaria<sup>452</sup>

□ Acts 8:14-25

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<sup>448</sup> SAT/SUN 23/24 MAY in 33.

<sup>449</sup> SUN/MON 13/14 SEP in 33.

<sup>450</sup> The need for men to oversee food distribution may have been precipitated, in part, by the Jewish observance of the Sabbatical Year in the Fall of 33. This would have been especially important for the poor and destitute believers who, after confessing faith in Jesus as Messiah, would have been denied access to the Sabbatical food stores by the Jewish leadership.

<sup>451</sup> The English word Deacon comes from the Greek root *diakon-*, the various forms of which deal with physical service done by an individual for someone else.

<sup>452</sup> I think it particularly instructive that while Philip [upon whom the Apostles had earlier laid their hands (Acts 6:5-6)] displayed supernatural abilities, Philip's converts [who obviously already had the indwelling gift of the Holy Spirit (Romans 8:9; Acts 2:38)] had to receive the supernatural gifts of the Spirit by the Apostles Peter and John laying hands on them. It appears to me that these supernaturally gifts were imparted by the laying on of the Apostles' hands.

## **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 34 = 1491<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus/2<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Church**

### **Possibly During the Spring and/or Summer**

Philip Evangelizes the Treasurer of Ethiopia

- Acts 8:26-39

Philip Evangelizes the Cities Between Azotus and Caesarea

- Acts 8:40

### **Probably During the Summer - Saul's Conversion at Damascus**

- Acts 9:1-19a (cf. Acts 22:5b-16; 26:12-18; Galatians 1:15-16)

### **Between 34 and 36**

Saul Makes a Brief Visit to Arabia<sup>453</sup>

- Galatians 1:17a

Saul Returns to Damascus, Defending Jesus as Messiah in the Synagogues

- Galatians 1:17b
- Acts 9:19-22 (cf. Acts 26:19-20a)

James was one of Jesus' four half-brothers (Matthew 13:55). Although James still did not believe that Jesus was Messiah just six months prior to the crucifixion (John 7:5), actually seeing the resurrected Christ made a believer of him (1 Corinthians 15:7). Almost immediately he became the most influential leader within the newly established Church at Jerusalem (Acts 12:17; 15:13; 21:18; Galatians 1:19; 2:9; 2:12). He faithfully served the Lord in this capacity until his illegal execution by the Jewish leadership shortly before the Israeli revolt against Roman rule in 66 (Antiquities 20.9.1).

As an Israeli, leading an Israeli congregation in the ancient Israeli capital, he addressed the book of **JAMES** as a general letter to the Twelve Tribes of Israel scattered throughout the Roman Empire. Because Gentile believers are not mentioned anywhere in the letter, I am convinced it was written before the conversion of Cornelius, making it the earliest writing of the New Testament.

- James 1:1-5:20

## **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 36 = 1493<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/4<sup>th</sup> Year of the Church**

### **Probably During the Summer**

Saul Escapes from Damascus<sup>454</sup>

- Acts 9:23-25

Saul Visits Jerusalem

- Acts 9:26-29
- Acts 22:17-21 (cf. Acts 26:20b; Galatians 1:18-20)

Saul Returns to Tarsus

- Acts 9:30 (cf. Galatians 1:21-24)

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<sup>453</sup> It is possible that Saul, during this very significant crisis in his spiritual life, visited Mt. Sinai in Arabia (Galatians 4:25) for a time of private contemplation, even as Elijah did so many years before (1 Kings 19).

<sup>454</sup> Paul, who was well-known for his gospel about a king from Galilee, probably had to flee Damascus when supporters of King Aretas of Arabia took control of the city (2 Corinthians 11:32) during Aretas' border war with Herod Antipas, the *tetrarch* of Galilee. This war occurred after Herod divorced Aretas' daughter so that he could marry his sister-in-law, Herodias (Antiquities 18.5.1). Josephus reveals that some Jews considered Herod's defeat as divine retribution for his execution of John the Immerser (Antiquities 18.5.2).



**Probably Between 37 and 41<sup>455</sup>**

Ministry of Peter in Lydda and Joppa

□ Acts 9:31-43

Conversion of Cornelius the Centurion

□ Acts 10:1-11:18

Conversion of Many Gentiles at Antioch, Syria

□ Acts 11:20-21

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 42 = 1499<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/10<sup>th</sup> Year of the Church**

**Perhaps During the Summer** - Barnabas Ministers at Antioch

□ Acts 11:22-24

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 43 = 1500<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/11<sup>th</sup> Year of the Church**

**Probably in the Spring** - Barnabas Brings Saul to Antioch to Assist Him<sup>456</sup>

□ Acts 11:25-26

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 44 = 1501<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus/12<sup>th</sup> Year of the Church**

**Spring** - Financial Assistance Sent to Jerusalem via Barnabas and Saul

□ Acts 11:27-30

**1\*14-22 = Passover/Unleavened Bread<sup>457</sup>** - Agrippa Persecutes the Apostles

□ Acts 12:1-19

**Summer** - Agrippa Dies at Caesarea<sup>458</sup>

□ Acts 12:20-24

**Probably During the Summer** - Barnabas and Saul Bring John Mark to Antioch

□ Acts 12:25

**Perhaps Late Summer or Early Fall** - Barnabas and Saul Sent Out from Antioch<sup>459</sup>

□ Acts 13:1-3

**Perhaps During the Winter** - Barnabas and Saul/Paul Evangelize on Cyprus<sup>460</sup>

□ Acts 13:4-12

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<sup>455</sup> This was roughly equivalent to the Emperor Gaius's reign who, during his final year of rule, unsuccessfully attempted to have his image placed within the Temple (Antiquities 18.8).

<sup>456</sup> Based on the fact that Barnabas and Saul were sent to Judea around Passover in 44, after spending a full year working together at Antioch.

<sup>457</sup> THU/FRI 31 APR/1 MAY – FRI/SAT 8/9 MAY.

<sup>458</sup> Josephus also describes the agonizing death of Herod Agrippa (Antiquities 19.8.2).

<sup>459</sup> Barnabas and Saul may have sailed to Cyprus before ship traffic ceased in the fall of 44 – i.e., prior the fast of *Yom Kippur* (cf. Acts 27:9).

<sup>460</sup> Barnabas and Saul may have passed the winter of 44/45 on Cyprus, preaching their way across the island. Take special note of how Saul became Paul after his part in the conversion of Sergius Paulus (Acts 13:9). Roman citizens sometimes adopted the name of a patron as their own. It is quite possible that Paulus lent some significant support to Saul, prompting him to begin using the name Paul in honor of that assistance.

## **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 45 = 1502<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Exodus/13<sup>th</sup> Year of the Church**

### **Perhaps During the Spring, Summer and Fall**

John Mark Returns to Jerusalem<sup>461</sup>

□Acts 13:13

Barnabas and Paul Evangelize at Antioch, Pisidia

□Acts 13:14-52

Barnabas and Paul Evangelize at Iconium

□Acts 14:1-6a

Barnabas and Paul Evangelize at Laconia and Lystra

□Acts 14:6a-20a

**Perhaps During the Winter** - Barnabas and Paul Evangelize at Derbe

□Acts 14:20b-21a

## **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 46 = 1503<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Exodus/14<sup>th</sup> Year of the Church**

### **Perhaps During the Spring and Summer**

Barnabas and Paul Evangelize Appoint Elders in Lystra, Iconium & Antioch

□Acts 14:21b-24

Barnabas and Paul Evangelize at Perga

□Acts 14:25a

Barnabas and Paul Return to Antioch, Syria<sup>462</sup>

□Acts 14:25b-28

Matthew (a.k.a. Levi), son of Alphaeus, was a revenue agent at Capernaum before being called by Jesus as an apostle. According to Second Century writers, Matthew wrote his gospel before departing Palestine for ministry elsewhere. By my calculation, this would have taken place in the mid-40's, since the apostles were still in Jerusalem at the time of Herod Agrippa's execution of James in 44, but only Peter and John were present at the Jerusalem Council in 47 or 48 (Acts 15:1-30; Galatians 2:1-10).

The gospel of **MATTHEW** is very Jewish in character, but with a special focus on the evangelism of the Gentiles. Writing at a time when the idea of allowing Gentiles to become part of the Church was being opposed by some, Matthew took the opportunity to remind Jewish believers that Jesus himself had intended the gospel be preached among the Gentiles.

□Matthew 1:1-28:20

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<sup>461</sup> Barnabas and Paul may have sailed from Cyprus to Perga when ship traffic resumed in the spring of 45. It was at this point that John Mark returned to Jerusalem, after about a year away from home.

<sup>462</sup> The ministry of Barnabas and Paul in the interior of Asia Minor appears relatively short. It is likely that they passed the winter of 45/46 in the interior, sailing back to Antioch during 46.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 47 = 1504<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/15<sup>th</sup> Year of the Church**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 47 = 209<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Perhaps During the Sabbatical Year<sup>463</sup>**

Controversy About Circumcision of Gentile Converts Arises at Antioch

□Acts 15:1

Issue Discussed and Resolved at Jerusalem, Under the Direction of James

□Acts 15:4-29

Judas and Silas Deliver the Jerusalem Letter of Resolution to Antioch

□Acts 15:30-35

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 48 = 1505<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/16<sup>th</sup> Year of the Church**

**Perhaps During the Summer or Early Fall - Paul and Barnabas Split Up<sup>464</sup>**

□Acts 15:36-40

**Probably During the Fall and Winter**

Paul and Silas Minister to the Congregations in Syria and Cilicia<sup>465</sup>

□Acts 15:41

Paul, Silas and Timothy Minister to the Congregations in Phrygia and Galatia

□Acts 16:1-6

Paul wrote GALATIANS to the congregations of southern Galatia, the Roman province in central Asia Minor where he and Barnabas had evangelized on their 1<sup>st</sup> Missionary Journey, and through which he and Silas passed on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Missionary Journey. Probably writing from somewhere between Galatia and the city of Troas in late 48 or early 49, Paul displayed his obvious displeasure that the controversy about Gentile circumcision, against which he had so recently fought in the Jerusalem Council, had made significant inroads into Galatia as well.

□Galatians 1:1-6:18

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<sup>463</sup> I believe that the so-called Jerusalem Council was probably held in 47/48, during the Sabbatical Year.

<sup>464</sup> Since Barnabas and John Mark sailed away to Cyprus, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Missionary Journey must have begun prior to the cessation of ship traffic in the fall of 48.

<sup>465</sup> Paul and Silas may have spent the winter of 48/49 in the interior of Asia Minor.

## **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 49 = 1506<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/17<sup>th</sup> Year of the Church**

### **Probably During the Spring, Summer and Fall**

Paul, Silas and Timothy Evangelize at Philippi<sup>466</sup>

□ Acts 16:7-40

Paul, Silas and Timothy Evangelize at Thessalonica

□ Acts 17:1-9

Paul, Silas and Timothy Evangelize at Berea

□ Acts 17:10-14

Paul Evangelizes at Athens

□ Acts 17:15-34

### **Before the End of the Year**

Paul Travels on to Corinth<sup>467</sup>

□ Acts 18:1-4

Paul, Silas and Timothy Evangelize at Corinth

□ Acts 18:5-11

Paul wrote 1 THESSALONIANS from Corinth, after Silas and Timothy arrived from Macedonia (Acts 18:5; 1 Thessalonians 3:1-10).

□ 1 Thessalonians 1:1-5:28

Paul wrote 2 THESSALONIANS during his ministry at Corinth in order to deal with false teaching that had apparently arisen from a forged letter (2 Thessalonians 2:1-2; 3:17).

□ 1 Thessalonians 1:1-3:18

## **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 51 = 1508<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/19<sup>th</sup> Year of the Church**

### **Probably Early Summer - Paul Charged before Gallio at Corinth<sup>468</sup>**

□ Acts 18:12-17

### **Sometime Between 51 and 54**

Paul Returns to Antioch, Syria, via Ephesus & Jerusalem

□ Acts 18:18-22

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<sup>466</sup> Luke, the author of Acts, traveled with Paul from Troas to Philippi, hence the change from the pronoun “they” in Acts 16:8 to “us” and “we” in Acts 16:10, 11. They probably arrived during the spring of 49, allowing for events in Macedonia and Achaia before Paul’s arrival at Corinth before the end of 49.

<sup>467</sup> The edict that expelled Jews from Rome is dated to the 9<sup>th</sup> year of Claudius (49), and was precipitated by riots among the Jews regarding “*Chrestus*” (Suetonius’ Life of Claudius, 25), perhaps a Roman mis-understanding about debates over Jesus’ identity as Christ. Allowing for 18 months of ministry prior to Jewish accusations before Gallio, Paul probably arrived in Corinth before the end of 49.

<sup>468</sup> The Jews, seeking to take advantage of a change in Roman administration, probably brought charges against Paul shortly after Gallio’s arrival in the province of Achaia in the early summer of 51. How much longer he spent in Corinth is unclear. Paul could have returned to Antioch in the next few years and still satisfied the periods of time referred to in Acts 18:18, 23.

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 54 = 1511<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/22<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Church**

**Year Beginning 7\*1 in 54 = 210<sup>th</sup> Sabbatical Year**

**Perhaps during the Fall and Winter**

Apollos Evangelizes in Ephesus and Corinth<sup>469</sup>

□Acts 18:24-28

Paul Visits the Congregations of Galatia & Phrygia<sup>470</sup>

□Acts 18:23

**Probably Between 55 and 57**

Paul Evangelizes at Ephesus<sup>471</sup>

□Acts 19:1-20

Paul may have made a very brief trip to Corinth & back during this time (2 Corinthians 12:14; 13:1).

**Year Beginning 1\*1 in 57 = 1513<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/25<sup>th</sup> Year of the Church**

Paul Plans to Travel to Jerusalem (via Macedonia and Achaia) and then to Rome

□Acts 19:21-22

Paul wrote 1 CORINTHIANS in anticipation of a visit to Corinth later in 57, after which he planned to return to Judea (1 Corinthians 16:1-9). In it he addresses a number of very serious problems that had arisen within the Corinthian assembly.

□1 Corinthians 1:1-16:24

**Fall**

Riot at Ephesus

□Acts 19:23-20:1

Paul Visits the Congregations in Macedonia<sup>472</sup>

□Acts 20:2

Paul wrote 2 CORINTHIANS in anticipation of a third and final visit to Corinth before his return to Judea (2 Corinthians 1:15; 12:14; 13:1-3). In it he defends his apostolic authority and readdresses some of the continuing problems within the Corinthian assembly.

□2 Corinthians 1:1-13:14

**Winter - Paul Visits the Congregations in Greece<sup>473</sup>**

□Acts 20:3a

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<sup>469</sup> Apollos may have used the Sabbatical Year as an opportunity to travel from his native Alexandria to Ephesus in order to teach the message of John the Immerser. This account, and the account of the twelve men encountered by Paul shortly hereafter, are amazing records of how, two decades after the resurrection of Christ, there were still some disciples of the Immerser who had not yet heard the full gospel.

<sup>470</sup> Paul may have traveled overland to the interior of Asia Minor during the latter part of 54, spent the winter in Galatia and traveled on to Ephesus in the spring or summer of 55.

<sup>471</sup> Paul spent at least two years and three months in Ephesus (Acts 19:8, 10), but referred to the period inclusively as three years (Acts 20:31). He was probably there from the spring or summer of 55 through the fall of 57.

<sup>472</sup> Paul probably sailed from Ephesus to Macedonia before the end of ship traffic in the fall of 57.

<sup>473</sup> Paul evidently spent the three winter months of 57/58 in Greece. During this time he apparently made two visits to Corinth (2 Corinthians 12:14; 13:1).

Paul wrote **ROMANS** in anticipation that he would visit Rome shortly after his return to Judea from Corinth (Romans 1:15; 15:20-32). In it he addresses the basic aspects of faith in Jesus as Messiah, regardless of whether one is an ethnic Jew or not.

□Romans 1:1-16:27

### **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 58 = 1514<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/26<sup>th</sup> Year of the Church**

#### **Spring**

Paul, Accompanied by Many Associates, Travels to Jerusalem<sup>474</sup>

□Acts 20:3b-21:16

Paul Arrested During a Temple Riot<sup>475</sup>

□Acts 21:17-22:29

Paul Addresses the Sanhedrin

□Acts 22:30-23:10

Paul Imprisoned at Caesarea

□Acts 23:11-24:26

According to Irenaeus (Against Heresies 3.14.1), the gospel of **LUKE** was written by Luke, a physician (Colossians 4:14), and a companion of Paul. We know for certain that the author accompanied Paul from Troas to Philippi in the spring of 49, during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Missionary Journey. He evidently remained at Philippi until the spring of 58, when, at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Missionary Journey, he joined Paul as he sailed from that city, heading for Jerusalem.<sup>476</sup> Luke's gospel was probably researched and written during Paul's two-year imprisonment at Caesarea, from the summer of 58 to the fall of 60.

□Luke 1:1-24:54

### **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 60 = 1517<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/28<sup>th</sup> Year of the Church**

#### **Summer**

Paul Appeals to Festus for Imperial Review

□Acts 24:27-25:12

Paul Testifies before Agrippa II and Bernice

□Acts 25:13-26:32

**Late Summer**<sup>477</sup> - Paul Taken from Caesarea to Crete, on the Way to Rome

□Acts 27:1-8

**Winter** – Paul Shipwrecked at Malta

□Acts 27:9-28:10

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<sup>474</sup> Paul departed Philippi after the Feast of Passover/Unleavened Bread in 58 = 1\*14-22 (TUE/WED 25/26 –WED/THU 3/4 MAY) (Acts 20:6). He hoped to arrive in Jerusalem before Pentecost = 3\*9 (SUN/MON 18/19 JUN) (Acts 20:16).

<sup>475</sup> The officer who arrested Paul assumed that he was the Egyptian Jew who had led a failed uprising at Jerusalem a few years earlier (Acts 21:38; cf. Antiquities 20.8.6).

<sup>476</sup> Based on the change from the pronoun “they” in Acts 16:8 to “us” and “we” in Acts 16:10, 11, back to “they” in Acts 17:1, and finally back to “we” in Acts 20:6.

<sup>477</sup> Based on the fact that the decision to find a better winter harbor on Crete came after the fast of *Yom Kippur* (TUE/WED 23/24 SEP in 60).

## Year Beginning 1\*1 in 61 = 1518<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/29<sup>th</sup> Year of the Church

**During the Spring** - Paul Continues from Crete to Rome

□ Acts 28:11-15

**Until Sometime After the Spring of 63**

Paul Remains Under House Arrest in Rome, Awaiting Imperial Review

□ Acts 28:16-31

Paul wrote PHILIPPIANS as a letter of thanks and encouragement during his house arrest at Rome. The Philippians had apparently sent Paul financial support (Philippians 4:18) when they learned that he was incurring personal debt (Acts 28:30) as he awaited imperial review.

□ Philippians 1:1-4:23

During his house arrest at Rome, Paul was involved in the conversion of Onesimus, the runaway slave of Philemon, the man in whose house the congregation at Colossae met. Paul wrote the letter of PHILEMON, urging Philemon to accept Onesimus back as a brother in Christ, charging any financial loss to the apostle. Because he anticipated being released soon (Philemon 1:22), Paul also took this opportunity to send two instructional letters into the same region - EPHESIANS<sup>478</sup> and COLOSSIANS. These were entrusted to Tychicus, whom Onesimus accompanied on his way home (Ephesians 6:22-23; Colossians 4:7-9).

□ Philemon 1:1-25

□ Ephesians 1:1-6:24

□ Colossians 1:1-4:18<sup>479</sup>

Paul wrote 1 TIMOTHY & TITUS shortly after his release from house arrest at Rome, some time after the spring of 63, but before his arrest, final imprisonment and execution at Rome between 64 and 68. In them he addressed the need for basic congregational instruction by Timothy (at Ephesus) and Titus (on Crete).

□ 1 Timothy 1:1-6:21

□ Titus 1:1-3:15<sup>480</sup>

Peter wrote 1 PETER from "Babylon" (5:13) - which was probably a reference to the city of Rome - and addressed it to the Christians living in the various Roman provinces of northern Asia Minor. This book was probably written before Roman persecution of Christians began in 64.

□ 1 Peter 1:1-5:14

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<sup>478</sup> Most ancient manuscripts do not include the phrase "in Ephesus" as part of the salutory address in this letter. This letter may have been a circular letter that Paul intended to pass through Laodicea on its way to Colossae (Colossians 4:16).

<sup>479</sup> As you read, take special note of the many parallels with Ephesians.

<sup>480</sup> As you read, take special note of the many parallels with 1 Timothy.

## Year Beginning 1\*1 in 64 = 1521<sup>st</sup> Year of the Exodus/32<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Church

18-24 JUL – 70% of Rome burned in a great fire

Later in the Year - Christians blamed; Official Roman persecution of Christians begins.

### 64-68 – First Official Roman Persecution of Christians

Peter wrote 2 PETER as a follow-up letter in anticipation of his death sometime between 64 and 68 (2 Peter 2:12-15). In it he warns believers to be on their guard against false teachers.

□2 Peter 1:1-3:18

Paul wrote 2 TIMOTHY - his final letter - in anticipation of his execution sometime between 64 and 68 (2 Timothy 4:6). In it he urges Timothy to continue the work of the gospel.

□2 Timothy 1:1-4:22

HEBREWS is completely anonymous, with only a few clues as to who the author might (or might not) be. Since Timothy is mentioned in Hebrews 13:23, he is immediately ruled out. So too would be the apostles and early disciples with first hand testimony about Jesus, since the author specifically distinguishes himself from that esteemed group (Hebrews 2:3-4). Whoever he was, he was obviously an Israeli with a firm grasp on how the symbolism of the old covenant was fulfilled by Jesus in the new covenant.

It is my thesis that the author was concerned that the Jewish recipients were anxious enough about the systematic Roman persecution of Christians (which began shortly after the burning of Rome in 64), that they were actively considering a return to traditional Judaism, which was not being persecuted by the Roman authorities. The author demonstrates that this is a completely untenable position to take, since the Old Covenant had been fulfilled by Christ and was about to pass away completely (via the approaching destruction of the Temple in 70).

□Hebrews 1:1-13:25

Jude, the brother of James (probably the well-known leader of the Jerusalem congregation, the author of James and half-brother to Jesus), wrote JUDE, urging the energetic defense of the once-delivered Faith. A quotation of 2 Peter 3:3 in Jude 1:18 seems to indicate that this letter was written after 2 Peter, but how long after is uncertain.

□Jude 1:1-25



The testimony of Papias (Fragments 6, written during the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century and preserved in the 4<sup>th</sup> century writings of Eusebius), states that Mark served as Peter's Roman interpreter and that the gospel of MARK is an accurate representation of Peter's eyewitness testimony. Irenaus (Against Heresies 3.1.1, written between 185-188) concurs with this tradition, further stating that Mark's gospel was completed after the deaths of both Paul and Peter.

In his youth, John Mark, son of Mary (Acts 15:12), and cousin of Barnabas (Colossians 4:10), had accompanied Barnabas and Saul on their 1<sup>st</sup> Missionary Journey only as far as Perga, before returning to Jerusalem (Acts 13:13). When Paul and Barnabas disagreed sharply about taking him on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Missionary Journey, Barnabas decided to take Mark with him to check on the congregations on Cyprus while Paul took Silas into Asia Minor (Acts 15:37-39). Mark was with Paul during the final days of his house arrest at Rome (Philemon 1:24; Colossians 4:10), but was living somewhere between Ephesus and Rome during Paul's final Roman imprisonment.<sup>481</sup> Peter also testifies to John Mark's presence at "Babylon" (i.e., Rome), in 1 Peter 5:13.

□ Mark 1:1-16:8

According to Irenaus (Against Heresies 3.1.1, written between 185-188), John the apostle wrote the gospel of JOHN after he had taken up residence at Ephesus in Asia. Internal evidence indicates that it was written in the late 60's - after the execution of Peter, sometime between 64 and 68 (John 21:19), but before the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 (John 5:2).<sup>482</sup>

□ John 1:1- 21:25

### **Year Beginning 1\*1 in 70 = 1527<sup>th</sup> Year of the Exodus/38<sup>th</sup> Year of the Church**

Jerusalem's Temple destroyed exactly as predicted by Jesus within His "Olivet Discourse"

According to Irenaus (Against Heresies 3.16.5, written between 182-188), John the apostle also wrote 1 JOHN, 2 JOHN & 3 JOHN. They reflect the apostle's response to the rising threat of Gnosticism, a heresy which denied that Jesus Christ had come in the flesh,<sup>483</sup> something about which John had firsthand knowledge. Similarities between 1 John and 2 John, and between 2 John and 3 John, indicate that John wrote all three letters around the same time.

□ 1 John 1:1-5:21

□ 2 John 1:1-13

□ 3 John 1:1-14

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<sup>481</sup> Based on Paul's request that Timothy bring John Mark along with himself to Rome (2 Timothy 4:11).

<sup>482</sup> Based on the use of the present tense "is" rather than "was" in regard to a specific pool located in Jerusalem.

<sup>483</sup> This arose from their belief that the flesh was inherently evil and the spirit inherently good.

According to Irenaeus (Against Heresies 5.30.3, written between 182-188), John the apostle wrote **REVELATION** after experiencing the visions contained herein toward the end of Domitian's reign (81-96). As you read, be sure to take special note of the large amount of imagery drawn from the Old Testament prophets of Isaiah, Zechariah, Daniel and Ezekiel.

□ Revelation 1:1-22:21

Thomas J. Short holds a Bachelor of Biblical Literature and a Bachelor of Theology (New Testament) from Ozark Christian College in Joplin, Missouri, and a Master of Arts (New Testament) from Lincoln Christian Seminary in Lincoln, Illinois. His graduate thesis was entitled [The Date of Jesus' Crucifixion](#).

Thomas began preaching and teaching in 1985. He has been ministering with the [Elkhart East Christian Church](#) in Bristol, Indiana, since 2008. He also teaches verse-by-verse through the entire Bible on a week-day radio program called [Into The Word](#).

He and his wife Debra reside in Mishawaka, Indiana.