

The Chronology of The Kings of Israel

The Chronology of the Kings of Israel

A Study in the Precise Biblical Dating

by Pastor Ed Rice
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In that many have taken in hand the task of exploring and settling the chronological dating of the Kings of Israel, and in that none of these have held Bible accuracy in the highest esteem, I have undertaken this exciting, intriguing and Biblically exact solution of dating the Kings of Israel. With the Bible as our sole authority and the start dates of king's reigns given in reference to their sister nation's kings (Judah's kings reigning from Jerusalem, Israel's kings reigning from Samaria) it is possible to systematically back a calendar from a know reference point. The Ussher dates used in reputable reference Bibles provide the most Biblically accurate calendar dating available and his date of 586 BC for the fall of Zedekiah, king of Judah, and Nebuchadnezzar's complete destruction of the temple at Jerusalem, is the reference point used here.

James Ussher (1581-1656) was the Anglican Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland between 1625 and 1656, but two factors make him pertinent in this day. First is his staunch belief in the verbal plenary inspiration of the infallible inerrant Scriptures. James Ussher preceded by 300 years the diabolical deceptions of Brook Foss Westcott (1825-1903) and Fenton John Anthony Hort (1828-1892), two Anglican ministers fully steeped in the Alexandrian philosophy that “there is no perfect Bible”¹ Westcott and Hort brought Biblical criticism into vogue for 'scholars'-so called and chronological works have not leaned on Biblical accuracy since the tremendous strides made by James Ussher. It is also note worthy that Ussher was contemporary with the 57 linguistic giants that labored for 7 years (1604-1611)² to translate the Greek Received Text (T.R.) and the Ben Chayyim Masoretic Text (M.T.)³ into the English language, and Biblical Scholars of that day readily believed in the verbal plenary inspiration of the infallible inerrant Scriptures.

Secondly James Ussher was contemporary with Jesuit astronomer Christopher Clavius (1537-1612) who was recruited by Rome to fix the Julian Calendar which had allowed the solar equinox to drift from March 21st to almost April fools day. The Roman popes, who thought themselves infallible, were tired

1 Gipp, Dr. Samuel C., “The Answer Book”, Questions #44

2 Waite, D.A., “Defending the King James Bible: Fourfold Superiority: Texts, Translators, Technique, & Theology” pg39

3 Ibid pg 27

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of dating Easter on a very fallible Julian Calendar.⁴ Julius Caesar needed a reformed calendar for his world empire and following his conquest of Egypt in 709 a.u.c. (i.e. From founding of the city of Rome) (which is what we now call 46 B.C.) he adopted the Alexandrian Aristarchus calendar, which recognized a solar year of 365 ¼ days, likely taken from the Babylonians in 239 B.C. This Julian Calendar, as it became called, was 11.23 minutes per year too long, accumulating a whole day every 130 years. In James Ussher's lifetime it was resolved to make a leap year only when the year was divisible by 4 but not by 100 or if it was divisible by 400, because a year has 365.2422 days, not 365.25 days. This intriguing mathematical solution allowed Ussher a zeal to roll back a calendar through all eons of time, even back to the 6 day creation!. The extraordinary detail found in the Bible and the extraordinary exactness found in this new calendar mathematics made James Ussher the extraordinary explorer of past chronologies. His extensive investigative work is still trustworthy today. James Ussher's extensive research is scoffed by modernist scholars for two reasons. He believed in every word of the Holy Bible as inspired, inerrant and infallible, they do not, and he thus believed in a 6 day creation which according to that inerrant infallible Biblical record occurred in 4004 BC⁵.

The research in this effort is but a minor adjustment to a small portion of Ussher's stupendous efforts. It was done in hours sitting in front of a spreadsheet, his in years researching all over Europe. It is amazing that I can sit in my study with an internet connection and access all 1200 pages of his work in "The Annals of the World". Do not miss the free perusal of the public domain document and his tremendous detailing of Biblical History.

This system, though not flawless, as is God's Holy Word, can carry a general accuracy of +/- ½ year in roundoff error and a specific error of +/- 1.5 year which is far more accurate than any other chronology of Israel's kings.

4 "Julian Gregorian Calendar" Article by Peter Meyer, www.hermetic.ch/cal_stud/cal_art.html accessed Mar 2010

5 This author contends that the orbital characteristics of the planets, and even the number of days in a year, were effected when God broke up the foundations of the Earth for the world flood; consequently Ussher's track of the day counts prior to the flood would have been effected,... however his year counting based on Bible genealogies would be untouched by this difference.

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The following tables show the results of this methodology. I trust they will be a blessing in your studies of God's precious, inerrant, infallible and forever accurate, revealed word.

The Kings of Judah						The Kings of Israel					
Name	Ref	Yrs	Lap	Start	Stop	Name	Ref	Yrs	Lap	Start	Stop
Solomon	1Ki 11:42	40	0	1030	990	Saul	1Sam 9:17	39	0	1109	1070
Rehoboam	1Ki 14:21	17	0	990	973	David	2Sam 5:4	40	0	1070	1030
Abijah (Abijam)	1Ki 15:1	3	-1	972	969	Solomon	1Ki 11:42	40	0	1030	990
Asa	1Ki 15:9	41	1	970	929	Jeroboam	1Ki 14:20	22	0	990	968
Jehoshaphat	1Ki 22:41-42	25	-1	928	903	Nadab	1Ki 15:25	2	0	968	966
Jehoram	2Ki 8:16-17	8	2	905	897	Baasha	1Ki 15:28	24	1	967	943
Ahaziah	2Ki 8:25-26, 9:29	1	1	898	897	Elah	1Ki 16:8	2	1	944	942
Athaliah	2Ki 8:25	6	0	897	891	Zimri	1Ki 16:10, 15	.02	1	943	942
Joash (Jehoash)	2Ki 12:1	40	0	891	851	Omri	1Ki 16:23	12	-4	939	927
Amaziah	2Ki 14:1-2,14	29	1	852	823	Ahab	1Ki 16:29	22	5	932	910
Azariah (Uzziah)	2Ki 15:1-2	52	-13	810	758	Ahaziah	1Ki 22:51	2	1	911	909
Jotham	2Ki 15:32-33	16	-2	756	740	Jehoram (Joram)	2Ki 3:1	12	1	910	898
Ahaz	2Ki 16:1-2	16	1	741	725	Jehu	2Ki 10:36	28	0	898	870
Hezekiah	2Ki 18:1-2	29	1	726	697	Jehoahaz	2Ki 13:1	17	-2	868	851
Manasseh	2Ki 21:1	55	0	697	642	Jehoash (Joash)	2Ki 13:10	16	3	854	838
Amon	2Ki 21:19	2	0	642	640	Jeroboam II	2Ki 14:23	41	0	837	796
Josiah	2Ki 22:1	31	0	640	609	Zechariah	2Ki 15:8	0.5	-24	772	771
Jehoahaz	2Ki 23:33	.25	0	609	608	Shallum	2Ki 15:13	.08	-0.5	771	770
Jehoiakim	2Ki 23:36, Dan 1:1	11	0	608	597	Menahem	2Ki 15:17	10	.08	770	760
Jehoiachin	2Ki 24:8,12, 25:27	.25	0	597	597	Pekahiah	2Ki 15:23	2	-1	759	757
Zedekiah	2Ki 24:18, 25:1	11	0	597	586	Pekah	2Ki 15:27	20	0	757	737
Bab Cap. #1	Jer 52:28, Dan 1:1	11	0	597	597	Hoshea	2Ki 17:1, 15:30	9	-9	728	719
Bap Cap #2	Jer 52:29	5	0	586	586	Assyrian Destruction	2Ki 17:5	3	1.5	719	721

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The Kings of Judah With Their Prophets						Kings of Israel With Their Prophets					
Name	Ref	Yrs	Lap	Start	Stop	Name	Ref	Yrs	Lap	Start BC	Stop BC
David	2Sam 5:4	40	0	1070	1030	Saul	1Sam 9:17	39	0	1109	1070
Solomon	1Ki 11:42	40	0	1030	990	David	2Sam 5:4	40	0	1070	1030
Rehoboam	1Ki 14:21	17	0	990	973	Solomon	1Ki 11:42	40	0	1030	990
Abijah (Abijam)	1Ki 15:1	3	-1	972	969	Jeroboam	1Ki 14:20	22	0	990	968
Asa	1Ki 15:9	41	1	970	929	Nadab	1Ki 15:25	2	0	968	966
Jehoshaphat	1Ki 22:41-42	25	-1	928	903	Baasha	1Ki 15:28	24	1	967	943
Jehoram	2Ki 8:16-17	8	2	905	897	Elah	1Ki 16:8	2	1	944	942
Ahaziah	2Ki 8:25-26	1	1	898	897	Zimri	1Ki 16:10, 15	.02	1	943	942
Athaliah	2Ki 8:25	6	0	897	891	Omri	1Ki 16:23	12	-4	939	927
Joash (Jehoash)	2Ki 12:1	40	0	891	851	Ahab	1Ki 16:29	22	5	932	910
Jonah	2Ki 14:25	4	0	862	858	Elijah	1Ki 17:1	14	0	910	896
Amaziah	2Ki 14:1-2,14	29	1	852	823	Elisha	1Ki 19:16	67	0	906	839
Azariah (Uzziah)	2Ki 15:1-2	52	-13	810	758	Ahaziah	1Ki 22:51	2	1	911	909
Isaiah	Isa 6:1	62	0	760	698	Jehoram (Joram)	2Ki 3:1	12	1	910	898
Micah	Mic 1:1	40	0	750	710	Jehu	2Ki 10:36	28	0	898	870
Jotham	2Ki 15:32-33	16	-2	756	740	Obadiah	Obd 1:1	4	0	862	858
Ahaz	2Ki 16:1-2	16	1	741	725	Jehoahaz	2Ki 13:1	17	-2	868	851
Hezekiah	2Ki 18:1-2	29	1	726	697	Jehoash (Joash)	2Ki 13:10	16	3	854	838
Nahum	Nah 1:1	4	0	713	709	Jeroboam II	2Ki 14:23	41	0	837	796
Manasseh	2Ki 21:1	55	0	697	642	Joel	Joel 1:1	4	0	800	796
Amon	2Ki 21:19	2	0	642	640	Amos	Amos 1:1	4	0	787	783
Josiah	2Ki 22:1	31	0	640	609	Hosea	Hos 1:1	60	0	785	725
Zephaniah	2Ki 23:33	4	0	609	608	Zechariah	2Ki 15:8	0.5	-24	772	771
Jeremiah	Jer 1:1	41	0	629	588	Shallum	2Ki 15:13	.08	-0.5	771	770
Habakkuk	Hab 1:1	4	0	626	622	Menahem	2Ki 15:17	10	.08	770	760
Jehoahaz	2Ki 23:33	.25	0	609	608	Pekahiah	2Ki 15:23	2	-1	759	757
Jehoiakim	2Ki 23:36	11	0	608	597	Pekah	2Ki 15:27	20	0	757	737
Daniel	Dan 1:1	73	0	607	534	Hoshea	2Ki 17:1, 15:30	9	-9	728	719
Jehoiachin	2Ki 24:8,12,	.25	0	597	597	Assyrian Destruct	2Ki 17:5	0	0	719	719
Zedekiah	2Ki 24:18, 25:1	11	0	597	586						
Ezekiel	Ezek 1:1	21	0	595	574						
Zecharuah	Zech 1:1	2	0	520	518						
Haggai	Hag 1:1	4	0	520	516						
Malachi	Mal 1:1	4	0	397	393						

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Book Mark Kings of Israel Saul to Fall

King of Judah ...of Israel	Yrs	Co-	Start	End	Ref
Saul	39	0	1109	1070	1Sam 9:17
David	40	0	1070	1030	2Sam 5:4
Solomon	40	0	1030	990	1Ki 11:42
Rehoboam	17	0	990	973	1Ki 14:21
<i>Jeroboam</i>	22	0	990	968	1Ki 14:20
Abijah (Abijam)	3	-1	972	969	1Ki 15:1
Asa	41	1	970	929	1Ki 15:9
<i>Nadab</i>	2	0	968	966	1Ki 15:25
<i>Baasha</i>	24	1	967	943	1Ki 15:28
<i>Elah</i>	2	1	944	942	1Ki 16:8
<i>Zimri</i>	0.02	1	943	942	1Ki 16:10, 15
<i>Omri</i>	12	-4	939	927	1Ki 16:23
<i>Ahab</i>	22	5	932	910	1Ki 16:29
Jehoshaphat	25	-1	928	903	1Ki 22:41-42
<i>Ahaziah</i>	2	1	911	909	1Ki 22:51
<i>Jehoram (Joram)</i>	12	1	910	898	2Ki 3:1
Jehoram	8	2	905	897	2Ki 8:16-17
Ahaziah	1	1	898	897	2Ki 8:25-26, 9:29
Athaliah	6	0	897	891	2Ki 8:25
<i>Jehu</i>	28	0	898	870	2Ki 10:36
Joash (Jehoash)	40	0	891	851	2Ki 12:1
<i>Jehoahaz</i>	17	-2	868	851	2Ki 13:1
<i>Jehoash (Joash)</i>	16	3	854	838	2Ki 13:10
Amaziah	29	1	852	823	2Ki 14:1-2,14
<i>Jeroboam II</i>	41	-1	837	796	2Ki 14:23
Azariah (Uzziah)	52	-13	810	758	2Ki 15:1-2
<i>Zechariah</i>	0.5	-24	772	771	2Ki 15:8
<i>Shallum</i>	0.08	-0.5	771	770	2Ki 15:13
<i>Menahem</i>	10	0.08	770	760	2Ki 15:17
<i>Pekahiah</i>	2	-1	759	757	2Ki 15:23
<i>Pekah</i>	20	0	757	737	2Ki 15:27
Jotham	16	-2	756	740	2Ki 15:32-33
Ahaz	16	1	741	725	2Ki 16:1-2
<i>Hoshea</i>	9	-9	728	719	2Ki 17:1, 15:30
<i>OR Hoshea</i>	9	-2	735	726	2Ki 17:1, 15:30
Hezekiah	29	1	726	697	2Ki 18:1-2
<i>Assyrian Destruction</i>	1.5	1.5	719	721	2Ki 17:5
Manasseh	55	0	697	642	2Ki 21:1
Amon	2	0	642	640	2Ki 21:19
Josiah	31	0	640	609	2Ki 22:1
Jehoahaz	0.25	0	609	608	2Ki 23:33
Jehoiakim	11	0	608	597	2Ki 23:36, Dan 1:1
Jehoiachin	0.25	0	597	597	2Ki 24:8,12, 25:27
Zedekiah	11	0	597	586	2Ki 24:18, 25:1
Babylonian Captivity	70	0	597	527	Dan 1:1-Ezra 1

For a defense of Pastor Rice's datings see www.GSBaptistChurch.com/timeline

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Book Mark Kings of Israel & Judah with Prophets

<i>Judah</i>	<i>Israel</i>	<i>Yrs</i>	<i>Co</i>	<i>Start</i>	<i>Stop</i>	<i>Ref</i>
Saul		39	0	1109	1070	1Sam 9:17
David		40	0	1070	1030	2Sam 5:4
Solomon		40	0	1030	990	1Ki 11:42
Rehoboam		17	0	990	973	1Ki 14:21
	Jeroboam	22	0	990	968	1Ki 14:20
Abijah (Abijam)		3	-1	972	969	1Ki 15:1
Asa		41	1	970	929	1Ki 15:9
	Nadab	2	0	968	966	1Ki 15:25
	Baasha	24	1	967	943	1Ki 15:28
	Elah	2	1	944	942	1Ki 16:8
	Zimri	0.02	1	943	942	1Ki 16:10, 15
	Omri	12	-4	939	927	1Ki 16:23
	Ahab	22	5	932	910	1Ki 16:29
	Elijah	14	0	920	906	1Ki 17:1
Jehoshaphat		25	-1	928	903	1Ki 22:41-42
	Ahaziah	2	1	911	909	1Ki 22:51
	Jehoram (Joram)	12	1	910	898	2Ki 3:1
	Elisha	67	0	906	839	1Ki 19:16
Jehoram		8	2	905	897	2Ki 8:16-17
Ahaziah		1	1	898	897	2Ki 8:25-26, 9:29
	Jehu	28	0	898	870	2Ki 10:36
Athaliah		6	0	897	891	2Ki 8:25
Joash (Jehoash)		40	0	891	851	2Ki 12:1
	Jehoahaz	17	-2	868	851	2Ki 13:1
Jonah		4	0	862	858	2Ki 14:25
	Obadiah	4	0	862	858	Obd 1:1
	Jehoash (Joash)	16	3	854	838	2Ki 13:10
Amaziah		29	1	852	823	2Ki 14:1-2,14
	Jeroboam II	41	0	837	796	2Ki 14:23
Azariah (Uzziah)		52	-13	810	758	2Ki 15:1-2
	Joel	4	0	800	796	Joel 1:1
	Amos	4	0	787	783	Amos 1:1
	Hosea	60	0	785	725	Hos 1:1
	Zechariah	0.5	-24	772	771	2Ki 15:8
	Shallum	0.08	-0.5	771	770	2Ki 15:13
	Menahem	10	0.08	770	760	2Ki 15:17
Isaiah		62	0	760	698	Isa 6:1
	Pekahiah	2	-1	759	757	2Ki 15:23
	Pekah	20	0	757	737	2Ki 15:27
Jotham		16	-2	756	740	2Ki 15:32-33
Micah		40	0	750	710	Mic 1:1
Ahaz		16	1	741	725	2Ki 16:1-2
	Hoshea	9	-9	728	719	2Ki 17:1, 15:30
Hezekiah		29	1	726	697	2Ki 18:1-2
	Assyrian Destruction	3	1.5	719	721	2Ki 17:5
Nahum		4	0	713	709	Nah 1:1

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<i>Judah</i>	<i>Israel</i>	<i>Yrs</i>	<i>Co</i>	<i>Start</i>	<i>Stop</i>	<i>Ref</i>
Manasseh		55	0	697	642	2Ki 21:1
Amon		2	0	642	640	2Ki 21:19
Josiah		31	0	640	609	2Ki 22:1
Jeremiah		41	0	629	588	Jer 1:1
Habakkuk		4	0	626	622	Hab 1:1
Jehoahaz		0.25	0	609	608	2Ki 23:33
Zephaniah		4	0	609	608	2Ki 23:33
Jehoiakim		11	0	608	597	2Ki 23:36, Dan 1:1
Daniel		73	0	607	534	Dan 1:1
Babalonian Cap		0	0	597	597	Jer 52:28
Jehoiachin		0.25	0	597	597	2Ki 24:8,12, 25:27
Zedekiah		11	0	597	586	2Ki 24:18, 25:1
Ezekiel		21	0	595	574	Ezek 1:1
Zecharuah		2	0	520	518	Zech 1:1
Haggai		4	0	520	516	Hag 1:1
Malachi		4	0	397	393	Mal 1:1

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The hours of analysis and spreadsheet development was a labor of love for God's Holy Bible and it can be only partially captured in the following explanation and documentation. The complete spreadsheet in an open office format is available on our web site at <http://www.gsbaptistchurch.com/timeline>. Exercising the spreadsheet is not nearly informative as developing it but tweaking the numbers does enhance an understanding of the exactness of God's Holy Writ. Hopefully going through these clarifications can be as rewarding.

Abijah the First Required Gap from 1Ki 15

“Now in the eighteenth year of king Jeroboam the son of Nebat reigned Abijam over Judah. Three years reigned he in Jerusalem. And his mother’s name was Maachah, the daughter of Abishalom.” (1Ki 15:1-2) We have logically assumed that Rehoboam and Jeroboam became kings of Judah and Israel, respectively, at roughly the same time. Rehoboam reigned 17 years (1Ki 14:21) and his son, Abijam, took the reign in the 18th year of Jeroboam, meaning there was a 1 year gap for the throne of Judah. One year gaps or overlaps are accounted for in this effort but they do not arouse much concern. Consider that both Rehoboam and Jeroboam could have entered the throne on April 1st and Rehoboam died in March of his 17th year. Abijam ascended to the throne in the next month and now reigned, as accounted in the Bible, in the 18th year of Jeroboam. Thus this accounting system for the kings of Israel carries an accuracy of +/- ½ year. Future overlaps and lapses of 1 year are thus not examined in any detail here.

Omri & Ahab Gaps and Overlaps from 1Ki 16

There are some other anomalies to examine so notice that 1Ki 16:23 starts Omri as the king of Israel in the 31st year of Asa, king of Judah. Omri was king after Zimri, who overthrew the family dynasty of Baasha (1Ki 16:11-12), and there was a struggle between him and Tibni, the son of Ginath, over the throne. Now Zimri only reigned for 1 month in the 27th year of Asa, king of Judah (1Ki 16:12) and that leaves the throne empty for, let's say 11 months of Asa's 27th year, and all of his 28th, 29th, and 30th years. Almost four years lapses here before Omri becomes Israel's 6th king and starts their 4th family dynasty. (I apologize for the exactness of the math from the spreadsheet method, but 17 days of Zimri's reign is 2/100^{ths} of a year and the 4 year gap is thus represented as 3.98 years in our exact analysis.)

Now Omri's son, Ahab, began to reign in the 38th year of Asa (1Ki 16:29) and Omri, who reigned 12 years (1Ki 16:23), thus reigned from Asa's 31st year until his 43rd year. (31 + 12 = 43) Thus Ahab was co-reigning with his father Omri for 5 years. (43 – 38 = 5) This math may seem pretty exacting but we are studying a book, God's Holy Word, which deserves every ounce of our exactness.

Now let's examine 8 years of gap added because of 2Ki 12 and 13. In 12:1 Jehoash becomes king of Judah in the 7th year of Jehu, king of Israel, and in 13:1 Jehoahaz, Jehu's son, begins to reign in Israel in Jehoash's 23rd year. Thus Jehoahaz began his reign in his father's 30th year. (7 + 23 = 30) but since Jehu only reigned for 28 years, (2Ki 10:36) Israel's throne was empty for 2 years between Jehu and Jehoahaz.

A 2 year Overlap, Jehoram Coregent with his Father

“And in the fifth year of Joram the son of Ahab king of Israel, Jehoshaphat being then king of Judah, Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat king of Judah began to reign. Thirty and two years old was he when he began to reign; and he reigned eight years in Jerusalem.” (2Ki 8:16-17) You can notice in the wording of this verse that Jehoram began to reign while his father was yet king. In the 18th year of Jehoshaphat, who reigned for 25 years, (1Ki 22:41-42) Joram, son of Ahab, became king in Israel. Now in his 5th year, which would be Jehoshaphat's 23rd year (18 + 5 = 23), Jehoram, Jehoshaphat's son, begins to reign as well. He was coregent for his father's 24th and 25th years as king of Judah.

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A 2 year gap before Jehoahaz takes the throne of Israel

“In the three and twentieth year of Joash the son of Ahaziah king of Judah Jehoahaz the son of Jehu began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned seventeen years.” (2Ki 13:1) Joash began to reign in Jehu's 7th year, (2Ki 12:1) Jehoahaz began to reign in Joash's 23rd year, and Jehu reigned in Israel for 28 years, (2Ki 10:36) Thus the throne of Israel was vacant for 2 years. ($7 + 23 = 30$, $30 - 28 = 2$) The exactness of this Biblical accounting is still only +/- ½ year, but it is an accounting that needs to be considered when fitting the kings into a chronology.

A 3 year coregent overlapp for Jehoash king of Israel

“In the thirty and seventh year of Joash king of Judah began Jehoash the son of Jehoahaz to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned sixteen years.” (2Ki 13:10) The Bible says that Jehoash's father, Jehoahaz, began to reign in Joash's 23rd year and reigned 17 years. Now it says Jehoahaz began to reign in Joash's 37th year, which would be his father's 14th year. ($37 - 23 = 14$) The solution here requires that Jehoash was coregent for his father's 15th, 16th and 17th years on the throne of Israel.

Major Gaps for Uzziah And Zechariah

The case developing the largest deviation from any straight forward simple solutions is found in 2Ki 14. In verse 1, Amaziah of Judah, begins his reign in the 2nd year of Joash of Israel. In verse 17, he dies 15 years after Joash, and in verse 21, the people of Judah make Azariah, his 16 year old son, the King of Judah in his stead. One would assume in this wording that there was no gap between Amaziah's death and Azariah's startup as the new king of Judah. One would be very wrong.

In verse 23, a Jeroboam begins reigning in Israel in the 15th year of Amaziah. In chapter 15 verse 1, Azariah begins to reign in the 17th year of this Jeroboam, and that would make his reign start in the 42nd year of his father, Amaziah. ($15 + 17 = 42$) But Amaziah only reigned for 29 years (14:2) and thus Azariah begins to reign, at age 16, but 13 years after his fathers death. ($42 - 29 = 13$) Now we can conclude, with a very accurate Bible, that Azariah was 3 when his father king Amaziah dies. The people of Judah make him the king when he was 16, and that leaves the 13 year vacancy in Judah's throne.

But the same intrigue is playing out in Israel's throne. In the last verse of chapter 14⁶ Jeroboam, king of Israel, dies. We previously made reference to his 42 year reign, referenced in 2Ki 14:23, and one could assume, from that last verse, that Zachariah, his son, immediately reigned in his stead. But 2Ki 15:8 says Zachariah took to the throne in the 38th year of Azariah king of Judah. Now Azariah started to reign in the 27th year of Jeroboam, and Zachariah started in the 38th year of Azariah, so it must be that he took his fathers throne in his fathers 65th year. ($27 + 38 = 65$) His father only reigned for 42 years, so Zachariah took his fathers throne, $65 - 42 = 23$ years after his fathers death. Note also that God's dating methods here allows for a +/- 1 year round off error because a reign may begin in the first month or in the last month of any calander year, and the xth year of any king's reign contains 12 months.

In this manner we can discover gaps and overlapps in the reigns of kings, and in this manner, with a proper spread sheet assembled to zero the errors, we can construct a chronological dating of all the kings of Judah and Israel.

A 2 year gap between Ussiah and Jothan

“In the second year of Pekah the son of Remaliah king of Israel began Jotham the son of Uzziah king of Judah to reign.” (2Ki 15:32) Pekah took the throne in the 52nd year of Uzziah (2Ki 15:27) and Uzziah (synonymous with Azariah) only reigned 52 years. (2Ki 15:2) Jotham beginning his reign in the 2nd year of Pekah would leave the throne of Judah empty for about 2 years.

6 2Ki 14:29 And Jeroboam slept with his fathers, even with the kings of Israel; and Zachariah his son reigned in his stead.

The Chronology of The Kings of Israel

Descriptions of Hoshea makes an interesting dilemma

2Ki 17:1 In the twelfth year of Ahaz king of Judah began Hoshea the son of Elah to reign in Samaria over Israel nine years. Some difficulties are found in exactly dating the reign of the 19th and final king of Israel, Hoshea. Since he began his reign in the 12th year of Ahaz, who began his reign in the 17th year of Pekah (2Ki 16:1) he would have began his reign in Pekah's 29th year. Pekah only reigned 20 years (2Ki 15:27) so the throne would thus sit empty for 9 years. How can we account that Hoshea slew Pekah and assumed his throne and there was this still a 9 year gap? I am glad you asked. Now we must consider some inaccuracies in our mathematical methods.

Notice 2Ki 15:30 says “And Hoshea the son of Elah made a conspiracy against Pekah the son of Remaliah, and smote him, and slew him, and reigned in his stead, in the twentieth year of Jotham the son of Uzziah.” If we neglect the fact that Jotham only reigned 16 years (2Ki 15:33), his 20th year would have fallen in Pekah's 22nd year, (via 2Ki 15:32 wherein Jotham began to reign in Pekah's 2nd year, thus Jotham's 20th year would be Pekah's 22nd .) and Pekah only reigned 20 years, so our dating methods must be relaxed to account for Hoshea's reign. Thus, accounting for a +/- 1 year of uncertainty in our calendar, we can assert that Hoshea slew Pekah in, on, or about Pekah's final year of reign (being his 22nd year +/- 1, but allowing him only 20 years total +/- 1), and that Hoshea, then, was not considered settled into his own reign until roughly 7 years, +/-1, later. Such a loose explanation of this time period can fit all the Bible criteria and it is the tightest explanation available from this author.

In “The Annals of The World” by James Ussher, 1612, he clarifies

“3265c AM, 3975 JP, 739 BC, 4SK, 1 NK

610. NK - When Hoshea, the son of Elah, murdered Pekah the son of Remaliah, he took over the kingdom 20 years after Jotham started to reign over Judah, 2Ki 15:30-38 or the 4th year of the reign of Ahaz. See Gill on "2Ki 15:30" However the kingdom was in civil disorder and anarchy for nine years and Hoshea had a troubled reign.”

“3274c AM, 3984 JP, 730 BC, 13 SK, 1 NK

614. NK When Hoshea restored order in Israel, he began a peaceful reign in the latter end of the 12th year of Ahaz king of Judah. 2Ki 17:1”

Because the Holy Bible is accurate in every detail we conclude that there were some problems in Hoshea's ascension to the throne which made for troubled times for the nine years containing his slaying of Pekah. Perhaps he was two years getting into the throne, then 7 years coming to a place where he actually reigned. In any event the Bible says he reigned 9 years, and he was thus overturned by the Assyrians in 719 BC. This 7 year snafoo appears unresolvable, so we are assuming the date that the Assyrians overran of Israel and took out Hoshea is 719 BC. This date is only slightly variant from the Ussher accepted Assyrian overthrow in 721 BC. This sets the fall of Hoshea only 2 years after Ussher's date, (1.5 years more precisely) and since Ussher did not account for overlaps and gaps in the reigns of the kings, this is the most reasonable solution.

It would seem that uncertainty around Hoshea's start would with 2Ki 18:1-2 now overflow into Hezekiah's start. “Now it came to pass in the third year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel, that Hezekiah the son of Ahaz king of Judah began to reign.” Such is not the case because in our system we started with a certainty of Ussher's 586 BC and backed all the other reigns into that assumption. The last 7 kings of Judah cannot be compared in date to the kings of Israel who was now carried off into the Assyrian captivity and utterly, and permanently dismantled as a monarchy. Their reigns are herein assumed to be back to back and their dates, then, are back off from Ussher's standard date of 586 BC for the Babylonian captivity

Comparison of Ussher Dates with Contemporary Theologians

Contemporary Scholars are often more influenced by secular history and less concerned with Bible accuracy

King	of	Ussher Start	/ Rice End	Avg Dev	Hayes & Start	Hooker End	Dur. Err	Start Error	Thiele Start	End	Dura. Error	Start Error	Bright Start	End	Dura. Error	Start Error	Cogan & Start	Tadmor End	Dura. Error	Start Error
Saul	All	1109	1070	-63	1045	1006	0	63.5	1050	1011	0	58.5	1041	1002	0	67.5	1047	1008	0	61.5
David	All	1070	1030	-63	1006	966	0	63.5	1011	971	0	58.5	1002	962	0	67.5	1008	968	0	61.5
Solomon	All	1030	990	-63	966	926	0	63.5	971	931	0	58.5	962	922	0	67.5	968	928	0	61.5
Rehoboam	Jdh	990	973	-63	926	910	-1	63.5	931	913	1	58.5	922	915	-10	67.5	928	911	0	61.5
Jeroboam	Isr	990	968	-63	927	906	-1	62.5	931	910	-1	58.5	922	901	-1	67.5	928	907	-1	61.5
Abijah (Abijam)	Jdh	972	969	-55	909	907	-1	62.5	931	911	17	40.5	915	913	-1	56.5	911	908	0	60.5
Asa	Jdh	970	929	-60	906	866	-1	63.5	911	870	0	58.5	913	873	-1	56.5	908	867	0	61.5
Nadab	Isr	968	966	-62	905	904	-1	62.5	910	909	-1	57.5	901	900	-1	66.5	907	906	-1	60.5
Baasha	Isr	967	943	-62	903	880	-1	63.5	909	886	-1	57.5	900	877	-1	66.5	906	883	-1	60.5
Elah	Isr	944	942	-62	881	880	-1	62.5	886	885	-1	57.5	877	876	-1	66.5	883	882	-1	60.5
Zimri	Isr	943	942	-62	880	879.98	0	62.5	885	885	-0.02	57.5	876	876	-0.02	66.5	882	882	-0.02	60.5
Omri	Isr	939	927	-58	879	869	-2	59.5	885	874	-1	53.5	876	869	-5	62.5	882	871	-1	56.5
Ahab	Isr	932	910	-61	868	854	-8	63.5	874	853	-1	57.5	869	850	-3	62.5	873	852	-1	58.5
Jehoshaphat	Jdh	928	903	-55	877	853	-1	50.5	872	848	-1	55.5	873	849	-1	54.5	870	846	-1	57.5
Ahaziah	Isr	911	909	-59	853	852	-1	57.5	853	852	-1	57.5	850	849	-1	60.5	852	851	-1	58.5
Jehoram (Joram)	Isr	910	898	-59	851	840	-1	58.5	852	841	-1	57.5	849	842.5	-5.5	60.5	851	842	-3	58.5
Jehoram	Jdh	905	897	-53	852	841	3	52.5	853	841	4	51.5	849	843	-2	55.5	851	843	0	53.5
Ahaziah	Jdh	898	897	-56	840	839	0	57.5	841	841	-1	56.5	842.5	842.5	-1	55	843	842	0	54.5
Athaliah	Jdh	897	891	-56	839	833	0	57.5	841	835	0	55.5	842	837	-1	54.5	842	836	0	54.5
Jehu	Isr	898	870	-56	839	822	-11	58.5	841	814	-1	56.5	842.5	815	-0.5	55	842	814	0	55.5
Joash (Jehoash)	Jdh	891	851	-56	832	793	-1	58.5	835	796	-1	55.5	837	800	-3	53.5	836	798	-2	54.5
Jehoahaz	Isr	868	851	-51	821	805	-1	46.5	814	798	-1	53.5	815	802	-4	52.5	817	800	0	50.5
Jehoash (Joash)	Isr	854	838	-53	804	789	-1	49.5	798	782	0	55.5	802	786	0	51.5	800	784	0	53.5
Amaziah	Jdh	852	823	-53	802	774	-1	49.5	796	767	0	55.5	800	783	-12	51.5	798	769	0	53.5
Jeroboam II	Isr	837	796	-48	788	748	-1	48.5	793	753	-1	43.5	786	746	-1	50.5	789	748	0	47.5
Azariah (Uzziah)	Jdh	810	758	-23	785	734	-1	24.5	792	740	0	17.5	783	742	-11	26.5	785	733	0	24.5
Zechariah	Isr	772	771	-23	747	746.5	0	24.5	753	752	0.5	18.5	746	745	0.5	25.5	748	747	0.5	23.5

King	of	Ussher Start	/ Rice End	Avg Dev	Hayes & Start	Hooker End	Dur. Err	Start Error	Thiele Start	End	Dura. .Error	Start Error	Bright Start	End	Dura. Error	Start Error	Cogan & Start	Tadmor End	Dura. Error	Start Error
Shallum	Isr	771	770	-23	746	745.92	0	24.5	752	752	-0.08	18.5	745	745	-0.08	25.5	747	747	-0.08	23.5
Menahem	Isr	770	760	-23	746	737	-1	24.5	752	742	0	18.5	745	737	-2	25.5	747	737	0	23.5
Pekahiah	Isr	759	757	-21	736	735	-1	23.5	742	740	0	17.5	737	736	-1	22.5	737	735	0	22.5
Pekah	Isr	757	737	-18	734	731	-17	23.5	752	732	0	5.5	736	732	-16	21.5	735	734	-19	22.5
Jotham	Jdh	756	740	-1	759	744	-1	-3.5	750	732	2	5.5	750	735	-1	5.5	758	743	-1	-2.5
Ahaz	Jdh	741	725	-2	743	728	-1	-2.5	735	716	3	5.5	735	715	4	5.5	743	727	0	-2.5
Hoshea	Isr	728	719	3	730	722	-1	-1.5	732	722	1	-3.5	732	724	-1	-3.5	732	724	-1	-3.5
Hezekiah	Jdh	726	697	-4	727	699	-1	-1.5	716	687	0	9.5	715	686.5	-0.5	10.5	727	698	0	-1.5
Manasseh	Jdh	697	642	-2	698	644	-1	-1.5	697	643	-1	-0.5	686.5	642	-10.5	10	698	642	1	-1.5
Amon	Jdh	642	640	1	643	642	-1	-1.5	643	641	0	-1.5	642	640	0	-0.5	641	640	-1	0.5
Josiah	Jdh	640	609	1	641	610	0	-1.5	641	609	1	-1.5	640	609	0	-0.5	639	609	-1	0.5
Jehoahaz	Jdh	609	608	1	610	609.75	0	-1.5	609	609	-0.25	-0.5	609	609	-0.25	-0.5	609	609	-0.25	-0.5
Jehoiakim	Jdh	608	597	0	608	598	-1	0.25	609	598	0	-0.75	609	598	0	-0.75	608	598	-1	0.25
Jehoiachin	Jdh	597	597	0	598	597.75	0	-0.75	598	597	0.75	-0.75	597.5	597.5	-0.25	-0.25	597	597	-0.25	0.25
Zedekiah	Jdh	597	586	-1	596	586	-1	1	597	586	0	0	597	587	-1	0	596	586	-1	1

Chronologies for the Kings of Israel have always varied by tens of years depending on the source consulted. The sources cited here are J.H. Hayes and P.R. Hooker, *A New Chronology for the Kings of Isreal and Juday* (Atlanta: John Knox, 1988); E.R. Thiele, *The Mysterious Numbers of the Hebrew Kngs*, rev. ed. (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1983); J.Bright, *A History of Israel*, 3d ed. (Philadelphia: Westminster, 1981); and M. Cogan and H. Tadmor, *Second Kings*, in AB, Vol. 11 (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1988), As cited in John H. Walton, *Chronological and Background Charts of the Old Testament* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1994)

Contemporary Theologians Error Analysis

Contemporary Scholars are often more influenced by secular history and less concerned with Bible accuracy

Table of Overlapp of Reigns

Table of Departure from Scripture

<i>King</i>	<i>Of</i>	<i>Ussher/ Rice</i>	<i>Hayes Hooker</i>	<i>Thiele</i>	<i>Bright</i>	<i>Cogan Tadmor</i>	<i>King</i>	<i>Of</i>	<i>Ussher/ Rice</i>	<i>Hayes Hooker</i>	<i>Thiele</i>	<i>Bright</i>	<i>Cogan Tadmor</i>	<i>Compromised Ref</i>
Saul	All	0	0	0	0	0	Saul	All	0.00	0	0	0	0	1Sam 9:17
David	All	0	0	0	0	0	David	All	0.00	0	0	0	0	2Sam 5:4
Solomon	All	0	0	0	0	0	Solomon	All	0.00	0	0	0	0	1Ki 11:42
Rehoboam	Jdh	0	0	0	0	0	Rehoboam	Jdh	0.00	-1	1	-10	0	1Ki 14:21
<i>Jeroboam</i>	Isr	<i>17</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>Jeroboam</i>	Isr	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	1Ki 14:20
Abijah (Abijam)	Jdh	-1	-1	18	0	0	Abijah (Abijam)	Jdh	0.00	-1	17	-1	0	1Ki 15:1
Asa	Jdh	1	-1	0	0	0	Asa	Jdh	0.00	-1	0	-1	0	1Ki 15:9
<i>Nadab</i>	Isr	<i>0</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Nadab</i>	Isr	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	1Ki 15:25
<i>Baasha</i>	Isr	<i>1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Baasha</i>	Isr	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	1Ki 15:28
<i>Elah</i>	Isr	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Elah</i>	Isr	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	1Ki 16:8
<i>Zimri</i>	Isr	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Zimri</i>	Isr	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-0.02</i>	<i>-0.02</i>	<i>-0.02</i>	1Ki 16:10, 15
<i>Omri</i>	Isr	<i>-3.98</i>	<i>-0.98</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Omri</i>	Isr	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-5</i>	<i>-1</i>	1Ki 16:23
<i>Ahab</i>	Isr	<i>5</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Ahab</i>	Isr	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-8</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>-1</i>	1Ki 16:29
Jehoshaphat	Jdh	-1	11	2	0	3	Jehoshaphat	Jdh	0.00	-1	-1	-1	-1	1Ki 22:41-42
<i>Ahaziah</i>	Isr	<i>1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Ahaziah</i>	Isr	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	1Ki 22:51
<i>Jehoram (Joram)</i>	Isr	<i>1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Jehoram (Joram)</i>	Isr	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-5.5</i>	<i>-3</i>	2Ki 3:1
Jehoram	Jdh	2	-1	5	0	5	Jehoram	Jdh	0.00	3	4	-2	0	2Ki 8:16-17
Ahaziah	Jdh	1	-1	0	-0.5	0	Ahaziah	Jdh	0.00	0	-1	-1	0	2Ki 8:25-26, 9:29
Athaliah	Jdh	0	0	0	-0.5	0	Athaliah	Jdh	0.00	0	0	-1	0	2Ki 8:25
<i>Jehu</i>	Isr	<i>0</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Jehu</i>	Isr	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-11</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0</i>	2Ki 10:36
Joash (Jehoash)	Jdh	0	-1	0	0	0	Joash (Jehoash)	Jdh	0.00	-1	-1	-3	-2	2Ki 12:1
<i>Jehoahaz</i>	Isr	<i>-2</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Jehoahaz</i>	Isr	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-4</i>	<i>0</i>	2Ki 13:1
<i>Jehoash (Joash)</i>	Isr	<i>3</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Jehoash (Joash)</i>	Isr	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	2Ki 13:10
Amaziah	Jdh	1	9	0	0	0	Amaziah	Jdh	0.00	-1	0	-12	0	2Ki 14:1-2,14
<i>Jeroboam II</i>	Isr	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Jeroboam II</i>	Isr	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>0</i>	2Ki 14:23
Azariah (Uzziah)	Jdh	-13	11	25	0	16	Azariah (Uzziah)	Jdh	0.00	-1	0	-11	0	2Ki 15:1-2
<i>Zechariah</i>	Isr	<i>-24</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Zechariah</i>	Isr	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	2Ki 15:8
<i>Shallum</i>	Isr	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Shallum</i>	Isr	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-0.08</i>	<i>-0.08</i>	<i>-0.08</i>	2Ki 15:13
<i>Menahem</i>	Isr	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Menahem</i>	Isr	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>0</i>	2Ki 15:17

<i>King</i>	<i>Of</i>	<i>Ussher/ Rice</i>	<i>Hayes Hooker</i>	<i>Thiele</i>	<i>Bright</i>	<i>Cogan Tadmor</i>	<i>King</i>	<i>Of</i>	<i>Ussher/ Rice</i>	<i>Hayes Hooker</i>	<i>Thiele</i>	<i>Bright</i>	<i>Cogan Tadmor</i>	<i>Compromised Ref</i>
<i>Pekahiah</i>	Isr	-1	-1	0	0	0	<i>Pekahiah</i>	Isr	0.00	-1	0	-1	0	2Ki 15:23
<i>Pekah</i>	Isr	0	-1	12	0	0	<i>Pekah</i>	Isr	0.00	-17	0	-16	-19	2Ki 15:27
Jotham	Jdh	-2	25	10	8	25	Jotham	Jdh	0.00	-1	2	-1	-1	2Ki 15:32-33
Ahaz	Jdh	1	-1	3	0	0	Ahaz	Jdh	0.00	-1	3	4	0	2Ki 16:1-2
<i>Hoshea</i>	Isr	-9	-1	0	0	-2	<i>Hoshea</i>	Isr	0.00	-1	1	-1	-1	2Ki 17:1, 15:30
Hezekiah	Jdh	1	-1	0	0	0	Hezekiah	Jdh	0.00	-1	0	-0.5	0	2Ki 18:1-2
<i>Tot of Lapses</i>	Isr	-11.4	3.6	41	7	25	<i>Tot Sum Error</i>	Isr	0.01	-50	-9.6	-43.6	-29.6	2Ki 17:5
Manasseh	Jdh	0	-1	10	0	0	Manasseh	Jdh	0.00	-1	-1	-10.5	1	2Ki 21:1
Amon	Jdh	0	-1	0	0	-1	Amon	Jdh	0.00	-1	0	0	-1	2Ki 21:19
Josiah	Jdh	0	-1	0	0	-1	Josiah	Jdh	0.00	0	1	0	-1	2Ki 22:1
Jehoahaz	Jdh	0	0	0	0	0	Jehoahaz	Jdh	0.00	0	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	2Ki 23:33
Jehoiakim	Jdh	0	-1.75	0	0	-1	Jehoiakim	Jdh	0.00	-1	0	0	-1	2Ki 23:36, Dan 1:1
Jehoiachin	Jdh	0	0	0	-0.5	-1	Jehoiachin	Jdh	0.00	0	0.75	-0.25	-0.25	2Ki 24:8,12, 25:27
Zedekiah	Jdh	0	-1.75	0	-0.5	-1	Zedekiah	Jdh	0.00	-1	0	-1	-1	2Ki 24:18, 25:1
Tot of Overlaps		-10	42.5	73	6	44	Tot of Overlaps		-0.01	-11	24.5	-52.5	-7.5	
Aggregate Sum		-21.4	46.1	114	13	69	Aggregate Sum		0.00	-61	14.9	-96.1	-37.1	

Israel's Kings Documentation of Time Adjustments Aligning Ussher Dates

Seq	Reign	Quality	King	Year s	Co- Reg ent	Start BC	End BC	Explanation	Contemporar y	Year of	Erro r	Ref
1	Derived solely from Ussher Dates in Scofield Ref Bible	1S 15:23 For rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft, and stubbornness is as iniquity and idolatry. Because thou hast rejected the word of the LORD, he hath also rejected thee from being king.	Saul	39	0 Co Reg ent	1109	1070	Start is date solely from Ussher's 586 captivity date with these lapse times in account	Na			1Sam 9:17
2	2Sa 5:4 David was thirty years old when he began to reign, and he reigned forty years. 1Ki 2:11 And the days that David reigned over Israel were forty years: seven years reigned he in Hebron, and thirty and three years reigned he in Jerusalem. (Start date derived solely from Ussher Dates)	1Sa 13:14 But now (Saul) thy kingdom shall not continue: the LORD hath sought him a man after his own heart, and the LORD hath commanded him to be captain over his people, because thou hast not kept that which the LORD commanded thee.	David	40	0	1070	1030	David's start date is set to accommodate Ussher's 586 captivity date. Ussher sets Davids Start at 1056 BC.	Na			2Sam 5:4
3	1Ki 11:42 And the time that Solomon reigned in Jerusalem over all Israel was forty years.	1Ki 11:1 But king Solomon loved many strange women, together with the daughter of Pharaoh, women of the Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, Zidonians, and Hittites; 2 Of the nations concerning which the LORD said unto the children of Israel, Ye shall not go in to them, neither shall they come in unto you: for surely they will turn away your heart after their gods: Solomon clave unto these in love. 3 And he had seven hundred wives, princesses, and three hundred concubines: and his wives turned away his heart.	Solomon	40	0	1030	990	No gap or overlap is deemed necessary in Solomon's reign	Na			1Ki 11:42
4	1Ki 14:21 And Rehoboam the son of Solomon reigned in Judah. Rehoboam was forty and one years old when he began to reign, and he reigned seventeen years in Jerusalem, ...	1Ki 14:22 And Judah did evil in the sight of the LORD, and they provoked him to jealousy with their sins which they had committed, above all that their fathers had done.	Rehoboam	17	0	990	973	No gap or overlap is deemed necessary in Rehoboam's reign	Na			1Ki 14:21
II-1	1Ki 14:20 And the days which Jeroboam reigned were two and twenty years: and he slept with his fathers, and Nadab his son reigned in his stead.	1Ki 12:28 Whereupon the king took counsel, and made two calves of gold, and said unto them, It is too much for you to go up to Jerusalem: behold thy gods, O Israel, which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt. 29 And he set the one in Bethel, and the other put he in Dan. 30 And this thing became a sin: for the people went to worship before the one, even unto Dan.	Jeroboam	22	0	990	968	A 1 year gap (lapse = -1) is inserted to accom. 1Ki 15:25	Na			1Ki 14:20
5	1Ki 15:1-2 Now in the eighteenth year of king Jeroboam the son of Nebat reigned Abijam over Judah. Three years reigned he in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Maachah, the daughter of Abishalom.	1Ki 15:3 And he walked in all the sins of his father, which he had done before him: and his heart was not perfect with the LORD his God, as the heart of David his father.	Abijah (Abijam)	3	-1	972	969	A 2 year gap (lapse =-2) added to accommodate 1Ki 15:1	Jeroboam	18	0.00	1Ki 15:1
6	1Ki 15:9-10 And in the twentieth year of Jeroboam	1Ki 15:11 And Asa did that which	Asa	41	1	970	929	A 1 year overlap added to	Jeroboam	20	0.00	1Ki 15:9

Seq	Reign	Quality	King	Year s	Co- Reg	Start BC	End BC	Explanation	Contemporar y	Year of	Erro r	Ref
	king of Israel reigned Asa over Judah. And forty and one years reigned he in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Maachah, the daughter of Abishalom.	was right in the eyes of the LORD, as did David his father.						accom. 1Ki 15:9,25,28,16:8,10,23,29				
12-2	1Ki 15:25 And Nadab the son of Jeroboam began to reign over Israel in the second year of Asa king of Judah, and reigned over Israel two years.	1Ki 15:26 And he did evil in the sight of the LORD, and walked in the way of his father, and in his sin	Nadab	2	0	968	966	No gap or overlap is deemed necessary	Asa	2	0.00	1Ki 15:25
11-3	1Ki 15:28 Even in the third year of Asa king of Judah did Baasha slay him, and reigned in his stead. 1Ki 15:33 In the third year of Asa king of Judah began Baasha the son of Ahijah to reign over all Israel in Tirzah, twenty and four years.	1Ki 15:34 And he did evil in the sight of the LORD, and walked in the way of Jeroboam, and in his sin wherewith he made Israel to sin.	Baasha	24	1	967	943	A 1 year overlap added to accom. 1Ki 15:9,25,28,16:8,10,23,29	Asa	3	0.00	1Ki 15:28
12-4	1Ki 16:8 In the twenty and sixth year of Asa king of Judah began Elah the son of Baasha to reign over Israel in Tirzah, two years.	1Ki 16:9 And his servant Zimri, captain of half his chariots, conspired against him, as he was in Tirzah, drinking himself drunk in the house of Arza steward of his house in Tirzah.	Elah	2	1	944	942	A 1 year overlap added to accom. 1Ki 15:9,25,28,16:8,10,23,29	Asa	26	0.00	1Ki 16:8
11-5	1Ki 16:10 And Zimri went in and smote him, and killed him, in the twenty and seventh year of Asa king of Judah, and reigned in his stead. 1Ki 16:15 In the twenty and seventh year of Asa king of Judah did Zimri reign seven days in Tirzah.	1Ki 16:12 Thus did Zimri destroy all the house of Baasha, according to the word of the LORD, which he spake against Baasha by Jehu the prophet.	Zimri	0.02	1	943	942	A 1 year overlap added to accom. 1Ki 15:9,25,28,16:8,10,23,29	Asa	27	0.00	1Ki 16:10,15
11-6	1Ki 16:23 In the thirty and first year of Asa king of Judah began Omri to reign over Israel, twelve years: six years reigned he in Tirzah.	1Ki 16:25 But Omri wrought evil in the eyes of the LORD, and did worse than all that were before him.	Omri	12	-3.9 8	939	927	A 3.98 year gap added to accom. 1Ki 15:9,25,28,16:8,10,23,29	Asa	31	0.00	1Ki 16:23
12-7	1Ki 16:29 And in the thirty and eighth year of Asa king of Judah began Ahab the son of Omri to reign over Israel: and Ahab the son of Omri reigned over Israel in Samaria twenty and two years.	1Ki 16:30 And Ahab the son of Omri did evil in the sight of the LORD above all that were before him.	Ahab	22	5	932	910	A 5 year overlap added to accom. 1Ki 15:9,25,28,16:8,10,23,29	Asa	38	0.00	1Ki 16:29
7	1Ki 22:41-42 And Jehoshaphat the son of Asa began to reign over Judah in the fourth year of Ahab king of Israel. 42 Jehoshaphat was thirty and five years old when he began to reign; and he reigned twenty and five years in Jerusalem.	1Ki 22:43 And he walked in all the ways of Asa his father; he turned not aside from it, doing that which was right in the eyes of the LORD: nevertheless the high places were not taken away; for the people offered and burnt incense yet in the high places. 44 And Jehoshaphat made peace with the king of Israel.	Jehoshaphat	25	-1	928	903	A 1 year gap added to accom. 1Ki 22:41,51	Ahab	4	0.00	1Ki 22:41-42
13-8	1Ki 22:51 Ahaziah the son of Ahab began to reign over Israel in Samaria the seventeenth year of Jehoshaphat king of Judah, and reigned two years over Israel.	1Ki 22:52 And he did evil in the sight of the LORD, and walked in the way of his father, and in the way of his mother, and in the way of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin: 53 For he served Baal, and worshipped him, and provoked to anger the LORD God of Israel, according to all that his father had done.	Ahaziah	2	1	911	909	A 1 year overlap added to accom. 1Ki 22:41,51	Jehoshaphat	17	0.00	1Ki 22:51
14-9	2Ki 3:1 Now Jehoram the son of Ahab began to reign over Israel in Samaria the eighteenth year of Jehoshaphat king of Judah, and reigned twelve years.	2Ki 3:2 And he wrought evil in the sight of the LORD; but not like his father, and like his mother: for he put away the image of Baal that his father had made.	Jehoram (Joram)	12	1	910	898	A 1 year overlap added to accom. 2Ki 3:1, 8:16	Jehoshaphat	18	0.00	2Ki 3:1

<i>Seq</i>	<i>Reign</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>King</i>	<i>Year s</i>	<i>Co- Reg</i>	<i>Start BC</i>	<i>End BC</i>	<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Contemporar y</i>	<i>Year of</i>	<i>Erro r</i>	<i>Ref</i>
8	2Ki 8:16-17 And in the fifth year of Joram the son of Ahab king of Israel, Jehoshaphat being then king of Judah, Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat king of Judah began to reign. :17 Thirty and two years old was he when he began to reign; and he reigned eight years in Jerusalem.	2Ki 8:18 And he walked in the way of the kings of Israel, as did the house of Ahab: for the daughter of Ahab was his wife: and he did evil in the sight of the LORD.	Jehoram	8	2	905	897	A 2 year overlap added to accom. 2Ki 3:1, 8:16	Joram	5	0.00	2Ki 8:16-17
9	2Ki 8:25-26 In the twelfth year of Joram the son of Ahab king of Israel did Ahaziah the son of Jehoram king of Judah begin to reign. 26 Two and twenty years old was Ahaziah when he began to reign; and he reigned one year in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Athaliah, the daughter of Omri king of Israel. 2Ki 9:29 And in the eleventh year of Joram the son of Ahab began Ahaziah to reign over Judah.	2Ki 8:27 And he walked in the way of the house of Ahab, and did evil in the sight of the LORD, as did the house of Ahab: for he was the son in law of the house of Ahab.	Ahaziah	1	1	898	897	A 1 year overlap added to accom. 2Ki 8:25	Joram	12	0.00	2Ki 8:25-26, 9:29
10	2Ki 11:3 And he was with her hid in the house of the LORD six years. And Athaliah did reign over the land.	2Ki 11:1 And when Athaliah the mother of Ahaziah saw that her son was dead, she arose and destroyed all the seed royal.	Athaliah	6	0	897	891	No gap or overlap is deemed necessary in this reign	Na			2Ki 8:25
11-10	2Ki 10:36 And the time that Jehu reigned over Israel in Samaria was twenty and eight years.	2Ki 9:22 And it came to pass, when Joram saw Jehu, that he said, Is it peace, Jehu? And he answered, What peace, so long as the whoredoms of thy mother Jezebel and her witchcrafts are so many?	Jehu	28	0	898	870	A 4 year gap added to accom. 2Ki 13:1	Na			2Ki 10:36
11	2Ki 12:1 In the seventh year of Jehu Jehoash began to reign; and forty years reigned he in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Zibiah of Beersheba.	2Ki 12:2 And Jehoash did that which was right in the sight of the LORD all his days wherein Jehoiada the priest instructed him.	Joash (Jehoash)	40	0	891	851	A 4 year gap added to accom. 2Ki 12:1	Jehu	7	0.00	2Ki 12:1
12-11	2Ki 13:1 In the three and twentieth year of Joash the son of Ahaziah king of Judah Jehoahaz the son of Jehu began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned seventeen years.	2Ki 13:2 And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD, and followed the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, which made Israel to sin; he departed not therefrom.	Jehoahaz	17	-2	868	851	A 2 year gap added to accom. 2Ki 13:1, 14:1	Joash	23	0.00	2Ki 13:1
13-12	2Ki 13:10 In the thirty and seventh year of Joash king of Judah began Jehoash the son of Jehoahaz to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned sixteen years.	2Ki 13:11 And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD; he departed not from all the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who made Israel sin: but he walked therein.	Jehoash (Joash)	16	3	854	838	A 3 year overlap added to accom. 2Ki 13:10, 14:1	Joash	37	0.00	2Ki 13:10
12	2Ki 14:1-2,17 In the second year of Joash son of Jehoahaz king of Israel reigned Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah. 2 He was twenty and five years old when he began to reign, and reigned twenty and nine years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Jehoaddan of Jerusalem. ...17 And Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah lived after the death of Jehoash son of Jehoahaz king of Israel fifteen years.	2Ki 14:3 And he did that which was right in the sight of the LORD, yet not like David his father: he did according to all things as Joash his father did.	Amaziah	29	1	852	823	A 1 year overlap added to accom. 2Ki 13:1, 10, 14:1	Joash	2	0.00	2Ki 14:1-2,14
14-13	2Ki 14:23 In the fifteenth year of Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah Jeroboam the son of Joash	2Ki 14:24 And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD:	Jeroboam II	41	-1	837	796	A 1 year gap added to accom. 2Ki 14:1, 23	Amaziah	15	0.00	2Ki 14:23

Seq	Reign	Quality	King	Year s	Co- Reg	Start BC	End BC	Explanation	Contemporar y	Year of	Erro r	Ref
	king of Israel began to reign in Samaria, and reigned forty and one years.	he departed not from all the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin.										
13	2Ki 15:1-2 In the twenty and seventh year of Jeroboam king of Israel began Azariah son of Amaziah king of Judah to reign. 2 Sixteen years old was he when he began to reign, and he reigned two and fifty years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Jecholiah of Jerusalem.	2Ki 15:3 And he did that which was right in the sight of the LORD, according to all that his father Amaziah had done; 4 Save that the high places were not removed: the people sacrificed and burnt incense still on the high places.	Azariah (Uzziah)	52	-13	810	758	A substantial 13 year gap added to accom. 2Ki 15:1, 8,13,17,23,27	Jeroboam II	27	0.00	2Ki 15:1-2
15-14	2Ki 15:8 In the thirty and eighth year of Azariah king of Judah did Zachariah the son of Jeroboam reign over Israel in Samaria six months.	2Ki 15:9 And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD, as his fathers had done: he departed not from the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin.	Zechariah	0.5	-24	772	771	A substantial 24 year gap added to accom. 2Ki 15:8	Azariah	38	0.00	2Ki 15:8
11-15	2Ki 15:13 Shallum the son of Jabesh began to reign in the nine and thirtieth year of Uzziah king of Judah; and he reigned a full month in Samaria.	2Ki 15:10 And Shallum the son of Jabesh conspired against him, and smote him before the people, and slew him, and reigned in his stead.	Shallum	0.08	-0.5	771	770	A 0.5 year gap added to accom. 2Ki 15:13	Uzziah	39	0.00	2Ki 15:13
11-16	2Ki 15:17 In the nine and thirtieth year of Azariah king of Judah began Menahem the son of Gadi to reign over Israel, and reigned ten years in Samaria.	2Ki 15:18 And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD: he departed not all his days from the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin.	Menahem	10	0.08	770	760	Only a .08 year overlap is deemed necessary to accom. 2Ki 15:17	Azariah	39	0.00	2Ki 15:17
12-17	2Ki 15:23 In the fiftieth year of Azariah king of Judah Pekahiah the son of Menahem began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned two years.	2Ki 15:24 And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD: he departed not from the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin.	Pekahiah	2	-1	759	757	A 1 year gap added to accom. 2Ki 15:23	Azariah	50	0.00	2Ki 15:23
11-18	2Ki 15:27 In the two and fiftieth year of Azariah king of Judah Pekah the son of Remaliah began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned twenty years.	2Ki 15:28 And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD: he departed not from the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin.	Pekah	20	0	757	737	No gap or overlap is deemed necessary to accom. 2Ki 15:27	Azariah	52	0.00	2Ki 15:27
14	2Ki 15:32-33 In the second year of Pekah the son of Remaliah king of Israel began Jotham the son of Uzziah king of Judah to reign. 33 Five and twenty years old was he when he began to reign, and he reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Jerusha, the daughter of Zadok.	2Ki 15:34 And he did that which was right in the sight of the LORD: he did according to all that his father Uzziah had done.	Jotham	16	-2	756	740	A 2 year gap added to accom. 2Ki 15:32	Pekah	2	0.00	2Ki 15:32-33
15	2Ki 16:1-2 In the seventeenth year of Pekah the son of Remaliah Ahaz the son of Jotham king of Judah began to reign. 2 Twenty years old was Ahaz when he began to reign, and reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem, and did not that which was right in the sight of the LORD his God, like David his father.	2Ki 16: 3 But he walked in the way of the kings of Israel, yea, and made his son to pass through the fire, according to the abominations of the heathen, whom the LORD cast out from before the children of Israel.	Ahaz	16	1	741	725	A 1 year overlap added to accom. 2Ki 16:1, 15:27	Pekah	17	0.00	2Ki 16:1-2
11-19	2Ki 17:1 In the twelfth year of Ahaz king of Judah began Hoshea the son of Elah to reign in Samaria over Israel nine years.	2Ki 17:2 And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD, but not as the kings of Israel that were	Hoshea	9	-9	728	719	A 2 year gap is added to accom. 2Ki 15:30 going 5 years off the 722 BC	Ahaz	12	0.00	2Ki 17:1, 15:30

Seq	Reign	Quality	King	Year s	Co- Reg	Start BC	End BC	Explanation	Contemporar y	Year of	Erro r	Ref
		before him.						<i>normally accepted Assyrian invasion date. There must be some sort of additional 7 year Ahaz/Jotham co-regent status to reconcile 2Ki 17:1 with 2Ki 15:30</i>				
11-19b	2Ki 17:1 In the twelfth year of Ahaz king of Judah began Hoshea the son of Elah to reign in Samaria over Israel nine years.	2Ki 17:2 And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD, but not as the kings of Israel that were before him.	OR Hoshea	9	-2	735	726	<i>If 20th Jotham is 12th Ahaz then his overlap is 8 years, but if Jotham is 2nd Pekah and Ahaz is 17th Pekah then Ahaz overlap is 1 year, For both to be true Ahaz and Jotham had some sort of ill described 1 to 7 year coregent.</i>	Jotham	20	0.00	2Ki 17:1, 15:30
16	2Ki 18:1-2 Now it came to pass in the third year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel, that Hezekiah the son of Ahaz king of Judah began to reign. 2 Twenty and five years old was he when he began to reign; and he reigned twenty and nine years in Jerusalem. His mother's name also was Abi, the daughter of Zachariah.	2Ki 18:3 And he did that which was right in the sight of the LORD, according to all that David his father did.	Hezekiah	29	1	726	697	A substantial 10 year overlap added to accom. 2Ki 18:1 but it can NOT reconcile 2Ki 17:1 with 15:30	Hoshea	3	0.00	2Ki 18:1-2
1-end	2Ki 17:5 Then the king of Assyria came up throughout all the land, and went up to Samaria, and besieged it three years. 6 In the ninth year of Hoshea the king of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Halah and in Habor by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes.	2Ki 17:7 For so it was, that the children of Israel had sinned against the LORD their God, which had brought them up out of the land of Egypt, from under the hand of Pharaoh king of Egypt, and had feared other gods, 8 And walked in the statutes of the heathen, whom the LORD cast out from before the children of Israel, and of the kings of Israel, which they had made.	Assyrian Destruction	1.5	1.5	719	721	<i>722 BC is generally accepted by Ussher (721), Hayes & Hooker, Thiele, Bright (724), & Cogan & Tadmor (724), the necessary lapse times necessitated our 725 BC date.</i>				2Ki 17:5
17	2Ki 21:1 Manasseh was twelve years old when he began to reign, and reigned fifty and five years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Hephzibah.	2Ki 21:2 And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD, after the abominations of the heathen, whom the LORD cast out before the children of Israel. 3 For he built up again the high places which Hezekiah his father had destroyed; and he reared up altars for Baal, and made a grove, as did Ahab king of Israel; and worshipped all the host of heaven, and served them.	Manasseh	55	0	697	642	No gap or overlap is deemed necessary in this reign	Na			2Ki 21:1
18	2Ki 21:19 Amon was twenty and two years old when he began to reign, and he reigned two years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was	2Ki 21:20 And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD, as his father Manasseh did.	Amon	2	0	642	640	No gap or overlap is deemed necessary in this reign	Na			2Ki 21:19

<i>Seq</i>	<i>Reign</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>King</i>	<i>Year s</i>	<i>Co- Reg</i>	<i>Start BC</i>	<i>End BC</i>	<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Contemporar y</i>	<i>Year of</i>	<i>Erro r</i>	<i>Ref</i>
	Meshullemeth, the daughter of Haruz of Jotbah.											
19	2Ki 22:1 Josiah was eight years old when he began to reign, and he reigned thirty and one years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Jedidah, the daughter of Adaiah of Boscath.	2Ki 22:2 And he did that which was right in the sight of the LORD, and walked in all the way of David his father, and turned not aside to the right hand or to the left.	Josiah	31	0	640	609	No gap or overlap is deemed necessary in this reign	Na			2Ki 22:1
20	2Ki 23:31,33 Jehoahaz was twenty and three years old when he began to reign; and he reigned three months in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Hamutal, the daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah. 33 And Pharaohnechoh put him in bands at Riblah in the land of Hamath, that he might not reign in Jerusalem; and put the land to a tribute of an hundred talents of silver, and a talent of gold.	2Ki 23:32 And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD, according to all that his fathers had done.	Jehoahaz	0.25	0	609	608	No gap or overlap is deemed necessary in this reign	Na			2Ki 23:33
21	2Ki 23:36 Jehoiakim was twenty and five years old when he began to reign; and he reigned eleven years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Zebudah, the daughter of Pedaiah of Rumah. Dan 1:1 ¶ In the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim king of Judah came Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon unto Jerusalem, and besieged it.	2Ki 23:37 And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD, according to all that his fathers had done.	Jehoiakim	11	0	608	597	No gap or overlap is deemed necessary	Nebuchadnezzar	0		2Ki 23:36, Dan 1:1
22	2Ki 24:8,12, 25:27, 8 Jehoiachin was eighteen years old when he began to reign, and he reigned in Jerusalem three months. And his mother's name was Nehushta, the daughter of Elnathan of Jerusalem. 12 And Jehoiachin the king of Judah went out to the king of Babylon, he, and his mother, and his servants, and his princes, and his officers: and the king of Babylon took him in the eighth year of his reign. 2Ki 25:27 And it came to pass in the seven and thirtieth year of the captivity of Jehoiachin king of Judah, in the twelfth month, on the seven and twentieth day of the month, that Evilmerodach king of Babylon in the year that he began to reign did lift up the head of Jehoiachin king of Judah out of prison;	2Ki 24:9 And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD, according to all that his father had done.	Jehoiachin	0.25	0	597	597	No gap or overlap is deemed necessary	Babylonians I	8		2Ki 24:8,12, 25:27
23	2Ki 24:18, 25:1, 18 Zedekiah was twenty and one years old when he began to reign, and he reigned eleven years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Hamutal, the daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah. 2Ki 25:1 And it came to pass in the ninth year of his reign, in the tenth month, in the tenth day of the month, that Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came, he, and all his host, against Jerusalem, and pitched against it; and they built forts against it round about.	2Ki 24:19 And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD, according to all that Jehoiakim had done.	Zedekiah	11	0	597	586	No gap or overlap is deemed necessary	Babylonians II			2Ki 24:18, 25:1
Bab	2Ki 24:1 In his days Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came up, and Jehoiakim became his servant three years: then he turned and rebelled against him.	Dan 1:1 In the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim king of Judah came Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon unto Jerusalem, and besieged it.	Nebuchadnezzar	23	0	605	582	Note that since the 7th year of Neb. Is the 11th year of Jehoiakim (cf Jer 52:28, 2Ki23:36) then the	Na			Dan 1:1, 2Ki 24:1

Seq	Reign	Quality	King	Year s	Co- Reg	Start BC	End BC	Explanation	Contemporar y	Year of	Erro r	Ref
								3rd year of Jehoiakim must needs be the very first year of Neb. (cf Dan 1:1 & 2Ki 24:1)				
Bab	Ezek 24:1 Again in the ninth year, in the tenth month, in the tenth day of the month, the word of the LORD came unto me, saying, 2 Son of man, write thee the name of the day, even of this same day: the king of Babylon set himself against Jerusalem this same day.	Jer 52:28 This is the people whom Nebuchadrezzar carried away captive: in the seventh year three thousand Jews and three and twenty:	Bab Cap. #1 Dan 1:1	11	0	597	597	The first deportation into the Babylonian captivity took Jehoiachin out of the throne.	Nebuchadnezzar	7	0.00	Jer 52:28
Bab	2Ki 25:1-2 And it came to pass in the ninth year of his (Zedekiah) reign, in the tenth month, in the tenth day of the month, that Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came, he, and all his host, against Jerusalem, and pitched against it; and they built forts against it round about. 2 And the city was besieged unto the eleventh year of king Zedekiah.	Jer 52:29 In the eighteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar he carried away captive from Jerusalem eight hundred thirty and two persons:	Bab Cap #2 Zedekiah	5	Na	586	586	586 BC is generally accepted by Ussher, Hayes & Hooker, Thiele, Bright (587), & Cogan & Tadmor	Nebuchadnezzar	18	0.00	Jer 52:29
Bab	Jer 52:30 In the three and twentieth year of Nebuchadnezzar Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard carried away captive of the Jews seven hundred forty and five persons: all the persons were four thousand and six hundred.	2Ki 25:22 And as for the people that remained in the land of Judah, whom Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon had left, even over them he made Gedaliah the son of Ahikam, the son of Shaphan, ruler.	Babalonian Cap3	70	Na	581	516	Jeremiah 52:28-30 documents this 3rd and all 3 times Nebuchadnezzar deported Jews from Judah	Nebuchadnezzar	23	-0.25	Jer 52:30
Retr	2Chr 36:21-22 To fulfil the word of the LORD by the mouth of Jeremiah, until the land had enjoyed her sabbaths: for as long as she lay desolate she kept sabbath, to fulfil threescore and ten years. 22 Now in the first year of Cyrus king of Persia, that the word of the LORD spoken by the mouth of Jeremiah might be accomplished,	2Chr 36:22 (Cont)the LORD stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia, that he made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and put it also in writing, saying,	Decree of Cyrus	70	Na	535	535	Cyrus' decree came 70 years after the siege of Jerusalem in the 3rd year of Jehoiakim (cf Dan 1:1) (Accepted as 536 BC)	Cyrus	1	0.75	2Chron 36:22-23
Retr	Ezra 6:15 And this house was finished on the third day of the month Adar, which was in the sixth year of the reign of Darius the king.		Rebuilt Temple	70	Na	516	516	Temple dedication came 70 years after Zedekiah was dethroned and Jerusalem and the Temple were burned.	Darius	6	0.00	Ezra 6:15
Retr	Neh 2:1a And it came to pass in the month Nisan, in the twentieth year of Artaxerxes the king,		Nehemiah to Jerusalem	70	Na	446	446	Neh. Came 70 years after Temple Dedication	Artaxerses	20	0.00	Neh 2:1
Dat	Found by adding the duration of each reign and subtracting the span from David to Babylonian Captivity gives the necessary overlap of reigns		Duration – Span	473. 5	-10	1070	596	The sum of the reign durations differs from the span of years from David to the captivity, by this ammount				
Dat	Found by adding the duration of each reign and subtracting the span from David to Assyrian Captivity gives the necessary overlap of reigns		Duration – Span	324. 6	-25. 4	1070	745	The sum of the reign durations differs from the span of years from David to the Assyrian invasion.				

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Appendix

James Ussher (1581–1656) was the Anglican Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland between 1625–1656. With a genuine belief in every word of the Holy Bible, particularly its genealogies, he researched the dates from Christ back to Creation. These dates have been referenced in the good reference Bibles. In his own pen here are his words about his research:

“For as much as our Christian epoch falls many ages after the beginning of the world, and the number of years before that backward is not only more troublesome, but (unless greater care be taken) more lyable to error; also it hath pleased our modern chronologers, to adde to that generally received hypothesis (which asserted the Julian years, with their three cycles by a certain mathematical prolepsis, to have run down to the very beginning of the world) an artificial epoch, framed out of three cycles multiplied in themselves; for the Solar Cicle being multiplied by the Lunar, or the number of 28 by 19, produces the great Paschal Cycle of 532 years, and that again multiplied by fifteen, the number of the indiction, there arises the period of 7980 years, which was first (if I mistake not) observed by Robert Lotharing, Bishop of Hereford, in our island of Britain, and 500 years after by Joseph Scaliger fitted for chronological uses, and called by the name of the Julian Period, because it contained a cycle of so many Julian years. Now if the series of the three minor cicles be from this present year extended backward unto precedent times, the 4713 years before the beginning of our Christian account will be found to be that year into which the first year of the indiction, the first of the Lunar Cicle, and the first of the Solar will fall. Having placed there fore the heads of this period in the kalends of January in that proleptick year, the first of our Christian vulgar account must be reckoned the 4714 of the Julian Period, which, being divided by 15. 19. 28. will present us with the 4 Roman indiction, the 2 Lunar Cycle, and the 10 Solar, which are the principal characters of that year.

“We find moreover that the year of our fore-fathers, and the years of the ancient Egyptians and Hebrews were of the same quantity with the Julian, consisting of twelve equal moneths, every of them containing 30 days, (for it cannot be proved that the Hebrews did use lunary moneths before the Babylonian Captivity) adjoining to the end of the twelfth moneth, the addition of five dayes, and every four year six. And I have observed by the continued succession of these years, as they are delivered in holy writ, that the end of the great Nebuchadnezers and the beginning of Evilmerodachs (his sons) reign, fell out in the 3442 year of the world, but by collation of Chaldean history and the astronomical cannon, it fell out in the 186 year c Nabonasar, and, as by certain connexion, it must follow in the 562 year before the Christian account, and of the Julian Period, the 4152. and from thence I gathered the creation of the world did fall out

upon the 710 year of the Julian Period, by placing its beginning in autumn: but for as much as the first day of the world began with the evening of the first day of the week, I have observed that the Sunday, which in the year 710 aforesaid came nearest the Autumnal Æquinox, by astronomical tables (notwithstanding the stay of the sun in the dayes of Joshua, and the going back of it in the dayes c Ezekiah) happened upon the 23 day of the Julian October; from thence concluded that from the evening preceding that first day of the Julian year, both the first day of the creation and the first motion of time are to be deduced.”

— J. Ussher, *The Annals of the World* iv (1658)

Ussher's chronology provides the following dates for key events in the Biblical history of the world[4]:

- * 4004 BC - Creation
- * 2348 BC - Noah's Flood
- * 1921 BC - God's call to Abraham
- * 1491 BC - The Exodus from Egypt
- * 1012 BC - Founding of the Temple in Jerusalem
- * 586 BC - Destruction of Jerusalem by Babylon and the beginning of the Babylonian Captivity
- * 4 BC - Birth of Jesus

FROM <http://www.lhup.edu/~dsimanek/ussher.htm>

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Appendix Julian Gregorian Calendar

by Peter Meyer published at

http://www.hermetic.ch/cal_stud/cal_art.html

1. The Julian Calendar: For many European institutions, we can thank the Romans (for good or for bad, though they too had their predecessors in the Greeks, Egyptians and Babylonians). So with the solar calendar currently in widespread use.

Originally the Romans numbered years *ab urbe condita*, that is, "from the founding of the city" (of Rome, where much of the character of the modern world had its beginnings). Had this old calendar remained in use, 1996-01-14 would have been New Year's Day in the year 2749 a.u.c. (In this article dates are often given in ISO 8601 format.)

Following his conquest of Egypt in 48 B.C. Julius Caesar consulted the Alexandrian astronomer Sosigenes about calendar reform (since the a.u.c. calendar then used by the Romans was completely inadequate to the needs of the emerging empire, which Caesar was poised to command, briefly as it turned out). The calendar which Julius Caesar adopted in the year 709 a.u.c. (what we now call 46 B.C.) was identical to the Alexandrian Aristarchus' calendar of 239 B.C., and consisted of a solar year of twelve months and of 365 days with an extra day every fourth year. It is unclear as to where or how Aristarchus arrived at this calendar, but one may speculate that Babylonian science was involved.

As we can read in the excellent article, "The Western Calendar and Calendar Reforms" in the Encyclopedia Britannica, Sosigenes decided that the year known in modern times as 46 B.C. should have two intercalations. The first was the customary intercalation of 23 days following February 23, the second, "to bring the calendar in step with the equinoxes, was achieved by inserting two additional months between the end of November and the beginning of December. This insertion amounted to an addition of 67 days, making a year of no less than 445 days and causing the beginning of March, 45 B.C. in the Roman republican calendar, to fall on what is still called January 1 of the Julian Calendar."

According to Kevin Tobin Julius Caesar wanted to start the year on the vernal equinox or the winter solstice, but the Senate, which traditionally took office on January 1st, the start of the Roman civil calendar year, wanted to keep January 1st as the start of the year, and Caesar yielded in a political compromise.

The Roman date-keepers initially misunderstood Caesar's instructions concerning the new calendar (according to Macrobius), and erroneously took every third year, rather than every fourth year, to be a leap year. There is some dispute as to exactly which years from 43 B.C. through to 8 A.D. were actually leap years, but a reconstruction which is consistent with the available evidence is that every third year following 43 B.C. (i.e. 40 B.C., 37 B.C., etc.) was a leap year, until 10 B.C., after which, according to this hypothesis, Augustus Caesar (Julius Caesar's successor) suspended leap

years, reinstating them with the leap year of 4 A.D.

Another source of uncertainty regarding exact dating of days at this time derives from changes made by Augustus to the lengths of the months. According to some accounts, originally the month of February had 29 days and in leap years 30 days (unlike 28 and 29 now). It lost a day because at some point the fifth and six months of the old Roman calendar were renamed as Julius and Augustus respectively, in honor of their eponyms, and the number of days in August, previously 30, now became 31 (the same as the number of days in July), so that Augustus Caesar would not be regarded as inferior to Julius Caesar. The extra day needed for August was taken from the end of February. However there is still no certainty regarding these matters, so all dates prior to A.D. 4, when the Julian Calendar finally stabilized, are uncertain.

Subsequently the Julian Calendar became widespread as a result of its use throughout the Roman Empire and later by various Christian churches, which inherited many of the institutions of the Roman world.

The system of numbering years A.D. (for "Anno Domini") was instituted in about the year 527 A.D. by the Roman abbot Dionysius Exiguus, who reckoned that the Incarnation of Jesus had occurred on March 25 in the year 754 a.u.c., with his birth occurring nine months later. Thus the year 754 a.u.c. was designated by him as the year 1 A.D. It is generally thought that his estimate of the time of this event was off by a few years (and there is even uncertainty as to whether he identified 1 A.D. with 754 a.u.c. or 753 a.u.c.).

The question has been raised as to whether the first Christian millennium should be counted from 1 A.D. or from the year preceding it. According to Dionysius the Incarnation occurred on March 25th of the year preceding 1 A.D. (with the birth of Jesus occurring nine months later on December 25th), so it is reasonable to regard that year, rather than 1 A.D. as the first year of the Christian Era. In that case 1 A.D. is the second year, and 999 A.D. is the 1000th year, of the first Christian millennium, implying that 1999 A.D. is the final year of the second Christian millennium and 2000 A.D. the first year of the third.

2. The Gregorian Reform

The average length of a year in the Julian Calendar is 365.25 days (one additional day being added every four years). This is significantly different from the "real" length of the solar year. However, there is uncertainty among astronomers as to what the length of the solar year really is (see Simon Cassidy's Error in Statement of Tropical Year). The main competing values seem to be the "mean tropical year" of 365.2422 days ("mean solar days") and the "vernal equinox year" of 365.2424 days. The difference of the length of the Julian calendar year from the length of the real solar year is thus 0.0078 days (11.23 minutes) in the former case and 0.0076 days (10.94 minutes) in the latter case.

Inter Gravissimas Whatever, this error accumulates so that after about 131 years the calendar is out of sync with the equinoxes and solstices by one day. Thus as the centuries

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passed the Julian Calendar became increasingly inaccurate with respect to the seasons. This was especially troubling to the Roman Catholic Church because it affected the determination of the date of Easter, which, by the 16th Century, was well on the way to slipping into summer.

Paul III recruited several astronomers, principally the Jesuit Christopher Clavius (1537-1612), to come up with a solution. They built upon calendar reform proposals by the astronomer and physician Luigi Lilio (d. 1576). When Pope Gregory XIII was elected he found various proposals for calendar reform before him, and decided in favor of that of Clavius. On 1582-02-24 he issued a papal bull, *Inter Gravissimas*, establishing what is now called the Gregorian Calendar reform. (The full text may be read in both the Latin original and a French translation by Rudolphe Audette, and in an English translation, recently done by Bill Spencer.)

The Gregorian reform consisted of the following:

- * Ten days were omitted from the calendar, and it was decreed that the day following (Thursday) October 4, 1582 (which is October 5, 1582, in the old calendar) would thenceforth be known as (Friday) October 15, 1582.

- * The rule for leap years was changed. In the Julian Calendar a year is a leap year if it is divisible by 4. In the Gregorian Calendar a year is a leap year if either (i) it is divisible by 4 but not by 100 or (ii) it is divisible by 400. In other words, a year which is divisible by 4 is a leap year unless it is divisible by 100 but not by 400 (in which case it is not a leap year). Thus the years 1600 and 2000 are leap years, but 1700, 1800, 1900 and 2100 are not.

- * New rules for the determination of the date of Easter were adopted.

- * The position of the extra day in a leap year was moved from the day before February 25th to the day following February 28th.

According to some, the term "leap year" derives from the fact that the day of the week on which certain festivals were held normally advanced by one day (since $365 = 7 \times 52 + 1$), but in years with an extra day the festivals would "leap" to the weekday following that. However, it may be derived from an old Norwegian word "hlaupår" which entered the English language at the time of the Viking invasions (8th - 10th Centuries).

In his excellent book *Marking Time* Duncan Steel remarks (p.165) that it is often claimed that part of the Gregorian reform consisted in setting the first day of the year (New Year's Day) to January 1st, but that in fact the papal bull made no reference to the date of New Year's Day. January 1st was already New Year's Day in many European countries. The ecclesiastical New Year coincided with Christmas Day until it was changed to January 1st by Pope Pius X in 1910 (coming into effect in 1911).

It may be noted that there was no necessity for ten days, rather than, say, twelve days to have been omitted from the calendar. In fact, the calendar could have been reformed without omitting any days at all, since only the new rule for leap years is required to keep the calendar synchronized with

the vernal equinox. The number of days omitted determines the date for the vernal equinox, an omission of ten days resulting in a date usually of March 20th.

The vernal equinox year during the last 2000 years is 365.2424 days. The average length of the Julian year (365.25 days) differs from this value by 0.0076 days. So from the year 1 to the year 1582 the calendar drifted off the vernal equinox year by $1581 \times 0.0076 = 12.02$ days. Why didn't Pope Gregory remove twelve days, instead of just ten? It has to do with the First Council of Nicaea, which was held in Nicaea (now Iznik, Turkey) in the year 325 A.D. One of the matters settled by this council was the method for determining the date of Easter (which should occur around the vernal equinox), so as to make it independent of the Jewish Calendar. From the year 325 to the year 1582 the calendar diverged (from the vernal equinox) by $1257 \times 0.0076 = 9.55$ days, so ten days were removed in an attempt to restore the date of the vernal equinox to (about) the same date of the year at which it had occurred at the time of the Council of Nicaea.

The matter is not this simple, however, because the date of the vernal equinox in the calendar of the Roman Catholic Church as established by the Council of Nicaea (in 325 A.D.) is March 21, but the effect of removing ten days in 1582 had the result that the vernal equinox occurs in the Gregorian Calendar mostly on March 20, less often on March 21, sometimes on March 19 and sometimes even on March 22 according to local time in the Far East. So should Pope Gregory have omitted nine days? Or perhaps eleven? Presumably Pope Gregory's astronomical advisors considered all three possibilities. Some say that the choice of ten was a compromise, supported by the fact that the omission of ten days made it easier to correct old calendars simply by the insertion of an "X" (the Latin numeral for "10").

In fact a non-Gregorian calendar reform (involving a 33-year cycle and a prime meridian running through Virginia) would have stabilized the vernal equinox at March 21 for the whole world (as Simon Cassidy has shown). Whether Pope Gregory's advisors were aware of this reform option is not known for sure.

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From
<http://hebrewcalendar.tripod.com/gregor.html>

Hebrew To Gregorian Date Conversion

by Remy Landau

The method shown calculates the number of days that have elapsed to any given Rosh Hashannah since the year 1H.

The Hebrew date for Rosh Hashannah 1H is corresponds to Monday 7 September -3760g.

The Gregorian calendar has a perfectly repeatable cycle of 146,097 days. This cycle corresponds to the fact that in every 400 years there are 100 packets of 4 years which include the leap day, less the 3 days which account for the 3 century years that are not evenly divisible by 400, and so non-leap.

Moreover, the number 146,097 also represents a whole number of weeks.

The above implies that 7 September -3760g will, after every 400 years, certainly fall on a Monday. Hence, 7 September 1840g fell on a Monday, as will 7 September 2240g. It is assumed here that no calendar changes will be taking place.

Concerning the year 1840g, it is 5600 Gregorian years later than the year -3760g. Since there are 14 cycles of 400 Gregorian years in 5600 years that means that $14 \times 146,097 = 2,045,358$ days have elapsed until 7 September 1840g.

It is necessary to add two days to this value to get the number of days that have elapsed since day 0 of the actual count. Hence, this value now becomes 2,045,360 days elapsed since day 0 of the primordial lunar event.

The time of the MOLAD for Tishrei 5759H is

2,103,082 days; 12 hours; 1005 parts.

Subtracting the number of days to the 1840g point leaves us with

$2,103,082 - 2,045,360 = 57,722$ days to Rosh Hashannah 5759H.

Again subtracting 100 years, which in this case have $36500 + 24$ leap days, leaves 21,198 days from 7 September 1940g to Rosh Hashannah 5759H.

By continuing the remaindering process the date of Monday 21 September 1998g is eventually derived.

In his book "The Calculated Confusion of Calendars", Wolfgang Alexander Shocken makes the excellent suggestion to begin with March 1 as the start date of the year and end with February 29. This alignment has the advantage of placing the leap day out of calculation's way.

Hebrew-Gregorian Calendar Conversion

The following sites map Hebrew calendar dates to their equivalent Gregorian and Julian calendar dates (and vice versa).

Alan D. Corre's Hebrew - Gregorian Calendar
Scott Lee's Calendar Conversions

[Alan D. Corre's Hebrew - Gregorian Calendar](#)

[Scott Lee's Calendar Conversions](#)

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I'd love to hear from you. Please send your thoughts to:

Remy Landau

[Remy Landau](#)

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The Erroneous 1. A.D.

"For the carrying out of this excellent plan, [Monk Dionysius Exiguus' 532 A.D. plan to connect the system of dating from the Incarnation of Jesus Christ, rather than follow Roman convention and connecting to the hated persecutor emperor Diocletian, A.D. 284] it was necessary to fix the date of the Incarnation in terms of the chronological systems then in vogue. The Romans dated the beginning of their history from the supposed date of the founding of the city ("ab urbe condita" or A.U.C. as usually abbreviated). Dionysius Exiguus calculated that the year of our Lord's birth was A.U.C. 753. He made his equivalence of dates from Lu 3:1, "Now in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar" etc., at which time Christ was 30 years of age according to Lu 3:23. But it was ascertained later that a mistake of four years had been made; for it clearly appears by Mt. 2:1 that Christ was born before the death of Herod, who died in 749 A.U.C. Tiberius succeeded Augustus, Aug. 19, A.U.C. 767. Hence his 15th year would be A.U.C. 779; and those facts Dionysius was right in his calculation. But it was discovered in later years that Tiberius began to reign as colleague with Augustus four years before the latter died. Hence the 15th year mentioned by Luke was four years earlier than was supposed by Dionysius and consequently the birth of Christ was that many years earlier than the date selected by Exiguus, which date has been followed ever since. This must be allowed for in any computation of dates which involves events happening before Christ." "The Wonders of Bible Chronology", Page 84,85, Philip Mauro, first published 1922, Reprinted by, Reiner Publications, Swengel, Pennsylvania as noted in "Annals of the World" by James Ussher, page 10, in Explanatory Notes by Editor