

I AM THE ALPHA AND THE OMEGA, THE BEGINNING AND THE END, SAYS THE LORD, WHO IS, AND WHO WAS, AND WHO IS TO COME, THE ALMIGHTY. DECLARING THE END FROM THE BEGINNING, AND FROM ANCIENT TIMES THINGS THAT ARE NOT YET DONE; SAYING, 'MY COUNSEL SHALL STAND, AND I WILL DO ALL MY PLEASURE' (Re.1:8; Is.46:10).

The chronology of the Bible

This document replaces the old chronological summary of events in the Bible which until about 2010 was on this site. In that summary there were regrettably a few serious mistakes for which I am aware of my guilt toward God and men. Besides these alterations, there are also many additions in this new summary, such as, links to sites and more chronological information from the Bible and other sources. With that I would like to point out that the information which comes from other sources is not given because of uncertainty over the correctness of the Scriptures, but to confirm the correct interpretation of the Scriptures. The Scriptures are the basis, and may only be changed if, from the testimony of the rest of the Scriptures, it appears that there must be a question of a copy error from the original Hebrew or Greek text. Other errors are mine, God has given me to understand the rest.

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Anno Hom.	B.C.	Events
0	3974/'73	In 6 calendar days the LORD made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them (Gn.1:1-31; Ex.20:11). [On the sixth calendar day the life of the man (Hominis) Adam began. See for information about years of life the document <i>Days and Years</i> .]
130	3844/'43	Adam lived 130 years, and he begot Seth (Gn.5:3).
235	3739/'38	Seth lived 105 years, and he begot Enosh (Gn.5:6).
325	3649/'48	Enosh lived 90 years, and he begot Cainan (Gn.5:9).
395	3579/'78	Cainan lived 70 years, and he begot Mahalaleel (Gn.5:12).
460	3514/'13	Mahalaleel lived 65 years, and he begot Jared (Gn.5:15).
622	3352/'51	Jared lived 162 years, and he begot Enoch (Gn.5:18).
687	3287/'86	Enoch lived 65 years, and he begot Methuselah (Gn.5:21).
874	3100/'99	Methuselah lived 187 years, and he begot Lamech (Gn.5:25).
1056	2918/'17	Lamech lived 182 years, and he begot Noah (Gn.5:28,29).
1556	2418/'17	Noah lived 500 years, and he begot his oldest son Japheth (Gn. 5:32; 10:21). [Ham was the youngest son of Noah (Gn.9:22-24).]
1558	2416/'15	Noah lived 502 years, and he begot Shem. [Noah must have been 502 years old when he begot Shem, because 2 years after the flood Noah was 602 years old and Shem 100 years old (Gn.7:6; 11:10). [The 2 years should be counted in the same way as the 38 years from Dt.2:14 (see 1405/'04 B.C.), namely from the end of the flood. See for information about the dif-

		ferent ways in which years are counted the document <i>Days and years.</i>]
1656	2318/'16	Noah was 600 years old when the flood of waters was on the earth (Gn.7:6). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During daylight on the seventeenth day of the second month {7/8 May; day 1} all the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened (Gn.7:11,12). [The first day of the first month was 22/23 March, day 4 of the week. See for the original Biblical calendar the document <i>The calendars in the Bible.</i>] ▪ In the night of the twenty-seventh day of the third month {16/17 June; day 6} the flood stopped after the flood was on the earth 40 days and 40 nights (Gn.7:4,17). [See for information about the different ways in which days are counted the document <i>Days and years.</i>] ▪ On the seventeenth day of the seventh month {4/5 Oct.; day 4} the ark rested on the mountains of Ararat after the waters had prevailed on the earth 150 days (Gn.7:24, 8:3,4). ▪ On the first day of the tenth month {14/15 Dec.; day 5}, the tops of the mountains were seen (Gn.8:5).
1657	2317/'16	In year 601 of the life of Noah, on the first day of the first month {10/11 March; day 1}, Noah removed the covering of the ark and looked, and indeed the surface of the ground was dry (Gn. 8:13). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On the twenty-seventh day of the second month {5/6 May; day 1}, 364 days after the flood began, the earth was dried, and all went out of the ark (Gn.8:14-19).
1658	2316/'15	Shem lived 100 years, and he begot Arphaxad (Gn.11:10).
1693	2281/'80	Arphaxad lived 35 years, and he begot Salah (Gn.11:12).
1723	2251/'50	Salah lived 30 years, and he begot Eber (Gn.11:14).
1757	2217/'16	Eber lived 34 years, and he begot Peleg (Gn.11:16). [Heber named his son Peleg (meaning 'dividing'), because the dividing of the people over the face of all the earth began (Gn.10:25,32; 11:8,9; 1Ch.1:19).]
1787	2287/'86	Peleg lived 30 years, and he begot Reu (Gn.11:18).
1819	2155/'54	Reu lived 32 years, and he begot Serug (Gn.11:20).
1849	2125/'24	Serug lived 30 years, and he begot Nahor (Gn.11:22).
1900	2074/'73	Nahor lived 29 years, and he begot Terah (Gn.11:24). [By Nahor not 29 years of life, but 51 years of life have been counted. This has been done in this chronology because it is assumed that the judgment by fire will take place in Anno Hominis 6000. If that is correct, then, because of the reasons mentioned below, there must be years of life missing somewhere between the creation and Abram.
		1)The time from Abram until the destruction of Jerusalem in 70/71 A.D. is, based on the Scriptures and sources outside the Bible, fixed.
		2)Without extra years Anno Hominis 6000 corresponds to the year 2050/'51 A.D. The generation which has seen the sprouting of the fig tree has then passed (Mt.24:32-34).
		3)The seventieth cycle of 49 years is also past in 2050/'51 A.D., because this ends in 2034/'35 A.D.
		On the basis of the information above it is plausible that due to copy fault(s) years are missing. The section where the chance of faults is the greatest is in Gn.11:10-25. Because the great si-

		<p>milarity between the verses, and the absence of the number of years of life at death, strongly increase the chance of copy faults (cf. Gn.5). That is why the extra years of life are counted for someone from this section.]</p>
2030	1944/'43	<p>Terah lived 130 years, and begot Abram 374 years after the flood. [In Ac.7:4 we read that Abram went out of Haran, after his father who was 205 years old, had died (Gn.11:32). In Gn.12:4 we read that he was then a son of 75 years, so Abram must have been born when his father was 130 years old. Terah lived 70 years, when he begot his oldest son Haran (Gn.11:26).]</p>
2100	1874/'73	<p>The LORD called Abra(ha)m to go out of Ur of the Chaldeans and gave him the promise when he was 70 years old (Gn.12:1-3; Ac.7:2-4). [The promise was given to Abraham 30 years before the beginning of the 400 years of alienism (dwelling as a stranger) of his seed (AKJV Gn.15:13,14; NIV Ex.6:4; Ac.7:6; Gl.3:8,14-17). And since Abraham was 100 years old when his son Isaac was born, then Abraham must have been 70 years old when he received the promise (Gn.21:5). In Ex.12:40 it is written that "the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt was 430 years". Moses did not intend to say here that the children of Israel lived for 430 years in Egypt. But that they sojourned in Egypt 430 years after the promise of the LORD was made to Abraham (Gl.3:16,17).]</p>
2105	1869/'68	<p>Terah, the father of Abram, was 205 years old when he died in Haran (Gn.11:32).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abram was 75 years old when he departed from Haran to Canaan (Gn.12:4,5; Ac.7:4).
2129	1845/'44	<p>Abram was 99 years old when his name was changed by God to Abraham, and that of his wife Sarai to Sarah (Gn.17).</p>
2130	1844/'43	<p>Abraham was 100 years old when his son Isaac was born to him (Gn.21:5).</p>
2170	1804/'03	<p>Isaac was 40 years old when he took Rebekah as wife (Gn.25:20).</p>
2190	1784/'83	<p>Isaac was 60 years old when he begot Esau and Jacob (Gn.25:26).</p>
2205	1769/'68	<p>Abraham was 175 years old when he died (Gn. 25:7).</p>
2310	1664/'63	<p>Isaac was 180 years old when he died (Gn.35:28,29).</p>
2312	1662/'61	<p>Eight years before Jacob arrived in Egypt Joseph was raised up by Pharaoh when he was 30 years old (Gn.41:40-46).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In October 1662 B.C. the first Egyptian year of the 7 years of great plenty began (Gn.41:29). [In the spring of 1661 B.C. Joseph gathered the grain for the first time (Gn.41:47-49). See, for the Pharaoh who raised up Joseph, the document <i>The twelfth dynasty</i>.]
2319	1655/'54	<p>In October 1655 B.C. the first Egyptian year of 7 years of famine began (Gn.41:30,54).</p>
2321	1654/'53	<p>In the first half of the second year of the famine Jacob, when he was of 130 years, arrived with his whole house in Egypt (Gn. 45:6,11; 47:1,9).</p>
2337	1637/'36	<p>After having lived in Egypt for 17 years, Jacob died when he was 147 years old (Gn.47:28).</p>
2392	1582/'81	<p>Joseph died when he had lived for 110 years (Gn.50:52). [The children of Israel had then been in Egypt for 72 years. And when a new king arose who did not know Joseph, the affliction</p>

- began (Ex.1:6-12; Gn.15:13). See, for the new king who did not know Joseph, the document *The twelfth dynasty.*]
- 2449 1525/'24 Moses was born (Ex.6:19).
- 2529 1445/'44 Moses was 80 years old and Aaron 83 years old when they spoke to Pharaoh (Ex.7:7–10:29).
- 2530 1444/'43 Four hundred and thirty years (2530–2100=430) after the promise of the LORD to Abraham, and 400 years (2530–2130=400) after the beginning of the alienism of the seed of Abraham, the children of Israel departed from Egypt, and they received the law (see 1874/'73 B.C.). [The fourth generation (Levi, Kohath, Amram, Aaron) after Jacob's departure from Canaan went again toward Canaan (Gn.15:16; Ex.6:15-19; Nm.26:58,59). The children of Israel had then been in Egypt for 210 years (2530–2320=210). During the 210 years in Egypt the children of Israel came in contact with the Egyptian calendar. They were not allowed to keep this calendar. That is why the LORD said to Moses: "This month shall be your beginning of months; it shall be the first month of the year to you" (Ex.12:2). See for the original Biblical calendar the document *The calendars in the Bible*, and for the different ways in which years are counted the document *Days and years.*]
- On the fourteenth day of the first month {1/2 April; day 1} the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel killed a lamb without blemish (the Passover) between the two evenings (Ex.12:5,6). [The translation 'at twilight' in Ex.12:6 is incorrect. When the sun has passed over its highest point then the day has turned and it draws toward the first evening (Jdg.19:9, not 'the day is coming to an end', but 'the day has turned'; Lk.24:29, not 'the day is far spent', but 'the day has turned'). The first evening begins when the sun has been past its highest point for 3 hours. The second evening begins when the sun has been past its highest point for 6 hours and disappears under the horizon. Between these two begin points the Passover had to be prepared (killed and roasted), so that it could be eaten at the end of the fourteenth, and in the night of the fifteenth day of the first month (Ex.12:8-10,18; Lv.23:5-7, v.5 not 'at twilight', but 'between the two evenings'). In the Bible the time at which the Passover had to be prepared is not only given as 'between the two evenings', but also as 'in the (first) evening' (Jos.5:10, not 'at twilight', and not 'kept', but 'prepared'), 'toward the (second) evening' (Dt.16:4, not 'at twilight'), and 'at the going down of the sun' (Dt.16:6). The first day of the first month was 19/20 March, day 2 of the week.]
 - Just as the LORD had made known (Ex.12:17), He led the children of Israel in the night that followed, the night of the fifteenth day of the first month {2/3 April; day 2}, out of Egypt (Ex.12:41, 42; Nm.33:3). [The fifteenth day of the first month was the day of the vernal equinox. Day and night are not exactly of equal length on the day of the vernal equinox. For the day on which day and night are each 12 hours occurs a few days before the vernal equinox, and a few days after the autumnal equinox. The specific dates are different for different latitudes. On the day of an equinox, the geometric center of the sun's disk crosses the equator, and this point is above the horizon for 12 hours everywhere on the earth. The time in Egypt at which the geometric

center of the sun crossed the equator was about midnight (local time GMT +125), when the LORD passed over the houses of the children of Israel, and struck all the firstborn of the Egyptians (Ex.12:12,27,29). See the document *Delta T* for more information about the vernal equinox.]

<http://aa.usno.navy.mil/faq/docs/equinoxes.php>

- On the fifteenth day of the second month {2/3 May; day 4}, the congregation of the children of Israel came to the Wilderness of Sin, which is between Elim and Sinai, and on the same day the LORD made known to them, He would give them food (bread from heaven) the following morning (Ex.16:1). [See, for the location of the sea where the people of Israel went through, the document, *The Red Sea*.]
- On the third new moon, that is the first day of the third month {18/19 May; day 6}, the people of Israel set out on their journey from Rephidim, which lay in the Horeb mountains (Ex.17:1-6). On the same calendar day they came to the Wilderness of Sinai and camped there before Mount Sinai in the Horeb mountains (Ex.19:1,2). [The Hebrew word *hōdeš* that is used in Ex. 19:1 can be translated with 'month' as well as 'new moon'. In this case it must be translated with 'new moon', because in verse 1 Moses refers to this day when he speaks of 'the same day'.]
- Still on the same calendar day, Moses climbed up Mount Sinai to serve God, just as God had foretold him from the midst of the bush in the mountains of Horeb when he dwelt in the land of Midian, east of the Gulf of Aqaba (Ex.2:15; 3:1-4,12). And the LORD said to Moses from the mountain, that the people must be ready for the third calendar day, because the LORD would come down upon Mount Sinai in the sight of all the people (Ex. 19:9-11).
- On the morning of the third day of the third month {20/21 May; day 1}, the LORD descended upon Mount Sinai in fire and spoke the ten words (Ex.19:16–20:22).
- Early in the morning of the fourth day of the third month {21/22 May; day 2}, Moses and Aaron climbed upwards (not to the top of the mountain), also Nadab and Abihu, and seventy of the elders of Israel. And they saw the God of Israel, and there was under His feet as it were a paved work of sapphire stone, and it was like the very heavens in its clarity (Ex.24:9-11).
- Later in the morning, Moses climbed up into the mountain of God (Ex.24:12-15). And the cloud covered Mount Sinai for 6 days, from the morning of the fourth day until the morning of the tenth day of the third month.(Ex.24:16). [See for information about the different ways in which days are counted the document *Days and years*.]
- At the beginning of the seventh day, on the morning of the tenth day of the third month {27/28 May; day 1}, which was the fiftieth calendar day (the day of Pentecost) from the day of waving the sheaf of firstfruits, the LORD called to Moses out of the midst of the cloud (Ex.24:16; Lv.23:15,16). And the sight of the glory of the LORD was like a consuming fire on the top of the mountain in the eyes of the children of Israel (Ex.24:17). [See the document *The first or the seventh day?* in which it is explained which

- Sabbath is determinant for the day of waving the sheaf of first-fruits and the day of Pentecost.]
- As it began to lighten on the fourteenth day of the fourth month {30 June/1 July; day 7} the LORD gave Moses the two tablets of stone, and Moses, after having been 40 days and 40 nights on the mountain, came down from the mountain (Ex.24:12,18; 32:5-7; Dt.9:10,11).
- 2531 1443/'42 In the second calendar year after the exodus of the children of Israel from the land of Egypt, on the first day of the first month {9/10 March; day 7}, the tabernacle was set up (Ex.40:2,17). [This work that was done on a Sabbath was God's will (Mt.12:1-8; Jh.7:22,23; Nm.28:9,10; 1Ch.9:32).]
- After the tabernacle was set up, and the sun had passed over its highest point, the consecration began of altar, tabernacle, and priests, which lasted seven days (Ex.29; Lv.8).
 - On the eighth day of the first month {16/17 March; day 7} Aaron served at the beginning of the eighth day the priestly office for the first time (Lv.9f.). [The weekly relieving of the priests service and Levites guard always took place on a weekly Sabbath just after the morning sacrifice which was brought during the second three hour part of the day. Each division of priests therefore did 7 days service, from Sabbath to Sabbath, lasting 8 calendar days (1Ch.9:25-27; 2Ch.23:4-8; 2Kg.11:5-9; Antiq.VII,14:7).]
<http://penelope.uchicago.edu/josephus/josephus.html>
 - On the fourteenth day of the first month {22/23 March; day 6}, the people of Israel prepared (not 'kept') the Passover between the two evenings (Nm.9:1-5, 'at twilight' in v.3 is incorrect; see also 1444/'43 B.C.).
 - On the first day of the second month {8/9 April; day 2} the LORD gave the commission to count all the men from 20 years old and above (Nm.1:1-3).
 - On the twentieth day of the second month {27/28 April; day 7}, 49 days after the setting up of the tabernacle, the people of Israel set out from the Wilderness of Sinai for the Wilderness of Paran (Nm.10:11,12).
 - In the days of the first ripe grapes (probably the sixth month, Nm.13:20,23) the twelve spies were sent out from the Wilderness of Paran (Nm.13:1-3). [Kaleb was then 40 years old (Jos. 14:7).]
 - After forty days the spies returned to the Wilderness of Paran, to Kadesh Barnea (Nm.13:25,26). [Shortly after this the people of Israel departed from Kadesh Barnea (Dt.1:19-2:1).]
- 2569 1405/'04 In the fortieth year after the exodus of the children of Israel from Egypt, on the first day of the fifth month {6/7 July; day 6} Aaron died, when he was 123 years old (Nm.20:22-29; 33:38, 39). [The first day of the first month was 8/9 March, day 5 of the week.]
- In about the sixth month the people of Israel crossed over the Valley of Zered (Nm.21:1-13; 33:40-44). [This happened 38 years after their departure from Kadesh Barnea (Dt.2:14).]
 - On the first day of the eleventh month {29/30 Dec.; day 7}, Moses spoke to the children of Israel (Dt.1:3). [Moses died shortly after, when he was 120 years old (Dt.34:5-8).]
- 2570 1404/'03 In the forty-first calendar year after the exodus of the children of Israel from Egypt, on the tenth day of the first month {5/6 March;

		day 3}, the people of Israel crossed the Jordan (Jos.4:19). [The first day of the first month was 24/25 February, day 1 of the week.]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On the fourteenth day of the first month {9/10 March; day 7} they prepared (not 'kept') the Passover in the (first) evening (Jos.5:10, not 'at twilight'; see also 1444/'43 B.C.). ▪ The following day, the fifteenth day of the first month {10/11 March; day 1}, they ate of the produce (not 'old corn') of the land, unleavened bread as well as roasted grain (Jos.5:11 and cf. Nm.33:3). [According to Leviticus 23 verse 10 to 14 they were allowed to eat from the produce of the land only after a sheaf of the firstfruits had been waved by the priest on the day after a weekly Sabbath. That is why the fifteenth day of the first month in this year must be day 1 of the week. See the document <i>The first or the seventh day?</i> in which it is explained which Sabbath is determinant for the day of waving a sheaf of firstfruits and the day of Pentecost.]
2576	1398/'97	Kaleb received his inheritance when he was 85 years old (Jos. 14:7,10).
2577	1397/'96	<p>Seven years after the people of Israel had gone into the land of Canaan, all the tribes of Israel had received their inheritance in the land of Canaan (Jos.19:49-51; 21:43-45).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Now that the LORD had given the land to the people of Israel, the first year of a cycle of 49 years began on the day of the autumnal equinox. [The first year was 1397A/'96 B.C. The letter 'A' after the first date indicates that it concerns the solar year from the autumnal equinox 1397 to autumnal equinox 1396 B.C. Because, just as can be read in the document <i>The calendars in the Bible</i>, Sabbaths and years of Jubilee are solar years from autumnal equinox to autumnal equinox. Every seventh year had to be a Sabbath of solemn rest for the land (Lv.25:1-7). And every fiftieth year, which was the first year of a new cycle of 49 years, had to be a Year of Jubilee (Lv.25:8-13).]
2927	1047/'46	<p>Saul became king of Israel (1Sm.10:1,24).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Saul reigned 40 years (Ac.13:21). ▪ Saul's first regnal year was 1047A/'46 B.C. [The letter 'A' after the first year date indicates that it concerns the solar year from the autumnal equinox 1047 to autumnal equinox 1046 B.C. This is because the people of Israel not only used the solar year from autumnal equinox to autumnal equinox for Sabbath and Jubilee years, but also for regnal years. If someone became king before the vernal equinox then his first regnal year was counted from the previous autumnal equinox, and if someone became king after the vernal equinox then his first regnal year was counted from the following autumnal equinox. See the document <i>Days and years</i> for the Scripture references from which this is derived.]
2967	1007/'06	<p>David became king of Judah in Hebron after the vernal equinox, at the beginning of the calendar year 1007/'06 B.C., after Saul had died shortly before (1Sm.28:1; 31:1-6 and see 2Sm.1:1; 2Sm.2:1-4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ After David had reigned for 6 months, his first regnal year began on the autumnal equinox in Hebron, where he reigned for 7 years (1Kg.2:11). [In total David was therefore king in Hebron for 7 years and 6 months (2Sm.2:11).]

- David's first regnal year in Hebron was 1007A/'06 B.C.
 - David reigned 33 years in Jerusalem (1Kg.2:11).
 - David's first regnal year in Jerusalem was 1000A/'999 B.C.
- 3005 969/'68 David made Solomon viceroy (*melek*) over Israel and Judah (1Ch.23:1; 1Kg.1:43-46). [Because the Hebrews word *melek* is used for kings, viceroy's, vassal kings and puppet kings, the context determines the translation.]
- Solomon reigned 40 years (1Kg.11:42).
 - Solomon's first regnal year was 969A/'68 B.C. [Solomon became king over Israel and Judah after David had died in 968A/'67 B.C. (1Ch.29:22). See for the father of Solomon's Egyptian wife the document *The chronology of Egypt*.]
- 3009 965/'64 In the four hundred and eightieth calendar year after the exodus of the children of Israel from Egypt Solomon began on the second day of the second month Ziv {4/5 April; day 1}, that is at the beginning of the second half of Solomon's fourth regnal year, to build the house of the LORD (1Kg.6:1; 2Ch.3:2). [The first day of the first month was 4/5 March, day 5 of the week.]
- 3015 959/'58 In the four hundred and eighty sixth calendar year after the exodus of the children of Israel from Egypt, in the eighth month Bul, that is at the beginning of Solomon's eleventh regnal year, the house of the LORD was finished. [So Solomon was seven calendar years building it (1Kg.6:38).]
- 3017 957/'56 At the end of Solomon's twelfth regnal year on the eighth day of the seventh month {8/9 Sept.; day 7}, around the middle of the day, the seven day dedication of the altar began (2Ch.7:9; Ex. 29:36-37). [The first day of the first month was 5/6 March, day 2 of the week.]
- On the fifteenth day of the seventh month {15/16 Sept.; day 7} the seven day dedication of the altar ended around the middle of the day and the seven day Feast of Tabernacles began (2Ch.7:9; Lv.23:34). [The Feast of Tabernacles lasting 7 days was therefore held over 8 calendar days.]
 - On the twenty-second day of the seventh month {22/23 Sept.; day 7} the seven day Feast of Tabernacles ended around the middle of the day, and the eighth and final day began (2Ch.7:9; Lv.23:36).
 - On the twenty-third day of the seventh month {23/24 Sept.; day 1} Solomon sent the people away at the end of the eighth day (1Kg.8:66; 2Ch.7:10). [A few days later the Sabbath year 957A/'56 B.C. began with the autumnal equinox.]
- 3044 930/'29 The division of the kingdom (1Kg.12:1-20).
- Rehoboam became king over Judah after Solomon had died in the first half of 930A/'29 B.C.
 - Rehoboam reigned 17 years (1Kg.14:21).
 - Rehoboam's first regnal year was 930A/'29 B.C. [See, for information about Sisak who went out to fight against Jerusalem in the fifth regnal year of Rehoboam, the document *The chronology of Egypt*.]
 - Jeroboam became king over Israel shortly after Rehoboam had become king.
 - Jeroboam reigned 22 years (1Kg.14:20).
 - Jeroboam's first regnal year was 930A/'29 B.C.

3046	928/'27	Jeroboam introduced in Israel the worship of golden calves (1Kn.12:26-33). [The first calendar year of the iniquity of the house of Israel was therefore 928/'27 B.C. (Eze.4:4,5).]
3061	913/'12	Abijam became king over Judah at the beginning of the eighteenth regnal year of Jeroboam after Rehoboam had died at the end of 914A/'13 B.C. (1Kg.15:1). ▪Abijam reigned 3 years (1Kg.15:2). ▪Abijam's first regnal year was 913A/'12 B.C.
3063	911/'10	Asa became king over Judah in the first half of the twentieth regnal year of Jeroboam (1Kg.15:9). ▪Asa reigned 41 years (1Kg.15:10). ▪Asa's first regnal year was 911A/'10 B.C.
3064	910/'09	Jeroboam made Nadab viceroy over Israel in the first half of the second regnal year of Asa (1Kg.15:25). ▪Nadab reigned 2 years (1Kg.15:25). ▪Nadab's first year of reign was 910A/'09 B.C. [Nadab became king over Israel after Jeroboam had died in the first half of 909A/'08 B.C.]
3065	909/'08	Baasha became king over Israel in the first half of the third regnal year of Asa (1Kg.15:28). ▪Baasha reigned 24 years (1Kg.15:33). ▪Baasha's first regnal year was 909A/'08 B.C.
3078	896/'95	In the fifteenth regnal year of Asa, on the third new moon, that is on the first day of the third month {20/21 May, day 7}, the people gathered together at Jerusalem. And on that day they offered to the LORD from the spoil (2Ch.15:10,11). [The first day of the first month was 21/22 March, day 3 of the week. See for information about Zerah, who went to fight against Asa, the document <i>The Chronology of Egypt</i> .]
3088	886/'85	Elah became king over Israel in the first half of the twenty-sixth regnal year of Asa (1Kg.16:8). ▪Elah reigned 2 years (1Kg.16:8). ▪Elah's first regnal year was 886A/'85 B.C.
3089	885/'84	Zimri became king over Israel in the first half of the twenty-seventh regnal year of Asa (1Kg.16:10). ▪Zimri reigned 7 days (1Kg.16:15). ▪Omri and Tibni both became king over Israel after Zimri had died (1Kg.16:16-22). ▪Omri reigned 12 years (1Kg.16:23). ▪Omri's first regnal year was 885A/'84 B.C. ▪Omri became king over Israel alone after Tibni had died in the thirty-first regnal year of Asa (1Kg.16:23).
3100	874/'73	Ahab became king over Israel in the first half of the thirty-eighth regnal year of Asa (1Kg.16:29). ▪Ahab reigned 22 years (1Kg.16:29). ▪Ahab's first regnal year was 874A/'73 B.C.
3104	870/'69	Jehoshaphat became king over Judah in the second half of the fourth regnal year of Ahab (1Kg.22:41). ▪Jehoshaphat reigned 25 years (1Kg.22:42). ▪Jehoshaphat's first regnal year was 870A/'69 B.C.
3120	854/'53	Ahab made Ahaziah viceroy over Israel in the first half of the seventeenth regnal year of Jehoshaphat, because of the Assyrian threat (1Kg.22:52). [Salmaneser III, the king of Assyria, moved to the west at the beginning of his sixth regnal year (853/'52 B.C.).]

- <http://www.livius.org/cg-cm/chronicles/chron00.html> (CM 5,9)
<http://rbedrosian.com/Classic/Luck/arabtoc.html> (annals)
- Ahaziah reigned 2 years (1Kg.22:52).
 - Ahaziah's first regnal year was 854A/53 B.C. [Ahaziah became king over Israel after Ahab was killed in the first half of 853A/52 B.C. in the battle against the Syrians (1Kg.22:1-40).]
 - Jehoshaphat made Jehoram (temporary) viceroy over Judah, for the same reason as Ahab, in the first half of the first regnal year of Ahaziah (2Kg.1:17).
 - Jehoram's first regnal year of his temporary reign of probably 2 years was 854A/53 B.C.
- 3121 853/52 Jehoram became king over Israel in the first half of the second regnal year of Jehoram, the son of Jehoshaphat (2Kg.1:17).
- Jehoram reigned 12 years (2Kg.3:1).
 - Jehoram's first regnal year was 853A/52 B.C.
- 3125 849/48 Jehoshaphat made Jehoram viceroy over Judah in the first half of the fifth regnal year of Jehoram, the son of Ahab (2Kg.8:16).
- Jehoram reigned 8 years (2Kg.8:17).
 - Jehoram's first regnal year was 849A/48 B.C.
 - Jehoram became king over Judah after Jehoshaphat had died in 846A/45 B.C.
- 3132 842/41 Ahaziah became viceroy over Judah, in the second half of the eleventh regnal year of Jehoram, the king of Israel (2Kg.9:29; 2Ch.21:18-20). [That Jehoram, the king of Judah, made Ahaziah viceroy was probably in connection with Jehoram's illness.]
- Ahaziah reigned 1 year (2Kg.8:26).
 - Ahaziah's regnal year was 842A/41 B.C. [Ahaziah became king over Judah after Jehoram, the king of Judah, had died in the first half of the twelfth regnal year of Jehoram, the king of Israel, (2Kg.8:25).]
 - Jehu killed Jehoram, the king of Israel, and Ahaziah, the king of Judah (2Kg.9:14-27).
 - Jehu became king over Israel in the first half of Ahaziah's regnal year (2Kg.9:2-3, 13, 21-27).
 - Jehu reigned 28 years (2Kg.10:36).
 - Jehu's first regnal year was 842A/41 B.C.
 - Athaliah began to reign over Judah (2Kg.11:1-3).
 - Athaliah reigned 7 years (2Kg.11:1-12:1).
 - Athaliah's first regnal year was 842A/41 B.C.
- 3133 841/40 Shalmaneser, the king of Assyria, moved to the west at the beginning of his eighteenth regnal year and received gifts from Jehu.
- <http://rbedrosian.com/Classic/Luck/arabtoc.html> (annals)
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shalmaneser_III
- 3138 836/35 Jehoash (Joash) became king over Judah in the first half of the seventh regnal year of Jehu (2Kg.12:1).
- Jehoash reigned 40 years (2Kg.12:1).
 - Jehoash's first regnal year was 836A/35 B.C.
- 3160 814/13 Jehoahaz became king over Israel at the beginning of the twenty-third regnal year of Joash after Jehu had died at the end of his twenty-eighth regnal year (2Kg.13:1).
- Jehoahaz reigned 17 years (2Kg.13:1).
 - Jehoahaz' first regnal year was 814A/13 B.C.

3175	799/'98	<p>Jehoash (Joash) became viceroy over Israel in the second half of the thirty-seventh regnal year of Jehoash, the king of Judah (2Kg.13:10).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jehoash reigned 16 years (2Kg.13:10). ▪ Jehoash's first regnal year was 799A/'98 B.C. [Jehoash became king over Israel after Jehoahaz had died in 798A/'97 B.C.]
3176	798/'97	<p>Amaziah became viceroy over Judah in the first half of the second year of Jehoash, the king of Israel (2Kg.14:1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amaziah reigned 29 years (2Kg.14:2). ▪ Amaziah's first regnal year was 798A/'97 B.C. [Amaziah became king over Judah after Jehoash had died in 797A/'96 B.C.]
3190	784/'83	<p>Jeroboam II became king over Israel in the first half of the fifteenth regnal year of Amaziah (2Kg.14:23).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jeroboam reigned 41 years (2Kg.14:23). ▪ Jeroboam's first regnal year was 784A/'83 B.C. [After the death of Jeroboam there was no king of Israel until Zechariah became king over Israel in 719/'18 B.C.]
3205	769/'68	<p>Amaziah died 15 years after the death of Jehoash, the king of Israel (2Kg.14:17-19). [After the death of Amaziah there was no king of Judah until Azariah became king over Judah in 757/'56 B.C. That is why the book Hosea refers to a king of Israel (Jeroboam II), instead of to a king of Judah for this period (Hs.1:1).]</p>
3217	757/'56	<p>Azariah (Uzziah) became king over Judah, when he was sixteen years old, in the second half of the twenty-seventh regnal year of Jeroboam (2Kg.14:21; 15:1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Azariah reigned 52 years (2Kg.15:2). ▪ Azariah's first regnal year was 757A/'56 B.C.
3255	719/'18	<p>Zechariah became king over Israel at the end of the thirty-eighth regnal year of Azariah (2Kg.15:8). [The translation "in the thirty-eighth year of Azariah king of Judah, Zechariah the son of Jeroboam reigned over Israel in Samaria six months" is incorrect. Compare, for example, the Hebrew text with 2Kg.15:17.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Zechariah reigned six months (2Kg.15:8).
3256	718/'17	<p>Sallum became king over Israel at the end of the first half of the thirty-ninth regnal year of Azariah (2Kg.15:13).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sallum reigned one full month (2Kg.15:13). ▪ Menahem became king over Israel at the beginning of the second half of the thirty-ninth regnal year of Azariah (2Kg.15:17). ▪ Menahem reigned 10 years (2Kg.15:17). ▪ Menahem's first regnal year was 718A/'17 B.C. ▪ Pul, the viceroy of Assyria, came against the land; and Menahem gave Pul a thousand talents of silver, that his hand might be with him to strengthen the kingdom in his hand (2Kg.15:19, 20). [Pul became viceroy around 726/'25 B.C.]
3266	708/'07	<p>Pekahiah became king over Israel in the first half of the fiftieth regnal year of Azariah (2Kg.15:23).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pekahiah reigned 2 years (2Kg.15:23). ▪ His first regnal year was 708A/'07 B.C.
3268	706/'05	<p>Pekah became king over Israel in the first half of the fifty-second regnal year of Azariah (2Kg.15:27).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pekah reigned 20 years (2Kg.15:27). ▪ Pekah's first regnal year was 706A/'05 B.C.
3269	705/'04	<p>Jotham became king over Judah in the first half of the second regnal year of Pekah after Azariah had died at the end of his fifty-second regnal year (2Kg.15:32).</p>

- 3277 697/'96

 - Jotham reigned 16 years (2Kg.15:33).
 - Jotham's first regnal year was 705A/'04 B.C.
 - Pul, the viceroy of Assyria, became king over Assyria in the second month and took on the throne name Tiglath-Pileser.
 - Tiglath-Pileser III was king for 18 years.
- 3284 690/'89

 - Tiglath-Pileser's first year as king was 696/'95 B.C.
 - Ahaz became king over Judah in the first half of the seventeenth regnal year of Pekah (2Kg.16:1).
 - Ahaz reigned 16 years (2Kg.16:2).
 - Ahaz' first regnal year was 690A/'89 B.C.
- 3287 687/'86

 - Rezin, the king of Syria, and Pekah, the king of Israel, defeated Ahaz (2Ch.28:5-15).
 - At the same time Ahaz sent to the kings of Assyria to help him (2Ch.28:16). [Besides Tiglath-Pileser there was another king/ viceroy of Assyria. See the document *The Assyrian Kings*.]
- 3288 686/'85

 - Rezin and Pekah besieged Ahaz in Jerusalem (2Kg.16:5).
 - Isaiah prophesied: "within sixty-five years Ephraim will be broken, so that it will not be a people." (Is.7:1-9).
 - Rezin and Pekah could not prevail by war because Tiglath-Pileser moved to the west in the eleventh year that he was king (2Ch.28:5-15; 2Kg.16:5). [Because in the Assyrian eponyms list between Ashur-nirari V and Tiglath-Pileser III 48 years are missing, the dates for Tiglath-Pileser and his successors are incorrect. See the document *The Assyrian kings* for more information.]
 - <http://www.livius.org/cg-cm/chronicles/chron00.html> (CM 9)
 - Tiglath-Pileser came in the twentieth regnal year of Pekah and took Ijon, Abel Beth Maachah, Janoah, Kedesh, Hazor, Gilead, and Galilee, all the land of Naphtali; and he carried them captive to Assyria (2Kg.15:29; 1Ch.5:26).
 - Hoshea led a conspiracy against Pekah and killed him (2Kg.15:30).
 - Tiglath-Pileser made Hoshea puppet king over Israel in the first half of the twentieth regnal year of Jotham (2Kg.15:30). [It was probably preferred to refer to Jotham who had already died than to Ahaz who was still alive because of Ahaz's wickedness (2Ch.28:22-25).]
- 3290 684/'83

 - Tiglath-Pileser went up against Damascus and took it in the thirteenth year that he was king (2Kg.16:9).
 - <http://www.livius.org/cg-cm/chronicles/chron00.html> (CM 9)
- 3295 679/'78

 - Shalmaneser became king over Assyria after Tiglath-Pileser had died in the tenth month Tebeth (Tebet).
 - <http://www.livius.org/cg-cm/chronicles/chron00.html> (CM 16)
 - Shalmaneser V reigned 7 years. The first 5 years alone, and the last 2 years together with his successor Sargon.
 - Shalmaneser's first regnal year was 678/'77 B.C.
 - Hoshea became king over Israel in the first half of the twelfth regnal year of Ahaz after he had heard that his master, Tiglath-Pileser, had died (2Ch.17:1).
 - Hoshea reigned 9 years (2Kg.17:1).
 - Hoshea's first regnal year was 679A/'78 B.C.
 - Shalmaneser came up against Hoshea; and Hoshea became his vassal and paid him tribute money (2Kg.17:3).
- 3298 676/'75

 - Hezekiah became viceroy over Judah in the second half of the third regnal year of Hoshea (2Kg.18:1).

- Hezekiah reigned 29 years (2Kg.18:2).
 - Hezekiah's first regnal year was 676A/75 B.C.
- 3299 675/'74 Hezekiah became king over Judah after Ahaz had died in the first half of 675A/74 B.C.
- Hezekiah's first year as king was 675A/74 B.C. [Hezekiah was 25 years old when he became king in 675/'74 B.C. (2Kg.18:2). His father Ahaz must therefore have been 10 years old when Hezekiah was born, because Ahaz was 20 years old in 690/'89 B.C. when he became king (2Kg.16:2). Ten years is very young, but not impossible. Because it is recorded that boys of this age more often became fathers. (If Ahaz was born at the beginning of a calendar year then, according to our way of counting life years, he was nearly 11 years old when Hezekiah was born.)]
- 3300 674/'73 In the first year that Hezekiah was king (not 'of his reign'), on the first day of the first month {26/27 March; day 5}, at around the middle of the day, the priests and the Levites began to sanctify themselves (2Ch.29:4,5).
- Seven days later, on the eighth day of the first month {2/3 April; day 5}, at around the middle of the day, the seven day sanctification of the priests and Levites ended. [After that they sanctified the house of the LORD in 8 days (2Ch.29:17-19).]
 - On the eighth day, on the sixteenth day of the first month {10/11 April; day 6}, they finished with the sanctification of the house of the LORD.
 - The following morning, on the seventeenth day of the first month {11/12 April; day 7}, which was a Sabbath, Hezekiah went up to the house of the LORD (2Ch.29:20).
 - So (abbr. for Shabako) became king over Kusch (north Sudan) and south Egypt in 674 B.C. after his brother and predecessor Piye had died (2Kg.17:4).
 - So (Shabako) died in the fourteenth or the fifteenth regnal year of Sargon (660/'59 or 659/'58 B.C.), after having reigned for 15 or 16 years. [The regnal years in Egypt were counted inclusively per Egyptian calendar year in this time.]
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shabaka>
 - Shalmaneser made Sargon (his brother?) viceroy over Assyria in his fifth regnal year.
 - Sargon II reigned 17 years.
 - Sargon's first regnal year was 673/'72 B.C.
<http://www.livius.org/cg-cm/chronicles/chron00.html> (CM 9,16,17)
 - So (Shabako) defeated north Egypt at the beginning of his second regnal year (Feb./Mar. 673 B.C.), and became king over the whole of Egypt.
- 3301 673/'72 Merodach-Baladan (Marduk-apla-iddina II) became king over Babylon before the vernal equinox, at the beginning of the calendar year 673/'72 B.C.
- Merodach-Baladan reigned 12 years.
 - Merodach-Baladan's first regnal year was 673/'72 B.C.
<http://www.livius.org/cg-cm/chronicles/chron00.html> (CM 16)
 - Shalmaneser uncovered a conspiracy by Hoshea, for he had sent messengers to So, the king of Egypt, and brought no tribute to the king of Assyria, as he had done year by year (2Kg.17:4).
 - Shalmaneser came up to Samaria and besieged it (Sargon came at the same time or shortly after) at the beginning of the

- fourth regnal year (Oct./Nov.) of king Hezekiah (that was the seventh regnal year of Hoshea) (2Kg.17:4,5; 2Kg.18:9).
- 3302 672/'71 Sargon became king over Assyria after Shalmaneser had died in his seventh regnal year.
- Sargon's first year as king was 671/'70 B.C. [His years were counted from the year that he became viceroy as well as from the year that he became king. An example of this is the Ashdod expedition which is dated in his annals in the eleventh year but on his Nineveh Prism in the ninth year.]
 - Sargon defeated the Egyptian army of Shabako at Raphia by Gaza at the beginning of his second regnal year.
<http://rbedrosian.com/Classic/Luck/arabtoc.html> (annals)
http://www.ucl.ac.uk/sargon/downloads/zamazalova_crossroads.pdf
- 3303 671/'70 At the end of three calendar years, toward the end of the first half of the sixth regnal year of Hezekiah and the ninth regnal year of Hoshea, the Assyrian army of king Sargon took Samaria (2Kg.18:10). [In the eponyms list it is recorded that Sargon entered a place in his third regnal year (that is his first year as king). Unfortunately, the place (name) is unreadable, but it must be Samaria.]
<http://www.livius.org/cg-cm/chronicles/chron00.html> (CM 9)
- Sargon shut Hoshea up, bound him in prison, and carried Israel away to Assyria, and placed them in Halah and by the Habor, the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes (2 Kin.17:4-6).
- 3308 666/'65 According to the report of Sargon's eighth regnal year an eclipse of the moon took place in the month September or October, just before the attack on the city of Musasir ($\pm 37^{\circ}N / \pm 44^{\circ}E$). [The very short passage reads: "Magur, lord of the crown, continued the watch for the destruction of Guti". In other words, the eclipse of the moon continued throughout the whole watch. This eclipse of the moon (max. $\pm 62\%$) occurred on 4 October and began in the first watch around 19h55m and ended at the beginning of the second watch around 22h25m (local time GMT +176). At Musasir the first watch began around 18h20m and ended around 22h05m. The meaning of the Mesopotamian verb of which *ustanih* is a form is 'to continue'.]
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- <http://www.livius.org/cg-cm/chronicles/chron00.html> (CM 9)
<http://amor.cms.hu-berlin.de/~ossendrm/ustanih.pdf>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gutian_people#cite_ref-8
- 3310 664/'63 Around his tenth regnal year Sargon made his son Sennacherib, who was already commander (tartan) of the Assyrian army, viceroy over Assyria (2Ch.32:4; Is.20:1). [2Kg.18:17 speaks about a tartan who received command from Sennacherib over a part of the Assyrian army, because literally translated, the beginning of this verse reads: "Then the viceroy of Assyria sent *his* commander, and *his* chief officer, and *his* staff officer,"]

Sargon sent the commander (tartan), that was probably Sennacherib, to Ashdod in his eleventh regnal year (Is.20:1; 2Ch.32:4).

<http://rbedrosian.com/Classic/Luck/arabtoc.html> (annals)

- In the first half of the fourteenth year of Hezekiah, around the ninth month, Sennacherib, the viceroy of Assyria, began to take all the fortified cities of Judah (Is.36:1).
- Sennacherib sent a great army to Jerusalem, around the tenth month, whilst he himself fought against Lachish (Is.36:2). [During the besieging of Jerusalem Hezekiah became sick and close to death (Is.38:1-6).]
- Tirhakah, the viceroy of Kusch (north Sudan) and commander of the army of king So (Shabako), fought against Sennacherib in about the eleventh month (2Kg.19:9). [Tirhakah was a son of Piye, the predecessor of So (Shabako). Tirhakah was at this time the third ruler in the kingdom of So (cf. Dn.5:16,29). The second ruler was Shebitku, a son of Piye or Shabako, who ruled south Egypt from Thebes, while So ruled north Egypt from Memphis. Tirhakah became king over Egypt in 641 B.C. and was king of Egypt for 26 years. His stele from his twenty-fourth year as king, with 23 Peret IV as date of burial for an Apis, is from 13/14 Sept. 618 B.C. (full moon 14 Sept. ±04h00m; the double date 13/14 Sept. indicates here the day which begins with the appearing of the sun above the horizon, because in Egypt the calendar day began at that moment). See for more information about Apis steles note 4 in the document *The Persian Empire (490/89 – 331/30B.C.)*
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shebitku>
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taharqa>
- The LORD gave Hezekiah a sign at the end of the tenth month that He would heal him (2Kg.20:7-11). [See for the sign which took place on 12 January 662 B.C. the document *Hezekiah's sign*. Furthermore the LORD gave another sign after Sennacherib came up against all the fortified cities of Judah during the seedtime. Because in the fourteenth regnal year of Hezekiah, the Sabbath year 663A/62 B.C., they would eat this year such as grows of itself, and in the second year, the year of Jubilee 662A/61 B.C. what springs from the same (2Kg.19:29-31; Is.37:30-32; Lv.25:11,20-22).
- Sennacherib returned shamefaced around the eleventh month to his own land after an angel of the LORD had killed one hundred and eighty-five thousand men in the camp of the Assyrians (2Kg.19:35,36; 2Ch.32:21). [From the Assyrian reports of military campaigns there appears to be a great deal of glorification of persons. Because letters from the commanders (tartan) to their king and the annals of the kings show that the Assyrian kings attributed the actions of his commander to himself, even when he was at home the whole time. Furthermore it is striking that victories were widely publicized and exaggerations were not exposed (cf. 2Kg.18:19–19:4), and that accounts of defeats were twisted or totally omitted to cover up the shameful truth. Sargon did the latter with the disastrous last campaign against Judah which Sennacherib had led in his name. But later when Sennacherib was king, being proud of his victories over the many fortified cities of Judah, he adjusted the successful part of

- that campaign in such a way that they could be recorded in the annals of his fourth regnal year. On the Taylor Prism this part is by the third campaign.]
<http://www.kchanson.com/ANCDPCS/meso/sennprism1.html>
<http://rbedrosian.com/Classic/Luck/arabtoc.html> (annals)
http://www.archive.org/stream/assyrianhistorio00olmsrich/assyrianhistorio00olmsrich_djvu.txt
<http://www.redatedkings.com/download/Redating.pdf> (p.157/158)
- 3312 662/'61 Merodach-Baladan (Marduk-apla-iddina), the king of Babylon, sent letters and a present to Hezekiah when he heard that Hezekiah had been sick and had recovered (Is.39:1,2; 2Ch.32:22, 23).
 ▪ Sargon defeated Merodach-Baladan (Marduk-apla-iddina) in his twelfth regnal year.
- 3317 657/'56 Sennacherib became king over Assyria in the fifth month after Sargon had died in his seventeenth regnal year.
<http://www.livius.org/cg-cm/chronicles/chron00.html> (CM 9,16,17)
<http://www.livius.org/cg-cm/chronicles/chron00.html> (CM 9)
 ▪ Sennacherib was 23 years king.
 ▪ Sennacherib's first year as king was 656/'55 B.C.
- 3326 648/'47 Manasseh became king over Judah after Hezekiah had died in the first half of his twenty-ninth regnal year.
 ▪ Manasseh reigned 55 years (2Kg.21:1).
 ▪ Manasseh's first regnal year was 648A/'47 B.C.
- 3340 634/'33 Esarhaddon became king over Assyria after Sennacherib was killed by his sons Adrammelech and Sharezer in his twenty-third year as king (2Kg.19:37).
 ▪ Esarhaddon reigned 12 years.
 ▪ Esarhaddon's first regnal year was 633/'32 B.C. [See the document *King Esarhaddon reigned from 634/'33 until 622/'21 B.C.*]
- 3352 622/'21 Esarhaddon died when he was on the way to Egypt. [When Esarhaddon, on the way to Egypt, probably carried away again many from the east to Samaria then the word that Isaiah had prophesied in 686/'85 B.C. was fulfilled: "within sixty-five years Ephraim will be broken, so that it will not be a people" (Is.7:8; 2Kg.17:24-41; Ezr.4:2,10).]
<http://www.livius.org/cg-cm/chronicles/chron00.html> (CM18)
- 3381 593/'92 Amon became king over Judah after Manasseh had died in the second half of his fifty-fifth regnal year.
 ▪ Amon reigned 2 years (2Kg.21:19).
 ▪ Amon's first regnal year was 593A/'92 B.C.
- 3383 591/'90 Josiah became king over Judah after Amon had died in the second half of his second regnal year. Josiah reigned 31 years (2 Kg.22:1).
 ▪ Josiah's first regnal year was 591A/'90 B.C.
- 3396 578/'77 In the second half of the thirteenth regnal year of Josiah the Word of the LORD began to come to Jeremiah. [The first calendar year that the Word of the LORD came to Jeremiah was therefore 578/'77 B.C. (Jr.1:1,2).]
- 3400 574/'73 In the first half of the eighteenth regnal year of Josiah, when Josiah purged the land and the temple (not 'had purged'), the Book of the Law was found (2Ch.34:3-8,15).]
- 3401 573/'72 At the beginning of the second half of the eighteenth regnal year of Josiah they prepared (not 'held') the Passover on the fourteenth day of the first month (2Ch.35:1-19).

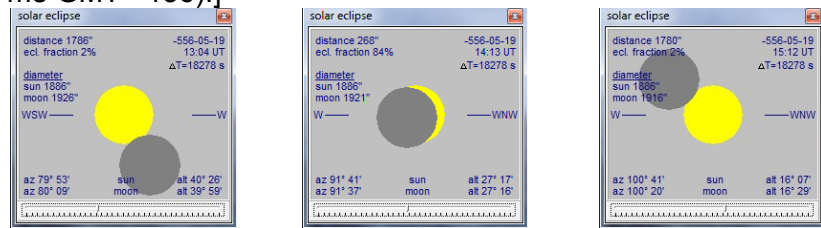
3411

563/'62

In the fourteenth regnal year of Nabopolassar, the king of Babylon and father of Nebuchadnezzar; the Medes, the Babylonians and the Scythians destroyed the city of Nineveh (Zph.1:1; 2:13). [See for more information about the kings of Babylon from this time the document *The Neo-Babylonian Empire (577/'76 – 490/'89 B.C.)*.]

<http://www.livius.org/cg-cm/chronicles/chron00.html> (CM 22)

- After the fall of Nineveh the Medes moved to fight against the Lydians and, according to Herodotus (1,74 en 103), in the sixth year of the war a solar eclipse took place whereby it suddenly became dark, during the battle by the river the Halys (mid Turkey; $\pm 40^{\circ}\text{N}$ / $\pm 34^{\circ}\text{E}$). [This solar eclipse (max. $\pm 84\%$) took place on 19 May 557 B.C., from about 15h15m until 17h30m (local time GMT +136).]



<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/2707/2707-H/book1.htm>

<http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/SEatlas/SEatlas-1/SEatlas-0559.GIF>

3413

561/'60

Necho became king over Egypt at the beginning of 560 B.C.

- Necho reigned 16 years.
- Necho's first regnal year was 560E/'59 B.C. [The letter 'E' after the first date indicates that it concerns the Egyptian year, which in that time began in January. His stele from his sixteenth regnal year with 16 Akhet IV as date of burial for an Apis is from 22/23 April 545 B.C. (full moon 22 April $\pm 09\text{h}00\text{m}$; the double date 22/23 April indicates here the day which begins with the appearing of the sun above the horizon, because in Egypt the calendar day began at that moment). See for more information about Apis steles note 4 in the document *The Persian Empire (490/'89 – 331/'30 B.C.)*.]

3414

560/'59

Jehoahaz became king over Judah after Josiah in the second half of his thirty-first regnal year was killed in the war against Pharaoh Necho (2Kg.23:29,30). [Because after the death of Josiah the Egyptian army crossed the River Euphrates in the fourth month of the seventeenth regnal year of Nabopolassar, then Josiah must have been killed in the third or fourth month.]

<http://www.livius.org/cg-cm/chronicles/chron00.html> (CM 22)

- Jehoahaz reigned 3 months (2Kg.23:31).
- Necho deposed Jehoahaz at Jerusalem in the sixth or seventh month, when he was on return to Egypt, and carried him off to Egypt (2Ch.36:3-4). [With the deportation of Jehoahaz, the king of Judah in Jerusalem, began the accomplishing of the 70 years in the desolations of Jerusalem (Dn.9:2). These 70 years are solar years from autumnal equinox to autumnal equinox, because these years stand for years in which the land had not rested (2Ch.36:21; Lv.26:27-35). The first year of the exile was therefore 560A/'59 B.C.]
- Necho made Jehoiakim vassal king over Judah (2Ch.36:4).
- Jehoiakim reigned 11 years (2Ch.36:5).

- 3418 556/'55
- Jehoiakim's first regnal year was 560A/'59 B.C.
 - Jeremiah prophesied at the beginning of the second half of the fourth regnal year of Jehoiakim (the twenty-third calendar year that the Word of the LORD had come to Jeremiah) that the LORD would bring the army of the Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar against the land (Jr.25:1-10).
 - Nebuchadnezzar defeated the army of Pharaoh Necho which was by the River Euphrates in Carchemish around the fourth month (Jr.46:2).
 - <http://www.livius.org/cg-cm/chronicles/chron00.html> (CM 24)
 - Nebuchadnezzar returned to Babylon in the fifth month and became king over Babylon after his father Nabopolassar had died in his twenty-first regnal year.
 - Nebuchadnezzar reigned 43 years.
 - Nebuchadnezzar's first regnal year was 555/'54 B.C. [Because in the books 2 Kings and Jeremiah the regnal years of Nebuchadnezzar are counted inclusively, the first regnal year of Nebuchadnezzar in these books is 556/'55 B.C. (Jr.25:1).]
 - Nebuchadnezzar returned to the west and besieged Jerusalem at the end of the fourth regnal year of Jehoiakim. [In Dn.1:1 there is probably a case of a copy fault. Because according to the Babylonian counting of regnal years which is used in the book Daniel, Nebuchadnezzar moved up against Jerusalem in the fourth regnal year of Jehoiakim (556/'55 B.C.).]
 - After Baruch in the second half of the fourth regnal year of Jehoiakim had written on a scroll of a book all the words of the LORD from Jeremiah's mouth, Jehoiakim cut the scroll in the first half of his fifth regnal year and cast it into the fire (Jr.36:1-4,9, 22,23).
- 3420 554/'53
- At the end of 3 calendar years, in the second regnal year of Nebuchadnezzar according to the Babylonian counting, Daniel and his three friends were brought in by the chief of the eunuchs before Nebuchadnezzar (Dn.1:5,18).
 - Still in the same year Nebuchadnezzar dreamt about the great image (Dn.2:1f.).
- 3425 549/'48
- In the eighth regnal year of Nebuchadnezzar Jehoiachin became king over Judah after Jehoiakim had died at the end of his eleventh regnal year (2Kg.23:36; 24:6).
 - Jehoiachin reigned 3 months (2Kg.24:8).
 - Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem and carried away Jehoiachin with many others, including Mordecai and Ezekiel, to Babylon (2Kg.24:8-16; AKJV Es.2:5,6). [The prophesies in the book Ezekiel are dated from this capture (Eze.1:2; 40:1). The first calendar year of the capture was therefore 549/'48 B.C.]
 - <http://www.livius.org/cg-cm/chronicles/chron00.html> (CM 24)
 - Nebuchadnezzar made Mattaniah vassal king over Judah and changed his name to Zedekiah (2Kg.24:17).
 - Zedekiah reigned 11 years (2Kg.24:18).
 - Zedekiah's first regnal year was 549A/'48 B.C.
- 3429 545/'44
- In the thirtieth year of Ezekiel's life (the fifth calendar year of the captivity of king Jehoiachin), on the fifth day of the fourth month {10/11 July; day 7}, the Word of the LORD began to come to Ezekiel (Eze.1:1-3). [See the document *The calendars in the Bible* for the calendar which was used in these days. The first day of the first month was 8/9 April, day 5 of the week.]

- At the end of 7 days, on the twelfth day of the fourth month {17/18 July; day 7}, the Word of the LORD came again to Ezekiel (Eze.3:16).
- 3430 544/'43 In the sixth calendar year of the captivity, on the fifth day of the sixth month {27/28 August; day 7}, Ezekiel saw the abominations in the temple in Jerusalem (Eze.8:1f.). [The first day of the first month was 28/29 March, day 2 of the week. The women were weeping for Tammuz (a vegetation deity), because Tammuz had died (v.14). Because when the women saw that Ishtar, the partner of Tammuz, had gone to the underworld to set him free, they knew that Tammuz had just died. Ishtar is the planet Venus, the queen of the heaven (Jr.7:18; 44:17-19,25), which as evening star was considered to be the deity of fertility. The last visibility of Venus as evening star was on 23 or 24 August.]
- 3431 543/'42 In the seventh calendar year of the captivity, on the tenth day of the fifth month {22/23 July; day 7}, certain of the elders of Israel came to inquire of the LORD, but the LORD refused to answer them (Eze.20:1-4). [The first day of the first month was 17/18 March, day 5 of the week.]
- 3433 541/'40 In the first half of the ninth regnal year of Zedekiah, and in the ninth calendar year of the captivity, on the tenth of the tenth month {26/27 Dec.; day 6}, Nebuchadnezzar started to besiege Jerusalem (2Kg.25:1; Eze.24:1-2;). [The first day of the first month was 25/26 March, day 3 of the week.]
- 3434 540/'39 Hophra became king over Egypt in 540 B.C. (Jr.44:30).
- Hophra reigned 21 years.
 - Hophra's first regnal year was 540E/'39 B.C. [His stele from his twelfth regnal year, with 21 Shemu II as date of burial for an Apis, is from 19/20 Oct. 529 B.C. (full moon 19 Oct. ±00h30m; the double date 19/20 Oct. indicates here the day which begins with the appearing of the sun above the horizon, because in Egypt the calendar day began at that moment). See for more information about Apis steles note 4 in the document *The Persian Empire (490/'89 – 331/'30B.C.)*]
 - Hophra came up with his army from Egypt whereupon Nebuchadnezzar temporarily departed with his army from Jerusalem (Jr.37:5).
 - Jeremiah was put in prison (Jr.37:6-15).
 - On the twelfth day of the tenth month {16/17 Dec.; day 4} Ezekiel prophesied against Pharaoh and Egypt (Eze.29:1-16). [The first day of the first month was 15/16 March, day 1 of the week.]
- 3435 539/'38 In the eleventh calendar year of the captivity (the eighteenth regnal year of Nebuchadnezzar), in the second half of the tenth regnal year of Zedekiah, Ezekiel prophesied on the seventh day of the first month {9/10 April; day 6}, and on the first day of the third month {1/2 June; day 2} about the downfall of Pharaoh and his people (Eze.30:20-26; 31:1-18). [The first day of the first month was 3/4 April, day 7 of the week.]
- Jeremiah came in the court of the prison (Jr.32:1-2). [Jeremiah remained in the court of the prison until the day that Jerusalem was taken (Jr.38:28).]
 - Famine broke out in Jerusalem (Jr.38:9). [The cutting off of the supply of bread occurred in the fortieth calendar year that the Word of the LORD came to Jeremiah, and in the three-hundred

- and ninetieth calendar year of the iniquity of the house of Israel (Eze.4:1-17).]
- 3436 538/'37 In the second half of the eleventh regnal year of Zedekiah, and in the twelfth calendar year of the captivity (the nineteenth regnal year of Nebuchadnezzar), on the ninth day of the fourth month {28/29 June; day 3} the wall of Jerusalem was broken through (Jr.52:6,7). [The first day of the first month was 23/24 March, day 4 of the week.]
- On the tenth day of the fifth month {28/29 July; day 5} the temple was burned (Jr.52:12,13). [The ramparts and the wall of Jerusalem were also partially destroyed, and the gates broken (Lm.2:8,9).]
 - On the fifth day of the tenth month {18/19 Dec.; day 1} one who escaped from Jerusalem said to Ezekiel: "the city has been captured!" (Eze.33:21).
 - On the first day of the twelfth month {11/12 Feb. 537 B.C.; day 7} Ezekiel took up a lamentation for Pharaoh (Eze.32:1-16).
 - On the fifteenth day of the twelfth month {25/26 Feb. 537 B.C.; day 7} Ezekiel bewailed the coming disaster in Egypt (Eze.32:17-32).
- 3449 525/'24 In the twenty-fifth calendar year of the captivity (the fourteenth calendar year after the city Jerusalem was captured), on the tenth day of the first month {6/7 April; day 7}, Ezekiel received the vision of the new temple (Eze.40:1f.). [The first day of the first month was 28/29 March, day 5 of the week.]
- 3451 523/'22 In the twenty-seventh calendar year of the captivity, on the first day of the first month {6/7 April; day 2}, Ezekiel prophesied again about the downfall of Pharaoh and his people (Eze.29:17-30:19). [Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Egypt from Migdol to Syene in his thirty-seventh regnal year according to the Babylonian counting (519/'18 B.C.)]
- 3461 513/'12 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nebuchadnezzar_II
In the thirty-seventh calendar year of the captivity Evil-Merodach became king over Babylon after Nebuchadnezzar had died in his forty-third regnal year according to the Babylonian counting (2Kg.25:27).
- Evil-Merodach reigned 2 years.
 - Evil-Merodach's first regnal year was 512/'11 B.C.
- 3470 504/'03 Nabonidus, the king of Babylon, made in his third regnal year his eldest son Belshazzar viceroy over Babylon (Dn.7:1). [A tablet from this regnal year says "He entrusted a camp to his eldest, firstborn son ... he entrusted the kingship to him" (Dougherty, 106). Belshazzar speaks about a third ruler in Dn.5:7,16 and 29, because he was himself the second.]
- www.heraldmag.org/olb/contents/doctrine/time.pdf (p.124)
- Belshazzar reigned 14 years.
 - Belshazzar's first regnal year was 503/'02 B.C.
- 3471 503/'02 In the first regnal year of Belshazzar Daniel received the vision of the four beasts (Dn.7:1f).
- 3473 501/'00 In the third regnal year of Belshazzar (the sixth of Nabonidus) Daniel saw the vision of the ram and the male goat (Dn.8:1f.). [In this year the last upcoming horn of the ram became the highest when Cyrus the Persian defeated Astyages the Mede (Dn.8:3). Astyages was the king of Media and the father of the mother of Cyrus.]

- 3484 490/'89 <http://www.livius.org/cg-cm/chronicles/chron00.html> (CM 26)
 In the fourteenth regnal year of Belshazzar (the seventeenth of Nabonidus), and at the end of the seventieth year of the fulfillment of the desolations of Jerusalem, an army of Cyrus, consisting of Medes and Persians, moved into Babylon on 16 Tishri {10/11 Sept.; day 4} of the Babylonian calendar (Dn.5:28; 9:2; Jr.25:12; 2Ch.36:21). [The city was taken and Belshazzar was slain (Dn.5:30). Cyrus chose to enter the city himself 17 days later {27/28 Sept.; day 7} during a feast which was held on the day of the autumnal equinox. The day of the autumnal equinox was in this year 27/28 September. The first day of the first month of the Babylonian calendar was 2/3 March, day 1 of the week.]
<http://www.livius.org/cg-cm/chronicles/chron00.html> (CM 26)
- Darius the Mede, being about 62 years old, received the kingdom of the Chaldeans (Dn.5:30; 6:1). [Darius the Mede is probably the same person as Cyrus. See explanation in the document *The Persian Empire (490/'89 – 331/'30 B.C.)* where this, among many other things from this time, is dealt with more extensively.]
 - Cyrus II reigned 9 years.
 - Cyrus' first regnal year was 489/'88 B.C.
- 3485 489/'88 http://www.livius.org/ct-cz/cyrus_1/cyrus.html
 At the beginning of the first regnal year of Darius the Mede (Cyrus) Daniel read in the book Jeremiah that the number of the years specified for the accomplishing of the desolations of Jerusalem was 70 years (Dn.9:1,2).
- Then Daniel sought the LORD and he prayed to the LORD his God, and he made confession of the iniquities which he and the people had committed, and he made supplications for Jerusalem and God's sanctuary (Dn.9:3-20; Lv.26:40-43). While he was still praying the man Gabriel came to Daniel, and made known to him the Word about the 70 weeks of years (Dn.9:21-27).
 - Shortly after this God performed His good Word toward His people with His shepherd Cyrus (Is.44:28; Jr.29:10). Because Cyrus made a proclamation to return again and to build Jerusalem (Is.45:13; Dn.9:25; Ezr.1:1-4). [The first year of the 70 weeks (490 years) which is determined for the people of Israel and the holy city was therefore 489/'88 B.C. (Dn.9:24). See for more information about the 70 weeks of years the document *The seventy weeks.*]
 - After many children of Israel had returned they began, from the first day of the seventh month {13/14 Sept.; day 2}, to offer burnt offerings to the LORD in Jerusalem (Ezr. 2:1-3:6). [The first day of the first month was 20/21 March, day 7 of the week.]
- 3486 488/'87
 In the second year of their coming to the house of God at Jerusalem those who returned began with the building of the house of God (Ezr.3:8f.).
- Adversaries of the building tried to discourage the people of Judah, they troubled them in building, and hired counselors against them to frustrate their purpose all the days of Cyrus (Ahasuerus) king of Persia, even until the reign of Darius king of Persia. They also wrote an accusation against the inhabitants of Judah and Jerusalem (Ezr.4:4-6). [Ahasuerus is a throne name

- which was used for various kings (Es.1:1; Dn.9:1). In this case it must refer to Cyrus, because he is named before his successors Artaxerxes and Darius (Ezr.4:7-24).]
- 3487 487/'86 In the third regnal year of Cyrus, on the twenty-fourth day of the first month {21/22 April; day 6}, a message was revealed to Daniel (Dn.10:1–12:13). [The first day of the first month was 29/30 March, day 4 of the week.]
- 3493 481/'80 Cambyses became king over the Persian empire after Cyrus had died in his ninth regnal year.
- Cambyses II reigned 7 years.
 - Cambyses' first regnal year was 480/'79 B.C.
http://www.livius.org/caa-can/cambyses_ii/cambyses_ii.html
 - Bishlam, Mithredath, Tabeel, and the rest of their companions wrote a letter to king Artaxerxes (Cambyses) about Jerusalem (Ezr.4:7). [Cambyses is named by his throne name Artaxerxes in the Bible (Ezr.4:7-23). Flavius Josephus used the name Cambyses instead of Artaxerxes for his description of the things which are written in Ezr.4:8-24 (Antiq.XI,2:1-2).]
<http://penelope.uchicago.edu/josephus/josephus.html>
- 3494 480/'79 Rehum the commander and Shimshai the scribe wrote a letter to king Artaxerxes against Jerusalem (Ezr.4:8-16).
- Cambyses gave the command to stop the building of Jerusalem and the house of God (Ezr.4:17-24).
- 3501 473/'72 Darius became king over the Persian empire after Gaumata, the unacknowledged successor of Cambyses, was killed.
- Darius I reigned 36 years.
 - Darius' first regnal year was 472/'71 B.C.
- 3503 471/'70 In the second regnal year of Darius, on the first day of the sixth month {27/28 Aug.; day 7}, the prophet Haggai spoke the Word of the LORD to the people about their negligence in the building of the house of God (Hg.1:1-13). [The first day of the first month was 1/2 April, day 6 of the week.]
- On the twenty-fourth day of the sixth month {19/20 Sept.; day 2} they resumed the building of the temple (Hg.1:14,15; Ezr.5:1,2).
 - Tattenai, the governor, and Shethar-Boznai, and their companions, sent a letter to Darius the king to warn him that the building of the house of God had begun again (Ezr.5:1f.).
 - On the twenty-first of the seventh month {15/16 Oct.; day 7} the prophet Haggai spoke an encouraging Word from the LORD to the people (Hg.2:1-9).
 - In the eighth month the prophet Zechariah called on the people to return to the LORD of hosts (Zc.1:1-6).
 - On the twenty-fourth day of the ninth month {16/17 Dec.; day 6} the prophet Haggai spoke the Word of the LORD about punishments and promises of blessings to the people (Hg.2:10-23).
 - On the twenty-fourth day of the eleventh month Shebat {13/14 Feb. 470 B.C.; day 2}, when 70 years of the wrath of the LORD of hosts over Jerusalem and the cities of Judah (began in the tenth month of 541/'40 B.C.) had passed, the Angel of the LORD said, amongst other things, to the prophet Zechariah "Proclaim, saying, Thus says the LORD of hosts: I am zealous for Jerusalem and for Zion with great zeal" (Zc.1:7,12,14).
 - Darius rejected the accusation which was implicit in the warning of Tattenai, Shethar-Boznai, and his companions, and provided support for the work on the house of God (Ezr.6:1-15).

- 3504 470/69 Ahasuerus (Darius) made a feast for all his officials and servants in his third regnal year (Es.1:1-3). [Ahasuerus is a throne name. The Ahasuerus in Esther is not Xerxes, but Darius. Compare Es.1:1-3 with 1Esdras 3:1,2, and Es.10:1 with the description of Herodotus (3,89-97). The mistaken identification of the Ahasuerus of Esther with Xerxes instead of with Darius, has lead to a twisted interpretation of the text in Es.2:5-7. Because according to this explanation it is Kish who was taken into captivity with Jeconiah (Jehoiachin), instead of what the text actually says, namely that Mordecai was taken into captivity with Jecooniah. Compare Esther 2:5,6 in NKJV and AKJV.]
<http://www.sacred-texts.com/bib/apo/es1.htm>
<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/2707/2707-h/book3.htm>
- 3505 469/68 In the fourth regnal year of Darius (the seventieth calendar year after the city Jerusalem was captured) on the fourth day of the ninth month {3/4 Dec.; day 3} the Word of the LORD came to Zechariah when some men came to the house of God to pray before the LORD about the fasting (Zc.7:1-7, in v.5 not 'even those seventy years', but 'even these seventy years', see ASV). [The first day of the first month was 8/9 April, day 2 of the week.]
- 3507 467/66 In the sixth regnal year of Darius, on the third day of the twelfth month Adar {7/8 Feb. 466 B.C.; day 1}, the house of God was finished (Ezr.6:15). [The first day of the first month was 17/18 March, day 3 of the week.]
- On the twenty-third day of the twelfth month Adar {27/28 Feb.; day 7} according to Flavius Josephus (Antiq.XI,4:7) the offering of sacrifices at the dedication of this house of God took place (Ezr.6:16,17). [This happened when 490 years after the dedication of the first temple had passed.]
- 3508 466/65 In the seventh regnal year of Artaxerxes (Darius), on the first day of the first month {5/6 April; day 2}, Ezra came up from Babylon (Ezr.7:6,9). [In this time, and probably because Darius in the letter which he gave Ezra uses his throne name Artaxerxes (Ezr.7:11-26), Darius is in Ezr.6:14 introduced as Artaxerxes. The Hebrew *wāw* which in this verse is before the name Artaxerxes and is translated with 'and', should be translated with 'that is', just as it is translated in the Authorized King James Version with 'even', for example, in 1Sm.17:40 and 28:3 ('even' means 'that is'). Because after Cyrus and Darius there was no Persian king who gave command to build the house of God, because in the sixth regnal year of Darius the house of God was finished (Ezr.6:1-15).]
<http://penelope.uchicago.edu/josephus/josephus.html>
- On the twelfth day of the first month {16/17 April; day 6} Ezra departed from the river of Ahava to go to Jerusalem (Ezr.8:15, 31).
 - On the first day of the fifth month {1/2 Aug.; day 1} Ezra came to Jerusalem (Ezr.7:9).
 - On the twentieth day of the ninth month {16/17 Dec.; day 5} all the men of Judah and Benjamin gathered at Jerusalem because of the matter of the pagan wives who lived with them (Ezr. 10:7-12).
 - On the first day of the tenth month {27/28 Dec.; day 2} they began to examine this matter, and on the first day of the first

- month of the following year {24/25 March 465 B.C.; day 6} they finished this matter (Ezr.10:13-17).
- In the tenth month Tebeth Darius made Esther queen instead of Vashti (Es.2:16,17).
- 3513 461/'60 In the twelfth regnal year of Ahasuerus (Darius), in the first month Nisan, they cast Pur (that is, the lot) before Haman to select a date for destroying the Jews (Es.3:7,8).
- On the thirteenth day of the first month {23/24 March; day 3}, a decree was written according to Haman's command that they should destroy, kill, and annihilate all the Jews, both young and old, little children and women, in one day, on the thirteenth day of the twelfth month, and plunder their possessions (Es.3:12-13). [The first day of the first month was 11/12 March, day 5 of the week.]
 - On the twenty-third day of the third month Sivan {31 May/1 June; day 2} new letters were written according to everything that Mordecai commanded (Es.8:3-14). [In the new letters the schemes of Haman were not revoked, for whatever is written in the king's name and sealed with the king's signet ring no one can revoke (Es.3:12; 8:5-8), but the Jews got permission to gather together and to lay hands on those who sought their harm (Es.8:11-13).
 - On the thirteenth day of the twelfth month {11/12 Feb. 460 B.C.; day 6}, the Jews laid hands on those who sought their harm (Es.9:5-18).
 - On the fourteenth day of the twelfth month {12/13 Feb. 460 B.C.; day 7}, the Jews in Shushan again laid hands on those who sought their harm (Es.9:12-15,18; cf. 1Macc.2:41 and Antiq.XIV,4:2).
- <http://www.sacred-texts.com/bib/apo/ma1.htm>
<http://penelope.uchicago.edu/josephus/josephus.html>
- 3521 453/'52 In the twentieth regnal year of Artaxerxes (Darius), in the ninth month Kislev, men from Judah came who said to Nehemiah: "the wall of Jerusalem is broken down (broken through) and its gates are burned with fire" (Ne.1:1-3; 2:17). [Nehemiah reacted with dismay, because the wall and gates were still in the same condition in which Nebuchadnezzar had left them (Ne.1:4).]
- In the first month Nisan Nehemiah asked king Artaxerxes if he would send him to Jerusalem (Ne.2:1,5-6). [From Nehemiah 2 verse 1 it appears that the first month Nisan still fell in the twentieth regnal year of Artaxerxes. The reason for this is that at the end of year 453/'52 B.C., which normally would have had an extra month Adar, no second Adar was intercalated, because 453A/'52 B.C. was a Sabbath year.]
- 3522 452/'51 In the twenty-first regnal year of Artaxerxes (Darius), on the twenty-fifth day of the sixth month Elul {21/22 Aug.; day 4}, the wall of Jerusalem was finished (Ne.6:15). [The first day of the first month was 2/3 March, day 7 of the week.]
- At the appointed time in the year of release, that is on the Feast of Tabernacles at the end of the Sabbath year 453A/'52 B.C., they (not 'he') read from the Book of the Law of God day by day (Ne.8:13-18; Dt.31:10-12).
 - On the twenty-fourth day of the seventh month {18/19 Sept.; day 4}, the children of Israel were assembled with fasting, in

- sackcloth, and with dust on their heads, and they confessed their sins and the iniquities of their fathers (Ne.9:1-38).
- 3533 441/40 The last year of the seventh week of years (Dn.9:25). [This was the forty-ninth calendar year of the 70 weeks of years. See for more information about the 70 weeks of years the document *The seventy weeks.*]
- In the thirty-second regnal year of Artaxerxes (Darius) Nehemiah returned to king Artaxerxes after in troublesome times the street and the wall of Jerusalem were built again (Ne.13:6; 5:14; 2:6; Dn.9:25).
- 3798 176/75 In the second half of the year 137 of the rule of the Greeks Antiochus Epiphanes (manifestation of the god) became king over the realm of the Seleucids (Dn.11:36,37; 1Macc.1:10). [The years in the first book of the Maccabees are counted according to the era of the Seleucids. The era of the Seleucids began with the return of Seleucus I Nicator to Babylon in 312 B.C. (around May), after his exile in Egypt. In Babylon the years of the era of the Seleucids were counted exclusively from 1 Nisan 312 B.C. (SEB). In the first book of the Maccabees the year numbering from the Seleucid coins is followed. Namely, years are counted inclusively from the first day of the Macedonian month Hyperbeteaios (= Tishri) 313 B.C. (SEM). See for more information about these calendars, the document *The Syro-Macedonian and Babylonian calendar.*]
- Antiochus IV reigned 13 years (1Macc.1:10; 6:16).
 - Antiochus' first regnal year was 177T/76 B.C. [The letter 'T' after the first year date indicates that it refers to a year that begins with the first day of the seventh month Tishri.]
<http://www.sacred-texts.com/bib/apo/ma1.htm>
- 3802 172/71 In the second half of the year 141 of the rule of the Greeks, on the sixth day of the sixth month {26/27 Aug.; day 2}, the transgression of desolation began around the time of the daily evening sacrifice (Dn.8:10-14; 2Macc. 4:7-17). [See the document *The calendars in the Bible* for the calendar that was used in these days. The first day of the seventh month was 31 Aug./1 Sept. 173 B.C., day 1 of the week.]
<http://www.sacred-texts.com/bib/apo/ma2.htm>
- 3805 169/68 In the first half of the year 145 of the rule of the Greeks, on the fifteenth day of the ninth month Kislev {28/29 Nov.; day 2}, the abomination of desolation was placed on the altar (Dn.11:31; 1Macc.1:54).
- On the twenty-fifth day of the ninth month Kislev {8/9 Dec.; day 5} the offering to Zeus/Jupiter began (Dn.11:38; 1Macc.1:59; 4:52-54; 2Macc.6:2; Antiq.XII,5:5). [The fifth day of the week is the day of Jupiter. The first day of the seventh month was 16/17 Sept. 169 B.C., day 6 of the week.]
<http://www.sacred-texts.com/bib/apo/ma1.htm>
<http://www.sacred-texts.com/bib/apo/ma2.htm>
<http://penelope.uchicago.edu/josephus/josephus.html>
- 3808 166/65 In the first half of the year 148 of the rule of the Greeks, in the morning of the twenty-fifth day of the ninth month Kislev {6/7 Dec.; day 6}, the new altar for the burnt offering was put into use (1Macc.4:52-54). [The first day of the seventh month was 14/15 Sept. 166 B.C., day 7 of the week.]

- On the second day of the tenth month {13/14 Dec.; day 6} which was the eighth calendar day after the twenty-fifth day of the ninth month, the altar was cleansed (Heb. 'justified') again after the morning sacrifice was brought (1Macc.4:52-59). [This happened exactly 2300 evenings and mornings after the beginning of the transgression of desolation (NIV Dn.8:14).]
- 3810 164/'63 At the beginning of the year 150 of the rule of the Greeks a Sabbath year began with the autumnal equinox in the seventh month (1Macc.6:18-54). [From this Sabbath year 164A/'63 B.C., and the following Sabbath years 136A/'35 and 38A/37 B.C., it appears that the Jewish people no longer held the Biblical counting of the Sabbath years. Because according to the Scriptures 166A/'65 B.C. was a Sabbath year. See the Sabbath years determined from the Scriptures 663A/'62 and 453A/'52 B.C., and the Years of Jubilee 662A/'61 B.C. and 25A/26 A.D., and the year of tithes 55A/56 A.D.]
- 3837 137/'36 In the year 177 of the rule of the Greeks in the eleventh month Shebat Simon the Maccabean was killed (1Macc.16:11-16). [With the autumnal equinox which followed the death of Simon, that is the autumnal equinox at the beginning of the year 178 of the rule of the Greeks, began according to the counting which is not in agreement with Scriptures the Sabbath year 136A/'35 B.C. (Antiq.XIII,7:4; 8:1).]
<http://www.sacred-texts.com/bib/apo/ma1.htm>
<http://penelope.uchicago.edu/josephus/josephus.html>
- 3934 40/39 Herod the Great was in Rome appointed as king of the Jews (Antiq.XIV,14:1-6).
- 3936 38/37 Herod besieged Jerusalem at the end of the third calendar year after he was appointed as king of the Jews (Antiq.XIV,15:14). [According to the counting which is not in agreement with Scriptures 38A/37 B.C. was a Sabbath year (Antiq.XIV,16:2-4; XV,1:2).]
- 3937 37/36 Herod actually became king of the Jews when in the third month Sivan he had taken Jerusalem, after besieging the city for 5 months (Antiq.XIV,16:4; Wars I,18:2).
 ▪ Herod reigned 34 years (Antiq.XVII,8:1).
 ▪ Herod's first regnal year was 37/36 B.C.
<http://penelope.uchicago.edu/josephus/josephus.html>
- 3943 31/30 In the sixth month of the seventh regnal year of Herod, Caesar Octavius won the sea battle by Actium from Marc Anthony (Antiq.XV,5:2).
- 3944 30/29 Caesar Octavius became sole ruler over the Roman empire after he had conquered Egypt and Marc Anthony had committed suicide. [In the Bible the emperors are called kings (Jh.19:15; 1Tm.2:2; 1Pt.2:13; Re.17:10). In Ac.25:21,25 Festus calls Nero *Sebastos*, and *Sebastos* is the Greek word for Augustus (Wars I,21:2). In some translations *Sebastos* is wrongly translated as Emperor. Caesar Octavius was given the honorific epithet Augustus (the Venerable) in 27 B.C. which he from then on considered as his name. This honorific name was a divine predicate, because Octavius allowed himself to be revered as divine (DIVI on his coins). Augustus was the first in a line of seven rulers who allowed this (Re.13:1; 17:3,9,10).]
<http://penelope.uchicago.edu/josephus/josephus.html>
<http://www.livius.org/ei-er/emperors/emperors01.html>

- Augustus was sole ruler for 44 years.
- Augustus' first year as sole ruler was 30/29 B.C. [In Egypt Augustus' first year as sole ruler was the year 30E/29 B.C., which is shown by the following information (the Egyptian year began in August). A stele from his first year with as burial date for an Apis 21 Peret IV, day 16 of the lunar month, is from 17/18 April 29 B.C. (full moon 17 April at ±10h00m). The day on which the moon was for the first time not visible at dawn, was in Egypt the first day of the lunar month. In this case that was 2/3 April. The double date 2/3 and 17/18 April indicate here the day which begins with the appearing of the sun above the horizon, because in Egypt the calendar day began at that moment. See for more information about Apis steles note 4 in the document *The Persian Empire (490/'89 – 331/'30 B.C)*. See also the horoscope text pOxy u 4.804 from the twenty-seventh regnal year of Caesar Augustus (link Tyndalehouse).]

<http://wwwapp.cc.columbia.edu/ldpd/apis/item?mode=item&key=toronto.apis.20>

http://www.tyndalehouse.com/egypt/ptolemies/chron/egyptian/chron_Ink_augustus.htm

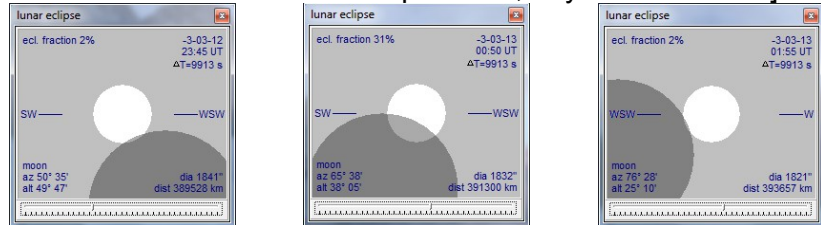
http://www.trismegistos.org/downloads/process.php?file=TOP_1.pdf

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|------|-------|---|
| 3953 | 21/20 | <p>In the seventeenth regnal year of Herod the Great the extending and restoring of the temple was begun. [The first calendar year of the temple construction was therefore 21/20 B.C. The years that Flavius Josephus names as the starting point, the fifteenth and eighteenth regnal year of Herod the Great are both incorrect (Wars I,21:1; Antiq.XV,11:1).]</p> <p>http://penelope.uchicago.edu/josephus/josephus.html</p> |
| 3965 | 9/8 | <p>The angel Gabriel announced the birth of John the Baptist to the priest Zacharias (Lk.1:5-17).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elizabeth, the wife of Zacharias, conceived (Lk.1:23,24). |
| 3966 | 8/7 | <p>About 3 months before the birth of John the Baptist the angel Gabriel announced to Mary the birth of the Son of God (Lk.1:26-38). [The Son of God had to be named Jesus (<i>īēsous</i>) because He will redeem His people from their sins and destroy the works of the devil (Mt.1:21, 1Jh.3:5-9). <i>īēsous</i> is the Greek form of the Hebrew name Jeshua.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mary went to the house of Zacharias (Lk.1:36,39,40). ▪ Mary returned to her house after John the Baptist was born (Lk.1:56).] ▪ In those days a decree went out from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be registered (Lk.2:1). [A census of all the world must have also included the Roman citizens. Censuses of the Roman citizens were issued according to Augustus' Res Gestae in 28 and 8 B.C., and in 13 A.D. Such censuses took, depending on the area, a few years to complete. The census of the Roman citizens which was issued in 13 A.D. ended around May 14 A.D.] <p>http://www.livius.org/ra-rn/res_gestae/res_gestae02.html</p> |
| 3967 | 7/6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Around the twelfth day of the month Adar II {13/14 March 7 B.C.} the planet Jupiter appeared in the morning sky. <p>The last year of the sixty-ninth week of years (Dn.9:25). [This was the four hundred and eighty-third calendar year of the 70 weeks of years. See for more information about the 70 weeks of years the document <i>The seventy weeks</i>.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Around the first day of the first month {1/2 April} the planet Saturn appeared under Jupiter in the morning sky. [From about the |

tenth day of the second month {10/11 May} until about the nineteenth day of the tenth month {11/12 Jan. 6 B.C.} Saturn remained less than 2° removed from Jupiter. In 8 B.C. the first day of the seventh month was 6/7 Sept., day 1 of the week. In 7 B.C. the first day of the seventh month was 25/26 Sept., day 7 of the week.]

- Joseph and Mary went to Bethlehem to be registered (Lk.2:3-5).
- Shortly after Joseph and Mary had arrived in Bethlehem the Savior/Redeemer, which is Christ (*Christos*), was born (Lk.2:6-11; Dn.9:25). [Christos is the Greek equivalent of the Hebrew title Mashiach.]
- When 8 days were completed for the circumcision of the Child, His name was called Jesus (Lk.2:21).
- In the fifth or sixth month the sorcerers departed after they had seen the star of the King of the Jews in the East (Mt.2:1,2). [The star is the planet Jupiter which in Babylon was called the king star. This king star was now the star of the King of the Jews because Saturn appeared just under Jupiter. Because Saturn is the star of the seventh day of the week (Sabbath/Saturday), and was therefore associated with the Jewish people. The derived forms *magoi* and *magous* from the Greek word *magos*, which are used in Mt.2:1,7, can better not be translated with wise men (cf. Ac.13:6,8, and cf. Ac.8:9,11 where the verb is used; see also Gn.41:24; Ex.7:9-12,22; 8:7,18; Dn.2:48; 5:11).]
<http://www.folklore.ee/folklore/vol16/planets.pdf>
- In the course of the sixth month Jupiter and Saturn appeared in the evening sky and they disappeared from the morning sky. [In the middle of the sixth month Jupiter and Saturn were the closest to each other and Jupiter was at its brightest.]
- After a journey of about 3 months the sorcerers arrived in Jerusalem in the eighth or ninth month (Mt.2:1).
- Herod determined from the sorcerers that the star had appeared in the last month of 8/7 B.C. (Mt.2:7).
- Toward the evening the sorcerers departed from Jerusalem toward Bethlehem, lying 9 km in the southwesterly direction. [It is plausible that the sorcerers, when they left Jerusalem, took the road to Hebron which runs past Bethlehem just to the west. And that they left this road when the star became visible in the southeast. From that moment they continued in the direction of the slowly moving star, until the star came and stood over where the young Child was (Mt.2:9). The star gave the sorcerers therefore the exact northeast-southwest position of the house in which Joseph with the Child and His mother lived (Mt.2:11). On for example the first day of the ninth month {23/24 Nov.} seen from Bethlehem (31°43'N / 35°12'E) Jupiter stood in the southeast (azimuth 322.6°) at a height of 43.3° when, about twenty minutes after the sun had disappeared under the horizon, it became visible. A half hour later Jupiter stood in the south-southwest (azimuth 331.9°) at a height of 46.8°.]
- Shortly after the visit of the sorcerers Joseph went with the Child and His mother to Egypt (Mt.2:13,14). Herod had all the children put to death who were in Bethlehem and in all its districts, from 2 years old and younger, after the sorcerers had not returned to Jerusalem (Mt.2:8,16). [Children who were born in 8/7, 7/6 and 6/5 B.C.]

3969 5/4 In the night before a day of fasting a lunar eclipse occurred at Jerusalem (31°46' N / 35°14' E; Antiq.XVII,6:4). [This was the fasting of Esther on the thirteenth day of the last month (Es.9: 31). The lunar eclipse (max. ±31%) occurred on the thirteenth day of the month Adar II {12/13 March 4 B.C.; day 3} from about 02h05m until 04h20m (local time GMT +141). The first day of the seventh month was 3/4 Sept. 5 B.C, day 2 of the week.]



3970 4/3 <http://penelope.uchicago.edu/josephus/josephus.html>
Philip became tetrarch over Iturea and the region of Trachonitis and Archelaus became king (ethnarch) over Judea after Herod at the beginning of his thirty-fourth regnal year had died (Lk.3: 1; Mt.2:22; Antiq.XVII,8:1,2).

- Philip reigned 37 years (Antiq.XVIII,4:6).
- Philip's first regnal year was 4/3 B.C.
- Archelaus reigned 9 years (Wars II,7:3).
- Archelaus' first regnal year was 4/3 B.C.
- Joseph departed with the Child and His mother from Egypt and came to the land of Israel and went to live in Nazareth in Galilee after he had heard that Archelaus was king in Judea (Mt.2:15, 19-23).

3979 A.D. 6/7 Joseph went with the 12 year old Child Jesus and His mother up to Jerusalem to hold the Feast of the Passover (Lk.2:41,42).

3983 10/11 Augustus made Tiberius Caesar the second ruler over the Roman Empire. [On the first coins of Tiberius from 10 A.D. Tiberius is pictured with a laurel wreath in his hair. This laurel wreath is the 'Laureate Corona' which was reserved by Julius Caesar as a symbol for the supreme ruler, but by Augustus was also used as a symbol for the second ruler. The first year of the rule of Tiberius was therefore 10/11 A.D. (Lk.3:1; see also 24/25 A.D.)]

<http://www.calgarycoin.com/reference/articles/anatomy/anatomy.htm>

<http://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/tiberius/i.html>

3987 14/15 Tiberius Caesar became sole ruler over the Roman Empire after Augustus had died in the month August. [Tiberius was the second ruler who allowed himself to be revered with blasphemous names/titles (Re.13:1; 17:3,9,10; cf. Mt.23:7-10).]

<http://www.livius.org/ei-er/emperors/emperors01.html>

- Tiberius was 23 years sole ruler.
- Tiberius' first year as sole ruler was 14/15 A.D.
- Tiberius sent Valerius Gratus to succeed Annus Rufus as governor of Judea (Antiq.XVIII,2:2).
- A few months later Valerius Gratus arrived in Judea.
- Valerius Gratus was 11 years governor (Antiq.XVIII,2:2).
- Valerius Gratus' first year as governor was 14/15 A.D.

<http://penelope.uchicago.edu/josephus/josephus.html>

3997 24/25 In the fifteenth year of the rule of Tiberius Caesar Pontius Pilate succeeded Valerius Gratus (Antiq.XVIII,2:2).

- Pontius Pilate was 12 years governor (Antiq.XVIII,4:2). [The 10 years which Flavius Josephus records are incorrect (Antiq.XVIII, 4:2).]
- Pontius Pilate's first year as governor was 24/25 A.D.
- The Word of God came to John the Baptist (Lk.3:2). [With the autumnal equinox on the second day of the seventh month {24/ 25 Sept.; day 2} the Sabbath year 24A/25 B.C. began according to the Biblical counting.]
- Jesus, the Lamb of God, was baptized (Lk.3:21,22; Jh.1:29-32). [This happened when 980 years after the dedication of the first temple had passed.]
- Jesus began (to do and to teach) when he was about 30 years of age (see Lk.3:23; cf. Ac.1:1). [Luke did not use the Greek word *hōsei* (about) in Lk.3:23 because of uncertainty about the age of Jesus, but so that Theophilus may know the certainty of those things in which he was instructed (Lk.1:1-4). Because Theophilus was, as appears from Luke's manner of writing, probably an Italian, but certainly not a Jew (Lk.1:26; 4:31; 8:26; 22: 1,7; 23:51; 24:13; Ac.1:12; 16:12; 17:21; 27:8,12,16; 28:12-15). And because the first year of life was counted from the day of birth by the Italians Jesus was, according to Theophilus, now 31 years of age (cf. also Lk.8:42 with Mk.5:42). In Lk.2:41 Luke has not used the Greek word *hōsei* (about), because Jesus was then, according to the Biblical and Roman way of counting, 12 years old.]

3998 25/26

In the first month of the forty-sixth calendar year of the building of the temple, Jesus went shortly before the Passover up to Jerusalem (Jh.2:13-20).

- On the second Sabbath after the first {20/21 April; day 7} the Lord went through the grain fields (Lk.6:1). [By *deuteroprōtos* (second first) the second after the first Sabbath is meant, and that is according to the inclusive way of counting, the second Sabbath. Parallel with this is *deutereschatos* (second last), with which the second before the last is meant, therefore the one before the last. The first Sabbath of the omer counting was the twenty-sixth day of the first month {13/14 April; day 7}. See the document *The first or the seventh day?* where it is explained which sabbath is determinative for the counting of the 7 sabbaths (Lv.23:15).]
- On the tenth day of the seventh month [21/22 Sept.; day 7} the Lord announced the Biblical Year of Jubilee 25A/26 A.D. in the synagogue in Nazareth by reading Is.61:1,2 (Lk.4:16-19). And therewith was this Scripture fulfilled in their hearing (Lk.4:21). This Year of Jubilee began with the autumnal equinox on 24/25 Sept. 25 A.D. and was the first year of the thirtieth cycle of 49 years (see 1397/'96 B.C.). The first day of the seventh month was 12/13 Sept. 25 A.D., day 5 of the week.]

3999 26/27

In the first month shortly before the Passover Jesus miraculously fed the five thousand (Jh.6:1-13). [According to the counting which is not in agreement with the Scriptures the Sabbath year 26A/27 A.D. began with the autumnal equinox on the twenty-fourth day of the sixth month {24/25 Sept.; day 4}]

- On the nineteenth day of the seventh month {18/19 Oct.; day 7}, in the middle of the Feast of Tabernacles Jesus went up into the temple and taught (Jh.7:2,14). [See for the beginning and end

of the seven-day Feast of Tabernacles year 957/56 B.C. During the Feast of Tabernacles, or during the Feast of Dedication of the temple, Jesus spoke out about the barren fig tree (Lk.13:6-9). The year 26/27 A.D. was the third year. The first day of the seventh month was 30 Sept./1 Oct. 26 A.D., day 3 of the week.]

- In the afternoon of the twenty-first day of the seventh month {20/21 Oct.; day 2} Jesus cried out on the last (seventh) day of the Feast of Tabernacles: If anyone thirsts let him come to me and drink (Jh.7:37). [The seventh day of the Feast of Tabernacles begins on the twenty-first around the middle of the day]
- Early in the morning of the twenty-second day of the seventh month {21/22 Oct.; day 3} Jesus came again into the temple, and all the people came to Him; and He sat down and taught them (Jh.8:2).
- In the afternoon of the twenty-second day of the seventh month Jesus healed, on the eighth day, the man who was blind from birth (Jh.9:1-14). [The eighth day, the day after the last day of the Feast of Tabernacles, is a Sabbath (Lv.23:36,39).]
- With the morning sacrifice on the twenty-fifth day of the ninth month {22/23 Dec.; day 2} the Feast of Dedication of the temple began, when it was winter (Jh.10:22; 1Macc.4:52-57). [The remark of John 'and it was winter' only appears meaningful if John follows the division of the year into four seasons (cf. Jud.12). Because this feast always falls in the winter if the division of the year into two seasons is followed (Gn.8:22). In Jerusalem the winter began on 23 December at about 05h00m (local time GMT +141).]

4000

27/28

On the seventh day of the first month {1/2 April; day 4} many had already come from the country to Jerusalem, so that they would have enough time to purify themselves (Jh.11:55). [For the killing and the eating of the Passover one had to be clean (Nm.9:6; 2Kr.30:16-19 and cf. Jh.18:28). The purifying lasted 7 days (Nm.19:11-22 and cf. Ac.21:24-27).]

- On the ninth day of the first month {3/4 April; day 6}, 6 calendar days before the Passover, Jesus came to Bethany (Jh.12:1). [John counts calendar days here, just as in Jh.20:26. And since the last of the 6 calendar days is the fourteenth day of the first month (Lv.23:5; Nm.28:16; Eze.45:21), the first of the 6 calendar days must have been the ninth day of the first month. See for information about the different ways in which days are counted the document *Days and years*.]
- On the tenth day of the first month {4/5 April; day 7} Jesus went into Jerusalem, and when He had gone into the house of His Father He looked around at all things (Mk.11:1-11; Ex.12:3).
- On the eleventh day of the first month {5/6 April; day 1} the cursing of the fig tree took place and the cleansing of the temple (Mk.11:12-19; cf. Mk.11:13,14, Lk.13:9 and 19:41-44).
- Early in the morning of the twelfth day of the first month {6/7 April; day 2}, the disciples saw that the fig tree had withered away (Mk.11:20-26).
- On the same calendar day, shortly before the beginning of the thirteenth day of the first month, Jesus said: "You know that after two days is the Passover," (Mt.26:1-3; Mk.14:1). [The (Feast of the) Passover and the Feast of the Unleavened Bread begins when one at the end of the fourteenth day of the first month be-

gins to eat the Passover with unleavened bread (Ex.12:8-11,18; Lv.23:5; Nm.28:16; Eze.45:21). See for information about the different ways in which days are counted the document *Days and years.*]

- Shortly after the fourteenth day of the first month {8/9 April; day 4} had begun, the day on which the Passover must be killed, the Lord Jesus sent Peter and John to prepare the Passover (Lk.22:7-8). [The fourteenth day of the first month is the first calendar day of Unleavened Bread because the eating of unleavened bread begins just before the fifteenth (Ex.12:18; Mk.14:12,13). The Feast of Unleavened Bread lasting 7 days is therefore held over 8 calendar days (Antiq.II,15:1).]
<http://www.sacred-texts.com/bib/apo/ma1.htm>
<http://penelope.uchicago.edu/josephus/josephus.html>]
- After the Passover was prepared in a few hours and it had in the meantime become late (in the second evening), Jesus came with the twelve to eat the Passover (Mk.14:17-26). [The second evening begins when the sun disappears under the horizon and ends 3 hours later. After eating the Passover they went out to the Mount of Olives, to a place which was named Gethsemane, where Jesus was taken prisoner (Mk.14:26-52). After that they led Him away to Annas (Jh.18:13).]
- About 1 hour before the sun appeared above the horizon they led Jesus away to the high priest Caiaphas, where all the chief priests, the elders, and the scribes, were assembled (Mt.26:57; Mk.14:53). [This delivering to the chief priests, elders and scribes, according to the words of the Lord Jesus, is part of the 3 days about which the Lord had spoken of to His disciples (Mk.8:31; 10:33,34). The first day of the 3 days began therefore with this event. See for information about the different ways in which days are counted the document *Days and years.*]
- Shortly after the delivering the first cockcrow occurred after Peter had denied Jesus once (Mk.14:30,66-68). [The first cockcrow begins usually as the day begins to lighten. In this case that was about 1 hour before the sun appeared above the horizon. The second denial occurred shortly after the first (Lk.22:55-58).]
http://aa.usno.navy.mil/faq/docs/RST_defs.php
- About 1 hour after the second denial the second cockcrow occurred, after Peter had denied Jesus for the third time (Mk.14:72; Lk.22:59-61).
- Now that the morning had come, all the chief priests and the elders of the people together made a decision (not 'took counsel') against Jesus, to put Him to death (Mt.27:1; 26:66). And when they had bound Him, they led Him away and delivered Him to Pontius Pilate the governor (Mt.27:2).
- About the sixth hour after the sun had risen Pilate delivered Jesus to them to be crucified (Jh.19:13-16). [The sixth hour is the sixth hour after the sun had risen, because the events which preceded must have taken at least 3 hours (Jh.18:28–19:16; Lk.23:6-11). Also from the seventh and tenth hour that John names elsewhere, and the statement of Jesus which he refers to, “are there not twelve hours in the day?”, it appears that John makes use of a division in 12 hours between the appearing above the horizon and disappearing below the horizon of the sun

(Jh.1:39; 4:6,52; 11:9). The sixth hour begins when 5 hours have passed.]

- In the second 3 hour part of the day, which is called the third hour, Jesus was crucified (Mk.15:25). [The third hour is here not the third hour after the sun has risen, because Mark makes use, just as Matthew and Luke, of another division of the day. Because the time between the appearance above the horizon and the disappearance below the horizon of the sun was not only divided into 12 hours, but also into four parts of the day each of 3 hours, just as the four watches during the night (cf. Ne.9:3). Each part of the day was called after the point in time at which it began. The third hour was therefore the second part of the day, and consisted of the fourth, fifth, and sixth hour. Matthew, Mark and Luke follow this division of the day into four parts. Because the only hours that they name are the third, the sixth and the ninth hour (Mt.20:3,5; 27:45,47; Mk.15:25,33,34; Lk.23:44; Ac.2:15; 3:1; 10:3,9,30; 23:23). There is only one exception, namely Mt.20:9, where in the context of a parable a specification is desired.]
- In the third 3 hour part of the day, which was called the sixth hour, there was darkness over the whole land until the ninth hour (Mk.15:33).
- At the beginning of the fourth part of the day, which was called the ninth hour, the Jews went to Pilate to ask him that the legs of those who were crucified might be broken, and that they might be taken away so that their bodies should not remain on the cross on the Sabbath for that Sabbath was a high day (Jh.19:31). The Sabbath is the fifteenth day of the first month (Lv.23:6,7). And this Sabbath is high because precisely on that day the LORD had lead the people of Israel out of Egypt (Ex.12:17,42; Nm.33:3).]
- Not long after the request from the Jews the soldiers came to break the legs of those who were crucified (Jh.19:32).
- About 10 hours after the sun had risen Jesus died at the time that the Passover had to be killed (Mk.15:34-37). [This took place exactly three times 490 years (1470 years) after the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel had killed a lamb without blemish (the Passover) on the fourteenth day of the first month in the year of the exodus (Ex.12:5,6; 1Pt.1:19; Re.5:12; see also 1444/43 B.C.).]
- When the soldiers came to Jesus, after they had first broken the legs of the two who were crucified with Jesus, they did not break His legs because they saw that He was already dead (Jh.19:33; Ex.12:46).
- After this, when it had already become late (in the day), Joseph of Arimathea went in to Pilate and asked that he might take away the body of Jesus (Jh.19:38; Mk.15:42,43). [The fourteenth day of the first month is called the Preparation Day of the Passover, for short the Preparation, because on that day the Passover had to be prepared (Lk.23:54; Jh.19:14).]
- After Joseph had permission from Pilate to take away the body of Jesus he bought fine linen (Mk.15:44-46).
- After Joseph had bought fine linen he took the body of Jesus, bound it in strips of linen and laid it in a tomb which was nearby (Jh.19:40,41). [The laying of the body in the tomb occurred just

on the Day of Preparation, because the Sabbath already began to lighten (Lk.23:53,54). The Greek verb *epi-phōskō*, from which in Lk.23:54 the form *ep-ephōskēn* is used, does not mean 'to draw near', but 'to begin to lighten' (cf. Mt.28:1). The beginning to lighten can relate to the rising of the sun, the greater light to rule the day, or to the moon, the lesser light to rule the night (Gn.1:16). In this case it referred to the (full) moon which, about 10 minutes before the sun had disappeared under the horizon in the West, had appeared fully above the horizon in the East. Jesus was therefore just buried still on the same day as He was killed (Dt.21:22,23). The first day of the 3 days and 3 nights in the heart of the earth is therefore the daylight period of the fourteenth day of the first month (Mt.12:40 and cf. Jon.2:1-3).]

- On the fifteenth day of the first month {9/10 April; day 5} the people did no customary work, because this day is a Sabbath (Lv.23:6,7).
- When the Sabbath was past, the women, on the sixteenth day of the first month {10/11 April; day 6} bought and prepared spices (Mk.16:1). [Because Luke in Lk.23:56a gives the impression that the women prepared the spices and fragrant oils on the Sabbath, he immediately follows with: "and they rested indeed on the Sabbath according to the commandment." The Greek word *men* is in most translations not translated here, but should be translated, just as it is in for example Mt.3:11 and Ac.1:5, as 'indeed' or 'truly', because Luke concedes with this that the impression which is given is incorrect.]
- On the seventeenth day of the first month {11/12 April; day 7} Jesus rose, about 1 hour before the sun appeared above the horizon, on the first Sabbath (Mk.13:35; 16:9). [Reckoned from the delivering to be condemned to death this was at the end of the third day (Mk.8:31; 10:33,34). And reckoned according to the 3 days and 3 nights this was the third night that Jesus was in the heart of the earth (Mt.12:40). The translation 'first day of the week' in Mk.16:9 is incorrect. See the document *The first or the seventh day?* By the first Sabbath Mark meant the first weekly Sabbath after Jesus was crucified.]
 - Now after the Sabbath, as it began to lighten on the first of the Sabbaths, the women came to see the tomb (Mt.28:1). [The translation 'first day of the week' in Mt.28:1 is incorrect, because it concerns here the first weekly Sabbath after Jesus was crucified. See the document *The first or the seventh day?*]
- Toward the end of the morning Jesus drew near to the two disciples on the road to Emmaus, and shortly after Jesus went with them, the disciples said amongst other things: "Indeed besides all this, today brings (not 'is') the third day since these things happened" (Lk.24:15,21). [The Greek verb *agō*, from which in Lk.24:21 the form *agei* is used, means 'to bring' or to 'to lead away' (see for example Lk.18:40 and 23:32). This must have taken place toward the end of the morning, because when they have arrived in Emmaus (±11 km from Jerusalem) they eat the midday meal, it is after all toward (the first) evening and the day has turned (Lk.24:29,30, not 'far spent'; see explanation at 1444/43 B.C.). By the 'things which happened', the disciples mean the delivering to be condemned to death and the crucifixion (Lk.24:20). The first had taken place at the beginning

of the morning, and the second at the end of the morning of the fourteenth day of the first month. And today, the seventeenth day of the first month, brought the third day since these things had happened. In other words, today, the seventeenth, 3 days have elapsed since the point in time at which Jesus was delivered to be condemned to death and since the point in time that Jesus was crucified. Concerning the delivering to the condemnation to death the 3 days had already elapsed. But concerning the crucifixion they elapsed when they spoke of it at the end of the morning.]

- Then, when it had become late (not 'evening') the same day, on the first of the Sabbaths, and Jesus' disciples were assembled Jesus came to them (Jh.20:19). [The translation 'the first day of the week' in Jh.20:19 is incorrect, because it concerns here the first weekly Sabbath after Jesus was crucified. See the document *The first of the seventh day?*]
- Just after the weekly Sabbath had passed, and the eighteenth day of the first month {12/13 April; day 1} had begun, the day that a sheaf of the firstfruits had to be brought to the priests, Jesus breathed into His disciples the Holy Spirit (Jh.20:22 and cf. Gn.2:7; Lv. 23:10,11). [See the document *The first or the seventh day?* in which it is explained which Sabbath is determinative for the day of waving a sheaf of firstfruits and the Day of Pentecost.]
- On the twenty-fourth day of the first month {18/19 April; day 7}, 8 calendar days after Jesus had come to His disciples, He came again to them (Jh.20:19,26).
- In the morning of the twenty-seventh day of the second month {21/22 May; day 5}, after being seen by the apostles 40 days long, Jesus was taken up into heaven (Ac.1:3,9).
- On the eighth day of the third month {31 May/1 June; day 1}, which was the fiftieth day (the day of Pentecost) from the day of waving a sheaf of firstfruits, the filling with the Holy Spirit took place (Ac.2:1-4; Lv.23:15,16). [See the document *The first or the seventh day?* in which it is explained which Sabbath is determinative for the day of waving a sheaf of firstfruits and the Day of Pentecost. For the Pharisees the Day of Pentecost had already passed. Because according to them the Sabbath in Lv. 23:15 refers to the fifteenth day of the first month. For them, therefore, the fiftieth day is always the sixth day of the third month.]

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| 4006 | 33/34 | In Tiberius' twentieth year as sole ruler the tetrarch Philip died (Antiq.XVIII,4:6). |
| 4009 | 36/37 | <p>http://penelope.uchicago.edu/josephus/josephus.html</p> <p>Caligula Caesar became ruler over the Roman Empire after Tiberius, in March 37 A.D., had died. [Caligula was the third ruler who let himself be revered with blasphemous names/titles (Re. 13:1; 17:3,9,10; cf. Mt.23:7-10).]</p> <p>http://www.livius.org/ei-er/emperors/emperors01.html</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Caligula reigned 5 years. |
| 4013 | 40/41 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Caligula's first regnal year was 36/37 A.D. <p>Claudius Caesar became ruler over the Roman Empire after Caligula, in January 41 A.D., had died. [Claudius was the fourth ruler who let himself be revered with blasphemous names/titles (Re.13:1; 17:3,9,10; cf. Mt.23:7-10).]</p> |

- <http://www.livius.org/ei-er/emperors/emperors01.html>
- Claudius reigned 15 years.
 - Claudius' first regnal year was 40/41 A.D.
- 4027 54/55 Nero Caesar became ruler over the Roman Empire after Claudius had died in October. [Nero was the fifth ruler who let himself be revered with blasphemous names/titles (Re.13:1; 17:3,9,10; cf. Mt.23:7-10). And he didn't leave it at that, because later in his life he no longer permitted that God, or all that is called God be worshipped besides himself (2Th.2:4 and cf. Eze.28:2). The beast, then, in Re.17:11 stands for Nero Caesar. And the number of his name in Hebrew is six hundred and sixty-six (Re.13:17,18; 15:2).]
- <http://www.livius.org/ei-er/emperors/emperors01.html>
- Nero reigned 15 years.
 - Nero's first regnal year was 54/55 A.D. [In Egypt Nero's first regnal year was 54E/55 A.D. as can be seen from the astronomical almanac from Tebtunis with data about the planet Mercury from Nero's first regnal year, and the planet Mars from Nero's second regnal year. The letter 'E' after the first year indicates that it refers to the (old) Egyptian year, which began at this time in August.]
- <http://www.uni-koeln.de/phil-fak/ifa/zpe/downloads/> (Jahrgang 1998, Bände 121, Seite 211)
- 4029 56/57 On the twenty-second day of the first month {26/27 April; day 3} Paul and his travelling companions probably left Philippi in the morning (Ac.20:6). [The first day of the seventh month was 11/12 Sept. 55 A.D., day 6 of the week.]
- On the twenty-seventh day of the first month {1/2 May; day 1} they came to Troas in the night of the first day of the week. [If they left in the morning of the twenty-second and they arrived in the evening of the twenty-seventh then their journey took about 4½ days.]
 - At the beginning of the third day of the second month {7/8 May; day 7} the disciples came together to break bread on the first of the Sabbaths (Ac.20:7). [The translation 'first day of the week' in Ac.20:7 is incorrect, because it concerns here the first weekly Sabbath after Paul had arrived in Troas. See the document *The first or the seventh day?*]
 - On the same calendar day, at around sunrise, Paul and his travelling companions left Troas (Ac.20:6-13). [If they arrived in the evening of the twenty-seventh then their stay lasted about 6½ days.]
 - Shortly before the Day of Pentecost Paul came to Jerusalem with the collected gift (Ac.20:16; 21:17; 24:17; Gl.2:9,10; 1Co.16:1-4; 2Co.8:1-4; 9:1-5; Rm.15:25-28). [According to the Biblical records 55A/56 A.D. was a year of tithing, therefore a third year (Dt.14:28,29; 26:12-15).]
- 4039 66/67 In the last month a people from the Messiah, the Prince (not 'prince'), came to destroy Israel (Dn.9:26; Lk.21:23). [In the fortieth year after Jesus, the Messiah, was crucified He took the Romans into His service to punish the rebellious Israel (Dt.28:49-68; 32:1-43 and compare the following verses 2Kg.24:2; Is.10:5; 13:3-5,17; Jr.25:9; 27:6). The Roman armies came to the city Ptolemaïs (Akko) and prepared themselves there for the coming battle (Wars III,2:4; 4:2;]

- Still in the same month a small Roman army, which was sent out to protect the city Sephoris, went out to battle after they were confronted with an attempt by the Jews to take the city (Wars III,4:1). [With this the first year of the last week of years began (Dn.9:27). From this time on many fell by the edge of the sword and were scattered among all the nations (Lk.21:24; Dt.28:64).]
<http://penelope.uchicago.edu/josephus/josephus.html>
- 4040 67/68 In the first month the Roman armies drew out from Ptolemais to the border of Galilee (Wars III,6:2).
- In the second month the armies attacked the city Jotapata after they had, shortly before, destroyed the city Gadara by fire and taken it (Wars III,7:1-3).
- 4041 68/69 Galba became ruler over the Roman Empire after Nero had died in June. [Galba was the sixth ruler who let himself be revered with blasphemous names/titles (Re.13:1; 17:3,9,10; cf. Mt.23:7-10).]
<http://www.livius.org/ei-er/emperors/emperors01.html>
- Galba reigned 7 months.
 - John was given the revelation of Jesus Christ (Re.1:1; 17:10).
 - Otho became ruler over the Roman Empire after Galba had died in January 69 A.D. [Otho was the seventh ruler who let himself be revered with blasphemous names/titles (Re.13:1; 17:3,9,10; cf. Mt.23:7-10). His successors Vitellius and Vespasianus did not allow that.]
<http://www.livius.org/ei-er/emperors/emperors01.html>
 - Otho reigned 3 months.
- 4043 70/71 In the first month Roman armies surrounded the city Jerusalem (Lk.19:43; 21:20; Wars V,7:2; VI,9:3,4). [After many cities had meanwhile already been destroyed the Prince sent His armies finally to Jerusalem, to also destroy that city, including the sanctuary (Dn.9:26; Lk.19:44; 21:6).]
- On the seventeenth day of the fourth month Tammuz {15/16 July; day 2}, around the middle of the last week of years, the Prince brought an end to daily sacrifice and offering (Dn.9:27 and cf. Lm.2:7; Wars VI,2:1). [The first day of the seventh month was 6/7 Sept. 69 A.D., day 5 of the week.]
 - On the tenth day of the fifth month Ab {6/7 Aug.; day 3} the temple was destroyed by fire (Mt.23:38; Wars VI,4:5).
 - On the seventh and eighth day of the sixth month Elul {2/3 and 3/4 Sept.; day 2 and 3} Jerusalem was destroyed by fire and taken (Lk.19:31; 21:24; Lv.26:31; Wars VI,8:4,5). [With this the first half of the last week of years ended (Dn.9:27).]
<http://penelope.uchicago.edu/josephus/josephus.html>
- 5921 1948/'49 The LORD began with the restoration of the land of Israel after He had caused a part of the people of Israel to go out from among the nations, and had brought them into the land (Eze. 36:24; 37:12,21).
- 5940 1967/'68 The LORD added Samaria and Judea, including East Jerusalem, to the land of Israel. [The fig tree, and all the other trees, began to bud again (Mt.24:32-34; Lk.21:29-32).]
- 5977 2004/'05 The Sanhedrin came together again in Jerusalem for the first time since it had ceased to exist in the first century A.D. [The former Sanhedrin became aware of the Son of man sitting at the right hand of the Power after His ascension into heaven (Ps. 110:1-5; Mt.23:33-38; 26:64; Mk.16:19; Ac.2 to 28; Eph.1:20-

- 22). And the current restored Sanhedrin will perceive the Son of man coming on the clouds of heaven (Mt.26:64).]
- 5997 2024/'25 Around this time when the Lamb opens the first seal of the scroll with the last judgments then It gets itself ready to make war in righteousness against Israel, because during the tens of years that God has showed them His goodness they have not repented (Rm.2:4-9; Re.5:5; 6:1,2; cf. 17:14 and 19:11). [With the bow the Lamb shoots His terrible arrows, namely the judgment by the sword, by the famine, by the pestilence and by the wild beasts (Lv.26:18-26; Ps.18:15; 64:8; Jr.16:4; Lm.2:1-9; Eze.5:16,17; 14:21; Re.6:3-8)). The horses stand for spiritual powers (2Kg.6:17; Is.31:3; Hk.3:8,15; Zc.12:4).]
- When the war against Israel has begun and thereby the peace is taken from the earth then the ten kings, who together form the restored Roman Empire, give their power and authority to the beast (Dn.7:24; Re.17:12,13). [This beast has the same spiritual anointing as the fifth king, the beast Nero Caesar, and is therefore also the eighth king (Re.13:2,3; 17:8-11; cf. Mt.17:10-13 and Lk.1:17, and cf. also 1Kg.19:15, 2Kg.2:9,15, and 2Kg.8:7-15).
 - When the daily sacrifices are taken away, or when the abomination of desolation is placed in the holy place, then the great tribulation begins for the Jews in Israel and for the children of God in the whole world (Dn.12:1; Mt.24:15-21; Re.3:10;7:9-14). [With this the second half of the last week of years begins (Dn.7:25; 9:27; Re.13:1-6). In this time many Jews and children of God are killed (Dn.7:21; Mt.24:22; Re.6:9-11; 7:9-14; 12:17; 13:7, 15).] The holy place is the inner forecourt of the rebuilt temple (Lv.6:16; Eze.42:13; Ac.21:28).]
 - The two witnesses go in the spirit and power of Elijah and Moses (Re.11:3-6).
 - The false prophet causes the people to worship the beast and as many as would not do that to be killed (Re.13:11-17). [The false prophet puts himself in the place of Christ, and is therefore called the antichrist (Mt.24:5,23,24; 1Jh.2:18; 2Jh.7).]
- 6000 2027/'28 Immediately after the tribulation of those days the sun will be darkened, and the moon will not give its light; the stars will fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens will be shaken (Joe.2:31; Mt.24:29; Lk.21:25,26; Re.6:12). [With this the day of the Lord begins (Re.6:16,17). This day is a terrible day for the ungodly (Is.2:11-21;13:9-11; 34:1-8; Joe.2:1-11; Am.5:18-20; Re.15-17; 1Th.5:2,3; 2Th.1:8; 2Pt.3:7).]
- Out of all the tribes of the children of Israel a hundred and forty-four thousand believers in Jeshua are sealed (Re.7:1-8).
 - In a few days the judgment by fire is accomplished (2Pt.3:7-12; Re.8:1-9:21).
 - The seventh angel sounds, and then the sign of the Son of Man will appear in heaven, and then all the tribes of the land (Israel) will mourn, and they will see the Son of Man coming on the clouds of heaven with power and great glory; and then the kingdoms of this world will become of Christ (Zc.12:10-14; Mt.13:36-41; 24:30; 1Th.4:16; Re.1:7; 11:15 and cf. Lk.19:11). [With this the second half of the last week of years ends. The Gospel of the Kingdom has been preached in all the world as a witness to all the nations, the fullness of the gentiles has come in, the ti-

mes of the gentiles are fulfilled, and the wrath which had come over unbelieving Israel has ended (Dn.9:24,27; 12:7; Is.40:1,2; Mt.24:14; Lk. 21:24; Rm.11:25; 1Th.2:16; Re.10:6,7; 11:2; 14:6, 7). The translation in Re.1:17 should be: "Behold, He is coming with the clouds and every eye will see Him. And they (the inhabitants of Jerusalem) who pierced Him, and all the tribes of the land (Israel) will mourn because of Him. Even so, Amen." (cf. Zc.12:10).]

- The chosen remnant of the people of Israel comes to faith in Jeshua, while those who died in Him rise (Is.4:3,4; 44:1-3; 59:20, 21; Jr.31:31-34; Eze.36:26,27; Dn.12:1,2,13; Joe.2:32; Zc.13:1; Jh.5:28,29; Rm.11:5,15,26; 1Th.4:16).
 - Those who are alive and remain will be changed (1Co.15:51, 52; 1Th.4:17).
 - Angels gather the wheat to the Lord who is in the air after they have gathered together the tares first (Mt.13:30,41,49; 24:31; 1Th.4:17; Re.14:14-16). [The wheat are the children of God and the tares are those who believe that they also are children of God, but are in fact children of the evil one. In Re.14:15 the translation should not be 'ripe', but 'withered', just as in Jh.15:6, because most of the believers have not abided Christ (Lk.18:8; 2Th.2:3).]
 - When the goats and the sheep from all the nations are gathered before the Son of Man then He will separate the sheep from the goats (Mt.25:31-33; 2Co.5:10; 2Tm.4:1; 1Pt.4:5). [With 'all the nations' not every person is meant but, just as in Mt.24:14, a number of people from every nation. The sheep are the children of God and the goats (in sheep's clothing) are those who believe that they also are children of God, but are in fact children of the evil one (Mt.7:21-23,26,27; 24:48-51; 25:8-12,24-30,41-46; Lk.8:18; Jh.5:39; Re.3:17). See for help with judgment the document *Sheep or goat?*]
 - The sheep (the blessed) inherit the Kingdom and the goats (the cursed) go away into everlasting punishment (Ps.37:22; Mt.25: 34-46).
 - The Lord God destroys those who have destroyed the earth, and those who fought against Jerusalem (Is.63:1-6; Joe.3:9-17; Zc.12:1-9; 14:12-14; Re.11:18; 14:18-20; 16:1-21; 19:11-21).
 - The beast and the false prophet are cast alive into the lake of fire (Re.19:20).
 - The satan is bound (Re.20:1-3).
 - The saints reign with Christ (Dn.7:22,27; Mt.19:28; Lk.9:17,19; 1Co.6:2; Re.2:26; 3:21; 5:10; 20:4,6).
- 7000 3027/'28 Around this time the satan will be released from his prison after he has been bound for a 1000 years (Re.20:7).
- The devil is cast into the lake of fire and brimstone after he has deceived the nations (Re.20:8-10).
 - Those who have not yet been judged are judged (Re.20:5,11-15).
 - The death and the grave (*hāidēs*) are cast into the lake of fire (Re.20:14). [The hell (*geenna*) is the lake of fire (Mt.18:8,9).]
 - Now all things have been made subject to Christ, the Son Himself will also be subject to Him who put all things under Him, that God may be all in all (1Co.15:24-28).

NOW TO THE KING ETERNAL, IMMORTAL, INVISIBLE, TO GOD WHO ALONE IS WISE, BE HONOR AND GLORY FOREVER AND EVER. AMEN. (1Tm.1:17)