

Table 2a. Synchronisms for the Southern Kingdom of Judah ¹

Thiele/McFall/Young synchronism for the kings and queen of Judah				
Rehoboam				
932t sole			1 K 14:21, 2 C 12:13	
915t death	932t – 17 = 915t		17 years	
927t: Rehoboam's 5 th year (1 K 14:25, 2 C 12:2) must overlap the reign of Pharaoh Shishak/Shoshenq I (945–924 bc)				
Abijam/Abijah				
915t sole	931n – (18 – 1) = 914n [915t2/914n1]	1 K 15:1–2, 2 C 13:1–2		18 th of Jeroboam I (Israel)
912t death	915t – 3 = 912t		3 years	
Asa				
912t sole	931n – (20 – 1) = 912n [912n2/912t1]	1 K 15:9–10, 2 C 16:13		20 th of Jeroboam I (Israel)
871t death	912t – 41 = 871t		41 years	
Jehoshaphat 11th Jubilee 868t				
873t coregent	912t – 39 = 873t	2 C 16:12		Asa's feet diseased 39 th year
871t sole	874n – (4 – 1) = 871n [871n2/871t1]	1 K 22:41–42, 2 C 20:31		4 th of Ahab (Israel)
849t death	873t – (25 – 1) = 849t		25 years	
Jehoram/Joram				
854t coregent	2 nd Jehoram = 18 th Jehoshaphat	2 K 1:17, 3:1		Started year Ahab (Israel) died
849t sole	852n – (5 – 1) = 848n [849t2/848n1]	2 K 8:16–18, 2 C 21:5–6, 20		5 th of Jehoram/Joram (Israel)
842t death	849t – (8 – 1) = 842t		8 years	
Ahaziah				
843t coregent	852n – (11 – 1) = 842n [843t2/842n1]	2 K 9:29		11 th of Jehoram/Joram (Israel)
2 yr coregency (citing McFall over Young)		2 C 21:19		Father diseased last 2 yrs, 843–842t
842t sole	852n – (12 – 1) = 841n [842t2/841n1]	2 K 8:25–26, 2 C 22:1–2		12 th of Jehoram/Joram (Israel)
842t death	842t – (1 – 1) = 842t		1 year	
Athaliah				
842t sole		2 K 11:1–4, 2 C 22:10–23:1		Athaliah: granddaughter of Omri of Israel
836t death	842t – (7 – 1) = 836t		7 years	(2 K 8:26; 2 C 22:2)
Joash/Jehoash				
836t sole	841n – (7 – 1) = 835n [836t2/835n1]	2 K 12:1, 2 C 24:1		7 th of Jehu (Israel)
797t death	836t – (40 – 1) = 797t		40 years	
<i>(continued next page)</i>				
t = Tishri (fall-start) years, n = Nisan (spring-start) years, K = Kings, C = Chronicles, coregencies are calculated by non-accession reckoning				

Table 2a (cont.) Synchronisms for the Southern Kingdom of Judah			
Thiele/McFall/Young synchronism for the kings and queen of Judah (continued)			
Amaziah			
797t sole	$798n - 2 = 796n$ [797t2/796n1]	2 K 14:1-2, 2 C 25:1	2 nd of Joash/Jehoash (Israel), sole reign
791t captured?		2 K 14:13-21, 2 C 25:23-26:1	Suggests reason for coregency
768t death	$782n - 15 = 767n$ [768t2/767n1]	2 K 14:17, 2 C 25:25	Amaziah lived 15 years longer than Joash of Israel, into the sole reign of Jeroboam II
	$797t - 29 = 768t$	29 years	
Azariah/Uzziah			
791t coregent	$740n + (52 - 1) = 791n$ [791n2/791t1]	2 K 15:25, 27	Working back from Pekah as sole in Israel
		2 K 14:22, 2 C 26:2	Before/after father's death implies coregency
768t sole	$793n - (27 - 1) = 767n$ [768t2/767n1]	2 K 15:1-2, 2 C 26:3	27 th of Jeroboam II (12 coregent, 15 sole)
740t death	$791t - (52 - 1) = 740t$	52 years	Azariah's 52 nd = Pekah (Israel) kills rival
743 bc: Tiglath-Pileser III (745-727 bc) mentions Azariah of Judah as part of a revolt among an allied group to the west			
Jotham			
751t coregent	$752n - 2 = 750n$ [751t2/750n1]	2 K 15:32-33, 2 C 27:1, 8	2 nd of Pekah (Israel) from start of rivalry
740t sole		2 K 15:5-6	Father's leprosy led to coregency
736t deposed?	$751t - (16 - 1) = 736t$	16 years, 2 K 15:32-33	Coregency/rivalry with son, Ahaz
732t death	$751t - (20 - 1) = 732t$ [732n2/732t1]	20 years, 2 K 15:30	20 th of Jotham = death of Pekah in 732n
Ahaz			
736t coregent	$752n - 17 = 735n$ [736t2/735n1]	2 K 16:1-2, 2 C 28:1	17 th of Pekah (Israel) from start of rivalry
	$736t - 12 = 724t$ [724t2/723n1]	2 K 17:1 "had reigned"	9 th of Hoshea (Israel), Ahaz treated as sole
732t sole		2 K 15:30	20 th of Jotham (Judah), father of Ahaz
716t death	$732t - 16 = 716t$	16 years	
Tiglath-Pileser III (745-727 bc) lists tribute from Ahaz (Jehoahaz) of Judah			
724t2/723n1: Shalmaneser V's 4 th year in 723n=12 th of Ahaz [736t-12, treating his coregency with his father as a sole accession rule] in 724t=9 th of Hoshea (Israel) in 723n. The verb in 2 K 17:1 should read that Hoshea "had reigned" nine years in synchronizing to Ahaz's 12 th year.			
Hezekiah		Sabbatical 700t	
729t coregent	$732n - 3 = 729n$ [729n2/729t1]	2 K 18:1-2, 2 C 29:1	3 rd of Hoshea (Israel)
716t sole	$729t - (6 - 1) = 724t$	2 K 17:1, 18:10	6 th of Hezekiah=12 th of Ahaz=9 th Hoshea
687t death	$716t - 29 = 687t$	29 years	
702t2/701n1: Sennacherib's (705-681n) invasion (2 K 18:13, Isaiah 36:1) [716t - 14 = 702t]			
<i>(continued next page)</i>			
t = Tishri (fall-start) years, n = Nisan (spring-start) years, K = Kings, C = Chronicles, coregencies are calculated by non-accession reckoning			

Table 2a (cont.) Synchronisms for the Southern Kingdom of Judah

Thiele/McFall/Young synchronism for the kings and queen of Judah (continued)			
Manasseh			
697t coregent	$697t - (55 - 1) = 643t$	2 K 21:1, 2 C 33:1	55 years
687t sole			
643t death	$610t$ [Josiah's death] + 31 [Josiah's rule] = $641t$ [Amon's death] + 2 [Amon's rule] = $643t$ [Manasseh's death]		
Esarhaddon (68–669n) "summoned" Manasseh (2 C 33:11)			
Amon			
643t sole	$643t - 2 = 641t$	2 K 21:19, 2 C 33:21	2 years
641t death $610t$ [Josiah's death] + 31 [Josiah's rule] = $641t$ [Amon's death]			
Josiah		16th Jubilee 623t	
641t sole	$641t - 31 = 610t$	2 K 22:1, 2 C 34:1	31 years
610t death	$641t - (13 - 1) = 629t$, $609t - (4 - 1) = 606t$ Jeremiah 25:1–3 (non-accession) 13 th Josiah to 4 th Jehoiakim = 23 year span		
610t2/609n1: Josiah killed by Neco/Necho II (2 K 23:29–30, 2 C 35:20–24) in the 17 th year of Nabopolassar (609n)			
Jehoahaz			
610t sole	$610t - 1 = 609t$	2 K 23:31, 2 C 36:2	1 year (3 months crossing Tishri 1)
609t captivity Jehoiachin's 598t captivity on the last month (12 th) of the first half of the Tishri year places his 3-month sole reign start and Jehoiakim's end in 598t, so Jehoiakim's start was in $598t + 11 = 609t$, dating Jehoahaz's captivity and end of reign			
609n2/609t1: Jehoahaz taken captive to Egypt by Neco/Necho II (2 K 23:31–35, 2 C 36:1–4) in the 17 th year of Nabopolassar (609n)			
Jehoiakim		Daniel's Captivity 606t (605 BC)	
609t sole	$609t - 11 = 598t$	2 K 23:36, 2 C 36:5	11 years (set on throne by Neco/Necho II)
598t death $641t - (13 - 1) = 629t$, $609t - (4 - 1) = 606t$ Jeremiah 25:1–3 (non-accession) 13 th Josiah to 4 th Jehoiakim = 23 year span			
606t <i>Daniel</i>	$609t - 3 = 606t$	2 Kings 24:1, Daniel 1:1–6	3 rd of Jehoiakim, accession reckoning
606t2/605n1: Battle of Carchemish and Nebuchadnezzar II's accession in Babylon, 4 th non-accession year of Jehoiakim (Jeremiah 46:2)			
Jehoiachin/Jeconiah/Coniah		Ezekiel's Captivity 598t (597 BC)	
598t sole	$605n - (8 - 1) = 598n$ [598n2/598t1]	2 K 24:8–17, 2 C 36:9–10	3 months, 8 th (non-acc) of Nebuchadnezzar II
598t captivity	$605n - 7 = 598n$ [598n2/598t1]	Jeremiah 51:64, 52:28	7 th (accession) of Nebuchadnezzar II
598n2/598t1: Jehoiachin and <i>Ezekiel</i> taken captive on March 16, 597 BC (2 nd day of 12 th month in the 7 th year of Nebuchadnezzar II)			
562n2/562t1: 12 th month, 562n, Amel-Marduk's/Evil-Merodach's accession = 37 th year of Jehoiachin's exile (2 K 25:27, Jer 52:31) [598t – (37 – 1)]			
Zedekiah		Sabbatical 588t tied to 17th Jubilee 574t	
598t sole	$598t - (11 - 1) = 588t$	2 K 24:18, 2 C 36:11	11 years (appointed by Nebuchadnezzar)
590t siege	$598t - (9 - 1) = 590t$ [598t = year 1 of exile]	2 K 25:1, Jer 52:3–4, Ez 24:1–2	9 th Zedekiah (non-acc) = 9 th Ezekiel's exile
588t captivity	$605n - (19 - 1) = 587n$ [588t2/587n1]	2 K 25:2, 8 (11 th , 19 th = non-acc)	11 th Zedekiah = 19 th Nebuchadnezzar
587t: Man reports to Ezekiel on January 18, 586 BC (5 th day, 10 th month, 12 th exile year) that Jerusalem had fallen (Ez 33:21) [598t – (12 – 1) = 587t]			

Table 2b. Synchronisms for the Northern Kingdom of Israel

Thiele/McFall/Young synchronism for the kings of Israel			
Jeroboam I			
931n sole		1 K 14:20	
910n death	$931n - (22 - 1) = 910n$	22 years	
Nadab			
910n sole	$912t - 2 = 910t$ [910n2/910t1]	1 K 15:25	2 nd of Asa (Judah)
909n death	$910n - (2 - 1) = 909n$	2 years	
Baasha			
909n sole	$912t - 3 = 909t$ [909n2/909t1]	1 K 15:28, 33	3 rd of Asa (Judah)
886n death	$909n - (24 - 1) = 886n$	24 years	
Elah			
886n sole	$912t - 26 = 886t$ [886n2/886t1]	1 K 16:8	26 th of Asa (Judah)
885n death	$886n - (2 - 1) = 885n$	2 years	
Zimri			
885n sole	$912t - 27 = 885t$ [885n2/885t1]	1 K 16:10, 15	27 th of Asa (Judah)
885n death		7 days	
Tibni			
885n rival		1 K 16:21–23	
880n death	$885n - (6 - 1) = 880n$	6 years implied	
Omri			
885n rival		1 K 16:21–23	
880n sole	$912t - 31 = 881t$ [881t2/880n1]		31 st of Asa (Judah)
874n death	$885n - (12 - 1) = 874n$	12 years	
Ahab			
874n sole	$912t - 38 = 874t$ [874n2/874t1]	1 K 16:29	38 th of Asa (Judah)
853n death	$874n - (22 - 1) = 853n$	22 years	
854t2/853n1: Shalmaneser III's 6 th year in 853n = Ahab's 22 nd year [874n - (22 - 1)] in 853n = Jehoshaphat's 17 th sole year [871t - 17] in 854t			
<i>(continued next page)</i>			
t = Tishri (fall-start) years, n = Nisan (spring-start) years, K = Kings, C = Chronicles, coregencies are calculated by non-accession reckoning			

Table 2b (cont.) Synchronisms for the Northern Kingdom of Israel

Thiele/McFall/Young synchronism for the kings of Israel (continued)			
Ahaziah			
853n sole	$871t - 17 = 854t$ [854t2/853n1]	1 K 22:51	17 th of Jehoshaphat (Judah), sole reign
852n death	$853n - (2 - 1) = 852n$	2 years	
Jehoram/Joram			
852n sole	$871t - 18 = 853t$ [853t2/852n1]	2 K 3:1	18 th of Jehoshaphat (Judah), sole reign
	$854t - (2 - 1) = 853t$ [853t2/852n1]	2 K 1:17	2 nd of Jehoram/Joram (Judah), coregency
841n death	$852n - (12 - 1) = 841n$	12 years	
Jehu			
841n sole		2 K 9:24, 27; 2 C 22:9	Jehu killed the kings of Israel and Judah
814n death	$841n - (28 - 1) = 814n$	28 years, 2 K 10:36	
842t2/841n1: Shalmaneser III's 18 th year in 841n = Jehu's accession in 841n = Athaliah's accession in 842t			
Jehoahaz/Joahaz			
814n sole	$836t - (23 - 1) = 814t$ [814n2/814t1]	2 K 13:1	23 rd of Joash/Jehoash (Judah)
798n death	$814n - (17 - 1) = 798n$	17 years	
Joash/Jehoash			
799n coregent 2 yr coregency (citing McFall over Young)	$836t - (37 - 1) = 800t$ [800t2/799n1]	2 K 13:10	37 th of Joash/Jehoash (Judah)
798n sole		16 years	
782n death	$798n - 16 = 782n$		
Jeroboam II			
793n coregent			
782n sole	$797t - 15 = 782t$ [782n2/782t1]	2 K 14:23	15 th of Amaziah (Judah)
753n death	$793n - (41 - 1) = 753n$	41 years	
<i>(continued next page)</i>			
t = Tishri (fall-start) years, n = Nisan (spring-start) years, K = Kings, C = Chronicles, coregencies are calculated by non-accession reckoning			

Table 2b (cont.) Synchronisms for the Northern Kingdom of Israel

Thiele/McFall/Young synchronism for the kings of Israel (continued)			
Zechariah			
753n sole	$791t - (38 - 1) = 754t$ [754t2/753n1]	2 K 15:8	38 th of Azariah/Uzziah (Judah)
753n death	In same Nisan year since started 1 st half 6 months		
Shallum			
753n sole	$791t - (39 - 1) = 753t$ [753n2/753t1]	2 K 15:13	39 th of Azariah/Uzziah (Judah), 1 month over Nisan 1
752n death	$723n$ [last Hoshea] + 9 [Hoshea's rule] = $732n$ [Pekah's death] + 20 [Pekah's rule] = $752n$ [start of Pekah & Menahem]		
Menahem			
752n rival	$791t - (39 - 1) = 753t$ [753t2/752n1]	2 K 15:17	39 th of Azariah/Uzziah (Judah), 2nd half of Tishri year
742n death	$752n - 10 = 742n$	10 years	<i>Hosea 5:5 describes two rival kingdoms in Israel</i>
743 BC: Tiglath-Pileser III (745–727 BC), also identified as Pul, lists tribute from Menahem (2 K 15:19)			
Pekahiah			
742n rival	$791t - (50 - 1) = 742t$ [742n2/742t1]	2 K 15:23	50 th of Azariah/Uzziah (Judah)
740n death	$742n - 2 = 740n$	2 years	<i>Hosea 5:5 describes two rival kingdoms in Israel</i>
Pekah			
752n rival		2 K 15:27	52 nd of Azariah/Uzziah (Judah)
740n sole	$791t - (52 - 1) = 740t$ [740n2/740t1]	20 years	<i>Hosea 5:5 describes two rival kingdoms in Israel</i>
732n death	$752n - 20 = 732n$		
Tiglath-Pileser III (745–727n) claims credit for deposing Pekah and placing Hoshea on the throne			
Hoshea			
732n sole	$751t - (20 - 1) = 732t$ [732n2/732t1]	2 K 15:30	20 th of Jotham (Judah)
723n end	$736t - 12 = 724t$ [724t2/723n1]	2 K 17:1	12 th of Ahaz (Judah) as a sole rule, Hoshea "had reigned" 9 yrs
	$729t - (6 - 1) = 724t$ [724t2/723n1]	2 K 18:10	6 th of Hezekiah (Judah), coregency
	$732n - 9 = 723n$	9 years	
725–723n: Shalmaneser V (727–722n) in "campaign against [Samaria]" from 725–723n, and "ravaged Samaria" in 723n (2 Kings 18:9–10)			
t = Tishri (fall-start) years, n = Nisan (spring-start) years, K = Kings, C = Chronicles, coregencies are calculated by non-accession reckoning			

Table 3. Interregna vs coregencies and rival reigns						
Problem: How to resolve synchronisms to achieve an equal time span in both kingdoms? (Following Young's analytic approach in <i>Ussher Explained and Corrected</i>)						
ISRAEL			JUDAH			
2 Kgs 14:1	J(eh)oash	14 [remaining after 2 of 16]	29 [full reign] Amaziah			
2 Kgs 15:8	Jeroboam II	41 [total years]	38 [to Zechariah in Israel] Uzziah/Azariah			
		55	67			
		≠				
Thiele/McFall/Young—Solving by coregencies						
796n	J(eh)oash	14 [remaining after 2 of 16]	29 [full reign] Amaziah		797t	
<u>753n</u>	Jeroboam II	29 [12 co + 29 sole = 41 years]	14 [24 co + 14 sole = 38 th] Uzziah/Azariah		<u>754t</u>	
43	=	43	43		43	
Pierce (following Ussher)—Inserting an interregnum						
840 BC	J(eh)oash	14 [remaining after 2 of 16]	29 [full reign] Amaziah		840 BC	
785 BC	Jeroboam II	41 [10 co + 41 sole]	38 [all sole, no coregency] Uzziah/Azariah		<u>773 BC</u>	
<u>773 BC</u>	<i>Interregnum</i>	12 [785–773BC = 12]				
67	=	67	67		67	
Austin—Inserting interregna						
766 BC	J(eh)oash	14 [766–753BC = (14 – 1)]	29 [766–738BC = (29 – 1)] Amaziah		766 BC	
712 BC	Jeroboam II	41 [752–712BC = (41 – 1)]	10 [737–727BC = 10] <i>Interregnum</i>			
690 BC	<i>Interregnum</i>	21 [711–690BC = 21]	38 [726–689BC = (38 – 1)] Uzziah/Azariah		<u>689 BC</u>	
<u>689 BC</u>	Zechariah	1				
77	=	77	77		77	
Thiele/Parker/McFall/Young—Proper interpretation of Hosea 5:5 and 2 Kings 17:1						
752n	Menahem & Pekah [<i>Hosea 5:5</i>]	10	10 [39 th –49 th]	Uzziah/Azariah	753t	
	Pekahiah & Pekah [<i>Hosea 5:5</i>]	2	2 [50 th –51 st]	Uzziah/Azariah		
	Pekah sole	8	1 [52 nd]	Uzziah/Azariah		
			8 [12 co + 8 sole = 20 th]	Jotham		
<u>723n</u>	Hoshea sole [2 <i>Kings 17:1</i> , end of 9]	9	8 [4 co + 8 sole = 12 th]	Ahaz		
			0 [6 co = 6 th]	Hezekiah	<u>724t</u>	
29	=	29	= 29	=	29	
Pierce (following Ussher)—Inserting an interregnum						
772 BC	Menahem	10	10 [39 th –49 th]	Uzziah/Azariah	772 BC	
	Pekahiah	2	2 [50 th –51 st]	Uzziah/Azariah		
	Pekah	20	1 [52 nd]	Uzziah/Azariah		
	<i>Interregnum</i>	9	16 [all sole]	Jotham		
<u>721 BC</u>	Hoshea	10	16 [all sole]	Ahaz		
			6 [from sole]	Hezekiah	<u>721 BC</u>	
51	=	51	= 51	=	51	
Austin—Inserting an interregnum						
687 BC	Menahem	10	10 [39 th –49 th]	Uzziah/Azariah	687 BC	
	Pekahiah	2	2 [50 th –51 st]	Uzziah/Azariah		
	Pekah	20	1 [52 nd]	Uzziah/Azariah		
	<i>Interregnum</i>	7	16 [all sole]	Jotham		
<u>639 BC</u>	Hoshea	9	13 [16 – 2 to Hezekiah = 14 – 1]	Ahaz		
			6 [2co + 4sole]	Hezekiah	<u>639 BC</u>	
48	=	48	= 48	=	48	
Correlations						
<i>Tiglath-Pileser III</i> (745n accession, 744-727n)			Thiele modified	Pierce/Ussher	Austin	
Luckenbill, vol. I, §770: Azariah/Uzziah revolts			791–740t	811-759 BC	726-675 BC	
Luckenbill, vol. I, §772: Menahem as tributary			752–742n	772-762 BC	687-678 BC	
Luckenbill, vol. I, §801: Ahaz as tributary			736–716t	743 – 727 BC	658-645 BC	
Luckenbill, vol. I, §816: Pekah to Hoshea all at once			Agrees	Interregnum	Interregnum	
<i>Sennacherib</i> (705n accession, 704–681n, 3 rd campaign 701 BC)						
Luckenbill, vol. II, §240: 3 rd campaign overlaps Hezekiah's 14 th year			702t2/701n1	714 BC	631 BC	

Table 4b. Comparison of pre-exilic and post-exilic Sabbatical and Jubilee years²

Different counting of pre-exilic and post-exilic Sabbatical and Jubilee years	
Young Pre-exilic dates start at entry to Canaan Sabbaticals restart after exile, Jubilees are discontinued	Ussher and Pierce Pre-exilic & post-exilic dates are aligned Sabbaticals and Jubilees are continuous
1406n <i>Entry to Canaan</i> (year 1) <u> - 6</u> 1400t <i>First Sabbatical year</i> (year 7)	1451n <i>Entry to Canaan</i> – §321 ,307 (year 1) <u> - 6</u> 1445t <i>First Sabbatical year</i> – §333 (year 7)
Pre-exilic Sabbatical years highlighted by Young	Post-exilic Sabbatical years highlighted by Pierce
1400t first Sabbatical year <u>- 700t</u> Hezekiah 700 (100 x 7) 700t 101 st Sabbatical year = 1406 – [(101 x 7) – 1] <u>- 588t</u> First Temple destroyed 587 BC 112 (16 x 7)	1445t first Sabbatical year <u>- 164t</u> §3473 summer of 163 BC 1281 (183x7) 164t 184 th Sabbatical year = 1451 – [(184 x 7) – 1] <u>- 38t</u> §5482 January 37 BC 126 (18x7)
1406n <i>Entry to Canaan</i> (year 1) <u> - 48</u> 1358t <i>First Jubilee year</i> (year 49)	1444n <i>Year after first Sabbatical year</i> (year 1) <u> - 48</u> 1396t <i>First Jubilee year</i> (year 49)
Pre-exilic Jubilee years highlighted by Young	Pre- and post-exilic Jubilees highlighted by Pierce
1358t first Jubilee year <u>- 868t</u> Jehoshaphat 490 (10 x 49) 868t 11 th Jubilee year = 1406 – [(11 x 49) – 1] <u>- 623t</u> Josiah 245 (5 x 49) 623t 16 th Jubilee year = 1406 – [(16 x 49) – 1] <u>- 574t</u> Ezekiel 49 (1 x 49)	1396t first Jubilee year <u>- 1004t</u> §468 Temple 392 (8 x 49) 1004t 9 th Jubilee year = 1444 – [(9 x 49) – 1] <u>- 710t</u> §672 Hezekiah 294 (6 x 49) 710t 15 th Jubilee year = 1444 – [(15 x 49) – 1] <u>- 563t</u> §888 Nebuchadnezzar 147 (3 x 49) 563t 18 th Jubilee year = 1444 – [(18 x 49) – 1] + 26t §6280 Jesus' 30 th year <u> - 1</u> when crossing BC to AD, there is no "year 0" 588 (12 x 49)
<i>The Jubilee year count was not restarted after the exiles returned, because no longer were all of the tribes in their land (Talmud, b. Arachin/ Arakhin 32b).</i>	
Wacholder: Compiled a post-exilic Sabbatical list Steinmann: This list dates the return of the exiles	Why did the Sabbatical count restart after the exile?
BC: 331t, 163t, 135t, 37t AD: 41t, 55t, 69t, 132t, 433t, 440t	
538n Cyrus' accession year <u>- 331t</u> nearest Sabbatical year 207 about 29 cycles → 331t + [(29 x 7) – 1] = 533n 533n exiles' arrival in Jerusalem (year 1) <u> - 6</u> 527t <i>First Sabbatical year on new count</i> (year 7)	"The SO [Seder 'Olam] has an explanation of why a calendar of post-exilic <i>shemiotot</i> should not be expected to agree with a calendar of pre-exilic <i>shemiotot</i> : The people were not able to observe the Sabbatical cycles during the Babylonian exile, and they had to start over again in the time of Ezra and Nehemiah's reform (Neh. 8–10). It is also indicated in SO 30 that the new obligations and a new beginning were undertaken when the covenant was renewed ... "
527t first Sabbatical year (527 BC) + 69t second Temple destroyed AD 70 <u> - 1</u> when crossing BC to AD, there is no "year 0" 595 (85 x 7)	Rodger Young, <i>Jewish Bible Quarterly</i> , Oct–Dec 2006

Table 5a. Two-directional confirmation of the First Temple's construction date³

Coucke's dating of the start of construction on the temple in Jerusalem in Solomon's fourth year													
Events before the temple used to date the start of its construction													
<p>Coucke: Option 1: 264/263 BC + (945 - 1) = 1208/1207 BC (May, 1207 BC) Option 2: 263/262 BC + 945 = 1208/1207 BC (May, 1207 BC)</p> <p>Young: 264/263 BC + 945 = 1209/1208 BC (June, 1208 BC) The Greek month cited seems to have started in May and ended in June. Since the event is dated near the end of the month, it occurred in June.</p>	<p><i>End of Trojan War and fall of Troy—Parian Marble, Entry 24</i> This Greek chronological list was likely made from the official records of Athens. Entry 24 says that 945 years before the base date, the city of Troy fell. <i>Coucke</i> used this to place the fall of Troy in May, 1207 BC, but he did not clarify the base date he used for the Parian Marble (either 264/263 BC or 263/262 BC), or the type of calendar (Athenian starting about July or Macedonian starting about September), or whether he used inclusive numbering for the 945 year span. A solar eclipse that fell in August, between the two types of calendars, allows the possibility of a 263/262 BC base date if the Macedonian calendar was used. The eclipse was August 15, 310 BC, recorded as 48 years before the base date, so that 263/262 BC + 48 = 311/310 BC (September, 311 BC to September, 310 BC). <i>Young</i> also ran a comparative calculation assuming a 264/263 BC base date that some historians prefer for the Parian Marble.</p>												
<p>Coucke: <i>Year prior to Trojan War</i> 1207 BC + 1 = 1208 BC (summer) <i>Start of Tishri regnal years</i> 1208t as "year one"</p> <p>Young: <i>Roman year that Troy fell</i> March, 1208—February, 1207 BC <i>Roman year prior</i> March, 1209—February, 1208 BC <i>Tishri years overlapping</i> 1210t and 1209t</p>	<p><i>Tyre built the year before Troy's fall—Trogus/Justin, Book 18, Section 3</i> Roman historian Pompeius Trogus' work was summarized by Marcus Junianus Justinus in the <i>Epitome of the Philippic History of Pompeius Trogus</i>. In Book XVIII, Section 3, Justin states that Tyre was founded one year before Troy was defeated. Accordingly, <i>Coucke</i> places Tyre's establishment in the summer of 1208 BC. <i>Coucke</i> believed the Tyrians (Phoenicians) followed a Tishri calendar, since some of their names for months matched those from the time of Solomon, so <i>Coucke</i> started the first year of the Tyrian kingdom in the fall of 1208 BC, or 1208t. <i>Young</i> continued his calculation by converting to Roman years. Since the Roman year prior to 153 BC began in March, the Roman year in which Troy fell ran from March, 1208 BC to February, 1207 BC. The year prior to that ran from March, 1209 BC to February, 1208 BC. This allowed the possibility of two Tishri years that overlapped the Roman year, 1210t or 1209t.</p>												
<p>Coucke: 1208t - (240 - 1) = 969t 1208t - (241 - 1) = 968t</p> <p>Young:</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>1210t</td> <td>1210t</td> <td>1209t</td> <td>1209t</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-240</td> <td>-241</td> <td>-240</td> <td>-241</td> </tr> <tr> <td>970t</td> <td>969t</td> <td>969t</td> <td>968t</td> </tr> </table>	1210t	1210t	1209t	1209t	-240	-241	-240	-241	970t	969t	969t	968t	<p><i>Temple 240 or 241 years after Tyre—Josephus, Antiquities and Against Apion</i> Josephus is inconsistent on what year of Hiram's reign in Tyre that the Temple was begun by Solomon in Jerusalem. According to <i>Antiquities, Book VIII, Ch. 3, Sec. 1</i>, the Temple was started in Hiram's 11th year, and the time between Tyre and the Temple was 240 years. In <i>Against Apion, Book I, Sec. 18</i>, it was Hiram's 12th year, implying a 241-year span. Both spans are tested with Tishri years.</p>
1210t	1210t	1209t	1209t										
-240	-241	-240	-241										
970t	969t	969t	968t										
Events after the temple used to date the start of its construction													
<p>Roman years starting in March March, 753 BC—February, 752 BC March, 752 BC—February, 751 BC</p>	<p><i>Founding of Rome:</i> 753 BC—Marcus Terentius Varro, through quotations by other historians 752 BC—Dionysius of Halicarnassus, <i>Roman Antiquities</i>, Book I, Sections 74-75</p>												
<table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>753/752 BC</td> <td>752/751 BC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+72</td> <td>+72</td> </tr> <tr> <td>825/824 BC</td> <td>824/823 BC</td> </tr> </table>	753/752 BC	752/751 BC	+72	+72	825/824 BC	824/823 BC	<p><i>Carthage founded 72 years before Rome—Trogus/Justin, Book 18, Section 6</i> Tyrian king Pygmalion's sister, called Elissa or Dido, is credited with founding Carthage, but there seems to be a conflation between the date she fled from her brother and the founding of the city.</p>						
753/752 BC	752/751 BC												
+72	+72												
825/824 BC	824/823 BC												
<p>Mar, 825 BC - Feb, 824 BC → 826t or 825t Mar, 824 BC - Feb, 823 BC → 825t or 824t</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>826t</td> <td>825t</td> <td>824t</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+143</td> <td>+143</td> <td>+143</td> </tr> <tr> <td>969t</td> <td>968t</td> <td>967t</td> </tr> </table>	826t	825t	824t	+143	+143	+143	969t	968t	967t	<p><i>143 years from Temple to Elissa's flight in the 7th year of her brother's reign—Josephus, Against Apion, Book I, Sec. 17-18</i> (equated to founding Carthage) Extant copies have inconsistencies; regnal years of Tyrian kings do not sum to total time span, but this is solved by mathematical redundancy; the 143-year span is also stated as 155 years from Hiram to Elissa = Hiram's 12th year + 143.</p>			
826t	825t	824t											
+143	+143	+143											
969t	968t	967t											
<p>Coucke did not consider whether the Tyrians might have kept records based on materials shipped the Tishri year prior to the start of the Temple. He tested date options as 969t - 143 = 826t or 968t - 143 = 825t (by Tyrian Tishri fall-start years), and 753 BC + 72 = 825 BC or 752 BC + 72 = 824 BC (in Roman March years). Tishri 826 crosses Roman 825 from ~Mar-Sept, 825 BC, and Tishri 825 crosses Roman 824 from ~Mar-Sept, 824 BC.</p>													

Table 5b. Tyrian records corroborate United Monarchy and Divided Kingdom dates ⁴

Comparison of biblical, Assyrian, and Tyrian records (with Tyrian data preserved in classical historical literature by Josephus and analyzed by F. M. Cross)				
King	Reason to expect overlap	Thiele/Young	Pierce	Austin
<i>Hiram of Tyre</i> 980–947 BC	Hiram sent materials to David for a palace (2 Samuel 5:11) and to Solomon for a temple (1 Kings 5:1-12). Hiram's reign must overlap the end of David's and Solomon's first four (1 Kings 6:1).	Solomon 972–932t H overlaps end of D H overlaps first 4 of S	Solomon 1016–975 BC No overlap—end of D No overlap—first 4 of S	Solomon 943–903 BC H overlaps end of D No overlap—first 4 of S
<i>Shalmaneser III</i> Qarqar in 853n <i>Ethbaal of Tyre*</i> 879–847 BC	Assyrian Shalmaneser fought Ahab at Qarqar in 853n, according to the Kurkh Monolith. Ethbaal was Ahab's father-in-law through Jezebel (1 Kings 16:31).	Ahab 874–853n A overlaps S in 853n A's reign overlaps E's	Ahab 918–897 BC A died before 853 BC A ruled before E	Ahab 846–825 BC A ruled after 853 BC A ruled right after E
<i>Shalmaneser III</i> Tribute in 841n <i>Balazeros of Tyre</i> 847–841 BC	Assyrian Shalmaneser claims to have received tribute from Jehu in the Black Obelisk, and tribute from both Jehu and Balazeros in the Marble Inscription.	Jehu 841–814n J overlaps S in 841n B, J, S overlap 841n	Jehu 884–857 BC J died before 841 BC J died before B ruled	Jehu 813–785 BC J ruled after 841 BC J ruled after B
Early identification of Biblical, Assyrian, and Tyrian corroboration				
<i>Fritz Hommel (1899)</i> The date Solomon began the Temple "is attested not only by the Assyrian synchronisms with the Israelitish monarchical period (Ahab, Jehu), but also by the statements of the Greek chronographers (Hiram...)."				
Further corroboration in historical data from Egypt and the Ancient Near East				
Resulting connections to Exodus and Conquest data with Thiele/McFall/Young dates				
<i>Fritz Hommel (1899)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 1 Kings 6:1 dating, the Exodus pharaoh would be Amenophis II [Amenhotep II], in agreement with Manetho. The Conquest period coincided with the Tel el-Amarna letters. 				
<i>James Orr (1906)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reign of Amenophis II's father, Thothmes III [Thutmose III] fits well with the depictions of bondage and oppression, of brick-making and slavery, described in the Bible. Hatasu/Hashop [Hatshepsut] was Moses' adoptive mother. [Her image was defaced throughout Egypt.] The people called Khabiri [Habiru, Apiru] in the Amarna period are Hebrews. 				
<i>James William Jack (1925)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avaris was an Israelite settlement in Egypt, and the nearby vicinity held a residence for the pharaohs. The area's name was changed to Raamses [Rameses], and this later name is what appears in the biblical record. [Manfred Bietak led excavations at the site for many years and has published extensively on it.] The Bible does not require that the Exodus pharaoh died in the Red Sea; it speaks of the destruction of his army. 				
<i>Douglas Petrovich (2006, 2013)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neither Amenhotep II nor his successor was a firstborn son, allowing them to survive the tenth plague. There was a remarkable change in foreign policy that began under Amenhotep II and included the brief abandonment of a key naval base. The defacement of Hatshepsut's image likely came during Amenhotep II's reign. 				
<i>Associates for Biblical Research (various authors associated with ABR appearing in different periodicals)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological evidence at Jericho (Tell es-Sultan), Ai (Khirbet el-Maqatir), and Hazor agree with a 1406–1400 BC Conquest. 				
In all cases the accession year is given for the kings' reigns, rather than the first official year, to allow a greater range of possibility for overlap.				
*Both Tyre and Sidon were city-states within the Phoenician kingdom, allowing Ethbaal to be called "king of the Sidonians" in 1 Kings 16:31, but also permitting Josephus, in preserving the records of Menander the Ephesian, to list Ithobalus as a Tyrian king (<i>Against Apion</i> , Book 1, Section 18).				

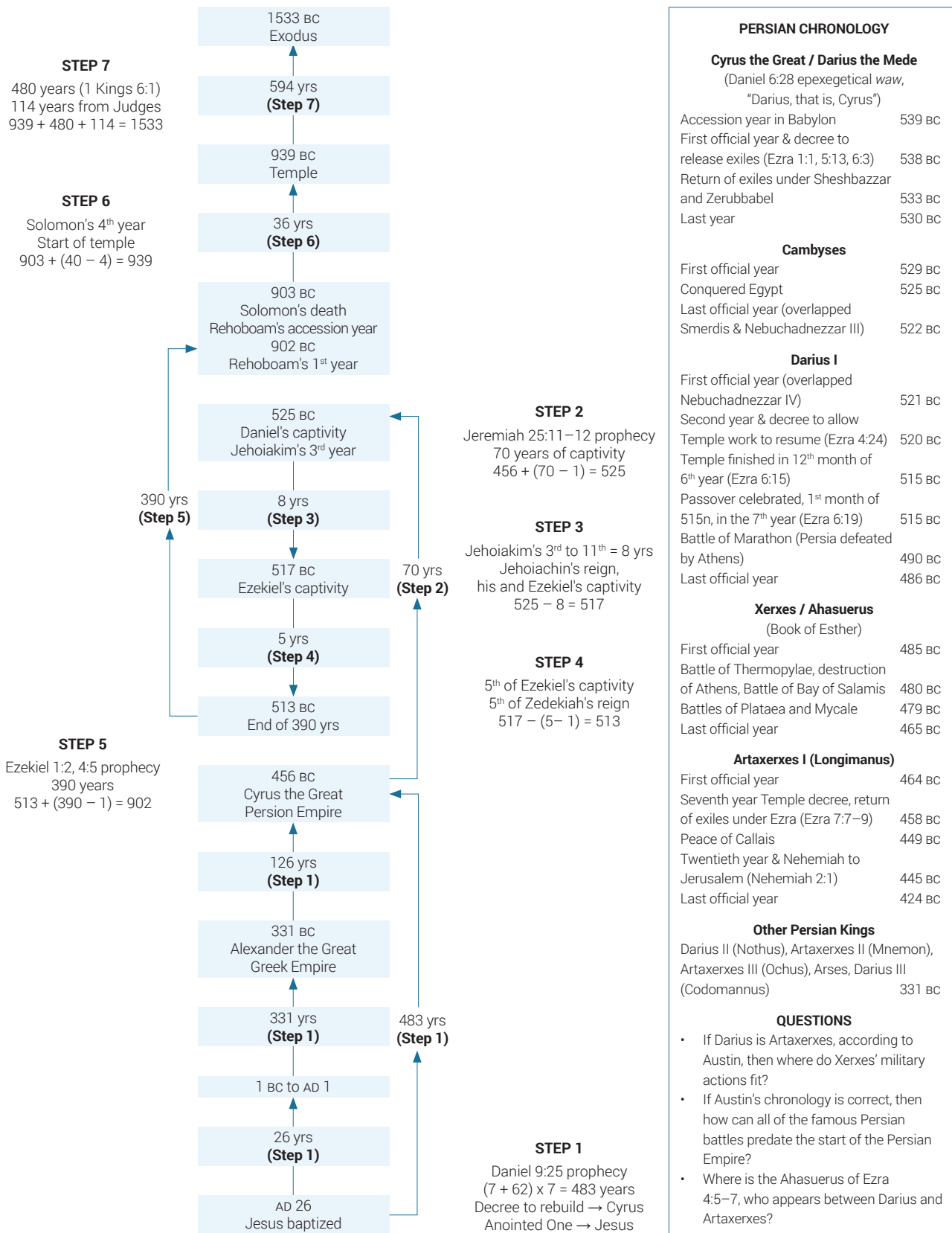


Figure 5. Austin's chronological method ⁵

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 - Hezekiah of Judah is listed in the records of Sennacherib (705n accession, 704–681n) by Sennacherib’s Annals, also called Sennacherib’s Prism, where he brags of his destruction of Judahite cities and his siege of Jerusalem. This record exists in three copies: the Taylor Prism (BM 91032) at the British Museum (britishmuseum.org/collection/object/W_1855-1003-1), the Oriental Institute Prism (OIM A2793) at the Oriental Institute Museum of the University of Chicago (oi-idb.uchicago.edu/id/19b0b883-e842-4a54-9739-a5136d82702e) and oi-idb.uchicago.edu/id/c40fb578-5e8c-4f9a-adf9-db2ea63bd240), and the Jerusalem Prism (Accession number 71.072.0249, 70.062.0398) at the Israel Museum, Jerusalem (imj.org.il/en/collections/372815). Translation appears in Luckenbill, ARAB, vol. II, ref. 9, §232, 239–240. Sennacherib’s 3rd campaign is dated by the Bellino Cylinder, §268, and the Rassam Cylinder, §283. The former records Sennacherib’s 1st and 2nd campaigns and is dated to 702 BC, and the latter records the 1st through 3rd campaigns and is dated to 700 BC, so the 3rd campaign must have occurred in 701 BC.
 - Manasseh of Judah is listed in the records of Esarhaddon (681n accession, 680–669n). Luckenbill, ARAB, vol. II, ref. 9, §690. Thiele credits Professor W.A. Irwin for the possible association with 2 Chronicles 33:11. Thiele, ref. 3, p. 179.
- Supplementary table 4b references not cited in the main article: Quote from Young, Seder ‘Olam, Part II, ref. 42, p. 255. Count restart also in Young, Talmud’s two Jubilees, ref. 39, p. 79, footnote 19. Post-exilic Sabbaticals from Wacholder, B., The calendar of Sabbatical cycles during the Second Temple and the early rabbinic period, *Hebrew Union College Annual* 44:153–196; [jstor.org/stable/23506817?seq=1](https://www.jstor.org/stable/23506817?seq=1). Return date from Steinmann, ref. 40, pp. 188–191.
- Supplementary table 5a references not cited in the main article: Parian Marble, <https://chs.harvard.edu/chapter/2-text-and-translation/>. Trogus/Justin, *Epitome of the Philippic History of Pompeius Trogus*, Watson, J., trans., Henry G. Bohn, London, 1853, forumromanum.org/literature/justin/english/index.html, attalus.org/info/justinus.html. Josephus, ref. 74 (*Antiquities*), ref. 55 (*Against Apion*). Rome, Sanders, H., The chronology of early Rome, *Classical Philology* 3(3):316–329, July 1908, [jstor.org/stable/261793?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents](https://www.jstor.org/stable/261793?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents), p. 319, no. 6, footnote 2, no. 9, footnote 3. Conflation of fleeing Tyre and founding Carthage, Young, Three verifications, ref. 42, pp. 17–20; Young, R., Solomon and the kings of Tyre, ref. 54, pp. 69–71.
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