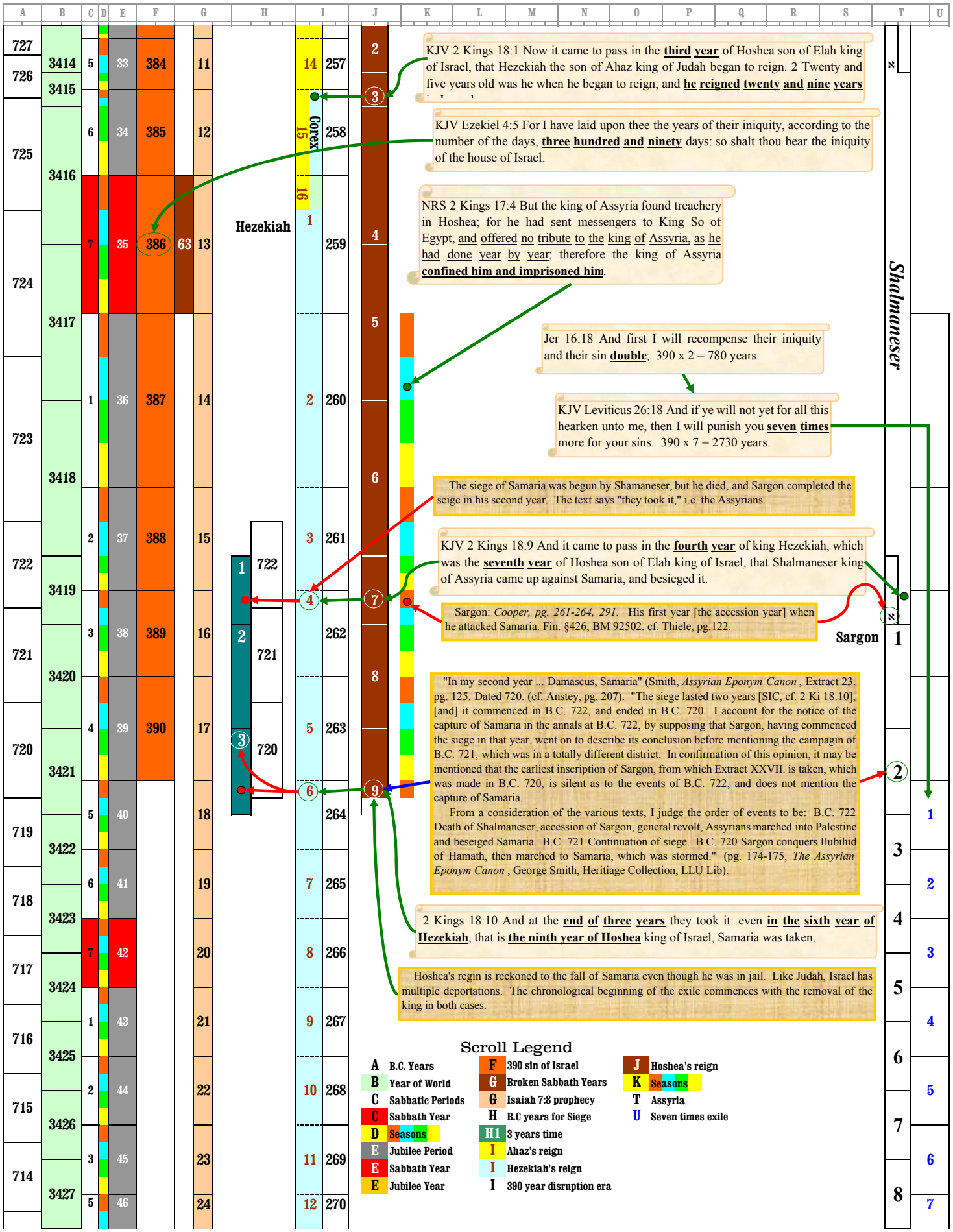
KJV 2 Kings 18:1 Now it came to pass in the third year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel, that Hezekiah the son of Ahaz king of Judah began to reign. 2 Twenty and five years old was he when he began to reign; and he reigned twenty and nine years
KJV Ezekiel 4:5 For I have laid upon thee the years of their iniquity, according to the number of the days, three hundred and ninety days: so shalt thou bear the iniquity of the house of Israel.
NRS 2 Kings 17:4 But the king of Assyria found treachery in Hoshea; for he had sent messengers to King So of Egypt, and offered no tribute to the king of Assyria, as he had done year by year; therefore the king of Assyria confined him and imprisoned him.
Jer 16:18 And first I will recompense their iniquity and their sin double; 390 x 2 = 780 years.
KJV Leviticus 26:18 And if ye will not yet for all this hearken unto me, then I will punish you seven times more for your sins. 390 x 7 = 2730 years.
The siege of Samaria was begun by Shamaneser, but he died, and Sargon completed the seige in his second year. The text says "they took it," i.e. the Assyrians.
KJV 2 Kings 18:9 And it came to pass in the fourth year of king Hezekiah, which was the seventh year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel, that Shalmaneser king of Assyria came up against Samaria, and besieged it.
Sargon: Cooper, pg. 261-264, 291. His first year [the accession year] when he attacked Samaria. Fin. §426; BM 92502. cf. Thiele, pg.122.
Sargon
"In my second year ... Damascus, Samaria" (Smith, Assyrian Eponym Canon , Extract 23, pg. 125. Dated 720. (cf. Anstey, pg. 207). "The siege lasted two years [SIC, cf. 2 Ki 18:10], [and] it commenced in B.C. 722, and ended in B.C. 720. I account for the notice of the capture of Samaria in the annals at B.C. 722, by supposing that Sargon, having commenced the siege in that year, went on to describe its conclusion before mentioning the campagin of B.C. 721, which was in a totally different district. In confirmation of this opinion, it may be mentioned that the earliest inscription of Sargon, from which Extract XXVII. is taken, which was made in B.C. 720, is silent as to the events of B.C. 722, and does not mention the capture of Samaria.
From a consideration of the various texts, I judge the order of events to be: B.C. 722 Death of Shalmaneser, accession of Sargon, general revolt, Assyrians marched into Palestine and beseiged Samaria. B.C. 721 Continuation of siege. B.C. 720 Sargon conquers Ilubihid of Hamath, then marched to Samaria, which was stormed." (pg. 174-175, The Assyrian Eponym Canon , George Smith, Heritiage Collection, LLU Lib).
2 Kings 18:10 And at the end of three years they took it: even in the sixth year of Hezekiah, that is the ninth year of Hoshea king of Israel, Samaria was taken.
Hoshea's regin is reckoned to the fall of Samaria even though he was in jail. Like Judah, Israel has multiple deportations. The chronological beginning of the exile commences with the removal of the king in both cases.
Hezekiah
Corex
Shalmaneser
Scroll Legend
A B.C. Years
B Year of World
C Sabbatic Periods
C Sabbath Year
D Seasons
E Jubilee Period
E Sabbath Year
E Jubilee Year
F 390 sin of Israel
G Broken Sabbath Years
G Isaiah 7:8 prophecy
H B.C years for Siege
H1 3 years time
I Ahaz's reign
I Hezekiah's reign
I 390 year disruption era
J Hoshea's reign
K Seasons
T Assyria
U Seven times exile