

Jehoshaphat is **3237** of the world era. This makes the **12th** and final year of Jehoram of Israel **3248** of the world. **[1→3237: 1+11→3237+11: 12→3248]**.

Ahab, the king of Israel had married a wicked Phoenician princess named Jezebel, who led him into ever worse idolatry, and hunted down the prophets of YHWH and killed them. Out of this union came the princess Athaliah, who was given in marriage to Jehoram of Judah. Athaliah begat Ahaziah of Judah putting the seed of Ahab on the throne of Judah. This bond of idolatry was the reason that God raised up Jehu in **3248**.

Three kings are removed from the throne in that year, breaking the bond between the house of Judah and the house of Israel (Zechariah 11:8, 11:14) that had been forged through Athaliah's son Ahaziah. Jehu kills Jehoram of Israel. Jehoram of Judah dies, and Jehu orders his men to kill Ahaziah.

At this point there is no way to tell if accession year counting is used by Jehu or non-accession year counting. For there are no kings left on the throne of Judah to synchronize the beginning of Jehu's reign. The ambiguity is one year barring other data. The primary significance of the **390** years of Israel prevents the addition of an additional year here.¹³¹

In addition, a secondary level fulfillment¹³² of the **390** years of Ezekiel 4:5 (compare Ezek. 1:1-2), from the **1st** year of Jeroboam (**3158**), to the **5th** year of Jehoiachin's exile (**3548**), requires that an extra year be avoided: **3548 - 3158 = 390**. It is quite a remarkable fact that the total number of years from the division of the kingdom to the date of the prophecy of the **390** years is exactly **390** years. While the primary meaning does not relate to this *disruption era*, God chose a date to give the prophecy that would be **390** years after the division to provide an additional witness to the correctness of the internal chronology and the sabbatical and Jubilee synchronisms.¹³³

Likewise, the sabbatic periods and Jubilee cycle requires that an extra year be avoided along with all astronomical synchronisms before this purge of the kingdom.¹³⁴ This **390** year period is called the *disruption* by David L. Cooper.¹³⁵ Jehu purged the house of Israel in the **90th** year of this era (**3248**). The actual use of this era is attested as early as the **36th** year of the kingdom of Asa (**3193**), which is only the **16th** year of Asa himself, and the **36th** year of his kingdom from the division (2nd Chronicles 15:19, 16:1; See I3-3193).

¹³¹ Note that when a king accedes to the throne by slaying his predecessor that it makes no sense to recognize the former king by using an accession year.

¹³² There are several cases of *dual use* prophetic numbers in the bible. In the case of this use of the 390, the sin of Israel is related to Jeroboam's introduction of idolatry in the northern kingdom. However, this is not the primary meaning of the number because it relates to Israel only *sans* Judah, hence the 390th year for the sin of Israel took place at the exile of Israel's king to Assyria. This secondary use is also noticed by Floyd Nolen Jones, *Chronology of the Old Testament*.

¹³³ Sometimes this era is called the "era of division," *A. Div.* for short.

¹³⁴ In addition, we may say that all the kings before Jehu had used the *non-accession year* method, so we should presume that he continued it. There is also a tendency toward the *non-accession year* method when a throne is obtained by assassination.

¹³⁵ Cooper 251.31, see charts.

After Jehu killed her son, Athaliah seized the throne until the **7th** year of Jehu (**3254**), thinking she had slain all the sons of her late husband Jehoram, but she missed Joash, who was hidden in the Temple. In the **7th** year of Jehu, Athaliah was slain, and Joash was put upon the throne. Since Athaliah was not a legitimate ruler, she has no regnal years. Joash's first year synchronizes with Jehu's **7th** year. This is not a case of *non-accession* reckoning, however, because Athaliah was regarded as illegitimate.

Amaziah of Judah follows Joash, his first year being **3293**. He reigns for **29** years, but when he died, his son Uzziah was not old enough to rule, being only **4** years old (G2-3322). The chronology is preserved, at this point, by the king of Israel, Jeroboam II who reigns in the **15th** year of Amaziah. This year is Jeroboam II's accession year: **3307**.¹³⁶

Uzziah of Judah began to reign in the **27th** year of Jeroboam II (**3334**). Since there was no previous king on the throne, there is no need of an accession year.¹³⁷ Therefore, the **27th** year of Jeroboam II is the **1st** year of Uzziah. It was the year of Jubilee, **1/50**, and Uzziah was **16** years old. Uzziah's reign lasted **52** years, and he was succeeded by his son Jotham in **3385**. Jotham reigned **16** years, and was succeeded by Ahaz in **3401**.¹³⁸ Still following the accession year method, Ahaz's **1st** year is **3401**.

Validation of the Sums⁷²

Solomon	40 =	0 Rehoboam	Given (b=c)
Year	3158 =	0 Rehoboam	If a=b, and b=c, then a=c
	+17	+17	Add 17 to both sides
Year	3175 =	17 Rehoboam	Result (a=b)
Rehoboam	17 =	0 Abijah	Given (b=c)
Year	3175 =	0 Abijah	If a=b, and b=c, then a=c

¹³⁶ 2nd Kings 14:17 states that Amaziah lived **15** years after the death of Jehoash of Israel, hence Jeroboam II's **15th** year is equal to the **29th** and last year of Amaziah. However, this only works if Israel is using a spring based regnal year.

¹³⁷ There was an interregnum of **11** years, with a steward or viceroy on the throne.

¹³⁸ The reader may notice that part of Jotham's sole reign ends with his **16th** year, but the numbering of years continues to the **20th**. The author had some reason for not wanting to use Ahaz's **4th** year as the synchronism. There is one definite reason for not using Ahaz's **4th** year, because doing so would allow an inclusive count of Jotham's **16th** year and Ahaz's **1st** year to satisfy the inclination to identify the year Pekah was slain with the **20th** year of Pekah's rule. This was not the case though. So the inclination is pre-empted by using an extension of Jotham's reign. What actually happened at the end of Pekah's reign was that ¼ of his kingdom was taken by the Assyrians. Then the Assyrians left him with ¾ and stripped him of his royal title, giving the other ¼ to their chosen administrator Hoshea. Hoshea, after establishing himself proceeded to kill Pekah in the next year and annex his ¼ to the Assyrian province. Meanwhile, the Assyrians granted Ahaz the honorific title "king of Israel" late in his third year in reward for Ahaz's love of Assyria. Assyria, not wanting the upstart prince Hezekiah to inherit the title they bestowed on Ahaz, transferred it to Hoshea, whom they appointed king.