

938	3202	3	17	177
937	3203	4	18	178
936	3204	5	19	179
935	3205	6	20	180
934	3206	7	21	181
933	3207	1	22	182
932	3208	2	23	183
931	3209	3	24	184
930	3210	4	25	185
929	3211	5	26	186
928	3212	6	27	187
927	3213	7	28	188
926	3214	1	29	189
925	3215	2	30	190
924	3216	3	31	191
923	3217	4	32	192
922	3218	5	33	
921		6	34	194

25	45
26	46
27	47
28	48
29	49
30	50
31	51
32	52
33	53
34	54
35	55
36	56
37	57
38	58
39	59
40	60
41	61
42	62

23
24
1 Elah
2
1 Omri in T14a
2 Omri in T14b
3
4 Omri
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42

Then Baasha rested with his fathers... And Elah his son, had been reigning in his place. UWA 1 Kings 16:6. *If an accession year is introduced here, then it has to be removed from Nadab.*

**No. 11: IK 16:8-14; Elah son of Baasha**

**No. 12: IK 16:15-20; Zimri Elah's chariot commander murdered Elah**  
In the twenty and seventh year of Asa king of Judah did Zimri reign seven days in Tirzah. 1 Kings 16:15. *This was in the 2nd half of 27 Asa as required by the 42 year era of Omri.*

**Dual Kings**

**No. 13: IK 16:21-22; Tibni son of Ginath**  
Then were the people of Israel divided into two parts: half of the people followed Tibni the son of Ginath, to make him king; and half followed Omri. 1 Kings 16:21. *The Era of Omri includes his reign at Tirzah.*

**No. 14: IK 16:23-28; Omri Elah's Army Commander**  
Then Tibni dies. Then Omri reigns. In the thirty and first year of Asa, king of Yehudah, Omri had reigned over Yisrael twelve years. In Tirtsah he had reigned six years (1 Kings 16:23). *Omri's reign is in fact adjustable by one year here. I have made 1 Omri be in the first half of 31 Asa, which is how the Old Greek has it.*

The capital is transferred from Tirzah to Samaria after Omri reigned six years in Tirzah. Omri continued to reign in Tirzah for several years after being accepted by all as king.

Note: At the end of 1 Kings 16:28, the LXX attaches 10 verses, the entire account of Jehoshaphat from 1 Kings 22:41-50. And then in its proper spot the LXX omits four verses, 1 Kings 22:46-49. This leaves the appearance that the insertion at the end of 1 Kings 16:28 takes priority, implying the order of the kings is Omri, Jehoshaphat, then Ahab. This mistake happened because the LXX text at 1 King 16:28+1, the first added verse says Jehoshaphat began to rule in the 11th year of Omri, which is correct only if a coregency is recognized between Omri and Ahab. This would give the correct order (Omri, Ahab as coregent, Jehoshaphat). However, Ahab must have been the senior regent during the coregency, probably because Omri became incompetent, and so Ahab is reckoned as reigning before Jehoshaphat. The reason for the Green Headlines and numbering sequence of each of the kings, is to show that the text proceeds in strict chronological order in relating the accounts of the kings. The inversion/duplication of the LXX (Omri, Jehoshaphat, Ahab, Jehoshaphat), and omitted verses show that the LXX translator or its *vorlage* thought Ahab began to rule when Omri died. The correctness of the Masoretic Text and the duplication expose the LXX error. LXX B has the duplication error (4th cent). It was corrected in LXX A (5th cent).

Then Omri sleeps with his fathers...And Ahab, his son, had been reigning under him. 1 Kings 16:28. UWA. And in the thirty and eighth year of Asa king of Judah Ahab the son of Omri began to reign over Israel: and Ahab the son of Omri reigned over Israel in Samaria twenty and two years. 1 Kings 16:29

**No. 15: IK 16:29-22:40; Ahab son of Omri**  
Then Asa rests with his fathers. Then he is buried with his fathers in the city of David his father. And Jehoshaphat his son had been reigning in his place. 1 Kings 15:24.

And Jehoshaphat the son of Asa began to reign over Judah in the fourth year of Ahab king of Israel. 1 Kings 22:41 *The third year of Jehoshaphat is fixed by the sabbath year alluded to in 2 Chron. 17:7. Ahab's reign is fixed because he was killed in battle in the 18th year of Jehoshaphat.*

And in the eleventh year of Ambri, Josaphat the son of Asa reigns, *being* thirty-five years old in the beginning of his reign, and he reigned twenty-five years. 1 Kings 16:28a, LXX; Brenton.

Then Omri sleeps with his fathers...And Ahab, his son, had been reigning under him. 1 Kings 16:28. UWA.

In the second year of Josaphat king of Judah, Achaab son of Ambri reigned over Israel in Samaria. 1 Kings 16:29, LXX; Brenton. Refers to sole reign.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17

5
6
7
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15

Egyptian Dark Age

Osorkon I

Shoshenk II

Tutkheperre Shoshenk

Mametho's 3rd Lost Pharaoh

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15

In the twenty and sixth year of Asa king of Judah began Elah the son of Baasha to reign over Israel in Tirzah, two years. 1 Kings 16:8.

Era of Omri

2Chr 22:2

And Asa in the thirty and ninth year of his reign was diseased in his feet. 2 Chron. 16:12

2 Chron. 16:13 reign length

**No. 16: IK 22:41-50 Jehoshaphat son of Asa**