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Then Jehoahaz sleeps with his fathers... And Joash his son had been \*ruling under him in the year thirty and seven of Joash, king of Judah. 2 Kings 13:9-10a. UWA.

Jehoash son of Jehoahaz reigned over Israel in Samaria sixteen years. 2 Kings 13:10b. *Dividing the Hebrew phrases differently means the 16 years are not connected to the synchronism in vs. 9.*

Jehoash defeats Aram 3 times

**No. 25: IIK 13:10-25.**

**Jehoash**  
son of Jehoahaz

In the second year of Joash, son of Jehoahaz, king of Israel, Amaziah son of Joash, king of Judah began to reign. 2 Kings 14:1.

Nile Level Text No. 26. Yr 2 of Iuput I = yr 16 of Pedubast I.

In the fifteenth year of Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah Jeroboam the son of Joash king of Israel began to reign in Samaria, and reigned forty and one years. 2 Kings 14:23.

**No. 27: IIK 14:23-29.**

**Jeroboam II**  
son of Jehoash

Then Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah lived after the death of Jehoash son of Jehoahaz king of Israel fifteen years. 2 Kings 14:17.

Amaziah lived for some months after he lost his throne, because he fled for refuge to Lachish. An assassin sent by the Nobles of Jerusalem finally killed him in Lachish in the 15th year of Jeroboam II. In the meantime, Uziah, his 3 year old son was made king in the 14th year of Jeroboam II, per Josephus, Ant. 9.10.3 [216], but obviously this was the beginning of a regency, so Scripture states Uziah actually began to rule in the 27th year of Jeroboam II, when he reached 16 years of age. Josephus states that Uziah came to the throne in the same manner as Zechariah, son of Jeroboam II, that is after a delay. Uziah became terminal king in the 14th year, but actually ruled in the 27th year of Jeroboam II, from where his 52 years are counted. Josephus may be read with 390 years intact from the division of the kingdom, such that the "Jadon" prophecy's fulfillment coincides with the 18th year of Josiah in the 361st year, and points to a terminal point of 593 BC for the 390 years. This way it may be argued that Josephus completely supports a 12 year regency after Amaziah, and a 24 year interregnum after Jeroboam II. Ussher sought to eliminate the Judean regency to make the 390 divided kingdom span to the destruction of the first Temple. He was still off by a few years. Thiele eliminated both the regency and the Israelite interregnum by positing arbitrarily long coregencies and by trusting the Assyrian Eponym lists.

Then they conspired against him a conspiracy in Jerusalem. Then he fled to Lachish. Then they sent after him to Lachish. Then they put him to death there. 2 Kings 14:19.

Jeroboam "restored the border of Israel from the entering of Hamath as far as the sea of the Arabah according to the word of Yahweh Almighty of Israel which he had spoken by the hand of his servant Yonah son of Amittai." (2Kings 14:25). He resotored Damascus and Hamath for the sake of Judah in Israel," 2Kings 14:28. Jeroboam governed Judah during this period.

IIK 14:28 is a proof of regency besides the synchronisms.

Also, Jubilees on both sides of this regency confirm this 12 year regency and the 24 year interregnum in Israel after Jeroboam II.

Nile Level text

**Jonah preached in Nineveh around this time.**

Extremely high confidence level benchmark for date of Asshur Dan eclipse.

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**Amaziah**  
son of Joash

**12 yr Regency**

yr 8, I Shemu 19, near Full Moon vizier induction

Chron. of Prince Osorkon

revolt, eclipse 809 BC

Babylonian Chronology (no obscure to include here until ca 748 BC.

revolt