

772	3368	1	36	343	51
771	3369	2	37	344	52
770	3370 XII	3	38	345	53
769	3371	4	39	346	54
768	3372	5	40	347	55
767	3373	6	41	348	56
766	3374	7	42	349	57
765	3375	1	43	350	58
764	3376	2	44	351	59
763	3377	3	45	352	60
762	3378	4	46	353	61
761	3379	5	47	354	62
760	3380	6	48	355	63
759	3381	7	49	356	64
758	3382	1	1/50	357	65
757	3383	2	2	358	66
756	3384	3	3	359	67
755	3385	4	4	360	68
754	3386	5	5	361	69
753	3387	6	6	362	70

8	age of Jotham	6
7	age of Ahaz	6
6	age of Ahaz	2
5	age of Ahaz	2
4	age of Ahaz	2
3	age of Ahaz	2
2	age of Ahaz	2
1	age of Ahaz	2
0	age of Ahaz	2

39	211	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70			
36	212	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
37	213	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	
38	214	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70		
T29	215	T29	T30	T31a	T31b	T32	T33	T34	T35	T36	T37	T38	T39	T40	T41	T42	T43	T44	T45	T46	T47	T48	T49	T50	T51	T52	T53	T54	T55	T56	T57	T58	T59	T60		
Jotham																																				
6 months																																				
30d																																				
At Tirzah																																				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	

Possible date of Uzziah's sin in the Temple, and ending of Judah's Hegemony over Israel. Judah's northern allies become vulnerable to Assyrian attack.

No. 29: IIK 15:8-12;	Zachariah	son of Jeroboam II
No. 30: IIK 15:13-16;	Shallum	son of Jabesh
No. 31: IIK 15:17-22;	Menahem	son of Gadi
No. 32: IIK 15:23-26;	Pekahiah	son of Menahem
No. 33: IIK 15:27-31;	Pekah	a general of Pekahiah son of Remaliah
No. 34: IIK 15:32-38;	Jotham	son of Uzziah

In the thirty-eighth year of Azariah, king of Judah, Zechariah son of Jeroboam began to reign over Israel in Samaria, six months. 2 Kings 15:8. And it was the word of Yahweh which he declared to be spoken to Jehu, saying, sons of the fourth shall sit for you upon the throne of Israel. Then it be so. 2

Then conspired against him Shallum, son of Jabesh. Then he struck him in front of the people. Then he killed him. Then he reigns under him. 2 Kings 15:10. Shallum, son of Jabesh, began to reign in the thirty-ninth year of Uzziah, king of Judah. Then he reigned a moon of days in Samaria. 2 Kings

Then went up Menahem son of Gadi from Tirzah. Then he comes to Samaria. Then he struck Shallum son of Jabesh in Samaria. Then he made him die. 2 Kings 15:14.

In the thirty-ninth year of Azariah king of Judah, Menahem, son of Gadi, began to reign over Israel; ten years in Samaria. 2 Kings 15:17. *Does not include year at Tirzah. See below.*

Then Menahem struck Tipsach, and all which were in her, and her territory **from Tirzah**, because they had not opened. And he had been striking all; her pregnant ones, he had made being ripped open. 2 Kings 15:16. *Tipsach was on the Euphrates.*

Menahem moves to Samaria.

Pul, king of Assyria, had come against the land. Then Menahem gave him a thousand talents of silver for being his hand with him to make strong the kingdom in his hand. And Menahem made go forth the silver over Israel, over all the mighty of mighty, to give to the king of Assyria, fifty shekels of silver, for each one. Then returned the king of Assyria and did not stay there in the land. 2 Kings 15:19-20. And the Almighty of Israel had been stirring up the spirit of Pul, king of Assyria, and Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria. Then they carried them into captivity. 1 Chron. 5:26. *Pul and Tiglath-Pileser are two different kings. The spirit of both was stirred up against Israel.*

The ideal of the Assyrian kings was to conduct an annual campaign against any other nation near it that was not paying tribute to Assyria. In their annals, Assyrian kings boast of the nations they subjugated and the tribute they exhort from them, and the foreign gods that they overthrew. If an Assyrian king was not good enough at these goals, he could expect to be eliminated by any rival that could achieve them. The chief Assyrian god was Ashur the god of war under which Assyria claimed a divine sanction for its pillaging of other nations. The state propaganda of Assyria was also devoted to presenting Assyria as invincible in the service of enriching their elites. So the quality of Assyrian state propaganda is nothing compared to Scripture. Assyrian sources are fatally corrupt compared to Scripture. And therefore the word of the Most High passes judgment on Assyria. And the judgment is this. Assyria, in order to cover up 8 and 44 years of shame and internal civil war and revolt, changed its history by 52 years. These numbers are derived from scripture, and reveal that the Assyrian state shifted the eclipse of 809 BC to 763 BC to cover up the non-eponymous years. But the Assyrian eponyms mismatched the needed shift by 2 years. These were robbed from Ashur-Nirari V and given to Tiglath Pileser. Also in an unprecedented move the state scribes placed an accession year notice for Tiglath Pileser in the eponym canon. And then the state annals were written so that Tiglath Pileser claimed the tributes collected by his deleted predecessors. This tendency continued because even Sennacherib was later to claim tribute from Menahem of Samaria. The world view of modern Assyriology rejects any notion of collusion or conspiracy by Assyria in the falsification of its own history, and at the same time rejects the redundant checks of biblical chronology, preferring to consider Scripture the more corrupt source. The Christian world had largely been deceived into unwittingly accepting their assured results because they have no knowledge of the true biblical chronology which can defend itself against the Assyrian assault, this time, from the grave, and the gods of Assyria.

50th Azariah, Pekahiah; 2 yrs. 2Ki 15:23

In the fiftieth year of Azariah king of Judah Pekahiah the son of Menahem began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned two years.

52nd Azariah, Pekah; 20 yrs. 2Ki 15:27. By murder.

In the two and fiftieth year of Azariah king of Judah Pekah the son of Remaliah began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned twenty years.

2nd Pekah, Jotham; 16 yrs; 2Ki 15:32-33

In the second year of Pekah the son of Remaliah king of Israel began Jotham the son of Uzziah king of Judah to reign.

11	33	11
12	34	12
13	35	13
14	36	14
15	37	15
16	38	16
17	1	17
18	2	18
19	3	19
20	4	20
21	5	21
22	6	22
23	7	23
24	8	24
25	9	25
26	10	26
27	11	27
28	12	28
29	13	29
30	14	30

20	years without eponyms, sol 1
21	
22	
23	
24	Pul
25	
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	years without eponyms, sol 1
31	
32	
33	
34	
35	
36	
37	
38	
39	

Highest year date

Nabû-shuma-ishkun
13 years in economic records

Forty-Six year gap in Assyrian chronology

Pul, or his successors, weakening in power, continued to rule north Babylonia (Akkad) until Tiglath Pileser overthrew them with the possible support of Nabonassar.

Ruled S. Babylonia, rival king to Nabonassar, overthrown by Nabonassar.