

702	3438	1	8	10	35
701	3439	2	9	11	36
700	3440	3	10	12	37
699	3441	4	11	13	38
698	3442	5	12	14	39
697	3443	6	13	15	40
696	3444	7	14	41	64
695	3445	1	15	2	42
694	3446	2	16	3	43
693	3447	3	17	4	44
692	3448	4	18	5	45
691	3449	5	19	6	46
690	3450	6	20	7	47
689	3451	7	21	8	48
688	3452	1	22	9	49
687	3453	2	23	10	50
686	3454	3	24	11	51
685	3455	4	25	12	52
684	3456	5	26	13	53
683	3457	6	27	14	54
682	3458	7	28	15	55
681	3459	1	29	16	56
680	3460	2	30	17	57
679	3461	3	31	18	58
678	3462	4	32	19	59
677	3463	5	33	20	60
676	3464	6	34	21	61
675	3465	7	35	22	62
674	3466	1	36	23	63
673	3467	2	37	24	64
672	3468	3	38	25	65
671	3469	4	39		
670	3470	5	40		
669	3471	6	41		
668	3472	7	42		
667	3473	1	43		
666	3474	2	44		
665	3475	3	45		

A son of two and ten years Manasseh was in his reigning, and fifty and five years he had reigned in Jerusalem. 2 Kings 21:1

And making to be finished these, then you will have lain on your side a second time, the right one. And you will have borne the iniquity of the house of Yehudah forty days. A day to the year, a day for the year I have given it to ye. Ezek. 4:6

Then Yahweh made come upon them the commanders of the army which belonged to the king of Assyria. Then they captured Manasseh with the hooks. Then they bound him in bronze chains. Then they made him walk to

Isaiah 7:8  
Ezra 4:2

7X390 = 2730 ?

24	281
25	282
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Jub? SAB?

No. 38: IIK 21:1-18;  
**Manasseh**  
son of Hezekiah

All the days of the desolation she will keep sabbath those which she had not sabbathed during your sabbaths, during your dwelling upon her. Lev. 26:35. *The Sabbath years during the periods of iniquity are counted up, which Israel and Judah did not keep for Yahweh while they were worshipping idols.*

According to *Seder Olam*, "This teaches that for forty years the house of Judah were enraging the Holy One, Praised be He, from the time the Ten Tribes were exiled to the destruction of Jerusalem, 430 years in all." (Ezechiel, chap. 26, Guggenheimer).  
Rashi explains these years as 22 for Manasseh, 2 for Amon, 11 for Jehoiakim, and 5 years until the Ezekiel passage (cf. *Rashi*, Ezek. 4:6). The Jewish tradition, even if it be not exactly correct in where to assign these years, has delivered to us the correct principle for interpreting these forty years, namely that they refer to the actual years during which Israel and Judah served idols. It only need be observed that the point at which the years of sin finished up being counted for Judah is exactly at that point where the years of exile for which the land was now going to keep the sabbaths that Judah and Israel did not keep while in it.

Then it be: he be making himself to be worshipping in the house of Nisroch, his god, and Adrammelech and Sharezer his sons struck him with the sword, and they fled to the land of Ararat. Then reigns Esarhaddon his son under him. 2 Kings 19:37.

- Assyria takes Sidon.
- Elamite war ends with peace and mutual hostage exchanges.
- First invasion of Egypt ends with Assyrian defeat at Ashkelon by
- Assyrian war with Ararat.
- Assyria invades Judea in a preliminary operation to its second invasion of Egypt. At the same time, the remnant of Ephraim is deported, thus ending the 65 years prophesied in Isaiah 7:8. Essarhaddon replaces the exiles with the Samaritans, but a few years later he is compelled to return a priest from exile to teach them the Torah.
- Esarhaddon in ill health. His wife dies and infant son.
- In his 10th campaign, Esarhaddon invades Egypt with complete
- Esarhaddon performs substitute king rituals.

And as affliction came to him, he humbled himself (lit. *made to be sick*) at the face of Yahweh his Almighty. And he had been humbling himself greatly from at the face of the Almighty of his fathers. Then he made himself to be praying unto him, and he entreated himself to him. Then he hears his supplication. Then he caused him to return to Jerusalem, to his kingdom. Then Manasseh knew that Yahweh be the Almighty. (2 Chron. 33:12-13). *Sometime between 671 and 669 BC Manasseh is mentioned in Esarhaddon's annals as a tributary (or vassal) king. Sometime in 673 or 672 He was captured and taken to Babylon, but he was released in 671 and restored to his throne as a vassal. Esarhaddon's annals mention that he collected tribute in the form of building materials from Manasseh and several other local rulers, possibly to be dated in 670 BC, but certainly not before 671 or after 669, a space of only 3 years. There is only space for the needed 25 years of the sin of Judah between Manasseh's accession and his submission to Esarhaddon, when*

Second campaign: against Kassites and the land of Yasubigalli

Near the foundations of the fake 1446 BC date for the Exodus is the fake 701 BC date for Sennacherib's invasion of Judea. The true dates are 1632 BC and 711 BC. Sennacherib's campaign annals were falsified years later, perhaps near the end of his reign, around 682 BC, to conceal his defeat in 711 into a non-existent campaign in 701 BC. Andrew Steinmann, and a few others, claimed Sabbatical and Jubilee year support for the 1446 BC Exodus date, based on the claim of Seder Olam that the first Temple was destroyed in the first year of the Sabbath cycle, and that Ezekiel 40:1 refers to a Jubilee year. This Seder Olam theory is translated at the right here from 574./573:1 BC, SAB?, JUB?. Problems multiply from this theory: No. 1. The Jubilee is correctly placed per Seder Olam. But the Sabbath year is not, and should be one year earlier for the temple in 587 to be destroyed in the first year of a cycle. No. 2: The Isaiah sign calls for two years fallow and sowing in the third, and not one. No. 3: If Ezekiel 40:1 is a Jubilee, then 700./699.t cannot be a Jubilee. No. 4: this theorized sabbatical year does not agree with second temple sabbatical years, not Rashi, not Zuckermann, not Wacholder. No. 5: The 1446 Exodus date cannot agree with a Jubilee here to satisfy the Isaiah sign for two fallow years. No. 6: since the sign is divinely appointed, it must reflect an accurate count of Jubilees from Israel's entry into the land. Conclusion: Steinmann's claim of Sabbatical year support for 1446 is false.

Shabbatata

Tirhakah (Egypt)

Apis

1	11 Feb, 702 = Thoth 1
2	
3	
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5	14 Feb, 699 = Thoth 1
6	
7	
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10	
11	Nergal-ušezib
12	12 Feb, 692 = Thoth 1
13	
14	Mushezib-Marduk
15	
16	11 Feb, 688 = Thoth 1
17	
18	Babylon is razed by Sennacherib
19	
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23	9 Feb, 680 = Thoth 1
24	
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Apis

Fourth campaign: Sennacherib's son placed on Babylonian throne.

13 Feb, 693 = Thoth 1

& Elam

Apis

Esarhaddon begins to rebuild Babylon. He placed a governor over it.

In his 10th campaign, Esarhaddon invades Egypt.

died 1 Nov, 669

6 Feb, 667 = Thoth 1  
Eclipse yr 2, April 10/11 666 BC

Fabricated Third Campaign: Sennacherib conflated the third campaign from 713-711, with events in his third and fourth years to cover up his defeat as co-regent in 711.

younger son by Assyrian wife

Ashur-