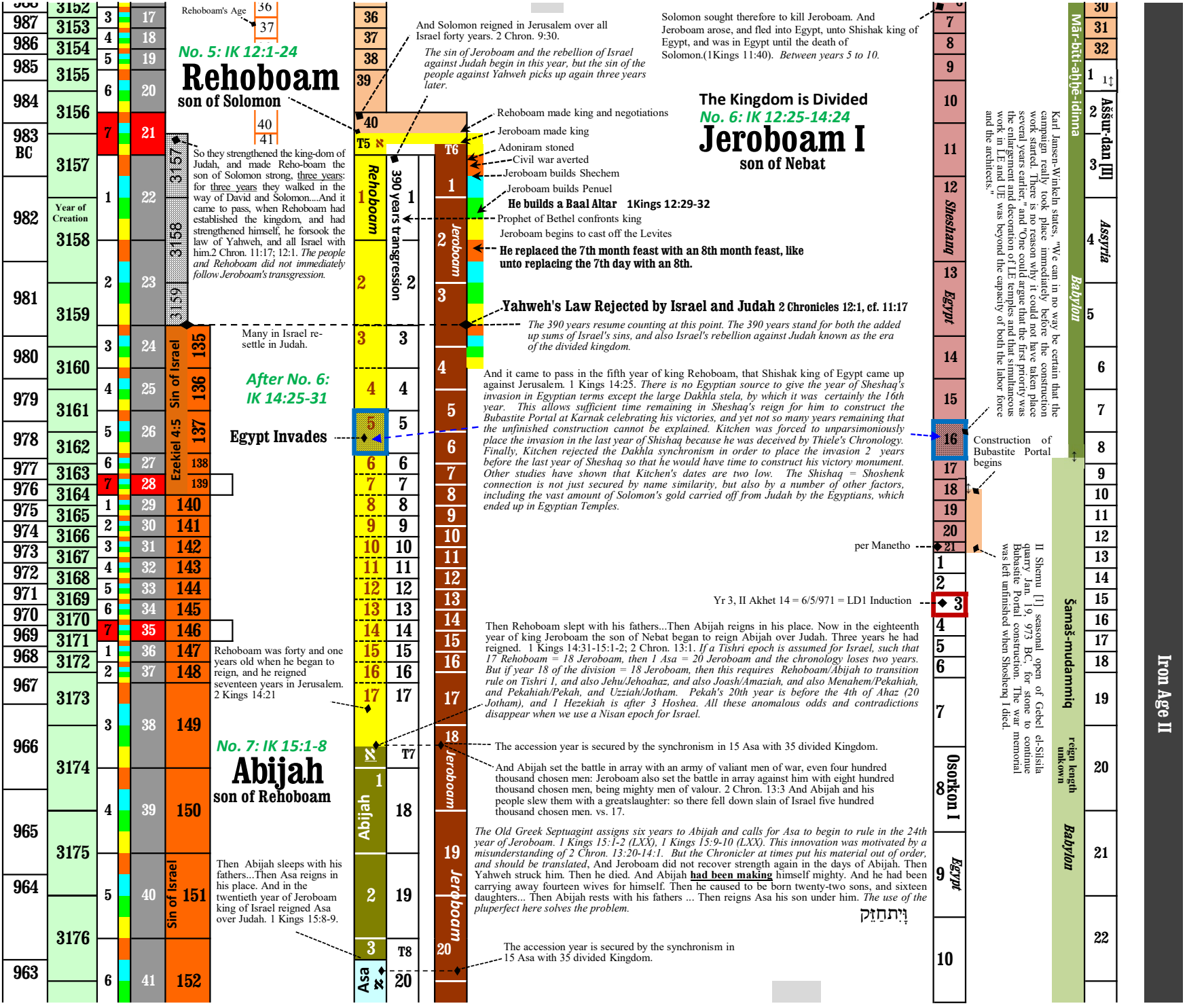




Asa
son of Abijah

No. 8: 8K 15:9-24

No. 9: 1K 15:25-31

Nadab son of Jeroboam I

No. 10: 1K 15:32-16:7

Baasha son of Ahijah

Osorkon I

Adad-nirari II

Nabu-shuma-ukin I

Iron Age II

Iron Age II

Idols purged from all land under Asa's power.

Zerah, the Nubian General of Osorkon I, and his million man army invade Judah; 2Chron. 14:9.

Great numbers from Israel settle in Judea.

Feast of Shavuot, booty sacrificed

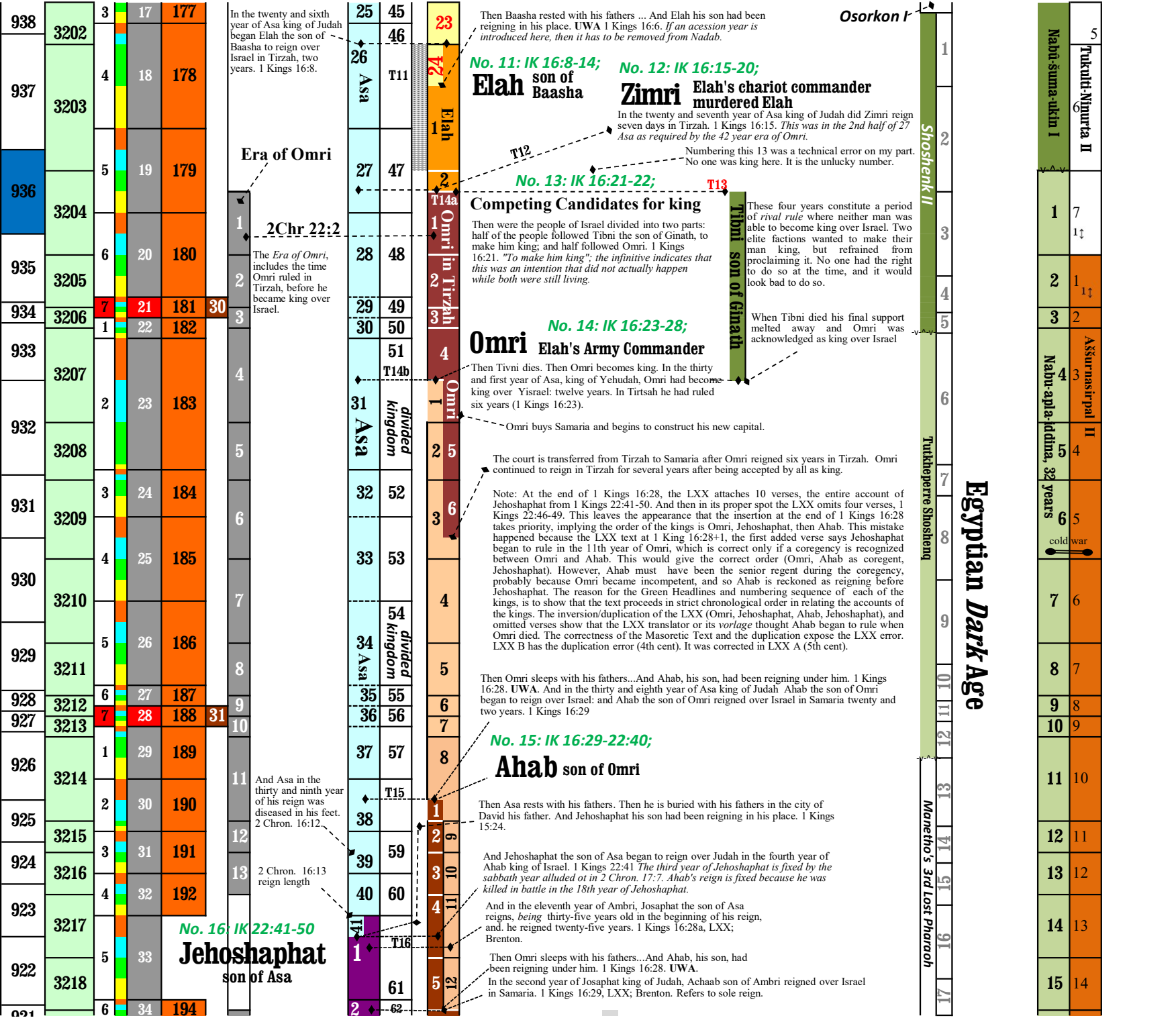
He commanded Judah to seek Yahweh...and to keep the law. 2 Chron. 14:4.

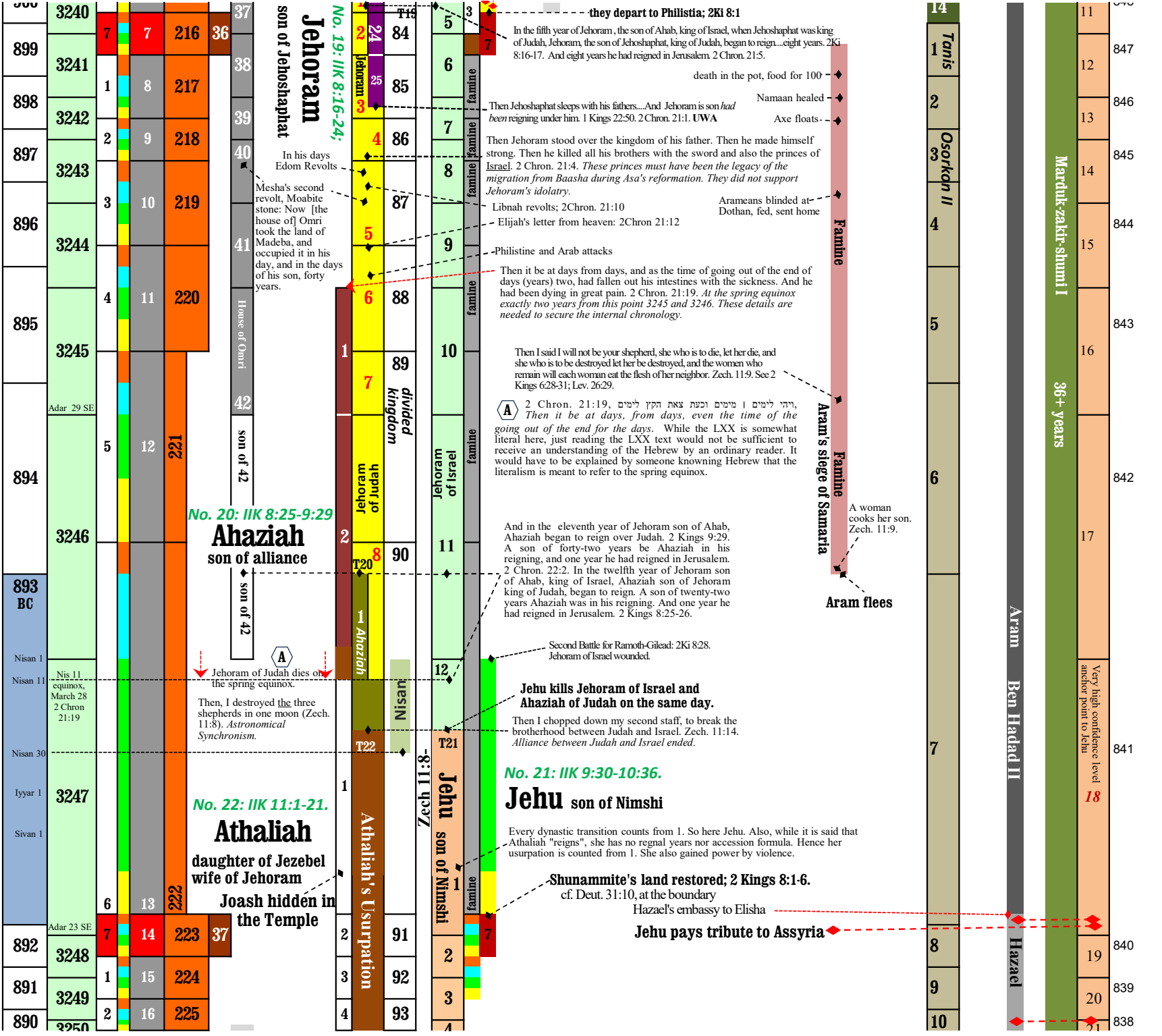
Then Baasha kills him in the third year of Asa, king of Judah. Then he reigns under him. 1 Kings 15:28. In the third year of Asa, king of Judah, Baasah began to reign, the son of Ahijah, over all Israel in Tirzah, twenty-four years. 1 Kings 15:33. *The inclusive count is because of dynasty change by violence.*

So Ahijah slept with his fathers, and they buried him in the city of David: and Asa his son reigned in his stead. In his days the land was quiet ten years. 2 Chron. 14:1. *There was war all the days of Baasha with Asa, but the war did not come into the land of Judah. Also this may be view as no foreign war came into Judah for 10 years.*

In the 15th year...there had been no war until the 35th year of the kingdom of Asa. 2 Chron. 15:10, 19.

Year	Asa	Nadab	Baasha	Osorkon I	Adad-nirari II	Nabu-shuma-ukin I
3177	7	42	153			
3178	1	43	154			
3179	2	44	155			
3180	3	45	156			
3181	4	46	157			
3182	5	47	158			
3183	6	48	159			
3184	7	49	160			
3185	1	1/50	161			
3186	2	2	162			
3187	3	3	163			
3188	4	4	164			
3189	5	5	165			
3190	6	6	166			
3191	7	7	167			
3192						





889	3251	3	17	226		5	94
888	3252	4	18	227		6	95
887	3253	5	19	228		7	96
886	3254	6	20	229		1	T23
885	3255	7	21	230	38	2	Joash 97
884	3256	1	22	231		3	98
883	3257	2	23	232	No. 23: IIK 12:1-21.	4	99
882	3258	3	24	233	Joash	5	100
881	3259	4	25	234	son of Ahaziah	6	101
880	3260	5	26	235		7	102
879	3261	6	27	236		8	103
878	3262	7	28	237	39	9	104
877	3263	1	29	238		10	105
876	3264	2	30	239		11	106
875	3265	3	31	240		12	107
874	3266	4	32	241		13	108
873	3267	5	33	242		14	109
872	3268	6	34	243		15	110
871	3269	7	35	244	40	16	111
870	3270	1	36	245		17	112
869	3271	2	37	246		18	113
868	3272	3	38	247		19	114
867	3273	4	39	248		20	115
866	3274	5	40	249		21	116
865	3275	6	41	250		22	117
864	3276	7	42	251	41	23	T24
863	3277	1	43	252		24	119
862	3278	2	44	253		25	120
861	3279	3	45	254		26	121
860	3280	4	46	255		27	122
859	3281	5	47	256		28	123
858	3282	6	48	257		29	124
857	3283	7	49	258	42	30	125
856	3284	1	1/50	259	43	31	126
855	3285	2	2	260		32	127
854	3286	3	3	261		33	128
853	3287	4	4	262		34	129
852	3288	5	5	263		35	130
851	3289	6	6	264		36	131
850	3290	7	7	265	44	37	132
						38	T25
						39	133
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						257	351
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Jehoshaphat's Reign

Year	Hebrew Year	Babylonian Chronology	Event / Note
849	3291	7	Adad Nirari III
848	3292	8	Adad Nirari III
847	3293	9	Adad Nirari III
846	3294	10	Adad Nirari III
845	3295	11	Adad Nirari III
844	3296	12	Adad Nirari III
843	3297	13	Adad Nirari III
842	3298	14	Adad Nirari III
841	3299	15	Adad Nirari III
840	3300	16	Adad Nirari III
839	3301	17	Adad Nirari III
838	3302	18	Adad Nirari III
837	3303	19	Adad Nirari III
836	3304	20	Adad Nirari III
835	3305	21	Adad Nirari III
834	3306	22	Adad Nirari III
833	3307	23	Adad Nirari III
832	3308	24	Adad Nirari III
831	3309	25	Adad Nirari III
830	3310	26	Adad Nirari III
829	3311	27	Adad Nirari III
828	3312	28	Shalmaneser V
827	3313	29	Shalmaneser V
826	3314	30	Shalmaneser V
825	3315	31	Shalmaneser V
824	3316	32	Shalmaneser V
823	3317	33	Shalmaneser V
822	3318	34	Shalmaneser V
821	3319	35	Shalmaneser V
820	3320	36	Shalmaneser V
819	3321	37	Shalmaneser V
818	3322	38	Shalmaneser V
817	3323	39	Shalmaneser V
816	3324	40	Shalmaneser V
815	3325	41	Shalmaneser V
814	3326	42	Shalmaneser V
813	3327	43	Shalmaneser V
812	3328	44	Shalmaneser V
811	3329	45	Shalmaneser V
810	3330	46	Shalmaneser V
809	3331	47	Shalmaneser V
808	3332	48	Shalmaneser V

12 yr Regency

Nile Level text

Jonah preached in Nineveh around this time.

revolt, eclipse 809 BC

Uzziah
son of Amaziah

Great Earthquake of Amos, Dead Sea Corings

2Chron. 26:15

2Kings 14:23

2Chron. 26:2; IIK 14:22

Interregnum

Rising Judean Hegemony

24 Years

Assyria is overthrown by a Chaldean, Pul, a separate king from Tiglath-Pileser III according to the Hebrew text of 1 Chron. 5:26, who made himself king of Assyria, ruling the cities of the country by extortion, plunder, tribute and tax, and fair-weather vassals. The Assyrian administrative state collapsed as a result, and economic texts were produced without reference to eponyms, since none were appointed by Pul. Pul also managed an expedition to Israel to extort tribute from Menahem, also as retribution for the attack on Tishbe on the Euphrates. Pul began to deport the Transjordan population, possibly to weaken the Assyrian lords with a foreign population in their midst. But later Tiglath-Pileser III adopted this policy for his own reasons, because he also needed weak governors, since he wanted to restore a strong Assyrian administrative state under himself. Tiglath-Pileser III usurped Pul's legacy by claiming it as his own, a clever form of *damnatio memoriae*, and then directing his scribes to concatenate the previous eponym lists with his own

The term *interregnum* is only with respect to the rule of Jehu's dynasty for the sake of the 4th generation prophecy. Somebody(s) governed Israel at this point, perhaps not having the status of king, but only having the support of the people. Scripture passes over the period in silence. Whoever governed did not follow Yahweh, since these years make up part of the 390 years of iniquity.

Jubilees on both sides of the 12 year regency after Amaziah and the 24 year interregnum after Jeroboam II confirm the Scripture and its straightforward interpretation.

Quay Text 13

Forty-Six year gap in Assyrian eponyms

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Quay Text 13

Forty-Six year gap in Assyrian eponyms

Forty-Six year gap in Assyrian eponyms-

772	3368	1	36	343	51	8			211
771	3369	2	37	344	52	9			212
770	3370 XII	3	38	345	53	10			213
769	3371	4	39	346	54	11			214
	XII	5	40	347	55	12			215
768	3372				56	13			216
767	XIII	6	41	348	57	14			217
	3373	7	42	349	58	15			218
766	3374	1	43	350	59	16			219
765	3375	2	44	351	60	17			220
764	3376	3	45	352	61	18			221
763	3377	4	46	353	62	19	0		222
762	3378	5	47	354	63	20	1		223
761	3379	6	48	355	64	21	2		224
760	3380	7	49	356	65	22	3		225
759	3381	1	1/50	357	66	23	4		226
758	3382	2	2	358	67	24	5		227
757	3383	3	3	359		25	6		228
756	3384	4	4	360		26	7		229
755	3385	5	5	361		27	8		230
754	3386	6	6	362		28	9		231
753	3387	7	7	363		29	10		232

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, Zachariah 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.

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.*

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 the years at Tirzah. See below.*

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 he 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. Pul only took tribute. Tiglath-Pileser exiled them.*

Menahem moves to Samaria. Accession to his first reign at Tirzah at the end of the 39th year of Uzziah

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 their 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 checksums 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	20
12	34	21
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14	36	23
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16	38	25
17	1	26
18	2	27
19	3	28
20	4	29
21	5	30
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4	9	34
5	10	35
6	11	36
7	12	37
8	13	38
9	14	39

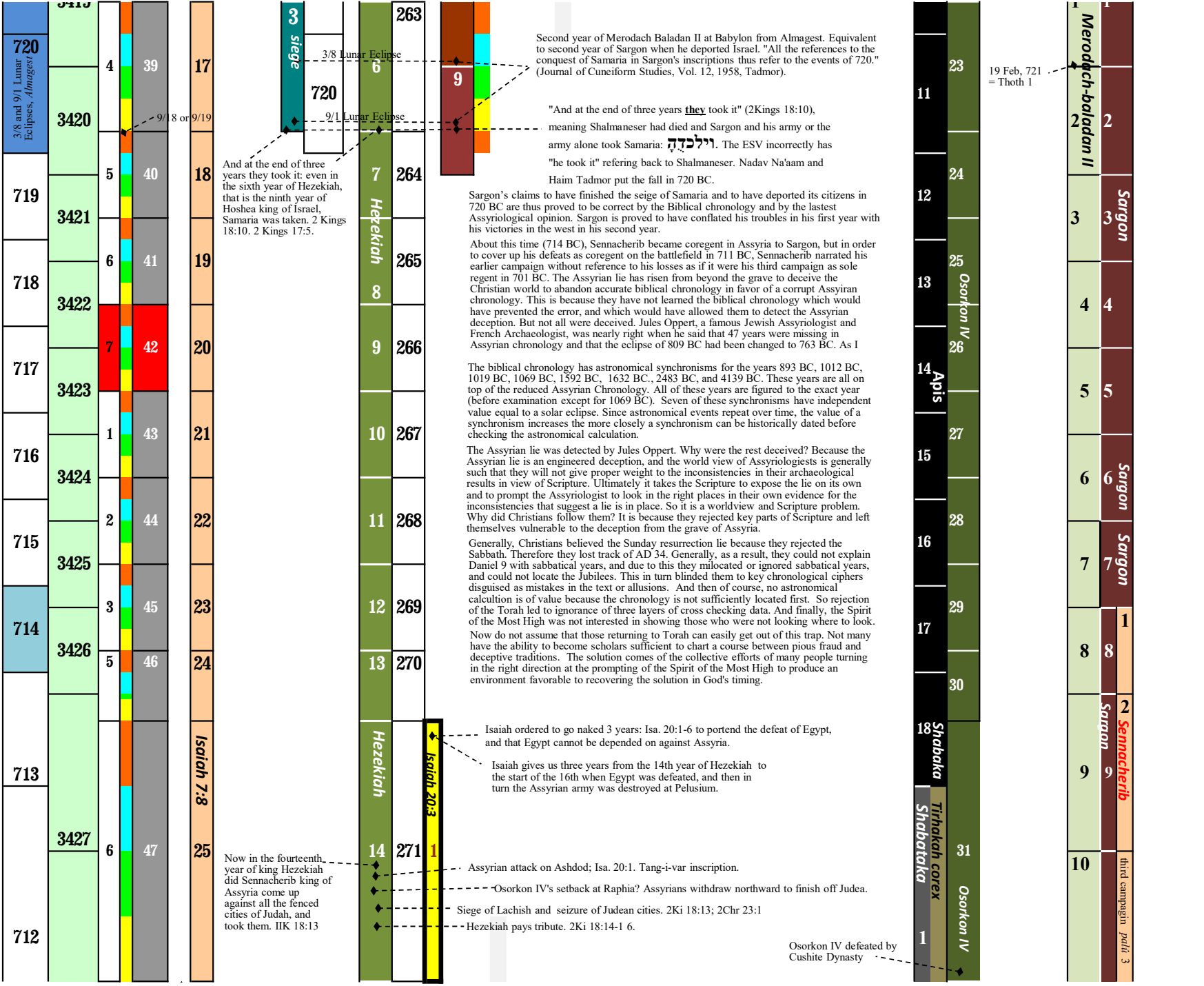
Forty-Six year gap in Assyrian chronology

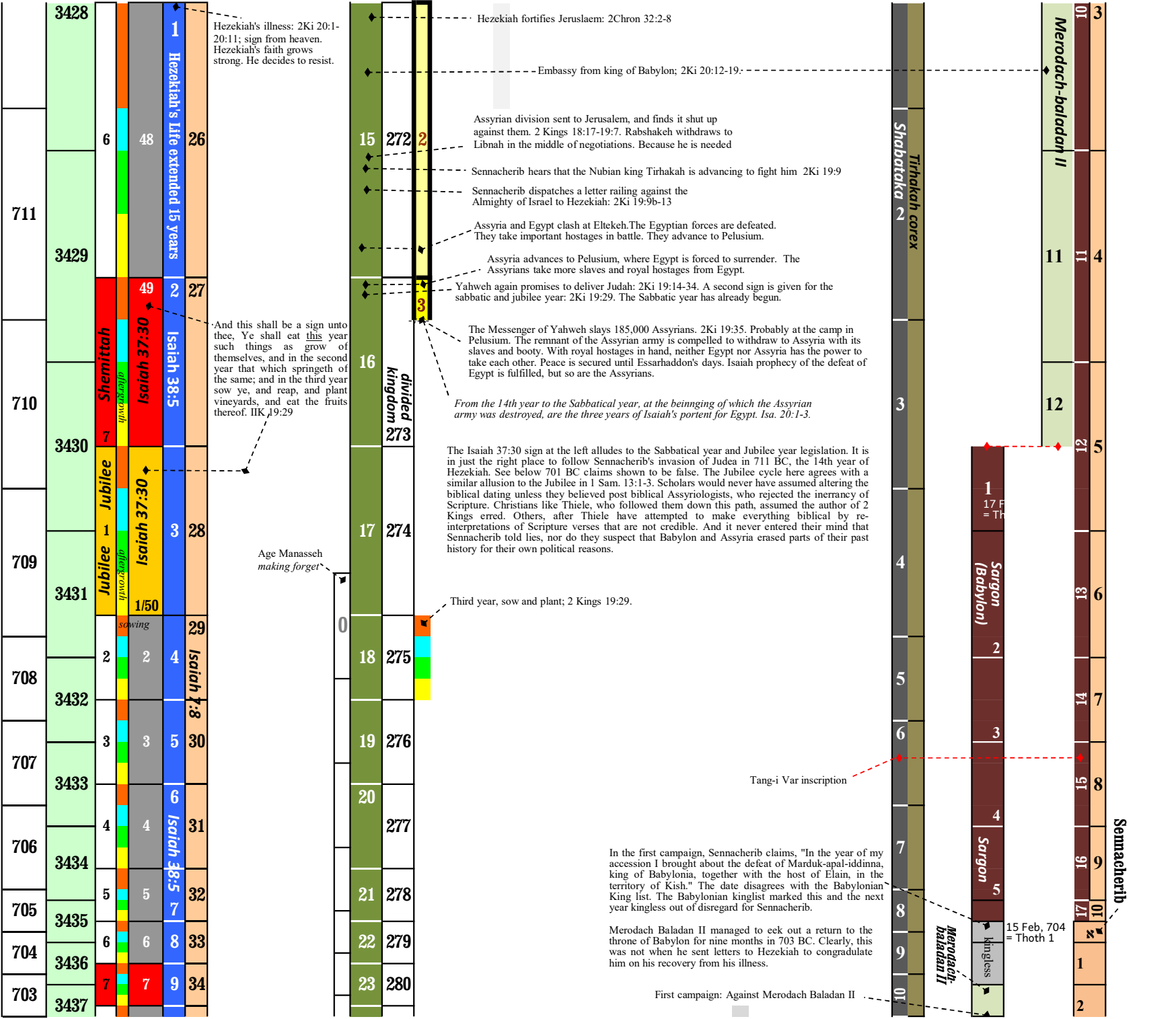
Pul, or his successors, weakening in power, continued to rule north Babylonia (Akkad) until Tiglath Pileser overthrew them with the possible support of Nabonassar.

Nabu-shuma-ishkun
13 years in economic records

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

[illegible]





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	1	41
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 ?

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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 Jehoikim, 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. Esarhaddon 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.u/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.u/699.1 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.

Shobataka

Trilakh (Egypt)

Apis

& Elam

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

13 Feb, 693 = Thoth 1

11 Feb, 688 = Thoth 1

9 Feb, 680 = Thoth 1

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

In his 10th campaign, Esarhaddon invades Egypt.

died 1 Nov, 669

Older son of Esarhaddon, Prob. by Bab. wife. Rule not recognized at first.

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

Bel-i-bni	15 Feb, 702 = Thoth 1
Aššur-nadin-šumi	14 Feb, 699 = Thoth 1
Nergal-ušeziḫ	
Mushezib-Marduk	12 Feb, 692 = Thoth 1
Babylon is razed by Sennacherib	

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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

	3516	3	38
623	3517		
		4	39
622	3518		
621	3519	5	40
620	3520	6	41
619	3521	7	42
618	3522	1	43
		2	44
617	3523		
		3	45
616	3524		
		4	46
615	3525		
		5	47
614	3526		
		6	48
613	3527		
		7	49
612	3528		
		1	50

	25	17	360	5
2Kings 22:3	18	1		Jer 25:3
	Josiah	divided kingdom	Ezek 1:1	6
		361		
	19	362	2	7
	20	363	3	8
	21	364	4	9
	22	365	5	10
	23	366	6	11
	24	367	7	12
	25	368	8	13
	26	369	9	14
	27	370	10	15
	28	371	11	Jer 25:3
			16	
	29	372	12	17

Passover Celebrated
2Kings 22:3

Josephus preserves the remarkable number 361 years for the prophecy of "Jadon" (cf. 1 Kings 13:1-10, which corresponds to the exact year from the division of the kingdom to the fulfillment of the prophecy. Jos. Ant. Book X, ch. 4, no. 4.

Almagest, V, 14 (F. Richard Stephenson): "In the fifth year of Nabopolassar, Athyr [month III] 27/28 in the Egyptian calendar [- 620 Apr 21/22], at the end of the 11th hour in Babylon, the Moon began to be eclipsed; the maximum obscuration was 1/4 of the diameter from the south. Now the eclipse occurred 5 seasonal hours after midnight..." (April 22, just before sunrise, verified in Stellarium.

Egypt	2	1
42		2
Psammetichus I	3	Sin-Shar-Ishkun
43	4	3
	5	4
44	6	5
45	7	6
46	8	7
47	9	8
48	10	9
49	11	10
50	12	11
51	13	12
52	14	
Psammetichus I		
53		

Nineveh falls

Isaiah 27:13

