

465	3675	7	49
464	3676	1	1/50
463	3677	2	2
462	3678	3	3
461	3679	4	4
460	3680	5	5
459 BC	3681	6	6
458 BC	3682	7	7
457	3683	1	8
456	3684	2	9
455	3685	3	10
454	3686	4	11
453	3687	5	12
452	3688	6	13
451	3689	7	14
450		1	15

Walls nearly finished

Nisan 1 in 458 BC is a Sabbath. Adar 30 a Friday. Ezra would not have appointed Nisan 1 this year for the rendezvous at the river Ahava.

Ezra arrived under the High Priest Yohanan (cf. Ezra 10:6) in the reign of Artaxerxes II, which was not this year, because the HP was Yoiakim.

Nisan 457 BC is in the 8th year of Artaxerxes by all reckonings.

Kisleu 20 (cf. Ezra 10:8-9) falls on Sunday, putting Sabbath within the travel period,

During this time Ezra is ordained and anointed as a priest.

High Priest: Yoiakim

High Priest: Yoiakim

Neh. 12:10-11

Jerusalem

Jerusalem

Artaxerxes I

styled Cyrus, Isa. 44:26

Aramaic Papyri 6, 21 Xerxes, X Artaxerxes Kisleu 18 = Thoth [7, 14, 17], Jan 2-3. Only agrees with Nisan epoch. The document was an affidavit of a Persian, and the notary (judge) was also Persian.

AP 8: Kisleu 21 = Mesore 1, yr 6 of Artaxerxes = Nov 11/12 (ss-sr), 460 BC. There is no scribal error in this document as Horn and Wood allege. The Yeb Jews simply failed to add II Adar in the spring of 460 BC. Only the Tishri reckoning shown (460.T/459.T) fits the 6th year, showing once again that chronologies equating 458.T/457.T to the 7th year are incorrect.

Athens sends fleet to Egypt

Cairo Sandstone Stele. Sivan = Mechir, yr 7 of Artaxerxes 458 BC, (6 June to 13 June).

The King orders to cease building, Ezra 4:21, promising decree later.

Tablet VAT 5047 astronomical dating (~453 = 454 BC.) Artaxerxes I, 11th year = 454. "Night of the 25th, a few clouds; the moon was balanced 1 cubit in front of Mars" [6/15/454]. "Night of the 26th, the moon was behind Venus." [6/16/454]. The 28th, Mercury's last appearance in the east in the end of Aquarius. (3/11/453). 1 Cubit = 1.5 to 2.0 deg. Balanced = near conjunction.

Athens fleets destroyed.

Persian victory in Egypt

Phoenecian fleet controls Mediterranean

Kraeling 1. Phamenoth 25 = Sivan 20, yr 14 of Artaxerxes 451 BC, July 6/7 (ss-sr)

BM 32234: June 5, Lunar Eclipse

Xerxes murdered Aug 4-8, 465
British Museum Tablet 32234, LBAT 1419

Possible regency under Artabanus

Themistocles interview with Artaxerxes

End Artaxerxes accession year Judean Reckoning.

Manetho misinterpreted the regency as a 7 month reign.

BM 32234: Nov. 29 Lunar Eclipse

Artabanus guilt in Xerxes death discovered, slain by Artaxerxes.

Persian Defeat

Cyprus falls
Persian fleet annihilated

Seige of "White Fort"

Sparta enters the war

The main reason I have set down the Tishri version of Artaxerxes I is to show that chronologies equating 457 BC to the 7th year are untenable. This Judean reckoning is, in fact, not needed for any dates in this chronology.

Megabyzus army arrives

Tablet VAT 5047

Themistocles learns Persian for a year

21

465 BC

17 Dec 465 = Thoth I

464 BC

463

462

461

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459 BC

458 BC

457

456

455

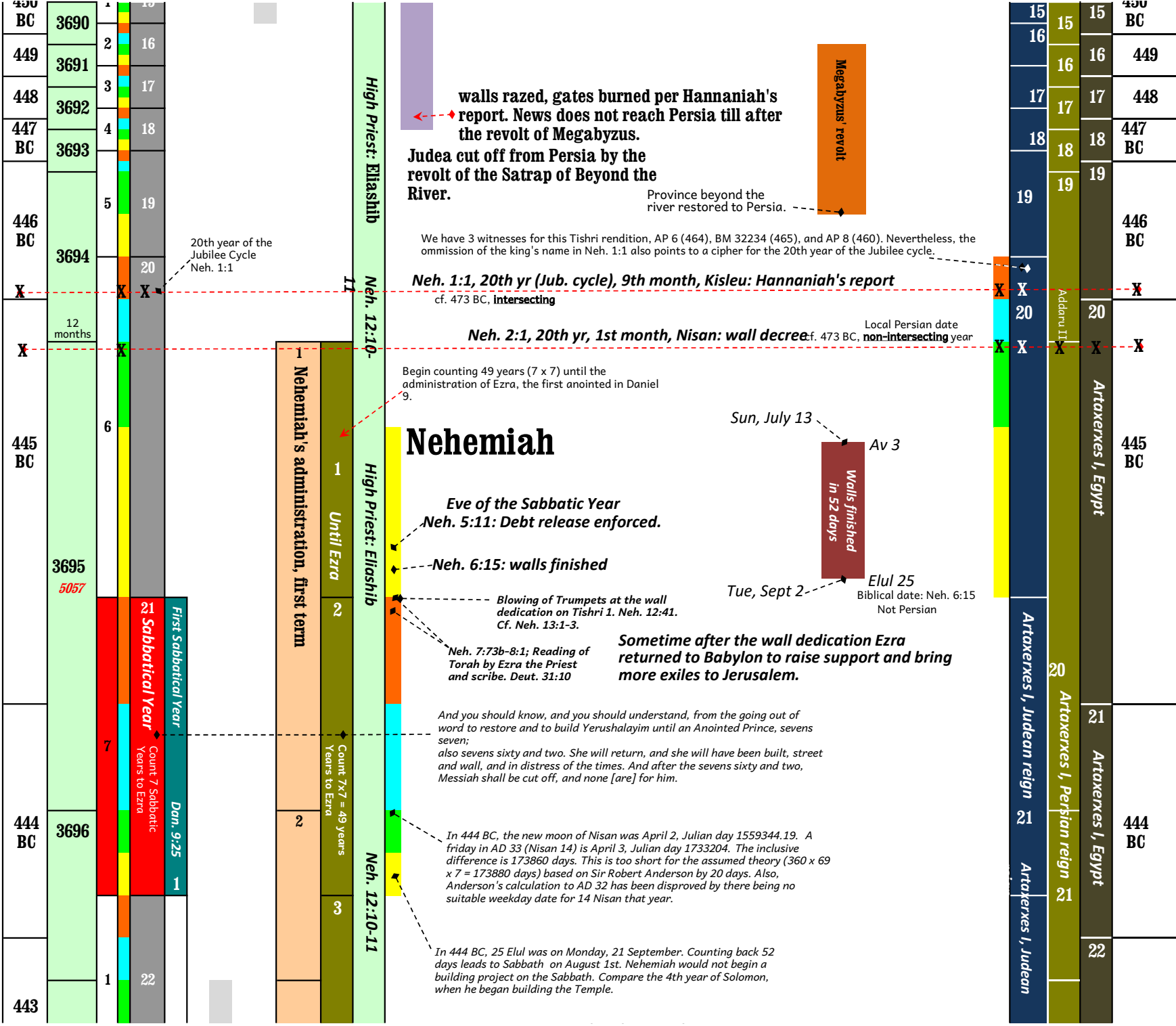
454

453

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397	3743			
396	3744	6	20	
395	3745	7	21	1
394	3746	1	22	
393	3747	2	23	
392	3748	3	24	
391	3749	4	25	
390	3750	5	26	
389	3751	6	27	
388	3752	7	28	2
387	3753	1	29	
386	3754	2	30	
385	3755	3	31	
384	3756	4	32	
383	3757	5	33	
382	3758	6	34	
381	3759	7	35	3
380	3760	1	36	
379		2	37	4

End of the 7 x 7 years Daniel 9:25	Start of the 62 Sevens Daniel 9:25	High Priest: Yohanan High Priest: Yohanan
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According to the Seventh Day Adventist chronology, the “the vision concerning the daily sacrifice, and the transgression of desolation, to give both the sanctuary and the host to be trodden under foot” (Dan. 8:13) was happening at this time for 2300 years (457 BC to AD 1844). We must understand that grasping the Sabbath truth does not certify the correctness of their chronology any more than Jewish Sabbath observance certifies the chronology of Seder Olam. It is plainly clear that literal events contradict this chronology. The Temple was up and operating at this time in its proper manner. Adventist interpreters therefore resort to claims of *invisible* or doctrinal “desolation” that cannot actually be verified by history, and *invisible* cleansing the temple of heaven.

Artaxerxes II	8
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379	3761	3	38	62 Sevens
378	3762	4	39	
377	3763	5	40	
376	3764	6	41	
375	3765	7	42	4
374	3766	1	43	
373	3767	2	44	
372	3768	3	45	
371	3769	4	46	
370	3770	5	47	
369	3771	6	48	
368	3772	7	49	5
367	3773	1	50	
366	3774	2	2	
365	3775	3	3	
364	3776	4	4	
363	3777	5	5	
362	3778	6	6	
361	3779	7	7	6
360	3780	1	8	
359	3781	2	9	
358	3782	3	10	
357	3783	4	11	
356	3784	5	12	
355	3785	6	13	
354	3786	7	14	7
353	3787	1	15	
352	3788	2	16	
351	3789	3	17	
350	3790	4	18	
349	3791	5	19	
348	3792	6	20	
347	3793	7	21	8
346	3794	1	22	
345	3795	2	23	
344	3796	3	24	
343	3797	4	25	
342	3798	5	26	
341	3799	6	27	
340	3800	7	28	9
339	3801	1	29	
338	3802	2	30	
337	3803	3	31	
336	3804	4	32	
335	3805	5	33	

Neh. 12:10-11

High Priest: Yaddua

Neh. 12:10-11

1	3806	6	34	
2	3807	7	35	
3	3808	1	36	
4	3809	2	37	
5	3810	3	38	
6	3811	4	39	
7	3812	5	40	
8	3813	6	41	
9	3814	7	42	
10	3815	1	43	
11	3816	2	44	
12	3817	3	45	
13	3818	4	46	
14	3819	5	47	
15	3820	6	48	
16	3821	7	49	
17	3822	1	50	
18	3823	2	2	
19	3824	3	3	
20	3825	4	4	
21	3826	5	5	
22	3827	6	6	
23	3828	7	7	
24	3829	1	8	
25	3830	2	9	
26	3831	3	10	
27	3832	4	11	
28	3833	5	12	
29	3834	6	13	
30	3835	7	14	
31	3836	1	15	
32	3837	2	16	
33	3838	3	17	
34	3839	4	18	
35	3840	5	19	
36	3841	6	20	
37	3842	7	21	
38	3843	1	22	
39	3844	2	23	
40	3845	3	24	
41	3846	4	25	
42	3847	5	26	
43	3848	6	27	
44	3849	7	28	
45	3850	1	29	
46	3851	2	30	
47	3852	3	31	
48	3853	4	32	
49	3854	5	33	
50	3855	6	34	
51	3856	7	35	
52	3857	1	36	
53	3858	2	37	
54	3859	3	38	
55	3860	4	39	
56	3861	5	40	
57	3862	6	41	
58	3863	7	42	
59	3864	1	43	
60	3865	2	44	
61	3866	3	45	
62	3867	4	46	
63	3868	5	47	
64	3869	6	48	
65	3870	7	49	
66	3871	1	50	
67	3872	2	2	
68	3873	3	3	
69	3874	4	4	
70	3875	5	5	
71	3876	6	6	
72	3877	7	7	
73	3878	1	8	
74	3879	2	9	
75	3880	3	10	
76	3881	4	11	
77	3882	5	12	
78	3883	6	13	
79	3884	7	14	
80	3885	1	15	
81	3886	2	16	
82	3887	3	17	
83	3888	4	18	
84	3889	5	19	
85	3890	6	20	
86	3891	7	21	
87	3892	1	22	
88	3893	2	23	
89	3894	3	24	
90	3895	4	25	
91	3896	5	26	
92	3897	6	27	
93	3898	7	28	
94	3899	1	29	
95	3900	2	30	
96	3901	3	31	
97	3902	4	32	
98	3903	5	33	
99	3904	6	34	
100	3905	7	35	

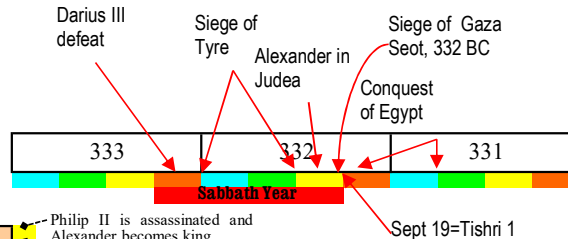
Dating of Yohanan silver coin showing him still HP.

The last dating for Artaxerxes II is day 10, month 8, regnal year 46
(Ungnad, *Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler*, Leipzig, 1908, VI, no. 186;
see Weissbach, *ZDMG* 62, 1908, pp. 646-47).

Artaxerxes III

also styled Cyrus

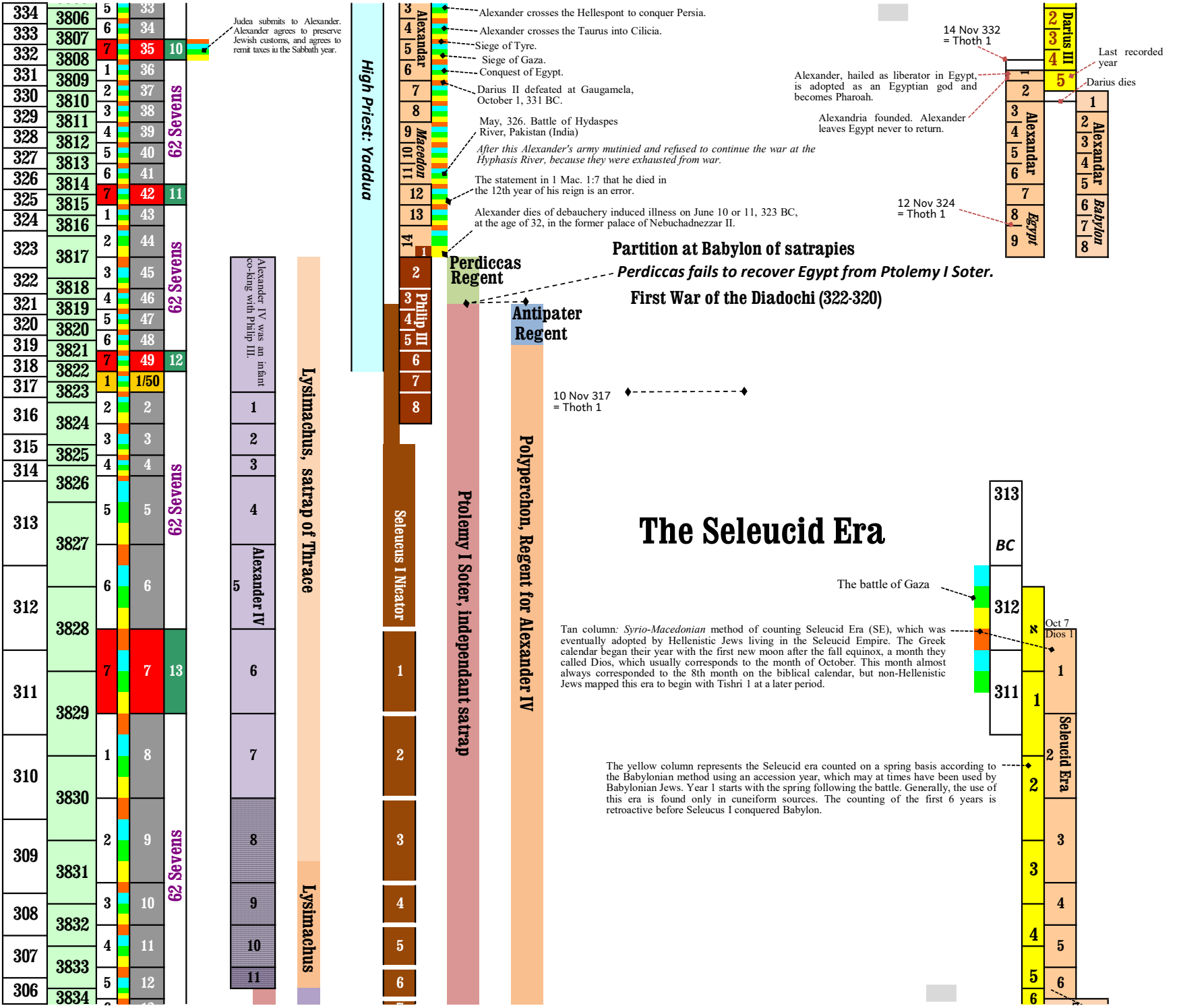
21 Nov 359
= Thoth 1

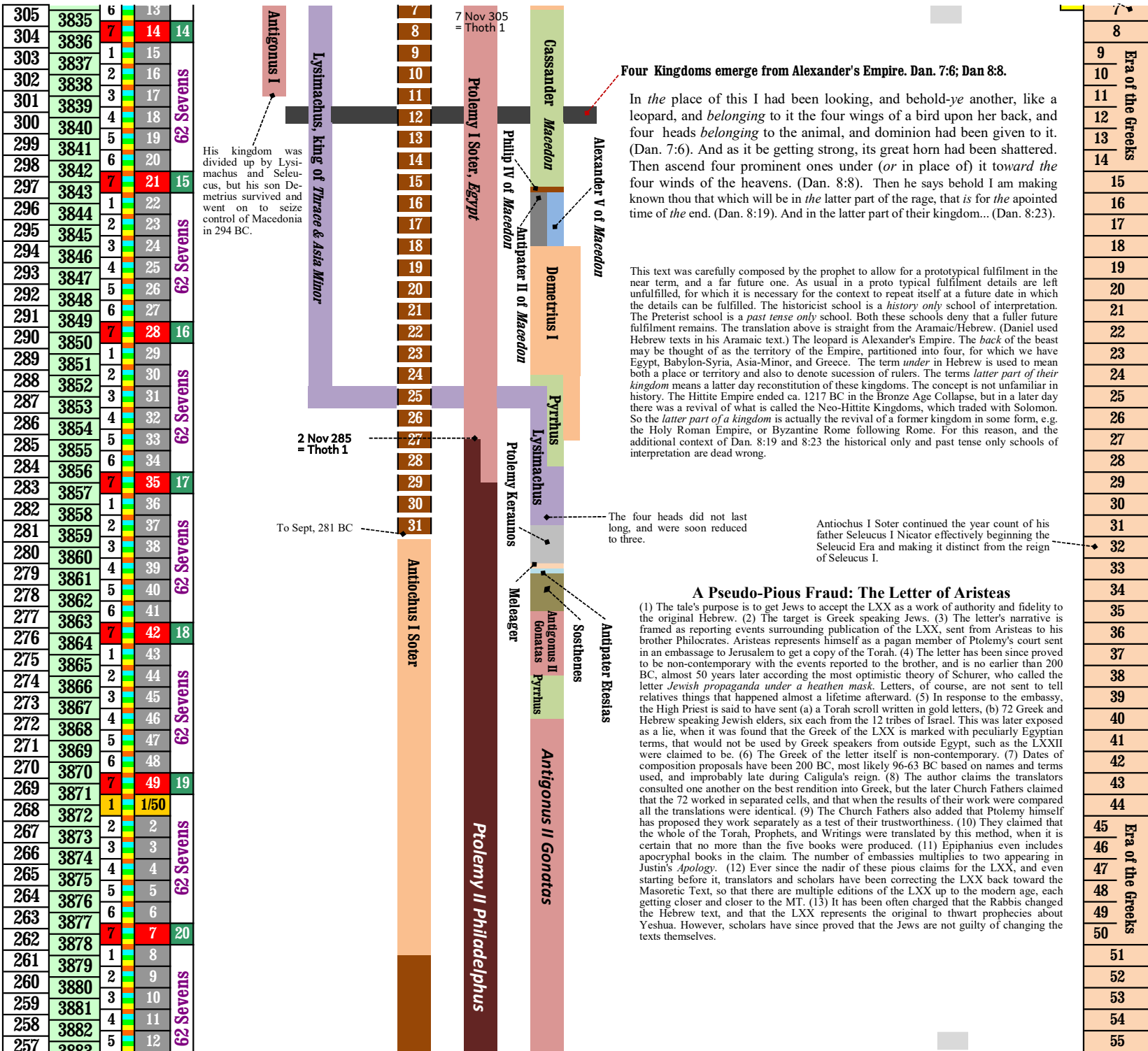


Philip II is assassinated and Alexander becomes king.
The Macedonian reign would be calculated from the first moon after the fall equinox.

16 Nov 338
= Thoth 1

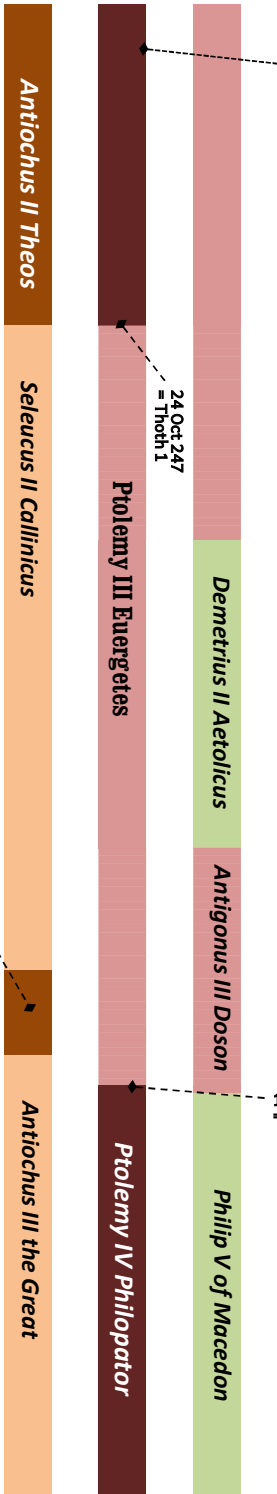
15 Nov 336
= Thoth 1





256	3884	6	13	
255	3885	7	14	21
254	3886	1	15	
253	3887	2	16	
252	3888	3	17	
251	3889	4	18	
250	3890	5	19	
249	3891	6	20	
248	3892	7	21	22
247	3893	1	22	
246	3894	2	23	
245	3895	3	24	
244	3896	4	25	
243	3897	5	26	
242	3898	6	27	
241	3899	7	28	23
240	3900	1	29	
239	3901	2	30	
238	3902	3	31	
237	3903	4	32	
236	3904	5	33	
235	3905	6	34	
234	3906	7	35	24
233	3907	1	36	
232	3908	2	37	
231	3909	3	38	
230	3910	4	39	
229	3911	5	40	
228	3912	6	41	
227	3913	7	42	25
226	3914	1	43	
225	3915	2	44	
224	3916	3	45	
223	3917	4	46	
222	3918	5	47	
221	3919	6	48	
220	3920	7	49	26
219	3921	1	1/50	
218	3922	2	2	
217	3923	3	3	
216	3924	4	4	
215	3925	5	5	
214	3926	6	6	
213	3927	7	7	27
212	3928	1	8	
211	3929	2	9	
210	3930	3	10	
209	3931	4	11	
208		5	12	

Seleucus III Ceraunus



It is during the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus in Egypt that the *Letter of Aristeas* claims the Septuagint (LXX) or Greek translation of the Torah was made. The letter has been since proved by modern scholars, both Christian and Jewish, before the age of biblical skepticism, to be a fabricated narrative, that sort of pernicious lie that mixes history and falsehood to promote a false conclusion.

24 Oct 247
= Thoth 1

18 Oct 222
= Thoth 1

56	Era of the greeks
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101	Era of the greeks
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208	3932	6	13	
207	3933	7	14	28
206	3934	1	15	
205	3935	2	16	
204	3936	3	17	
203	3937	4	18	
202	3938	5	19	
201	3939	6	20	
200	3940	7	21	29
199	3941	1	22	
198	3942	2	23	
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186	3954	7	35	31
185	3955	1	36	
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179	3961	7	42	32
178	3962	1	43	
177	3963	2	44	
176	3964	3	45	
175	3965	4	46	
174	3966	5	47	
173	3967	6	48	
172	3968	7	49	33
171	3969	1	1/50	
170	3970			

Battle of Callinicus

The start of 7 years.

Perseus of Macedon

Seleucus IV Philopater

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1st Egyptian Year

7 Oct 180 = Thoth 1

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13 Oct 205 = Thoth 1

1st Egyptian Year ended with 12 Oct, 204 BC. Reign began July/August 204, at the age of 5

Philip V of Macedon

Antiochus IV

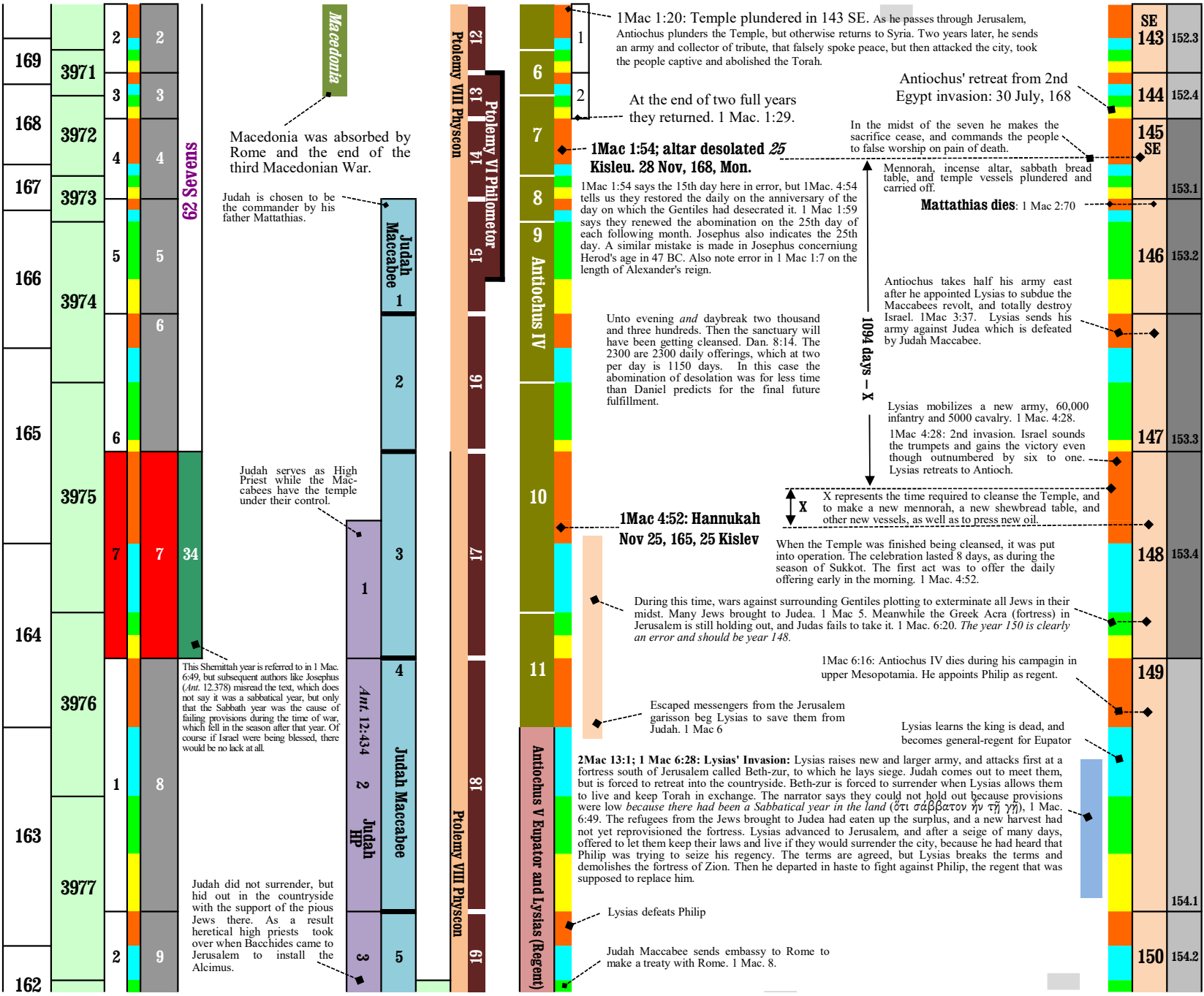
He began his reign in the 137th year of the Greeks. 1 Mac. 1:10.

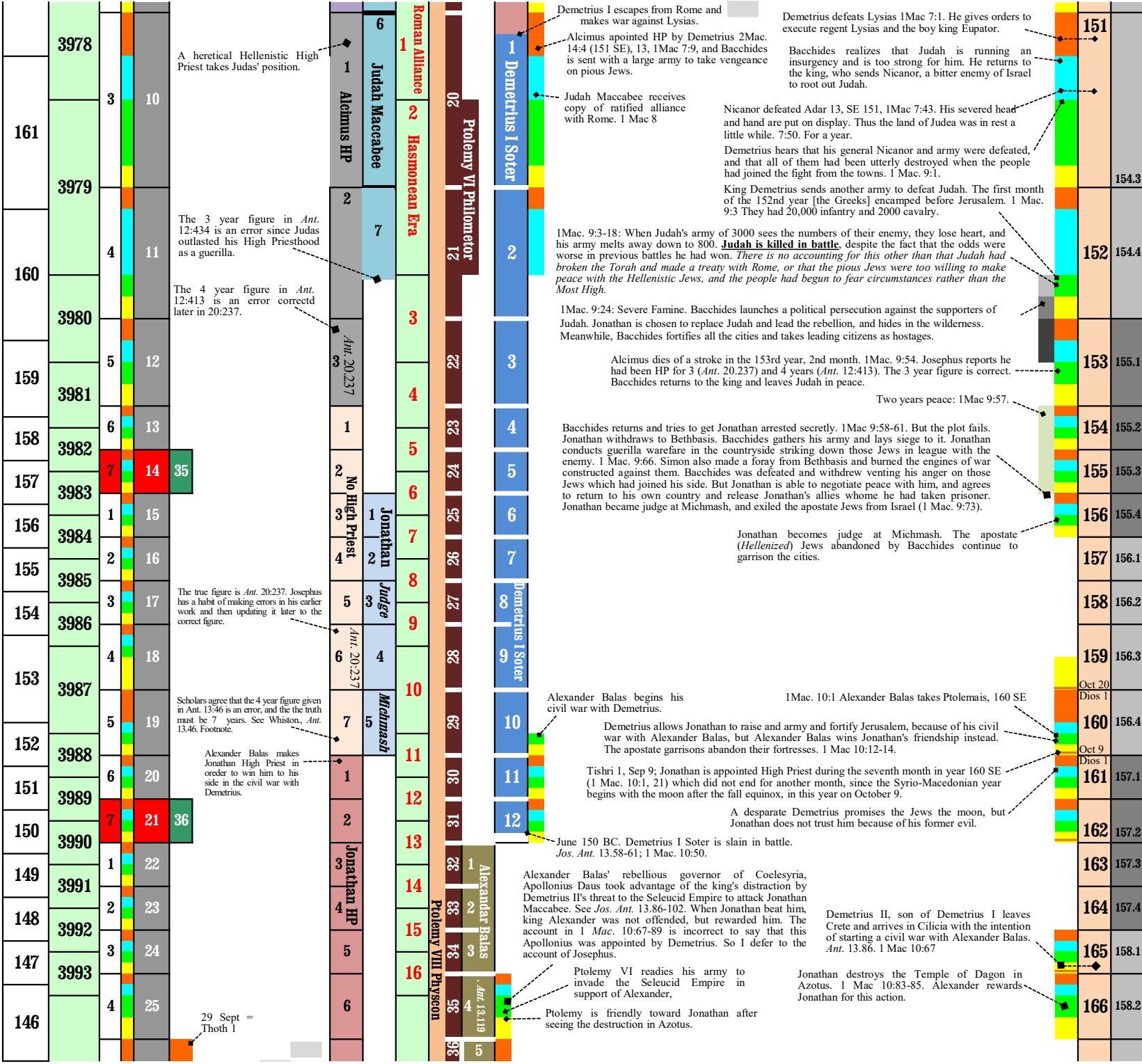
A liberal Jewish faction appeals to Antiochus to authorize the introduction of forbidden Hellenistic customs into Israel, which he authorizes them to do, setting aside the Torah, which had been the Law in Judea from the days of Ezra. 1 Mac. 1:11.

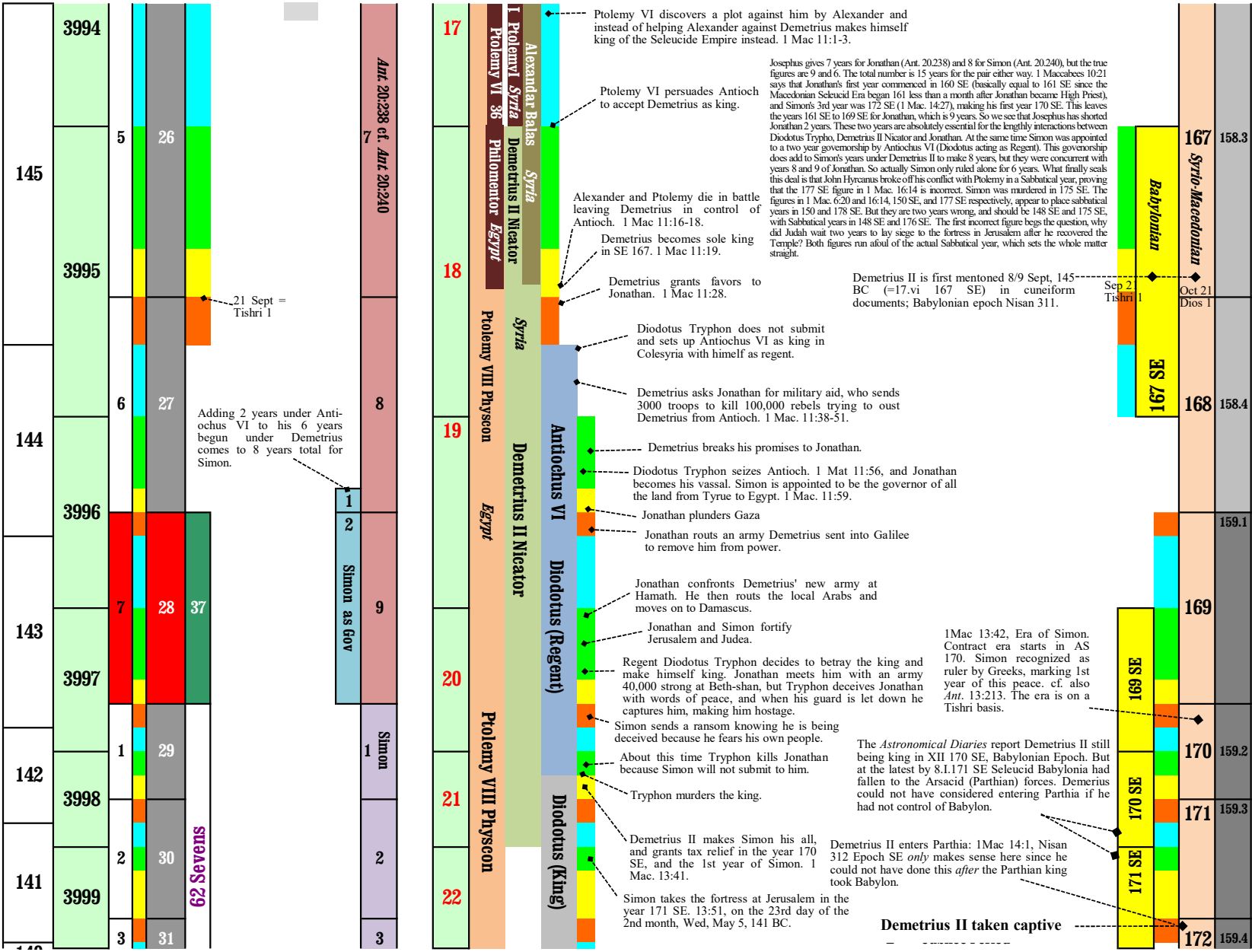
Ptolemy's plan to attack Coele-Syria was discovered by Antiochus, and so Antiochus was ready for the Egyptians, and defeated them. The Seleucids seized Pelusium, and so as not to alarm Rome, Egypt's ally, they allowed Ptolemy to continue ruling as a puppet at Memphis. Only Alexandria remained unconquered, which declared a new king, the brother of Ptolemy VI as Ptolemy VII. The brothers resolved not to fight a civil war, and so Antiochus resolved to take Alexandria by force, but the Roman ambassador drew a line around him on the ground and said he should leave Egypt, and give him a reply before stepping out of the circle, or he would be at war with Rome!

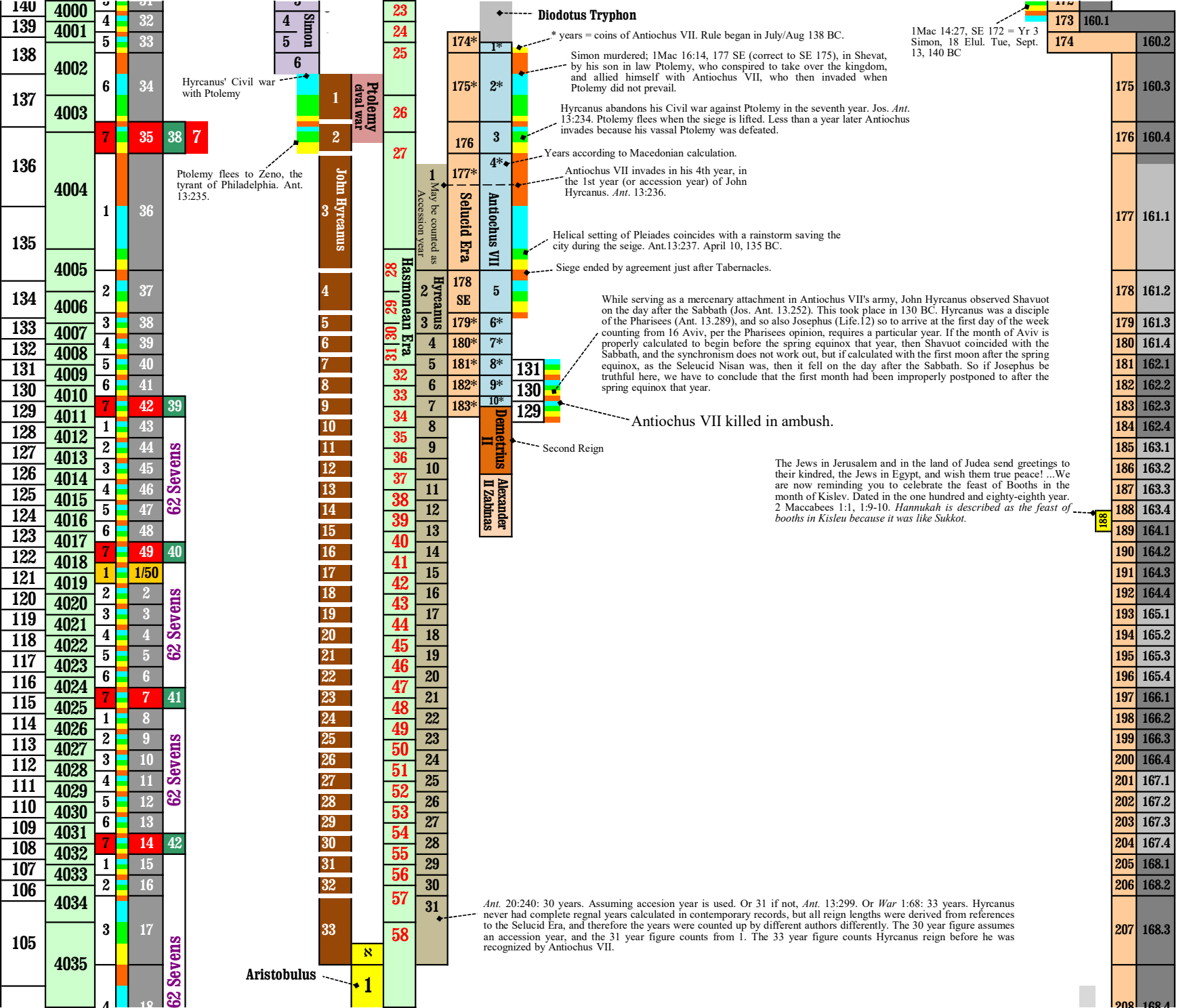
Antiochus retreats back to Jerusalem in a rage and begins to take out his wrath on the Jewish nation.

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106	Era of the Greeks	
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128	Era of the Greeks	
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137		151.1
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139		151.3
140		151.4
141		152.1
142		152.2









104	4036	5	19		
103	4037	6	20		
102	4038	7	21	43	
101	4039	1	22		
100	4040	2	23		
99	4041	3	24		
98	4042	4	25		
97	4043	5	26		
96	4044	6	27		
95	4045	7	28	44	
94	4046	1	29		
93	4047	2	30		
92	4048	3	31		
91	4049	4	32		
90	4050	5	33		
89	4051	6	34		
88	4052	7	35		
87	4053	1	36		
86	4054	2	37		
85	4055	3	38		
84	4056	4	39		
83	4057	5	40		
82	4058	6	41		
81	4059	7	42	46	
80	4060	1	43		
79	4061	2	44		
78	4062	3	45		
77	4063	4	46		
76	4064	5	47		
75	4065	6	48		
74	4066	7	49	47	
73	4067	1	1/50		
72	4068	2	2		
71	4069	3	3		
70	4070	4	4		
69	4071	5	5		
68	4072	6	6		
67	4073	7	7	48	
66	4074				

62 Sevens

62 Sevens

62 Sevens

62 Sevens

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	

Hyrcanus gives up his position.

1	59
2	60
3	61
4	62
5	63
6	64
7	65
8	66
9	67
10	68
11	69
12	70
13	71
14	72
15	73
16	74
17	75
18	76
19	77
20	78
21	79
22	80
23	81
24	82
25	83
26	84
27	85
1	86
2	87
3	88
4	89
5	90
6	91
7	92
8	93
9	94
1	95
2	96
3	97
4	98
5	99

Alexander Jannaeus

Queen Shalome

Aristobulus

Ant. 13.408 So she [Queen Alexandra] made Hyrcanus high priest, but much more because he cared not to meddle with politics, and permitted the Pharisees to do everything; to whom she ordered the multitude to be obedient. She also restored again those practices which the Pharisees had introduced, according to the traditions of their forefathers, and which her father-in-law, [John] Hyrcanus, had abrogated.

Birth Herod the Great, he was born around 72 BC in Idumea. He was the second son of Antipater the Idumaeen (Edomite), a high-ranking official under ethnarch Hyrcanus II, and Cypros, a Nabatean Arab princess from Petra.

Aristobulus revolts in secret when the Queen falls ill planning to sieze the kingdom from his brother, but the Queen discovers the plot and takes his family as hostages, imprisoning them in the Temple fortress.

Ant. 14.4. Hyrcanus began his reign on the third year of the 177th Olympiad when Quintus Hortensius and Quintus Metellus were consuls at Rome, but Aristobulus declared himself priest and king and made war on Hyrcanus until an agreement was struck.

Hyrcaanus agrees to let Aristobulus rule in exchange for peace and safety.

In Ant. 20:244 it says Aristobulus reigned "three years and as many months", but in Ant. 14:97, "three years and six months"; Lewin suggests the correction is "six years and six months" making the years equal to the months. And this in fact works exactly right. cf. Fasti, 83. The best theory is that a copiest made an error confusing Aristobulus with Antigonus whose reign ended

Hyrcaanus' to persuaded to come out of private life to renew his war for the throne when Aretas supplies him with an army.

209	169.1
210	169.2
211	169.3
212	169.4
213	170.1
214	170.2
215	170.3
216	170.4
217	171.1
218	171.2
219	171.3
220	171.4
221	172.1
222	172.2
223	172.3
224	172.4
225	173.1
226	173.2
227	173.3
228	173.4
229	174.1
230	174.2
231	174.3
232	174.4
233	175.1
234	175.2
235	175.3
236	175.4
237	176.1
238	176.2
239	176.3
240	176.4
241	177.1
242	177.2
243	Olympiad Era
244	177.4
245	178.1
246	178.2

The Roman General Pompey storms the Temple Mount on a fast day, Sabbath, Av 9 (July 25) after a siege lasting about three months in 63 BC. He restores Hyrcanus II. Ant. 14:66.

In early 63 BC, Pompey left Antioch and marched south, occupying coastal cities like Apamea, before crossing the Anti-Lebanon Mountains and capturing Pella, Jordan and Damascus.

Rome intervenes

A 27 year era is calculated from this taking of Jerusalem to the end of the Hasmonean government when Antigonus was executed by Mark Antony in Antioch before his invasion of Parthia. Jos. Ant. 14:488. Josephus erred in conflating the date of Antigonus' execution with Herod's conquest of Jerusalem. We know this for sure because the Sabbatic cycles agree with a date of 38 BC for the fall of Jerusalem, as well as the history of Cassius Dio. The last Hasmonean king was executed in 36 BC.

Caesarian Era. Inclusive counted from Pompey's war with Caesar. The epoch increments sometime from June to August with year 1 being backdated. Coin experts are not exactly sure when during the summer the epoch changes. They are sure year 2 begins sometime in June-August 48 BC.

Caesar stayed in Egypt until April 47 BC living with Cleopatra. See Jos. Ant. 14:158. See Usher.

In 47 BC when Caesar went from Egypt to Syria, he left Caesar Sextus in charge in Syria (cf. Dio 42:47), and sailed away (cf. Jos. Ant. XIV.156). Some time later, Herod, at age 25 was appointed by Antipater to govern Galilee (cf. Josephus Ant. XIV.158). This appointment must have happened at the very beginning of 46 BC, because just after Varus' Judgment of Herod's son, Josephus informs us he was "almost seventy." Our copies of Josephus have "15 years" here, but it is agreed that this is a mistake for 25.

Caesar murdered on March 15, 44 BC.

Antony and Octavian defeat Cassius and Brutus at Philippi. War 1:242. Herod is appointed tetrarch.

Parthia Invades Syria

- Herod sails into a freak storm; he reaches Italy after peace is made.
- Early September: Treaty of Brundisium.
- Herod appointed king September 30, Olympiad 184
- Herod lands at Ptolemais about Nov. 1
- Herod takes Galilee, then Joppa.
- The troops go into winter quarters, Jos. Ant. 14:406, 411, 417.; Jos. War 1:297, 302, 508;
- Herod's brother Joseph perishes raiding grain supplies.
- Antony sends Sossius to aid Herod.
- Most of the troops go into winter quarters, Ant. 14:461, 465.
- 5 month siege begun in third year of Roman reign. Ant. 14:465, War 1:343-351
- Fall of Jerusalem to Herod and Sossius in the month of Sivan, after at least a five month siege. Ant. 14:487. Last Hasmonean king imprisoned. Dio 49:22-23. Dio writes, *This was the course of events in the consulship of Claudius and Norbanus; during the following year the Romans accomplished nothing worthy of note in Syria.* Cassius Dio here gives the true date of the fall of Jerusalem to Herod and Sossius in 38 BC.
- Josephus (Ant. 15:7) notes a Sabbatic year was still going on, but his consular dating is wrong, and contradicts that of Cassius Dio.
- Cassius Dio 49:23 "The Romans accomplished nothing worthy of note in Syria." Internal revolution in Parthia.
- Antony's army moves from Egypt to Antioch
- Hasmonean king Antigonus is executed by Mark Antony voiding Roman covenant. The people in no wise accepted Herod's reign till Antigonus was executed, (Jos. Ant. 15:8-10); and this is why Antigonus' reign is reckoned to the end of 37 BC by Hasmonean loyalists, because to them he remained king while in prison. The execution was after Tishri 1, and so Hasmonean loyalists counted the year only as Herod's accession year. Josephus gives 27 years since Pompey took Jerusalem, but he did not realize that his source dated the end of Antigonus' reign at his execution. (cf. Jos. Ant. 14:490)
- Mark Antony's invasion of Parthia begins (year of Gellius and Nerva) Dio 49:24.

Pathians evicted by Ventidius

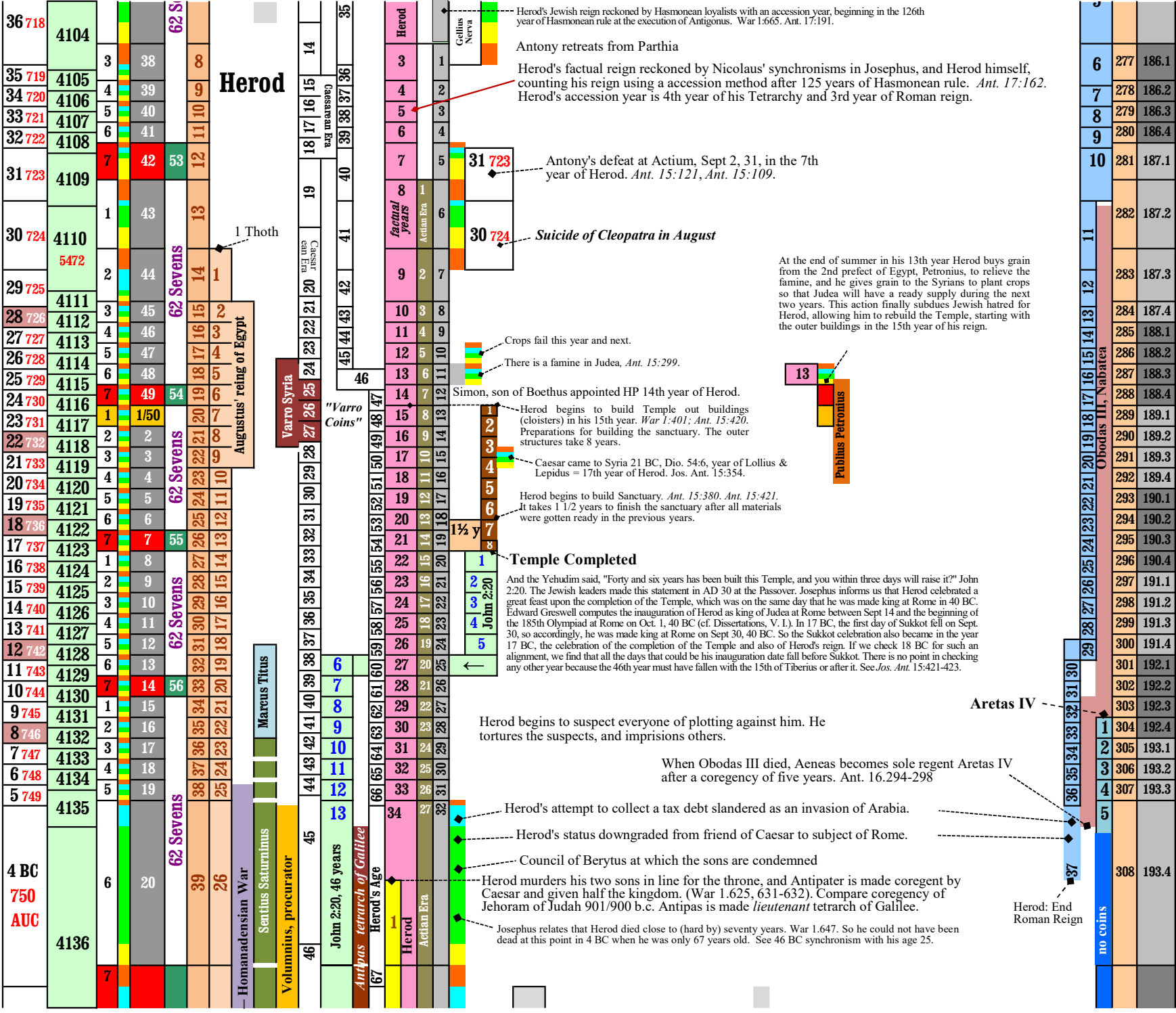
Pacorus slain, June 9

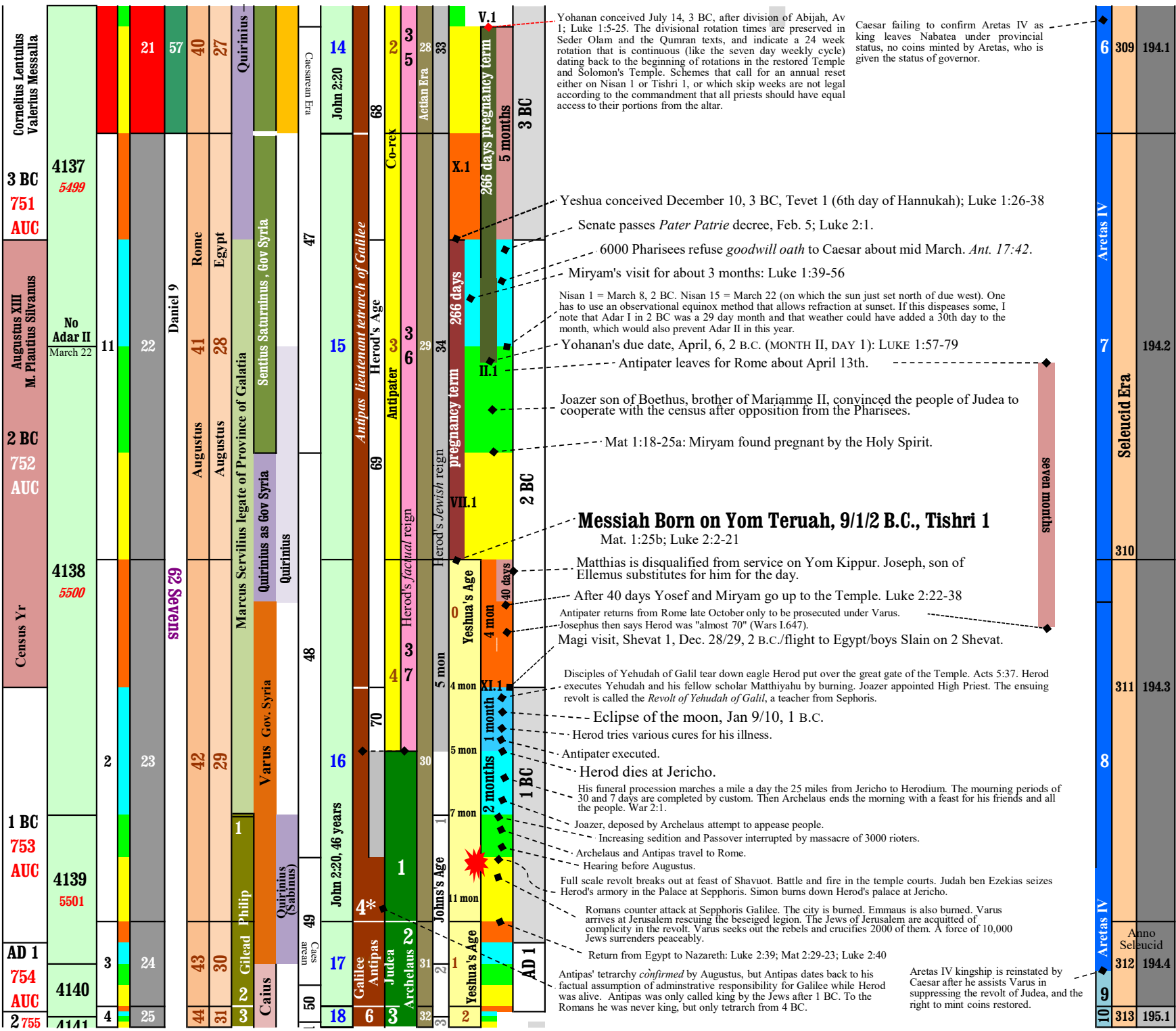
Siege of Samosata

Year 3 coins minted in Samaria. Hendin, 6th pg 237 with legend of King Herod. The dating was unpopular and deleted from later coins.

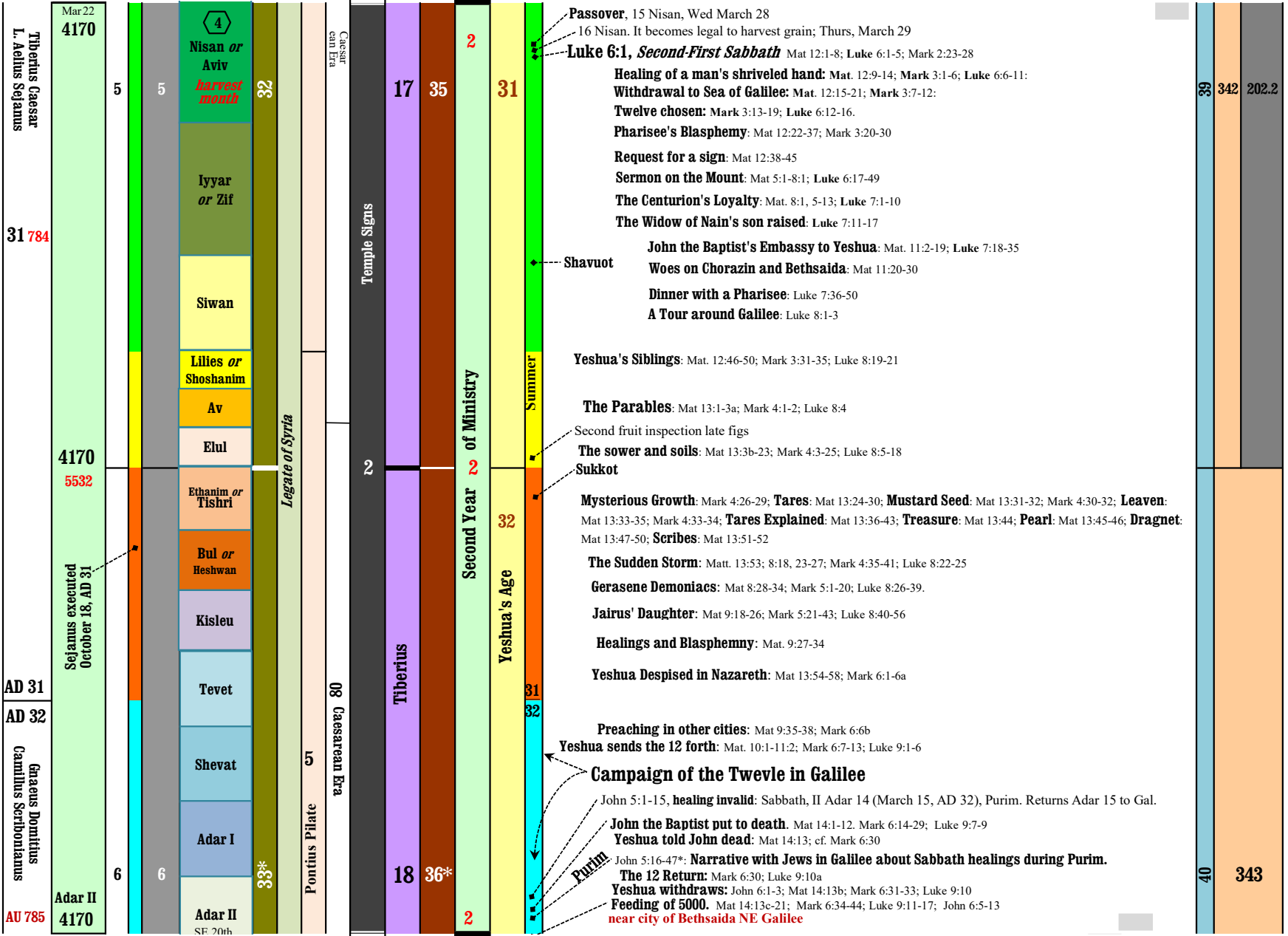
Herod's Roman reign

Herod's Roman reign antedated to Hasmonean treason.





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