





4.2 - Chronology

(Work in progress.)



This section provides chronological information drawn from a number of sources concerning events of general significance to the book of Daniel. The chronology spans from the reign of *Josiah*, the last godly king in the southern kingdom of Judah, to events associated with the first coming of Christ—which most interpreters believe marks the end of the first sixty-nine of the *Seventy Sevens*.

For information concerning the chronological structure of the book of Daniel, see *Chronology of Daniel*. For information on various deportations associated with the Babylonian Captivity, see *Deportations*.

4.2.1 - Chronological Complexities

The following table lists events of significance to our study of the book of Daniel and was gathered during the author's background study of the book of Daniel. As can be seen, some dates are closely agreed upon, whereas others reflect a range of values. Endnotes identify each source found within the table. Biblical chronology is one of the most complex areas of biblical study and has occupied some of the most devoted and best minds over the centuries. Since it is not an area of our expertise, we have drawn from a number of sources, some that are well known in the field. For the newcomer to Bible chronology, some of the date ranges in the table below may seem puzzling—sometimes exhibiting overlapping dates for sequential events dated by the same source. These artifacts often reflect underlying complexities familiar to the biblical chronologist which most readers may not have considered.



Carchemish Battle Chariot

“Two systems of reckoning were used for the Hebrew kings, accession-year reckoning (postdating), and non-accession year reckoning (antedating). Since in the latter system the year in which a ruler began is termed his first official year, that year is counted twice, for it is also the last year of the previous ruler. Thus in a country where this system is used one year must always be deducted from the official total of every reign in order to secure actual years. Totals according to accession-year reckoning, however, equal actual totals.”²

“In working out the chronology of a nation, a primary requisite is that the chronological procedure of that nation be understood. The following items must be definitely established: (1) the year from which a king began to count the years of his reign—whether from the time of his actual accession, from the following year, or from some other time; (2) the time of the calendar year when a king began to count his reign; (3) the method according to which a scribe of one nation reckoned the years of a king of a neighboring state, whether according to the system used in his nation or according to that of the neighbor; (4) whether or not the nation made use of coregencies, whether or not several rival rulers might have been reigning at the same time, and whether interregna occurred; (5) whether during the period under review a uniform system was followed, or whether variations took place; and, finally, (6) some absolute date during the period in question from which the years can be figured backward and forward so that the full chronological pattern might be secured.”³

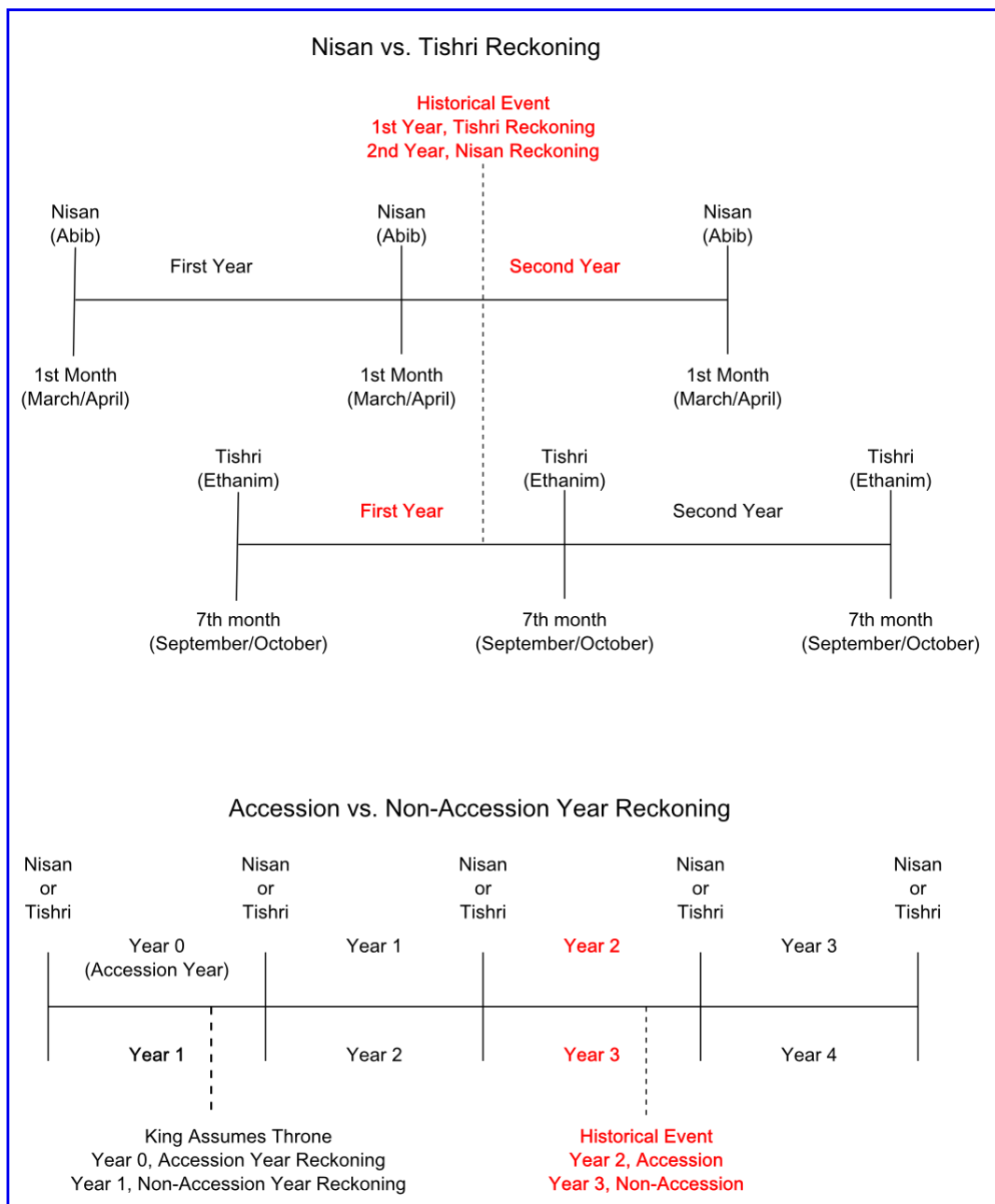
“It is evident that at least the following items must be noticed in the attempt to understand any system of reckoning by regnal years. (1) *Accession*. At what point is the reign considered to begin? This point most often coincides, no doubt, with the death of the preceding ruler, yet there may be an interval before the new king is selected, installed, or confirmed in office. Other possibilities as to when his reign is considered actually to begin include the time when a coregency is established, when a capital is occupied, when a decisive victory is won, or when some remaining rival is eliminated. (2) *Factual year or calendar year*. Is the regnal year counted from the actual accession to the annual anniversary of the same? If so, it may be called a factual year. Is the regnal year counted as equivalent to the calendar year? The latter is probably much more often the case, and therewith additional questions arise. (3) *Accession year or non-accession year*. If the regnal year is equated with a calendar year, is the reckoning by the accession-year or the non-accession-year system? . . . (4) *Calendar*. If the regnal year is

equated with a calendar year, which calendar year is in use?"⁴

4.2.2 - Counting Years

Perhaps the two most visible factors which impinge upon chronological considerations are Nisan versus Tishri reckoning and accession versus non-accession year reckoning.

When Does a Year Begin?



Nisan versus Tishri reckoning concerns when the new year occurs within the seasons: either in the spring at the beginning of the month of Nisan or in the Fall at the beginning of the month of Tishri.⁶ Some chronological markers in the text assume a new year starts in Nisan, whereas others assume Tishri. When an event takes place *after* the 1st of Nisan and *before* the 1st of Tishri, it can fall into two *different* years from the perspective of record keepers who differ and regard Nisan or Tishri as the beginning of the year (see Daniel 1:1+).

Some chronologers append an *n* or *t* to dates to indicate when the year begins. Years ending in *n* indicate a calendar year beginning in the month of Nisan. Years ending in *t* indicate a calendar year beginning in the month of Tishri.⁷

Kings generally were not installed on the first day of a new year, but often began their reign because of other historical events such as the

death or overthrow of the previous king. How then was the rule of the new king to be accounted? Accession year reckoning is a system which does not credit a newly enthroned king with beginning his reign until the following new year. The partial year he reigns initially is considered his accession year. With non-accession year reckoning, the king's first year is the first full year when he takes the throne, even though he only reigns for part of the year.⁸ Once again, the same event can be described as occurring within two *different* years in relation to the reign of a given king, depending upon whether accession or non-accession year reckoning is used when recording the event.

These two variables are behind most Bible difficulties concerning chronological indicators within the Scriptures. For a revealing discussion of how these factors contribute to dating the fall of Jerusalem in 587 B.C., see [Roger C. Young, "When Did Jerusalem Fall?," in *Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society*, vol. 47 no. 1 (Evangelical Theological Society, March 2004)].

4.2.3 - Timeline

Measuring Time by the Sun



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The first column in the table indicates the widest span of dates represented by a combination of all the sources for the specified event. No single source necessarily ascribes to the complete span of the range. A question mark on either end of a range (e.g., "?-686") indicates a source which only gives information for one end of the range.

Dates in the table were obtained from the following sources: Allen¹⁰, Anderson1¹¹, Anderson2¹², Anstey1¹³, Anstey2¹⁴, Archer1¹⁵, Archer2¹⁶, Austin1¹⁷, Austin2¹⁸, Benware¹⁹, Bissell²⁰, BRIT²¹, Bruce²², Clarke²³, Criswell²⁴, Dyer²⁵, Fausset²⁶, Finegan²⁷, Freeman²⁸, Harrison²⁹, Hoehner³⁰, Howe³¹, Ironside³², Jones1³³, Jones2³⁴, Klassen³⁵, Larkin³⁶, Mack³⁷, Martin³⁸, Mauro³⁹, MBA⁴⁰, Miller⁴¹, Mitchell⁴², NSB⁴³, Oswalt⁴⁴, Payne⁴⁵, Pierce⁴⁶, Schaff[1.2.16.6]⁴⁷, Scott⁴⁸, Showers⁴⁹, Steinmann⁵⁰, Thiele⁵¹, Thomas⁵², Unger⁵³, Whitcomb⁵⁴, Wilson⁵⁵, Wiseman1⁵⁶, Wiseman2⁵⁷, Wood⁵⁸, Young1⁵⁹, Young2⁶⁰, Young3⁶¹ and Young4⁶².

Timeline of Significant Events

Range ⁶³	Event	Sources
642-608 B.C.	Reign of Josiah (Judah)	640-609 Anderson2[247], 640-609 Albright[Harrison,192], 639-609 Anstey2[52], 641/640-609 Finegan[261], 641/640-609 Harrison[192], 642-611 Jones1[330-331], 640-609 MBA[203], ?-609 Oswalt[1:685], 642-611 Pierce[904], 641-610 Steinmann[141], 640-609 Thiele[180], 641-609 Young3[246]
626-625 B.C.	Neo-Babylonian Dynasty Inaugurated by Nabopolassar (Babylon)	625 Anstey2[52], 625 Jones1[331], 625 Ptolemy[Thiele,227], 626 Wiseman2[5]
c. 623 B.C.	Ezekiel born	c. 623 Dyer[Eze. 1:1] ⁶⁴
617-623 B.C. ⁶⁵	Daniel born	625 Anderson2[21], c. 620 Benware[22], 617 Ignatius ⁶⁶ , 623 Chrysostom ⁶⁷
610-609 B.C.	Reign of Jehohaz II (Judah)	609 Albright[Harrison,192], 608 Anstey2[52], 609 Finegan[261], 609 Harrison[192], 610 Jones1[331], 609 MBA[203], 610 Pierce[905], 609 Steinmann[141], 609 Thiele[182], 609 Young3[246]

610-597 B.C.	Reign of Jehoiakim (Judah)	608-598 Anderson2[247-248], 609-598 Albright[Harrison,192], 608-597 Anstey1[223], 608-597 Anstey2[52], 609-598 Finegan[216], 609-598 Harrison[192], 610-599 Jones1[331], 609-598 MBA[203], 608-597 Oswalt[1:685], 610-599 Pierce[905,906], 609-598 Steinmann[141], 608-598 Thiele[182], 609-598 Young3[246]
606-604 B.C.	Accession of Nebuchadnezzar II (Babylon)	605 Anstey1[222] ⁶⁸ , 605 Anstey2[52], 605 Freeman[273], 605 Harrison[191-192], 606 Jones1[331], 605 Klassen[43], 605 MBA[203], 604 Ptolemy[Thiele,227], 605n Steinmann[172], 605 Thiele[180]
606-603 B.C. ⁶⁹	First Deportation from Jerusalem, Daniel taken to Babylon	606 Anderson2[247], 605 Anstey1[222], 606 Jones2[199-200], 606 Fausset[“Introduction”], 605 Hoehner[115], 605 Martin[1:654], 604 Klassen[43], 606 Larkin[“Introduction”], 605 Steinmann[132,169] ⁷⁰ , 606 West ⁷¹ , 604-603 Wiseman2[24], 605 Wood[13] ⁷²
605-604 B.C.	Battle of Carchemish (2Chr. 35:20; Isa. 10:9; Jer. 46:2)	604 Anstey1[223], 605 Finegan[252-253] ⁷³ , 605 Harrison[191-192] ⁷⁴ , 605 Howe[43], 605 Oswalt[1:685], 605 Thiele[180], 605 Wiseman2[16] ⁷⁵
599-597 B.C.	Reign of Jehoiachin (Judah)	598 Albright[Harrison,192], 598 Anderson2[248], 597 Anstey2[52], 598-597 Finegan[216], 597 Freeman[273], 598-597 Harrison[192], 599 Jones1[331], 599 Pierce[906], 598-597 Steinmann[141], 598-597 Thiele[186], 598-597 Young3[246]
598-597 B.C.	Second Deportation from Jerusalem to Babylon	598 Anderson1[248], 598 Fausset[“Introduction”], 597 Finegan[256] ⁷⁶ , 598-597 Harrison[192] ⁷⁷ , 597 Jones2[40,132-133] ⁷⁸ , 597 Oswalt[1:685], 597 MBA[124], 597 Mitchell[82], 597 Steinmann[132,169], 597 Wood[13], 597 Young3[246]
599-586 B.C.	Reign of Zedekiah (Judah)	598-587 Anderson2[248], 597-586 Anstey1[225], 597-586 Anstey2[52], 598-587 Albright[Harrison,192], 598-596 Finegan[261], 597-586 Harrison[192], 598-587 Jones1[331], 597-586 Oswalt[1:685], 599-587 Pierce[906,907], 597-587 Steinmann[141], 597-586 Thiele[191], 597-587 Young3[246]
588-586 B.C.	Third Deportation and Destruction of Jerusalem by Babylon	587 Anderson2[263,237,248] ⁷⁹ , 587 Albright[Jones2,xiii] ⁸⁰ , 586 Allen[28], 586 Anstey1[226], 586 Anstey2[52], 587 Clinton[Jones2,xiii], 586 Dyer[Eze. 52:12], 588 Faulstich[Jones2,xiii], 588 Fausset[“Introduction”], 586 Finegan[259] ⁸¹ , 586 Jones2[xiii,132-133] ⁸² , 586 Klassen[43], 587 Larkin[Dan. 1:2+], 586 MBA[125], 586 Miller[43-44] ⁸³ , 586 Oswalt[1:685], 587 Pierce[907], 587 Steinmann[136-137] ⁸⁴ , 586 Thiele[119,189] ⁸⁵ , 588 Ussher[Jones2,xiii], 587 Wiseman2[32,36-37] ⁸⁶ , 586 Wood[13], 587 Young1[38] ⁸⁷ , 587 Young2[115] ⁸⁸
562-561 B.C.	Death of Nebuchadnezzar	561 Anderson2[248], 561 Anstey1[231], 561 Anstey2[54], 561 Klassen[44], 562 Howe[46], 562 Mack, 562 Jones1[331], 562 MBA[203], 562 Thiele[189] ⁸⁹ , 562n Steinmann[172], 562 Wiseman2[113] ⁹⁰
562-559 B.C.	Reign of Amēl-Marduk ⁹¹ (Babylon)	561-559 Anderson2[243], 561-559 Anstey2[54], 562-560 Freeman[273], 561-560 Howe[46], 562-560 Jones1[331], 561-560 Klassen[44], 562-560 MBA[126], 561-560 Ptolemy[Thiele,227], 562n-560n Steinmann[172], ?-558 Wilson[123], 562-560 Wiseman2[113]
560-556 B.C.	Reign of Neriglissar (Babylon)	559-556 Anderson2[243-244], 559-556 Anstey1[231], 559-556 Anstey2[54], 560-556 Freeman[273], 559-556 Howe[46], 560-556 Jones1[331], 560-? Klassen[44], 559-? Ptolemy[Thiele,227], 560n-556n Steinmann[172], 560-558 Wiseman1[1:395], 560-558 Wiseman2[11]
557-555 B.C.	Reign of Labashi-Marduk (Babylon)	556-555 Anstey1[231], 556-555 Anstey2[54], 556 Freeman[273], 556 Howe[46], 556 Jones1[332], 556 Miller[44] ⁹² , 556n Steinmann[172], 557 Wiseman1[1:395]
555-539 B.C.	Reign of Nabonidus	555-538 Anderson2[244-245], 555-538 Anstey2[54], 556-539 Freeman[273], 556-539 Jones1[332], 556-539 Klassen[44], 550-539 MBA[203], 555-539 Ptolemy[Thiele,227]

	(Babylon)	
553-541 B.C.	Belshazzar assumes coregency with Nabonidus (Babylon)	541 Anderson2[244], 541 Anstey1[231], 541 Anstey2[54], 552 Harrison[339], 553 Jones1[332], 550 NSB[Dan. 1:1+], 553/550 Steinmann[175]
539-538 B.C.	Babylon falls to Medo-Persia	538 Anderson2[248], 538 Anstey1[231], 538 Anstey2[54], 538 Clarke[Dan. 2:45+], 539 Finegan[266] ⁹³ , 539 Freeman[274], 539 Howe[46], 539 Jones1[332], 539 Klassen[44], 539 MBA[203], 539n Steinmann[172], 539 Unger[1641]
539-527 B.C.	Reign of Cyrus over Babylon (Persia)	536-530 Anderson2[245], 536-529 Anstey1[237], 536-529 Anstey2[54], 537-? Archer1[6], ?-529 Bissell[4], ?-529 BRIT[art.], Criswell[652], 539-? Finegan[180], 536-? Freeman[274] 539-530 Harrison[193], 539-530 Jones1[332], 536-529 Larkin[Dan. 2:45+], 538-527 Mack, 539-530 MBA[203], 538-530 Martin[1:654], 538-530 Ptolemy[Thiele,227], 539-530 Steinmann[176,176n253], ?-530 Wiseman1[1:396]
539-536 B.C. ⁹⁴	Decree of Cyrus (2Chr. 36:22-23; Ezra 1:1-4; Isa. 44:28), see <i>Seventy Sevens, Return to Jerusalem</i> .	536 Anderson2[248], 536 Anstey1[231], 536 Clarke[Dan. 2:45+], 538/537 Finegan[179], 538 Harrison[193] ⁹⁵ , 539 Hoehner[121], 536 Larkin[Dan. 2:45+], 538 Martin[1:653] ⁹⁶ , 538 MBA[203], 538 Oswalt[1:685], 538n Steinmann[179,191], 536 West ⁹⁷
538-530 B.C.	Cambyes Viceroy with Cyrus (Persia)	538-530 Wiseman1[1:396]
530-521 B.C.	Reign of Cambyes (Persia)	529-522 Anderson2[245], 529-522 Anstey1[239], 529-522 Anstey2[54], 529-522 Bissell[4,5], 529-522 BRIT[art.], 530-522 Criswell[652], 530-522 Harrison[193], 530-522 Jones1[332], 527-521 Mack, 530-522 Martin[1:654], 530-522 MBA[203], 529-522 Ptolemy[Thiele,227], 529n-522 Steinmann[176], 530-522 Wiseman1[1:396]
522 B.C.	Reign of Pseudo-Smerdis (Persia)	522 Bissell[5], 522 Criswell[652], 522 Martin[1:654]
522-485 B.C.	Reign of Darius I (Persia)	521-485 Anderson2[248], 521-485 Anstey2[54], 522-486 Bissell[5,6], 522-486 BRIT[art.], 522-486 Criswell[652], 522-486 Harrison[193], 521-486 Jones1[332-333], 521-? Mack, 521-486 Martin[1:654], 522-486 MBA[203], 521-486 Ptolemy[Thiele,227], 521n-486 Steinmann[176,192], 520-485 Wiseman ⁹⁸
521-518 B.C.	Decree of Darius I (Persia) (Ezra. 6:6-12), see <i>Seventy Sevens</i> .	519-518 Feinberg ⁹⁹ , 521 Fruchtenbaum ¹⁰⁰
520-515 B.C.	Zerubbabel's Temple Built ¹⁰¹	520-515 Anderson2[248], 521-516 Anstey2[56], 520-515 Finegan[267], 520-516 Jones2[256], 520-516 Mack, ?-515 Martin[1:654], 520-515 MBA[127], 520-515 Oswalt[1:685]
486-464 B.C.	Reign of Xerxes I (Persia)	485-465 Anderson2[248], 485-465 Anstey2[54], 486-465 Bissell[5,6], 486-465 BRIT[art.], 486-465 Criswell[652], 486-465/464 Harrison[193], 486-465 Jones1[333], 485-464 Klassen[46], 485-465 Martin[1:654], 486-464 MBA[203], 485-465 Ptolemy[Thiele,227], 485n-465 Steinmann[176,192], 485-465 Wiseman1[1:396]
465-423 B.C.	Reign of Artaxerxes I	465-425 Anderson2[64n29], 465-425 Bissell[5,6], 465-425 BRIT[art.], 464-424 Criswell[652], 464-423 Harrison[193], 465-424 Jones1[333-334], 464-423 Klassen[46], 465-424 Mack, 464-424 Martin[1:654],

	Longimanus (Persia)	464-423 MBA[203], 464-424 Ptolemy [Thiele,227], 464n-424 Steinmann[176,195]
457-458 B.C.	Decree of Artaxerxes I Longimanus to Ezra (Ezra 7:11-26) , see <i>Seventy Sevens</i> .	458 Anderson2[248], 457 Archer1[26], 457 Hoehner[124], 458 Klassen[46]
445 B.C.	Decree of Artaxerxes I Longimanus to Nehemiah (Nehemiah 2:1-8) , see <i>Seventy Sevens</i>	445 Anderson2[248], 444 Hoehner[126,128] “The decree of Artaxerxes (Ne. 2:1) occurred in Nisan (March/April) of 444 B.C.” ¹⁰² , 445 Howe[46]
424-404 B.C.	Reign of Darius II (Persia)	424-405 Anderson2[249], 424-404 Bissell[6], 423-404 BRIT[art.], 423-404 Criswell[652], 423-404 Harrison[193], 423-405 Jones1[333], 423-404 Klassen[46] ¹⁰³ , 423-404 MBA[203], 423-405 Ptolemy [Thiele,227], 423n-405 Steinmann[176]
404-358 B.C.	Reign of Artaxerxes II (Persia)	405-359 Anderson2[249], 404-359 Bissell[6], 404-358 BRIT[art.], 404-359 Harrison[193], 405-350 Jones1[334-335], 404-358 Klassen[46], 404-358 MBA[203], 404-359 Ptolemy [Thiele,228], 404n-359 Steinmann[176]
359-337 B.C.	Reign of Artaxerxes III (Persia)	359-337 Anderson2[249], 359-338 Bissell[7], 359/358-338 BRIT[art.], 359/358-338/337 Harrison[193], 358-339 Jones1[335], 358-338 Klassen[46], 358-335 MBA[203], 358-338 Ptomony [Thiele,228], 358n-338 Steinmann[176]
338-335 B.C.	Reign of Arsес (Persia)	338-336 Bissell[7], 338-336 BRIT[art.], 338/337-3363/35 Harrison[193], 338-336 Jones1[335], 338-335 Klassen[46], 337-336 Ptolemy [Thiele,228], 337n-336 Steinmann[176]
336-330 B.C.	Reign of Darius III (Persia)	336-330 BRIT[art.], 335n-331 Steinmann[176]
336-323 B.C.	Reign of Alexander the Great (Greece)	336-323 BRIT[art.], ?-323 Clarke[Dan. 2:45+], 331-323 Jones1[335], ?-323 Larkin[Dan. 2:45+], 335-323 Klassen[46], 336-323 MBA[203], 334-323 Whitcomb[109]
336-330 B.C.	Reign of Darius III (Persia)	336-330 BRIT[art.], ?-331 Clarke[Dan. 2:45+], 336/335-331 Harrison[193], 336-332 Jones1[335], 335-330 Larkin[Dan. 2:45+], 335-332 Ptolemy [Thiele,228]
323-282 B.C.	Reign of Ptolemy I Lagi (or Soter) (Egypt)	323-285 Harrison[197], ?-284 Ironside[23], 323-282 Klassen[47] ¹⁰⁴ , 323-283 MBA[203], 323-285 Scott[80]
312-280 B.C.	Reign of Seleucus I Nicator (Syria)	312-281 Harrison[197], 312-281 MBA[203], 312-280 Scott[80]
285-247 B.C.	Reign of Ptolemy II Philadelphus (Egypt)	283/282-? BRIT[art.], 285-247 Harrison[197], 284-? Ironside[23], 282-247 Klassen[47] ¹⁰⁵ , 283-246 MBA[203], 285-246 Scott[80]
281-261 B.C.	Reign of Antiochus I Soter (Syria)	281-261 BRIT[art.], 281-261 Harrison[197], 281-261 MBA[203], 280-261 Scott[80]

261-246 B.C.	Reign of Antiochus II Theos (Syria)	261-246 BRIT[<i>art.</i>], 261-246 Harrison[197], 261-246 MBA[203], 261-247 Scott[80]
247-221 B.C.	Reign of Ptolemy III Euergetes (Egypt)	246-221 BRIT[<i>art.</i>], 247-222 Harrison[197], 247-? Ironside[25], 247-222 Klassen[47] ¹⁰⁶ , 246-221 MBA[203], 246-221 Scott[80]
247-226 B.C.	Reign of Seleucus II Callinicus (Syria)	246-225 BRIT[<i>art.</i>], 246-226/225 Harrison[197], 246-226 MBA[203], 247-226 Scott[80]
226-223 B.C.	Reign of Seleucus III Soter (Syria)	225-223 BRIT[<i>art.</i>], 226/225-223 Harrison[197], 226-223 MBA[203], 226-223 Scott[81]
223-187 B.C.	Reign of Antiochus III the Great (Syria)	223-187 BRIT[<i>art.</i>], 223-187 Harrison[197], 223-? Ironside[27], 223-187 MBA[203], 223-187 Scott[81]
222-203 B.C.	Reign of Ptolemy IV Philopator (Egypt)	221-205 BRIT[<i>art.</i>], 222-205 Harrison[197], ?-204 Ironside[28], 222-204 Klassen[47] ¹⁰⁷ , 221-203 MBA[203], 221-203 Scott[80]
205-181 B.C.	Reign of Ptolemy V Epiphanes (Egypt)	205-? (died 180) BRIT[<i>art.</i>], 205-182 Harrison[197], 204-180 Ironside[28-29], 204-182 Klassen[47] ¹⁰⁸ , 203-181 MBA[203], 203-181 Scott[80]
187-175 B.C.	Reign of Seleucus IV Philopator (Syria)	187-175 BRIT[<i>art.</i>], 187-175 Harrison[197], 187-175 MBA[203], 187-175 Scott[81]
182-145 B.C.	Reign of Ptolemy VI Philometer (Egypt)	180-145 BRIT[“Ptolemy VI Philometer”] ¹⁰⁹ , 182-146 Harrison[197], 180-? Ironside[29], 182-146 Klassen[47] ¹¹⁰ , 181-170 MBA[203], 181-145 Scott[80]
175-163 B.C.	Antiochus IV Epiphanes (Syria)	175-164 BRIT[<i>art.</i>], 176-163 Harrison[197], 175-164 Mack, 175-164 MBA[203], 175-163 Scott[81], 175-? Steinmann[217]
167-140 B.C.	Maccabees in Judaea	167-140 Harrison[198]
167-161 B.C.	Judas Maccabaeus (Hasmonean)	166-161 Harrison[198], 167-161 MBA[203], 164-160 Scott[83].
165 B.C.	Cleansing of the Temple (Channukah)	165 Anderson2[249], 165 Ironside[53]
164-162 B.C.	Reign of Antiochus V Eupator (Syria)	163-162 Harrison[197], 164-162 MBA[203], 163-162 Scott[80]

162-150 B.C.	Reign of Demetrius I Soter (Syria)	162-150 BRIT[art.], 162-150 Harrison[197], 162-150 MBA[203], 162-150 Scott[81]
160-143 B.C.	Jonathan Maccabaeus (Hasmonean)	160-143 Harrison[198], 152-143 MBA[203], 160-143 Scott[83].
ca. 150 B.C.	Dead Sea Community	ca. 150 Harrison[198]
150-145 B.C.	Reign of Alexander Balas (Syria)	150-145 Scott[81].
146-117 B.C.	Reign of Ptolemy VII Physcon (Egypt)	146-117 Klassen[47] ¹¹¹ , 145-117 MBA[203] ¹¹² , 145-117 Scott[80]
145-138 B.C.	Reign of Demetrius II Nicator (Syria)	145-138 Scott[81].
145-142 B.C.	Reign of Antiochus VI Epiphanes Dionysus (Syria)	145-142 Scott[81].
143-134 B.C.	Simon Maccabaeus (Hasmonean)	143-135 Harrison[198], 143-135 MBA[203], 143-134 Scott[83].
139-129 B.C.	Reign of Antiochus VII Sidetes (Syria)	139/138-129 BRIT[art.], 139-129 Harrison[197], 138-129 MBA[203], 138-129 Scott[81].
129-125 B.C.	Second Reign of Demetrius II Nicator (Syria)	129-125 Scott[81].
135-104 B.C.	John Hyrcanus I (Hasmonean)	135-104 Harrison[198], 135-104 MBA[203], 135-104 Scott[83].
117-107 B.C.	Reign of Ptolemy VIII (Egypt)	117-109 Klassen[47] ¹¹³ , 117-107 MBA[203] ¹¹⁴
109-88 B.C.	Reign of Ptolemy IX (Egypt)	108-89 Klassen[47] ¹¹⁵ , 107-88 MBA[203] ¹¹⁶
104-103 B.C.	Aristobulus I (Hasmonean)	104/103 Harrison[198], 104-103 Scott[83].
103-76 B.C.	Alexander Jannaeus (Hasmonean)	103-76 Harrison[198], 103-76 MBA[203], 103-76 Scott[83].
89-72	Reign of	89-72 Klassen[47] ¹¹⁷ , 88-80 MBA[203] ¹¹⁸

B.C.	Ptolemy X (Egypt)	
76-67 B.C.	Hyrcanus II and Salome Alexandra (Hasmonean)	76-67 Harrison[198], 76-67 Scott[83].
80-46 B.C.	Reign of Ptolemy XI (Egypt)	72-46 Klassen[47] ¹¹⁹ , 80-51 MBA[203] ¹²⁰
67-63 B.C.	Aristobulus II (Hasmonean)	67-? Harrison[198], 67-63 Scott[83].
63-40 B.C.	Hyrcanus II (Hasmonean)	?-40 Harrison[198], 63-40 Scott[83].
63 B.C.	Pompey in Judea	63 Anderson2[249], 63 Harrison[198], 63 MBA[203]
44 B.C.	Julius Caesar authorizes Antipator and Hyrcanus to repair walls of Jerusalem	44 Ironside[85]
40-3 B.C.	Herod the Great	37-3 Anderson2[249], 37-4 BRIT[art.], 39-? Finegan[123], 40-4 Harrison[198], 37-4 MBA[203]
40-37 B.C.	Antigonus Mattathias (Hasmonean)	40-37 Scott[83].
7-2 B.C.	Birth of Christ	3/2 Africanus[Finegan,157], 7 Alford[Schaff], 7 Alexander, Jos. A.[Schaff], 4 Anderson2[93-94], 5 Andrews[Schaff], 5 Anstey1[282], 5 Anstey2[46], 4 Anger[Schaff], 5 Angus[Schaff], 4 Bengel[Schaff], 5 Browne[Schaff], 7 Ebrard[Schaff], 4 Ellicott[Schaff], 3/2 Eusebius[Finegan,164] 6 Ewald [Schaff], 4 Greswell[Schaff], 6 Ideler[Schaff], 4 Irenaeus[Jones2,220], 7 Jarvis[Schaff], 4 Jones2[28] ¹²¹ , 7 Keim, [Schaff], 6 Kepler[Schaff], 5 Klassen[3,49], 4 Lange[Schaff], 6 Lardner[Schaff], 4 Lichtenstein[Schaff], 5 Mauro[83], 5 McClellan[Schaff], 4 Merivale[Schaff], 7 Münter[Schaff], 5 Petavius[Schaff], 4 Plumptre[Schaff], 5 Robinson[Schaff], 7 Sanclemente[Schaff], 3/2 Steinmann[254], 4 Tertullian[Jones2,220], 7 The French Benedictines[Schaff], 5 Tillemont[Schaff], 5 Ussher[Schaff], 4 Wieseler[Schaff], 7 Wurm[Schaff], 7 Zumpt[Schaff]
25-29 A.D.	Baptism of Christ	28 Anderson2[249], 27 Archer2[145-146], 26 Austin2[51], 26 Finegan[468-469], 29 Hoehner[44], 26 Jones2[264], 25 Klassen[46,53], 26 Mauro[83], 26 Payne[383], 29 Steinmann[263]
29-33 A.D.	Crucifixion of Christ	32 Anderson2[250], 30 Bruce[6], 33 Finegan[368], 33 Hoehner[134], 30 Jones2[233], 29 Klassen[3], 30 Payne[387], 32 Showers[36] ¹²² , 33 Steinmann[286,289], 30 Thomas[318], 33 Young4[38-39]

4.2.4 - Seventy Years of Judgment

This section is not yet complete.



Section number, topic, or verse?

Go



Notes

¹ *Orthostat relief in basalt; battle chariot, Carchemish, 9th century BC; Late Hittite style with Assyrian influence.* Copyright © 2008 by Frank K.. This image is

- licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 2.0 Generic license](#).
- ² Edwin R. Thiele, *The Mysterious Numbers of the Hebrew Kings* (Grand Rapids, MI: Kregel, 1983), 14.
 - ³ *Ibid.*, 43.
 - ⁴ Jack Finegan, *Handbook of Biblical Chronology* (Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1964, 1998), 76-77.
 - ⁵ Diagram by Tony Garland and hereby released to the public domain.
 - ⁶ According to the Biblical text, the new year began in the spring with the first month of *Abib* (meaning “ear of corn”) commemorating Israel’s deliverance out of Egypt (Ex. 12:2; 13:4, 15; Deu. 16:1). During the captivity, *Abib* came to be called *Nisan* (meaning “beginning,” “opening,” Ne. 2:1; Est. 3:7). The seventh month was called *Tishri* (also known as *Ethanim*) and began with the Feast of Trumpets followed by the Day of Atonement and the Feast of Tabernacles (Lev. 23:23-34; Num. 29:1-7, 12). According to the rabbis, God created the world on the 1st of Tishri. [Stuart D. Sacks, “Jewish Calendar,” in Walter A. Elwell and Barry J. Beitzel, eds., *Baker Encyclopedia of the Bible* (Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Book House, 1988), 404] This date became known as *Rosh Hashanah* (“head of the year”). These two months, *Abib/Nisan* and *Tishri/Ethanim*, mark the beginning of the sacred and civil years, respectively.
 - ⁷ “A vernal year that begins with the month of Nisan (Aviv) will be indicated with a trailing lower case ‘n.’ Thus 750n will indicate a year that began in Nisan of the Julian year 750 B.C. This year would be approximately equal to the last nine months of 750 B.C. and the first three months of 749 B.C. An autumnal year that begins with the month of Tishri (Ethanim) will be indicated with a lowercase ‘t.’ Thus, 750t will indicate a year that began in Tishri of the Julian year 750 B.C. This year would be approximately equal to the last three months of 750 B.C. and the first nine months of 749 B.C.”—Andrew E Steinmann, *From Abraham to Paul: A Biblical Chronology* (St. Louis, MO: Concordia Publishing House, 2011), 20-21.
 - ⁸ “According to the *Misha* (treatise *Rosh Hashanah*), *On the 1st of Nisan is a new year for the computation of the reign of kings and for festivals.*” *To which the Jewish editors of the English translation of the Mishna add this note: ‘The reign of Jewish kings, whatever the period of accession might be, was always reckoned from the preceding Nisan; so that if, for instance, a Jewish king began to reign in Adar, the following month (Nisan) would be considered as the commencement of the second year of his reign. This rule was observed in all legal contracts, in which the reign of kings was always mentioned.* This rule, I may add, will explain what Christian expositors and critics are pleased to call the “errors” in the chronological statements of Scripture as to Jewish regnal years.”—Robert Anderson, *Daniel in the Critic’s Den* (Grand Rapids, MI: Kregel Publications, 1909, 1990), 171.
 - ⁹ *This is a rare stained glass sundial window located in a bay window in a home in Tucson, Arizona USA. It took two years to design and build. It shows accurate time and the date. It was designed and made by John Carmichael, sundial maker and designer.* Image courtesy of [John Carmichael](#). Image is in the public domain.
 - ¹⁰ C. Ermal Allen, “Jerusalem Fell in 587 Not 586 BC,” in *Bible and Spade*, vol. 18 no. 1 (Landisville, PA: Associates for Biblical Research, Winter 2005).
 - ¹¹ Anderson, *Daniel in the Critic’s Den*.
 - ¹² Robert Anderson, *The Coming Prince*, 10th ed. (Grand Rapids, MI: Kregel Publications, 1894, 1957).
 - ¹³ Martin Anstey, *The Romance of Bible Chronology: The Treatise (Vol 1)* (London, England: Marshall Brothers Ltd., 1913).
 - ¹⁴ Martin Anstey, *The Romance of Bible Chronology: Chronological Tables (Vol 2)* (London, England: Marshall Brothers Ltd., 1913).
 - ¹⁵ Gleason Leonard Archer, “Daniel,” in Frank E. Gaebelin, ed., *The Expositor’s Bible Commentary, Vol. 7 - Daniel and the Minor Prophets* (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 1985).
 - ¹⁶ Gleason Leonard Archer, “Modern Rationalism and the Book of Daniel,” in *Bibliotheca Sacra*, vol. 136 no. 542 (Dallas, TX: Dallas Theological Seminary, April-June 1979).
 - ¹⁷ David Austin, “Is Darius the King from Ezra?,” in *Journal of Creation*, vol. 22 no. 3 (Creation Ministries International, 2008).
 - ¹⁸ David Austin, “Three Chronological Periods of the Old Testament,” in *Journal of Creation*, vol. 22 no. 3 (Creation Ministries International, 2008).
 - ¹⁹ Paul Benware, *Daniel’s Prophecy of Things to Come* (Clifton, TX: Scofield Ministries, 2007).
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 - ²¹ Theodore Pappas, ed., *Britannica 2002 Deluxe Edition CDROM*.
 - ²² F. F. Bruce, *The New Testament Documents: Are They Reliable?* (Downer’s Grove, IL: Intervarsity Press, 1981).
 - ²³ Adam Clarke, *Adam Clarke’s Commentary on the Bible - Daniel* (Broken Arrow, OK: Study Lamp Software, 1832).
 - ²⁴ W. A. Criswell and Paige Patterson, eds., *The Holy Bible: Baptist Study Edition* (Nashville, TN: Thomas Nelson Publishers, 1991).
 - ²⁵ Charles H. Dyer, “Ezekiel,” in John F. Walvoord and Roy B. Zuck, eds., *The Bible Knowledge Commentary* (Wheaton, IL: SP Publications, 1983).
 - ²⁶ A. R. Fausset, “The Book of Daniel,” in Robert Jamieson, A. R. Fausset, and David Brown, *A Commentary, Critical and Explanatory, on the Old and New Testaments* (Oak Harbor, WA: Logos Research Systems, Inc., 1997, 1877).
 - ²⁷ Finegan, *Handbook of Biblical Chronology*.
 - ²⁸ Hobart E. Freeman, *An Introduction to the Old Testament Prophets* (Chicago, IL: Moody Press, 1968).
 - ²⁹ Roland K. Harrison, *Introduction to the Old Testament* (Peabody, MA: Prince Press, 1969, 1999).
 - ³⁰ Harold W. Hoehner, *Chronological Aspects of the Life of Christ* (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 1977).
 - ³¹ Thomas A Howe, *Daniel in the Preterist’s Den* (Eugene, OR: Wipf and Stock, 2008).
 - ³² H. A. Ironside, *The Four Hundred Silent Years (from Malachi to Matthew)* (New York, NY: Loizeaux Brothers, 1914).
 - ³³ Floyd Nolen Jones, *Chronology of the Old Testament: A Return to Basics, 15th ed.* (The Woodlands, TX: KingsWord Press, 1993, 2002).
 - ³⁴ Floyd Nolen Jones, *Chronology of the Old Testament: A Return to Basics, 4th ed.* (The Woodlands, TX: KingsWord Press, 1993, 1999).
 - ³⁵ Frank R. Klassen, *The Chronology of the Bible* (Nashville, TN: Regal Publishers, 1975).
 - ³⁶ Clarence Larkin, *The Book of Daniel* (Glenside, PA: Clarence Larkin Estate, 1929).
 - ³⁷ Edward Mack, “Chronology of the Old Testament,” in J. W. Orr, ed., *International Standard Bible Encyclopedia* (Albany, OR: Ages Software, 1915).
 - ³⁸ John A. Martin, “Ezra,” in John F. Walvoord and Roy B. Zuck, eds., *The Bible Knowledge Commentary* (Wheaton, IL: SP Publications, 1983).
 - ³⁹ Philip Mauro, *The Wonders of Bible Chronology* (Washington, DC: Eerdmans, 1933, 2005).
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- 58 Leon J. Wood, *A Commentary on Daniel* (Eugene, OR: Wipf and Stock Publishers, 1998).
- 59 Young, *When Did Jerusalem Fall?*
- 60 Roger C. Young, "Evidence for Inerrancy from a Second Unexpected Source: The Jubilee and Sabbatical Cycles," in *Bible and Spade*, vol. 24 no. 4 (Landisville, PA: Associates for Biblical Research, Fall 2011).
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- 63 The range gives the earliest and latest dates found in all date ranges from the sources referenced and may not coincide with the range given by any individual source. Where a source only gives a single date for an event spanning multiple years, the opposite date is given as a question mark (e.g., 605-?). Where a particular chronologer endorses a date far afield from most others, his value may be footnoted rather than incorporated into the range. For example, although Philip Mauro draws extensively from Anstey for his text, his suggested chronology differs in many years from that of Anstey—although this is not made clear in his work. (Whereas Anstey dates Hezekiah's reign as beginning in 725 [Anstey1[209,228], Anstey2[52]], Mauro has it from 645—a difference of some 80 years which propagates through subsequent dates.)
- 64 "Ezekiel began his ministry on July 31, 593 B.C. (the 'fifth day' is inclusive, counting both July 27 and 31). Ezekiel also said his ministry began 'in the 30th year' (Ezek. 1:1). Scholars debate the exact meaning of this statement, but many feel it refers to Ezekiel's age. If so, he was commissioned as a prophet at the age [of 30 when] he was qualified to enter the priesthood (cf. Num. 4:3)." —Dyer, *Ezekiel*, Eze. 1:1. "Since the time of Origen (ca. A.D. 185–254), this has been held to be a reference to the prophet's age. According to Numbers 4:3–4, this is the age when priests began their ministry. There are many other proposed interpretations: (1) thirtieth year of Jehoiachin's age, 585 B.C.; (2) thirtieth year after Josiah's reform, 593–592 B.C.; (3) thirtieth year of the current jubilee period; (4) thirtieth year of the neo-Babylonian Empire, 606–605 B.C.; (5) thirtieth year of Manasseh, 667 B.C.; and (6) thirtieth year of Artaxerxes III, 328 B.C." —*King James Version Study Bible, electronic ed.* (Nashville, TN: Thomas Nelson, 1997), 1537.
- 65 Hippolytus suggests Daniel was born during the reign of Jehoiakim (610-597) "He is born, then, in the time of the prophetic ministry of the blessed Jeremiah, and in the reign of Jehoiakim or Eliakim." —Hippolytus, "Scholia on Daniel," in Alexander Roberts, James Donaldson, and A. Cleveland Coxe, eds., *The Ante-Nicene Fathers, Volume V: Fathers of the Third Century: Hippolytus, Cyprian, Novatian, Appendix* (Buffalo, NY: Christian Literature Company, 1886), 177. This seems unlikely since that would make Daniel no more than five years of age at the time of his deportation to Babylon.
- 66 "Ignatius (Ep. ad Magn.) says that Daniel was twelve years of age when he went into exile." —Albert Barnes, *Notes on the Bible* (Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Book House, 1884-85), Dan. 1:1.
- 67 "Chrysostom says that [Daniel] was eighteen [when he went into exile] (Opp, vi., p. 423)." —Ibid.
- 68 "The date of the captivity is the 3rd year of Jehoiakim, the year AN. HOM. 3520, B.C. 605, the 21st year of Nabopolassar, Nebuchadnezzar's father, as King of Babylon, in which year Nebuchadnezzar, being associated with his father on the throne, was also 'King of Babylon,' though the year he was Co-Rex with his father is not reckoned as his first year." —Anstey, *The Romance of Bible Chronology: The Treatise (Vol I)*, 222.
- 69 Several chronologers, who reject the received Persian chronology, give this date as 526 B.C. (Austin1[39], Mauro[71]).
- 70 606t.
- 71 Nathaniel West, *The Thousand Years in both Testaments* (Fincastle, VA: Scripture Truth Book Co., n.d.), 122.
- 72 "The main blow to Judah came in 586 B.C. when Jerusalem was destroyed and the country became a province of Babylonia (2K. 25:1-21). Eleven years before (597), however, a prior taking into captivity had occurred when Jehoiakim ruled, and some 10,000 leading people were carried to Babylon (2K. 24:11-16). Eight years before this still, Daniel, his three friends, and other young Judeans had been forced to go (605). . . . Thus, Daniel had been in Babylon for eight years when Judeans of the captivity of 597 arrived, and nineteen years when those of 586 came." —Wood, *A Commentary on Daniel*, 13.
- 73 "British Museum Tablet No. 22047 reports that in the twentieth year of Nabopolassar (606/605 B.C.) [the Egyptians] successfully attacked a Babylonian garrison in the city of Kimuho on the Euphrates. British Museum Tablet No. 21946 tells how, in the twenty-first year of Nabopolassar (605/604), the Babylonian king sent his son Nebuchadnezzar against the Egyptians. Nebuchadnezzar met the Egyptian army in Carchemish on the bank of the Euphrates, accomplished their defeat, and conquered the whole area of 'the Hatti-country.' In the record of Nebuchadnezzar's seventh year . . . 'the Hatti-land' includes 'the city of Judah,' therefore the term is

- a general designation for Syria-Palestine.”—Finegan, *Handbook of Biblical Chronology*, 252-253.
- 74 “As far as the closing years of the southern kingdom are concerned, extra-Biblical sources have furnished a precise date of 605 B.C. for the accession of Nebuchadnezzar II and the battle of Carchemish. Nebuchadnezzar actually ascended the throne of Babylon on September 6, 605 B.C. (cf 2K. 24:12; 25:8), although the first official year of his reign commenced with the following New Year, in accordance with Babylonian custom.”—Harrison, *Introduction to the Old Testament*, 191-192.
- 75 “The precise date of the battle of Carchemish can only be set within limits. The Chronicle states that it occurred within Nabopolassar’s twenty-first year (commencing April 605 B.C.) and before his death (8 Ab = 15/16 August) and time must be allowed for operations in Syria from which Nebuchadnezzar was recalled . . . June-July 605 B.C. therefore remains the most likely date unless the capture of Carchemish represents a sudden Blitzkrieg response to the defeat and retreat of the previous Shebat (January).”—Wiseman, *Nebuchadnezzar and Babylon*, 16.
- 76 “British Museum Tablet 21946 . . . provides this record for the seventh year of Nebuchadnezzar: *In the seventh year, the month of Kislimu, the king of Akkad mustered his troops, marched to the Hatti-land, and encamped against the city of Judah and on the second day of the month of Addaru he seized the city and captured the king. He appointed there a king of his own choice, received its heavy tribute and sent them to Babylon.* The ‘king of Akkad’ is Nebuchadnezzar, the ‘city of Judah’ must be Jerusalem, and the newly chosen king must be Zedekiah, so this is unmistakably the Babylonian record of the fall of Jerusalem to Nebuchadnezzar, corresponding on the whole to the account . . . summarized from 2K. 24. The seventh year of Nebuchadnezzar began on Nisanu 1 (Mar 27) 598 B.C. The month of Kislimu began on Dec 18, 598. The second day of the month of Addaru was Mar 16, 597 B.C. The last is the most exact information to come from cuneiform records for an event recorded in the Bible, and gives us a precise day for the fall of Jerusalem and the capture of Jehoiachin.”—Finegan, *Handbook of Biblical Chronology*, 256.
- 77 “As Wiseman has shown, the Babylonian capture of Jerusalem can be dated with complete accuracy from cuneiform sources to March 15/16, the second day of the month Adar, in 597 B.C. [D. J. Wiseman, *Chronicles of Chaldean Kings*, pp. 32ff.]”—Harrison, *Introduction to the Old Testament*, 192.
- 78 “The Babylonian Chronicles date the siege and the deportation of King Jehoiachin (Jeconiah) of Judah from the 7th year of Nebuchadnezzar. . . . However the Hebrew account seems to conflict with the Babylonian record as it declares that the second deportation which brought Jehoiachin to Babylon . . . occurred in the 8th year of Nebuchadnezzar (2K. 24:10-12). The ‘discrepancy’ resolves itself when it is seen that the Hebrews count the accession year of foreign monarchs as their first year of reigning. Thus Nebuchadnezzar’s 7th year by Babylonian dating becomes his 8th by Hebrew reckoning.”—Jones, *Chronology of the Old Testament: A Return to Basics*, 4th ed., 132.
- 79 “Jeremiah prophesied from the thirteenth year of Josiah (B.C. 627) until the fall of Jerusalem in the eleventh year of Zedekiah (B.C. 587)”—Anderson, *The Coming Prince*, 26. “The final destruction of the city was in Nebuchadnezzar’s nineteenth year, i.e., 587 . . .”—Anderson, *The Coming Prince*, 237.
- 80 “The date of the Fall of Jerusalem has been taken as 586 B.C. The years 588 and 587 also receive able support by careful men. Ussher and more recently E. W. Faulstich held to 588, whereas H.F. Clinton, Sir Robert Anderson, W. F. Albright, and D. J. Wiseman championed B.C. 587.”—Jones, *Chronology of the Old Testament: A Return to Basics*, 4th ed., xiii.
- 81 “British Museum Tablet 21946 . . . provides this record for the seventh year of Nebuchadnezzar: *In the seventh year, the month of Kislimu, the king of Akkad mustered his troops, marched to the Hatti-land, and encamped against the city of Judah and on the second day of the month of Addaru he seized the city and captured the king. He appointed there a king of his own choice, received its heavy tribute and sent them to Babylon.* The ‘king of Akkad’ is Nebuchadnezzar, the ‘city of Judah’ must be Jerusalem, and the newly chosen king must be Zedekiah, so this is unmistakably the Babylonian record of the fall of Jerusalem to Nebuchadnezzar, corresponding on the whole to the account . . . summarized from 2K. 24. The seventh year of Nebuchadnezzar began on Nisanu 1 (Mar 27) 598 B.C. The month of Kislimu began on Dec 18, 598. The second day of the month of Addaru was Mar 16, 597 B.C. The last is the most exact information to come from cuneiform records for an event recorded in the Bible, and gives us a precise day for the fall of Jerusalem and the capture of Jehoiachin.”—Finegan, *Handbook of Biblical Chronology*, 256.
- 82 “The Fall of Jerusalem is given as occurring in the 19th year of Nebuchadnezzar by Hebrew reckoning (compare the accounts . . . recorded in Kings and Jeremiah), but it is said to transpire in his 18th by Babylonian dating [2K. 25:8-10 cf Jer. 52:12-14]. . . . the later portion of Jeremiah 52 records the Fall of Jerusalem as having transpired in the 18th year of Nebuchadnezzar (Jer. 52:28-29). The key is to observe that the previously mentioned second deportation occurring in 597 B.C. at the end of Jehoiachin’s . . . reign is referenced to and agrees with the Babylonian Chronicles’ account and not the Hebrew as found in 2K. 24:10-12 as heretofore noted. This demands that the Jeremiah 52:29 declaration concerning the ‘18th year’ was also according to Babylonian reckoning. This comparison . . . discloses the Jeremiah 52:28-34 is an addendum probably written in Babylonian by Ezra after Jeremiah’s death. Consequently, these dates are given according to Babylonian reckoning. . . . It is noteworthy that Jeremiah 52:29-30 is *not* part of the text of the LXX.”—Jones, *Chronology of the Old Testament: A Return to Basics*, 4th ed., 132-133.
- 83 “[Nebuchadnezzar] laid siege to Jerusalem on January 15, 588 B.C. (cf 2K. 25:1; Jer. 39:1; 52:4; Eze. 24:1-2) and succeeded in capturing it on July 18, 586 B.C. (cf 2K. 25:2-3; Jer. 39:2; 52:5-7). The final destruction of Jerusalem (which included the demolition of Solomon’s temple) began on August 14, 586 B.C. (cf 2K. 25:8-10).”—Miller, *Daniel*, 43-44.
- 84 “There are several sources of biblical data relating to the fall of Jerusalem: 2 Kgs 25:1-3; 2 Chr 36:17-20; Jer 1:3; 52:3-27 and Ezek 24:1; 40:1. While the analysis of these texts is complicated, it should be noted that the only way all of them can be brought into harmony with each other is if Jerusalem fell in 587 B.C. Most importantly, the information supplied in Ezek 26:1-2 undercuts the theory of those who hold that Jerusalem fell in 586 B.C. . . . [Ezekiel’s] oracle about Tyre’s gloating over Jerusalem’s fall came to Ezekiel in the eleventh year of his exile on the first day of an unspecified month. Since Tyre’s schadenfreude could only have been expressed *after* the fall of Jerusalem and it had been ‘laid waste,’ Ezekiel’s oracle must have been delivered after 9 Tammuz 586 B.C. (July 18) according to the chronologies that hold that Jerusalem fell in 586 B.C. But the captivity of Ezekiel and Jehoiachin started in Adar of 597 B.C. according to Babylonian records (cf 2 Kgs 24:10-12; 2 Chr 36:9, 10), so that the eleventh year of exile would be 588t (Tishri reckoning) or 588n (Nisan reckoning), and with either reckoning the year would have expired before Tammuz of 586 B.C.”—Steinmann, *From Abraham to Paul: A Biblical Chronology*, 50,136-137.
- 85 “Jerusalem fell on the ninth day of the fourth month of the eleventh year of Zedekiah, the nineteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar (2 Kings 25:203,8), that is, on 18 July 586 B.C.”—Thiele, *The Mysterious Numbers of the Hebrew Kings*, 189. “Although the Babylonian tablets dealing with the final fall and destruction of Jerusalem have not been found, it should be noticed that the testimony of Ezekiel 40:1 is definitive in regard to the year 586. Since Ezekiel had his vision of the temple on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his and Jehoiachin’s captivity (28 April 573), and since this was the fourteenth year after Jerusalem’s fall, the city must have fallen eleven years after the captivity. Eleven years after 597 is 586. Any attempt to date the fall of Jerusalem earlier than 586 would call for an earlier date than 597 for Jehoiachin’s captivity; but that is not possible, for that date has been fixed by contemporary Babylonian evidence.”—Thiele, *The Mysterious Numbers of the Hebrew Kings*, 191.
- 86 “That a specific date for the capture of Jerusalem is given [by the Babylonian Chronicle] (15/16 March 597 B.C.) shows its importance in Babylonian eyes. . . . The date may have been given also to mark the accession of Mattaniah—Zedekiah (2K. 24:17; Jer. 37:1) or to emphasize that the siege was of only a short duration. . . . [Nebuchadnezzar began] the attack on Jerusalem on the 10th of Tebet of Zedekiah’s ninth year (15 Jan, 588 B.C., Jer. 39:1; 2K. 25:1). . . . The break through happened on the 9th of Tammuz of Zedekiah’s eleventh year, the Temple being destroyed in the following week, that is 7th or 10th Ab (c. 5 August 587) according to the Nisan year reckoning and the city fell about a month later. The interval may well have been due to Babylonian attempts to parley for surrender (Jer. 39:3).”—Wiseman, *Nebuchadnezzar and Babylon*, 32,36-37.

- 87 “Jerusalem fell in the fourth month (Tammuz) of 587 BC. All sources which bear on the question—Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and 2 Kings—are consistent in dating the event in that year.”—Young, *When Did Jerusalem Fall?*, 38. “Jeremiah consistently used Tishri years for Judah, as did Ezekiel and the source for the last chapters of 2 Kings. This is in harmony with the usage of Judah throughout the monarchic period, in contrast to Thiele’s assumption that Jeremiah and Ezekiel used Nisan reckoning for Judah. Jeremiah used non-accession years for the kings of Judah and for Nebuchadnezzar. There is not enough information to determine if he started the years for Nebuchadnezzar in Tishri or Nisan; both assumptions fit the data.”—Young, *When Did Jerusalem Fall?*, 38.
- 88 “The establishing of Ezekiel’s vision [Eze. 40:1] as occurring at the beginning of a Jubilee year allows a complete calendar of Jubilee and Sabbatical years in B.C. terms to be constructed, once we determine the B.C. year of the vision. Ezekiel’s statement that the year was both the 25th year of the captivity he shared with Jehoiachin and also 14 years after Jerusalem fell cannot be reconciled with a 586 date for the fall of the city. It is, however, consistent with a date for the fall in the summer of 587 B.C. and a date on the tenth of Tishri, 574 B.C., for the vision. . . . placing the fall of Jerusalem in 586 B.C. contradicts the chronology of the book of Ezekiel as well as the dates of the beginning and ending of Jehoiachin’s captivity given in 2 Kings 24:12, 25:27 and Jeremiah 52:31.”—Young, *Evidence for Inerrancy from a Second Unexpected Source: The Jubilee and Sabbatical Cycles*, 115.
- 89 “The last dates for Nebuchadnezzar on available tablets are 6/21/43 (3 Oct. 562) and 6/26/43 (8 Oct. 562).”—Thiele, *The Mysterious Numbers of the Hebrew Kings*, 189.
- 90 “Since the last tablet dated by his regnal years is 8 October 562 at Uruk and the first dated to his successor Amēl-Marduk as king of Babylon [is] on the same day, it is assumed that Nebuchadnezzar died during the first days of October 562 B.C.”—Wiseman, *Nebuchadnezzar and Babylon*, 113.
- 91 Biblical Evil-Merodach (Jer. 52:31).
- 92 “After Nebuchadnezzar’s death, his son, Amēl-Marduk, that is, ‘man of Marduk’ (called Evil-Merodach in 2K. 25:27-30 and Jer. 52:31-34), became king and ruled from 562 to 560 B.C. He was assassinated by his brother-in-law, Neriglissar (called Nergal-Sharezer in Jer. 39:3, 13), who after a coup d’état assumed the throne and reigned until his death in 556 B.C. His son, Labashi-Marduk, became king but was assassinated in another coup after a reign of only a few months (556 B.C.). Nabonidus was then made king and reigned from 556 B.C. until the fall of the empire to Medo-Persia in 539 B.C. His son, Belshazzar, reigned as coregent and is a prominent figure in the Book of Daniel.”—Miller, *Daniel*, 44.
- 93 “The Persian forces took Sippar on Tashritu 14 = Oct 10, 539 B.C.; they took Babylonian on Tashritu 16 = Oct 12; and Cyrus entered the city on Arahsamnu 3 = Oct 29.”—Finegan, *Handbook of Biblical Chronology*, 266.
- 94 Chronologers who reject the received Persian chronology, give this date as 457 B.C. (Austin1[39], Mauro[82]).
- 95 “The edict of Cyrus, which was promulgated in 538 B.C., has been shown to be substantially historical as a result of modern archaeological discoveries, and constitutes one of the earliest acts of Cyrus after establishing the Persian empire.”—Harrison, *Introduction to the Old Testament*, 193.
- 96 “The first deportation of Jews to Babylon was in 605 B.C. Cyrus’ decree in 538 was 67 years later. By the time the people returned and built the altar in 536, 70 years were almost up.”—Martin, *Ezra*, 1:654.
- 97 West, *The Thousand Years in both Testaments*, 122.
- 98 Wiseman refers to him as Darius (II). Wiseman1[1:396].
- 99 Paul D. Feinberg, “An Exegetical and Theological Study of Dan. 9:24-27,” in John S. Feinberg and Paul D. Feinberg, *Tradition and Testament* (Chicago, IL: Moody Press, 1981), 193.
- 100 Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum, *Messianic Christology* (Tustin, CA: Ariel Ministries, 1998), 140.
- 101 Work was begun on the temple in: 537 Anderson2[xii]; 536 Finegan[267]; 535 Jones2[256]; 537 MBA[127]. Opposition to the work delayed construction for more than a decade. When work resumed, the temple was completed in a relatively short period. “Under Sheshbazzar the foundations of the temple were laid, but opposition arose . . . and the temple was still unfinished in the time of Darius (Ezra 5:16). . . . The beginning of [resumption of] the work was in the sixth month, on the twenty-fourth day of the month [of the second year of Darius] (Hag. 1:15). This was Sept 21, 520. . . . The completion of the rebuilding of the temple was on the third day of the month of Adar in the sixth year of the reign of Darius (Ezra 6:15). The date was Mar 12, 515.”—Finegan, *Handbook of Biblical Chronology*, 267.
- 102 Hoehner, *Chronological Aspects of the Life of Christ*, 128.
- 103 Klassen shows this period as occupied by Xerxes II and Darius II.
- 104 Designated *Ptolemy* by Klassen.
- 105 Designated *Ptolemy #1* by Klassen.
- 106 Designated *Ptolemy #2* by Klassen.
- 107 Designated *Ptolemy #3* by Klassen.
- 108 Designated *Ptolemy #4* by Klassen.
- 109 “Ptolemy VI ruled as co-regent with his mother, . . . Mother and son governed effectively until her death in 176.”—Pappas, *Britannica 2002 Deluxe Edition CDROM*, s.v. “Ptolemy VI Philometer.”
- 110 Designated *Ptolemy #5* by Klassen.
- 111 Designated *Ptolemy #6* by Klassen.
- 112 Designated *Ptolemy VIII* by MBA.
- 113 Designated *Ptolemy #7* by Klassen.
- 114 Designated *Ptolemy IX* by MBA.
- 115 Designated *Ptolemy #8* by Klassen.
- 116 Designated *Ptolemy X* by MBA.
- 117 Designated *Ptolemy #9* by Klassen.
- 118 Designated *Ptolemy XI* by MBA.
- 119 Designated *Ptolemy #10* by Klassen.
- 120 Designated *Ptolemy XII* by MBA.
- 121 “If the mathematical outline . . . is correct, Adam was created out of the dust of the earth on the sixth day, Friday the 26th of September, 4004 B.C. If as most researchers reckon, Christ Jesus were born in 4 B.C. His birth took place precisely 4000 years after Adam [4000 AM].”—Jones, *Chronology of the Old Testament: A Return to Basics, 4th ed.*, 28.

¹²² Showers gave this date in an article which investigated the viability of Anderson's date [Showers,36]. It is unknown whether he now holds to the date of Hoehner who published corrections to Anderson.



Section number, topic, or verse?



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contact@SpiritAndTruth.org