

PREFACE

This work is the culmination of research into Biblical Chronology by the author since 1980. The approach used is biblically literal rejecting all attempts at higher criticism or textual emendation as might be suggested by scholars with sympathies for Assyrian Chronology or aiding and comforting rejection of the Bible.²² (The bankruptcy of the Assyrian school was thoroughly exposed by F.N. Jones²³).

This chronology does not sacrifice historical accuracy for the sake of recurrent theories of the Sabbatical or Jubilee years, nor for cyclical theories of astronomy or other calendar cycles. However, the sabbatical and Jubilee pattern is explained, for the first time, in complete harmony with history.

At the macro level, the mistake of James Ussher (1581-1656), wherein he omitted 134 years from the period of the judges is corrected. This changes the date of creation from 4004 B.C. to 4138 B.C. An additional two years are found in the give and take of minor details to yield the true date of creation at 4140 B.C. This solution was explained by Martin Anstey²⁴ and David Cooper.

The explanation of 1st Kings 6:1, wherein the 480th year “of the Exodus” is the annual celebration of the Passover by Israel during times of national independence is adopted. This is translated, explained, and shown to be the case by showing that the period from the Exodus to the 4th year of Solomon cannot be shortened to 480 years without doing extreme violence to the biblical texts.

Like Eugene Faulstich, I have made extensive use of computers. Using JPL²⁵ code for celestial mechanics, I wrote software for computing Israel’s Calendar. This was checked against many other calculation programs, and then compared with older charts, such as Parker and Duberstein²⁶. However, unlike Faulstich who does “not predicate his work exclusively on the Biblical text”²⁷, this chronology does.

Further use of the computer was made in that this chronology was constructed entirely in the popular computerized spreadsheet, which will be recognized in the format of the charts. The mathematical macros and editing features of the spreadsheet allowed the author to obtain the exact solution to the biblical chronological puzzle working from 1990-2000 to find the solution. There is no way the solution could have been obtained by the author without these electronic extensions of the mind, since many a solution to part of the puzzle only emerged after persistently revising and recalculating the charts, a task that no mortal with pencil and paper would live long enough to complete unless he knew the answer ahead of time.

Moreover, at many junctures in the research the author had to resort to the study of Hebrew or Greek or other chronologists to obtain leads when the road seemed blocked. In many respects, this chronology is more conservative than Faulstich or F.N. Jones. The Biblical Chronology is shown, in greater degree, to confirm Standard Egyptian, Standard Babylonian, Standard Persian, and Standard Roman chronologies. In fact, the only chronologies that have to be summarily dismissed are the inflated Egyptian prior to the 12th dynasty and Assyrian prior to 763 B.C. There will have to be modifications to the New Kingdom Chronology as well as suggested by David Rohl, but nothing so radical as his revision of Middle Kingdom Chronology.

This chronology is no mere historical exercise, but it proceeds from history directly into the chronology of prophecy. This includes fulfilled prophecy as well as future prophecy. Moreover, the spirit of prophecy is the testimony of Yeshua the Messiah. The chronological nature of Daniel and Revelation bear full witness to the identity and mission of the Messiah.

A new solution is given to Daniel 9:24-27, which in many respects is more conservative than past solutions. There is no need for a 360-day year. There is no need to shorten Persian History. There is no need for anti-*Ockham Razor* revisions to Persian Kings to obtain the correct 7 and 62 sevens from the rebuilding of Jerusalem unto Messiah. Nor is it necessary to reject Ptolemy’s Canon. The solution is so amazingly simple and parsimonious that humble scholars will have to knock themselves on the head and wonder what possessed them to miss it.

This chronology does not set up a “Standard Chronology”²⁸ of the Old Testament. Rather it is and claims to be the one and only exact solution with important consequences for many fields of study. To name a few: theology, archaeology, eschatology, apologetics, and creation science.

²² Once a retired editor for Intervarsity Press told me that, I would have a hard time gaining acceptance of this book because of the conservative date for Adam. I told him that I wasn't interested in convincing the academic higher skeptics.

²³ Dr. Floyd Nolen Jones, *The Chronology of the Old Testament* (253.67, page 145), “The Assyrian Eponym List”.

²⁴ Jackson, Hales, and Clinton rejected 1st Kings 6:1 altogether, however Anstey explained that it did not include the years of the oppressions.

²⁵ The Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

²⁶ Richard A. Parker and Waldo H. Dubberstein, *Babylonian Chronology, 626 B.C. – A.D. 75* (254.95).

²⁷ See Faulstich 253.39, back cover.

²⁸ A “Standard Chronology” can be defined as one which is the most authoritative, but which still admits to errors due to unsolved problems. Bishop Usher’s chronology, and then Lloyds were the standard until Edwin R. Thiele. Jones Chronology is not radically different from Ussher.