



# **THE SCROLL**

**OF**

## **BIBLICAL CHRONOLOGY**

**Daniel Gregg**

Sixth Edition

# *The Scroll of Biblical Chronology*

*Mapping The Times And Seasons  
Of The Holy Scriptures*

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# THE SCROLL OF BIBLICAL CHRONOLOGY

## INTRODUCTORY PREVIEW

This preview includes seven pages of the charts covering 524 years out of 101 pages covering 6223 years, some of which are still future, and show prophetic models. It is then followed by two sample pages from the commentary, which is 100+ pages (8.5x11). In total the book is 200+ pages. Half is charts, and half is commentary with additional charts and tables included. Please make sure you have followed the procedures to set your PDF Reader (Foxit Reader is best) for continuous scrolling, and to remove the gap between pages.

The first chart page may spread wider in the PDF reader than the text pages before it. This is normal. All the charts butt end to end forming a continuous scroll.

The first column of the charts shown here is the BC year. 1583 BC is at the top of the first chart, and 1049 BC at the bottom of the last chart.

The second column is shaded green. It counts years of the world starting from creation. In the preview 2557 is fully visible, and 2556 is cut in half. The other half is on the previous page, not shown in this preview. With Foxit Reader set right, the top half of 2556 joins perfectly. If you scroll down and look at the page breaks, you will see that the pages will join even if you have not put the settings to remove the gaps in the Reader. I know many previewing will have neglected it. It IS worth setting your Reader correctly.

The third column is narrower than the first two. It counts seven year periods, with the seventh year shaded red. This cycle is mentioned extensively in Zuckermann's treatise on the Sabbatical year, where he discusses three cycles and says that two are possible. This is one of those two. It is shown in the book why it is the correct one. The cycle repeats continuously 1-7, and the 7<sup>th</sup> year was supposed to be a year of rest for the land.

The fourth column is really skinny. In Foxit Reader you can hold down the control key and zoom the mouse wheel. It is shaded orange, blue, green, and yellow for the four seasons of the year, autumn, winter, spring, and summer. More technically, the spring begins with the spring equinox or the first day of the first month. The autumn begins with the first day of the seventh month. The commentary will point out a difference if it makes a difference. Each season is reckoned to take three months.

Column five counts the Jubilee cycle. In the charts shown here, year 9 is shown, shaded gray, with the number in white, across from the year 1583 BC. A nifty feature, which I describe on my web page is the ability to set the guides and rulers in Foxit Reader. The guides can then be dragged down and aligned across the rows to see what aligns with what. Of course you can use a physical ruler on your screen also.

In the Jubilee cycle, every year divisible by seven is sabbatic, and therefore it is shaded red. Scroll down to year 50, and it is shaded gold, to indicate it is a Jubilee. The Jubilee year also counts as the first year of the next Jubilee cycle as taught by Rabbi Judah, and also proved to be scriptural in the commentary. Also, the year 1 is shaded gold in column three when it is the Jubilee year.

All the columns described so far run the whole length of the chronology, starting with creation, and ending in the future with prophetic guesses.

Next to the Jubilee cycle column, in column six, and next to 1572 BC, a new column begins. The years in it are shaded brown, brown for earth that is supposed to be fallow. This year is labeled 'Neglected Sabbatical,' and it is counted 1. It lines up with the seventh year of the Sabbatical cycle and the 21<sup>st</sup> year of the Jubilee cycle. This column counts the number of times that Israel failed to let the land rest. In the preview charts, you can follow this counting down to 22 years, which is aligned to 1124 BC.

Now back on the first page of the preview, between 1572 BC and 1564 BC in the first column, you will see that these BC years are offset from the year of the world in the second column, but one season. This is because BC years begin in January, and the year of the world begins in the spring. Observe also that columns three and five begin the year in the autumn.

Looking across from 1572 to the pink column inscribed 'Chushan-Risha-thaim' you will see there a sequence of eight years. When Israel sinned, and rebelled against the Almighty, they were given over to be oppressed by this king. At the end of the eight years, Israel repented and returned to the Most High.

During the eight years Israel did not obey the commandment for the fallow year. So notice that two of the neglected fallow years are counted during this eight years. These are shaded brown, and numbered in white.

Also, just to the left of the pink column for Chushan is an orange column that also numbers eight years. This column keeps a running sum of the number of years that Israel sinned against God. If you scroll down a little, you will see that the sum picks up again with each time Israel was oppressed by a foreign power because of their disobedience. In the preview charts, this sum comes to 134 years at 1122 BC. You can also see inscribed in this column the reason for it. Also, the neglected fallow years are always counted during these years of sin, and that of Judah alone, after Israel was exiled.

Over on the far right of the charts, you will see the chronology of Egypt, Babylon, and Assyria. You will see a line connecting the oppression of Chushan to Burnaburiash, king of Mesopotamia. Observe that Burnaburiash is contemporary to Ahmose I of Egypt and Shamshi Adad III of Assyria. There is also a red linking line to Puzur-Ashur III of Assyria, between him and Burnaburiash.

Looking down the Egyptian chronology, observe the red boxes labeled 'lunar dates.' These are matched to the repeating 25 year lunar and sothic cycle of Egypt.

Examine the charts further and convince yourself that they are second to none. Take a look at the table of contents and the two sample commentary pages provided.

Then visit [www.torahtimes.org](http://www.torahtimes.org) and order yours. The ebook is just \$12.00, and has the whole of biblical chronology.



# Ehud

## Scroll Legend

- A B.C. Years
- B Year of World
- C Sabbatic Periods
- D Seasons
- E Sabbatic Periods
- E Sabbatic Year
- E Jubilee Year
- F1 Broken Sabbath years
- F2 450 years Acts 13:20
- G2 Jug. 11:26, 300
- H1 390 years suspended
- H2 480 National Passovers
- I1 Ehud 80 years

1500	2635	4	39
1504	2636	5	40
1503	2637	6	41
1502	2638	7	42
1501	2639	1	43
1500	2640	2	44
1499	2641	3	45
1498	2642	4	46
1497	2643	5	47
1496	2644	6	48
1495	2645	7	49
1494	2646	1	1/50
1493	2647	2	2
1492	2648	3	3
1491	2649	4	4
1490	2650	5	5
1489	2651	6	6
1488	2652	7	7
1487	2653	1	8
1486	2654	2	9
1485	2655	3	10
1484	2656	4	11
1483	2657	5	12
1482	2658	6	13
1481	2659	7	14
1480	2660	1	15
1479	2661	2	16
1478	2662	3	17
1477	2663	4	18
1476	2664	5	19
1475	2665	6	20
1474	2666	7	21
1473	2667	1	22
1472	2668	2	23
1471	2669	3	24
1470	2670	4	25
1469	2671	5	26
1468	2672	6	27
1467	2673	7	28
1466	2674	1	29
1465	2675	2	30
1464	2676	3	31
1463	2677	4	32
1462	2678	5	33
1461	2679	6	34
1460	2680	7	35
1459	2681	1	36
1458	2682	2	37
1457	2683	3	38
1456	2684	4	39
1455	2685	5	40
1454	2686	6	41
1453	2687	7	42
1452	2688	1	43
1451	2689	2	44
1450	2690	3	45
1449	2691	4	46
1448	2692	5	47
1447	2693	6	48
1446	2694	7	49
1445	2695	1	1/50
1444	2696	2	2
1443	2697	3	3
1442	2698	4	4
1441	2699	5	5
1440	2700	6	6
1439	2701	7	7
1438	2702	1	8
1437	2703	2	9
1436	2704	3	10
1435	2705	4	11
1434	2706	5	12
1433	2707	6	13
1432	2708	7	14
1431	2709	1	15
1430	2710	2	16
1429	2711	3	17
1428	2712	4	18
1427	2713	5	19

Enumeration of neglected Sabbath years up to 70

Acts	68	89
	69	90
	70	91
	71	92
	72	93
Acts 13:20	73	94
	74	95
	75	96
	76	97
	77	98
	78	99
	79	100
	80	101
	81	102
	82	103
	83	104
	84	105
	85	106
	86	107
	87	108
	88	109
	89	110
	90	111
	91	112
	92	113
	93	114
	94	115
	95	116
	96	117
	97	118
	98	119
	99	120
	100	121
	101	122
	102	123
	103	124
	104	125
	105	126
	106	127
	107	128
	108	129
	109	130
	110	131
	111	132
	112	133
	113	134
	114	135
	115	136
	116	137
	117	138
	118	139
	119	140
	120	141
	121	142
	122	143
	123	144
	124	145
	125	146
	126	147
	127	148
	128	149
	129	150
	130	151
	131	152
	132	153
	133	154
	134	155
	135	156
	136	157
	137	158
	138	159
	139	160
Acts 13:20	140	161
	141	162
	142	163
	143	164
	144	165
	145	166
Acts 13:20	146	167

103	Ehud 80
104	Ehud 81
105	Ehud 82
106	Ehud 83
107	Ehud 84
108	Ehud 85
109	Ehud 86
110	Ehud 87
111	Ehud 88
112	Ehud 89
113	Ehud 90
114	Ehud 91
115	Ehud 92
116	Ehud 93
117	Ehud 94
118	Ehud 95
119	Ehud 96
120	Ehud 97
121	Ehud 98
122	Ehud 99
123	Ehud 100
124	Ehud 101
125	Ehud 102
126	Ehud 103
127	Ehud 104
128	Ehud 105
129	Ehud 106
130	Ehud 107
131	Ehud 108
132	Ehud 109
133	Ehud 110
134	Ehud 111
135	Ehud 112
136	Ehud 113
137	Ehud 114
138	Ehud 115
139	Ehud 116
140	Ehud 117
141	Ehud 118
142	Ehud 119
143	Ehud 120
144	Ehud 121
145	Ehud 122
146	Ehud 123
147	Ehud 124
148	Ehud 125
149	Ehud 126
150	Ehud 127
151	Ehud 128
152	Ehud 129
153	Ehud 130
154	Ehud 131
155	Ehud 132
156	Ehud 133
157	Ehud 134
158	Ehud 135
159	Ehud 136
160	Ehud 137
161	Ehud 138
162	Ehud 139
163	Ehud 140
164	Ehud 141
165	Ehud 142
166	Ehud 143
167	Ehud 144
168	Ehud 145
169	Ehud 146
170	Ehud 147
171	Ehud 148
172	Ehud 149
173	Ehud 150
174	Ehud 151
175	Ehud 152
176	Ehud 153
177	Ehud 154
178	Ehud 155
179	Ehud 156
180	Ehud 157
181	Ehud 158

390 year sin of Israel suspended

390 year sin of Israel suspended

390 year sin of Israel suspended

390 year sin of Israel suspended

Judges 3:30

Battle of Megiddo      lunar date      lunar date

1	Thuthose III
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
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11	
12	
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41	
42	
43	
44	
45	
46	
47	
48	
49	
50	
51	
52	
53	
1	Amenhotep III
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
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16	
17	
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25	
26	
27	

Agum III

10	
11	
12	
	Aššur-rabi
	30 years to assigned to two kings
	Aššur-nadin-ahhe
1	
2	Ehlihanir
3	
4	
5	
6	
1	Aššur-nirari
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
1	Aššur-bēl-nišešu
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
1	Aššur-em-nišešu
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
1	Aššur-nadin-ahhe III
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	Eriba-Adad I



2714	6	20	147	168	27	↑	1
1425	7	21	148	169	28	↑	2
1424	1	22	149	170	29		3
1423	2	23	150	171	30		4
1422	3	24	151	172	31		5
1421	4	25	152	173	32		6
1420	5	26	153	174	33		7
1419	6	27	154	175	34		8
1418	7	28	155	176	35		9
1417	1	29	156	177	36		10
1416	2	30	157	178	37		11
1415	3	31	158	179	38		12
1414	4	32	159	180	39		13
1413	5	33	160	181	40		14
1412	6	34	161	182	41		15
1411	7	35	162	183	42		16
1410	1	36	163	184	43		17
1409	2	37	164	185	44		18
1408	3	38	165	186	45		19
1407	4	39	166	187	46		20
1406	5	40	167	188	182	↑	1
1405	6	41	168	189	183	↑	2
1404	7	42	169	190	184	↑	3
1403	1	43	170	191	185	↑	4
1402	2	44	171	192	186	↑	5
1401	3	45	172	193	187	↑	6
1400	4	46	173	194	188	↑	7
1399	5	47	174	195	189	↑	8
1398	6	48	175	196	190	↑	9
1397	7	49	176	197	191	↑	10
1396	1	1/50	177	198	192	↑	11
1395	2	2	178	199	193	↑	12
1394	3	3	179	200	194	↑	13
1393	4	4	180	201	195	↑	14
1392	5	5	181	202	196	↑	15
1391	6	6	182	203	197	↑	16
1390	7	7	183	204	198	↑	17
1389	1	8	184	205	199	↑	18
1388	2	9	185	206	200	↑	19
1387	3	10	186	207	201	↑	20
1386	4	11	187	208	202	↑	21
1385	5	12	188	209	203	↑	22
1384	6	13	189	210	204	↑	23
1383	7	14	190	211	205	↑	24
1382	1	15	191	212	206	↑	25
1381	2	16	192	213	207	↑	26
1380	3	17	193	214	208	↑	27
1379	4	18	194	215	209	↑	28
1378	5	19	195	216	210	↑	29
1377	6	20	196	217	211	↑	30
1376	7	21	197	218	212	↑	31
1375	1	22	198	219	213	↑	32
1374	2	23	199	220	214	↑	33
1373	3	24	200	221	215	↑	34
1372	4	25	201	222	216	↑	35
1371	5	26	202	223	217	↑	36
1370	6	27	203	224	218	↑	37
1369	7	28	204	225	219	↑	38
1368	1	29	205	226	220	↑	39
1367	2	30	206	227	221	↑	40
1366	3	31	207	228	222	↑	1
1365	4	32	208	229	223	↑	2
1364	5	33	209	230	224	↑	3
1363	6	34	210	231	225	↑	4
1362	7	35	211	232	226	↑	5
1361	1	36	212	233	227	↑	6
1360	2	37	213	234	228	↑	7
1359	3	38	214	235	229	↑	8
1358	4	39	215	236	230	↑	9
1357	5	40	216	237	231	↑	10
1356	6	41	217	238	232	↑	11
1355	7	42	218	239	233	↑	12
1354	1	43	219	240	234	↑	13
1353	2	44	220	241	235	↑	14
1352	3	45	221	242	236	↑	1
1351	4	46	222	243	237	↑	2
1350	5	47	223	244	238	↑	3
1349	6	48	224	245	239	↑	4
1348	7	49	225	246	240	↑	5
1347	1	1/50	226	247	241	↑	6
1346	2	2	227	248	242	↑	7
1345	3	3	228	249	243	↑	8

Judges 4:2

# Jabin of Hazor

Judges 4:3

Judges 5:31

# Deborah

## Scroll Legend

- A** B.C. Years
- B** Year of World
- C** Sabbath Periods
- C** Sabbath Year
- D** Seasons
- E** Sabbath Periods
- E** Sabbath Year
- E** Jubilee Year
- F1** Broken Sabbath years
- F2** 450 years Acts 13:20
- G2** Jug. 11:26, 300
- H1** 390 years suspended
- H1** 390 years counted
- H2** 480 National Passovers
- I1** Jabin of Hazor
- I1** Deborah
- I1** Midian
- I1** Gideon

# Midian

Judges 6:1

Judges 8:28

# Gideon

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1179	2961	7	21	393	
1178	2962	1	22	394	
1177	2963	2	23	395	
1176	2964	3	24	396	
1175	2965	4	25	397	
1174	2966	5	26	398	
1173	2967	6	27	399	
1172	2968	7	28	400	
1171	2969	1	29	401	
1170	2970	2	30	402	
1169	2971	3	31	403	
1168	2972	4	32	404	
1167	2973	5	33	405	
1166	2974	6	34	406	
1165	2975	7	35	407	
1164	2976	1	36	408	
1163	2977	2	37	409	
1162	2978	3	38	410	
1161	2979	4	39	411	
1160	2980	5	40	412	
1159	2981	6	41	413	
1158	2982	7	42	414	
1157	2983	1	43	415	
1156	2984	2	44	416	
1155	2985	3	45	417	
1154	2986	4	46	418	
1153	2987	5	47	419	
1152	2988	6	48	420	
1151	2989	7	49	421	
1150	2990	1	1/50	422	
1149	2991	2	2	423	
1148	2992	3	3	424	
1147	2993	4	4	425	
1146	2994	5	5	426	
1145	2995	6	6	427	
1144	2996	7	7	428	
1143	2997	1	8	429	
1142	2998	2	9	430	
1141	2999	3	10	431	
1140	3000	4	11	432	
1139	3001	5	12	433	
1138	3002	6	13	434	
1137	3003	7	14	20	435
1136	3004	1	15	436	
1135	3005	2	16	437	
1134	3006	3	17	438	
1133	3007	4	18	439	
1132	3008	5	19	440	
1131	3009	6	20	441	
1130	3010	7	21	21	442
1129	3011	1	22	443	
1128	3012	2	23	444	
1127	3013	3	24	445	
1126	3014	4	25	446	
1125	3015	5	26	447	
1124	3016	6	27	448	
1123	3017	7	28	22	449
1122	3018	1	29	450	
1121	3019	2	30		
1120	3020	3	31		
1119	3021	4	32		
1118	3022	5	33		
1117	3023	6	34		
1116	3024	7	35		
1115	3025	1	36		
1114	3026	2	37		
1113	3027	3	38		
1112	3028	4	39		
1111	3029	5	40		
1110	3030	6	41		
1109	3031	7	42		
1108	3032	1	43		
1107	3033	2	44		
1106	3034	3	45		
1105		4	46		

340	3	Eli
341	4	
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347	10	0
348	11	1
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350	13	3
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356	19	9
357	20	10
358	21	11
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368	31	21
369	32	22
370	33	23
371	34	24
372	35	25
373	36	26
374	37	27
375	38	28
376	39	29
377	40	30
115	1	1 Samuel 4:18
116	2	1 Sam. 7:2
117	3	
118	4	
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1	Ramesses IV
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4	Ramesses IV
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1	Ramesses VII
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3	Ramesses VII
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3	Ramesses IX
4	Ramesses IX
5	Ramesses IX
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11	Ramesses IX
12	Ramesses IX
13	Ramesses IX
14	Ramesses IX
15	Ramesses IX
16	Ramesses IX
17	Ramesses IX
18	Ramesses IX
1	Ramesses X
2	Ramesses X
3	Ramesses X
1	Ramesses XI
2	Ramesses XI
3	Ramesses XI

## Philistines II

## Samuel

### Scroll Legend

- A** B.C. Years
- B** Year of World
- C** Sabbatic Periods
- C** Sabbath Year
- D** Seasons
- E** Sabbatic Periods
- E** Sabbath Year
- E** Jubilee Year
- F1** Broken Sabbath years
- F2** 450 years Acts 13:20
- F2** 390 years suspended
- H1** 390 years counted
- H2** 480 National Passovers
- I1** Philistines II
- I3** Samuel's Judgeship
- I1** Saul, king of Israel
- I3** Samuel's Life (est.)

Jonathan's est. age

Saul's est. age

Passover (Exodus) not celebrated

Life of Samuel, EST.

Life of Samuel, EST.

Life of Samuel, EST.

Life of Samuel, EST.

Life of Samuel, EST.

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Life of Samuel, EST.

1104	3035	5	47
1103	3036	6	48
	3037	7	49
1102	3038	1	Lev. 25:9
1101	3039	1	1/50
1100	3040	2	2
1099	3041	3	3
1098	3042	4	4
1097	3043	5	5
1096	3044	6	6
1095	3045	7	7
1094	3046	1	8
1093	3047	2	9
1092	3048	3	10
1091	3049	4	11
1090	3050	5	12
1089	3051	6	13
1088	3052	7	14
1087	3053	1	15
1086	3054	2	16
1085	3055	3	17
1084	3056	4	18
1083	3057	5	19
1082	3058	6	20
1081	3059	7	21
1080	3060	1	22
1079	3061	2	23
1078	3062	3	24
1077	3063	4	25
1076	3064	5	26
1075	3065	6	27
1074	3066	7	28
1073	3067	1	29
1072	3068	2	30
1071	3069	3	31
1070	3070	4	32
1069	3071	5	33
1068	3072	6	34
1067	3073	7	35
1066	3074	1	36
1065	3075	2	37
1064	3076	3	38
1063	3077	4	39
1062	3078	5	40
1061	3079	6	41
1060	3080	7	42
1059	3081	1	43
1058	3082	2	44
1057	3083	3	45
1056	3084	4	46
1055	3085	5	47
1054	3086	6	48
1053	3087	7	49
1052	3088	1	Jubilee Lev. 25:9
1051	3089	2	1/50
1050	3090	3	3
1049	3091	4	4

390 year sin of Israel suspended

David's Age

390 year sin of Israel suspended

390 year sin of Israel suspended

395	18	68	31	14
396	19	69	32	15
397	1 Saul	70	33	16
398	2	71	34	17
399	3	72	35	18
400	4	73	36	19
401	5	74	37	20
402	6	75	38	21
403	7	76	39	22
404	8	77	40	23
405	9	78	41	24
406	10	79	42	25
407	11	80	43	26
408	12	81	44	27
409	13	82	45	28
410	14	83	46	29
411	15	84	47	30
412	16	85	48	31
413	17	86	49	32
414	18	87	50	33
415	19	88	51	34
416	20	89	52	35
417	21	90	53	36
418	22	91	54	37
419	23	92	55	38
420	24	93	56	39
421	25	94	57	40
422	26	95	58	41
423	27	96	59	42
424	28	97	60	43
425	29	98	61	44
426	30	99	62	45
427	31	100	63	46
428	32	101	64	47
429	33	102	65	48
430	34	103	66	49
431	35	104	67	50
432	36	105	68	51
433	37	106	69	52
434	38	107	70	53
435	39		71	54
436	40		72	55
437	1	David	73	56
438	2	David's combined reign	74	57
439	3	David's combined reign	75	58
440	4	David's combined reign	76	59
441	5	David's combined reign	77	60
442	6	David's combined reign	78	61
443	7	David's combined reign	79	62
444	8	6m	80	63
445	9	1	81	64
446	10	2	82	65
447	11	3	83	66
448	12	4	84	67
449	13	5	85	68
450	14	6	86	69

Acts 13:21

# Saul

Jubilee Text  
1Sam 13:1-3

David born

David flees to Nob

Jubilee Text  
2Sam 6:15

# David

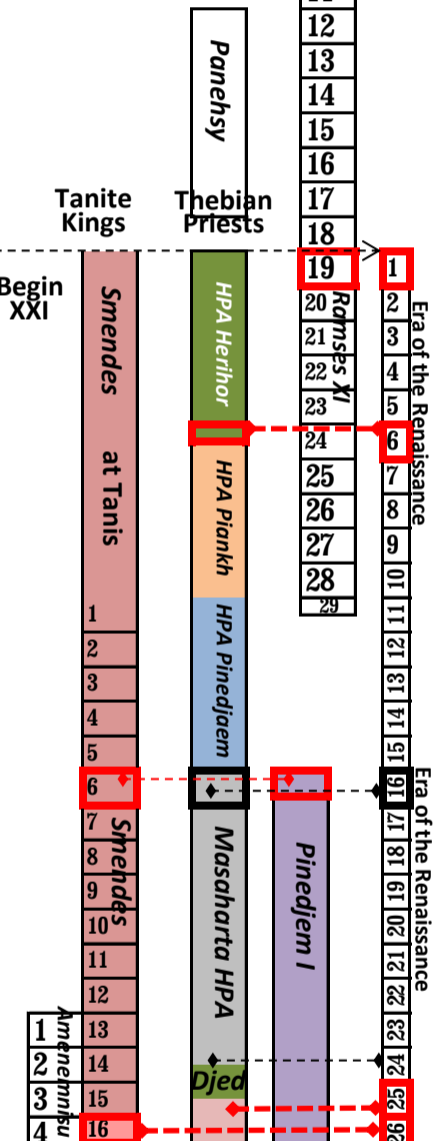
# Ish-bosheth

1Chron 29:27  
David's combined reign

2Sam 2:11  
1Chron 29:27 Jerusalem taken  
1st Philistine Defeat; 2Sam. 5:18  
2nd Philistine Defeat; 2Sam. 5:22  
Ark moved; 2Sam. 6:2  
Ark moved to Jerusalem; 1Sam. 6:12

2Sam 2:10  
cf. 2Chron 22:2  
Ish-bosheth civil war

Triumvirate  
Tanite Kings  
Thebian Priests



1	Sam'i-Adad [IV]
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19	Aššurnasirpal [I]
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named for the throne years earlier, and then replaced with Amar-Sin as co-regent by a fickle father. The other son then may have murdered his father out of spite.

Whatever the case, the Scripture names someone with a name beginning “Amar”, as king of Shinar. As a last resort, the compiler of Genesis may have named him as king at Siddim (when he was only a prince), anachronistically.

I favor the hypothesis that Amar-Sin became king early on in 2048 BC after month IV, and that he was king during the expedition to Canaan. We don't know the logistics. However, a similar situation attended Nebuchadnezzar's first year, and his taking of Jerusalem in the 4<sup>th</sup> year of Jehoiachin. He had barely become king when operations against Jerusalem began.

Finally, we must always remember that it was the Almighty who allowed the cities of Shinar to be turned into piles of rubble because of their idolatry and sin. Trying to interpret these piles of rubble in terms of an evolutionary or humanistic worldview, without the absolute framework of the scripture to constrain it and judge it, is futile, and the disputes and debates that the archaeological community goes through shows that they have no unified scientific stance against the biblical framework. Therefore, opposition to the biblical answer can only be attributed to anti-biblical dogmatism, and belief in the religion of evolution.

THE YEAR OF PUZUR-ISHTAR, SON OF NUR-ILISU

The Assyrians appointed an official to represent each year. This official is called an eponym by modern scholars. The Assyrian scribes kept lists of these officials which were then used for dating purposes. Instead of saying such and such a year, people would write, “In the year of \_\_\_\_\_” and then fill in the name of the official for the year. To reconstruct Assyrian chronology we have to rely on copies of these lists, and being copies, they are not completely without error. There is some wiggle room therefore between various interpretations of possible scribal errors dropping out names or adding in names. Therefore we must resort to chronological synchronisms and astronomy to remove doubt where possible.

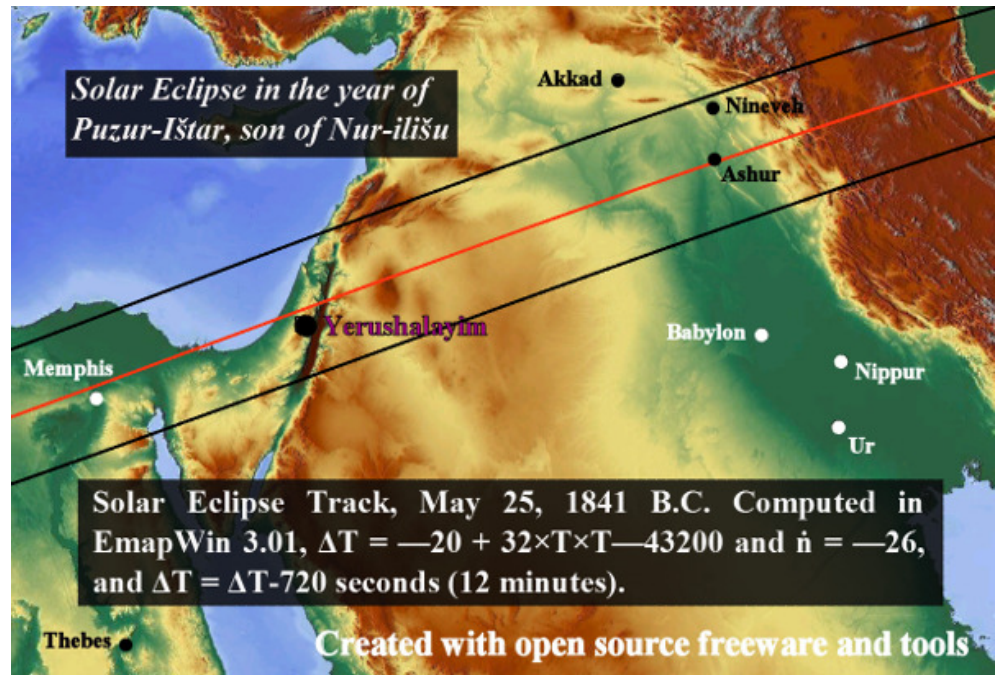
In the year of Puzur-Ishtar there was a solar eclipse. Shamshi Adad was born the previous year, according to the Mari Eponym Chronicle. Teije Dejong states, based upon his reconstruction of the eponym list for this period that, “Using the chronological calibration of the Revised Eponym List (REL) by Barjamovic et al, I find that the time window in which the solar eclipse must have occurred can be constrained with 95% probability to the period 1856-1835 BC.”

The Assyrian Eponym for the year after the birth of Shamshi-Adad I was Puzur-Ishtar in the Mari Eponym Chronicle. The eponym list is now placed by historians accurately enough that we can identify the solar eclipse recorded in that year. Without Joshua's long day, scholars have proposed 1838 BC and 1833 BC. We can dismiss the -1837.03.024 eclipse (aside from the fact it happened on the wrong side of the world) be-

cause it was a central annular eclipse occurring at sunrise. The rising sun was too low and did not dim enough for it to get noticed, and may be confused with fog or early morning clouds. The proposed -1832.06.24 eclipse would be an excellent choice (aside from the fact that it, too, occurred on the wrong side of the

Figure 36

PUZUR-ISHTAR ECLIPSE



world due to Joshua's long day), but the historians cannot justify it. It requires deleting eponyms from the Assyrian lists. It is true that the year locations of all the eponyms are not known perfectly, but having an excess number of eponyms and not enough years to put them in is a bad situation.

Date	Advocate	Discrepancies
1841 BC	Gregg	0
1838 BC	-----	1
1833 BC	-----	1
current total discrepancies Gregg:		2
current total discrepancies Others:		19

The correct eclipse happened in 1841 BC, which is found by applying Joshua's long day to the -1840.05.24 eclipse and transferring it from where it has been supposed to occur in North America to the proper side of the world. Shifting it across the date line puts it on May 25, 1841 BC. See Figure 36. This solution does not require adding any eponyms that cannot be justified, nor does it require subtracting any. There is one other eclipse that comes up in 1843 BC (-1842.01.20 [19]; taking Joshua's long day into account). This would only require adding three extra unknown eponyms to the lists. This eclipse is somewhat outside of the comfort zone though, as its track was 358 miles west of Ashur. Making it visible in Assyria would require a large correction to delta T on the order of 2300 seconds (about 40 minutes), and it would make a brief eclipse near sunrise. This is hardly an eclipse that many people would notice.

Historians and astronomers have taken extreme liberties with proposing which eclipse was meant in the Assyrian record, because they have had no agreeable choices to work with. Once Joshua's long day is taken into account, then the perfectly reasonable eclipse may be found that fits the history.

with Yahweh, and part of the year is counted in sin.<sup>125</sup>

They end after 3½ years of Hoshea’s reign, since the northern kingdom attended Hezekiah’s Passover with the king’s acquiescence in that year.<sup>126</sup> The adjustments are cases of inclusive counting, i.e. where two kings both counted the same year. Therefore, the time has to be adjusted downward one year at each joining. The interregnums are documented by synchronisms with Judah.

The kings of Israel dated their reigns using a solar year beginning at the spring equinox. The kings of Judah dated their reigns beginning at Tishri 1. The synchronisms uniquely demonstrate this, for example, Nadab reigned in year 2 of Asa for 2 years (1Kings 15:25). Baasha reigned in year 3 of Asa for 24 years (1Kings 15:28, 33). It would be impossible to construct the chronology by using whole years, because the sum of sin years would rise above 390. The kings of Israel may contribute no more than 256 years during the divided kingdom. Therefore, the two years of Nadab are part of Asa year 2 and part of Asa year 3. This is called inclusive counting. The reader may inspect the charts for the other cases of inclusive counting.

ASTRONOMICAL SYNCHRONISM:  
DAVID FLEES FROM SAUL

David’s flight to Nob may be dated to the 34<sup>th</sup> year of King Saul in 1069 BC (see Figure 43). David asked to go to “the sacrifice of the days” for his family. This request narrows the time to the first month of the year (1Sam. 20:6; cf. 1Sam. 1:3; Exo. 13:10). The details are given in the first four days of the month, as David hid for the first three days (1Sam. 20) and then fled reaching Nob on the 4<sup>th</sup> day. At Nob David was given the old bread of the presence just after it had been replaced on the table with new bread. So the 4<sup>th</sup> day from the new moon was the Sabbath. The priests were supposed to eat the old bread, but there were 5 loaves left (1Sam. 21:3). As there were a sufficient number of priests (cf. 1Sam. 22:18), no bread would be left after the Sabbath. They would have quickly eaten the bread after a week. Yeshua associates the incident with the Sabbath, and so do the Rabbis, and the text actually proves this, “And the priest gave to him the holy thing, because there had been no bread there except the bread of the presence, that being taken away from before

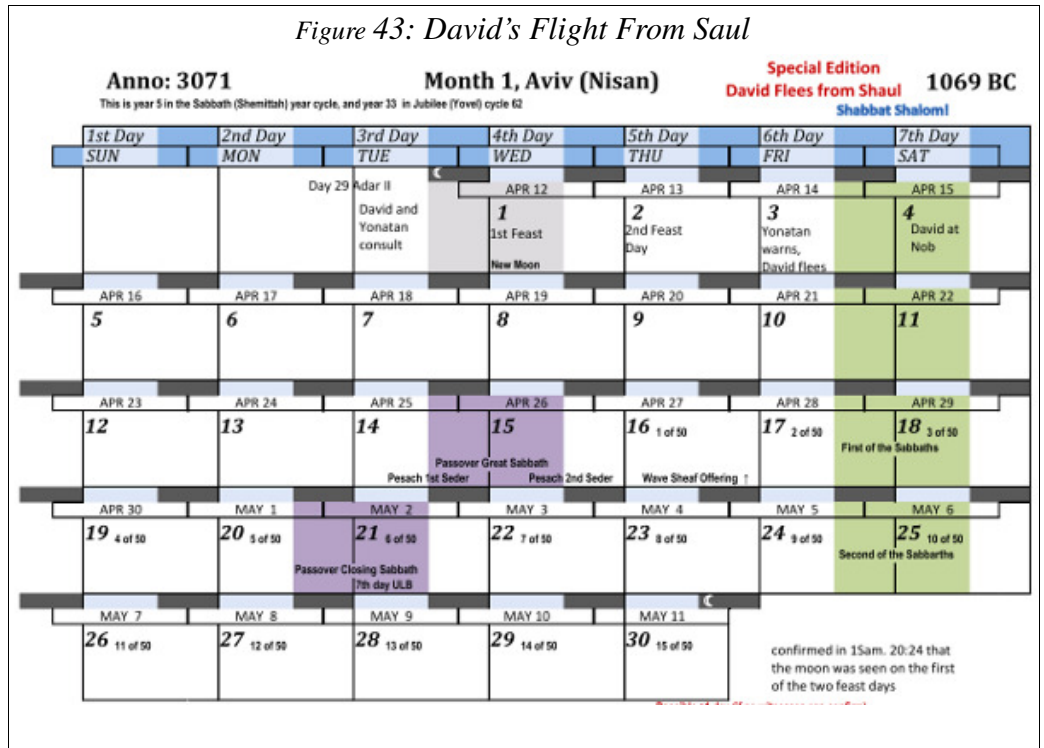
125 Likewise, the partial year that is Rehoboam’s accession year, his 1<sup>st</sup> year and 2<sup>nd</sup> year are counted as three years. This arrangement demonstrates inclusive counting.

126 This was in 3415 when the messengers went out to announce the coming Passover, and when the pilgrims would have set out (2Chron. 30:4-11; 30:18; 31:1, 5-8). Ephraim and Manasseh humbled themselves and repented in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 3415. These remained in the land unmolested by the Assyrians until the reign of Esarhaddon. But Samaria rebelled a few years later and was exiled. The other cities of Israel submitted to the king of Assyria.

Yahweh to set hot bread on the day of its being taken” (1Sam. 21:7).

David was on the run for at least 4-5 years, and not more

Figure 43: David’s Flight From Saul



than 7. Between 1057 B.C. and 1075 B.C. there are only two years that work out: 1066 B.C. and 1069 B.C. 1069 B.C. is surely the right year, since the lower date shortens David’s life as a fugitive too much. David was therefore a fugitive for seven years. Willis J. Beecher picked 1068 B.C. in AD 1907, which is remarkably close for one who did not calculate the calendar for 1Sam. 20-21. The synchronism shows the seven day week, and the Sabbath on the seventh day, fall in an unbroken series since the time of David. It also confirms that the new moon was sighted, and that the dark moon (conjunction) was not used as the first day of the month.

David’s life as a fugitive:

1069	Flight to Achish	1Sam. 21:10
	The cave of Adullam	1Sam. 22:1
	With 400 men	1Sam. 22:2
	In Moab	1Sam. 22:3
1068	The forest of Hereth	1Sam. 22:5
	murders of the Priests	1Sam. 22:17
	David saves Keilah	1Sam. 23:2
	With 600 men	1Sam. 23:13
	The wilderness of Ziph	1Sam. 23:14
1067	At Horesh	1Sam. 23:15
	In Maon	1Sam. 23:24
1066	In Engedi	1Sam. 23:29
	At Wildgoats’ Rocks	1Sam. 24:2
	Saul ceases pursuit	1Sam. 24:22
1065	In Paran	1Sam. 25:1
	Watching over Shepherds	1Sam. 25:16
	At the hill of Hachilah	1Sam. 26:1
	Saul ceases 2 <sup>nd</sup> pursuit	1Sam. 26:25
1064	Second flight to Achish	1Sam. 27:2
	David at Ziklag	1Sam. 27:6
1063	Eve of battle of Gilboa	1Sam. 29:11
	Amalek burns Ziklag	1Sam. 30:1