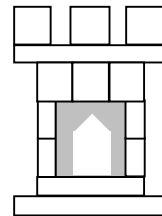
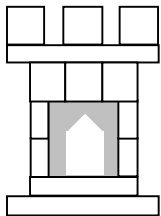


The 44 Hebrew monarchs

(A Chronology of two kingdoms)



By Yves Pélouquin
Montréal, Canada

"But you, Daniel, shut up the words,
and seal the book until the time of the
end; many shall run to and fro, and
knowledge shall increase." Dan 12:4

Humbly dedicated to all those who have
ever tried to resolve the chronology of the
Bible. You have spent countless hours in
the night trying to understand His word.
At time you were overwhelmed by the
work but at other times you were
exhilarating by what you had founded.
I know you; I have walked the same path.

The 44 Hebrew monarchs

(A chronology of two kingdoms)¹

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Is there a need for yet another study on the chronology of the kings of Israel? Many have been published over the years and many more are available on the Internet. With this profusion of solutions the readers could rightly object that every thing seems to have already been said on this subject, therefore any new charts are in fact old one recycled with a few variations.

But this chronology of the kings is different in a fundamental way from all the others that have ever been written on the subject. Whereas the length of the period from the 'Division of the Kingdom' to the 'end of Israel' and/or the 'destruction of Jerusalem' was, until now, always obtained by computing the length of every Kings who reigned during these periods, here the opposite was done.

The exact date of the 'division of the kingdom' (3063 AM), 'end of Israel' (3323 AM), and 'destruction of Jerusalem' (3443 AM) was already known to the author even before charting any individuals reigns was done. This precious knowledge was obtained by previously decrypting² Ezekiel 4 & 5.

Knowing when those events happened was an invaluable tool since it gave me the possibility to corroborate any chronological sequence of kings either from Judah or Israel that I was elaborating. In fact those dates were so important that without them it would have been impossible to untangle the very conflicting information pertaining to Hezekiah and how his reign was extended 15 additional years.

The paper is divided in two parts. In the first part I will try to demonstrate how it is unlikely that King Solomon would have wait four years after the death of King David to start the construction of the first Temple³. In the second part I will unfold the whole chronology of the kings over 8 charts. At the end of the paper a final chart will show all the kings regrouped together. The purpose of that final chart is to expose a symmetrical pattern never seen before.

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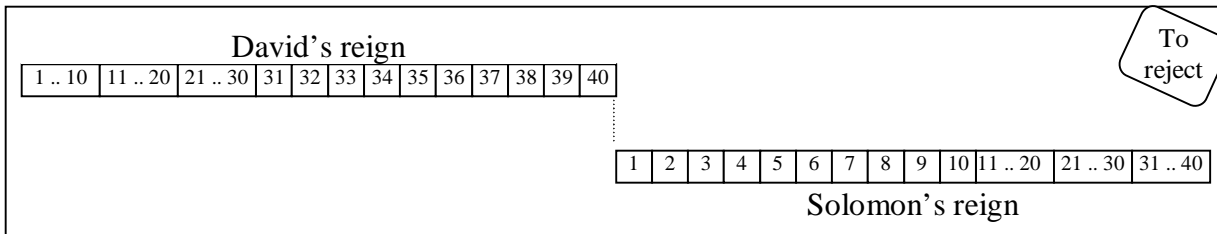
² This is documented in my book "Ezekiel 4. The master key to unlock the Bible's chronology".

³ This will be done without invalidating 2 Chron 3:2

- 2 Chron 3:2 And he [Solomon] began to build on the second day of the second month in the fourth year of his reign.

David's reign

It has always been assumed that David's 40-year reign was immediately followed by his son Solomon's 40-year reign⁴, a period that covered 80 years.



Is this the only interpretation that we can glean from the text? Could David's and Solomon's reigns have overlapped for a few years at the end of David's life? Such a scenario should not be rejected at first glance; after all David was alive when Solomon became king.

1 Kings 1:1 starts with: “*When King David was old and well advanced in years ...*” and introduces the story of Adonijah attempting to usurp the kingship, an event that led to the crowning of Solomon.

The study of the kings of Judah shows us that a new king was usually chosen in one of the following circumstances:

- A. Following the king's sudden death a successor is chosen
- B. The king becomes very sick and he chooses his own successor before dying.
- C. The king is about to go to war and he needs to secure the kingship (in case he gets killed) by naming his successor.

In B and C there was often a strong presumption that the new king would not have to share the kingship for more than a few weeks or months.

Was David dying when Solomon was crowned?

In the case of Solomon none of the previous circumstances apply; we have a unique scenario. Here the only justification for crowning Solomon was to prevent his brother Adonijah from becoming king. There is nothing in the story that could lead us to believe that David, the current king, was about to die.

In **1 Kings 1:31** it is said that Bathsheba, when told by David that her son Solomon would be king “today”, wished David “to live forever”. Hardly the thing to say if she thought that David would die soon.

⁴ A value of ‘40 years’ is here attributed to Solomon's reign in order to reflect what is currently believe by most of the people. I do not share this belief and I will show later that he reign much longer that that.

Again, in the same story, after Solomon had taken his seat on the royal throne, the royal official went to “congratulate” David on his choice. Here again the text doesn’t convey the idea that David was sick.

Of course it is quite possible that David’s health could have deteriorated dramatically in the weeks following the crowning of Solomon. But if it were the case we would have here an *incredible coincidence*. Look at the sequence of events:

- #1. David was healthy and didn’t see the need to crown his successor.
- #2. David’s son Adonijah had found people to name him king without the consent of his father.
- #3. David, after being told what was going on, named his son Solomon king and as a result Adonijah’s plans were quenched.
- #4. David unexpectedly became sick and died soon after. (Compare with #1)

Why two anointing?

Solomon was anointed twice.

- 1 Kings 1:33-34 "Take your lord's servants with you and set Solomon my son on my own mule and take him down to Gihon. There have Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet anoint him king over Israel.
- 1 Chron 29:22-23 Then they acknowledged Solomon son of David as king a **second time**, anointing him before the LORD to be ruler and Zadok to be priest.

If, as it is traditionally believed, Solomon became king only a short time before David died, the second anointment must have taken place a very short time after the first one. Why the need of a second anointment? Many other individuals became king in Israel and none received a double anointment as far as we know.

Why was Solomon’s rule firmly established only at the second anointment⁵? How could a few days make a difference? All these questions cannot be answered adequately with the traditional belief that Solomon’s reign started shortly before David’s death.

Looking for an alternative

1 Kings 1 is about Solomon becoming King.

1 Kings 2 is without doubt about David’s last few days.

- 1 King 2:1 When the time drew near for David to die, he gave a charge to Solomon his son.

We are even told that David had reigned 40 years.

- 1 Kings 2:11 He had reigned forty years over Israel

⁵ 1 Kings 2:12 So Solomon sat on the throne of his father David, and his rule was firmly established.

So far the only element, which strongly suggests that David died soon after Solomon was anointed, is the fact that those 2 chapters immediately follow each other. Anyone who reads them in sequence will think that a very short time has elapsed. **It would be perceived quite differently if we would insert (for narrative purpose only) 1 Chron. 22:5 between 1 Kings 1 and 1 Kings 2.**

- 1 Chron 22:5 David said, "My son Solomon is young and inexperienced, and the house to be built for the LORD should be of great magnificence and fame and splendor in the sight of all the nations. Therefore I will make preparations for it." So David made extensive preparations before his death.

We now have a very interesting alternative to point #4 on the previous page:

- #4. **David lived for a few years after the crowning of Solomon.** During that time he made extensive preparation for the Temple. He and his son shared the kingship of Israel for a few years but each one cumulated those overlapping years as their own.

Why does it make more sense?

With his father still alive, Solomon (though a recognized king) had a secondary role. Haven't we been told several times that Solomon was young and inexperienced?

- 1 Chron 22:5 And David said, Solomon my son is young and tender,
- 1 Kings 3:7-8 "Now, O LORD my God, you have made your servant king in place of my father David. But I am only a little child and do not know how to carry out my duties.
- 1 Chron 29:1 Then King David said to the whole assembly: "My son Solomon, the one whom God has chosen, is young and inexperienced.

It was even prophesied that Solomon's prominence would come only after his father's death.

- 2 Sam 7:12 And when thy days be fulfilled, and thou shalt sleep with thy fathers, I will set up thy seed after thee, which shall proceed out of thy bowels, and I will establish his kingdom.
- 1 Chron 17:11 When your days are over and you go to be with your fathers, I will raise up your offspring to succeed you ...

Only when Solomon's co-regency was about to end did the need arise for the second anointing. Most of Solomon's older brothers⁶ were alive (including Adonijah⁷) and having been in the

⁶ The throne should have gone to one of them as the eldest sons were born with greater rights than the youngest.

⁷ 1 Kings 2:22 "Why do you request Abishag the Shunammite for Adonijah? You might as well request the kingdom for him-after all, he is my older brother-yes, for him and for Abiathar the priest and Joab son of Zeruah!"

shadow of David for a few years⁸, there was the need to remind the people of Israel (by a **second anointing**) that Solomon was David's choice as their leader.

- 1 Kings 2:12 So Solomon sat on the throne of his father David, and his rule was firmly established.

Now we can understand why "his rule was firmly established" only at the second anointing.

Assuming that there was an overlap

We need to establish how many years this overlap could have lasted. Fortunately the answer can easily be deduced from the information linking the Exodus and the construction of the Temple.

We know that David was not allowed to construct the Temple.

- 2 Sam 7:12-13 "When your days are over and you rest with your fathers, I will raise up your offspring to succeed you, He is the one who will build a house for my Name."
- 1 Chron 17:4 "... This is what the LORD says: You are not the one to build me a house to dwell in"
- 1 Chron 28:6 He said to me: 'Solomon your son is the one who will build my house and my courts
- 1 Chron 28:2-3 " King David rose to his feet and said: "Listen to me, my brothers and my people. I had it in my heart to build a house as a place of rest for the ark of the covenant of the LORD, for the footstool of our God, and I made plans to build it. But God said to me, 'You are not to build a house for my Name, because you are a warrior and have shed blood.'"

And we also know that the Temple was constructed in the fourth year of Solomon's reign.

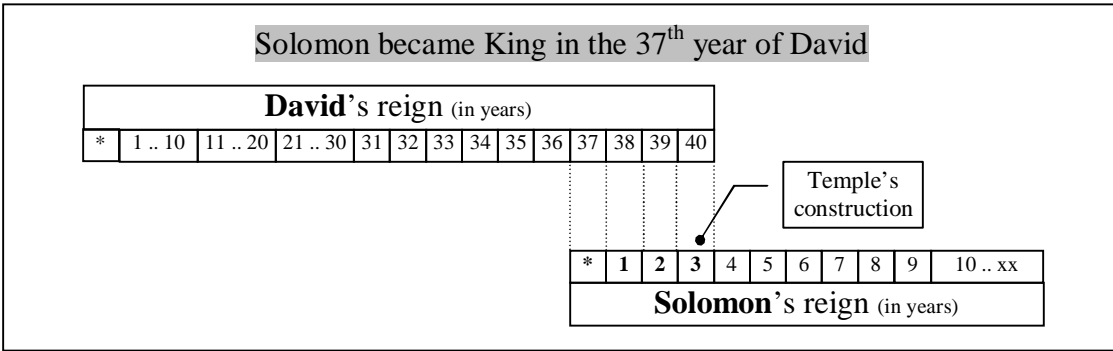
- 1 Kings 6:1 In the four hundred and eightieth year after the Israelites had come out of Egypt, **in the fourth year of Solomon's reign** over Israel, in the month of Ziv, the second month, he began to build the temple of the LORD.

With this chronological information we can restrict to a very small value the number of years an overlap could have lasted between the two kings. In fact, because David could not have been alive once the construction of the Temple started, the overlap could have happened only in the 37th, 38th, 39th or 40th year of David's rule .

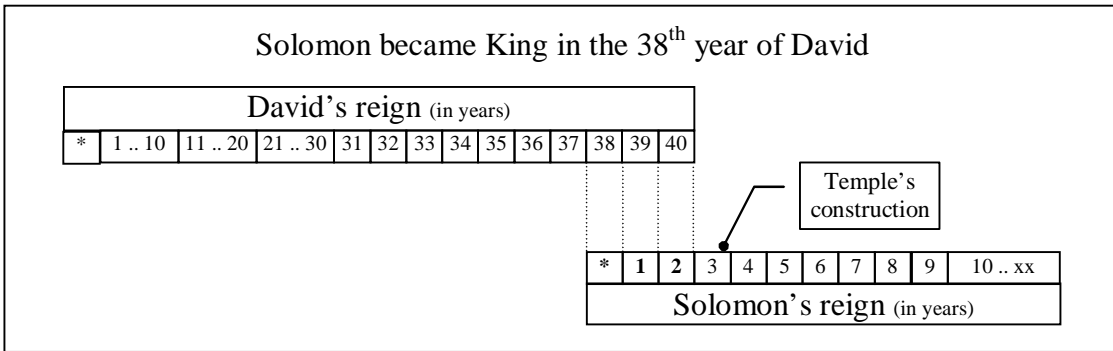
⁸ I will argue that this situation lasted 4 years.

Here is a graphical representation of the 4 possibilities

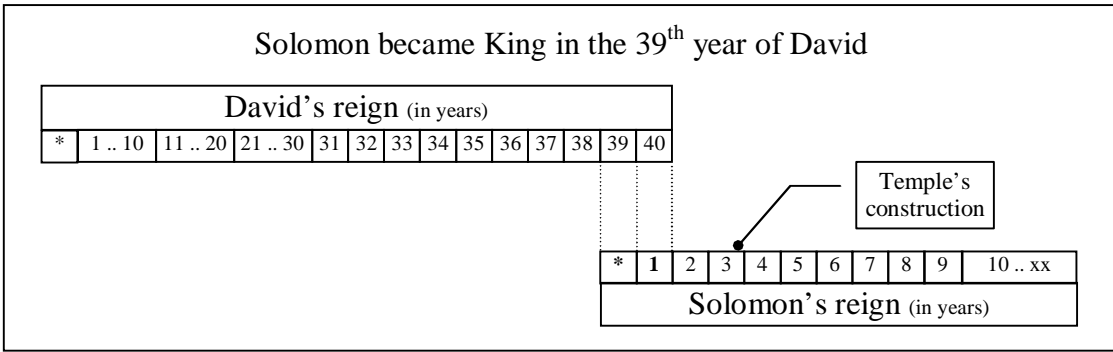
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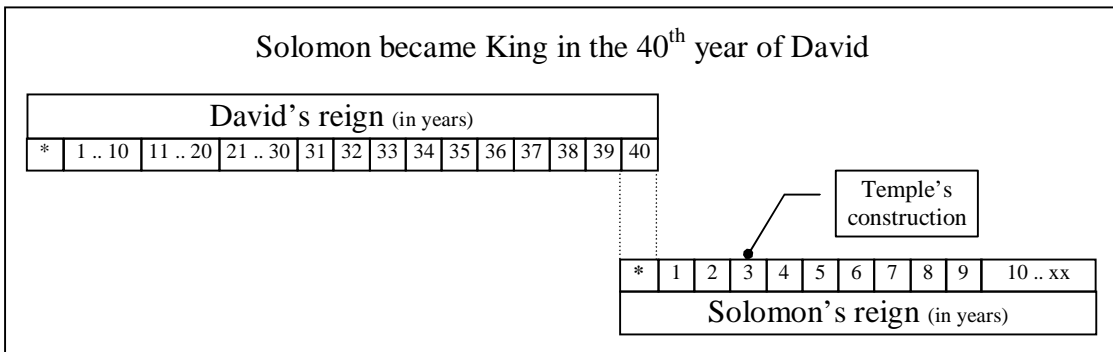
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David made considerable preparation for the Temple

1 Chron. 22:5 "My son Solomon is young and inexperienced, and the house to be built for the LORD should be of great magnificence and fame and splendor in the sight of all the nations. Therefore I will make preparations for it."
So David made extensive preparations before his death.

From this verse we get 3 very important pieces of information

I. My son Solomon is young and inexperienced

David tells us that Solomon is young and inexperienced. What exactly is the experience that Solomon is lacking? Certainly not in the field of the preparation of the Temple; David didn't have it either.

To refer to Solomon this way could only mean one thing:

Solomon must have been recently anointed and made king for the first time and David was concerned that since he was still young and quite inexperienced as king, he would have to delay the Temple's project. This is why David started the preparation himself.

First piece of information: Solomon became king before David started the Temple preparation.

II. So David made extensive preparations.

David just told us that *'and the house to be built for the LORD should be of great magnificence and fame and splendour in the sight of all the nations.'* We will see in the next few pages that David's work for the future Temple touched all aspects of the future construction and must have been done over many years.

Second piece of information: David spent many years on the preparation of the Temple.

III. Before his death

We should not overlook the fact that the time David spent on the preparation **ended at David's death**. If it wasn't the case what would be the point of specifying "before his death" in 1 Chron. 22:5? Wouldn't it be obvious that everything David had ever done in his life was done before his death? To include those words in the text could only mean that the events referred to by the author were terminated immediately before David's death.

Third information: David died right at the end of the Temple's preparation.

Now let us review the different tasks accomplished by David for the future Temple.

David buys the land where the Temple will stand

- 1 Chron 21:22 David said to him, "Let me have the site of your threshing floor so I can build an altar to the LORD, that the plague on the people may be stopped. Sell it to me at the full price."
- 1 Chron 22:1 Then David said, "The house of the LORD God is to be here, and also the altar of burnt offering for Israel."
- 2 Sam 24:21 "To buy your threshing floor," David answered, "so I can build an altar to the LORD,

David provides money and material

- 1 Chron 22:14 "I have taken great pains to provide for the temple of the LORD a hundred thousand talents of gold, a million talents of silver, quantities of bronze and iron too great to be weighed, and wood and stone.
- 1 Chron 29:5 Now, who is willing to consecrate himself today to the LORD?"
- 1 Chron 29:2 With all my resources I have provided for the temple of my God
- 1 Chron 22:3 And David prepared iron in abundance for the nails for the doors of the gates, and for the joinings; and brass in abundance without weight;
- 1 Chron 22:4 Also cedar trees in abundance: for the Zidonians and they of Tyre brought much cedar wood to David.

David provides a work force for the construction

- 1 Chron 22:15-16 you have many workmen: stonecutters, masons and carpenters, as well as men skilled in every kind of work in gold and silver, bronze and iron-craftsmen beyond number.

David organizes a work force for the Temple's service

- 1 Chron 25:1-2 David, set apart some of the sons of Asaph, Heman and Jeduthun for the ministry of prophesying, accompanied by harps, lyres and cymbals.
- 1 Chron 26:1 The divisions of the gatekeepers
- 1 Chron 26:12 These divisions of the gatekeepers, through their chief men, had duties for ministering in the temple of the LORD, just as their relatives had.
- 1 Chron 26:20 Their fellow Levites were in charge of the treasuries of the house of God and the treasuries for the dedicated things.
- 1 Chron 28:13 He gave him instructions for the divisions of the priests and Levites

David provides all the construction plans

- 1 Chron 28:11 Then David gave his son Solomon the plans for the portico of the temple,
- 1 Chron 28:12 He gave him the plans of all that the Spirit had put in his mind for the courts of the temple

David designs the furniture

- 1 Chron 28:14 He designated the weight of gold for all the gold articles to be used in various kinds of service
- 1 Chron 28:18 He also gave him the plan for the chariot, that is, the cherubim of gold that spread their wings and shelter the ark of the covenant of the LORD

As we have seen, the preparation done by David was very special and he must have done it by himself most of the time. It took, without doubt, many years to achieve.

David's farewell

- Chron 28:1 David summoned all the officials of Israel to assemble at Jerusalem

We reach here the culmination of many years of hard work done by David. All the preparations have been done:

- ⇒ The location of the Temple has been secured
- ⇒ All the plans are ready
- ⇒ The material, the money and the work force have been gathered
- ⇒ The designs for the Temple's articles are completed

Only one thing is left to be done and David is urging the people and his son Solomon to start it right away.

- 1 Chron 22:16 Now begin the work, and the LORD be with you."
- 1 Chron 22:17-19 Then David ordered all the leaders of Israel to help his son Solomon. He said to them, "Is not the LORD your God with you? And has he not granted you rest on every side? For he has handed the inhabitants of the land over to me, and the land is subject to the LORD and to his people. Now devote your heart and soul to seeking the LORD your God. Begin to build the sanctuary of the LORD God
- 1 Chron 28:10 Consider now, for the LORD has chosen you to build a temple as a sanctuary. Be strong and do the work."
- 1 Chron 28:20 David also said to Solomon his son, "Be strong and courageous, and do the work
- 1 Chron 28:21 The divisions of the priests and Levites are ready for all the work on the temple of God, and every willing man skilled in any craft will help you in all the work. The officials and all the people will obey your every command."

We should note that David did so much work for this preparation that it would have been an easy thing for him to go ahead and start the construction. Having done the planning, David knew of course how grandiose the Temple was going to be. But he didn't start the construction; obeying God was above everything else.

With that in mind we could wonder **why was David asking Solomon to start the construction right away**⁹ when he already knew that he was not allowed to witness the erection of the Temple? The only fully acceptable explanation is that David was well aware that **he was going to die the same day**. That he knew about the timing of his own death¹⁰ should not be surprising, he had been close to God during his whole life.

⁹ 1 Chron. 28:10 Consider now, for the LORD has chosen you to build a temple as a sanctuary. Be strong and do the work."

¹⁰ Moses before him had the same knowledge : *Deut. 32:50 There on the mountain that you have climbed you will die and be gathered to your people*

In 1 Chron. 28 David is talking to the people for the last time. Notice what happened the following day: The people anointed Solomon for the second time.

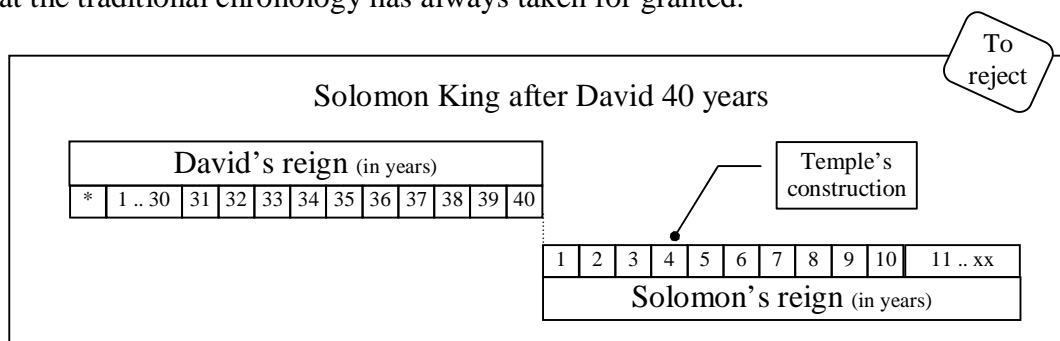
- 1 Chron 29:21-22 The next day they made sacrifices to the LORD and presented burnt offerings to him: a thousand bulls, a thousand rams and a thousand male lambs, together with their drink offerings, and other sacrifices in abundance for all Israel. They ate and drank with great joy in the presence of the LORD that day. **Then they acknowledged Solomon son of David as king a second time, anointing him before the LORD to be ruler and Zadok to be priest.**

Only an overlap justifies all the facts

Finally we have to ask ourselves what makes more sense?

A traditional rendering that is not realistic

David did all the preparation, had the work force ready¹¹, asked Solomon to start the work “**now**” and **Solomon would have waited four years before doing anything?** Yet this is exactly what the traditional chronology has always taken for granted.



It doesn't make sense, does it? There are no explanations that we know of that could justify a four-year wait. David had made sure that everything was ready; he even made peace on every front so Solomon wouldn't have to fight a war.

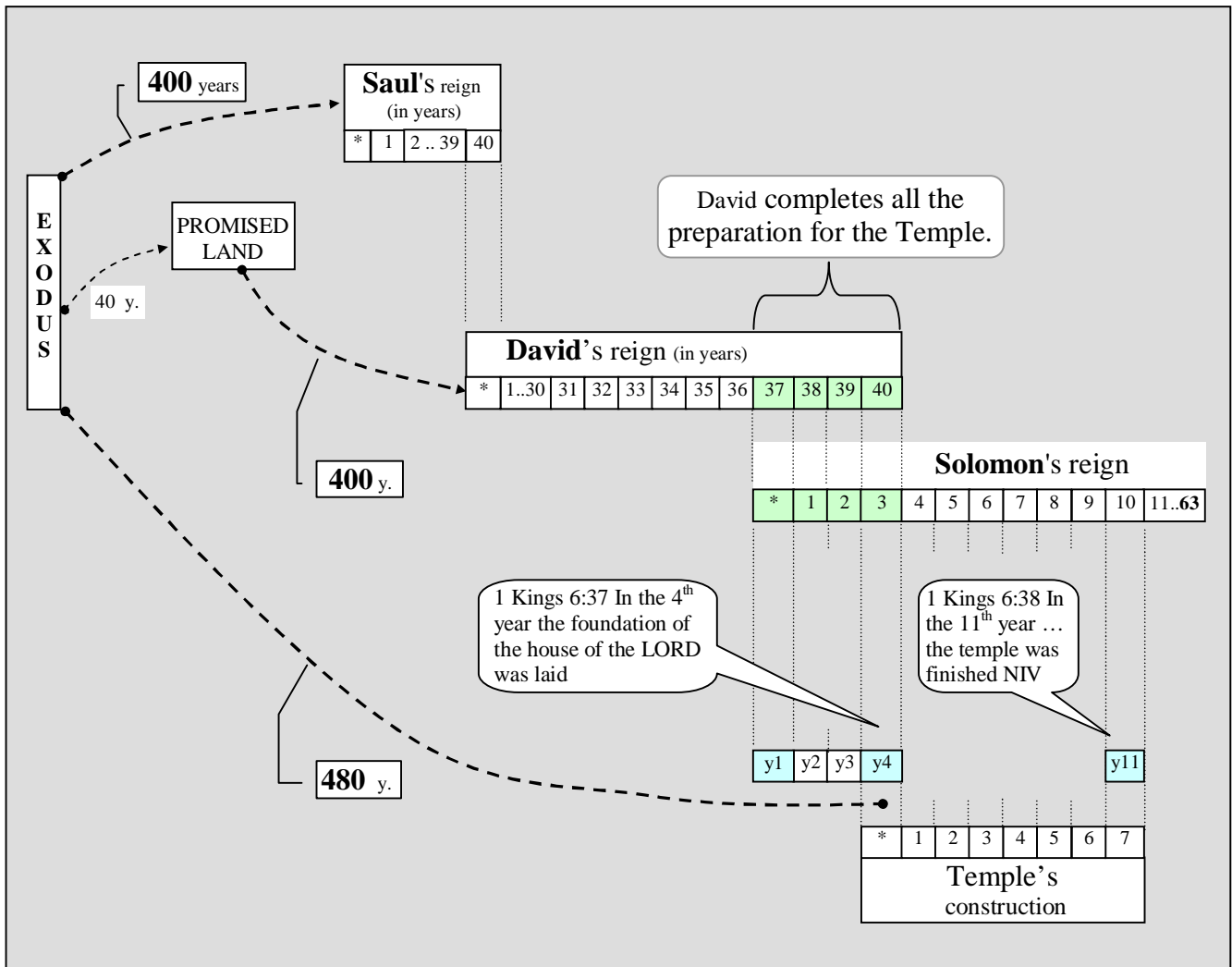
Isn't it obvious that David wouldn't have done all that work if he had thought that Solomon would delay the construction of the Temple for many years?

Isn't it obvious that Solomon, aware of the hard work accomplished by his father, would have promptly erected the Temple?

¹¹ 1 Chron. 26:31-32 **In the fortieth year of David's reign** a search was made in the records, and capable men among the Hebronites were found at Jazer in Gilead. Jeriah had twenty-seven hundred relatives, who were able men and heads of families, and King David put them in charge of the Reubenites, the Gadites and the half-tribe of Manasseh for every matter pertaining to God and for the affairs of the king.

A four year overlap presents the most interesting solution

- ⇒ Adonijah tries to become king
- ⇒ Solomon is crowned and anointed (first time)
- ⇒ In the next 4 years David does extensive work for the future Temple
- ⇒ David (at the end of his 40 year reign) meets the people for the last time and urges them to build the Temple
- ⇒ David dies, Solomon is anointed for the second time the following day.
- ⇒ Temple construction starts almost immediately¹².



¹² The Temple's construction was started on the second month of that year.
 1 Kings 6:37 The foundation of the temple of the LORD was laid in the fourth year, in the month of Ziv

Without the help of any specific date we have discovered that there were 400 years from

- the **Exodus** to the reign of **Saul**.
- the reaching of the **Promised Land** to the reign of **David**.

Some useful references:

Construction of the Temple (480 years after Exodus)

- **1 Kings 6:1** In the four hundred and eightieth year after the Israelites had come out of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month of Ziv, the second month, he began to build the temple of the LORD.

Promised Land (40 years after the Exodus)

- Num 14:34 For forty years--one year for each of the forty days you explored the land--you will suffer for your sins and know what it is like to have me against you.'

Saul's kingship (40 years)

- Acts 13:20-21 21 Then the people asked for a king, and he gave them Saul son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin, who ruled forty years.

David's kingship (40 years)

- 1 Kings 2:11 He had reigned forty years over Israel--seven years in Hebron and thirty-three in Jerusalem.

The length of Solomon's reign.

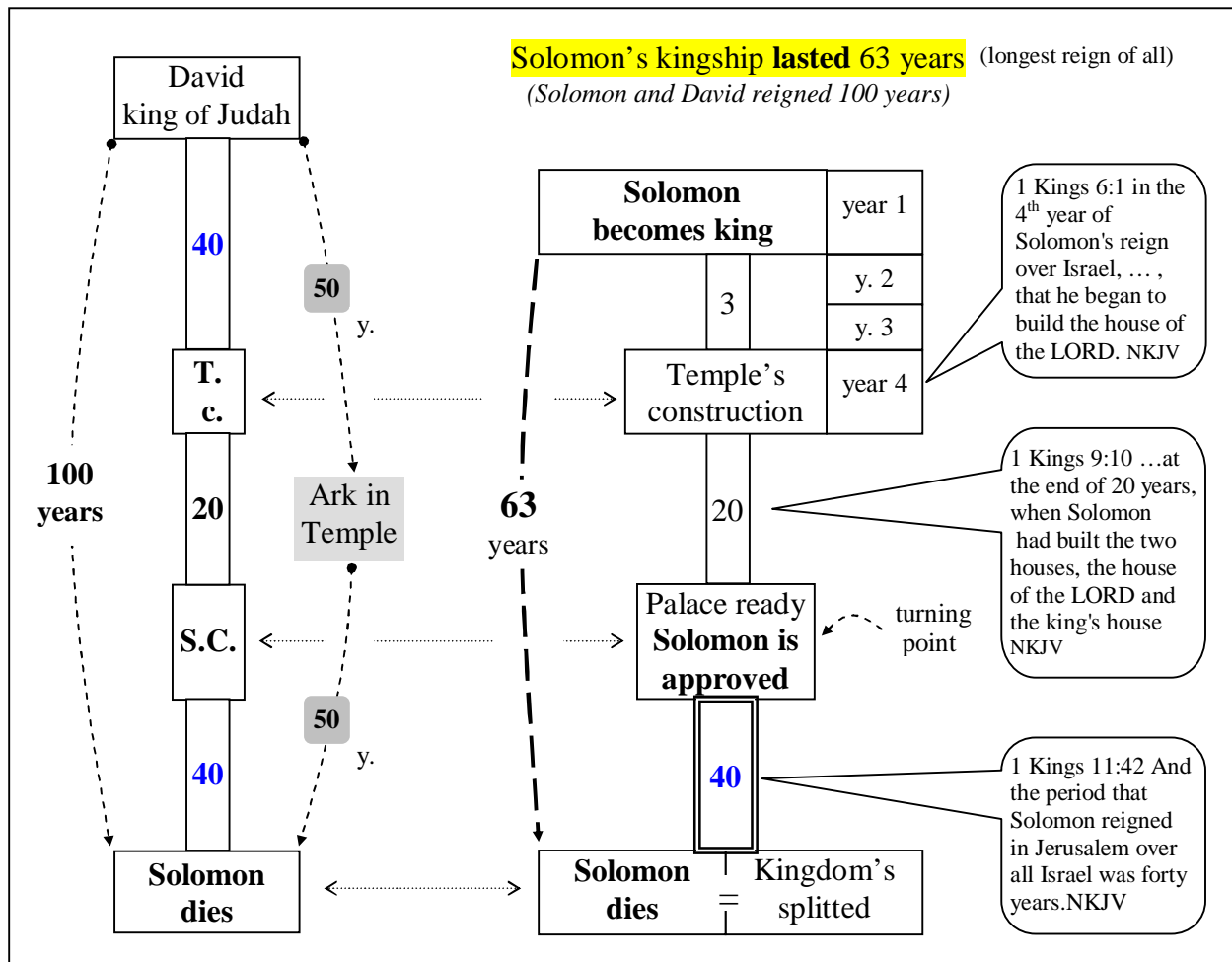
(details are in my book "Ezekiel 4. The master key to unlock the Bible's chronology")

- 1 Kings 3:14 So if you walk in My ways, to keep My statutes and My commandments, as your father David walked, **then I will lengthen your days.**" NKJV

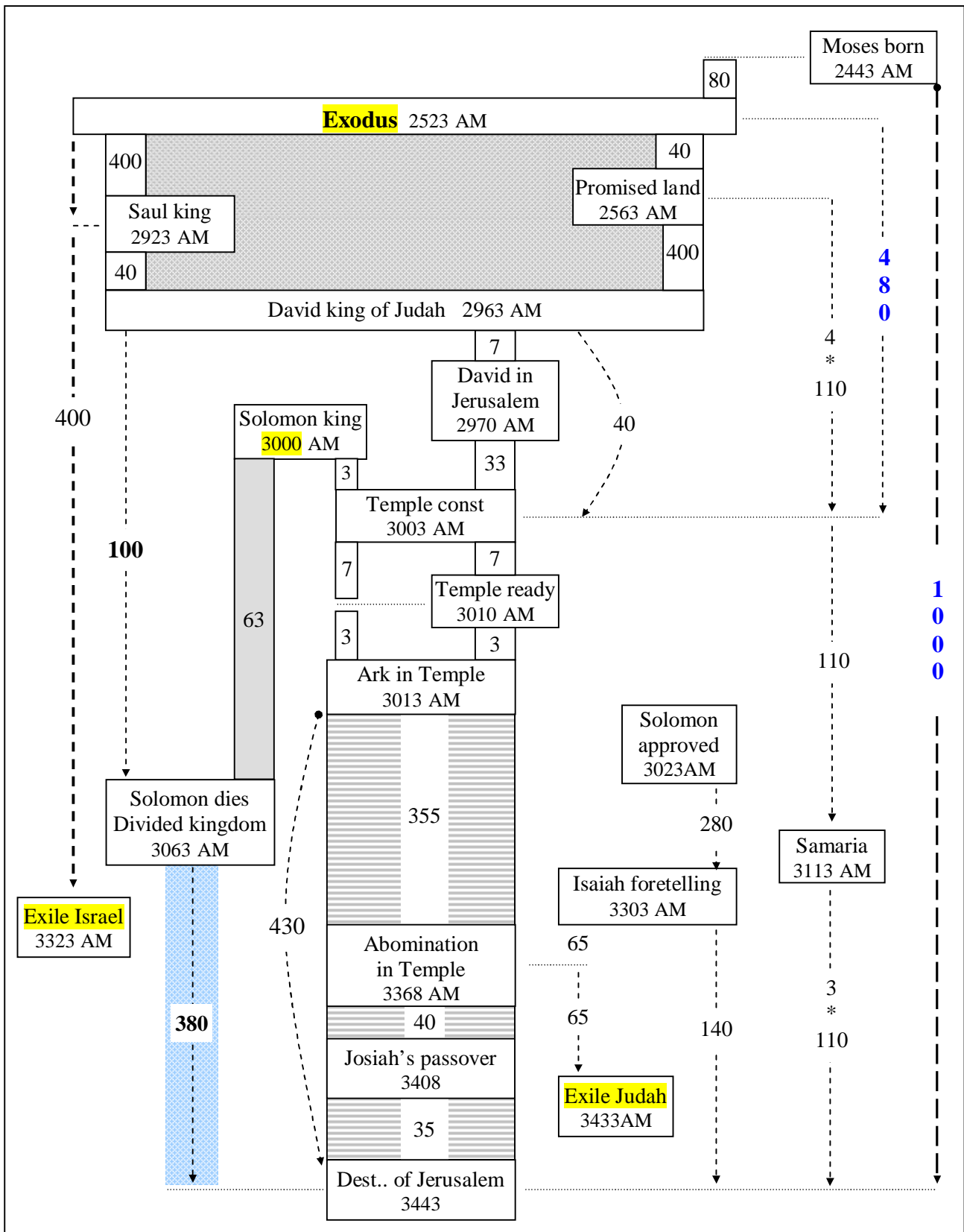
God appeared to Solomon right after the completion of the Palace. This would be 23 years after the beginning of Solomon's reign

- 2 Chron 7:11-12 Thus Solomon finished the house of the LORD and the king's house; and Solomon successfully accomplished all that came into his heart to make in the house of the LORD and in his own house. **Then the LORD appeared to Solomon by night,** NKJV

This vision should be seen as a sign that Solomon's reign had reached a **turning point**. Up to that time Solomon had been in probation and needed to prove that he was a worthy king. By appearing to him a second time God was acknowledging that he had done well and he would be allowed a long life. Isn't it quite revealing that all this happened at the very time the new Palace became available? As if, symbolically, Solomon's reign was giving an official start.



In my book "Ezekiel 4. The master key to unlock the Bible's chronology" all the following dates (and many others) have been proven beyond doubts.



At the death of King Solomon the 12 tribes, who had been under his sole rule, separated and formed two different physical entities known as

The Kingdom of Judah

The Kingdom of Israel.

For the next **380** years each kingdom had its own ruler and most of the time each one evolved independently of the other kingdom. At first glance it would seem an easy task to lay down the chronology of each kingdom; the Bible supplies an abundance of indications about the length of most of the reigns and a great number of cross-references interlocking the kings of both sides.

Unfortunately what seemed like an easy task becomes quite a challenge when the reader is confronted with apparent contradictions right from the start.

We will see in this paper that a final solution can be reached without dropping any conflicting references or assuming that we know better than the Bible's writers.

Length of
each reign

Saul 40 years

David 40 **Ish-Bosheth** 2

Solomon 63

Southern Kingdom SK				Northern Kingdom NK			
SK1	Rehoboam	17	2 Chron. 12:13	NK1	Jeroboam	22	1 Kings 14:20
SK2	Abijah	3	1 Kings 15:1	NK2	Nadab	2	1 Kings 15:25
SK3	Asa	41	1 Kings 15:9-10	NK3	Baasha	24	1 Kings 15:33
SK4	Jehoshaphat	25	1 Kings 22:42	NK4	Elah	2	1 Kings 16:8
SK5	Jehoram	8	2 Kings 8:16-17	NK5	Zimri	7 days	1 Kings 16:15
SK6	Ahaziah	1	2 Kings 8:26	NK6	Tibni	5	Start: 1 Kings 16:10 End 1 Kings 16:23
SK7	Athaliah	6	2 Kings 11:3	NK7	Omri	12	1 Kings 16:23
SK8	Joash	40	2 Kings 12:1	NK8	Ahab	22	1 Kings 16:29
SK9	Amaziah	29	2 Kings 14:1-2	NK9	Ahaziah	2	1 Kings 22:51
SK10	Azariah/ Uzziah	52	2 Chron. 26:3	NK10	Joram	12	2 Kings 3:1
SK11	Jotham	16	2 Kings 15:32-33	NK11	Jehu	28	2 Kings 10:36
SK12	Ahaz	16	2 Kings 16:1-2	NK12	Jehoahaz	17	2 Kings 13:1
SK13	Hezekiah	39/29	2 Kings 18:1-2	NK13	Jehoash	16	2 Kings 13:10
SK14	Manasseh	55	2 Kings 21:1	NK14	Jeroboam II	41	2 Kings 14:23
SK15	Amon	2	2 Kings 21:19	NK15	Zechariah	6 mths	2 Kings 15:8
SK16	Josiah	31	2 Kings 22:1	NK16	Shallum	1 mth	2 Kings 15:13
SK17	Jehoahaz	3 mths	2 Kings 23:31	NK17	Menahem	10	2 Kings 15:17
SK18	Jehoiakim	11	2 Kings 23:36	NK18	Pekahiah	2	2 Kings 15:23
SK19	Jehoiachin	3 mths	2 Chron. 36:9	NK19	Pekah	20	2 Kings 15:27
SK20	Zedekiah	11	2 Chron. 36:11	NK20	Hoshea	9	2 Kings 17:1

Some of the problems:

Total count not matching

- ❖ At one point NK11-Jehu killed the king of each kingdom (SK6-Ahaziah of Judah and NK10-Joram of Israel) . Counting all the regal years of the kings of each kingdom up to that point should give us the same number of years for each side, but it is not the case.

$$\text{SK1 to SK6} = (17+3+41+25+8+1) = 95 \text{ years}$$

$$\text{NK1 to NK11} = (22+2+24+2+5+12+22+2+12) = 103 \text{ years}$$

- ❖ If we do the same exercise by starting from the time of King NK11-Jehu and counting the years of each kingdom up to the end of Israel, the total years obtained on each side should also be the same, but it is not the case either.

$$\text{Sk7-Athaliah to Sk13-Hezekiah} = (6+40+29+52+16+16+6)^{13} = 135 \text{ years.}$$

$$\text{NK11-Jehu to the end of Israel NK20-Hoshea} = (28+17+16+41+10+2+20+9) = 143 \text{ years}$$

Deficient synchronism?

Ex: NK2-Nadab became king of Israel **in the second year of Sk3-Asa** and he reigned for two years.

- 1 Kings 15:25 Nadab son of Jeroboam became king of Israel in the second year of Asa king of Judah, and he reigned over Israel two years.

NK3-Baasha killed NK2-Nadab and became king of Israel **in the third year of SK3-Asa**.

- 1 Kings 15:28 Baasha killed Nadab in the third year of Asa king of Judah and succeeded him as king.

How come NK3-Baasha didn't become King of Israel in the 4th year of Asa?

Contradiction

- 2 Kings 8:26 Ahaziah was **twenty-two** years old when he became king, NIV
- 2 Chron 22:2 **Forty and two** years old was Ahaziah when he began to reign, KJV

¹³ Only the first 6 years of Hezekiah are used here since the kingdom of Israel fell in the 6th year of Hezekiah.

Impossibility

- 1 Kings 15:33 In the third year of Asa king of Judah, Baasha son of Ahijah became king of all Israel in Tirzah, and he reigned 24 years.

So Baasha died in the 27th year of Asa

- 2 Chron 16:1 In the 36 year of Asa's reign Baasha king of Israel went up against Judah

But at that time Baasha had been dead for at least 9 years.

Tool

Accession & Non-accession mode.

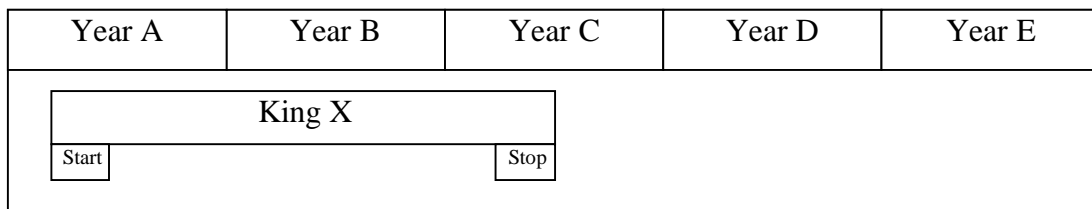
There are two ways of counting the years of a king's reign.

⇒ Accession mode

⇒ Non-Accession mode

We say it is in accession mode if we discard the year in which the king starts his reign; this first partial year belongs to the king's predecessor if he was still ruling at the start of the year.

Ex:

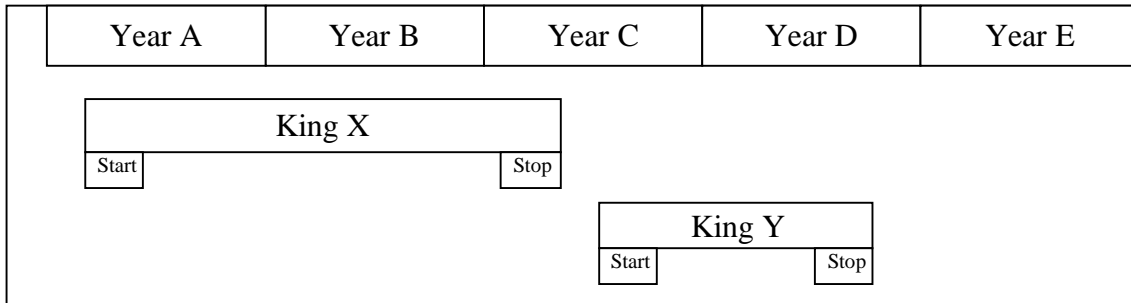


In this example King X started reigning in year A and stopped in year C.

In the accession mode (**Acc**) King X would have reigned only 2 years (year B and C); year A would not be part of the count.

In the non-accession mode (**non-Acc**) King X would have reigned 3 years (year A, B and C).

Ex 2:



In this second example King Y succeeded King X in year C

In the accession mode (Acc) **King X** would have reigned 2 years (year B and C) and **King Y** would have reigned one year (year D). Note that year C belongs to King X since he is the one who was reigning at the beginning of that year.

In the non-accession mode (non-Acc) **King X** would have reigned 3 years (Year A,B,C) while **King Y** would have reigned 2 years (year C and D). Notice that year C belongs to both kings.

This could be very confusing if you look at the total number of years reigned by both kings: $3 + 2 = 5$ years even though there were only 4 years involved (A,B,C,D)

We will see that **all the “reigning years” of the kings of Judah (SK1 to SK20) were counted in accession mode**, while exactly the first half of the kings of Israel (NK1 to NK10) used the **non-accession year** and the second half (NK11 to NK20) used the **accession years**.

Overlapping Mode:

Usually kings do not overlap and it won't be the case unless it is implied by the text.

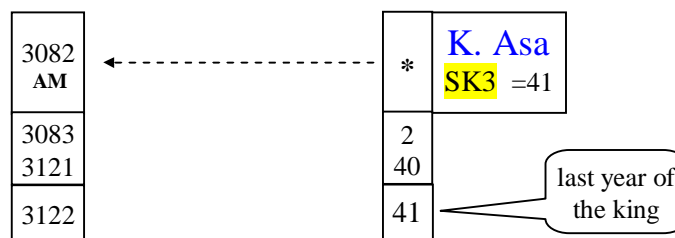
Using an alternate start of the year

It is sometimes suggested in other people's chronology that the kings of Judah started their year in the spring while the kings of Israel started theirs in the fall. It is a method that allows them to say that a common event could have happened in year X for the king of Judah but in year Y for the king of Israel.

In this chronology all years are from **Nisan to Nisan** no matter which kingdom is involved.

The complete chronology of the two kingdoms will be illustrated in 8 different tables.

Here is how
(on the right side)
the information
will be displayed.



Each king is described with the following symbols :

K. Asa The name of the king,
Judah's kings are in blue
 Israel's kings are in black

SK3 Order of Judah king. Ex: South Kingdom (third)

NK4 Order of Israel king. Ex: North Kingdom (fourth)

=41 The # of years associated with this reign

*

 In access mode there is no count attributed to the starting year of a new king, it is therefore represented by an *

1

 In non-access mode the starting year of a new king is counted as year 1.

2
40

 This denote a sequence of year during which there was no significant event. This is used to save space. In this exemple it should be interpreted 'from year 2 to year 40' of the king.

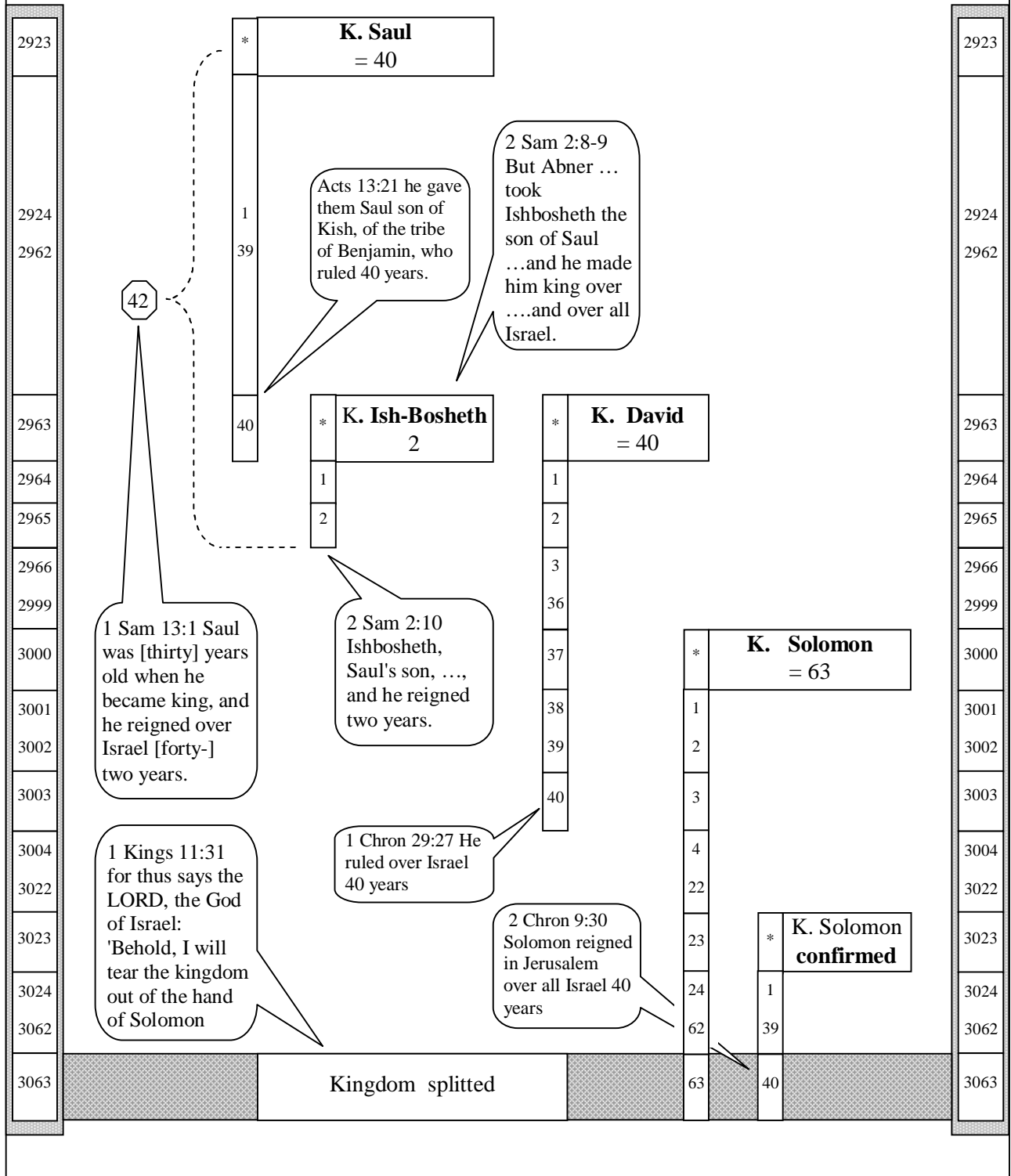
3082
AM

 The year of the event

xxxx
xxx

 Any important information, most of the time a biblical's reference, will be given in a callout.

4 Kings before the Kingdom's split



When did David become king over all Israel?

It is usually believe that in the first 7 years of his reign David was king over Judah exclusively, and it was only when he moved to Jerusalem that he became king over all Israel for 33 years.

But it is very doubtful that David would have waited to be at Jerusalem to rule over all Israel. The facts are that early in his reign over Judah, during the war between him and Ish-Bosheth son of Saul, the elders of Israel were already conspiring to have him king over them.

- 2 Sam 3:17-18 Now Abner had communicated with the elders of Israel, saying, "In time past you were seeking for David to be king over you. 18 Now then, do it! NKJV

In the course of time Abner met David and the two agreed for the unification of both kingdoms. But then a man of David who was seeking a personal revenge killed Abner. Not long after that Ish-Bosheth was also killed and the war was over. Those events took place in the first two years of David's reign in Hebron.

- 2 Sam 2:10 Ishbosheth, Saul's son, ... , and he reigned two years. NKJV

It doesn't sound likely that the elders of Israel would have wait another 5 years before seeking to have David to reign over them. All the more so since we know that David was still in Hebron when he became the king over all Israel.

- 2 Sam 5:3 Therefore all the elders of Israel came to the king at Hebron, and King David made a covenant with them at Hebron before the LORD. And they anointed David king over Israel. NKJV

The only argument to have us believe that David reigned only over Judah in the first 7 years is:

- 2 Sam 2:11 The length of time David was king in Hebron **over the house of Judah** was seven years and six months.

But it is quite possible that the purpose of 2 Sam. 2:11 was **to stress the fact that David, in Hebron, reigned over Judah 'without interruption'** which was not the case with the others tribes given that they **came** to join him only after Ish-Bosheth had died.

From the same logic we could say that in Jerusalem David reign over all Israel during 33 years without interruption. And that wouldn't contradict the fact that he had also reigned over all Israel for a few year while he was in Hebron.

- 2 Sam 5:5 In ... and in Jerusalem he reigned **over all Israel and Judah** thirty-three years.

Notice that 1 Kings 2:10 don't even make the difference as who David was reigning over while in Hebron and Jerusalem.

- 1 Kings 2:10-11 So David rested with his fathers, and was buried in the City of David. **The period that David reigned over Israel** was forty years; seven years he reigned in Hebron, and in Jerusalem he reigned thirty-three years. NKJV

The following chart suggest that David became king over all Israel in the third year of his reign.

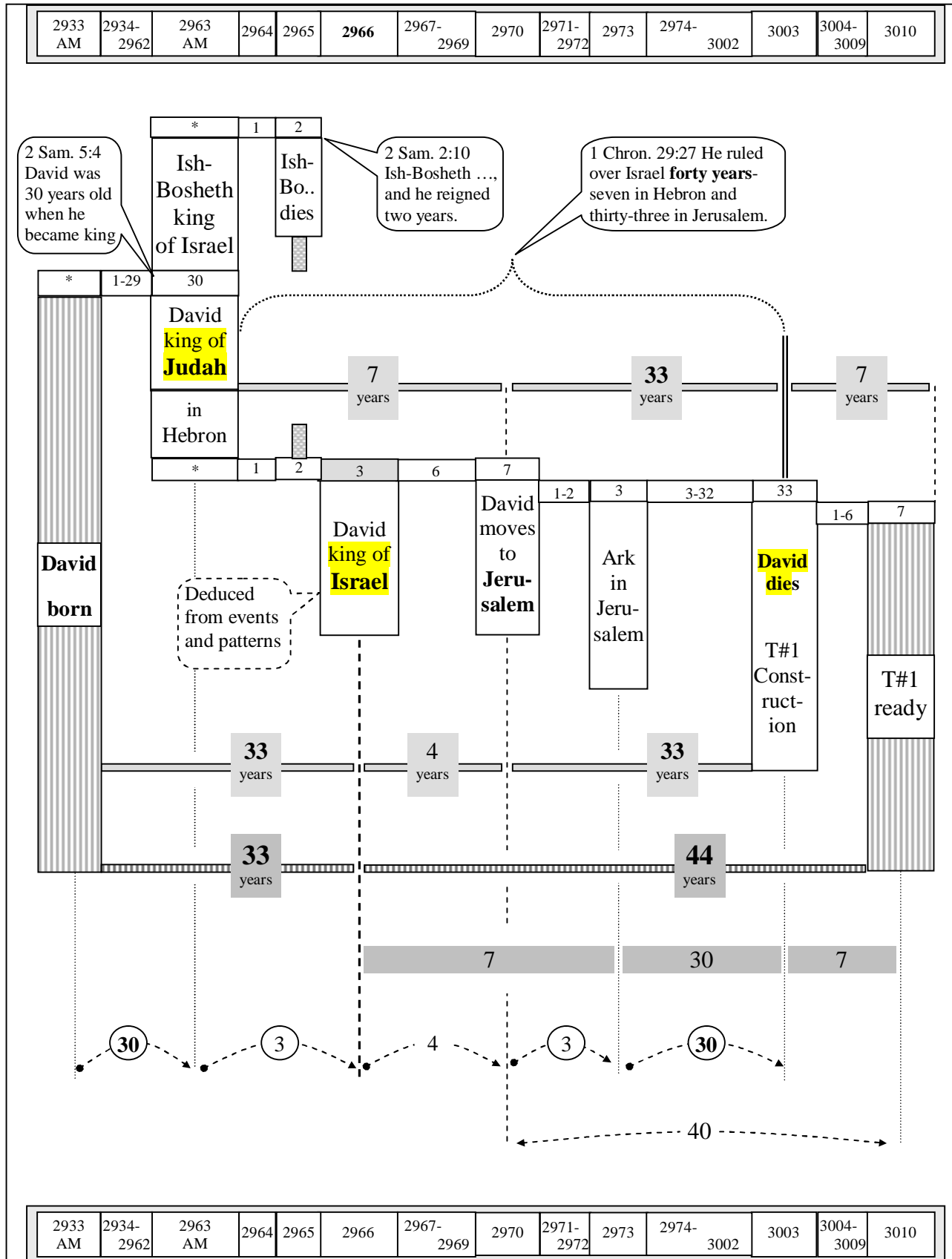


Table 1

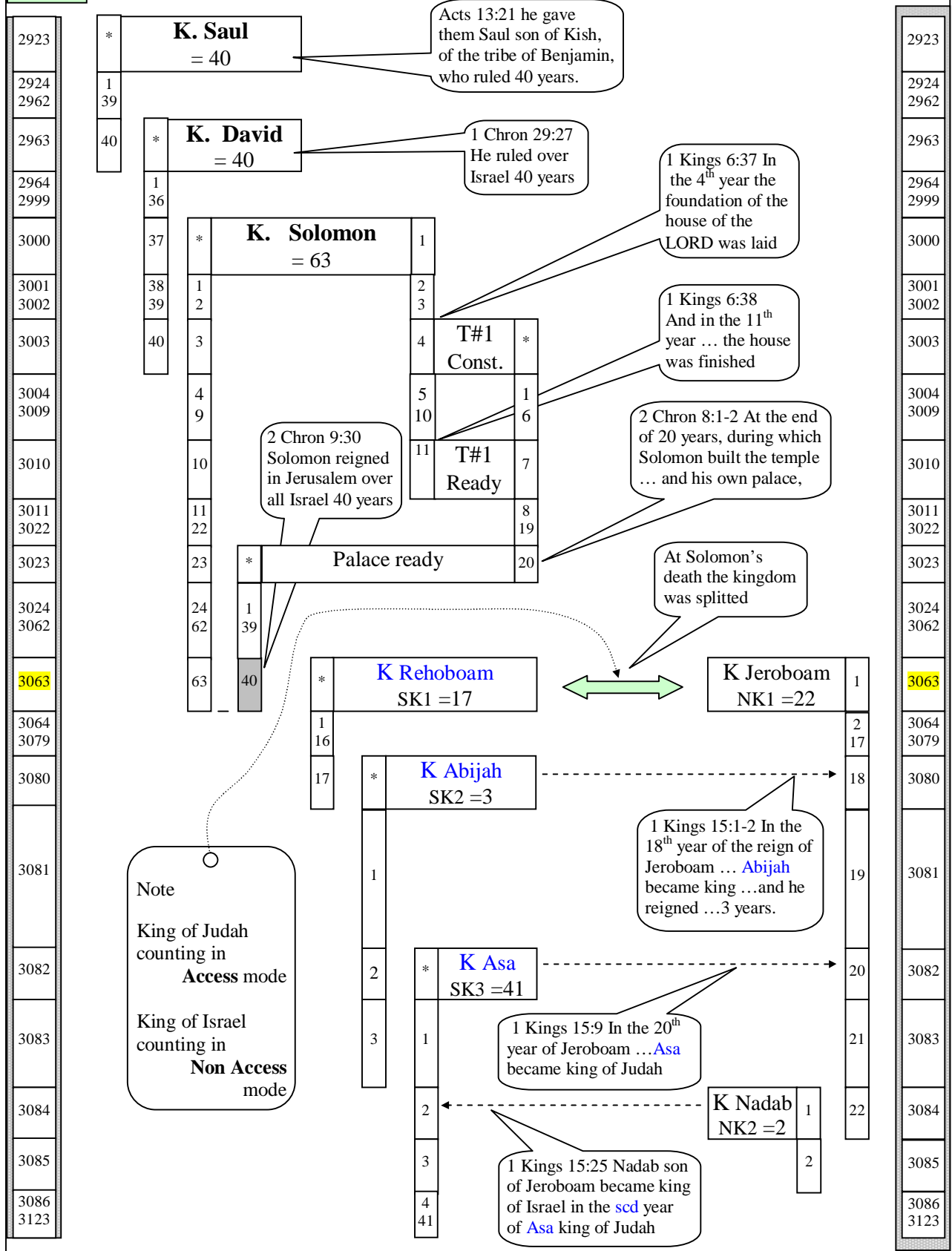
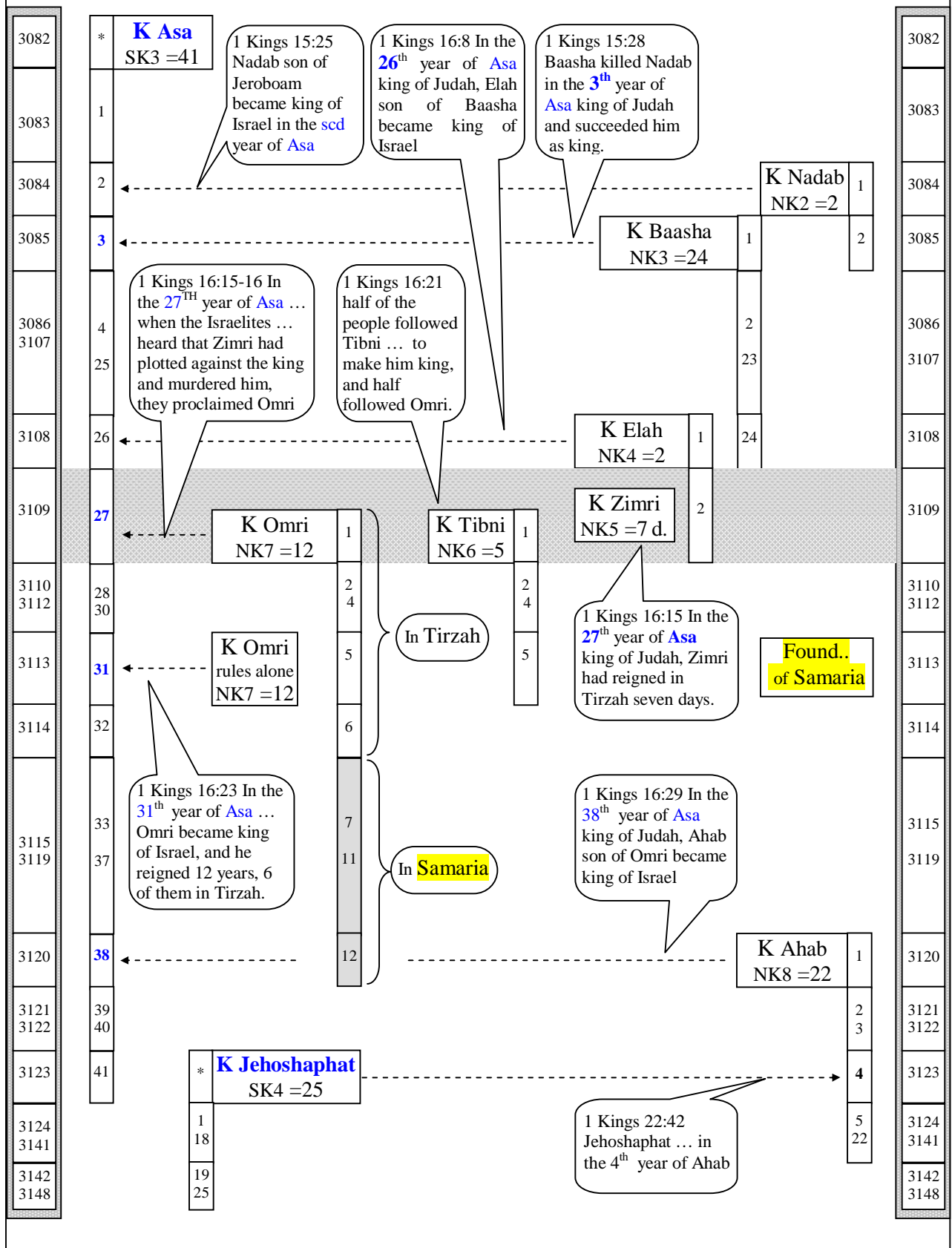


Table 2



Some clarifications about Asa's reign.

According '2 Chron 16:1' Baasha king of Israel went to war in the thirty-sixth year of king Asa. At first glance this statement couldn't be right given that Baasha had been dead since the 26th year of Asa. The only way to make the reference right is to recognise that the chronicler is not strictly referring to the 36th year of Asa 'personal' reign but rather to a timeframe that originated at the creation of the Kingdom of Judah and by extension become Asa's own. Others have suggested this and it is the only logical explanation in this context.

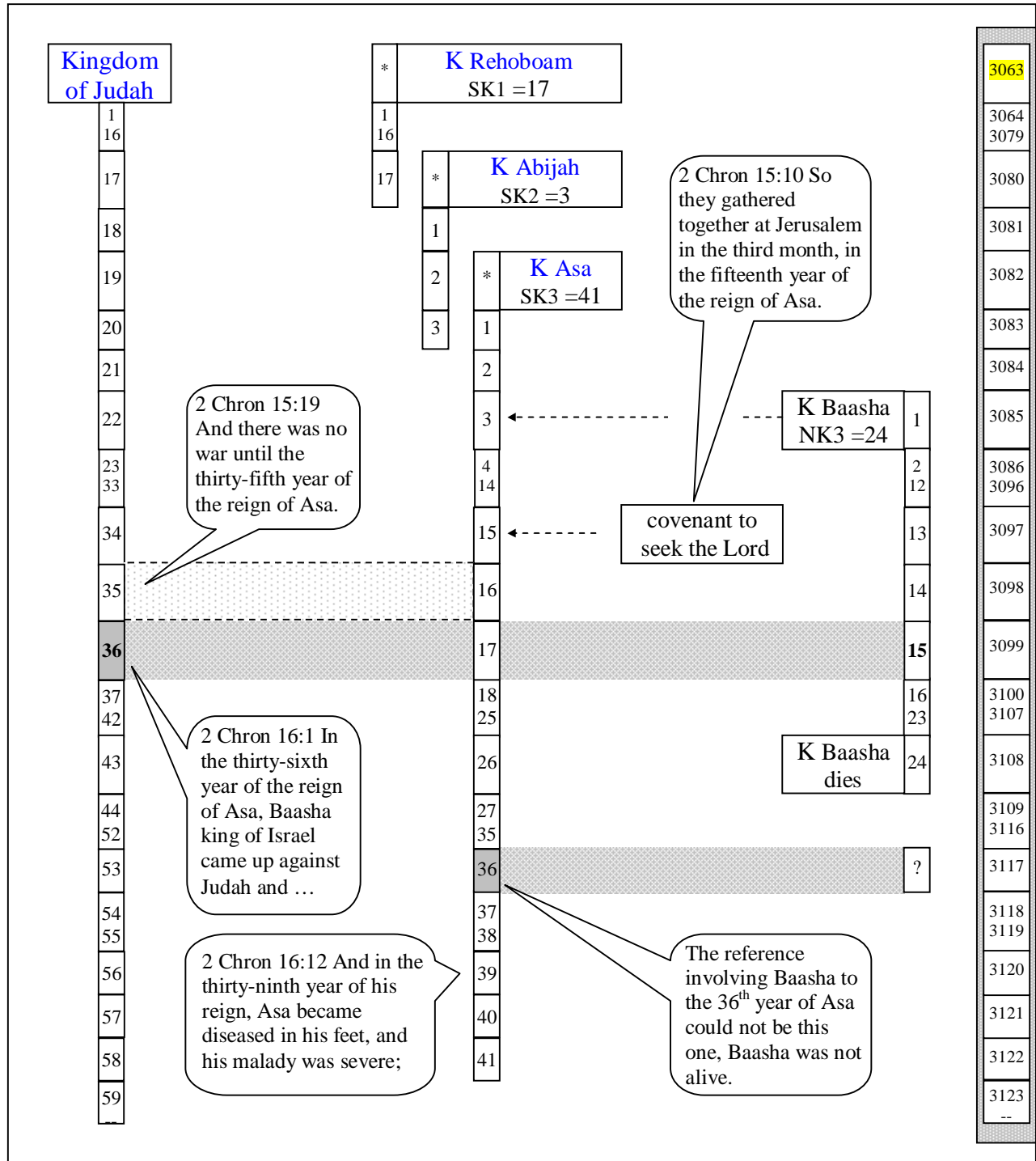


Table 3

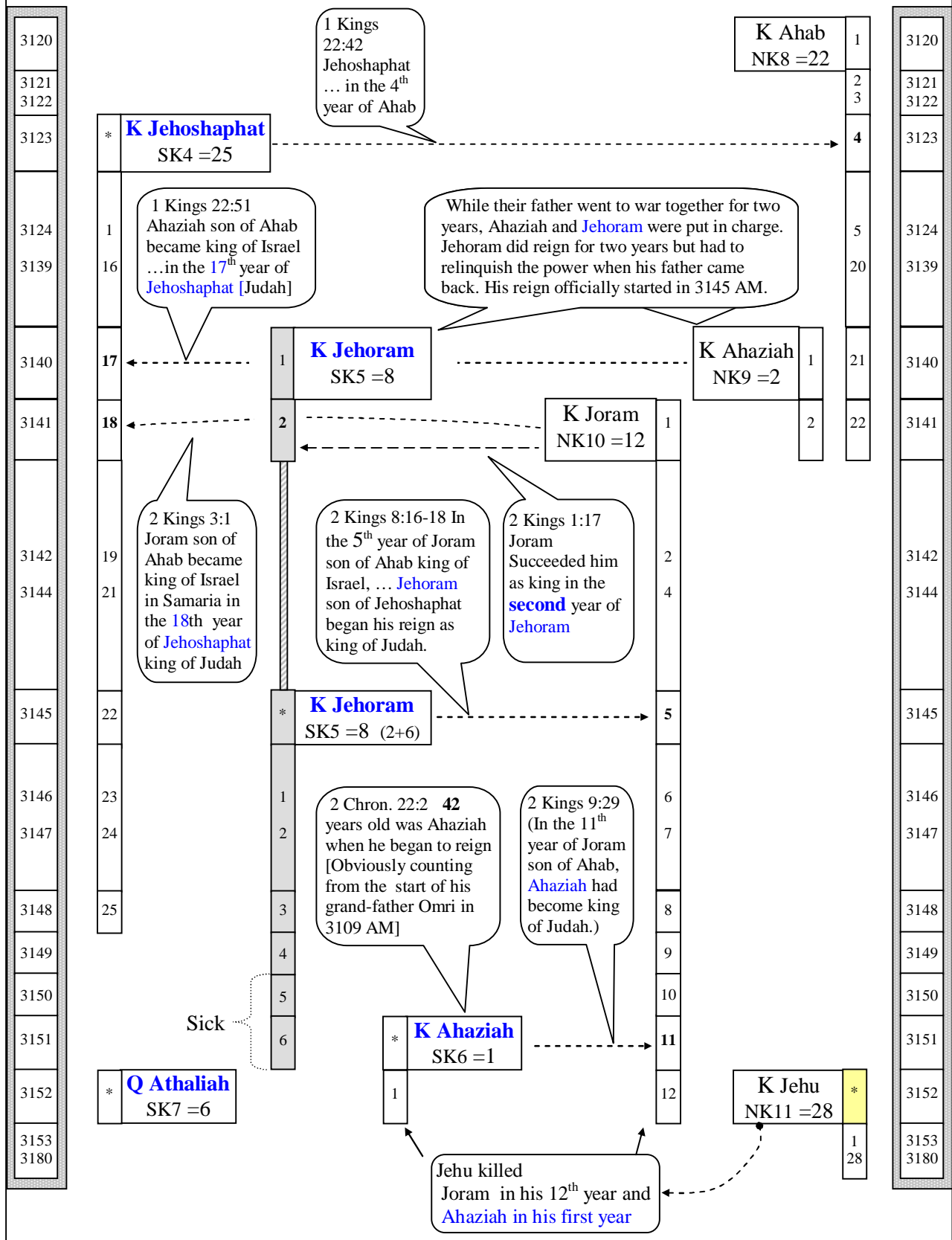
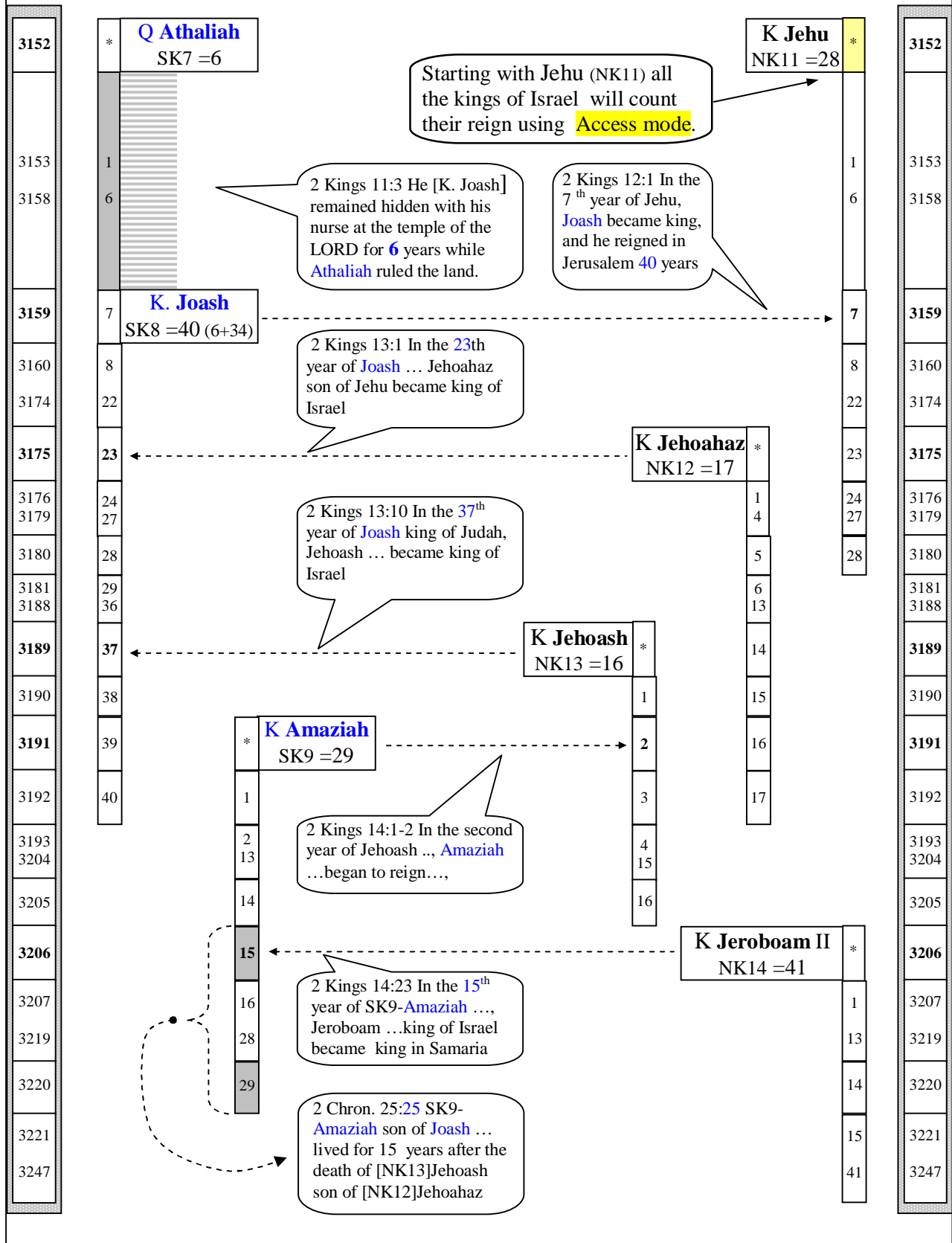
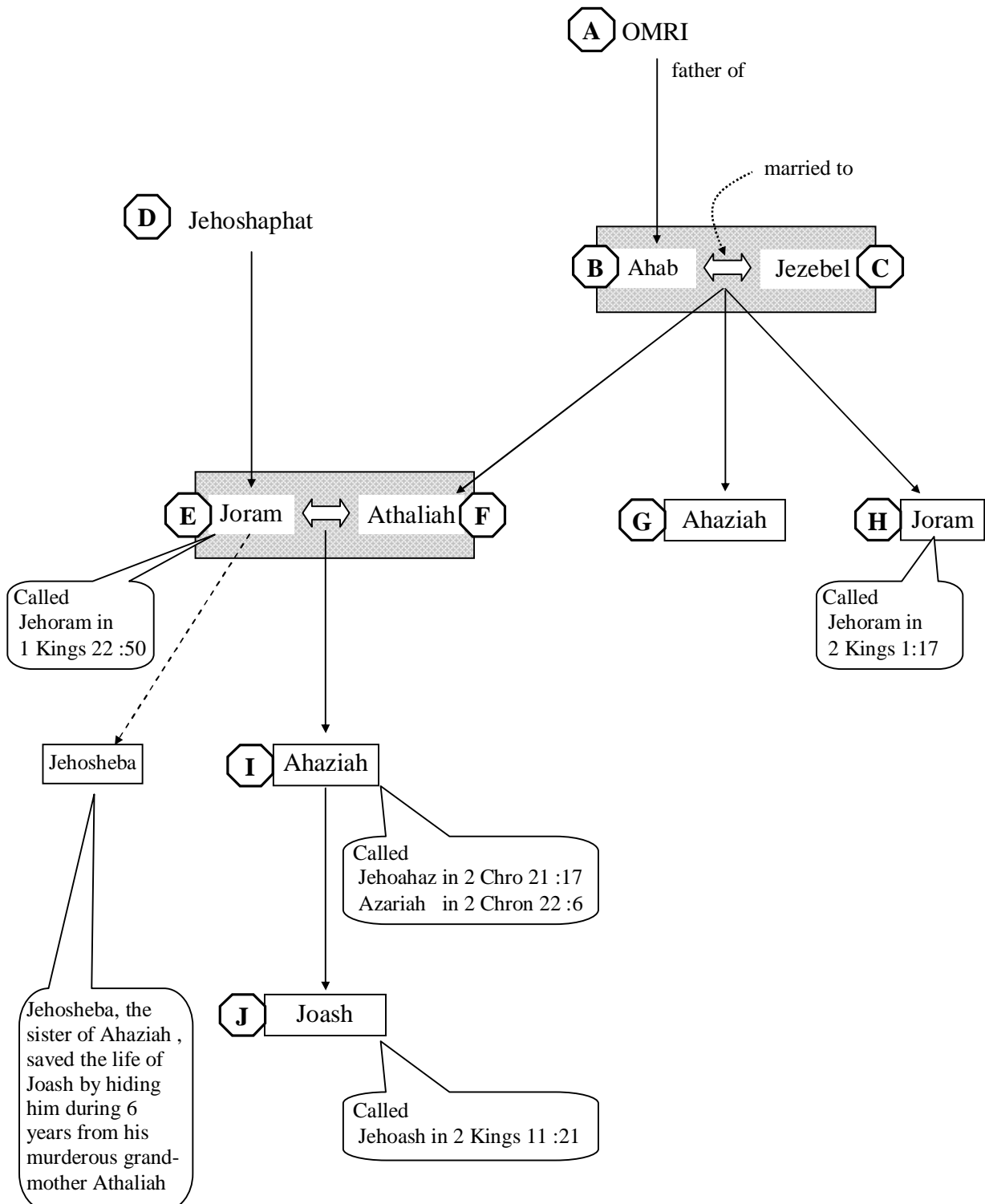


Table 4



Family ties part 1



Family ties part 2

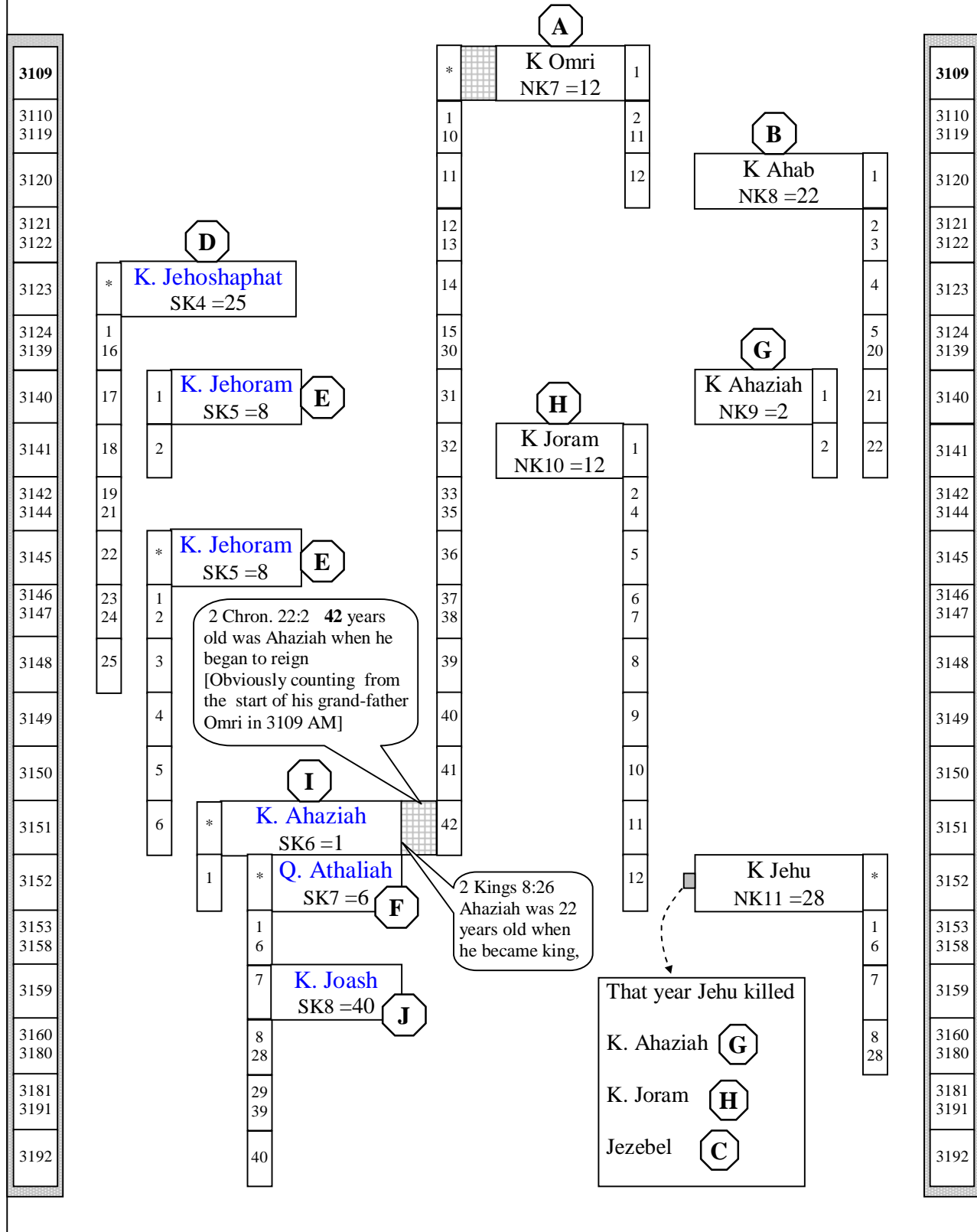
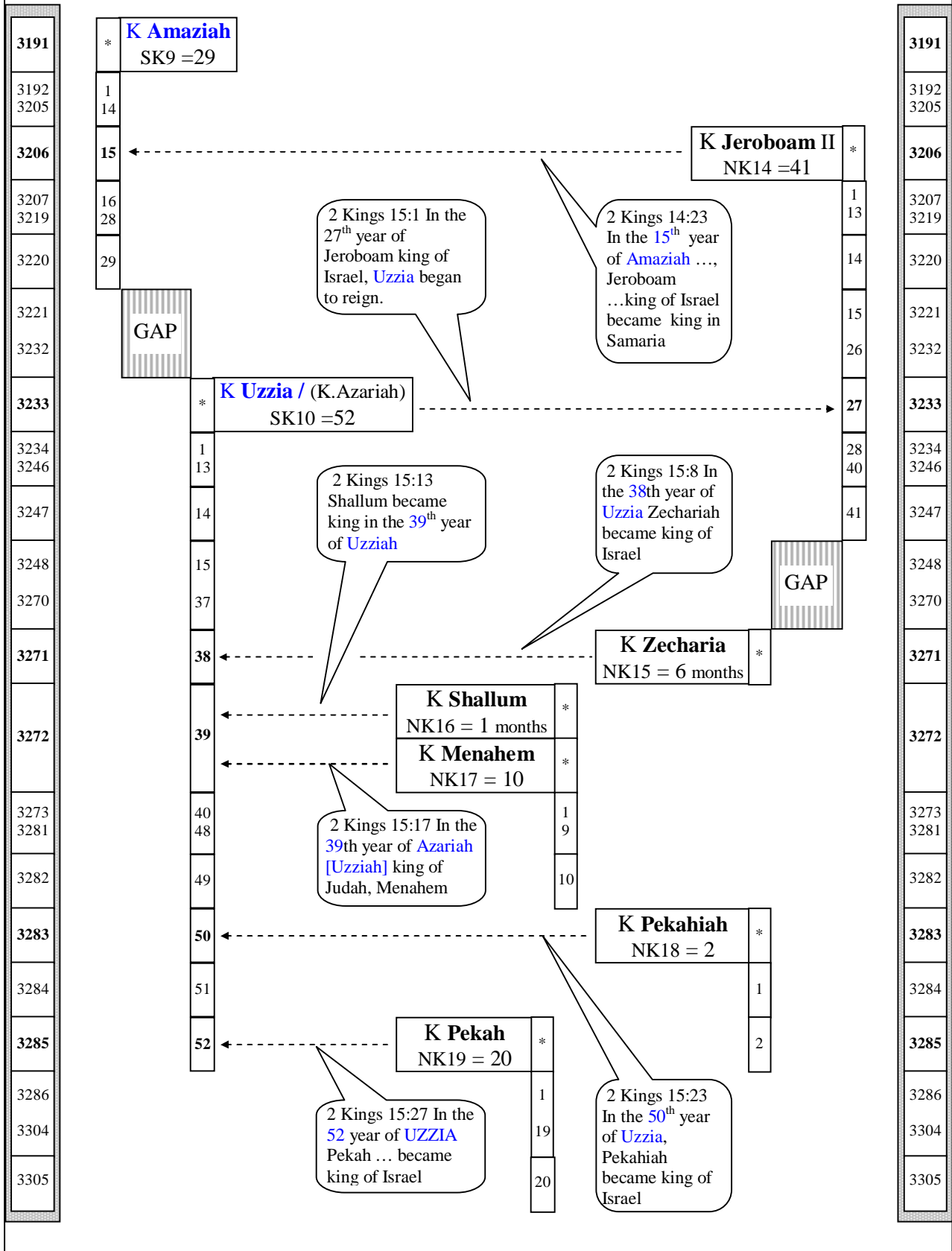


Table 5



The following positioning of K. Jotham [SK11] leads to an impossible setup with Pekah.

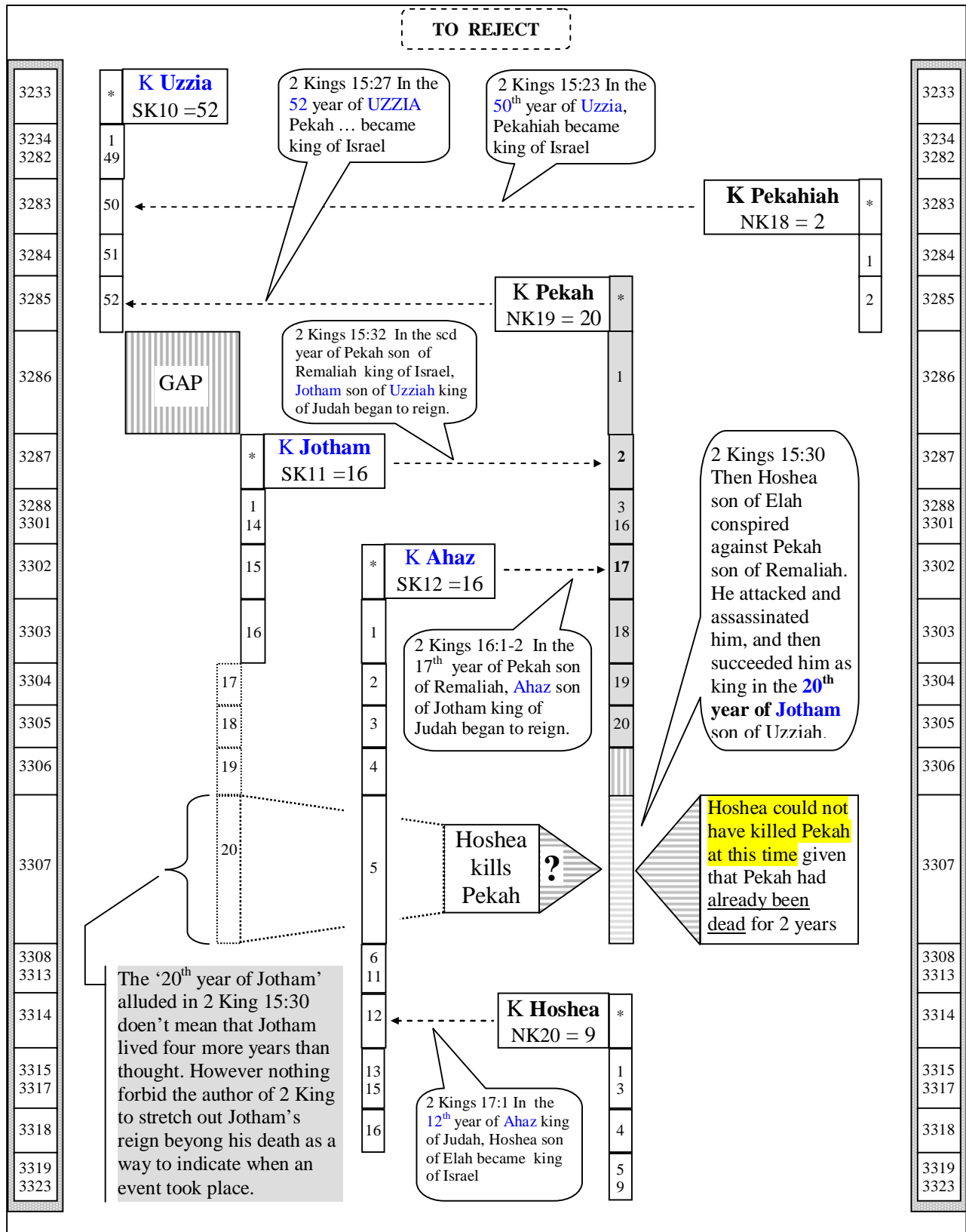
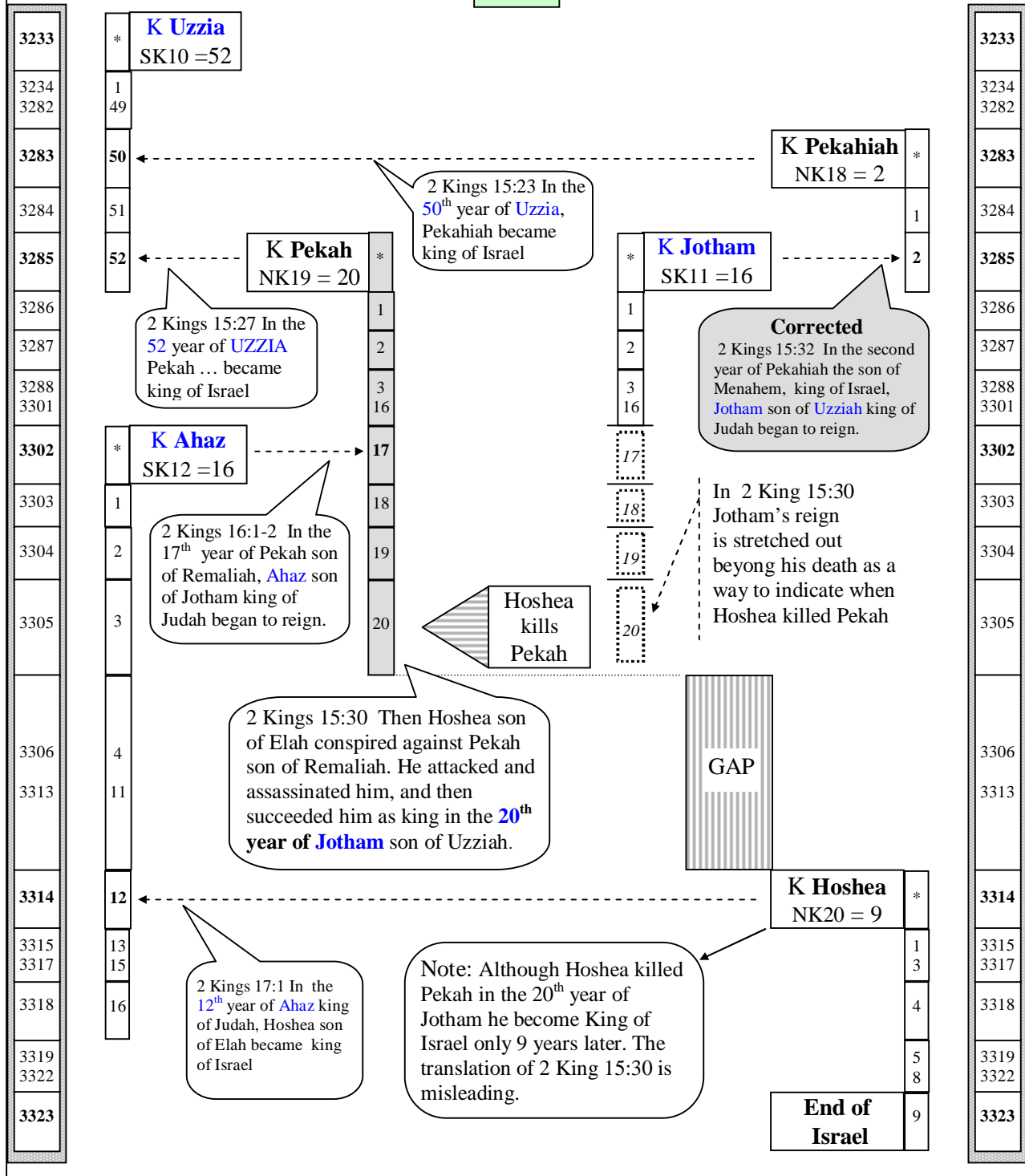


Table 6



The whole conflicting situation is resolved by having **Jotham's reign moved back** from the second year of Pekah to the **second year of Pekahiah**. (Note: **Jotham's** reign starts now the same year his father (**Uzzia**) died, and the one year gap (3286) seen in the previous table is gone..

Is there a scribal error in **2 King 15:32** ? Notice the strong similarity between 'the second year of Pekahiah' and 'the second year of Pekah'.

Introducing Hezekiah's reign

DRAFT copy only

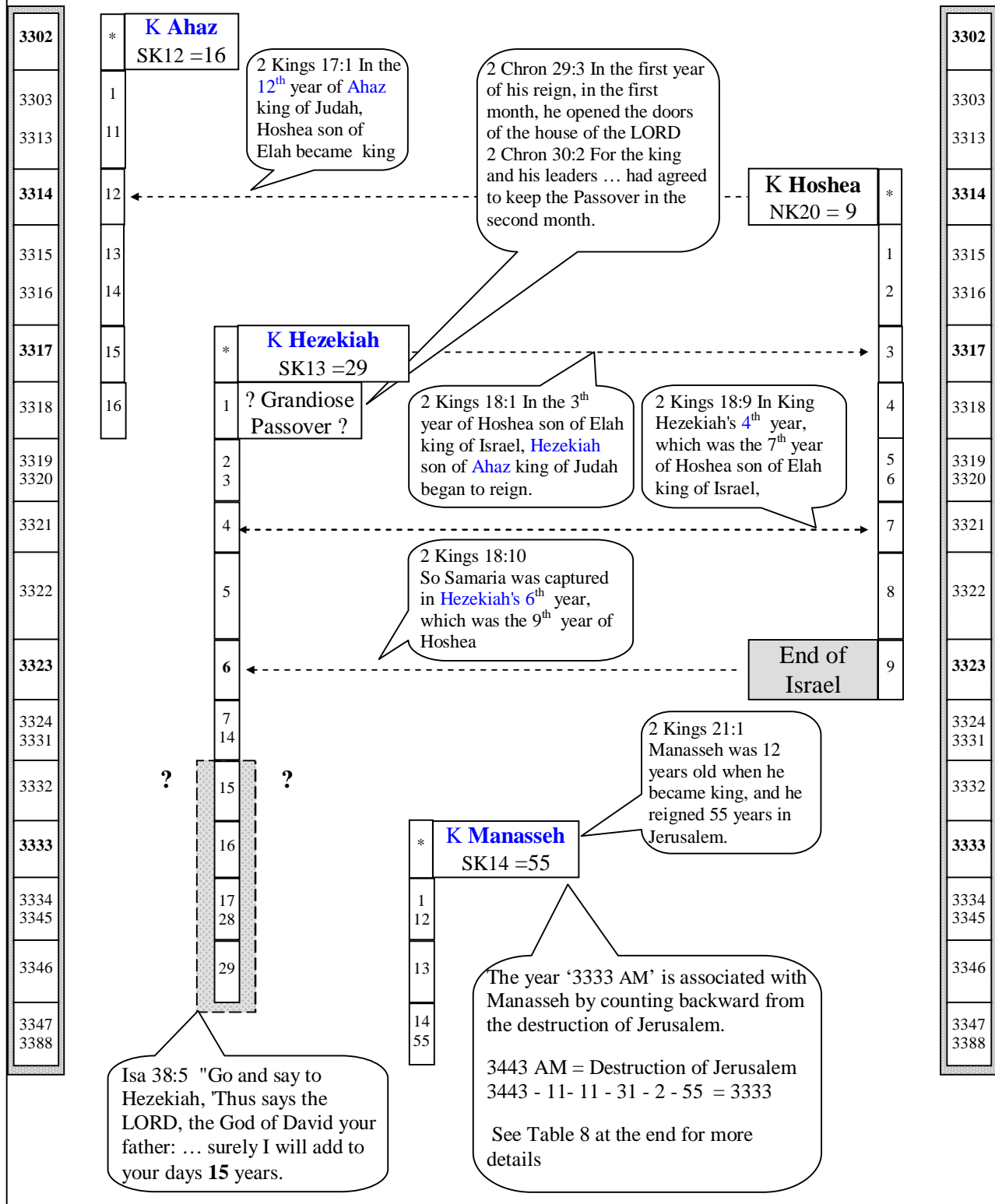


Figure 1 Hezekiah traditional layout

Hezekiah's puzzling 29-year reign

As shown on the previous page, it is an easy task to figure out the traditional chronology of Hezekiah. He became king in 3317 AM (that was the third year of King Hoshea of Israel) and he reigned for 29 years until 3346 AM. Fifteen years before he died Hezekiah had been very sick but was then miraculously granted 15 years of life by God.

- Isa 38:5 I will add fifteen years to your life.
- 2 Kings 18:2 and he reigned twenty-nine years in Jerusalem.

This Hezekiah's chronology is very straightforward and is probably understood this way by most chronologists even though it has **three major flaws**.

- Ahaz was 10 years old when he became father of Hezekiah
- Hezekiah crowned his son Manasseh at the wrong time
- Hezekiah's Passover guesslist is unrealistic

#1. Hezekiah's age when he became king is much too high.

When Hezekiah became king of Judah he was then 25 years old.

- 2 Kings 18:1-2 In the 3rd year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel, [Hezekiah](#) son of [Ahaz](#) king of Judah began to reign. He was twenty-five years old when he became king,

Therefore Hezekiah's birth was in **3292** AM (3317 – 25).

When Ahaz, Hezekiah's father, became king in 3302 AM; he was 20 years old at the time.

- 2 Kings 16:2 Ahaz was twenty years old when he became king

Ahaz's birth was in **3282** AM (3302 – 20).

What we have here is quite impossible. Ahaz could not have fathered Hezekiah when he was only 10 years old (3292 – 3282). Could the reference to Hezekiah's age be wrong? We have no grounds to suggest this possibility.

Hezekiah could not have been 25 years old when he became king!!!

TO REJECT

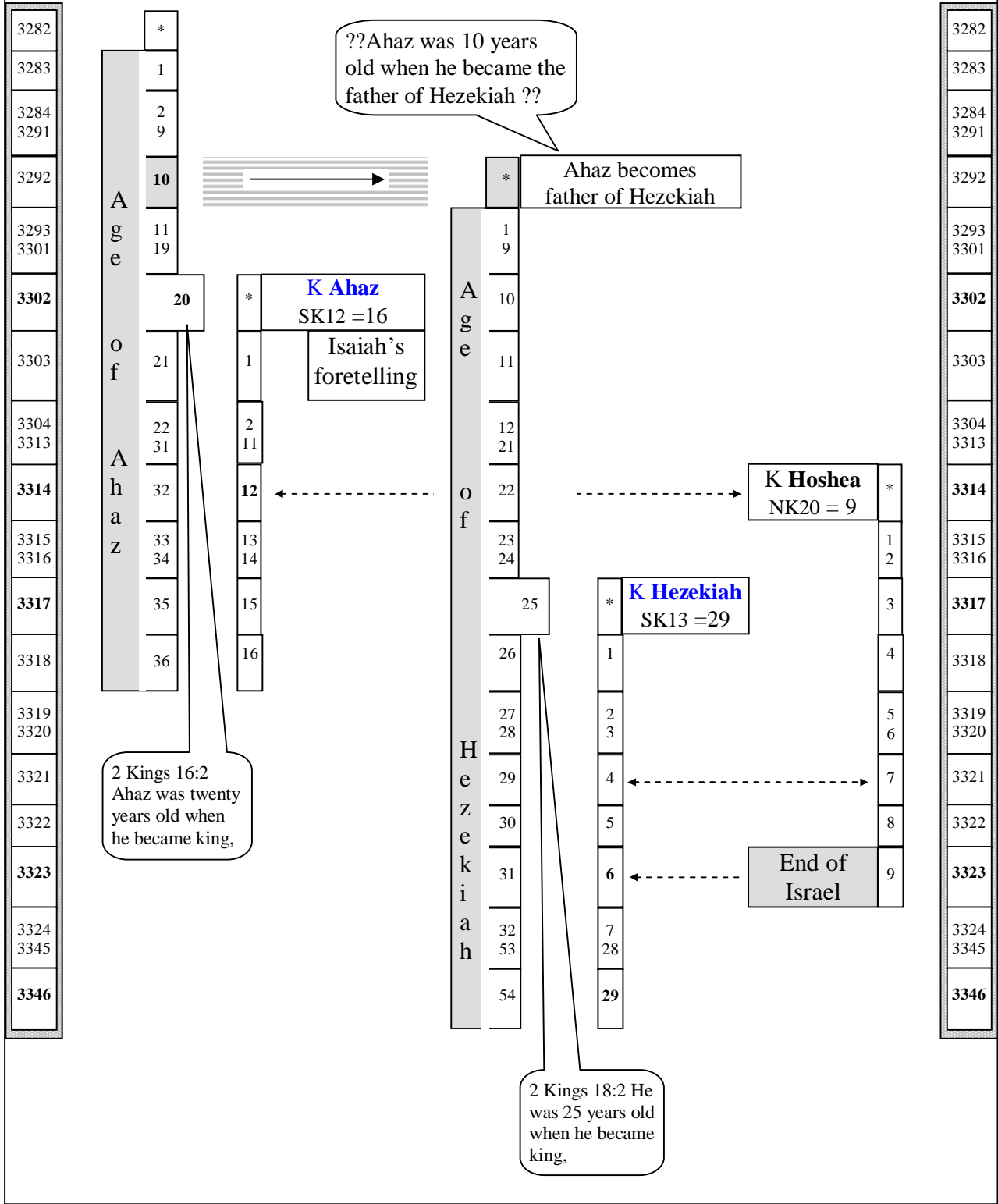


Figure 2 Hezekiah born at the wrong time

#2. Manasseh became King at the wrong time.

We cannot question the fact that Manasseh became King in year 3333 AM; this is obtained by counting backward from 3443 AM, the year Jerusalem was destroyed (see Table 8). But why would Hezekiah (Manasseh's father) have crowned his son king in the 16th year of his kingship (see Figure 1 sur la page 37) when he still had 13 more years to lived according the information received from the prophet Isaiah. There was absolutely no urgency and no justification to crown the 12 years old Manasseh at that time.

#3. People from all the territories of Israel (outside Judah) couldn't have attended Hezekiah's grandiose Passover at the time it was supposedly held (3318 AM).

In his first year Hezekiah held a grandiose Passover in Jerusalem.

- 2 Chron. 29:3 In the first month of the first year of his reign, he opened the doors of the temple of the LORD and repaired them.
- 2 Chron. 30:15 They slaughtered the Passover lamb on the fourteenth day of the second month.

According the traditional layout of Hezekiah's chronology his first year of reign (3318 AM) was also the 4th year of King Hoshea's reign over Israel's territory (see Figure 1 sur la page 37). This synchronization between Hezekiah and Hoshea make it impossible for that special Passover to have been held at that time.

One aspect often overlooked about this Passover is the fact that Hezekiah invited, along with the people of Judah's territory, also people from all over Israel's territories.

- 2 Chron 30:5-6 They decided to send a proclamation throughout Israel, from Beersheba to Dan, calling the people to come to Jerusalem and celebrate the Passover to the LORD, the God of Israel. It had not been celebrated in large numbers according to what was written. At the king's command, couriers went throughout Israel and Judah

We need to understand that Hezekiah could not have invited (in 3318 AM) people from Israel's territories (outside his jurisdiction) while those people were still subjects of King Hoshea (or any other ruler if it had been the case).

What we have so far is quite confusing. We have 3 direct references cross-checking Hezekiah's and Hoshea's reigns which fix without any possible doubt the start of Hezekiah's reign in the third year of Hoshea's reign (3317 AM). And we have also three problems that cannot be resolved if we keep the start of Hezekiah's reign in the third year of Hoshea's.

The only way to reconcile all the elements is to **establish and validate a second** start for Hezekiah's reign.

Looking for two different starts

When Hezekiah was told that he would be given an additional 15 years of life he was also given a sign that would prove the matter.

- Isa 38:7-8 "This is the Lord's sign to you that the LORD will do what he has promised: I will make the shadow cast by the sun go back the ten steps it has gone down on the stairway of Ahaz." So the sunlight went back the ten steps it had gone down.

Did you ever wonder why this 'shadow sign' was given? At the time Hezekiah was so sick that his death was a matter of days. Then, Hezekiah was told that three days later he would have recovered and would be able to go to the Temple.

- 2 Kings 20:5 I will heal you. On the third day from now you will go up to the temple of the LORD.

Wasn't it already a wonderful sign for Hezekiah that in a few days he would have fully recovered? What was the need for yet another sign? Are we supposed to think that the shadow sign was given purely so that Hezekiah wouldn't have to worry for three more days? I don't think so. I think the shadow sign is a cipher and since it involves time it must be the key to understand how the 15 years were given.

It has always been assumed that the 15 years added to Hezekiah's life were given in the 14th year of Hezekiah's reign. But it may not have been the case at all. We cannot find any explicit verse saying that the sundial miracle happened in the 14th year¹⁴ of Hezekiah's reign, therefore it could have happened at some other time. **Supposes** it was in the 24th year of his his reign that the king became sick, that would mean that his reign lasted 39 years (24+15). Not exactly what we read from 2 Kings and 2 Chronicles.

- 2 Kings 18:2 and he reigned in Jerusalem twenty-nine years.
- 2 Chron 29:1 and he reigned in Jerusalem twenty-nine years.

Fortunately there is a clever and simple manipulation that will allow us to shift the beginning and the end of Hezekiah's reign while preserving the original time line.

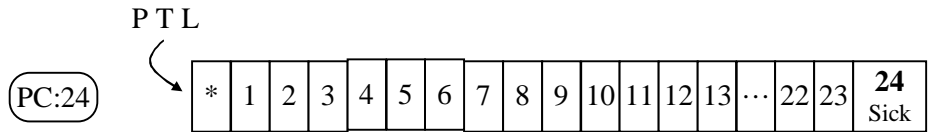
What if, just before extending Hezekiah's life by 15 years, the actual count of Hezekiah's reign years (being at the 24 value at the time) had been turned back¹⁵ to the 14th year indication? If it was the case Hezekiah would still have died as expected in the 29th year of his reign (24 - 10 + 15) according to this new counter but most importantly would have live much longer according the original counter.

¹⁴ In fact that information was only obtained by deduction, if you go backward 15 years from the 29th year of Hezekiah's reign you will reach the 14th year of that reign.

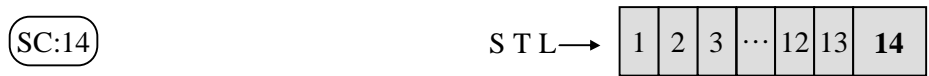
¹⁵ The author found a similar idea in a text called 'The history of Hezekiah's reign'

Here is how the manipulation was done.

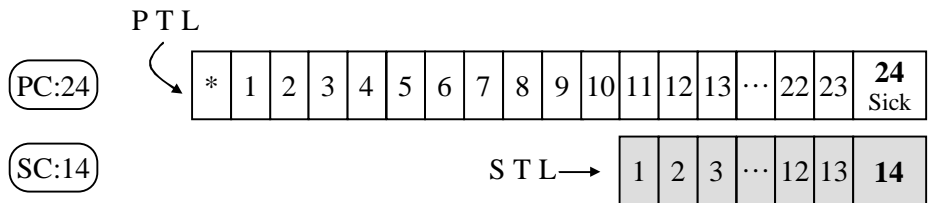
STEP 1: In his 24th year of reign Hezekiah became sick and was about to die. The time line (primary) associated with the years of his reign up to that point is the following¹⁶.



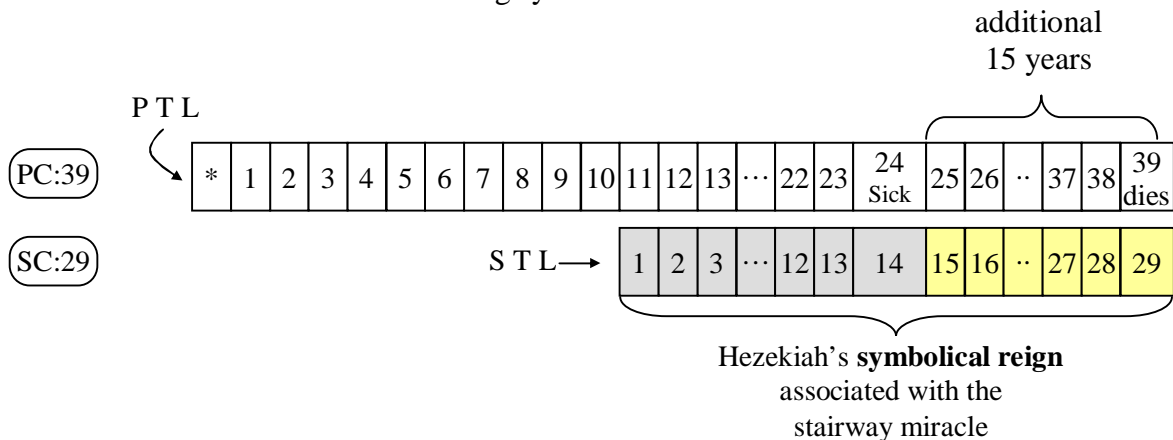
STEP 2: God granted him an additional 15 years of life. But prior counting those new years the current reign counter¹⁷ was turned back 10 years (from 24 to 14) and a secondary time line (S T L) was created to represent this new sequence of years.



STEP 3: We know that the 24th year of the primary time line synchronises with the 14th year of the secondary time line. Therefore both time line also synchronise in their last 14 years.



STEP 4: At the death of Hezekiah, when the 15 years extension to his life had run out, the two time line would show the following synchronism.



¹⁶ Abbreviation in use : PC = Primary counter, SC= Secondary counter,

P T L =Primary Time Line, S T L = Secondary Time Line

¹⁷ To preserve the value of the primary counter a new counter (Secondary counter) will be used to reflect this change.

In the previous manipulation two different time lines were used and no matter that each one had its own start, duration and end, they both reflect nevertheless some aspects of Hezekiah's reign.

Not surprisingly the **objection** that immediately comes to mind is how do we know that Hezekiah's count of years was truly turned back just before his life was extended and more specifically how can we be absolutely confident that it was turned back by an exact value of 10 years? The unexpected answer is that we know it because it reflects exactly Hezekiah's choice as he expressed it to the prophet Isaiah

- 2 Kings 20:10 "It is a simple matter for the shadow to go forward ten steps," said Hezekiah. "Rather, have it **go back** ten steps."

We are told that Hezekiah asked for the shadow to go back **10 steps** on the stairway:

- Isa 38:8 I will make the shadow cast by the sun go back the ten steps it has gone down on the stairway of Ahaz.

This stairway was some kind of device used to measure the time in a similar way to a sundial¹⁸. The shadow created by the position of the sun was pointing to a scale indicating the time of the day. Going back 10 steps could have been equivalent to going back 10 hours.

Now if 10 hours is appropriate for a device that gives the time of the day, the unit should be in 'years' when applied to the reign of a king,

Wasn't it the information we should have understood when reading about the shadow going back on the stairway?

Here is another very important piece of information we can deduce from the account of the sundial miracle:

Because a sundial (or stairway) needs light and shadow, it can only operate with a range between 10 and 12 hours during the daylight portion of a day. Since there was light before and after the shadow went backward 10 hours (no light = no shadow), the miracle had very likely been performed during the last hour¹⁹ of the day, the 24th.

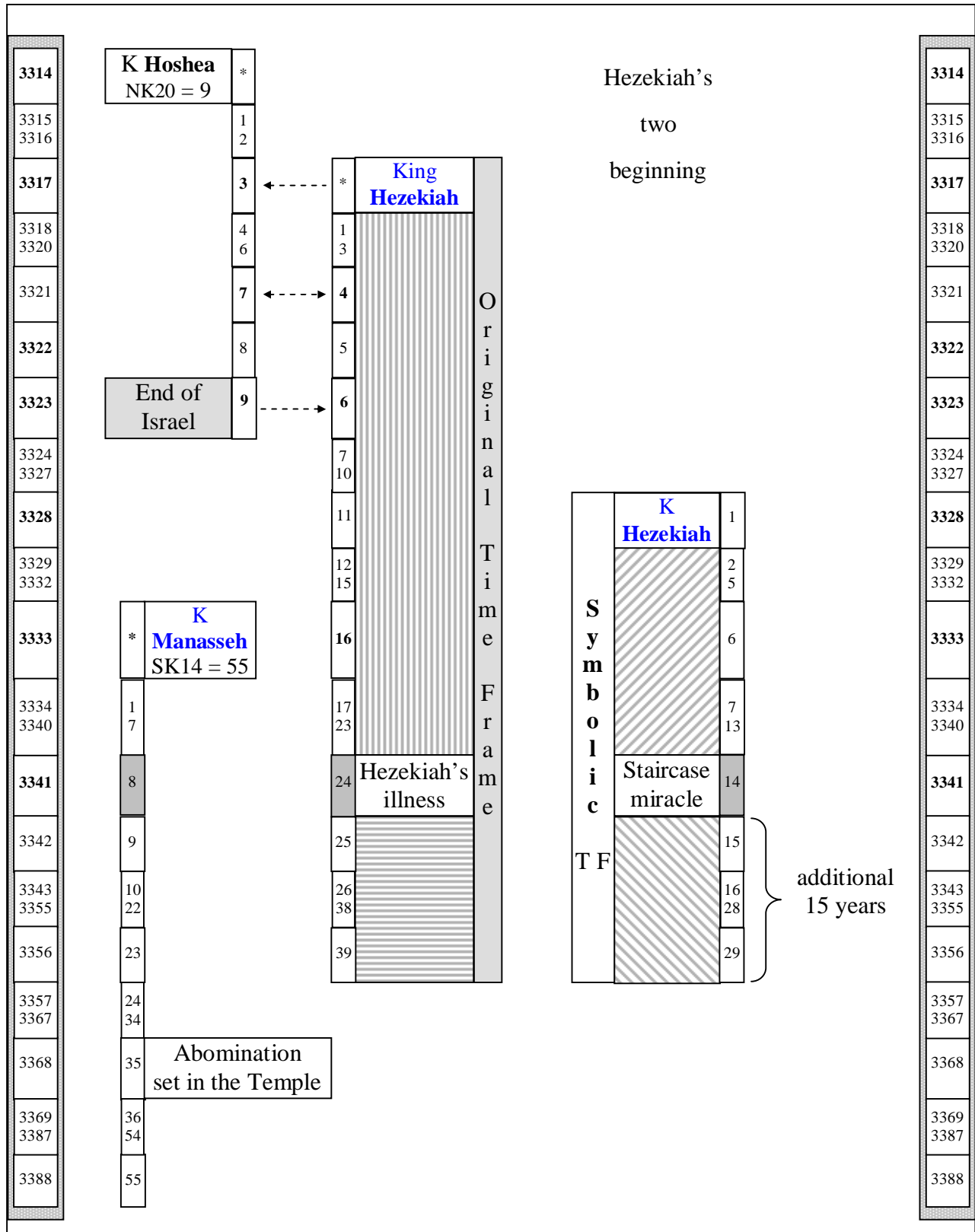
Now, notice the similarity of the numbers involved here:

the sundial miracle happened in the **24th** hour,
the shadow went back **10** hours
and rested on the **14th** hour mark (or step)

It mirrors Hezekiah's reign, which was in its **24th** year
when it was moved back **10** years
and brought to its **14th** year.

¹⁸ A sundial is a natural clock that indicates hours of daylight time by means of the sun's shadow cast upon a marked surface.

¹⁹ days were from sunset to sunset



Hezekiah's reign had two valid beginnings. A genuine start that occurred in **3317 AM** who preserves all the cross references between his reign and Hoshea's reign, and a symbolic one (in year **3328 AM**) who, as we will see, should allow us to resolve the previous 3 problems.

The 3 problems revisited

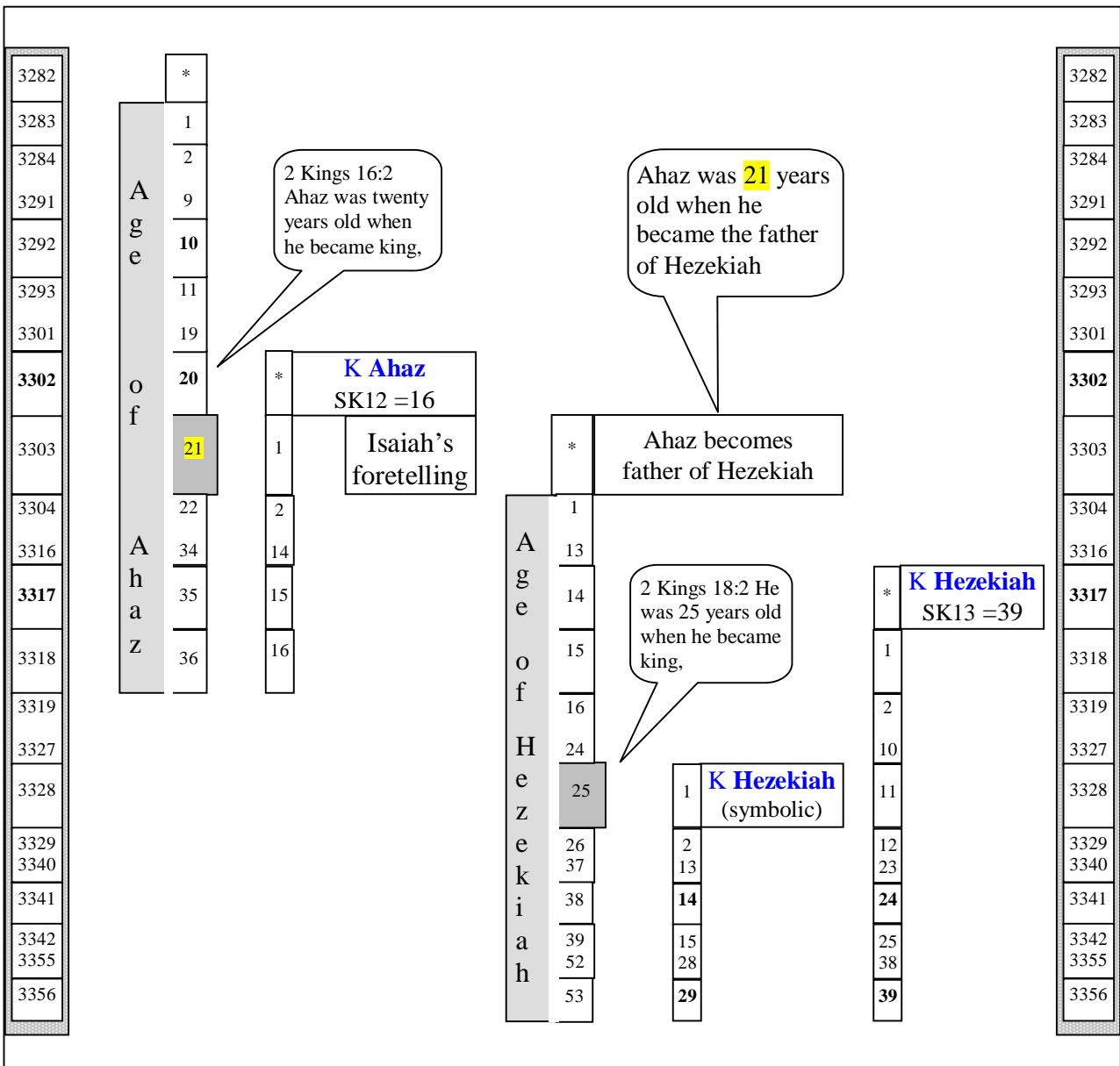
#1. The age of Hezekiah (in the context of the symbolical time frame)

- 2 Kings 18:2 He was twenty-five years old when he became king,

Hezekiah was born in 3303 AM (3328 – 25).

And we already know that Ahaz was born in 3282 AM.

Ahaz was 21 years old (3303 – 3282) when he became the father of Hezekiah. It is more acceptable than the '10 years old' obtained earlier.



#2. The timing of Manasseh's crowning

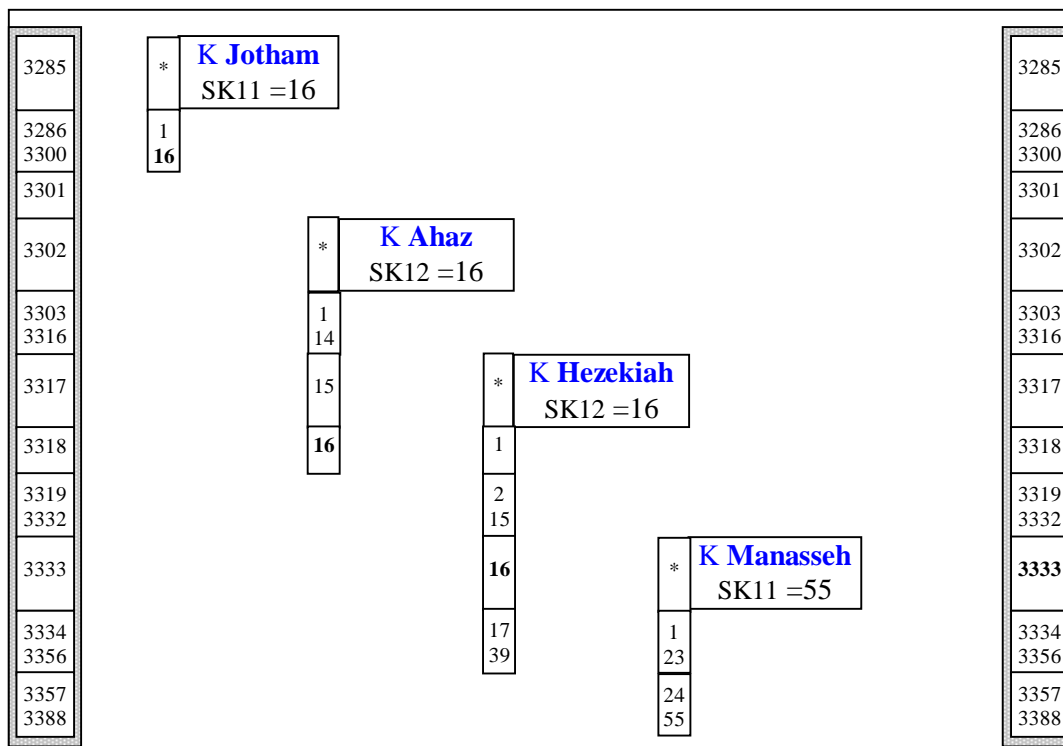
Manasseh started reigning in 3333 AM, **during the 16th year of Hezekiah's** 'original reign'. At that time Hezekiah couldn't have been aware that eight years later (in his 24th year) he would be given 15 additional years to live. We don't know why Hezekiah crowned his son king at that time but we can at least speculate on two reasons.

- The territory of Judah had been under siege by the army of Sennacherib since the 14th year of Hezekiah's reign.
 - 2 Kings 18:13 In the fourteenth year of King Hezekiah's reign, Sennacherib king of Assyria attacked all the fortified cities of Judah and captured them.

It is quite possible, if Sennacherib's siege was still going on, that Hezekiah became worried for his own life and decided to make Manasseh king. We should keep in mind that Manasseh was only 12 years old at the time and if Hezekiah had died unexpectedly the kingship could have become out of reach for his son. Hezekiah didn't want to take any chances.

- There is another consideration that could have crossed Hezekiah's mind in **3333** AM and convince him that he could have die that very same year.

Hezekiah was then in his **16th year** of reign.
 His father **K. Ahaz** had died in his **16th year** of reign.
 His grandfather **K. Jotham** had died in his **16th year** of reign.



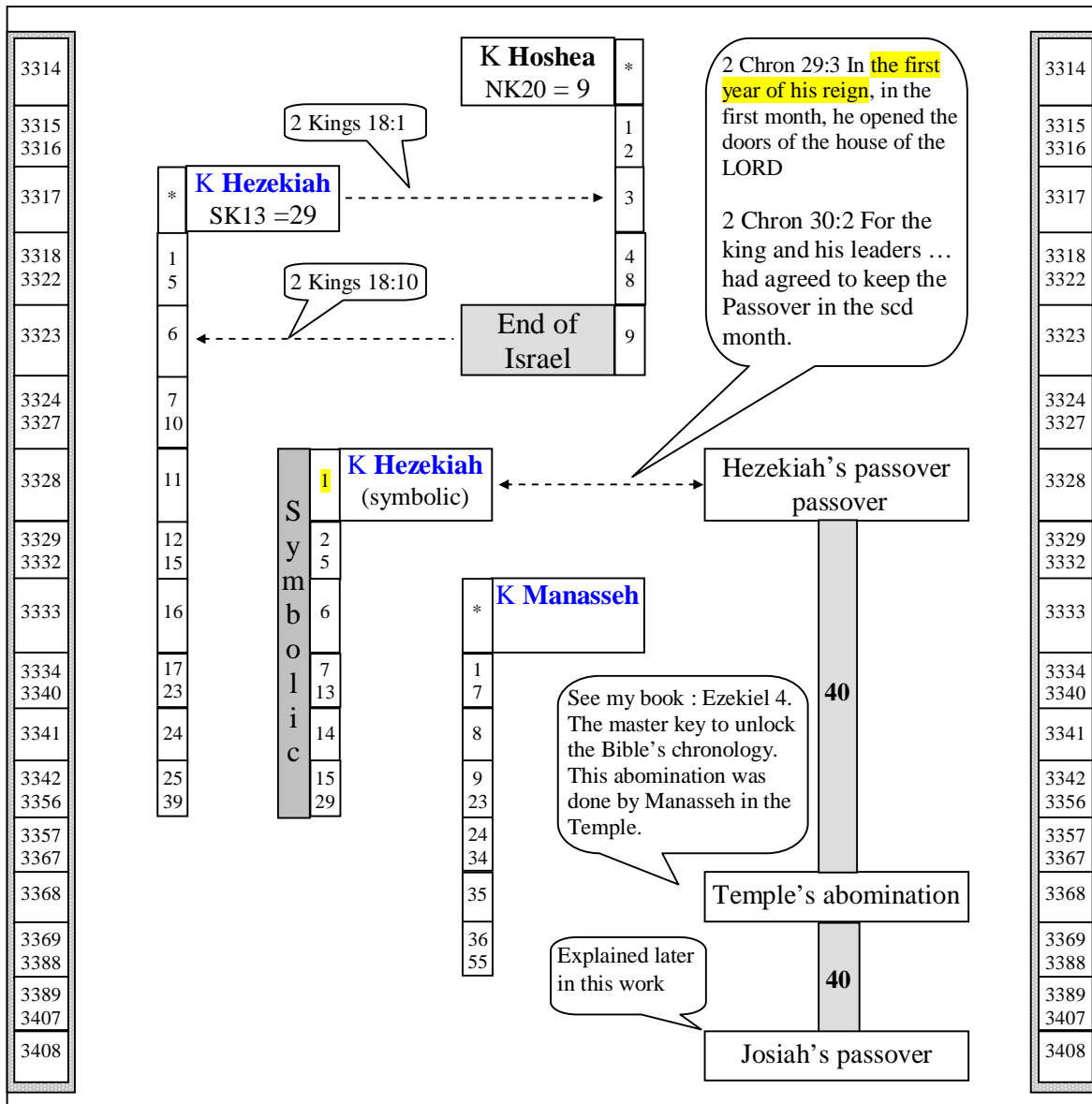
#3. The timing of Hezekiah's Passover (in the context of the symbolical time frame)

Hezekiah's Passover was held in the first year (2 Chron 29:3) of his 'symbolic reign'; this first year was in **3328** AM. This was 5 years after Hoshea King of Israel went into captivity (3323 AM). With no Israelite's King ruling over Israel's former territories Hezekiah was free to invite anybody left in the land.

A grandiose Passover: Hezekiah's Passover (3328 AM) had been the most important one since the time of Solomon.

- 2 Chron 30:26-27 There was great joy in Jerusalem, for since the days of Solomon son of David king of Israel there had been nothing like this in Jerusalem.

Few people have ever realized that this Passover, from a chronological point of view, mirrored another very important Passover celebration: Josiah's Passover that was held in 3408 AM.



The virgin shall conceive and bear a Son

In the beginning of his reign there was a time when Ahaz king of Judah was simultaneously threatened by the king of Aram and the king of Israel (K Pekah) . Then God sent Isaiah²⁰, his prophet, to tell Ahaz not to be afraid that he would be delivered. As a sign that what had been said would come to pass, Ahaz was told about a virgin that would give birth to a son and before that son was old enough to distinguish between bad and good, things would happen.

- Isa 7:14-17 Therefore the Lord Himself will give you a sign: Behold, the virgin shall conceive and bear a Son, and shall call His name Immanuel. 15 Curds and honey He shall eat, that He may know to refuse the evil and choose the good. 16 For before the Child shall know to refuse the evil and choose the good, the land that you dread will be forsaken by both her kings.

Much has been said about Isaiah 7:14-16 being a prophetic announcement of the miraculous birth of Yeshua, an event that would happen some 700 years later. And yet, the whole context of Isaiah 7 forecast a more immediate interpretation. Isaiah made it crystal clear that the sign would be meaningful to Ahaz himself.

- Isa 7:11 "Ask a sign for yourself from the LORD your God; ask it either in the depth or in the height above."

In verse 14 we learn that the direct object of the sign would be that a young²¹ woman would give birth to a special child.

- Isa 7:14 Therefore the Lord Himself will give you a sign: Behold, the virgin shall conceive and bear a Son, and shall call His name Immanuel.

The only way the sign could have had any significance to Ahaz was if he already knew who was the young woman and that he also knew she was not pregnant at the time. Otherwise Ahaz wouldn't have care for a stranger becoming pregnant or, if he knew the young woman, wouldn't have been surprised when told that she was pregnant given that he was already aware of it. Notice that Ahaz was never told who the woman was even though she was part of a sign made for him.

And we shouldn't lose sight of why the sign was given in the first place.

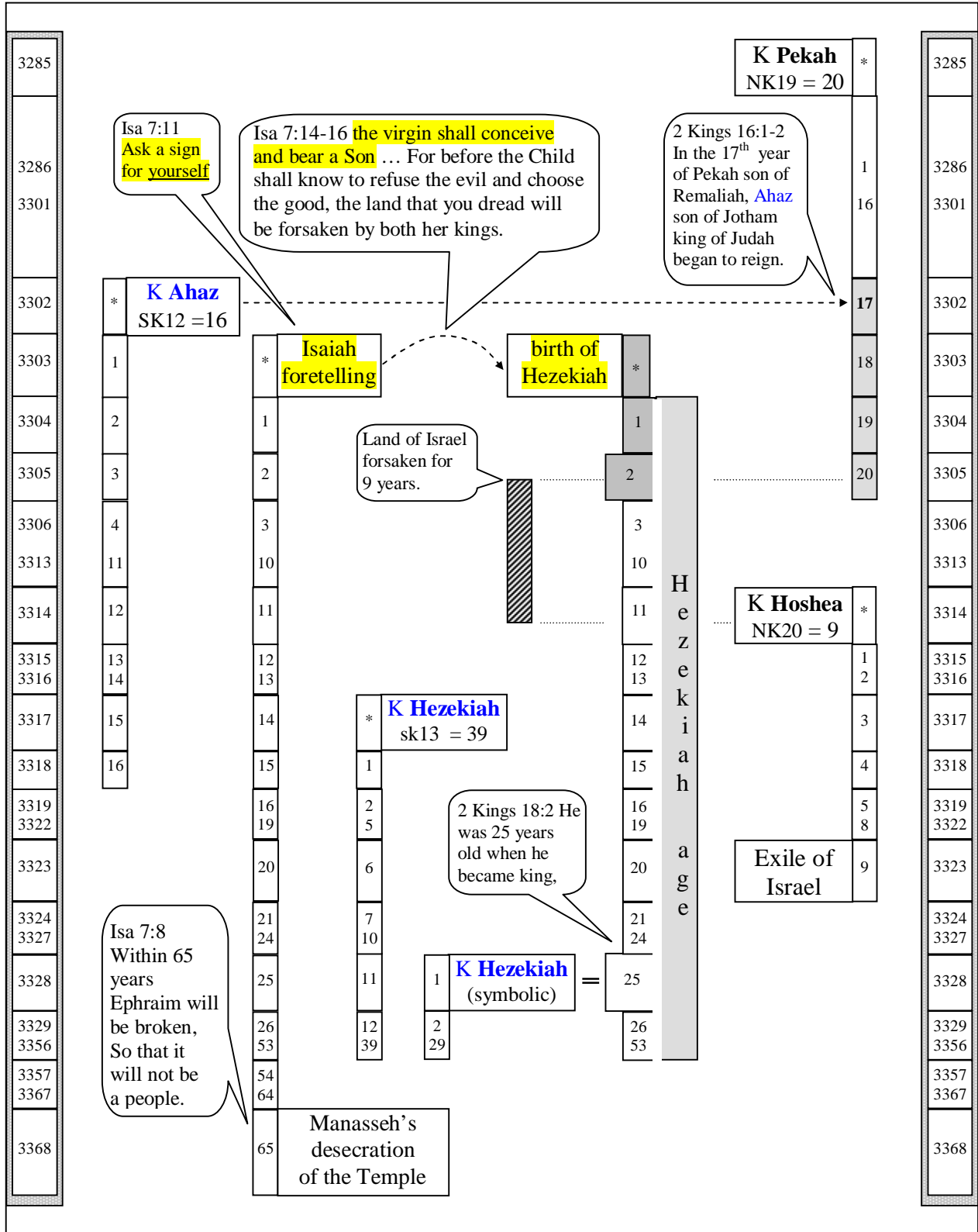
- Isa 7:16-17 16 For before the Child shall know to refuse the evil and choose the good, the land that you dread will be forsaken by both her kings. NKJV

As we can see Ahaz's sign had nothing to do with the future Yeshua's birth and everything to do with the length of time of a threatening situation.

But then, whose birth can we associate with the sign and why would it matter to Ahaz?

²⁰ This sign is part of a message transmitted by the prophet Isaiah . In this chronology the whole message is identified as <Isaiah's foretelling>.

²¹ The word 'virgin' used by the translator of Isa 7:14 would be better translated as 'one who is about to become a wife' or 'is still a young wife'. The miracle of the virgin conception is not implied. Ref : International Standard Bible Encyclopaedia



Hezekiah was born the very same year the sign was told by Isaiah²². Suppose for a moment that Ahaz, after hearing what Isaiah had to say, found out (be it a few days or a few weeks later) that his own wife was pregnant. Wouldn't it be enough to convince him that all Isaiah had been telling him would come to pass?

Hezekiah was two years old when Pekah died and the land of Israel became forsaken for the next 9 years. Was Hezekiah able to distinguish between right and wrong at two years old? We can speculate in the affirmative given that Hezekiah is one of the very few good kings to have led the House of Judah.

To the reader who could wonder why the name of Hezekiah was never promoted by any narrator as the child of "Isaiah's sign", you have to reckon the following.. The reason has everything to do with the chronology other people are using. In those chronologies Hezekiah is born (see Hezekiah born at the wrong time sur la page 39) before Ahaz became king and therefore could not be a valid candidate to fulfill Isaiah's sign. This also explains why Yeshua's name became so attractive to every narrator. Face with the impossibility to expose any valid child in the entourage of Ahaz, the only thing left to do was to transform Isaiah's sign in a long-term prophecy foretelling the miraculous birth of a divine child. We don't have to do that anymore.

²² Beside telling Ahaz about the immediate future (the deliverance from his enemies) Isaiah also foretold at that time that 65 years later the people of Israel wouldn't have a name anymore. The Exile of Israel (northern ten tribes) that took place in the 9th year of Hoshea was not enough to completely eradicate the name of the Ephraïm's kingdom; many people [Israelites] were still living in the territory after that Exile. Isaiah was in fact predicting that it would take another 45 years after the Exile to fully erase the Northern Kingdom identity once and for all. How did it happen? It is believed that at the time of Manasseh's captivity (following the desecration of the Temple)

- 2 Chron 33:10-11 The LORD spoke to Manasseh and his people, but they paid no attention. So the LORD brought against them the army commanders of the king of Assyria, who took Manasseh prisoner, put a hook in his nose, bound him with bronze shackles and took him to Babylon. NIV

the King of Assyria took that opportunity to resettle [exchange] people all over the territory that was previously occupied by the House of Israel. That would explain how those people lost their identity.

Table 7

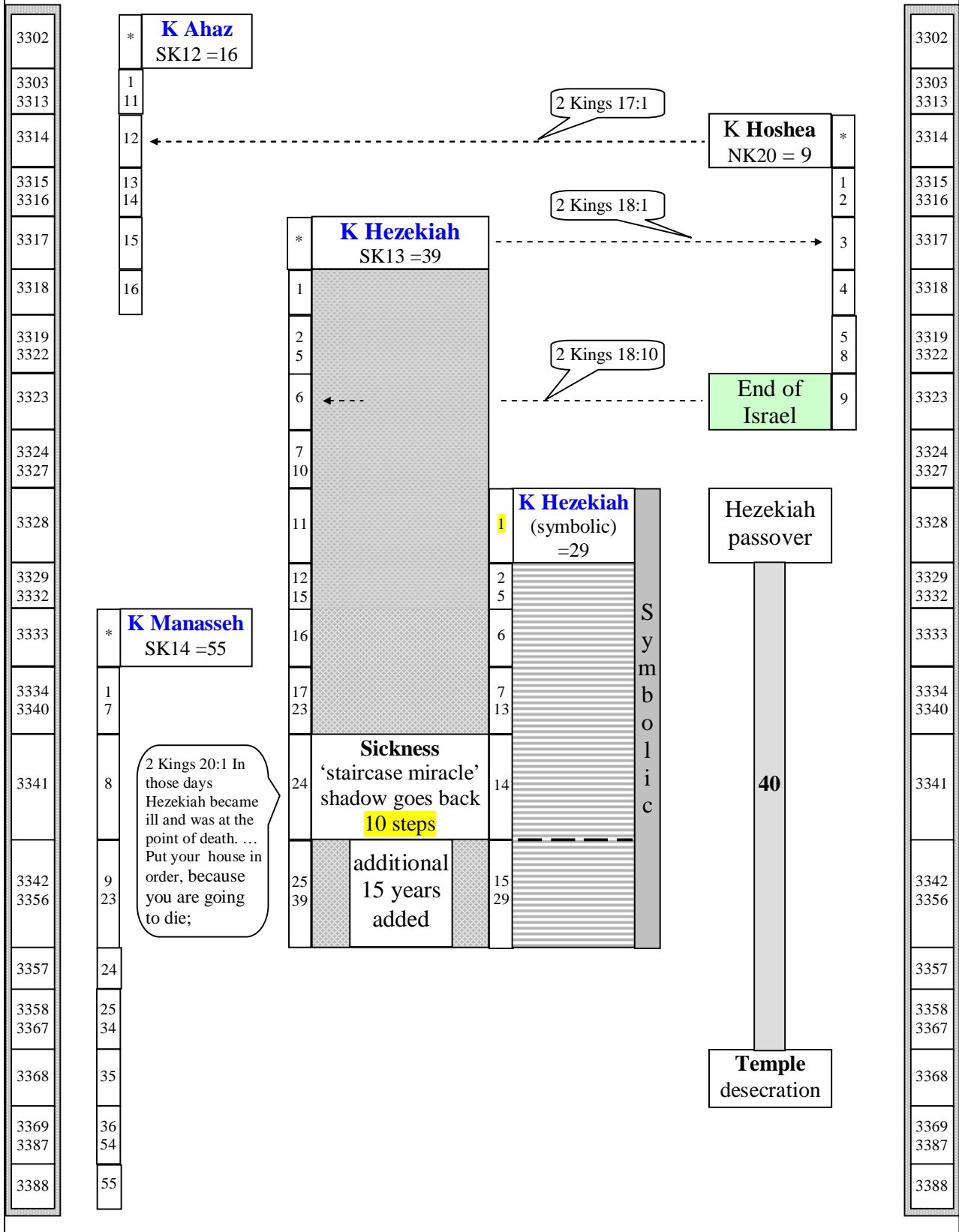
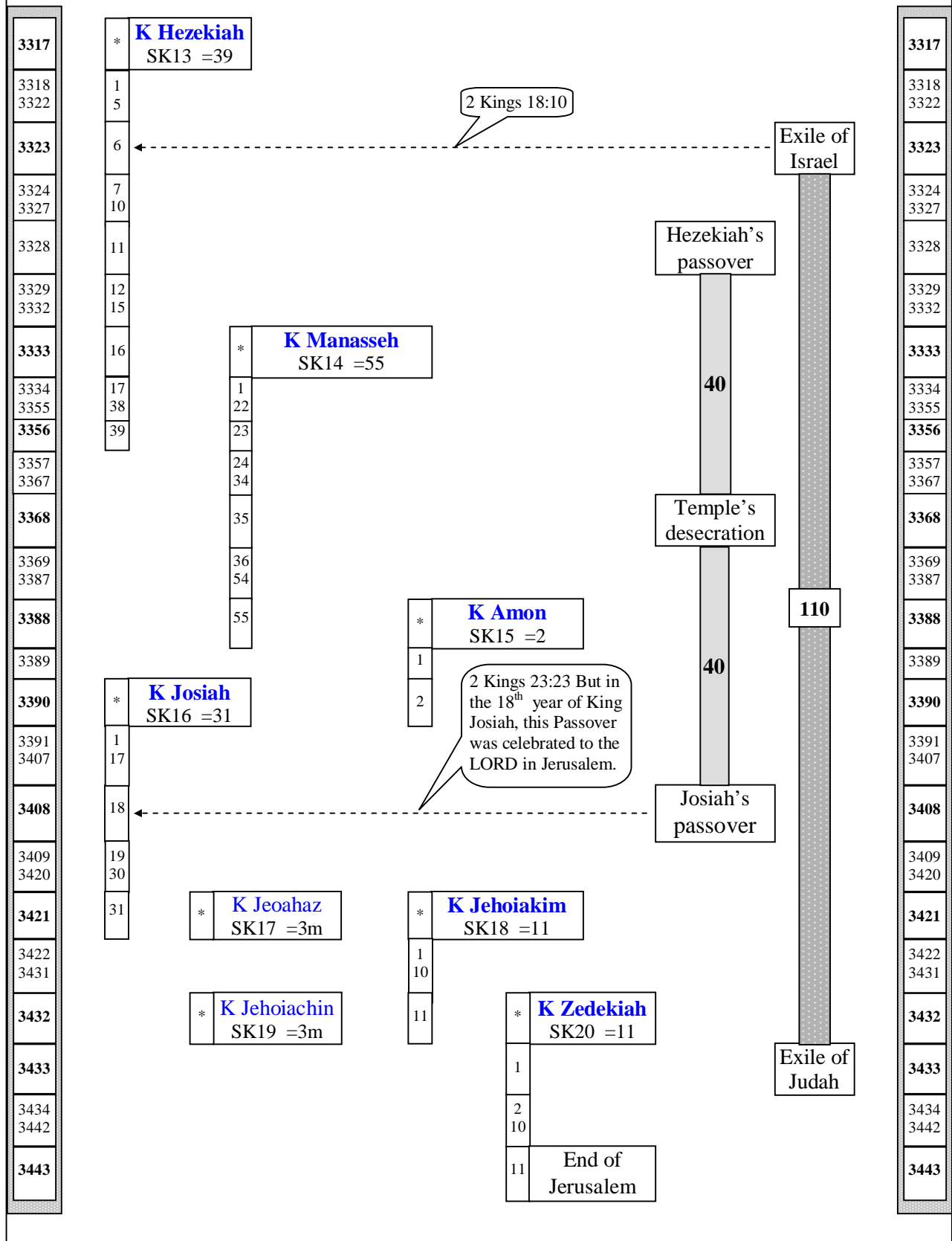
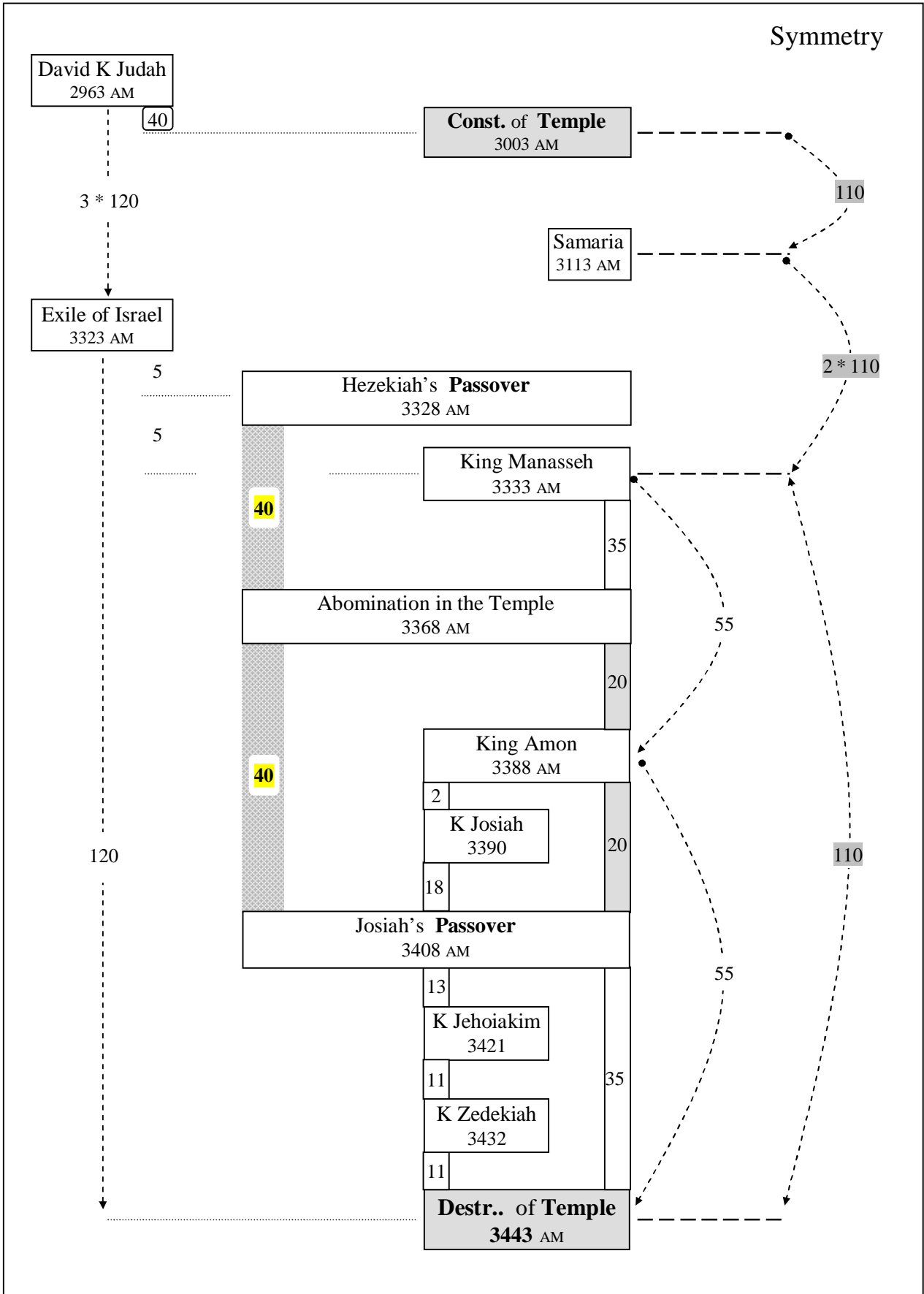


Table 8



Symmetry



Dual calendar

Year	BC/AD	event		Year	BC/AD	event
2443	1520 / 1519 BC	Moses born		3152	811 / 810 BC	Q Athaliah SK7 K Jehu NK11 K Joash SK8
2523	1440 / 1439 BC	Exodus		3175	788/ 787 BC	K Jehoahaz NK12
2563	1400 / 1339 BC	Promised land		3189	774 / 773 BC	K Jehoash NK13
2923	1040 / 1039 BC	Saul king		3191	772 / 771 BC	K Amaziah SK9
2933	1030 / 1029 BC	David born		3206	757 / 756 BC	K Jeroboam II NK14
2963	1000 / 999 BC	David king Judah		3233	730 / 729 BC	K Uzzia SK10
2966	997 / 996 BC	David king Israel		3271	692 / 691 BC	Kzecharia NK15
2970	993 / 992 BC	David in Jerusalem		3272	691 / 690 BC	K Shallum NK16 K Menahem NK17
2973	990 / 989 BC	Ark in Jerusalem		3283	680 / 679 BC	K Pekahiah NK18
3000	963 / 962 BC	Solomon king		3285	678 / 677 BC	K Pekah NK19 K Jotham SK11
3003	960 / 959 BC	Temple const..		3302	661 / 660 BC	K Ahaz SK12
3010	953 / 952 BC	Temple ready		3303	660 / 659 BC	Isaiah's foretelling
3013	950 / 949 BC	Ark in Temple		3314	649 / 648 BC	K Hoshea NK20
3023	940 / 939 BC	Solomon approved		3317	646 / 645 BC	K Hezekiah SK13
3063	900 / 899 BC	Kingdom splitted K Rehoboam SK1 K Jeroboam NK1		3323	640 / 639 BC	Exile of Israel
3080	883 / 882 BC	K Abijah SK2		3328	635 / 634 BC	Hezekiah's passover
3082	881 / 880 BC	K Asa SK3		3333	630 / 629 BC	K Manasseh SK14
3084	879 / 878 BC	K Nadab NK2		3341	622 / 621 BC	staircase miracle
3085	878 / 877 BC	K Baasha NK3		3368	595 / 594 BC	Abomination
3108	855 / 854 BC	K Elah NK4		3388	575 / 574 BC	K Amon SK15
3109	854 / 853 BC	K Zimri NK5 K Tibni NK6 K Omri NK7		3390	573 / 572 BC	K Josiah SK16
3113	850 / 849 BC	Found.. of Samaria		3408	555/ 554 BC	Josiah's passover
3120	843 / 842 BC	K Ahab NK8		3421	542 / 541 BC	K Jehoahaz SK17 K Jehoiakim SK18
3123	840 / 839 BC	K Jehoshaphat SK4		3432	531 / 530 BC	K Jehoiachin SK19 K Zedekiah SK20
3140	823 / 822 BC	K Jehoram SK5 K Ahaziah NK9		3433	530 / 529 BC	Exile of Judah
3141	822 / 821 BC	K Joram NK10		3443	520 / 519 BC	Dest.. of Jerusalem
3151	812 / 811 BC	K Ahaziah SK6				

Access

2923 AM	K. Saul	
2963 AM	K. David	K. Ish-Bosheth
3000 AM	K. Solomon	

Non Access

Northern kingdom
10 dynasties
(5+5)

SK1	K. Rehoboam 17	3063	3063	NK1	K. Jeroboam 22	D1
SK2	K. Abijah 3	3080				
SK3	K. Asa 41	3082				
			3084	NK2	K. Nadab 2	D2
			3085	NK3	K. Baasha 24	
			3108	NK4	K. Elah 2	
				NK5	K. Zimri 7d	D3
			3109	NK6	K. Tibni 5	D4
				NK7	K. Omri 12	D5
SK4	K. Jehoshaphat 25	3123		NK8	K. Ahab 22	
			3140	NK9	K. Ahaziah 2	
			3141	NK10	K. Joram 12	
SK5	K. Jehoram 8	3145				
SK6	K. Ahaziah 1	3151				
Access						
SK7	Q. Athaliah 6	3152	3152	NK11	K. Jehu 28	D6
SK8	K. Joash 40 (counting from 3152)	3159		NK12	K. Jehoahaz 17	
			3175	NK13	K. Jehoash 16	
SK9	K. Amaziah 29	3191				
			3206	NK14	K. Jeroboam II 41	
SK10	K. Uzzia 52	3233		NK15	K. Zecharia 6m	D7
			3271	NK16	K. Shallum 1m	
			3272	NK17	K. Menahem 10	D8
			3283	NK18	K. Pekahiah 2	
SK11	K. Jotham 16	3285		NK19	K. Pekah 20	D9
SK12	K. Ahaz 16	3302				D10
			3314	NK20	K. Hoshea 9	
SK13	K. Hezekiah 39	3317				
SK14	K. Manasseh 55	3333				
SK15	K. Amon 2	3388				
SK16	K. Josiah 31	3390				
SK17	K. Jehoahaz 3m	3421				
SK18	K. Jehoiakim 11					
SK19	K. Jehoiachin 3m	3432				
SK20	K. Zedekiah 11					

NOTE: This table give the first year of each reign of the southern (SK) and northern (NK) kingdom (plus the length of those reigns). It also indicates which king was using the 'accession' or 'non-accession' year dating.
 In the access mode $3063 + 17 = 3080$
 In non-access mode $3063 + 22 = 3084$

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