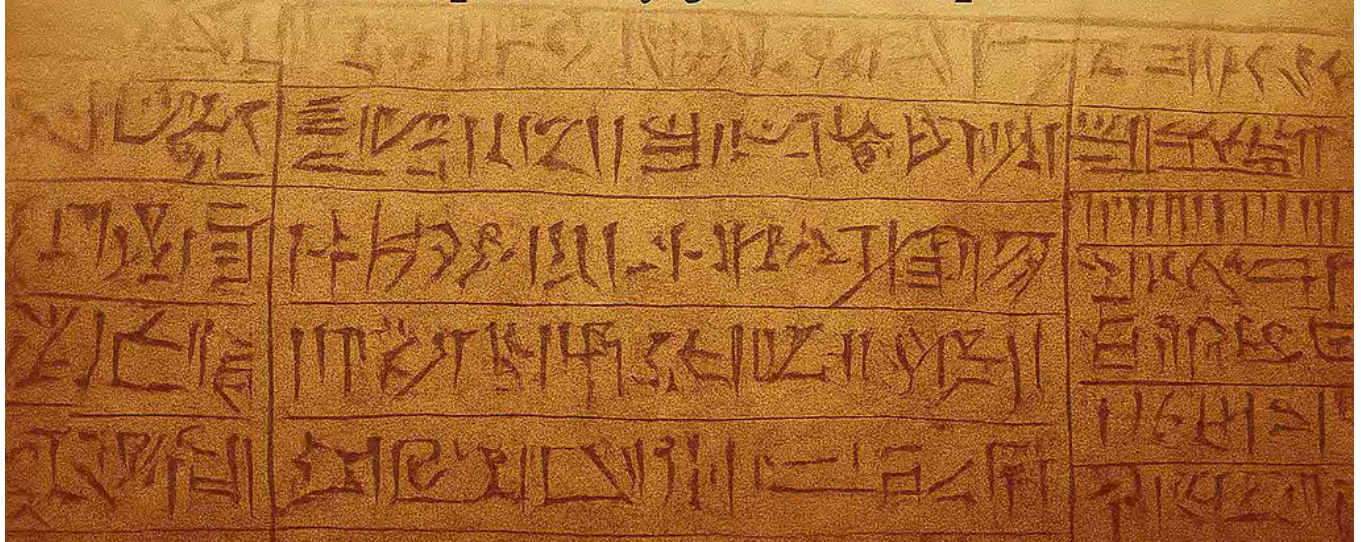


A COMPARATIVE TIMELINE OF BIBLICAL AND WORLD EVENTS

Aligning the Scriptural Record with
Ancient Near Eastern and Global History

Compiled by Jim Phillips




A Scriptural Chronology of the Bible

The chronology of the Bible can be broken up into six sections. The clearest of these is the first period, or the period of the Patriarchs. In the first few chapters of Genesis, we are given very specific dates for the birth of the fathers of the world. This can be seen in the Chart of the Patriarchs. (Below)

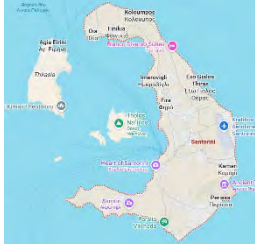
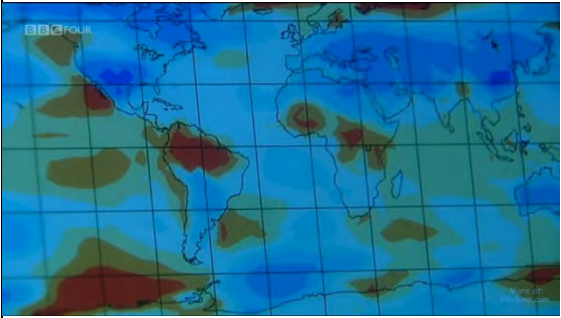
With one slight exception, (when Arphaxad was born which only effects one year) we have a very clear and detailed chronology of the births of the Fathers for the first 1,878 years. It is at this point that the matter becomes less definite.

BC.	Name and Events	References
3884	Creation	<u>Gen. 1:2</u> And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.
3755	Adam at the Birth of Seth	<u>Gen. 5:3</u> And Adam lived an hundred and thirty years, and begat a son in his own likeness, and after his image; and called his name Seth:
3651	Seth begets Enos	<u>Gen. 5:6</u> And Seth lived an hundred and five years, and begat Enos:
3562	Enos begets Cainan	<u>Gen. 5:9</u> And Enos lived ninety years, and begat Cainan:
3493	Cainan begets Mahalaleel	<u>Gen. 5:12</u> And Cainan lived seventy years and begat Mahalaleel:
3429	Mahalaleel begets Jared	<u>Gen. 5:15</u> And Mahalaleel lived sixty and five years, and begat Jared:
3300	End Stone Age Beginning of Early Bronze Age	The Age Generally identified by Archeologists/Chronologists as the end of the Stone age and the start of the Bronze Age, or Early Bronze Age
3204	Enoch begets Methuselah	<u>Gen. 5:21</u> And Enoch lived sixty and five years, and begat Methuselah:
3017	Methuselah begets Lamech	<u>Gen. 5:25</u> And Methuselah lived an hundred eighty and seven years, and begat Lamech.
2953	Death of Adam	<u>Gen. 5:5</u> And all the days that Adam lived were nine hundred and thirty years: and he died.
2904	Ceasing of Enoch from among men	<u>Gen. 5:23</u> And all the days of Enoch were three hundred sixty and five years: <u>Heb 11:5</u> By faith Enoch was translated that he should not see death; and was not found, because God had translated him: for before his translation he had this testimony, that he pleased God.
2844	Death of Seth	<u>Gen. 5:8</u> And all the days of Seth were nine hundred and twelve years: and he died.
2835	Lamech begets Noah	<u>Gen. 5:28</u> And Lamech lived an hundred eighty and two years, and begat a son:
2747	Death of Enos	<u>Gen. 5:11</u> And all the days of Enos were nine hundred and five years: and he died.
2654	Death of Cainan	<u>Gen. 5:13</u> And Cainan lived after he begat Mahalaleel eight hundred and forty years, and begat sons and daughters:
2600	Death of Mahalaleel	<u>Gen. 5:16</u> And Mahalaleel lived after he begat Jared eight hundred and thirty years, and begat sons and daughters:
2469	Death of Jared	<u>Gen. 5:19</u> And Jared lived after he begat Enoch eight hundred years, and begat sons and daughters:
2334	Birth of Shem	<u>Gen. 5:19</u> And Jared lived after he begat Enoch eight hundred years, and begat sons and daughters:
2241	Death of Lamech	<u>Gen. 5:31</u> And all the days of Lamech were seven hundred seventy and seven years: and he died.
2236	Death of Methuselah	<u>Gen. 5:27</u> And all the days of Methuselah were nine hundred sixty and nine years: and he died.
2236	Noah in Ark 7 days before flood 600th year 2nd month 10th day	<u>Gen. 7:10-11</u> And it came to pass after seven days, that the waters of the flood were upon the earth. 600th year 2nd month 10th day
2236	17th day of second month rain starts	<u>Gen. 7:11</u> In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, the seventeenth day of the month, the same day were all the fountains of the great deep broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened.
2236	40 days and nights of rain, 27th day 3rd month	<u>Gen. 7:12</u> And the rain was upon the earth forty days and forty nights. till 600th year, 3rd month, 27th day
2236	Waters on the earth 150 days, 7th month 17th day (150 days since the start of the rain.)	<u>Gen. 7:24</u> And the waters prevailed upon the earth an hundred and fifty days. 600th year 7th mo. 17th day:
2236	The ark lands on Mt. Ararat, seven months, 17th day	<u>Gen. 8:4</u> And the ark rested in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, upon the mountains of Ararat.
2236	The tops of neighboring mountains are seen, 10th month, first day	<u>Gen. 8:5</u> And the waters decreased continually until the tenth month: in the tenth month, on the first day of the month, were the tops of the mountains seen.


2236	Noah Opens Windows on Ark Sends the Raven and First Dove 11th month 20th day	<u>Gen. 8:6-7</u> And it came to pass at the end of forty days, that Noah opened the window of the ark which he had made: And he sent forth a raven, which went forth to and fro, until the waters were dried up from off the earth. 600th year 11th month 20th day of the month
2236	Noah sends second Dove	<u>Gen. 8:8-9</u> Also he sent forth a dove from him, to see if the waters were abated from off the face of the ground; But the dove found no rest for the sole of her foot, and she returned unto him into the ark, for the waters were on the face of the whole earth: then he put forth his hand, and took her, and pulled her in unto him into the ark. 600th year, 11th month 27th day
2236	Waters are dried up, 601st year 1st mo. 1st day	<u>Gen. 8:13</u> And it came to pass in the six hundredth and first year, in the first month, the first day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth: and Noah removed the covering of the ark, and looked, and, behold, the face of the ground was dry.
2236	Noah leaves the ark Second month, 27th day	<u>Gen. 8:13</u> And it came to pass in the six hundredth and first year, in the first month, the first day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth: and Noah removed the covering of the ark, and looked, and, behold, the face of the ground was dry.
2235	<u>Arphaxad born 2 years after flood;</u> Shem is 100	<u>Gen. 11:10</u> These are the Generations of Shem: Shem was an hundred years old, and begat Arphaxad two years after the flood:
2201	Arphaxad begets Saleh	<u>Gen. 11:12</u> And Arphaxad lived five and thirty years, and begat Salah:
2181	Start of First Intermediate Period	<u>David Rohl's Chronology</u>
2172	Saleh begets Eber	<u>Gen. 11:14</u> And Salah lived thirty years, and begat Eber:
2139	Eber begets Peleg	<u>Gen. 11:16</u> And Eber lived four and thirty years, and begat Peleg:
2139	Peleg means Division, or Rift. Could mean Earthquake, in the sense of the fissure. This word makes this the likely time for the division of languages.	<u>Gen. 11:7-9</u> Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. So the LORD scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth: and they left off to build the city. Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because the LORD did there confound the language of all the earth: and from thence did the LORD scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth.
2110	Peleg begets Reu	<u>Gen. 11:18</u> And Peleg lived thirty years, and begat Reu:
2079	Reu begets Serug	<u>Gen. 11:20</u> And Reu lived two and thirty years, and begat Serug:
2055	Start of Second Kingdom	<u>David Rohl's Chronology</u>
2050	Serug begets Nahor	<u>Gen. 11:22</u> And Serug lived thirty years, and begat Nahor:
2022	Nahor begets Terah	<u>Gen. 11:24</u> And Nahor lived nine and twenty years, and begat Terah:
1953	Terah begets Abram	<u>Gen. 11:26</u> And Terah lived seventy years, and begat Abram, Nahor, and Haran.
1950	End Early Bronze Age Start Middle Bronze Age	
1924	Abram is called out of Ur (probably Urkesh: Tel Mozan) of the Chaldees at age 30 (See note 3) Start of Sojourning of Children of Israel's 430 years till Passover (see note 4) Start of the 430 Years from the Promise to the Lawin 1495 BC	 <p><u>Gen. 11:31</u> And Terah took Abram his son, and Lot the son of Haran his son's son, and Sarai his daughter in law, his son Abram's wife; and they went forth with them from Ur of the Chaldees, to go into the land of Canaan; and they came unto Haran, and dwelt there.</p> <p><u>Gen. 12:2-3</u> And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and</p> <p>make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing: And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed.</p> <p><u>Gen. 15:7</u> And he said unto him, <u>I am the LORD that brought thee out of Ur of the Chaldees, to give thee this land to inherit it.</u></p> <p><u>Neh. 9:7-8</u> "Thou art the LORD the God, <u>who didst choose Abram, and broughtest him forth out of Ur of the Chaldees, and gavest him the name of Abraham; And foundest his heart faithful before thee, and madest a covenant with him to give the</u></p>


		land of the Canaanites, the Hittites, the Amorites, and the Perizzites, and the Jebusites, and the Girgashites, to give it, I say, to his seed, and hast performed thy words; for thou art righteous:" <u>Acts 7:5</u> "And he said, Men, brethren, and fathers, hearken; The God of glory appeared unto our father Abraham, <u>when he was in Mesopotamia, before he dwelt in Charran</u> , And said unto him, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and come into the land which I shall show thee. Then came he out of the land of the Chaldaeans, and dwelt in Charran: and from thence, when his father was dead, he removed him into this land, wherein ye now dwell." <u>Exo. 12:40-41</u> Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. And it came to pass at the end of the four hundred and thirty years, even the selfsame day it came to pass, that all the hosts of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt. <u>Gal. 3:7</u> "And this I say, that the covenant, that was confirmed before of God in Christ, the law, which was four hundred and thirty years after, cannot disannul, that it should make the promise of none effect."
1869	Abram marries Hagar at age 85, or 10 years after leaving Haran	<u>Gen. 16:3</u> And Sarai Abram's wife took Hag.ar her maid the Egyptian, after Abram had dwelt ten years in the land of Canaan, and gave her to her husband Abram to be his wife.
1868	Ishmael born to Abram the following year at age 86	<u>Gen. 16:16</u> And Abram was fourscore and six years old, when Hagar bare Ishmael to Abram.
1855	Abram's name changed to Abraham, and circumcision instituted as the token of the confirmed covenant being 99	<u>Gen. 17:1,5</u> And when Abram was ninety years old and nine, the LORD appeared to Abram, and said unto him, I am the Almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect. Neither shall thy name any more be called Abram, but thy name shall be Abraham; for a father of many nations have I made thee. <u>Gen. 17:8-11</u> And I will give unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession; and I will be their God. And God said unto Abraham, Thou shalt keep my covenant therefore, thou, and thy seed after thee in their generations. This is my covenant, which ye shall keep, between me and you and thy seed after thee; Every man child among you shall be circumcised. And ye shall circumcise the flesh of your foreskin; and it shall be a token of the covenant betwixt me and you.
1855	Abraham promised Isaac in the following year Sarah is 90 at the promise	<u>Gen. 17:17</u> Then Abraham fell upon his face, and laughed, and said in his heart, Shall a <i>child</i> be born unto him that is an hundred years old? and shall Sarah, that is ninety years old, bear? <u>Gen. 18:14</u> Is any thing too hard for the LORD? At the time appointed I will return unto thee, according to the time of life, and Sarah shall have a son
1855	Angels proceed further to destroy Sodom and Gomorrah Excavation at Tall El Hammam (Sodom?) suggests cataclysmic destruction circa 1750-1650	<u>Gen. 18:20-21</u> And the LORD said, Because the cry of Sodom and Gomorrah is great, and because their sin is very grievous; I will go down now, and see whether they have done altogether according to the cry of it, which is come unto me; and if not, I will know.
1854	Isaac Born, Abraham is 100 Start of Abraham's seed sojourning in a strange land 400 years	<u>Gen. 21:5</u> And Abraham was an hundred years old, when his son Isaac was born unto him. <u>Gen. 15:13</u> And he said unto Abram, Know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land <i>that is</i> not theirs, and shall serve them; and they shall afflict them four hundred years;
	Abraham is dwelling at Beersheba in the land of the Philistines when Isaac is born	<u>Gen. 21:32-34</u> Thus they made a covenant at Beersheba: then Abimelech rose up, and Phichol the chief captain of his host, and they returned into the land of the Philistines. And Abraham planted a grove in Beersheba, and called there on the name of the LORD, the everlasting God. And Abraham sojourned in the Philistines' land many days.
1821	This is speculative. This is when Isaac is 33 years old. Isaac's birth is clear, but when his sacrifice occurs is not—other than after it, Abraham receives word of Terah's death. It was after he planted a grove in Beersheba, and before he heard the news of Terah's death	<u>Gen. 22:1-2</u> And it came to pass after these things, that God did tempt Abraham, and said unto him, Abraham: and he said, Behold, <i>here I am</i> . And he said, Take now thy son, thine only <i>son</i> Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah; and offer him there for a burnt offering upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of.
1819	Abraham receives news from home about Milcah, which also (we presume includes information about Terah's death) while at Beersheba in the land of the Philistines. Terah dies at age 205 Abraham is 135, Sarah is 125, Isaac is 35.	<u>Gen. 22:20</u> And it came to pass after these things, that it was told Abraham, saying, Behold, Milcah, she hath also born children unto thy brother Nahor;
1817	Sarah dies at age 127 after Abraham had moved to Kirjatharba or Hebron. This was Abraham removing into the Promised land	<u>Gen. 23:1-2</u> And Sarah was an hundred and seven and twenty years old: these were the years of the life of Sarah. And Sarah died in Kirjatharba; the same is Hebron in the land of Canaan: and Abraham came to mourn for Sarah, and to weep for her.

	following his living among the Philistines.	
1815	Isaac marries Rebecca at 40	Gen. 25:20 And Isaac was forty years old when he took Rebekah to wife, the daughter of Bethuel the Syrian of Padanaram, the sister to Laban the Syrian.
1795	Isaac 60 at birth of Jacob, Abraham is 160	Gen. 25:26 And after that came his brother out, and his hand took hold on Esau's heel; and his name was called Jacob: and Isaac was threescore years old when she bare them.
1780	Death of Abraham at age 175	Gen. 25:7 And these are the days of the years of Abraham's life which he lived, an hundred threescore and fifteen years.
	God repeats Promise to Isaac	Gen 25:11 And it came to pass after the death of Abraham, that God blessed his son Isaac; and Isaac dwelt by the well Lahairoi. (Kadesh Barnea on the border of the wilderness of Zin) Gen 26:3-6 Sojourn in this land, and I will be with thee, and will bless thee; for unto thee, and unto thy seed, I will give all these countries, and I will perform the oath which I swore unto Abraham thy father; And I will make thy seed to multiply as the stars of heaven, and will give unto thy seed all these countries; and in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed; Because that Abraham obeyed my voice, and kept my charge, my commandments, my statutes, and my laws. And Isaac dwelt in Gerar: [a river region east of Gaza]
1736	Shem ceases from among men at 600	Gen. 11: 10-11 These are the Generations of Shem: Shem was an hundred years old, and begat Arphaxad two years after the flood: And Shem lived after he begat Arphaxad five hundred years, and begat sons and daughters.
1725	Ishmael dies at age 137	Gen. 25:17 And these are the years of the life of Ishmael, an hundred and thirty and seven years: and he gave up the ghost and died; and was gathered unto his people.
1718	Jacob goes to Padan Aram at age 71 (Isaac 131) Promises repeated to Jacob Jacob names the place Bethel	Gen 28:10 And Jacob went out from Beersheba, and went toward Haran. Gen. 28:13-14 And, behold, the LORD stood above it, and said, I <i>am</i> the LORD God of Abraham thy father, and the God of Isaac: the land whereon thou liest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed; And thy seed shall be as the dust of the earth, and thou shalt spread abroad to the west, and to the east, and to the north, and to the south: and in thee and in thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed. Gen 28:19 And he called the name of that place Bethel: but the name of that city was called Luz at the first.
1698	Birth of Joseph, Jacob is 91 Isaac 151 Jacob leaves Padan Aram Jacob and Laban confront at Mt. Gilead Jacob and Esau confront at Peniel Jacob moves to Succoth in the land of Shechem Start of Senuseret III of 12th Dynasty	Based on Joseph being 39 when Jacob comes to Egypt at age 130 Gen. 31:38 This twenty years <i>have I been</i> with thee; thy ewes and thy she goats have not cast their young, and the rams of thy flock have I not eaten. (Based on Joseph being born in the last year in Padan Aram, and Jacob in Padan Aram 20 years) Gen 31:23-1 And he took his brethren with him, and pursued after him seven days' journey; and they overtook him in the mount Gilead. Gen 32:30 And Jacob called the name of the place Peniel: for I have seen God face to face, and my life is preserved. Gen 33:17-19 And Jacob journeyed to Succoth, and built him an house, and made booths for his cattle: therefore the name of the place is called Succoth. And Jacob came to Shalem, a city of Shechem, which <i>is</i> in the land of Canaan, when he came from Padanaram; and pitched his tent before the city. And he bought a parcel of a field, where he had spread his tent, at the hand of the children of Hamor, Shechem's father, for an hundred pieces of money. David Lippan, PhD Astronomy from Briton has shown at 97% match of 39 noted astronomical events during the reign of Senuseret III which would place his reign from 1698-1660. The one astronomical event which fails to match is off by one day. Only 54% of noted events match the common date for him,. In the 1800s BC.
	The matter of Shechem and Dinah Buries Idols under Oak at Shechem Jacob moves to Bethel Jacob's name changed to Israel	Gen 34:30 And Jacob said to Simeon and Levi, Ye have troubled me to make me to stink among the inhabitants of the land, among the Canaanites and the Perizzites: and I <i>being</i> few in number, they shall gather themselves together against me, and slay me; and I shall be destroyed, I and my house. Gen 35:3-5 And let us arise, and go up to Bethel; and I will make there an altar unto God, who answered me in the day of my distress, and was with me in the way which I went. And they gave unto Jacob all the strange gods which <i>were</i> in their hand, and <i>all their</i> earrings which <i>were</i> in their ears; and Jacob hid them under the oak which <i>was</i> by Shechem. And they journeyed: and the terror of God was upon the cities that <i>were</i> round about them, and they did not pursue after the sons of Jacob. Gen 35:9-10, 15 And God appeared unto Jacob again, when he came out of Padanaram, and blessed him. And God said unto him, Thy name <i>is</i> Jacob: thy name shall not be called any more Jacob, but Israel shall be thy name: and he called his name Israel...And Jacob called the name of the place where God spake with him, Bethel.
	Jacob moves from Bethel Rachel dies at Bethlehem	Gen 35:16, 19 And they journeyed from Bethel; and there was but a little way to come to Ephrath: and Rachel travailed, and she had hard labour... And Rachel died, and was buried in the way to Ephrath, which <i>is</i> Bethlehem.
	Jacob resides beyond tower of Edar	Gen 35:21 "And Israel journeyed, and spread his tent beyond the tower of Edar." In Hebrew Migdal = tower, Edar = flock. Possibly a watchtower near Bethlehem (which Jacob just left) where flocks were observed.
1682	Josephs Dreams prophetic dreams at age 17	Gen. 37:2 These are the Generations of Jacob. Joseph, being seventeen years old, was feeding the flock with his brethren; and the lad was with the sons of Bilhah, and with the sons of Zilpah, his father's wives: and Joseph brought unto his father their evil report.

	Joseph sold into Egypt	Gen 37:28 Then there passed by Midianites merchantmen; and they drew and lifted up Joseph out of the pit, and sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites for twenty pieces of silver: and they brought Joseph into Egypt.
1679	Start of Amenemhat III co-reign with Senuseret III	Pharaoh of the Plenty,
1670	Joseph interprets Butler's Dream	Gen. 41:1 And it came to pass at the end of two full years, that Pharaoh dreamed: and, behold, he stood by the river.
1668	Joseph stands before Pharaoh at age 30 12th Year of Amenemhat III	Gen. 41:46 And Joseph was thirty years old when he stood before Pharaoh king of Egypt. And Joseph went out from the presence of Pharaoh, and went throughout all the land of Egypt. The German Egyptologist Karl Richard Lepsius, in 1844, worked at the Second Cataract of the Nile, at the ancient sites of the twin fortresses of Semna and Kumma. Here he found records for the heights of the Nile floods during the reign of Amenemhat III. The average height was eleven to twelve meters above the normal river level, which would have given a good harvest. <u>However, by the twelfth year of his reign, the floods recorded were around seventeen meters; this increased the silt deposited on the Delta and therefore gave richer, more abundant crops – the years of plenty’.</u> This continued for seven to eight years. <u>Then there is recorded a series of extra-high floods averaging 21 meters. This would have brought down three or four times the normal volume of water to the Delta. By the time the floodwaters receded, it would have been too late in the year to plant the crops,</u> so resulting in a number of years of famine! It is interesting to note that Pharaoh’s dream, as recorded in Genesis 41:1-4, tells of seven fat and seven thin cows, representing the years of plenty and famine; both came up’ from the Nile, indicating that the Nile would have something to do with the famine! The grain produced in the Nile Delta was exported all over the Levant, so it is little wonder that the rest of the area suffered during the famine and Joseph’s brothers came to buy grain in Egypt.
1668	Jacob moves to Mamre (Hebron) Jacob and Esau Bury Isaac at Mamre Isaac Dies at 180	Gen 35:27 And Jacob came unto Isaac his father unto Mamre, unto the city of Arbah, which is Hebron, where Abraham and Isaac sojourned. Gen. 35:28-29 And the days of Isaac were an hundred and fourscore years. And Isaac gave up the ghost, and died, and was gathered unto his people, <i>being</i> old and full of days: and his sons Esau and Jacob buried him. Gen 37:1 And Jacob dwelt in the land wherein his father was a stranger, in the land of Canaan.
1660	Likely Date for Eruption of Thera, now called Santini End Senuseret III reign Amenemhat III is Pharaoh of the Famine	 <p>Dating the volcanic eruption at Thera. Christopher Bronk Ramsey, Sturt W Manning, Mariagrazia Galimberti (University of Arizona) “Using Bayesian models to synthesize the data and to identify outliers, we conclude from the most reliable (super 14) C evidence (and using the INTCAL98 calibration data set) that the eruption of Thera occurred between 1663 and 1599 BC.” Note: This is about 100 years earlier than ice core and tree ring data. The scientists have lowered their findings, though they admit the data has not changed, and C14 data still suggests a mid 17th century eruption.</p>  <p>Projected cooling pattern from Thera by Climatologist Mike Rampino. The blue areas below indicate climate drop. He projected the average temperature dropped 2 degrees C, while the dark blue areas, and the summer temps in general dropped even more significantly.</p> <p>From the documentary called the Minoan Apocalypse by the BBC, the narrator said Rampino’s work suggested years of altered temperatures, decreasing crops. An endocrinologist (measurer of tree rings,) in the documentary suggested the total effect to have been ten years, from its eruption.</p>
1659	Jacob is 130 when he goes to Egypt. This is 2nd year of famine following 7 years of plenty, or 9 years after Joseph is let out of prison: Joseph is 39	Gen. 47:9 And Jacob said unto Pharaoh, The days of the years of my pilgrimage are an hundred and thirty years: few and evil have the days of the years of my life been, and have not attained unto the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their pilgrimage. Gen 45:6 For these two years <i>hath</i> the famine <i>been</i> in the land: and yet <i>there are</i> five years, in the which <i>there shall</i> neither <i>be</i> earing nor harvest.
1658	Amenemhat IV begins Co-Reign with Amenemhat III	Pharaoh’s and Kings David Rohl’s Chronology pg. 339 Adjusted 3 years
1649	End Amenemhat IV Co-reign	Pharaoh’s and Kings David Rohl’s Chronology pg. 339 Adjusted 3 years


1642	Jacob dies in Egypt at age 147	<u>Gen. 47:28</u> And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years: so the whole age of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years.
1634	End Amenemhat III reign Start of Neferusobek	<u>Pharaoh's and Kings</u> David Rohl's Chronology pg. 339
1633	End of Neferusobek End of 12th Dynasty Start of Second Intermediate Period Start of 13th Dynasty Start of Pharaoh Wegaf	<u>Pharaoh's and Kings</u> David Rohl's Chronology pg. 339 <u>Exo. 1:8</u> Now there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph. Note: The change in Dynasty means a new family of rulers, ones who know not Joseph.
1602	Start of 14th Dynasty Runs concurrent with 13th Dynasty	<u>David Rohl's Chronology</u> 14 th Dynasty rules eastern Egypt
1587	Joseph dies in Egypt at age 110	<u>Gen. 50:26</u> So Joseph died, being an hundred and ten years old: and they embalmed him, and he was put in a coffin in Egypt.
1574	Birth of Moses 80 years before Exodus. 19 years after the death of Joseph	The birth of Moses is determined by adding 430 years to the covenant given to Abraham while in Ur at age 30 to determine the Passover, and subtracting 80 years (Moses age) from the date of the Passover.
1539	End Middle Bronze Age Start Late Bronze Age 1	GAI: Late Bronze IIB I c. 1550/1500–1400 BCE
1535	Moses begins to Judge Israel, but is rejected: flees to Midian. Start of 450 years of Judges	<u>Acts 7:35</u> This Moses whom they refused, saying, Who made thee a ruler and a judge? the same did God send to be a ruler and a deliverer by the hand of the angel which appeared to him in the bush. <u>Acts 7:19-20</u> And when he had destroyed seven nations in the land of Chanaan, he divided their land to them by lot. And after that he gave unto them judges about the space of four hundred and fifty years, until Samuel the prophet.
1496	Pharaoh Dudimose Known in Greek as Tutimaeus	The Pharaoh of the Exodus—David Rohl Manetho: “In the time of king Tutimaiois, God was displeased with us... I don't know why, and a blast of God smote us.” (quoted by Josephus) Chat GBT: Name Variants: Dudimose, Dedumesu, Tutimaeus (Greek), Tutimose, Djedneferre Dudimose. Period: He is believed to have ruled near the end of the 13th Dynasty, during the Second Intermediate Period. Status: A relatively minor and poorly attested ruler. His reign was likely short, and Egypt at the time was in political decline. Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He appears in Manetho's history, an Egyptian history written in Greek in the 3rd century BCE. • Manetho refers to a pharaoh named Tutimaeus who ruled when a great catastrophe struck Egypt, after which the Hyksos (Asiatic rulers) invaded. <p>Ipuwar Papyrus: “<i>Indeed, the river is blood – men drink of it.</i>” <i>“Indeed, gold, lapis lazuli, silver are on the necks of maidservants.”</i> <i>“Indeed, the great house is full of people (in turmoil) – the storehouses are empty.”</i> <i>“Indeed, foreigners are in Egypt.”</i> <i>“Indeed, every house is in mourning – its lamentation is not hidden.”</i> <i>“Indeed, every servant walks freely on the land – no one listens to his superior.”</i></p>
1495	First month, tenth day, Day of Preparation	<u>Exo. 12:2-3</u> This month <i>shall</i> be unto you the beginning of months: it <i>shall</i> be the first month of the year to you. Speak ye unto all the congregation of Israel, saying, In the tenth day of this month they shall take to them every man a lamb, according to the house of <i>their</i> fathers, a lamb for an house:
1495 14 th day	Slaying of Passover Lamb in the evening (start of the 14th day—Thursday evening, our time—OT) First Born is Slain at Midnight the 14 th (Start of Friday, OT)	<u>Exo. 12:6</u> And ye shall keep it up until the fourteenth day of the same month: and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it in the evening. <u>Exo. 12:18</u> In the first <i>month</i> , on the fourteenth day of the month at even, ye shall eat unleavened bread, until the one and twentieth day of the month at even. <u>Exo. 12:29</u> And it came to pass, that at midnight the LORD smote all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, from the firstborn of Pharaoh that sat on his throne unto the firstborn of the captive that was in the dungeon; and all the firstborn of cattle. <u>Deu. 16:1</u> Observe the month of Abib, and keep the passover unto the LORD thy God: for in the month of Abib the LORD thy God brought thee forth out of Egypt by night.
1495 14 th Day	The Exodus. Exodus takes place the day of the 14 th , travel to Succoth 14 th is Friday OT, the first travel day 18 miles End of 430 years after promise to Abraham to Passover Start of 480 of 1 Kings 6:1	<u>Exo. 12:37</u> And the children of Israel journeyed from Rameses to Succoth, about six hundred thousand on foot <i>that were</i> men, beside children. <u>Exo. 12:51</u> And it came to pass the selfsame day, <i>that</i> the LORD did bring the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt by their armies. <u>Exo. 12:40-41</u> Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. And it came to pass at the end of the four hundred and thirty years, even the selfsame day it came to pass, that all the hosts of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt. <u>Gen. 15:16</u> But in the fourth Generation they shall come hither again: for the iniquity of the Amorites is not yet full. <u>1 Kings 6:1</u> And it came to pass in the four hundred and eightieth year after the children of Israel were come out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of

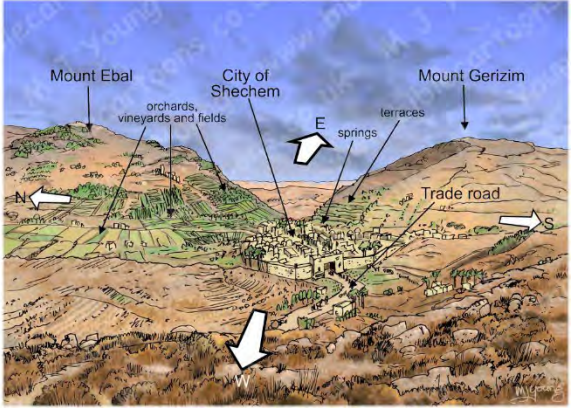
	Children of Israel come out of Egypt in the fourth Generation, or after 164 years.	Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month Zif, which is the second month, that he began to build the house of the LORD.
1495 15th day	Reaching Succoth before Sundown (Still on Friday, OT) First day of Unleavened Bread A Sabbath Begins the day at Sundown, Friday evening our time. No travel this day	<u>Exo. 12:37</u> And the children of Israel journeyed from Rameses to Succoth, about six hundred thousand on foot <i>that were men</i> , beside children. <u>Exo. 12:16</u> And in the first day <i>there shall be</i> an holy convocation, and in the seventh day there shall be an holy convocation to you; no manner of work shall be done in them, save <i>that</i> which every man must eat, that only may be done of you. <u>Exo. 13:3</u> And Moses said unto the people, Remember this day, in which ye came out from Egypt, out of the house of bondage; for by strength of hand the LORD brought you out from this <i>place</i> : there shall no leavened bread be eaten. <u>Exo. 13:6-8</u> Seven days thou shalt eat unleavened bread, and in the seventh day <i>shall be</i> a feast to the LORD. Unleavened bread shall be eaten seven days; and there shall no leavened bread be seen with thee, neither shall there be leaven seen with thee in all thy quarters. And thou shalt shew thy son in that day, saying, <i>This is done</i> because of that <i>which</i> the LORD did unto me when I came forth out of Egypt.
1495 16th	Second Day (Sunday morning OT) went South to the way of the Trans-Sinai Highway, reached Etham on the Edge of the highway.	<u>Exo. 13:17</u> And it came to pass, when Pharaoh had let the people go, that God led them not <i>through</i> the way of the land of the Philistines, although that <i>was</i> near; for God said, Lest peradventure the people repent when they see war, and they return to Egypt: <u>Exo. 13:20</u> And they took their journey from Succoth, and encamped in Etham, in the edge of the wilderness.
1495 17th	Third Day: (starts Monday morning OT) Turned from the Trans-Sinai Highway to Pi-hahiroth	<u>Exo. 14:2</u> Speak unto the children of Israel, that they turn and encamp before Pihahiroth, between Migdol and the sea, over against Baalzephon: before it shall ye encamp by the sea.
1495 18th	Fourth Day: (Starts Tuesday Morning OT) Israel camps at Pi-hahiroth. Pharaoh sees them trapped by the sea and pursues them	<u>Exo. 14:9</u> But the Egyptians pursued after them, all the horses <i>and</i> chariots of Pharaoh, and his horsemen, and his army, and overtook them encamping by the sea, beside Pihahiroth, before Baalzephon.
1495 19th	Fifth Day: (Starts Wednesday morning OT) Rebellion at the Red Sea (1R First Rebellion) God protects Israel with a cloud of light and darkness	<u>Exo. 14:10-12</u> And when Pharaoh drew nigh, the children of Israel lifted up their eyes, and, behold, the Egyptians marched after them; and they were sore afraid: and the children of Israel cried out unto the LORD. And they said unto Moses, Because there were no graves in Egypt, hast thou taken us away to die in the wilderness? wherefore hast thou dealt thus with us, to carry us forth out of Egypt? Is not this the word that we did tell thee in Egypt, saying, Let us alone, that we may serve the Egyptians? For it had been better for us to serve the Egyptians, than that we should die in the wilderness. <u>Exo. 14:19-20</u> And the angel of God, which went before the camp of Israel, removed and went behind them; and the pillar of the cloud went from before their face, and stood behind them: And it came between the camp of the Egyptians and the camp of Israel; and it was a cloud and darkness <i>to them</i> , but it gave light by night <i>to these</i> : so that the one came not near the other all the night.
1495	5 th Day: (Thursday Morning OT) Crossing Red Sea Cloud of Defense continues	 <u>Exo. 14:21-23</u> And Moses stretched out his hand over the sea; and the LORD caused the sea to go <i>back</i> by a strong east wind all that night, and made the sea dry <i>land</i> , and the waters were divided. And the children of Israel went into the midst of the sea upon the dry <i>ground</i> : and the waters were a wall unto them on their right hand, and on their left. And the Egyptians pursued, and went in after them to the midst of the sea, <i>even</i> all Pharaoh's horses, his chariots, and his horsemen.
1495 20th	6 th Day Morning (Friday Morning OT) Egyptian Troops destroyed	<u>Exo 14:24-28</u> And it came to pass, that in the morning watch the LORD looked unto the host of the Egyptians through the pillar of fire and of the cloud, and troubled the host of the Egyptians, And took off their chariot wheels, that they drave them heavily: so that the Egyptians said, Let us flee from the face of Israel; for the LORD fighteth for them against the Egyptians. And the LORD said unto Moses, Stretch out thine hand over the sea, that the waters may come again upon the Egyptians, upon their chariots, and upon their horsemen. And Moses stretched forth his hand over the sea, and the sea returned to his strength when the morning appeared; and the Egyptians fled against it; and the LORD overthrew the Egyptians in the midst of the sea. And the waters returned, and covered the chariots, and the horsemen, <i>and</i> all the host of Pharaoh that came into the sea after them; there remained not so much as one of them.
1495 21st	6 th Day Sundown: (Sabbath evening) Start of Last Day of Unleavened Bread: A Sabbath	<u>Exo. 15:1</u> Then sang Moses and the children of Israel this song unto the LORD, and spake, saying, I will sing unto the LORD, for he hath triumphed gloriously: the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea.



	Song of Moses I	<u>Exo. 12:16</u> And in the first day <i>there shall be</i> an holy convocation, and in the seventh day there shall be an holy convocation to you; no manner of work shall be done in them, <i>save that which every man must eat, that only may be done of you.</i>
1495	3 days Journey and Rebellion (2R) over water issues at Marah	<u>Exo. 15:23-25</u> And when they came to Marah, they could not drink of the waters of Marah, for they <i>were bitter</i> : therefore the name of it was called Marah. And the people murmured against Moses, saying, What shall we drink? And he cried unto the LORD; and the LORD shewed him a tree, <i>which</i> when he had cast into the waters, the waters were made sweet: there he made for them a statute and an ordinance, and there he proved them,
1495	15th day of second month, Rebellion (3R) brings quail & manna	<u>Exo. 16:1-2</u> And they took their journey from Elim, and all the congregation of the children of Israel came unto the wilderness of Sin, which <i>is</i> between Elim and Sinai, on the fifteenth day of the second month after their departing out of the land of Egypt. And the whole congregation of the children of Israel murmured against Moses and Aaron in the wilderness: <u>Exo 16:4-5</u> Then said the LORD unto Moses, Behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you; and the people shall go out and gather a certain rate every day, that I may prove them, whether they will walk in my law, or no. And it shall come to pass, that on the sixth day they shall prepare <i>that</i> which they bring in; and it shall be twice as much as they gather daily. <u>Exo. 16:12-13</u> "I have heard the murmurings of the children of Israel: speak unto them, saying, At even ye shall eat flesh, and in the morning ye shall be filled with bread; and ye shall know that I <i>am</i> the LORD your God. And it came to pass, that at even the quails came up, and covered the camp: and in the morning the dew lay round about the host."
1495	Meribah/Massa Rebellion (4R) Moses Smites Rock	<u>Exo. 17:6-7</u> Behold, I will stand before thee there upon the rock in Horeb; and thou shalt smite the rock, and there shall come water out of it, that the people may drink. And Moses did so in the sight of the elders of Israel. And he called the name of the place Massah, and Meribah, because of the chiding of the children of Israel, and because they tempted the LORD, saying, Is the LORD among us, or not?
1495	Conflict with Amalek Moses builds altar Jehovahnissi	<u>Exo. 17:13-14</u> And Joshua discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. And the LORD said unto Moses, Write <i>this</i> for a memorial in a book, and rehearse <i>it</i> in the ears of Joshua: for I will utterly put out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven. <u>Exo. 17:15-16</u> And Moses built an altar, and called the name of it Jehovahnissi: For he said, Because the LORD hath sworn <i>that</i> the LORD <i>will</i> have war with Amalek from Generation to Generation.
1495	Third month, comes to Mt. Sinai Probably Gebel Kashm Al Tarif	<u>Exo. 19:1-2</u> In the third month, when the children of Israel were gone forth out of the land of Egypt, the same day came they <i>into</i> the wilderness of Sinai. For they were departed from Rephidim, and were come <i>to</i> the desert of Sinai, and had pitched in the wilderness; and there Israel camped before the mount.  Dr. Woods' Clues: "1. It is located at the eastern end of the Trans-Sinai Highway (Exod. 4:20, 27). 2. It is located near Midian. Moses pastured the flock of Jethro at Sinai (Exod. 3:1) and Jethro and Hobab, Moses' brother-in-law, both visited Moses while he was at Mt. Sinai with the Israelites (Exod. 18:5; Num. 10:29-30). 3. It is in the right location approximately two month's journey from Rameses (Exod. 19:1; Num. 33:3), and 11 day's journey from Kadesh Barnea (Deut. 1:2). 4. It is in the territory of Edom (Deut. 33:2, Judges 5:4; Hab. 3:3)."
1495 3 rd Mo 14 th D ay	First journey up the Mount (1A) God offers Covenant to Israel	<u>Exo. 19:3</u> And Moses went up unto God, and the LORD called unto him out of the mountain, saying, Thus shalt thou say to the house of Jacob, and tell the children of Israel; <u>Exo. 19:5-6</u> Now therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people: for all the earth <i>is</i> mine: And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation. <i>These are the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel.</i>
	Moses returns to people and makes God's offer to them The people accept	<u>Exo. 19:7-8</u> And Moses came and called for the elders of the people, and laid before their faces all these words which the LORD commanded him. And all the people answered together, and said, All that the LORD hath spoken we will do. And Moses returned the words of the people unto the LORD.
	Moses (2A) returns to the Mount (v. 8) and receives instruction about God speaking to Israel in a cloud	<u>Exo. 19:9</u> And the LORD said unto Moses, Lo, I come unto thee in a thick cloud, that the people may hear when I speak with thee, and believe thee for ever. And Moses told the words of the people unto the LORD.
1495 3 rd Mo 3 rd Day	Moses returns from the Mount and instructs Israel against the voice of the Lord which comes in three days.	<u>Exo. 19:14</u> And Moses went down from the mount unto the people, and sanctified the people; and they washed their clothes.
	Moses brings the people to the Mount to hear the voice of the Lord	<u>Exo. 19:16-17</u> And it came to pass on the third day in the morning, that there were thunders and lightnings, and a thick cloud upon the mount, and the voice of the trumpet exceeding loud; so that all the people that <i>was</i> in the camp trembled. And Moses brought forth the people out of the camp to meet with God; and they stood at the nether part of the mount.


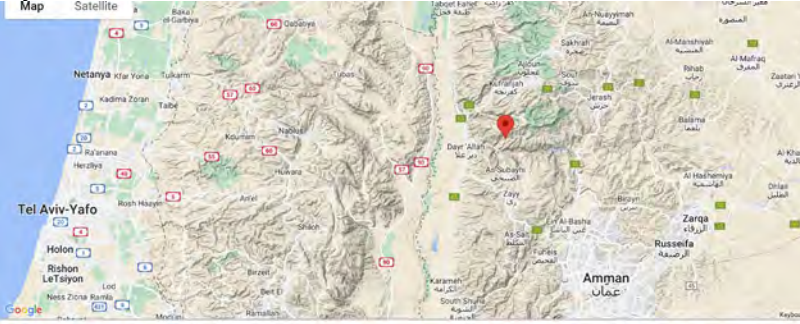
	First? Literal Earthquake	Exo. 19:18 And mount Sinai was altogether on a smoke, because the LORD descended upon it in fire: and the smoke thereof ascended as the smoke of a furnace, and the whole mount quaked greatly.
	Moses (3A) Ascends the mount before the people	Exo. 19:20 And the LORD came down upon mount Sinai, on the top of the mount: and the LORD called Moses <i>up</i> to the top of the mount; and Moses went up.
	God sends Moses Down again to keep the people from ascending the mount God gives Israel 10 Commandments and many Laws	Exo. 19:21 And the LORD said unto Moses, Go down, charge the people, lest they break through unto the LORD to gaze, and many of them perish. Exo. 19:24-25 And the LORD said unto him, Away, get thee down, and thou shalt come up, thou, and Aaron with thee: but let not the priests and the people break through to come up unto the LORD, lest he break forth upon them. So Moses went down unto the people, and spake unto them. Exo. 20:1 And God spake all these words, saying,
	Moses approaches the Thick cloud from which God spoke	Exo. 20:21 And the people stood afar off, and Moses drew near unto the thick darkness where God was.
	Moses (4A) called up the mount alone, first writes all the words of the Lord, then offers sacrifice, then goes up	Exo. 24:1-2 And he said unto Moses, Come up unto the LORD, thou, and Aaron, Nadab, and Abihu, and seventy of the elders of Israel; and worship ye afar off. And Moses alone shall come near the LORD: but they shall not come nigh; neither shall the people go up with him. Exo. 24:4 And Moses wrote all the words of the LORD, and rose up early in the morning, and builded an altar under the hill, and twelve pillars, according to the twelve tribes of Israel. Exo. 24:7-8 And he took the book of the covenant, and read in the audience of the people: and they said, All that the LORD hath said will we do, and be obedient. And Moses took the blood, and sprinkled <i>it</i> on the people, and said, Behold the blood of the covenant, which the LORD hath made with you concerning all these words. And the LORD said unto Moses, Come up to me into the mount, and be there: and I will give thee tables of stone, and a law, and commandments which I have written; that thou mayest teach them.
	Moses goes with Joshua, waits in the cloud 7 days, then is on the mount 40 days Receives instruction for Tabernacle & Priesthood	Exo. 24:12-13 And the LORD said unto Moses, Come up to me into the mount, and be there: and I will give thee tables of stone, and a law, and commandments which I have written; that thou mayest teach them. And Moses rose up, and his minister Joshua: and Moses went up into the mount of God. Exo. 24:16 And the glory of the LORD abode upon mount Sinai, and the cloud covered it six days: and the seventh day he called unto Moses out of the midst of the cloud. Exo. 24:18 And Moses went into the midst of the cloud, and gat him up into the mount: and Moses was in the mount forty days and forty nights.
	The people with Aaron rebellion (5R) while Moses delays return	Exo. 32:1 And when the people saw that Moses delayed to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themselves together unto Aaron, and said unto him, Up, make us gods, which shall go before us; for as for this Moses, the man that brought us up out of the land of Egypt, we wot not what is become of him.
	Moses descends the mount with the two tables of stone Breaking them Levi sides with Moses, Becomes the Priesthood	Exo. 32:14-15 And the LORD repented of the evil which he thought to do unto his people. And Moses turned, and went down from the mount, and the two tables of the testimony were in his hand: the tables were written on both their sides; on the one side and on the other were they written. Exo. 32:19 And it came to pass, as soon as he came nigh unto the camp, that he saw the calf, and the Dancing: and Moses' anger waxed hot, and he cast the tables out of his hands, and brake them beneath the mount. Exo 32:28-29 And the children of Levi did according to the word of Moses: and there fell of the people that day about three thousand men. For Moses had said, Consecrate yourselves to day to the LORD, even every man upon his son, and upon his brother; that he may bestow upon you a blessing this day.
	Moses hews two stones and ascends the Mount (5A)	Exo. 34:1-2 And the LORD said unto Moses, Hew thee two tables of stone like unto the first: and I will write upon <i>these</i> tables the words that were in the first tables, which thou brakest. And be ready in the morning, and come up in the morning unto mount Sinai, and present thyself there to me in the top of the mount. Exo. 34:27 And the LORD said unto Moses, Write thou these words: for after the tenor of these words I have made a covenant with thee and with Israel.
	Moses descends the mount after forty days Moses face shone	Exo. 34:28-29 And he was there with the LORD forty days and forty nights; he did neither eat bread, nor drink water. And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant, the ten commandments. And it came to pass, when Moses came down from mount Sinai with the two tables of testimony in Moses' hand, when he came down from the mount, that Moses wist not that the skin of his face shone while he talked with him.
1494	Tabernacle is finished, First day of second year. God commands Moses to Number Israel	Exo. 40:17 And it came to pass in the first month in the second year, on the first <i>day</i> of the month, <i>that</i> the tabernacle was up. Num. 1:1-3 And the LORD spake unto Moses in the wilderness of Sinai, in the tabernacle of the congregation, on the first <i>day</i> of the second month, in the second year after they were come out of the land of Egypt, saying, Take ye the sum of all the congregation of the children of Israel, after their families, by the house of their fathers, with the Number of <i>their</i> names, every male by their polls; From twenty years old and upward, all that are able to go forth to war in Israel: thou and Aaron shall Number them by their armies.
1494	Cloud of Yahweh covers Tabernacle on the day it is set up	Num. 9:15-16 And on the day that the tabernacle was reared up the cloud covered the tabernacle, <i>namely</i> , the tent of the testimony: and at even there was upon the tabernacle as it were the appearance of fire, until the morning. So it was alway: the cloud covered it <i>by day</i> , and the appearance of fire by night.
1494	second year, second month, 20th day	Num. 10:11-12 And it came to pass on the twentieth <i>day</i> of the second month, in the second year, that the cloud was taken up from off the tabernacle of the


		testimony. And the children of Israel took their journeys out of the wilderness of Sinai; and the cloud rested in the wilderness of Paran.
	Rebellion (6R) at Taberah People consumed with fire	<u>Num. 11:1-3</u> And <i>when</i> the people complained, it displeased the LORD: and the LORD heard <i>it</i> ; and his anger was kindled; and the fire of the LORD burnt among them, and consumed <i>them that were</i> in the uttermost parts of the camp. And the people cried unto Moses; and when Moses prayed unto the LORD, the fire was quenched. And he called the name of the place Taberah: because the fire of the LORD burnt among them.
	Removed to Kibrothhattaavah Appointed 70 leaders Rebellion (7R) against Manna, Quail	<u>Num 11:10</u> Moses heard the people weeping throughout their families, everyone at the door of his tent; and when the anger of the LORD was kindled greatly, Moses was also displeased. <u>Num. 11:24-25</u> And Moses went out, and told the people the words of the LORD, and gathered the seventy men of the elders of the people, and set them round about the tabernacle. And the LORD came down in a cloud, and spake unto him, and took of the spirit that was upon him, and gave it unto the seventy elders: and it came to pass, that, when the spirit rested upon them, they prophesied, and did not cease. <u>Num 11:31</u> Now a wind went out from the LORD and brought quail from the sea, and let them fall near the camp, about a day's journey on this side, and about a day's journey on the other side, all around the camp, and about three feet high on the surface of the ground.
	Move to Hazeroth Rebellion (8R) of Miriam and Aaron against Moses Move to Wilderness of Paran	<u>Num. 11:35</u> And the people journeyed from Kibrothhattaavah unto Hazeroth; and abode at Hazeroth. <u>Num. 12:1</u> And Miriam and Aaron spake against Moses because of the Ethiopian woman whom he had married: for he had married an Ethiopian woman.
	Moses sends out spies for forty days	<u>Num. 13:25</u> And they returned from searching of the land after forty days. <u>Num. 14:37,38</u> Even those men that did bring up the evil report upon the land, died by the plague before the LORD. But Joshua the son of Nun, and Caleb the son of Jephuneh., which were of the men that went to search the land, lived still.
	Rebellion (9R) of Korah Dathan, and Abiram	<u>Num. 16:3</u> And they gathered themselves together against Moses and against Aaron, and said unto them, <i>Ye take too much upon you, seeing all the congregation are holy, every one of them, and the LORD is among them: wherefore then lift ye up yourselves above the congregation of the LORD?</i>
	Moved to Kadesh in the wilderness of Zin in first month Death of Miriam Rebellion (10R) at Meribah	<u>Num. 20:1</u> Then came the children of Israel, <i>even</i> the whole congregation, into the desert of Zin in the first month: and the people abode in Kadesh; and Miriam died there, and was buried there. <u>Num. 20:4-5</u> And why have ye brought up the congregation of the LORD into this wilderness, that we and our cattle should die there? And wherefore have ye made us to come up out of Egypt, to bring us in unto this evil place? <i>it is no place of seed, or of figs, or of vines, or of pomegranates; neither is there any water to drink.</i>
	Edom refuses Israel passage, Israel moves to Mt. Hor Death of Aaron Israel mourns 30 days	<u>Num. 20:23-24</u> And the LORD spake unto Moses and Aaron in mount Hor, by the coast of the land of Edom, saying, Aaron shall be gathered unto his people: for he shall not enter into the land which I have given unto the children of Israel, because <i>ye rebelled against my word at the water of Meribah.</i>
	Israel defeats Arad the Canaanite in the South at Hormah	<u>Num. 21:3</u> And the LORD hearkened to the voice of Israel, and delivered up the Canaanites; and they utterly destroyed them and their cities: and he called the name of the place Hormah.
	Rebellion (11R) while compassing Edom Moses sets up Brazen Serpent	<u>Num. 21:4-6</u> And they journeyed from mount Hor by the way of the Red sea, to compass the land of Edom: and the soul of the people was much discouraged because of the way. And the people spake against God, and against Moses, <i>Wherefore have ye brought us up out of Egypt to die in the wilderness? for there is no bread, neither is there any water; and our soul loatheth this light bread.</i> And the LORD sent fiery serpents among the people, and they bit the people; and much people of Israel died. <u>Num. 21:9</u> And Moses made a serpent of brass, and put it upon a pole, and it came to pass, that if a serpent had bitten any man, when he beheld the serpent of brass, he lived.

<p>1457-1455</p>	<p>Israel's travels from Edom to Moab Israel destroys Sihon king of the Amorites Israel defeats Og king of Bashan</p> <p>Rebellion (12R) at Baalpeor</p>	<p>Num. 21:11-15 And the children of Israel set forward, and pitched in Obboth. And they journeyed from Obboth, and pitched at Ijeabarim, in the wilderness which <i>is</i> before Moab, toward the sunrising. From thence they removed, and pitched in the valley of Zared. From thence they removed, and pitched on the other side of Arnon, which <i>is</i> in the wilderness that cometh out of the coasts of the Amorites: for Arnon <i>is</i> the border of Moab, between Moab and the Amorites. Wherefore it is said in the book of the wars of the LORD, What he did in the Red sea, and in the brooks of Arnon, And at the stream of the brooks that goeth down to the dwelling of Ar, and lieth upon the border of Moab.</p> <p>Deut. 2:14 And the space in which we came from Kadeshbarnea, until we were come over the brook Zered, was thirty and eight years; until all the Generation of the men of war were wasted out from among the host, as the LORD sware unto them.</p> <p>Num. 21:16-21 And from thence <i>they went</i> to Beer: that <i>is</i> the well whereof the LORD spake unto Moses, Gather the people together, and I will give them water. Then Israel sang this song, Spring up, O well; sing ye unto it: The princes digged the well, the nobles of the people digged it, by <i>the direction</i> of the lawgiver, with their staves. And from the wilderness <i>they went</i> to Mattanah: And from Mattanah to Nahaliel: and from Nahaliel to Bamoth: And from Bamoth <i>in</i> the valley, that <i>is</i> in the country of Moab, to the top of Pisgah, which looketh toward Jeshimon.</p> <p>Num. 21:23-24 And Sihon would not suffer Israel to pass through his border: but Sihon gathered all his people together, and went out against Israel into the wilderness: and he came to Jahaz, and fought against Israel. And Israel smote him with the edge of the sword, and possessed his land from Arnon unto Jabbok, even unto the children of Ammon: for the border of the children of Ammon was strong.</p> <p>Num. 21:33-34 And they turned and went up by the way of Bashan: and Og the king of Bashan went out against them, he, and all his people, to the battle at Edrei. And the LORD said unto Moses, Fear him not: for I have delivered him into thy hand, and all his people, and his land; and thou shalt do to him as thou didst unto Sihon king of the Amorites, which dwelt at Heshbon.</p> <p>Num. 25:1-3 And Israel abode in Shittim, and the people began to commit whoredom with the daughters of Moab. And they called the people unto the sacrifices of their gods: and the people did eat, and bowed down to their gods. And Israel joined himself unto Baalpeor: and the anger of the LORD was kindled against Israel.</p> 
<p>1455</p>	<p>Moses delivers the Law in his final speech 11th month, first day</p>	<p>Deu 1:1-3 These <i>be</i> the words which Moses spake unto all Israel on this side Jordan in the wilderness, in the plain over against the Red sea, between Paran, and Tophel, and Laban, and Hazeroth, and Dizahab. (<i>There are eleven days' journey</i> from Horeb by the way of mount Seir unto Kadeshbarnea.) And it came to pass in the fortieth year, in the eleventh month, on the first <i>day</i> of the month, <i>that</i> Moses spake unto the children of Israel, according unto all that the LORD had given him in commandment unto them;</p>
<p>1455</p>	<p>Moses dies, aged 120; Sojourn in the wilderness ends: Joshua succeeds him, being 80 years old: he invades Canaan at harvest time on the 10th of the first month.</p>	<p>Num. 27:12-13 And the LORD said unto Moses, Get thee up into this mount Abarim, and see the land which I have given unto the children of Israel. And when thou hast seen it, thou also shalt be gathered unto thy people, as Aaron thy brother was gathered.</p> <p>Deut. 34:7 And Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died: his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated.</p>
<p>1454</p>	<p>End of 400 years of Sojourning</p> <p>Joshua invades Canaan at harvest time on the 10th of the first month.</p>	<p>Four Hundred years (1854-1454) from the birth of Isaac to entering the land under Joshua.</p> <p>JOSH. 3:15 And as they that bare the ark were come unto Jordan, and the feet of the priests that bare the ark were dipped in the brim of the water, (for Jordan overfloweth all his banks all the time of harvest,)</p> <p>JOSH. 4:19 And the people came up out of Jordan. on the tenth day of the first month, and encamped in Gilgal, in the east border of Jericho.</p> <p>Josh. 14:7 Forty years old was I when Moses the servant of the LORD sent me from Kadeshbarnea to espie out the land; and I brought him word again as <i>it was</i> in mine heart.</p>
<p>1454</p>	<p>The people circumcised and keep the Passover in the plains of Jericho; the supply of manna stopped two days after.</p>	<p>Josh. 5:2 At that time the LORD said unto Joshua, Make thee sharp knives, and circumcise again the children of Israel the second time.</p> <p>Josh. 5:12 And the manna ceased on the morrow after they had eaten of the old corn of the land; neither had the children of Israel manna any more; but they did eat of the fruit of the land of Canaan that year.</p>
<p>1454</p>	<p>The counting of days begins when the come into the land</p>	<p>Lev 19:23 And when ye shall come into the land, and shall have planted all manner of trees for food, then ye shall count the fruit thereof as uncircumcised: three years shall it be as uncircumcised unto you: it shall not be eaten of.</p>

		Lev 25:2-4 Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye come into the land which I give you, then shall the land keep a sabbath unto the LORD. Six years thou shalt sow thy field, and six years thou shalt prune thy vineyard, and gather in the fruit thereof; But in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land, a sabbath for the LORD: thou shalt neither sow thy field, nor prune thy vineyard.
1454	The Angel-prince of Yahweh's host appears armed to Joshua	Josh. 5:13 And it came to pass, when Joshua was by Jericho, that he lifted up his eyes and looked, and, behold, there stood a man over against him with his sword drawn in his hand: and Joshua went unto him, and said unto him, Art thou for us, or for our adversaries?
1454	Seven priestly trumpeters compass Jericho once a day for six days, followed by the ark of the Covenant; but on the seventh day seven times; and at the seventh time the people shouted, and the wall of the city fell	Josh. 6:20 So the people shouted when the priests blew with the trumpets: and it came to pass, when the people heard the sound of the trumpet, and the people shouted with a great shout, that the wall fell down flat, so that the people went up into the city, every man straight before him, and they took the city.
	Joshua's Victory at Ai & Bethel, following a defeat due to the rebelliousness of Achan	Josh. 8:17 And there was not a man left in Ai or Bethel, that went not out after Israel: and they left the city open, and pursued after Israel. Ai is the city now found at Khirbet el Maqatir
	Joshua goes to Mt Ebal and Mt Gerizim above Sichem, to pronounce curses and blessings	 <p>Josh. 8:31-33 As Moses the servant of the LORD commanded the children of Israel, as it is written in the book of the law of Moses, an altar of whole stones, over which no man hath lift up <i>any</i> iron: and they offered thereon burnt offerings unto the LORD, and sacrificed peace offerings. And he wrote there upon the stones a copy of the law of Moses, which he wrote in the presence of the children of Israel. And all Israel, and their elders, and officers, and their judges, stood on this side the ark and on that side before the priests the Levites, which bare the ark of the covenant of the LORD, as well the stranger, as he that was born among them; half of them over against mount Gerizim, and half of them over against mount Ebal; as Moses the servant of the LORD had commanded before, that they should bless the people of Israel.</p> <p><i>Figure 1: East is at the top of this map</i></p>
	Gibeon (the Amorites) comes making peace, their cities also being Chephirah, and Beeroth, and Kirjathjearim	Josh. 9:17-18 And the children of Israel journeyed, and came unto their cities on the third day. Now their cities were Gibeon, and Chephirah, and Beeroth, and Kirjathjearim. And the children of Israel smote them not, because the princes of the congregation had sworn unto them by the LORD God of Israel. And all the congregation murmured against the princes.
	Adonizedek, king of Jerusalem enlists Eglon, Jarmuth, Lachish and Hebron to attack Gibeon for making peace. Joshua destroys this alliance at Bethhoron to Azekah and Makkedah	Josh. 10:3-4 Wherefore Adonizedek king of Jerusalem sent unto Hoham king of Hebron, and unto Piram king of Jarmuth, and unto Japhia king of Lachish, and unto Debir king of Eglon, saying, Come up unto me, and help me, that we may smite Gibeon: for it hath made peace with Joshua and with the children of Israel. Josh 10:9-10 Joshua therefore came unto them suddenly, and went up from Gilgal all night. And the LORD discomfited them before Israel, and slew them with a great slaughter at Gibeon, and chased them along the way that goeth up to Bethhoron, and smote them to Azekah, and unto Makkedah.
	Joshua then conquers Makkedah, Lachish, and Libna	Josh. 10:28-32 And that day Joshua took Makkedah, and smote it with the edge of the sword, and the king thereof he utterly destroyed, them, and all the souls that were therein; he let none remain: and he did to the king of Makkedah as he did unto the king of Jericho. Then Joshua passed from Makkedah, and all Israel with him, unto Libnah, and fought against Libnah: And the LORD delivered it also, and the king thereof, into the hand of Israel; and he smote it with the edge of the sword, and all the souls that were therein; he let none remain in it; but did unto the king thereof as he did unto the king of Jericho. And Joshua passed from Libnah, and all Israel with him, unto Lachish, and encamped against it, and fought against it: And the LORD delivered Lachish into the hand of Israel, which took it on the second day, and smote it with the edge of the sword, and all the souls that were therein, according to all that he had done to Libnah.
	Horam king of Gezer comes to help Lachish and is defeated along with Gezer	Josh 10:33 Then Horam king of Gezer came up to help Lachish; and Joshua smote him and his people, until he had left him none remaining.
	Joshua moves on to conquer Eglon, Jezer and Hebron	Josh. 10:34-37 And from Lachish Joshua passed unto Eglon, and all Israel with him; and they encamped against it, and fought against it: And they took it on that

		day, and smote it with the edge of the sword, and all the souls that were therein he utterly destroyed that day, according to all that he had done to Lachish. And Joshua went up from Eglon, and all Israel with him, unto Hebron; and they fought against it: And they took it, and smote it with the edge of the sword, and the king thereof, and all the cities thereof, and all the souls that were therein; he left none remaining, according to all that he had done to Eglon; but destroyed it utterly, and all the souls that were therein.
	Joshua takes Debir	<u>Josh. 10:38-39</u> And Joshua returned, and all Israel with him, to Debir; and fought against it: And he took it, and the king thereof, and all the cities thereof; and they smote them with the edge of the sword, and utterly destroyed all the souls that were therein; he left none remaining: as he had done to Hebron, so he did to Debir, and to the king thereof; as he had done also to Libnah, and to her king.
	Joshua then fights from Kadeshbarnea to Gaza, from Gibeon to Goshen, and then returns to Gilgal	<u>Josh. 10:40-41</u> So Joshua smote all the country of the hills, and of the south, and of the vale, and of the springs, and all their kings: he left none remaining, but utterly destroyed all that breathed, as the LORD God of Israel commanded. And Joshua smote them from Kadeshbarnea even unto Gaza, and all the country of Goshen, even unto Gibeon.
1449	Joshua destroys Hazor, concluding the conquest of the Land Note on Hazor	<u>Josh. 11:10-13</u> And Joshua at that time turned back, and took Hazor, and smote the king thereof with the sword: for Hazor beforetime was the head of all those kingdoms. And they smote all the souls that were therein with the edge of the sword, utterly destroying them: there was not any left to breathe: and he burnt Hazor with fire. And all the cities of those kings, and all the kings of them, did Joshua take, and smote them with the edge of the sword, and he utterly destroyed them, as Moses the servant of the LORD commanded. But as for the cities that stood still in their strength, Israel burned none of them, save Hazor only; that did Joshua burn.
1449	The land of Canaan has rest from war five years after the passage of Jordan.: Caleb 85 yrs.	<u>Josh. 14:10</u> And now, behold, the LORD hath kept me alive, as he said, these forty and five years, even since the LORD spake this word unto Moses, while the children of Israel wandered in the wilderness: and now, lo, I am this day fourscore and five years old. <u>Josh. 14:15</u> And the name of Hebron before was Kirjatharba; which Arba was a great man among the Anakims. And the land had rest from war.
1425	Joshua writes the law upon a Stone in Shechem	 <u>Josh. 24:27</u> "And Joshua said unto all the people, Behold, this stone shall be a witness unto us; for it hath heard all the words of the LORD which he spake unto us: it shall be therefore a witness unto you, lest ye deny your God. CGBT: This damaged standing stone was discovered in Shechem at the ruins of the Temple of Baal Berith, which means the covenant of the Lord.
1426	Joshua dies, aged 110, and is succeeded by other judges	<u>Judges 2:8</u> And Joshua the son of Nun, the servant of the LO RD, died, being an hundred and ten years old.
1426	Start of Othniel Judging Israel 40 yrs.	<u>Judges 3:11</u> And the land had rest forty years. And Othniel the son of Kenaz died.
	Period of the Elders who outlived Joshua, Period of Rebellion, (Included in Othniel's Judgeship)	 <u>Judges 2:7</u> And the people served the LORD all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that outlived Joshua, who had seen all the great works of the LORD, that he did for Israel. <u>Judges 2:17</u> And yet they would not hearken unto their judges, but they went a whoring after other gods, and bowed themselves unto them: they turned quickly out of the way which their fathers walked in, obeying the commandments of the LORD; <i>but</i> they did not so.
	Cushan-rishathaim conquest of 8 years (Included in Othniel's judgeship)	<u>Judges 3:8</u> Therefore the anger of the LORD was hot against Israel, and he sold them into the hand of Chushanrishathaim king of Mesopotamia: and the children of Israel served Chushanrishathaim eight years.
1416	End of the 13th and 14th Dynasty Invasion of the Hyksos Start of Lesser Hyksos (15th Dynasty)	<u>David Rohl's Chronology</u>
1400	Start of Late Bronze 2 Period	GAI: Late Bronze II ALB IIAC. 1400–1300 BCE
1392	Start of 16th & 17th Dynasty	<u>David Rohl's Chronology</u>
1387	End of Lesser Hyksos	<u>David Rohl's Chronology</u>

1386	Othniel dies after 40 years. Start of Eglon of Moab captivity of 18 yrs. (Included in Ehud's Judgeship)	<u>Judges 3:14</u> So the children of Israel served Eglon the king of Moab eighteen years.
1386	Beginning of Ehud & Shamgar rest of 80 yrs.	<u>Judges 3:30</u> So Moab was subdued that day under the hand of Israel. And the land had rest fourscore years.
1352	Start of Greater Hyksos	<u>David Rohl's Chronology</u>
1306	End of Ehud & Shamgar, Jabin of Canaan captivity 20 yrs. (Included in Deborah and Barak's judgeship.)	<u>Judges 4:2-3</u> And the LORD sold them into the hand of Jabin king of Canaan, that reigned in Hazor; the captain of whose host was Sisera, which dwelt in Harosheth of the Gentiles. And the children of Israel cried unto the LORD: for he had nine hundred chariots of iron; and twenty years he mightily oppressed the children of Israel.
1286	Deborah and Barak begins judgeship	<u>Judges 5:31</u> So let all thine enemies perish, O LORD: but let them that love him be as the sun when he goeth forth in his might. And the land had rest forty years.
1286	Burning of Hazor by Deborah	Yigael Yadin's prime student, and the man who took over his work following his death, Avi-Yonah records in his writing that there were actually two burnings of Hazor uncovered in their digs. The one recorded by Yadin in the 13th century, and another in the 15th century. (Avi-Yonah pp. 481-482). The one in the 15th century is the destruction by Joshua recorded in Joshua 11:1-14. The burning excavated by Yadin was by Deborah and Barak
1266	End of Deborah and Barak, Captivity to Midian 7 yrs. (Included in Judgeship of Gideon)	<p><u>Judges 6:1</u> And the children of Israel did evil in the sight of the LORD: and the LORD delivered them into the hand of Midian seven years.</p> <p><u>Jdg. 7:1</u> "Then Jerubbaal, who <i>is</i> Gideon, and all the people that <i>were</i> with him, rose up early, and pitched beside the well of Harod: so that the host of the Midianites were on the north side of them, by the hill of Moreh, in the valley."</p> 
1266	Begin Gideon's judgeship of 40 yrs.	<p><u>Jdg 8:10</u> Now Zebah and Zalmunna were in Karkor, and their hosts with them, about fifteen thousand <i>men</i>, all that were left of all the hosts of the children of the east: for there fell an hundred and twenty thousand men that drew sword.</p> <p><u>Judges 8:28</u> Thus was Midian subdued before the children of Israel, so that they lifted up their heads no more. And the country was in quietness forty years in the days of Gideon.</p>  <p>Kar'kor, (foundation). The place in which Zebah and Zalmunna were again routed by Gideon, Jdg 8:10, must have been on the east of Jordan.</p>
1244	End Second Intermediate Period Start of the Third Kingdom Start of 18th Dynasty Start of Pharaoh Amose	Rohl's Chronology has the 18 th Dynasty starting at 1202 BC or 42 years later. But as discussed, his chronology runs about 50 years off the Bible's chronology.
1226	End of Gideon's judgeship begin Abimelech judges 3 yrs.	<u>Judges 9:22</u> When Abimelech had reigned three years over Israel,
1223	End of Abimelech judgeship, beginning of Tola judges 23 yrs.	<u>Judges 10:1</u> And after Abimelech there arose to defend Israel Tola the son of Puah, the son of Dodo, a man of Issachar; and he dwelt in Shamir in mount Ephraim. 2And he judged Israel twenty and three years, and died, and was buried in Shamir.
1219	End of Amose Start of Amenhotep I	Amose reigned 25 years
1200	End of Tola's judgeship, start of Jair judges Israel 22 yrs.	<u>Judges 10:3</u> And after him arose Jair, a Gileadite, and judged Israel twenty and two years.


	<u>Approximate time for Book of Ruth.</u> End of Late Bronze Age, Bronze Age Collapse	GAI: The Late Bronze Age Collapse (also called the Bronze Age Collapse) refers to a sudden and dramatic breakdown of interconnected civilizations across the Eastern Mediterranean and Near East between approximately 1200 and 1150 BCE. This period marked the end of what many scholars describe as a "globalized" era of international trade, diplomacy, and prosperity that had lasted for centuries.
1199	End of Amenhotep I Start of Thutmose I	Amenhotep I Reigned 20 years. Adjusted Rohl's Chronology
1190	End of Thutmose I Start of Thutmose II	Thutmose I reigned 9 years. Adjusted Rohl's Chronology
1188	End of Thutmose II Start of Thutmose III	Thutmose II reigned 2 years, Adjusted Rohl's Chronology
1178	End of Jair's judgeship. Philistine Invasion of 18 yrs. (Included in the Judgeships of Jephthah, Ibzan, and Elon)	Judges 10:8 And that year they vexed and oppressed the children of Israel: eighteen years, all the children of Israel that were on the other side Jordan. in the land of the Amorites, which is in Gilead.
1178	Jephthah begins judging Israel 6 yrs.	Judges 12:7 And Jephthah judged Israel six years. Then died Jephthah the Gileadite, and was buried in one of the cities of Gilead.
1178	Jephthah's curious challenge	Judges 11:26 While Israel dwelt in Heshbon and her towns, and in Aroer and her towns, and in all the cities that be along by the coasts of Arnon, three hundred years? why therefore did ye not recover <i>them</i> within that time? (My chronology = 277 years: Traditional chronology = 409 years)
1172	End of Jephthah, Start of Ibzan judging Israel 7 yrs.	Judges 12:8 And after him Ibzan of Bethlehem judged Israel. 9And he had thirty sons, and thirty daughters, whom he sent abroad, and took in thirty daughters from abroad for his sons. And he judged Israel seven years.
	Eli begins Judges Israel 40 years: Eli's judgeship refers to his rule as High Priest, not as civil judge and is not of the Judges	1 Sam. 4:18 And it came to pass, when he made mention of the ark of God, that he fell from off the seat backward by the side of the gate, and his neck brake, and he died: for he was an old man, and heavy. And he had judged Israel forty years.
1171	Birth of Samuel	Josephus , the dates of Samuel cannot be considered as set in stone. Nor are they fundamental to the accuracy of this Chronology. We chose the first year of Eli as the year Samuel was born because John Thomas did, claiming that Josephus supports this (though I can't find that in Josephus-probably a testament to my limitations) and because this age does appear to fit all other events in the life of Samuel well.
1165	End of Ibzan's judging Israel 7 years, start of Elon Judging Israel 10 yrs.	Judges 12:1 And after him Elon, a Zebulonite, judged Israel; and he judged Israel ten years.
1155	End of Elon's judgeship, start of Abdon Judging Israel 8 yrs.	Judges 12:13 And after him Abdon the son of Hillel, a Pirathonite, judged Israel. And he had forty sons and thirty nephews, that rode on threescore and ten ass colts: and he judged Israel eight years.
1154	Eli's judgeship to the establishment of Samuel the Prophet.	Antiquities 5:10:4 Now when Samuel was twelve years old, he began to prophesy: and once when he was asleep, God called to him by his name; and he, supposing he had been called by the high priest, came to him: but when the high priest said he did not call him, God did so thrice --Josephus
1147	End of Abdon's 8 years judgeship. Start of Samson judging Israel 20 years (Whose Judgeship was in the days of the Philistines)	 Judges 15:20 And he judged Israel in the days of the Philistines twenty years. Jdg 13:2 And there was a certain man of Zorah, of the family of the Danites, whose name was Manoah; and his wife was barren, and bare not.
1147	Philistine persecution of 40 years begins It includes the 20 yrs. of Samson's judgeship plus the 20 years while Ark was at Kirjathjearim.	Judges 13:1 And the children of Israel did evil again in the sight of the LORD; and the LORD delivered them into the hand of the Philistines forty years.
1134	End of Thutmose III Start of Amenhotep II	Thutmose III reigned 54 years, Adjusted Rohl's Chronology
1127	Death of Samson. Invasion of Philistines of 1 Sam. 4. Possible destruction of Shiloh Death of Eli in the 40th year of his Priesthood/Judgeship. The start of Samuel's Judgeship at age 39.	1 Sam. 4:18 And it came to pass, when he made mention of the ark of God, that he fell from off the seat backward by the side of the gate, and his neck brake, and he died: for he was an old man, and heavy. And he had judged Israel forty years.
1108	End of Amenhotep II Start of Thutmose IV	Amenhotep II reigns 26 years. Adjusted Rohl's Chronology

1107	Samuel calls for a rebellion against Philistines 20 years after Ark is taken, Samuel 59 Years Old	1 Sam. 7:1-2 And the men of Kirjathjearim came, and fetched up the ark of the LORD, and brought it into the house of Abinadab in the hill, and sanctified Eleazar his son to keep the ark of the LORD. And it came to pass, while the ark abode in Kirjathjearim, that the time was long; for it was twenty years: and all the house of Israel lamented after the LORD.
1107	God Thunders against the Philistines At Mizpeh	1 Sam. 7:10 And as Samuel was offering up the burnt offering, the Philistines drew near to battle against Israel: but the LORD thundered with a great thunder on that day upon the Philistines, and discomfited them; and they were smitten before Israel. 1 Sam. 7:13 So the Philistines were subdued, and they came no more into the coast of Israel: and the hand of the LORD was against the Philistines all the days of Samuel.
1100	Samuel Anoints Saul King. Start of Saul's 40 year reign. Israel rejects him. Samuel is 66 and begins joint rule with Saul.	Antiquities 5:6:5 Now he governed and presided over the people alone, after the death of Eli the high priest, twelve years, and eighteen years together with Saul the king. And thus we have finished the history of Samuel. --Josephus 1 Sam 10:26-27 And Saul also went home to Gibeah; and there went with him a band of men, whose hearts God had touched. But the children of Belial said, How shall this man save us? And they despised him, and brought no presents. But he held his peace.
1098	End of Thutmose IV Start of Amenhotep III Temple of Amun at Soleb, built by Pharaoh Amenhotep III	Thutmose IV reigns for 10 years Amenhotep III reigned for 36 years, 11 years co-reigned with Akhenaten. Adjusted Rohl's Chronology CGPT: Has an expression "the Shasu (wanderers) of Yahweh"—spelled YHW written in it.
1089	Birth of David	A Calculation based on David being 70 years old when he dies.
1086	Saul Defeats Philistines, Israel accepts him as King. Judgeship of Samuel and 13-14 year joint reign of with Saul ends. Samuel is 79 End Of About 450 Years (449)	1 Sam. 11:12-15 And the people said unto Samuel, Who is he that said, Shall Saul reign over us? bring the men, that we may put them to death. And Saul said, There shall not a man be put to death this day: for to day the LORD hath wrought salvation in Israel. Then said Samuel to the people, Come, and let us go to Gilgal, and renew the kingdom there. And all the people went to Gilgal; and there they made Saul king before the LORD in Gilgal; and there they sacrificed sacrifices of peace offerings before the LORD; and-5 there Saul and all the men of Israel rejoiced greatly. Josephus said Samuel reigned jointly with Saul for 18 years.
1081	God Rejects Saul as King Samuel is 81	1 Sam. 13:1-2 Saul reigned one year; and when he had reigned two years over Israel, Saul chose him three thousand men of Israel; whereof two thousand were with Saul in Michmash and in mount Bethel, and a thousand were with Jonathan in Gibeah of Benjamin: and the rest of the people he sent every man to his tent. 1 Sam. 15:10-11 Then came the word of the LORD unto Samuel, saying, It repenteth me that I have set up Saul to be king: for he is turned back from following me, and hath not performed my commandments. And it grieved Samuel; and he cried unto the LORD all night.
1077	David is Anointed King. David is 12. Samuel is 85.	1 Sam. 16:13 "Then Samuel took the horn of oil, and anointed him in the midst of his brethren: and the Spirit of the LORD came upon David from that day forward. So Samuel rose up, and went to Ramah." NOTE: That David was young is Scriptural. That he was twelve is a guess, based on the age when such things happened to young men in Scriptures.
1072	Start of the reign of Pharaoh Akhenaten (Born Amenhotep IV) In 1067 changes name to Akhenaten	This is calculated based on David Rohl's conclusion that King David's reign began in the thirteenth of Akhenaten's reign. He joint reigns with Amenhotep III
1072	David Slays Goliath at 17. Hostility with Saul Begins	1 Sam. 17:50-51 So David prevailed over the Philistine with a sling and with a stone, and smote the Philistine, and slew him; but <i>there</i> was no sword in the hand of David. Therefore David ran, and stood upon the Philistine, and took his sword, and drew it out of the sheath thereof, and slew him, and cut off his head therewith. And when the Philistines saw their champion was dead, they fled. NOTE: The exact age of David at this event is not known. He was too young to be a part of the army, and called in Scriptures a "stripling." 17 is a guess based on it being an appropriate age for this event, and David taking 5 stones to slay Goliath, one for each year from his supposed anointing at age 12.
	David and Johnathan's covenant	1 Sam. 18:3 Then Jonathan and David made a covenant, because he loved him as his own soul. 1Sa 18:4 And Jonathan stripped himself of the robe that was upon him, and gave it to David, and his garments, even to his sword, and to his bow, and to his girdle.
	The Women Chant for David making Saul Envious	1 Sam. 18:6 And it came to pass as they came, when David was returned from the slaughter of the Philistine, that the women came out of all cities of Israel, singing and dancing, to meet king Saul, with tabrets, with joy, and with instruments of musick.
	Saul's First Attack of David	1 Sam. 18:10-11 And it came to pass on the morrow, that the evil spirit from God came upon Saul, and he prophesied in the midst of the house: and David played with his hand, as at other times: and <i>there</i> was a javelin in Saul's hand. 1Sa 18:11 And Saul cast the javelin; for he said, I will smite David even to the wall <i>with it</i> . And David avoided out of his presence twice.
	David made Captain over 1000	1 Sam. 18:13-14 Therefore Saul removed him from him, and made him his captain over a thousand; and he went out and came in before the people. 1Sa 18:14 And David behaved himself wisely in all his ways; and the LORD was with him.
	David marries Michal for 100 Philistine foreskins	1 Sam. 18:20-21 And Michal Saul's daughter loved David: and they told Saul, and the thing pleased him. And Saul said, I will give him her, that she may be a snare


		to him, and that the hand of the Philistines may be against him. Wherefore Saul said to David, Thou shalt this day be my son in law in <i>the one of the twain</i> .
	David Successfully Wars with Philistines for Saul	1Sa 18:30 [NET] Then the leaders of the Philistines would march out, and as often as they did so, David achieved more success than all of Saul's servants. His name was held in high esteem.
	Saul's Second order to Kill David But repents	1Sam. 19:1 And Saul spake to Jonathan his son, and to all his servants, that they should kill David. 1Sa 19:6 And Saul hearkened unto the voice of Jonathan: and Saul swore, As the LORD liveth, he shall not be slain. 1Sam. 19:7 And Jonathan called David, and Jonathan shewed him all those things. And Jonathan brought David to Saul, and he was in his presence, as in times past.
	David Again Defeats Philistines for Saul	1 Sam. 19:8 And there was war again: and David went out, and fought with the Philistines, and slew them with a great slaughter; and they fled from him.
	Saul's Third attempt at David's life Michal helps David escape	1 Sam. 19:9-12 And the evil spirit from the LORD was upon Saul, as he sat in his house with his javelin in his hand: and David played with <i>his</i> hand. And Saul sought to smite David even to the wall with the javelin; but he slipped away out of Saul's presence, and he smote the javelin into the wall: and David fled, and escaped that night. Saul also sent messengers unto David's house, to watch him, and to slay him in the morning: and Michal David's wife told him, saying, If thou save not thy life to night, to morrow thou shalt be slain. So Michal let David down through a window: and he went, and fled, and escaped.
	David escapes to Samuel, then both moved to Naioth	1 Sam. 19:18 So David fled, and escaped, and came to Samuel to Ramah, and told him all that Saul had done to him. And he and Samuel went and dwelt in Naioth.
	Saul sends 3 troops to catch David and finally goes himself, but all fall down and prophesy	1 Sam. 19:23-24 And he went thither to Naioth in Ramah: and the Spirit of God was upon him also, and he went on, and prophesied, until he came to Naioth in Ramah. And he stripped off his clothes also, and prophesied before Samuel in like manner, and lay down naked all that day and all that night. Wherefore they say, <i>Is Saul also among the prophets?</i>
	David Returns to Gibeah and appeals to Johnathan	1 Sam. 20:1 And David fled from Naioth in Ramah, and came and said before Jonathan, What have I done? what <i>is</i> mine iniquity? and what <i>is</i> my sin before thy father, that he seeketh my life?
	Johnathan and David make Second Covenant	1 Sam. 20:16-17 So Jonathan made a <i>covenant</i> with the house of David, <i>saying</i> , Let the LORD even require <i>it</i> at the hand of David's enemies. And Jonathan caused David to swear again, because he loved him: for he loved him as he loved his own soul.
	Johnathan sends David Away	1 Sam. 20:42 And Jonathan said to David, Go in peace, forasmuch as we have sworn both of us in the name of the LORD, saying, The LORD be between me and thee, and between my seed and thy seed for ever. And he arose and departed: and Jonathan went into the city.
	David Flees to Nob Eats Shew Bread	1 Sam. 21:1 Then came David to Nob to Ahimelech the priest: and Ahimelech was afraid at the meeting of David, and said unto him, Why <i>art</i> thou alone, and no man with thee? 1 Sam. 21:6 So the priest gave him hallowed <i>bread</i> : for there was no bread there but the shewbread, that was taken from before the LORD, to put hot bread in the day when it was taken away.
	David Flees to Gath from Doeg Plays the fool to Achish	1 Sam. 21:10 And David arose, and fled that day for fear of Saul, and went to Achish the king of Gath. 1 Sam. 21:12-13 And David laid up these words in his heart, and was sore afraid of Achish the king of Gath. And he changed his behaviour before them, and feigned himself mad in their hands, and scrabbled on the doors of the gate, and let his spittle fall down upon his beard.
	David Flees to Cave of Adullam	1 Sam. 22:1 David therefore departed thence, and escaped to the cave Adullam: and when his brethren and all his father's house heard <i>it</i> , they went down thither to him.
	David goes to Mizpeh in Moab Sends Parents to King of Moab	1 Sam. 22:3 And David went thence to Mizpeh of Moab: and he said unto the king of Moab, Let my father and my mother, I pray thee, come forth, <i>and be</i> with you, till I know what God will do for me.
	David warned of the prophet Gad to flee to Hareth	1 Sam. 22:5 And the prophet Gad said unto David, Abide not in the hold; depart, and get thee into the land of Judah. Then David departed, and came into the forest of Hareth.
	Saul accuses his men of treason. Doeg tells Saul of Ahimelech and David, Kills priests of the line of Eli	1 Sam 22:7-9 Then Saul said unto his servants that stood about him, Hear now, ye Benjamites; will the son of Jesse give every one of you fields and vineyards, <i>and</i> make you all captains of thousands, and captains of hundreds; That all of you have conspired against me, and <i>there is</i> none that sheweth me that my son hath made a league with the son of Jesse, and <i>there is</i> none of you that is sorry for me, or sheweth unto me that my son hath stirred up my servant against me, to lie in wait, as at this day? Then answered Doeg the Edomite, which was set over the servants of Saul, and said, I saw the son of Jesse coming to Nob, to Ahimelech the son of Ahitub. 1 Sam. 22:18 And the king said to Doeg, Turn thou, and fall upon the priests. And Doeg the Edomite turned, and he fell upon the priests, and slew on that day fourscore and five persons that did wear a linen ephod.
	Abiathar, the lone priest of the sons of Eli tells David	1 Sam. 22:23 Abide thou with me, fear not: for he that seeketh my life seeketh thy life: but with me thou <i>shalt be</i> in safeguard.
	David Fights Philistines to save Keilah	1 Sam. 23:4 Then David enquired of the LORD yet again. And the LORD answered him and said, Arise, go down to Keilah; for I will deliver the Philistines into thine hand.


	God answers David through Ephod Keilah intends to betray David	<u>1 Sam. 23:9</u> And David knew that Saul secretly practised mischief against him; and he said to Abiathar the priest, Bring hither the ephod. <u>1 Sam 23:12</u> Then said David, Will the men of Keilah deliver me and my men into the hand of Saul? And the LORD said, They will deliver <i>thee</i> up.
	David hides at Ziph till betrayed	<u>1 Sam 23:19</u> Then came up the Ziphites to Saul to Gibeah, saying, Doth not David hide himself with us in strong holds in the wood, in the hill of Hachilah, <i>which is on the south of Jeshimon?</i>
	David Flees to Maon	<u>1 Sam 23:25</u> Saul also and his men went to seek <i>him</i> . And they told David: wherefore he came down into a rock, and abode in the wilderness of Maon. And when Saul heard <i>that</i> , he pursued after David in the wilderness of Maon.
	David Flees to Engedi	<u>1 Sam. 23:28-29</u> Wherefore Saul returned from pursuing after David, and went against the Philistines: therefore they called that place Selahammahlekoth. And David went up from thence, and dwelt in strong holds at Engedi.
	David cuts off Saul's skirt at Engedi	<u>1 Sam. 24:11</u> Moreover, my father, see, yea, see the skirt of thy robe in my hand: for in that I cut off the skirt of thy robe, and killed thee not, know thou and see that <i>there is</i> neither evil nor transgression in mine hand, and I have not sinned against thee; yet thou huntest my soul to take it.
1061	End of Amenhotep III	End of 36 years of Amenhotep III, Akhenaten continues as sole Pharaoh
1061	Samuel Dies at age 105 David now 28	This is concluded because David went to Philistia after Samuel's death, and was in Philistia 1 year and four months prior to the death of Saul
	David's run in with Nabal, takes Abigail to wife	<u>1 Sam. 25:3</u> Now the name of the man was Nabal; and the name of his wife Abigail: and <i>she</i> was a woman of good understanding, and of a beautiful countenance: but the man was churlish and evil in his doings; and he was of the house of Caleb.
	David Marries Ahinoam Michal is given to Phalti by Saul	<u>1 Sam. 25:43-44</u> David also took Ahinoam of Jezreel; and they were also both of them his wives. But Saul had given Michal his daughter, David's wife, to Phalti the son of Laish, <i>which was of Gallim</i> .
	Ziphites again betray David David takes Saul's spear, ridicules Abner	<u>1 Sam. 26:1</u> And the Ziphites came unto Saul to Gibeah, saying, Doth not David hide himself in the hill of Hachilah, <i>which is</i> before Jeshimon? <u>1 Sam. 26:16</u> This thing <i>is</i> not good that thou hast done. As the LORD liveth, ye <i>are</i> worthy to die, because ye have not kept your master, the LORD'S anointed. And now see where the king's spear <i>is</i> , and the cruse of water that was at his bolster.
1060	David Relocates in Gath 1 yr. and 4 months before Saul's death, with new wives, Abigail and Ahinoam which he took after Samuel's death	<u>1Sa 27:2</u> And David arose, and he passed over with the six hundred men that were with him unto Achish, the son of Maach, king of Gath. <u>1 Sam. 27:7</u> And the time that David dwelt in the country of the Philistines was a full year and four months.
	Achish gives David Ziklag	<u>1 Sam. 27:6</u> Then Achish gave him Ziklag that day: wherefore Ziklag pertaineth unto the kings of Judah unto this day.
	David raids Geshurites, Gezrites, and Amalekites	<u>1Sa 27:8</u> And David and his men went up, and invaded the Geshurites, and the Gezrites, and the Amalekites: for those <i>nations were</i> of old the inhabitants of the land, as thou goest to Shur, even unto the land of Egypt.
1059	David Raided by Amalekites, Pursues them	<u>1 Sam. 30:1</u> And it came to pass, when David and his men were come to Ziklag on the third day, that the Amalekites had invaded the south, and Ziklag, and smitten Ziklag, and burned it with fire; And had taken the women captives, that were therein: they slew not any, either great or small, but carried <i>them</i> away, and went on their way. <u>1Sa 30:17-19</u> And David smote them from the twilight even unto the evening of the next day: and there escaped not a man of them, save four hundred young men, which rode upon camels, and fled. And David recovered all that the Amalekites had carried away: and David rescued his two wives. And there was nothing lacking to them, neither small nor great, neither sons nor daughters, neither spoil, nor any <i>thing</i> that they had taken to them: David recovered all.
1059	End of reign of Saul of 40 years,	<u>1 Sam 31:5-6</u> And when his armourbearer saw that Saul was dead, he fell likewise upon his sword, and died with him. So Saul died, and his three sons, and his armourbearer, and all his men, that same day together. <u>Acts 13:21</u> : "And afterward they desired a king: and God gave unto them Saul the son of Cis, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, by the space of forty years."
1059	David Moves to Hebron start of Reign of David of 40 years	<u>2 Sam. 2:2-4</u> So David went up thither, and his two wives also, Ahinoam the Jezreelitess, and Abigail Nabal's wife the Carmelite. And his men that were with him did David bring up, every man with his household: and they dwelt in the cities of Hebron. And the men of Judah came, and there they anointed David king over the house of Judah. And they told David, saying, <i>That</i> the men of Jabeshgilead were <i>they</i> that buried Saul.
	David's Sons Born at Hebron	<u>2Sa 3:2-5</u> And unto David were sons born in Hebron: and his firstborn was Amnon, of Ahinoam the Jezreelitess; And his second, Chileab, of Abigail the wife of Nabal the Carmelite; and the third, Absalom the son of Maacah the daughter of Talmi king of Geshur; And the fourth, Adonijah the son of Haggith; and the fifth, Shephatiah the son of Abital; And the sixth, Ithream, by Eglah David's wife. These were born to David in Hebron.
1059	Start of the reign of Ishbosheth over Israel	<u>2 Sam. 2:8-10</u> But Abner the son of Ner, captain of Saul's host, took Ishbosheth the son of Saul, and brought him over to Mahanaim; And made him king over Gilead, and over the Ashurites, and over Jezreel, and over Ephraim, and over Benjamin, and over all Israel. Ishbosheth Saul's son was forty years old when he began to reign over Israel, and reigned two years. But the house of Judah followed David.
1059	Joab Defeats Abner in First War	<u>2 Sam 2:26</u> Then Abner called to Joab, and said, Shall the sword devour for ever? knowest thou not that it will be bitterness in the latter end? how long shall it be then, ere thou bid the people return from following their brethren?

1057	Abner walks away from Ishbosheth	<u>2Sa 3:9-10</u> So do God to Abner, and more also, except, as the LORD hath sworn to David, even so I do to him; To translate the kingdom from the house of Saul, and to set up the throne of David over Israel and over Judah, from Dan even to Beersheba.
1057	David Insists on the return of Michal	<u>2Sa 3:13</u> And he said, Well; I will make a league with thee: but one thing I require of thee, that is, Thou shalt not see my face, except thou first bring Michal Saul's daughter, when thou comest to see my face.
1057	Abner and David reach peace	<u>2Sa 3:20-21</u> So Abner came to David to Hebron, and twenty men with him. And David made Abner and the men that were with him a feast. And Abner said unto David, I will arise and go, and will gather all Israel unto my lord the king, that they may make a league with thee, and that thou mayest reign over all that thine heart desireth. And David sent Abner away; and he went in peace.
1057	End of the reign of Ishbosheth over Israel	<u>2 Sam. 2:8-10</u> But Abner the son of Ner, captain of Saul's host, took Ishbosheth the son of Saul, and brought him over to Mahanaim; And made him king over Gilead, and over the Ashurites, and over Jezreel, and over Ephraim, and over Benjamin, and over all Israel. Ishbosheth Saul's son was forty years old when he began to reign over Israel, and reigned two years. But the house of Judah followed David.
	Joab and Abishai kill Abner	<u>2 Sam. 3:27</u> And when Abner was returned to Hebron, Joab took him aside in the gate to speak with him quietly, and smote him there under the fifth rib, that he died, for the blood of Asahel his brother.
	David defeats the Jebusites at Jerusalem	<u>2 Sam. 5:7</u> And the king and his men went to Jerusalem unto the Jebusites, the inhabitants of the land: which spake unto David, saying, Except thou take away the blind and the lame, thou shalt not come in hither: thinking, David cannot come in hither. Nevertheless David took the strong hold of Zion: the same is the city of David.
1055	End of Pharaoh Akhenaten Start of Tutenkamen?	The start is questionable as several queens may have reigned for a short while. Tutenkamen may not have reigned till 1052. The time of reign is based on Rohl, and conventional data together. Amarna Letters: 250-270
1052	David moved from Hebron to Jerusalem	<u>2 Sam. 2:11</u> And the time that David was king in Hebron over the house of Judah was seven years and six months.
	David's Children at Jerusalem	<u>1 Chron. 14:4-7</u> Shammua, and Shobab, Nathan, and Solomon, And Ibhar, and Elishua, and Elpalet, And Nogah, and Nepheg, and Japhia, And Elishama, and Beeliada, and Elphalet.
	David Tries to bring the Ark from Kirjathjearim	<u>1 Chron. 13:3-5</u> And let us bring again the ark of our God to us: for we enquired not at it in the days of Saul. And all the congregation said that they would do so: for the thing was right in the eyes of all the people. So David gathered all Israel together, from Shihor of Egypt even unto the entering of Hemath, to bring the ark of God from Kirjathjearim. <u>2 Sam. 6:3-4</u> And they set the ark of God upon a new cart, and brought it out of the house of Abinadab that was in Gibeah: and Uzzah and Ahio, the sons of Abinadab, drove the new cart. And they brought it out of the house of Abinadab which was at Gibeah, accompanying the ark of God: and Ahio went before the ark.
	Ark stays with Obbededom for three months	<u>2Sa 6:11</u> And the ark of the LORD continued in the house of Obbededom the Gittite three months: and the LORD blessed Obbededom, and all his household.
	Hiram sends men to Build David a House	<u>2 Sam. 5:11</u> And Hiram king of Tyre sent messengers to David, and cedar trees, and carpenters, and masons: and they built David an house. <u>1 Chron. 14:1</u> Now Hiram king of Tyre sent messengers to David, and timber of cedars, with masons and carpenters, to build him an house.
	Philistines Challenge David First at Rephaim	<u>2 Sam. 5:17-18</u> But when the Philistines heard that they had anointed David king over Israel, all the Philistines came up to seek David; and David heard of it, and went down to the hold. The Philistines also came and spread themselves in the valley of Rephaim. <u>2 Sam 5:20</u> And David came to Baalperazim, and David smote them there, and said, The LORD hath broken forth upon mine enemies before me, as the breach of waters. Therefore he called the name of that place Baalperazim. <u>1 Chron. 14:9</u> And the Philistines came and spread themselves in the valley of Rephaim.
	Philistines Return to Rephaim Angels in the tops of the mulberry Trees	<u>2 Sam., 5:22</u> And the Philistines came up yet again, and spread themselves in the valley of Rephaim. <u>2 Sam. 5:24-25</u> And let it be, when thou hearest the sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees, that then thou shalt bestir thyself: for then shall the LORD go out before thee, to smite the host of the Philistines. And David did so, as the LORD had commanded him; and smote the Philistines from Geba until thou come to Gazer. <u>1 Chron. 14:13</u> And the Philistines yet again spread themselves abroad in the valley.
	David moves Ark from the home of Obbededom to Jerusalem	<u>1 Chron 15:2-3</u> Then David said, None ought to carry the ark of God but the Levites: for them hath the LORD chosen to carry the ark of God, and to minister unto him for ever. And David gathered all Israel together to Jerusalem, to bring up the ark of the LORD unto his place, which he had prepared for it.
	Ark placed in City of David	<u>1 Chron. 15:29</u> And it came to pass, as the ark of the covenant of the LORD came to the city of David, that Michal the daughter of Saul looking out at a window saw king David dancing and playing: and she despised him in her heart.
	The Ark is in the City of David administered by Asaph The Tabernacle remains in Gibeon administered by Zadoc	<u>1Ch 16:37</u> So he left Asaph and his relatives there before the ark of the covenant of the LORD, to minister before the ark continually, as every day's work required, <u>1Ch 16:39-40</u> And Zadok the priest, and his brethren the priests, before the tabernacle of the LORD in the high place that was at Gibeon, To offer burnt offerings unto the LORD upon the altar of the burnt offering continually morning

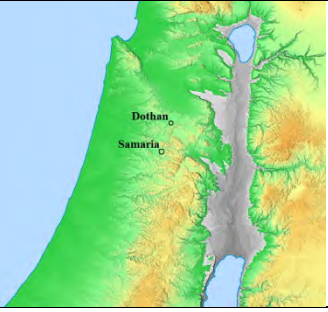
		and evening, and <i>to do</i> according to all that is written in the law of the LORD, which he commanded Israel;
	David again defeats the Philistines	2 Sam. 8:1 And after this it came to pass, that David smote the Philistines, and subdued them: and David took Methegammah out of the hand of the Philistines. 1Chron. 18:1 Now after this it came to pass, that David smote the Philistines, and subdued them, and took Gath and her towns out of the hand of the Philistines.
	War against Moab East	2 Sam 8:2 And he smote Moab, and measured them with a line, casting them down to the ground; even with two lines measured he to put to death, and with one full line to keep alive. And so the Moabites became David's servants, <i>and brought gifts</i> . 1 Chron. 18:2 And he smote Moab; and the Moabites became David's servants, <i>and brought gifts</i> .
	War against Zobah (Aram-Sobah) to take land up to Euphrates North	 <p>Sam. 8:3-4 David smote also Hadadezer, the son of Rehob, king of Zobah, as he went to recover his border at the river Euphrates. And David took from him a thousand <i>chariots</i>, and seven hundred horsemen, and twenty thousand footmen: and David houghed all the chariot <i>horses</i>, but reserved of them <i>for an hundred chariots</i>. 1 Chron. 18:3-4 And David smote Hadarezer king of Zobah unto Hamath, as he went to stablish his dominion by the river Euphrates. And David took from him a thousand chariots, and seven thousand horsemen, and twenty thousand footmen: David also houghed all the chariot <i>horses</i>, but reserved of them an hundred chariots.</p>
	War against Syrians, takes Damascus North	2 Sam. 8:5-6 And when the Syrians of Damascus came to succour Hadadezer king of Zobah, David slew of the Syrians two and twenty thousand men. Then David put garrisons in Syria of Damascus: and the Syrians became servants to David, <i>and brought gifts</i> . And the LORD preserved David whithersoever he went. 1 Chron. 18:5-6 And when the Syrians of Damascus came to help Hadarezer king of Zobah, David slew of the Syrians two and twenty thousand men. Then David put <i>garrisons</i> in Syriadamascus; and the Syrians became David's servants, <i>and brought gifts</i> . Thus the LORD preserved David whithersoever he went.
	David takes Edom South	2 Sam. 8:14 And he put garrisons in Edom; throughout all Edom put he garrisons, and all they of Edom became David's servants. And the LORD preserved David whithersoever he went. 1Chron. 18:12-13 Moreover Abishai the son of Zeruiah slew of the Edomites in the valley of salt eighteen thousand. And he put garrisons in Edom; and all the Edomites became David's servants. Thus the LORD preserved David whithersoever he went.
	David Defeats Ammon Invasion South	2Sa 10:8 And the children of Ammon came out, and put the battle in array at the entering in of the gate: and the Syrians of Zoba, and of Rehob, and Ishtob, and Maacah, <i>were by themselves in the field</i> . 1Ch 19:7 So they hired thirty and two thousand chariots, and the king of Maachah and his people; who came and pitched before Medeba. And the children of Ammon gathered themselves together from their cities, and came to battle.
	Wars again against Syrians North	2Sa 10:17-18 And when it was told David, he gathered all Israel together, and passed over Jordan, and came to Helam. And the Syrians set themselves in array against David, and fought with him. And the Syrians fled before Israel; and David slew <i>the men of seven hundred chariots of the Syrians</i> , and forty thousand horsemen, and smote Shobach the captain of their host, who died there. 1 Chron. 19:15 And when the children Ammon saw that the Syrians were fled, they likewise fled before Abishai his brother, and entered into the city. Then Joab came to Jerusalem.
1050	David invades Ammon East	2Sa 11:1 And it came to pass, after the year was expired, at the time when kings go forth <i>to battle</i> , that David sent Joab, and his servants with him, and all Israel; and they destroyed the children of Ammon, and besieged Rabbah. But David tarried still at Jerusalem. 1 Chron. 20:1 And it came to pass, that after the year was expired, at the time that kings go out <i>to battle</i> , Joab led forth the power of the army, and wasted the country of the children of Ammon, and came and besieged Rabbah. But David tarried at Jerusalem. And Joab smote Rabbah, and destroyed it.

	Matter of Bathsheba	<u>2 Sam. 11:2</u> And it came to pass in an eveningtide, that David arose from off his bed, and walked upon the roof of the king's house: and from the roof he saw a woman washing herself; and the woman was very beautiful to look upon.
1049	Birth of Solomon	Based on Solomon 30 years old when he begins his reign, and 70 when he dies.
	David numbers Israel The Plague for numbering Israel Buys the Temple mount from Ornan the Jebusite	<u>1Ch 21:1</u> And Satan stood up against Israel, and provoked David to number Israel. <u>1Ch 21:13-15</u> And David said unto Gad, I am in a great strait: let me fall now into the hand of the LORD; for very great are his mercies: but let me not fall into the hand of man. So the LORD sent pestilence upon Israel: and there fell of Israel seventy thousand men. And God sent an angel unto Jerusalem to destroy it: and as he was destroying, the LORD beheld, and he repented him of the evil, and said to the angel that destroyed, It is enough, stay now thine hand. And the angel of the LORD stood by the threshingfloor of Ornan the Jebusite. <u>1 Chron. 21:22-25</u> "Then David said to Ornan, Grant me the place of <i>this</i> threshingfloor, that I may build an altar therein unto the LORD: thou shalt grant it me for the full price: that the plague may be stayed from the people. And Ornan said unto David, Take <i>it</i> to thee, and let my lord the king do <i>that which is</i> good in his eyes: lo, I give <i>thee</i> the oxen <i>also</i> for burnt offerings, and the threshing instruments for wood, and the wheat for the meat offering; I give it all. And king David said to Ornan, Nay; but I will verily buy it for the full price: for I will not take <i>that which is</i> thine for the LORD, nor offer burnt offerings without cost. So David gave to Ornan for the place six hundred shekels of gold by weight. <u>1 Chron. 21:26</u> And David built there an altar unto the LORD, and offered burnt offerings and peace offerings, and called upon the LORD; and he answered him from heaven by fire upon the altar of burnt offering.
1042-1046	Amnon Forces Tamar	<u>2Sa 13:14-15</u> Howbeit he would not hearken unto her voice: but, being stronger than she, forced her, and lay with her. Then Amnon hated her exceedingly; so that the hatred wherewith he hated her was greater than the love wherewith he had loved her. And Amnon said unto her, Arise, be gone. Tamar is born after Absalom in Hebron. (Not listed among David's children born in Jerusalem) David in Hebron 1059, Tamar couldn't be born prior to 1058. For Tamar To be 12, (puberty,) would go to at least 1046. If 16 then 1042
1044-1040	Absalom slays Amnon after 2 years	<u>2 Sam. 13:23-24</u> And after two years it happened that Absalom had shearers in Baal-hazor, which is beside Ephraim. And Absalom called to all the sons of the king. And Absalom came to the king and said, Behold, your servant now has shearers. Please let the king and his servants go with your servant. <u>2 Sam. 13:32</u> And Jonadab the son of Shimeah, David's brother, answered and said, Do not let my lord say, They have killed all of the young men, the king's sons; for only Amnon is dead. For it has been settled by Absalom's command from the day of his humbling of his sister Tamar.
1042	Pharoah Tutankhamun	Tutankhamun reigns for seven years--Rohl
	Absalom, flees to Geshur for three years	<u>2Sa 13:38</u> And Absalom had fled, and had gone to Geshur, and was there <u>three years</u> .
1041-1037	Joab Convinces David to bring Absalom back	<u>2 Sam. 14:22-23</u> And Joab fell on his face to the earth, and bowed, and blessed the king. And Joab said, Today your servant has known that I have found grace in your eyes, my lord, O king, in that the king has done the word of his servant. And Joab rose up and went to Geshur, and brought Absalom to Jerusalem.
1037	Pharaoh Ankhkheperure Smenkhkare died.	This Pharaoh who reigned at the same time as Tutankhamun died two years before Ay ascended.--Rohl
1039-1035	Absalom sees David 2 years after his return	<u>2 Sam. 14:28</u> And Absalom lived in Jerusalem two years, and had not seen the king's face. <u>2 Sam. 14:33</u> And Joab came to the king and told him. And he called to Absalom; and he came to the king, and bowed to him on his face to the earth before the king. And the king gave a kiss to Absalom.
	Three Years Famine till the Avenging of the Gibeonites against the House of Saul	<u>2 Sam. 21:1</u> Then there was a famine in the days of David three years, year after year; and David enquired of the LORD. And the LORD answered, <i>It is</i> for Saul, and for <i>his</i> bloody house, because he slew the Gibeonites. <u>2 Sam. 21:5-6</u> And they answered the king, The man that consumed us, and that devised against us <i>that</i> we should be destroyed from remaining in any of the coasts of Israel, Let seven men of his sons be delivered unto us, and we will hang them up unto the LORD in Gibeah of Saul, <i>whom</i> the LORD did choose. And the king said, I will give <i>them</i> .
1035	Pharaoh Tutankhamen Dies Start of Pharaoh Ay	Rohl has Ay ruling 9 years before a joint reign with Haremheb (which lasts three years) begins

1035-1031	Absalom's Rebellion after "Four years" David is 54-58	 <p>2 Sam./ 15:7 And it came to pass after forty years, that Absalom said unto the king, I pray thee, let me go and pay my vow, which I have vowed unto the LORD, in Hebron. [Most texts use four years, some forty days.) 2 Sam. 17:24 Then David came to Mahanaim. And Absalom passed over Jordan, he and all the men of Israel with him.</p>
	Absalom is Killed and the rebellion stopped	<p>2 Sam. 18:7 Where the people of Israel were slain before the servants of David, and there was there a great slaughter that day of twenty thousand men. 2 Sam. 18:14-15 Then said Joab, I may not tarry thus with thee. And he took three darts in his hand, and thrust them through the heart of Absalom, while he was yet alive in the midst of the oak. And ten young men that bare Joab's armour compassed about and smote Absalom, and slew him.</p>
1034-1030	The Rebellion of Sheba	<p>2 Sam. 20:1-2 And there happened to be there a man of Belial, whose name was Sheba, the son of Bichri, a Benjamite: and he blew a trumpet, and said, We have no part in David, neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse: every man to his tents, O Israel. So every man of Israel went up from after David, and followed Sheba the son of Bichri: but the men of Judah clave unto their king, from Jordan even to Jerusalem.</p>
	Joab Kills Amasa	<p>2 Sam. 20:10 But Amasa took no heed to the sword that was in Joab's hand: so he smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his bowels to the ground, and struck him not again; and he died. So Joab and Abishai his brother pursued after Sheba the son of Bichri.</p>
	Joab defeats Sheba	<p>2 Sam. 20:22 Then the woman went unto all the people in her wisdom. And they cut off the head of Sheba the son of Bichri, and cast it out to Joab. And he blew a trumpet, and they retired from the city, every man to his tent. And Joab returned to Jerusalem unto the king.</p>
1026-4	Start of Pharaoh Horemheb	<p>Rohl places Horemheb 29 (or 27) years before the start of 19th dynasty. Wikipedia: Before he became pharaoh Horemheb was the commander-in-chief of the army under the reigns of Tutankhamun and Ay. After his accession to the throne, he reformed the Egyptian state and it was during his reign that official action against the preceding Amarna rulers began, which is why he is considered the ruler who restabilized his country after the troublesome and divisive Amarna Period.</p>
1019	Death of David. Reign of Solomon Begins End of Abiathar's Priesthood, great great grandson of Eli	<p>1 Kings 2:11-12 And the days that David reigned over Israel were forty years: seven years reigned he in Hebron, and thirty and three years reigned he in Jerusalem. Then sat Solomon upon the throne of David his father; and his kingdom was established greatly.</p>
1016	4th of Solomon End of 480 years from Going out on Passover	<p>1 Kings 6:1 "And it came to pass in the four hundred and eightieth year after the children of Israel were come out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month Zif, which is the second month, that he began to build the house of the LORD."</p>
1016	4th of Solomon, End of 480 years of coming out of Egypt, Start of 40 years of Ezekiel laying on his right side for Judah Start of the total of 430 years of Ezk. 4.	<p>1 Kings 6:1 And it came to pass in the four hundred and eightieth year after the children of Israel were come out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month Zif, which is the second month, that he began to build the house of the LORD.</p>
1009	The Temple is Complete	<p>1 Kings 6:37-38 In the fourth year was the foundation of the house of the LORD laid, in the month Zif: And in the eleventh year, in the month Bul, which is the eighth month, was the house finished throughout all the parts thereof, and according to all the fashion of it. So was he seven years in building it.</p>
997	Beginning of 19 th Dynasty Rameses I	<p>Rohl places the start of the 19th dynasty 17 years before Rameses II takes the throne Wikipedia says Rameses I ruled 2 full years</p>
995	End Rameses I Start of Seti I	<p>Wikipedia places his rule between 15 and 9 years. Works out with the Bible dates for Rameses II</p>
980	Start of the Reign of Rameses II	<p>A Lunar eclipse takes place in the 52nd year of Rameses, which must have been 928 BC, matching lunar eclipses with Rameses reign.</p>
979	The Death of Solomon, The Reign of Rehoboam begins	<p>Based on his ruling for 40 years, beginning his rule at age 30.</p>

979	The Rebellion of Jeroboam who reigns 22 years, The Division of Israel Jeroboam rules from Shechem		1 Kings 14:20 And the days which Jeroboam reigned were two and twenty years: and he slept with his fathers, and Nadab his son reigned in his stead. 1 Kings 12:25 Then Jeroboam built Shechem in mount Ephraim, and dwelt therein; and went out from thence , and built Peniel.
976	Battle of Qadesh in the fifth year of Rameses		Rameses fought Hittite king Muwatalli at Qadesh. The Egyptians won the battlefield south of the Orantes River, but the Hittites held the city of Qadesh, thus winning the war. A peace treaty written in Akkadian found at Hattusa, and Egyptian Hieroglyphics shows the battle essentially a draw.
975	The disobedience of Rehoboam after three years, and before 5 years. The end of the 40 years of Ezk.. 4, Ezekiel laying on his right side 40 years		2 Chron. 11:17 So they strengthened the kingdom of Judah, and made Rehoboam the son of Solomon strong, three years: for three years they walked in the way of David and Solomon. 2 Chron. 12:2 And it came to pass, that in the fifth year of king Rehoboam Shishak king of Egypt came up against Jerusalem, because they had transgressed against the LORD, Ramses II's birth name was "Riyamashisha-miamana." This, Rohl believes, was shortened by scribes to "Shishaq" the q being added because the modern "Waw" (which Shisha ends with) being the same letter as the proto Hebrew "Qoph."
974	The invasion of Syria and Israel by Rameses II Properly pronounce Riama-shisha		Third invasion of Syria by Rameses II, in his seventh year. The Egyptian record shows Rameses took Shalem in his eighth year, Biblically, it had to at least start in the seventh. This is determined by eclipses during Rameses reign. Psa 76:2 In Salem also is his tabernacle, and his dwelling place in Zion.
963	The death of Rehoboam , The Reign of Abijam in Judah		1 Kings 15:1-2 Now in the eighteenth year of king Jeroboam the son of Nebat reigned Abijam over Judah. Three years reigned he in Jerusalem. and his mother's name was Maachah, the daughter of Abishalom.
960	The death of Abijam , The Reign of Asa in Judah begins		1 Kings 15:9-10 And in the twentieth year of Jeroboam king of Israel reigned Asa over Judah. And forty and one years reigned he in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Maachah, the daughter of Abishalom.
958	The death of Jeroboam , The reign of Nadab for 2 years		1 Kings 15:25 And Nadab the son of Jeroboam began to reign over Israel in the second year of Asa king of Judah, and reigned over Israel two years.
957	The murder of Nadab , The reign of Baasha for 24 years		1 Kings 15:28 Even in the third year of Asa king of Judah did Baasha slay him, and reigned in his stead. 1 Kings 15:33 In the third year of Asa king of Judah began Baasha the son of Ahijah to reign over all Israel in Tirzah, twenty and four years.
950	End of Peaceful 10 years for Asa		2 Chron. 14:1 So Abijah slept with his fathers, and they buried him in the city of David: and Asa his son reigned in his stead. In his days the land was quiet ten years.
951	Asa's victory over Ethiopians		2 Chron. 14:11-13 And Asa cried unto the LORD his God, and said, LORD, <i>it is</i> nothing with thee to help, whether with many, or with them that have no power: help us, O LORD our God; for we rest on thee, and in thy name we go against this multitude. O LORD, thou <i>art</i> our God; let not man prevail against thee. So the LORD smote the Ethiopians before Asa, and before Judah; and the Ethiopians fled. And Asa and the people that were with him pursued them unto Gerar: and the Ethiopians were overthrown, that they could not recover themselves; for they were destroyed before the LORD, and before his host; and they carried away very much spoil.
939	Baasha blockades Judah Asa Hires Syrians to attack Israel 36 th year of the Kingdom of Israel		2 Chron. 16:1-3 In the six and thirtieth year of the reign(divided Kingdom) of Asa Baasha king of Israel came up against Judah, and built Ramah, to the intent that he might let none go out or come in to Asa king of Judah. Then Asa brought out silver and gold out of the treasures of the house of the LORD and of the king's house, and sent to Benhadad king of Syria, that dwelt at Damascus, saying, <i>There is</i> a league between me and thee, as <i>there was</i> between my father and thy father: behold, I have sent thee silver and gold; go, break thy league with Baasha king of Israel, that he may depart from me. The Chronicle writer liked counting from the division of the Kingdom, not the years of the king.
937	Asa is diseased in his feet		39 th year of the divided kingdom: 2 Chron. 16:12 And Asa in the thirty and ninth year of his reign was diseased in his feet, until his disease was exceeding <i>great</i> : yet in his disease he sought not to the LORD, but to the physicians.
934	The death of Baasha , The Reign of Elah for 2 years		1 Kings 16:8 In the twenty and sixth year of Asa king of Judah began Elah the son of Baasha to reign over Israel in Tirzah, two years.
933	The murder of Elah , The reign of Zimri for 7 days		1 Kings 16:10 And Zimri went in and smote him, and killed him, in the twenty and seventh year of Asa king of Judah, and reigned in his stead. 1 Kings 16:15 In the twenty and seventh year of Asa king of Judah did Zimri reign seven days in Tirzah. And the people were encamped against Gibbethon, which belonged to the Philistines.
933	The murder of Zimri , The start of the joint reign of Omri and Tibni		1 Kings 16:21-22 Then were the people of Israel divided into two parts: half of the people followed Tibni the son of Ginath, to make him king; and half followed Omri. But the people that followed Omri prevailed against the people that followed Tibni the son of Ginath: so Tibni died, and Omri reigned.

929	Murder of Tibni , Sole Reign of Omri : His reign is a total of 12 years (including joint reign with Tibni)	<u>1 Kings 16:23</u> In the thirty and first year of Asa king of Judah began Omri to reign over Israel, twelve years: six years reigned he in Tirzah.
922	Death of Omri , Reign of Ahab for 22 years A-ha-ab-bu Sir-ila-a-a in Kurkh Monolith? From battle of Qar Qar 853	<u>1 Kings 16:28-29</u> So Omri slept with his fathers, and was buried in Samaria: and Ahab his son reigned in his stead. And in the thirty and eighth year of Asa king of Judah began Ahab the son of Omri to reign over Israel: and Ahab the son of Omri reigned over Israel in Samaria twenty and two years. Name supposed to be Ahab on Kurkh Monolith
	First Battle with Syria	<u>1 Kings 20:19-21</u> So these young men of the princes of the provinces came out of the city, and the army which followed them. And they slew every one his man: and the Syrians fled; and Israel pursued them: and Benhadad the king of Syria escaped on an horse with the horsemen. And the king of Israel went out, and smote the horses and chariots, and slew the Syrians with a great slaughter.
	Second Battle with Syria	<u>1 Kings 20:28</u> And there came a man of God, and spake unto the king of Israel, and said, Thus saith the LORD, Because the Syrians have said, The LORD is God of the hills, but he is not God of the valleys, therefore will I deliver all this great multitude into thine hand, and ye shall know that I am the LORD. <u>1Ki 20:29</u> And they pitched one over against the other seven days. And so it was, that in the seventh day the battle was joined: and the children of Israel slew of the Syrians an hundred thousand footmen in one day.
919	Death of Asa , Jehoshaphat Reigns in Judah	<u>1 Kings 22:41-42</u> And Jehoshaphat the son of Asa began to reign over Judah in the fourth year of Ahab king of Israel. Jehoshaphat was thirty and five years old when he began to reign; and he reigned twenty and five years in Jerusalem. and his mother's name was Azubah the daughter of Shilhi.
914	End of Rameses II	<u>Reigned 66 years</u>
902	Micaiah prophesies Ahab's Death	<u>2 Chron. 18:16</u> And he saith, 'I have seen all Israel scattered on the mountains, as sheep that have no shepherd, and Jehovah saith, There are no masters to these, they turn back each to his house in peace.'
902	Ahab dies in battle against Syria, Reign of Ahaziah for 2 years	<u>2Ch 18:33-34</u> And a certain man drew a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel between the joints of the harness: therefore he said to his chariot man, Turn thine hand, that thou mayest carry me out of the host; for I am wounded. And the battle increased that day: howbeit the king of Israel stayed himself up in his chariot against the Syrians until the even: and about the time of the sun going down he died. <u>1 Kings 22:51</u> Ahaziah the son of Ahab began to reign over Israel in Samaria the seventeenth year of Jehoshaphat king of Judah, and reigned two years over Israel.
	God destroys Moab, Ammon and Edom before Jehoshaphat at the Valley of Baracha	<u>2Ch 20:15-17</u> And he said, Hearken ye, all Judah, and ye inhabitants of Jerusalem, and thou king Jehoshaphat, Thus saith the LORD unto you, Be not afraid nor dismayed by reason of this great multitude; for the battle is not yours, but God's. To morrow go ye down against them: behold, they come up by the cliff of Ziz; and ye shall find them at the end of the brook, before the wilderness of Jeruel. Ye shall not need to fight in this battle: set yourselves, stand ye still, and see the salvation of the LORD with you, O Judah and Jerusalem: fear not, nor be dismayed; to morrow go out against them: for the LORD will be with you.
901	Ahaziah (of Israel) becomes sick in his second year and must yield to Jehoram his brother, but does not die for 9 more years.	<u>2 Kings 1:17</u> So he [Ahaziah] died according to the word of the LORD which Elijah had spoken. And Jehoram reigned in his stead in the second year of Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat king of Judah; because he had no son. <u>2 Kings 3:1</u> Now Jehoram the son of Ahab began to reign over Israel in Samaria the eighteenth year of Jehoshaphat king of Judah, and reigned twelve years.
900	Rebellion of Moab, Jehoram and Jehoshaphat's victory Mesha Stele	<u>2Ki 3:7</u> And he went and sent to Jehoshaphat the king of Judah, saying, The king of Moab hath rebelled against me: wilt thou go with me against Moab to battle? And he said, I will go up: I am as thou art, my people as thy people, and my horses as thy horses. <u>2Ki 3:24</u> And when they came to the camp of Israel, the Israelites rose up and smote the Moabites, so that they fled before them: but they went forward smiting the Moabites, even in their country. <u>2Ki 3:25</u> And they beat down the cities, and on every good piece of land cast every man his stone, and filled it; and they stopped all the wells of water, and felled all the good trees: only in Kirharaseth left they the stones thereof; howbeit the slingers went about it, and smote it.
894	Death of Jehoshaphat , Reign of Jehoram (son of Jehoshaphat) in Judah Edom and Libnah Rebels Permanently	<u>2 Kings 8:16-17</u> And in the fifth year of Joram the son of Ahab king of Israel, Jehoshaphat being then king of Judah, Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat king of Judah began to reign. Thirty and two years old was he when he began to reign; and he reigned eight years in Jerusalem. <u>2 Chron. 21:10</u> So the Edomites revolted from under the hand of Judah unto this day. The same time also did Libnah Revolt from under his hand; because he had forsaken the LORD God of his fathers.
892	Start of Jehoram, King of Israel's sole reign	<u>2Ki 1:17</u> So he died according to the word of the LORD which Elijah had spoken. And Jehoram reigned in his stead in the second year of Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat king of Judah; because he had no son.
	Elijah leads Syrian troops from Dothan to Samaria	<u>2Ki 6:13</u> And he said, Go and spy where he is, that I may send and fetch him. And it was told him, saying, Behold, he is in Dothan.

		 <p>2Ki 6:19 And Elisha said unto them, This <i>is</i> not the way, neither <i>is</i> this the city: follow me, and I will bring you to the man whom ye seek. But he led them to Samaria.</p>
	Elijah tells Hazael he shall be King	2Ki 8:12-13 And Hazael said, Why weepeth my lord? And he answered, Because I know the evil that thou wilt do unto the children of Israel: their strong holds wilt thou set on fire, and their young men wilt thou slay with the sword, and wilt dash their children, and rip up their women with child. And Hazael said, But what, <i>is</i> thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing? And Elisha answered, The LORD hath shewed me that thou <i>shalt</i> be king over Syria.
886	Death of Jehoram , Reign of Ahaziah in Judah for 1 year	2 Kings 8:24-26 And Joram slept with his fathers, and was buried with his fathers in the city of David: and Ahaziah his son reigned in his stead. In the twelfth year of Joram the son of Ahab king of Israel did Ahaziah the son of Jehoram king of Judah begin to reign. Two and twenty years old was Ahaziah when he began to reign; and he reigned one year in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Athaliah, the daughter of Omri king of Israel. 2 Kings 9:29 And in the eleventh year of Joram the son of Ahab began Ahaziah to reign over Judah. 2 Chron. 22:2 Forty and two years old was Ahaziah when he began to reign, and he reigned one year in Jerusalem. His mother's name also was Athaliah the daughter of Omri.
885	Jehu's Rebellion , Murder of Ahaziah , Athaliah , his mother reigns in Judah 6 years Murder of Jehoram , Reign of Jehu is 28 years	2 Kings 10:34-36 Now the rest of the acts of Jehu, and all that he did, and all his might, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel? And Jehu slept with his fathers: and they buried him in Samaria. And Jehoahaz his son reigned in his stead. And the time that Jehu reigned over Israel in Samaria was twenty and eight years.
879	Athaliah is murdered, Reign of Joash for 40 years in Judah begins	2 Chron. 24:1 Joash was seven years old when he began to reign, and he reigned forty years in Jerusalem. His mother's name also was Zibiah of Beersheba.
856	Death of Jehu , Reign of Jehoahaz for 17 years	2 Kings 13:1 In the three and twentieth year of Joash the son of Ahaziah king of Judah Jehoahaz the son of Jehu began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned seventeen years.
858	Reign of Shalmaneser III	Assyrian King's list: 858-827 BC
853	Traditional Date for the Battle of Qar Qar	Almost all chronologists use this as a foundation date for their chronologies, arguing this is the year before Ahab's death. But the name on the Kurkh Obelisk is "A-ha-ab-bu Sir-ila-a-a," translated Ahab of Israel, but this spelling for Israel never occurs elsewhere.
842	Death of Jehoahaz , Reign of Jehoash for 16 years	2 Kings 13:10 In the thirty and seventh year of Joash king of Judah began Jehoash the son of Jehoahaz to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned sixteen years.
841	Supposed date for Jehu sending tribute to Shalmaneser III, according to the Black Obelisk	Wikipedia: Black Obelisk reads: (2) "Ia-u-a of Bit Omri" (Jehu of the House of Omri). ME: That is the inscription in the second scene. Doubts exist as to whether this is really Jehu, as he was not of the house of Omri. I think it's more likely Jehoash, portrayed in the three syllables, (Ya-u-a) and since the house of Omri is obviously wrong, they were not that accurate.
839	Death of Joash , Reign of Amaziah in Judah	2 Kings 14:1-2 In the second year of Joash son of Jehoahaz king of Israel reigned Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah. He was twenty and five years old when he began to reign, and reigned twenty and nine years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Jehoaddan of Jerusalem.
824	Death of Jehoash , Reign of Jeroboam II for 41 years, Jonah's prophesy is fulfilled in Jeroboam II	2 Kings 14:23-26 In the fifteenth year of Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah Jeroboam the son of Joash king of Israel began to reign in Samaria, and reigned forty and one years. And he did <i>that which</i> was evil in the sight of the LORD: he departed not from all the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin. He restored the coast of Israel from the entering of Hamath unto the sea of the plain, according to the word of the LORD God of Israel, which he spake by the hand of his servant Jonah, the son of Amittai, the prophet, which was of Gathhepher.
820	Beginning of Third Intermediate Start of Shoshenk I	GAJ: Rohl's 22nd Dynasty: Begins with Shoshenq I at c. 820 BCE, ending earlier than the conventional 715 BCE.
810	Death of Amaziah , Reign of Azariah (Uzziah) in Judah	2 Kings 15:1-2 In the twenty and seventh year of Jeroboam king of Israel began Azariah son of Amaziah king of Judah to reign. Sixteen years old was he when he began to reign, and he reigned two and fifty years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Jecholiah of Jerusalem.
796	Isaiah	Isa. 1:1 The vision of Isaiah the son of Amoz, which he saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah.

794	Amos' and Zechariah's Earthquake	<p><u>Research gate:</u> The Balaam Text, or "Deir Alla Inscription" is dated by radiocarbon and ceramic evidence (Fig. 3). Carbon date GrN-14260 on grain and leaf material beneath earthquake rubble gave 2630 ± 50 years B.P. (vander Kooij, 1993), which calibrates to 800 ± 50 BC. The "Balaam Text" shows signs of wear, indicating that it stood for many years before being buried by an earthquake. One paleographer dates the inscription to the middle of the eighth century, or even a decade or two earlier than that (Naveh, 1967). The pottery analysis suggests that phase IX ended ~770 B.C. (Ibrahim and van der Kooij, 1977–1978, 1991; Vilders, 1992). This is consistent with an earthquake dated at 770B.C. ± 25 years.</p> <p><u>GAI:</u> The Balaam Text, also known as the Deir Alla Inscription, is an ancient inscription discovered in 1967 at Deir Alla, a site in the Jordan Valley (modern-day Jordan). Dating to approximately the 8th century BCE (c. 800–700 BCE), it is one of the earliest known extrabiblical texts referencing a figure associated with the Hebrew Bible. The inscription is significant for mentioning Balaam, son of Beor, a seer or prophet also described in Numbers 22–24, where he is hired by the Moabite king Balak to curse the Israelites but ends up blessing them under divine influence.</p>
783	Death of Jeroboam II , No immediate successor named for 11 years	<p>This is determined by comparing the listing of the Kings of Israel with the Chronology of the Kings of Judah. The line of Judah was kept accurately, (shown by the prophesy of Ezekiel laying on his side) while the line of Israel was unreliable, after the example of the world.</p> <p><u>Amo. 7:11</u> For thus Amos saith, Jeroboam shall die by the sword, and Israel shall surely be led away captive out of their own land.</p> <p><u>Hos. 8:4</u> They have set up kings, but not by me: they have made princes, and I knew it not: of their silver and their gold have they made them idols, that they may be cut off.</p> <p><u>Hos. 9:6</u> For, lo, they are gone because of destruction: Egypt shall gather them up, Memphis shall bury them: the pleasant <i>places</i> for their silver, nettles shall possess them: thorns <i>shall be</i> in their tabernacles.</p> <p><u>CGBT:</u> Sheshonq I victory wall at Karnak: It is a victory record of his campaign that extended from the Negev desert in the south to near the Sea of Galilee in the north. He mentioned Cities: The list includes numerous biblical sites such as Megiddo, Taanach, Gibeon, Arad, and Gezer. A fragment of a victory stele bearing Sheshonq's name was also found by archaeologists at Megiddo, confirming his conquest of that city. Notably, Jerusalem is not explicitly mentioned in the surviving list,</p>
772	Reign of Zachariah for 6 months	<u>2 Kings 15:8</u> In the thirty and eighth year of Azariah king of Judah did Zachariah the son of Jeroboam reign over Israel in Samaria six months.
771	Murder of Zachariah , Reign of Shallum for 1 month	<u>2 Kings 15:13</u> Shallum the son of Jabesh began to reign in the nine and thirtieth year of Uzziah king of Judah; and he reigned a full month in Samaria.
771	Murder of Shallum , Reign of Menahem for 10 years Invasion of Pul , king of Assyria (Note, Pul is the born name of Tiglathpileser III)	<p><u>2 Kings 15:17</u> In the nine and thirtieth year of Azariah king of Judah began Menahem the son of Gadi to reign over Israel, and reigned ten years in Samaria.</p> <p><u>2 Kings 15:19-20</u> And Pul the king of Assyria came against the land: and Menahem gave Pul a thousand talents of silver, that his hand might be with him to confirm the kingdom in his hand. And Menahem exacted the money of Israel, even of all the mighty men of wealth, of each man fifty shekels of silver, to give to the king of Assyria. So the king of Assyria turned back, and stayed not there in the land.</p>
763	<p>The Bur Sagale of Guzana This is the anchor date for all ancient chronology</p> <p>The more likely date for this is 809 BC</p>	<p><u>The Kings of Assyria</u> The list of Assyrian Kings comes from an ancient document called the Assyrian Eponym List. This is a list of years, with an annual account that takes place over 261 years. In the Eponym list, each year is assigned a specific name, generally thought to be named after a significant or important Assyrian man. The modern chronologists believe that the list takes place from 910 BC to 649 BC.</p> <p>The reason for this particular time frame, and in fact, how they choose all their dates is their belief that a solar eclipse (called in the Assyrian Eponyms, "the bending of the sun" was noted in the eponym of Bur-Sagale, which occurred during the reign of Assur-dan III. The following was recorded in the eponym:</p> <p>"Bur-Sagale of Guzana, revolt in the city of Assur. In the month Simanu an eclipse (a bending) of the sun took place."</p> <p>Eclipses follow specific mathematical formulas, so are fairly easy to predict, both in the future, and historically. This particular eclipse was said to have taken place in the month Simanu. Simanu is the third month of the Babylonian calendar. Working backwards, mathematicians have determined that such an eclipse occurred in 763 BC, which was nearly a full eclipse, and this date has become the accepted date, from which nearly all dates relevant to the chronologies and histories of the ancient Middle East have been calculated.</p>
760	Death of Menahem , Reign of Pekahiah for 2 years	<u>2 Kings 15:23</u> In the fiftieth year of Azariah king of Judah Pekahiah the son of Menahem began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned two years.
758	Death of Pekahiah , Reign of Pekah for 20 years	<u>2 Kings 15:27</u> In the two and fiftieth year of Azariah king of Judah Pekah the son of Remaliah began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned twenty years.
758	Death of Azariah (Uzziah) , Reign of Jotham in Judah	<u>2 Kings 15:32-33</u> In the second year of Pekah the son of Remaliah king of Israel began Jotham the son of Uzziah king of Judah to reign. Five and twenty years old was he when he began to reign, and he reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Jerusha, the daughter of Zadok.

758	Isaiah's earliest specific date, though he could have prophesied earlier	Isa. 6:1 In the year that king Uzziah died I saw also the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up, and his train filled the temple.
747	Beginning of the Reign of Tiglathpileser III Beginning of the Reign of Piye , king of Nubia and Ethiopia who conquers Egypt and starts 25th dynasty as Pharaoh till 721.	Wikipedia: 745-727 BC Wikipedia 747 -721 Assyrian King's List would put him at 744, or between 745-743
742	Death of Jotham , Reign of Ahaz (16) in Judah, began reigning at 20 years	2 Kings 16:1-2 In the seventeenth year of Pekah the son of Remaliah Ahaz the son of Jotham king of Judah began to reign. Twenty years old was Ahaz when he began to reign, and reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem, and did not that which was right in the sight of the LORD his God, like David his father.
742	Pekah comes with Rezin to war against Jerusalem Ahaz hires Tiglath Pelezer III to attack Damascus for him, to break the siege Prophecy of three score and five years to the breaking up of Israel	Isa. 7:1 And it came to pass in the days of Ahaz the son of Jotham, the son of Uzziah, king of Judah, <i>that</i> Rezin the king of Syria, and Pekah the son of Remaliah, king of Israel, went up toward Jerusalem to war against it, but could not prevail against it. 1 Kings 16:7 So Ahaz sent messengers to Tiglathpileser king of Assyria, saying, <i>I am</i> thy servant and thy son: come up, and save me out of the hand of the king of Syria, and out of the hand of the king of Israel, which rise up against me. Isa. 7:8 For the head of Syria <i>is</i> Damascus, and the head of Damascus <i>is</i> Rezin; and within threescore and five years shall Ephraim be broken, that it be not a people.
739	End of the Reign of Pekah . No immediate successor unless Elah , Hoshea's father becomes king (as may be indicated by 2 Kings 18:1-2. This ends the 3 year time frame for the war of Ahaz against Pekah with Rezin of Syria	2 Kings 15:27 In the two and fiftieth year of Azariah king of Judah Pekah the son of Remaliah began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned twenty years. 2 Kings 18:1 Now it came to pass in the third year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel, that Hezekiah the son of Ahaz king of Judah began to reign. Isa. 7:1 And it came to pass in the days of Ahaz the son of Jotham, the son of Uzziah, king of Judah, <i>that</i> Rezin the king of Syria, and Pekah the son of Remaliah, king of Israel, went up toward Jerusalem to war against it, but could not prevail against it.
734	Traditional date for Tiglathpileser III invasion of the Levant (734-731 BC)	
731	Reign of Hoshea , last King of Israel for 9 years	2 Kings 17:1 In the twelfth year of Ahaz king of Judah began Hoshea the son of Elah to reign in Samaria over Israel nine years.
727	Death of Ahaz , Reign of Hezekiah in Judah Death of Tiglath Pileser III Reign of Shalmaneser V	2 Kings 18:1-2 Now it came to pass in the third year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel, that Hezekiah the son of Ahaz king of Judah began to reign. Twenty and five years old was he when he began to reign; and he reigned twenty and nine years in Jerusalem. His mother's name also was Abi, the daughter of Zachariah. GAI : Reign: Tiglath-Pileser III ruled from 745 BCE to 727 BCE, a period of about 18 years, His death is recorded in Assyrian sources, with his successor, Shalmaneser V, ascending the throne in late 727 BCE or early 726 BCE. The exact month is uncertain due to gaps in the records, but 727 BCE is the widely accepted year. The date is corroborated by the Assyrian King List, Babylonian Chronicle, and synchronisms with biblical events (e.g., his interactions with Israel and Judah in 2 Kings 15:19, 29, where he is called "Pul").
723	Siege of Samaria to Shalmaneser V (or at least started with Shalmaneser who dies (probably in a coup) 722 BC.), and concluded by Sargon II 722-705	2 Kings 18:9 And it came to pass in the fourth year of king Hezekiah, which was the seventh year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel, that Shalmaneser king of Assyria came up against Samaria, and besieged it.
721	End of Samaria Pharaoh Neferkare Shabaka begins reign, 721-707 BC. Shabaka is the brother of Tirhakah, son of Piye. Merodach Baladan takes Babylon	2 Kings 18:10 : And at the end of three years they took it: even in the sixth year of Hezekiah, that is in the ninth year of Hoshea king of Israel, Samaria was taken. During the unrest surrounding the accession of Sargon II of Assyria in 722, Merodach-Baladan entered Babylon and claimed the Babylonian throne, which had belonged to his forebear Eriba-Marduk. An attack by the Elamites two years later so weakened the Assyrians—though both sides claimed victory—that, as king of Babylonia, Merodach-Baladan remained unmolested by Assyria for the next 10 years.
	Traditionally, a period of time between the conquering and the carrying away	2Ki 18:31-32 Hearken not to Hezekiah: for thus saith the king of Assyria, Make an agreement with me by a present, and come out to me, and <i>then</i> eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig tree, and drink ye every one the waters of his cistern: Until I come and take you away to a land like your own land, a land of corn and wine, a land of bread and vineyards, a land of oil olive and of honey, that ye may live, and not die: and hearken not unto Hezekiah, when he persuadeth you, saying, The LORD will deliver us.
714	Invasion of Sennacherib against Hezekiah	2 Kings 18:13 Now in the fourteenth year of king Hezekiah did Sennacherib king of Assyria come up against all the fenced cities of Judah, and took them. 2Kings 19:9 And when he heard say of Tirhakah king of Ethiopia, Behold, he is come out to fight against thee: he sent messengers again unto Hezekiah, saying,

	Tirhakah (Pharaoh from 690 to 664) is still King of Cush, not Pharaoh yet	
714	Hezekiah is ill, Granted 15 more years of life	Isa. 38:5 Go, and say to Hezekiah, Thus saith the LORD, the God of David thy father, I have heard thy prayer, I have seen thy tears: behold, I will add unto thy days fifteen years.
711	Assyrian date for Sargon's victory over Ashdod Sargon takes Babylon, removes Merodach Baladan	Isa. 20:1-4 In the year that Tartan came unto Ashdod, (when Sargon the king of Assyria sent him,) and fought against Ashdod, and took it; At the same time spake the LORD by Isaiah the son of Amoz, saying, Go and loose the sackcloth from off thy loins, and put off thy shoe from thy foot. And he did so, walking naked and barefoot. And the LORD said, Like as my servant Isaiah hath walked naked and barefoot three years for a sign and wonder upon Egypt and upon Ethiopia; So shall the king of Assyria lead away the Egyptians prisoners, and the Ethiopians captives, young and old, naked and barefoot, even with <i>their</i> buttocks uncovered, to the shame of Egypt.
711 (712)	[Prophecy of Isaiah's threescore and five years with the victory of Sargon]—my thought on the completion, not bro. Thomas'	Isa. 7:8 For the head of Syria <i>is</i> Damascus, and the head of Damascus <i>is</i> Rezin; and within threescore and five years shall Ephraim be broken, that it be not a people.
707	Pharaoh Shebitku, cousin of Tirhakah begins his reign till 690 BC.	
705	Traditional date for the Death of Sargon II , Start of Sennacherib	
698	Death of Hezekiah , Reign of Manasseh in Judah	2 Chron. 33:1 Manasseh was twelve years old when he began to reign, and he reigned fifty and five years in Jerusalem:
690	Pharaoh Tirhakah begins reign Leading Pharaoh of the 25 th Dynasty BC 747-656	Historical Dating 690 - 664 BC Egypt's 25 th Dynasty called the Cushite or Nubian Dynasty Third Intermediate Period
680	Death of Sennacherib Start of Esarhaddon	January 22, 680 BC is the Traditional date for the assassination of Sennacherib, and the start of his youngest son, Esarhaddon
677	Manasseh carried away to Assyria End of prophesy of three score and five years by Isaiah	2 Chron. 33:11 Wherefore the LORD brought upon them the captains of the host of the king of Assyria, which took Manasseh among the thorns, and bound him with fetters, and carried him to Babylon. Isa. 7:8 For the head of Syria <i>is</i> Damascus, and the head of Damascus <i>is</i> Rezin; and within threescore and five years shall Ephraim be broken, that it be not a people. Wikipedia While the Cimmerian invasion was underway, one of Esarhaddon's vassals in the Levant, the city of Sidon, rebelled against his rule. Sidon had only recently been conquered by Assyria, having been made a vassal by Esarhaddon's father in 701. Esarhaddon marched his army down along the Mediterranean coast and captured the rebellious city in 677 but its king, Abdi-Milkutti, escaped by boat. He was captured and executed a year later, the same year that Esarhaddon decisively defeated the Cimmerians. Another rebellious vassal king, Sanduarri of "Kundu and Sissu" (likely locations in Cilicia), was also defeated and executed. In order to celebrate his victory, Esarhaddon had the heads of the two vassal kings hung around the necks of their nobles, who were paraded around Nineveh. Sidon was reduced to an Assyrian province and two cities which had been under the Sidonian king's control were gifted to another vassal King Baal of Tyre . Esarhaddon discusses his victory over Sidon in a contemporary inscription: Abdi-milkutti, king of Sidon, who did not fear my majesty, did not heed the word of my lips, who trusted in the fearful sea and cast off my yoke – Sidon, his garrison city, which lies in the midst of the sea <i>[missing portion]</i> Like a fish I caught him up out of the sea and cut off his head. His wife, his sons, the people of his palace, property and goods, precious stones, garments of colored wool and linen, maple and boxwood, all kinds of treasures of his palace, in great abundance, I carried off. His wide spreading peoples – there was no numbering them, cattle, sheep and asses, in great number, I transported to Assyria.
669	Death of Esarhaddon Reign of Ashur Banipal	Wikipedia: Ashurbanipal meaning "Ashur is the creator of the heir") was the king of the Neo-Assyrian Empire from 669 BC to his death in 631. He is generally remembered as the last great king of Assyria. Ashurbanipal inherited the throne as the favored heir of his father Esarhaddon; his 38-year reign was among the longest of any Assyrian king.
664	Ashur-Banipal Sacks Thebes in Egypt End of Third Intermediate Period	One of History's best and most agreed upon time markers.
643	Death of Manasseh , Reign of Amon in Judah	2 Chron. 33:21 Amon was two and twenty years old when he began to reign, and reigned two years in Jerusalem.
641	Death of Amon , Reign of Josiah in Judah	2 Chron. 34:1 Josiah was eight years old when he began to reign, and he reigned in Jerusalem one and thirty years.

	Ministry of Zephaniah	Zeph. 1:1 The word of the LORD which came unto Zephaniah the son of Cushi, the son of Gedaliah, the son of Amariah, the son of Hizkiah, in the days of Josiah the son of Amon, king of Judah.
635	Josiah begins to seek after Yahweh	2Ch 34:3 For in the eighth year of his reign, while he was yet young, he began to seek after the God of David his father: and in the twelfth year he began to purge Judah and Jerusalem from the high places, and the groves, and the carved images, and the molten images.
631	Death of Ashurbanipal Reign of Assur-etil-ilani	Wikipedia: Aššur-etil-ilāni, meaning "Ashur is the lord of the Tree"), was the king of the Neo-Assyrian Empire from the death of his father Ashurbanipal in 631 BC to his own death in 627 BC Aššur-etil-ilāni is an obscure figure with a brief reign from which few inscriptions survive.
629	Josiah begins to purge Judah and Jerusalem of idols	2Ch 34:3 For in the eighth year of his reign, while he was yet young, he began to seek after the God of David his father: and in the twelfth year he began to purge Judah and Jerusalem from the high places, and the groves, and the carved images, and the molten images.
628	Start of Jeremiah's Ministry Ministry of Zephaniah	Jer. 25:3 From the thirteenth year of Josiah the son of Amon king of Judah, even unto this day, [which was the fourth of Jehoiakim] that is the three and twentieth year, the word of the LORD hath come unto me, and I have spoken unto you, rising early and speaking; but ye have not hearkened.
627	Death of Assur-etil-ilani Reign of Sin-sar-iskun	Wikipedia: Sîn-šar-iškun meaning "Sîn has established the king") was the penultimate king of Assyria, reigning from the death of his brother and predecessor Aššur-etil-ilāni in 627 BC to his own death at the Fall of Nineveh in 612 BC.
624	Josiah's Passover	2 Chron. 35:18-19 And there was no passover like to that kept in Israel from the days of Samuel the prophet; neither did all the kings of Israel keep such a passover as Josiah kept, and the priests, and the Levites, and all Judah and Israel that were present, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem. In the eighteenth year of the reign of Josiah was this passover kept.
612	Fall of Nineveh to Nabopolassar of Babylon Assyrian Capital moves to Haran Death of Sin-sar-iskun Reign of Ashur-Uballit	CGBT: 612 BC. Besieged by Nabopolassar of Babylon (founder of the Neo-Babylonian Empire) along with Cyaxares of Media (Median Empire) the city was stormed and destroyed after a roughly 3-month siege. The Assyrian Empire collapsed; remnants of the Assyrian army fled west to Harran.
611	Pharaoh Wahemibre Necho II (or Nekau) comes to power	Wahemibre Necho II (sometimes Nekau) was a king of the Twenty-sixth dynasty of Egypt (610 - 595 BC), and the son of Psammetichus I by his Great Royal Wife Mehtenweskhet. His prenomen or royal name Wahemibre means "Carrying out the Wish of Re Forever." (Clayton: p.195) Necho played a significant role in the histories of the Assyrian Empire, Babylonia and the Kingdom of Judah. The Egyptologist Donald B. Redford observed that although he was "a man of action from the start, and endowed with an imagination perhaps beyond that of his contemporaries, Necho had the misfortune to foster the impression of being a failure."
610	Death of Josiah , Reign of Jehoahaz in Judah	2 Chron. 36:2 Jehoahaz was twenty and three years old when he began to reign, and he reigned three months in Jerusalem.
609	Jehoahaz dethroned by Pharaoh Necho and removed to Egypt, Reign of Jehoiakim in Judah in servitude to Egypt	2 Chron. 36:4-5 And the king of Egypt made Eliakim his brother king over Judah and Jerusalem, and turned his name to Jehoiakim. And Necho took Jehoahaz his brother, and carried him to Egypt. Jehoiakim was twenty and five years old when he began to reign, and he reigned eleven years in Jerusalem: and he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD his God.
606	Egypt takes Syria Death of Ashur-Uballit End of Assyrian Empire Death of Nabopolassar	Wikipedia: For much of the period between 609 and 607 BC, Nabopolassar was occupied by a war against the northern Kingdom of Urartu, and in the meantime, the Egyptians took the city of Carchemish in Syria, which Necho established as his base of operations for the course of the campaign. In 606 BC, the Egyptians won several victories at various sites in Syria, such as at the city of Kimuhu, located near Carchemish. The Egyptian war continued until Necho suffered a crushing defeat at the Battle of Carchemish in 605 BC.
605	Battle of Carchemish Nebuchadnezzar's first year Egypt stopped and began to fall	Jer. 46:1-2 The word of the LORD which came to Jeremiah the prophet against the Gentiles; Against Egypt, against the army of Pharaohnecho king of Egypt, which was by the river Euphrates in Carchemish, which Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon smote in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah.
604	4th year of Jehoiakim , 1st of Nebuchadnezzar (8th of Nebuchadnezzar is the 11th of Jehoiakim .) Invasion of Israel This invasion probably begins in the first year, and concludes in the second. Start of 7 Times (2520 years) of punishment by the nations over Israel (604 BC - 1917 AD.)	2 Kings 24:1 In his days Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came up, and Jehoiakim became his servant three years: then he turned and rebelled against him. 2 Kings 24:12 And Jehoiachin the king of Judah went out to the king of Babylon, he, and his mother, and his servants, and his princes, and his officers: and the king of Babylon took him in the eighth year of his reign. Jer. 52:28 This is the people whom Nebuchadnezzar carried away captive: in the seventh year three thousand Jews and three and twenty: LEV. 26:18-20 And if ye will not yet for all this hearken unto me, then I will punish you seven times more for your sins. And I will break the pride of your power; and I will make your heaven as iron, and your earth as brass: And your strength shall be spent in vain: for your land shall not yield her increase, neither shall the trees of the land yield their fruits.
604	Nebuchadnezzar's dream in his second year Beginning of Jeremiah's prophesy	Dan. 2:1 And in the second year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, Nebuchadnezzar dreamed dreams, wherewith his spirit was troubled, and his sleep brake from him. Jer. 25:11 And this whole land shall be a desolation, and an astonishment; and these nations shall serve the king of Babylon seventy years.

597	Jehoiachin reigns 3 months	<u>2 Kings 24:8</u> Jehoiachin was eighteen years old when he began to reign, and he reigned in Jerusalem three months. And his mother's name was Nehushta, the daughter of Elnathan of Jerusalem.
	Jehoiachin is carried away to Babylon, Reign of Zedekiah begins	<u>2 Kings 24:12</u> And Jehoiachin the king of Judah went out to the king of Babylon, he, and his mother, and his servants, and his princes, and his officers: and the king of Babylon took him in the eighth year of his reign. <u>2 Kings 24:17-18</u> And the king of Babylon made Mattaniah his father's brother king in his stead, and changed his name to Zedekiah. Zedekiah was twenty and one years old when he began to reign, and he reigned eleven years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Hamutal, the daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah.
597	Ezk. 1:1 5th year of Jehoiachin's captivity, which is 30 years from Josiah's Pass Over	NOTE: There is a one year change in the Chronology's AM dates here. This is to accommodate Ezekiel's Dates, and to harmonize with the 430 years prophesy of Ezk.. 4:13 The one year must have come from the two short reigns of Jehoahaz and Jehoiachin, and whatever balance of years needed to be included in the starting and stopping of the other kings..
587	End of Zedekiah and the Kings of Israel,	<u>Ezk. 33:21</u> And it came to pass in the twelfth year of our captivity, in the tenth month, in the fifth day of the month, that one that had escaped out of Jerusalem came unto me, saying, The city is smitten. <u>2 Kings 25:1-2</u> And it came to pass in the ninth year of his reign, in the tenth month, in the tenth day of the month, that Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came, he, and all his host, against Jerusalem, and pitched against it; and they built forts against it round about. And the city was besieged unto the eleventh year of king Zedekiah. <u>2 Kings 25:8</u> And in the fifth month, on the seventh day of the month, which is the nineteenth year of king Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan., captain of the guard, a servant of the king of Babylon, unto Jerusalem:
587	End of the 430 years of Ezk. 4:3. 40 years for Judah (from the 4th of Solomon to Rehoboam's disobedience in his fourth year) and 390 years for the continued periods of disobedience. Start of the 430 year of eating defiled bread among the Gentiles	<u>Ezk. 4:4-8</u> Lie thou also upon thy left side, and lay the iniquity of the house of Israel upon it: according to the Number of the days that thou shalt lie upon it thou shalt bear their iniquity. For I have laid upon thee the years of their iniquity, according to the Number of the days, three hundred and ninety days: so shalt thou bear the iniquity of the house of Israel. And when thou hast accomplished them, lie again on thy right side, and thou shalt bear the iniquity of the house of Judah forty days: I have appointed thee each day for a year. Therefore thou shalt set thy face toward the siege of Jerusalem, and thine arm shall be uncovered, and thou shalt prophesy against it. And, behold, I will lay hands upon thee, and thou shalt not turn thee from one side to another, till thou hast ended the days of thy siege. <u>Ezk. 4:13</u> And the LORD said, Even thus shall the children of Israel eat their defiled bread among the Gentiles, whither I will drive them.
586	The captivity is started with the carrying away into Babylon in the 18th of Nebuchadnezzar Start of the Threescore and ten years of indignation referenced by Zechariah	<u>Jer. 52:28-30</u> This is the people whom Nebuchadnezzar carried away captive: in the seventh year three thousand Jews and three and twenty: In the eighteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar he carried away captive from Jerusalem eight hundred thirty and two persons: In the three and twentieth year of Nebuchadnezzar Nebuzaradan. the captain of the guard carried away captive of the Jews seven hundred forty and five persons: all the persons were four thousand and six hundred. <u>Zec. 1:12</u> Then the angel of the LORD answered and said, O LORD of hosts, how long wilt thou not have mercy on Jerusalem and on the cities of Judah, against which thou hast had indignation these threescore and ten years?
581	The captivity is completed with the carrying away into Babylon in the 23rd of Nebuchadnezzar	<u>Jer. 52:28-30</u> This is the people whom Nebuchadnezzar carried away captive: in the seventh year three thousand Jews and three and twenty: In the eighteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar he carried away captive from Jerusalem eight hundred thirty and two persons: In the three and twentieth year of Nebuchadnezzar Nebuzaradan. the captain of the guard carried away captive of the Jews seven hundred forty and five persons: all the persons were four thousand and six hundred.
575	Probable end of the siege of Tyre after 13 years	Historical dates are from 575 thru 573. 573 would make it too late for seven years till Nebuchadnezzar invades Egypt in his 37th year. 575 works nicely, as it would be reason for Nebuchadnezzar to allow pride to overcome him, but the recovery to come so he could invade Egypt.
575	After conquering most of the world, Nebuchadnezzar has dream of Tree cut down and banded for seven times	<u>Dan. 4:14-16</u> He cried aloud, and said thus, Hew down the tree, and cut off his branches, shake off his leaves, and scatter his fruit: let the beasts get away from under it, and the fowls from his branches: Nevertheless leave the stump of his roots in the earth, even with a band of iron and brass, in the tender grass of the field; and let it be wet with the dew of heaven, and let his portion be with the beasts in the grass of the earth: Let his heart be changed from man's, and let a beast's heart be given unto him; and let seven times pass over him.
574	The following month (probably shown by the Daniel being astonished for one hour)	<u>Dan. 4:19</u> Then Daniel, whose name was Belteshazzar, was astonished for one hour, and his thoughts troubled him. The king spake, and said, Belteshazzar, let not the dream, or the interpretation thereof, trouble thee. Belteshazzar answered and said, My lord, the dream be to them that hate thee, and the interpretation thereof to thine enemies.
574	Prophesy of Ezekiel's Temple 50 years since Josiah's Passover	<u>Ezk. 40:1</u> In the five and twentieth year of our captivity, in the beginning of the year, in the tenth day of the month, in the fourteenth year after that the city was smitten, in the selfsame day the hand of the LORD was upon me, and brought me thither.
567	Nebuchadnezzar returns to power	<u>Dan. 4:36</u> At the same time my reason returned unto me; and for the glory of my kingdom, mine honour and brightness returned unto me; and my counsellors and my lords sought unto me; and I was established in my kingdom, and excellent majesty was added unto me.
567	Known Babylonian Invasion of Egypt in 37th of Nebuchadnezzar	They settled at Tahpanhes, then Daphnae (modern Tell Defenneh), now identified with a mound bearing the significant name of Qatsr Bint el Yahudi, "the palace of the Jew's daughter." Here Pharaoh had a palace, for Jeremiah took great stones and hid them in mortar in the brickwork "which is at the entry of Pharaoh's house

		<p>at Tahpanhes," and prophesied that Nebuchadnezzar would spread his royal pavilion over them (Jeremiah 43:8-13). The Pharaoh of that day was Hophra, (Apries) and when the fortress of Tahpanhes was discovered and cleared in 1886, the open-air platform before the entrance was found. "Here the ceremony described by Jeremiah took place before the chiefs of the fugitives assembled on the platform, and here Nebuchadnezzar spread his royal pavilion. The very nature of the site is precisely applicable to all the events" (Flinders Petrie, Nebesheh and Defenneh, 51). It was in 568 BC. that the prophecy was fulfilled when Nebuchadnezzar marched into the Delta.</p> <p>More recently, in 1909, in the course of excavations carried on by the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, the palace of King Apries, Pharaoh Hophra, has been discovered on the site of Memphis, the ancient capital of Egypt. Under the gray mud hill, close to the squalid Arab village of Mitrahenny, which every tourist passes on the way to Sakkhara, had lain for centuries Hophra's magnificent palace, 400 ft. long by 200 ft., with a splendid pylon, an immense court, and stone lined halls, of which seven have been found intact. With many other objects of value there was found a fitting of a palanquin of solid silver, decorated with a bust of Hathor with a gold face. It is said to be of the finest workmanship of the time of Apries, a relic of the fire, which, Jeremiah predicted at Tahpanhes, the Lord of Hosts was to kindle "in the houses of the gods of Egypt" (Jeremiah 43:12).</p>
562-561	Probable date of the death of Nebuchadnezzar II Evil Merodach elevates Jehoiachin	Jer 52:31 "And it came to pass in the seven and thirtieth year of the captivity of Jehoiachin king of Judah, in the twelfth month, in the five and twentieth day of the month, <i>that</i> Evilmerodach king of Babylon in the <i>first</i> year of his reign lifted up the head of Jehoiachin king of Judah, and brought him forth out of prison,"
559	Cyrus takes Persian throne following death of his father Cambyses I	Wikipedia Cyrus the Great succeeded to the throne in 559 BC following his father's death; however, Cyrus was not yet an independent ruler. Like his predecessors, Cyrus had to recognize Median overlordship. Astyages, last king of the Median Empire and Cyrus' grandfather, may have ruled over the majority of the Ancient Near East, from the Lydian frontier in the west to the Parthians and Persians in the east. Cyrus's mother Mandane, was Astyages daughter, and full sister to Cyaxares II.
539	Cyrus marches on Babylon, defeats Nabonidus outside the city, begins redirecting the river Euphrates	End of Nabonidus, start of Belshazzar
537	The fall of Babylon when Cyrus enters the city March, 538, Gobryas ruled till Darius (Cyaxares II) becomes King (Cyaxares II is son of Astyages, and full brother of Cyrus' mother)	<p>By Herodotus, the city falls in March OF 538. It Has to be 537 to be the third year of Belshazzar. If Nabonidus died in 539 at the battle outside the walls of Babylon, then 539 was Belshazzar's first year, and 537 BC would be the third. Third year of Belshazzar: Start of Darius the Mede</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The historical reliability of Xenophon's <i>Cyropaedia</i> was found to be much higher than scholarly consensus currently holds. (One scholar of Xenophon, Steven W. Hirsch, also argues for a much higher view of the historical reliability of the <i>Cyropaedia</i>.) Xenophon was found to be historically credible, and superior to Herodotus, with regard to his accounts of the royal upbringing of Cyrus, the existence of Belshazzar, the existence of Gobryas, and the marriage of Cyrus to Astyages' daughter. [Gobryas was the general who conquered Babylon.] 2. The Behistun inscription of Darius Hystaspes ("Darius I") states that two Medians who launched rebellions against Darius at separate times did so on the basis of (allegedly) false claims to be of the family of Cyaxares. The fact that they claimed a relation to Cyaxares, rather than to Astyages, is evidence that Cyaxares II did indeed exist and was the last Median king.
535	End of Darius, start of Cyrus controlling City Cyrus declares himself Emperor	
534	End of Babylonian Reign of 70 years, Start of 2400 evening mornings of Dan.8. End of Jeremiah's 70 years	<p>Dan. 8:13-14 Then I heard one saint speaking, and another saint said unto that certain saint which spake, How long shall be the vision concerning the daily sacrifice, and the transgression of desolation, to give both the sanctuary and the host to be trodden under foot? And he said unto me, Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed.(Septuagint= 2,400 days)</p> <p>Jer. 25:11 And this whole land shall be a desolation, <i>and</i> an astonishment; and these nations shall serve the king of Babylon seventy years..</p>
534	The death of Daniel <u>The First Year Cyrus reigned as King from Babylon</u> The Decree of Cyrus to Rebuild Jerusalem	<p>The first year of Cyrus' sole reign as King of Babylon, Cyrus declares the Temple to be built in Jerusalem. Rollin says Cyrus ruled 7 years as king. This calculation must be from the first year he claimed himself King of Babylon (not from when he actually ascended the throne,) till his death.</p> <p>Ezra 1:1-2 Now in the first year of Cyrus king of Persia, that the word of the LORD by the mouth of Jeremiah might be fulfilled, the LORD stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia, that he made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and put it also in writing, saying, Thus saith Cyrus king of Persia, The LORD God of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth; and he hath charged me to build him an house at Jerusalem, which is in Judah</p> <p>Josephus. Apion i.21 "Rebuilding begun in the second month, having remained waste for 50 yrs." - i.e. 49 yrs., and 9 mos.</p> <p>Rollin Vol 1:174 The years of Cyrus' reign are computed differently. Some make it 30 years beginning from his first setting out from Persia, at the head of an army, to succour his uncle Cyaxares (Darius the Mede) others make it to be but 7 years, when he became sole monarch of the whole empire."</p> <p>He became Monarch of the empire 2 years before he became King of Babylon.--JP</p>

532	Cyrus returns to the Battlefield Cambyses II begins to reign	CGBT: 532–531 BC — Cyrus advances to the Oxus frontier. At this stage, Cyrus moves beyond the northeastern satrapies into regions corresponding to Turkmenistan, Northern Afghanistan, Southern Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan near the Aral Sea
530	Death of Cyrus The reign of Cambyses, Cyrus' son probably the Ahasuerus of Ezra 4:6	My Notes Cyrus appears to be well aware that God directed his life. Herodotus informs us that after he tired of ruling in Babylon (532 BC, only two years after he had begun), he had a dream on the battlefields of modern-day Uzbekistan, then called Massagetae. In his dream, he saw Darius (the Darius the Great of history, who allowed the building of the Temple in Jerusalem), the son of Hystaspes, Cyrus' second cousin, outfitted with two wings. One wing pointed toward Europe, the other over Asia. Cyrus interpreted the dream to mean that Darius was planning a rebellion against him. He summoned Hystaspes, one of his top generals, to immediately return to Ecbatana, to bring his son under control. Hystaspes respectfully disagreed with Cyrus, explaining that with all the glory Cyrus had brought to the Persians, his son could never revolt against him. But Cyrus was unmoved. He explained that all his life, God had made known to him his future. And he could in no way question that God was now telling him his future. So Hystaspes went back to Persia and escaped the destruction of the Persian troops which lay just ahead for Cyrus' forces. Cyrus' dream actually turned out to be true, but not as Cyrus had expected. Cyrus was killed on the battlefield in this war upon which he engaged, and ultimately Darius the Persian did come to power. And Darius, who turned out to be the administrator that Cyrus wasn't, expanded the wings of the Persian Empire to its greatest expanse. Ezra 4:6 And in the reign of Ahasuerus, in the beginning of his reign, wrote they unto him an accusation against the inhabitants of Judah and Jerusalem. Rollin Vol 1:183 "Cambyses reigned 7 years and 5 months. In Scriptures, he is called Ahasuerus."
523	Smerdis the Magian: The Artaxerxes of Ezra 4. Smerdis reigns 7 months (which coupled with the 5 months of Cambyses makes an additional year	Ezra 4:7 And in the days of Artaxerxes wrote Bishlam, Mithredath, Tabeel, and the rest of their companions, unto Artaxerxes king of Persia; and the writing of the letter was written in the Syrian tongue, and interpreted in the Syrian tongue. Rollin Vol. 1:183 "This prince is called in the Scriptures Artaxerxes. He reigned a little more than 7 months
522	Darius I or Darius Hystaspis	This is the Darius The Great, also called Darius the Persian of Ezra and Nehemiah
520	2nd of Darius, Prophecy of Haggai	Hag. 1:1 In the second year of Darius the king, in the sixth month, in the first day of the month, came the word of the LORD by Haggai the prophet unto Zerubbabel the son of Shealtiel, governor of Judah, and to Joshua the son of Josedech, the high priest, saying-- Prophecy to rebuild Temple,
520	2nd of Darius, the work on the temple begins anew.	Ezra 4:24 Then ceased the work of the house of God which is at Jerusalem. So it ceased unto the second year of the reign of Darius king of Persia.
516	Temple completed in 6th of Darius Hystaspis, 70 years after the completion of the captivity of the Jews in the 23rd of Nebuchadnezzar End of the threescore and ten prophesied in Zec. 1:12	Ezra 6:15 And this house was finished on the third day of the month Adar, which was in the sixth year of the reign of Darius the king. It is not impossible that the seventy years are from the 19th of Nebuchadnezzar and the removal of the glory of the Temple, till the decree to build the temple in the second of Darius.
490	Darius I is defeated at Marathon	Wikipedia: The Battle of Marathon took place in 490 BC during the first Persian invasion of Greece. It was fought between the citizens of Athens, aided by Plataea, and a Persian force commanded by Datis and Artaphernes. The battle was the culmination of the first attempt by Persia, under King Darius I, to subjugate Greece. The Greek army inflicted a crushing defeat on the more numerous Persians, marking a turning point in the Greco-Persian Wars.
486	End of Darius I Hystaspis (Born 550 BC) Start of the 21 year reign of Xerxes	Xerxes reign was once thought to have been 12 years as opposed to 21 years based on two separate artifacts referring to Artaxerxes 50th year of reigning. Both are now understood differently, and it is universally agreed (except by some Jehovah's Witnesses) that Xerxes reign was 21 years.
483	Xerxes rallies Persian Princes in support of Greek War: Vashti dethroned	Est. 1:3 "In the third year of his reign, he made a feast unto all his princes and his servants; the power of Persia and Media, the nobles and princes of the provinces, <i>being before him:</i> "
484	Xerxes I Prepares for War against the Greeks	From Biography of Xerxes: His cousin and brother-in-law Mardonius, supported by a strong party of exiled Greeks, incited him to take Revenge for the affront that Darius had suffered at the hands of the Greeks at Marathon (490 BCE). The impressionable Xerxes gave way to pressure from his entourage and threw himself into patient diplomatic and military preparations for war, which required three years to complete (484–481 BCE).
480	Xerxes Defeated in Greece	Principle defeats in 480, Final defeat August 479
479	Marriage of Esther to Xerxes (Ahasuerus)	Est 2:16 So Esther was taken unto king Ahasuerus into his house royal in the tenth month, which <i>is</i> the month Tebeth, in the seventh year of his reign.
474	Institution of Pur as Jewish Celebration	Est. 3:7 "In the first month, that <i>is</i> , the month Nisan, in the twelfth year of king Ahasuerus, they cast Pur, that <i>is</i> , the lot, before Haman from day to day, and from month to month, to the twelfth <i>month</i> , that <i>is</i> , the month Adar."
465	End of the reign of Xerxes. Start of the Reign of Artaxerxes	Artaxerxes of Xerxes, Xerxes' brother murders Xerxes, and Artaxerxes takes the throne.

		From HyperHistory by Dr. Arno Peters: ARTAXERXES 484 - 425 BC King of Persia. Artaxerxes I was king of the Achaemenid kingdom in Persia. He succeeded his father, Xerxes, to the throne in 465 BC. Artaxerxes reign was Generally peaceful and he showed tolerance toward the Jews. But he had to suppress several Revolts in Egypt and Bactria. The Athenians had supported the Revolt in Egypt but in 448 a peace treaty with Greece ended the fighting.
464	<u>Decree of Artaxerxes</u> to rebuild Jerusalem in 20th year of Artaxerxes' life (born 484 BC, not in 20th year of his reign.) Start of Daniels prophesy of 70 weeks	Neh. 2:1 And it came to pass in the month Nisan, in the twentieth year of Artaxerxes the king, that wine was before him: and I took up the wine, and gave it unto the king. Now I had not been beforetime sad in his presence. Neh. 2:5-8 And I said unto the king, If it please the king, and if thy servant have found favour in thy sight, that thou wouldest send me unto Judah, unto the city of my fathers' sepulchres, that I may build it. And the king said unto me, (the queen also sitting by him,) For how long shall thy journey be? and when wilt thou return? So it pleased the king to send me; and I set him a time. Moreover I said unto the king, If it please the king, let letters be given me to the governors beyond the river, that they may convey me over till I come into Judah; And a letter unto Asaph the keeper of the king's forest, that he may give me timber to make beams for the gates of the palace which appertained to the house, and for the wall of the city, and for the house that I shall enter into. And the king granted me, according to the good hand of my God upon me.
459	The 7th year of Artaxerxes	Ezra 7:7-8 And there went up some of the children of Israel, and of the priests, and the Levites, and the singers, and the porters, and the Nethinims, unto Jerusalem, in the seventh year of Artaxerxes the king. And he came to Jerusalem in the fifth month, which was in the seventh year of the king. Ezra 7:13-24 I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel, and of his priests and Levites, in my realm, which are minded of their own freewill to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee. Forasmuch as thou art sent of the king, and of his seven counsellors, to enquire concerning Judah and Jerusalem, according to the law of thy God which is in thine hand; And to carry the silver and gold, which the king and his counsellors have freely offered unto the God of Israel, whose habitation is in Jerusalem, And all the silver and gold that thou canst find in all the province of Babylon, with the freewill offering of the people, and of the priests, offering willingly for the house of their God which is in Jerusalem: That thou mayest buy speedily with this money bullocks, rams, lambs, with their meat offerings and their drink offerings, and offer them upon the altar of the house of your God which is in Jerusalem. And whatsoever shall seem good to thee, and to thy brethren, to do with the rest of the silver and the gold, that do after the will of your God. Ezra 7:26 And whosoever will not do the law of thy God, and the law of the king, let judgment be executed speedily upon him, whether <i>it be</i> unto death, or to banishment, or to confiscation of goods, or to imprisonment.
424	Death of A. Longimanus at the start of his 40th year. Xerxes II	
423	Reign of Sogdianus (Xerxes II) of 6 months, 15 days	Rollin Vol. 1:311 "Thus this wicked prince lost his life and empire, which he enjoyed only six months and fifteen days." This is Xerxes II of history.
423	Reign of Darius Nothos (Darius II) of 19 years	Rollin Vol. 1:346 "It was about the end of the Peloponnesian war, that Darius Nothos, king of Persia, died, after a reign of 19 yrs."
415	End of Seven weeks, (49 years) of the 70 weeks prophesy. 49 years of prosperity and peace under Persian protection ended when the Egyptians rose up against Persia and took Palestine who whole heartedly embraced the Egyptian cause. We are not told when this broke out. Only that it began after BC 419, and was over by BC 411.	The continual intrigue at court of Darius Nothos led to rebellion throughout the empire, but most importantly culminating in the outbreak of war between Egypt and Persia. Egypt had cast off the Persian yoke and took control of all of Judah. It was not till 411 that Persia had ended the uprising. A. Mnemon, visiting the region a little later (BC 399) put the area to tribute, for Judah's rebellion against Persia.
404	Reign of Artaxerxes Mnemon of 46 years. Rollin points out that Mnemon was dead for the last 10 months of his reign, Ochus ruling in his father's name, fearing to take the Crown till he had pretended that his father had bequeathed it to him. So his reign was actually 45 years.	Rollin Vol. 1: "It over powered him and brought him to his grave after a reign of 43 years."
359	Reign of Artaxerxes III (also called Ochus.) It is here that my dates come in harmony with the General line of historians, them placing this at BC 358	Rollin Vol 1: 497 "After having reigned 23 years, Ochus died of poison given him by Bagoas." (BC 361-338) Oxford Atlas: Artaxerxes III reigns 21 years (BC 358 - 337)
338	The reign of Arsus of 2 years	Rollin 1:497 "Arsus had reigned about 2 years." (BC 338 - 336) Oxford: Arses (BC 337-335)


336	The reign of Darius III Codomanus/Artashata	Rollin: 1:566 Darius died after a reign of six years from 337 - 330 Oxford: BC 335-330
333	The Reign of Alexander the Great BC 333-321	Alexander's victory over Darius Codomanus at Issus BC 333
332	Alexander Occupies Egypt	<u>CGBT</u> : After the siege of Gaza, Alexander marches into Egypt, October–November 332 BC. The Egyptians welcomed him because they disliked Persian rule. Alexander stays in Egypt, reorganizes administration, founds Alexandria, and visits the Oracle of Siwa in the Libyan Desert 332–331 BC winter.
331	Defeat of Darius III at Gaugamela, 331	<u>Dan 8:7</u> And I saw him come close unto the ram, and he was moved with choler against him, and smote the ram, and brake his two horns: and there was no power in the ram to stand before him, but he cast him down to the ground, and stamped upon him: and there was none that could deliver the ram out of his hand.
330	The death of Darius III following his defeat at Arbela BC 330 Alexander Assumes Emperor Role	<u>CGBT</u> : Darius III was killed by his own satrap Bessus, who then claimed the Persian throne as "Artaxerxes V," though Alexander quickly pursued and captured him. After Darius's death, Alexander became the undisputed King of Asia in both fact and recognition, July 330 BC
323	The death of Alexander after reigning 12 years The "Partition of Babylon" Perdiccas becomes Regent of the Empire in Babylon Philip III Arrhidaeus and the unborn Alexander IV become joint Kings	<u>Macc. 1:7</u> And after Alexander had reigned twelve years, he died. Oxford: Alexander died 323. Wikipedia "Through the Partition of Babylon a compromise was reached under which Perdiccas was to serve as "Regent of the Empire" and supreme commander of the imperial army. Arridaeus and the unborn child of Alexander's wife Roxana (the future Alexander IV of Macedon) were recognized as joint kings.
321	The original forming of the four winged Leopard at Alexander's death. Antigonos, Craterus, Antipater, Ptolemy Perdiccas alienates Antigonos, Craterus, and Antipater Perdiccas invades Egypt to retrieve Alexander III body which was stolen by Ptolemy	<u>Dan. 8:8</u> Therefore the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven. <u>Rollin Vol. 2:18</u> Antigonos penetrated into his [Perdiccas'] design, [Perdiccas desired to marry Alexander's widowed full sister Cleopatra, who was beloved by the Greeks in order to gain control of the empire] and evidently foresaw that his own destruction was to be the foundation of the intended success. He, therefore, passed into Greece with the greatest expedition, in order to find Antipater and Craterus, who were then engaged in a war with the Aetolians, and disclosed to them the whole plan that Perdiccas had formed. Upon this intelligence they immediately came to an accommodation with the Aetolians, and advanced towards the Hellespont, to observe the motions of the new enemy; and in order to strengthen their own part, they engaged Ptolemy, governor of Egypt, in their interest. <u>Wikipedia</u> To strengthen his control over the empire, Perdiccas agreed to marry Nicaea, the daughter of the satrap of Macedonia, Antipater. However, he broke off the engagement in 322 BC when Olympias, mother of Alexander the Great, offered him the hand of Alexander's full sister Cleopatra. Given the intellectual disability of Philip III and the limited acceptance of the boy, Alexander IV, due to his mother being a Persian, the marriage would have given Perdiccas a claim as Alexander's true successor, not merely as regent. <u>Wikipedia</u> Perdiccas earned Antipater's animosity, while Antigonos had reason to fear Perdiccas. Another general, Craterus, was also unhappy at being ignored by Perdiccas despite his important position within the army when Alexander was alive. So Antipater, Craterus and Antigonos agreed to revolt against Perdiccas. <u>Wikipedia</u> Ptolemy brought Alexander's remains back to Egypt where they were housed in the city of Memphis. Perdiccas regarded Ptolemy's action as an unacceptable provocation and decided to invade Egypt.
320	Perdiccas' Egyptian invasion fails. Perdiccas killed in mutiny by his officers Antipater becomes Regent of the Empire	<u>Wikipedia</u> Following what was so far a disastrous campaign [into Egypt], a mutiny broke out amongst Perdiccas' troops, who were disheartened by his failure to make progress in Egypt. Perdiccas was murdered by his officers (Peithon, Antigenes, and Seleucus) some time in either 321 or 320 BC. His officers and the rest of his army defected to Ptolemy. <u>Wikipedia</u> Antipater 400 BC – 319 BC) was a Macedonian general and statesman under kings Philip II of Macedon and Alexander the Great, and father of King Cassander. In 320 BC, he became regent of all of Alexander the Great's Empire
319	Antipater dies Polyperchon becomes Regent of the Empire Cassander, Antigonos, Lysimachus, and Ptolemy revolt against Polyperchon.	<u>Wikipedia</u> Antipater died of old age in 319 BC, at the age of 81. By his side was his son Cassander. Controversially, Antipater did not appoint Cassander to succeed him as regent, citing as the reason for his decision Cassander's relative youth (at the time of Antipater's passing, Cassander was 36). Over Cassander, Antipater chose the aged officer Polyperchon as regent. <u>Wikipedia</u> Polyperchon was appointed regent and supreme commander of the entire empire but soon fell into conflict with Antipater's son Cassander, who was to have been his chief lieutenant. The two fell into civil war, which quickly spread among all the successors of Alexander, with Polyperchon allying with Eumenes against Cassander, Antigonos and Ptolemy. <u>Wikipedia</u> Cassander rejected his father's decision, and immediately went to seek the support of Antigonos, Ptolemy and Lysimachus as his allies.
317	Olympias defeats Cassander's forces in Macedon.	<u>Wikipedia</u> At the beginning, Olympias had not been involved in this conflict, but she soon realized that in the case of Cassander's rule, her grandson would lose the crown, so she allied with Polyperchon in 317 BC. The Macedonian soldiers

	Olympias betrays Philip III in Macedonia executing him and wife Cassander begins Victories over Polyperchon in Macedonia and Greece proper. Polyperchon retreats to Peloponnesus,.	supported her return and the united armies of Polyperchon and Olympias, with the house of Aeacides, invaded Macedonia to drive Cassander out from power. <u>After winning in battle by convincing the army of Adea Eurydice, the wife of Philip III, to side with her own, Olympias captured and executed the two in October 317 BC. She also captured Cassander's brother and a hundred of his partisans. Wikipedia</u> Waging war on Polyperchon, Cassander destroyed his fleet, put Athens under the control of Demetrius of Phaleron, and declared himself Regent in 317 BC. After Olympias' successful move against Philip III later in the year, Cassander besieged her in Pydna. When the city fell two years later, Olympias was killed, and Cassander had Alexander IV and Roxane confined at Amphipolis.
316	Cassander replaces Polyperchon in Macedonia and Greece, Cassander orders death of Olympias	<u>Wikipedia</u> Cassander soon blockaded and besieged Olympias in Pydna and one of the terms of the capitulation had been that Olympias's life would be saved, but Cassander had decided to execute her, When the fortress of Pydna fell, Cassander ordered Olympias killed, but the soldiers refused to harm the mother of Alexander the Great. In the end, the families of her many victims stoned her to death with the approval of Cassander, who is also said to have denied to her body the rites of burial.
314	Antigonus tries to take control of the empire. Polyperchon gives up Regency to Antigonus Seleucus Nicator makes a league with the other three, (Babylonian War begins)	<u>Wikipedia</u> Polyperchon now fled to the Peloponnesus, where he still controlled a few strong points, and allied himself with Antigonus, who had by now fallen out with his former allies. Polyperchon surrendered the regency to Antigonus. Polyperchon soon controlled much of the Peloponnesus, including Corinth and Sicyon. <u>Rollin, II:31</u> "Seleucus knew how to represent the formidable power of Antigonus so effectually to Ptolemy, that he engaged him in a league with Lysimachus and Cassander, whom he had also convinced, by the information which he had sent them, of the danger they had reason to apprehend from the power of that prince.
311	Seleucus Nicator defeats Antigonus in Babylon, (End Babylonian War) This is thought to begin the Maccabees' "Era of the Greeks." The Start of the kingdom of the Greeks must be 137 years before A. Epiphanes Death of Alexander IV and Roxana	Following the peace treaty of 311 between Antigonus and his enemies, and the murder of the boy-king Alexander and his mother, Polyperchon retained these areas, and when war again broke out between Antigonus and the others, Antigonus sent Alexander's reputed illegitimate son Heracles to Polyperchon as a bargaining chip to use against Cassander. Polyperchon, however, decided to break with Antigonus and murdered the boy in 309. <u>Macc.1:10</u> From them came forth a sinful root, Antiochus Epiphanes, son of King Antiochus; he had been a hostage in Rome. He began to reign in the one hundred thirty-seventh year of the kingdom of the Greeks. <u>Rollin II: 34</u> "With this entry into Babylon commences the famous era of the Seleucidae, received by all the people of the East, as well Pagans as Jews, Christians and Mahommedans. The Jews call it the Era of Contracts, because when they were subjected to the government of the Syro-Macedonian kings, they were obliged to insert it into the dates of their contracts and other civil writings. <u>Wikipedia</u> Upon Cassander's victory in Macedonia in 316 BC, he spared only temporarily the lives of Roxana and Alexander IV (they were executed a few years later). <u>JP</u> With the death of Alexander, there was no longer an heir. The Satraps began to call themselves "Kings."
309	Heracles (Alexander's illegitimate son) killed	<u>Wikipedia</u> By 309 BC, Polyperchon began to claim that Heracles was the true heir to the Macedonian inheritance, at which point Cassander bribed him to have the boy killed.
308	Death of Cleopatra, Alexander's full sister	<u>Wikipedia</u> An interesting event took place in Sardis. A frustrated Antipater publicly accused Cleopatra of being involved with Perdiccas in her half sister Cynane's death. Cleopatra would not submit so easily, however, and fought back. Eventually, Cleopatra acceded to a proposal from Ptolemy, but before it occurred, she was captured. After being brought back to Sardis, Cleopatra was assassinated in 308 BC, reputedly by order of Antigonus. Despite afterwards executing the assassins and giving her a beautiful funeral in her honor, he knew she represented too much power to remain alive.
301	Battle of Ipsus The four-fold divisions are made into formal empires	<u>Rollin II:47</u> "After the battle of Issus, the four confederate princes divided the dominions of Antigonus among themselves, and added them to those which they already possessed." <u>Dan 8:8</u> Therefore the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven.
300	The Four Horned division is completed Ptolomy (Egypt, Israel, Coele Syria) Cassander (Greece and Macedonia) Lysimachus (Thrace and Western Asia Minor) Seleucus (Eastern Asia Minor, and all Asia) Philetaerus becomes commander of Pergamon Under Lysimachus	<u>Rollin II:47</u> "The empire of Alexander was thus divided into four kingdoms. Ptolemy had Egypt, Libya, Arabia, Coele-Syria, and Palestine: Cassander had Macedonian and Greece: Lysmachus, Thrace, Bithynia, and some other provinces beyond the Hellespont, and the Bosphorus, and Seleucus all the rest of Asia, to the other side of the Euphrates and as far as the river Indus. <u>Wikipedia</u> He (Philetaerus) then shifted his allegiance to Lysimachus, who, after Antigonus was killed at the Battle of Ipsus in 301 BC, made Philetaerus commander of Pergamon, where Lysimachus kept a treasury of nine thousand talents of silver.
297	Cassander dies of dropsy Philip IV becomes King but dies the same year	<u>Wikipedia</u> By 309 BC, Polyperchon began to claim that Heracles was the true heir to the Macedonian inheritance, at which point Cassander bribed him to have the boy killed. After this, Cassander's position in Greece and Macedonia was reasonably secure, and he proclaimed himself king in 305 BC. After the Battle of Ipsus in 301 BC, in which Antigonus was killed, he was undisputed in his control


	Antipater II and Alexander V joint kings	of Macedonia; however, he had little time to savour the fact, dying of dropsy in 297 BC. <u>Wikipedia</u> Philip IV died of wasting disease at Elatea, leaving the throne to his two younger brothers, Antipater and Alexander.
294	Alexander V ousts Antipater II Demetrius I Poliorcetes (son of Antigonus Cyclops) Killed Alexander V	<u>Wikipedia</u> Cassander's dynasty did not live much beyond his death, with his son Philip dying of natural causes, and his other sons Alexander and Antipater becoming involved in a destructive dynastic struggle along with their mother. When Alexander was ousted as joint king by his brother, Demetrius I took up Alexander's appeal for aid and ousted Antipater I, killed Alexander V and established the Antigonid dynasty.
288	Demetrius I defeated by Lysimachus and Pyrrhus Lysimachus claims Cassander's horn	<u>Wikipedia</u> He (Demetrius) faced rebellion from the Boeotians but secured the region after capturing Thebes in 291 BC. That year he married Lanassa, the former wife of Pyrrhus, but his new position as ruler of Macedonia was continually threatened by Pyrrhus, who took advantage of his occasional absence to ravage the defenseless part of his kingdom (Plutarch, Pyrrhus, 7 ff.); at length, the combined forces of Pyrrhus, Ptolemy and Lysimachus, assisted by the disaffected among his own subjects, obliged him to leave Macedonia in 288 BC.
283	Ptolemy Soter of Egypt the pre-eminent of Alexander's Generals, died. Ptolomy Philadelphus begins reigns in Egypt P. Soter's Oldest son Ptolomy Caraunos flees to Lysimachus Of Ptolemy I Soter's 40 years reigning in Egypt, 2 of them were from 323-321 when sent there by Alexander, before the Notable Horn's death. Death of Demetrius I Poliorcetes	<u>Dan. 11:5</u> And the king of the south shall be strong, and one of his princes; and he shall be strong above him, and have dominion; his dominion shall be a great dominion. <u>Paraphrase by John Thomas</u> 5. <i>And the king of the south, Ptolemy Soter, shall be strong, and shall be one of his, Alexander's, princes, or Generals; and he shall be strong above him, and have dominion; his dominion shall be a great dominion, extending over Egypt, Libya, Cyrenaica, Arabia, Palestine, Coele-Syria, and most of the maritime provinces of Asia Minor; with the island of Cyprus, and several others in the Ægean Sea, and even some cities of Greece, as Cicyon and Corinth. Such was the dominion of Ptolemy Soter, the first Macedonian king of Egypt.</i> <u>Rollin II: 55</u> "Towards the close of this year died Ptolemy Soter, king of Egypt, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and two years after resignation of his empire to his son. He was the most able, and worthy man of all his race, and left behind him such examples of prudence, justice, and clemency, as very few of his successors were industrious to imitate. During the space of near forty years, in which he governed Egypt after the death of Alexander, he raised it to such a height of grandeur and power, as rendered it superior to the other kingdoms. He retained upon the throne the same fondness for simplicity of manners, and the same aversion for ostentatious pomp, as he discovered when he first ascended it— He was accessible to his subjects even to a degree of familiarity. He frequently ate with them at their own houses; and, when he gave any entertainment himself, he thought it no disgrace to borrow plate from the rich, because he had but very little of his own, and no more than was necessary for his common use. And when some persons represented to him that the regal dignity seemed to require an air of greater opulence, his answer was, 'That the true grandeur of a king consisted in the enriching others, not in being rich himself.' <u>Wikipedia</u> After besieging Athens without success he [Demetrius I] passed into Asia and attacked some of the provinces of Lysimachus with varying success. Famine and pestilence destroyed the greater part of his army, and he solicited Seleucus' support and assistance. However, before he reached Syria hostilities broke out, and after he had gained some advantages over his son-in-law, Demetrius was totally forsaken by his troops on the field of battle and surrendered to Seleucus. His son Antigonus offered all his possessions, and even his own person, in order to procure his father's liberty, but all proved unavailing, and Demetrius died after a confinement of three years (283 BC).
282	Philetaerus deserts Lysimachus and pledges to Seleucus Nicator	<u>Wikipedia</u> Philetaerus served Lysimachus until 282 BC, when, perhaps because of conflicts involving the court intrigues of Arsinoe, Lysimachus' third wife, Philetaerus deserted Lysimachus, offering himself and the important fortress of Pergamon, along with its treasury, to Seleucus, who subsequently defeated and killed Lysimachus
281	Death of Lysimachus Seleucus claims Asia Minor Seleucus allows Ptolomy Caraunos to rule Macedonia and Thrace Seleucus intends to replace P. Caraunos but is murdered by P. Caraunos in Macedonia Death of Seleucus Nicator Antiochus I Soter (son of Seleucus Nicator) reigns. He makes peace with P. Caraunos and returns to Syria	<u>Wikipedia</u> Domestic troubles embittered the last years of Lysimachus' life. Amastris (Lysimachus second wife) had been murdered by her two sons; Lysimachus treacherously put them to death. On his return, Arsinoe II asked the gift of Heraclea (which Amastris had ruled as first woman ruler of the Didache, and he granted her request, though he had promised to free the city. In 284 BC Arsinoe, desirous of gaining the succession for her sons in preference to Lysimachus' first child, Agathocles by Nicea, intrigued against him with the help of Arsinoe's paternal half-brother Ptolemy Keraunos; they accused him of conspiring with Seleucus to seize the throne, and Agathocles was put to death. This atrocious deed by Lysimachus aroused great indignation. Many of the cities of Asia Minor revolted, and his most trusted friends deserted him. The widow of Agathocles and their children fled to Seleucus, who at once invaded the territory of Lysimachus in Asia Minor. In 281 BC, Lysimachus crossed the Hellespont into Lydia and at the decisive Battle of Corupedium was killed. After some days his body was found on the field, protected from birds of prey by his faithful dog. Lysimachus' body was given over to another son, Alexander, by whom it was interred at Lysimachia. <u>Wikipedia</u> In September 281 BC, Seleucus crossed the Hellespont and prepared to invade Macedon. But as Seleucus was sacrificing at a place called Argos, Ptolemy Ceraunos murdered him, intending to seize control of the territories of his former protector. Caraunos was thus responsible for the death of the last surviving successor of Alexander the Great.

		<u>Wikipedia</u> On the assassination of his father in 281 BC, the task of holding together the empire was a formidable one. A revolt in Syria broke out almost immediately. Antiochus was soon compelled to make peace with his father's murderer, Ptolemy Keraunos, apparently abandoning Macedonia and Thrace. In Anatolia he was unable to reduce Bithynia or the Persian dynasties that ruled in Cappadocia.
279	Invasion of the Gauls into Asia Minor Death of Ptolemy Karanos	<u>Wikipedia</u> He (P. Karanos) then seized the throne of Macedon, which he ruled for seventeen months before his death in battle against the Gauls in early 279 BC. His epithet <i>Ceraunus</i> is Greek for "Thunderbolt" and referred to his impatient, impetuous, and destructive character. ¹
275	Hostilities at Coele Syria between Seleucids and Ptolemies develop	<u>Wikipedia</u> At the end of 275 BC the question of Coele-Syria, which had been open between the houses of Seleucus and Ptolemy since the partition of 301 BC, led to hostilities (the First Syrian War). It had been continuously in Ptolemaic occupation, but the house of Seleucus maintained its claim. War did not materially change the outlines of the two kingdoms, though frontier cities like Damascus and the coast districts of Asia Minor might change hands.
263	Eumenes I takes control of Pergamon Revolts from Seleucid Rule Pergamon is independent	<u>Wikipedia</u> Philetaerus never married and, since he was a eunuch, had no children. He adopted his nephew Eumenes I (the son of Philetaerus' brother also named Eumenes), who succeeded him as ruler of Pergamon, upon his death in 263 BC. <u>Wikipedia</u> Although nominally under Seleucid control, Pergamon under Philetaerus enjoyed considerable autonomy. However, upon his succession, Eumenes, perhaps with the encouragement of Ptolemy II, who was at war with the Seleucids, revolted, defeating the Seleucid king Antiochus I near the Lydian capital of Sardis in 261 BC. He was thus able to free Pergamon, and greatly increase the territories under his control. In his new possessions, he established garrison posts in the north at the foot of Mount Ida called Philetaireia after his adoptive father, and in the east, northeast of Thyatira near the sources of the river Lycus, called Attaleia after his grandfather, and he extended his control south of the river Caicus to the Gulf of Cyme as well. Demonstrating his independence, he began to strike coins with the portrait of Philetaerus, while his predecessor had still depicted Seleucus I Nicator.
261	Death of Antiochus I Soter Antiochus II Theos comes to power	<u>Wikipedia</u> Antiochus II Theos was king of the Hellenistic Seleucid Empire and reigned from 261 to 246 BC. He succeeded his father Antiochus I Soter in the winter of 262–61 BC. He was the younger son of Antiochus I and princess Stratonice, the daughter of Demetrius I Poliorcetes
257	The beginning of the break between the Kingdoms of the Seleucids and Ptolemies	<u>Rollin II:77</u> "Magas, [brother of Ptolemy Philadelphus] king of Cyrene and Libya, growing very aged and infirmed, caused overtures of accommodation to be tendered to his brother Ptolemy, with the proposal of marriage between Berenice, his only daughter, and the eldest son of the king of Egypt, and a promise to give her all his dominions for her dowry. The negotiations succeeded, and a peace was concluded on those terms. "Magas, however, died before the execution of the treaty, having continued in the government of Libya, and Cyrenaica, for the space of fifty years. Towards the close of his days he abandoned himself to pleasure, and particularly to excess at this table, which greatly impaired his health. His widow Apame (Sister of A Theos), whom Justin calls Arsinoe, resolved, after his death, to break off her daughter's marriage with the son of Ptolemy Soter, as it had been concluded without her consent. With this view, she employed persons in Macedonia to invite Demetrius, the uncle of king Antigonus Gonatas (son of Demetrius Poliorcetes), to come to her court, assuring him, at the same time, that her daughter and crown should be his. Demetrius arrived there in a short time; but as soon as Apame beheld him, she contracted a violent passion for him, and resolved to espouse him herself. From that moment he neglected the daughter to attach himself to the mother; and as he imagined that her favour raised him above all things, he began to treat the young princess as well as the ministers and officers of the army, in such an insolent and imperious manner, that they formed a resolution to destroy him. Berenice herself conducted the conspirators to the door of her mother's apartment, where they stabbed him in his bed, though Apame employed all her efforts to save him, and even covered him with her own body. Berenice, after this, went to Egypt, where her marriage with Ptolemy was consummated and Apame was sent to her brother Antiochus Theos, in Syria. "This princess had the art to exasperate her brother so effectually against Ptolemy, that she at last spirited him up to a war, which continued for a long space of time, and was productive of fatal consequences to Antiochus, as will be evident in the sequel."
249	Antiochus II Theos (261-246) due to Revolts in his own empire, desires an end to the war started by Apame, and marries Ptolemy II Philadelphus' (285-247) daughter (also named Bernice) as a peace agreement.	<u>Dan. 11:6</u> And in the end of years they shall join themselves together; for the king's daughter of the south shall come to the king of the north to make an agreement:.... <u>Paraphrase by John Thomas</u> 6. And in the end of fifty-two years from BC. 301, they, the kings of Egypt and Assyro-Macedonia, shall associate themselves together; for the king's daughter of the south, Berenice, the daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, shall come, or be conducted, to Antiochus Theos, the king of the north, to make a marriage agreement; <u>Rollin II:77</u> "The troubles and Revolts in the East made Antiochus (Theos) at last desirous to disengage himself from the war with Ptolemy (Philadelphus). A treaty of peace was accordingly concluded between them; and the conditions of it were, that Antiochus should divorce Laodice, and espouse Berenice, the daughter of Ptolemy; that he should also disinherit his issue by the first marriage, and secure the crown to his children by the second."

247	<p>Ptolemy II Philadelphus dies, moving Antiochus II Theos to have the boldness to divorce Berenice, and reinstate Laodice on the throne who murders him, Berenice and her guard. Seleucus II Callinicus takes Throne</p>	<p><u>Dan. 11:6</u> "...but she shall not retain the power of the arm; neither shall he stand, nor his arm: but she shall be given up, and they that brought her, and he that begat her, and he that strengthened her in these times." <u>John Thomas' Paraphrase</u> "but she shall not retain the power of the arm of her father Ptolemy Philadelphus. Neither shall he her husband Antiochus stand; for Laodice his repudiated wife, whom he shall receive again when he divorces Berenice after her father's death, shall cause him to be poisoned. Nor shall his arm, Berenice, stand; but she shall be given up to suffer death; and they, the Egyptians also that brought her to Syria; and he her son, whom she brought forth, and he that strengthened her in these time, shall die; and thus leave her to the mercy of Laodice, which will be treachery and death."—Daniel, pg. 48-49 <u>Rollin II:80</u> "As soon as Antiochus Theos had received intelligence of the death of Ptolemy Philadelphus, his father-in-law, he divorced Berenice, and recalled Laodice and her children. Laodice, who knew the variable disposition and inconstancy of Antiochus, and was apprehensive that the same Levity of mind would induce him to return to Berenice again, resolved to improve the present opportunity to secure the crown for her son...Laodice, therefore, caused Antiochus to be poisoned, and when she saw that he was dead, she placed in his bed an person named Aremon, who very much resembled him both in his features and in the tone of his voice, to act the part she had occasion for. ...In his name were issued orders, by which his eldest son Seleucus Callinicus was appointed his successor. His death was then declared, upon which Seleucus peaceably ascended the throne, and enjoyed it for the space of twenty years.... "Laodice, not believing herself safe as long as Berenice and her son lived, concerted measures with Seleucus to destroy them also: but Berenice being informed of their design, escaped with her son to Daphne (a suburb of Antioch), where she shut herself up in the asylum built by Seleucus Nicator. But being at last betrayed by the perfidy of those who besieged her there by the order of Laodice, first her son and then herself, with all the Egyptians who had accompanied her to that retreat, were murdered in the blackest and most inhuman manner." <u>Wikipedia</u> After the death of his father, Antiochus II in July 246 BC, Seleucus was proclaimed king by his mother, Laodice in Ephesus, while his father's second wife, Queen Berenice, declared her son Antiochus king in Antioch. Berenice acted decisively at first, seizing control of most of Syria and Cilicia. However before her brother Ptolemy III, the king of Egypt, was able to land and support to her son's claims, she was murdered by partisans of Seleucus II and Queen Laodice. This dynastic feud began the Third Syrian War. Ptolemy III invaded the Seleucid Empire and landing at Seleucia Pieria, accepted the surrender of Syria and Cilicia and marched victoriously to the Tigris or beyond (although he did not reach as far as Babylon).[3] Ptolemy remained in Syria during the winter of 246-245 BC, while Seleucus sent an expedition by sea to retake the area, only to have it wrecked by storms; not the last time he was to be defeated by bad luck.</p>
246	<p>Ptolomy III Euergetes (246-221) brother of Berenice Reigns in Egypt Avenges the death of his sister, and gains a decisive victory over Seleucus II Callinicus.</p>	<p><u>Dan. 11:7</u> But out of a branch of her roots shall one stand up in his estate, which shall come with an army, and shall enter into the fortress of the king of the north, and shall deal against them, and shall prevail: <u>Paraphrase by John Thomas: 7</u> "But out of a branch of her parent roots, Ptolomy III Euergetes her brother, shall stand up in his estate, or kingdom, and come with an army, and shall enter into Antioch the capital, and the fortress of the King of the north, and shall deal, or make war, against them, even against Laodice and her son Seleucus, and shall prevail: Daniel, pg.. 49 <u>Rollin II:80</u> "Her [Berenice's] brother, Ptolemy Euergetes was also as expeditious as possible to advance thither with a formidable army; but the unhappy Berenice and her children were dead before any of these auxiliary troops could arrive. When they therefore saw that all their endeavours to save the queen and her children were rendered ineffectual, they immediately determined to revenge her death in a remarkable manner. The troops of Asia joined those of Egypt, and Ptolemy, who commanded them, was as successful as he could desire in the satisfaction of his just resentment. The criminal proceedings of Laodice, and of the king her son, who had made himself an accomplice in her barbarity, soon alienated the affection of the people from them; and Ptolemy not only caused Laodice to suffer death, but made himself master of all Syria and Cilicia after which he passed the Euphrates, and conquered all the country as far as Babylon and the Tigris, and if the progress of his arms had not been interrupted by a sedition which obliged him to return to Egypt, he would certainly have subdued all the provinces of the Syrian empire.</p>
245	<p>The victory gained by P. Euergetes is significant.</p>	<p><u>Dan. 11:8</u> And shall also carry captives into Egypt their gods, with their princes, and with their precious vessels of silver and of gold; and he shall continue more years than the king of the north. <u>Paraphrase by John Thomas: 8</u> "...and Euergetes shall also carry captive into Egypt their gods, with their princes, and with their precious vessels of silver and gold: and he shall continue to reign nine more years than the King of the North, who shall die a prisoner in Parthia five years before the King of Egypt. So the king of the south shall come into his kingdom, and shall return into his own land, <u>Rollin II:80</u> "This prince carried off 40,000 talents of silver with a prodigious quantity of gold and silver vessels and 2,500 statues, part of which were those Egyptian idols that Cambyses, after his conquest of that kingdom, had sent into Persia. Ptolemy gained the hearts of his subjects by replacing those idols in their ancient temples, when he returned from this expedition; for the Egyptians, who were more devoted to their superstitious idolatry than all the rest of mankind, thought they could not sufficiently express their veneration and gratitude to a king, who had restored their gods to them in such a manner. Ptolemy derived from this action the title of Euergetes, which signified a benefactor, a title infinitely</p>

		<p>preferable to all appellations which conquerors have assumed from a false idea of glory. "</p> <p>Wikipedia Ptolemy III returned to Egypt in 245 BC, reputedly taking with him 40,000 talents of gold and the statues of Egyptian gods which had been looted centuries before by the Persians.</p>
244	Seleucus II regains his Asiatic Empire	<p>Wikipedia Seleucus crossed into Babylonia and Mesopotamia first, receiving the loyalty of the empire's Eastern regions and then marched into Syria where he recovered Antioch by 244 BC. This was followed by the recapture of the other major cities in the area. By 242 BC the interior of Northern Syria had been regained and Seleucus was even able to launch raids into Ptolemaic controlled Syria around Damascus.</p>
241	Peace Agreement ends Third Seleucid/ Ptolemaic War Rise of Attalus (adopted son of Eumenes I) in Greece and Asia Minor	 <p>Wikipedia In 241 BC peace was finally agreed and a treaty signed. Ptolemy recognised Seleucus as king and the Eleutheros river was once again accepted as the boundary between the two empires in Syria. Ptolemy did however retain his conquests in Thrace, Ephesus and, most importantly of all, the vital port of Seleucia Pieria. This city contained the tomb of the Seleucid dynasty's founder, Seleucus I, and controlled much of the trade from Antioch. The Seleucid desire to recover the city would prove to be one of the main causes of the outbreak of the Fourth Syrian war in 219 BC.</p> <p>Wikipedia Attalus won an important victory over the Galatians, newly arrived Celtic tribes from Thrace, who had been, for more than a generation, plundering and exacting tribute throughout most of Asia Minor without any serious check. This victory, celebrated by the triumphal monument at Pergamon (famous for its Dying Gaul) and the liberation from the Gallic "terror" which it represented, earned for Attalus the name of "Soter", and the title of "king". A courageous and capable general and loyal ally of Rome, he played a significant role in the first and second Macedonian Wars, waged against Philip V of Macedon. He conducted numerous naval operations, harassing Macedonian interests throughout the Aegean, winning honors, collecting spoils, and gaining for Pergamon possession of the Greek islands of Aegina during the first war, and Andros during the second, twice narrowly escaping capture at the hands of Philip.</p> <p>Attalus was a protector of the Greek cities of Anatolia and viewed himself as the champion of Greeks against barbarians. During his reign he established Pergamon as a considerable power in the Greek East.</p>
239	Antiochus Hierax (Seleucus II Callinicus' younger brother) takes Western Asia Minor	<p>Wikipedia In the meantime, Antiochus Hierax, had set himself up as a rival in Asia Minor against Seleucus, supported by their domineering mother Laodice. Seleucus appears to have launched an attack against Antiochus Hierax, but was unable to take Sardis.</p>
237	Seleucus Callinicus unable to defeat Antiochus Hierax, returns to Syria	<p>Wikipedia After two years of stalemate, the brothers met at the Battle of Ancyra around 237 BC. With the support of Mithridates II of Pontus and the Galatians Antiochus Hierax was victorious and Seleucus was barely able to escape with his life. After this Seleucus left the country beyond the Taurus to his brother and the other powers of Anatolia and an uneasy peace between the two prevailed.</p>
228	Attalus conquers all Hierax's territory	<p>Wikipedia Several years after the first victory over the Gauls, Pergamon was again attacked by the Gauls together with their ally Antiochus Hierax, the younger brother of Seleucus II Callinicus, and ruler of Seleucid Asia Minor from his capital at Sardis. Attalus defeated the Gauls and Antiochus at the Battle of Aphrodisium and again at a second battle in the east. Subsequent battles were fought and won against Antiochus alone: in Hellespontine Phrygia, where Antiochus was perhaps seeking refuge with his father-in law, Ziaelas the king of Bithynia; near Sardis in the spring of 228 BC; and, in the final battle of the campaign, further south in Caria on the banks of the Harpasus, a tributary of the Maeander.</p> <p>As a result of these victories, Attalus gained control over all of Seleucid Asia Minor north of the Taurus Mountains.</p>
226	Antiochus Hierax killed	<p>Wikipedia All his possessions taken away, Antiochus still tried to replace his brother in Syria and Mesopotamia, taking advantage of the fact that his brother was in Iran. He ultimately failed and got killed in Thrace in 226 BC.</p>
225	After the captivity of Seleucus Callinicus (245-225) in Parthia, he leaves his throne to his eldest, Seleucus III Cereunus (225-223); but the youngest (Antiochus 223-187) at 14 yrs. old and already an able field General. Antiochus III, soon to be known as Antiochus the Great immediately begins a campaign to wrest the kingdom from his brother. He is not successful, but plunges the Kingdom into an entire state of war for many years.	<p>Dan. 11:10 But his sons shall be stirred up, and shall assemble a multitude of great forces: ...</p> <p>Paraphrase by John Thomas 10. <i>But his, Seleucus Callinicus' sons, Seleucus Cereunus, and Antiochus, shall be stirred up to war; and shall assemble a multitude of great forces;</i></p> <p>Rollin: "Seleucus, [Cereunus] in the extremities to which he was reduced, had made application to his brother Antiochus, whom he promised to invest with the sovereignty of the provinces of Asia Minor that were contiguous to Syria, provided he would join him with his troops, and act in concert with him. The young prince was then at the head of an army in those provinces; and though he was but fourteen years of age, yet, as he had all the ambition and malignity of mind that appear in men of an advanced age, he immediately accepted the offers made him, and advanced in quest of his brother, not with any intention to secure to him the enjoyment of his dominions, but to seize them for himself. His avidity was so great, and he was always so ready to seize for himself whatever came in his way, without the least regard to justice, that he acquired the surname of Hierax, which signifies a bird that pounces on all he finds, and thinks every thing good upon which he lays his talons."</p>

225	Seleucus Callinicus dies in Parthia, and Seleucus Cereunus takes the throne,	CGBT: Seleucus II had fought a difficult war against the Parthians under Arsaces. After suffering defeats, he attempted to regain control of eastern provinces. On his return journey, he fell from his horse and died, according to ancient historians such as Appian.
223	Seleucus Cereunus dies in wars against Attalus. His brother, Antiochus III the Great takes throne	Wikipedia He [Attalus] was able to hold on to these gains in the face of repeated attempts by Seleucus III Ceraunus, eldest son and successor of Seleucus II, to recover the lost territory, culminating in Seleucus III himself crossing the Taurus, only to be assassinated by members of his army in 223 BC.
222	Antiochus III The Great gains the throne. It took years for it all to work out, but eventually he won the crown, put down the rebellions in his kingdom Achaeus defeats Attalus in Asia Minor Ptolemy Euergetes dies, P. Philopater reigns	Wikipedia Antiochus III inherited a disorganized state. Not only had Asia Minor become detached, but the easternmost provinces had broken away, Bactria under the Seleucid Diodotus of Bactria, and Parthia under the rebel satrap Andragoras in 247–245 BC, who was himself later vanquished by the nomad chieftain Arsaces. Only in Asia Minor, where the king's cousin, Achaeus, represented the Seleucid cause, did its prestige recover, driving the Pergamene power back to its earlier limits Wikipedia Ptolemy's IV Philopater's succession to the throne was accompanied by a wide-ranging purge of the Ptolemaic royal family, which left control of the realm's government largely in the hands of his courtiers Sosibius and Agathocles. His reign was marked by the Fourth Syrian War (219–217 BC) with the Seleucid empire, which culminated in a decisive Ptolemaic victory at the Battle of Raphia, one of the largest battles of the whole Hellenistic Age. In the final years of his rule, control over the southern portion of the country was lost to the rebel Pharaoh Hugronaphor. Ptolemy IV died in mysterious circumstances in 204 BC and was succeeded by his young son Ptolemy V Epiphanes under the regency of Sosibius and Agathocles.
221	Antiochus III puts down rebellion in East	Wikipedia In 221 BC Antiochus at last went far east, and the rebellion of Molon and Alexander collapsed which Polybios attributes in part to his following the advice of Zeuxis rather than Hermeias.
220	Antiochus puts down rebellion in Media Achaeus (Antiochus' cousin and commander in Asia Minor, rebels)	Wikipedia The submission of Lesser Media, which had asserted its independence under Artabazanes, followed. Antiochus rid himself of Hermeias by assassination and returned to Syria (220 BC).
217	Battle of Raphia After some success, taking Antiochus to victories in the northern provinces of Israel against the Egyptians, Ptolemy IV Philopater (221-203) defeats him, he sues for peace, retreats, and focuses on the new threat from Rome. After P. Philopater obtains the victory (second great victory) over the King of the North, he finds himself weakened from it. The weakening is militarily, and physical, as his army is weakened by many wars, and he is weakened being cast down in the Temple.	Dan. 11:10-11 "...and one shall certainly come, and overflow, and pass through: then shall he return, and be stirred up, even to his fortress. And the king of the south shall be moved with choler, and shall come forth and fight with him, even with the king of the north: and he shall set forth a great multitude; but the multitude shall be given into his hand. Paraphrase by John Thomas 10 ...and one of them, even Antiochus the Great, <i>shall certainly come and overflow</i> through the passes of Libanus, <i>and pass through</i> into Galilee, and possess himself of all that part of the country, which was formerly the inheritance of the tribes of Reuben and Gad, and of the half tribe of Manasseh. <i>Then</i> , the season being too far advanced to prolong the campaign, <i>shall he return</i> to Ptolemais, where he shall put his forces into winter quarters. <i>But</i> , early in the spring BC. 217, Ptolemy Philopater shall march with a large army to Raphia, by which Antiochus <i>shall be stirred up</i> again to war, and defeated with great slaughter, so that he shall retreat <i>to his fortress</i> . 11. <i>Thus, shall the king of the south be moved with choler, and come forth and fight with the king of the north; and the king of the north shall set forth a great multitude</i> , even 72,000 foot and 6,000 horse; <i>but the multitude shall be given into the hand</i> of the king of Egypt. Wikipedia His reign was marked by the Fourth Syrian War (219–217 BC) with the Seleucid empire, which culminated in a decisive Ptolemaic victory at the Battle of Raphia, one of the largest battles of the whole Hellenistic Age. In the final years of his rule, control over the southern portion of the country was lost to the rebel Pharaoh Dan. 11:12-13 And when he hath taken away the multitude, his heart shall be lifted up; and he shall cast down many ten thousands: but he shall not be strengthened by it. For the king of the north shall return, and shall set forth a multitude greater than the former, and shall certainly come after certain years with a great army and with much riches. Paraphrase by John Thomas 12. And when he, the king of the south, hath taken away the multitude by a signal defeat of Antiochus, his heart shall be lifted up, for he will desire to enter the most holy place of the temple. But while he was preparing to enter, he was stricken, and carried off for dead. In his victory over Antiochus he shall cast down ten thousands, even 10,000 foot and 300 horse. But, not following up his advantages, Philopater shall not be strengthened by his victory.
204	Ptolomy Philopater dies, replaced by Ptolemy V Epiphanes	Wikipedia Ptolemy IV died in mysterious circumstances in 204 BC and was succeeded by his young son Ptolemy V Epiphanes under the regency of Sosibius and Agathocles.
198	Antiochus III returns 19 years later to gain the long sought Northern victory.	Paraphrase by John Thomas 13. For Antiochus the Great, the king of the north, shall return, and set forth a multitude of troops, greater than the former, and shall certainly come after certain, that is, nineteen years after the battle of Raphia, or BC. 198, with a great army and with much riches, and shall subjugate all Palestine and Coele-Syria.
197	Death of Attalus, Eumenes II reigns in his stead All they control is Pergamum	Wikipedia He died in 197 BC, shortly before the end of the second war, at the age of 72, having suffered an apparent stroke while addressing a Boeotian war council some months before. He and his wife were admired for their rearing of their four sons. He was succeeded as king by his son Eumenes II.

196	Antiochus III invades Thrace	<u>Wikipedia</u> Antiochus then moved to Asia Minor, by land and by sea, to secure the coast towns which belonged to the remnants of Ptolemaic overseas dominions and the independent Greek cities. This enterprise earned him the antagonism of the Roman Republic, since Smyrna and Lampsacus appealed to the Republic, which at the time acted as a defender of Greek freedom. The tension grew when Antiochus in 196 BC established a footing in Thrace.
193	Ptolomy Epiphanes, the young king is brought low by Antiochus. Peace is obtained by marriage of P. Epiphanes to Cleopatra I, Antiochus' daughter (193). Rome intervenes on behalf of Egypt against Antiochus, and Epiphanes and Cleopatra support Rome.	<u>Dan. 11:14</u> And in those times there shall many stand up against the king of the south: also the robbers of thy people shall exalt themselves to establish the vision; but they shall fall. <u>Paraphrase by John Thomas 14.</u> <i>And in those times, when Ptolemy Epiphanes shall reign over Egypt, many shall stand up against the infant king of the south, even the kings of Macedonia, and of Syria, and Scopas, the General of his deceased father. But the deputies of the Romans, the breakers of thy people, shall interfere to establish the vision.</i> They became the guardians and protectors of Epiphanes during his minority; and appointed <i>three deputies</i> , who were ordered to acquaint the kings with their resolution, and to enjoin them not to infest the dominions of their royal pupil; for that otherwise they should be forced to declare war against them. The deputy, Emilius, one of the three, after delivering the message of the Roman senate, proceeded to Alexandria, and settled everything to as much advantage as the state of affairs in Egypt would then admit. In this way the Romans began to mix themselves up with the affairs of Egypt, Palestine, and Syria; and in a few years established themselves as lords paramount of the East, and so constituted a power in Asia, symbolized by the Little Horn of the Goat, and in the thirty-sixth verse, styled "the king". <i>But</i> , though they should be "the breakers of Israel", the assurance was given to Daniel, saying, <i>they shall fall</i> .
192	Antiochus III Invades Greece	<u>Wikipedia</u> In 192 BC Antiochus invaded Greece with a 10,000-man army, and was elected the commander in chief of the Aetolian League. Seeing Rome and Egypt too formidable, Antiochus goes to Greece to combat Rome, the first step in divide and conquer.
191	Angry at being checked by the Romans, Antiochus decides to retake his gains from Rome, and even march on Rome in Greece, bribing Cleopatra to betray P. Epiphanes, and secure the neutrality of Egypt. None of it works, and Rome crushes Antiochus in Greece. Cleopatra I remains loyal to P. Epiphanes, and Rome.	<u>Dan. 11:15-17</u> So the king of the north shall come, and cast up a mount, and take the most fenced cities: and the arms of the south shall not withstand, neither his chosen people, neither <i>shall there be any strength</i> to withstand. But he that cometh against him shall do according to his own will, and none shall stand before him: and he shall stand in the glorious land, which by his hand shall be consumed. He shall also set his face to enter with the strength of his whole kingdom, and upright ones with him; thus shall he do: and he shall give him the daughter of women, corrupting her: but she shall not stand <i>on his side</i> , neither be for him.  <u>Greatest Expanse of Antiochus III The Great's Kingdom</u> This Wikipedia Map shows the size of the Seleucid Kingdom when Antiochus III came to power, and the purple shows its greatest expanse before Roman involvement. <u>Paraphrase by John Thomas 15.</u> So the king of the north, being checked by the Romans, shall come into Palestine, and cast up a mount against Sidon, where he shall besiege the forces of the Egyptians; and he shall take Jerusalem, the city of munitions, from the castle of which he shall expel the Egyptian garrison; and the arms of the south shall not withstand, neither his chosen people, neither shall there be any strength to withstand Antiochus. 16. But Antiochus the Great, who cometh against Ptolemy Epiphanes, shall do according to his own will in Coele-Syria and Palestine, and none shall stand before him: and he shall make a permanent stand in the glorious land of Israel, which by his hand shall be consumed. 17. He shall also set his face to enter into Greece, with the strength of his whole kingdom, and Israelites (Ishrim) with him. Thus shall he do to incorporate Greece into his dominion, by which the Romans, who had recently proclaimed it free, would be stirred up against him. Therefore, to secure the neutrality of their Egyptian ally, he shall give Cleopatra, the daughter of women, or princess royal, to Epiphanes, to wife, corrupting her to betray him by resigning to him Coele-Syria and Palestine as her dower, but on condition that he should receive half the revenue. Thus, the land of Israel was given over as a bribe to bind Cleopatra to her father's interests, that she might influence Epiphanes either to remain neutral, or to declare against the Romans, his protectors. But she shall cleave to her husband and not stand, neither be for him, but shall join with her husband in congratulating the Roman Senate on the victory they had gained over her father at Thermopylae (BC. 191). <u>Wikipedia</u> In 191 BC, however, the Romans under Manius Acilius Glabrio routed him [Antiochus III] at Thermopylae, forcing him to withdraw to Asia Minor.
190	Battle of Magnesia Scipio Asiaticus defeats Antiochus III in Asia Minor	<u>Wikipedia</u> The Romans followed up their success by invading Anatolia, and the decisive victory of Scipio Asiaticus at Magnesia ad Sipylum (190 BC), following the defeat of Hannibal at sea off Side, delivered Asia Minor into their hands.
188	Treaty of Apamea	<u>Wikipedia</u> By the Treaty of Apamea (188 BC) Antiochus abandoned all the country north and west of the Taurus, most of which the Roman Republic gave either to Rhodes or to the Attalid ruler Eumenes II, its allies (many Greek cities were left

	Antiochus yields Greece, Thrace, and western Asia Minor Eumenes II awarded an expanded Pergamon Kingdom for helping Rome at Magnesia	free). As a consequence of this blow to the Seleucid power, the outlying provinces of the empire, recovered by Antiochus, reasserted their independence. <u>Wikipedia</u> Following the Peace of Apamea in 188 BC, he [Eumenes II] received the regions of Phrygia, Lydia, Pisidia, Pamphylia, and parts of Lycia from his Roman allies. By dividing Asia Minor between their allies Rhodes and Pergamon the Romans made sure that neither state would be able to become too powerful in the region. The Romans also managed to ensure that Rome would remain involved in the affairs of the region. <u>Treaty of Apamea</u> : Blue is Pergamon, Green is Rhodes, Dark Grey are the Taurus Mountains, Red is Seleucid Kingdom (Map above)
187	Antiochus agrees to pay tribute to Rome in reparation for the war. L Scipio Asiaticus is the prince for his own behalf who defeated Antiochus III. Antiochus robbed temples to pay Rome, alienating his people, and causing them to rebel and kill him.	<u>Dan. 11:18-19</u> After this shall he turn his face unto the isles, and shall take many: but a prince for his own behalf shall cause the reproach offered by him to cease; without his own reproach he shall cause <i>it</i> to turn upon him. Then he shall turn his face toward the fort of his own land: but he shall stumble and fall, and not be found. <u>Paraphrase by John Thomas</u> 18. After this shall Antiochus, at the earnest solicitation of the Ætolians, turn his face unto the isles of Greece, and shall take many; but a military commander (kotzin), L. Scipio, the Roman consul, shall cause the reproach offered by him to cease; without his own disgrace he, Scipio, shall cause it to turn upon Antiochus, by defeating him at Mount Sipylus, and repulsing him from every part of Asia Minor. As the condition of peace, the Romans required him to pay 15,000 talents; 500 down, 2,500 on the ratification of the treaty, and the rest in twelve years at 1,000 talents per annum These terms being acceded to, v. 19. he shall turn his face toward the fortress, or capital, of his own land, being much at a loss how to raise the tribute. While in the province of Elymais, he heard of a considerable treasure in the temple of Jupiter Belus. He accordingly broke into it in the dead of night, and carried off all its riches. But he shall stumble and fall, and not be found; for the provincials, exasperated at the robbery, rebelled against him, and murdered him and all his attendants (BC. 187).
187	Seleucus IV Philopater (187-175) reigns for 12 years, carrying out his fathers duty, but is poisoned by Heliodorus.	<u>Dan. 11:20</u> Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes <i>in</i> the glory of the kingdom: but within few days he shall be destroyed, neither in anger, nor in battle. <u>Paraphrase by John Thomas</u> 20. Then shall stand up in Antiochus' estate, or kingdom, his son Seleucus Philopater, one who causeth an exactor to pass over the glory of the kingdom; the business of his reign being to raise the tribute for the Romans. But within few days—that is, twelve years—he shall be destroyed, neither in anger, nor in battle, being poisoned by Heliodorus, his prime minister, having reigned long enough to pay the last instalment to the Romans.
180	Ptolomy V Epiphanes Dies Ptolomy VI Philometer Reigns	Ptolomy VI marries his sister, Cleopatra II
175	Heliodorus poisons S. IV Philopater, after the last tax payment is made to Rome, (or all but the last tax payment) but Heliodorus can't control the empire, and Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164) comes to power.	<u>Dan. 11:21</u> And in his estate shall stand up a vile person, to whom they shall not give the honour of the kingdom: but he shall come in peaceably, and obtain the kingdom by flatteries. OR <u>Dan 11:21</u> "And in his place a despicable person will arise, on whom the majesty of kingship has not been conferred; but he will come in <i>a time</i> of tranquility and seize the kingdom by intrigue. <u>Paraphrase by John Thomas</u> 21. <i>And in his</i> , Seleucus Philopater's, <i>place shall stand up</i> Heliodorus, <i>a vile person</i> , being both a poisoner and usurper, <i>to whom they</i> , the authorities of the nation, <i>shall not give the honour of the kingdom</i> ; <i>but</i> Antiochus Epiphanes <i>shall come in peaceably, and obtain the kingdom by flatteries</i> bestowed on the party of Heliodorus. The alternative translation would apply to A. Epiphanes. who took the Kingdom, promising Rome to relinquish it to the rightful heir, Demetrius who was a prisoner at Rome. Upon taking the throne, he instead made Demetrius' younger brother Antiochus (age 6) co-ruler with him—till he could dispose of him in 170 BC.
170	Antiochus Epiphanes completely defeats Egypt, which he fathers had not done. A. Epiphanes sells the priesthood to Jason (Joshua) the brother of the High Priest, Onias. Onias was a Hasidean (Pious Ones), while Jason was a Hellenist. Menelaus (brother of Simon the Benjamite who encouraged Heliodorus to rob the Temple) became the High priest by outbidding Jason, and was an extreme Hellenist. Jason militarily took the priesthood from Menelaus, expelling him.	<u>Dan. 11:22-27</u> And with the arms of a flood shall they be overflown from before him, and shall be broken; yea, also the prince of the covenant. And after the league <i>made</i> with him he shall work deceitfully: for he shall come up, and shall become strong with a small people. He shall enter peaceably even upon the fattest places of the province; and he shall do <i>that</i> which his fathers have not done, nor his fathers' fathers; he shall scatter among them the prey, and spoil, and riches: yea, and he shall forecast his devices against the strong holds, even for a time. And he shall stir up his power and his courage against the king of the south with a great army; and the king of the south shall be stirred up to battle with a very great and mighty army; but he shall not stand: for they shall forecast devices against him. Yea, they that feed of the portion of his meat shall destroy him, and his army shall overflow: and many shall fall down slain. And both these kings' hearts <i>shall be</i> to do mischief, and they shall speak lies at one table; but it shall not prosper: for yet the end <i>shall be</i> at the time appointed. <u>Paraphrase by John Thomas</u> 22. And with the arms of a flood by which they shall be forcibly invaded, shall they, the Egyptians, be overflown from before Antiochus, whom they excite to war by demanding the restitution of Cœle-Syria and Palestine. And they shall be broken, or subdued; yea, also Onias the prince, or high priest, of the Mosaic covenant, shall be murdered, as in BC. 172, it came to pass. 23. And after the league made with Ptolemy Philometor, Antiochus shall work deceitfully after his second invasion of Egypt, BC. 170 for he shall come up to Alexandria, and he shall become strong with a small people, or army. By his deceit, 24. he shall enter peaceably even upon the fattest places of the province to which he reduces Egypt; and he, Antiochus, shall do that which his fathers, or predecessors have not done, nor his fathers' fathers; namely, he shall scatter among his followers, the prey, and spoil, and riches: yea, he shall forecast his devices against the strong holds of Egypt, even for a time. 25. And he shall stir up

		his power and his courage against the king of the south with a great army; and the king of the south shall be stirred up to battle with a very great and mighty army; but he shall not stand: for the Alexandrians seeing him in the hands of Antiochus, and lost to them, shall forecast devices against him, and place the crown of Egypt upon the head of his brother Euergetes II. 26. Yea, they that feed of the portion of Philometor's meat, even his courtiers, shall separate, or renounce, him; and his, Antiochus', army shall overflow Egypt; and many of the Egyptians shall fall down slain. 27. And the hearts of both these kings shall be to do mischief, and they shall speak lies at one table, but shall not prosper; for the end is yet at the time appointed.
169	A. Epiphanes returns from his victories over Egypt, and brings horrific terrors to the Jews, earning him a hatred by the Jews that continues to today. A. Epiphanes brutally avenges Menelaus	<u>Dan. 11:28</u> Then shall he return into his land with great riches; and his heart <i>shall be against</i> the holy covenant; and he shall do <i>exploits</i> , and return to his own land. <u>Paraphrase by John Thomas</u> 28. Then shall Antiochus Epiphanes return into his land with great riches; and his heart shall be against the Holy Covenant; and he shall do terrible things against Jerusalem, taking it by storm, butchering 80,000 men, making 40,000 prisoners, and causing a like Number to be sold for slaves. And then shall he return to his own land, laden with the spoils of the temple, amounting to 1,800 talents, or æ270,000 (BC. 169).
168	Rome is the Ships of Chittim [C. Popilius Laenas] who come to Egypt to make his armies stop. A. Epiphanes leaves Egypt, and he takes out his anger at Rome, on Jerusalem.	<u>Dan. 11:29-30</u> At the time appointed he shall return, and come toward the south; but it shall not be as the former, or as the latter. For the ships of Chittim shall come against him: therefore he shall be grieved, and return, and have indignation against the holy covenant: so shall he do; he shall even return, and have intelligence with them that forsake the holy covenant. <u>Paraphrase by John Thomas</u> 29. <i>At the time appointed</i> , under pretense of restoring Philometor to the throne, <i>he shall return, and come toward the south</i> against Alexandria to besiege it. <i>But it</i> , this fourth invasion, <i>shall not be as the former, or as the latter</i> . He raised the siege, and marched towards Memphis, where he installed Philometor as king. As soon, however, as he had departed, Philometor came to an understanding with Euergetes, and they agreed to a joint reign over Egypt. This coming to the ears of Antiochus, he led a powerful army against Memphis for the purpose of subduing the country. Having nearly accomplished his project, he marched against Alexandria, which was the only obstacle to his becoming absolute master of Egypt. But the Roman Embassy, sent at the request of the Ptolemies, met him about a mile from the city. They had left Rome with the utmost diligence. When they arrived at Delos, they found a fleet of Macedonian, or Greek, ships, on board of which they embarked for Alexandria, where they arrived at the crisis of his approach. <u>Popilius</u> delivered him the decree of the Senate, and demanded an immediate answer. Soresly against his will, he agreed to obey its mandate, and draw off his army from Egypt. Thus his invasion terminated very differently from the former: 30. <i>for the ships of Chittim shall come against him</i> , and prevent him from incorporating Egypt into his Assyrian kingdom of the north. All his wrath was kindled at this interference; <i>therefore he shall be grieved, and return, and have indignation against the Holy Covenant</i> ; for in his return march through Palestine, he detached 20,000 men under Apollonius with orders to destroy Jerusalem, BC. 168. <i>So shall he do; he shall even return, and have intelligence with them that forsake the Holy Covenant</i> .
168	Upon his return to Antioch, A. Epiphanes outlaws Temple worship in Jerusalem. Instead he makes it a shrine to Zeus, and sacrifices swine on the altar. This lasts from 168-164 BC.	<u>Dan. 11:31</u> And arms shall stand on his part, and they shall pollute the sanctuary of strength, and shall take away the daily sacrifice, and they shall place the abomination that maketh desolate. <u>Paraphrase by John Thomas</u> 31. <i>And arms shall stand on his part</i> under Apollonius; <i>and they</i> , the Assyro-Macedonian troops, <i>shall pollute the temple, or sanctuary of strength</i> , by shedding the blood of the worshippers in its courts; <i>and they shall take away the daily sacrifice; and they shall place</i> a strong fort and garrison to command the temple, even <i>the abomination that maketh desolate</i> , and overawes the nation. <u>Rollin</u> . As soon as Antiochus Epiphanes was returned to Antioch, he published a decree by which all his subjects were required to conform to his religion. This was aimed chiefly at the Jews, whose religion and nation he was resolved to extirpate. Atheneus, a man advanced in years, and extremely well versed in all the ceremonies of the Grecian idolatry, was commissioned to carry the edict into effect in Judea and Samaria. As soon as he arrived at Jerusalem, he began by suppressing <i>the daily</i> , or burnt offering of continuance, and all the observances of the Jewish law. He caused the sabbaths and other festivals to be profaned; forbade the circumcision of children; carried off and burnt all copies of the law where they could be found; and put to death whoever acted contrary to the decree of the king. To establish it the sooner in every part of the nation, altars and chapels filled with idols were erected in every city, and sacred groves were planted. Officers were appointed over these, who caused the people Generally to offer sacrifice in them every month, on the day of the month on which the king was born, who made them eat swine's flesh and other unclean animals sacrificed there. The temple in Jerusalem was dedicated to Jupiter Olympus, whose statue was placed within it. Thus he did in his great indignation against Jehovah and His people Israel.
167	Matthias the Jewish High Priest ordered to offer sacrifice to a Pagan god.	<u>Dan. 11:34-35</u> Now when they shall fall, they shall be holpen with a little help: but many shall cleave to them with flatteries. And <i>some</i> of them of understanding shall fall, to try them, and to purge, and to make <i>them</i> white, <i>even</i> to the time of the end: because <i>it is yet</i> for a time appointed. <u>Paraphrase by John Thomas</u> 34. Now when they shall fall by these calamities they shall be holpen with a little help; for whilst Antiochus was amusing himself by


	Murders Greek commanders, begins rebellion	celebrating games at Daphne, Judas Maccabeus had raised the standard of independence, and was helping his countrymen in Judea. He levied a small army, fortified the cities, rebuilt the fortresses, threw strong garrisons into them, and thereby awed the whole country. He defeated and killed Apollonius, and made great slaughter of the troops. With 3,000 men he defeated Lysias with 47,000; and another army of 20,000 under Timotheus and Bacchides; and in the year BC. 170, he gave Lysias a second defeat at Bethsura, by which he dispersed 65,000 of the enemy. Yet, many shall cleave to them, the Maccabees, with flatteries, for it was a time of trial. 35. And therefore some of them of understanding shall fall to try them, and to purge, and make them white for the Time of the end; because it, the time of the end, is yet for a time appointed.
164	The Revolt against A. Epiphanes reclaims the Temple and cleanses it in December 164 BC. Beginning of Hanukah A. Epiphanes dies Dec. 164 and rule of Antiochus Eupator (his son) begins at age 9 Lysias being Regent	<u>Dan. 11:32-33</u> And such as do wickedly against the covenant shall he corrupt by flatteries: but the people that do know their God shall be strong, and do exploits. And they that understand among the people shall instruct many: yet they shall fall by the sword, and by flame, by captivity, and by spoil, many days. <u>Paraphrase by John Thomas 32.</u> And such of the Jews as do wickedly against the covenant shall Antiochus by flatteries cause to dissemble. These not only "forsook the holy covenant", but "had intelligence" with the king, and aided him all they could in the desolation with which he was overspreading their country. But the Maccabees and their adherents, people who do know their God shall be strong, and do valiantly in war. 33. And they, even Mattathias and his five sons, etc., that understand among the people shall instruct, and encourage, many; yet they of their party shall fall by the sword, and by flame, by captivity, and by spoil, days. According to the Talmud, one of Judaism's most central texts, Judah Maccabee and the other Jews who took part in the rededication of the Second Temple witnessed what they believed to be a miracle. Even though there was only enough untainted olive oil to keep the menorah's candles burning for a single day, the flames continued flickering for eight nights, leaving them time to find a fresh supply. This wondrous event inspired the Jewish sages to proclaim a yearly eight-day festival.
163	Antiochus Epiphanes' commander in chief (Philip) returns to Antioch to contend against Lysias. Lysias makes peace with Judas Maccabeus but allows setting up Alcimus as High Priest. Alcimus had been too Hellenistic for Hasidim's, Judas' most loyal followers who now deserted him	<u>Wikipedia:</u> In the Battle of Beth-zachariah, south of Bethlehem, the Seleucids achieved their first major victory over the Maccabees, and Judah was forced to withdraw to Jerusalem. Beth-Zur was compelled to surrender and Lysias reached Jerusalem, laying siege to the city. The defenders found themselves in a precarious situation because their provisions were exhausted, it being a sabbatical year during which the fields were left uncultivated. However, just as capitulation seemed imminent, Lysias and Eupator had to withdraw when Antiochus Epiphanes's commander-in-chief Philip, whom the late ruler appointed regent before his death, rebelled against Lysias and was about to enter Antioch and seize power. Lysias decided to propose a peaceful settlement, which was concluded at the end of 163 BCE. The terms of peace were based on the restoration of religious freedom, the permission for the Jews to live in accordance with their own laws, and the official return of the Temple to the Jews.
162	Demetrius I Soter (son of S. Philopater and rightful heir before A. Epiphanes) escapes Rome and begins Seleucid reign Demetrius victorious as A. Eupator & Lysias Killed in rebellion because of their obedience to Rome—Specifically Octavius	<u>Wikipedia:</u> When the Roman Senate heard that the Syrian kingdom kept more warships and elephants than allowed by the Treaty of Apamea made in 188 BC, they sent a Roman embassy to travel along the cities of Syria and attempted to cripple Seleucid military power by sinking the Syrians' warships and hamstringing their elephants. Lysias dared do nothing to oppose the Romans, but his subservience so enraged his Syrian subjects that the Roman envoy Gnaeus Octavius was assassinated in Laodicea in 162 BC. At this juncture Demetrius escaped from Rome and was received in Syria as the true king. Antiochus V Eupator was soon put to death together with his protector Lysias.
161	Judas Maccabeus makes treaty with Rome	<u>Wikipedia:</u> The Roman–Jewish Treaty was an agreement made between Judah Maccabee and the Roman Republic in 161 BCE according to 1 Maccabees 8:17–20 and Josephus. It was the first recorded contract between the Jewish people and the Romans. The agreement with Rome [angered Demetrius.] On receipt of the news of Nicanor's defeat, he dispatched a new army, again commanded by Bacchides. This time the Seleucid forces of 20,000 men were numerically so superior that most of Judah's men left the field of battle and advised their leader to do likewise and to await a more favorable opportunity. However, Judah decided to stand his ground. In the Battle of Elasa, Judah and those who remained faithful to him were killed. His body was taken by his brothers from the battlefield and buried in the family sepulchre at Modiin. The death of Judah Maccabee (d. 160 BCE) stirred the Jews to renewed resistance.
160	Alexander Balas claims Seleucid throne as son of A. Epiphanes, and is supported by Rome. Judas Maccabeus killed at Battle of Elasa. Maccabeans support Alexander Balas.	<u>Wikipedia:</u> Demetrius' downfall may be attributed to Heracleides, a surviving brother of the defeated rebel Timarchus, who championed the cause of Alexander Balas, a boy who claimed to be a natural son of Antiochus IV Epiphanes. Heracleides convinced the Roman Senate to support the young pretender against Demetrius I. Balas's mercenary army landed and occupied Ptolemais, and started a reign proclaiming himself as king of the Seleucids in Seleucid year 160 <u>Wikipedia:</u> In Judea, Demetrius instituted measure to suppress the Maccabean Revolt which were recorded in the books of the Maccabees. Demetrius is recorded as sending a new High Priest to Judea, Alcimus, shortly after his reign started. Alcimus was able to successfully bring back at least some Jews to following the government. Demetrius also dispatched an expedition under Bacchides which


	Alexander Balas makes Johnathan Apphus (Maccabeus) High Priest, and continues Maccabean Revolt Death (Suicide) of Alcimus	broke Maccabee influence over the Judean cities. Bacchides and his forces defeated and killed the rebel leader Judas Maccabaeus at the Battle of Elasa in 160 BC, restoring Seleucid control to the province for a number of years. <u>Wikipedia:</u> Jonathan Apphus, the brother of Judas and the new leader of the Maccabees, was able to negotiate a deal with Demetrius I that would allow him to remove some of the Seleucid forces from Judea to use against Balas.
157	Jonathan Matthias recognized as minor king by Syria End of eating defiled bread among the Gentiles for 430 years	<u>Ezk. 4:13</u> And the LORD said, Even thus shall the children of Israel eat their defiled bread among the Gentiles, whither I will drive them <u>Wikipedia:</u> "Seleucid Empire, Jonathan Maccabeus is recognised by the Seleucids as a minor king within their dominions.
150	Balas defeats and kills Demetrius I Soter	<u>Wikipedia:</u> Balas defeated and killed Demetrius I in 150 BC, becoming the sole king of Syria.
146	Rome Conquers Greece Proper General Mummius begins at Corinth and goes city by city through Greece	<u>CGBT:</u> Rome conquered Greece in 146 BC by crushing the Achaean League at the Battle of Corinth, destroying Corinth, and reorganizing Greece as the province of Achaia. This marked the end of Greek political independence.
142	The Maccabees drive all Greeks out of Israel land are granted peace by the heirs of Antiochus Epiphanes, now dead	<u>Dan. 11:34-35</u> Now when they shall fall, they shall be holpen with a little help: but many shall cleave to them with flatteries. And <i>some</i> of them of understanding shall fall, to try them, and to purge, and to make <i>them</i> white, <i>even</i> to the time of the end: because <i>it is yet</i> for a time appointed. <u>Paraphrase by John Thomas</u> 34. Now when they shall fall by these calamities they shall be holpen with a little help; for whilst Antiochus V. was amusing himself by celebrating games at Daphne, Judas Maccabæus had raised the standard of independence, and was helping his countrymen in Judea. He levied a small army, fortified the cities, rebuilt the fortresses, threw strong garrisons into them, and thereby awed the whole country. He defeated and killed Apollonius, and made great slaughter of the troops. With 3,000 men he defeated Lysias with 47,000; and another army of 20,000 under Timotheus and Bacchides; and in the year BC. 170, he gave Lysias a second defeat at Bethsura, by which he dispersed 65,000 of the enemy. Yet, many shall cleave to them, the Maccabees, with flatteries, for it was a time of trial. 35. And therefore some of them of understanding shall fall to try them, and to purge, and make them white for the Time of the end; because it, the time of the end, is yet for a time appointed.
133	Death of Attalus III Pergamon bequeathed to Rome	<u>Wikipedia</u> According to Livy, Attalus III had little interest in ruling Pergamon, devoting his time to studying medicine, botany, gardening, and other pursuits. He had no male children or heirs of his own, and in his will he left his kingdom to the Roman Republic, believing that if he did not then Rome would take the kingdom anyway and this way would avoid bloodshed.
63 BC	Fall of Temple to Pompey and Rome	Temple fell on the Fast of Weeks according to Josephus. Historians argue there was no fast of weeks, and that Pentecost (which is when this was) is not a fast. <u>Lev 23:21</u> And ye shall proclaim on the selfsame day, <i>that</i> it may be an holy convocation unto you: ye shall do no servile work <i>therein</i> : <i>it shall be</i> a statute for ever in all your dwellings throughout your generations.
60 BC	First unofficial Triumvirate	<u>CGBT:</u> The First Triumvirate was in 60 BC and was made up of Julius Caesar, Pompey the Great, and Marcus Licinius Crassus. This was an <i>informal</i> political alliance, not a legal office.
44 BC	Julius Caesar is declared "Perpetual Dictator" trying to end the Roman Republic, and beginning the Roman Empire Julius Caesar dies	<u>CGBT:</u> Julius Caesar was assassinated on the Ides of March, March 15, 44 BC, by Brutus and Cassius.
43 BC	Triumvirate rule of Octavian, Mark Antony, (Antonius) Marcus Aemilius Lepidus Begins	<u>CGBT:</u> Triumvirate: Octavian (Augustus), Mark Antony, Lepidus formed it in 43 BC to avenge Caesar and stabilize the Republic after his murder. It was officially established by the Lex Titia (a law passed by the Roman Senate)
42 BC	Battle of Philippi	<u>CGBT:</u> Octavian and Antonius defeat Julius' murderers Brutus and Cassius at Philippi for control. Octavian takes the west, and Antonius the east.
41 BC	Antonius Goes to Egypt Sets Hyrcanus II as king in Jerusalem Herod is made governor of Galilee	<u>CGBT:</u> Antonius meets Cleopatra in Tarsus, then establishes the traditional Hasmonaean rule over Jerusalem, and goes to Egypt. Antipater the Idumaeon, father of Herod, is the real power behind the Hyrcanus II. Herod is appointed governor of Galilee by Rome.
40 BC	Parthians invade Syria and Judea and take Jerusalem. Depose Hyrcanus II. Sets up Antigonus II (nephew) Herod Flees to Egypt for find Antony. Treaty of Brundisium Herod Arrives in Rome with Octavian and Mark Antony	<u>CGBT:</u> The Parthian Empire invades Syria and Judea during Rome's civil war (Antony vs. Octavian vs. Brutus and Cassius). The Parthians support Antigonus II Mattathias (son of Aristobulus II) who wants to reclaim the Hasmonaean throne. Parthian forces seize the city. Hyrcanus II is captured, mutilated, and deported (his ears are cut off to disqualify him from the High Priesthood). Antigonus II is installed as king and High Priest under Parthian protection. <u>CGBT:</u> Herod flees to Petra, then Masada, and goes to Egypt to find Antonius. Misses him as he has returned to Rome as his brother Lucius and his wife Fulva have engaged Octavian in a civil war at Perusine. <u>Wikipedia:</u> "When Antony sailed to Brundisium, Octavian's garrison of five legions refused to admit him. It was then besieged. Octavian's lieutenant Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa arrived with reinforcements but was turned back after some skirmishing. The troops on both sides, however, urged their leaders to come to


	Herod is made King of Palestine by Rome, BC 40	terms. Octavian and Antony conducted negotiations through intermediaries (the envoys were Gaius Maecenas and Gaius Asinius Pollio, respectively). Negotiations for the treaty completed in September 40 BC:" Josephus <i>Ant.</i> xiv 14, 2 The nomination [for Herod as King of Palestine] took place in 40 B.C., in the consulship of Cn. Domitius Calvinus and C. Asinius Pollio, <i>Ant.</i> xiv 14, 5 (389), but in any case fairly near the end of the year, for it was already late autumn when Herod took ship at Alexandria, Rollin Vol 2:275 "Herod was declared King of Judah by the senate, and conducted by the consuls to the capitol where he received the investiture of the crown, with the ceremonies usual upon such occasions. (BC 40)
39 BC	Herod returns to Judah to declare war on Antigonus, last usurper of Hasmonaeans Kings	<u>Rollin Vol 2:275</u> "It was not so easy for Herod to establish himself in possession of the kingdom of Judaea, as it had been to obtain his title from the Romans. Antigonus was not at all inclined to resign a throne which had cost him so much pains and money to acquire. He disputed it with him very vigorously for almost two years. (Starting BC 39 - 37)
37 BC	Herod victorious in his third year, BC 37	Rollin Vol. 2:275 "The Jews being driven from their posts, the enemy entered on all sides and made themselves masters of the city...Thus ended the reign of the Hasmonaeans, after a duration of 129 years, reckoning from the beginning of the government of Judas Maccabaeus. Herod entered by this means upon the peaceable possession of the kingdom of Judaea." (BC 37) Josephus XX. This destruction befell the city of Jerusalem when Marcus Agrippa and Caninius Gallus were consuls of Rome; on the hundred eighty and fifth Olympiad; on the third month; [Sivan, fast of Weeks—JP] on the solemnity of the fast. As if a periodical revolution of calamities had returned, since that which befell the Jews under Pompey. For the Jews were taken by him on the same day; and this was after twenty seven years time.
36 BC	Marcus Aemilius Lepidus Expelled from Triumvirate	
31 BC	Civil war between Mark Antony and Octavian, Mark Antony Defeated	Their (Antony and Octavian) ongoing hostility erupted into civil war in 31 BC, as the Roman Senate, at Octavian's direction, declared war on Cleopatra and proclaimed Antony a traitor. Later that year, Antony was defeated by Octavian's forces at the Battle of Actium. Antony and Cleopatra fled to Egypt, where they committed suicide.
30 BC	Beginning of the Sixth Heat of the Seven Headed Beast First Star is Augustus (Octavian)	Augustus, founder of the Sixth Headship of the Roman Dragon. This Star reigned 44 years from the battle of Actium, which was fought BC. 30. He died a.d. 14, in his 76th year. He made Tiberius his colleague in the empire three years before his death A.U.C. 764, to 11 AD.—Eureka "The Wreath of 12 Stars"
22 BC	Herod begins to build the Temple	"Josephus tells us in one place (Bell. Jud., I, xxi, 1), that the Temple was begun in the fifteenth year of Herod, and in another (Ant., XV, xi, 1) in the eighteenth..."The 18 year of his legal reign, and the 15th year of his actual reign would be the same year.
7 BC	Birth of John the Baptist Birth of Christ, October 3, BC 7 The Star	<u>CGBT:</u> if we place the course of Abia in late May or early June, that suggests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John the Baptist conceived ≈ mid June, • Born ≈ mid March, • Jesus conceived ≈ December, born ≈ mid September — which some link with the Day of Atonement. <u>Luke 1:5</u> There was in the days of Herod, the king of Judaea, a certain priest named Zacharias, of the <u>course of Abia</u> : and his wife was of the daughters of Aaron, and her name was Elisabeth. <u>Note:</u> Abia was the eighth order. He would have served the eighth week, and the 32 nd week of the year. But his order would actually have started the tenth week (giving two weeks for feasts where all the orders administered) ending on the third day of the third month. Elizabeth conceives first half of third month, (May our time) and delivers first half of 12 th month (February our time.) Mary visits her in her sixth month (November) and nine months later gives birth to Jesus (mid September). <u>The Bible as History</u> "On May 29 th , visible for fully two hours in the morning sky, the first close encounter took place in the 21 st degree of Pisces with a difference of 0 degree of longitude and of 0 - 98 degrees of latitude. The second conjunction took place on October 3 rd in the 18 th degree of the constellation of Pisces. On December 4 th for the third and last time a close encounter of the planets Jupiter and Saturn took place. This time it was in the 16 th degree of Pisces. At the end of January in the year 6 BC. the planet Jupiter moved out of Pisces into Aries." pg.. 330 "On May 29 th , in the year 7 BC. they observed the first encounter of the two planets from the roof of the School of Astrology at Sippar. At that time of year the heat was already unbearable in Mesopotamia. Summer is no time for long and difficult journeys. Besides that, they knew about the second conjunction on October 3 rd . They could predict this encounter in advance as accurately as future eclipses of the sun and moon. The fact that October 3 rd was the Jewish Day of Atonement may have been taken as an admonition, and at that point they may have started out on their journey." pg.. 331
4 BC	Death of Herod, March 13th BC 4 Reign of Herod Antipas Begins Reign of Philip the Tetrarch Begins	Herod died at the age of seventy in 4 BC., 36 years after Rome had made him King. It is said that immediately after his death there occurred an eclipse of the moon which modern astronomers reckon to have happened on March 13th, 4 BC


	Reign of Herod Archelaus Begins Begin Rule of Herod Antipas in Galilee Begin Rule of Herod Philip II west of Jordan River	Matt 2:22 But when he heard that Archelaus did reign in Judaea in the room of his father Herod, he was afraid to go thither: notwithstanding, being warned of God in a dream, he turned aside into the parts of Galilee: .
6 AD	Augustus removes Archelaus	<u>CGBT</u> : Herod Archelaus had ruled as ethnarch of Judea, Samaria and Idumea from about 4 BC after the death of his father. Due to repeated complaints by Jews and Samaritans about his misrule, Augustus summoned him to Rome, deposed him, and banished him to Gaul (or Vienne in Gaul). After his removal, the territories he ruled were reorganized as the Roman province of Judea under direct Roman administration.
9 AD	Tiberius begins joint reign with Augustus. Tiberius is second star in 12 Star Wreath Valerius Gratus Prefect	See Notes at 30 BC concerning Augustus: Dr. Thomas places date at 15 AD, with the note that Tiberius began to reign with Augustus 3 years earlier. The Catholic Dictionary places date for this joint reign at 10 AD. I place the date at the Spring Festival, 9 AD which was a special feast that Augustus ordained for the purpose of making it clear to all in the empire that Tiberius was to be his heir. (Notwithstanding Augustus' own reservations.) <u>Note</u> : The current traditional date for Gratus is 15 AD, but this date is based entirely on the supposition that Pilate began his rule in 26 AD, which cannot be firmly substantiated. The best proof is Josephus' observations that Germanicus died five years after Augustus (19-20 AD) and that Germanicus died at the implication that this was at the beginning of the rule of Pilate. Josephus states that Gratus was sent by Tiberius after he assumed control, and ruled for 11 years (which by my dating would be till 20 AD) and that Pilate was in Judea for 10 years (26-36 AD.) These things are not exclusive. <u>CGBT</u> : Most 19 th Century Historians placed Pilate's rule at 23 AD.
15 AD	Caiaphas appointed by Gratus	<u>Note</u> : Date accepted by early chronologists, moderns use 18 AD.
20 AD	Beginning of John's Ministry Start of one Week Confirmation of the Covenant	End of 69 weeks of Daniel 9. <u>Dan 9:27</u> And he shall confirm the covenant with many for one week: and in the midst of the week he shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease, and for the overspreading of abominations he shall make it desolate, even until the consummation, and that determined shall be poured upon the desolate. <u>Jer 31:31-32</u> Behold, the days come, saith the LORD, that I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel, and with the house of Judah: Not according to the covenant that I made with their fathers in the day that I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt; which my covenant they brake, although I was an husband unto them, saith the Lord:
23 AD	John's ministry, and Jesus' Baptism at 30	<u>Luke 3:1-3</u> Now in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judaea, and Herod being tetrarch of Galilee, and his brother Philip tetrarch of Ituraea and of the region of Trachonitis, and Lysanias the tetrarch of Abilene, Annas and Caiaphas being the high priests, the word of God came unto John the son of Zacharias in the wilderness. And he came into all the country about Jordan, preaching the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins;
23 AD	Jesus Baptism on Day of Atonement	Born on Day of Atonement, he would reach his 30 th year on day of Atonement.
24 AD	First Passover End of 46 years of Building of the Temple <u>22 BC to 24 AD</u> John Imprisoned	<u>John 2:12-15</u> After this he went down to Capernaum, he, and his mother, and his brethren, and his disciples: and they continued there not many days. And the Jews' Passover was at hand, and Jesus went up to Jerusalem, And found in the temple those that sold oxen and sheep and doves, and the changers of money sitting: And when he had made a scourge of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple, and the sheep, and the oxen; and poured out the changers' money, and overthrew the tables; <u>John 2:19-20</u> Jesus answered and said unto them, Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up. Then said the Jews, Forty and six years was this temple in building, and wilt thou rear it up in three days? <u>Luke 3:19-20</u> But Herod the tetrarch, being reproved by him for Herodias his brother Philip's wife, and for all the evils which Herod had done, Added yet this above all, that he shut up John in prison. <u>Wikipedia</u> : Antipas divorced his first wife Phasa'el, the daughter of King Aretas IV of Nabataea, in favour of Herodias, who had formerly been married to his half-brother Herod II. (Antipas was Herod the Great's son by Malthace, while Herod II was his son by Mariamne II.)
25 AD	Second Passover John Beheaded	<u>John 5:1</u> After this there was a feast of the Jews; and Jesus went up to Jerusalem. Note that John's feast was four months before harvest, which began with Passover. (John 4:35 Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest.) This corresponds to Luke 6:1 And it came to pass on the second sabbath after the first, that he went through the corn fields; and his disciples plucked the ears of corn, and did eat, rubbing them in their hands. The feast can only be Passover, as none of the others would have fruit in the field one week past Passover Many MS have "the feast" instead of "a feast." CF Matt. 12:1-8. <u>Matt. 14:9-10</u> And the king was sorry: nevertheless for the oath's sake, and them which sat with him at meat, he commanded it to be given her. And he sent, and beheaded John in the prison.



26 AD	Third Passover Pontius Pilate Procurator in Palestine Begins	<u>John 6:4</u> And the Passover, a feast of the Jews, was nigh. Wikipedia
AD 27	Jesus' death in his 33rd year at Passover. End of Prophecy of 70 weeks. Beginning of 280 years gestation for the birth of the Man-child, Constantine. A Friday Crucifixion? Resurrected on Feast of First Fruits Ascended on Pentecost (First appearance Sunday Night Second appearance after 8 days Third appearance remains with them for 40 days)	<u>Matt. 26:1-2</u> And it came to pass, when Jesus had finished all these sayings, he said unto his disciples, Ye know that after two days is the feast of the Passover, and the Son of man is betrayed to be crucified. <u>Dan. 9:24</u> Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression, and to make an end of sins, and to make reconciliation for iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness, and to seal up the vision and prophecy, and to anoint the most Holy. <u>Rev. 12:1-2</u> And there appeared a great wonder in heaven; a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars: <u>Luke 24:19-21</u> And he said unto them, What things? And they said unto him, Concerning Jesus of Nazareth, which was a prophet mighty in deed and word before God and all the people: And how the chief priests and our rulers delivered him to be condemned to death, and have crucified him. But we trusted that it had been he which should have redeemed Israel: and beside all this, to day is the third day since these things were done. <u>Lev 23:11</u> And he shall wave the sheaf before the LORD, to be accepted for you: on the morrow after the sabbath the priest shall wave it.
AD 31	Stoning of Stephen	
AD 32	Conversion of Paul 17 years before Jerusalem Conference	<u>Gal 1:17-18</u> Neither went I up to Jerusalem to them which were apostles before me; but I went into Arabia, and returned again unto Damascus. Then after three years I went up to Jerusalem to see Peter, and abode with him fifteen days. <u>Gal. 2:1-2</u> Then fourteen years after I went up again to Jerusalem with Barnabas, and took Titus with me also. And I went up by revelation, and communicated unto them that gospel which I preach among the Gentiles, but privately to them which were of reputation, lest by any means I should run, or had run, in vain.
AD34	Paul goes to Jerusalem	<u>Gal 1:17-18</u> Neither went I up to Jerusalem to them which were apostles before me; but I went into Arabia, and returned again unto Damascus. Then after three years I went up to Jerusalem to see Peter, and abode with him fifteen days.
AD 36	Pontius Pilate Procurator ends Marcellus Procurator for one year Begins	<u>Antiquity of Jews:18:4:2</u> Pilate was ordered by Vitellius, the governor of Syria, to go to Rome to answer accusations made by the Samaritans. Josephus notes that Pilate had "tarried ten years in Judea" by that point, but before Pilate could complete his journey to Rome, Emperor Tiberius died (in 37 AD), meaning the charges would have been handled by the new emperor, Caligula.
AD 37	Death of Tiberius, Caius Caesar Caligula becomes Third Star of 12 Star Wreath	<u>Eureka:</u> Tiberius dies in the 23rd year of his reign, and is succeeded by the Third Star, named Caius Caesar Caligula. Of this human monster Tiberius said, that he had brought up a serpent for the Roman people; concerning whom he expressed the wish that they had but <i>one neck</i> , that he might cut it off at <i>one stroke</i> . He died 37 AD.
AD 39	Death of Herod Antipas	<u>Josephus:</u> Antipas's nephew, Herod Agrippa I, accused him of conspiracy and treason against the Roman Emperor Caligula. Agrippa claimed Antipas had a stockpile of weapons large enough for 70,000 men, which suggested he was plotting a rebellion. When confronted by Caligula, Antipas could not deny the stockpile of arms. Consequently, the Emperor stripped Antipas of his rule and wealth and ordered him into perpetual exile around 39 AD. Josephus simply states that Antipas "died shortly afterward" in exile, without providing the specific, painful medical details he described for other Herods,
AD 41	Claudius Caesar becomes fourth Star of 12 Star Wreath Herod Agrippa is given rule of Jerusalem. First Famine under Claudius Reign.	<u>Eureka:</u> The Fourth Star was Claudius Caesar. The famine mentioned in Acts 11:28, pervaded the whole Roman Habitable under this star. He reigned not quite fourteen years, and died aged 63 <u>Act 11:28-30</u> And there stood up one of them named Agabus, and signified by the Spirit that there should be great dearth throughout all the world: which came to pass in the days of Claudius Caesar. Then the disciples, every man according to his ability, determined to send relief unto the brethren which dwelt in Judaea: Which also they did, and sent it to the elders by the hands of Barnabas and Saul. "There being a great famine, he (Claudius) not only took care for a present supply, but provided also for the time to come." He then proceeds to state the great expense which Claudius was at in making a good port at the mouth of the Tiber, and a convenient passage from thence up to the city (did, lib. ix. p. 671, 672; see also Suetonius, Claudius, cap. 20).—Dio
AD 44	James son of Zebedee murdered by Herod Agrippa I Herod Agrippa I Died Herod Chalscis (Herod V) King	<u>Act 12:1-2</u> Now about that time Herod the king stretched forth <i>his</i> hands to vex certain of the church. And he killed James the brother of John with the sword. <u>Act 12:23</u> And immediately the angel of the Lord smote him, because he gave not God the glory: and he was eaten of worms, and gave up the ghost. <i>Josephus has given an account of this occurrence, which coincides remarkably with the narrative here. The account is contained in his "Antiquities of the Jews," book 19, chapter 8, section 2, and is as follows: "Now when Agrippa had reigned three years over all Judea, he came to the city Caesarea, which was formerly called Strato's Tower; and there he exhibited shows in honor of Caesar, upon his being informed that there was a certain festival celebrated to make vows for his safety. At which festival a great multitude was gotten together of the principal persons, and such as were of dignity throughout his province. On the second day of which shows he put on a garment made wholly of silver," etc. He was eaten by worms and died. Josephus, Ant. 19.8.2 (19.343-352), states that Herod Agrippa I died at Caesarea in A.D. 44.</i>


AD 44	Paul leaves Antioch on First Missionary Journey		Act 13:2 As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them.
AD 44	Paul goes to Seleucia, Cyprus, and Salamis		Act 13:4-5 So they, being sent forth by the Holy Ghost, departed unto Seleucia; and from thence they sailed to Cyprus. And when they were at Salamis, they preached the word of God in the synagogues of the Jews: and they had also John to <i>their</i> minister.
AD 44	Goes to Pathos		Act 13:6 And when they had gone through the isle unto Paphos, they found a certain sorcerer, a false prophet, a Jew, whose name was Barjesus:—
AD 44	Left Pathos, went to Perga in Pamphylia		Act 13:13 Now when Paul and his company loosed from Paphos, they came to Perga in Pamphylia: and John departing from them returned to Jerusalem.
AD 44	Paul went to Antioch in Pisidia		Act 13:14 But when they departed from Perga, they came to Antioch in Pisidia, and went into the synagogue on the sabbath day, and sat down.
AD 44	Paul comes to Iconium		Act 13:51 But they shook off the dust of their feet against them, and came unto Iconium.
AD 44	Flees Iconium for Lystra and Derbe		Act 14:6 They were ware of <i>it</i> , and fled unto Lystra and Derbe, cities of Lycaonia, and unto the region that lieth round about:
AD 44	Leaves Derbe and returns to Iconium, Lystra and Antioch in Pisidia		Act 14:21 And when they had preached the gospel to that city, and had taught many, they returned again to Lystra, and to Iconium, and Antioch,
AD 44	Returns through Pisidia, Perga, and Attalia		Act 14:24-25 And after they had passed throughout Pisidia, they came to Pamphylia. And when they had preached the word in Perga, they went down into Attalia:
AD 44	Returns to Antioch End of First Missionary Journey		Act 14:26 And thence sailed to Antioch, from whence they had been recommended to the grace of God for the work which they fulfilled.
AD 45-47	Second Famine of Claudius Reign Agabus' Famine		From Josephus "A famine," says he, "did oppress them at the time (in the time of Claudius); and many people died for the lack of what was necessary to procure food withal. Queen Helena sent some of her servants to Alexandria with money to buy a great quantity of grain, and others of them to Cyprus to bring a cargo of dried figs." This famine is described as having continued under the two procurators of Judea, Tiberius Alexander and Cassius Fadus. Fadus was sent into Judea, on the death of Agrippa, about the fourth year of the reign of Claudius, and the famine, therefore, continued probably during the fifth, sixth, and seventh years of the reign of Claudius.
AD 48	Ventidius Cumanus Procurator Begins Herod Chalcis Dies Herod Agrippa II Becomes King Paul goes back to Jerusalem		Gal. 2:1-2 Then fourteen years after I went up again to Jerusalem with Barnabas, and took Titus with <i>me</i> also. And I went up by revelation, and communicated unto them that gospel which I preach among the Gentiles, but privately to them which were of reputation, lest by any means I should run, or had run, in vain.
AD 49	Jerusalem Conference		Act 15:4-6 And when they were come to Jerusalem, they were received of the church, and of the apostles and elders, and they declared all things that God had done with them. But there rose up certain of the sect of the Pharisees which believed, saying, That it was needful to circumcise them, and to command <i>them</i> to keep the law of Moses. And the apostles and elders came together for to consider of this matter.
AD 49	Third Famine of Claudius Reign— Eusebius Jews Expelled from Rome—49-55 AD according to Suetonius		Chronicon, p. 204: "There was a great famine in Greece, in which a modius of wheat (about half a bushel) was sold for six drachmas." This famine is said by Eusebius to have occurred in the ninth year of the reign of Claudius. Suetonius was a Roman historian born 69 AD., who claimed that the Jewish agitation against "Chrestus" caused Claudius to increase his restraints on the Jews, begun in 41, to complete expulsion in 49 AD, continuing till his death in 55 AD. In The Life of Claudius 25.4, we find the statement, "As the Jews were making constant disturbances at the instigation of Chrestus, he expelled them from Rome."

50	<p>Second Missionary Journey</p> <p>Begins in Syria and Cilicia,</p> <p>Derbe and Lystra, introduction to Timothy</p> <p>Phrygia and the region of Galatia,</p> <p>Mysia to Troas</p> <p>Spirit calls them to Macedonia</p> <p>Troas to Samothracia to Neapolis, to Philippi</p> <p>Meets Lydia and goes to her home</p> <p>After imprisoned in Philippi, goes through</p> <p>Amphipolis and Apollonia to Thessalonica</p> <p>Thessalonica to Berea</p> <p>Berea to Athens</p> <p>Athens to Corinth</p>	 <p>Act 15:40-41 And Paul chose Silas, and departed, being recommended by the brethren unto the grace of God. And he went through Syria and Cilicia, confirming the churches.</p> <p>Act 16:1 Then came he to Derbe and Lystra: and, behold, a certain disciple was there, named Timotheus, the son of a certain woman, which was a Jewess, and believed; but his father was a Greek:</p> <p>Act 16:6 Now when they had gone throughout Phrygia and the region of Galatia, and were forbidden of the Holy Ghost to preach the word in Asia,</p> <p>Act 16:8 And they passing by Mysia came down to Troas.</p> <p>Act 16:10 And after he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavored to go into Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us for to preach the gospel unto them.</p> <p>Act 16:11-12 Therefore loosing from Troas, we came with a straight course to Samothracia, and the next <i>day</i> to Neapolis; And from thence to Philippi, which is the chief city of that part of Macedonia, <i>and</i> a colony: and we were in that city abiding certain days.</p> <p>Act 16:15 And when she was baptized, and her household, she besought <i>us</i>, saying, If ye have judged me to be faithful to the Lord, come into my house, and abide <i>there</i>. And she constrained us.</p> <p>Act 17:1-2 Now when they had passed through Amphipolis and Apollonia, they came to Thessalonica, where was a synagogue of the Jews: And Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them, and three sabbath days reasoned with them out of the scriptures,</p> <p>Act 17:10 And the brethren immediately sent away Paul and Silas by night unto Berea: who coming <i>thither</i> went into the synagogue of the Jews.</p> <p>Act 17:15 And they that conducted Paul brought him unto Athens: and receiving a commandment unto Silas and Timotheus for to come to him with all speed, they departed.</p> <p>Act 18:1 After these things Paul departed from Athens, and came to Corinth; And found a certain Jew named Aquila, born in Pontus, lately come from Italy, with his wife Priscilla; (because that Claudius had commanded all Jews to depart from Rome:) and came unto them.</p>
AD 51	Fourth Famine of Claudius reign	in the latter part of his reign, 51 a.d., there was another famine at Rome, mentioned by Suetonius (Claudius, cap. 18), and by Tacitus (<i>Ann.</i> , <i>John</i> 12:43). Of this, Tacitus says that it was so severe that it was deemed to be a divine judgment.
51 AD	<p>Paul stays in Corinth 1 year and six months (wrote Romans).</p> <p>Lucius Junius Gallio Annaeanus was deputy for 18 months, 51-52.</p> <p>Leaves to go to Syria through Ephesus</p> <p>Ephesus to Caesarea</p> <p>Gone up probably means Gone round to the Ecclesias, including Jerusalem</p> <p>Eventually he goes back to Antioch</p>	<p>Act 18:11-12 And he continued <i>there</i> a year and six months, teaching the word of God among them. And when Gallio was the deputy of Achaia, the Jews made insurrection with one accord against Paul, and brought him to the judgment seat, Wikipedia: Gallio's tenure can be fairly accurately dated to between AD 51–52. Therefore, the events of Acts 18 can be dated to this period. This is significant because it is the most accurately known date in the life of Paul.</p> <p>Act 18:19 And he came to Ephesus, and left them there: but he himself entered into the synagogue, and reasoned with the Jews.</p> <p>Act 18:22 And when he had landed at Caesarea, and gone up, and saluted the church, he went down to Antioch.</p>
AD 52	Ventidius Cumanus Procurator Ends Antonius Felix Procurator begins	Date from Wikipedia: Felix is Grandson of Marc Antony, also a son of Augustus' Niece

<p>52 AD</p>	<p>Third Missionary Journey</p> <p>Begins in Antioch</p> <p>Galatia and Phrygia</p> <p>To Ephesus for 3 months and two years</p> <p>Paul wants to go back to Macedonia, but send Timothy and Erastus while staying in Asia for a season (A season was 9 months as Paul said he was there for three years)</p>	 <p>Studies Press. All Rights Reserved.</p> <p>Act 18:22 And when he had landed at Caesarea, and gone up, and saluted the church, he went down to Antioch.</p> <p>Act 18:23 And after he had spent some time <i>there</i>, he departed, and went over <i>all</i> the country of Galatia and Phrygia in order, strengthening all the disciples.</p> <p>Act 19:1 And it came to pass, that, while Apollos was at Corinth, Paul having passed through the upper coasts came to Ephesus: and finding certain disciples,</p> <p>Act 19:8 And he went into the synagogue, and spake boldly for the space of three months, disputing and persuading the things concerning the kingdom of God.</p> <p>Act 19:9-10 But when divers were hardened, and believed not, but spake evil of that way before the multitude, he departed from them, and separated the disciples, disputing daily in the school of one Tyrannus. And this continued by the space of two years; so that all they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks.</p> <p>Act 20:31 Therefore watch, and remember, that by the space of three years I ceased not to warn every one night and day with tears.</p> <p>Act 19:21 After these things were ended, Paul purposed in the spirit, when he had passed through Macedonia and Achaia, to go to Jerusalem, saying, After I have been there, I must also see Rome. So he sent into Macedonia two of them that ministered to him, Timotheus and Erastus; but he himself stayed in Asia for a season.</p>
<p>AD 55</p>	<p>Paul goes to Macedonia following conflict with Demetrius the Silversmith.</p> <p>Goes from Macedonia to Greece, stays 3 months and returns to Macedonia.</p> <p>Sailed from Philippi in Macedonia then after the Passover and the feast of unleavened bread, he sailed to Troas and stayed 1 week.</p> <p>Paul walked to Assos, and then sailed to Mitylene.</p> <p>Paul sailed to Chios, Samos, Trogyllium, Miletus, Then stops briefly around Ephesus, trying to make Jerusalem in less than 50 days</p> <p>Meets with the brethren of Ephesus, Prophesies of his captivity in Jerusalem.</p> <p>Paul goes to Coos, and the next day to Rhodes then Patara.</p> <p>Travels past Cyprus and came into Syria, landing at Tyre and staying seven days.</p>	<p>Act 20:1 And after the uproar was ceased, Paul called unto <i>him</i> the disciples, and embraced <i>them</i>, and departed for to go into Macedonia.</p> <p>Act 20:2-3 And when he had gone over those parts, and had given them much exhortation, he came into Greece, And <i>there</i> abode three months. And when the Jews laid wait for him, as he was about to sail into Syria, he purposed to return through Macedonia.</p> <p>Act 20:6 And we sailed away from Philippi after the days of unleavened bread, and came unto them to Troas in five days; where we abode seven days.</p> <p>Act 20:13-14 And we went before to ship, and sailed unto Assos, there intending to take in Paul: for so had he appointed, minding himself to go afoot. And when he met with us at Assos, we took him in, and came to Mitylene. A</p> <p>Act 20:15-16 And we sailed thence, and came the next <i>day</i> over against Chios; and the next <i>day</i> we arrived at Samos, and tarried at Trogyllium; and the next <i>day</i> we came to Miletus. For Paul had determined to sail by Ephesus, because he would not spend the time in Asia: for he hasted, if it were possible for him, to be at Jerusalem the day of Pentecost.</p> <p>Act 20:22-23 And now, behold, I go bound in the spirit unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there: Save that the Holy Ghost witnesseth in every city, saying that bonds and afflictions abide me.</p> <p>Act 21:1 And it came to pass, that after we were gotten from them, and had launched, we came with a straight course unto Coos, and the <i>day</i> following unto Rhodes, and from thence unto Patara:</p> <p>Act 21:2-4 And finding a ship sailing over unto Phenicia, we went aboard, and set forth. Now when we had discovered Cyprus, we left it on the left hand, and sailed into Syria, and landed at Tyre: for there the ship was to unlade her burden. And finding disciples, we tarried there seven days: who said to Paul through the Spirit, that he should not go up to Jerusalem.</p> <p>Act 21:7 And when we had finished <i>our</i> course from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais, and saluted the brethren, and abode with them one day.</p> <p>Act 21:8 And the next <i>day</i> we that were of Paul's company departed, and came unto Caesarea: and we entered into the house of Philip the evangelist, which was <i>one</i> of the seven; and abode with him.</p> <p>Act 21:17 And when we were come to Jerusalem, the brethren received us gladly.</p>

	Left Tyre, and spent a day at Ptolemais Came to Caesarea. Came to Jerusalem	
AD 55	Tiberius Claudius Nero becomes fifth Star of 12 Star Wreath	Eureka: The Fifth Star was his successor Tiberius Claudius Nero. This Caesar for the first five years reigned with applause, being provoked to good conduct by the perpetual admonitions of the renowned Seneca. But changing his manners, he sunk to the lowest depths of degradation. He reduced the greater part of Rome to ashes, and charged it upon the christians, upon whom he inflicted the most exquisite torture. He died by his own hand in the fourteenth year of his reign, aged 32
AD 56 Day One	Paul Meets with Elders	Act 21:18 And the <i>day</i> following Paul went in with us unto James; and all the elders were present.
AD 56 DayTwo	Paul purifies himself with men who have taken a vow	Act 21:26 Then Paul took the men, and the next day purifying himself with them entered into the temple, to signify the accomplishment of the days of purification, until that an offering should be offered for every one of them.
AD 56 Day 8	Paul thrown out of Temple and arrested	Act 21:27-28 And when the seven days were almost ended, the Jews which were of Asia, when they saw him in the temple, stirred up all the people, and laid hands on him, Crying out, Men of Israel, help: This is the man, that teacheth all <i>men</i> every where against the people, and the law, and this place: and further brought Greeks also into the temple, and hath polluted this holy place. Act 21:31-33 And as they went about to kill him, tidings came unto the chief captain of the band, that all Jerusalem was in an uproar. Who immediately took soldiers and centurions, and ran down unto them: and when they saw the chief captain and the soldiers, they left beating of Paul. Then the chief captain came near, and took him, and commanded <i>him</i> to be bound with two chains; and demanded who he was, and what he had done.
AD 56	Paul Imprisoned in Jerusalem	Act 22:24 The chief captain commanded him to be brought into the castle, and bade that he should be examined by scourging; that he might know wherefore they cried so against him.
AD 56 Day 8	Paul Examined in Jerusalem Paul taken that night to Antipatris, and Caesarea	Act 22:30 On the morrow, because he would have known the certainty wherefore he was accused of the Jews, he loosed him from <i>his</i> bands, and commanded the chief priests and all their council to appear, and brought Paul down, and set him before them. Act 23:31 Then the soldiers, as it was commanded them, took Paul, and brought <i>him</i> by night to Antipatris. Act 23:33 Who, when they came to Caesarea, and delivered the epistle to the governor, presented Paul also before him.
AD 56 Day 13	Paul tried 5 days after he arrived at Antipatris 12 Days since Paul entered the Temple	Act 24:1 And after five days Ananias the high priest descended with the elders, and <i>with</i> a certain orator <i>named</i> Tertullus, who informed the governor against Paul. Act 24:11 Because that thou mayest understand, that there are yet but twelve days since I went up to Jerusalem for to worship.
AD 58	Paul left in prison 2 years	Act 24:27 But after two years Porcius Festus came into Felix' room: and Felix, willing to shew the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound.
AD 58	Festus takes over for Felix Paul Appeals to Caesar	 Act 25:14 And when they had been there many days, Festus declared Paul's cause unto the king, saying, There is a certain man left in bonds by Felix: Bronze <u>prutah</u> minted by Porcius Festus. Obverse: Greek letters NEP WNO C (<u>Nero</u>) in wreath tied at the bottom with an X. Reverse: Greek letters KAICAPOC (Caesar) and date LE (year 5 = 58/59 A.D), <u>palm branch</u>
AD 59	Paul Arrives in Rome,	Act 28:16 And when we came to Rome, the centurion delivered the prisoners to the captain of the guard: but Paul was suffered to dwell by himself with a soldier that kept him.
AD 60	Lives 2 years in his own hired home	Act 28:30 And Paul dwelt two whole years in his own hired house, and received all that came in unto him,
AD 61	Paul Acquitted by Nero	Both Chrysostom and Jerome (both 400 ad) testify that Paul was acquitted in Rome
AD 64	Great Fire Burns Rome Probable Imprisonment of Paul Nero's Persecution of Jews in Rome Begins	2 Tim. 4:16 At my first answer no man stood with me, but all <i>men</i> forsook me: <i>I pray God</i> that it may not be laid to their charge. Wikipedia: "The Great Fire of Rome (Latin: <i>incendium magnum Romae</i>) began on the 18th of July 64 AD. The fire began in the merchant shops around Rome's chariot stadium, Circus Maximus. After six days, the fire was brought under control, but before the damage could be assessed, the fire reignited and burned for another three days. In the aftermath of the fire, 71% of Rome had been destroyed (10 out of 14 districts). "According to Tacitus and later Christian tradition, Emperor Nero blamed the devastation on the Christian community in the city, initiating the empire's first persecution against the Christians. Other contemporary historians blamed Nero's incompetence but it is commonly agreed by historians now that Rome was so tightly packed a fire was inevitable." Probable Date of Paul and Peter's death

AD 66	Outbreak of Jewish/Roman War	<p>CGBT: Cestius Gallus and the Outbreak of Revolt (66 CE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In autumn of 66 CE, a full-scale rebellion broke out in Judea after decades of tension over taxation, Roman rule, and religious insults. The rebels expelled the Roman garrison from Jerusalem and seized control of the city. <p>Cestius Gallus, the Roman legate of Syria, was ordered to march south and restore order.</p> <p> The Campaign of Cestius Gallus (October–November 66 CE)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gallus assembled a large force — the Twelfth Legion Fulminata, auxiliaries, and local troops (about 30,000 men). He advanced from Antioch through Galilee and Samaria, meeting little resistance at first. By late October 66 CE, he reached Jerusalem and actually penetrated the northern part of the city. <p>However, he failed to press his advantage and ordered a retreat, possibly due to supply problems, bad intelligence, or fear of being surrounded.</p>
		<p> Battle of Beth-Horon (November 66 CE)</p> <p>As Gallus withdrew toward the coast, the Jewish rebels ambushed his forces in the Pass of Beth-Horon (northwest of Jerusalem).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The retreat turned into a disaster: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Twelfth Legion was nearly destroyed. The legion's eagle standard was captured — a humiliating loss. Thousands of Roman soldiers were killed. <p>Gallus managed to escape with a remnant of his army back to Antioch, where he died shortly afterward (possibly in 67 CE).</p>
AD 67	Vespasian's invasion	<p>CGBT: Vespasian's Invasion of Judea began early 67 CE: Vespasian arrived in Ptolemais (modern Acre, on Israel's northern coast) with Legio V Macedonica and Legio X Fretensis. His son Titus soon joined him with Legio XV Apollinaris from Alexandria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 67 to 69 CE, the Roman campaign unfolded in three major phases: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 67 CE – Galilee campaign: Vespasian's forces moved south from Ptolemais into Galilee, systematically conquering rebel strongholds. Jotapata (where the historian <i>Josephus</i> was captured), Tarichaea, and Gamla were all destroyed. By the end of 67 CE, Galilee was subdued and the Romans held the north. 68 CE – The Romans moved slowly south, securing the Jordan Valley and Perea. Jerusalem was surrounded but not yet attacked. 69 CE – Nero died, plunging Rome into civil war. Vespasian was declared emperor by his legions in the East in July 69 CE and left for Egypt, then Rome. His son Titus completed the conquest of Jerusalem in 70 CE.
AD 67	Ephesian State See Chart in Eureka Volume 1:428	<p>Eur. I: 329 What precise Number of years “<i>the heritages of the Deity</i>,” continued in this happy and uncorrupted condition, it is impossible to define. We know when the state began, but cannot tell the first year when the devil, or the flesh, began to pervert the truth. We may remark safely, that there is no well defined chronological line between the Apostolical State and the Ephesian State, by which it was succeeded. There was “One Body,” consisting of many ecclesias, pertaining to the Apostolical State; and before that body could be said to have passed into the Ephesian State, the Angel Presbyteries of the ecclesias or heritages Generally must have responded to the apocalyptic description of the angel at Ephesus.</p>
AD 68	Galba becomes sixth Star of 12 Star Wreath	The Sixth Star, was Galba, who reigned 8 months.—Eureka
AD 69	Otho becomes seventh Star of 12 Star Wreath	The Seventh Star was Otho, remarkable for his wickedness, and the shortness of his reign, which scarcely exceeded three months. He died by his own hand, and was succeeded by a man of incontinent gluttony.—Eureka
AD 69	Vitellius becomes eighth Star of 12 Star Wreath	Vitellius was the Eighth Star, whose reign of seven months was signalized by the expenditure of thirty millions of dollars in feasting and riot. In the 57th of his age, he was dragged half-naked by a Roman mob into the forum, and with exquisite tortures torn to pieces, and thrown into the Tiber.—Eureka
AD 69	Vespasian becomes ninth Star of 12 Star Wreath	The Ninth Star was Vespasian. He emulated the excellences of Augustus, and grieved to inflict punishment when justice demanded it. He was, however, extremely avaricious. He reigned ten years, and died aged 69.—Eureka
AD 70	Destruction of Temple	<p>CGBT: After several months of brutal fighting and famine inside the city, the Romans breached Jerusalem's defenses. On the 9th day of the Hebrew month of Av (Tisha B'Av) — traditionally the same date the First Temple had been destroyed by the Babylonians (586 BCE) — the Second Temple was burned and destroyed, corresponding to August 30, 70 CE on the Julian calendar.</p> <p>Ancient sources, especially Josephus (The Jewish War, Book 6), describe the Temple mount filled with fire and blood. Roman soldiers setting the Temple ablaze against Titus's original orders. The loss of sacred vessels, the Ark's foundation site, and the great altar.</p>

AD 79	Titus becomes tenth Star of 12 Star Wreath	Eureka: The renowned Titus was the Tenth Star. On account of his singular humanity, he was called "the delight of mankind." In the life-time of his father Vespasian he destroyed Jerusalem. He reigned rather more than two years, and died aged 41. He is supposed to have been poisoned by his brother who succeeded him.
AD 81	Domitian becomes eleventh Star of 12 Star Wreath	Eureka: Domitian was the Eleventh Star of the Imperial <i>Stephan</i> . He persecuted the christians with the greatest rigour. He was a second Nero. John, the Apostle, was banished by his decree to the isle of Patmos, where the Apocalypse was Revealed to him for the benefit of all true Christadelphians, or Brethren of Christ. After a reign of fifteen years, being detested on account of his cruelty, he was put to death by his own guards, aged 55
AD 96	Cocceius Nerva becomes twelfth Star of 12 Star Wreath	Eureka: The Twelfth Star of this "dreadful and terrible" succession Cocceius Nerva, a man of prudence and moderation, who acquired the dominion late in life. During his brief reign of one year and four months, John was restored to the society of his brethren and companions in tribulation. He died, aged 66, and was succeeded by Trajan.
AD 96	The start of the White Horse seal (first)	Rev. 6:1-2 And I saw when the Lamb opened one of the seals, and I heard, as it were the noise of thunder, one of the four beasts saying, Come and see. And I saw, and behold a white horse: and he that sat on him had a bow; and a crown was given unto him: and he went forth conquering, and to conquer.
AD 98	Trajan comes to power	Eureka: The mild and aged Nerva adopted Trajan a.d. 98, and declared him his colleague and successor in the empire. When Nerva deceased, and Trajan became sole master of the Habitable of the Diabolos, the spirit of persecution broke out afresh; and appears to have been very severe in the region of the Seven Ecclesias. The "tribulation" continued <i>ten years</i> , until the death of Trajan, a.d. 117.
AD 107	Death of Ignatius	Martyred in Trajan's persecution
AD 108	10 Years of Tribulation during the White Horse seal (first), and the tribulation of 10 days for Smyrna	Eureka: When Nerva deceased, and Trajan became sole master of the Habitable of the Diabolos, the spirit of persecution broke out afresh; and appears to have been very severe in the region of the Seven Ecclesias. The "tribulation" continued <i>ten years</i> , until the death of Trajan, a.d. 117. Eureka: The mild and aged Nerva adopted Trajan a.d. 98, and declared him his colleague and successor in the empire. When Nerva deceased, and Trajan became sole master of the Habitable of the Diabolos, the spirit of persecution broke out afresh; and appears to have been very severe in the region of the Seven Ecclesias. The "tribulation" continued <i>ten years</i> , until the death of Trajan, a.d. 117. While the Smyrneans, and their brethren in Asia Minor, were enduring the tribulation of the symbolical " <i>ten days</i> ," Pliny, the governor of Bithynia, a character well known in pagan history, wrote the following letter to Trajan, which sufficiently explains itself.
AD 108	Smyranean State	Eureka: Such a synagogue, then, came to be a fit and proper emblem of those "Christians," falsely so-called, who in Smyrna "said they were Jews, but were not." John, referring to these spurious Christians in divers places, says, in 1 Ep. 2:19, "They went out from us, but they were not of us; for if they had been of us they would doubtless have continued with us; but they went out, that they might be made manifest that they were not all of us." This emigration from the apostolic fellowship became "the synagogue of the Satan," and was afterwards distinguished by the assumed title of "the Holy Apostolic Catholic Church." Rev. 2:10 Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer: behold, the devil shall cast some of you into prison, that ye may be tried; and ye shall have tribulation <i>ten days</i> : be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.
AD 117	Death of Trajan, Beginning of Hadrian Largest expanse of Roman Empire in 117 AD.	 <p>CGBT: Trajan <i>defeated</i> the Parthians on the battlefield and captured their capital. ie. Ctesiphon (the Parthian capital near modern Baghdad) He did <i>not</i> permanently conquer the Parthian Empire — it remained intact and continued to rule Persia for another 80+ years, until replaced by the Sassanian dynasty (224 CE).</p>
AD 132	Bar Kokbah rebellion	CGPT: The Revolt (132–135 CE) The rebellion was led by Shimon bar Kokhba ("Son of the Star"), hailed by many Jews as the Messiah foretold in prophecy (based on Numbers 24:17: " <i>A star shall come out of Jacob</i> "). Rabbi Akiva, one of the leading sages of the time, publicly supported Bar Kokhba as the potential redeemer of Israel. The rebels established an independent Jewish state, minted their own coins, and controlled Jerusalem and large parts of Judea for about two to three years. The Romans, under Governor Tineius Rufus, were initially defeated. Rmperor Hadrian sent in reinforcements under General Sextus Julius Severus, one of Rome's best commanders. The Roman army (including legions from as far as Britain and the Danube) systematically crushed the rebellion through scorched-earth tactics.


		<p>By 135 CE, the rebellion was brutally suppressed. The last holdout was Bethar (Beitar), Bar Kokhba's fortress, which fell after a prolonged siege. 🏰</p> <p>Hadrian then rebuilt Jerusalem as a Roman city – Aelia Capitolina in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus). A temple to Jupiter was built on the Temple Mount, where the Jewish Temple had stood. He banned Jews entering Jerusalem on pain of death or enslavement. The only exception was one day a year, Tisha B'Av, when they were allowed to come and mourn the destruction of the Temple.</p> <p>Hadrian renamed the entire province from Judea to Syria Palaestina — the origin of the later name <i>Palestine</i>. This was a deliberate attempt to sever Jewish ties to the land by using the old name associated with Israel's ancient enemies, the Philistines.</p> <p>Cassius Dio reports 580,000 Jews killed, hundreds of towns destroyed, and countless people enslaved. Surviving Jewish life shifted north to the Galilee, where centers like Tiberias and Sepphoris became the heart of post-revolt Jewish scholarship (eventually producing the Mishnah).</p>
AD 138	Death of Hadrian, Beginning of Antoninus Pius	
AD 161	Death of Antoninus Pius, beginning of joint reign of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Veras	
AD 166	Outbreak of Antonine's Plague	<p>This modern term for the second-century plague (Small Pox) in Rome comes from the dynastic name of the emperors at the time. Marcus Aurelius and his co-emperor Lucius Verrus were both members of the Antonine family. Because of Galen's (a famous Roman doctor) surviving case notes that documented the symptoms of the disease, the epidemic is sometimes referred to as the "Plague of Galen."</p> <p>Egyptian tax documents in the form of papyri from Oxyrhynchus and Fayum attest to significant population decreases in Egyptian cities; it did not escape the attention of the cities' administrators that mortality and the subsequent flight of fearful survivors substantially impacted their tax revenues.</p> <p>Marcus Aurelius is said to have invested heavily in restoring the temples and shrines of Roman deities, and one wonders whether it was in part due to the plague that Christianity coalesced and spread so rapidly throughout the empire at the end of the second century. Sarah K. Yeomans, Spread of Christianity in the second century 1/22</p>
AD 169	Death of Lucius Veras Start of Marcus Aurelius sole reign	
AD 177	Start of Commodus joint reign with Marcus Aurelius (his father)	
AD 180	Death of Marcus Aurelius, Emperor Commodus (180-192)	<p>Eureka. 2:163 One evening as Commodus was returning to the palace through a dark and narrow portico in the amphitheatre, an assassin, who waited his passage, rushed upon him with a drawn sword, loudly exclaiming, "The Senate sends you this." The menace prevented the deed; the assassin was seized by the guards, and immediately revealed the authors of the conspiracy. The conspirators, who, with the assassin himself, were senators, were all executed. But though relieved of their presence, the words of the assassin sunk deep into the mind of Commodus, and left an indelible impression of fear and hatred against the whole body of the Senate.</p>
AD 183	The start of the Red Horse seal (second)	<p>Rev. 6:3-4 And when he had opened the second seal, I heard the second beast say, Come and see. And there went out another horse that was red: and power was given to him that sat thereon to take peace from the earth, and that they should kill one another: and there was given unto him a great sword.</p>
AD 190	Pergamean State Pantaenus opens seminary at Alexandria	<p>Saint Pantaenus (d. ca. 216) was a Christian theologian who founded the Catechetical School of Alexandria in AD 190.</p> <p>In 185 Pa This school is known as the earliest catechetical school, and influential in the development of Christian Theologyntaenus was a Stoic philosopher teaching in Alexandria. He converted to the Christian faith, and sought to reconcile his new faith with Greek philosophy.</p> <p>Eureka: 3. The Pergamean State.</p> <p>This state of the christian community is illustrated by theote writings of Tertullian, Pantaenus, Clemens Alexandrinus, and the Alexandrian School of "Divinity.</p>
AD 193	Emperor Pertinax	<p>Eureka. 2:171 Only two months and twenty-six days after the death of Commodus, a General sedition broke out in their camp, which the officers wanted either the power, or inclination to suppress. They marched at noonday with arms in their hands, and fury in their looks, towards the imperial palace. Their companions on guard gave them free admission; and they were welcomed by the domestics of the old court, who had already formed a secret conspiracy against the life of the too virtuous emperor. Pertinax, disdaining either flight or concealment, advanced to meet those in whose fiery red hand was already brandished "the Great Dagger." He recalled to the minds of these assassins his own innocence, and the sanctity of their recent oath. But all in vain. A barbarian Leveled the first blow, and Pertinax fell, pierced with a multitude of wounds.</p>

AD 193	Emperor Julian (Didius Julianus) Emperor Septimus Severus	<u>Eureka. 2:175</u> But Severus dreaded neither his arms, nor his enchantments, but took wise precaution against assassination. His emissaries, dispersed in the capital, assured the guards, that provided they would abandon Julian, and the assassins of Pertinax, to the justice of the conqueror, he would no longer consider that murder as the act of the whole body. The faithless praetorians complied with these easy terms, seized the greater part of the assassins, and signified to the senate that they no longer defended the cause of Julian. That assembly forthwith, unanimously acknowledged Severus as lawful emperor; and pronounced sentence of deposition and death against the unfortunate Julian, who was beheaded as a common criminal in a private apartment of the baths of the palace, after an anxious and precarious reign of sixty-six days.
AD 212	The start of the Black Horse seal (third) Emperor Caracalla	<u>Rev. 6:5-6</u> And when he had opened the third seal, I heard the third beast say, Come and see. And I beheld, and lo a black horse; and he that sat on him had a pair of balances in his hand. And I heard a voice in the midst of the four beasts say, A measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny; and see thou hurt not the oil and the wine. <u>Eureka. 2:175</u> The voice, then, of this third seal hieroglyphic, was not the voice of famine, but of an intolerable assessment for state purposes of the abundance already in store, and to be hereafter produced. The era succeeding the seal-period in which they were slaying one another under the Generalship of the great machaira, was one of abundance of wheat, barley, oil, and wine. This appears from the testimony of Dion who lived in those times. He says that Septimus Severus celebrated the secular games with extraordinary magnificence, and at his decease, left in the public granaries a provision of grain <i>for seven years</i> , at the rate of 75,000 modii, or pecks, or about 10,000 bushels a day. This was a part of the policy of S. Severus by a constant and liberal distribution of grain and provisions, to captivate the affections of the Roman people. But the policy of his son and successor, the fierce Caracalla, was "to secure the affections of the army, and to esteem the rest of his subjects as of little moment." The liberality and indulgence to the troops was tempered by the father with firmness, authority, and prudence; but the careless profusion of Caracalla's reign, the inaugural period of the sign-voice of the third seal, was, as Gibbon says, "the inevitable ruin both of the army and of the empire. The excessive increase of their pay and donatives, exhausted the state to enrich the military order, whose modesty in peace, and service in war, are best secured by an honorable poverty."
AD 217	Emperor Macrinus	<u>Eureka. 2:194</u> The reader will, perhaps, now be able to "see" the historical significance of the hieroglyphical "opening" and "voice" of this seal period; and how, by the sanguinary and fiscal oppression of the rulers, the <i>horse-people whom they rode, were made black with anguish and despair</i> . The mad career of Caracalla, however, was only the opening sorrows of this third seal. He had sown tares which bore much evil fruit in the reigns of his successors. Macrinus, who had procured his assassination, was proclaimed by the praetorian guards, whom he had bribed by promises of unbounded liberality of indulgence, the head of the empire. Macrinus had now reached a height where it was difficult to stand with firmness, and impossible to fall without instant destruction. The mercenary and fickle loyalty of the soldiery, to whom, from his reforming tendencies, he soon became detestable, was his only support. But the necessity of financial reform was inevitable. The expenses of the government had to be reduced; and he might have succeeded if the Numerous army assembled in the East by Caracalla, and which had made him emperor, had been immediately dispersed through the provinces.
AD 218	Emperor Elagabalus	<u>Eureka. 2:195</u> Having been elected by the military, A.D. 218, Elagabalus, the high priest of the sun and the first Asiatic emperor of the Romans, without consulting the Senate, beside the <i>machaira</i> , assumed <i>the balance</i> in assuming the tribunitian and proconsular powers of the State. It was the prerogative of the Senate to confer these by its decree—by "a voice in the midst of the four living ones"—upon the imperial sword-bearers; a right which had hitherto been respected by the turbulent praetorians and the imperial puppets it was their pleasure to set up. "This new and injudicious violation of the constitution," says Gibbon, "was probably dictated either by the ignorance of his Syrian courtiers or the fierce disdain of his military followers." The timid prudence of the obsequious Senate having acquiesced in what it could not remedy, Elagabalus was duly recognized both as bearer of the balance and the sword; and the most potent, grave and Reverend senators confessed with a sigh that, after having long experienced the stern tyranny of their own countrymen, Rome was at length humbled beneath the effeminate luxury of oriental despotism.
AD 222	Emperor Severus Alexander	
AD 230	Thyatiran State (Origen ordained in Caesarea)	<u>Wikipedia:</u> Origen attempted to synthesize the fundamental principles of Greek philosophy, particularly those of Neoplatonism and Stoicism, with the Christianity of creed and Scripture so as to prove the Christian view of the universe to be compatible with Greek thought. Before St. Augustine, Origen was the most influential theologian in the church. His threefold plan of interpreting Scripture (literal, ethical, and allegorical) influenced subsequent exegetical works. In spite of Origen's fame as an apologist for Christianity, there was question as to his orthodoxy. His somewhat recondite blending of pagan philosophy with Christian theology led to his condemnation by Justinian in the Monophysite controversy.
AD 235	The start of the Pale Horse seal (fourth)	<u>Rev. 6:7-8</u> And when he had opened the fourth seal, I heard the voice of the fourth beast say, Come and see. And I looked, and behold a pale horse: and his name that sat on him was Death, and Hell followed with him. And power was given unto

	Emperor Maximinus Thrax	them over the fourth part of the earth, to kill with sword, and with hunger, and with death, and with the beasts of the earth.
AD 238	Emperor Pupienus Maximus & Balbinus Gordian III	
AD 244	Emperor Philip the Arabian	
AD 249	Emperor Decius (with Herrenius Etruscus)	
AD 250	Decian Persecution	
AD 251	Trebonianus Gallus (with Hostilian died 251, then Volusianus)	
AD 253	The Sardin State The African Council Emperor Amelianus Emperor Valerian (with Gallienus)	<u>Eureka:</u> In these few lines from Cyprian, what a striking illustration of the Sardin state of spiritual death is here! We learn from them that the leaders of the ecclesias believed, and therefore taught, 1. The immortality of the soul according to Plato; 2. That said soul, if but two or three days old, would be lost, if the infant owner were not immersed; 3. That immersion and grace, without faith, imparted remission of sins to infants; That infants were damned for a sin committed by Adam over four thousand years before; 5. That immersion and grace in the case of infants was not for the remission of their own sins, but for that of another—of Adam. Hence, Adam must have been pardoned every time an infant was dipped and regenerated by “grace!” 6. That infant immersion was “spiritual circumcision.” Such were the dogmata gravely affirmed by this African Council, A.D. 253, all its members pious professors of Christianity, who had recently emerged from the horrors of the Decian trial.
AD 260	Start of Gallienus reign (with Saloninus) Death of Valerian	
AD 268	Start of Claudius II. Reign	
AD 270	Start of Aurelian reign	
AD 275	Start of Tacitus reign	
AD 276	Start of Florianus reign Start of Probus Reign	
AD 282	Start of Carus reign Start of Carinus reign (with Carus till death, then Numerian)	
AD 284	Start of Diocletian’s reign	
AD 285	Diocletian makes Maximian Augustus (Maximinian) Co-emperor	
AD 293	Diocletian makes Constantius and Galerius co junior emperors, or co Caesars	
AD 303	Philadelphian State The start of the 10 days of Persecution under Diocletian Start of the Fifth Seal and 10 years of extreme persecutions	<u>Rev. 6:9-11</u> And when he had opened the fifth seal, I saw under the altar the souls of them that were slain for the word of God, and for the testimony which they held: And they cried with a loud voice, saying, How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth? And white robes were given unto every one of them; and it was said unto them, that they should rest yet for a little season, until their fellow servants also and their brethren, that should be killed as they were, should be fulfilled.
AD 305	Diocletian steps down, setting up chaos among the emperors. Maximian (Maximinian) dies. Diocletian Appoints Galerius	

	as emperor of the east and Constantius as emperor of the west Galerius appoints Severus and Maximinus Daia, as junior emperor in his former stead, ignoring the sons of Maximian (Maximinian) and Constantius (Maxentius, and Constantine are there respective sons)	
AD 306	Death of Constantius 6 BC, Constantine takes his Fathers Portion, but Galerius only acknowledges him as a junior emperor as was Severus, and Maximinus Daia Maxentius (Maximian's son) claims Roman throne (western Emperor) for himself The end of the 280 years gestation and Birth of the Man Child	CGBT: Constantius dies July 25 th 306 at Eboracum (York) in Britain — AD 306. Constantius had been the Western Augustus (senior emperor of the West) under Diocletian's tetrarchic system. His troops immediately proclaim his son Constantine as Augustus. This was illegal under the rules of the Tetrarchy. The Tetrarchy did not allow hereditary succession. Constantine was supposed to be <i>appointed</i> by the senior emperors, not chosen by an army. But the legions adored Constantine and forced the issue. Galerius (the senior Augustus in the East) was furious but could not undo what the army had done. He accepted Constantine into the imperial college but only granted him the junior rank of <i>Caesar</i> elevating Severus to Western Augustus instead. Thus, after Constantius' death the official lineup became: Galerius — Augustus (East) Severus II — Augustus (West) Constantine — Caesar (West) This created a tense and unstable political system. Constantius' death triggers the collapse of the Tetrarchy. Almost immediately Maxentius rebels in Rome (306) Severus II is overthrown (307) Maximian returns to power. Civil wars erupt on all sides The political system Diocletian designed collapses. Constantius' death is one of the major dominoes that leads to three decades of civil wars.
AD 307	Severus tries to reclaim Roman throne from Maxentius (Maximin) but fails, is imprisoned and killed	
AD 308	Galerius makes Licinius Augustus of the East, replacing Severus in authority, though without Rome Grants to him Illyricum, Thrace, and Pannonia	
AD 312	Woman Flees to Wilderness for 1,260 days Ending 1572 in the Bartholomew Massacre Maxentius dies at defeat by Constantine at Milvian Bridge	Rev. 11:3 "And I will give [power] to My two witnesses, and they will prophesy a thousand, two hundred [and] sixty days, having been clothed with sackcloth." Rev. 12:14 And to the woman were given two wings of a great eagle, that she might fly into the wilderness, into her place, where she is nourished for a time, and times, and half a time, from the face of the serpent.. Eureka: "This feud is styled in history <i>"the African Controversy."</i> The provinces south of the Mediterranean, from the confines of Cyrene to the columns of Hercules, a.d. 312, were distracted with religious discord...In this state of bitter partisanship, the divided church was incapable of affording an impartial judicature. Application was, therefore, made to Constantine by the Donatist bishops of Africa, a.d. 313, desiring him to appoint bishops of the church in Gaul to settle their difficulties...The honors and estates of the church were attributed to his suffragan bishops, and it was with difficulty that Constantine was satisfied with inflicting <i>the punishment of exile</i> on the principal leaders of the Donatists."
AD 313	Laodicean State The Sixth seal The "War in Heaven" Constantine the Great begins reign, with Licinius his co-ruler	Rev. 6:12-17 And I beheld when he had opened the sixth seal, and, lo, there was a great earthquake; and the sun became black as sackcloth of hair, and the moon became as blood; And the stars of heaven fell unto the earth, even as a fig tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind. And the heaven departed as a scroll when it is rolled together; and every mountain and island were moved out of their places. And the kings of the earth, and the great men, and the rich men, and the chief captains, and the mighty men, and every bondman, and every free man, hid themselves in the dens and in the rocks of the mountains; And said to the mountains and rocks, Fall on us, and hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb: For the great day of his wrath is come; and who shall be able to stand? Rev. 12:7-9 And there was in heaven: Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels, And prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in heaven. And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world: he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him.
AD 324	Start of Seventh Seal Licinius killed following battle of Adrianople Constantine reigns alone Start of the peace of about an half hour	CGBT: 324 Constantine defeats Licinius (Adrianople and Chrysopolis) Licinius surrenders, is later executed. Constantine becomes sole Augustus, ruling a completely unified empire

	Start of the development of the Earth and Sea Beasts	
AD 325	First council of Nicea	CGBT: The Council of Nicaea (First Council of Nicaea) was held in AD 325, convened by Emperor Constantine the Great. It met from May 20 to June 19, 325 in Nicaea (modern İznik, Turkey). The issues discussed were Arianism, the divinity of Christ, the date of Easter, and Church discipline issues.
AD 337	Death of Constantine, End of about half hour of peace	CGBT: Constantine dies May 8, 337t
AD 361	Julian Earthquake	Julian, the nephew of Constantine and last anti Christian emperor reigned till his death in war, 363. He tried to remove Christians from office, and forbid Christians to teach in schools.
393	Council of Hippo	CGBT: The Canon Was First Officially Recognized in AD 393 at the Council of Hippo (AD 393) It was the first council to list the complete 27-book New Testament (exactly the same as today). Also listed the Old Testament books that later became the Catholic/Orthodox canon. This is the earliest point one can say the canon was formally legitimized by a church body. <u>1 Cor. 13:9-10</u> "For we know in part, and we prophesy in part. But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away."
AD 395	First Wind Trumpet, Alaric the Goth	Eureka: "From the death of Julian, A. D. 363, to the death of Theodosius the Great, and the revolt of the Goths under Alaric, A. D. 395, a <i>period of thirty-two years</i> , was the period also of <i>the preparation for sounding</i> , which terminated in the Gothic blast of the • First Wind-Trumpet." CGBT: Alaric first appears in history as a Gothic leader 394 AD serving in the Roman army under Emperor Theodosius I at the Battle of the Frigidus (against the usurper Eugenius). In 395 After Theodosius's death, Alaric rebels against Rome and is proclaimed king of the Visigoths — marking the start of his independent career.
AD 429	Second Wind Trumpet, Genseric the Vandal	Eureka: "To the Vandal power was providentially assigned the judicial execution of the second trumpet upon the guilty catholic population of the west. Their work began A. D. 429, by their precipitating their destroying hosts, led by GENSERIC their king, upon the rich and productive province of Africa. Gibbon styles him 'the terrible Genseric; a name, which, in the destruction of the Roman empire, has deserved an equal rank with the names of Alaric and Attila.' His ambition was without bounds and without scruples; and prompted him to any enterprise that promised plunder and dominion. His power was a volcanic mountain vomiting forth desolation and death upon what he styled 'the guilty.'" CGBT: Born: around 389 CE, probably in Hispania (modern Spain). 428 CE: Becomes king of the Vandals after the death of his brother Gunderic. At this time, the Vandals were in southern Spain, but Genseric sought a more secure and prosperous base. 429 CE: Leads his people (perhaps 80,000 total) across the Strait of Gibraltar into North Africa. 430–439 CE: Conducts a long campaign against the Romans. 439 CE: Captures Carthage, one of Rome's richest cities, and makes it his capital — founding the Vandal Kingdom of North Africa. Builds a strong navy, dominating the western Mediterranean. His fleet raids Italy, Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia, and Greece, disrupting Roman trade and communications. 455 CE: Takes advantage of Roman political turmoil and sacks Rome, carrying off enormous treasures (though the city wasn't destroyed). This event cemented his reputation — hence the later term " <i>vandalism</i> ." Maintains an independent kingdom despite several Roman attempts to reconquer it. Ruled until his death in 477 CE, one of the longest reigns of any barbarian king (nearly 50 years). Summary: Reign: 428–477 CE Major achievements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Founded the Vandal Kingdom in North Africa. 2. Captured Carthage (439 CE). 3. Sacked Rome (455 CE). 4. Created a Mediterranean naval empire. So, Genseric's career spanned from 428 CE (as king) to his death in 477 CE — a 49-year reign that made him one of the most influential rulers of the late Roman world.
AD 450	Third Wind Trumpet, Attila the Hun	Eureka: The Attila-power, which prevailed from A D. 433 to 453, was fitly designated "the Apsinthian," or Illyrian. It touched the Danube on one hand, and reached with the other, as far as the Tanais, or Don. On making peace with the Constantinopolitan power, after a ravaging war of five years to which he was stirred up by his African ally, the redoubtable GENSERIC, the eastern Catholic emperor, resigned to Attila an extensive and important territory, which stretched along the <i>southern</i> banks of the Danube from Belgrade to Nova, in the diocese of Thrace, a breadth of fifteen day's journey, and embracing <i>N</i> aissus within the limits of his dominion. The exact location of his capital is uncertain; but sup. posed to have been seated between the Danube, the Teyss, and the Carpathian hills in the plains of Upper Hungary.

		<p>CGBT: Attila the Hun ruled from about 434 to 453 CE.</p> <p>c. 434 CE – Attila became co-ruler of the Huns with his brother Bleda after the death of their uncle Rugila (Rua).</p> <p>c. 445 CE – Attila became sole ruler after Bleda's death (possibly murdered by Attila).</p> <p>453 CE – Attila died suddenly, reportedly on his wedding night, ending his reign. During his rule, Attila built a vast empire stretching from the Ural River to the Rhine, and from the Danube to the Balkans, threatening both the Eastern and Western Roman Empires.</p>
AD 476	Fourth Wind Trumpet, Theodoric the Ostrogoth	<p>Eureka: The fierce conflict that ensued was finally decided by the victory of Verona, which conferred on Theodoric the independent royalty of Italy. The assassination of Odoacer, A. D. 493, left him without a rival, and the emperor of the East without a representative to administer the Diocese of Italy. From the Alps to the extremity of Campania, from Sicily to the Danube, and from Belgrade to the Atlantic Ocean, Theodoric reigned <i>first King of the Seventh Head of the Beast</i>. His royalty was proclaimed by the Goths, with a tardy, reluctant and ambiguous recognition by the emperor of the East. He maintained with a powerful band, during a reign of thirty-three years, the balance of the West; and the Greeks themselves acknowledged that the heretical king of Italy reigned over the fairest portion of the darkened empire of the West.</p>
AD 533	Justinian Code	Justinian ruled 38 years from 527-565 AD. He began his novels in 529, and codified his law by 533 AD. The prophesy of 42 months might run from 529 to the French Revolution in 1789.
AD 546	Fall of Rome to Totila the Ostrogoth	Wikipedia: "Totila finally entered Rome on 17 December 546, after his men scaled the walls at night and opened the Asinarian Gate. Procopius states that Totila was aided by some Isaurian troops from the imperial garrison who had arranged a secret pact with the Goths."
AD 549	Fall of Rome to Totila the Third Time 1260 Years from Totila's victory to the fall of the Pope to Napoleon in 1809	Wikipedia: After defeating a force left behind by Totila, Belisarius decided to re-occupy Rome in the spring of 547 and hastily rebuilt the demolished sections of wall by piling up the loose stones "one on top of the other, regardless of order" according to Procopius. Totila quickly returned, but was beaten back by the defenders. However, Belisarius did not follow up his advantage. Several cities, including Perugia, were taken by the Goths, while Belisarius remained inactive and then was recalled from Italy. In 549, Totila advanced for a third time against Rome, which he took after another long siege.
AD 607	Emperor Phocas Declares the Roman Bishop to be Pope Start of 1260 days, 42 months, and time times and dividing of time (ends 1867) Full Development of the Sea Beast	 <p>Eureka: From a.d. 324 to a.d. 604–8, was this "god of guardian saints" in the embryo, or foetal state. He was <i>quickened</i> into political life as a future imperial element of the fourth beast dominion of the Court, by Justinian's Code, a.d. 529, and his Decretal Epistle, a.d. 533; which <i>affirmed</i> the Roman Bishop's universal supremacy in spiritual affairs. Seventy-five years after this quickening, <u>he was born God of the Roman earth by Phocas</u>, the Dragon emperor, acknowledging the supremacy of his See, a.d. 604; in grateful commemoration of which, and other benefits, the New Deity caused to be erected by the exarch of Italy a Corinthian fluted column of Greek marble, standing on a pyramid of eleven steps, on the top of which was a gilt statue of Phocas. The date of the pillar was a.d. 608;</p> <p>Dan 7:25 And he shall speak <i>great</i> words against the most High, and shall wear out the saints of the most High, and think to change times and laws: and they shall be given into his hand until a time and times and the dividing of time.</p> <p>Rev. 11:2 "And leave out the court, the <i>[one]</i> outside of the temple, and do not measure it, because it was given to the nations <i>[or, Gentiles]</i>, and they will trample the holy city forty and two months.</p> <p>Rev. 13:1 And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, having seven heads and ten horns, and upon his horns ten crowns, and upon his heads the name of blasphemy.</p>
AD 632	First Woe Trumpet, Mohammad the Great Start of 150+150 days	CGBT: Muhammad (the Prophet of Islam) – founder of Islam, active 610–632 CE.
687	Establishment of the Abomination of Desolation or Dome of the Rock on the Temple Mount Start of Daniel's 1260, 1290	<p>CGBT: Commissioned by: Caliph 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwān (Umayyad caliph, r. 685–705 CE).</p> <p>DAN. 12:6-7 And one said to the man clothed in linen, which was upon the waters of the river, How long shall it be to the end of these wonders? And I heard the man clothed in linen, which was upon the waters of the river, when he held up his right hand and his left hand unto heaven, and sware by him that liveth for ever that it shall be for a time, times, and an half; and when he shall have accomplished to scatter the power of the holy people, all these things shall be finished.</p> <p>DAN. 12:11 And from the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away, and the abomination that maketh desolate set up, there shall be a thousand two hundred and ninety days.</p>
692	Dome of the Rock Completed	Dan. 12:12 Blessed is he that waiteth, and cometh to the thousand three hundred and five and thirty days.

	Start of the 1335 of Daniel	CGBT: Construction began: 691 CE Completed: 692 CE (some sources say early 693 CE)
754	Donation of Pepin Pepin the Short grants gives 3 horns to the Pope Collapse of the Three Horns Beginning of the Development of the Beast of the Earth	Eureka: Before Pepin returned to France, he renewed his donation to St. Peter, yielding to Stephen and his successors the Exarchate; Emelia, now Romagna; and Pentapolis, now Marca d'Ancona, with all the cities therein, to be held by them for ever —1—Ravenna (the Exarchate); 2—Heruli and Turingi (Æmelia, now Romagna); and 3—Lombardy (Pentapolis)."
933	End of 2 periods of five years of months or 300 years. Bowides (Ottomans & Tartars) seized Damascus and thus ended the Arabian rule	Rev. 9:13-15 And the sixth angel sounded, and I heard a voice from the four horns of the golden altar which is before God, Saying to the sixth angel which had the trumpet, Loose the four angels which are bound in the great river Euphrates. And the four angels were loosed, which were prepared for an hour, and a day, and a month, and a year, for to slay the third part of men.
1062 April 29	Second Woe Trumpet, Four Angels Loosed for 391 years, 30 days: Alp Arslan, Genghis Kahn, Tamerlane, Mehemet II	Rev. 9:13-15 And the sixth angel sounded, and I heard a voice from the four horns of the golden altar which is before God, Saying to the sixth angel which had the trumpet, Loose the four angels which are bound in the great river Euphrates. And the four angels were loosed, which were prepared for an hour, and a day, and a month, and a year, for to slay the third part of men.
1063	Alp Arslan rule the Seljuk Empire	CGBT: 1063: Alp Arslan succeeds his uncle Tughril Beg as Sultan of the Seljuk Empire. In 1064–1071, he expands Seljuk control into Armenia, Georgia, and Anatolia. In 1071 he wins the famous Battle of Manzikert against the Byzantine Emperor Romanos IV Diogenes. He Dies in 1072 after being wounded during a campaign in Central Asia.
1202	Rise of Genghis Kahn Mongol Empire	CGBT: 1206 – After uniting the Mongol tribes, he is proclaimed Genghis Khan ("Universal Ruler"), marking the official beginning of his reign and the founding of the Mongol Empire. 1206–1227 – Leads a series of massive conquests across Asia, defeating the Western Xia, the Jin Dynasty in northern China, and the Khwarezmian Empire in Central Asia. 1227 – Dies during a campaign against the Western Xia.
1370	Rise of Tamerlane Timurid Empire	CGBT: 1370: After defeating rivals in Transoxiana (modern Uzbekistan), Timur declares himself ruler in Samarkand, founding the Timurid Empire. 1370–1405: Conducts a series of major military campaigns across Persia, Mesopotamia, the Caucasus, India, and Anatolia, creating one of the largest empires of the late Middle Ages. 1405: Dies while leading an expedition to China.
1451	Mehemet II Ottoman Empire	CGBT: 1444: First becomes sultan at about age 12, succeeding his father Murad II — but Murad soon resumes the throne due to external threats. 1451: Upon Murad II's death, Mehmed II becomes sultan again, beginning his true reign (1451–1481). 1453: Conquers Constantinople, ending the Byzantine Empire and making it the Ottoman capital (Istanbul). 1453–1481: Expands the Ottoman Empire into the Balkans, Anatolia, and beyond, transforming it into a major imperial power.
1453	Fall of Constantinople End of 391 years, 30 days	CGBT: Constantinople falls to Mehemet II on May 31, 1453
1572	End of Woman's protection in Wilderness for 1,260 days (years) St. Bartholomew's Massacre	Elpis Israel: "The cruel kings of France slew above a million of them [antipapists]. Who set on foot, and headed, the executioners of the massacre of Bartholomew in 1572, which lasted seven days, and in which, some say, near 50,000 Huguenots were murdered in Paris, and 25,000 more in the provinces? The royal monsters of France. A massacre this, in which neither age nor sex, nor even women with child, were spared; for the butchers had received orders to slaughter all, even babes at the breast, if they belonged to the Huguenots. The king himself stood at the windows of the palace, endeavouring to shoot those who fled, and crying to their pursuers, 'Kill them, kill them!' For this massacre public rejoicings were made at Rome, and in other Papal countries. A medal was struck at Rome commemorative of this tragical event. In the words of the Apocalypse, 'They that dwell upon the earth shall rejoice over them, and make merry, and shall send gifts one to another; because these two prophets tormented those who dwelt on the earth.'"
1598	Edict of Nantes	Wikipedia: The Edict of Nantes signed in April 1598 by King Henry IV of France, granted the Calvinist Protestants of France (also known as Huguenots) substantial rights in the nation, which was still considered essentially Catholic at the time. In the edict, Henry aimed primarily to promote civil unity. The edict separated civil from religious unity, treated some Protestants for the first time as more than mere schismatics and heretics, and opened a path for secularism and tolerance. In offering General freedom of conscience to individuals, the edict offered many specific concessions to the Protestants, such as amnesty and the reinstatement of their civil rights, including the right to work in any field or for the state and to bring grievances directly to the king. It marked the end of the religious wars that had afflicted France during the second half of the 16th century.
1685	Revocation of Edict of Nantes Beginning of 105 year death of witness	Rev. 11:7-9 And when they shall have finished their testimony, the beast that ascendeth out of the bottomless pit shall make war against them, and shall overcome them, and kill them. And their dead bodies <i>shall lie</i> in the street of the great city, which spiritually is called Sodom and Egypt, where also our Lord was crucified. And they of the people and kindreds and tongues and nations shall see

		their dead bodies three days and an half, and shall not suffer their dead bodies to be put in graves. Edict of Nantes revoked Oct. 18, 1685
1775	American Revolutionary War Begins	<u>April 19th, 1775</u>
1783	American Revolutionary War Ends	<u>Sept. 3, 1783</u>
1789	First Vial, French Revolution America Ratifies Constitution	<u>Rev. 16:2</u> And the first went, and poured out his vial upon the earth; and there fell a noisome and grievous sore upon the men which had the mark of the beast, and <i>upon</i> them which worshipped his image.
1789	End of 105 year death of witness	<u>Eureka</u> : Here, then, are two important and signal dates—Oct. 1685, and Oct. 1789. These decrees of the National Assembly were as “the Spirit of life from the Deity;” and on the 10th July 1790 “they stood upon their feet;” for the Earth’s Assembly on that day decreed, that the property of the expelled Huguenots unsold at date, confiscated by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, should be restored to their heirs. They called this <i>the National Justice</i> , which it was the providential mission of the Third Estate to execute; and with terrible fidelity did they fulfil it in vindicating the oppressed, and in punishing the oppressor. Now, between 1685 and 1790, is a period of 105 years. This is the duration of the death state in which the witnesses were deficient of all political life; and must consequently be the sum in common years of the mystical formula “three days and a half.” But, then, the enigma still remains to be solved, namely, <i>upon what principle do “three days and a half” represent 105 years?</i> As we have seen, two years after 1685, Peter Jurieu proclaimed to the world, truly, that the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes signalized the death of the witnesses; and three years after the decree restoring to them their unsold confiscated estates; that is, in 1793, Mr. Bicheno, pastor of a Baptist church in Newbury, England, who, though cloudy upon some points, was sufficiently sound to be regarded as one of the resurrected witnesses, proclaimed his conviction in a pamphlet styled, “ <i>The Signs of the Times</i> ,” that 1789–’90, was the year of their standing again upon their feet; and that the 105 years then terminating were the full measure of the “three days and a half.” But the best of his discovery was, that he was enabled to explain to the public upon which principle “three days and a half” are symbolical of 105 years.
1792	War of the First Coalition (ended 1797)	The War of the First Coalition (French: <i>Guerre de la Première Coalition</i>) was a set of wars that several European powers fought between 1792 and 1797, initially against the constitutional Kingdom of France and then the French Republic that succeeded it. They were only loosely allied and fought without much apparent coordination or agreement; each power had its eye on a different part of France it wanted to appropriate after a French defeat, which never occurred.
1793	Second Vial: Rise of Britain as Naval Power Rise of Napoleon	<u>Rev. 16:3</u> And the second angel poured out his vial upon the sea; and it became as the blood of a dead <i>man</i> : and every living soul died in the sea. <u>Eureka III 487</u> “The portion of wrath committed to the Angel of the Sea began to be poured out in Holland on the landing of the British there, Feb. 26, 1793. It continued to pour concurrently with the third, fourth, and fifth vials, for twenty years, with no intermission save the brief and deceptive peace of Amiens in 1802. <u>Eureka III 489</u> : “In 1793, the greater part of the French fleet at Toulon was destroyed by Lord Hood ;” <u>Eureka III 489</u> “In this long naval war, extending from 1793 to 1815, it. appears from James’ Naval History that there were destroyed altogether near 200 ships of the line, between 300 and 400 frigates, and an almost incalculable number of smaller vessels of war and ships of commerce. As Dr. Keith remarks, the whole history of the world does not present such a period of naval war, destruction, and bloodshed. In the figurative language of the prophecy ” the. sea became blood as it were of a corpse <u>Wikipedia</u> : “In July 1793, Bonaparte published a pro-republican pamphlet, <i>Le souper de Beaucaire</i> (Supper at Beaucaire), which gained him the support of Augustin Robespierre, the younger brother of the Revolutionary leader Maximilien Robespierre. With the help of his fellow Corsican Antoine Christophe Saliceti, Bonaparte was appointed senior gunner and artillery commander of the republican forces that arrived at Toulon on 8 September.” <u>Wikipedia</u> : “He adopted a plan to capture a hill where republican guns could dominate the city’s harbour and force the British to evacuate.” <u>Wikipedia</u> : “On 22 December he was on his way to a new post in Nice, promoted from colonel to brigadier general at the age of 24. He devised plans to attack the Kingdom of Sardinia as part of France’s campaign against the First Coalition.”
1794	Second Vial Continues Thermidorian Reaction (Death of Maximilien Robespierre) May 7, France honors the Divine Power End of Second Woe or Sixth Trumpet Start of the blowing of the seventh Trumpet	<u>Eureka III 489</u> “In June, 1794, followed Lord Howe’s great victory over the French off Ushant; then the taking of Corsica, and nearly all the smaller Spanish and French West India Islands <u>Rev 11:13</u> And the same hour was there a great earthquake, and the tenth part of the city fell, and in the earthquake were slain of men seven thousand: and the remnant were affrighted, and <u><i>gave glory to the God of heaven.</i></u> <u>Rev. 11:14</u> “The second woe is past; <i>and</i> , behold, the third woe cometh quickly.” <u>Wikipedia</u> : “In the historiography of the French Revolution, the Thermidorian Reaction (French: <i>Réaction thermidorienne</i> or <i>Convention thermidorienne</i> , “Thermidorian Convention”) is the common term for the period between the ousting of Maximilien Robespierre on 9 Thermidor II, or 27 July 1794, and the inauguration of the French Directory on 2 November 1795.”
1795	Second Vial Continues	<u>Eureka III 489</u> “after this, in 1795, Lord Bridport’s naval victory, and the capture of the Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch; likewise, soon after, the capture of a French and Dutch fleet sent to retake it

	Napoleon given army of the West, demoted, then puts down counter revolution Start of War of the Second Coalition (ends 1802)	<p>Wikipedia: "In April 1795, he was assigned to the Army of the West, which was engaged in the War in the Vendée—a civil war and royalist counter-revolution in Vendée, a region in west-central France on the Atlantic Ocean...On 15 September, Bonaparte was removed from the list of generals in regular service for refusing to serve in the Vendée campaign...On 3 October, royalists in Paris declared a rebellion against the National Convention. Paul Barras, a leader of the Thermidorian Reaction, knew of Bonaparte's military exploits at Toulon and gave him command of the improvised forces in defence of the convention in the Tuileries Palace. Bonaparte had seen the massacre of the King's Swiss Guard there three years earlier and realized that artillery would be the key to its defence. He ordered a young cavalry officer, Joachim Murat, to seize large cannons and used them to repel the attackers on 5 October 1795—13 <i>Vendémiaire An IV</i> in the French Republican Calendar. 1,400 royalists died and the rest fled. He cleared the streets with "a whiff of grapeshot", according to 19th-century historian Thomas Carlyle in <i>The French Revolution: A History</i>."</p> <p>Wikipedia: The War of the Second Coalition (French: <i>Guerre de la Deuxième Coalition</i>) (1798/9 – 1801/2, depending on periodisation) was the second war targeting revolutionary France by many European monarchies, led by Britain, Austria, and Russia and including the Ottoman Empire, Portugal, Naples and various German monarchies. Prussia did not join the coalition, while Spain supported France.</p>
1796	Napoleon takes army of Italy Third Vial: France expands Empire in Europe Prussian Campaign	<p>Rev. 16:4 And the third angel poured out his vial upon the rivers and fountains of waters; and they became blood.</p> <p>Eureka III 490 "The 10th of April, 1796, is the date of the commencement of the outpouring of the wrath upon the fountains of waters. It is celebrated by the battle of Monte Notte, [northern Italy] the first of the victories of Napoleon Buonaparte.</p> <p>Wikipedia: "Two days after the marriage, Bonaparte left Paris to take command of the Army of Italy. He immediately went on the offensive, hoping to defeat the forces of Kingdom of Sardinia (1720–1861) before their Austrian allies could intervene. In a series of rapid victories during the Monte Notte Campaign, he knocked Piedmont out of the war in two weeks. The French then focused on the Austrians for the remainder of the war, the highlight of which became the protracted struggle for Mantua. The Austrians launched a series of offensives against the French to break the siege, but Bonaparte defeated every relief effort, winning the battles of Castiglione, Bassano, Arcole, and Rivoli. The decisive French triumph at Rivoli in January 1797 led to the collapse of the Austrian position in Italy. At Rivoli, the Austrians lost up to 14,000 men while the French lost about 5,000.</p>
1797	Second & Third Vial Continues German Campaign Coup of 18 Fructidor	<p>Eureka III 489 "it; then, in 1797, the victory over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, and that off Camperdown over the Dutch</p> <p>Wikipedia "The next phase of the campaign featured the French invasion of the Habsburg heartlands. French forces in Southern Germany had been defeated by the Archduke Charles in 1796, but Charles withdrew his forces to protect Vienna after learning of Bonaparte's assault. In the first encounter between the two, Bonaparte pushed Charles back and advanced deep into Austrian territory after winning the Battle of Tarvis in March 1797. The Austrians were alarmed by the French thrust that reached all the way to Leoben, about 100 km from Vienna, and decided to sue for peace. The Treaty of Leoben, followed by the more comprehensive Treaty of Campo Formio, gave France control of most of northern Italy and the Low Countries, and a secret clause promised the Republic of Venice to Austria. Bonaparte marched on Venice and forced its surrender, ending 1,100 years of Venetian independence. He authorized the French to loot treasures such as the Horses of Saint Mark.</p> <p>Wikipedia: "Royalist candidates had gained 87 seats in the 1795 elections, where a third of the seats were at stake. A reversal of the majority in favor of royalists and moderate republicans in the two legislatures, the Council of Five Hundred and the Council of the Ancients, took place in the elections of April 1797. Soon the new majority repealed laws against priests who did not take the oath of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy and emigres, and demanded the removal of four Jacobin government ministers from office... At dawn 4 September 1797, Paris was declared to be under martial law, while a decree was issued, asserting that anyone supporting royalism or the restoration of the Constitution of 1793 was to be shot without trial. To support the coup, General Lazare Hoche, then commander of the Army of Sambre-et-Meuse, arrived in the capital with his troops, while Bonaparte sent troops under Pierre Augereau."</p>
1798	Second Vial Continues Egyptian Expedition	<p>Eureka III 489 "then, in succession, Lord Nelson's three great victories of the Nile in 1798..</p> <p>Wikipedia "After two months of planning, Bonaparte decided that France's naval strength was not yet sufficient to confront the British Royal Navy. He decided on a military expedition to seize Egypt and thereby undermine Britain's access to its trade interests in India.</p>
1799	Napoleon returns from Egypt Overthrows Directory November 1799 Napoleon becomes First Consul for 10 Years	<p>Wikipedia "He drew together an alliance with director Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès, his brother Lucien, speaker of the Council of Five Hundred Roger Ducos, director Joseph Fouché, and Talleyrand, and they overthrew the Directory by a coup d'état on 9 November 1799 ("the 18th Brumaire" according to the revolutionary calendar), closing down the Council of Five Hundred. Napoleon became "first consul" for ten years, with two consuls appointed by him who had consultative voices only. His power was confirmed by the new "Constitution of the Year VIII", originally devised by Sieyès to give Napoleon a minor role, but rewritten</p>

		by Napoleon, and accepted by direct popular vote (3,000,000 in favour, 1,567 opposed). The constitution preserved the appearance of a republic but, in reality, established a dictatorship.
1800	Third Vial Continues Second Northern Italian Campaign A Second Advance into Germany	<u>Wikipedia</u> : "After spending several days looking for each other, the two armies collided at the Battle of Marengo on 14 June. General Melas had a numerical advantage, fielding about 30,000 Austrian soldiers while Bonaparte commanded 24,000 French troops. The battle began favorably for the Austrians as their initial attack surprised the French and gradually drove them back. Melas stated that he had won the battle and retired to his headquarters around 3 pm, leaving his subordinates in charge of pursuing the French. The French lines never broke during their tactical retreat. Bonaparte constantly rode out among the troops urging them to stand and fight. Late in the afternoon, a full division under Desaix arrived on the field and reversed the tide of the battle. A series of artillery barrages and cavalry charges decimated the Austrian army, which fled over the Bormida River back to Alessandria, leaving behind 14,000 casualties. The following day, the Austrian army agreed to abandon Northern Italy once more with the Convention of Alessandria, which granted them safe passage to friendly soil in exchange for their fortresses throughout the region... Bonaparte's triumph at Marengo secured his political authority and boosted his popularity back home, but it did not lead to an immediate peace. Bonaparte's brother, Joseph, led the complex negotiations in Lunéville and reported that Austria, emboldened by British support, would not acknowledge the new territory that France had acquired. As negotiations became increasingly fractious, Bonaparte gave orders to his general Moreau to strike Austria once more. Moreau and the French swept through Bavaria and scored an overwhelming victory at Hohenlinden in December 1800. As a result, the Austrians capitulated and signed the Treaty of Lunéville in February 1801. The treaty reaffirmed and expanded earlier French gains at Campo Formio.
1801	Second Vial Continues War of Oranges	<u>Eureka III 489</u> of Copenhagen m 1801 France with Ally Spain force Portugal to break relations with Britain
1802	Treaty of Armien (ends war of second coalition) Napoleon reinstitutes Slavery in New World	<u>Wikipedia</u> : "After a decade of constant warfare, France and Britain signed the Treaty of Amiens in March 1802, bringing the Revolutionary Wars to an end. Amiens called for the withdrawal of British troops from recently conquered colonial territories as well as for assurances to curtail the expansionary goals of the French Republic." <u>Wikipedia</u> : "However, when slavery was reinstated in 1802, a slave revolt broke out under the leadership of Louis Delgrès. The resulting Law of 20 May had the express purpose of reinstating slavery in Saint-Domingue, Guadeloupe and French Guiana, and restored slavery throughout most of the French colonial empire (excluding Saint-Domingue) for another half a century, while the French transatlantic slave trade continued for another twenty years. Napoleon sent an expedition under his brother-in-law General Leclerc to reassert control over Saint-Domingue. Although the French managed to capture Toussaint Louverture, the expedition failed when high rates of disease crippled the French army, and Jean-Jacques Dessalines won a string of victories, first against Leclerc, and when he died from yellow fever, then against Donatien-Marie-Joseph de Vimeur, vicomte de Rochambeau, whom Napoleon sent to relieve Leclerc with another 20,000 men.
1803	Louisiana Purchase Britain Declares War on France	<u>Wikipedia</u> : In May 1803, Napoleon acknowledged defeat, and the last 8,000 French troops left the island, and the slaves proclaimed an independent republic that they called Haiti in 1804. In the process, Dessalines became arguably the most successful military commander in the struggle against Napoleonic France. Seeing the failure of his efforts in Haiti, Napoleon decided in 1803 to sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States, instantly doubling the size of the U.S. The selling price in the Louisiana Purchase was less than three cents per acre, a total of \$15 million." <u>Wikipedia</u> : The peace with Britain proved to be uneasy and controversial. Britain did not evacuate Malta as promised and protested against Bonaparte's annexation of Piedmont and his Act of Mediation, which established a new Swiss Confederation. Neither of these territories were covered by Amiens, but they inflamed tensions significantly. The dispute culminated in a declaration of war by Britain in May 1803;
1804	Napoleon Declares Himself Emperor	<u>Wikipedia</u> : "Napoleon's coronation, at which Pope Pius VII officiated, took place at Notre Dame de Paris, on 2 December 1804. The ceremony, more or less, lasted around three hours, so the guests who arrived earlier became dull or bored and had to go in and out of the cathedral, to at least rejuvenate their spirits and also to buy food and drink. Two separate crowns were brought for the ceremony: a golden laurel wreath recalling the Roman Empire, and a replica of Charlemagne's crown. Napoleon entered the ceremony wearing the laurel wreath and kept it on his head throughout the proceedings since the laurel wreath symbolized victory, peace and civic virtue. For the official coronation, he raised the replica Charlemagne crown over his own head in a symbolic gesture, but never placed it on top because he was already wearing the golden wreath. After the crown was placed on his head, everyone in the Notre Dame Cathedral stood up spontaneously, the men waving their feathered hats. Josephine, his wife, knelt in front of Napoleon where he then placed the crown on Josephine's head, the event commemorated in the officially sanctioned painting by Jacques-Louis David. Josephine became only the second queen to be crowned and anointed in French history, other than Marie de' Medici. Napoleon was then crowned King of Italy, with the Iron Crown of Lombardy, at the Cathedral of Milan on 26 May 1805.

		He created eighteen Marshals of the Empire from among his top generals to secure the allegiance of the army on 18 May 1804, the official start of the Empire.
1805	Fourth Vial: War of the Third Coalition Complete Conquer of Austria Defeats Holy Roman Empire and Russia at Austerlitz France expands Empire into Italy Second Vial Continues	<p>Wikipedia: Mack finally surrendered after realizing that there was no way to break out of the French encirclement. For just 2,000 French casualties, Napoleon had managed to capture a total of 60,000 Austrian soldiers through his army's rapid marching. Napoleon wrote after the conflict: "I have accomplished my object, I have destroyed the Austrian army by simply marching." The Ulm Campaign is generally regarded as a strategic masterpiece and was influential in the development of the Schlieffen Plan in the late 19th century. For the French, this spectacular victory on land was soured by the decisive victory that the Royal Navy attained at the Battle of Trafalgar on 21 October. After Trafalgar, the Royal Navy was never again seriously challenged by a French fleet in a large-scale engagement for the duration of the Napoleonic Wars. Following the Ulm Campaign, French forces managed to capture Vienna in November. The fall of Vienna provided the French a huge bounty as they captured 100,000 muskets, 500 cannons, and the intact bridges across the Danube.</p> <p>Wikipedia: At this critical juncture, both Tsar Alexander I and Holy Roman Emperor Francis II decided to engage Napoleon in battle...With the Allied center demolished, the French swept through both enemy flanks and sent the Allies fleeing chaotically, capturing thousands of prisoners in the process. The battle is often seen as a tactical masterpiece because of the near-perfect execution of a calibrated but dangerous plan—of the same stature as Cannae, the celebrated triumph by Hannibal some 2,000 years before. The Allied disaster at Austerlitz significantly shook the faith of Emperor Francis in the British-led war effort. France and Austria agreed to an armistice immediately and the Treaty of Pressburg followed shortly after on 26 December. Pressburg took Austria out of both the war and the Coalition while reinforcing the earlier treaties of Campo Formio and of Lunéville between the two powers. The treaty confirmed the Austrian loss of lands to France in Italy and Bavaria, and lands in Germany to Napoleon's German allies.</p> <p>Rev. 16:8 And the fourth angel poured out his vial upon the sun; and power was given unto him to scorch men with fire.</p> <p>Eureka III 489 , and of Trafalgar m 1805</p>
1806	Fourth Vial Continues War of the Fourth Coalition	<p>Wikipedia: "After Austerlitz, Napoleon established the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806. A collection of German states intended to serve as a buffer zone between France and Central Europe, the creation of the Confederation spelled the end of the Holy Roman Empire and significantly alarmed the Prussians. The brazen reorganization of German territory by the French risked threatening Prussian influence in the region, if not eliminating it outright. War fever in Berlin rose steadily throughout the summer of 1806. At the insistence of his court, especially his wife Queen Louise, Frederick William III decided to challenge the French domination of Central Europe by going to war...Napoleon invaded Prussia with 180,000 troops, rapidly marching on the right bank of the River Saale. As in previous campaigns, his fundamental objective was to destroy one opponent before reinforcements from another could tip the balance of the war. Upon learning the whereabouts of the Prussian army, the French swung westwards and crossed the Saale with overwhelming force. At the twin battles of Jena and Auerstedt, fought on 14 October, the French convincingly defeated the Prussians and inflicted heavy casualties. With several major commanders dead or incapacitated, the Prussian king proved incapable of effectively commanding the army, which began to quickly disintegrate. In a vaunted pursuit that epitomized the "peak of Napoleonic warfare", according to historian Richard Brooks, the French managed to capture 140,000 soldiers, over 2,000 cannons and hundreds of ammunition wagons, all in a single month. Historian David Chandler wrote of the Prussian forces: "Never has the morale of any army been more completely shattered". Despite their overwhelming defeat, the Prussians refused to negotiate with the French until the Russians had an opportunity to enter the fight."</p> <p>Wikipedia: "On 14 June Napoleon obtained an overwhelming victory over the Russians at the Battle of Friedland, wiping out the majority of the Russian army in a very bloody struggle. The scale of their defeat convinced the Russians to make peace with the French. On 19 June, Tsar Alexander sent an envoy to seek an armistice with Napoleon. The latter assured the envoy that the Vistula River represented the natural borders between French and Russian influence in Europe. On that basis, the two emperors began peace negotiations at the town of Tilsit after meeting on an iconic raft on the River Niemen. The very first thing Alexander said to Napoleon was probably well-calibrated: "I hate the English as much as you do". Their meeting lasted two hours. Despite waging wars against each other the two Emperors were very much impressed and fascinated by one another. "Never," said Alexander afterward, "did I love any man as I loved that man."</p>
1807	French Troops enter Spain	Wikipedia: On 17 October 1807, 24,000 French troops under General Junot crossed the Pyrenees with Spanish cooperation and headed towards Portugal to enforce Napoleon's orders. This attack was the first step in what would eventually become the Peninsular War, a six-year struggle that significantly sapped French strength.
1808	Napoleon removes King in Spain Napoleon Takes Army into Spain	Wikipedia: Throughout the winter of 1808, French agents became increasingly involved in Spanish internal affairs, attempting to incite discord between members of the Spanish royal family. On 16 February 1808, secret French machinations

		<p>finally materialized when Napoleon announced that he would intervene to mediate between the rival political factions in the country.</p> <p>Marshal Murat led 120,000 troops into Spain. The French arrived in Madrid on 24 March, where wild riots against the occupation erupted just a few weeks later.</p> <p>Napoleon appointed his brother, Joseph Bonaparte, as the new King of Spain in the summer of 1808. The appointment enraged a heavily religious and conservative Spanish population. Resistance to French aggression soon spread throughout Spain. The shocking French defeats at the Battle of Bailén and the Battle of Vimiero gave hope to Napoleon's enemies and partly persuaded the French emperor to intervene in person.</p> <p><u>Wikipedia</u>: The <i>Grande Armée</i>, under the Emperor's personal command, rapidly crossed the Ebro River in November 1808 and inflicted a series of crushing defeats against the Spanish forces. After clearing the last Spanish force guarding the capital at Somosierra, Napoleon entered Madrid on 4 December with 80,000 troops.</p>
1809	<p>Spain & Britain are Defeated but guerilla war continues</p> <p>Fifth Vial: France Challenges Papal Authority</p> <p>Pope Pius VII Arrested</p> <p>War of Fifth Coalition: Austria</p> <p>Napoleon again victorious (Britain arrives late, after Austrian defeat, and suffers great losses due to disease in Holland.)</p>	<p><u>Wikipedia</u>: He then unleashed his soldiers against Moore and the British forces. The British were swiftly driven to the coast, and they withdrew from Spain entirely after a last stand at the Battle of Corunna in January 1809 and the death of Moore.</p> <p>Rev. 16:10 And the fifth angel poured out his vial upon the seat of the beast; and his kingdom was full of darkness; and they gnawed their tongues for pain,</p> <p><u>Wikipedia</u>: Despite this, France occupied and annexed the Papal States in 1809 and took Pius VII as their prisoner, exiling him to Savona. On 15 November 1809 Pius VII consecrated the church at La Voglina, Valenza Po, Piemonte with the intention of the villa La Voglina becoming his spiritual base whilst in exile. Unfortunately his residency was short lived once Napoleon became aware of his intentions of establishing a permanent base and he was soon exiled to France.</p> <p><u>Wikipedia</u>: War of Fifth Coalition: After four years on the sidelines, Austria sought another war with France to avenge its recent defeats. Austria could not count on Russian support because the latter was at war with Britain, Sweden, and the Ottoman Empire in 1809. Frederick William of Prussia initially promised to help the Austrians but reneged before conflict began. A report from the Austrian finance minister suggested that the treasury would run out of money by the middle of 1809 if the large army that the Austrians had formed since the Third Coalition remained mobilized. Although Archduke Charles warned that the Austrians were not ready for another showdown with Napoleon, a stance that landed him in the so-called "peace party", he did not want to see the army demobilized either. On 8 February 1809, the advocates for war finally succeeded when the Imperial Government secretly decided on another confrontation against the French.</p> <p>In the early morning of 10 April, leading elements of the Austrian army crossed the Inn River and invaded Bavaria. The early Austrian attack surprised the French; Napoleon himself was still in Paris when he heard about the invasion.</p> <p><u>Eureka</u>: "The campaign of the fifth vial commenced on the 18th of April. On the 22d, the French and Austrians met in long and obstinate conflict at Eckmuh. The slaughter was great, and the darkness of night alone rescued the Austro-Beast's forces from ruin .. After this, Napoleon advanced rapidly upon Vienna, the city of the Beast's Dragonic Mouth (ch. xiii. 11 ; xvi. 13), the Imperial Aulic Council-into which, on the 10th of May, he once more entered as a conqueror.</p> <p><u>Wikipedia</u>: The resulting Treaty of Schönbrunn in October 1809 was the harshest that France had imposed on Austria in recent memory. Metternich and Archduke Charles had the preservation of the Habsburg Empire as their fundamental goal, and to this end, they succeeded by making Napoleon seek more modest goals in return for promises of friendship between the two powers.</p>
1810	<p>Napoleon divorces Josephine, marries Archduchess Marie Louise of Austria</p>	<p><u>Wikipedia</u>: Napoleon turned his focus to domestic affairs after the war. Empress Joséphine had still not given birth to a child from Napoleon, who became worried about the future of his empire following his death. Desperate for a legitimate heir, Napoleon divorced Joséphine on 10 January 1810 and started looking for a new wife. Hoping to cement the recent alliance with Austria through a family connection, Napoleon married the 18-year-old Archduchess Marie Louise, daughter of Emperor Francis II.</p>
1811	<p>Russia begins trade with Britain</p>	<p><u>Note</u>: This was forbidden under the treaty of the fifth coalition</p>
1812	<p>Pope Sent to France</p> <p>France is defeated by winter in Russia</p>	<p><u>Wikipedia</u>: In 1812 the prisoner Pontiff was transferred to France, being held in the Palace of Fontainebleau. Because the arrest was made in a clandestine manner, some sources describe it as a kidnapping. In January 1813, Napoleon personally forced the Pope to sign a humiliating "Concordat of Fontainebleau" which was later repudiated by the Pontiff. The Pope was not released until 1814, when the Coalition invaded France.</p> <p><u>Wikipedia</u>: The French suffered in the course of a ruinous retreat, including from the harshness of the Russian Winter. The <i>Armée</i> had begun as over 400,000 frontline troops, with fewer than 40,000 crossing the Berezina River in November 1812. The Russians had lost 150,000 soldiers in battle and hundreds of thousands of civilians.¹</p>
1813	<p>War of the Sixth Coalition</p> <p>Napoleon suffers first great battle loss</p> <p>Offered to continue as Emperor over France only—Refuses</p>	<p><u>Wikipedia</u>: There was a lull in fighting over the winter of 1812–13 while both the Russians and the French rebuilt their forces; Napoleon was able to field 350,000 troops. Heartened by France's loss in Russia, Prussia joined with Austria, Sweden, Russia, Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal in a new coalition. Napoleon assumed command in Germany and inflicted a series of defeats on the Coalition culminating in the Battle of Dresden in August 1813.</p> <p>Despite these successes, the numbers continued to mount against Napoleon, and the French army was pinned down by a force twice its size and lost at the Battle of</p>

		<p>Leipzig. This was by far the largest battle of the Napoleonic Wars and cost more than 90,000 casualties in total.</p> <p><u>Wikipedia</u>: The Allies offered peace terms in the Frankfurt proposals in November 1813. Napoleon would remain as Emperor of the French, but it would be reduced to its "natural frontiers". That meant that France could retain control of Belgium, Savoy and the Rhineland (the west bank of the Rhine River), while giving up control of all the rest, including all of Spain and the Netherlands, and most of Italy and Germany. Metternich told Napoleon these were the best terms the Allies were likely to offer; after further victories, the terms would be harsher and harsher. Metternich's motivation was to maintain France as a balance against Russian threats while ending the highly destabilizing series of wars.</p>
1814	Six Coalition Enters France Defeats Napoleon Napoleon exiled to Elba	<p><u>Wikipedia</u>: "By the middle of January 1814, the Coalition had already entered France's borders and launched a two-pronged attack on Paris, with Prussia entering from the north, and Austria from the east, marching out of the capitulated Swiss confederation."</p> <p><u>Wikipedia</u>: "On 4 April, led by Ney, the senior officers confronted Napoleon. When Napoleon asserted the army would follow him, Ney replied that the army would follow its generals. While the ordinary soldiers and regimental officers wanted to fight on, the senior commanders were unwilling to continue. Without any senior officers or marshals, any prospective invasion of Paris would have been impossible. Bowing to the inevitable, on 4 April Napoleon abdicated in favour of his son, with Marie Louise as regent. However, the Allies refused to accept this under prodding from Alexander, who feared that Napoleon might find an excuse to retake the throne. Napoleon was then forced to announce his unconditional abdication only two days later."</p> <p><u>Wikipedia</u>: "In the Treaty of Fontainebleau, the Allies exiled Napoleon to Elba, an island of 12,000 inhabitants in the Mediterranean, 10 km (6 mi) off the Tuscan coast."</p>
1815	Napoleon escapes Elba Forms a French Army Defeated at Waterloo Exiled to St. Helena	<p><u>Wikipedia</u>: Separated from his wife and son, who had returned to Austria, cut off from the allowance guaranteed to him by the Treaty of Fontainebleau, and aware of rumors he was about to be banished to a remote island in the Atlantic Ocean, Napoleon escaped from Elba in the brig <i>Inconstant</i> on 26 February 1815 with 700 men. Two days later, he landed on the French mainland at Golfe-Juan and started heading north."</p> <p><u>Wikipedia</u>: "Napoleon arrived in Paris on 20 March and governed for a period now called the Hundred Days. By the start of June, the armed forces available to him had reached 200,000, and he decided to go on the offensive to attempt to drive a wedge between the oncoming British and Prussian armies. The French Army of the North crossed the frontier into the United Kingdom of the Netherlands, in modern-day Belgium."</p> <p>Napoleon's forces fought two Coalition armies, commanded by the British Duke of Wellington and the Prussian Prince Blücher, at the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815. Wellington's army withstood repeated attacks by the French and survived through the day while the Prussians arrived in force and broke through Napoleon's right flank.</p> <p><u>Wikipedia</u>: "Refusing Napoleon's request for political asylum in England, the British kept Napoleon on the island of Saint Helena in the Atlantic Ocean, 1,870 km (1,162 mi) from the west coast of Africa. Napoleon arrived at Jamestown, Saint Helena, in October 1815 on board <i>HMS Northumberland</i>."</p>
1820	Sixth Vial: Drying up of Ottoman Empire	Rev. 16:12 And the sixth angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates; and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the kings of the east might be prepared.
1848	Going forth of Three Unclean Frog Spirits	Rev. 16:13 And I saw three unclean spirits like frogs <i>come</i> out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet.
1867	The Pope loses his temporal power. Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi removes the Pope from being a power. End of 2400 evening mornings from 3rd of Belshazzar	<u>Dan. 8:14</u> And he said unto me, Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed. (Should be 2400, LXX)
1867	End of 1260 years of Pope's authority to wear out the Saints	<p><u>John Thomas, Chdn 1876:486</u> This is at the end of the Beast's power to make successful war upon them—that is, at the end of forty-two months, which, in Daniel, is styled "a time, times, and the dividing of times,"</p> <p><u>Dan 7:25</u> "And he shall speak <i>great</i> words against the most High, and shall wear out the saints of the most High, and think to change times and laws: and they shall be given into his hand until a time and times and the dividing of time."</p> <p><u>Rev. 11:2</u> "And leave out the court, the <i>[one]</i> outside of the temple, and do not measure it, because it was given to the nations <i>[or, Gentiles]</i>, and they will trample the holy city forty and two months.</p>
1897	First Zionist Conference August 29, 1897 in Basel, Switzerland The conference insisted upon a homeland in Israel, but there were those who wanted a homeland anywhere.	<p><u>Eze 34:13</u> And I will bring them out from the people, and gather them from the countries, and will bring them to their own land, and feed them upon the mountains of Israel by the rivers, and in all the inhabited places of the country.</p> <p><u>CGBT</u>: The First Zionist Congress was held on August 29–31, 1897 in Basel, Switzerland. It was convened by Theodor Herzl and is widely considered the formal beginning of political Zionism as an organized movement.</p> <p><u>Wikipedia</u>: The Jewish Territorial Organisation, known as the ITO, was a Jewish political movement which first arose in 1903 in response to the British Uganda Offer, but which was institutionalized in 1905. Its main goal was to</p>

		find an alternative territory to that of the Land of Israel, which was preferred by the Zionist movement, for the creation of a Jewish homeland.
1917	7 Times passing on Israel end Desolator or Euphratean power is dried up	<u>LEV. 26:18-20</u> And if ye will not yet for all this hearken unto me, then I will punish you seven times more for your sins. And I will break the pride of your power; and I will make your heaven as iron, and your earth as brass: And your strength shall be spent in vain: for your land shall not yield her increase, neither shall the trees of the land yield their fruits. <u>Rev. 16:12</u> And the sixth (angel) poured out his bowl on the great river Euphrates, and its water was dried up, so that the way of the kings, the ones from [the] rising of [the] sun [fig., from the east], would be prepared.
1947	Israel is declared a nation End of Daniel's 1260 End of 2520 passed upon Nebuchadnezzar, Tree bound with Brass and Iron	<u>Dan. 12:7</u> And I heard the man clothed in linen, which was upon the waters of the river, when he held up his right hand and his left hand unto heaven, and swore by him that liveth for ever that it shall be for a time, times, and an half; and when he shall have accomplished to scatter the power of the holy people, all these things shall be finished. <u>Dan 4:16</u> Let his heart be changed from man's, and let a beast's heart be given unto him; and let seven times pass over him.
1967	Israel retakes Jerusalem in War	<u>CGBT:</u> During the Six-Day War (June 5–10, 1967), Israel captured East Jerusalem which had been under Jordanian control since 1948. On June 7, 1967, Israeli paratroopers entered the Old City through the Lions' Gate. They took control of the Temple Mount and the Western Wall, key Jewish religious sites that had been inaccessible to Israelis since 1948. Afterward, Israel unified Jerusalem under its administration, declaring the entire city its capital.
1977	Sadat speaks in the Knesset, acknowledging Jerusalem her Capital End of Daniel's 1290	<u>Dan. 12:11</u> And from the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away, and the abomination that maketh desolate set up, there shall be a thousand two hundred and ninety days. <u>CGBT:</u> Just 10 days earlier, on November 9, 1977, Sadat had shocked the Arab world by announcing he was willing to go to Jerusalem to speak directly to the Israelis. He arrived in Jerusalem on November 19, 1977, becoming the first Arab leader ever to visit Israel officially. The next day, November 20, he addressed the Knesset in Jerusalem, calling for peace and mutual recognition between Egypt and Israel.
2025?	Peace and Safety Cry	<u>Jer 6:14</u> They have healed also the hurt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying, Peace, peace; when there is no peace. <u>Eze 13:10</u> Because, even because they have seduced my people, saying, Peace; and there was no peace; and one built up a wall, and, lo, others daubed it with untempered mortar: <u>Eze 38:11-12</u> And thou shalt say, I will go up to the land of unwall'd villages; I will go to them that are at rest, that dwell safely, all of them dwelling without walls, and having neither bars nor gates, To take a spoil, and to take a prey; to turn thine hand upon the desolate places that are now inhabited, and upon the people that are gathered out of the nations, which have gotten cattle and goods, that dwell in the midst of the land. <u>Jer 4:6-12</u> Set up the standard toward Zion: retire, stay not: for I will bring evil from the north, and a great destruction. The lion is come up from his thicket, and the destroyer of the Gentiles is on his way; he is gone forth from his place to make thy land desolate; and thy cities shall be laid waste, without an inhabitant. For this gird you with sackcloth, lament and howl: for the fierce anger of the LORD is not turned back from us. And it shall come to pass at that day, saith the LORD, that the heart of the king shall perish, and the heart of the princes; and the priests shall be astonished, and the prophets shall wonder. Then said I, Ah, Lord GOD! surely thou hast greatly deceived this people and Jerusalem, saying, Ye shall have peace; whereas the sword reacheth unto the soul. At that time shall it be said to this people and to Jerusalem, A dry wind of the high places in the wilderness toward the daughter of my people, not to fan, nor to cleanse, Even a full wind from those places shall come unto me: now also will I give sentence against them. <u>1Thess. 5:3</u> For when they shall say, Peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them, as travail upon a woman with child; and they shall not escape.
2027?	Thief in the Night approach to the world Not to believers End Daniel's 1335	<u>Mat 24:43</u> But know this, that if the goodman of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. <u>1Th 5:3-4</u> For when they shall say, Peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them, as travail upon a woman with child; and they shall not escape. But ye, brethren, are not in darkness, that that day should overtake you as a thief. <u>Rev 16:15</u> Behold, I come as a thief. Blessed is he that watcheth, and keepeth his garments, lest he walk naked, and they see his shame. <u>Rev 3:3</u> Remember therefore how thou hast received and heard, and hold fast, and repent. If therefore thou shalt not watch, I will come on thee as a thief, and thou shalt not know what hour I will come upon thee.
	Russia Unites all her Allies in Europe except France Britain Leaves EU	<u>Ezk. 38:1-3</u> And the word of the LORD came unto me, saying, Son of man, set thy face against Gog, the land of Magog, the chief prince of Meshech and Tubal, and prophesy against him, And say, Thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, I am against thee, O Gog, the chief prince of Meshech and Tubal:
	Russia Advances into Middle East but Turned Back	<u>Ezk. 38:4</u> And I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy jaws, and I will bring thee forth, and all thine army, horses and horsemen, all of them clothed with all sorts of armour, even a great company with bucklers and shields, all of them handling swords:

	Russia Unites France with Northern Arab States Takes Turkey	<u>Ezk. 38:5-6</u> Persia, Ethiopia, and Libya with them; all of them with shield and helmet: Gomer, and all his bands; the house of Togarmah of the north quarters, and all his bands: and many people with thee.
	Tarshish United States with her allies take up positions in Israel, braced to defend Israel	<u>Ezk. 38:13</u> Sheba, and Dedan, and the merchants of Tarshish, with all the young lions thereof, shall say unto thee, Art thou come to take a spoil? hast thou gathered thy company to take a prey? to carry away silver and gold, to take away cattle and goods, to take a great spoil? <u>Isa. 18: 1-3</u> "Ho! to the land shadowing with wings, which is beyond the rivers of Khush: that sendeth ambassadors by sea, and with whirling things, Go ye swift messengers, to a nation scattered and peeled, to a people terrible from this and onward: a nation meted out and trodden down, whose land the rivers (invading armies have spoiled." Now, the geography of this passage points to the Lion-power of Tarshish as "the land shadowing with wings". (Dr. Thomas Interpretation) <u>Eur. 2:96</u> "His [Russia's] determination to invade the Holy Land and to take forcible possession of the Holy Places then in possession of the power that will by purchase or otherwise have obtained them of the Constantinopolitan, will stir up its indignation greatly. Ezekiel tells us the name of the power and the position it assumes. His words are, " Sheba and Dedan, and the merchants of: Tarshish, with all the young lions thereof, shall say unto thee, Art thou come to take a spoil ? Has thou gathered thy company to take a prey ? to carry away silver and gold, to take away cattle and goods, to take a great spoil?" Let it be noted that the power does not say, "Art thou gone to take a spoil ?" but, " Art thou come to do so ?" If it were to say, "Art thou gone ?" it would show that the power was beyond the limits of the Holy Land; but in saying, Art thou come? the conclusion is, that the Lion-power of Tarshish is in actual possession of, or at least the Protector of, the country."
	Divine Destruction of Tarshish Russia overflows Tarshish positions and drives them east, into modern day Jordan, and South to Saudi Arabia and Egypt	<u>Psa 48:7</u> Thou breakest the ships of Tarshish with an east wind. <u>Isa. 23:13-14</u> Behold the land of the Chaldeans; this people was not, <i>till</i> the Assyrian founded it for them that dwell in the wilderness: they set up the towers thereof, they raised up the palaces thereof; <i>and</i> he brought it to ruin. Howl, ye ships of Tarshish: for your strength is laid waste. <u>Ezk. 27:25-26</u> The ships of Tarshish did sing of thee in thy market: and thou wast replenished, and made very glorious in the midst of the seas. Thy rowers have brought thee into great waters: the east wind hath broken thee in the midst of the seas. <u>Ezk. 38:16-17</u> And thou shalt come up against my people of Israel, as a cloud to cover the land; it shall be in the latter days, and I will bring thee against my land, that the heathen may know me, when I shall be sanctified in thee, O Gog, before their eyes. Thus saith the Lord GOD; Art thou he of whom I have spoken in old time by my servants the prophets of Israel, which prophesied in those days many years that I would bring thee against them? <u>Dan. 11:41</u> He shall enter also into the glorious land, and many countries shall be overthrown: but these shall escape out of his hand, even Edom, and Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon. <u>Isa 6:11</u> Then said I, Lord, how long? And he answered, Until the cities be wasted without inhabitant, and the houses without man, and the land be utterly desolate,
	Russia takes Israel Destroys or relocates 2/3s of the people of the land	<u>Ezk. 38:8-9</u> After many days thou shalt be visited: in the latter years thou shalt come into the land that is brought back from the sword, and is gathered out of many people, against the mountains of Israel, which have been always waste: but it is brought forth out of the nations, and they shall dwell safely all of them. Thou shalt ascend and come like a storm, thou shalt be like a cloud to cover the land, thou, and all thy bands, and many people with thee. <u>Joe 2:1-10</u> Blow ye the trumpet in Zion, and sound an alarm in my holy mountain: let all the inhabitants of the land tremble: for the day of the LORD cometh, for it is nigh at hand; A day of darkness and of gloominess, a day of clouds and of thick darkness, as the morning spread upon the mountains: a great people and a strong; there hath not been ever the like, neither shall be any more after it, even to the years of many Generations. A fire devoureth before them; and behind them a flame burneth: the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness; yea, and nothing shall escape them. The appearance of them is as the appearance of horses; and as horsemen, so shall they run. Like the noise of chariots on the tops of mountains shall they leap, like the noise of a flame of fire that devoureth the stubble, as a strong people set in battle array. Before their face the people shall be much pained: all faces shall gather blackness. They shall run like mighty men; they shall climb the wall like men of war; and they shall march every one on his ways, and they shall not break their ranks: Neither shall one thrust another; they shall walk every one in his path: and when they fall upon the sword, they shall not be wounded. They shall run to and fro in the city; they shall run upon the wall, they shall climb up upon the houses; they shall enter in at the windows like a thief. The earth shall quake before them; the heavens shall tremble: the sun and the moon shall be dark, and the stars shall withdraw their shining: <u>Zec. 13:8-9</u> And it shall come to pass, that in all the land, saith the LORD, two parts therein shall be cut off and die; but the third shall be left therein. And I will bring the third part through the fire, and will refine them as silver is refined, and will try them as gold is tried: they shall call on my name, and I will hear them: I will say, It is my people: and they shall say, The LORD is my God.

	Russia takes Jerusalem Destroys or relocates 1/2 of the people of the city	<u>Zec. 14:2</u> For I will gather all nations against Jerusalem to battle; and the city shall be taken, and the houses rifled, and the women ravished; and half of the city shall go forth into captivity, and the residue of the people shall not be cut off from the city.
	Jews both flee and are sold to Egypt	<u>Deut. 28:68</u> And the LORD shall bring thee into Egypt again with ships, by the way whereof I spake unto thee, Thou shalt see it no more again: and there ye shall be sold unto your enemies for bondmen and bondwomen, and no man shall buy you. <u>Isa 30:1-3</u> "The rebellious children are as good as dead," says the LORD, "those who make plans without consulting me, who form alliances without consulting my Spirit, and thereby compound their sin. They travel down to Egypt without seeking my will, seeking Pharaoh's protection, and looking for safety in Egypt's protective shade. But Pharaoh's protection will bring you nothing but shame, and the safety of Egypt's protective shade nothing but humiliation.
	Russia moves against Moab, Ammon, Edom	<u>Isa 15:5</u> My heart cries out because of Moab's plight, and for the fugitives stretched out as far as Zoar and Eglath Shelishiyah. For they weep as they make their way up the ascent of Luhith; they loudly lament their demise on the road to Horonaim. <u>Isa 16:14</u> Now the LORD makes this announcement: "Within exactly three years Moab's splendor will disappear, along with all her many people; there will be just a few, insignificant survivors left." <u>Jer 48:33-34</u> And joy and gladness is taken from the plentiful field, and from the land of Moab; and I have caused wine to fail from the winepresses: none shall tread with shouting; <i>their</i> shouting <i>shall be</i> no shouting. From the cry of Heshbon even unto Elealeh, <i>and even</i> unto Jahaz, have they uttered their voice, from Zoar even unto Horonaim, as an heifer of three years old: for the waters also of Nimrim shall be desolate.
	Total destruction of Israel and Jerusalem is avoided by Russia's Descent to conquer Egypt	<u>Isa. 43:3</u> For I am the LORD thy God, the Holy One of Israel, thy Saviour: I gave Egypt for thy ransom, Ethiopia and Seba for thee. <u>Isa 20:3-4</u> And the LORD said, Like as my servant Isaiah hath walked naked and barefoot three years for a sign and wonder upon Egypt and upon Ethiopia; So shall the king of Assyria lead away the Egyptians prisoners, and the Ethiopians captives, young and old, naked and barefoot, even with <i>their</i> buttocks uncovered, to the shame of Egypt. <u>Isa. 19:4</u> And the Egyptians will I give over into the hand of a cruel lord; and a fierce king shall rule over them, saith the Lord, the LORD of hosts. <u>Dan. 11:42-43</u> He shall stretch forth his hand also upon the countries: and the land of Egypt shall not escape. But he shall have power over the treasures of gold and of silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt: and the Libyans and the Ethiopians shall be at his steps.
2037	Convocation of Trumpets (First day of Seventh Month) Ten days to Day of Atonement Resurrection	<u>Lev. 23:24</u> Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, In the seventh month, in the first day of the month, shall ye have a sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, an holy convocation. <u>Rev. 16:15</u> Behold, I come as a thief. Blessed is he that watcheth, and keepeth his garments, lest he walk naked, and they see his shame.
2037	Media and Cushistan in Affliction Early Cooperation between Tarshish and the Saints Desert Begins to Bloom like a Rose	<u>Hab. 3:6-7</u> He stood, and measured the earth: he beheld, and drove asunder the nations; and the everlasting mountains were scattered, the perpetual hills did bow: his ways <i>are</i> everlasting. I saw the tents of Cushan in affliction: <i>and</i> the curtains of the land of Midian did tremble. <u>Psa 72:9-10</u> They that dwell in the wilderness shall bow before him; and his enemies shall lick the dust. The kings of Tarshish and of the isles shall bring presents: the kings of Sheba and Seba shall offer gifts. <u>Isa. 35:1-2</u> The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose. It shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice even with joy and singing: the glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it, the excellency of Carmel and Sharon, they shall see the glory of the LORD, and the excellency of our God. <u>Isa. 41:18-20</u> I will open rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys: I will make the wilderness a pool of water, and the dry land springs of water. I will plant in the wilderness the cedar, the shittah tree, and the myrtle, and the oil tree; I will set in the desert the fir tree, <i>and</i> the pine, and the box tree together: That they may see, and know, and consider, and understand together, that the hand of the LORD hath done this, and the Holy One of Israel hath created it. <u>Isa. 42:11-12</u> Let the wilderness and the cities thereof lift up <i>their</i> voice, the villages <i>that</i> Kedar doth inhabit: let the inhabitants of the rock sing, let them shout from the top of the mountains. Let them give glory unto the LORD, and declare his praise in the islands.
2037	End of Judgment	<u>Lev. 23:34</u> Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, The fifteenth day of this seventh month <i>shall be</i> the feast of tabernacles for seven days unto the LORD.
2037	Swift Cloud descent into Egypt Rescues the tenth of Jews fled or relocated into Egypt to return them to Israel	<u>Isa. 19:1</u> The burden of Egypt. Behold, the LORD rideth upon a swift cloud, and shall come into Egypt: and the idols of Egypt shall be moved at his presence, and the heart of Egypt shall melt in the midst of it. <u>Isa. 6:13</u> But yet in it shall be a tenth, and it shall return, and shall be eaten: as a teil tree, and as an oak, whose substance is in them, when they cast their leaves: so the holy seed shall be the substance thereof.
2037	Day of Atonement (Tenth day of Seventh Month) Harvest of the Earth Start of Micah's Terrible 40 Years	<u>Lev. 23:27</u> Also on the tenth day of this seventh month <i>there shall be</i> a day of atonement: it shall be an holy convocation unto you; and ye shall afflict your souls, and offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD. <u>Rev. 14:15</u> And another angel came out of the temple, crying with a loud voice to him that sat on the cloud, Thrust in thy sickle, and reap: for the time is come for thee to reap; for the harvest of the earth is ripe.

		<p>Mic 7:15-17 According to the days of thy coming out of the land of Egypt will I shew unto him marvelous <i>things</i>. The nations shall see and be confounded at all their might: they shall lay <i>their</i> hand upon <i>their</i> mouth, their ears shall be deaf. They shall lick the dust like a serpent, they shall move out of their holes like worms of the earth: they shall be afraid of the LORD our God, and shall fear because of thee.</p>
2037	The tenth rescued from Egypt unable to fight	<p>Isa 6:13 But yet in it <i>shall be</i> a tenth, and <i>it</i> shall return, and shall be eaten: as a teil tree, and as an oak, whose substance <i>is</i> in them, when they cast <i>their leaves</i>: so the holy seed <i>shall be</i> the substance thereof.</p> <p>Hos 11:10-11 They shall walk after the LORD: he shall roar like a lion: when he shall roar, then the children shall tremble from the west. They shall tremble as a bird out of Egypt, and as a dove out of the land of Assyria: and I will place them in their houses, saith the LORD.</p>
2037	Christ leads them out through the Red Sea	<p>Hab. 3:13-15 "Thou wentest forth for the salvation of thy people, <i>even</i> for salvation with thine anointed; thou woundedst the head out of the house of the wicked, by discovering the foundation unto the neck. Selah. Thou didst strike through with his staves the head of his villages: they came out as a whirlwind to scatter me: their rejoicing was as to devour the poor secretly. Thou didst walk through the sea with thine horses, <i>through</i> the heap of great waters."</p> <p>Zec. 10:10-11 "I will bring them again also out of the land of Egypt, and gather them out of Assyria; and I will bring them into the land of Gilead and Lebanon; and <i>place</i> shall not be found for them. And he shall pass through the sea with affliction, and shall smite the waves in the sea, and all the deeps of the river shall dry up: and the pride of Assyria shall be brought down, and the sceptre of Egypt shall depart away."</p> <p>Isa 43:1-2 "But now thus saith the LORD that created thee, O Jacob, and he that formed thee, O Israel, Fear not: for I have redeemed thee, I have called <i>thee</i> by thy name; thou <i>art</i> mine. When thou passest through the waters, I <i>will be</i> with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee."</p> <p>Isa 51:9-11 Awake, awake, put on strength, O arm of the LORD; awake, as in the ancient days, in the generations of old. <i>Art</i> thou not it that hath cut Rahab, <i>and</i> wounded the dragon? <i>Art</i> thou not it which hath dried the sea, the waters of the great deep; that hath made the depths of the sea a way for the ransomed to pass over? Therefore the redeemed of the LORD shall return, and come with singing unto Zion; and everlasting joy <i>shall be</i> upon their head: they shall obtain gladness and joy; <i>and</i> sorrow and mourning shall flee away.</p> <p>Isa. 63:10-13 "But they rebelled, and vexed his holy Spirit: therefore he was turned to be their enemy, <i>and</i> he fought against them. Then he remembered the days of old, Moses, <i>and</i> his people, <i>saying</i>, Where <i>is</i> he that brought them up out of the sea with the shepherd of his flock? where <i>is</i> he that put his holy Spirit within him? That led <i>them</i> by the right hand of Moses with his glorious arm, dividing the water before them, to make himself an everlasting name? That led them through the deep, as an horse in the wilderness, <i>that</i> they should not stumble?"</p>
	Teman and Mount Paran conquered Battle at Bozrah Edom is left a Desolation	<p>Hab. 3:3 God from Teman doth come, [Eloah shall come in from the south (JT)] The Holy One from mount Paran. Pause! Covered the heavens hath His majesty, And His praise hath filled the earth. (YLT)</p> <p>Isa. 63:13 Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah? this that is glorious in his apparel, travelling in the greatness of his strength? I that speak in righteousness, mighty to save. Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel, and thy garments like him that treadeth in the winefat? I have trodden the winepress alone; and of the people there was none with me: for I will tread them in mine anger, and trample them in my fury; and their blood shall be sprinkled upon my garments, and I will stain all my raiment.</p> <p>Isa. 34:6 The sword of the LORD is filled with blood, it is made fat with fatness, <i>and</i> with the blood of lambs and goats, with the fat of the kidneys of rams: for the LORD hath a sacrifice in Bozrah, and a great slaughter in the land of Idumea.</p> <p>Deut. 33:2 And he said, The LORD came from Sinai, and rose up from Seir unto them; he shined forth from mount Paran, and he came with ten thousands of saints: from his right hand went a fiery law for them.</p> <p>Num. 23:21-24 He hath not beheld iniquity in Jacob, neither hath he seen perverseness in Israel: the LORD his God is with him, and the shout of a king is among them. God brought them out of Egypt; he hath as it were the strength of an unicorn. Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is there any divination against Israel: according to this time it shall be said of Jacob and of Israel, What hath God wrought! Behold, the people shall rise up as a great lion, and lift up himself as a young lion: he shall not lie down until he eat of the prey, and drink the blood of the slain.</p> <p>Ezk. 35:14-15 Thus saith the Lord GOD; When the whole earth rejoiceth, I will make thee desolate. As thou didst rejoice at the inheritance of the house of Israel, because it was desolate, so will I do unto thee: thou shalt be desolate, O mount Seir, and all Idumea, even all of it: and they shall know that I am the LORD.</p>
2074	Sends forth Elijah before the Great and Terrible day of the Lord	<p>Mal 4:5-6 Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the LORD: And he shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse.</p> <p>Mar 9:11-12 And they asked him, saying, Why say the scribes that Elias must first come? And he answered and told them, Elias verily cometh first, and restoreth all things; and how it is written of the Son of man, that he must suffer many things, and be set at nought.</p>

	<p>Ascent through Jordan. to the Northern Tip of the Dead Sea.</p> <p>Entering Israel from this point declares Tidings out of the North and East and brings Gog to Jerusalem</p> <p>Enters into the land through the door of hope, Jericho (Valley of Achor)</p>	<p>Dan. 11:44 But tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him: therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many.</p> <p>Mal 4:1-3 For, behold, the day cometh, that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be stubble: and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the LORD of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch. But unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings; and ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall. And ye shall tread down the wicked; for they shall be ashes under the soles of your feet in the day that I shall do this, saith the LORD of hosts.</p> <p>Hos 2:15 And I will give her her vineyards from thence, and the valley of Achor for a door of hope: and she shall sing there, as in the days of her youth, and as in the day when she came up out of the land of Egypt.</p>
	<p>Uses the tenth (Jews fled to Egypt) in the battles now</p>	<p>Zec. 9:9-16 Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; (saving himself) lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass. And I will cut off the chariot from Ephraim, and the horse from Jerusalem, and the battle bow shall be cut off: and he shall speak peace unto the heathen: and his dominion shall be from sea even to sea, and from the river even to the ends of the earth. As for thee also, by the blood of thy covenant I have sent forth thy prisoners out of the pit wherein is no water. Turn you to the strong hold, ye prisoners of hope: even to day do I declare that I will render double unto thee; When I have bent Judah for me, filled the bow with Ephraim, and raised up thy sons, O Zion, against thy sons, O Greece, and made thee as the sword of a mighty man. And the LORD shall be seen over them, and his arrow shall go forth as the lightning: and the Lord GOD shall blow the trumpet, and shall go with whirlwinds of the south. The LORD of hosts shall defend them; and they shall devour, and subdue with sling stones; and they shall drink, and make a noise as through wine; and they shall be filled like bowls, and as the corners of the altar. And the LORD their God shall save them in that day as the flock of his people: for they shall be as the stones of a crown, lifted up as an ensign upon his land.</p> <p>Zec. 12:3-7 And in that day will I make Jerusalem a burdensome stone for all people: all that burden themselves with it shall be cut in pieces, though all the people of the earth be gathered together against it. In that day, saith the LORD, I will smite every horse with astonishment, and his rider with madness: and I will open mine eyes upon the house of Judah, and will smite every horse of the people with blindness. And the governors of Judah shall say in their heart, The inhabitants of Jerusalem shall be my strength in the LORD of hosts their God. In that day will I make the governors of Judah like an hearth of fire among the wood, and like a torch of fire in a sheaf; and they shall devour all the people round about, on the right hand and on the left: and Jerusalem shall be inhabited again in her own place, even in Jerusalem. The LORD also shall save the tents of Judah first, that the glory of the house of David and the glory of the inhabitants of Jerusalem do not magnify themselves against Judah.</p>
2077	<p>Russia returns to Israel for Armageddon</p>	
2077	<p>Fights Russia from the Mount of Olives over the Kidron Valley</p>	<p>Joe 3:12-16 Let the heathen be wakened, and come up to the valley of Jehoshaphat: for there will I sit to judge all the heathen round about. Put ye in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe: come, get you down; for the press is full, the fats overflow; for their wickedness is great. Multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision: for the day of the LORD is near in the valley of decision. The sun and the moon shall be darkened, and the stars shall withdraw their shining. The LORD also shall roar out of Zion, and utter his voice from Jerusalem; and the heavens and the earth shall shake: but the LORD will be the hope of his people, and the strength of the children of Israel.</p>
2077	<p>Battle begins with Great Earthquake</p>	<p>Zec. 14:4-5 And his feet shall stand in that day upon the mount of Olives, which is before Jerusalem on the east, and the mount of Olives shall cleave in the midst thereof toward the east and toward the west, and there shall be a very great valley; and half of the mountain shall remove toward the north, and half of it toward the south. And ye shall flee to the valley of the mountains; for the valley of the mountains shall reach unto Azal: yea, ye shall flee, like as ye fled from before the earthquake in the days of Uzziah king of Judah: and the LORD my God shall come, and all the saints with thee.</p> <p>Ezk. 38:19-20 For in my jealousy and in the fire of my wrath have I spoken, Surely in that day there shall be a great shaking in the land of Israel; So that the fishes of the sea, and the fowls of the heaven, and the beasts of the field, and all creeping things that creep upon the earth, and all the men that are upon the face of the earth, shall shake at my presence, and the mountains shall be thrown down, and the steep places shall fall, and every wall shall fall to the ground.</p>
2077	<p>Armageddon: Battles of Jerusalem, and Megiddo Armah = Sheaves Gai – Valley Don = Judgment</p>	<p>Rev. 16:16 And he gathered them together into a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon.</p> <p>Mic 4:12-13 But they know not the thoughts of the LORD, neither understand they his counsel: for he shall gather them as the sheaves into the floor. Arise and thresh, O daughter of Zion: for I will make thine horn iron, and I will make thy hoofs brass: and thou shalt beat in pieces many people: and I will consecrate their gain unto the LORD, and their substance unto the Lord of the whole earth.</p> <p>Mal 4:2-3 But unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings; and ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall. And ye shall tread down the wicked; for they shall be ashes under the soles of your feet in the day that I shall do <i>this</i>, saith the LORD of hosts.</p>

		<p>(Ezk. 1:7 And their feet were straight feet; and the sole of their feet was like the sole of a calf's foot: and they sparkled like the colour of burnished brass.)</p> <p><u>Joe 2:19-21</u> Yea, the LORD will answer and say unto his people, Behold, I will send you corn, and wine, and oil, and ye shall be satisfied therewith: and I will no more make you a reproach among the heathen: But I will remove far off from you the northern army, and will drive him into a land barren and desolate, with his face toward the east sea, and his hinder part toward the utmost sea, and his stink shall come up, and his ill savour shall come up, because he hath done great things. Fear not, O land; be glad and rejoice: for the LORD will do great things.</p> <p><u>Isa 24:23</u> Then the moon shall be confounded, and the sun ashamed, when the LORD of hosts shall reign in mount Zion, and in Jerusalem, and before his ancients gloriously.</p> <p><u>Isa 66:13-16</u> As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you; and ye shall be comforted in Jerusalem. And when ye see <i>this</i>, your heart shall rejoice, and your bones shall flourish like an herb: and the hand of the LORD shall be known toward his servants, and <i>his</i> indignation toward his enemies. For, behold, the LORD will come with fire, and with his chariots like a whirlwind, to render his anger with fury, and his rebuke with flames of fire. For by fire and by his sword will the LORD plead with all flesh: and the slain of the LORD shall be many.</p>
2077	Use of Nuclear Weaponry	<p><u>Zec. 14:12-14</u> And this shall be the plague wherewith the LORD will smite all the people that have fought against Jerusalem; Their flesh shall consume away while they stand upon their feet, and their eyes shall consume away in their holes, and their tongue shall consume away in their mouth. And it shall come to pass in that day, that a great tumult from the LORD shall be among them; and they shall lay hold every one on the hand of his neighbour, and his hand shall rise up against the hand of his neighbour. And Judah also shall fight at Jerusalem; and the wealth of all the heathen round about shall be gathered together, gold, and silver, and apparel, in great abundance.</p> <p><u>Joe 2:2-3</u> A day of darkness and of gloominess, a day of clouds and of thick darkness, as the morning spread upon the mountains: a great people and a strong; there hath not been ever the like, neither shall be any more after it, even to the years of many Generations. A fire devoureth before them; and behind them a flame burneth: the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness; yea, and nothing shall escape them.</p>
2077	Seven Months burying the dead End of Micah's Forty Years End of Sixth Vial	<p><u>Ezk. 39:11-12</u> And it shall come to pass in that day, that I will give unto Gog a place there of graves in Israel, the valley of the passengers on the east of the sea: and it shall stop the noses of the passengers: and there shall they bury Gog and all his multitude: and they shall call it The valley of Hamongog. And seven months shall the house of Israel be burying of them, that they may cleanse the land.</p>
2077	Christ Enters Jerusalem as the Victor	<p><u>Psa 24:7-10</u> Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory? The LORD strong and mighty, the LORD mighty in battle. Lift up your heads, O ye gates; even lift them up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory? The LORD of hosts, he is the King of glory. Selah.</p>
2077	Jews in Israel recognize their Messiah	<p><u>Mat 23:37-39</u> O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not! Behold, your house is left unto you desolate. For I say unto you, Ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.</p> <p><u>Zec. 13:6</u> And one shall say unto him, What are these wounds in thine hands? Then he shall answer, Those with which I was wounded in the house of my friends.</p> <p><u>Isa. 52:14</u> As many were astonished at thee; his visage was so marred more than any man, and his form more than the sons of men:</p> <p><u>Zec. 12:10</u> And I will pour upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and of supplications: and they shall look upon me whom they have pierced, and they shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for his firstborn.</p> <p><u>Rev 1:7</u> Behold, he cometh with clouds; and every eye shall see him, and they <u>also</u> which pierced him: and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of him. Even so, Amen.</p>
2077	Jesus Sits on David's Throne in Jerusalem	<p><u>Isa. 9:7</u> Of the increase of <i>his</i> government and peace <i>there shall be</i> no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the LORD of hosts will perform this.</p> <p><u>Joe 3:17</u> So shall ye know that I am the LORD your God dwelling in Zion, my holy mountain: then shall Jerusalem be holy, and there shall no strangers pass through her any more</p> <p><u>Rev. 14:1</u> And I looked, and, lo, a Lamb stood on the mount Sion, and with him an hundred forty and four thousand, having his Father's name written in their foreheads.</p> <p><u>Zec. 1:8-10</u> I saw by night, and behold a man riding upon a red horse, and he stood among the myrtle trees that were in the bottom; and behind him were there red horses, speckled, and white. Then said I, O my lord, what are these? And the angel that talked with me said unto me, I will shew thee what these be. And the man that stood among the myrtle trees answered and said, These are they whom the LORD hath sent to walk to and fro through the earth..</p>
2077	Convocation of Trumpets Salvation of Jerusalem Start of Seventh Vial	<p><u>Isa. 52:1-3</u> Awake, awake; put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem, the holy city: for henceforth there shall no more come into thee the uncircumcised and the unclean. Shake thyself from the dust; arise, <i>and</i> sit down, O Jerusalem: loose thyself from the bands of thy neck, O</p>

		<p>captive daughter of Zion. For thus saith the LORD, Ye have sold yourselves for nought; and ye shall be redeemed without money.</p> <p><u>Rev. 16:17-19</u> And the seventh angel poured out his vial into the air; and there came a great voice out of the temple of heaven, from the throne, saying, It is done. And there were voices, and thunders, and lightnings; and there was a great earthquake, such as was not since men were upon the earth, so mighty an earthquake, and so great. And the great city was divided into three parts, and the cities of the nations fell: and great Babylon came in remembrance before God, to give unto her the cup of the wine of the fierceness of his wrath.</p>
2077	<p>Start of Mid Heaven Proclamation</p> <p>(Start of the Final Jubilee)</p> <p>Sends forth Sounders of Truth</p> <p>Roaring of the Colossus</p>	<p><u>Rev. 14:6-7</u> And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people, Saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to him; for the hour of his judgment is come: and worship him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters.</p> <p><u>Isa. 52:15</u> So shall he sprinkle many nations; the kings shall shut their mouths at him: for <i>that</i> which had not been told them shall they see; and <i>that</i> which they had not heard shall they consider.</p> <p><u>Isa. 61:1-4</u> The Spirit of the Lord GOD <i>is</i> upon me; because the LORD hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to <i>them that are</i> bound; To proclaim the acceptable year of the LORD, and the day of vengeance of our God; to comfort all that mourn; To appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called trees of righteousness, the planting of the LORD, that he might be glorified. And they shall build the old wastes, they shall raise up the former desolations, and they shall repair the waste cities, the desolations of many generations.</p> <p><u>Isa. 66:19</u> And I will set a sign among them, and I will send those that escape of them unto the nations, to Tarshish, Pul, and Lud, that draw the bow, <i>[sounders of truth--jt]</i> to Tubal, and Javan, to the isles afar off, that have not heard my fame, neither have seen my glory; and they shall declare my glory among the Gentiles.</p> <p><u>2 Sam. 24:16</u> And when the angel stretched out his hand upon Jerusalem to destroy it, the LORD repented him of the evil, and said to the angel that destroyed the people, It is enough: stay now thine hand. And the angel of the LORD was by the threshingplace of Araunah the Jebusite.</p> <p><u>Isa. 18:3-4</u> All ye inhabitants of the world, and dwellers on the earth, see ye, when he lifteth up an ensign on the mountains; and when he bloweth a trumpet, hear ye. For so the LORD said unto me, I will take my rest, and I will consider in my dwelling place like a clear heat upon herbs, and like a cloud of dew in the heat of harvest.</p> <p><u>Isa. 11:11-12</u> And it shall come to pass in that day, that the Lord shall set his hand again the second time to recover the remnant of his people, which shall be left, from Assyria, and from Egypt, and from Pathros, and from Cush, and from Elam, and from Shinar, and from Hamath, and from the islands of the sea. And he shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth.</p> <p><u>Rev. 18: 4-6</u> And I heard another voice from heaven, saying, Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues. For her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities. Reward her even as she rewarded you, and double unto her double according to her works: in the cup which she hath filled fill to her double.</p> <p><u>Rev. 10:1-3</u> And I saw another mighty angel come down from heaven, clothed with a cloud: and a rainbow was upon his head, and his face was as it were the sun, and his feet as pillars of fire: And he had in his hand a little book open: and he set his right foot upon the sea, and his left foot on the earth, And cried with a loud voice, as when a lion roareth: and when he had cried, seven thunders uttered their voices.</p>
	Dual Application of Matt 25	<p><u>Mat 25:31-33</u> When the Son of man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory: And before him shall be gathered all nations: and he shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth <i>his</i> sheep from the goats: And he shall set the sheep on his right hand, but the goats on the left.</p> <p><u>Psa 2:10-12</u> Be wise now therefore, O ye kings: be instructed, ye judges of the earth. Serve the LORD with fear, and rejoice with trembling. Kiss the Son, lest he be angry, and ye perish <i>from</i> the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little. Blessed <i>are</i> all they that put their trust in him.</p> <p><u>Isa. 60:12</u> For the nation and kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish; yea, <i>those</i> nations shall be utterly wasted.</p>
	<p>Jews (with some Gentiles) scattered throughout the nations begin to organize into fighting groups under Elijah</p> <p>Start of the 40 year second Exodus</p> <p>40 years of treading the Vintage</p>	<p><u>Zec. 8:23</u> Thus saith the LORD of hosts; In those days it shall come to pass, that ten men shall take hold out of all languages of the nations, even shall take hold of the skirt of him that is a Jew, saying, We will go with you: for we have heard that God is with you.</p> <p><u>Jer. 16:19</u> O LORD, my strength, and my fortress, and my refuge in the day of affliction, the Gentiles shall come unto thee from the ends of the earth, and shall say, Surely our fathers have inherited lies, vanity, and things wherein there is no profit.</p> <p><u>Isa. 11: 12-15</u> And he shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth. The envy also of Ephraim shall depart, and the adversaries of Judah shall be cut off: Ephraim shall not envy Judah, and Judah shall not vex</p>

		<p>Ephraim. But they shall fly upon the shoulders of the Philistines toward the west; they shall spoil them of the east together: they shall lay their hand upon Edom and Moab; and the children of Ammon shall obey them. And the LORD shall utterly destroy the tongue of the Egyptian sea; and with his mighty wind shall he shake his hand over the river, and shall smite it in the seven streams, and make men go over dryshod.</p> <p><u>Rev. 14:20</u> And the winepress was trodden without the city, and blood came out of the winepress, even unto the horse bridles, by the space of a thousand <i>and</i> six hundred furlongs.</p>
2077	Sheep Nations begin in obedience to Proclamation	<p><u>Psa 72:7-10</u> In his days shall the righteous flourish; and abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth. He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth. They that dwell in the wilderness shall bow before him; and his enemies shall lick the dust. <u>The kings of Tarshish and of the isles shall bring presents: the kings of Sheba and Seba shall offer gifts.</u></p> <p><u>Psa 45:10-15</u> Hearken, O daughter, and consider, and incline thine ear; forget also thine own people, and thy father's house; So shall the king greatly desire thy beauty: for he <i>is</i> thy Lord; and worship thou him. <u>And the daughter of Tyre shall be there with a gift; even the rich among the people shall intreat thy favour.</u> The king's daughter <i>is</i> all glorious within: her clothing <i>is</i> of wrought gold. She shall be brought unto the king in raiment of needlework: the virgins her companions that follow her shall be brought unto thee. With gladness and rejoicing shall they be brought: they shall enter into the king's palace.</p> <p><u>2 Sam. 24:22-23</u> And Araunah said unto David, Let my lord the king take and offer up what <i>seemeth</i> good unto him: behold, <i>here be</i> oxen for burnt sacrifice, and threshing instruments and <i>other</i> instruments of the oxen for wood. All these <i>things</i> did Araunah, as a king, give unto the king. And Araunah said unto the king, The LORD thy God accept thee.</p> <p><u>Isa. 23:15-18</u> And it shall come to pass in that day, that Tyre shall be forgotten seventy years, according to the days of one king: after the end of seventy years shall Tyre sing as an harlot. Take an harp, go about the city, thou harlot that hast been forgotten; make sweet melody, sing many songs, that thou mayest be remembered. And it shall come to pass after the end of seventy years, that the LORD will visit Tyre, and she shall turn to her hire, and shall commit fornication with all the kingdoms of the world upon the face of the earth. <u>And her merchandise and her hire shall be holiness to the LORD: it shall not be treasured nor laid up; for her merchandise shall be for them that dwell before the LORD, to eat sufficiently, and for durable clothing.</u></p> <p><u>Isa. 60:9-12</u> <u>Surely the isles shall wait for me, and the ships of Tarshish first, to bring thy sons from far, their silver and their gold with them,</u> unto the name of the LORD thy God, and to the Holy One of Israel, because he hath glorified thee. And the sons of strangers shall build up thy walls, and their kings shall minister unto thee: for in my wrath I smote thee, but in my favour have I had mercy on thee. Therefore thy gates shall be open continually; they shall not be shut day nor night; that <i>men</i> may bring unto thee the forces of the Gentiles, and <i>that</i> their kings <i>may be</i> brought. For the nation and kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish; yea, <i>those</i> nations shall be utterly wasted.</p> <p><u>Zec. 2:10-13</u> Sing and rejoice, O daughter of Zion: for, lo, I come, and I will dwell in the midst of thee, saith the LORD. And many nations shall be joined to the LORD in that day, and shall be my people: and I will dwell in the midst of thee, and thou shalt know that the LORD of hosts hath sent me unto thee. And the LORD shall inherit Judah his portion in the holy land, and shall choose Jerusalem again. Be silent, O all flesh, before the LORD: for he is raised up out of his holy habitation.</p>
2077	Goat Nations accuse Jesus of being Anti-Christ	<p><u>Zec. 10:2</u> For the idols have spoken vanity, and the diviners have seen a lie, and have told false dreams; they comfort in vain: therefore they went their way as a flock, they were troubled, because <i>there was</i> no shepherd.</p> <p><u>Zec. 11:16-17</u> For, lo, I will raise up a shepherd in the land, <i>which</i> shall not visit those that be cut off, neither shall seek the young one, nor heal that that is broken, nor feed that that standeth still: but he shall eat the flesh of the fat, and tear their claws in pieces. Woe to the idol shepherd that leaveth the flock! the sword shall be upon his arm, and upon his right eye: his arm shall be clean dried up, and his right eye shall be utterly darkened.</p> <p><u>2 Thess. 2:8-12</u> And then shall that Wicked be Revealed, whom the Lord shall consume with the spirit of his mouth, and shall destroy with the brightness of his coming: Even him, whose coming is after the working of Satan with all power and signs and lying wonders, And with all deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that perish; because they received not the love of the truth, that they might be saved. And for this cause God shall send them strong delusion, that they should believe a lie: That they all might be damned who believed not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness.</p> <p><u>Rev. 19:19-21</u> And I saw the beast, and the kings of the earth, and their armies, gathered together to make war against him that sat on the horse, and against his army. And the beast was taken, and with him the false prophet that wrought miracles before him, with which he deceived them that had received the mark of the beast, and them that worshipped his image. These both were cast alive into a lake of fire burning with brimstone. And the remnant were slain with the sword of him that sat upon the horse, <i>which</i> sword proceeded out of his mouth: and all the fowls were filled with their flesh.</p>
2087	<u>Day of Atonement</u> The Colossus' Thunders	<p><u>Rev. 10:4-7</u> And when the seven thunders had uttered their voices, I was about to write: and I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Seal up those things which the seven thunders uttered, and write them not. And the angel which I saw stand upon the sea and upon the earth lifted up his hand to heaven, And sware by him</p>

	Zerubbabel Threatens the great Mountain	<p>that liveth for ever and ever, who created heaven, and the things that therein are, and the earth, and the things that therein are, and the sea, and the things which are therein, that there should be time no longer: But in the days of the voice of the seventh angel, when he shall begin to sound, the mystery of God should be finished, as he hath declared to his servants the prophets.</p> <p><u>Rev. 19:11-18</u> And I saw heaven opened, and behold a white horse; and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness he doth judge and make war. His eyes were as a flame of fire, and on his head were many crowns; and he had a name written, that no man knew, but he himself. And he was clothed with a vesture dipped in blood: and his name is called The Word of God. And the armies <i>which were</i> in heaven followed him upon white horses, clothed in fine linen, white and clean. And out of his mouth goeth a sharp sword, that with it he should smite the nations: and he shall rule them with a rod of iron: and he treadeth the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God. And he hath on <i>his</i> vesture and on his thigh a name written, KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS. And I saw an angel standing in the sun; and he cried with a loud voice, saying to all the fowls that fly in the midst of heaven, Come and gather yourselves together unto the supper of the great God; That ye may eat the flesh of kings, and the flesh of captains, and the flesh of mighty men, and the flesh of horses, and of them that sit on them, and the flesh of all <i>men</i>, both free and bond, both small and great.</p> <p><u>Isa. 42:13-15</u> The LORD shall go forth as a mighty man, he shall stir up jealousy like a man of war: he shall cry, yea, roar; he shall prevail against his enemies. I have long time holden my peace; I have been still, <i>and</i> refrained myself: <i>now</i> will I cry like a travailing woman; I will destroy and devour at once. I will make waste mountains and hills, and dry up all their herbs; and I will make the rivers islands, and I will dry up the pools.</p> <p><u>Zec. 4:7-9</u> Who art thou, O great mountain? before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain: and he shall bring forth the headstone thereof with shoutings, crying, Grace, grace unto it. Moreover the word of the LORD came unto me, saying, The hands of Zerubbabel have laid the foundation of this house; his hands shall also finish it; and thou shalt know that the LORD of hosts hath sent me unto you.</p>
2087	Special Call to Jews in Rome	<p><u>Rev. 18:4-8</u> And I heard another voice from heaven, saying, Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues. For her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities. Reward her even as she rewarded you, and double unto her double according to her works: in the cup which she hath filled fill to her double. How much she hath glorified herself, and lived deliciously, so much torment and sorrow give her: for she saith in her heart, I sit a queen, and am no widow, and shall see no sorrow. Therefore shall her plagues come in one day, death, and mourning, and famine; and she shall be utterly burned with fire: for strong <i>is</i> the Lord God who judgeth her.</p> <p><u>Jer. 51:8, 45-46</u> Babylon is suddenly fallen and destroyed: howl for her; take balm for her pain, if so be she may be healed. ... 45 My people, go ye out of the midst of her, and deliver ye every man his soul from the fierce anger of the LORD. And lest your heart faint, and ye fear for the rumour that shall be heard in the land; a rumour shall both come <i>one</i> year, and after that in <i>another year shall come</i> a rumour, and violence in the land, ruler against ruler.</p>
2087	Harvest of the Vintage Destruction of Rome	<p><u>Rev. 14:18</u> And another angel came out from the altar, which had power over fire; and cried with a loud cry to him that had the sharp sickle, saying, Thrust in thy sharp sickle, and gather the clusters of the vine of the earth; for her grapes are fully ripe.</p> <p><u>Rev. 14:8</u> And there followed another angel, saying, Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that great city, because she made all nations drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication.</p> <p><u>Isa. 47:9</u> But these two <i>things</i> shall come to thee in a moment in one day, the loss of children, and widowhood: they shall come upon thee in their perfection for the multitude of thy sorceries, <i>and</i> for the great abundance of thine enchantments.</p> <p><u>Jer. 51:1-2:46</u> Thus saith the LORD; Behold, I will raise up against Babylon, and against them that dwell in the midst of them that rise up against me, a destroying wind; And will send unto Babylon fanners, that shall fan her, and shall empty her land: for in the day of trouble they shall be against her round about...And lest your heart faint, and ye fear for the rumour that shall be heard in the land; a rumour shall both come <i>one</i> year, and after that in <i>another year shall come</i> a rumour, and violence in the land, ruler against ruler.</p> <p><u>Rev. 18:1-3, 7-8</u> And after these things I saw another angel come down from heaven, having great power; and the earth was lightened with his glory. And he cried mightily with a strong voice, saying, Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird. For all nations have drunk of the wine of the wrath of her fornication, and the kings of the earth have committed fornication with her, and the merchants of the earth are waxed rich through the abundance of her delicacies...How much she hath glorified herself, and lived deliciously, so much torment and sorrow give her: for she saith in her heart, I sit a queen, and am no widow, and shall see no sorrow. Therefore shall her plagues come in one day, death, and mourning, and famine; and she shall be utterly burned with fire: for strong <i>is</i> the Lord God who judgeth her. .</p>
2087	Start of 30 Years War with Beast Destruction of all Nations	<p><u>Rev. 17:12-14</u> And the ten horns which thou sawest are ten kings, which have received no kingdom as yet; but receive power as kings one hour with the beast. These have one mind, and shall give their power and strength unto the beast. These shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them:</p>

		<p>for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings: and they that are with him <i>are</i> called, and chosen, and faithful.</p> <p><u>Rev. 16:19,21</u> And the great city was divided into three parts, and the cities of the nations fell: and great Babylon came in remembrance before God, to give unto her the cup of the wine of the fierceness of his wrath...<u>Rev. 16:21</u> And there fell upon men a great hail out of heaven, <i>every stone</i> about the weight of a talent: and men blasphemed God because of the plague of the hail; for the plague thereof was exceeding great.</p> <p><u>Jer. 46:28</u> Fear thou not, O Jacob my servant, saith the LORD: for I <i>am</i> with thee; <u>for I will make a full end of all the nations whither I have driven thee:</u> but I will not make a full end of thee, but correct thee in measure; yet will I not leave thee wholly unpunished.</p>
2087	Horses of Zechariah go forth between two mountains of Brass	<p><u>Rev. 14:9-10</u> And the third angel followed them, saying with a loud voice, If any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead, or in his hand, The same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of his indignation; and he shall be tormented with fire and brimstone in the presence of the holy angels, and in the presence of the Lamb:</p> <p><u>Zec. 6:1-8</u> And I turned, and lifted up mine eyes, and looked, and, behold, there came four chariots out from between two mountains; and the mountains were mountains of brass. In the first chariot were red horses; and in the second chariot black horses; And in the third chariot white horses; and in the fourth chariot grised and bay horses. Then I answered and said unto the angel that talked with me, What are these, my lord? And the angel answered and said unto me, These are the four spirits of the heavens, which go forth from standing before the Lord of all the earth. The black horses which are therein go forth into the north country; and the white go forth after them; and the grised go forth toward the south country. And the bay went forth, and sought to go that they might walk to and fro through the earth: and he said, Get you hence, walk to and fro through the earth. So they walked to and fro through the earth. Then cried he upon me, and spake unto me, saying, Behold, these that go toward the north country have quieted my spirit in the north country.</p>
2087	The Jews led by Saints do the fighting	<p><u>Jer. 51:19-24</u> The portion of Jacob is not like them; for he is the former of all things: and Israel is the rod of his inheritance: the LORD of hosts is his name. Thou art my battle axe and weapons of war: for with thee will I break in pieces the nations, and with thee will I destroy kingdoms; And with thee will I break in pieces the horse and his rider; and with thee will I break in pieces the chariot and his rider; With thee also will I break in pieces man and woman; and with thee will I break in pieces old and young; and with thee will I break in pieces the young man and the maid; I will also break in pieces with thee the shepherd and his flock; and with thee will I break in pieces the husbandman and his yoke of oxen; and with thee will I break in pieces captains and rulers. And I will render unto Babylon and to all the inhabitants of Chaldea all their evil that they have done in Zion in your sight, saith the LORD.</p> <p><u>Mic 5:5-8</u> And this man shall be the peace, when the Assyrian shall come into our land: and when he shall tread in our palaces, then shall we raise against him seven shepherds, and eight principal men. And they shall waste the land of Assyria with the sword, and the land of Nimrod in the entrances thereof: thus shall he deliver us from the Assyrian, when he cometh into our land, and when he treadeth within our borders. And the remnant of Jacob shall be in the midst of many people as a dew from the LORD, as the showers upon the grass, that tarrieth not for man, nor waiteth for the sons of men. And the remnant of Jacob shall be among the Gentiles in the midst of many people as a lion among the beasts of the forest, as a young lion among the flocks of sheep: who, if he go through, both treadeth down, and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver.</p> <p><u>Isa. 41:14-16</u> Fear not, thou worm Jacob, and ye men of Israel; I will help thee, saith the LORD, and thy redeemer, the Holy One of Israel. Behold, I will make thee a new sharp threshing instrument having teeth: thou shalt thresh the mountains, and beat them small, and shalt make the hills as chaff. Thou shalt fan them, and the wind shall carry them away, and the whirlwind shall scatter them: and thou shalt rejoice in the LORD, and shalt glory in the Holy One of Israel.</p> <p><u>Zec. 9:13-14</u> When I have bent Judah for me, filled the bow with Ephraim, and raised up thy sons, O Zion, against thy sons, O Greece, and made thee as the sword of a mighty man. And the LORD shall be seen over them, and his arrow shall go forth as the lightning: and the Lord GOD shall blow the trumpet, and shall go with whirlwinds of the south.</p> <p><u>Zec. 10:3-4</u> Mine anger was kindled against the shepherds, and I punished the goats: for the LORD of hosts hath visited his flock the house of Judah, and hath made them as his goodly horse in the battle. Out of him came forth the corner, out of him the nail, out of him the battle bow, out of him every oppressor together.</p>
	The ruling classes uses the people to fight to the end	<p><u>Exo. 10:7</u> And Pharaoh's servants said unto him, How long shall this man be a snare unto us? let the men go, that they may serve the LORD their God: knowest thou not yet that Egypt is destroyed?</p> <p><u>Isa. 24:1-6</u> Behold, the LORD maketh the earth empty, and maketh it waste, and turneth it upside down, and scattereth abroad the inhabitants thereof. And it shall be, as with the people, so with the priest; as with the servant, so with his master; as with the maid, so with her mistress; as with the buyer, so with the seller; as with the lender, so with the borrower; as with the taker of usury, so with the giver of usury to him. The land shall be utterly emptied, and utterly spoiled: for the LORD hath spoken this word. The earth mourneth <i>and</i> fadeth away, the world languisheth <i>and</i> fadeth away, the haughty people of the earth do languish. The</p>

		earth also is defiled under the inhabitants thereof; because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinance, broken the everlasting covenant. Therefore hath the curse devoured the earth, and they that dwell therein are desolate: therefore the inhabitants of the earth are burned, and few men left.
2117	Four Sons of Araunah in hiding	<u>Isa. 2:19</u> And they shall go into the holes of the rocks, and into the caves of the earth, for fear of the LORD, and for the glory of his majesty, when he ariseth to shake terribly the earth. <u>Rev. 6:15-17</u> And the kings of the earth, and the great men, and the rich men, and the chief captains, and the mighty men, and every bondman, and every free man, hid themselves in the dens and in the rocks of the mountains; And said to the mountains and rocks, Fall on us, and hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb: For the great day of his wrath is come; and who shall be able to stand? <u>Rev. 16:20</u> And every island fled away, and the mountains were not found.
2117	End 30 Years War End 40 Years of anti-typical David's Reign End of 40 year Second Exodus Begin Millennial Reign of Christ	<u>Deut. 33:16-17</u> And for the precious things of the earth and fulness thereof, and for the good will of him that dwelt in the bush: let the blessing come upon the head of Joseph, and upon the top of the head of him that was separated from his brethren. His glory is like the firstling of his bullock, and his horns are like the horns of unicorns: with them he shall push the people together to the ends of the earth: and they are the ten thousands of Ephraim, and they are the thousands of Manasseh. <u>Rev. 19:20-21</u> And the beast was taken, and with him the false prophet that wrought miracles before him, with which he deceived them that had received the mark of the beast, and them that worshipped his image. These both were cast alive into a lake of fire burning with brimstone. And the remnant were slain with the sword of him that sat upon the horse, which sword proceeded out of his mouth: and all the fowls were filled with their flesh. <u>Zec. 2:8-13</u> For thus saith the LORD of hosts; After the glory hath he sent me unto the nations which spoiled you: for he that toucheth you toucheth the apple of his eye. For, behold, I will shake mine hand upon them, and they shall be a spoil to their servants: and ye shall know that the LORD of hosts hath sent me. Sing and rejoice, O daughter of Zion: for, lo, I come, and I will dwell in the midst of thee, saith the LORD. And many nations shall be joined to the LORD in that day, and shall be my people: and I will dwell in the midst of thee, and thou shalt know that the LORD of hosts hath sent me unto thee. And the LORD shall inherit Judah his portion in the holy land, and shall choose Jerusalem again. Be silent, O all flesh, before the LORD: for he is raised up out of his holy habitation. <u>Psa 46:8-10</u> Come, behold the works of the LORD, what desolations he hath made in the earth. He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth; he breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder; he burneth the chariot in the fire. Be still, and know that I am God: I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in the earth. <u>Isa. 56:7</u> Even them will I bring to my holy mountain, and make them joyful in my house of prayer: their burnt offerings and their sacrifices shall be accepted upon mine altar; for mine house shall be called an house of prayer for all people.
2117	Begin anti-typical Solomon's Reign of Peace	<u>Rev. 15:2-4</u> "And I saw as it were a sea of glass mingled with fire: and them that had gotten the victory over the beast, and over his image, and over his mark, and over the Number of his name, stand on the sea of glass, having the harps of God. And they sing the song of Moses the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb, saying, Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints. Who shall not fear thee, O Lord, and glorify thy name? for thou only art holy: for all nations shall come and worship before thee; for thy judgments are made manifest. <u>Rev. 20:6</u> Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection: on such the second death hath no power, but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with him a thousand years.
2117	The earth Enlightening Angel takes effect Second Alleluia The earth speaks one Language False Religion not Tolerated	<u>Rev. 18:1</u> And after these things I saw another angel come down from heaven, having great power; and the earth was lightened with his glory. <u>Isa. 2:1-5</u> The word that Isaiah the son of Amoz saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem. And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the LORD'S house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it. And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the LORD, to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths: for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the LORD from Jerusalem. And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. O house of Jacob, come ye, and let us walk in the light of the LORD. <u>Rev. 19:1-3</u> And after these things I heard a great voice of much people in heaven, saying, Alleluia; Salvation, and glory, and honour, and power, unto the Lord our God: For true and righteous are his judgments: for he hath judged the great whore, which did corrupt the earth with her fornication, and hath avenged the blood of his servants at her hand. And again they said, Alleluia. And her smoke rose up for ever and ever. <u>Zep 3:9-13</u> For then will I turn to the people a pure language, that they may all call upon the name of the LORD, to serve him with one consent. From beyond the rivers of Ethiopia (Cush) my suppliants, even the daughter of my dispersed, shall bring mine offering. In that day shalt thou not be ashamed for all thy doings, wherein thou hast transgressed against me: for then I will take away out of the midst of thee them that rejoice in thy pride, and thou shalt no more be haughty

		because of my holy mountain. I will also leave in the midst of thee an afflicted and poor people, and they shall trust in the name of the LORD. The remnant of Israel shall not do iniquity, nor speak lies; neither shall a deceitful tongue be found in their mouth: for they shall feed and lie down, and none shall make <i>them</i> afraid. <u>Zec. 13:3</u> And it shall come to pass, <i>that</i> when any shall yet prophesy, then his father and his mother that begat him shall say unto him, Thou shalt not live; for thou speakest lies in the name of the LORD: and his father and his mother that begat him shall thrust him through when he prophesieth.
2117	The Great Earthquake Assyria, Egypt, and Israel United	<u>Rev. 16:18-20</u> And there were voices, and thunders, and lightnings; and there was a great earthquake, such as was not since men were upon the earth, so mighty an earthquake, <i>and</i> so great. And the great city was divided into three parts, and the cities of the nations fell: and great Babylon came in remembrance before God, to give unto her the cup of the wine of the fierceness of his wrath. And every island fled away, and the mountains were not found. <u>Isa. 11:16</u> And there shall be an highway for the remnant of his people, which shall be left, from Assyria; like as it was to Israel in the day that he came up out of the land of Egypt. <u>Isa. 19:24-25</u> In that day shall Israel be the third with Egypt and with Assyria, even a blessing in the midst of the land: Whom the LORD of hosts shall bless, saying, Blessed be Egypt my people, and Assyria the work of my hands, and Israel mine inheritance.
2117	Daughter of Tyre brings Gifts	<u>Psa 45:12</u> And the daughter of Tyre shall be there with a gift; even the rich among the people shall intreat thy favour. <u>Psa 72:10-11</u> The kings of Tarshish and of the isles shall bring presents: the kings of Sheba and Seba shall offer gifts. Yea, all kings shall fall down before him: all nations shall serve him. <u>Isa. 23:17-18</u> And it shall come to pass after the end of seventy years, that the LORD will visit Tyre, and she shall turn to her hire, and shall commit fornication with all the kingdoms of the world upon the face of the earth. And her merchandise and her hire shall be holiness to the LORD: it shall not be treasured nor laid up; for her merchandise shall be for them that dwell before the LORD, to eat sufficiently, and for durable clothing. <u>Isa. 60:9</u> Surely the isles shall wait for me, and the ships of Tarshish first, to bring thy sons from far, their silver and their gold with them, unto the name of the LORD thy God, and to the Holy One of Israel, because he hath glorified thee. (See Zep 3:9-13 above)
2119	End 3 1/2 years of gathering material Building Temple--Begin Gathering Materials	<u>1 Kings 6:37-38</u> In the fourth year was the foundation of the house of the LORD laid, in the month Zif: And in the Eleventh year, in the month Bul, which is the eighth month, was the house finished throughout all the parts thereof, and according to all the fashion of it. So was he seven years in building it. <u>Zec. 6:12-13</u> And speak unto him, saying, Thus speaketh the LORD of hosts, saying, Behold the man whose name is The BRANCH; and he shall grow up out of his place, and he shall build the temple of the LORD: Even he shall build the temple of the LORD; and he shall bear the glory, and shall sit and rule upon his throne; and he shall be a priest upon his throne: and the counsel of peace shall be between them both. <u>Isa. 56:7</u> Even them will I bring to my holy mountain, and make them joyful in my house of prayer: their burnt offerings and their sacrifices shall be accepted upon mine altar; for mine house shall be called an house of prayer for all people.
2127	Temple is Complete	<u>1 Kings 6:38</u> And in the eleventh year, in the month Bul, which is the eighth month, was the house finished throughout all the parts thereof, and according to all the fashion of it. So was he seven years in building it. <u>Isa. 56:6-7</u> Also the sons of the stranger, that join themselves to the LORD, to serve him, and to love the name of the LORD, to be his servants, every one that keepeth the sabbath from polluting it, and taketh hold of my covenant; Even them will I bring to my holy mountain, and make them joyful in my house of prayer: their burnt offerings and their sacrifices <i>shall be</i> accepted upon mine altar; for mine house shall be called an house of prayer for all people.
3107	Satan is Loosed for a "little season"	<u>Rev. 20:2-3</u> And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and Satan, and bound him a thousand years, And cast him into the bottomless pit, and shut him up, and set a seal upon him, that he should deceive the nations no more, till the thousand years should be fulfilled: and after that he must be loosed a little season.
3117	God is All in All	<u>Rev. 21:1-3</u> And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea. And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. And I heard a great voice out of heaven saying, Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, <i>and be</i> their God.