

73 AD
Massada

Roman forces batter a hole through the wall of the fortress at Masada April 15 after a siege of nearly 2 years in which they have built ramps to gain access (see 66 A.D.). But the 10,000 legionnaires find only two women and five children left alive, the other 950 Zealots having chosen to die rather than be slaughtered or enslaved. Led by Eleazar ben Jair, they have evidently drawn lots to choose men who would kill groups of people and then kill themselves; the survivors are found hidden in a water conduit. The last remnant of Jewish rule in Judaea, Masada will later become a symbol of national heroism.

Late 72 to early 73 AD: Roman conquest of Massada: After the First Jewish-Roman War a siege of the fortress by troops of the Roman Empire led to the mass suicide of the Jewish Sicarii rebels, who preferred death to slavery. To keep from committing suicide, each drew lots to kill each other until they were down to the last man who would be the only man to take his own life. The account of the siege of Masada was related to Josephus by two women who survived the suicide by hiding inside a cistern along with five children, and repeated Eleazar ben Ya'ir's exhortations to his followers.



Masada, meaning "Fortress" sits atop a flattened mountain top. The ramp built by the Romans to scale the mountain still exists in 2010 AD. The Roman seige ramp is visible in the photo above on the right. Public Domain: Masada

After the Jewish Wars the Idumaeen people are no longer mentioned in history, though the geographical region of "Idumea" is still referred to at the time of St. Jerome (327-420 AD)

72 AD

72, July 3 Martyrdom of St. Thomas the Apostle at Chinnamala, Mylapore, Chennai (Tamil Nadu). Also called Doubting Thomas or Didymus (meaning "Twin"), one of the Twelve Apostles of Jesus

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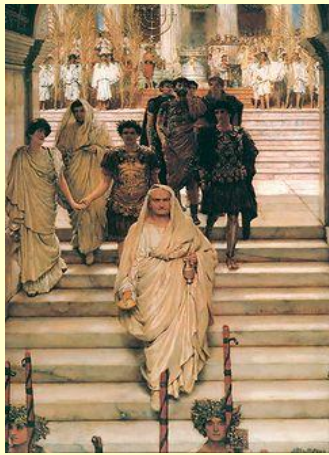
71 AD: Arrival of the Romans, c.71 AD in Yorkshire, England. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Yorkshire

71 AD: The Roman army begins to build a ramp up the mountain of Masada in order to gain access to the Jewish rebels and their families who are holding out there.

71 AD: The center of Christianity will shift from Jerusalem to Antioch, Alexandria, and Rome.

71 AD: After the destruction of the temple the Jewish Christians came back and congregated in the house of John Mark and his mother Mary, where they had met before (Acts 12:12 sq.). It was apparently in this house that was the Upper Room, the scene of the Last Supper and of the assembly on Pentecost.

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(cont.)



Vespasian proceeds at the head of the family, dressed as pontifex maximus, followed by Domitian with Domitia Longina, and finally Titus, also dressed in religious regalia.

The following account of Vespasian's triumph in Rome is provided to us by the Jewish historian, **Josephus who was present at the festivities**. His description not only provides insight into this victory celebration but also of the nature of other triumphs staged after a Roman victory. We join his story in the early morning hours of the day of the festivities: "During the hours of darkness the whole military force had been led out in companies and battalions by its officers and had been drawn up - not, as usual, near the gates of the palaces on the Palatine, but near the temple of Isis. For Titus and Vespasian had spent the night there, and now, as dawn began to break, they emerged, crowned in laurel wreaths and wearing the time-honored purple clothes, and walked to the Octavian colonnade. There the Senate, the magistrates and those of Equestrian status were waiting for their arrival.

A tribunal had been erected in front of the colonnade, with ivory chairs placed on it for them. As they walked forward to take their seats, all the soldiers raised an immediate cheer, paying abundant testimony to their valor, while **Titus and Vespasian** sat unarmed, dressed in silk garments and wearing their laurel wreaths. Vespasian acknowledged their acclaim, and, although they were keen to continue cheering, made a sign for silence. As all fell completely quiet, he rose, and, covering most of his head with a veil, made the traditional prayers. Titus followed him in doing likewise. . . Afterwards, donning the triumphal robes and sacrificing to the gods stationed at the gate, they sent the procession on its way through the theatres to give the crowds a better view.

It is impossible to do justice in the description of the number of things to be seen and to the magnificence of everything that met the eye, whether in skilled craftsmanship, staggering richness or natural rarity. For almost all the remarkable and valuable objects which have ever been collected, piece by piece, by prosperous people, were on that day massed together, affording a clear demonstration of the might of the Roman Empire. The quantities of silver, gold and ivory, worked into every conceivable form, were not like those usually carried in a triumph, but resembled, as it were, a running river of wealth. Purple cloth of extreme rarity was carried along, some of it fashioned by Babylonian skill into accurate pictorial representations. Translucent gems, embedded in diadems or other objects, were borne in such profusion as to dispel any idea that they were rare. . . In charge of each part of the procession was a number of men in purple and gold costumes, while those selected for the triumph itself wore choice clothes of astonishing richness.

Even the prisoners were worth seeing - no disordered mob, but the variety and beauty of their clothes diverted the eye from the disfigurement of their injuries.

The greatest amazement was caused by the floats. Their size gave grounds for alarm about their stability, for many were three or four stories high, and in the richness of their manufacture they provided an astonishing and pleasurable sight. Many were covered in cloth of gold, and worked gold or ivory was fixed on all of them. The war was divided into various aspects and represented in many tableaux which gave a good indication of its character. Here was a fertile land being ravaged, here whole detachments of enemy being slaughtered, others -in flight and others being led off into captivity. Here were walls of colossal size being pounded down by siege-engines, here strongpoints being captured, and here well-defended fortifications overwhelmed. On one float the army could be seen pouring inside the walls, on another was a place running with blood. Others showed defenseless men raising their hands in entreaty, firebrands being hurled at temples or buildings falling on their owners.

On yet others were depicted rivers, which, after the destruction and desolation, flowed no longer through tilled fields providing water for men and cattle, but through a land on fire from end to end. It was to such miseries that the Jews doomed themselves by the war. . . Standing on his individual float was the commander of each of the captured cities showing the way he had been taken prisoner. . .

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Spoil in abundance was carried past. None of it compared with that taken from the Temple in Jerusalem, a golden table many stones in weight and a golden lamp stand, similarly made, which was quite unlike any object in daily use. A centre shaft rose from a base, and from the shaft thin branches or arms extended, in a pattern very like that of tridents, each wrought at its end into a lamp. There were seven of these lamps, thus emphasizing the honour paid by the Jews to the number seven. A tablet of the Jewish Law was carried last of all the spoil. After it came a large group carrying statues of victory, all of them made of ivory and gold. The procession was completed by Vespasian, and, behind him, Titus. Domitian rode on horseback wearing a beautiful uniform and on a mount that was wonderfully well worth seeing.

The procession ended up at the Temple of Jupiter on the Capitol, where the generals got down. They still had to wait for the traditional moment when the news was brought of the death of the enemy leader. In this case he was Simon, son of Giovas, who had passed in procession with the captives, and had been dragged under the lash, with his head in a noose, to a spot near the Forum. That is the traditional place at Rome for the execution of those condemned to death for war-crimes. When his end was announced and a general cheer had arisen, they started the sacrifices, and after completing them with the customary prayers, they retired to the palace. . .

For on that day the city of Rome made holiday for their victory in the war against the Jews, for the end of civil disorder, and for the rising expectations of peace and prosperity."

References:

This eyewitness account appears in: Workman, B. K., They Saw it Happen in Classical Times (1965); <http://eyewitnesstohistory.com/rometriumph.htm>

"It is no great accomplishment to defeat a people abandoned by their God.' Titus

The Arch of Titus celebrating the Roman Victory over the Jews stills stands. The depiction of the looting of the temple is carved into the arch, frozen in stone for future generations:



<p>71 AD Rome Celebrates the Vanquishing of the Jews.</p>	<p>Wall Dating to Second Temple Unearthed The walls that were destroyed by Titus are discovered in 2008 by archeologists: reprinted from The Jerusalem Post Sep. 3, 2008 by Etgar Lefkovits</p> <p>“The remains of the southern wall of Jerusalem that was built by the Hasmonean kings during the time of the Second Temple have been uncovered on Mount Zion, the Antiquities Authority announced Wednesday. The 2,100-year-old wall, which was destroyed during the Great Revolt against the Romans that began in 66 CE, is located just outside the present-day walls of the Old City and abuts the Catholic cemetery built in the last century where Righteous Gentile Oskar Schindler is buried.”</p> <p>2nd Temple-Era Wall Found on Mt. Zion reprinted from Arutz 7 4 Elul 5768, 04 September 08 10:02 by Ze'ev Ben-Yechiel</p> <p>“When asked about the implications of the findings for Jewish historians, Zelinger said that it was more evidence of what he considers to be an undisputable fact: ‘We were here. There should be no question about it.’” http://templeinstitute.org/archive/03-09-08a.htm</p> <p>A palatial public lavatory built by the emperor Vespasian opens at Rome, which now has an extensive system of waterworks with flush toilets and urinals.</p>
<p>◀70 AD Titus destroys Jerusalem, and the Temple. Titus is not yet emperor. His father is the current emperor, Vespasian.</p>	<p>71 AD: Josephus writes "The Jewish War."</p> <p>Mara Bar Serapion: The Wise Jewish King An ancient letter was discovered from early first millennium, written by Mara Bar Serapion to his son. This was a Jewish family, dealing with the fury of Rome after the Jerusalem rebellion was put down. The letter is dated anywhere from 70 AD to the second century. It appears to mention Roman occupiers and Christ as “Wise King.” Here is the excerpt:</p> <p>"What else can we say, when the wise are forcibly dragged off by tyrants, their wisdom is captured by insults, and their minds are oppressed and without defense? What advantage did the Athenians gain by murdering Socrates, for which they were repaid with famine and pestilence? Or the people of Samos by burning of Pythagoras, because their country was completely covered in sand in just one hour? Or the Jews [by killing]130 their wise king, because their kingdom was taken away at that very time? God justly repaid the wisdom of these three men: the Athenians died of famine; the Samians were completely overwhelmed by the sea; and the Jews, desolate and driven from their own kingdom, are scattered through every nation. Socrates is not dead, because of Plato; neither is Pythagoras, because of the statue of Juno; nor is the wise king, because of the new laws he laid down."</p> <p>70 AD: Panic strikes Rome as adverse winds delay grain shipments from Egypt and North Africa, producing a bread shortage. Ships laden with wheat from North Africa sail 300 miles to Rome's port of Ostia in 3 days given good winds, and the 1,000-mile voyage from Alexandria averages 13 days. The vessels often carry 1,000 tons each to provide the city with the 8,000 tons per week it normally consumes; shipping adds little to the price (which may double if hauled overland); wheat is a cheap commodity, but the supply depends on favorable winds.</p> <p>The Jewish teacher Johanen ben Zakkai saves Judaism. A disciple of the late Babylonian Jew Hillel, who died some 60 years prior, Johanen has had himself carried out of Jerusalem during the siege and has asked Vespasian to grant him a boon. He opens a school at Jabneh with Roman permission.</p> <p>70 AD: In Antioch, In the year 70, Titus, attempting to placate rising anti-Semitic sentiments, placed, atop the city's South gate, figures of cherubim seized from the Jerusalem Temple. (Gate of the Cherubim)</p> <p>In 70 AD, Domitian, (Titus' brother) carried off Domitia Longina from her husband. She was a daughter of the great general Corbulo. They had a son, who died in infancy. (In 91 AD she will help his conspirators hack him to death)</p> <p>April thru Sept 70 AD: Titus, destroys Jerusalem. The treatment of the vanquished Jews was brutal.</p>

"These things which you see—the days will come in which not one stone shall be left upon another that shall not be thrown down." [Luke 21:6 nkjv]

When Titus took Jerusalem (April-September, A.D. 70) he ordered his soldiers to destroy the city (Josephus, "De bello Jud.", VI, ix).

They spared only the three great towers at the north of Herod's palace (Hippicus, Phasaël, Mariamne) and the western wall. Few Jews remained. The Roman Tenth Legion held the upper town and Herod's castle as a fortress; Josephus says that Titus handed the fields around to his soldiers ("Vita", 76). The presence of these heathens would naturally repel Jews, though in this period there was no law against their presence in Jerusalem. The Jewish Rabbis gathered together at Jabne (or Jamnia, now Jebna) in the plain, northwest of the city, two hours from Ramleh.



The Emperor in 70 AD was Vespasian: Titus and Domitian's father.

Titus, who led the final assault on Jerusalem, condemned 2,500 Jews to gladiatorial fights in Caesarea's amphitheater

◀70 AD
Titus
destroys
Jerusalem
and the
Temple.
Prophecy
of Luke
21:6
fulfilled.

**Vespasian's son Titus (right)
succeeded his father Vespasian as the next emperor**



**"It is no great accomplishment to defeat a people
abandoned by their God.' Titus**

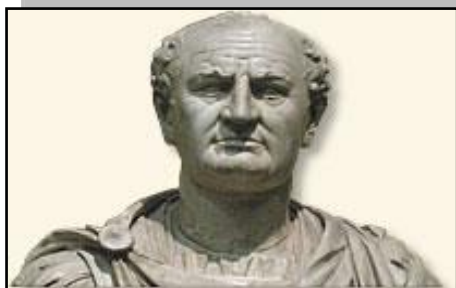
70: The Roman Army destroyed Jerusalem, killed over 1 million Jews, took about 100,000 into slavery and captivity, and scattered many from Palestine to other locations in the Roman Empire. The Romans sack the city and destroy most of the (third) Great Temple, completed only 6 years ago (the one part left standing will become famous as the "Wailing Wall"). Titus gives some of Judaea to Herod Agrippa II, who extends his realm beyond Chalcis but retains most as an imperial province. Rome quarters a legion in Jerusalem under a senatorial legate whose position is higher than that of the procurator. The Romans abolish the Jewish high priesthood and Sanhedrin (Jewish national council); they divert the 2-drachma tax paid by Jews for support of the Third Temple to a special account in the imperial treasury (fiscus Judaicus) (see Masada, 73).

Most of the slain were peaceful citizens, weak and unarmed, and they were butchered where they were caught. The heap of corpses mounted higher and higher about the altar; a stream of blood flowed down the Temple's steps, and the bodies of those slain at the top slipped to the bottom.

While the Temple was ablaze, the attackers plundered it, and countless people who were caught by them were slaughtered. There was no pity for age and no regard was accorded rank; children and old men, laymen and priests, alike were butchered; every class was pursued and crushed in the grip of war, whether they cried out for mercy or offered resistance.

70 AD

70 AD: Meanwhile the Christian community had fled to Pella in Paraea, east of the Jordan (southeast of Jenin), before the beginning of the siege. The Christians were still almost entirely converts from Judaism (Eusebius, Church History IV.5).



Dec 21, 69 AD: The Senate acknowledged Vespasian (left) ▲ as emperor on the following day. It was now December 21, 69, the year that had begun with Galba on the throne. Vespasian is the last in "The Year of the Four Emperors" (all vying for power). A man of "low birth" he was thrust upon the Senate by the will of the soldiers. (The History of the Nations Vol IV pg 81)

October 20, 69 AD: Vitellius ▼ went into hiding and prepared to flee, but decided on a last visit to the palace. There he was caught by Vespasian's men and killed.

The beginning of the use of a white flag used in surrendering: The historian Tacitus wrote that white flags were displayed at the Second Battle of Cremona in 69 A.D, when the Vitellians surrendered.

In July 69, the legions of the East declared their support for Vespasian and Emperor Vitellius ordered 18-year-old Domitian's arrest. Domitian (son of Vespasian) fled and made his way to the advancing units of his father's army, while Vitellius' supporters murdered his uncle.

69 AD
Year of the
four
emperors

"the Glutton" (15-69 AD). **Vitellius** (right) had spent his youth as one of the Emperor Tiberius' male prostitutes on the isle of Capri. His thigh was deformed as a result of being run over by a chariot driven by the Emperor Caligula. By the time he became Emperor, Vitellius was a notorious glutton. He lived for food; banqueting 3 or 4 times a day, routinely vomiting up his meals, using a long feather to induce the process, and starting over. Vitellius was especially fond of the rarest delicacies, like pike livers, pheasant brains and flamingo tongues. The Imperial Navy was given the task of searching the seas for rare ingredients. One of his banquets involved no fewer than 2000 fish and 7000 birds.

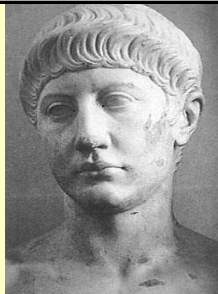


The History of
Nations, Volume 4
By Henry Cabot
Lodge →

At the moment that the Syrian legions were proclaiming Vespasian, Vitellius was making his entry as emperor into Rome. So far as he took any part in public affairs, his behavior seems to have been modest and becoming. But he left the real government to be managed by Valens and Cæcina with gross oppression and extortion, while he surrendered himself wholly to the vilest debauchery. Within the few months of his power he spent nine hundred millions of sesterces, or about \$35,000,000, in vulgar and brutal sensuality. The police of the city was neglected. The soldiers, uncontrolled, inflicted great hardships on the citizens. The freedmen Asiaticus and Polycletus became powers in the state. The degradation of Rome was complete: never before had she sunk so low in luxury and licentiousness. Three legions of Vespasian had crossed the Alps under Antonius Primus, who led the van of Mucianus's army. Valens and Cæcina, with a powerful force, were dispatched to oppose him. But Primus confidently challenged them to the combat, and defeated them on the plains of Bedriacum. Cremona fell into his hands, and was given over to plunder and burning.

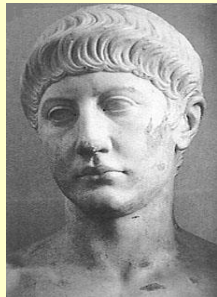
April 16, 69 AD: On the news of Otho's suicide, Vitellius ▲ was recognised as emperor by the Senate. Granted this recognition, Vitellius set out for Rome. Meanwhile, the legions stationed in the African province of Ægyptus (Egypt) and the Middle East provinces of Iudaea (Judea/Palestine) and Syria had acclaimed Vespasian as emperor. Vespasian had been given a special command in Iudaea by Nero in 67 with the task of putting down the Great Jewish Revolt.

69 AD
Year of the
four
emperors



April 16, 69 AD: After a series of minor victories, Otho was defeated in the Battle of Bedriacum. Rather than flee and attempt a counter-attack, Otho decided to put an end to the anarchy and committed suicide. He had been emperor for a little more than three months. Otho (left) commits suicide ▼.

April 14, 69 AD: Otto vs Vitellius: Vitellius had behind him the finest elite legions of the empire, composed of veterans of the Germanic Wars, such as I Germanica and XXI Rapax. These would prove to be his best arguments to gain power. Otho was not keen to begin another civil war and sent emissaries to propose a peace and inviting Vitellius to be his son-in-law. It was too late to reason; Vitellius' generals had half of his army heading to Italy.



Jan 15, 69 AD: The Praetorian Guard killed Galba (left) in the Roman Forum. On the following day, the legions acclaimed Vitellius (middle), their governor, as emperor. Others; however, supported Otho (right)

Jan 2, 69 AD: The legions acclaimed Vitellius, ▲ their governor, as emperor.

69 AD: Otho bribed the Praetorian Guard, already very unhappy with the emperor Galba, to his side

Jan 1, 69 AD: In the start of the civil year of 69 in January 1, the legions of Germania Inferior refused to swear allegiance and obedience to the new emperor, Galba. ▼

68-70 AD: Dead sea scrolls are hidden in a cave. (The Dead Sea Scrolls were found sealed in clay jars in the caves of Qumran, Israel in 1948 AD. They had been hidden for safe-keeping at a time when all Jewish and Christian Scriptures were being destroyed by the Romans. The scrolls contain manuscripts, such as Isaiah, that are part of the Bible but also many other texts that are noncanonical.)

68 AD: SHROUD OF TURIN: "two years before Titus and Vespasian sacked the city, the faithful and disciples of Christ were warned by the Holy Spirit to depart from the city and go to the kingdom of King Agrippa, because at that time Agrippa was a Roman ally. Leaving the city, they went to his regions and carried everything relating to our faith. At that time even the icon with certain other ecclesiastical objects were moved and they today still remain in Syria. I possess this information as handed down to me from my migrating parents and by hereditary right. It is plain and certain why the icon of our holy Lord and Savior came from Judaea to Syria" Written between 328 and 373 AD by Athanasius, the Bishop of Alexandria.

June 29, 68 AD: It is bad timing for Paul to appeal. Rome is in chaos after Nero committed suicide; the Jews are in open rebellion, tolerance for Jerusalem and the Jews is depleted. From Rome's perspective, Christians worship a Jewish man crucified by the government. Paul is left without recourse. Romans execute the Christian apostle Paul June 29 on the Via Ostia, three miles outside Rome, 23 days after Nero committed suicide and Galba is declared emperor. **Romans execute the Christian apostle Paul June 29 68 AD on the Via Ostia, three miles outside Rome.**



June 9, 68 AD: The Senate declares Galba emperor▲ "It was now summer, when on a sudden, a little before dusk, comes a freedman Icelus by name, having arrived in seven days from Rome; and being informed where Galba was reposing himself in private, he went straight on, and pushing by the servants of the chamber, opened the door and entered the room, and told him, that Nero being yet alive but not appearing, first the army, and then the people and senate, declared Galba emperor; not long after, it was reported that Nero was dead; "but I," said he, "not giving credit to common fame, went myself to the body and saw him lying dead, and only then set out to bring you word." This news at once made Galba great again, and a crowd of people came hastening to the door, all very confident of the truth of his tidings,.... On the freedman, Galba conferred the honour of the gold ring, and Icelus, as he had been before, now taking the name of Marcianus, held the first place of the freedmen." ~ Plutarch

June 9, 68 AD: Nero commits suicide.

The Apostle Paul is beheaded.

June 8, 68 AD: Death of Nero. By June of 68, the Senate took the initiative to rid itself of Nero, declaring him a public enemy .

Of Nero's death:

Nero returned to Rome and spent the evening in the palace. After sleeping, he awoke at about midnight to find the palace guard had left. Dispatching messages to his friends' palace chambers for them to come, none replied.

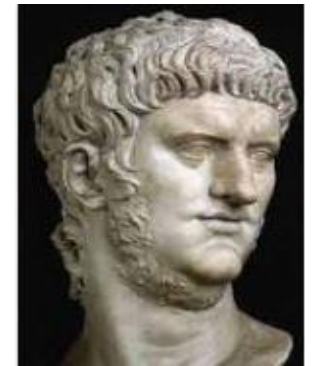
Upon going to their chambers personally, all were abandoned.

Upon calling for a gladiator or anyone else adept with a sword to kill him, no one appeared.

He cried "Have I neither friend nor foe?" and ran out (as though to throw himself into the river)

Returning again... he heard the report that the Senate had declared him a public enemy and that it was their intention to execute him by beating him to death. He left with 4 trusted advisors disguised.

Upon hearing the sound of approaching horsemen...Nero asked his friend to drive a dagger into his own throat to show him how to do it. Upon refusal by his friend, Nero mustered his courage to kill himself, and drove a dagger into his throat. The historian Suetonius reported Nero's final lament: "What an artist dies in me!"



[According to Prof. Netzer the tomb of Herod the Great appeared to have (been) desecrated and ransacked in ancient times (~67 AD) ... probably around the time of the First Jewish revolt which lasted from 66-72 CE. According to the historian Flavius Josephus the rebels despised Herod, viewing him as nothing more than a Roman puppet."] <http://www.helium.com/items/393330-archaeology-tomb-of-king-herod-the-great-discovered-by-israeli-archaeologists>

The Apostle Paul, once again a prisoner in Rome, writes a letter to his friend Timothy (2 Timothy). It is Paul's last writing before he dies a martyr's death around the middle of 68 A.D.

Roman armies under Vespasianus, 58, and his son Titus, 27, enter Galilee to put down a revolt by Jewish Zealots, who have massacred a body of Roman soldiers in protest against their sacrileges and extortions (see 66 AD). **All the Jews of Caesarea have been slaughtered by the town's gentile citizens, and the Jews are furious**, but the Roman army is overwhelming. Jewish general Joseph ben Matthias, 30, holds out in a siege of the fortress Jotapata but yields after 47 days to Vespasian and gains the favor of the Roman general (see 73 AD.; Jerusalem, 70 A.D.).

64-67 A.D. Paul fulfills his goal of visiting Spain (Romans 15:28) and Britain.

66 AD: Christians flee Jerusalem to Pella (Capitol of Macedonia.)— Eusebius, Church History 3, 5, 3, Epiphanius, Panarion 29,7,7-8, — Epiphanius, Panarion 30, 2, 7

Cestius suddenly lifts the siege, and marches his army off.

66 AD: A Roman General named Cestius surrounds the city of Jerusalem with Roman troops. The Jews are rebelling against Rome again, and Rome is sick of dealing with them.

68 AD:
Death of
Nero.

67 AD:
Paul writes
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Timothy.

66 AD The
Jewish
capture of
Masada.

66 AD The Jewish capture of Masada.	In AD 66, Vespasian had fallen into disfavour by falling asleep while the Emperor Nero (37-68) was singing.
	Nero's guard Tigellinus denounces the emperor's favorite courtier, Gaius Petronius (né Titus Petronius Niger), who is accused of treason, arrested at Cumae, and ordered to commit suicide. A former consul, he slits his veins, wraps the wounds to delay his demise, and spends his final hours chatting with friends, feasting, and, at last, sleeping; he leaves behind his Satyricon (a book fiction filled with erotic and decadent passages, depicting the vice and depravity of Rome).
65 AD	From 64 to 67 A.D. Paul fulfills his goal of visiting Spain (Romans 15:28) and Britain.
	The Roman procurator Gessus Florus in Judaea permits a massacre of Jews in Caesarea, Jewish Zealots at Jerusalem rise in revolt, the Herod Agrippa II of Chalcis (See Hyrodian Dynasty chart by Barbara Grover) supports Florus and urges moderation, but troops that he has sent to Jerusalem capitulate during the summer. Zealot terrorists massacre Jerusalem's Roman garrison and stage a surprise raid in which they seize control of Masada, a seven-hectare (18-acre) mountaintop fortress that towers 1,424 feet over the Judaeian desert and was renovated with two ornate palaces by Herod the Great between 37 and 31 B.C. The Zealots build a synagogue and ritual bath and stock the stronghold with grain, filling its cisterns with 750 liters (200,000 gallons) of water (see 67 A.D.).
	65 AD: Nero kicks his wife, Poppea, who is pregnant - she dies as a result of the blow.
	From 64 to 67 A.D. Paul fulfills his goal of visiting Spain (Romans 15:28) and Britain.
64 AD Rome burns and Nero blames the Christians	The poet Lucan (Marcus Annaeus Lucanus) dies at Rome at age 26, having been ordered to open a vein for his part in leading the conspiracy to assassinate Nero. A nephew of Seneca the Younger, Lucan is famous for his historical epic Bellum civile, an account of the war between Julius Caesar and Pompeii, but Nero has banned public reading of his works, which expressed a longing for the old Roman republic (which, of course, ended long before he was born).
	65 AD: The philosopher-statesman Lucius Annaeus Seneca (Seneca the Younger) dies at Rome at age 69 (approximate), having been denounced by his enemies as a party to the conspiracy against Nero and ordered to open a vein. His older brother Junius Gallio follows Seneca's example and dies at age 70 (approximate).
	65 AD: A plot to murder the Roman emperor Nero comes to light. The conspirators are executed or are forced to take their own lives.
	64 AD: Persecution of Christians begins at Rome, where the emperor Nero accuses them of having started a fire that devastates the city in July. The apostle Peter is crucified; other Christians are made scapegoats for the fire and torn apart by dogs or burned at the stake.
	From 64 to 67 A.D. Paul fulfills his goal of visiting Spain (Romans 15:28) and Britain.
64 AD Paul goes to Nicopolis in Macedonia (Titus 3:12)	64 AD: Paul goes to Nicopolis in Macedonia (Titus 3:12)
	Vast quantities of grain are stored at Rome under the supervision of the aediles who control the food supply. They introduce regulations to ensure the freshness of meat, fish, and produce sold in the city.
The following account was written by the Roman historian Tacitus in his book Annals published a few years after the event. Tacitus was a young boy living in Rome during the time of the persecutions.	The following account was written by the Roman historian Tacitus in his book Annals published a few years after the event. Tacitus was a young boy living in Rome during the time of the persecutions.
	"Therefore, to stop the rumor [that he had set Rome on fire], he [Emperor Nero] falsely charged with guilt, and punished with the most fearful tortures, the persons commonly called Christians, who were [generally] hated for their enormities. Christus, the founder of that name, was put to death as a criminal by Pontius Pilate, procurator of Judea, in the reign of Tiberius, but the pernicious superstition - repressed for a time, broke out yet again, not only through Judea, - where the mischief originated, but through the city of Rome also, whither all things horrible and disgraceful flow from all quarters, as to a common receptacle, and where they are encouraged. Accordingly first those were arrested who confessed they were Christians; next on their information, a vast multitude were convicted, not so much on the charge of burning the city, as of "hating the human race."



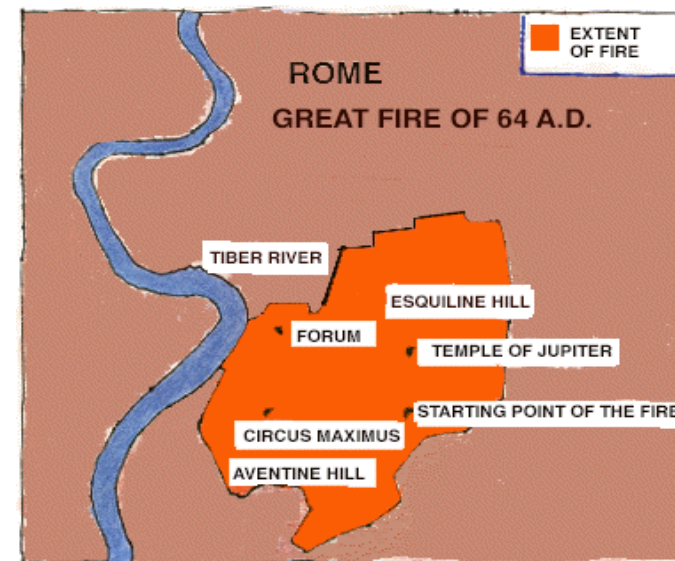
In their very deaths they were made the subjects of sport: for they were covered with the hides of wild beasts, and worried to death by dogs, or nailed to crosses, or set fire to, and when the day waned, burned to serve for the evening lights. Nero offered his own garden players for the spectacle, and exhibited a Circensian game, indiscriminately mingling with the common people in the dress of a charioteer, or else standing in his chariot. For this cause a feeling of compassion arose towards the sufferers, though guilty and deserving of exemplary capital punishment, because they seemed not to be cut off for the public good, but were victims of the ferocity of one man."

References: Carrington, Phillip, The Early Christian Church (1957); Davis, William Stearns, Readings In Ancient History (1913); Duruy, Victor, History of Rome and the Roman People, vol V (1883).

Tacitus is generally accepted as greatest Roman historian. In his Annals, he mentions Christ in a passage which most scholars accept as authentic regarding the Emperor Nero:
But neither human effort nor the emperor's generosity nor the placating of the gods ended the scandalous belief that the fire had been ordered. Therefore, to put down the rumor, Nero substituted as culprits and punished in the most unusual ways those hated for their shameful acts [flagitia], whom the crowd called "Christians." The founder of this name, Christ, had been executed in the reign of Tiberius by the procurator Pontius Pilate [Auctor nominis eius Christus Tiberio imperitante per procuratorem Pontium Pilatum supplicio adfectus erat]. Suppressed for a time, the deadly superstition erupted again not only in Judea, the origin of this evil, but also in the city [Rome], where all things horrible and shameful from everywhere come together and become popular. Therefore, first those who admitted to it were arrested, then on their information a very large multitude was convicted, not so much for the crime of arson as for hatred of the human race [odium humani generis].

64 AD:
Rome
Burns

Rome has a fire that begins the night of July 18 in some wooden booths at one end of the Circus Maximus, spreads in one direction over the Palatine and Velia hills and up to the low cliffs of the Esquiline, spreads in another direction through the Aventine, the Forus Boarium, and the Velabrum until it reaches the Tiber and the Servian Wall, raging for a week, destroying nearly two-thirds of the city, and leaving half the population homeless. The emperor Nero has fretted (not "fiddled") while Rome burned and begins rebuilding to a master plan that will give the city straight, broad streets and wide squares whose cleanliness will be supervised by the aediles, but he begins building a 50-acre palace, and many Romans believe that he deliberately set the fire to clear a site for the palace. Three of Rome's 14 districts were completely wiped out; only four were untouched by the tremendous conflagration. Hundreds of people died in the fire and many thousands were left homeless.



63 AD The apostle, James the Lesser, the brother of our Lord, is thrown from a rock, then stoned to death by the Jews.

Pompeii, the city at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, is heavily damaged by a strong earthquake. Fearing an eruption of the volcano, many of the 20,000 inhabitants leave their homes in a panicked flight.

63AD: Joseph of Arimathea goes to Glastonbury on the first Christian mission to Britain.

63AD: The traditional date for the death of Mark the Evangelist.

Armenia's former king Tiridates regains his throne with the consent of Rome (see 60 AD). The peace of Rhandaia ends a 6-year conflict with Parthia's Vologases I, and the emperor Nero will crown Tiridates in 66.

63 AD: James the lesser, "the brother of our Lord" was thrown from a rock, then stoned to death by the Jews about the year 63 (Eusebius, ib.; Josephus, "Antiq. Jud.", XX, ix, 1; ed. cit., p. 786). After his death the surviving Apostles and other disciples who were at Jerusalem chose Simeon, son of Cleophas (also called Our Lord's brother, Matthew 13:55), to succeed him. He was bishop at the time of the destruction (70 AD) and probably then went to Pella with the others.

63 AD: Paul is released from prison in 63 A.D. and travels to the island of Crete (Titus 1:5).

63 AD: Paul spends his third year in Rome shackled to a captain of the guard.

63 AD: Temple completed.
In another seven years it will be destroyed.

(In 32 AD Christ told his disciples: Mark 13:2
"Do you see all these great buildings?" replied Jesus.
"Not one stone here will be left on another;
every one will be thrown down."



62 AD

62 AD: Paul spends his time in Rome by writing his epistles while shackled to a captain of the guard.

62 AD: Roman authorities permit the apostle Paul to live at Rome but keep him under house arrest (see 58 A.). Albinus succeeds Festus as procurator of Judaea and the Romans permit Paul to resume his travels (but see 67 A.D.). <http://www.enotes.com/peoples-chronology/year-1st-century-d>


Alexandrians witness a lunar eclipse on the evening of March 13 at 11 o'clock.

A February 5 earthquake shatters temples and other structures in southern Italian towns such as Paestum and Pompeii, killing an estimated 20,000 (see Vesuvius, 79).

The praetorian prefect Sextus Afranius Burrus dies at Rome, possibly having been poisoned by the emperor Nero. His colleague Lucius Annaeus Seneca (Seneca the Younger) is left to administer Nero's realm (but see 65 A.D.).

61 AD Acts 28:13	61 AD: The Centurion Julius delivers Paul to the captain of the guard in Rome (Acts 28:16), where he is allowed to live by himself guarded only by a soldier. For the two years Paul is in Rome he is able to receive visitors and continue his preaching of the Gospel (Acts 28:23-31).
	61 AD: Legionnaires crush the Trinovantes and restore the Roman authority that will continue until 407 (see 77 AD).
	61 AD: Roman engineers surround London (Londinum) with a wall eight feet thick.
	61 AD: London is sacked by the Trinovantes, who have allied themselves with the Iceni (see 60 AD). The Iceni queen Boudica (Boadicia) has revolted upon the retirement of the Roman governor Seutonius Paulinus.
	61 AD: Paul walks the rest of the distance, from the Italian port city of Puteoli to Rome.
60 AD	61 AD: After staying three months on an island near Malta, Paul and company set sail again for Rome. He eventually arrives in the Italian port city of Puteoli (Acts 28:13), where he stays for one week with Christians in the area.
	In the Autumn of 60 A.D. Paul, along with other prisoners, boards a boat for Rome. The prisoners are escorted on their journey by a Roman Centurion named Julius (Acts 27:1-2). After stopping in several cities along the way, Paul and company make their way to the Isle of Crete (Acts 27:7). Although Paul warns Julius not to sail the Mediterranean during a dangerous time of the year (September - October), the Centurion disregards his advice and sets sail from Crete (Acts 27:9-12). The ship encounters a fierce storm along the way and is shipwrecked near the island of Malta (Acts 27:14 - 28:1). All those on the ship either swim or grab boards from the wreck and successfully make their way to the island.
	58-60 AD: In Caesarea, Paul defends himself three times within the two years he is a Roman prisoner (Acts 24-26).
	The Trinovantes (the British Isles) rebel against the Romans, who conquered them in 43 AD (see 61 AD).
	The Armenian king Tiridates is deposed and banished by the Roman general Corbulo, who has invaded from Syria and made the country a Roman protectorate (see 58 AD). Corbulo replaces Tiridates with a grandson of an earlier Armenian ruler, who becomes Tigranes V, but the move enrages Tiridate's brother Vologeses I of Parthia (see 63 AD).
59 AD	The Roman emperor Nero has his mother, Agrippina the Younger, put to death in her country house at the urging of his stoic counselor, the philosopher Lucius Annaeus Seneca (Seneca the Younger), 61. She has opposed his affair with Poppaea Sabina, and he has earlier invited her to Baiea, set her afloat on the Bay of Naples in a boat designed to sink, and expected her to drown, but she thwarted his plan by swimming to safety. Nero's advisers Seneca and Burrus will administer the government until 62.
	58-60 AD: In Caesarea, Paul defends himself three times within the two years he is a Roman prisoner (Acts 24-26).
	Festus succeeds Felix as procurator of Judaea and holds a new trial for the apostle Paul, who makes an "appeal unto Caesar" in the presence of Herod Agrippa II.
58 AD	58-60 AD: In Caesarea, Paul defends himself three times within the two years he is a Roman prisoner (Acts 24-26). Although having been found to have done nothing worthy of bonds or death, Paul appeals his case to Caesar rather than risk returning to Jerusalem.
	58 AD: Arriving in Jerusalem Paul visits James (Acts 21:18) and soon afterwards goes to the temple with four Jewish converts (Acts 21:23-26). Jews from Asia who hate Paul, believing he has brought a Gentile into the Temple area, cause a riot (Acts 21:27-30). Roman troops hear of the tumult and race to the scene, saving Paul from certain death (Acts 21:31-32). They take Paul away from the crowds then decide to scourge him to find out what crime(s) he committed that so enraged the people. Paul is saved from being scourged, however, when the chief captain learns he is a Roman citizen (Acts 22:25-29). Paul's defense of himself the next day before the Sanhedrin (Acts 23:1-10) accomplishes little. He is soon escorted out of the city, at night, by Roman soldiers so that he wouldn't be killed (Acts 23:12-23). The soldiers take Paul to Felix in Caesarea, who is the Roman governor of Judea, so that he can decide Paul's fate (Acts 23:24-35). http://www.biblestudy.org/apostlepaul/timeline-life-of-paul-from-first-missionary-journey-to-death.html

	58 AD: Paul leaves Miletus by boat and visits places such as Coos, Rhodes and Patara before arriving at Caesarea. He stays at the house of Philip the evangelist for several days (Acts 21:1-8). Paul then sets off for Jerusalem, even though he was warned twice about entering the city (Acts 21:4, 10-15).
58 AD	58 AD: Paul and company travel through Macedonia to Troas, where they keep the Feast of Unleavened Bread (Acts 20:6). After the Feast Paul walks to Assos while the rest of his company (which includes Luke) takes a ship and sails to the city (Acts 20:13-14). Once they meet they take a ship to Mitylene (Acts 20:14). They sail again, visit a few cities, then come to Miletus (Acts 20:15). From Miletus Paul requests elders from the Ephesian church to visit him. When they arrive he warns them about the coming apostasy in the church (Acts 20:15-38).
58 AD	58 AD: The Roman general Corbulo defeats Parthian forces in Armenia and makes it a Roman protectorate (see 54 AD), but hostilities continue. The Parthian usurper Vardanes II is executed after a brief reign, and Vologases II regains his throne (see 60 AD).
57 AD	57 AD: Paul journeys to Macedonia. During his three month stay in the region he visits Corinth (Acts 20:1-3).
	57 AD: China's Eastern Han dynasty emperor Guangwudi (Kuang wu-ti) ▼ dies after a 32-year reign in which he has exhausted himself with wars against the Vietnamese, other foreign forces, and with internal rebellions; he is succeeded by his 28-year-old son Zhuang, who will reign until 75 as Mingdi (Ming-ti) ▲ ("Enlightened Emperor").
56 AD Riot breaks out in Ephesus.	<p>Paul stays in Ephesus for a little more than three years (Acts 19:1-29). "And about that time there arose a great commotion about the Way. For a certain man named Demetrius, a silversmith, who made silver shrines of Diana, brought no small profit to the craftsmen. He called them together with the workers of similar occupation, and said: 'Men, you know that we have our prosperity by this trade. Moreover you see and hear that not only at Ephesus, but throughout almost all Asia, this Paul has persuaded and turned away many people, saying that they are not gods which are made with hands. So not only is this trade of ours in danger of falling into disrepute, but also the temple of the great goddess Diana may be despised and her magnificence destroyed, whom all Asia and the world worship.' Now when they heard this, they were full of wrath and cried out, saying, 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians!' So the whole city was filled with confusion, and rushed into the theater with one accord, having seized Gaius and Aristarchus, Macedonians, Paul's travel companions."</p> <p>Acts 19: 30-34 And when Paul wanted to go in to the people, the disciples would not allow him. Then some of the officials of Asia, who were his friends, sent to him pleading that he would not venture into the theater. Some therefore cried one thing and some another, for the assembly was confused, and most of them did not know why they had come together. And they drew Alexander out of the multitude, the Jews putting him forward. And Alexander motioned with his hand, and wanted to make his defense to the people. But when they found out that he was a Jew, all with one voice cried out for about two hours, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!"</p> <p>Acts 19:35-41 And when the city clerk had quieted the crowd, he said: "Men of Ephesus, what man is there who does not know that the city of the Ephesians is temple guardian of the great goddess Diana, and of the image which fell down from Zeus? Therefore, since these things cannot be denied, you ought to be quiet and do nothing rashly. For you have brought these men here who are neither robbers of temples nor blasphemers of your goddess. Therefore, if Demetrius and his fellow craftsmen have a case against anyone, the courts are open and there are proconsuls. Let them bring charges against one another. But if you have any other inquiry to make, it shall be determined in the lawful assembly. For we are in danger of being called in question for today's uproar, there being no reason which we may give to account for this disorderly gathering." And when he had said these things, he dismissed the assembly.</p>
55 AD	Britannicus, son of the late Claudius, dies at age 14 after being poisoned by his step-brother, the emperor Nero.
	A son of Parthia's Vologases I wrests the throne from his father and will reign until 58 as Vardanes II.
	Paul stays in Ephesus for a little more than three years (Acts 19:1-20).

55 AD	<p>Thallos, an author from antiquity gives the earliest possible reference for Jesus, from approximately 55 AD. He's quoted in his lost three-part history of the Mediterranean, mentioning an eclipse around the date of the crucifixion which some claim could be the darkness that supposedly fell the day Jesus died (Matthew 27:45):</p> <p>c. 55 AD: "Egyptian Prophet" (allusion to Moses) and 30,000 unarmed Jews doing The Exodus reenactment are massacred by Procurator Antonius Felix (JW2.13.5, JA20.8.6, Acts 21:38)</p>
54 AD Nero becomes Emperor	<p>The Roman Emperor Nero "married a man named Sporus in a very public ceremony... with all the solemnities of matrimony, and lived with him as his spouse" A friend gave the "bride" away "as required by law." q.v., Suetonius Nero 28; Dio Cassius Epitome 62.28 Old Translation of passage at: http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/62*.html</p> <div>  </div> <p>Nero had Sporus castrated, and during their marriage, Nero had Sporus appear in public as his wife wearing the regalia that was customary for Roman empresses. He then took Sporus to Greece and back to Rome, making Calvia Crispinilla serve as "mistress of wardrobe" to Sporus, epitropeia ten peri estheta. [Champlin, 2005, p.146] Nero had earlier married another freedman, Pythagoras, who had played the role of Nero's husband; now Sporus played the role of Nero's wife. Among other forms of address, Sporus was termed "Lady", "Empress", and "Mistress". [Champlin, 2005, p.146] Suetonius quotes one Roman who lived around this time who remarked that the world would have been better off if Nero's father Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus had married someone more like the castrated boy. Ancient History Sourcebook: Suetonius: De Vita Caesarum—Nero, c. 110 C.E.,</p> <p>54 AD: Nero (54-68 AD) becomes Emperor ▲</p> <p>54 AD: Paul travels from Antioch to the Asia Minor regions of Galatia and Phrygia in order to strengthen the faith of some Christians (Acts 18:23). Paul arrives at Ephesus and stays in the city for a little more than three years (Acts 19:1-20).</p> <p>~54 AD: Extremists among the Zealots in Judaea turn to terrorism and will become known as Sicarii because they carry daggers to assassinate those conciliatory toward Rome (sikariot is Greek for daggermen) (see 6 A.D.; 66 A.D.).</p> <p>Roman legions go to war against the Parthian king Vologases I and his brother Tiridates for control of Armenia, beginning a conflict that will continue until AD 63 (see 58 A.D.).</p> <p>54 AD: Claudius dies ▼ The emperor Claudius dies in agony at Rome October 13 at age 63 in a plot inspired by the empress Agrippina the Younger. She has given him a dish of poisonous mushrooms, and when they merely made him ill she has summoned the physician Stertinus Xenophon, who has pretended to help him but has actually put a poison-tipped feather down his throat.</p>
53 AD Paul rebukes Peter in Antioch	<p>The Apostle Peter visits Antioch during the Spring Holy Day season. Peter doesn't mind eating or fellowshiping with uncircumcised Gentile converts until brethren from Jerusalem, who still believe all Christians should be circumcised, arrive. When they come Peter, Barnabas and other church members stop eating with the Gentile converts and begin withdrawing contact with them. Paul, knowing this behavior is not according to the truth of God, publicly corrects Peter (Galatians 2:11-20).</p>

52 AD

Felix becomes Procurator of Judea 52 to 58 AD (The apostle Paul will appear before him in 58 AD.) (Felix's Wife is Drucilla the Jewess who was daughter of Herod Agrippa. The Herod Agrippa who died in 44 AD when God took his life.) Felix's cruelty and licentiousness, coupled with his accessibility to bribes (see Book of Acts 24:26), led to a great increase of crime in Judaea. The period of his rule was marked by internal feuds and disturbances, which he put down with severity.



52 AD: The Jews eventually raise another tumult against Paul and bring him before the area's Roman governor (Acts 18:12-16). Paul is set free, however, when the governor refuses to hear the Jew's accusations. He stays in the city a little while longer (Acts 18:18) before sailing with Priscilla and Aquila to Ephesus (Acts 18:18-19). Paul preaches in a synagogue for a time then leaves Priscilla and Aquila in Ephesus while he sails to Caesarea (Acts 18:19-22). He then travels to Jerusalem to keep the Feast of Tabernacles (Acts 18:21-22) then heads to Antioch (Acts 18:22)

52 AD: Paul stays and teaches in Corinth

c. 52: Arrival of Apostle Thomas to Malabar, India. Beginning of Christianity in India.

51 AD

After Corinthian Jews reject his message, Paul receives a vision from God telling him he will be protected from harm and that the Gospel message he carries will bear much fruit (Acts 18:4-10). Paul stays and teaches in the city for a year and a half (Acts 18:11).

51 AD: Parthia's Gotarzes II is deposed. Her deposed king Vonones II returns, having held power only from 8 to 12 (although he may have controlled parts of Persia for longer periods). Vonones II himself dies, and his son by a Greek concubine will reign until 78 as Vologeses I, giving the kingdom of Media Atropatene to his brother Pacorus and occupying Armenia for his brother Tiridates (but see 54 AD).

50 AD
Earthquake releases Paul and Silas from prison in Phillipi.

In late summer 50 A.D. Apostle Paul leaves the city of Athens and travels to Corinth (Acts 17:33, 18:1). He is soon joined by Silas and Timothy

50 AD: The apostle Paul travels to Greece on a journey that will take 3 years. He has given up Jewish dietary laws, decries traditional circumcision, and exhorts Jews and others to believe that Christ, the son of God died for man's sins, was buried, and rose again the third day.

Once in Athens Paul writes Silas/Timothy requesting they come to him as soon as possible (Acts 17:15). As he waits for their arrival, he is troubled by how pervasive the worship of false gods are among the Athenians (Acts 17:16). His preaching leads to an invitation by several Athenians to elaborate on the Gospel. Paul is taken to the Areopagus, also known as Mars Hill (where the supreme judges of Athens assembled) where he uses the existence of an altar dedicated TO THE UNKNOWN GOD to reveal the existence of a Creator God who alone is worthy of worship (Acts 17:22-32).

50 AD: Paul and Silas visit and preach in a synagogue in Berea. The Bereans, unlike those in Thessalonica, are not only willing to listen to what Paul has to say they also verify what is preached against the Old Testament scriptures (Acts 17:11-12). Many Bereans come to believe the Gospel. Unfortunately, Jews from Thessalonica arrive in the city seeking to cause more trouble for Paul (Acts 17:13). He immediately leaves for the coast and sets sail for Athens while Silas and Timothy stay in Berea (Acts 17:14).


50 AD: Paul, Silas and Timothy pass through the cities of Amphipolis and Apollonia, then travel to Thessalonica (Acts 17:1). In the city Paul visits a Jewish synagogue and for three consecutive Sabbaths (Saturdays) explains why Jesus is the Old Testament prophesied Savior of Mankind (Acts 17:2-4). Although many believe what is said certain Jews, envious of the Gospel's success, form a mob and start a riot (Acts 17:4-5). The riotous crowd goes to the house of Jason seeking Paul and Silas. [Paul and Silas stayed at Jason's house in Thessalonica (Acts 17:5), He may have been a relative of Paul (Romans 16:21)]. When they are not found, the crowd drags Jason and some brethren to the local civil magistrates and accuses them of wrongdoing (Acts 17:5-8). In a short time, however, Jason and the brethren are let go. Paul, Silas and Timothy soon leave the city for Berea.

50 AD Earthquake releases Paul and Silas from prison in Philippi.	50 AD: While in Philippi Paul casts out a demon from a female slave (Acts 16:16-18). Her masters, angry that they have lost the ability to make more money from the slave's demonic divination (ability to tell the future), stir up the city against Paul and Silas. The two evangelists are arrested, beaten and put in prison (Acts 16:19-24). An earthquake, coupled with a miraculous loosening of bonds and opening of all prison doors, frees Paul and Silas (Acts 16:25-40).
	50 AD: Paul, Silas and Timothy travel to Iconium, Antioch in Pisidia, and then to the Asia Minor port city of Troas. In Troas Paul has a vision of a man in Macedonia (Greece) asking for help (Acts 16:8-9). Paul takes the vision as a sign from God and the three men immediately set sail for Neapolis (Acts 16:10-11). From there they travel to Philippi, where a woman named Lydia hears Paul's preaching and is baptized along with her entire household (Acts 16:12-15).
	50 AD: From Tarsus, Paul and Silas travel to Derbe and Lystra. It is in Lystra that Paul meets Timothy, who would become his frequent traveling companion, fellow laborer in spreading the gospel and his closest friend (Acts 16:1; 1Timothy 1:2, 4:14).
	50 AD – Josephus mentions pilgrimages to the preserved remains of Noah's Ark.
	50 AD: Passover riot in Jerusalem, 20-30,000 killed. The Wars of The Jews -Or- The History of the Destruction of Jerusalem Book II
49 AD	50 AD: The Romans learn the use of soap from the Gauls (Germans).
	In late 49 A.D. Paul and Silas leave Antioch for Tarsus.
	49 AD: Paul and Barnabas stay in Antioch for an unspecified number of days (Acts 15:35-36). A heated argument soon arises while discussing plans to revisit Christians in previously evangelized cities. Barnabas wants to take John Mark (who abruptly left them during their first missionary journey (Acts 13:13)) on the journey but Paul does not. The disagreement is so sharp that Paul and Barnabas split up: Paul takes Silas on a journey revisiting cities while Barnabas takes Mark and travels to the island of Cypress (Cyprus) (Acts 15:36-41). Mark is the son of one of Barnabas' sisters (Colossians 4:10). This made Mark a nephew of Barnabas and correspondingly Barnabas was Mark's uncle.
	49 AD: The council of Jerusalem: After arriving in Jerusalem Paul and Barnabas privately meet with James, Peter (Cephas) and John about the circumcision question (Galatians 2:4-10). The issue of whether converted Gentiles should be circumcised or not is then discussed with the entire church (Acts 15:6, 12, 22). It is ultimately decided that Gentiles need not be circumcised (Acts 15:19). A letter regarding this decision is delivered to the Gentile Christians in Antioch by a group composed of Paul, Barnabas, Silas and others (Acts 15:22-31). "Apostolic Decree" Acts 15: 1-35
	49 AD: Smallpox appears for the first time in China (see Egypt, 1350 B.) Deadly and highly contagious, it will take millions of lives in the centuries to come
	49 AD: Certain men from Jerusalem travel to Antioch and begin teaching that certain believers (Gentiles) must be circumcised in order to receive salvation (Acts 15:1, 5). After Paul and Barnabas discuss and dispute this teaching with those promoting it, they and other church members go to Jerusalem to confer about the issue with the apostles and elders (Acts 15:2, Galatians 2:1-2).
	49 BC: Incident at Antioch at which Paul publicly accused Peter of "Judaizing" (2:11-21)
48 AD	49 AD: Paul and Barnaby stay in Antioch and preach the gospel.
	49 AD: "Since the Jews constantly made disturbances at the instigation of Chrestus, he <Claudius> expelled them from Rome." (Suetonius,Lives of the Twelve Caesars, Claudius XXV.4,Loeb Classics) (referenced in Acts 18:2) Wikipedia
48 AD	48 AD: Claudius has turned a blind eye to the infidelities of his promiscuous third wife, Valeria Messalina, whom he married in 38 when she was 16 and who bore his daughter Octavia the following year. Now 26 and the mother also of a 7-year-old boy, Britannicus (who may have been fathered by the late Caligula), she has used sex as a weapon and, while Claudius is away at Ostia, holds a party that includes a marriage ceremony performed between her and a consul-designate Caius Silius (who is himself already married). Claudius hears of the betrayal from his confidant Narcissus, hastens back to Rome, and gives orders for the execution of Messalina, Caius Silius, and some others. Given the opportunity to take her own life, Messalina cannot muster the courage and is killed

48 AD	~48 AD: Paul and Barnaby stay in Antioch and preach the gospel.
47 AD Court Physician against abortion	47 AD? The Church of the East is created by Saint Thomas
	Proof of an ancient Jesus: In Jordan, an archaeologist says he discovered the world's oldest church in 2008 in a cave, dating from AD 30-70
	47 AD: Paul and Barnaby stay in Antioch and preach the gospel.
	~ 47 AD, at the request of Gaius Julius Callistus, the emperor's freedman, Scribonius Largus (who was the court physician to the Roman emperor Claudius) drew up a list of 271 prescriptions (Compositiones), most of them his own, although he acknowledged his indebtedness to his tutors, to friends and to the writings of eminent physicians. He wrote "Hippocrates, who founded our profession, laid the foundation for our discipline by an oath in which it was proscribed not to give a pregnant woman a kind of medicine that expels the embryo/fetus."
46 AD	~46 AD: The apostle Paul journeys to Cyprus and Galatea with the Cypriot Barnabas and with Mark, a young cousin of Barnabas. After Perga Paul and Barnabas journey to Antioch in Pisidia, then to the cities of Iconium, Lystra and Derbe. When Paul and Barnabas finished preaching the gospel in Derbe, they retrace their steps through Lystra, Iconium, Pisidia Antioch and Perga to strengthen and teach the brethren (Acts 14:21-25). From Attalia Paul and Barnabas sail back to Antioch (Acts 14:25-26).
45 AD	They travel to Cypress (Cyprus) and Perga. John Mark leaves Paul and Barnabas at Perga and returns to Jerusalem (see Acts 13:13).
44 AD James is Martyred	44-46 AD: From Antioch in Syria Paul, Barnabas and John (surnamed Mark) begin their first journey (Acts 13:4-52, 14:1-25).
	44 AD: Agrippa's life is taken by God. Acts 12:19-23 Josephus Antiquities XIX. His daughter, Drusilla is 6 years old. Her father had betrothed her to Gaius Julius Archelaus Antiochus Epiphanes, first son of King Antiochus IV of Commagene, with a stipulation from her father that Epiphanes should embrace the Jewish religion. The prince in the end refused to abide by his promise to do so.
	On Agrippa's death:" ...the inhabitants of Caesarea and of Sebaste forgot the kindnesses he had bestowed on them, and acted the part of the bitterest enemies; for they cast such reproaches upon the deceased as are not fit to be spoken of; and so many of them as were then soldiers, which were a great number, went to his house, and hastily carried off the statues of [Agrippa I]'s daughters, and all at once carried them into the brothels, and when they had set them on the brothel roofs, they abused them to the utmost of their power, and did such things to them as are too indecent to be related. They also laid themselves down in public places, and celebrated general feastings, with garlands on their heads, and with ointments and libations to Charon, and drinking to one another for joy that the king was expired, not only unmindful of Agrippa, who had extended his liberality to them in abundance, but also of his grandfather Herod the Great, who had himself rebuilt their cities, and had raised them havens and temples at vast expense." Josephus, Jewish Antiquities, xix. 9. 1 and xx.7.1
	44 AD: The apostle James becomes the second Christian martyr. The son of Zebedee, he has preached the divinity of the late Jesus of Nazareth and is executed on orders from Herod Agrippa I before the king's death.
	44 AD: Food and relief are sent to Jerusalem by the hands of Paul and Barnabas (Acts 11:30). After delivering relief Paul and Barnabas, along with John Mark, return to Antioch (Acts 12:25).
	Vomitoriums gain popularity in Rome. The emperor Claudius and others employ slaves to tickle their throats after they have eaten their fill in order that they may return to the banquet tables and begin again. Most Romans live on bread, olives, wine, and some fish, but little meat.
43 AD	42-43 AD: The prophet Agabus prophecies that a famine is soon to occur (Acts 11:28). Christians plant and gather food to relieve brethren in Judea (verse 29).
	43 AD: London is founded
42 AD	42-43 AD: The prophet Agabus prophecies that a famine is soon to occur (Acts 11:28). Christians plant and gather food to relieve brethren in Judea (verse 29).

41 AD Caligula is murdered. Claudius becomes Emperor.	41 AD: Claudius (41-54 AD) becomes emperor ▲
	Jan 24, 41AD: Emperor Caligula is murdered. Herod Agrippa switches his loyalty to Claudius. Claudius gives him Judaea and Samaria. He was now king of all territories held by Herod the Great. Agrippas entry into the city of David was a triumph. ▼
	In 41 AD, the Praetorian Guard assassinated him, his wife Caesonia and his daughter. He was 29.
	Jan 41AD: Caligula, is now showing signs of complete insanity. Herod Agrippa is in Rome.
40 AD	41 AD: Paul and Barnabas stay in Antioch for an entire year teaching the brethren (Acts 11:25-26).
	40 AD: Due to the rapid spread of the Gospel among Antioch (in Syria) Greeks, the Jerusalem church sends Barnabas to minister to the new believers (Acts 11:20-22). God uses Barnabas, after his arrival in Antioch, to add even more converts to the church (Acts 11:23-24). Barnabas soon travels to Tarsus, where Paul is located, to solicit his help with the newly converted Antioch brethren.
	Paul stays in his hometown of Tarsus from the summer of 36 A.D. to the summer of 40 A.D.
	39AD: Herod Agrippa stays with Caligula who is campaigning against the Germanic tribes along the Rhine.
39 AD Herod Antipas is exiled	39AD: Herod Agrippa's uncle, Herod Antipas (who tried Jesus) tries to "steal" Agrippa's royal title. Caligula intervenes. Antipas is exiled to Gaul. Galilee and Peraea is given to Agrippa.
	39 AD Herod Antipas is exiled to Gaul (France/Germany) (The same who beheaded John the Baptist)
	Paul stays in his hometown of Tarsus from the summer of 36 A.D. to the summer of 40 A.D.
	July/Aug 38 AD: Agrippa arrives in his kingdom.
38 AD	38 AD: While in Alexandria Herod Agrippa probably married his daughter Berenice to Marcus, the son of the Tiberius Julius Alexander who had given him financial help.
	Paul stays in his hometown of Tarsus from the summer of 36 A.D. to the summer of 40 A.D.
	38 AD: Herod Agrippa is sent on a diplomatic mission to Alexandria. He discovers that governor Flaccus was incompetent and unable to stop the anti-Semitic agitation in the city.
	Paul stays in his hometown of Tarsus from the summer of 36 A.D. to the summer of 40 A.D.
37 AD	37 AD: Caligula appoints Herod Agrippa over the retored principality of Judea and gives him the title of King.
	37 AD: Caligula (37-41 AD) becomes emperor ▲
	Caligula has gone down in history as Rome's most tyrannical roman emperor. Seven months into his reign he fell ill, and he emerged from this as a megalomaniac (Was he poisoned with something that made him mentally deranged?)
	He also particularly offended the Jews, intending to place a statue of himself in the Temple at Jerusalem.
	March 16, 37 AD: Tiberius dies ▼
	The Roman emperor Tiberius is murdered March 16 at age 78 by his 25-year-old nephew Gaius Caesar, youngest son of the late Germanicus Caesar, who is called Caligula because of the caligae, or soldiers' boots, that he has worn. Roman historians villify Tiberius as a tyrant, but he has ruled with moderation and strengthened the state. The new emperor Caligula suffocated his uncle and will soon introduce cruel oriental excesses in a reign that will continue for nearly 4 years. http://www.enotes.com/peoples-chronology/year-1st-century-d
	36-40 AD: Paul stays in his hometown of Tarsus from the summer of 36 A.D. to the summer of 40 A.D.
	After three years in Arabia, Paul journeys back to Damascus in the Spring of the year (Galatians 1:17). He then travels to Jerusalem and stays fifteen days (Acts 9:26, Galatians 1:18-19). Although Paul tries to get to know other converted people in Jerusalem, the brethren are suspicious of him and stay away (Acts 9:26). Barnabas, a disciple known for encouraging others, takes Paul to the apostles and personally vouches for his converted character (Acts 9:27). Paul is then accepted by fellow Christians.
36 AD	



36 AD	<p>Paul's preaching once again infuriates some Jews to the point where they seek to kill him (Acts 9:29). When the brethren learn about the threat to Paul's life they escort him to Caesarea and then send him back to his hometown of Tarsus (Acts 9:30).</p> <p>35 AD: Paul continues in Arabia until Spring.</p> <p>36AD: Herod Agrippa is imprisoned by Tiberius for encouraging Caligula to take the throne.</p>
35 AD	35 AD: Paul continues in Arabia.
34 AD	<p>Paul is in Arabia for three years where he is personally taught by Jesus. (Galatians 1:11-12, 15-18). How Christ was crucified for the sins of mankind, he was buried, and he rose again on the third day. (I Cor)</p> <p>34AD: Philip dies without sons.</p>
33 AD Saul meets his creator on the road to Damascus. He is renamed Paul.	<div> <p>33 AD: Saul (first referred to as Paul in Acts 13:9) stays in Damascus: Paul's incredible ability to prove Jesus is the Christ (Messiah) so angers Jews in the city that they conspire to kill him (Acts 9:20-23). After learning of the plot against his life, Paul flees the city at night by having believers lower him down a gate wall using a basket! Once out of the city he travels to Arabia where he learns of the gospel of grace from Jesus and he is sent to teach it to the Gentiles.</p> </div> <div>  </div> <div> http://www.biblestudy.org/biblepic/picture-of-gate-apostle-paul-used-to-flee-damascus.html </div>
	Agrippina the Elder dies October 18 at ~ age 47 on the island of Pandateria in the Tyrrhenian Sea, having either starved herself to death or been starved by order of the Roman emperor Tiberius.
	Agrippina the Elder 14 BC – 18 October 33 was the distinguished and prominent Roman granddaughter of Augustus. Agrippina was the wife of the general, politician Germanicus. She was sister-in-law, stepdaughter and daughter-in-law to the Emperor Tiberius, mother of the Emperor Caligula, maternal second cousin and sister-in-law to the Emperor Claudius and the maternal grandmother of the Emperor Nero.
	<p>Saul, accompanied by several others, travels to Damascus. As he approaches the city a burst of light suddenly appears and causes him to fall to the ground (Acts 9:3-4). He then hears the booming voice of Jesus saying: "Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?" (Acts 9:4, NIV)</p> <p>Saul is struck blind and led into Damascus by his traveling companions. Three days later Jesus inspires a disciple named Ananias to visit Saul and heal him of his blindness. After he is healed Saul is baptized and receives God's Holy Spirit. (Acts 9:4-18). Saul becomes Paul the apostle.</p>
	33AD: Herod Agrippa is in Idumea (the southern part of Judaea) bankrupt, later, he is an official in Tiberias, the captial of Galilee founded by his uncle Herod Antipas. When he fell out of favor, he went to Antioch where he quarreled with the Roman governor and then spent some time in Alexandria, where he encounters more trouble. Tiberius Julius Alexander gives money to his wife, Cyprus. In despair he decides to return to Rome where his friend Caligula probably helped him pay for the passage of his family.

33AD	<p>33 AD: Saul (Paul) receives written permission from the High Priest (Sanhedrin) to search in Damascus' synagogues for those who believe Jesus is the Messiah. Saul is also given the authority to arrest and bring these believers to Jerusalem for trial and punishment. (Acts 9:1-2) The Sanhedrim (Sanhedrin) is the supreme council of the Jews composed of seventy elders plus the high priest (as president of council) that had jurisdiction over religious matters. In the New Testament, the Sanhedrim is also referred to as the "chief priests and elders of the people" (Matthew 26:3).</p>
32 AD	<p>32 AD: Martyrdom of Stephen / Saul Leads Persecution Against Believers. The Sanhedrin at Jerusalem summons the Hellenist (foreign-born) Christian deacon Stephen and charges him with speaking against "this holy place and the law." He speaks out in his own defense, calling the (third) Great Temple an idolatry comparable to the golden calf of Aaron, and his response so angers the supreme rabbinic court that he is taken outside the city and stoned to death, becoming the first Christian martyr. Stephen is stoned . Paul was an eyewitness of Stephen's death. (Act 7:58) "And cast him out of the city, and stoned him: and the witnesses laid down their clothes at a young man's feet, whose name was Saul." Stephen, whose Grecian name means "crown," is stoned for his testimony about Jesus (Acts 6-7). Stephen was one of the first deacons specially appointed by the early church to serve (Acts 6:1-6) and is considered the first Christian martyr. A young, zealous Saul (Paul) consents to and witnesses Stephen's death (Acts 7:58-8:1), after which he leads persecution against believers of Christ (Acts 8:1-4).</p>
	<p>(Stephen's) death was occasioned by the faithful manner in which he preached the Gospel to the betrayers and murderers of Christ. To such a degree of madness were they excited, that they cast him out of the city and stoned him to death. The time when he suffered is generally supposed to have been at the passover which succeeded to that of our Lord's crucifixion, and to the era of his ascension, in the following spring. Fox's Book of Martyrs: Upon this a great persecution was raised against all who professed their belief in Christ as the Messiah, or as a prophet. We are immediately told by St. Luke, that "there was a great persecution against the church which was at Jerusalem;" and that "they were all scattered abroad throughout the regions of Judaea and Samaria, except the apostles." About two thousand Christians, with Nicanor, one of the seven deacons, suffered martyrdom during the "persecution that arose about Stephen."</p>
	<p>Friday May 23, 32 AD: THE ASCENSION: Jesus showed himself alive, being seen of them forty days. [Acts 1:3]</p>
	<p>Monday April 21 (after 8 days), 32 AD: Thomas puts his hand in Jesus' side with Jesus' encouragement.</p>
	<p>Sometime before April 21 AD: Christ receives a glorified body such that Thomas will be able to thrust his hand into Jesus' side on Monday April 21st.</p>
	<p>Between Sunday April 13th and Monday April 21st Jesus returns to Hades fulfilling the remainder of the 3 days and 3 nights in the symbolic "belly of the whale" to retrieve the captives, he rises and takes them to the father. Awake, awake, Deborah: awake, awake, utter a song: arise, Barak, and lead thy captivity captive, thou son of Abinoam. Judges 5:12 Wherefore he saith, When he ascended up on high, he led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men. Ephesians 4:8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“An evil and adulterous generation seeks after a sign, and no sign (Tav: The Cross) will be given to it except the sign of the prophet Jonah. For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of the great fish, so will the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth. The men of Nineveh will rise up in the judgment with this generation and condemn it, because they repented at the preaching of Jonah; and indeed a greater than Jonah is here.” Matthew 12:39-41</p>

32 AD



THE RESURRECTION: THE EVENTS OF SUNDAY APRIL 13th, 32 AD

Sunday April 13, 32 AD: At daybreak, on the 1st day of the week, women went to the tomb and found . the tomb empty. The angel announces He is not dead, but alive!!! Jesus appears and warns Mary not to touch him...HE HAS NOT YET ascended to the Father. The captives are still in Sheol.

The disciples meet that evening in the upper room. Jesus appears to them.

"Who has ascended and descended? What is my Son's name if you can tell?" – Proverbs written 1000 BC

Sat April 12, 32 AD: Saturday Day and Saturday Night: Day 1 and night 2 in sheol (the belly of the whale).

Fri Eve April 11, 32 AD: Friday Night: Night 1 in the belly of the whale. Christ is in Hades preaching to the captive.

THE BURIAL: Friday at dusk. April 11, 32 AD

See, I have inscribed you on the palms of my hands –
Isaiah 700BC

"They pierced my hands and feet and cast lots for my
clothes"
– Psalm 22 1,000 BC

My God, My God, why have You forsaken Me?
Why are You so far from helping Me,
And from the words of My groaning? Psalm 22:1

All My bones are out of joint; My heart is like wax;
It has melted within Me. Psalm 22: 14

For any man who has a defect shall not approach (come near to offer the offerings made by fire to the Lord: a man blind or lame, who has a
marred face or any limb too long, Leviticus 21:18

Just as many were astonished at you, So His visage was **marred** more than any man, And His form more than the sons of men; Isaiah
52:14

My God, My God, why have You forsaken Me? Psalm 22:1

And about the ninth hour Jesus cried out with a loud voice, saying,... "My God, My God, **why have You forsaken Me?**"
Matthew 27:46



6 AM TO 9 AM

1: Christ is Before Pilate [Mk 15:1]

2: Christ is sent to Herod [Lk 23:6-10]

When Herod Antipas questioned Jesus, his concern was whether Jesus was a threat to his throne.

His guilt or innocence rested on that question alone.

When Jesus said his kingdom was not of this world, Herod found no fault with him, even though Herod was disappointed that he didn't get to witness a miracle.

3: Christ is returned to Pilate [Lk 23:11]

4: Pilate offers the release of Christ to the Jews. They choose Barabas. They cry out "We have no king but Caesar!

Prophecy of the Messiah fulfilled: His own people will reject Him (Isaiah 53:3; John 1:11).

5: Sentenced [Lk 23:23-24]

Why do the heathen (gentile rulers) rage, and the people (Jewish rulers) imagine a vain thing?

The kings of the earth (Herod, Pilate) set themselves, and the (Jewish) rulers take counsel together,

against the LORD, and against his anointed (Christ), saying,

Let us break their bands (The Plural God Head) asunder, and cast away their cords (of authority) from us.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh: the LORD shall have them in derision (chaos). [Ps 2]

6: Led to Calvary [Lk 23:26]

7: Crucified at 9 AM [Lk 23:33] [Mk 15:25]

For dogs (gentiles) have surrounded Me;

The congregation of the wicked has enclosed Me.

They pierced My hands and My feet;

[Ps 22: 16]

8: Crucified between two thieves.

He was numbered with the transgressors [Isaiah 53:12]

9 AM TO NOON

9: The Soldiers cast lots for his garments [Mk 27:39-40]

They divide My garments among them,

And for My clothing they cast lots.

[Ps 22:18]

10: Jesus said "Father forgive them" [Lk 23:34]

11: Those who passed by hurled insults at him [Mt. 27:39-40]

But I am a worm, and no man; A reproach of men, and despised by the people.

All those who see Me ridicule Me; They shoot out the lip, they shake the head, saying,

"He trusted in the LORD, let Him rescue Him; Let Him deliver Him, since He delights in Him!" [Ps 22:6-8]

12: The chief priests taunted him [Mk 15:31]

13: The soldiers also mocked him [Mk 23:36-37]

Many bulls have surrounded Me;

Strong bulls of Bashan (Roman Army) have encircled Me.

They gape at Me with their mouths,

Like a raging and roaring lion. [Ps 22:12-13]

14: One of the other two criminals also hurled insults [Lk 23:39]

15: But the other criminal asked Christ to remember him [Lk 23: 40,42]

16: Jesus answered him "Today you shall be with me in paradise." [Lk 23,40,42]

17: Jesus said to his mother "Here is your son" and to the disciple "Here is your mother." [Jn 19: 26-27]

32 AD

NOON TO 3PM

18: At the 6th hour (noon) darkness came over the whole land until the 9th hour (3pm). [Mk 19:33]
Amos 8:9
“On that day, says the Lord God, I will make the sun go down at noon, and darken the earth in broad daylight.”
(Written during the reign of King Uzziah of Judah, seven centuries before Jesus.)

19: Christ is given as a ransom for many
I am poured out like water, And all My bones are out of joint;
My heart is like wax; It has melted within Me. [Ps 22:14]
Surely He has borne our griefs And carried our sorrows;
Yet we esteemed Him stricken, Smitten by God, and afflicted.
But He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities;
The chastisement for our peace was upon Him,
And by His stripes we are healed. [Is 53: 4-5]

20: Jesus Cried “My God, My God, why have you forsaken me?” [Mt: 27:6] [Ps 22:1]

21: “I am thirsty” [Jn 19:28]
My strength is dried up like a potsherd, And My tongue clings to My jaws;
You have brought Me to the dust of death. [Ps 22:15]

22: “It is finished” [Jn 19:30]

23: “Father into your hands I commit my spirit.” [Lk 23:46]

24: Jesus dies at 3pm.

AFTER 3PM

25: An earthquake tears the veil of the Temple in two [Mt 27:51]

26: Tombs are opened [Mt 27:54]

27: The centurion exclaimed “Surely this was the son of God!” [Mt 27:54]

28: The confession of the multitude [Lk 23:48]

29: The thieves’ legs are broken [Jn 19:31-21]

30: Jesus’ side is pierced [Jn 19:34] but his bones are not broken since he is already dead.
He guards all his bones; Not one of them is broken. [Psalm 34:20]

31: Jesus is taken down from the cross where he lays for 40 minutes (per the Shroud of Turin and facecloth of Christ evidence).
He is wrapped in a shroud top to bottom. A side piece is tore off to wrap around the body and hold the shroud in place.
It is tied just under Christ's chin accounting to the dark strip on the shroud.

32: Jesus is buried [Jn 19:39-42]

33: The tomb was donated by a rich man (Joeph of Arimathea)
And they made His grave with the wicked (the two thieves)— But with the rich at His death, Is 53:9

34. The tomb is secured by a seal and a guard is posted [Mt 27:66]

During the trial, the High Priest unknowingly terminates himself as high priest when he tears his clothes. Now Jesus is the High Priest.

Jesus is arrested and faces the Sanhedrin. The high priest questions Jesus concerning his identity, “I put You under oath by the living God: Tell us if You are the Christ, the Son of God!”. Jesus answers “It is as you said. Nevertheless, I say to you, hereafter you will see the Son of Man sitting at the right hand of the Power, and coming on the clouds of heaven.” Then the high priest tore his clothes, saying, “He has spoken blasphemy! What further need do we have of witnesses? Look, now you have heard His blasphemy!” Matthew 26:63-65

‘He who is the high priest among his brethren, on whose head the anointing oil was poured and who is consecrated to wear the garments, shall not uncover his head nor tear his clothes; Lev 21:10

Isaiah 53

Who hath believed our report? and to whom is the arm of the LORD revealed?

For he shall grow up before him as a tender plant, and as a root out of a dry ground: he hath no form nor comeliness; and when we shall see him, there is no beauty that we should desire him.

He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief: and we hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised, and we esteemed him not.

Surely he hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows: yet we did esteem him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted.

But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised (the first prophecy given mankind) for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed.

All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the LORD hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.

He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth: he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth.

He was taken from prison and from judgment: and who shall declare his generation? for he was cut off out of the land of the living: for the transgression of my people was he stricken.

And he made his grave with the wicked (the thieves on each side), and with the rich in his death; because he had done no violence, neither was any deceit in his mouth.

Yet it pleased the LORD to bruise him; he hath put him to grief: when thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed, he shall prolong his days, and the pleasure of the LORD shall prosper in his hand.

He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied: by his knowledge shall my righteous servant justify many; for he shall bear their iniquities.

Therefore will I divide him a portion with the great, and he shall divide the spoil with the strong; because he hath poured out his soul unto death: and he was numbered with the transgressors; and he bare the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors.

32 AD

Satan was the "angel that covereth," but didn't. Christ is the Messiah that coverth with his blood, and arrives to keep his eternal promise right on time.

From God's perspective Christ stepped off the porch of the heavens as the Creator, to the threshold of earth as the Redeemer a mere four days after His prophetic promise in the Garden of Eden (For with God a thousand years is as one day). Christ's heel (power) was temporarily bruised in his crucifixion but Satan's head (Satan's source of power) is terminally bruised which will ultimately end in Satan's utter destruction.

Truth Begins With a Cross and Ends With A Throne



If You Remove the Cross and the Throne, your
Life Becomes Nothing More than a Rut.

~ Barbara Grover

Dating of the Crucifixion: Why 32 AD?

1. "Extra-biblical records have been incorporated with the determinations of the year of the crucifixion. Eusebius connected the solar darkening with the 18th year of Tiberius' reign and the earthquakes to the year of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. Since Tiberius (42 BC – 37 AD) ascended the throne in 14 AD, the 18th year of his reign would have occurred in 32 AD, or, using Jewish ecclesiastical reckoning, between Spring of 32 and Spring of 33.
2. The darkening recorded by Phlegon yielded 32 or 33 AD.
3. Tertullian, in his Apologeticus, tells the story of the darkness that had commenced at noon during the crucifixion; 'You yourselves have the account of the world-portent still in your archives.'
4. The fourth year of the 202nd Olympiad ran from summer of 32 to summer of 33 AD because the first Olympiad occurred in 776 BC. The Olympics were conducted every four years from 776 BC until 393 AD.
5. The church historian Eusebius of Caesarea (264 – 340), in his Chronicle, cited a statement of the 2nd-century chronicler Phlegon of Tralles that during the fourth year of the 202nd Olympiad (AD 32/33) "a great eclipse of the sun occurred at the sixth hour that excelled every other before it, turning the day into such darkness of night that the stars could be seen in heaven, and the earth moved in Bithynia, toppling many buildings in the city of Nicaea". In the same passage, Eusebius cited another unnamed Greek source also recording earthquakes in the same locations and an eclipse. Eusebius argued the two records had documented events that were simultaneous with the crucifixion of Jesus. Ambraseys verified the reality of the earthquake that had rocked Nicaea and other cities throughout Bythenia.
6. "From the Gospel accounts Jesus saw four Passovers during his ministry of 3.5 years. The first Passover would be in the spring of 29 AD. The second was 30 AD, the third was 31 AD, and the fourth and final Passover, the Passover of His crucifixion, was 32 AD. Recent writers generally assume without proof that the ministry included four Passovers. The most satisfactory discussion of the question which I know of is in Hengstenberg's Christology (Arnold's trans., §§ 755-765). St. John mentions expressly three Passovers at which the Lord was present; and if the feast of John 5:1 be a Passover, the question is at an end." http://www.bereanwatchmen.com/index2.php?option=com_content&do_pdf=1&id=143
7. The baptism of Christ occurred during the 15th year of Tiberius Caesar (14-37 AD). Add the 15th year to the beginning of Tiberius' reign of 14 AD to ascertain that the baptism of Christ took place in 29 AD. [Luke 3:1, 21]. The three year ministry would end in a crucifixion date of 32 AD. " And Jesus Himself, when He began to teach, was about thirty years of age." [Luke 3:23 Revised Version] Furthermore; men were allowed to teach in the temple at thirty years of age.
8. The sixty-nine weeks of Daniel confirms April 11, 32 AD.
9. Dionysius' calculations: Christ is born in the 28th yr of Augustus' rule.



32 AD

Prophecies concerning the Messiah: A friend will betray Him (Psalm 41:9; John 13:18-30), The price for His betrayal will be 30 pieces of silver (Zechariah 11:12; Matthew 26:15), The 30 pieces of silver will buy a potter's field (Zechariah 11:13; Matthew 27:3-10)
He would suffer execution but without the breaking of any of His bones. Psalm 34:20; John 19:33-36
Wicked people would pierce His hands and feet. Psalm 22:16; Luke 23:33; 24:38-40
Others would cast lots for His garments. Psalm 22:18; John 19:23-24
Darkness would cover the land (Amos 8:9)
He would be buried with the wealthy. Isaiah 53:9; Matthew 27:57-60
God would resurrect Him from the grave. Psalm 16:10; Acts 2:30-32

◀After Sunset Thursday, April 11, 32 AD: The Last Supper. For this is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins. Matt 26:28, Mark 14:24. And he took bread, and gave thanks, and brake it, and gave unto them, saying, This is my body which is given for you: this do in remembrance of me. Matt 26:26, Mark 14: 22, Luke 22:19, I Cor 11:24. Jesus is telling the disciples what is about to happen.

Jesus announces Juda's betrayal and predicts Peter's denials.

Psalm 41:9
Even my own familiar friend in whom I trusted,
Who ate my bread, has lifted up his heel against me.

The disciples go into the garden of Gethsemane. Jesus sweats great drops of blood: "And being in an agony he prayed more earnestly: and his sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground." [Luke 22:44] "Hematidrosis" is a very rare condition in which a human sweats blood. It may occur when a person is suffering extreme levels of stress: for example, facing his or her own death. "Several historical references have been described; notably by Leonardo da Vinci: describing a soldier who sweated blood before battle, men unexpectedly given a death sentence, as well as descriptions in the Bible, that Jesus experienced hematidrosis when he was praying in the garden of Gethsemane." [Luke 22,44]
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hematidrosis>.

Judas betrays Jesus for 30 pieces of silver and greets Jesus with a kiss.
Peter fights the soldiers cutting off an ear. Jesus heals the soldier.

Jesus is arrested and questioned. During the inquisition, Jesus is accused of being the son of fornication (the virgin birth), not the son of God. **To believe God is to believe the virgin birth. To not believe God is to believe that Jesus was the son of fornication. There are no other choices. One leads to repentance, the other to sacrilege and damnation.** "Anyone who speaks a word against the Son of Man will be forgiven, but anyone who speaks against the Holy Spirit will not be forgiven, either in this age or in the age to come!!!" [Matt 12:31,32 and Luke 12:10]

Peter denies Jesus three times. A cock crows. Peter weeps.

Note: Pontius Pilate had the title "equestrian." An empire of 50 million people needed more administrators than the Senate could provide. Augustus turned to the equestrian order, those citizens with a high level of property or wealth (over 400,000 sesterces) and asked them to perform a wide range of administrative tasks. The members of the order, known as equites (nobilities-wealthy enough to own horses), filled financial positions in Rome and abroad. They even acted as governors in some smaller provinces such as Judea, where the equestrian Pontius Pilate ruled. The highest equestrian offices commanded so much power that Augustus preferred not to entrust them to ambitious senators. These posts included the prefect of the grain supply, the prefect of Egypt, and the praetorian prefect, who controlled troops in Rome and Italy. <http://www.crystalinks.com/romanempire.html>

32 AD

32 AD

For 3 days Jesus is being examined by the Chief Priests and Pharisees for a spiritual spot or blemish. On these same 3 days, the Passover Lamb is being examined for a spot or blemish.

Wednesday April 9, 32 AD: He taught in the temple daily. "How say the scribes that the Christ is the son of David?"

Tuesday April 8, 32 AD: On the Mount of Olives Jesus predicts the destruction of the Temple. (See 70 AD)

Monday April 7, 32 AD: Jesus drives the money changers out of the temple.

Sunday April 6, 32 AD: Palm Sunday,

Jesus rides into Jerusalem the same day the priests are choosing the Passover Lamb. He is riding on the colt of an ass. The Passover lamb will be examined for spots or blemishes for 3 days.

This is the triumphal entry, The anointing of the Messiah from Daniel. (Read Below)

Daniel 9:25

"Know therefore and understand, That from the going forth of the command To restore and build Jerusalem Until Messiah the Prince, There shall be seven weeks and sixty-two weeks;

Sixty Nine Weeks Equals 173,880 Days

There are EXACTLY 173,880 days from the day the commandment was given to Nehemiah to rebuild the city until Jesus rides into Jerusalem. These are the 69 weeks prophesized by Daniel. (69 x 7= 483 days) One year for each day of disobedience equals 483 years. 483 years times 360 days per Biblical year is equal to 173,880 days. This can be verified at <http://www.msefans.com/epilepsy/daysbetweendates.htm> (Sunday March 16, 446 BC Artaxerxes issued the decree to rebuild Jerusalem-Sunday April 6, 32 AD Jesus rides into Jerusalem totalling 173,000 days.) [Read God Told Daniel Sixty Nine Weeks by Barbara Grover]

" Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion! Shout, O daughter of Jerusalem!
Behold, your King is coming to you; He is just and having salvation,
Lowly and riding on a donkey, A colt, the foal of a donkey.
Zechariah 9:9-10

The triumphal entry: Jesus rides into Jerusalem while the people throw branches in his path.

As a "type of Christ"; on Nov 9, 539 BC Cyrus rode through the Ishtar Gate while the masses of the city layered a pathway of green twigs welcoming him with their sign of peace and honor, acknowledgment and acceptance that he is king. "In the month of Arahsmna, the third day [29 October], Cyrus entered Babylon, green twigs were spread in front of him - the state of peace was imposed upon the city. Cyrus sent greetings to all Babylon. Gobryas, his governor, installed subgovernors in Babylon."

—"Babylonian Chronicles on the 17th year of the reign of Nabonidus". http://www.livius.org/ct-cz/cyrus_l/babylon02.html#17

Cyrus freed the captives and Jesus frees the captives in Sheol after his resurrection.

Saturday, April 5, 32 AD: Jesus celebrates the Sabbath with his friends.

Friday, Apr 4, 32 AD: Jesus arrives in Bethany. Mary anoints his feet with costly perfume. Judas complains that the money should have been given to the poor. Jesus chides him. Judas probably fumes from Jesus' deriding remark. This may be the beginning of Judas' act of betrayal.

Documentation of the ancient Jesus in Rabbinic Literature: the Mishnah

After the fall of Jerusalem, the Jews produced the Mishnah, a massive work of scholarship, purported to present the oral half of Moses' Code from Sinai. A famed example is here:

It was taught: "On the day before the Passover they hanged (crucified) Jesus. A herald went before him for forty days [proclaiming], "He will be stoned, because he practiced magic and enticed Israel to go astray. Let anyone who knows anything in his favor come forward and plead for him." But nothing was found in his favor, and they hanged him on the day before the Passover."

31 AD



31 AD: The Roman emperor Tiberius on Capri hears that his onetime favorite Lucius Aelius Sejanus is intriguing against him and sends word to Rome that he is to be executed (see 23 AD). Summoned before the Senate in the Temple of Apollo, Sejanus is strangled to death and his body thrown into the Tiber.

~31 AD: The arrest of John the Baptist.

30 AD



The artist Chaim Odem at work on recreating Helena's Golden Lamp.

QUEEN HELENA:

Queen of Adiabene, wife of Monobaz I., and mother of Monobaz II.; Her name and the fact that she was her husband's sister (Josephus, "Ant." xx. 2, § 1) show that she was of Greek origin. She became a convert to Judaism about the year 30. She was noted for her generosity; during a famine at Jerusalem she sent to Alexandria for corn and to Cyprus for dried figs for distribution among the sufferers from the famine (Josephus, l.c. § 5). the queen gave to the Temple at Jerusalem (Yoma 37a): "Helena had a golden candlestick made over the door of the Temple," to which statement is added (ib. 37b; Tosef. 82) that when the sun rose its rays were reflected from the candlestick and everybody knew that it was the time for reading the Shema'. She also made a golden plate on which was written the passage of the Pentateuch (Num. v. 19-22) which the high priest read when a wife suspected of infidelity was brought before him (Yoma l.c.). In Yer. Yoma iii. 8 the candlestick and the plate are confused. Died about 56 C.E. When Helena died Monobaz II caused her remains to be removed to Jerusalem, where they were buried in the pyramidal tomb which she had constructed during her lifetime, three stadia north of Jerusalem (comp. Eusebius, "Hist. Eccl." ii., ch. 12).

<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/7525-helena>

~ 30 AD: Sermon on the Mount, Appointment of the Twelve apostles, Miracles.

~29 AD: Forty days of fasting and The Temptation in the wilderness

29 AD

29 AD: He went into the temple on the Sabbath. "He stood up, for to read. And there was delivered unto him the book of the prophet (Isaiah). And when he had opened the book, he found the place where it was written. 'The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor: he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised. To preach the acceptable year of the Lord.' And he closed the book, and he gave it again to the minister; and sat down. And the eyes of all of them that were in the synagogue were fastened on him (aghast!). And he began to say unto them, 'This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears.'" [Luke 4:16-21]

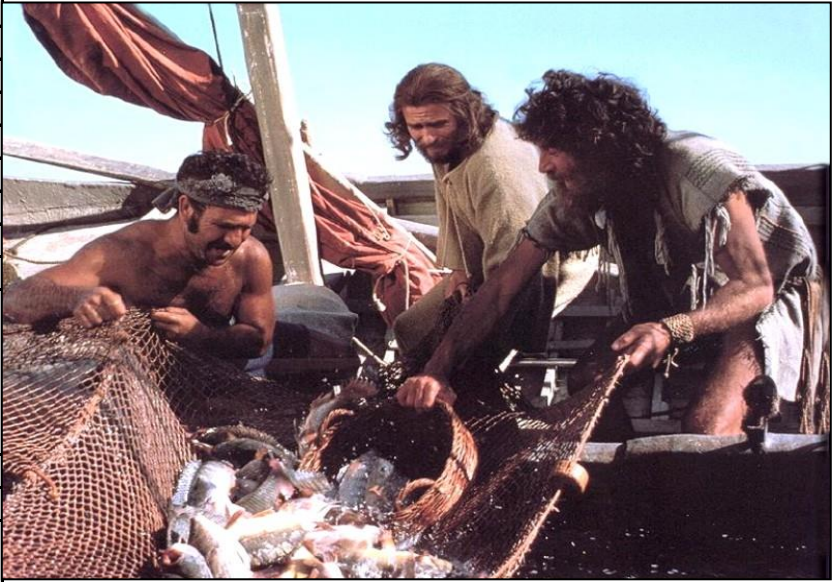

(The 30th year was the age at which men of Israel were permitted to become active in temple or tabernacle service -

http://www.seeking4truth.com/Daniel_in_brief.htm)

29 AD: The beginning of Jesus's ministry. According to Luke Jesus is ~30 yrs of age. Jesus was indeed born of a virgin, the one and only son of God, (John 3:16) and it was He who presented himself as the King of the Jews.

His baptism by John the Baptist rightly recognizes him. John the baptizer heralded the King and His Kingdom: "Repent and be baptized! The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand!" John was spoken of by the prophet Isaiah, saying "The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight." **He was baptized in the 15th yr of Tiberius' reign. If Jesus was 30 in the 15th yr of Tiberius' reign his birthdate has to be 1 BC.**

15th year of Tiberius' reign. Jesus is baptized. According to Luke Jesus is ~30 yrs old. He is of age to serve in the tabernacle.

28 AD	~28 AD: Jesus turns the water to wine. He tells Mary, his mother, that his time has not yet come.	
27 AD	14th year of Tiberius' reign. Jesus is ~29 yrs old	
26 AD	13th year of Tiberius' reign Jesus is ~28 yrs old	
25 AD	12th year of Tiberius' reign Jesus is ~27 yrs old	
24 AD	11th year of Tiberius' reign Jesus is ~26 yrs old	
23 AD	10th year of Tiberius reign Jesus is ~25 yrs old	
22 AD	9th year of Tiberius' reign Jesus is ~24 yrs old	
21 AD	8th year of Tiberius' reign Jesus is ~23 yrs old	
20 AD	7th year of Tiberius' reign Jesus is ~22 yrs old	
19 AD	6th year of Tiberius' reign Jesus is ~21 yrs old	
19 AD	19 AD: Jews, Jewish Proselytes, Astrologers, are expelled from Rome (Suetonius, Lives of the Twelve Caesars, Tiberius 36, Loeb Classics) 5th year of Tiberius' reign Jesus is ~20 yrs old	
18 AD	4th year of Tiberius' reign Jesus is ~19 yrs old	
17 AD	3rd year of Tiberius' reign Jesus is ~18 yrs old	
16 AD	2nd year of Tiberius' reign Jesus is ~17 yrs old	
16 AD	16 AD: The first definite reference to diamonds.	
15 AD	15 AD: When the Tiber river flooded the lower parts of Rome, one of the priests suggested consulting the Sibylline books, but Emperor Tiberius refused, preferring to keep the divine things secret. (Tacitus, Annales I, 72) 1st year of Tiberius' reign. Jesus is ~16 yrs old	
14 AD Tiberius becomes Caesar	14 AD: Tiberius becomes Caesar (14-37 AD) ▲ Jesus is ~15 yrs old	
	Augustus (Gaius Octavius) ruled the Roman Empire 27 BC - 14 AD with absolute power. He launched two centuries of prosperity called the Roman Peace (Pax Romana) ▼	
13 AD	Jesus is ~14 yrs old	
12 AD	From 12 AD to 15 AD Saul goes to Jerusalem to attend a Pharisaic Rabbinical school. This school is headed up by Gamaliel (see Acts 5:34), who Jews consider to be one of the greatest teachers ever of Judaism. Saul is personally taught by Gamaliel (Acts 22:3) and eventually becomes a Pharisee (Acts 23:6-8, 26:4-5; Philippians 3:5). known for their rigid adherence to the letter of the law (Acts 26:5, Matthew 23:3, Luke 11:39, etc.). Jesus is ~13 yrs old	
11 AD	Jesus is ~12 yrs old Jesus is ~11 yrs old	
9 AD Battle of the Teutoburg Forest	9 AD: Roman army under Varus destroyed by the Cherussci under Arminius in Teutoburg Forest. Jesus is ~10 yrs old	
	9 AD: Pharisee leader Hillel the Elder dies, temporary rise of Shammai (Hillel and Shammai were two leading sages of the last century BC and the early 1st century AD who founded opposing schools of Jewish thought)	
8 AD	Jesus is ~9 yrs old	

7 AD	Jesus is ~8 yrs old
6 AD	Jesus is ~7 yrs old
	6-7 AD: Census of Quirinius
	A.D. 6 – Judaea becomes a Roman province
	6 AD: The number of Romans receiving free grain rises to 320,000, up from 150,000 in 44 B.C. Close to one-third of the city is on the dole. Rome imports some 14 million bushels of grain per year to supply the residents of the city alone—an amount requiring several hundred square miles of croplands to produce. One-third comes from Egypt, the rest mostly from North African territories west of Egypt.
	6 AD: Herod Archelaus (the brother of Herod Antipas) was deposed (put off his throne) by Caesar Augustus. The Roman rulers brought together Samaria, Judea and Idumea as "Iudaea Province" with its capital at Caesarea. Quirinius became Governor of Syria. Quirinius conducted a Census and was opposed by a Jewish group called the Zealots (Luke 2:1-3, Acts 5:37) Antiquities of the Jews Book XVIII Ch1
5 AD Mary and Joseph return from Egypt	5 AD: Mary and Joseph return from Egypt after Archelaus succeeded his father (Herod the Great) but before Archelaus is deposed. Archelaus is mentioned in the Gospel of Matthew. According to Matthew 2:13-23, Joseph and Mary take Jesus and flee to Egypt to avoid the Massacre of the Innocents. When Herod the Great died, Joseph was told by an angel in a dream to return to Israel (presumably to Bethlehem). However, upon hearing that Archelaus had succeeded his father as ruler of Judaea he "was afraid to go thither" (Matthew 2:22), and was again notified in a dream to go to Galilee. This is Matthew's explanation of why Jesus was born in Bethlehem in Judea but grew up in Nazareth.
4 AD	Jesus is ~6 yrs old
	Jesus is ~5 yrs old
	Archelaus received the kingdom of Judea▲ by the last will of his father, Herod the Great, although a previous will had bequeathed it to his brother Antipas. He was proclaimed king by the army, but declined to assume the title until he had submitted his claims to Caesar Augustus in Rome. Before setting out, he quelled with the utmost cruelty a sedition of the Pharisees, slaying nearly three thousand of them. In Rome he was opposed by Antipas and by many of the Jews, who feared his cruelty;
3 AD	3 AD: Herod's imprisoned son, Antipas, was named his new successor and reigned as Herod Antipas, the same who will have John the Baptist's head removed.
2 AD	Jesus is ~4 yrs old
	After Herod's death, various radical Jewish elements rose in revolt: Judas in the Galilee (or Judas of Galilee), whose followers tore down the Roman Eagle over the main entrance of Herod's Temple (40 of them were burned alive); Simon in Perea, a former slave of Herod, who burned down the royal palace at Jericho, and Athronges in Judea, a shepherd who led a two-year rebellion. The Syrian legate Publius Quinctilius Varus took command of Judea, Samaria, and the Galilee, and immediately put down the uprisings, killing thousands of Jews by crucifixion and selling many into slavery. Rome quickly re-established governance and divided Herod's kingdom among his sons: Archelaus received the southern part of the territory (Judea and Samaria), Herod Antipas became tetrarch of the Galilee and the southern Transjordan (Perea), and Philip received the northern Transjordan (Batanaea).
	~2 AD: Saul (Paul of Tarsus) is born into an Israelite family of the tribe of Benjamin (Philippians 3:5). He is circumcised on the eighth day, in compliance with the law of God (Genesis 17:12, Leviticus 12:3, Philippians 3:5). Paul has at least one sister (Acts 23:16). The city of Tarsus is the capital of the Asia Minor province of Cilicia. Because the Roman empire designated it as a "free city," Saul was considered a free man and a Roman citizen (See Acts 22:25-29).
	As a reward for its exertions and sacrifices during the civil wars of Rome, <u>Tarsus was made a free city by Augustus Caesar</u> . Free cities were permitted in the Roman empire to use their own laws, customs, and magistrates, and they were free from being subject to Roman guards. Since Paul was born in a free city, he was entitled to the privileges of a free man and was considered a Roman citizen. Paul used his Roman citizenship to avoid being scourged by a centurion (Acts 22:25). It was against Roman law to bind and scourge an uncondemned Roman citizen. He used the rights of Roman citizenship again when he appealed to have the case against him, instigated by the Jews, be heard by Caesar himself (Acts 25:10-12)

Jesus is ~3 yrs old

Soon after March 16th ? Herod is buried by his sister *Salome*. She does not kill the captives as Herod requested but gives her brother a regal funeral befitting his kingship, a royal procession complete with wild animals.

[An Israeli archaeologist says he has discovered the tomb of King Herod, one of the legendary rulers of the ancient world. The discovery follows nearly a half-century of excavation work at one of Herod's palaces. "This is, I can say, a monumental sarcophagus," he noted. "There is only one or two of its kind. It was not every rich Jew or citizen of his time that could afford this himself. It is really a royal one."]

Before Herod's death, he will have executed his sons Alexandros and Aristobulus, his wife Marimne, her mother Alexandra, and Alexandra's brother Kostobar.

▼ March 14, 2 AD: Herod the Great died an excruciating death, shortly after his orders to kill the Jewish children. "Herod probably died of kidney disease followed by Gangerene" announced Philip Mackowiak, director of the Historical Clinicopathological Conference at the University of Maryland Medical School after a conference on the subject.

2 AD: Sometime soon before March 14, ? Herod the Great gives his sister instructions concerning his burial.

"Though he (Herod) were near his death, he contrived the following wicked designs: 'what principally troubles me is this, that I shall die without being lamented, and without such mourning as men usually expect at a king's death'...He desired therefore, that as soon as they see he hath given up the ghost, they shall place soldiers round the hippodrome, while they do not know that he is dead; and that they shall not declare his death to the multitude till this is done, but that they shall give orders to have those that are in custody shot with their darts; and that this slaughter of them all will cause [mourning]... that he shall have the honor of a memorable mourning at his funeral." Josephus Book 17, Ch. 6

2 AD: Herod's imprisoned son, Herod Antipas could only pray that his father would die before having him executed. (And Antipas did indeed hate his father.) During his time in prison, Herod Antipas cleverly made deals with the guards to stall his execution, and in return, (once his father was dead and he was made king) he promised to repay them with offers only a king, in gratitude, could bestow.

2 AD: "The Earth neither grows old, nor wears out, if it be dunged," writes Columella, who urges crop rotation that alternates grain with legumes. Romans use blood and bones as fertilizer. They grow clover and will later grow alfalfa, but they disdain to use human excrement for fertilizer.

2 AD: Herod the Great becomes gravely ill. "Whether God or fate, I choose to believe it was God who tapped Herod on the shoulder and presented to him an enemy Herod did not expect and could not fight: Death. And not just any death, but a tormenting, insufferable death that rotted his internal organs and putrefied his male member (which henceforth produced worms). This prognosis became apparent immediately after his command to kill all the boy children in Bethlehem (including his own son by a Jewish wife)." Prophetic Treasure Hunting" Vol I

2 AD: "Herod's distemper greatly increased upon him after a severe manner, and this by God's judgment upon him for his sins; for a fire glowed in him slowly, which did not so much appear to the touch outwardly, as it augmented his pains inwardly; for it brought upon him a vehement appetite to eating, which he could not avoid to supply with one sort of food or other. His entrails were also ex-ulcerated, and the chief violence of his pain lay on his colon; an aqueous and transparent liquor also had settled itself about his feet, and a like matter afflicted him at the bottom of his belly."

Josephus Book 17, Ch. 6


"Nay, further, his privy-member was putrefied, and produced worms; and when he sat upright, he had a difficulty of breathing, which was very loathsome, on account of the stench of his breath, and the quickness of its returns; he had also convulsions in all parts of his body, which increased his strength to an insufferable degree."

Josephus Book 17, Ch. 6


2 AD

2 AD	<p>2 AD: When Augustus heard that among the boys Herod had ordered to be killed were infants of two years and under, he exclaimed: I had rather be a pig of Herod's than a son. Macrobius, 5th century Roman writer In the Saturnalia (II., 4, 11) (Augustus understood that Herod, being a Jew, would never eat pork; therefore; pigs were safe in Herod's court whereas sons were in great danger!)</p>
1 AD	<p>1 AD: Slaughter of the innocents. Before his death, Herod gives orders to kill the Jewish children. All the male children age 2 and under in Bethlehem.</p> <p>1 AD: Herod realizes he has been tricked by the Magi.</p> <p>1 AD: Joseph and Mary are warned by an Angel to flee to Egypt.</p> <p>1 AD: Herod was advised by the assembled chief priests and scribes that the Prophet had written that the "Anointed One" (Greek: ho christos) was to be born in Bethlehem of Judea. Herod therefore sent the Magi to Bethlehem, instructing them to search for the child and, after they had found him, to "report to me, so that I too may go and worship him". Yet none of them went with the Magi.</p> <p>Jesus is ~2 yrs old (1-1/2?)</p> <p>Shortly after the birth of Jesus, Magi from the East visited Herod to inquire the whereabouts of "the one having been born king of the Jews", because they had seen his star in the east and therefore wanted to pay him homage. Herod, who was himself King of Judea, was alarmed at the prospect of the newborn king usurping his rule. Herod claimed publicly to be Jewish, but his family background was Edomite (A descendant of Esau) (Also called Idumean). His family history was Jewish by forcible conversion during the raids of the Maccabees, and not by Jewish lineage. This date must be after the birth of Christ but before Christ is two years old since Herod killed all the male infants aged 2 years and under.</p> <p>Who were the Magi? The Magi grew in part from the ancient Brachmans, who are supposed to derive even their name from the Abrahamans, or sons of Abraham, born of his second wife Keturah, instructed by their father in the worship of One God without images, and sent into the east. This was the Ancient God of the Persian Magi, and they worshipped him by keeping a perpetual fire for Sacrifices upon an Altar in the center of a round area, compassed with a ditch, without any Temple in the place, and without paying any worship to the dead, or any images. (Later... they declined from the worship of this Eternal, Invisible God, to worship the Sun, and the Fire, and dead men, and images, as the Egyptians, Phœnicians, and Chaldæans had done before: and from these superstitions, and the pretending to prognostications, the words Magi and Magia, which signify the Priests and Religion of the Persians, came to be taken in an ill sense.)</p> <p>Year 28 of Augustus' Rule (There is a one year discrepancy in this timeline and Dionysius' calculations)</p>
	<p>Above: AD/CE (CE is equivalent and identical to AD) There is no Year Zero: AD 1 immediately follows 1 BC. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregorian_calendar#Adoption Below: BC/BCE (BCE is equivalent and identical to BC)</p> <p>Dionysius' calculations are based on Christ being born in the 28th year of Augustus' rule or 1 AD. This timeline has his birth in 1 BC.</p>
1 BC	<p>◀1 BC: Birth of Christ.</p> <p>◀1 BC: Birth of Christ. Jesus Christ, Emmanuel (meaning God is with us) is born In Bethlehem of the line of David. Isaiah 7:14 Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel. He is to be crucified in 32 AD as the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world. Of himself he said "God so loved the world that he gave his one and only begotten (raised from the dead) son that whosoever believes in him will not die but have everlasting life, but he who does not believe is condemned already." (Jesus is ~30 yrs of age when he is baptized in 29 AD the 15th yr of Tiberius' reign which dates his birth to 1 BC)</p> <p>The festival of Sukkot is called The Festival of EMMANU-EL, or the Festival of God With Us. Was Jesus born during Sukkot?</p>

1 BC Birth of Christ	Prophecies concerning the birth of the Messiah: He will be born in Bethlehem. (Micah 5:2; Matthew 2:1). He will be a descendant of King David (Isaiah 11:1-5; Matthew 1:1, 6). He will be born of a virgin (Isaiah 7:14),
	Micah 5:2 “But you, Bethlehem Ephrathah, Though you are little among the thousands of Judah, Yet out of you shall come forth to Me The One to be Ruler in Israel, Whose goings forth are from of old, From everlasting.”
	Astronomers and historians make use of ancient records that mention eclipses of the sun or moon to assign precise dates to various historical events. As an example, Josephus mentions an eclipse of the moon shortly before the death of Herod the Great, and this had been used in the past to date Herod's death to 4 BC. More recent examination of the historical material related to the death of Herod means the eclipse in question must have been the full eclipse of January 10, 1 BC, rather than the partial lunar eclipse of March 13, 4 BC. This supports the date that early Christian writers gave for the birth of Christ rather than the 4 BC date erroneously given in most modern sources.
	Year 27 of Augustus' Rule
2 BC	Year 26 of Augustus' Rule
3 BC	2 BC: Mary receives word that she will give birth without knowing a man. Mary and Joseph register for a census.
4 BC	Year 25 of Augustus' Rule
	Year 24 of Augustus' Rule
	4 BC: Herod now named <i>Malthrace's</i> elder son Archelaus—whom he had earlier suspected due to Antipater's influence—to be his successor as king, with his sons Antipas and Philip as tetrarchs. After Herod's death, Augustus divided Herod's kingdom between these three sons, but did not recognize Archelaus as king.
	4 BC: Herod's son, Antipater is executed. Martin Luther wrote: “Herod even killed his own son born of a Jewish mother. He was worried that through this son (his own son) the scepter might revert to the Jews (through the Jewish mother), and that this son might gain the Jews' loyalty, since, as Philo records, the rumor of the birth of [the] Christ had been spread abroad.” Martin Luther, on the Jews and their Lies Ch 12.
5 BC	Year 23 of Augustus' Rule
6 BC	Year 22 of Augustus' Rule
	◀~6 BC: Herod executed several Pharisaic leaders who had announced that the birth of the Messiah would mean the end of Herod's rule
7 BC	Year 21 of Augustus' Rule
	7 BC: Herod has his sons Alexandros and Aristobulus executed. Antipater II, Herod's son from his first marriage (to Doris), was designated sole successor to the throne, but soon he too was charged with plotting Herod's murder and imprisoned. Antipater was then executed, and Archelaus (from Herod's marriage with Malthace) was made heir in his father's will as king over Herod's entire kingdom (with Antipas and Philip as Tetrarchs over certain territories).
8 BC	8 BC: Germany: Marcomanni and Quadi drive the Boii out of Bohemia; Confederation of Marcomanni, Semnones, Lombards of others
9 BC	Year 20 of Augustus' Rule
	9 BC: Twenty Roman Centurians are crucified by their enemies
	Year 19 of Augustus' Rule
10 BC	10 BC: Germany differentiation of localized Teutonic tribes (Alamanni, Hermunduri, Marcomanni, Quadi, Suebi)
	Year 18 of Augustus' Rule
11 BC	11 BC: The inauguration of Caesarea Maritima (one of Herod the Great's building projects:an entire city, now an Israeli National Park), presented a marvelous spectacle, rivaled only by the final dedication of the Temple in Jerusalem a year earlier.

11 BC	Year 17 of Augustus' Rule	
12 BC	Year 16 of Augustus' Rule	
	12 BC: Final dedication of the Temple	
13 BC	~13 BC: Herod accused Alexandros and Aristobulus , his sons from his marriage to the first Mariamne, of threatening his life. Augustus himself intervened to forestall their trial, but by 7 BC, they had been convicted and executed.	
	Year 15 of Augustus' Rule	
14 BC	Year 14 of Augustus' Rule	
15 BC	Year 13 of Augustus' Rule	
16 BC	Year 12 of Augustus' Rule	
17 BC	Year 11 of Augustus' Rule	
18 BC	Year 10 of Augustus' Rule	
19 BC	Year 9 of Augustus' Rule	
20 BC	20/19 BC: Herod rebuilt the Jewish temple on a more magnificent scale. [Jewish Encyclopedia]	http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/vie/Jerusalem1.html
	Year 8 of Augustus' Rule	
21 BC	Year 7 of Augustus' Rule	
22 BC	23/22 BC: Rome rewarded Herod's successes by adding the northern and eastern regions of Trachonitis, Batanaea and Auranitis to his rule. (This proved troublesome later as Herod angered Augustus in taking too free a hand subduing rebels from these territories who had fled to Syria.)	
	Year 6 of Augustus' Rule	
23 BC	23 BC; Building began on the impressive port city of Caesarea Maritima. 23 BC: Probably without divorcing <i>Malthrace</i> , Herod married another <i>Mariamne</i> , of a noble Sadduceean family, whose father, Simon , he named high priest.	
	Year 5 of Augustus' Rule	
	23 BC: Herod opened his own palace in Jerusalem, naming it the Antonia in honor of his Roman patron, Mark Anthony. He also opened the strategic fortress called the Herodian, guarding the southern approaches to Jerusalem.	
24 BC	Year 4 of Augustus' Rule	
25 BC	25 BC: Herod carried out a massive program of grain importation from Egypt and thus helped stave off the effects of drought, famine, and epidemics. At the same time, he was able to lower taxes by one third.	
	Year 3 of Augustus' Rule	
26 BC	Year 2 of Augustus' Rule	
27 BC	27 BC: The Pantheon is completed 27 BC: Herod married Malthace, a Samaritan woman to whom two of his ultimate heirs were born 27 BC: Herod, looking beyond Jerusalem after the death of the first Miriamne and her kin, he completed the rebuilding the former northern capital of Samaria to honor Augustus, renaming it Sebaste.	
	Year 1 of Augustus' Rule	
	Augustus (Gaius Octavius) rules the Roman Empire 27 BC - 14 AD with absolute power. He launched two centuries of prosperity called the Roman Peace (Pax Romana)▲	
	27 BC: Octavius pronounced "Augustus"	

28 BC	The Emilius comet is said to have crashed into modern day Pakistan.
29 BC Herod executes his wife, his wife's mother, and his wife's brother.	29 BC: Herod the Great suspects his family is trying to dethrone him, kills the Hasmonian princess Mariamne I, his second wife. (His third wife is also called Mariamne, she is referred to as Mariamne II.) The details are that Mariamne's mother, <i>Alexandra</i>, (fearful of Herod. recalling Herod's treatment of her father, Hyrcanus II and her son, Aristobulus, at Herod's hand), became a witness against her daughter. <i>Mariamne</i> was convicted, reportedly deporting herself with great dignity at her execution. She was 25 years of age, having given birth to five children in seven years. <i>Alexandra</i> soon retaliated by conspiring against Herod, allegedly claiming that Herod was mentally unfit to serve. Herod had her executed without trial. Continuing to fear a conspiracy from the Hasmonean faction (his wife's family) and advised by his sister, Salome, Herod then executed Miriamne's brother Kostobar, who himself had been Salome's husband.
30 BC Cleopatra commits suicide	After Ceasarion's death and Octavian's victory at the Battle of Actium. Octavian had sole and uncontested control of "Mare Nostrum" (Roman Mediterranean) and he became "Augustus Caesar" and the "first citizen" of Rome. This victory, consolidating his power over every Roman institution, marked the transition of Rome from Republic to Empire. Egypt's final surrender following Cleopatra's death also marks the final demise of both the Hellenistic Age and the Ptolemaic Kingdom.
	To commemorate his victory over Antony, Augustus established the Roman festival Actia. Augustus also erected a monument overlooking the site, which incorporated the bronze rams taken from the defeated ships. The surviving sockets in the stonework are evidence of the considerable size of these rams
	After Aug 12, 30 BC later in the year Octavian had Caesarion killed, finally securing his own legacy as Julius Caesar's ONLY 'son' (adopted). (Caesarion was Julius Caesar biological son)
	Aug 12, 30 BC: Cleopatra eluded the vigilance of Octavian's guards and committed suicide. In one account, she put an end to her life, as it was believed, by the bite of a snake conveyed to her in a basket of fruit, specifically figs. Her death came from the bite from a poisonous asp. Egypt is added to the Roman Empire. This was declared in Daniel segueying from the Kings of the North & South (Greece) into the legs of the Roman Empire.
	July 31, 30 BC: Despite a victory at Alexandria on 31 July 30 BC, more of Mark Antony's men deserted, leaving him with insufficient forces to fight Octavian. The slight success over Octavian's tired soldiers encouraged him to make a general attack, in which he was decisively beaten. Mark Antony then tried to flee from the battle, and as a result of a communication breakdown, came to believe that Cleopatra had been captured, and hence committed suicide. Failing to escape on board ship, he stabbed himself; and, as he did not die at once, insisted on being taken to the mausoleum in which Cleopatra was shut up, and there died in her arms.
31 BC Battle of Actium.	Cleopatra evacuates her court and treasury to Berenice on the west coast of the Red Sea, but king Malchus of Nabatea attacks from the desert and burned the Egyptian ships.
	The end of Mark Anthony and Cleopatra's power. The end of the Roman Republic. All power is transferred to Octavian, adopted son of Julius Caesar birthing an Imperial Rome.
	Sept 2, 31BC: <u>Battle of Actium in the Ionian Sea</u> . Octavian (to be Augustus) defeated Mark Antony and Cleopatra. The Battle of Actium was the decisive confrontation of the Final War of the Roman Republic. It was fought between the forces of Octavian and the combined forces of Mark Antony and Cleopatra. After their defeat, Octavian became absolute ruler of the Roman Empire (a transition from the Roman Republic)
	31 BC: Octavian (63 BC-14 AD), Caesar's nephew, defeated Mark Antony (83-30 BC) & Queen Cleopatra (69-30 BC) at the Battle of Actium. Octavian declared himself Emperor Caesar Augustus in 30 BC, marking the birth of Imperial Rome. http://www.wisdomportal.com/History/HistoryDates-1.html

31 BC Battle of Actium.	Jan 1: G. Sosus of the consul, made an elaborate speech in favor of Antony, and would have proposed the confirmation of Antony's acta had it not been vetoed by a tribune. This enraged Octavian who was the sole inheritor of Julius Caesar.	
	32 BC: A third of the Senate and both consuls allied with Antony	
32 BC	32/31 BC: Herod further solidified his position with Rome in 32-31 by gaining victory in the war against the Nabatean Arabs, who had rebelled against his rule.	
33 BC	Last day of 33 BC: The second Triumvirate formally expired. Antony wrote to the Senate that he did not wish to be reappointed. He hoped that he might be regarded by them as their champion against the ambition of Octavian, whom he presumed would not be willing to abandon his position in a similar manner. The causes of mutual dissatisfaction between the two had been continually accumulating.	
34 BC	34 BC: Antony and Cleopatra formally elevated to power Caesarion, then thirteen years of age giving him the vague but alarming title of " King of the Kings ". Being a son of Julius Caesar, such an entitlement was obviously felt as a threat to the Roman republican traditions.	
35 BC	35 BC: Aristobulus , Herod's appointment as high priest in 36 BC against Herod's will, drowns at a party, a supposed victim of drunken horseplay. With Herod under suspicion, Antony summoned him to Laodicea to explain the circumstances. Despite Cleopatra's probable advice to the contrary, Antony declared the matter to be an internal affair under Herod's jurisdiction, and Herod returned to Jerusalem confident of continued Roman support. On the other hand, Antony gave the Gaza, vital because of its access to the Mediterranean, to Cleopatra around the same time, as well as other possessions dear to Herod. For obvious reasons, Herod did not take to Cleopatra.	
36 BC	36BC: Herod was forced to capitulate on the question of high priest (high priests are also granted title "king"). Ananel , who Herod has appointed, was deposed, and Herod named the 17-year-old Aristobulus as high priest.	
37 BC Herod takes Jerusalem and has Antigonus, ruler of the Jews, executed. Herod has issues with Cleopatra.		37BC: Herod appoints Ananel as High Priest. This, however, outraged the remaining Hasmonean elites, who favored <i>Miriamne's</i> brother and Hyrcanus' grandson, Aristobulus III.
		37BC: Herod then rounded up and executed 45 allegedly pro-Antigonus members of the Jewish council or Sanhedrin in Jerusalem, many of them heads of leading Sadduceean families with ties to the Hasmoneans. Thereafter the council was relegated to dealing only with religious issues rather than affairs of state. Herod seems to have received some support during this time from important Pharisees, who placed less stress on questions of lineage and had considerable support among the populace who had grown disillusioned with Hasmonean elitism.
		37BC: Antigonus, was captured and taken to Rome in chains by the Roman general Sosius, where he was executed. Antigonus II Mattathias was ruler of the Jews, but deposed when Herod took Jerusalem, ending Hasmonean rule.
		Herod's other chief difficulty during the first part of his reign stemmed from Cleopatra's (Cleopatra of Egypt) desire to restore the lost empire of the Ptolemies. She did gain some territories, including the Jericho district, from Herod, but the coolness between them ultimately helped Herod as it kept him from being too close to Antony's party. When Antony fell, Herod found it relatively easy to shift his loyalty to Octavian. He, on his part, saw no reason to prefer some different puppet to Herod, who was eager to please, not fanatically Jewish, and already in possession. Octavian not merely confirmed Herod but restored Jericho and gave him other, particularly non-Jewish, territories.

Temple of Denderah. Back wall where can be seen : Cleopatra and her son, Cesarion Image taken by Alex Lbh in April 2005

37 BC Herod conquers Jerusalem.	<p>July 37BC: Herod takes Jerusalem: The Jews of course did not recognize Rome's right to choose their king for them, and Herod, with Roman help, had to conquer his kingdom. Not until July 37 BC. did he get Jerusalem. Antigonus and his chief followers were put to death, but on the whole Jerusalem was spared. Herod turned to the problem of the high priesthood; Herod did not have the bloodline to claim the office, and he needed a priest who could not rival him in dignity. But the Hasmoneans, even those connected with Herod by marriage, would not forego their claims. By the end of this struggle, which raged for most of the reign, the priesthood had become only a temporary office held at the King's pleasure.</p>
	<p>Herod the Great's Siege of Jerusalem (37 BC) was the final step in his campaign to secure the throne of Judea. Aided by Roman forces provided by Marcus Antonius (Mark Antony), Herod was able to capture the city and depose Antigonus II Mattathias, ending Hasmonean rule.</p>
38 BC	<p>38 BC: the Second Triumvirate, renewed for a five-year term in 38 BC, broke down when Octavian came to perceive Caesarion, the natural son of Julius Caesar and of the Egyptian Queen Cleopatra, as a major threat to his power.</p>
39 BC	<p>~39 BC: Mark Antony (the other most influential member of the Triumvirate) abandoned his wife (Octavian's sister Octavia Minor) and moved to Egypt to start a long-term romance with Cleopatra, thus becoming de facto stepfather to Caesarion. Such a love affair was doomed to become a political scandal, as in Egypt, Antony was inevitably playing the role of the leader of a separatist movement, breaking the unity of the Roman Empire. At least, this is what Octavian and the majority of the Roman Senate eventually believed.</p>
40 BC Herod the Great elected King of the Jews by Roman Senate	<p>40 BC: After the election: And when the senate was separated, Antony and (Julius) Caesar went out, with Herod between them; while the consul and the rest of the magistrates went before them, in order to offer sacrifices (to the Roman gods), and to lay the decree in the Capitol.” [Jewish War 1.14.4:] Mark Antony made a feast for Herod on the first day of his reign.</p>
	<p>◀40 BC: Herod the Great is elected "King of the Jews" by the Roman Senate. A Parthian invasion in 40 BC brought another change: Antigonus, a rival Hasmonean, became king of Judea, and Herod had to flee. He left his family in the fortress of Masada and went via Egypt to Rome. There both Antony and Octavian, the future Augustus, accepted him as a useful counter against the Parthians, and the Senate named him king of Judea.</p>
	<p>40 BC: Antigonus—this time joined by powerful Parthian allies—invaded Judea and marched on Jerusalem where he imprisoned both Hyrcanus and Herod's brother Fasaël, who served as governor of that city. Herod came to their rescue, but Antigonus' forces, supported by religious Jews who saw Antigonus as a messianic forerunner and considered Herod's family as half-breeds, successfully defended the city, forcing Herod's army to flee. He first marched south toward Idumea, then toward Arabia proper, and eventually came to Rome. Hyrcanus, meanwhile, had been mutilated by his captors (of Antigonus) to make him permanently ineligible for the priesthood and deported to Babylon, while Fasaël was dead, possibly by his own hand.</p>
41 BC Mark Anthony and Cleopatra	<p>41 BC: Mark Antony meets Cleopatra VII in Tarsus (Cilicia) and formed an alliance. He returned to Alexandria with her and they become lovers in the winter of 41 BC - 40 BC. To safeguard herself and Caesarion, she had Antony order the execution of her (half) sister Arsinoe IV, who is living at the temple of Artemis in Ephesus.</p>
42 BC	<p>October 23—Second Battle of Philippi: Brutus' army is defeated by Antony and Octavian, the Triumvirs smash through the weakened Republican centre and take Brutus's right wing in its flank. After the battle 14.000 legionaries lay down their arms. Brutus fled to the heights of Philippi, where he commits suicide the following day.</p>

42 BC
Death of
Julius
Caesar's
assassins
Brutus and
Cassius

October 3—First Battle of Philippi: The Triumvirs Mark Antony and Octavian Caesar fight an indecisive battle with Caesar's assassins Marcus Brutus and Cassius. The Roman forces including 2,000 Spartans who just arrived are routed, Octavian takes refuge in the marsh. Cassius' camp is captured by Antony's men, wrongly fearing that Brutus is dead Cassius commits suicide. He ordered his freedman Pindarus to kill him, Brutus feared the impact on morale and secretly buried his beheaded body on Thasos. The Republican navy in the Adriatic, intercept and destroy the supply ships with two legions of the Triumvirs.

42 BC: Marcus Brutus begins to plunder the cities of Asia Minor, in order to obtain money and soldiers. The inhabitants of Lycia refused to submit to Rome, and Brutus besieged Xanthus. After destroying their suburbs, the Xanthians withdrew into the heavily fortified city. The Roman legionaries (2,000 men) forced the gate and fight their way into the forum. The citizens made an heroic stand by the tempel of Sarpedon, as night falls the Roman army conquers the city. **The Xanthians preferred to perish in the flames rather than to yield.**

43 BC

Cicero, when he saw Antony trying to step into the dead dictator's shoes of Julius Caesar, knew that the anti-climax was absurd. 'Your ambition to reign, Antony, certainly deserves to be compared with Caesar's. But in not a single other respect are you entitled to the same comparison. . . .' His character was an amalgamation of genius, method, memory, culture, thoroughness, intellect, and industry.'

44 BC
Assassina-
tion of
Julius
Caesar



Mar 15, 44 BC: Julius Caesar (102-44 BC) was assassinated by disgruntled colleagues after establishing the Roman Empire. Assassination of Gaius Julius ▼ Caesar. Rome descended into more than ten years of civil war and political upheaval. After Caesar's heir Gaius Ocavious (Augustus) ▲ defeated his last rivals, the Senate in 27 BC proclaimed him Augustus, meaning the exalted or holy one. In this way Augustus established the monarchy that became known as the Roman Empire.

March 15, 44 BC: Caesar attended the last meeting of the Senate before his departure, held at its temporary quarters in the portico of the theater built by Pompey the Great (the Curia, located in the Forum and the regular meeting house of the Senate, had been badly burned and was being rebuilt). The sixty conspirators, led by Marcus Junius Brutus, Gaius Cassius Longinus, Decimus Brutus Albinus, and Gaius Trebonius, came to the meeting with daggers concealed in their togas and struck Caesar at least 23 times as he stood at the base of Pompey's statue. Legend has it that Caesar said in Greek to Brutus, "You, too, my child?" After his death, all the senators fled, and three slaves carried his body home to Calpurnia several hours later. For several days there was a political vacuum, for the conspirators apparently had no long-range plan and, in a major blunder, did not immediately kill Mark Antony (apparently by the decision of Brutus). The conspirators had only a band of gladiators to back them up, while Antony had a whole legion, the keys to Caesar's money boxes, and Caesar's will.

February, 44 BCE: Julius Caesar was named dictator perpetuus. On February 15, at the feast of Lupercalia, Caesar wore his purple garb for the first time in public. At the public festival, Antony offered him a diadem (symbol of the Hellenistic monarchs), but Caesar refused it, saying Jupiter alone is king of the Romans (possibly because he saw the people did not want him to accept the diadem, or possibly because he wanted to end once and for all the speculation that he was trying to become a king). Caesar was preparing to lead a military campaign against the Parthians, who had treacherously killed Crassus and taken the legionary eagles; he was due to leave on March 18. Although Caesar was apparently warned of some personal danger, he nevertheless refused a bodyguard.

44 BC Assassination of Julius Caesar	<p>"When Caesar was dictator the entrails were found to have no heart. His wife Calpurnia dreamt that the akroterion of the house, which had been added in accordance with a senatorial decree, fell down. At night when the doors of the bedroom were closed, they opened of their own accord, so that the light of the moon, which came inside awoke Calpurnia. Caesar himself was pierced through with twenty three wounds in the Pompeian senate house by the conspirators." C. Caesare M. Antonio http://www.alexthenice.com/obsequens/text/67.html</p> <p>44 BC: According to Suetonius, a sibylline prediction that only a king could triumph over Parthia fueled rumors that Caesar, leader of the then-republic, was aspiring to kingship. (Caesar, 79)</p> <p>44 BC: Ancient Document "Charter of Urso" 44 BC To read the translation see http://avalon.law.yale.edu/ancient/charter_of_urso.asp</p> <p>44 BC: Ancient Document "Law of Caesar on Municipalities." To read the translation see http://avalon.law.yale.edu/ancient/law_of_caesar.asp</p>
45 BC Julian Calendar instituted.	<p>April, 45 BC: The two sons of Pompey, Gnaeus and Sextus, led a revolt in Spain against Julius Caesar; since Caesar's legates were unable to quell the revolt, Caesar had to go himself, winning a decisive but difficult victory at Munda. Gnaeus Pompey was killed in the battle, but Sextus escaped to become, later, the leader of the Mediterranean pirates.</p> <p>45 Julian calendar of 12 months and 365.25 days per year (with a leap year every 4 years) instituted by Roman Julius Ceasar.</p>
46 BC Herod appt governor	<p>July 25, 46 BC: The victorious and now unchallenged Caesar arrived back in Rome and celebrated four splendid triumphs (over the Gauls, Egyptians, Pharnaces, and Juba); he sent for Cleopatra and the year-old Caesarion and established them in a luxurious villa across the Tiber from Rome. In a letter at this time he listed his political aims as "tranquility for Italy, peace for the provinces, and security for the Empire." His program for accomplishing these goals—both what he actually achieved and what he planned but did not have time to complete—was sound and farsighted (e.g., resolution of the worst of the debt crisis, resettlement of veterans abroad without dispossessing others, reform of the Roman calendar, regulation of the grain dole, strengthening of the middle class, enlargement of the Senate to 900), but his methods alienated many of the nobles. Holding the position of dictator, Caesar governed autocratically, more in the manner of a general than a politician.</p> <p>Although he nominally used the political structure, he often simply announced his decisions to the Senate and had them entered on the record as senatorial decrees without debate or vote.</p> <p>46 BC: Herod was appointed governor of Coele-Syria and Samaria by Caesar's representative, (but later, with the death of Caesar and the arrival of Cassius in Syria, Herod was quick to line up with the republicans. He won Cassius's favor by raising the 700 talents' tribute which Cassius exacted. He also married Mariamne, a Hasmonean princess and granddaughter of the high priest Hyrcanus II.)</p>
47 BC Julius Caesar "I Came, I saw, I conquered."	<p>October, 47 BC: Caesar arrived back in Rome and settled the problems caused by the mismanagement of Antony. When he attempted to sail for Africa to face the Optimates (who had regrouped under Cato and allied with King Juba of Numidia), his legions mutinied and refused to sail. In a brilliant speech, Caesar brought them around totally, and after some difficult battles decisively defeated the Optimates at Thapsus, after which Cato committed suicide rather than be pardoned by Caesar.</p> <p>August 1, 47 BC: After leaving Alexandria, Caesar swept through Asia Minor to settle the disturbances there. On August 1, he met and immediately overcame Pharnaces, a rebellious king; he later publicized the rapidity of this victory with the slogan veni, vidi, vici ("I came, I saw, I overcame").</p>

47 BC
Cleopatra
VII gives
birth to
Caesarion.
Caesar
allies
himself
with King
Mithriates
to defeat
Egypt.
Ptolemy
XIII killed.

June 23, 47 BC: Caesar left Alexandria, having established Cleopatra as a client ruler in alliance with Rome; he left three legions under the command of Rufio, as legate, in support of her rule. Either immediately before or soon after he left Egypt, Cleopatra bore a son, whom she named Caesarion, claiming that he was the son of Caesar. (Note: the first written record of a mother and baby surviving a cesarean section comes from Switzerland in 1500 when, after several days in labor and help from thirteen midwives, Jacob Nufer's wife was unable to deliver her baby. A sow gelder, Jacob Nufer, performed the operation on his wife.)

March, 47 BC: Caesar had sent for reinforcements, two Roman legions and the army of an ally, King Mithridates; when they arrived outside Alexandria he marched out to join them and on March 26 defeated the Egyptian army (Ptolemy XIII died in this battle). Although he had been trapped in the palace for nearly six months and had been unable to exert a major influence on the conduct of the civil war, which was going rather badly without him, Caesar nevertheless remained in Egypt until June, even cruising on the Nile with Cleopatra to the southern boundary of her kingdom.

February, 47 BC: After some months under siege, Caesar tried unsuccessfully to capture Pharos, a great lighthouse on an island in the harbor; at one point when cut off from his men he had to jump in the water and swim to safety. Plutarch says that he swam with one hand, using the other to hold some important papers above the water; Suetonius adds that he also towed his purple general's cloak by holding it in his teeth so that it would not be captured by the Egyptians.

47 BC: Antipater appointed as chief minister of Judea by Hyrcanus II (title: ethnarch) who ruled with Roman support. Antipater was the father of Hrod the Great and Phasaël. When Caesar momentarily settled Palestinian affairs, he seems to have entrusted Antipater with the effective civil government. Antipater named his eldest son, Phasaël, governor of Jerusalem and his second son, Herod, governor of Galilee. Herod won favor with the Romans by his success in dealing with local guerrilla bands, but he executed a guerrilla leader out of hand, and opponents of the upstart Idumean family got the matter brought before the Sanhedrin. Herod was accused of murder. He did not quite dare ignore the summons of the Sanhedrin, but he did appear in Jerusalem with a large armed bodyguard, and the matter was dropped. He seems, however, to have lost his position in Galilee.

48 BC.
Julius
Caesar
and
Cleopatra
VII. The
Library of
Alexandria
burnt.

After Oct 2, 48 BC: When Julius Caesar ordered the Egyptian fleet burnt, the great Library of Alexandria was accidentally consumed in the flames.

After Oct 2, 48 BC: Ptolemy XIII allowed to join the army of Achillas.

48 BC "Thunderbolts had fallen upon Pompey's camp. A fire had appeared in the air over Caesar's camp and had fallen upon Pompey's ... In Syria two young men announced the result of the battle (in Thessaly) and vanished." - Dio Cassius, Roman History, Book IV

October 2, 48 BC: Caesar, with no more than 4,000 legionaries, landed in Alexandria; he was presented, to his professed horror, with the head of Pompey, who had been betrayed by the Egyptians. Caesar demanded that the Egyptians pay him the 40 million sesterces he was owed because of his military support some years earlier for the previous ruler, Ptolemy XII ("The Flute Player"), who had put down a revolt against his rule with Caesar's help. After Ptolemy XII's death, the throne had passed to his oldest children, Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XIII, as joint heirs (wife and husband). When Caesar landed, the eunuch Pothinus and the Egyptian general Achillas, acting on behalf of Ptolemy XIII (at this time about 12 years old), had recently driven Cleopatra (at this time about 20-21 years old) out of Alexandria. Cleopatra had herself smuggled into the palace in Alexandria wrapped in a rug (purportedly a gift for Caesar) and enlisted his help in her struggle to control the Egyptian throne. Like all the Ptolemies, Cleopatra was of Macedonian Greek descent; she was highly intelligent and well-educated.

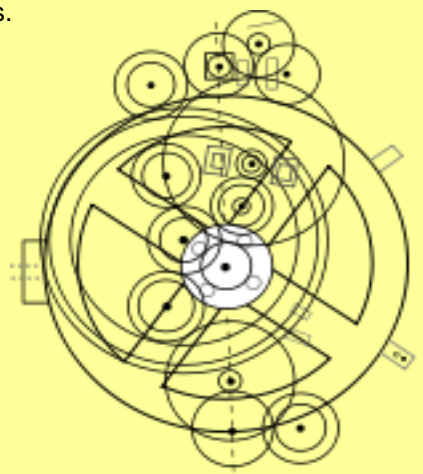
Caesar saw her as a useful ally as well as a captivating female, and he supported her right to the throne. Through the treachery of Pothinus and the hostility of the Egyptian people to the Romans, Achillas and an army of 20,000 besieged the palace. Caesar managed to hold the palace itself and the harbor; he had Pothinus executed as a traitor but allowed the young Ptolemy to join the army of Achillas.

48 BC Herod the Great appointed governor of Galilee.	<p>48 BC: Tyre surrenders the contents of her temple treasury to Caesar to pay for her support of Pompey.</p> <p>Caesar, reaching Egypt, is not pleased when sent by Ptolemy XIII the gift of Pompey's severed head, already embalmed</p> <p>48 BC: Pompey and the Optimate faction had established a strong position in Greece by this time, and Caesar, in Brundisium, did not have sufficient ships to transport all his legions. He crossed with only about 20,000 men, leaving his chief legate, Mark Antony, in Brundisium to try to bring across the rest of the soldiers. After some rather desperate situations for Caesar, the rest of his forces finally landed, though they were greatly outnumbered by Pompey's men. In the final battle, on the plains of Pharsalus, it is estimated that Pompey had 46,000 men to Caesar's 21,000. By brilliant generalship, Caesar was victorious, though the toll was great on both sides; Caesar pardoned all Roman citizens who were captured, including Brutus, but Pompey escaped, fleeing to Egypt.</p> <p>48 BC: Around 49 BC Antipater appointed his son, Herod the Great, governor of Galilee and Herod's older brother Phasaël, governor of Jerusalem.</p>
49 BC Julius Caesar's crossing of the Rubicon.	<p>49 BC: Caesar tried to maintain his position legally, but when he was pushed to the limit Jan 10, 49BC he led his armies across the Rubicon River (the border of his province), which was automatic civil war. Pompey's legions were in Spain, so he and the Senate retreated to Brundisium and from there sailed to the East. Caesar quickly advanced to Rome, set up a rump Senate and had himself declared dictator. Throughout his campaign, Caesar practiced—and widely publicized—his policy of clemency (he would put no one to death and confiscate no property). In a bold, unexpected move, Caesar led his legions to Spain, to prevent Pompey's forces from joining him in the East; he allegedly declared, “I am off to meet an army without a leader; when I return, I shall meet a leader without an army.”</p> <p>After a remarkably short campaign, he returned to Rome and was elected consul, thus (relatively) legalizing his position. Suetonius was a Roman historian and biographer. He served briefly as secretary to Emperor Hadrian (some say he lost his position because he became too close to the emperor's wife.) His position gave him access to privileged imperial documents, correspondence and diaries upon which he based his accounts. For this reason, his descriptions are considered credible. We join Suetonius's narrative as Caesar receives the news that his allies in the Senate have been forced to leave Rome:</p> <p>"When the news came [to Ravenna, where Caesar was staying] that the interposition of the tribunes in his favor had been utterly rejected, and that they themselves had fled Rome, he immediately sent forward some cohorts, yet secretly, to prevent any suspicion of his plan; and to keep up appearances, he attended the public games and examined the model of a fencing school which he proposed building, then - as usual - sat down to table with a large company of friends.</p> <p>However, after sunset some mules from a near-by mill were put in his carriage, and he set forward on his journey as privately as possible, and with an exceedingly scanty retinue. The lights went out. He lost his way and wandered about a long time - till at last, by help of a guide, whom he discovered towards daybreak, he proceeded on foot through some narrow paths, and again reached the road. Coming up with his troops on the banks of the Rubicon, which was the frontier of his province, he halted for a while, and revolving in his mind the importance of the step he meditated, he turned to those about him, saying: 'Still we can retreat! But once let us pass this little bridge, - and nothing is left but to fight it out with arms!'</p> <p>Even as he hesitated this incident occurred. A man of strikingly noble mien and graceful aspect appeared close at hand, and played upon a pipe. To hear him not merely some shepherds, but soldiers too came flocking from their posts, and amongst them some trumpeters. He snatched a trumpet from one of them and ran to the river with it; then sounding the "Advance!" with a piercing blast he crossed to the other side. At this Caesar cried out, 'Let us go where the omens of the Gods and the crimes of our enemies summon us! THE DIE IS NOW CAST!'</p> <p>Accordingly he marched his army over the river; [then] he showed them the tribunes of the Plebs, who on being driven from Rome had come to meet him, and in the presence of that assembly, called on the troops to pledge him their fidelity; tears springing to his eyes [as he spoke] and his garments rent from his bosom."</p> <p>Duruy, Victor, History of Rome vol. V (1883); Suetonius "Life of Julius Caesar" in Davis, William Stearns, Readings in Ancient History (1912). Julius Caesar Crosses the Rubicon, 49 BC, EyeWitness to History, www.eyewitnesstohistory.com (2002).</p>

50 BC	<p>Gladiators have metal studs on their boxing gloves, and a public bout is expected to go on until the loser dies</p> <p>The Maya introduce a calendar which has a cycle of fifty-two years, known as the Calendar Round</p> <p>The Phoenicians discover that a blob of molten glass can be puffed out to form a hollow vessel.</p>
51 BC	<p>51 BC: The conquest of Gaul effectively completed, Caesar set up an efficient provincial administration to govern the vast territories; he published his history The Gallic Wars. The Optimates in Rome attempted to cut short Caesar's term as governor of Gaul and made it clear that he would be immediately prosecuted if he returned to Rome as a private citizen (Caesar wanted to run for the consulship in absentia so that he could not be prosecuted). Pompey and Caesar were maneuvered into a public split; neither could yield to the other without a loss of honor, dignity, and power.</p>
52 BC	<p>52 BC: Rioting in Rome led to Pompey's extra-legal election as "consul without a colleague." Without Julia and Crassus, there was little to bond Caesar and Pompey together, and Pompey moved to the Optimate faction, since he had always been eager for the favor of the aristocrats.</p>
53 BC	<p>In the Parthian War, Crassus sacks the Temple of Hierapolis and the Temple of Jerusalem on his way to engage the Parthians.</p>
54 BC	<p>BC: Pompey builds the first permanent theatre in Rome.</p> <p>54 BC: Caesar led a three-month expedition to Britain (the was the first Roman crossing of the English Channel), but he did not establish a permanent base there. Meanwhile, Caesar's coalition with Pompey was increasingly strained, especially after <u>Julia died in childbirth in 54</u>. In the following year, Crassus received command of the armies of the East but was defeated and killed by the Parthians.</p>
55 BC	<p>ca. 55 BC: As Romans deliberated sending a force to restore Ptolemy XII to the throne of Egypt, lightning struck the statue of Jupiter on the Alban Mount; the oracles were consulted and one found to read "If the King of Egypt comes to you asking for assistance, refuse him not your friendship, yet do not grant him any army, or else you will have toil and danger". This considerably delayed Ptolemy's return. (Dio Cassius History of Rome 39:15)</p>
56 BC	<p>56 BC: Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus met in Caesar's province to renew their coalition, since Pompey had been increasingly moving toward the Optimate faction. Pompey and Crassus were to be consuls again, and Caesar's command in Gaul was extended until 49 BCE.</p>
57 BC Rome sets up the Sanhedrin	<p>Rome sets up the Jewish Sanhedrin: In 57 BC the Proconsul Cabineus (Rome) established five regional synhedria (Sanhedrins, or councils) to regulate the internal affairs of the Jews. The Sanhedrinae was a legislative council of 71 elders chaired by the high priest, that interpreted Jewish law and adjudicated appeals, especially in ritual matters. Their specific composure and powers actually varied depending on Roman policy.</p>
58 BC	<p>58 BC: Caesar left Rome for Gaul; he would not return for 9 years, in the course of which he would conquer most of what is now central Europe, opening up these lands to Mediterranean civilization—a decisive act in world history. However, much of the conquest was an act of aggression prompted by personal ambition (not unlike the conquests of Alexander the Great). Fighting in the summers, he would return to Cisalpine Gaul (northern Italy) in the winters and manipulate Roman politics through his supporters</p> <p>~58 BC: Ancient Document "Julian Law on Agrarian Mathews ~58 BC"</p> <p>To read translated documents see: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/ancient/augustus_001.asp</p>
59 BC	<p>Beginning of the ACTA Roman handwritten "Newspaper": Rome had a particularly sophisticated system for circulating written news, centered on the acta — daily handwritten news sheets, which were posted by the government in the Roman Forum from the year 59 B.C. to at least AD 222 and which were filled with news of such subjects as political happenings, trials, scandals, military campaigns and executions. (Stephens, "History of Newspapers," for Collier's Encyclopedia)</p>


59 BC	59 BC: Caesar was elected consul against heavy Optimate opposition led by Marcus Porcius Cato, a shrewd and extremely conservative politician. Caesar married his only daughter, Julia, to Pompey to consolidate their alliance; he himself married Calpurnia, the daughter of a leading member of the Popular faction. Caesar pushed Pompey's measures through, helped Crassus' proposals, and got for himself a five-year term as proconsul of Gaul after his consulship was over. However, he used some strong-arm methods in the Assembly and completely cowed his Optimate colleague in the consulship, Bibulus, so that jokers referred to the year as "the consulship of Julius and Caesar" (instead of "the consulship of Caesar and Bibulus"). Caesar was safe from prosecution for such actions as long as he held office, but once he became a private citizen again he could be prosecuted by his enemies in the Senate.
60 BC	<p>"Although the entire day previously had been clear around the eleventh hour night extended itself, then restored the gleam of day. Buildings were destroyed by the force of a whirlwind. When a bridge collapsed men were thrown headlong into the Tiber. In the country many trees were upturned by their roots. The Lusitanian Gallaeci were defeated." Quinto Metello L. Afranio coss. AUC 694/60 BC</p> <p>60 BC: Julius Caesar returned from Spain and joined with Pompey and Crassus in a loose coalition called by modern historians "The First Triumvirate" and by his enemies at the time "the three-headed monster."</p>
61 BC	61 BC: Julius Caesar was sent to the province of Further Spain as propraetor.
62 BC	62 BC: In 62, Pompey had returned victorious from Asia, but had been unable to get the Senate to ratify his arrangements and to grant land to his veteran soldiers because he had disbanded his army on his return and Crassus was blocking his efforts. Caesar persuaded the two men to work together and promised to support their interests if they helped him get elected to the consulship. Julius Caesar was elected praetor. He divorced Pompeia because of her involvement in a scandal with another man, although the man had been acquitted in the law courts; Caesar is reported to have said, "The wife of Caesar must be above suspicion," suggesting that he was so exceptional that anyone associated with him had to be free of any hint of scandal.
63 BC	63 BC: Caesar spent heavily in a successful effort to get elected pontifex maximus (chief priest).
64 BC	64 BC: Ancient Document "Edicts of Augustus and Decree of the Senate on the Judicial Process in Cyrene, 64 AD: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/ancient/augustus_001.asp
Rome Annexes Syria	64 BC: Rome Annexes Syria: The kingdom of Greece sequesters into the legs of iron on Nebuchadnezzar's statue which is Rome.
65 BC	65 BC: Caesar was elected curule aedile and spent lavishly on games to win popular favor; large loans from Crassus made these expenditures possible. There were rumors that Caesar was having an affair with Gnaeus Pompey's wife, Mucia, as well as with the wives of other prominent men.
66 BC	66 BC: After 10 years of peace tensions between the two sons of Alexander Jannaeus and Salome Alexandra, Hyrcanus II and Aristobulus II, erupted into civil war. Hyrcanus II was supported by Antipater the Idumaean (Herod the Great's father) and the Pharisees, while Aristobulus was supported by the Sadducees. The civil war ends in 6 BC when Pompey (having annexed Seleucid Syria) sided with Hyrcannus II, besieged Aristobulus II in Jerusalem, stormed the city and brought Aristobulus to Rome in Chains. "The Forts of Judaea 168 BC - AD 73 by Samuel Rocca
67 BC	68-67 BC: Caesar was elected quaestor and obtained a seat in the Senate; he married Pompeia, a granddaughter of Sulla. Caesar supported Gnaeus Pompey and helped him get an extraordinary generalship against the Mediterranean pirates, later extended to command of the war against King Mithridates in Asia Minor.
68 BC	
69 BC	69 BC: Julius Caesar spoke at the funerals of both his aunt, Julia, and his wife, Cornelia. On both occasions, he emphasized his connections with Marius and the ancient nobility of his family, descended from the first kings on his mother's side and from the gods on his father's (revealing a notable talent for self-dramatization and a conception that there was something exceptional about him).
	Phraates III becomes the King of Parthia ▲

70 BC	70 BC: Pompey and Crassus were the consuls for 70 BC.
71 BC Spartacus	Third Servile War ends—Slave uprising under leadership of Spartacus is crushed by a Roman army under Marcus Licinius Crassus. Slaves taken prisoner are crucified all naked along the Via Appia. The eventual fate of Spartacus himself is unknown, as his body was never found, but he is accounted by historians to have perished in the last battle along with his men.
72 BC	72 BC: Caesar was elected military tribune.
73 BC Spartacus' Escape	<p>73 BC, Spartacus' escape. The plot was betrayed but about 70 men seized kitchen implements, fought their way free from the school, and seized several wagons of gladiatorial weapons and armor. The escaped slaves defeated a small force sent after them, plundered the region surrounding Capua, recruited many other slaves into their ranks, and eventually retired to a more defensible position on Mount Vesuvius. The response of the Roman authorities was hampered by the absence of the Roman legions, which were already engaged in fighting a revolt in Spain and the Third Mithridatic War. Furthermore, the Romans considered the rebellion more a policing matter rather than a war. Rome dispatched militia under a praetor, which besieged the slaves on the mountain, hoping that starvation would force the slaves to surrender but were surprised when Spartacus had ropes made from vines and with his men, climbed down a cliff on the other side of the volcano, and attacked the unfortified Roman camp in the rear, killing most of them. With these successes, more and more slaves flocked to the Spartacan forces, as did “many of the herdsman and shepherds of the region”, swelling their ranks to some 70,000.</p> <p>Alarmed by the apparently unstoppable rebellion, the Senate charged Marcus Licinius Crassus, the wealthiest man in Rome and the only volunteer for the position, with ending the rebellion. The legions of Pompey returned from Spain and were ordered by the Senate to head south to aid Crassus.</p> <p>73 BC: Traditional date that Lud became King of Britain, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth. ▲</p>
73 BC	73 BC Asia Minor, Pontus: While Roman legions were engaged in battle near the Black Sea against King Mithridates a huge flaming object fell between the two armies. It was said to have a shape like a wine jar and was the color of molten lead.
74 BC Birth of Herod the Great	<p>74 BC: Birth of Herod the Great</p> <p>Herod the Great arose from a wealthy, influential Idumaeans family. The Idumaeans were the successors to the Edomites, the descendants of Esau according to the Hebrew Bible. When the Hasmonean Jewish ruler John Hyrcanus I conquered Idumea in 130-140 B.C.E., he required all Idumaeans to obey Jewish law or to leave, and thus most Idumaeans converted to Judaism.</p>
75 BC Julius Caesar kidnapped by Cilician pirates	75 BC: While sailing to Greece for further study, Julius Caesar was kidnaped by Cilician pirates and held for ransom. When informed that they intended to ask for 20 talents, he is supposed to have insisted that he was worth at least 50. He maintained a friendly, joking relationship with the pirates while the money was being raised, but warned them that he would track them down and have them crucified after he was released. He did just that, with the help of volunteers, as a warning to other pirates, but he first cut their throats to lessen their suffering because they had treated him well.
76 BC	<p>Hyrcanus II becomes high priest of Jerusalem for first time, on the death of his father, Alexander Jannaeus, until 66 BC.</p> <p>Salome Alexandra becomes queen of Judea ▲, after the death of her husband, Alexander Jannaeus, until 67 BC.</p>
77 BC	
78 BC	
79 BC	~79 BC: Caesar, on the staff of a military legate, was awarded the civic crown (oak leaves) for saving the life of a citizen in battle. His general sent him on an embassy to Nicomedes, the king of Bithynia, to obtain a fleet of ships; Caesar was successful, but subsequently he became the butt of gossip that he had persuaded the king (a homosexual) only by agreeing to sleep with him. When Sulla died in 78, Caesar returned to Rome and began a career as a orator/lawyer (throughout his life he was known as an eloquent speaker) and a life as an elegant man-about-town.

80 BC	80 BC: Sertorius keeps a white fawn as a pet, which he pretends has supernatural powers.
81 BC	
82 BC	
83 BC	
84 BC	
85 BC	
86 BC	
87 BC	
88 BC	
89 BC	
90 BC	
91 BC	
92 BC	
93 BC	
94 BC	
95 BC	
96 BC	"When a wolf entered the city it was killed in a private home. An owl was killed on the Capitol. Many places were shattered by lightning. A golden standard belonging to Jupiter was destroyed along with its capitol and column. At Faesulae the earth flowed with blood. At Arretium a spike of corn grew from a woman's nose and that same corn discharged kernels. After the city was lustrated, Ptolemy, king of Egypt, died at Cyrenae and bequeathed the Senatus Populusque Romanus as his heir." Cn. Domitio C. Cassio http://www.alexthenice.com/obsequens/text/49.html
97 BC	
98 BC	
99 BC	
100 BC The First Mechanical Computer	<p>The Antikythera mechanism, is an ancient mechanical computer designed to calculate astronomical positions. It was recovered in 1900–01 from the Antikythera wreck, but its complexity and significance were not understood until decades later. It is now thought to have been built about 150–100 BC. Perhaps the astronomer Hipparchus was the engineer who designed it since it contains a lunar mechanism which uses Hipparchus's theory for the motion of the Moon. Investigators have suggested that the ship could have been carrying it to Rome, together with other treasure looted from the island to support a triumphal parade being staged by Julius Caesar. However, the most recent findings of The Antikythera Mechanism Research Project, as published in the July 30, 2008, edition of Nature also suggest that the concept for the mechanism originated in the colonies of Corinth, which might imply a connection with Archimedes. The circumstances under which it came to be on the cargo ship are unknown. Consensus among scholars is that the mechanism itself was made in the Greek speaking world. All the instructions of the mechanism are written in Greek. Sketch is Public Domain: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Antikythera_mechanism.svg</p> 
100 BC	In the Qumran scroll known as Book of Giants (ca. 100 BC) the names of Gilgamesh and Humbaba appear as two of the antediluvian giants (in consonantal form), rendered as glgmš and ḥwbbyš.

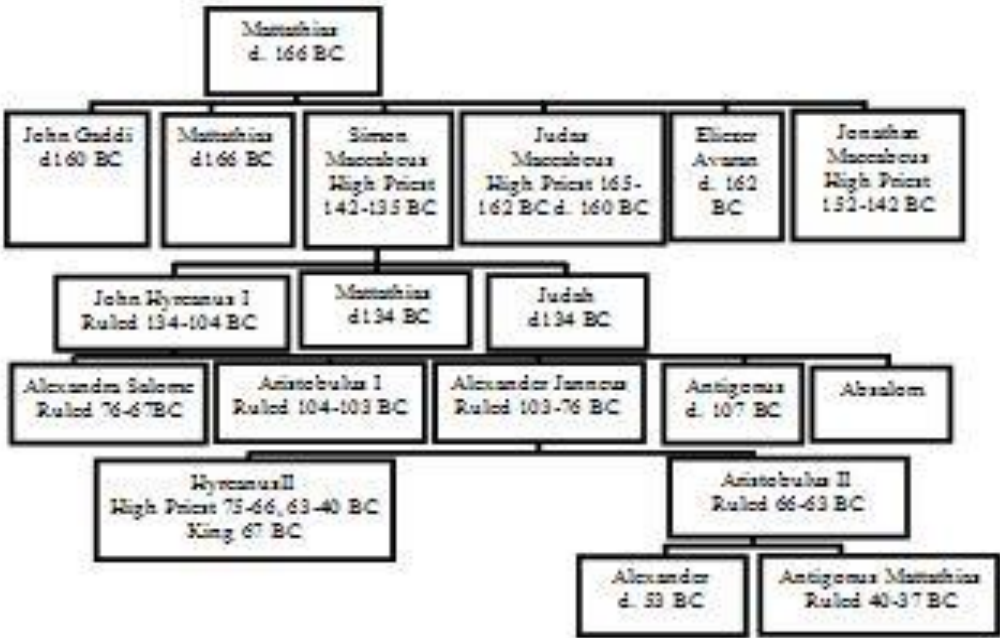
101 BC	~102-100 BC: Gaius Julius Caesar was born (by Caesarean section according to an unlikely legend) of Aurelia and Gaius Julius Caesar, a praetor. His family had noble, patrician roots, although they were neither rich nor influential in this period. His aunt Julia was the wife of Gaius Marius, leader of the Popular faction.
102 BC	
103 BC	Alexander Jannaeus ▲ succeeds his brother Aristobulus I ▼ as king and high priest of Judea, until 76 BC.
104 BC	Aristobulus I ▲ succeeds John Hyrcanus, becoming king and high priest of Judea, until 103 BC. John Hyrcanus, prince (ruler) and high priest of Judea dies ▼
105 BC	"At Trebula Mutusca before the games commenced, as the flautist was playing, black snakes surrounded the altar, when the playing stopped they slid away. On the following day they came back and were killed by the people with stones. When the doors of his temple were opened the wooden statue of Mars was found standing on its head. The Roman army was slaughtered by the Lusitanians." <i>P. Rutilio Cn. Manlio</i> http://www.alexthenice.com/obsequens/text/42.html#
106 BC	"At Amiternum when a boy was born of a slave-girl, he said 'hello'. In the territory of Perusino and in some places at Rome it rained milk. At Atellae, among many places struck by lightning, four fingers of a man were sliced off as though with a sword. Silver coinage flowed away after a flash of lightning. In the territory of Trebulanum a woman married to a Roman citizen was struck by a thunderbolt and not killed. A celestial groan was heard and javelins seemed to fall from the sky. It rained blood. At Rome a torch was seen flying through the heavens for a long time. In the temple of the Lares a flame pierced through from the akroterion to the top of a column harmlessly. Because of the consul Caepio the jury courts were shared between the senators and the equites. The rest was at peace." Q. Servilio Caepione <C.> Atilio Serrano http://www.alexthenice.com/obsequens/text/41.html
107 BC The 10 Command- ments in Mexico	A Mystery Stone, a rock in New Mexico show the Ten Commandments in ancient Hebrew. Cyrus Gordon thought that ancient peoples visited the New World before Columbus. On the top of the mountain, there are the remains of dwellings and more Hebrew writings. The organization of the dwellings on the mountaintop plateau is reminiscent of Masada. But even more convincing is the star map engraved on one of the stones that records a solar eclipse dated to Sept. 15, 107 BC. That was the date of Rosh Hashanah of that year.
108 BC	
109 BC	109 BC: Confederation of the Cimbri, Teutoni and Helvetii formed in Germany
110 BC	
111 BC	111 BC: Ancient Document "Agrarian Law" 111 BC To read translated documents see: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/ancient/agrarian_law.asp
112 BC	
113 BC	113 BC-439 AD: Germanic Wars between Germanic Tribes and the Romans. Antiochus IX Cyzicenus becomes king of Seleucid Persia
114 BC	In a series of devastating attacks ... more of a massacre, the Thracian Celts brought Roman expansion on the Balkans to a brutal halt
115 BC	
116 BC	
117 BC	
118 BC	
119 BC	119 BC: Mithridates VI or Mithradates VI ▲ also known as Mithridates the Great (Megas) and Eupator Dionysius, was king of Pontus and Armenia Minor in northern Anatolia (now in Turkey) from about 119 to 63 BC. Mithridates was a king of Persian origin, and claimed descent of King Darius the Great.
120 BC	
121 BC	
122 BC	122 BC: Ancient Document "Acilian Law on the Right to Recovery of Property Officially Extorted." To read translated documents see: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/ancient/acilian_law.asp
123 BC	
124 BC	Mithridates II ▲ succeeds Artabanus I ▼ as King of Parthia. Cleopatra II of Egypt and her brother Ptolemy VIII of Egypt reconcile.

125 BC	In Syria, Cleopatra Thea ▲ succeeds to the rule of the Seleucid Empire on the death of Seleucus V ▼ . She appoints Antiochus VIII Grypus (hood-nose) ▲ as co-ruler.
126 BC Mount Etna erupts	<p>126 BC: Egypt: Ptolemy Physcon (sausage) has Demetrius II chased and killed after Cleopatra II offers him the Egyptian throne. He gets no further than Pelusium, Demetrius was defeated in a battle at Damascus. He fled to Ptolemais but his wife Cleopatra Thea closed the gates against him. He was killed on a ship near Tyre, after his wife had deserted him. He had a miserable death -captured and possibly tortured. A civil war erupts between supporters of Physcon vs. Cleopatra II.</p> <p>In Rome, "Some temples on the Capitol were shaken by a storm at night. At Rome and around many places were destroyed by lightning. After an earth tremor Mount Etna spewed out fires from its cone wide and far. At the Liparian islands the sea boiled and burnt several ships and killed many sailors with its vapour, and a great number of dead fish were scattered about. The Liparian people too eagerly desiring them for their banquets, were ravaged by a stomach illness, to such an extent that a new plague devastated the island. According to the response of the haruspices, the prodigy portended sedition which was the case after this time." M. Aemilio L. Aurelio http://www.alexthenice.com/obsequens/text/29.html</p>
127 BC	
128 BC	
129 BC	Judea was freed from Seleucid rule on the death of Antiochus VII Sidetes in 129 BC in the Battle of Ecbatana.
130 BC Reference to Arabs and Arabia	<p>Pliny refers to the natives of Osroene and Commagene as Arabs and the region as Arabia. According to Pliny, a nomadic Arab tribe called Orrhoei occupied Edessa about 130 B.C. Orrhoei founded a small state ruled by their chieftains with the title of kings and the district was called after them Orrhoene. This name eventually changed into Osroene, in assimilation to the Parthian name Osroes or Chosroes (Khosrau), Edessa (Osroene) will become the city of the Shroud of Turin before its transfer to Constantinople.</p> <p>"When Antiochus king of Syria was fighting with a vast army, swallows made a nest in his tent. After ignoring this prodigy battle commenced and he was killed by the Parthians." C. Claudio M. Perperna http://www.alexthenice.com/obsequens/text/28.html</p> <p>The repercussions of the Seleucid siege were initially a difficult set-back for Hyrcanus. Judea faced tough economic times after the countryside was plundered and Jerusalem was under siege. Economic struggles were greatly magnified by taxes to the Seleucids enforced by Antiochus. Furthermore, Hyrcanus was forced to accompany Antiochus on his eastern campaign in 130 BC. Hyrcanus probably would have functioned as the military commander of a Jewish company in the campaign. Instead of governing a devastated Judean state, Hyrcanus was in Parthia fighting with Antiochus.</p>
132 BC	"In Italy many thousands of slaves, who had conspired, were caught with difficulty and killed through torture. In Sicily the runaway slaves slaughtered the Roman armies. Numantia was destroyed." C. Claudio M. Perperna http://www.alexthenice.com/obsequens/text/27b.html
132 BC John Hyrcanus fights for independence from the Seleucid Empire.	<p>132 BC: During his first year John Hyrcanus faced the most serious challenge to independent Judean rule from the Seleucid Empire. Antiochus VII Sidetes marched into Judea, pillaged the countryside and laid a year long siege on Jerusalem. The prolonged siege caused Hyrcanus to remove any Judean from the city who could not assist with the defense effort (Antiquities 13.240). These refugees were not allowed to pass through Antiochus' lines. Therefore, these Judeans were literally trapped in the middle of a chaotic siege. With a humanitarian crisis on his hands, Hyrcanus re-admitted his estranged Jerusalemites when the festival of Sukkot arrived. Afterwards, due to massive food shortages in Jerusalem, Hyrcanus negotiated a truce with Antiochus.</p> <p>The terms of the truce consisted of three thousand talents of silver as payment for Antiochus, breaking down the walls of Jerusalem, Judean participation in the Seleucid war against the Parthians, and once again Judean recognition of Seleucid control (Antiquities 13.245). These terms were a harsh blow to a young ruler. Furthermore, Hyrcanus needed to loot the tomb of David to pay the 3000 talents (The Wars of the Jews I 2:5).</p>
132 BC	132 BC: Ptolemy Physcon (meaning "sausage" seduced and married Cleopatra III (his wife's daughter) without divorcing Cleopatra II, who was infuriated. In 132 BC, the people of Alexandria rioted and set fire to the royal palace. Physcon, Cleopatra III, and their children escaped to Cyprus.

133 BC	133 BC: The Roman Scipio Aemilianus captures Numantia, after a siege of eight months, suffering famine and pestilence. The remnant population of 4,000 citizens, surrender and set their city on fire. Thus ends the Numantine War.	
	Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, is elected tribune of the people. He attempts to pass a law to redistribute the public land to benefit small landowners. Opposed by wealthier factions in the Roman Senate, he is killed by a group of Senators and their followers that same year.	
	133 AD: The Roman Lucius Calpurnius Piso Frugi, as consul, is sent against the slaves in Italy.	
	133 AD: Caius Marius serves under Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus at Numantia.	
134 BC	Simon Maccabee is murdered ▼ in 134 BCE by his son-in-law Ptolemy, He is succeeded by his son John ▲ who took the title Hyrcanus. He was the son of Simon Maccabaeus and hence the nephew of Judas Maccabaeus, Jonathan Maccabaeus and their siblings, whose story is told in the deuterocanonical books of 1 Maccabees and 2 Maccabees, in the Talmud, and in Josephus. John was not present at a banquet at which his father and his two brothers were murdered, purportedly by his brother-in-law Ptolemy. He attained to his father's former offices, that of high priest and king (although some Jews never accepted any of the Hasmoneans as being legitimate kings, as they were not lineal descendants of David).	
135 BC	135 BC: Eunus starts a slave revolt, following the murder of Damophilus at Enna. Cleon joins Eunus' revolt. The praetor Hypsaeus is defeated by the rebel slaves. Livy: "When the Servile War in Sicily could not be suppressed by the praetors, consul Gaius Fulvius was sent. This war was started by a Syrian slave named Eunus, who gathered rural slaves, opened the workhouses, and expanded his band to the size of an army. Another slave, Cleon, gathered seventy thousand slaves, and the Roman army was frequently defeated when the slave armies had united." Book 56:9-11	
136 BC	136 BC: Confucianism is adopted as the state religion in China by the emperor Wu Di.	
137 BC	137 BC: Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, quaestor in Spain, observes that slave labor has displaced small freeheld farms.	
138 BC	138 BC: Mithridates I, King of Parthia ▼ dies, succeeded by Phraates II. ▲	
139 BC	In 139 BC, Viriathus, Lusitanian leader of the Lusitanian tribes in Hispania (Portugal) was killed in his sleep by three of his companions, Audax, Ditalcus and Minurus, who had been sent as emissaries to the Romans and were bribed by Marcus Popillius Laenas. The Roman general Servilius Caepio had them executed, declaring " Rome does not pay traitors. "	
140 BC Simon Macca-bee	In 140 BCE, Simon Maccabee is recognized by an assembly of the priests, leaders and elders as high priest, military commander and ruler of Israel. Their decree became the basis of the Hasmonean kingdom.	
	•Demetrius' son continued the policies of his father and maintained his alliance with Simon and Judea. •Unfortunately, Demetrius II was captured by the Parthians in 140 BCE and removed from power.	
141 BC	141 BC: Babylon is in complete desolation and obscurity...as prophesized. →→→	
	141 BC: Wu of Han, ▲ seventh emperor of the Chinese Han Dynasty, 141-87 BC; during his reign, there will be a vast territorial expansion and he will organize a strong and centralized Chinese Confucian state (d. 87 BC)	
142 BC	142 BC: Simon Maccabee ▲ succeeds his brother Jonathan. He is the last remaining son of Mattathias.	
	142 BC, during the reign of Seleucid monarch Demetrius, that the Greeks finally have enough of the fighting and sign a peace treaty with Simon, the last survivor of the five sons of Mattathias.	
	142 BCE Jonathan (Maccabee) ▼ was assassinated by Diodotus Tryphon, a pretender to the Seleucid throne	
	142 BC: Diodotus Tryphon ▲ seizes the throne of the Seleucid Empire.	
142 BC: Rome: First stone bridge over the Tiber river completed.		

143 BC	143 BC: Celtiberian War ends when Quintus Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus crushes the rebels.
144 BC	144 BC: Aqua Marcia aqueduct built at Rome.
145 BC Physcon takes his revenge.	145 BC: Greece is conquered by Rome as prophesied in Daniel on Nebuchadnezzar's Statue.
	145 BC: Hipparchus determines the length of the tropical year.
145 BC	145 BC: After Ptolemy Physcon (meaning "sausage") assassinated Ptolemy VII, he "took his revenge on the intellectuals of Alexandria who had opposed him, engaging in mass purges and expulsions that included Aristarchus of Samothrace and Apollodorus, leaving Alexandria a changed city. In 145 BC, "he expelled all intellectuals: philologists, philosophers, professors of geometry, musicians, painters, schoolteachers, physicians and others, with the result that these brought 'education to Greeks and barbarians elsewhere,' as mentioned by an author who may have been one of the king's victims" (Meneclis of Barca, FGrHist 270 F 9)
	145 BC: Ptolemy VII ▲▼ becomes king of Egypt briefly, then is assassinated by Ptolemy VIII. ▲ (When Philometor died on campaign in 145 BC, Cleopatra II had her son proclaimed Ptolemy VII, but Physcon (meaning "Sausage") returned, proposed joint rule and marriage to Cleopatra II, his sister. He then had the unlucky youth assassinated during the wedding feast. He took the throne as "Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II", the name deliberately recalling his ancestor Ptolemy III Euergetes, and had himself proclaimed as pharaoh in 144 BC)
146 BC Greece and Carthage conquered by Rome.	145 BC: Syria: In the Battle of Antioch, Ptolemy VI Philometor ▼ defeats the Seleucid usurper Alexander Balas, but dies in the battle.
	146 BC: With Carthage and Greece conquered, Rome becomes the sole superpower in the Mediterranean world, a distinction it will continue to hold for approximately the next 700 years.
	146 BC: Battle of Corinth—The Romans under Lucius Mummius defeat the Achaean League under Critolaus near Corinth. Corinth is destroyed, and the Achaean League dissolved. Greece becomes a Roman province. The Romans strip Corinth of its art treasures and ship them back to Rome. With Greece under Rome's control, a new chapter was added to Rome's history called the Greco-Roman Era.
147 BC	146 BC: Africa: Carthage falls to Roman forces under Scipio Aemilianus. The walls are finally breached and the city is completely destroyed by order of the Roman Senate, despite Scipio's protests. End of the Third Punic War.
	Macedonia becomes a part of the Roman empire.
147 BC	147 BC: Demetrius II▲ of Syria returns to Syria. (approximate) with the backing of Ptolemy VI Philometor, king of Egypt, regained his father's throne. The Egyptian king also divorced his daughter Cleopatra Thea from Balas and remarried her to Demetrius.
	147 BC: In Spain, the Celtic king Viriathus, rallies Lusitanian resistance to Rome.
148 BC	148 BC: Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus divides Numidia (North Africa) between the three sons of the recently deceased Masinissa. ▼
149 BC	149 BC: Andiscus, ▲ the last king of Macedon, ascends to the throne.
150 BC	150 BC: Alexander Balas became king of Syria and Pergamum containing the remnant of the Seleucid empire in 150 BC by defeating Demetrius Soter. Alexander Balas initially had the strong support of Ptolemy VI and was married to Ptolemy's daughter Cleopatra Thea. After obtaining the throne, Alexander abandoned himself to a life of debauchery, losing the support of his subjects.
151 BC	151 BC: Agnimitra▲ succeeds his father Pusyamitra Sunga ▼ as emperor of the Sunga dynasty.
152 BC	152 BC: Seleucid Empire: The pretender to the Seleucid throne, Alexander Balas, makes contact with Jonathan Maccabeus offering him terms even more favorable than those offered by the king Demetrius I Soter. In particular, Alexander offers him the official appointment as High Priest in Jerusalem. In response, Jonathan withdraws his support from Demetrius and declares his allegiance to Alexander. Thus Jonathan becomes the first member of his family to achieve appointment as High Priest.

153 BC Jonathan Maccabeus (The Hammer) becomes High Priest of Jerusalem	<p>153 BC: The uprisings in Rome's Hispanic provinces oblige the year's consuls to take office earlier than the traditional date of 15 March, a change that becomes permanent. Some suggest that, as a consequence, 1 January becomes the first day of the Roman year.</p> <p>153 BC: The Seleucid king Demetrius I Soter's relations with Attalus II Philadelphus of Pergamum and Ptolemy VI Philometor of Egypt deteriorate to the point where they support a rival claimant to the Syrian throne, Alexander Balas, who claims to be the son of the former Seleucid king Antiochus IV Epiphanes and, therefore, a first cousin of Demetrius. He has been "discovered" by Heracleides, a former minister of Antiochus IV and brother of Timarchus, who has been executed by Demetrius I Soter in 160 BC after leading a revolt against him in Media.</p>
153 BC Jonathan Maccabeus (The Hammer) becomes High Priest of Jerusalem	<p>Jan 1st becomes first of the year.</p> <p>153 BC: As a result of the rise of the pretender, Alexander Balas, Demetrius I Soter is forced to recall most of his garrisons in Judea. To retain control of Judea, he makes a bid to gain the loyalty of Jonathan Maccabeus, whom he permits to recruit an army and to take back the hostages that the Syrians are holding in the city of Acre. Jonathan gladly accepts these terms, takes up residence in Jerusalem and begins to fortify the city, becoming "High Priest of Jerusalem" until 143 BC.</p>
154 BC	154 BC: The Egyptian king Ptolemy VI Philometor defeats his brother, Ptolemy VIII Euergetes, after he attempts to seize Cyprus by force. Nevertheless Philometor restores his brother to Cyrenaica, marries one of his daughters to him, and grants him a grain subsidy.
155 BC	155 BC: Bactria: Menander I ▲(known as Milinda in Sanskrit and Pali) begins his reign as king of the Indo-Greek Kingdom. His territories cover the eastern dominions of the divided Greek empire of Bactria (Panjshir and Kapisa) and extend to the modern Pakistani province of Punjab, most of the Indian states of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and the Jammu region. His capital is considered to have been Sagala, a prosperous city in northern Punjab believed to be modern Sialkot.
156 BC	156 BC: The first Dalmatian war begins.
157 BC	<p>157 BC Roman Republic: During his time in Carthage, Cato is so struck by the evidence of Carthaginian prosperity that he is convinced that the security of Rome now depends on the annihilation of Carthage. From this time on, Cato keeps repeating the cry "Ceterum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam" ("Moreover, I advise that Carthage must be destroyed") at the end of all his speeches, no matter what subject they concern.</p> <p>157 BC: Jonathan Maccabeus is recognized by the Seleucids as a minor king within their dominions.</p>
158 BC	158 BC Asia Minor: Turkey: Pergamum: Attalus II Philadelphus,▲ the 2nd son of Attalus I Soter of Pergamum, ascends the throne following the death of his elder brother, Eumenes II. ▼




158 BC	158 BC: At the request of the Romans, Ariarathes V, king of Cappadocia, rejects a proposal from the Seleucid king, Demetrius I, for him to marry the sister of Demetrius I. In response, Seleucid forces attack Cappadocia and remove Ariarathes V from the Cappadocian throne. Demetrius I then replaces him with Orophernes Nicephorus, a supposed son of the late king, Ariarathes IV. With Ariarathes V deprived of his kingdom, he flees to Rome.
159 BC	159 BC: With the Seleucid victory in Judea over the Maccabees, Alcimus▲ is re-established as the Jewish high priest and a strong force is left in Jerusalem to support him. However, he does not enjoy his triumph for long as he dies soon after from a paralytic stroke.
160 BC	Those Jews who sought the continuation of the war were led by Judah Maccabee▼. On his death in battle in 160 BCE, Judah was succeeded as army commander by his younger brother, Jonathan▲, who was already High Priest.
161 BC	161 BC: The Jewish High Priest Menelaus▼, who is supported by the Hellenist party, is removed from office and is executed. His successor is a moderate member of the Hellenist party, Alcimus. However, when Alcimus executes sixty Jews who are opposed to him, he finds himself in open conflict with the Maccabees. Alcimus flees from Jerusalem and goes to Damascus to ask the Seleucid king, Demetrius I, for help.
162 BC The Official Return of The Temple to the Jews	162 BC: Seleucid Empire: The Maccabees, under the leadership of Judas Maccabeus, continue their struggle against the Seleucids and persecute the Hellenising faction in Judea.
	162 BC: Seleucid Empire: Seleucid forces still control the Acra, a strong fortress within Jerusalem that faces the Temple Mount. Judas Maccabeus lays siege to the fortress and in response, the Seleucid general and regent to the young Seleucid king Antiochus V, Lysias, approaches Jerusalem and besieges Beth-zachariah, 25 kilometres from the city. Judas lifts his own siege on the Acra, and leads his army south to Beth-zachariah. In the ensuing Battle of Beth-zachariah, the Seleucids achieve their first major victory over the Maccabees, and Judas is forced to withdraw to Jerusalem.
	162 BC: Seleucid Empire: Jerusalem: Lysias then lays siege to the city. Just when capitulation by the Maccabees seems imminent, Lysias has to withdraw when the commander-in-chief under the late Seleucid king Antiochus IV Epiphanes, Philip, rebels against him. As a result, Lysias decides to propose a peaceful settlement which is accepted by the Maccabees. The terms of peace involve the restoration of religious freedom, permission for the Jews to live in accordance with their own laws, and the official return of the Temple in Jerusalem to the Jews.
162 BC The Official Return of The Temple to the Jews	162 BC: Seleucid Empire: Jerusalem: With the aid of the Greek statesman and historian Polybius, the son of the former Seleucid king Seleucus IV Philopator, Demetrius escapes from Rome, where he has been held as a hostage for many years, and returns to Syria to claim the throne from his nephew Antiochus V. In the resulting dispute, Antiochus V and his regent, Lysias, are overthrown and put to death. Demetrius then establishes himself on the Seleucid throne.
	162 BC : Georgia: The king of Caucasian Iberia, Saurmag I▼ , dies. Having no son, he is succeeded by his son-in-law, Mirian. ▲
163 BC	163 BC Formice: "In the consulship of Tiberius Gracchus and Manius Juventus at Capua the sun was seen by night. At Formice two suns were seen by day. The sky was afire. In Cephallenia a trumpet seemed to sound from the sky. There was a rain of earth. A windstorm demolished houses and laid crops flat in the field. By night an apparent sun shone at Pisaurum." - Obsequens, Prodigiorum, Ch 114
164 BC	164 BC: The Egyptian King Ptolemy VI Philometor is expelled from Alexandria by his brother Ptolemy VIII Euergetes and flees to Rome to seek support.
165 BC	165 BC: Artaxias I, King of Armenia, is taken captive by the Seleucid king Antiochus IV Epiphanes when he attacks Armenia. Artaxias is forced to recognize Antiochus IV's suzerainty over Armenia before he is released.

166 BC The Revolt of the Maccabees	<p>166 BC: The Battle of Emmaus takes place between the Jewish rebels led by Judas Maccabeus and Seleucid forces sent by Antiochus IV and led by Lysias and his general, Gorgias. In the ensuing battle, Judas Maccabeus and his men succeed in repelling Gorgias and forcing his army out of Judea and down to the coastal plain in what is an important victory in the war for Judea's independence.</p> <p>166 BC: The Battle of Beth Horon is fought between Jewish forces led by Judas Maccabeus and a Seleucid army. Maccabeus gains the element of surprise and successfully routs the much larger Syrian army.</p> <p>166 BC: The leader of the Jewish revolt against Syria rule, Mattathias, dies and his third son, Judas, assumes leadership of the revolt in accordance with the deathbed disposition of his father.</p> <p>166 BC: The Seleucid king Antiochus IV mounts a campaign against the Parthians who are threatening his empire in the east. He leaves his chancellor, Lysias, with responsibility for the government of southern Syria and the guardianship of his son.</p>
167 BC The abomination that causes desecration	<p>Dec 25, 167 BC: “And on the five and twentieth day of the month they (Antiochus) sacrificed upon the altar of the idol that was over against the altar of God.”</p> <p>First Book of the Maccabees Chapter One http://st-takla.org/pub_Deuterocanon/Deuterocanon-Apocrypha_EI-Asfar_EI-Kanoneya_EI-Tanya__8-First-of-Maccabees.html#Chapter%201 Antiochus IV rededicated the Jewish Temple as a temple to Zeus, picturing himself as god. This event occurred on December 25th, 167 BC. He offered a pig to Zeus on the altar of God. He also persecuted the Jews with death if they followed their religion. The desecration of the Jewish Temple by Antiochus IV caused a reaction, known as the Maccabean rebellion.</p>
168 BC	<p>168 BC: the fall of Macedon to the Romans.</p>
169 BC Antiochus IV takes his wrath out on the Jews	<p>“He (Antiochus) also emptied it of its secret treasures, and left nothing at all remaining; and by this means cast the Jews into great lamentation, for he forbade them to offer those daily sacrifices which they used to offer to God, according to the law. And when he had pillaged the whole city, some of the inhabitants he slew, and some he carried captive, together with their wives and children, so that the multitude of those captives that were taken alive amounted to about ten thousand. He also burnt down the finest buildings; and when he had overthrown the city walls, he built a citadel in the lower part of the city, for the place was high, and overlooked the temple; on which account he fortified it with high walls and towers, and put into it a garrison of Macedonians. However, in that citadel dwelt the impious and wicked part of the [Jewish] multitude, from whom it proved that the citizens suffered many and sore calamities. And when the king had built an idol altar upon God's altar, he slew swine upon it, and so offered a sacrifice neither according to the law, nor the Jewish religious worship in that country.”</p> <p>“He (Antiochus) also commanded them not to circumcise their sons, and threatened to punish any that should be found to have transgressed his injunction. He also appointed overseers, who should compel them to do what he commanded. And indeed many Jews there were who complied with the king's commands, either voluntarily, or out of fear of the penalty that was denounced. But the best men, and those of the noblest souls, did not regard him, but did pay a greater respect to the customs of their country than concern as to the punishment which he threatened to the disobedient; on which account they every day underwent great miseries and bitter torments; for they were whipped with rods, and their bodies were torn to pieces, and were crucified, while they were still alive, and breathed.”</p> <p>“They also strangled those women and their sons whom they had circumcised, as the king had appointed, hanging their sons about their necks as they were upon the crosses. (As fathers hung on the cross in the agony of crucifixion, they had to watch as their wives and their sons were hung from their necks) And if there were any sacred book of the law found, it was destroyed, and those with whom they were found miserably perished also.”</p> <p>http://www.bu.edu/mzank/Jerusalem/tx/Antiquities12.htm</p>

169 BC Antiochus IV takes his wrath out on the Jews	<p>"So he left the temple bare, and took away the golden candlesticks, and the golden altar [of incense], and table [of shew-bread that Ptolemy II gave to the Jews in exchange for the Septuagint], and the altar [of burnt-offering]; and did not abstain from even the veils, which were made of fine linen and scarlet. He also emptied it of its secret treasures, and left nothing at all remaining; and by this means cast the Jews into great lamentation, for he forbade them to offer those daily sacrifices which they used to offer to God, according to the law. And when he had pillaged the whole city, some of the inhabitants he slew, and some he carried captive, together with their wives and children, so that the multitude of those captives that were taken alive amounted to about ten thousand. He also burnt down the finest buildings; and when he had overthrown the city walls, he built a citadel in the lower part of the city, for the place was high, and overlooked the temple; on which account he fortified it with high walls and towers, and put into it a garrison of Macedonians.</p> <p>However, in that citadel dwelt the impious and wicked part of the [Jewish] multitude, from whom it proved that the citizens suffered many and sore calamities."</p> <p>http://www.bu.edu/mzank/Jerusalem/tx/Antiquities12.htm</p>
170 BC Day of Eleusis	170-168 BC: The Sixth Syrian War. Antiochus chooses at the "Day of Eleusis" A circle is drawn in the sand around Antiochus IV and he is told not to step out of the circle until he gives Rome an answer. Antiochus wisely succumbs to the wishes of Rome. Syria's power is diminished. Antiochus IV is humiliated. This days marks the Biblical Beginning of Rome (the legs of iron) on Nebuchadnezzar's statue. Syria will be annexed by Rome.
171 BC	<p>The first Roman colony outside Italy is founded at Carteia in southern Hispania after Iberian-born descendants of Roman soldiers appear before the Roman Senate to request a town to live in and are given Carteia, which is named Colonia Libertinorum Carteia.</p> <p>171 BC: the Romans declare war on Macedonia and send troops to Thessaly. Beginning of the 3rd Macedonian war.</p>
172 BC	172 BC: Eumenes II of Pergamum travels to Rome to warn the Roman Senate of the danger from Perseus of Macedon. On his return from Rome, Eumenes II is nearly killed at Delphi and Perseus is suspected of being the instigator.
173 BC	
174 BC	
175 BC	<p>Antiochus IV Epiphanes ▲ (brother of Seleucus IV) Polybius says of him, from Athenians, lib. v.: "He was every man's companion: he resorted to the common shops, and prattled with the workmen: he frequented the common taverns, and ate and drank with the meanest fellows, singing debauched songs."</p> <p>175 BC: Seleucus IV died. ▼ Heliodorus is said to have assassinated Seleucus, desiring to rule in his stead. Aspirations are cast as to possible complicity by Antiochus IV, Seleucus' brother.</p> <p>"When the corpses of men and cattle were strewn around because of a terrible plague, Libitina was unable to cope, and no vulture appeared. The Celtiberians were destroyed." M. Lepido Q. Mucio</p>
176 BC	April or May 176 BC: Cleopatra I died. ▼ Her death was followed by a rupture between the Ptolemaic and Seleucid courts, on the old question of Coele-Syria.
177 BC	
178 BC Seleucus IV Philopator sent his treasurer Heliodorus to Jerusalem to seize funds.	<p>◀In 178 BC Seleucus IV Philopator (187-175 BC), son of Antiochus III sent his treasurer Heliodorus to Jerusalem to seize funds in an effort to rebuild the coffers of an empire financially wiped out by war. He oppressed Israel through taxation. http://www.pytlik.com/observe/daniel/prophecies/ch11-2.html</p> <p>There is a well-known Greek inscription on tablets at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem called "the Heliodorus inscription" which announces the appointment of Heliodorus as the viceroy of Seleucus in charge of all the temples in the kingdom.</p> <p>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heliodorus_(minister) Heliodorus</p> <p>"Treasurer or ...chancellor of Seleucus IV Philopator. At the instigation of Apollonius, Seleucus sent Heliodorus to Jerusalem to seize the treasure of the Temple. The high priest Onias resisted him, pleading that the money in the treasury was reserved for widows and orphans.</p> <p>but Heliodorus forced his way into the Temple. There he was stopped by the apparition of a horseman charging upon him, while two young men scourged him pitilessly. Heliodorus was carried out of the Temple insensible; and only by the offering of the high priest was he restored to consciousness. Heliodorus therefore left the treasure untouched, and returned to Seleucus with an account of his experience. Questioned by him as to whom he should next send to Jerusalem for the treasure, Heliodorus advised him to send his worst enemy, the enemy whose destruction he most desired (II Macc. iii. 7-iv. 1)."</p> <p>http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/view.jsp?artid=562&letter=H&search=Heliodorus</p>

178 BC	In Rome: "The forum along with many other places around about were burnt by fire, without a shred of evidence the shrine of Venus was consumed by flames. The fire in Vesta's inner sanctuary went out. On the orders of the pontifex maximus, M. Aemilius, a [Vestal] Virgin was killed by flogging, although she claimed that the fire would not go out any more. After ceremonies of supplication were held, the wars in Spain and Histria progressed well." M. Iunio <A.> Manlio http://www.alexthenice.com/obsequens/text/8.html
179 BC	179 BC: Philip V of Macedon dies ▼ at Amphipolis in Macedonia, grieving for having put his younger son Demetrius to death, at the instigation of his older son Perseus. Nevertheless, he is succeeded by his son Perseus. ▲ "Through continuous rain several standards on the Capitol were cast down. At Rome and the surrounding area several places were struck by lightning. During a lectisternium to Jupiter the heads of the gods turned round because of an earth tremor; a dish with its coverings, which had been placed next to Jupiter, fell down. Mice gnawed away at the olives on the table." Q. Fulvio L. Manlio http://www.alexthenice.com/obsequens/text/7.html
180 BC	
181 BC	181 BC Ptolemy V died ▼ at some 28 years of age, some say by poisoning. He spent most of his reign putting out fires.
182 BC	182 BC Ptolemy VIII Physcon reigns in Alexandria, the brother of Ptolemy VI who was captured by Antiochus IV. The wife of both was their full blooded sister, Cleopatra II. Ptolemy VIII Physcon reigned free from Antiochus IV. Ptolemy VIII seduced and married his wife's daughter Cleopatra III without divorcing his wife, Cleopatra II. This caused a riot. He killed their son, the 12 year old Ptolemy Memphitis, son of his first wife, and sent the dismembered pieces to her.
183 BC Hannibal commits suicide	183 BC: The Roman statesman Titus Quinctius Flaminius is sent to the court of Prusias I, king of Bithynia, to demand the surrender of the former Carthaginian statesman and general Hannibal. When Hannibal finds out that Prusias is about to agree to the Roman demands and thus betray him, he poisons himself in the village of Libyssa in Bithynia. The town of Messene, Greece, rebels against the Achaean League. When the Achaean League's general, Philopoemen, intervenes to try and control the rebellion, he is captured during a skirmish and imprisoned. He is then given poison to take so that he can die honourably. Philopomen was a Greek general and statesman, strategos of the Achaean League on eight occasions and a major figure in the demise of Sparta as a Greek power. In Rome: "A tempestuous storm created havoc in the city. It cast down the bronze standards on the Capitol, overturned the standards in the Circus Maximus with their columns, it shattered the akroteria of several temples, having torn several off at the summit. A three-footed mule was born at Reate. The shrine of Apollo at Caietae was struck by lightning." L. Aemilio Paulo Cn. Baebio Tamphilo http://www.alexthenice.com/obsequens/text/5.html
184 BC	184 BC: Cato the Elder, along with his colleague, Lucius Valerius Flaccus, is elected censors in Rome. Already the champion of the ancient, austere Roman way of life, Cato, now inaugurates a puritanical campaign. He aims at preserving the mos majorum ("ancestral custom") and combating all Greek influences, which he believes are undermining the older Roman standards of morality. He passes measures taxing luxury and strictly revises the list of persons eligible for the Senate. Abuses by tax gatherers are brought under control, and public building is promoted as a worthy cause.
185 BC	185 BC: Roman Republic: The Roman general Scipio Africanus and his brother Lucius are accused by Cato the Elder and his supporters of having received bribes from the late Seleucid king Antiochus III. Scipio defies his accusers, reminds the Romans of their debt to him, and retires to his country house at Liternum in Campania. However, Cato is successful in breaking the political influence of Lucius Scipio and Scipio Africanus. 185 BC: India: Pusyamitra Sunga ▲ assassinates the Mauryan emperor Brhadrata ▼, which brings an end to that dynasty, after which he founds the Sunga dynasty.
186 BC	186 BC: The rapid spread of the Bacchanalia cult throughout the Roman Republic, which, it is claimed, indulges in all kinds of crimes and political conspiracies at its nocturnal meetings, leads to the Roman Senate issuing a decree, the Senatus consultum de Bacchanalibus, by which the Bacchanalia are prohibited throughout all Italy except in certain special cases which must be approved specifically by the Senate.
187 BC	187 BC: At his father's death, Seleucus IV Philopater ▲ inherits his father's kingdom, and his debt to Rome. In order to release Antiochus IV from Rome's ransom, Seleucus must send his son, Demetrius, in the place of his brother, Antiochus IV.

188 BC	188 AD: Himiko (aka, Pimiko)▲ is said to have begun her reign in Japan.
189 BC	In 189 BC, Antiochus III sent his younger son, Antiochus IV Epiphanes to Rome to be held as hostage to ensure Antiochus' payments to Rome. The boy stayed in Rome for twelve long years until after his father's death. Antiochus III dies in 187 BC. ▼
	189 BC: Cato the Elder criticizes the consul Marcus Fulvius Nobilior for giving awards to Roman soldiers for doing ordinary tasks such as digging wells.
	189 BC: The defeat of Antiochus III by the Romans in the Battle of Magnesia robs the Aetolian League of its principal foreign ally and makes it impossible for them to stand alone in continued opposition to Rome. The League is forced to sign a peace treaty with Rome that makes it a subject ally of the Republic. Although the League continues to exist in name, the power of the League is broken by the treaty and it never again constitutes a significant political or military force.
190 BC	<p>Born 190 BC: The only Babylonian astronomer known to have supported a heliocentric model of planetary motion was Seleucus of Seleucia (b. 190 BC). Seleucus is known from the writings of Plutarch. He supported the heliocentric theory where the Earth rotated around its own axis which in turn revolved around the Sun. According to Plutarch, Seleucus even proved the heliocentric system, but it is not known what arguments he used.</p> <p>Otto E. Neugebauer (1945): "The History of Ancient Astronomy Problems and Methods", Journal of Near Eastern Studies 4 (1), p. 1–38.</p> <p>George Sarton (1955): "Chaldaean Astronomy of the Last Three Centuries B. C.", Journal of the American Oriental Society 75 (3), p. 166–173 [169].</p> <p>William P. D. Wightman (1951, 1953): The Growth of Scientific Ideas, Yale University Press p.38.</p>
191 BC	191 BC: The Roman calendar, which is four months ahead of the seasons, is adjusted by Lex Acilia de intercalando.
	191 BC: The Romans under Manius Acilius Glabrio and Cato the Elder cut the Seleucid king Antiochus III off from his reinforcements in Thrace and outflank his position at the pass of Thermopylae in the Battle of Thermopylae.
192 BC	<p>In 192 BC, Antiochus III made his move towards Greece but was soundly defeated a year later at the Battle of Thermopylae. He then resorted to a sea battle to keep the Romans out of his territory, but was again defeated. He called for 70,000 reinforcements. Roman troops under Scipio were half that strength when they met at Magnesia about 50 miles north of Ephesus. But the Roman's superior military training and tactics so badly defeated Antiochus that he was completely wiped out in a humiliating defeat that led to a complete and total surrender. He had to pay a tribute equivalent to 30 million dollars. He was ruined.</p>
	Fulfillment of Daniel 11:18—19
193 BC	Fulfillment of Daniel 11:17
194 BC	At about the same time as Cleopatra I's marriage to Ptolemy V in 194/3, her sister Antiochis married Ariarathes of Cappadocia, and Antiochus III attempted to marry another sister, name unknown, to Eumenes of Pergamum, who rejected her (Appian, Syriaca 1.5
195 BC The Battle of Banyais	195 BC: Battle of Banyais. The Fifth Syrian War ended at the Battle of Banyais, between Antiochus III (King of the Seleucid Empire) and Ptolemy V of Egypt. The Egyptians were defeated by Antiochus' forces, and were forced to cede all their territory, with the exception of the Sinai Desert, to the Seleucids.
	Fulfillment of Dan 11:6
	Antiochus III married his daughter Laodice to this Antiochus in 195 (Appian, Syriaca 1.4 -- the first incestuous marriage amongst the Seleucids).
196 BC	
197 BC	
198 BC	

199 BC	199 BC: The Roman law, Lex Porcia, is proposed by the tribune P. Porcius Laeca to give Roman citizens in Italy and provinces the right of appeal in capital cases.
200 BC	<p>200 BC - The Seleucid Empire deteriorated to half its kingdom and former glory.</p> <p>200 BC: An object , which appears to be in the form of an airplane, (before airplanes were invented) was found in 1898 in a tomb at Saqqara, Egypt and was later dated as having been created near 200 BC. http://www.world-mysteries.com/sar_7.htm</p> 
201 BC	Philip V of Macedon captures Samos and the Egyptian fleet
202 BC	202 BC: Fifth Syrian War. The Battle of Panion.
203 BC	203 BC: Masinissa ▲ becomes king of both the Massyli and the Massaesyli tribes in Numidia and remains a loyal ally to the Romans.
204 BC Ptolemy V Epiphanes	<p>204 BC: Having lost his alliance with the Numidian chief Masinissa, the Carthaginian general, Hasdrubal Gisco, finds a new ally in the Numidian king Syphax, who marries Sophonisba, Hasdrubal's daughter, whom until his defection to Rome has been betrothed to Masinissa.</p> <p>204 BC: The Battle of Crotona is fought between Hannibal's Carthaginian army, and a Roman force led by Publius Sempronius Tuditanus, with no decisive outcome for either side.</p> <p>204 BC: Ptolemy V Epiphanes becomes Pharaoh. ▲</p>
205 BC Ptolemy IV Philopator dies.	<p>"The Egyptians and the Greek-Macedonians of Alexandria, exasperated at Agathocles outrages (Ptolemy IV's friend at court who had manipulated his situation to gain the throne after Ptolemy IV's death), rose against him. They surrounded the palace in the night, and forced their way in. Agathocles and his sister implored in the most abject manner that their lives might be spared, but in vain. The former was killed by his friends, that he might not be exposed to a more cruel fate. Agathoclea with her sisters, and Oenanthe, their mother, who had taken refuge in a temple, were dragged forth, and in a state of nakedness exposed to the fury of the multitude, who literally tore them limb from limb. All their relations and those who had had any share in the murder of Eurydice were likewise put to death."</p> <p>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agathoclea</p> <p>"All of them were then handed over together to the mob, and some began to bite them, others to stab them, others to gouge out their eyes. As soon as any of them fell, the body was torn limb from limb until they had mutilated them all" ~Polybius</p> <p>http://www.touregypt.net/featurestories/ptolemy4.htm</p>
205 BC	<p>205 BC: The worship of the cult of Magna Mater is introduced to Rome from Phrygia.</p> <p>205 B.C. – Roman authors write about showers of stones falling from the sky, terrifying local population; Senate orders a conical meteorite known as the Needle of Cybele, worshipped in Asia Minor, be brought to Rome</p> <p>205 BC: Ptolemy IV Philopator dies. ▼</p>
206 BC	206 BC: Antiochus III marches across the Hindu Kush into the Kabul valley and renews a friendship with the Indian king Sophagasenus.
207 BC Hannibal	207 BC: The Battle of the Metaurus, fought near the Metaurus River in Umbria, is a pivotal battle during the Second Punic War between Rome and Carthage. The Carthaginians are led by Hannibal's brother Hasdrubal Barca, and the Roman armies are led by the consuls Marcus Livius Salinator and Gaius Claudius Nero. The Carthaginian army is defeated by the Romans and Hasdrubal is killed in the battle. This major loss by the Carthaginians ends Hannibal's hopes of success in Italy.

208 BC	208 BC: The Roman general Marcus Claudius Marcellus is killed in battle while fighting Hannibal inconclusively near Venusia, Apulia.
209 BC	209 BC: Mete Khan inherits Teoman's Hun confederations and founds the Xiongnu Empire. The beginning of his rule is accepted as the formation of the first systematic Turkic army. Mete's forces push into Northern China, threatening the Qin Empire and forcing them to further fortify the Great Wall.
210 BC	210 BC: Egypt: Arsinoe III, wife and sister of King Ptolemy IV gives birth to the future Ptolemy V Epiphanes. Thereafter, she is sequestered in the palace, while Ptolemy's depraved male and female favourites ruin both the king and his government of Egypt. Although Arsinoe III disapproves of the sordid state of the court, she is unable to exert any influence. 210 BC: The famine and inflation facing Rome is eased with the pacification by the Romans of Sicily.
211 BC	211 BC: Arsaces II ▲ succeeds his father Arsaces I ▼ as King of Parthia.
212 BC	212 BC: Antiochia, the sister of Antiochus III, has her husband Xerxes of Armenia assassinated.
213 BC	213 BC: Emperor Qin Shi Huang orders all Confucian writings destroyed.
214 BC	214 BC: Roman legions led by Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus defeat Hanno's Carthaginian forces in a battle near Beneventum, thus denying Hannibal much needed reinforcements. 214 BC "At Hadria an altar was seen in the sky and about it the forms of men in white clothes." - Julius Obsequens, Prodigiorum Libellus, Ch. 66
215 BC	215 BC: Philip V of Macedon and Hannibal negotiate an alliance under which they pledge mutual support and defence. Specifically, they agree to support each other against Rome,
216 BC	216 BC: A revolt of the Egyptian peasants is put down by Ptolemy IV.
217 BC	Fulfilment of Dan 11:10-11 ◀Spring 217: Battle of Raphia (Polybius 5.79 etc.) Antiochus III attacks Ptolemy IV but is defeated in humiliation. The largest battle since the Battle of Ipses. Antiochus III is humiliated by his defeat at the Battle of Raphia against an incapable ruler, in spite of now having Ptolemy's defected general Theodotus. 217 BC "At Faleri the sky had seemed to be rent as it were with a great fissure and through the opening a bright light had shone." - Livy, History, Book XXII, Ch. 1
218 BC Hannibal	Winter 218-217: Antiochus wintered in Ptolemais (Polybius 5.71.12). Spring 218: Renewal of the campaign of war (Polybius 5.68). 218 BC Rome: Glowing lamps were seen in the sky at Praeneste, a shield was observed at Arpi and in the Amiterno district, the sky was all on fire, and men in white garments appear. 218 BC: Hannibal crosses the Alps "We will either find a way...or make one." to engage the Roman army.
219 BC	Winter 219-218: Antiochus besieged Dura (Polybius 5.66).
219 BC	The Forth Syrian War:Spring 219: Antiochus begun the war against Ptolemy IV (Polybius 5.58). The first foreign surgeon to practice in Rome arrives in the city.
220 BC	Winter 220-219: Antiochus spent the winter in his capital (Polybius 5.57). Winter 221-220: Antiochus, fighting Molon, wintered in Antioch of Migdonia (Polybius 5.51).
221 BC Ptolemy IV becomes Egypt's Pharaoh	Winter 222-221: Molon wintered in Ctesiphon (Polybius 5.45). 221 BC: Ptolemy IV becomes Pharaoh▲ 221 BC: Shih Huang Ti (259-210 BC), known as the "First Emperor" unified China for the first time. During his Chin Dynasty (221-210 BC), he initiated a centralized government, conducted a census and standardized the country's currency, written language, laws, and weights & measures. He also began constructing the Great Wall of China. http://www.wisdomportal.com/History/HistoryDates-1.html A son, presumably the later coregent Antiochus, was born the following year (Polybius 5.55), i.e. 221

222 BC Ptolemy III dies	<p>222 BC: Ptolemy III dies ▼</p> <p>Spring/Summer 222: Revolt of Molon, marriage of Antiochus III and Laodice (Polybius 5.43).</p> <p>222 BC Rome: "Also three moons have appeared at once, for instance, in the consulship of Gnaeus Domitius and Gaius Fannius." - Pliny, Natural History, Book II, Ch. 32</p>
223 BC	<p>The Seleucid king Seleucus III is assassinated ▼ in Phrygia by members of his army while on campaign against Attalus of Pergamon. Succeeded by his brother Antiochus III. ▲</p> <p>223 BC Rome: "At Ariminum a bright light like the day blazed out at night; in many portions of Italy three moons became visible in the night time." - Dio Cassius, Roman History, Book I</p>
224 BC	224 BC: The Romans, led by Consuls Gaius Atilius Regulus and Lucius Aemilius Papus, decisively defeat the coalition of Cisalpine Gallic tribes at the Battle of Telamon thus extending Roman influence over northern Italy. On the Roman side Gaius Atilius Regulus, commander of the Roman cavalry, is killed in the battle. On the Gallic side, one of the leaders, Concolitanus, is captured in battle, while the leader of the Gallic Gaesatae, Aneroëstes , kills himself when the battle is lost.
225 BC	<p>225 BC: Seleucus II Callinicus Pogon: ▼ is killed by a fall from his horse. He is succeeded by his elder son, Seleucus III Ceraunus ▲, and later by his younger son Antiochus III the Great.</p> <p>225 B.C. (227?) – Colossus of Rhodes toppled in earthquake</p>
226 BC	<p>Seleucus Callinicus II, the son of Antiochus II & his half-sister Laodice, inherited the Seleucid throne when his mother poisoned his father (246 BC): In a series of disastrous defeats by the forces of Ptolemy III, he lost control of most of the Seleucid empire including the ancestral capitol of Seleucia & Antioch. He escaped capture from Ptolemy III by retreating to the interior of Asia Minor. But by delegating control of western Asia Minor to his treacherous brother Antiochus Hierax he lost that territory as well. Almost a decade after his humiliating defeat by the forces of his own relatives at Ancyra (235 BC) he managed to rout his brother but, in a final humiliation, died in a fall from his own horse.</p> <p>References: Josephus, Against Apion 1.206-207. Justin, Epitome 27.1-3. Appian, History of Rome: Syrian Wars 11.66. http://virtualreligion.net/iho/seleucus_2.html</p>
227 BC	227 BC: The Macedonian regent, Antigonos III, marries the former king Demetrius II's widow, Phthia, and assumes the crown thus deposing the young Philip V.
228 BC	228 BC: Archidamus V, king of Sparta of the Eurypontid line and brother of the murdered Spartan King Agis IV is assassinated returning to Sparta by the Agiad King Cleomenes III
229 BC	The King of Macedonia, Demetrius II, dies. ▼ His nephew, Antigonos III comes to the Macedonian throne as regent for his half-cousin and the future king Philip V ▲, who is only ten years old.
230 BC	
231 BC	
232 BC	
233 BC	
234 BC	
235 BC	
236 BC	The gate of Janus is closed, as a symbol that Rome is at peace.
237 BC	
238 BC	
239 BC	

240 BC	240 BC, Eratosthenes measures the circumference of the earth.
241 BC	246-241 BC: <u>The Third Syrian War</u> . The Revenge of Ptolemy Euergetes. Egypt Wins. Jerome in his commentary provides a detailed description of Ptolemy Euergetes conquest of the King of the North (Seleucus Callinicus). "He came up with a great army and advanced into the province of the king of the North, that is Seleucus Callinicus, who together with his mother Laodice was ruling in Syria, and abused them, and not only did he seize Syria, but also took Cilicia and the remoter regions beyond the Euphrates and nearly all of Asia as well. And then, when he heard that a rebellion was afoot in Egypt, he ravaged the kingdom of Seleucus and carried off as booty forty thousand talents of Silver, and also precious vessels and images of the gods to the amount of two and half thousand. Among them were the same images which Cambyses had brought to Persia at the time when he conquered Egypt. The Egyptian people were indeed devoted to idolatry, for when he had brought back their gods to them after so many years, they called him Euergetes (Benefactor). Daniel 11:7-9 Prophecy fulfilled. Daniel, The Key to Prophetic Revelation, John Walvoord, Pg. 260, Moody Press, Chicago, 1971
242 BC	
243 BC	
244 BC	
245 BC	
246 BC Greek Septuagint	246 BC: Laodice poisons Antiochus II Theos, Berenice Syra Phernophorus, and their infant son. 246 BC Greek Septuagint translated at the latest
247 BC	
248 BC	
249 BC	
250 BC	
251 BC	
252 BC	
253 BC 254 BC 255 BC 256 BC 257 BC 258 BC 259 BC 260 BC	260-253 BC: <u>the Second Syrian War</u> . Battle of Cos in 258 makes Ptolemy's navy toast. Syria wins. Antiochus gains ground A peace agreement is made which includes the marriage of Ptolemy's II daughter, Berenice Phernophorus, to Antiochus II Theos. There is only one problem: Antiochus II Theos is already married to Laodice. He has to divorce Laodice to marry Berenice Phernophorus. this enrages Laodice. (253 BC - Marriage of Antiochus II to Berenice Syra Phernophorus. Antiochus II repudiated his previous wife, Laodice, and turned over substantial domain to her.) Daniel 11:6
261 BC	
Antiochus I	
262 BC The new temple of Artemis was destroyed by Arson	
263 BC	
264 BC	
265 BC	
266 BC	
267 BC 268 BC 269 BC 270 BC	
261 BC	261 BC Antiochus I dies. ▼ Succeeded by Antiochus II
262 BC The new temple of Artemis was destroyed by Arson	The temple of Artemis at Ephesus was a large stone temple constructed around 550 BCE. The temple of Artemis at Ephesus was destroyed on July 21, 356 BCE in an act of arson committed by Herostratus. According to the story, his motivation was fame at any cost. The Ephesians, outraged, announced that Herostratus' name never be recorded. The Greek historian Strabo later noted the name, which is how we know today. The temple was destroyed on the same night that Alexander the Great was born. Alexander, as king, offered to pay to rebuild the temple, but his offer was denied. Later, after Alexander died, the temple was rebuilt in 323 BCE. http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/The_Seven_Wonders_of_the_World/The_Temple_of_Artemis
263 BC	The first sundial is brought to Rome from Sicily.
264 BC	
265 BC	
266 BC	
267 BC	
268 BC	
269 BC	
270 BC	

271 BC	274-271 BC: The First Syrian War . Antiochus tries but goes bye-bye because Egypt Wins! The First Syrian War was a major victory for the Ptolemies. Antiochus took the Ptolemaic controlled areas in coastal Syria and southern Anatolia in his initial rush. Ptolemy re-conquered these territories by 271 BC. The fighting between the Syrians (Antiochus') and Egyptians (Ptolemys) as told in the prophecies of Daniel chapter 11.
272 BC	
273 BC	
274 BC	
275 BC The pitch from Noah's Ark.	275 BC: A tablet dated 275 BC states that the inhabitants of Babylon were transported to Seleucia, where a palace was built, as well as a temple given the ancient name of Esagila. With this deportation, the history of Babylon comes practically to an end, though more than a century later, it was found that sacrifices were still performed in its old sanctuary. By 141 BC Babylon was in complete desolation and obscurity...as prophesized. (Jeremiah 51:1 , Jeremiah 51:54, Isaiah 13:1, Isaiah 14:4, Isaiah 14:22,) 275 BC – Berosus' History of Babylonia claims that pilgrims journey up Ararat to carve amulets from the petrified pitch that covers the Ark of Noah.
276 BC	
277 BC Septua-gint	The earliest the Septuagint would have been translated and the Jews given their freedom in Egypt under Ptolomy II
278 BC Ptolemy II marries his full blooded sister.	278 BC, Ptolemy II married his full sister Arsinoe who was eight years his senior (and who had previously been married to Lysimachus). She had a reputation for mischief, convincing Lysimachus to kill his son by a former marriage, causing him an unpopular opinion among the people. It brought upon them whispering and the subject of humor by the sharp-tongued poet named "Sotades", who became known for his obscene satirical poems and credited with being the inventor of the Palindrome. As punishment, the poet was first imprisoned, and then encased in a lead box and thrown into the sea. http://www.touregypt.net/featurestories/ptolemy2.htm
	278 BC: Ptolemy II married his sister after deposing of his first wife, who also happened to be named Arsinoe. This created a scandal in the Greek society which earned him the name "Philadelphus" or "sister-lover." It was incest, a scandal of the highest order. It brought upon them whispering and the subject of humor by the sharp-tongued poet named "Sotades", who became known for his obscene satirical poems and credited with being the inventor of the Palindrome. 'You are pushing the prong into an unholy fleshpot,' wrote the sharp-tongued poet. As punishment, the poet was first imprisoned, and then encased in a lead box and thrown into the sea. http://www.touregypt.net/featurestories/ptolemy2.htm
279 BC	279 BC: Balkans: Scordisci Celts found a city called Singidon (Roman Singidunum) which is today the Serbian city of Belgrade.
280 BC	
281 BC Daniel Ch 11	281 BC: Lysimachus is killed in hand to hand combat by Seleucus. (Cassander is dead and Lysimachus has been killed leaving only two of the original "Diadochi." The Two Successors that are left are Ptolemy, Pharaoh of Egypt, and Seleucus, Basilicus of Syria. Their dynasties are the foundation of the prophecies of Daniel 11 as "King of the North-Seleucus" and "King of the South-Ptolemy.")
282 BC	282 BC: Approximated date of the completion of the wonder of the world, the Colossus of Rhodes.
283 BC	282 BC: Arsinoe II caused Lysimachus to be suspicious of his son, Agathocles, from his second marriage, and have him executed.
284 BC	
285 BC Daniel 11:5	285 BC: Ptolemy I dies▼. He is succeeded by his son Ptolemy II.▲ Fulfillment of Dan 11:5
286 BC	
287 BC	

288 BC	
289 BC	
290 BC	
291 BC	
292 BC	292 BC – The rebellious city of Falerii is reduced by the Romans
293 BC	
294 BC	
295 BC	c. 295 B.C. – Library of Alexandria built by Athenian exile Demetrius of Phaleron under the patronage of King Ptolemy I, with an annex set up some 60 years later
Library of Alexandria	
296 BC	
297 BC	297 BC: Cassander dies. ▼ His dynasty does not last much longer. His son Philip died of natural causes. His other sons became involved in a destructive dynastic struggle with their mother. Cassander is one of the four horns on the goat in Daniel 8:8 "Therefore the male goat grew very great; but when he became strong, the large horn was broken, and in place of it four notable ones came up toward the four winds of heaven."
Cassander dies	
298 BC	
299 BC	299 BC – The Romans capture the territory of Narnia
	300 BC: Lysimachus marries the mischevious Arsinoe II of Egypt, his third wife. Arsinoe II is Ptolemy I's daughter, later to become Ptolemy's wife, who was also her brother.
300 BC	300 BC: Romans "invent" concrete. Romans used slaked lime a volcanic ash called pozzuolana, found near Pozzouli by the bay of Naples. They used lime as a cementitious material. Pliny reported a mortar mixture of 1 part lime to 4 parts sand. Vitruvius reported a 2 parts pozzolana to 1 part lime. Animal fat, milk, and blood were used as admixtures
Invention of concrete	
	~300 BC: Cassander marries Alexander The Great's sister, Thessalonica (forciby). He founds the city Thessalonica in her name.
301 BC	301 BC: Death of Antigonus.
The 4th of 4 wings on the leopard in Daniel's visions.	301 BC: Battle of Ipses, Seleucus I defeated Antigonus I.
Daniel 7:6	308-301 BC: The Fourth War of the Diadochi. (4 wings on the leopard in Daniel's vision) The Taking of the Four Titles.
302 BC	
303 BC	
304 BC	
305 BC	305 BC: after the extinction of the old royal line of Macedonia (The murder of Phillip II and Alexander IV), the Four Diadochi assumed their titles. Seleucus assumed the title and style of basileus (king). He established Seleucia on the Tigris as his capital, Seleucus took Syria and the lands to the east, including Babylonia. Ptolemy became “Pharoah” of Egypt. Cassander assumed rule over Macedonia and Greece. Lysimachus took control of Thrace, Bithynia, and most of Asia Minor.
Daniel chapter 7 and Daniel 8:15-26	Fulfillment of Daniel 8:15-26 Fulfillment of Daniel 7
306 BC	

307 BC	307 BC: Founding of Epicureanism.
308 BC	308 BC: it was agreed in 308 that Ptolemy I would marry Cleopatra, daughter of Philip II of Macedon and Olympias and full sister of Alexander III, but she was murdered before the marriage could take place by agents of Antigonus Monophthalmos
309 BC	
310 BC	311-302 BC: Over the course of nine years, while Antigonus was occupied in the west, Seleucus brought the whole eastern part of Alexander's empire as far as the Jaxartes and Indus Rivers under his authority.
311 BC	311 BC: Raids into Babylonia by Antigonus and his son Demetrius did not check Seleucus' progress of bringing the whole eastern empire under his authority, as far as Jaxartes and the Indus rivers.
312 BC Antigonus is driven out of the East by the 4 Diadochi	Oct 1, 312 BC: Ptolemy and Seleucus, the satrap of Babylonia, invade the satrapy of Syria. The resulting Battle of Gaza leads to a triumph for Ptolemy and Seleucus over Antigonus' son, Demetrius Poliorcetes ("sieger of cities"), who is captured but immediately released. Seleucus ceases his service to Ptolemy and returns to his former province, Babylonia. This event takes place on October 1 and becomes the starting point of the Seleucid era.
	Construction of the first aqueduct, the Aqua Appia, and the first major road, the Via Appia, which connected Rome with southern Italy.
	The number of rural tribes in Rome is raised to twenty-seven.
	The Four "Diadochi" (Successors to Alexander's Kingdom) are the four heads on the leopard with four wings in Daniel 7:6. The four wings are the four wars of the Diadochi.
313 BC	The first year of the Seleucid Era by Nisan Reckoning http://www.yahweh.org/publications/sjc/sj12chap.pdf
314 BC Daniel 7:6	314–311 BC: The third war of the Diadochi. The Third of the four wings on the leopard in Daniel 7:6. Cassander had young King Alexander IV and his mother Roxane murdered, ending the Argead Dynasty which had ruled Macedon for several centuries. Antigonus now concluded a compromise peace with Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander, he continued the war with Seleucus.
315 BC	
316 BC Antigonus makes himself master Daniel 11:4	In the 116th Olympiad [316 B.C.] Demosthenes of Laconia won the stadion race, and the archons at Athens were Democleides, Praxibulus, Nicodorus and Theodorus. In the first year [Antipater] died and [Polyperchon] took over the government ...
	"In 316 BC, Antigonus made himself master of the eastern provinces , Seleucus felt himself threatened and fled to Egypt. In the war which followed between Antigonus and the other Macedonian chiefs, Seleucus actively cooperated with Ptolemy and commanded Egyptian squadrons in the Aegean Sea." http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seleucus_I_Nicator
	317 BC: Cassandra had Alexander's wife, Roxana and son murdered, regaining Macedonia, leaving none of Alexander the Great's offspring to inherit his throne, Daniel 11:4 fulfilling the prophecy "not to his prosperity" (Alexander's wife and son are killed)
318 BC	318 BC: Cassander captured Olympias (Alexander's mother) and had her executed.
	318 BC: Cassander persuaded King Philip III (half brother of Alexander) to depose of his regent, Polyperchon.
319 BC Phillip III and Alexander IV are successive heirs.	319 BC: Olympias, Alexander the Great's mother, stayed behind, and murdered Philip III (Alexander's half brother) to keep him from inheriting the throne as a sole ruler.
	319 BC: Antigonus and Ptolemy (who were worried about Polyperchon's power, being the new regent) helped Cassander drive Polyperchon out of Macedon.
	319 BC: Phillip III and Alexander IV, the successive rulers, were moved to Macedon by Polyperchon, Antipater's appointed successor.
	319 BC: Polyperchon is Antipater's appointed successor and is now the new Regent of the Kingdom and the protector of the two princes: Phillip III and Alexander IV

319 BC: The death of Antipater injected new fighting into the battle for the next king of Macedon after Alexander's death. To make matters worse, Antipater chose his general, Polyperchon, over his son to succeed him. His son was Cassander, one of Alexander's generals who was not about to sit idly by and allow Polyperchon take over the regency of Macedonia.

319 BC
The 2nd of
4 wings on
the leopard
in Daniel's
visions.
Daniel 7:6
The death
of
Antipater.
Daniel 11:4

319-315 BC: The Second War of the Diadochi. The Polyperchon Predicament. The Second of the four wings on the leopard in Daniel 7:6.

When Antipater died in 319 BC, he choose a former general; Polyperchon, instead of his son, Cassander, to be his successor. (Perdiccas was now dead having been killed by his own officers.) This infuriated Cassander and triggered the second war of the Diadochi. Antigonos and Ptolemy (who were worried about Polyperchon's power, being the new regent) helped Cassander drive Polyperchon out of Macedon.

Polyperchon, who had been a supporter of Alexander's son, Alexander IV instead of Alexander's half brother, Phillip II, took Alexander the Great's wife and son; Roxana and her young son Alexander IV, with him when he fled Macedon.

Olympias, Alexander the Greats' mother, stayed behind, and in 319 BC murdered Philip III to keep him from inheriting the throne as a sole ruler.

Cassander captured Olympias a year later and had her executed. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica 2004 (Roxana article) Cassandra also had Alexander's wife, Roxana and son murdered, regaining Macedonia, leaving none of Alexander the Greats' offspring to inherit his throne, hence fulfilling the prophecy "not to his prosperity" of Daniel 11:4.

320 BC
Hippocrate
s the Ideal
Physician.

320 BC: Hippocrates was born on the Greek island of Cos off the coast of Turkey about four hundred-sixty years before the birth of Christ. It is believed that his father was a physician, as were a number of his ancestors.

It is unclear whether he founded a school for physicians on his home island or joined an established institution. What is certain is that he did become associated with a medical school on Cos that charged a fee to its students to learn the secrets of healing. The reputation of the Hippocratic School at Cos soon spread beyond the island and attracted students from all corners of the Greek world.

The major distinction of the Hippocratic School was its emphasis on an empirical approach to the study of disease and an attempt to rationally deduce its cause.

The patient's signs and symptoms were analyzed in order to determine a prognosis of recovery – an approach quite familiar to us today, but novel in ancient Greece where sickness was often viewed as divine retribution for behavior offensive to the Greek gods. The school produced a compendium of writings that helped spread its philosophy throughout ancient Greece and influenced succeeding generations to the point that Hippocrates is known as the "Father of Modern Medicine."

320 BC Hippocrates the Ideal Physician.	<p>One modern legacy of the teachings of Hippocrates is the Hippocratic Oath sworn by medical students upon receiving the diploma that distinguishes them as physicians. Although the oath was most probably written after the death of Hippocrates, it represents his teachings and his view of the doctor-patient relationship. Two fundamentals of this relationship are that the physician should always respect his patient and do no harm in his attempt to resolve his patient's malady.</p> <p>Hippocrates also prescribed how the physician should behave within his community in order to earn the respect of his fellow citizens and elevate his status. The following document describing the ideal behavior of a physician is again believed to have been written after the death of Hippocrates, but represents his teachings on the subject. Its dictates are as relevant today as they were two thousand years ago.</p>
320 BC	<p>In the 115th Olympiad [320 B.C.] Damasias of Amphipolis won the stadion race, and the archons at Athens were Neaechmus, Apollodorus, Archippus and Demogenes. In the first year Antipater, who had taken over as king in Macedonia, met the Greeks in battle at Lamia and defeated them. The Romans were defeated in battle by the Samnites. In the second year Antipater crossed over to Asia against Perdiccas, and made the second partition [of the empire] amongst the successors of Alexander, in which Ptolemaeus kept [his portion]. In the third year the Romans defeated the Samnites in battle, and recovered their men who had been captured in the first battle.</p>
321 BC Perdiccas was assassinated by his own officers	<p>321 BC: The allies of Antipater won, although Craterus was killed.</p> <p>321 BC: Craterus is killed.</p> <p>321 BC: Perdiccas, the appointed regent of Macedonia over Alexander's kingdom and the two princes, Phillip III (Alexander's half brother) and Alexander IV (Alexander's infant son), is assassinated by his own generals. His severe rule led to a rebellion and in fighting among the generals. This, in spite of the fact that he was married to Cleopatra, Alexander the Great's half sister.</p> <p>321 BC: Percidius vs Antipater: who will be the next Regent of Alexander's kingdom and the two princes, Philip III, Alexander's half brother and Alexander IV, Alexander's son? Eumenes supported Perdiccas. Antigonus, Ptolemy, and Craterus supported Antipater.</p>
322 BC The Four Wings on the Leopard of Daniel 7:6	<p>322-300 BC: The First War of the Diadochi. The first of the four wings on the Leopard of Daniel 7:6. It turned out that Perdiccas was a poor choice for regency; his marriage to Alexander the Great's sister Cleopatra (not the Cleopatra of Julius Ceasar) and his severe rule led to a rebellion and in fighting among the generals: Eumenes supported Perdiccas, while Antigonus, Ptolemy, and Craterus supported Antipater. In 321, battle was joined; the allies of Antipater won, although Craterus was killed. Perdiccas was assassinated by his own officers. On the death (319) of Antipater the struggle was on again. Phillip III and Alexander IV, the successive rulers, were moved to Macedon by Polyperchon, Antipater's appointed successor.</p>
323 BC	<p>Ptolemy will take Egypt (king of the south in Daniel). Seleucus will take Asia (king of the north in Daniel). Lyhisimachus will take Thrace (Turkey). Casander will take Greece. The 4 generals are: the 4 horns on the goat, the 4 heads on the leopard of Daniel's visions. The four wings on the leopard illustrate the 4 wars of the successors to take their kingdoms.</p> <p>The temple of Artemis at Ephesus was a large stone temple constructed around 550 BC.</p> <p>The temple of Artemis at Ephesus was destroyed on July 21, 356 BC in an act of arson committed by Herostratus. According to the story, his motivation was fame at any cost. The Ephesians, outraged, announced that Herostratus' name never be recorded. The Greek historian Strabo later noted the name, which is how we know today. The temple was destroyed on the same night that Alexander the Great was born. Alexander, as king, offered to pay to rebuild the temple, but his offer was denied. Later, after Alexander died, the temple was rebuilt in 323 BC.</p> <p>The new temple was destroyed by the Goths in 262 BC.</p> <p>http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/The_Seven_Wonders_of_the_World/The_Temple_of_Artemis</p> <p>Dec 25, 323 BC: Philip III Arrhidaeus murdered. Olympias had him executed. His wife, Cyriane, was forced by Olympias to commit suicide.</p> <p>June 7, 323 BC: Day 10. The death of Alexander the Great. The exact cause of Alexander's death is unknown. Historians have debated the issue for centuries, attributing it to poison, malaria, typhoid fever or other maladies. What is agreed upon is that the Macedonian king died in early June 323 BC while suffering a high fever that had lasted ten days. His empire was carved up by his generals and soon disintegrated.</p>

323 BC Alexander the Great dies in Nebuchadnezzar's palace. Daniel 11:4	June 6, 323 AD: Day 9 He had a high fever that night;another day as well. all the next day and for another day as well.
	June 5, 323 AD: Day 8. The next day, though very weak, he managed to sacrifice. He asked the generals to stay in the hall, with the brigadiers and colonels in front of the doors. Now extremely sick, he was carried back from the garden to the Royal Apartments. As the officers entered, he clearly recognized them, but he said not a word to them.
	June 4, 323 AD: Day 7. The next day he was carried with difficulty to perform the sacrifices, and continued to give orders just the same to his officers about the voyage.
	June 3, 323 AD: Day 6. The next day, he was carried to the house by the diving place, where he sacrificed, and in spite of being very poorly, summoned the senior officers to give them renewed instructions about the voyage.
	June 2, 323 AD: Day 5. The following day, he again bathed and sacrificed, and after performing them, he remained in constant fever. But in spite of that he summoned the officers and ordered them to have every-thing quite ready for the journey. After a bath in the evening, he was now very ill.
	June 1, 323 AD: Day 4. In the morning he bathed and sacrificed. Nearchus and the other officers were instructed to get things ready for sailing two days later.
	May 31, 323 AD: Day 3. The next day, he again bathed and performed the prescribed sacrifices. He then entered his room, lay down and talked to Medius. After ordering the officers to meet him in the morning, he had a little food. Carried back to his room, he lay now in continual fever the whole night.
	May 30, 323 BC: Day 2. Each day he (Alexander) was carried on his couch to perform the custom-ary sacrifices, and after their completion he lay down in the men's apartments until dusk. During this time he gave instructions to his officers about the coming expedition and sea-voyage, for the land forces to be ready to move on the fourth day, and for those sailing with him to be prepared to cast off a day later. He was carried thence on his couch to the river, where he boarded a boat and sailed across to the garden where he rested again after bathing.
323 BC Alexander the Great dies Daniel 11:4	May 29, 323 BC: Day 1 On May 29 he attended a dinner given by a close friend. Alexander joined in the heavy drinking during the day-long event. Complaining that he did not feel well, he went to bed. Day 1 The Royal Diaries tell us that he drank and caroused with Medius. Later he rose, had a bath and slept. He then returned to have dinner with Medius and again drank far into the night. Leaving the drinking, he bathed, after which he had a little to eat and went to sleep there. The fever was already on him. (Alexander's health steadily deteriorated as fever wracked his body. Finally, too weak to leave his bed, the conqueror of the world died ten days after he was stricken.)
	May 323 BC: It was May of 323 BC and Alexander the Great was in Baghdad. The thirty-two-year-old King of Macedonia had spent the past thirteen years conquering much of the known world and had created an empire that reached from Macedonia through Greece and the Persian Empire to the fringes of India. He had plans to expand his empire but these dreams would never be realized. Alexander's campaign of domination had started when he crossed the Hellespont to conquer the Persian Empire. Victorious after three major battles and the death of the Persian leader Darius III in 330 BC, Alexander continued his march eastward into the area to the west and north of India. He vanquished all who challenged his authority and would have extended his dominion into India and the lands beyond if his army had not balked, forcing him to abandon his plans to continue his march eastward. Now that he had returned to Baghdad after years of military campaigning, Alexander took the opportunity to rest and to plan his next conquest.
	Fulfillment of Dan 11:4 June 11, 323 BC: Afternoon: On the afternoon of June 11, 323 BC, Alexander died in the palace of Nebuchadnezzar II of Babylon. He was just one month short of attaining 33 years of age. (356-323 BC) built an empire from Greece to India before dying of natural causes at age 33. ~ Babylonian astronomical diaries

324 BC	324 BC: Ecbatana. Alexander and Hephaestion arrived in the autumn, and it was there, during games and festivals, that Hephaestion fell ill with a fever. Arrian says that after the fever had run for seven days, Alexander had to be summoned from the games to Hephaestion, who was seriously ill. He did not arrive in time; by the time he got there, Hephaestion was dead. Alexander grieves uncontrollably.
	324 BC: Alexander married Statira at Opis in 324 BC. Statira was the daughter of Darius whom Alexander conquered. Hephaestion marries her sister Drypetis.
	In the 114th Olympiad [324 B.C.] Micinas of Rhodes won the stadion race, and the archons at Athens were Hegesias, Cephisophon, Philocles and Archippus. In the first year Alexander died, in the 13th year of his reign and the 33rd year of his life. In the second year Ptolemaeus the son of Lagus was sent to govern Egypt.
325 BC	EARTHQUAKE: Oct or Nov 325 BC, Greek, Indian and Sri Lankan give accounts of a large earthquake along the Makran coast in the North Arabian Sea generated a destructive tsunami which destroyed part of Alexander the Great's fleet. A town named Kalyani Kanika, in Sri Lanka, and several other townships in the Eastern Seaboard were inundated or destroyed by tsunami waves in the time of King Kelanitissa. Also provided in these records is an account of Viharamahadevi, the daughter of King Kelanitissa. Viharamahadevi was set afloat at sea in Kalyani Kanika presumably to appease the Gods who were angry. However, sea currents, brought her back to shore, landing her in Kirinda.
	325 BC: The first known reference to sugar cane appears in writings by Alexander the Great's admiral Nearchus, who writes of Indian reeds "that produce honey, although there are no bees".
326 BC	326 BC: Fearing the prospects of facing another powerful Indian army and exhausted by years of campaigning, Alexander's army mutinies at the Hyphasis River (the modern Beas River) and refuses to march further east, thus making this river mark the eastern-most extent of Alexander's conquests.
327 BC	327 BC: The relations between Alexander and Aristotle are embittered by the execution of Aristotle's nephew, the historian Callisthenes of Olynthus, who is charged with treason. Callisthenes has been accompanying Alexander to write a chronicle of the campaign.
328 BC Alexander marries the captive Roxana.	328 BC: At Maracanda, Alexander murders Clitus, one of his most trusted commanders, friend and foster-brother, in a drunken quarrel; but his excessive display of remorse leads the army to pass a decree convicting Clitus posthumously of treason.
	328 BC: Alexander attacks Oxyartes and the remaining Bactrian barons who are holding out in the hills of Paraetacene (modern Tadjikistan). The Macedonians seize the crag on which Oxyartes has his stronghold (the Sogdian Rock), and among the captives is his daughter, Roxana. In the reconciliation that follows the battle, Alexander marries Roxana. The rest of Oxyartes' opponents are either won over or crushed.
328 BC	In the 113th Olympiad [328 BC] Criton of Macedonia won the stadion race, and the archons at Athens were Euthycritus, Hegemon, Chremes [and Anticles]. Throughout the four years of this Olympiad there occurred the rest of the exploits of Alexander, as he conquered the nations of Asia.
329 BC UFOs?	329 BC: Bessus (King Darius III's betrayer) is captured, flogged, and sent to Ptolemy I (future pharaoh of Egypt) in Bactria with the hope of appeasing Alexander. In due course, Bessus is publicly executed at Ecbatana.
	329 BC Alexander the Great records two great silver shields, spitting fire around the rims in the sky that dived repeatedly at his army as they were attempting a river crossing. The action so panicked his elephants, horses, and men they had to abandon the river crossing until the following day.
330 BC Daniel 8:5,8,21.	July 330 BC: Alexander (the Goat with one horn in Daniel's visions) then set off in pursuit of Darius III (the Ram in Daniel's vision) anew. Darius III had been taken prisoner by Bessus, his Bactrian (from Bactria) satrap, loyal friend, and kinsman. Bessus had his men fatally stab Darius III in July 330 BC near Ahuan Iran and left him dying in a baggage train being pulled by an ox, where he was discovered by one of Alexander's scouts. Darius' end was pathetic. Before he died, Darius remarked that he was glad that he would not die alone. The prophecies of Daniel 8:5, 8:8, and 8:21.

331 BC Alexander defeats the Persians.	331 BC: Late in the year: When the army left Susa in late 331 BC the royal family were left there.
	331 BC: During his first stay in Babylon in 331 BC, Alexander ordered restoration works at the Esagila complex, and the nearby temple tower Etemenanki (some believe this is the ancient "tower of Babel" of Nimrod)
	331 BC: Oct 1, Battle of Gaugamela in Turkey, Alexander met Darius III the second time to defeat him. [Babylonian astronomical diaries]
	331 BC: The Siege of Syria. Leaving Egypt, Alexander marched eastward into Assyria (now northern Iraq) and confronted Darius III once again, this time at the Battle of Gaugamela in 331 BC. And once again, Darius was forced to leave the field. Alexander chased him as far as Arbela (Arbil, Iraq). While Darius fled over the mountains to Ecbatana (modern Hamedan Iran), Alexander marched to Babylon. In October (The same month that Cyrus had defeated the Babylonians) Babylon fell to the young Macedonian conqueror.
332 BC	332 BC The 7 yr Famine Stela written in hieroglyphs located on Sehel Island in the Nile in Egypt, during the reign of the 3rd dynasty king Djoser.
	332-331 BC: Siege of Egypt by Alexander the Great who was welcomed as a liberator in an area "ruled by Persians".
	332 AD: Alexander the Great conquered Phoenicia and Gaza, passing by Judea probably without entering the Jewish dominated hill country, on his way into Egypt.
	332 AD: Creation of two new tribes at Rome, Maecia and Scaptia. Rome signs a treaty with the city of Tarentum.
	In the 112th Olympiad [332 B.C.] Gryllus of Chalcis won the stadion race, and the archons at Athens were Nicetes, Aristophanes, Aristophon and Cephisophon. In the first year Alexander the son of Philippus captured Tyre and took possession of Egypt, where the natives willingly received him because of their hatred of the Persians. Then he ordered [? the foundation of the city of Alexandria] ... He made an expedition to the temple of Ammon, and on his way he founded the city of Paraetionium. In the third year Alexander won another victory over Dareius, in a battle at Arbela. After that Dareius was treacherously killed by his own friends, and the empire of the Persians came to an end; it had lasted 233 years from Cyrus, who established it.
333 BC Battle of Issus The Goat vs The Ram	333 BC: Battle of Issus: The Persian Empire becomes the Grecian Empire. During Darius' III reign, in 333 BC, Alexander's army crossed the Cilician Gates (a mountain pass in Turkey), met and defeated the main Persian army under the command of Darius III at the Battle of Issus in Turkey. Darius III was forced to flee the battle after his army broke, and in doing so left behind his wife, his two daughters, his mother Sisygambis, and a fabulous amount of treasure. He afterwards offered a peace treaty to Alexander, the concession of the lands he had already conquered, a ransom of 10,000 talents for his family, and one of his daughters in marriage. Alexander smugly replied that since he, Alexander, was now king of Asia, what Darius offered was already his.
334 BC Daniel 11:3	In 334 BC, Alexander started his army eastward toward Asia Minor. It was an army of nearly forty thousand, including secretaries, scientists and philosophers. Security on the home front was supplied by Greece's navy, an army of 12,000 infantry, 1,500 cavalry in Macedonia and reserves elsewhere within the alliance who could be called up in an emergency -- all under the command of Alexander's most trusted general: the aging Antipater. Alexander's opponent was the forty-six year-old Darius III, a refined and intelligent man but without much energy or foresight and a poor military commander. Darius underestimated Alexander's strength, but he sent against him a force three times as large, a force that included able horsemen and 20,000 or so Greek mercenary infantrymen, largely men who had run from Greece with Philip's defeat of their cities.
	Fulfillment of Dan 11:3
335 BC	335 BC: Returning to Macedonia by way of Delphi (where the Pythian priestess acclaims him "invincible"), King Alexander III of Macedonia advances into Thrace in order to secure the Danube as the northern boundary of the Macedonian kingdom. After forcing the Shipka Pass and crushing the Triballi, he crosses the Danube to disperse the Getae. Turning west, he then defeats and shatters a coalition of Illyrians who are invading Macedonia.

336 BC	<p>336 BC: Caranus murdered by Alexander. He was the son of his father's favorite wife, Cleopatra Eurydice, to keep him from claiming the throne after his father's assassination. <i>Cleopatra</i> was the daughter of Hippostratus, the niece of Philip II's greatest general Attalus.</p> <p>In the 111th Olympiad [336 BC] Cleomantis of Cleitor won the stadion race, and the archons at Athens were Pythodelus, Euaenetus, Ctesicles and Nicocrates. In the first year Philippos the king of the Macedonians was murdered by Pausanias, one of his bodyguards, and his son Alexander succeeded him as king. After assuming power, Alexander first defeated the Illyrians, Paeonians and other barbarian tribes who had revolted, and then captured and destroyed Thebes. In Rome, the priestesses of Vesta, who remain virgins for all their life, were accused of having been defiled ... In the second year Alexander the king of the Macedonians crossed over to Asia and defeated the generals of Dareius the king of the Persians in a battle by the river Granicus. In the third year Alexander met Dareius in battle at Issus in Cilicia, and again defeated him. He killed many thousands of the Persians and their allies, and captured many prisoners and a great quantity of booty. At the same time, Alexander the Molossian crossed over to Italy in aid of the Greeks who lived there.</p> <p>In the fourth year the Romans gave [the Campanians] Roman citizenship [without the right to] vote.</p>
337 BC	337BC: Alexander killed Attalus, his father's Philip II's greatest general.
338 BC	<p>338 BC: The Persian general and vizier, the eunuch Bagoas, falls out of favour with King Artaxerxes III. Bagoas seeks to remain in office by replacing Artaxerxes with his youngest son Arses, whom he thinks will be easier to control. So Bagoas murders Artaxerxes III and all his sons, other than Arses, who is then placed on the throne by Bagoas. Artaxerxes IV Arses is little more than a puppet-king while Bagoas acts as the power behind the throne.</p> <p>The rostra, or speaking platform, is created by G. Maenius. Rome</p>
339 BC	<p>King Archidamus III ▼ is succeeded as the Eurypontid King of Sparta by his son, Agis III. ▲</p> <p>339 BC: Philip II of Macedonia married Cleopatra Eurydice, daughter of his greatest general, Attalus.</p>
340 BC	340 BC: An embassy is sent by the Latin peoples to the Roman Senate asking for the formation of a single republic between Rome and Latium, in which both parties would be considered to be equal. As Rome considers that it is the leader of the Latin League, it refuses to treat the Latin people as being equal politically or have Latin people in the Roman Senate. With Rome's refusal of the proposal, the Latin War begins. The Latins fight with the Campanians, while Rome joins the Samnites to attack the Latins. Only the Laurentes in Latium and the equites of Campania remain with the Romans, who, for their part, find support among the Paeligni.
340 BC	<p>In the 110th Olympiad [340 BC] Anticles of Athens won the stadion race, and the archons at Athens were Theophrastus, Lysimachides, Chaerondas and Phrynichus. In the first year the Samnites fought against the Romans. In the second year the Latins united in an attack on the Romans. In the third year Philippos, the king of the Macedonians, defeated the Athenians and Boeotians in the famous battle at Chaeroneia, with the help of his son Alexander, who distinguished himself by his bravery in the battle. Isocrates the teacher of rhetoric died, [at the age of about] ninety years ... the eunuch [Bagoas] killed Arses the king of the Persians along with his brothers, and set up Dareius the son of Arsames, who belonged to the royal family, as king in Arses' place. At the same time the Romans fought against the Latins. In the fourth year the assembly of the Greeks met and appointed Philippos to be supreme commander in the war against the Persians.</p>
341 BC	341 BC: Epicurus, Greek philosopher, founder of Epicureanism (307 BC) is born (d. 270 BC) an ancient school of philosophy founded in Athens by Epicurus. The school rejected determinism and advocated hedonism (pleasure as the highest good), but of a restrained kind: mental pleasure was regarded more highly than physical, and the ultimate pleasure was held to be freedom from anxiety and mental pain, especially that arising from needless fear of death and of the gods.

342 BC	342 BC: In Macedonia, The Greek philosopher, Aristotle, is invited by Philip II to his capital at Pella to tutor his son, Alexander. As the leading intellectual figure in Greece, Aristotle is commissioned to prepare Alexander for his future role as a military leader.
343 BC	343 BC: The King of Persia, Artaxerxes III, personally leads the Persian forces invading Egypt. The Persians are keen to access Egypt's gold and corn supplies. The town of Pelusium in the Nile Delta puts up resistance, but Pharaoh Nectanebo II is forced to retreat to Memphis. As the situation deteriorates, Nectanebo II leaves for exile in Nubia. His departure marks the end of the 30th Dynasty, the last native house to rule Egypt.
	With Nectanebo II's flight, all organised resistance to the Persians collapses, and Egypt once again is reduced to a satrapy of the Persian Empire. A Persian satrap is put in place in Egypt. The walls of the country's cities are destroyed and its temples are plundered. Artaxerxes and his commander-in-chief, General Bagoas, leave Egypt loaded with treasure.
344 BC	344 BC: Sicily: The aristocracy of Syracuse appeal to their mother city of Corinth against their tyrant Dionysius II . The Corinthian general Timoleon is chosen to lead a liberation force to Sicily. Landing at Tauromenium (Taormina) in the summer, Timoleon faces two armies, one under Dionysius and the other under Hicetas (tyrant of nearby Leontini) , who has also called in Carthaginian forces. By shrewd tactics Timoleon defeats his enemies and occupies Syracuse. Dionysius II goes into exile once more after the successful invasion by Timoleon of Corinth.
	[In the 109th Olympiad] [344 B.C.] Aristolycus [of Athens won the stadion race], and the archons at Athens were [Lyciscus], Pythodotus, Sosigenes and Nicomachus. In the second year Dionysius II, tyrant of Sicily, fell from power and sailed off to Corinth, where he survived as a schoolteacher. In the fourth year the eunuch Bagoas murdered Ochus, the king of the Persians, and set up Arses who was the youngest of Ochus' sons as king, while he himself controlled the whole government.
345 BC	345 BC: Supported by Thebes and Thessaly, Macedonia takes over Phocis' votes in the Amphictyonic League, a Greek religious organisation formed to support the greater temples of Apollo and Demeter. Despite some reluctance on the part of the Athenian leaders, Athens finally accepts Philip II's entry into the Council of the League. The Athenian statesman, Demosthenes, is among those who recommend this stance in his oration On the Peace.
346 BC	346 BC: Sicily: Dionysius II is restored to power in Syracuse.
347 BC	347 BC: Coinage is introduced into Rome for the first time.
348 BC	348 BC: Rome and Carthage make a trade agreement under which Carthage will not attack those Latin states which are faithful to Rome. This agreement demonstrates that Rome is now the dominant power in the Latin League.
348 BC	In the 107th Olympiad [352 B.C.] Smicrinus [of Tarentum] won the stadion race, and the archons at Athens were [Aristodemus], Thessalus, [Apollodorus] and Callimachus. In the third year (345 BC) plebeian censors were elected at Rome for the first time.
349 BC	349 BC: Macedonia: After recovering from illness, Philip II of Macedon turns his attention to the remaining Athenian controlled cities in Macedonia and to the city of Olynthus, in particular. The Athenians organize to send help.
350 BC Aristotle argues	350 BC: Aristotle argues for a spherical Earth using lunar eclipses and other observations. Also he discusses logical reasoning in Organon.
	350 BC: Alexander I becomes king of Epirus ▲ after his brother-in-law Philip II of Macedon dethrones Alexander's cousin Arymbas. ▼
351 BC	351 BC: Greece: Demosthenes tries to get the Athenians to cease depending on paid mercenaries and return to the old concept of a citizen army. He also delivers his first Philippic, warning Athenians of the folly of believing that Philip's ill health will save Athens from the Macedonians. In response, Athens' citizens vote for increased armaments.

352 BC 107th Olympiad	352 BC: After two initial efforts, Philip II of Macedon drives the Phocians south after a major victory over them in the Battle of Crocus Field. Athens and Sparta come to the assistance of the Phocians and Philip is checked at Thermopylae. Philip does not attempt to advance into central Greece with the Athenians occupying this pass. With this victory, Philip accrues great glory as the righteous avenger of Apollo, since the Phocian general Onomarchos has plundered the sacred treasury of Delphi to pay his mercenaries. Onomarchos' body is crucified, and the prisoners are drowned as ritual demanded for temple-robbers.
	352 BC The tomb of King Mausolus of Caria, known as the Mausoleum, is built to house the remains of the dead King.
	In the 107th Olympiad [352 B.C.] Smicrinus [of Tarentum] won the stadion race, and the archons at Athens were [Aristodemus], Thessalus, [Apollodorus] and Callimachus. In the third year (349 BC) plebeian censors were elected at Rome for the first time.
353 BC	353 BC: Persia: Mausolus , ▼ King and Persian satrap of Caria, dies and is succeeded in 352 BC by Artemisia, ▲ his sister and wife.
354 BC	354 BC: Philip II of Macedon takes and destroys Methone, a town which has belonged to Athens. During the siege of Methone, Philip loses an eye.
355 BC	355 BC: Greece: King Archidamus III of Sparta supports the Phocians against Thebes in the "Sacred War".
356 BC Birth of Alexander the Great. Destruction of the temple of Artemis	356 BC: Birth year for Alexander the Great and approx. year for Hephaestion. Hephaestion will be Alexander's soldier, general, and friend. When Alexander marries Sterateria (Darius's daughter after his defeat and death), Hephaestion marries her sister, Drypetis.
	<p>The temple of Artemis at Ephesus was a large stone temple constructed around 550 BCE.</p> <p>The temple of Artemis at Ephesus was destroyed on July 21, 356 BCE in an act of arson committed by Herostratus. According to the story, his motivation was fame at any cost. The Ephesians, outraged, announced that Herostratus' name never be recorded. The Greek historian Strabo later noted the name, which is how we know today. The temple was destroyed on the same night that Alexander the Great was born. Alexander, as king, offered to pay to rebuild the temple, but his offer was denied. Later, after Alexander died, the temple was rebuilt in 323 BCE.</p> <p>The new temple was destroyed by the Goths in 262 BCE.</p> <p>http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/The_Seven_Wonders_of_the_World/The_Temple_of_Artemis</p>
357 BC	357 BC: Macedonia: Philip II of Macedon marries Olympias, the Molossian princess of Epirus thus helping to stabilize Macedonia's western frontier.
357 BC	357 BC: Sicily: The brother-in-law of Dionysius I, Dion, exiled from Syracuse in 366 BC by Dionysius II, assembles a force of 1,500 mercenaries at Zacynthus and sails to Sicily. Dion ▲ wrests power from the weak Dionysius II, ▼ who is exiled and flees to Locri.
358 BC	358 BC: Persia: Artaxerxes III ("Ochus")▲ succeeds Artaxerxes II ▼ as King of Persia and restores central authority over the Persian empire's satraps. To secure his throne he puts to death most of his relatives.
359 BC	The Macedonian King Perdiccas III ▼ is killed while defending his country against an Illyrian attack led by King Bardylis. He is succeeded by his infant son, Amyntas IV. The child's uncle, Philip II, assumes the regency. In the same year, Philip II declares himself king of Macedonia. Amyntas IV is not judged by Philip II to be a danger and remains alive while Philip II is King of Macedonia.
360 BC	The King of Sparta, Agesilaus II, ▼ dies at Cyrene, Cyrenaica, on his way home to Greece from Egypt. He is succeeded by his son Archidamus III ▲ as Eurypontid king of Sparta.
	360 BC: With the help of King Agesilaus II of Sparta, Nectanebo II ▲ deposes Teos ▼ and becomes king of Egypt. Teos flees to Susa and makes peace with the Persians. Nectanebo II pays the Spartans 230 talents for their help.

361 BC	361 BC: Greece: Plato returns once more to Syracuse (Sicily) to teach the young Syracusan tyrant Dionysius II. He fails to reconcile the tyrant to Dion, who Dionysius II banished in 366 BC. Because of this, Plato is forced to flee Syracuse to save his life.
362 BC	362 BC: King Agesilaus II of Sparta arrives with 1,000 men to assist Egypt in its fight with Persia. 362 BC: Mausolus of Caria joins the revolt of the satraps of Anatolia against the Persian king Artaxerxes II.
363 BC	363 BC: The Egyptian Pharaoh Teos (or Tachos)▲ succeeds his father Nectanebo I ▼to the throne. Planning a great attack on Persia, he invites Sparta to help him.
364 BC	364 BC: Philip II of Macedon, brother of the reigning king of Macedonia (father of the future Alexander the Great), returns to his native land after having being held as a hostage in Thebes since 369 BC.
365 BC	365 BC: Perdiccas III ▲of Macedon, son of Amyntas III and Eurydice II, kills Ptolemy of Aloros, who has been the regent of Macedon since he arranged the assassination of Perdiccas III's brother Alexander II in 368 BC. With Ptolemy's death, Perdiccas III becomes King of Macedon in his own right.
366 BC	366 BC: In Persia, a number of satraps of King Artaxerxes II begin a revolt, in alliance with Athens, Sparta, and Egypt, that lasts until 358 BC.
367 BC Plato	367 BC: The Greek philosopher and scientist, Aristotle, goes to Athens as a pupil at Plato's Academy. 367 BC: Plato's Republic is completed. It lays down the rules for an ideal, righteous society and suggests that kings ought to be philosophers (or at least taught by philosophers).
368 BC	368 BC: Alexander II, King of Macedonia (assassinated) ▼
369 BC	369 BC: Cleomenes II ▲succeeds his brother Agesipolis II ▼as Agiad king of Sparta.
370 BC	370 BC: Eudoxus of Cnidus develops the method of exhaustion for mathematically determining the area under a curve.
371 BC	371 BC: It is suggested that the original comet associated with the Kreutz Sungrazers family of comets passes perihelion at this time. It is thought to have been observed by Aristotle and Ephorus during this year.
372 BC	372 BC: Troilus of Elis wins two equestrian events at the Olympic Games, which leads to referees being banned from competing in the Games.
373 BC Earthquake and Tsunami	373 AD: The Persian King Artaxerxes II launches an invasion of Egypt to bring that country back under Persian rule. The invasion is led by Pharnabazus. After initial successes, the Greek mercenaries fighting for the Persians push on towards Memphis. However, King Nectanebo I is able to gather his forces and repulse the Persian invasion. 373 AD: The ancient Greek city of Helike is destroyed by a massive earthquake and tsunami. The Temple of Apollo in Delphi is destroyed by the earthquake.
374 BC	374 BC: Cyprus: The King of Salamis, Evagoras▼ , is assassinated. He is succeeded by his son, Nicocles▲, who continues his father's liberal Hellenising policy in Cyprus, encouraged by Isocrates, who writes his Exhortation to Nicocles.
375 BC	375 BC: The Theban general, Pelopidas, is made the leader of the "Sacred Band", a selected infantry body of 300. Learning that the Spartan garrison of Orchomenus (in Boeotia) is leaving for an expedition to Locris, Pelopidas sets out with the Sacred Band of Thebes and a small force of cavalry, intending to seize the city while it is unguarded. However, as the Thebans approach the city, they learn that a sizable force has been dispatched from Sparta to reinforce the garrison at Orchomenus and is approaching the city. Pelopidas retreats with his force, but before the Thebans can reach safety at Tegyra, they meet the original Spartan garrison returning from Locris. In the ensuing Battle of Tegyra, the Thebans rout the larger Spartan force.
376 BC	376 BC: The Thracian city of Abdera is sacked by the Triballi. 376 BC: The Athenian admiral Chabrias wins a naval victory for Athens over the Spartan fleet, off the island of Naxos (the Battle of Naxos). The battle is brought on by the Athenians to break the Spartans' blockade of Athens' corn-ships from the Black Sea.

377 BC	377 BC: Greece: Athens, in preparing for participation in the Spartan-Theban struggle, reorganizes its finances and its taxation, inaugurating a system whereby the richer citizens are responsible for the collection of taxes from the less rich. The Peace of Antalcidas
378 BC	378 BC: A Spartan attempt to seize Piraeus brings Athens closer to Thebes. The Athenian mercenary, Chabrias, defeats the Spartans in the battle. In fighting the battle, Chabrias invents a new defensive technique; he orders each soldier to receive a charge kneeling on his left knee, with his shield resting on the ground and spear pointed at the enemy.
379 BC	379 AD: Sparta suppresses the Chalcidian League and imposes terms favourable to King Amyntas III of Macedonia.
380 BC	380 BC: The Egyptian Pharaoh Hakor dies ▼ and is succeeded by his son Nephertites II, ▲ ▼ but he is overthrown by Nectanebo I ▲ within the year, ending the Twenty-ninth dynasty of Egypt. Nectanebo (or more properly Nekhtnebef) becomes the first Pharaoh of the Thirtieth dynasty of Egypt.
381 BC	Cleombrotus I ▲ succeeds his brother Agesipolis I ▼ as king of Sparta.
382 BC	382 BC: King Antigonos I Monophthalmus (d. 301 BC) - father of Demetrius. Antigonos and Demetrius almost take Alexander's kingdom after his death. But are trumped by Alexander's four generals who take his kingdom instead fulfilling Daniel's visions of the leopard with four heads and four wings and the goat with four horns.
	382 BC: Birth of Philip II, king of Macedon (d. 336 BC) - father of Alexander the Great
383 BC	
384 BC	Lysias, the Athenian orator, on the occasion of the Olympiad, rebukes the Greeks for allowing themselves to be dominated by the Syracusan tyrant Dionysius I and by the barbarian Persians.
385 BC Milky Way	Democritus announces that the Milky Way is composed of many stars.
386 BC	
387 BC	
388 BC	388 B.C. First Antitrust trial: in Athens, Greece. In response to a negative supply shock to the grain market, regulators encouraged grain importers to form a buyers' cartel (monopsony), hoping that it would reduce retail prices by first lowering wholesale grain prices. In reality, the decrease in wholesale prices resulted in a decrease in the willingness of producers in other regions to supply grain to Athens, and retail grain prices increased substantially. Grain importers soon found themselves on trial for their lives in what is probably the earliest recorded antitrust trial.
389 BC	
390 BC	390 BC: Gauls sack Rome. Inner capitol is besieged for 7 months, before the invaders are bought off.
391 BC	
392 BC	
393 BC	
394 BC	394 B: Battle of Coronea: Xenophon records the battle between the Spartans and Thessaly. "Shoving their shields together they shoved, fought, they dealt death, and breathed out life."
395 BC	
396 BC	396 BC: Pay is introduced for Roman soldiers for the first time.
397 BC	
398 BC	

<p>399 BC</p> <p>The Murderous Suicide of Socrates.</p>	<p>◀399 BC: On a day in 399 BC the philosopher Socrates stood before a jury of 500 of his fellow Athenians accused of "refusing to recognize the gods recognized by the state" and "of corrupting the youth." If found guilty; his penalty could be death. The trial took place in the heart of the city, the jurors seated on wooden benches surrounded by a crowd of spectators. Socrates' accusers (three Athenian citizens) were allotted three hours to present their case, after which, the philosopher would have three hours to defend himself. Socrates was 70 years old and familiar to most Athenians. His anti-democratic views had turned many in the city against him. Two of his students, Alcibiades and Critias, had twice briefly overthrown the democratic government of the city, instituting a reign of terror in which thousands of citizens were deprived of their property and either banished from the city or executed.</p> <p>After hearing the arguments of both Socrates and his accusers, the jury was asked to vote on his guilt. Under Athenian law the jurors did not deliberate the point. Instead, each juror registered his judgment by placing a small disk into an urn marked either "guilty" or "not guilty." Socrates was found guilty by a vote of 280 to 220.</p> <p>The jurors were next asked to determine Socrates' penalty. His accusers argued for the death penalty. Socrates was given the opportunity to suggest his own punishment and could probably have avoided death by recommending exile. Instead, the philosopher initially offered the sarcastic recommendation that he be rewarded for his actions. When pressed for a realistic punishment, he proposed that he be fined a modest sum of money. Faced with the two choices, the jury selected death for Socrates.</p> <p>The philosopher was taken to the near-by jail where his sentence would be carried out. Athenian law prescribed death by drinking a cup of poison hemlock. Socrates would be his own executioner.</p>	
<p>400 BC</p>	<p>400 BC: Centered within a loose collection of city-states (often at war with one another), ancient Greek culture reached its pinnacle during the fourth century BC - an era described as its "Golden Age." Art, theater, music, poetry, philosophy, and political experiments such as democracy flourished. Greek influence stretched along the northern rim of the Mediterranean from the shores of Asia Minor to the Italian peninsula. In Athens, society was male-dominated - only men could be citizens and only upper-class males enjoyed a formal education. Women had few political rights and were expected to remain in the home and bear children. Fully one quarter of the population was made up of slaves, usually prisoners captured during the many clashes that extended Greek influence overseas. These slaves provided much of the manpower that fueled the burgeoning economy, working in shipyards, quarries, mines, and as domestic servants. Most homes were modest, windowless and wrapped around a courtyard. Furniture was rare. People spent the majority of the day out of doors enjoying the mild Mediterranean climate.</p> <p>The Greek diet was also modest, based largely on wine and bread. A typical day would start with bread dipped in wine, the same for lunch and a dinner of wine, fruits, vegetables and fish. Consumption of meat was reserved for special occasions such as religious holidays. A Glimpse of the average day in Ancient Greece:</p>	
<p>401 BC</p> <p>402 BC</p> <p>403 BC</p>		<p>Xenophon was a pupil of Socrates. Here, he describes the manner in which the ideal Greek aristocrat would pass the hours of a typical morning. Xenophon uses a literary device in which the story is supposed to be told by Socrates who is speaking with a friend by the name of Ischomachus. Socrates has asked his friend to describe how he spends his day. Ischomachus responds:</p>
<p>404 BC</p>	<p>404 BC End of Persian Rule in Egypt</p>	

405 BC	<p>"Why, then, Socrates, my habit is to rise from bed betimes, when I may still expect to find at home this, that, or the other friend whom I may wish to see. Then, if anything has to be done in town, I set off to transact the business and make that my walk; or if anything has to be done in town, I set off to transact the business and make that my walk; or if there is no business to transact in town, my serving boy leads on my horse to the farm. I follow, and so make the country road my walk, which suits my purpose quite as well or better, Socrates, perhaps, than pacing up and down the colonnade [in the city].</p> <p>Then when I have reached the farm, where mayhap some of my men are planting trees, or breaking fallow, sowing, or getting in the crops, I inspect their various labors with an eye to every detail, and whenever I can improve upon the present system, I introduce reform.</p> <p>After this, usually I mount my horse and take a canter. I put him through his paces, suiting these, so far as possible, to those inevitable in war, - in other words, I avoid neither steep slope, nor sheer incline, neither trench nor runnel, only giving my uttermost heed the while so as not to lame my horse while exercising him. When that is over, the boy gives the horse a roll, and leads him homeward, taking at the same time from the country to town whatever we may chance to need. Meanwhile I am off for home, partly walking, partly running, and having reached home I take a bath and give myself a rub, - and then I breakfast, - a repast that leaves me neither hungry nor overfed, and will suffice me through the day."</p> <p>References:</p> <p>Davis, William Stearns, Readings In Ancient History (1912); Freeman, Charles, The Greek Achievement (1999).</p> <p>How To Cite This Article: Everyday Life in Ancient Greece, 4th Century BC, EyeWitness to History, www.eyewitnesstohistory.com (2001).</p>
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426 BC	
427 BC	427 BC: Sparta's King Archidamus II ▼ is succeeded by his son Agis II. ▲
428 BC	428 BC: Sophocles writes <i>Oedipus the King</i> .
	The plague wipes out over 30,000 citizens modern DNA analyses suggest the mortal disease may have been typhus
430 BC	430 BC: The plague in Athens kills thousands of the city's inhabitants
431 BC	The Greek physician and philosopher Empedocles articulates the notion that the human body has four humours: blood, bile, black bile, and phlegm, a belief which dominates medical thinking for centuries.
432 BC	~432 BC: The Chinese Marquis Yi of Zeng is buried with lavish tomb items including a 65 set of bronze bells (bianzhong) with five octave musical scale and two musical tones that can be produced by each bell.
433 BC	433 BC: The temple of Apollo at Rome is built.
434 BC	Anaxagoras is arrested by Pericles' political opponents on a charge of contravening the established dogmas of Athenian religion. It needs Pericles' power of oratory and persuasion to secure his release. Even so he is fined and forced to retire from Athens to Lampsacus in Ionia. While in prison, Anaxagoras tries to square the circle with straightedge and compasses.

435 BC	435 BC: A gold and ivory statue of Zeus, king of the gods, is completed at Elis by the Athenian sculptor Phidias for the Temple of Zeus at Olympia. The statue becomes one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The Olympian Zeus is about seven times life size (or 13 metres) and occupies the full height of the temple.
436 BC	
437 BC	
438 BC	438 BC: The colossal statue of the Athena Parthenos, which Phidias has made for the Parthenon, is completed and dedicated. It is made of gold and ivory and stands some 12 metres high.
439 BC Severe famine in Rome	439 AD: Spurius Maelius, a wealthy Roman plebeian, tries to buy popular support with the aim of making himself king. During the severe famine affecting Rome, he buys up a large store of grain and sells it at a low price to the people of Rome – the first time this had been done in Rome. This leads Lucius Minucius, the patrician praefectus annonae ("president of the market"), to accuse Maelius of seeking to take over the government. Maelius is summoned before Cincinnatus (who has again become dictator of the Roman Republic, to put down a revolt by the plebeians), but refuses to appear. Shortly thereafter, Maelius is killed by Gaius Servilius Ahala and his house is burnt to the ground.
440 BC Discovery of atoms	440 BC: Democritus proposes the existence of indivisible particles, which he calls atoms. 440 BC: The stela, Demeter, Persephone and Triptolemos, from Eleusis, is made 440 BC: A famine strikes in Rome.
441 BC	Zhou ai wang ▲ ▼ becomes King of the Zhou Dynasty of China but dies before the year's end, to be succeeded by Zhou si wang. ▲
442 BC	
443 BC	443 BC: Pericles founds the colony of Thurii near the site of the former city of Sybaris, in southern Italy. Its colonists include Herodotus and Lysias.
444 BC	
445 BC Daniel 9:25 prophesy begins	<p>March 16th, 445BC: Nehemiah given the command to return and rebuild the city during the reign of Artaxerxes I. 3rd return Nehemiah was made governor of Jerusalem and allowed to return and rebuild the CITY. (Neh. 2:1 and Neh. 5:12) And it came to pass in the month of Nisan, in the twentieth year of King Artaxerxes, The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 20</p> <p>the month of Chislev, in the twentieth year, as I (Nehemiah) was in Shushan the citadel, that Hanani one of my brethren came with men from Judah; and I asked them concerning the Jews who had escaped,</p>
446 BC	The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 19
447 BC	The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 18
448 BC	The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 17
449 BC	The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 16



Jerusalem in the Time of Nehemiah
[http://users.chariot.net.au/~aleck/Ne hFront.jpg](http://users.chariot.net.au/~aleck/Ne%20hFront.jpg)

Nehemiah Governor 444-432 BC

450 BC	<p>450 BC: Ancient Document "The Twelve Tables" http://avalon.law.yale.edu/ancient/twelve_tables.asp 1. A dreadfully deformed child shall be quickly killed. 5. A child born after ten months since the father's death, will not be admitted into a legal inheritance. 6. Any woman who does not wish to be subjected in this manner to the hand of her husband should be absent three nights in succession every year, and so interrupt the usucapio of each year. 3. If one is slain while committing theft by night, he is rightly slain.</p> <p>The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 15</p> <p>450 BC: The name of the month of February: Februus (Etruscan god of death) Februarius (mensis) (Latin for "month of purification (rituals)" it is said to be a Sabine word, the last month of ancient pre-450 BC Roman calendar). It is related to fever. The month of February means death. It is related to fever.</p>
451 BC	The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 14
452 BC	The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 13
453 BC	<p>Attila the Hun 453 AD --- bled to death from a nosebleed on his wedding night.</p> <p>The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 12</p>
454 BC	The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 11
455 BC	The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 10
456 BC	The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 9
457 BC	The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 8
458 BC 2nd return to Jerusalem led by Ezra the scribe.	<p>458 BC: 2nd return. Led by Ezra in the 7th yr of Artaxerxes I. [Ezra 7:7] Those who came with Zerubbabel were Jeshua, Nehemiah, Seraiah, Reelaiah, Mordecai (Esther's Uncle), Bilshan, Mispar, Bigvai, Rehum, and Baanah. These are the people (Great grandchildren) of the province who came back from the captivity, 581 BC. THERE ARE 490 YEARS FROM 458BC TO 32AD: THE CRUCIFIXION. [490 years signify seventy times seven: Daniel's 70 weeks (70 times 7) and Lamech's cry that his sin will be avenged 70 times 7. 490 years is the COMPLETE CYCLE OF TIME FOR FORGIVENESS</p> <p>The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 7</p>
459 BC	The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 6
460 BC	The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 5
461 BC Queen Esther approaches the King which is against the law: "If I perish, I perish!"	<p>The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 4</p> <p>Then many of the people of the land became Jews, because fear of the Jews fell upon them.</p> <p>So Mordecai went out from the presence of the king in royal apparel of blue and white, with a great crown of gold and a garment of fine linen and purple; and the city of Shushan rejoiced and was glad. He is in the position to be able to lead and direct Ezra and Nehemiah.</p> <p>Esther: Dec 13, 461 BC. There were no reported incidents calling for reprisal.</p> <p>Esther: Dec 12, 461 BC the day passed without cause</p> <p>Swift steeds were sent out to the 26 provinces over the entire empire from India to Ethiopia announcing that the Jews could arm and avenge themselves on their enemies on the 13th day of Adar.</p> <p>May/June: The second proclamation is made on the 23rd day of Sivan. So the king's scribes were called at that time, in the third month, which is the month of Sivan, on the twenty-third day; and it was written.</p>

461 BC Queen Esther approaches the King which is against the law: "If I perish, I perish!"	<p>The king gives Esther and Mordecai his ring to make another proclamation to save the Jews. Haman is hung on the gallows he made for Mordecai Banquet night two. Haman realizes who Queen Esther is. He pleads for his life and stirs the wrath of the king. Banquet night one Esther approaches the king I will go to the king, which is against the law; and if I perish, I perish!" [Esther 3:15] Three days of fasting and praying by the Jews for Queen Esther</p> <p>Haman sends out a letter for countrymen to kill and plunder the Jews on the chosen date of Dec 12, 461 BC. The letters were sent out prior to the 23rd day of Sivan. And the letters were sent by couriers into all the king's provinces, to destroy, to kill, and to annihilate all the Jews, both young and old, little children and women, in one day, on the 13th day of the 12th month, which is the month of Adar, and to plunder their possessions. [Esther 3:13-14]</p>
462 BC	<p>The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I: Yr 3. Now it came to pass in the days of Ahasuerus (this was the Ahasuerus who reigned over 127 provinces, from India to Ethiopia), 2 in those days when King Ahasuerus sat on the throne of his kingdom, which was in Shushan the citadel, 3 that in the third year of his reign he made a feast for all his officials and servants.</p> <p>462 AD: Pericles starts to effectively be the leader of Athens.</p>
463 BC	The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 2
464 BC	The reign of the Persian King Artaxerxes I Yr 1
465 BC Xerxes I dies, succeeded by Artaxerxes	<p>King Artaxerxes I takes the Persian throne. He rules 465-424 BC. ▲ He is the son of Xerxes I.</p> <p>King Xerxes I dies. ▼ King Xerxes I of the Persian Empire, together with his eldest son, is murdered by one of his Ministers, Artabanus the Hyrcanian. The Persian general, Megabyzus, is thought to have been one of the conspirators in the assassination. Artabanus gains control of the Achaemenid state for several months. However, he is betrayed by Megabyzus and is killed by Xerxes' son, Artaxerxes.</p>
466 BC	<p>466 BC: Kimon carries the war against Persia into Asia Minor and wins the Battle of the Eurymedon in Pamphylia. This is a decisive defeat of the Persians as Kimon's land and sea forces capture the Persian camp and destroy or capture the entire Persian fleet of 200 triremes (manned by Phoenicians). Many new allies of Athens are now recruited, such as the trading city of Phaselis on the Lycian-Pamphylian border.</p>
467 BC	467 BC: The first recorded sighting of Halley's Comet occurs.
468 BC	<p>468 BC: Sparta faces trouble near home, chiefly from Arcadia with the support of Argos. Argos regains control of Tiryns.</p>
469 BC	<p>469 BC: Greece: The island of Naxos wishes to secede from the Delian League, but is blockaded by Athens and forced to surrender. Naxos becomes a tribute-paying member of the Delian League. This action is considered high-handed and resented by the other Greek city states.</p>
470 BC Atoms	<p>Approximate birth date of Democritus by Thrasyllus 470-370 BC: (Apollodorus, placed his birth ten years later. However; Democritus mentions that he became acquainted with the Chaldean magi. A certain "Ostanes", one of the magi accompanying Xerxes was said to have taught him.) [Democritus and his friend, Leucippus, held that everything is composed of "atoms", which are physically, but not geometrically, indivisible; that between atoms lies empty space; that atoms are indestructible; have always been, and always will be, in motion; that there are an infinite number of atoms, and kinds of atoms, which differ in shape, and size.</p>

471 BC	The earliest documented unit <u>decimation</u> occurred in 471 BC during the Roman Republic's early wars against the Volsci and is recorded by Livy. The practice was revived by Crassus in 71 BC in the Third Servile War against Spartacus. It occurs when a man or men have lost their nerve to fight (mutinous or cowardly) and a unit is punished by lottery. Most notably when Cracus fought the escaped slave Spartacus in 73 BC.
472 BC	472 AD: The tragedy The Persians is produced by Aeschylus. It is the oldest surviving Classical Greek play.
473 BC	
474 BC	
475 BC	475 BC: Cimon leads an Athenian attack on the island of Skyros and expels the indigenous inhabitants who are regarded as pirates.
476 BC	476 BC: Convicted in Sparta on the charge of accepting a bribe from the Aleudae family whilst leading an expedition to Thessaly against the family for their collaboration with the Persians, the Spartan King Leotychidas ▼ flees to the temple of Athena Alea in Tegea, Arcadia. A sentence of exile is passed upon him; his house is razed, and his grandson, Archidamus II, ▲ ascends the Spartan throne in his place.
477 BC	The Spartan co-ruler Leotychides and the Athenian leader Themistocles lead a fleet and army to reoccupy northern Greece and to punish the aristocratic family of the Aleuads for having aided the Persians. Leotychides is caught accepting a bribe during the operations in Thessaly.
478 BC	While Pausanias is occupying Byzantium, his arrogance and his adoption of Persian clothing and manners offends the allies and raises suspicions of disloyalty. Pausanias is recalled to Sparta, where he is tried and acquitted of the charge of treason, but he is not restored to his command.
479 BC Xerxes I fleet defeated at Mycale.	27 August—The Battle of Plataea in Boeotia ends the Persian invasions of Greece as the Persian general Mardonius is routed by the Greeks under Pausanias, nephew of the former Spartan King, Leonidas I. The Athenian contingent is led by the repatriated Aristides. Mardonius is killed in the battle and the Greeks capture enormous amounts of booty.
	479 BC: the rest of the Persian army was scattered at Plataea (479 BC). In the same year Xerxes' fleet was defeated at Mycale.
480 BC The Battle of Thermopyl ae Daniel 11:2	<p>480 BC: The Battle of Thermopylae was the Persian invasion of 480 BC. The Greek force was very small but was determined to make a stand against the huge Persian army. Xerxes had made an alliance with Carthage, and thus deprived Greece of the support of the powerful monarchs of Syracuse and Agrigentum. Many smaller Greek states, moreover, took the side of the Persians, especially Thessaly, Thebes and Argos, fulfilling the prophecy “he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia” All of Greece was in fear, knowing that the army of the Persian king Xerxes had begun its invasion of Greece. Already the Thessalians had gone over to the Persian side, but some Greek cities had come together and forgotten their usual rivalries, determining to stop the Persian invasion. These cities agreed that Sparta would lead the Greek army, as her reputation in war was unmatched by any other Greek state.</p> <p>The Greeks had chosen to defend a narrow pass, or gap, between the mountains of central Greece and the sea, called Thermopylae. This pass was part of the route into Greece from the north. Here the Greek force now waited, made up of only 300 Spartans under their king, Leonidas, and about 6,000 soldiers from other Greek cities. They faced a Persian army of perhaps 100,000 men... The Spartans, a highly regarded state of warriors, were preparing to fight to the death.</p> <p>After the nerve-wracking wait, the Persians launched their attack. The Greeks were defending the pass from behind the wall that blocked the path. They took it in turns to hold the front line and fought off wave after wave of attacking Persians. In the narrow space, the Persians could not make use of their greater numbers and the longer spears of the Greeks meant that they inflicted many casualties on the Persians. The Spartans also used a clever strategy to further overwhelm their enemy. They pretended to retreat so that the Persians chased after them, but would then turn upon the Persians and in the confusion kill many of the enemy.</p>

480 BC The Battle of Thermopylae prophecy. Daniel 11:2	<p>In this way two full days of battle passed, with the Persians unable to defeat the much smaller army of Greeks. The Persians had lost many men, but their luck was about to change. A Greek traitor came to the Persian king with information of huge importance. Above the pass of Thermopylae was another path that was known to local people only. It would allow the Persians to come secretly through the mountains and round behind the Greek army guarding the pass below. The Greeks would then be trapped with the Persians in front of, and behind them.</p> <p>The Spartans withdrew to a hillock near the pass, together with a few other Greek soldiers who had refused to leave. They fought the Persians with all their remaining strength. When their weapons broke, they fought with their hands and teeth. But the Persian soldiers vastly outnumbered them and finally the Spartans fell, overwhelmed with a volley of arrows fired by the Persians.</p> <p>And so the Spartans and those other Greeks who fought to the death had lost the battle for Thermopylae. The Persian army could now march into central Greece, wreaking havoc and destruction. But...</p> <p>Instead...the Persians moved on to Attica and found it deserted. They set fire to Athens with flaming arrows. What the Greeks had lost on land was being won at sea. Xerxes' fleet held the Athenian ships bottled up between the coast of Attica and the island of Salamis. His ships outnumbered the Greek ships three to one. The Persians had expected an easy victory, but one after another their ships were sunk or crippled. Crowded into the narrow strait, the heavy Persian vessels moved with difficulty. The lighter Greek ships rowed out from a circular formation and rammed their prows into the clumsy enemy vessels. Two hundred Persian ships were sunk, others were captured, and the rest fled. Xerxes and his forces hastened back to Persia. http://www.ancientgreece.co.uk/war/home_set.html</p> <p>Daniel 11:2 "Behold, there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia, and the fourth shall be far richer than they all; and by his strength through his riches he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia." See the exploits above.</p>
481 BC	481-484 BC: The revolt of Vahan Mamikonian secures religious and political freedom for Armenia.
482 BC	482 BC: Rebellion of Babylonians against Persian Rule
483 BC	483 AD: Xerxes I of Persia is encouraged by his cousin and brother-in-law, Mardonius, supported by a strong party of exiled Greeks, to take revenge for the defeat that Darius I suffered at the hands of the Greeks at Marathon in 490 BC. In response, Xerxes prepares for a major expedition to crush the Greeks. To avoid a repeat of the significant losses to the Persian fleet that occurred in 492 BC, Xerxes has a canal cut through the promontory of Mount Athos.
484 BC	~484-425 BC: Herodotus. Greek historian wrote: "Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."
485 BC	485 BC: Xerxes I ▲ Becomes the Persian King
486 BC	486 BC Darius I dies
487 BC	
488 BC	
489 BC	
490 BC The Battle of Marathon	<p>Sept 490 BC: The battle of Marathon is one of history's most famous military engagements. It is also one of the earliest recorded battles. Their victory over the Persian invaders gave the fledgling Greek city states confidence in their ability to defend themselves and belief in their continued existence. The battle is therefore considered a defining moment in the development of European culture.</p> <p>In September of 490 BC a Persian armada of 600 ships disgorged an invasion force of approximately 20,000 infantry and cavalry on Greek soil just north of Athens. Their mission was to crush the Greek states in retaliation for their support of their Ionian cousins who had revolted against Persian rule. Undaunted by the numerical superiority of the invaders, Athens mobilized 10,000 hoplite warriors to defend their territory. The two armies met on the Plain of Marathon twenty-six miles north of Athens. The flat battlefield surrounded by hills and sea was ideal for the Persian cavalry. Surveying the advantage that the terrain and size of their force gave to the Persians, the Greek generals hesitated.</p> <p>One of the Greek generals - Miltiades - made a passionate plea for boldness and convinced his fellow generals to attack the Persians. Miltiades ordered the Greek hoplites to form a line equal in length to that of the Persians. Then - in an act that his enemy believed to be complete madness - he ordered his Greek warriors to attack the Persian line at a dead run. In the ensuing melee, the middle of the Greek line weakened and gave way, but the flanks were able to engulf and slaughter the trapped Persians. An estimated 6,400 Persians were slaughtered while only 192 Greeks were killed.</p> <p>However, the Greek warriors made a forced march back to Athens and arrived in time to thwart the Persians.</p>

490 BC The Battle of Marathon	<p>490 BC: The Battle of Marathon. Led by Xerxes I (Darius's I son). The invasion of the Battle of Marathon was led by Xerxes I, Darius's I son. After initial Persian victories, the Persians were eventually defeated, both at sea and on land. This humiliation led to the attempt to conquer Greece in 480 BC at the battle of Thermopylae.</p> <p>490 BC: "Persia had a huge empire and had every intention of adding Greece to it. The Persian king Darius I (Successor of Cyrus the Great who conquered Babylon) first attacked Greece in 490 BC, but was defeated at the Battle of Marathon by a mainly Athenian force." "The first place of battle in the Persian wars was at the city of Marathon, not far from Athens. For several days, nothing happened, as both armies readied themselves for action. Then suddenly, the smaller Greek army charged, and caught the Persians totally by surprise. In the course of one day, over 6,500 Persian soldiers are killed. The Greeks lost only 192 soldiers! Legend has it that a man ran all the way from Marathon to Athens to bring news of the Greek victory. The distance that the messenger covered was around 26 miles. This is how we get the 26-mile distance and name of the modern marathons that are run today! " The invasion of the Battle of Marathon was led by Xerxes I, Darius's I son. After initial Persian victories, the Persians were eventually defeated, both at sea and on land. This humiliation led to the attempt to conquer Greece in 480 BC at the battle of Thermopylae.</p>
491 BC	
492 BC	
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500 BC	500 BC: the Germanic tribes appear in northern Germany, the Nordic Bronze Iron Age.
501 BC	<p>End of 70 yrs God's dealing with Tyre. Isaiah 23:17 And it shall be, at the end of seventy years, that the LORD will deal with Tyre. She will return to her hire, and commit fornication with all the kingdoms of the world on the face of the earth. 18 Her gain and her pay will be set apart for the LORD; it will not be treasured nor laid up, for her gain will be for those who dwell before the LORD, to eat sufficiently, and for fine clothing.</p>
502 BC	
503 BC Isaiah 23:17	
504 BC	
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506 BC	
507 BC	
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509 BC	
510 BC	<p>Prince's Palace Found in Volcanic Crater: The residence of Sextus Tarquinius, the prince who sparked the revolt that led to the foundation of the Roman Republic, may have been found.</p> <p>The remains of what might have been the residence of the Etruscan prince Sextus Tarquinius, son of the last legendary king of Rome Tarquinius Superbus (Tarquin the Proud), have been found on the slopes of an extinct volcanic crater about 12 miles from Rome, Italian archaeologists have announced.</p> <p>The palace was discovered on the site of the ancient acropolis of Gabii, where, according to legend, Rome's mythical founders, Romulus and Remus, were educated. The building dates to the sixth century B.C and boasts the highest intact walls from the period ever found in Italy, standing at around 6.56 feet high.</p> <p>Fabbri and colleagues from Rome's Archaeological Superintendency believe that the residence was furiously demolished, probably during the Roman revolt in 510 B.C. that ultimately led to the foundation of the Roman Republic. http://news.discovery.com/archaeology/prince-palace-rome.html</p>

511 BC	
512 BC	
513 BC	
514 BC	
515 BC	515-500 BC: A Chinese record documents the number of royal concubines who had abortions in China.
516 BC The Temple is Rebuilt 70 yrs after its destruction er 29:10	◀516BC: The TEMPLE is rebuilt and Finished 70 years after its destruction. Jeremiah 29:10 "For thus saith the Lord, That after seventy years be accomplished at Babylon I will visit you, and perform my good word toward you, in causing you to return to this place. For I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith the Lord, thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you an 'expected' end! I will gather you from all the nations, and from all the places whither I have driven you, saith the Lord; and I will bring you again into the place whence I caused you to be carried away captive." [Jeremiah lived ~625-580 BC]
	516 BC: Year 70 since the Temple had been destroyed. Now the Temple is rebuilt and finished. Note: There were exactly 70 years in Daniel's exile. There were also 70 years from the time the temple was destroyed until the temple is rebuilt. (not simultaneous)
517 BC	517 BC: Year 69 since the Temple has been destroyed. ◀517 BC: The new city Susa "provoked the pride of the Babylonians and in the 5th year of Darius Hystaspes, 517 BC, they (The Babylonians) rose in rebellion and brought upon themselves the full strength of the Persian Empire. Once more the city was taken by stratagem. Darius took away the brass city gates and demolished the walls from 200 cubits to 50 cubits. This was the beginning of its destruction. Now even roving hostile bands could ravage the city. Xerxes, on his return from Greece, plundered the temple of Belus of its great wealth, after that he laid the lofty structure in ruins."
518 BC	518 BC: Year 68 since the Temple has been destroyed.
519 BC	519 BC: Year 67 since the Temple has been destroyed.
520 BC	520 BC: Year 66 since the Temple has been destroyed.
521 BC	521 BC: Year 65 since the Temple has been destroyed. 521 BC: Rebellion of Babylonians against Persian Rule continues
522 BC Cambyses is killed. Darius I	522 BC: Year 64 since the Temple has been destroyed. 522 BC; ▲Darius I the Great Hystaspes takes the Persian Throne. 522 BC: ▼Cambyses is killed in battle. 522 BC: Rebellion of Babylonians against Persian Rule
523 BC	523 BC: Year 63 since the Temple has been destroyed.
524 BC	524 BC: Year 62 since the Temple has been destroyed.
525 BC	525 BC: Year 61 since the Temple has been destroyed.
526 BC	526 BC: Year 60 since the Temple has been destroyed.
527 BC Ezekial 29	527 BC: Year 59 since the Temple has been destroyed. 527 BC: Ezekial 29 declares this would be the year that the Egyptians returned to the upper Nile. Interesting, this date coincides with the death of Amasis II (?)
528 BC	528 BC: Year 58 since the Temple has been destroyed.
529 BC Cambyses I takes the Persian throne.	529 BC: Year 57 since the Temple has been destroyed. 529 BC: Cambyses becomes the next Persian King. ▲
530 BC Cyrus the Great dies.	530 BC: Year 56 since the Temple has been destroyed. Aug 530BC: Cyrus the Great, the Mede died. ▼
531 BC	531 BC: Year 55 since the Temple has been destroyed.

532 BC Daniel dies	<p>532 BC: It is generally believed that Daniel finished his memoirs in 532, shortly before he died. This is based on the use of terms that were not known until this time.</p> <p>532 BC: Year 54 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p>
533 BC Daniel's final prophetic vision	<p>533 BC: Daniel is given his final prophetic vision after three weeks of mourning. He indicates that he is physically beside the Tigris river (Babylon is on the Euphrates). Daniel would have been approaching 90 years of age.</p> <p>533 BC: Third year of King Cyrus of Persia</p> <p>533 BC: Year 54 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p>
534 BC	<p>534 BC: Year 53 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>534 BC: Second year of King Cyrus of Persia</p> <p>534 BC: Ancient Document "The Laws of the Kings: Lucius Tarquinius Superbus 5134-510 BC. To read the translation see http://avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/laws_of_thekings.asp</p>
535 BC End of the 70 year exile from Judah for Daniel	<p>535 BC: First year of Cyrus (Babylonian reckoning)???</p> <p>535 BC: Year 52 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>536 BC: After two years of further conquests, Cyrus becomes king over the entire Chaldean empire, including Palestine. He decrees that the Jews may return to Jerusalem to rebuild the temple (not specifically the city), providing financial incentives to the Jews to return to their land. The Cyrus Cylinder provides documentation of Cyrus' release of captives.</p> <p>535 BC: Exile year 70 for Daniel. End of the 70 year exile. Cyrus frees the Jews.</p>
536 BC	<p>536 BC: Cyrus the Persian reigns in Babylon. He will have a scant 7 year reign until his death in 529 BC.</p> <p>536 BC: Year 51 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>536 BC: Exile year 69 for Daniel</p>
537 BC Daniel in the lion's den	<p>537 BC: Year 50 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>537 BC: Zerubbabel returns to Jerusalem for the laying of the foundation for the temple.</p> <p>537 BC: Darius the Mede orders Daniel into the lions' den as a result of his decree about worship, 1st yr of Darius' rule.</p> <p>537 BC: Exile year 68 for Daniel</p>
538 BC Ezra 1:1. Daniel reads Jeremiah & discovers 70 yr prophecy. First return led by Sheshbazzar.	<p>538 BC: 1st return. Led by Sheshbazzar. Ezra 1:1 (Zerubbabel led the first band of Jews, numbering 42,360, who returned from the Babylonian Captivity in the first year of Cyrus, King of Persia)</p> <p>538 BC: Cyrus, made the following proclamation: "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" (Ezra 1:1-2).</p> <p>◀538 BC: Daniel reads Jeremiah and discovers that Jerusalem is about to be released from its 70 years of captivity, and is given the vision of the future by the angel Gabriel. Daniel is probably thrilled. Since He is now in his 67th year of exile, he is thinking his people, the Jews, will be released in two years. The Hebrews were first called "Jews" during their time in captivity in Babylon.</p> <p>538 BC: Some scholars say Darius was most likely Gubaru, whom Cyrus installed as governor over Babylon.</p> <p>538 BC: First year of Darius the Mede, Viceroy of Babylon</p>

538 BC Susa	<p>◀538 BC: Probably in his 1st year Cyrus had established a second capital at Susa (Where Daniel lived and Queen Esther would later live), in the province of Elam, about 230 miles east from Babylon, on the banks of the River Choaspes, a branch of the Tigris.</p> <p>538 BC: Year 49 since the Temple has been destroyed. 538 BC: Exile year 67 for Daniel</p>
539 BC Belshazzar's party. Cyrus' invasion. Darius the Mede receives the kingdom. He is 62 yrs old.	<p>Nov 9, 539 BC: Cyrus rode through the Ishtar Gate while the masses of the city layered a pathway of green twigs welcoming him with their sign of peace and honor, acknowledgment and acceptance that he is king. "In the month of Arahshamna, the third day [29 October], Cyrus entered Babylon, green twigs were spread in front of him - the state of peace was imposed upon the city. Cyrus sent greetings to all Babylon. Gobryas, his governor, installed subgovernors in Babylon."</p> <p>—"Babylonian Chronicles on the 17th year of the reign of Nabonidus". http://www.livius.org/ct-cz/cyrus_1/babylon02.html#17.</p> <p>539 BC: Aesop Fables 539 BC: Darius the Mede as Viceroy of Babylonia (age 62) 539 BC: Darius the Mede's accession year 539 BC: After Belshazzar is killed, Nabonidus, Belshazzar's general surrenders. Cyrus grants him a small territory in eastern Iran.</p> <p>539 BC: Year 48 since the Temple has been destroyed. 539 BC: Exile year 66 for Daniel</p>
540 BC	<p>540 BC: Year 47 since the Temple has been destroyed. 540 BC: Exile year 65 for Daniel</p>
541 BC	<p>541 BC: Year 46 since the Temple has been destroyed. 541 BC: Exile year 64 for Daniel</p>
542 BC	<p>542 BC: Nabonidus returned to Babylon 542 BC: Year 45 since the Temple has been destroyed. 542 BC: Exile year 63 for Daniel</p>
543 BC	<p>543 BC: Year 44 since the Temple has been destroyed. 543 BC: Exile year 62 for Daniel</p>
544 BC	<p>544 BC: Year 43 since the Temple has been destroyed. 544 BC: Exile year 61 for Daniel</p>
545 BC	<p>545 BC: Year 42 since the Temple has been destroyed. 545 BC: Exile year 60 for Daniel</p>
546 BC	<p>546 BC: Year 41 since the Temple has been destroyed. 546 BC: Cyrus conquers Lydia 546 BC: Exile year 59 for Daniel</p>
547 BC	<p>547 BC: Year 40 since the Temple has been destroyed. 547 BC: Exile year 58 for Daniel</p>
548 BC	<p>548 BC: Year 39 since the Temple has been destroyed. 548 BC: Exile year 57 for Daniel</p>
549 BC	<p>549 BC: Year 38 since the Temple has been destroyed. 549 BC: Exile year 56 for Daniel</p>
550 BC	<p>The temple of Artemis at Ephesus was a large stone temple constructed around 550 BC. The temple of Artemis at Ephesus was destroyed on July 21, 356 BC in an act of arson committed by Herostratus. According to the story, his motivation was fame at any cost. The Ephesians, outraged, announced that Herostratus' name never be recorded. The Greek historian Strabo later noted the name, which is how we know today. The temple was destroyed on the same night that Alexander the Great was born. Alexander, as king, offered to pay to rebuild the temple, but his offer was denied. Later, after Alexander died, the temple was rebuilt in 323 BC. The new temple was destroyed by the Goths in 262 BC. http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/The_Seven_Wonders_of_the_World/The_Temple_of_Artemis</p>

550 BC Daniel sees a vision of the coming Greek empire	550 BC: Scripture is not specific on whether Daniel was physically in Susa or only saw himself there in the vision. He may have been there on behalf of Nabonidus (not Belshazzar), perhaps related to the king's support of Cyrus.
	550 BC: Daniel sees a vision of the coming Greek empire. This vision takes place in the city of Susa, with Daniel standing beside the Ulai Canal. Susa will eventually become the capital of the Persian empire, but at this time is not a significant city.
	550 BC: Cyrus the Great revolts against Astyges and becomes the king of the Median Empire. Cyrus defeats his uncle (some commentaries say it was his father-in-law), King Astyages of the Median Empire, to assume the throne of the Medo-Persian empire east of Babylon. Apparently he was assisted by Nabonidus in leading his revolt.
	550 BC: Third year of Belshazzar's reign 550 BC: Year 37 since the Temple has been destroyed. 550 BC: Exile year 55 for Daniel
551 BC	551 BC: Around this time, Cyrus defeats his uncle (some commentaries say it was his father-in-law), King Astyages of the Median Empire, to assume the throne of the Medo-Persian empire east of Babylon. Apparently he was assisted by Nabonidus in leading his revolt.
	551 BC: Year 36 since the Temple has been destroyed. 551 BC: Exile year 54 for Daniel
552 BC	552 BC: Year 35 since the Temple has been destroyed. 552 BC: Exile year 53 for Daniel
553 BC Daniel's vision of the lion, bear, leopard & beast.	553 BC: Daniel's vision of the lion, bear, leopard and beast.
	553 BC: Belshazzar's accession year 553 BC: Year 34 since the Temple has been destroyed.
	◀553 BC: Nabonidus appoints his son (in law?) Belshazzar ▲ as co-regent over Babylon (we don't know which year Belshazzar began but this seems the most likely date). Sir Robert Anderson puts the date in 551.
	553 BC: Exile year 52 for Daniel
554 BC	554 BC: Year 33 since the Temple has been destroyed.
	554 BC: Nabonidus is increasingly unpopular, spending much of his time in the city of Teima in Northern Arabia. 554 BC: Exile year 51 for Daniel
555 BC	555 BC: Year 32 since the Temple has been destroyed.
	555 BC: First year of Nabonidus, who is called Labynetus by Herodotus. 555 BC: Exile year 50 for Daniel
556 BC	556 BC: Nabonidus takes over the kingdom. He is unpopular with the priests.
	556 BC: Nabonidus' accession year
	556 BC: Neriglissar's son Labashi-Marduk succeeds him but is murdered after nine months by Nabonidus.
	556 BC: Labashi-Marduk's accession year 556 BC: Labashi-Marduk becomes King of Babylon for nine months 556 BC: Year 31 since the Temple has been destroyed. 556 BC: Exile year 49 for Daniel
557 BC	557 BC: Neriglissar dies. His out-of-control military spending had raised inflation in the empire to ridiculous levels (inflation apparently reached 50%).
	557 BC: General Nergal Shar User undertakes rough Cilician campaign
	557 BC: Year 30 since the Temple has been destroyed. 557 BC: Exile year 48 for Daniel
558 BC	558 BC: Year 29 since the Temple has been destroyed.
	558 BC: Exile year 47 for Daniel

559 BC	<p>559 BC: Year 28 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>559 BC: Exile year 46 for Daniel</p>
560 BC	<p>560 BC: As a young military man under Nebuchadnezzar, Neriglissar had been one of those sent to release Jeremiah from prison by the Captain of the Guard (see Jer 39:13-14).</p> <p>560 BC: Neriglissar (Nergal-Sharezer), begins his four year reign</p> <p>560 BC: Neriglissar (also named Nergal-sharezer; his name means "Nergal, protect the king") murders his brother-in-law Evil-Merodach and takes over the kingdom.</p> <p>560 BC: Year 27 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>560 BC: Exile year 45 for Daniel</p>
561 BC	<p>561 BC: Year 26 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>561 BC: Exile year 44 for Daniel</p>
562 BC Nebuchadnezzar dies. Jehoiachin released	<p>562 BC: Year 25 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>562 BC: Nebuchadnezzar dies ▼. Evil-Merodach (Akkadian name is "Amel-Marduk") ▲ succeeds Nebuchadnezzar as king of Babylon, releases the exiled king Jehoiachin, though he does not return to Palestine. According to Babylonian tradition, Nebuchadnezzar, towards the end of his life, prophesied the impending ruin of the Chaldean Empire (Berossus and Abydenus in Eusebius, Praeparatio Evangelica, 9.41). Nebuchadnezzar died in Babylon between the second and sixth months of the forty-third year of his reign.</p> <p>562 BC: Evil Merodach ▲ (Amel-Marduk) becomes king of Babylon. Evil Merodach's accession year.</p> <p>562 BC: Nebuchadnezzar dies ▼</p> <p>562 BC: 37th year of the exile of Jehoiachin. (He was exiled in 597 BC) He is released by Evil-Merodach but does not return to Palestine.</p> <p>562 BC: Exile year 43 for Daniel</p>
563 BC	<p>563 BC: Year 24 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>563 BC: Exile year 42 for Daniel</p>
564 BC	<p>564 BC: Year 7 of madness. Nebuchadnezzar finally turns his eyes towards heaven, acknowledges God's sovereignty and is restored to sanity.</p> <p>564 BC: Year 23 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>564 BC: Exile year 41 for Daniel</p>
565 BC	<p>565 BC: Year 22 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>565 BC: Exile year 40 for Daniel</p>
566 BC	<p>566 BC: Year 21 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>566 BC: Exile year 39 for Daniel</p>
567 BC	<p>567 BC: Year 20 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>567 BC: Exile year 38 for Daniel</p>
568 BC	<p>Nebuchadnezzar turned again to Egypt. A clay tablet, now in the British Museum, states: "In the 37th year of Nebuchadnezzar, king of the country of Babylon, he went to Mitzraim (Egypt) to make war. Amasis, king of Egypt, collected [his army], and marched and spread abroad." Having completed the subjugation of Phoenicia, and a campaign against Egypt, Nebuchadnezzar set himself to rebuild and adorn the city of Babylon, and constructed canals, aqueducts, temples and reservoirs. (See 586 BC!) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nebuchadnezzar_II</p> <p>568 BC: Year 19 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>568 BC: Exile year 37 for Daniel</p>

569 BC	<p>569 BC: Year 18 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>569 BC: Exile year 36 for Daniel</p>
570 BC	<p>In 570 BC Pharoah Hophra ▼ led an army into Libyan territory, in an effort to stop an invasion of Greeks. The Greeks made short work of his army and sent him back to Egypt in disorderly retreat. A mutiny broke out in the ranks, between native Egyptians and foreign mercenaries in the Egyptian army. A bold and respected general named Amasis ▲ declared himself Pharaoh (Amasis II). (Ussher stated that Nebuchadnezzar assisted Amasis in return for his vassalage ▲.) By most accounts, Hophra fled, gathered an army of mercenaries, and then tried to recapture Egypt. Amasis met him in battle at Memphis, and Hophra was captured, taken to Sais, and afterward executed by strangulation. Fulfillment of Jeremiah 44:30 "Thus says the LORD: 'Behold, I will give Pharaoh Hophra king of Egypt into the hand of his enemies and into the hand of those who seek his life, as I gave Zedekiah king of Judah into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, his enemy who sought his life.'"</p> <p>570 BC: Some scholars believe this is the 1st year of Nebuchadnezzar's seven years of insanity.</p> <p>570 BC: Year 17 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>570 BC: Exile year 35 for Daniel</p>
571 BC	<p>571 BC: Year 16 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>April 571BC: Ezekiel: 7th dated message: judgment on Egypt (the latest date in Ezekiel) Ezekiel 29:17</p> <p>571 BC: Exile year 34 for Daniel</p>
572 BC	<p>572 BC: Year 15 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>572 BC: Exile year 33 for Daniel</p>
573 BC Ezekiel predictions Ch 40-48. Measuring the visionary temple. Tyre falls.	<p>573 BC: Forteenth year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning)</p> <p>573 BC: Year 14 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>April 28, 573BC: Ezekiel: 13th dated message: temple vision. Ezekiel 40:1 (Nisan 10, 573 BC.) Ezekiel 40:1 In the twenty-fifth year of our captivity. From the time of the measuring of the visionary temple until 1948 when Israel becomes a nation are 1260 + 1260 years. In general, 1260 days (years) is an important time period in the Bible. For example 1260 days are 3-1/2 years in Revelation 11-13. The tribulation last 1260+1260 days or seven years.</p> <p>573 BC: Nebuchadnezzar's seige of Tyre ends after 13 years. Isaiah 23:5 When the report reaches Egypt, They also will be in agony at the report of Tyre. Isaiah 23: 15 Now it shall come to pass in that day that Tyre will be forgotten seventy years</p> <p>573 BC: Exile year 32 for Daniel</p>
574 BC	<p>574 BC: Exile year 31 for Daniel</p> <p>574 BC: 24th year of captivity for Ezekiel</p> <p>574 BC: Year 13 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p>
575 BC	<p>575 BC: Exile year 30 for Daniel</p> <p>575 BC: 23rd year of captivity for Ezekiel</p> <p>575 BC: Year 12 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p>

576 BC Probable year of Nebuchadnezzar's 90 ft golden idol	<p>576 BC: Some scholars believe this was the time Nebuchadnezzar set up the 90-foot idol covered in gold, requiring people to worship the image or be thrown into a furnace. It corresponds to the end of a civil uprising in Babylonia that would make such a proclamation politically meaningful. It is also meaningful if Nebuchadnezzar believes his kingdom is not just the head of gold in his dream, but that his kingdom will reign forever, being the entire statue of his dream. Satan telling him he will give him ALL the kingdoms of the world if only he will fall down and worship him (Satan), mimicking the same temptation Jesus had in the wilderness.</p> <p>576 BC: Year 11 since the Temple has been destroyed. 576 BC: 22nd year of captivity for Ezekiel 576 BC: Exile year 29 for Daniel</p>
577 BC	<p>577 BC: Year 10 since the Temple has been destroyed. 577 BC: 21st year of captivity for Ezekiel 577 BC: Exile year 28 for Daniel</p>
578 BC The First Sewer	<p>578 BC: Year 9 since the Temple has been destroyed. 578 BC: 20th year of captivity for Ezekiel 578 BC: Exile year 27 for Daniel 578 BC: In Rome: Tarquinius Priscus builds the Cloaca Maxima, the first sewer</p> <p>578 BC: Ancient Document "Laws of the Kings: Servius Tullius 578-534 BC" To read translation of this document see: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/laws_of_the_kings.asp</p>
579 BC	<p>579 BC: Year 8 since the Temple has been destroyed. 579 BC: 19th year of captivity for Ezekiel 579 BC: Exile year 26 for Daniel</p>
580 BC	<p>580 BC: Year 7 since the Temple has been destroyed. 580 BC: 18th year of captivity for Ezekiel 580 BC: Exile year 25 for Daniel</p>
581 BC Last of the Jewish captives taken	<p>581 BC: Year 6 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p> <p>581/580 BC: The Babylonian general Nebuzar-adan took another 745 men and their families into captivity, thus emptying the land of its Jewish inhabitants. Jer. 52:30 (745 men and families taken into captivity emptying Jerusalem)</p> <p>581 BC: 17th year of captivity for Ezekiel 581 BC: Exile year 24 for Daniel</p>
582 BC	<p>582 BC: 16th year of captivity for Ezekiel 582 BC: Year 5 since the Temple has been destroyed. 582 BC: Exile year 23 for Daniel</p>
583 BC	<p>583 BC: 15th year of captivity for Ezekiel 583 BC: Year 4 since the Temple has been destroyed. 583 BC: Exile year 22 for Daniel</p>
584 BC	<p>584 BC: Year 3 since the Temple has been destroyed. 584 BC: 14th year of captivity for Ezekiel 584 BC: Exile year 21 for Daniel</p>
585 BC	<p>Nebuchadnezzar engaged in a thirteen year siege of Tyre (585–572 BC), with the Tyrians accepting Babylonian authority. Isaiah 23:5</p>



Babylon ▲

585 BC The fall of Tyre. The Battle of Halys	<p>The Battle of Halys ended with an eclipse on May 28, 585 BC. Took place at the Halys River (present-day "Kizilirmak" river in Turkey between the Medes, Cyaxares, and Alyattes II of Lydia. The earliest historical event of which the date is known with such precision.</p> <p>Herodotus, the father of history, who lived in the 5th century BC, cited that Thales (ca. 624-547 BCE), the Greek philosopher, predicted a solar eclipse that put an end to the conflict between the Lydians and the Medes. Herodotus wrote:... day was all of sudden changed into night. This event had been foretold by Thales, the Milesian, who forewarned the Ionians of it, fixing for it the very year in which it took place. The Medes and the Lydians when they observed the change, ceased fighting, and were alike anxious to have terms of peace agreed on. Exactly which eclipse was involved has remained uncertain, although the issue has been studied by hundreds of ancient and modern authorities. One likely candidate took place on May 28, 585 BCE, probably near the Halys river in the middle of modern Turkey.</p> <p>585 BC: Exile year 20 for Daniel 585 BC: 13th year of captivity for Ezekiel 585 BC: Year 2 since the Temple has been destroyed.</p>
586 BC Ezekiel's Messages	<p>Jan/Dec, 586/585 BC: Ezekiel: 12th dated message: news of Jerusalem's fall. Ezekiel 33:21 And it came to pass in the twelfth year of our captivity, in the tenth month, on the fifth day of the month, that one who had escaped from Jerusalem came to me and said, "The city has been captured!"</p> <p>April 586 BC: Ezekiel: 11th dated message: funeral dirge for Pharaoh & description of Sheol. Ezekiel 32:17</p> <p>March 3, 586 BC: Ezekiel: 10th dated message: lament over Pharaoh. Ezekiel 32:1 586 BC: God says that he will hand Egyptian pharaoh Hophra (Apries) over to his enemies.</p> <p>586 BC: 12th year of captivity for Ezekiel</p> <p>586 BC: No king remains in Judah, as the nation is now part of the Babylonian empire. Gedaliah is installed as Governor.</p> <p>586 BC: Eighteenth year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning) 586 BC: Exile Year 19 for Daniel 586 BC: Year 1 since the Temple has been destroyed</p>
587 BC	<p>June 21, 587BC: Ezekiel: 9th dated message: news of Pharaoh's final defeat. 587 BC: 11th year of captivity for Ezekiel</p> <p>Jeremiah 39:11 Jeremiah Goes Free 11 Now Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon gave charge concerning Jeremiah to Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard, saying, 12 "Take him and look after him, and do him no harm. They sent someone to take Jeremiah from the court of the prison, and committed him to Gedaliah the son of Ahikam, the son of Shaphan, that he should take him home. So he dwelt among the people.</p> <p>587 BC: Zedekiah, King of Judah 587-596 tries to escape Jerusalem but is captured. At Riblah, Nebuchadnezzar kills all his sons before his eyes then gouges out Zedekiah's eyes and takes him to Babylon in bronze chains. ▼</p> <p>◀Summer, August 587 BC: Jerusalem and the temple are destroyed on Tisha B'Av (the 9th day of the month of Av). Jer 52:28 These are the people whom Nebuchadnezzar carried away captive: in the seventh year (597 BC? should be 594BC?), three thousand and twenty-three Jews; 29 in the eighteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar (587 BC) he carried away captive from Jerusalem eight hundred and thirty-two persons; 30 in the twenty-third year of Nebuchadnezzar (581 BC should be 580 BC?), Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard carried away captive of the Jews seven hundred and forty-five persons. All the persons were four thousand six hundred.</p>

In the eleventh year of Zedekiah (587 BC), in the fourth month, on the ninth day of the month, the city was penetrated.

3 Then all the princes of the king of Babylon came in and sat in the Middle Gate: Nergal-Sharezer, Samgar-Nebo, Sarsechim, Rabsaris, [A title, probably Chief Officer] Nergal-Sarezer, Rabmag, [A title, probably Troop Commander] with the rest of the princes of the king of Babylon. Jeremiah 39:2

But because our fathers angered the God of heaven, he handed them over to Nebuchadnezzar the Chaldean, king of Babylon, who destroyed this temple and deported the people to Babylon. **Ezra 5:12**



587 BC
Jerusalem
is
destroyed
by the
Babylonian
s

Hophra arrived with a force of some size, hoping to raise the siege of Jerusalem. Nebuchadnezzar's forces withdrew from Jerusalem, attacked Hophra's right flank, and drove him back into Egypt.

Zedekiah, after securing a pledge from Hophra, declares his rebellion against Nebuchadnezzar, who then immediately rushed to Jerusalem and laid siege to it. [This was the 390-day siege that the prophet Ezekiel (ch. 4), who had earlier been deported to Babylon, was told to expect. (note this has to be in 586!!! BUT Psalmtik II died this year: does'n't make sense)]

587 BC: Psalmtik II died ▼ . His son, Hophra (Apries) ▲ took the Egyptian throne.

April 587BC: Ezekiel: 8th dated message: news of Pharaoh's defeat. Ezekiel 30:20

587 BC: Zedekiah's 11th year, and the end of his reign; the 19th year of Nebuchadnezzar (by Jewish reckoning)

587 BC: Nineteenth year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning)

587 BC: Exile Year 18 for Daniel

Jeremiah 34:2 "Thus says the LORD, the God of Israel: 'Go and speak to Zedekiah king of Judah and tell him, "Thus says the LORD: 'Behold, I will give this city into the hand of the king of Babylon, and he shall burn it with fire. 3 And you shall not escape from his hand, but shall surely be taken and delivered into his hand; your eyes shall see the eyes of the king of Babylon, he shall speak with you face to face, and you shall go to Babylon.'" 4 Yet hear the word of the LORD, O Zedekiah king of Judah! Thus says the LORD concerning you: 'You shall not die by the sword. 5 You shall die in peace

	<div>April 587/586BC: 5th dated message: judgment on Tyre. Ezekiel 26:1</div> <div>In the eleventh year, on the first day of the month, that the word of the LORD came to me, saying, 2 “Son of man, because Tyre has said against Jerusalem, ‘Aha! She is broken who was the gateway of the peoples; now she is turned over to me; I shall be filled; she is laid waste.’ Beginning of Tyre's 70 yrs. Isaiah 23:17</div> <div></div> <div>Jer 33:1 1 Moreover the word of the LORD came to Jeremiah a second time, while he was still shut up in the court of the prison, saying, 2 “Thus says the LORD who made it, the LORD who formed it to establish it (the LORD is His name): 3 ‘Call to Me, and I will answer you, and show you great and mighty things, which you do not know.’ 19 And the word of the LORD came to Jeremiah, saying, 20 “Thus says the LORD: ‘If you can break My covenant with the day and My covenant with the night, so that there will not be day and night in their season (which will never happen), 21 then My covenant may also be broken with David My servant, so that he shall not have a son to reign on his throne, and with the Levites, the priests, My ministers.</div> <div>Jer 32:24 ‘Look, the siege mounds! They have come to the city to take it; and the city has been given into the hand of the Chaldeans who fight against it, because of the sword and famine and pestilence. What You have spoken has happened; there You see it! 25 And You have said to me, O Lord GOD, “Buy the field for money, and take witnesses”!—yet the city has been given into the hand of the Chaldeans.’”</div> <div>Jan 587 BC: Nebuchadnezzar came to Jerusalem and encircled it with his army. Jer 39:1</div>
<div>587 BC Jerusalem is destroyed by the Babylonian s</div> <div>588 BC Zedekiah puts Jeremiah in prison, but he is eventually rescued. The Babylonian s abandon their siege in order to deal with Hophra at the border of Judah.</div>	<div>588 BC: Zedekiah puts Jeremiah in prison to shut him up.</div> <div>◀Jeremiah urged them to submit to King Nebuchadnezzar and serve him <u>seventy years</u>, and that if they did God would preserve the city of Jerusalem and the temple. Then God would put an end to their servitude and return them to Jerusalem.</div> <div>The chief authorities of Jerusalem were so angry with Jeremiah (for his prophecies), they first tortured him and then tried to kill him:</div> <div>“But for the king (Zedekiah) himself ...that he might not be engaged in a quarrel with those rulers at such a time, by opposing what they intended, he let them do with the prophet whatsoever they would; whereupon, when the king had granted them such a permission, they presently came into the prison, and took him, and let him down with a cord into a pit full of mire, that he might be suffocated, and die of himself.</div> <div>So he stood up to the neck in the mire which was all about him, and so continued; but there was one of the king's servants, who was in esteem with him, an Ethiopian by descent, who told the king what a state the prophet was in, and said that his friends and his rulers had done evil in putting the prophet into the mire, and by that means contriving against him that he should suffer a death more bitter than that by his bonds only.</div> <div>When the king heard this, he repented of his having delivered up the prophet to the rulers, and bid the Ethiopian take thirty men of the king's guards, and cords with them, and whatsoever else they understood to be necessary for the prophet's preservation, and to draw him up immediately. So the Ethiopian took the men he was ordered to take, and drew up the prophet out of the mire, and left him at liberty [in the prison].” Antiquities of the Jews Book X Ch 7:5</div>

588 BC
Zedekiah
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Jeremiah
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The
Babylonian
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of Judah.

By Jay Bushinsky THE WASHINGTON TIMES
JERUSALEM
It is the most remarkable find since excavations in the heart of this 3,000-year-old capital of ancient Israel began 140 years ago: a tiny clay seal impression also known as a bulla or stamp, discovered near the ruins of what has been identified as King David's palace and bearing the name of an influential courtier mentioned in the Hebrew Bible.

"It is not very often that archaeologists have surprises that bring them so close to the reality of the biblical text," said Eilat Mazar, whose pinpoint dig in a relatively small site this summer led her to a clay bulla whose ancient Hebrew script identifies its owner as **Gedalyahu ben Pashhur**.

Speaking to an enthusiastic audience of 1,500 Israelis who converged on the Palestinian-Arab Silwan quarter, known as Kfar Hashiloah, or Siloam in the Bible, Mrs. Mazar said, "One could not have asked anything more than this."

Ben Pashhur's name is cited in the Book of Jeremiah 38:1 together with that of **Yehuchal ben Shelemayahu**, whose bulla was discovered at the same site two years ago.

The two were ministers in the court of King Zedekiah, the last king from the Davidic dynasty to reign in Jerusalem. His reign, from 597 to 586 B.C., ended with the Babylonians' destruction of the First Temple on nearby Mount Moriah.

Because both bullae were perfectly intact and their inscriptions easily legible by anyone familiar with the ancient Hebrew script, Gabriel Barkay, one of Mrs. Mazar's veteran colleagues, surmised they were attached to documents that were burned, possibly during the Babylonian siege, but that they survived because they were made of clay.

"They were baked and thereby preserved in mud and silt, which could be dissolved in water," he said. The two bullae resemble each other except for the names they bear.

Mrs. Mazar said the two courtiers opposed the prophet Jeremiah's pleas to Zedekiah that Judea surrender to the Babylonians.

"They wanted him executed," she said, "but the king refused." Jeremiah was imprisoned twice and confined to a pit. Ultimately, they asked him to pray for the kingdom.

It is the first time in the annals of Israeli archaeology that two 2,600-year-old clay bullae with two biblical names that appear in the same biblical verse have been unearthed in the same location, she said.

The first one was discovered two years ago above the ruins of King David's palace, which Mrs. Mazar uncovered during an earlier phase of her work at the City of David.

Mrs. Mazar's latest find occurred in what are thought to be the remains of a tower that was part of the city wall dating back to the 50th century B.C. days of Nehemiah, the governor of Judea appointed by the Persians after they defeated the Babylonians in 538 B.C., when they allowed the Jewish exiles to return from Babylon.

Excavations at the City of David, a hillside site just outside the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem's Dung Gate, were resumed in 1978 under the direction of Yigal Shiloh, a pioneer archaeologist who found 50 similar seal impressions at the site.

"In Jerusalem, you don't look for anything you may want," said Mr. Barkay. "You just find whatever you find."

He said that the entire city, whose "structures include an abundance of mosques, churches and synagogues actually covers countless items that I would like to find." Indeed, Israel's unique antiquity law precludes construction of buildings without the permission of the government's Antiquities Authority, "but a lot of structures are illicitly built," he said, implying that as a result, it is impossible to investigate what may lie beneath them.

Mr. Barkay has been sifting through the rubble collected at a dump outside the city where it was discarded by Palestinian contractors authorized by the Muslim religious commission, known in Arabic as the "Waqf," to build the subterranean Marwan Mosque near the area known as Solomon's stables.

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2008/oct/01/clay-seal-connects-to-bible/>

588 BC: 10th year of Zedekiah, 18th year of Nebuchadnezzar (by Jewish reckoning)

588 BC: Eighteenth year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning)

588 BC: Exile Year 17 for Daniel

588 BC Zedekiah puts Jeremiah in prison to shut him up, but he is eventually rescued.	<p>Dec/Jan 588/587BC: Ezekiel: 6th dated message: judgment on Egypt. Ezekiel 29:1</p> <p>Jeremiah 37: 11 And it happened, when the army of the Chaldeans left the siege of Jerusalem for fear of Pharaoh's army, 12 that Jeremiah went out of Jerusalem to go into the land of Benjamin to claim his property there among the people. 13 And when he was in the Gate of Benjamin, a captain of the guard was there whose name was Irijah the son of Shelemiah, the son of Hananiah; and he seized Jeremiah the prophet, saying, "You are defecting to the Chaldeans!"</p> <p>14 Then Jeremiah said, "False! I am not defecting to the Chaldeans." But he did not listen to him.</p> <p>So Irijah seized Jeremiah and brought him to the princes. 15 Therefore the princes were angry with Jeremiah, and they struck him and put him in prison in the house of Jonathan the scribe. For they had made that the prison.</p> <p>588 BC: The Babylonians briefly abandon their siege in order to deal with Hophra at the border of Judah.</p> <p>588 BC: 10th year of captivity for Ezekiel</p>
589 BC Jeremiah 21	<p>589 BC: Zedekiah rebels against his oath of loyalty to Nebuchadnezzar, who then comes up against Jerusalem and besieges the city for two and a half years. This may also be the year Zedekiah sends for Jeremiah: Jeremiah 21</p> <p>Jerusalem's Doom Is Sealed</p> <p>1 The word which came to Jeremiah from the LORD when King Zedekiah sent to him Pashhur the son of Melchiah, and Zephaniah the son of Maaseiah, the priest, saying, 2 "Please inquire of the LORD for us, for Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon makes war against us. Perhaps the LORD will deal with us according to all His wonderful works, that the king may go away from us."</p> <p>3 Then Jeremiah said to them, "Thus you shall say to Zedekiah, 4 'Thus says the LORD God of Israel: "Behold, I will turn back the weapons of war that are in your hands, with which you fight against the king of Babylon and the Chaldeans who besiege you outside the walls; and I will assemble them in the midst of this city. 5 I Myself will fight against you with an outstretched hand and with a strong arm, even in anger and fury and great wrath. 6 I will strike the inhabitants of this city, both man and beast; they shall die of a great pestilence.</p> <p>7 And afterward," says the LORD, "I will deliver Zedekiah king of Judah, his servants and the people, and such as are left in this city from the pestilence and the sword and the famine, into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, into the hand of their enemies, and into the hand of those who seek their life; and he shall strike them with the edge of the sword. He shall not spare them, or have pity or mercy."</p> <p>8 "Now you shall say to this people, 'Thus says the LORD: "Behold, I set before you the way of life and the way of death. 9 He who remains in this city shall die by the sword, by famine, and by pestilence; but he who goes out and defects to the Chaldeans who besiege you, he shall live, and his life shall be as a prize to him. 10 For I have set My face against this city for adversity and not for good," says the LORD. "It shall be given into the hand of the king of Babylon, and he shall burn it with fire."</p> <p>589 BC: 9th year of captivity for Ezekiel</p> <p>589 BC: 9th year of Zedekiah's reign (by Jewish reckoning). 1 In the ninth year of Zedekiah king of Judah, in the tenth month, Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon and all his army came against Jerusalem, and besieged it.</p> <p>Sometime during Zedekiah's reign: 1 Now Pashhur the son of Immer, the priest who was also chief governor in the house of the LORD, heard that Jeremiah prophesied these things. 2 Then Pashhur struck Jeremiah the prophet, and put him in the stocks that were in the high gate of Benjamin, which was by the house of the LORD. 3 And it happened on the next day that Pashhur brought Jeremiah out of the stocks. Then Jeremiah said to him, "The LORD has not called your name Pashhur, but Magor-Missabib. 4 For thus says the LORD: 'Behold, I will make you a terror to yourself and to all your friends; and they shall fall by the sword of their enemies, and your eyes shall see it. I will give all Judah into the hand of the king of Babylon, and he shall carry them captive to Babylon and slay them with the sword. 5 Moreover I will deliver all the wealth of this city, all its produce, and all its precious things; all the treasures of the kings of Judah I will give into the hand of their enemies,</p> <p>who will plunder them, seize them, and carry them to Babylon. 6 And you, Pashhur, and all who dwell in your house, shall go into captivity. You shall go to Babylon, and there you shall die, and be buried there, you and all your friends, to whom you have prophesied lies."</p> <p>589 BC: Seventeenth year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning)</p> <p>589 BC: Exile Year 16 for Daniel</p> <p>Dec/Jan 589/588 BC: Ezekiel: 4th dated message: Jerusalem's judgment. Ezekiel 24:1</p>

590 BC	590 BC: 8th year of captivity for Ezekiel
	590 BC: 8th year of Zedekiah's reign (by Jewish reckoning).
	590 BC: Sixteenth year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning)
	590 BC: Exile Year 15 for Daniel
591 BC	591 BC: Fifteenth year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning)
	591 BC: Exile Year 14 for Daniel
	591 BC: 7th year of Zedekiah's reign (by Jewish reckoning).
	July/Aug, 591 BC: 3rd dated message: Ezekiel: response to the elders' inquiry. Ezekiel 20:1
592 BC	591 BC: 7th year of captivity for Ezekiel
	Aug/Sept, 592 BC: 2nd dated message: Ezekiel: the vision of temple abomination. Ezekiel 8:1
	592 BC: 6th year of captivity for Ezekiel
	592 BC: 6th year of Zedekiah's reign (by Jewish reckoning).
593 BC	592 BC: Forteenth year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning)
	592 BC: Exile Year 13 for Daniel
	June/July, 593BC: 1st dated message: Ezekiel: Call to prophetic ministry. Ezekiel is 30 yrs of age (Ezekiel 1:1). Ezekiel would have been eligible for priesthood (see Number 4:3). He begins his prophetic ministry "In the 5th of the month in the fifth year of King Jehoiachin's exile." Ezekiel 1:1-3 [He was taken into captivity soon after June 22, 597 BC]
	593 BC: 5th year of captivity for Ezekiel
593 BC	593 BC: 5th year of Jehoiachin's exile
	May-Aug 593AD: Zedekiah received ambassadors from neighboring lands to plot rebellion against Nebuchadnezzar. Jer. 27-28. (When King Zedekiah of Judah fell in with a coalition of Lebanese kings, including those of Tyre, Edom, Moab, and Ammon, who were planning rebellion against King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylonia, they approached Psammtik▲, who had just inherited the throne from his father, and found him uninterested. Zedekiah quickly had to rush to Babylon to renew his pledge of fidelity to Nebuchadnezzar)
	Pharoah Necho II died in 593 BC▼
	593 BC: 5th year of Zedekiah's reign (by Jewish reckoning).
594 BC	593 BC: Thirteenth year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning)
	593 BC: Exile Year 12 for Daniel
	594 BC: Jeremiah 29: Jeremiah sends a letter to the Jews in Babylon with a number of officials (all who are left in the land are bad figs to be destroyed.) King Zedekiah is summoned there by Nebuchadnezzar. It is possible that the king of Babylon was unsure of Zedekiah's support for him.
	594 BC: 4th year of the reign of Zedekiah
594 BC Hananiah's death for being a false prophet	594 BC: 4th year of captivity for Ezekiel
	Jeremiah 28- Hananiah's Falsehood and Doom - 1 And it happened in the same year, at the beginning of the reign of Zedekiah king of Judah, in the fourth year and in the fifth month. Jeremiah 28: 17 So Hananiah the prophet died the same year in the seventh month
	594 BC: 4th year of Zedekiah's reign (by Jewish reckoning).
	594 BC: Twelfth year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning)
595 BC	594 BC: Exile Year 11 for Daniel
	595 BC: 3th year of captivity for Ezekiel
	595 BC: Eleventh year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning)
	595 BC: Exile Year 10 for Daniel

596 BC	<p>1 Now King Zedekiah the son of Josiah reigned instead of Coniah the son of Jehoiakim, whom Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon made king in the land of Judah. 2 But neither he nor his servants nor the people of the land gave heed to the words of the LORD which He spoke by the prophet Jeremiah.</p> <p>Zedekiah, King of Judah: 597-586 BC ▲</p> <p>596 BC: 2nd year of captivity for Ezekiel</p> <p>596 BC: Tenth year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning)</p> <p>596 BC: Exile Year 9 for Daniel</p> <p>596 BC: 1st year of captivity for Ezekiel</p>
597 BC Ezekiel and 10,000- 11,000 are taken captive.	<p>Jeremiah 24-The Sign of Two Baskets of Figs-1 The LORD showed me, and there were two baskets of figs set before the temple of the LORD, after Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon had carried away captive Jeconiah (Jehoiachin/Coniah) the son of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, and the princes of Judah with the craftsmen and smiths, from Jerusalem, and had brought them to Babylon... as the bad figs which cannot be eaten, they are so bad’—surely thus says the LORD—‘so will I give up Zedekiah the king of Judah, his princes, the residue of Jerusalem who remain in this land, and those who dwell in the land of Egypt. 9 I will deliver them to trouble into all the kingdoms of the earth, for their harm, to be a reproach and a byword, a taunt and a curse, in all places where I shall drive them. 10 And I will send the sword, the famine, and the pestilence among them, till they are consumed from the land that I gave to them and their fathers.’”</p> <p>SECOND HARBINGER: SEVEN years after the first event, Ezekiel, Kish and others are taken captive.</p> <p>Soon after June 22, 597BC: Ezekiel & 10,000 are taken.Nebuchadnezzar came to Jerusalem and Jehoiachin surrendered. Nebuchadnezzar then led into exile the king, the king's family, and all the most able citizens of the realm. The men number 3,023. All the captives, families included, numbered about 10,000. Among them was Ezekiel. Nebuchadnezzar removed more treasure from the temple and placed Zedekiah on the throne. [2 Kings 24:11-17, 2 Chronicles 36:9, Jer. 52:28, Ezek. 1:2] [originally named Mattaniah] (reigned 11 years, age 21-32) (Jehoiachin's uncle is Zedekiah who Nebuchadnezzar installed as a vassal king, making him swear an oath of loyalty.)</p> <p>597 BC: Jehoiachin, King of Judah, reigned 3 months 10 days, at age 18. He surrenders and is taken to Babylon. Fulfillment of Jeremiah 22:24. Scholars found ration records of the army of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon (606 to 562 B.C.) that state, "ten sila of oil to Jehoiachin, king of Judah. . . ." ▼ Kish had been carried away from Jerusalem with the captives who had been captured with Jeconiah (Esther 2) Kish was the father of Shimei who was the father of Jair, the father of Mordecai, (an older cousin Of Esther)</p> <p>May-June 597BC: Jehoiachin resisted, provoking the Babylonians to besiege Jerusalem. 2 Kings 24:10</p> <p>Soon after April 597BC: After the coming of the new year, Nebuchadnezzar, for reasons unknown, sent forces to take Jehoiachin and bring him to Babylon.</p> <p>597BC: April 13 Nebuchadnezzar arrives in time for the New Year's celebration on April 13th.</p> <p>Jeremiah 22: 24 “As I live,” says the LORD, “though Coniah (Jehoiachin) the son of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, were the signet on My right hand, yet I would pluck you off; 25 and I will give you into the hand of those who seek your life, and into the hand of those whose face you fear—the hand of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon and the hand of the Chaldeans. 26 So I will cast you out, and your mother who bore you, into another country where you were not born; and there you shall die. 27 But to the land to which they desire to return, there they shall not return. 28 “ Is this man Coniah a despised, broken idol— A vessel in which is no pleasure? Why are they cast out, he and his descendants, And cast into a land which they do not know? 29 O earth, earth, earth, Hear the word of the LORD! 30 Thus says the LORD: ‘ Write this man down as childless, A man who shall not prosper in his days; For none of his descendants shall prosper, Sitting on the throne of David, And ruling anymore in Judah.’”</p>

597 BC Ezekiel and 10,000- 11,000 are taken captive.	King Jehoiachin 597-597 BC King of Judah ▲
	Soon after March 16th 597 BC: Nebuchadnezzar appoints Jehoiachin king (son of Jehoiakim), In 598 BC: Nebuchadnezzar bound Jehoiakim in chains to take him to Babylon, but, perhaps in reaction to some word of defiance, slew him instead and cast his body outside the city walls to lie there unburied. After appointing Jehoiachin to rule over Judah, Nebuchadnezzar carried spoil back to Babylon, arriving in time for the New Year's celebration on April 13.
	March 16 597: Nebuchadnezzar captured Jerusalem, evidently without a battle.
	597 BC: Ninth year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning) 2 Kings 25:1 Now it came to pass in the ninth year of his reign, in the tenth month, on the tenth day of the month, that Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon and all his army came against Jerusalem and encamped against it; and they built a siege wall against it all around. 2 So the city was besieged until the eleventh year of King Zedekiah. 3 By the ninth day of the fourth month the famine had become so severe in the city that there was no food for the people of the land.
598 BC	597 BC: Exile Year 8 for Daniel
	Jan 597: Nebuchadnezzar undertook a new campaign in the west. Babylonian Chronicles
	598 BC: Jehoiakim dies after 11 years as king.
	Jehoiakim 609-598 BC, King of Judah, killed and his body thrown over the wall to be left unburied. ▼ Prophecy fulfilled of Jeremiah 22:18 (Jer 52:28) in the seventh year, three thousand and twenty-three Jews (were taken captive) 598 BC: 11th year of Jehoiakim's entire reign (7th year after reinstatement)
599 BC	598 BC: Eighth year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning)
	598 BC: Exile Year 7 for Daniel
	599 BC: Seventh year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning)
	599 BC: Exile Year 6 for Daniel Kedar: Son of Ishmael. Known to the Hebrews as the Qedar, and the Assyrians as the Qidri, his descendants became the great tribe of Arabs who settled in the northwest Arabian peninsula, and whose black tents were to become proverbial in the ancient world. We are informed in Babylonian sources that the armies of Nebuchadnezzar confronted the tribe of Kedar in a major skirmish of the year 599 BC, an incident that was foretold by Jeremiah (49:28 and 29). The tribe of Kedar is also mentioned in the annals of Ashurbanipal, with whom they clashed, and in various other Assyrian documents. In these, the men of Kedar are mentioned in close association with the men of Nebaioth. The founder of Islam, Mohammed, was to trace his own direct descent from Kedar.
600 BC	600-598: While Nebuchadnezzar rebuilt his military machine, the Babylonians and their allies sent raiding parties to harass Judah. Bab. Chron. 2 Kings 24:2
	600 BC - The Hanging Gardens of Babylon are the third interesting things about Babylon City. The Hanging Gardens are considered to be one of the original Seven Wonders of the World. The Hanging Gardens were built by the Chaldean King Nebuchadnezzar around 600 BC.
	◀600 BC: Jehoiakim rebels against Nebuchadnezzar in hopes of forming an alliance with Egypt. Nebuchadnezzar returns and lays siege to Jerusalem.
	600 BC: Sixth year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning) 600 BC: Exile Year 5 for Daniel
601 BC	601 Nov.-Dec: Nebuchadnezzar attacked Egypt. After the two armies had collided in fierce combat, both withdrew with heavy losses. Judah renewed its alliance with Egypt. Babylonian Chronicles
	601 BC: Jehoiakim rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar. YEAR 3 AS A VASSAL TO NEBUCHADNEZZAR 2 Kings 24:1 In his days Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came up, and Jehoiakim became his vassal for three years . Then he turned and rebelled against him.
	601 BC: Fifth year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning) 601 BC: Exile Year 4 for Daniel

602 BC	602 BC: King Nebuchadnezzar's younger brother, Nabu-suma-lisir rebels in Babylon. In Nebuchadnezzar's biography he states: "My brother Nir-gil sat on the throne of my father." One of the princes of the king who sat in the middle gate in Jerusalem after its destruction (Jeremiah 39:2) was Nergal-
	602 BC: Jehoiakim is a Babylonian vassal king. YEAR 2 AS A VASSAL TO NEBUCHADNEZZAR
	602 BC: Forth year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning)
	602 BC: Exile Year 3 for Daniel
603 BC Nebuchadnezzar's dream of statue	603 BC: Daniel and his friends' official training program probably ends this year.
	603 BC: Nebuchadnezzar has the dream about the statue of many metals which Daniel helps to interpret for him. This takes place sometime between April 603 and March 602.
	603 BC: Jehoiakim is a Babylonian vassal king. YEAR 1 AS A VASSAL TO NEBUCHADNEZZAR
	603 BC: Third year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning)
604 BC	603 BC: Exile Year 2 for Daniel
	604 BC: Daniel and his friends are in the middle of their official training program.
	604 BC: Second year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning)
	604 BC: Nebuchadnezzar returns to Babylon to deal with the aftermath of his father's death.
	604 BC: Jehoiakim is fettered but then reinstated as king.
605 BC Daniel taken captive	604 BC: Jehoiakim is reinstated and this is the first year of his new reign (year 5 of his 11 years).
	604 BC: Exile Year 1 for Daniel
	605 BC Jeremiah 45-Assurance to Baruch-1 The word that Jeremiah the prophet spoke to Baruch the son of Neriah, when he had written these words in a book at the instruction of Jeremiah, in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah, king of Judah, saying, 2 "Thus says the LORD, the God of Israel, to you, O Baruch: 3 'You said, "Woe is me now! For the LORD has added grief to my sorrow. I fainted in my sighing, and I find no rest."' 4 "Thus you shall say to him, 'Thus says the LORD: "Behold, what I have built I will break down, and what I have planted I will pluck up, that is, this whole land. 5 And do you seek great things for yourself? Do not seek them; for behold, I will bring adversity on all flesh," says the LORD. "But I will give your life to you as a prize in all places, wherever you go."':"
	605 BC: Daniel and his three friends begin their three-year training program.
	605 BC: Nebuchadnezzar defeats Jerusalem, takes prizes from the temple and nobles from Judah as hostages to keep the country in line. Daniel is included in this group of exiles. About this time, Nebuchadnezzar hears that his father has died.
	605 BC: Nebuchadnezzar defeats Pharaoh Neco and the Assyrians at Carchemish. Begins a short siege of Jerusalem. Jeremiah 25:17-18, 17 Then I took the cup from the LORD's hand, and made all the nations drink, to whom the LORD had sent me: 18 Jerusalem and the cities of Judah, its kings and its princes, to make them a desolation, an astonishment, a hissing, and a curse, as it is this day; Jeremiah 25:19-25 19 Pharaoh king of Egypt, his servants, his princes, and all his people; 20 all the mixed multitude, all the kings of the land of Uz, all the kings of the land of the Philistines (namely, Ashkelon, Gaza, Ekron, and the remnant of Ashdod); 21 Edom, Moab, and the people of Ammon; 22 all the kings of Tymre, all the kings of Sidon, and the kings of the coastlands which are across the sea; 23 Dedan, Tema, Buz, and all who are in the farthest corners; 24 all the kings of Arabia and all the kings of the mixed multitude who dwell in the desert; 25 all the kings of Zimri, all the kings of Elam, and all the kings of the Medes; 26 all the kings of the north, far and near, one with another; and all the kingdoms of the world which are on the face of the earth.
	Also the king of Sheshach [Babylon] shall drink after them. (When the Babylonians are conquered by the Medes and the Persians: Jeremiah 25:12 'Then it will come to pass, when seventy years are completed, that I will punish the king of Babylon and that nation, the land of the Chaldeans, for their iniquity,' says the LORD; 'and I will make it a perpetual desolation.)

605 BC Daniel taken captive	605 BC: Fourth year of Jehoiakim by Jewish reckoning. The Babylonian approach would call this his third year. This was Nebuchadnezzar's accession year.
	Jeremiah 25:1-3, 9-11: Seventy Years of Desolation-1 The word that came to Jeremiah concerning all the people of Judah, in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah, king of Judah (which was the first year of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon), 2 which Jeremiah the prophet spoke to all the people of Judah and to all the inhabitants of Jerusalem, saying: 3 “From the thirteenth year of Josiah the son of Amon, king of Judah, even to this day, this is the twenty-third year in which the word of the LORD has come to me; and I have spoken to you, rising early and speaking, but you have not listened. ‘and Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon, My servant, and (I) will bring them against this land, against its inhabitants, and against these nations all around, and will utterly destroy them, and make them an astonishment, a hissing, and perpetual desolations. 10 Moreover I will take from them the voice of mirth and the voice of gladness, the voice of the bridegroom and the voice of the bride, the sound of the millstones and the light of the lamp.
	11 And this whole land shall be a desolation and an astonishment, and these nations shall serve the king of Babylon seventy years.
	605 BC: First year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian reckoning)
	605 BC: Nebuchadnezzar becomes king of Babylon ▲
	605 BC: Nebuchadnezzar receives word of his father's death (Nabopolassar) and leaves the captives to his soldiers to be taken to Babylon. He takes off across the desert with a small envoy.
606 BC	FIRST HARBINGER of God's judgment: Nebuchadnezzar takes captives to Babylon.
	◀605 BC: Daniel is taken hostage with Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah (Shadrack, Meshack and Abed Nego.) Daniel is ~15 yrs of age. They are taken to Babylon under Nebuchadnezzar. He is not yet king. On the voyage back Nebuchadnezzar is told his father's death. He then chooses to take a small group of his men and travel by shortcut straight to Babylonia.
	606 BC: Sir Robert Anderson believes Nebuchadnezzar's first invasion of Jerusalem took place in 606 rather than 605, based on the reign of Jehoiakim being counted from 1 Nisan 608. This would make his third year run from 1 Nisan (April) 606 to the same time period in 605.
606 BC	Jeremiah 36: The Scroll Read in the Temple. King Jehoiakim destroys the scroll. Jeremiah re-writes it.
	606 BC: Second battle of Carchemish between Egypt and Babylon begins
606 BC	606 BC: First year of Jehoiakim by Babylonian reckoning?
607 BC	607 BC: First year of the reign of Jehoiakim by Jewish reckoning? Babylonians would have referred to this as Jehoiakim's accession year.
608 BC Jeremiah saved from death	Jeremiah 26- Jeremiah Saved from Death- 1 In the beginning of the reign of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah, king of Judah, this word came from the LORD, saying, 2 “Thus says the LORD: ‘Stand in the court of the LORD’s house, and speak to all the cities of Judah, which come to worship in the LORD’s house, all the words that I command you to speak to them. Do not diminish a word. 3 Perhaps everyone will listen and turn from his evil way, that I may relent concerning the calamity which I purpose to bring on them because of the evil of their doings.’
	Jeremiah 26: 10 When the princes of Judah heard these things, they came up from the king’s house to the house of the LORD and sat down in the entry of the New Gate of the LORD’s house. 11 And the priests and the prophets spoke to the princes and all the people, saying, “This man deserves to die! For he has prophesied against this city, as you have heard with your ears.”
	Jeremiah 26: 24 Nevertheless the hand of Ahikam the son of Shaphan was with Jeremiah, so that they should not give him into the hand of the people to put him to death.

608 BC Jeremiah saved from death	<p>Jeremiah 26:20 Now there was also a man who prophesied in the name of the LORD, Urijah the son of Shemaiah of Kirjath Jearim, who prophesied against this city and against this land according to all the words of Jeremiah. 21 And when Jehoiakim the king, with all his mighty men and all the princes, heard his words, the king sought to put him to death; but when Urijah heard it, he was afraid and fled, and went to Egypt. 22 Then Jehoiakim the king sent men to Egypt: Elnathan the son of Achbor, and other men who went with him to Egypt. 23 And they brought Urijah from Egypt and brought him to Jehoiakim the king, who killed him with the sword and cast his dead body into the graves of the common people.</p> <p>Jeremiah 22: 18 Therefore thus says the LORD concerning Jehoiakim the son of Josiah, king of Judah: “ They shall not lament for him, Saying, ‘Alas, my brother!’ or ‘Alas, my sister!’ They shall not lament for him, Saying, ‘Alas, master!’ or ‘Alas, his glory!’ 19 He shall be buried with the burial of a donkey, Dragged and cast out beyond the gates of Jerusalem. 20 “ Go up to Lebanon, and cry out, And lift up your voice in Bashan; Cry from Abarim, For all your lovers are destroyed. 21 I spoke to you in your prosperity, But you said, ‘I will not hear.’ This has been your manner from your youth, That you did not obey My voice. 22 The wind shall eat up all your rulers, And your lovers shall go into captivity; Surely then you will be ashamed and humiliated For all your wickedness. 23 O inhabitant of Lebanon, Making your nest in the cedars, How gracious will you be when pangs come upon you, Like the pain of a woman in labor?</p> <p>Jehoiakim (608?) 609-598 BC King of Judah ▲</p> <p>608 BC: Eliakim [name changed to Jehoiakim]</p>
609 BC	<p>609 BC: Pharaoh Neco removes Jehoahaz because of his anti-Egyptian views and takes him captive to Egypt. He appoints Eliakim his older brother as king, renaming him Jehoiakim.</p> <p>Jehoahaz 609 BC King of Judah ▼ (aka Shallum)</p> <p>Jeremiah 22:11 For thus says the LORD concerning Shallum (Jehoahaz) the son of Josiah, king of Judah, who reigned instead of Josiah his father, who went from this place: “He shall not return here anymore, 12 but he shall die in the place where they have led him captive, and shall see this land no more. 13 “ Woe to him who builds his house by unrighteousness And his chambers by injustice, Who houses his neighbor’s service without wages And gives him nothing for his work, 14 Who says, ‘I will build myself a wide house with spacious chambers, And cut out windows for it, Paneling it with cedar And painting it with vermilion.’ 15 “ Shall you reign because you enclose yourself in cedar? Did not your father eat and drink, And do justice and righteousness? Then it was well with him. 16 He judged the cause of the poor and needy; Then it was well. Was not this knowing Me?” says the LORD. 17 “ Yet your eyes and your heart are for nothing but your covetousness, For shedding innocent blood, And practicing oppression and violence.”</p>
609 BC	<p>Jehoahaz 609 BC King of Judah ▲ (aka Shallum)</p> <p>Josiah 641-609 BC King of Judah ▼</p> <p>609 BC: After Josiah is killed in the battle with Neco against Assyria, Jehoahaz (though he is the younger brother of Jehoiachin) becomes king. He reigns for only three months.</p> <p>609 BC: Jewish reckoning for years begins with the month of Nisan (approx Apr-Mar). This means some years shown here (reflecting Jan-Dec patterns) may differ slightly from other published timelines.</p> <p>609 BC: Nabopolassar is King of Babylon and Jehoahaz is King of Judah. Jehoahaz reigned for 3 months at the age of 23.</p>
610 BC	
611 BC	<p>611 BC - Under the protection and with the assistance of the King of Egypt in the year 611 BC, Phoenician sailors set out upon the perilous undertaking of the circumnavigation of Africa; they were successful. Under the auspices of Pharaoh Necho, of Egypt, with which country they had such close maritime relations, the Tyrians in 611 BC sent out an expedition that circumnavigated Africa, occupying about six years in this greatest achievement of ancient seamanship</p>
612 BC	
613 BC	
614 BC	
615 BC	

616 BC	616 BC: Ancient Document "Laws of the Kings: Lucius Tarquinius Priscus 616-578 BC: To read a translation of the documents see: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/laws_of_thekings.asp																																	
617 BC																																		
618 BC																																		
619 BC Nineveh is conquered as Nahum had prophecied Ch 2&3	<p>Nabopolassar, the Chaldean, was allied with Cyaxares, the king of the Medes and the prince of Damascus; Assurbanipal and after him Sin-shar-ishkun of Assyria were aided by Pharaoh Seti and for some time by the king of the Scythians. Egyptian troops are mentioned for the first time in Nabopolassar's year 10 (-616). For many years the fortunes of war changed camps. Then Nabopolassar and Cyaxares, the Mede, brought the Scythians over to their side. Their armies advanced from three sides against Nineveh. In August of the year -612 The dam on the Tigris was breached, and Nineveh was stormed. In a single night the city that was the splendor of its epoch went up in flames, and the centuries-old empire that ceaselessly carried sword and fire to the four quarters of the ancient world—as far as Elam and Lydia, Sarmatia and Ethiopia—ceased to exist forever.</p> <p>“The shield of [the] mighty men is made red, the valiant men are in scarlet; the chariots are fire of steel. . . . The chariots rush madly in the streets, they jostle one against another in the broad places; the appearance of them is like torches, they run to and fro like the lightnings. . . . Hark! the whip, and hark! the rattling of wheels; and prancing horses, and bounding chariots; the horsemen charging, and the flashing sword, and the glittering spear; and a multitude of slain, and a heap of carcasses . . . and they stumble upon their corpses. . . . Nineveh is laid waste; who will bemoan her?” Nahum ch 2, ch3 The Assyrian king Sin-shar-ishkun perished in the flames of his own palace. His brother Ashuruballit succeeded in escaping and with Egyptian assistance resisted Nabopolassar for a few more years.</p>																																	
620 BC	Approximate year of Daniel's birth																																	
621 BC																																		
622 BC Josiah	~622 BC: Josiah exhumed and burnt the bones of the priests on the altar of the golden calves.																																	
623 BC																																		
624 BC																																		
625 BC	Nabopolassar (625 - 605 B.C.) gets rid of the Assyrians and then strikes against the Assyrians in a coalition with Medes in campaigns from 615 - 609.																																	
626 BC																																		
627 BC																																		
628 BC	<p>Jeremiah 1: 1 The words of Jeremiah the son of Hilkiah, of the priests who were in Anathoth in the land of Benjamin, 2 to whom the word of the LORD came in the days of Josiah the son of Amon, king of Judah, in the thirteenth year of his reign. 3 It came also in the days of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah, king of Judah, until the end of the eleventh year of Zedekiah the son of Josiah, king of Judah, until the carrying away of Jerusalem captive in the fifth month.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																	

629 BC	640 to 616 BC: Mamertine prison is built in Rome where Paul of Tarsus reputedly was held before his execution. The traditional derivation of "Tullianum" is from the name of one of the Roman kings Tullus Hostilius or Servius Tullius (the latter is found in Livy, Varro, and also Sallust); there is an alternative theory that it is from the archaic Latin tullius "a jet of water", in reference to the cistern. The name "Mamertine" is medieval in origin, and may be a reference to a nearby temple of Mars. According to tradition, the prison was constructed around 640-616 BC, by Ancus Marcius. It was originally created as a cistern for a spring in the floor of the second lower level. Prisoners were lowered through an opening into the lower dungeon.
630 BC	
631 BC	
632 BC	
633 BC	
634 BC	
635 BC	
636 BC	
637 BC	
638 BC	
639 BC	
640 BC	640 BC: Ancient Document "The Laws of the Kings: Ancus Marcius 640-616 BC) To read a translation of the documents see: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/laws_of_the_kings.asp
641 BC	King Josiah of Judah 641-609 BC ▲ King Amon of Judah 643-641 BC ▼
642 BC	
643 BC	King Amon of Judah 643-641 BC ▲ Amon was 22 years old when he became king, and he reigned 2 years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Meshullemeth the daughter of Haruz of Jotbah. 55th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah King Manasseh of Judah (alone) 687-643 BC ▼
644 BC	54th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
645 BC	53rd yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
646 BC	52nd yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
647 BC	51th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
648 BC	50th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
649 BC	49th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
650 BC	48th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
651 BC	47th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
652 BC	46th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
653 BC	45th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
654 BC	44th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
655 BC	43rd yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
656 BC	42nd yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
657 BC	41st yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
658 BC	40th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
659 BC	39th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
660 BC	38th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah 660 BC: Traditional founding of Japan by Emperor Jimmu Tenno
661 BC	37th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
662 BC	36th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
663 BC	35th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
664 BC	34th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
665 BC	33rd yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
666 BC	32nd yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
667 BC	31st yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah

668 BC	668 BC: Egypt rebels against Assyria.
	668 BC: Ashurbanipal ▲ starts his rule (668-627 BC). He succeeds his father Esarhaddon ▼ as king of Assyria
	Estimation: Nineveh, capital of Assyria becomes the largest city of the world, taking the lead from Thebes in Egypt
	668 BC: Shamash-shum-ukin ▲, son of Esarhaddon, becomes King of Babylon.
	30th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
669 BC	29th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
670 BC	28th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
671 BC	671 BC: Assyrians attack Egypt. The Assyrians came from Mesopotamia. They conquered Egypt in 669 B.C., and controlled the country until 525 B.C..
	27th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
672 BC	26th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
673 BC	673 BC: Ancient Document "The Laws of the Kings: Tullus Hostilius 673-640 BC"
	To read a translation of the documents see: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/laws_of_the_kings.asp
	25th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
674 BC	24th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
675 BC	23rd yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
676 BC	22nd yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
677 BC	21st yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
678 BC	20th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
679 BC	19th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
680 BC	Sennacherib's son Esarhaddon ▲ (680 - 669 B.C.) rebuilds Babylon.
	18th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
681 BC	17th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
682 BC	16th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
683 BC	15th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
684 BC	14th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
685 BC	13th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
686 BC	12th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
687 BC	King Manasseh of Judah (alone) Kings of Judah 687-643 BC ▲
	11th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
	Hezekiah and Manasseh 697-687 BC Kings of Judah ▼
688 BC	10th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
689 BC	9th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
	Assyrian Sack of Babylon, 689 BC; (Babylon is rebuilt by Esarhaddon of Assyria in the 670s BC)
690 BC	8th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
691 BC	7th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
692 BC	6th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
693 BC	5th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
694 BC	4th yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
	Pekah King of Israel: reigned 20 years. II Kings 15:27
695 BC	3rd yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
696 BC	2nd yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
697 BC	Hezekiah and Manasseh 697-687 BC Kings of Judah ▲ Jeremiah 15:3 "And I will appoint over them four forms of destruction," says the LORD: "the sword to slay, the dogs to drag, the birds of the heavens and the beasts of the earth to devour and destroy. 4 I will hand them over to trouble, to all kingdoms of the earth, because of Manasseh the son of Hezekiah, king of Judah, for what he did in Jerusalem."

697 BC	1st yr reign of Manasseh, King of Judah
	2 Kings 21:1 [Manasseh Reigns in Judah] Manasseh was twelve years old when he became king, and he reigned fifty-five years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Hephzibah.
	King Hezekiah 716-697 BC of Judah ▼
698 BC	
699 BC	
700 BC	
701 BC Sennacherib & Hezekiah (II Chron 32:2-5 and Isaiah 22:10)	701 BC: The Assyrian army (Sennacherib) attacked. King Hezekiah built the walls of Jerusalem to resist the Assyrian armies. "And when Hezekiah saw that Sennacherib was come, and that he was purposed to fight against Jerusalem, He took counsel with his princes . . . they did help him. Also he strengthened himself, and built up all the wall that was broken, and raised it up to the towers, and another wall without" (2 Chronicles 32:2-5). The archeologists found that portions of the wall actually cut through walls of recently built houses, indicating the urgency of the defensive actions and the authority of the king. This is confirmed in the Bible's own account, "And ye have numbered the houses of Jerusalem, and the houses have ye broken down to fortify the wall" (Isaiah 22:10).
702 BC	
703 BC	
704 BC	Assyrian king Sennacherib ▲ (704 - 681 B.C.)
705 BC	
706 BC	
707 BC	
708 BC	
709 BC	
710 BC	
711 BC	The Assyrian capture of Ashdod in 711 BC by Sargon II. Isaiah 20:1
712 BC	
713 BC	
714 BC	
715 BC	
716 BC	King Hezekiah 716-687 BC of Judah ▲
	King Ahaz (alone) 735-716 BC of Judah ▼
	716 BC: Ancient Document "Laws of the Kings Numa Pompilius" 716-673 BC. To read a translation of the documents see: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/laws_of_the_kings.asp A portion of the document is as follows: "Numa added fifty days, ... so that the year was extended to 354 days, within which he believed that the moon's twelve courses were completed. And to these fifty added by him he annexed six others, drawn from those six months that had thirty days, ... and the fifty-six days thus created he divided in an equal way into two new months: and ... the former he named January and willed it to be the first of the year, ... the latter he dedicated to the god Februus. ... A little later Numa added a day, which he gave to January ... in honor of an unequal number. Therefore, January, April, June, Sextilis, September, November, December were reckoned with twenty-nine days; ... but March, May, Quintilis, and October had thirty days each, but February retained twenty-eight days."
717 BC	


718 BC	
719 BC	
720 BC	
721 BC	The first eclipse on record, a lunar one, was accurately observed at Babylon, March 19th, 721 B.C. http://www.bible-history.com/faussets/B/Babel/
722 BC Israel (Northern Kingdom) falls to Sargon II	<div>  <p>◀722 BC: Northern Kingdom taken captive by the Assyrians. Israel fell to Assyrian king Sargon II and ceased to exist.</p> <p>Isaiah 20:1-5 In the year that Tartan came to Ashdod, when Sargon the king of Assyria sent him, and he fought against Ashdod and took it, at the same time the Lord spoke by Isaiah the son of Amoz, saying, "Go, and remove the sackcloth from your body, and take your sandals off your feet." And he did so, walking naked and barefoot. Then the Lord said, "Just as My servant Isaiah has walked naked and barefoot three years for a sign and a wonder against Egypt and Ethiopia, so shall the king of Assyria lead away the Egyptians as prisoners and the Ethiopians as captives, young and old, naked and barefoot, with their buttocks uncovered, to the shame of Egypt. Then they shall be afraid and ashamed of Ethiopia their expectation and Egypt their glory. And the inhabitant of this territory will say in that day, 'Surely such is our expectation, wherever we flee for help to be delivered from the king of Assyria; and how shall we escape?'"</p> </div>
	The Third and final Harbinger of Judgement TEN years after the second harbinger.
	Shalmaneser V ▼ king of Assyria and Babylon from 727 to 722 BC.
	Hoshea and Ahaz 732-722 BC Kings of Israel ▼
723 BC	
724 BC	
725 BC	
726 BC	
727 BC	Shalmaneser V ▲ king of Assyria and Babylon from 727 to 722 BC.
	Tiglath-pileser III ▼ (745-727) King of Assyria
728 BC	728 BC: Nubian king Piy conquered Egypt
729 BC	Tiglath-pileser III (729-727) becomes King of Babylon in October capturing the Babylonian king Nabu-mukin-zeri (1 Col.1:21) and having himself crowned as "King Pulu of Babylon". Spelled as "Tiglath-Pileser" in the Book of Kings (2 Kings 15:29) and as "Tilgath-Pilneser" in the Book of Chronicles (2 Chronicles 28:20).
730 BC	
731 BC	
732 BC	King Ahaz (alone) 732-716 BC Kings of Judah ▲ King Jotham and Ahaz 735-732 BC Kings of Judah ▼ Hoshea and Ahaz 732-722 BC Kings of Israel ▲ ◀Hoshea replacing Pekah as King is confirmed in the annals of the king of Assyria himself, Tiglath-Pileser III (fig. 11), whose writings state the following concerning Hoshea:


732 BC	<p>Tiglath-Pileser III installs Hoshea as King over Israel. Tiglath-Pileser III executed Rezin the king of Damascus.</p> <p>“They had overthrown their king Pekah, Hoshea I placed as ruler over them. From him I received a tribute of 10 talents of gold and 1,000 talents of silver.”</p> <p>"In the days of Pekah king of Israel, Tiglath-pileser king of Assyria came and captured Ijon and Abel-beth-maacah and Janoah and Kedesh and Hazor and Gilead and Galilee, all the land of Naphtali; and he carried them captive to Assyria.</p> <p>And Hoshea the son of Elah made a conspiracy against Pekah the son of Remaliah, and struck him and put him to death and became king in his place, in the twentieth year of Jotham the son of Uzziah."</p> <p>2 Kings 15:29-30 (NASB)</p> <p>SECOND HARBINGER: The Attack SEVEN YEARS after the prophecy.</p> <p>Pekah and Ahaz 735-732 BC Kings of Israel ▼</p> <p>20th yr reign of Pekah 20th yr reign of Jotham</p>
733 BC	<p>Tiglath-pileser III complied to Ahaz'a request by conducting his campaigns of 734-732. He first moved down the Mediterranean coast as far as Philistia and conquered cities there, especially Gaza. Later he marched into Israel destroying cities all across Gali-lee and taking many people captive (2 Kings 15:29). In 732 he moved against Damascus, capturing the capital city, and executing Rezin the king. Tiglath-pileser III himself did not kill Pekah, because Hoshea, who succeeded Pekah, did it for him. All of these conquests are listed on various inscriptions left by Tiglath-pileser III.</p> <p>19th yr reign of Pekah</p>
734 BC 2 Chron 28:5-8, Isa 7:1-2	<p>In Pekah's sixth year of sole rule, 734 BC, Tiglath-pileser III returned to the west to put down this rebellious alliance. He had come at the request of Ahaz, king of Judah, who had been besieged in Jerusalem by Pekah and Rezin (2 Chron. 28:5-8; Isa. 7:1-2). The two allies, Pekah and Rezin, had hoped to force Ahaz to join their rebellion. Instead, Ahaz asked for aid from the Assyrian ruler.</p> <p>Now it came to pass in the days of Ahaz the son of Jotham, the son of Uzziah, king of Judah, that Rezin king of Syria and Pekah the son of Remaliah, king of Israel, went up to Jerusalem to make war against it, but could not prevail against it. Isaiah 7:1</p> <p>18th yr reign of Pekah</p>
735 BC	<p>King Jotham and Ahaz 735-732 BC Kings of Judah ▲</p> <p>King Jotham (alone) 740-735 BC King of Judah ▼</p> <p>Pekah and Ahaz 735-732 BC Kings of Israel ▲</p> <p>17th yr reign of Pekah</p> <p>Pekah (alone) 740-735 BC King of Israel ▼</p>
736 BC	16th yr reign of Pekah
737 BC	15th yr reign of Pekah
738 BC	14th yr reign of Pekah
739 BC	13th yr reign of Pekah
740 BC The first Harbinger of Judgment. Isaiah sees the LORD in His Temple	<p>37 In those days the Lord began to send Rezin king of Syria and Pekah the son of Remaliah against Judah. 38 So Jotham rested with his fathers, and was buried with his fathers in the City of David his father. Then Ahaz his son reigned in his place.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> THE HARBINGER OF JUDGEMENT Isaiah 9:8 ISAIAH'S PROPHECY The Lord has sent a message against Jacob; it will fall on Israel. 9 All the people will know it— Ephraim and the inhabitants of Samaria— who say with pride and arrogance of heart, 10 “The bricks have fallen down, but we will rebuild with dressed stone; the fig trees have been felled, but we will replace them with cedars.” 11 But the Lord has strengthened Rezin's foes against them and has spurred their enemies on. </p>

740 BC	Pekah (alone) 740-735 BC King of Israel ▲
	King Jotham (alone) 740-735 BC King of Judah ▲
	740 BC: Isaiah 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.
	Uzziah (the leper) and Jotham Kings of Judah 750-740 BC ▼
	12th yr reign of Pekah
741 BC	Pekah & Pekahiah 742-740 BC King of Israel ▼
	11th yr reign of Pekah
742 BC	Pekah & Pekahiah 742-740 BC King of Israel ▲
	10th yr reign of Pekah
743 BC	Pekah and Mehaahem 752-742 BC Kings of Israel ▼
	Tiglath-pileser III's campaign of 743 BC reached all the way to Israel and involved Menahem. Tiglath-pileser III was not yet able to incorporate the area as a prov-ince, but he did exact tribute from Menahem. In doing so Menahem became a vassal to the Assyrian ruler (2 Kings 15:19-20).
	9th yr reign of Pekah
744 BC	8th yr reign of Pekah
745 BC	Tiglath-pileser III ▲ (745-727) had now come to the throne and restored Assyria's empire. He had achieved success first to the south (in Babylonia) and also the north (against the Urartu) before crossing the Euphrates and coming west. Tiglath-pileser III was successful and instituted policies that differed from those of previous rulers. Former kings had been satisfied merely with nominal control and a reception of tribute, but this approach had resulted in constant revolt. Tiglath-pileser III incor-porated conquered land as Assyrian provinces and deported native leaders who might instigate revolution.
	7th yr reign of Pekah
	Ashur-nirari V ▼ (also Assurnirari) King of Assyria from 755 to 745 BC.
746 BC	6th yr reign of Pekah
747 BC	5th yr reign of Pekah
748 BC	4th yr reign of Pekah
749 BC	3rd yr reign of Pekah
750 BC King Uzziah is sticken with leprosy from God because he defiled the temple by acting as a priest.	Uzziah (the leper) and Jotham 750-740 BC Kings of Judah ▲
	750 BC: Since this is the year Uzziah's son Jotham co-reigned with Uzziah, this is probably the year king Uzziah was stricken with leprosy.
	2nd yr reign of Pekah
	Uzziah enters the temple of the LORD to burn incense on the altar of incense. (He broke God's laws dictating that only the Levis were to be priests in the temple. Uzziah thought that as king, he could supercede other spheres of authority that had been instituted by God). Azariah the priest with eighty other courageous priests of the LORD followed him in. They confronte dhim and said "It is not right for you, Uzziah, to burn incense to the LORD. That is for the priests, the descendants of Aaron, who have been consecrated to burn incense. Leave the sanctuary, for you have been unfaithful; and you will not be honored by the LORD God." Uzziah, who had a censer in his hand ready to burn incense, became angry.
	While he was raging at the priests in their presence before the incense altar in the LORD's temple, leprosy broke out on his forehead. When Azariah the chief priest and all the other priests looked at him, they saw that he had leprosy on his forehead, so they hurried him out. Indeed, he himself was eager to leave, because the LORD had afflicted him. I Chronicles 26.
751 BC	Uzziah King of Judah reigned alone (before being a leper) 767-750 BC ▼
	1st yr reign of Pekah

752 BC Rape of the Sabine Women. Romulus, king of Rome	<p>Pekah and Mehaahem 752-742 BC Kings of Israel ▲ Menahem's ten year reign is told in 2 Kings 15:14-22. [In the fifty-second year of Azariah king of Judah, Pekah the son of Remaliah became king over Israel in Samaria, and reigned twenty years. 2 Kings 15:27]</p> <p>Shallum 752 BC King of Israel (Shallum killed Zechariah and set himself up as ruler, thus instituting Israel's sixth ruling family. He reigned only one month, however, when Mena-hem, possibly as military leader under Zechariah, retaliated by killing him. Nothing further is recorded regarding Shallum.) 2 Kings 15:13-15</p> <p>752 BC—Romulus, first king of Rome ▲ , celebrates the first Roman triumph after his victory over the Caeninenses, following the Rape of the Sabine Women.</p>
753 BC	<p>Ancient Document "Laws of the Kings" Romulus 753-510 BC: To read a translation of the documents see: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/laws_of_the_kings.asp</p> <p>755 BC—Ashur-nirari V ▲ succeeds Ashur-Dan III ▼ as king of Assyria</p>
753 BC	<p>Zechariah 753 King of Israel</p> <p>Jereboam II (alone) 782-753 BC King of Israel ▼</p> <p>753 BC—Alcmaeon, King of Athens, dies ▼ after a reign of 2 years. He is replaced by Harops ▲ , elected Archon for a ten-year term.</p>
754 BC	
755 BC	<p>Ashur-nirari V ▲ (also Assurnirari) King of Assyria from 755 to 745 BC.</p> <p>Ashur-dan III ▼ was King of Assyria from 773 to 755 BC.</p> <p>755 BC—Aeschylus, King of Athens, dies ▼ after a reign of 23 years and is succeeded by Alcmaeon. ▲</p>
756 BC	
757 BC	
758 BC	
759 BC	<p>759 BC Alexander king of Corinth killed ▼ by his successor Telestes. ▲</p> <p>759 BC Assyria was hit by a second plague (see 765 AD)</p>
760 BC	Jonah sent to Nineveh Jonah 1-4 (Biblios)
761 BC	
762 BC	
763 BC	<p>763 BC—June 15— An eclipse in 763 BC which anchors the Assyrian list of imperial officials. A solar eclipse at this date (in month Sivan) is used to fix the chronology of the Ancient Near East. However, it should be noted that it requires Nisan 1 to fall on March 20, 763 BC, which was 8 to 9 days before the vernal equinox (March 28/29 at that time) and Babylonians never started their calendar year before the spring equinox. Three famous solar eclipse records were made in Mesopotamia; one was that of the eclipse of 3 May 1375 BC, which was visible in the city of Ugarit (located in present Syrian Arab Republic), a total eclipse "that turned day into night" was found to be the eclipse of 31 July 1036 BC, and an Assyrian record of the solar eclipse of 15 June 763 BC that was observed in the city of Nineva.</p>
764 BC	
765 BC	765 BC Assyria was hit by a plague
766 BC II Kings 15:1	<p>Azariah (Uzziah) (Son of Amaziah, king of Judah) became king of Judah when he was 16 yrs old (he reigned 52 years) ▲ II Kings 15:1</p> <p>27th year of Jeroboam II</p>
767 BC	<p>1 The word of the LORD that came to Hosea the son of Beeri, in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah, and in the days of Jeroboam the son of Joash, king of Israel. (~767-722 BC or 45 years)</p> <p>Uzziah King of Judah (alone-before being a leper) 767-750 BC ▲ Uzziah was sixteen 16 years old when he became king, and he reigned fifty-Amaziah and Uzziah 792-767 BC Kings of Judah ▼</p> <p>26th year of Jeroboam II</p>
768 BC	25th year of Jeroboam II

769 BC	24th year of Jeroboam II
770 BC	23rd year of Jeroboam II
771 BC	771 BC: Ancient Documents: "The Laws of the Kings: The Black Stone 48 "This very ancient inscription found in the Roman Forum near the reputed grave of Romulus is in a poor state of preservation. Written in archaic letters and still unintelligible, it may be a boundary stone marking the limits of some sacred precinct or it may contain some laws of a very early period.
	22nd year of Jeroboam II
772 BC	21st year of Jeroboam II
773 BC	773 BC—Death of Shoshenq III, king of Egypt. ▼
	20th year of Jeroboam II
	773 BC—Ashur-Dan III ▲ succeeds his brother Shalmaneser IV ▼ as king of Assyria rules until 755 BC.
774 BC	19th year of Jeroboam II
	774 BC—End of the reign of king Pygmalion of Tyre. ▼
775 BC	18th year of Jeroboam II
776 BC	17th year of Jeroboam II
	776 BC—First Olympic Games, according to Diodorus Siculus (of the 1st century BC).
777 BC	16th year of Jeroboam II
778 BC	15th year of Jeroboam II
	778 BC—Agamestor, ▼ King of Athens, dies after a reign of 17 years and is succeeded by his son Aeschylus. ▲
779 BC	14th year of Jeroboam II
780 BC	13th year of Jeroboam II
781 BC	12th year of Jeroboam II
782 BC	Jereboam II (alone) King of Israel 782-753 BC ▲
15th year of king Amaziah the son of Joash, king of Judah.	II Kings 14:23 In the fifteenth year of Amaziah the son of Joash, king of Judah, Jeroboam the son of Joash, king of Israel, became king in Samaria, and reigned forty-one years. 24 And he did evil in the sight of the LORD; he did not depart from all the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who had made Israel sin. 25 He restored the territory of Israel from the entrance of Hamath to the Sea of the Arabah, according to the word of the LORD God of Israel, which He had spoken through His servant Jonah the son of Amittai, the prophet who was from Gath Hepher. Jonah lived prior to this date...
	11th year of Jeroboam II
	Jehoash ▼ and Jereboam II 793-782 BC Kings of Israel
783 BC	783 AD: Shalmaneser IV ▲ succeeds his father Adad-nirari III ▼ as king of Assyria.
	10th year of Jeroboam II
784 BC	9th year of Jeroboam II
785 BC	8th year of Jeroboam II
787 BC	7th year of Jeroboam II
788 BC	6th year of Jeroboam II
789 BC	5th year of Jeroboam II
790 BC	4th year of Jeroboam II
	Marduk-bel-zeri, King of Babylon, r. c.790–780 BC ▲
791 BC	3rd year of Jeroboam II
792 BC	Amaziah and Uzziah 792-767 BC Kings of Judah ▲
	2nd year of Jeroboam II
	Amaziah (alone) King of Judah 796-792 BC ▼
	Jehoash and Jereboam II 793-782 BC Kings of Israel ▲

793 BC	1st year of Jeroboam II	
	Jehoash (alone) King of Israel 798-793 ▼	
794 BC	  <p>The Merneptah Stele, dated to about 1206 BC and now housed at the Cairo Museum, offers the earliest historical evidence of a people called Israel.</p> <p>Thousands of clay figurines like this one suggest that the early Israelites worshipped Asherah</p>	<p>In 1968, Dever discovered an inscription in a cemetery west of Hebron, in the hill country, at the site of Khirbet el-Qôm, a Hebrew inscription of the 8th century B.C. It gives the name of the deceased, and it says "blessed may he be by Yahweh"—that's good biblical Hebrew—but it says "by Yahweh and his Asherah." Asherah is the name of the old Canaanite Mother Goddess, the consort of El, the principal deity of the Canaanite pantheon.</p> <p>The Israelite prophets and reformers denounce the Mother Goddess and all the other gods and goddesses of Canaan. But Asherah was widely venerated in ancient Israel. If you look at Second Kings 23, which describes <u>the reforms of King Josiah in the late 7th century</u>, he talks about purging the Temple of all the cult paraphernalia of Asherah. Asherah even penetrated the Temple in Jerusalem.</p>
795 BC	Alara, King of Kush, r. 795 – c.765 BC ▲	
	Osorkon III, Pharaoh of Egypt (Twenty-Third Dynasty), r. 795–767 BC ▲	
796 BC	796 BC- Adad-Nirari III captures Damascus after a siege against King Ben-Hadad III.	
797 BC	797 BC— Thespieus, Archon of Athens ▼ , dies after a reign of 27 years and is succeeded by his son Agamestor. ▲	
	797 BC— Ardysus I becomes king of Lydia. ▲	
798 BC	Jehoash (alone) King of Israel 798-793 ▲ Jehoahaz 814-798 BC King of Israel ▼ Amaziah (alone) King of Judah 796-792 BC ▲ Jehoash 835-796 BC King of Judah ▼	
	Shoshenq IV, Pharaoh of Egypt (Twenty-Second Dynasty), r. 798–785 BC ▲	
799 BC		
800 BC	Ninurta-apla-X ▲ full name unknown), King of Babylon, r. c.800–790 BC	
801 BC	Shoshenq VI, Pharaoh of Egypt (Twenty-Third Dynasty), r. 801–795 BC ▲	
802 BC		
803 BC		
804 BC	804 BC—Death of Pedubastis I, pharaoh. ▼	
	804 BC—Adad-nirari III of Assyria conquers Damascus.	
805 BC		
806 BC		
807 BC		
808 BC	Caranus, King of Macedon, r. 808–778 BC ▲	
809 BC		
810 BC		
811 BC	811 BC—Adad-nirari III ▲ succeeds his father Shamshi-Adad V ▼ as king of Assyria.	
812 BC	Jehoahaz's wicked reign 2 Kings 13. Joash orders Temple repairs (Biblos) 2 Kings 12:6	
813 BC		
814 BC	Dido, former Queen of Tyre and current Queen (and founder) of Carthage, r. 814 – c.760 BC ▲	
	Jehoahaz 814-798 BC King of Israel ▲ Jehu King of Israel 841-814 BC ▼	

815 BC	
816 BC	An illuminated document records positions of planets. Researchers pinpoint date to March 18th 816 BC through astronomical dating.
817 BC	
818 BC	
819 BC	
820 BC	Agessilaus I, Archilaus (Agiad Kings, r. 820–790 BC and 790–760 BC respectively) and Eunomus (Eurypontid King r. 800–780 BC), Co-Kings of Sparta 820 BC—Pygmalion ascends the throne of Tyre. ▲
821 BC	
822 BC	
823 BC	823 BC—Death of Shalmaneser III ▼, king of Assyria. He is succeeded by his son Shamshi-Adad V. ▲
824 BC	
825 BC	825 BC—Takelot II, king of Egypt, dies. Crown Prince Osorkon III and Shoshenq III, sons of Takelot, battle for the throne. 825 BC/824 BC—Ariphron, King of Athens, dies ▼ after a reign of 20 years and is succeeded by his son Thespieus. ▲
826 BC	
827 BC	Xuan, King of Zhou dynasty China, r. 827–782 BC ▲
828 BC	
828 BC	
829 BC	
830 BC	
831 BC	
832 BC	
833 BC	833 BC-Date given for the founding of Carthage by Menander the Ephesian, cited by Josephus (Against Apion, 1.25).
834 BC	
835 BC	Jehoash 835-796 BC King of Judah ▲ Athaliah 841-835 BC King of Judah ▼
836 BC	836 BC—Shalmaneser III of Assyria leads an expedition against the Tabareni. 836 BC—Civil war breaks out in Egypt.
837 BC	Shoshenq III, Pharaoh of Egypt (Twenty-Second Dynasty), r. 837–798 BC ▲
838 BC	
839 BC	
840 BC	
841 BC Jezebel is thrown from an upper window. Dogs ate her flesh and licked her blood.	<div> <div>841 BC—Death of Zhou Li Wang, King of the Zhou Dynasty of China. ▼ the first year of consecutive annual dating of Chinese history.</div> <div> <div>Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III: The second register from the top includes the earliest surviving picture of an Israelite: the Biblical Jehu, king of Israel. It describes how Jehu brought or sent his tribute in or around 841 BC: "The tribute of Jehu, son of Omri: I received from him silver, gold, a golden bowl, a golden vase with pointed bottom, golden tumblers, golden buckets, tin, a staff for a king [and] spears."</div> <div> <div>Jehu King of Israel 841-814 BC ▲</div> <div>Athaliah 841-835 BC King of Judah ▲</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>Jehu knealing and Paying Tribute to Shalmaneser III</div>  </div> </div>

841 BC Jezebel is thrown from an upper window.	841 BC: Jehu rode into Jezreel and ordered the attendants of Jezebel to throw her from an upper window from which she was looking. They readily complied, and dogs ate her flesh as Elijah had predicted before (1 Kings 21:23).
	Ahaziah 841 King of Judah ▲ ▼ ? Jehoram 847-841 BC King of Judah ▼ Jehoram 852-841 BC King of Israel ▼
842 BC	Hazael, King of Aramaean Damascus, r. 842–796 BC ▲
843 BC	
844 BC	
845 BC	
846 BC	846 BC: Mesha's revolt (2 Kings 3: 5–7) 846 BC. Retaliation by Joram took place immediately upon Mesha's revolt. 2 Kings 3 and the Mesha Inscription, describe the same event, the revolt of Mesha, but from entirely different perspectives.
847 BC	Jehoram 847-841 BC King of Judah ▲ Jehoram 853-848 BC & Jehoshaphat 853-848 BC Kings of Judah ▼
848 BC	
849 BC	~849 BC-Baal-azzor ▲ (Matgenus) succeeds his father and reigns for 9 years (Josephus, Against Apion, 1.24). (Kings of Tyre)
850 BC	850 BC—Taketel II ▲ succeeds Osorkon II ▼ as King of Egypt.
851 BC	Elijah is taken to heaven. Elisha succeeds Elijah.
852 BC	Jehoram 852-841 BC King of Israel ▲ Ahaziah 853-852 BC King of Israel ▼
	Jehoram 853-848 BC & Jehoshaphat 853-848 BC Kings of Judah ▲ Jehoshaphat (alone) 870-853 BC King of Judah ▼ Ahaziah 853-852 BC King of Israel ▲ Ahab 874-853 BC King of Israel ▼ 1 Kings 16:28-34; 20:1 – 22:40
853 BC Battle of Qarqar King Ahab and Benhadad II (Armean) vs Shalmaneser's Assyrian army.	◄Ahab again fought with Benhadad II, this time at Ramoth-gilead (identified with Tell-Ramith, 28 miles east of the Jordan and 15 miles south of the Sea of Galilee) and was killed, thus fulfilling a prediction by the prophet Micaiah (1 Kings 22: 13-39). "Now a certain man drew a bow at random, and struck the king of Israel between the joints of his armor. So he said to the driver of his chariot, "Turn around and take me out of the battle, for I am wounded." Jehosephat was almost killed for not listening to God.
	The Battle of Qarqar is listed on the Krukh stela of Shalmaneser. King Ahab is mentioned on the Stela:
	1.King Hadadezer himself commanded 1,200 chariots, 1,200 horsemen and 20,000 soldiers; 2.King Irhuleni of Hamath commanded 700 chariots, 700 horsemen and 10,000 soldiers; 3.King Ahab of Israel sent 2,000 chariots and 10,000 soldiers; 4.The land of KUR Gu-a-a (sometimes identified with Que - Cilicia) sent 500 soldiers; 5.The land of KUR Mu-us-ra- (sometimes identified with Egypt but possibly somewhere near Que) sent 1,000 soldiers; 6.The land of Irqanata (Tell Arqa) sent 10 chariots and 10,000 soldiers; 7.The land of Arwad sent 200 soldiers; 8.The land of Usannata (in the Jebel region of Lebanon) sent 200 soldiers; 9.The land of Shianu (in the Jebel region) - figures lost 10.King Gindibu of Arabia sent 1000 camel-riders; 11.King Ba'asa, son of Ruhubi, of the land of Aman (anti-Lebanon)[citation needed] - numbers lost.

853 BC Ahab's house of ivories	In 853 BC Ahab and Benhadad II (Aramean) joined in a northern coalition to stop Shalmaneser's (Assyria) army at Qarqar on the Orontes River. Ahab is mentioned in Assyrian records. In an inscription that accounts a battle known as Qarqar , between Ahab and King Shalmaneser III of Assyria, Shalmaneser records the size of Ahab's army that fought against him. It mentions the following: "2,000 chariots and 10,000 men of Ahab king of Israel."
	Archaeologists from Harvard digging at Samaria have found a palace that Ahab built which contained within it a room where ivories were stored. This room is mentioned in the bible in 1 Kings 22:39 which says:Now the rest of the acts of Ahab and all that he did and the ivory house which he built and all the cities which he built, are they not written in the Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel?
	God spoke against these houses in Amos 3:15: "I will also smite the winter house together with the summer house; The houses of ivory will also perish And the great houses will come to an end,"
	The Oriental Institute of Chicago, during excavations near Samaria, found the ruins of a temple built to Ashertoreth that stood during the reign of King Ahab. Near the site were found jars that contained the remains of infants who had been sacrificed in this temple.
	This find verifies that Baal & Asherah worship were common in Samaria at the time of Jezebel. 1 Kings 18:19 mentions that Jezebel (Ahab's wife) surrounded herself with the prophets of Baal and of Asherah.
	Jezebel Seal. Left, The seal is inscribed with the letters "JZBL".
	According to the bible, Jezebel was quite at home with sealing documents with a seal. 1 Kings 21:8 "So she wrote letters in Ahab's name and sealed them with his seal, and sent letters to the elders and to the nobles who were living with Naboth in his city."
854 BC	
855 BC	~855 BC: Ethbaal ▼ dies and is succeeded by his son Badezorus ▲ , who reigned 6 years (Josephus, Against Apion, 1.23-24). (Kings of Tyre)
856 BC	
857 BC	
858 BC	858 BC—Shalmaneser III ▲ succeeds Assurnasirpal II as king of Assyria.
859 BC	
860 BC	
861 BC	
862 BC	
863 BC	
864 BC	864 BC—Diognetus, King of Athens, dies ▼ after a reign of 28 years and is succeeded by his son Pherecles. ▲
865 BC	
866 BC	
867 BC	
868 BC	868 BC: Ashurnasirpal II of Assyria makes Tyre a vassal state and demands tribute (from Ethbaal)
869 BC	
870 BC	Jehoshaphat (alone) 870-853 BC King of Judah ▲ Ahab and Jehoshaphat 873-870 BC Kings of Judah ▼
871 BC	
872 BC	872 BC—An exceptionally high flood of the Nile covers the floors of the Temple of Luxor. 872 BC—Osorkon II succeeds Shoshenq II as king of the Twenty-second dynasty of Egypt.
873 BC	Ahab and Jehoshaphat 873-870 BC Kings of Judah ▲ Asa (alone) 911-873 BC King of Judah ▼
874 BC	Ahab 874-853 BC King of Israel ▲ Omri 885-874 BC King of Israel ▼
	874 BC—Shoshenq II succeeds Takelot I as king of the Twenty-second dynasty of Egypt.

875 BC Mesha, King of Moab	<p>◀Now Mesha king of Moab was a sheep breeder, and used to pay the king of Israel 100,000 lambs and the wool of 100,000 rams.2 Kings 3:4</p> <p>(NASB) NU 21:29 “ Woe to you, O Moab! You are ruined, O people of Chemosh! He has given his sons as fugitives, And his daughters into captivity, To an Amorite king, Sihon. (Moses allocated the land of Sihon, the king of Heshbon, to the Tribe of Gad in the allocation of land to the Israelite tribes. Joshua 13:24-28)</p> <p>NU 21:30 “But we have cast them down, Heshbon is ruined as far as Dibon, Then we have laid waste even to Nophah, Which reaches to Medeba.”</p> <p>Numbers 21:29-30 (NASB)1KI 16:23 In the thirty-first year of Asa king of Judah, Omri became king over Israel and reigned twelve years; he reigned six years at Tirzah.</p> <p>1KI 16:28 So Omri slept with his fathers and was buried in Samaria; and Ahab his son became king in his place.</p> <p>1 Kings 16:23, 28 (NASB)</p>
875 BC Mesha, King of Moab	<p>Line 8 says that Omri and his sons ruled for 40 years.</p> <p>The Bible says the same thing starting in 1 Kings 16:23. Omri ruled for 12 years, six of those years he co-reined with Tibni, and for six years he ruled as king of Israel from 880-874 BC, his son Ahab took over and ruled 22 years from 874-853 BC (1 Kings 16:29), then Ahab’s son Ahaziah ruled two years from 853-852 BC (1 Kings 22:51), Ahab’s last son Joram ruled 10 years from 852-841 BC, a total of 40 years. Joram was killed by Jehu in his eleventh year as king (2 Kings 9:14-29).</p> <p>Line 18 makes a reference to the altar hearths of YHWH. “YHWH” is the Hebrew word for God (Yahweh), spelled just as it is used in the Bible.</p> <p>Line 31 says, “And the House of David inhabited Horonaim.”</p> <p>Here is found one of the first references outside of the bible to King David and his descendants, who were from the tribe of Judah.</p> <p>Mesha also makes a distinction between the men of Israel and the House of David. This is exactly how the Bible states Israel was divided as a kingdom during this time.</p> <p>Jehoshaphat was king of Judah from the House of David, while Joram was the king of Israel (853 - 841), according to 2 Kings 3.</p> <p>The town of Horonaim is also mentioned in Jeremiah 48:3-7: 3 A voice of crying shall be from Horonaim: ‘ Plundering and great destruction!’ 4 “ Moab is destroyed; Her little ones have caused a cry to be heard; 5 For in the Ascent of Luhith they ascend with continual weeping; For in the descent of Horonaim the enemies have heard a cry of destruction. 6 “ Flee, save your lives! And be like the juniper in the wilderness. 7 For because you have trusted in your works and your treasures, You also shall be taken. And Chemosh shall go forth into captivity, His priests and his princes together._</p> <p>http://www.truthnet.org/Biblicalarcheology/10/Dividedkingdom.htm</p>
876 BC	
877 BC	
878 BC	878 BC—Zhou li wang becomes King of the Zhou Dynasty of China.
879 BC	879 BC—Death of Zhou yi wang, ▼
880 BC	

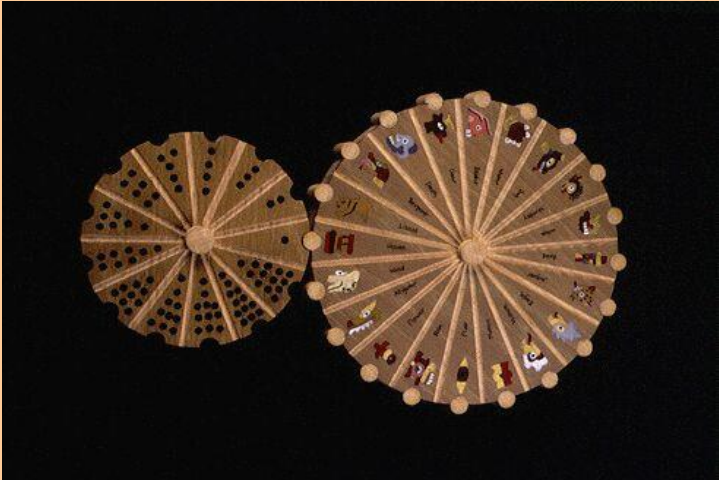
881 BC	
882 BC	
883 BC	<p>Ashur-nasir-pal II ▲ (transliteration: Aššur-nāšir-apli, meaning "Ashur is guardian of the heir") was king of Assyria from 883 to 859 BC. Renowned for his brutality. Built Nimrud. In his inscriptions he wrote: I built a pillar over against the city gate and I flayed all the chiefs who had revolted and I covered the pillar with their skins. Some I impaled upon the pillar on stakes and others I bound to stakes round the pillar. I cut the limbs off the officers who had rebelled. Many captives I burned with fire and many I took as living captives. From some I cut off their noses, their ears, and their fingers, of many I put out their eyes. I made one pillar of the living and another of heads and I bound their heads to tree trunks round about the city. Their young men and maidens I consumed with fire. The rest of their warriors I consumed with thirst in the desert of the Euphrates.</p> <p>883 BC – 859 BC – Human-Headed Winged Lion (Lamassu), gateway support from the palace of Assurnasirpal II, Mesopotamian, Assyria, Kalhu (modern Nimrud, Iraq) is made. It is now kept in The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.</p>
884 BC	
885 BC	<p>Omri 885-874 BC King of Israel ▲ Zimri 885 BC King of Israel ▲ ▼ Elah 886-885 BC King of Israel ▼</p>
886 BC	<p>Elah 886-885 BC King of Israel ▲ Baasha 909-886 BC King of Israel ▼</p>
887 BC	<p>887 BC-Ethbaal, priest of Baal Melqart, overthrows Pheles and becomes King of Tyre and rules 32 years (Josephus, Against Apion, 1.23). (Kings of Tyre)</p> <p>~887 BC-Asermymus ▼ killed by his brother Pheles ▲ and reigns for 8 months (Josephus, Against Apion, 1.23). (Kings of Tyre)</p>
888 BC	
889 BC	889 BC—Taketel I succeeds his father Osorkon I as king of Egypt.
890 BC	
891 BC	Tukulti-Ninurta II was King of Assyria from 891 to 884 BC.
892 BC	892 BC—Megacles, King of Athens, dies ▼ after a reign of 30 years and is succeeded by his son Diognetus. ▲
893 BC	
894 BC	894 BC—Zhou yi wang becomes King of the Zhou Dynasty of China. ▲
895 BC	<p>895 BC—Death of Zhou xiao wang, ▼</p> <p>895 BC-Asermymus ▲, brother of Astartus becomes king of Tyre and rules for 9 years (Josephus, Against Apion, 1.23). (Kings of Tyre)</p>
896 BC	
897 BC	
898 BC	
899 BC	
900 BC	
901 BC	
902 BC	
903 BC	
904 BC	
905 BC	
906 BC	
907 BC	907 BC: Astartus ▲, son of Delestartus becomes king of Tyre and reigns for 12 years . (Josephus, Against Apion, 1.22). (Kings of Tyre)

908 BC	
909 BC	909 BC—Zhou xiao wang becomes King of the Zhou Dynasty of China.▲
909 BC	Baasha 909-886 BC▲ Nadab 910-909 BC▼
910 BC	Nadab 910-909 BC▲ Jeroboam 931-910 BC King of Israel ▼
911 BC	Asa (alone) 911-873 BC King of Judah▲ Abijah 913-911 BC King of Judah▼
912 BC	912 BC—Adad-nirari II ▲succeeds his father Ashur-Dan II ▼as king of Assyria.
913 BC	Abijah 913-911 BC King of Judah▲ Rehoboam 931-913 BC King of Judah▼
914 BC	
915 BC	
916 BC	
917 BC	
918 BC	
919 BC	919 BC: Abdastartus slain▼ in a coup led by the four sons of his nurse. The eldest son takes the throne and rules for 12 years (Josephus, Against Apion, 1.22). (Kings of Tyre)
920 BC	
921 BC	
922 BC	
923 BC	
924 BC	924 BC: Ethbaal born (Josephus, Against Apion, 1.23). (Kings of Tyre)
925 BC	925 BC: Pharaoh Shishak I of Egypt attacked Jerusalem. He took all the treasure from the Temple and the palace. [I Kin 14:25-26] Jero-boam also suffered invasion into Israel by Shishak , king of Egypt, who had earlier given asylum to Jeroboam when he fled from Solomon.
926 BC	
927 BC	
928 BC	Baleazarus dies▼ and is succeeded by his son Abdastartus▲ , who reigns 9 years (Josephus, Against Apion, 1.21) (Kings of Tyre)
929 BC	http://www.truthnet.org/Biblicalarcheology/10/Dividedkingdom.htm
930 BC	Rehoboam 931-913 BC King of Judah▲ Jeroboam 931-910 BC King of Israel ▲
Solomon dies	Solomon dies 970-930 BC King over all Hebrews ▼ 40th yr King Solomon's reign
931 BC	39th yr King Solomon's reign
932 BC	38th yr King Solomon's reign
933 BC	37th yr King Solomon's reign
934 BC	36th yr King Solomon's reign
935 BC	SONG OF SOLOMON written by Solomon ~935 BC to document a search to discover truth. 35th yr King Solomon's reign 935 BC: Hiram I , King of Tyre dies▼ is succeeded by his son Baleazarus▲ , who rules for 7 years (Josephus, Against Apion, 1.117, 21). (Kings of Tyre)
936 BC	34th yr King Solomon's reign
937 BC	33rd yr King Solomon's reign

938 BC	32nd yr King Solomon's reign
939 BC	31st yr King Solomon's reign
940 BC	30th yr King Solomon's reign
941 BC	29th yr King Solomon's reign
942 BC	28th yr King Solomon's reign
943 BC	27th yr King Solomon's reign
944 BC	26th yr King Solomon's reign
945 BC	25th yr King Solomon's reign
946 BC	24th yr King Solomon's reign
947 BC	23rd yr King Solomon's reign
948 BC	22nd yr King Solomon's reign
949 BC	Abdastartus, son of Baleazarus, born (Josephus, Against Apion, 1.22) (Kings of Tyre)
949 BC	21st yr King Solomon's reign
950 BC	<p>~950 BC: The most celebrated example of competitive gift exchange was the encounter, around 950 BC, of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. "Extravagant ostentation, the attempt to outdo each other in the splendour of the exchanges, and above all, the obligations of reciprocity, were just as typical in this celebrated encounter, though at a fittingly princely level, as with the more mundane types of barter in other parts of the world. http://projects.exeter.ac.uk/RDavies/arian/northamerica.html</p>
	20th yr King Solomon's reign
951 BC	19th yr King Solomon's reign
952 BC	18th yr King Solomon's reign
953 BC	17th yr King Solomon's reign
954 BC	16th yr King Solomon's reign
955 BC	15th yr King Solomon's reign
956 BC	14th yr King Solomon's reign
957 BC	13th yr King Solomon's reign
958 BC	12th yr King Solomon's reign
959 BC	959 BC: The house of the Lord is finished. It took King Solomon 7 years to finish it. Then he started building his own palace. [1 Kin 6:2, 37-38] in the eleventh year, in the month of Bul, which is the eighth month, the house was finished in all its details and according to all its plans. So he was seven years in building it. 1 Kings 5:1-6:38
First Temple finished	11th yr King Solomon's reign
960 BC	Year 7 of building the temple. 10th yr King Solomon's reign
961 BC	Year 6 of building the temple. 9th yr King Solomon's reign
962 BC	Year 5 of building the temple. 8th yr King Solomon's reign
963 BC	Year 4 of building the temple. In the fourth year the foundation of the house of the Lord was laid, in the month of Ziv. 1 Kings 5:1-6:38
	7th yr King Solomon's reign
964 BC	Year 3 of building the temple. 6th yr King Solomon's reign
965 BC	Year 2 of building the temple. 5th yr King Solomon's reign

966 BC First Temple Begins	<p style="text-align: center;">Year 1 of building the temple.</p> <p>4th yr King Solomon's reign</p> <p>966 BC: FIRST TEMPLE BEGINS TO BE BUILT, In the 480th year after the children of Israel had come out of Egypt, in the 4th year of his reign, in the month of Ziv, which is the second month King Solomon began to build the Temple of God. [1 Kin 6:1] !! NOTE: There are 480 years from the crossing of the Red Sea to the time Solomon builds the first temple. See April 1446 AD. II Chron. 3:1-2 states that Solomon began to build on the second day of the second month</p>
967 BC	<p>967-935 BC: Tiglath-Pileser II ▲ (from the Hebraic form of Akkadian Tukulti-apil-Ešarra) was King of Assyria from 967 BCE, when he succeeded his father Ashur-resh-ishi II ▼ until his death in 935 BCE, when he was succeeded by his son Ashur-dan II.</p> <p>3rd yr King Solomon's reign</p> <p>479th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p>
968 BC	<p>2nd yr King Solomon's reign</p> <p>478 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p>
969 BC	<p>477 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>1st yr King Solomon's reign</p>
970 BC King David dies at 70	Hiram I becomes king of Tyre ▲ and rules for 34 years (Josephus, Against Apion, 1.17).
	Solomon 970-931 BC King over all Hebrews ▲ (39 years)
	<p>476 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>970 BC: King David 1010-970 BC died ▼ at the age of 70. He reigned over Israel for 40 years. His son Solomon ▲ reigned in his place. [1 Kin 2:10-12]</p>
	King David reigned 40 years. Year 40
971 BC	475 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	<p>King David reigned 40 years. Year 39</p> <p>Baleazarus, son of Hiram, born (Josephus, Against Apion, 1.121) (Kings of Tyre)</p>
972 BC	<p>474 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>King David reigned 40 years. Year 38</p>
973 BC	<p>473 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>King David reigned 40 years. Year 37</p>
974 BC	<p>472 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>King David reigned 40 years. Year 36</p>
975 BC	<p>471 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>King David reigned 40 years. Year 35</p>
976 BC	<p>470 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>King David reigned 40 years. Year 34</p>
977 BC	<p>469 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>King David reigned 40 years. Year 33</p>
978 BC	<p>468 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>King David reigned 40 years. Year 32</p>
979 BC	<p>467 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>King David reigned 40 years. Year 31</p>
980 BC	<p>466 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>King David reigned 40 years. Year 30</p>
981 BC	<p>465 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>King David reigned 40 years. Year 29</p>
982 BC	<p>464 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>King David reigned 40 years. Year 28</p>

983 BC	463 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 27
984 BC	462 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 26
985 BC	461 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 25
986 BC	460 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 24
987 BC	459 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 23
988 BC	458 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 22 Hiram I born (Josephus, Against Apion, 1.117) (Kings of Tyre)
989 BC	457 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 21
990 BC	456 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 20
991 BC	455 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 19
992 BC	454 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 18
993 BC	453 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 17
994 BC	452 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 16
995 BC	451 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 15
996 BC	450 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 14
997 BC	449 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 13
998 BC	448 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 12
999 BC	447 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 11
1000 BC	~1,000 BC: Etruscan tribes move into Italy. (Beginning of Rome)
	446 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 10

1000 BC	<p>From 1000 BCE, most of Central America used similar types of calendars based on material objects and celestial constellations. The two most common calendars were the 260-day festival calendar and the 365-day solar calendar. The correlation between the two occurs every 52 years when both begin their new years. This is called the "Calendar Round".</p> <p>became</p> <p>The 260-day calendar, called a tzolkin, consists of two wheels, a larger one of twenty days and a smaller one with the numbers one through thirteen. The number twenty was based on the digits of a "whole man" (i.e., fingers and toes) and the thirteen numbers represented their philosophy of thirteen directions in space. The early Central Americans believed that this ritualistic calendar represented an archetypal state of human and cosmic harmony. Each rotation through the thirteen numbers represents one "week" in this system. The first, sixth, eleventh, and sixteenth weeks were special and very important; they created the four divisions of their year. Each of the twenty days was associated with tangible objects or animals and a deity. This created a sort of permanent fortune-telling machine and guided their destinies.</p>	
1001 BC	445 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 9	
1002 BC	444 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 8	
1003 BC	443 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 7	
1004 BC	442 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 6	
1005 BC	441 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 5	
1006 BC	440 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 4	
1007 BC	439 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 3	
1008 BC	438 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 2	
1009 BC	437 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King David reigned 40 years. Year 1	
1010 BC David becomes King of Israel at 30	1010 BC: David, age 30, became king of Israel. King David went to the house of Abinadab in Kirjath Jarim and brought the Ark of God to Jerusalem. [Acts 13:21, 2 Sam 2:10, 5:4, 6:1-16] ▲	
	436 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1	
	1010 BC: King Saul and his sons die in battle. King Saul had consulted a medium (psychic, fortune teller) instead of the Lord. He, and his sons, died in battle with the Philistines the next day. King Saul had reigned over Israel for 40 years. [Acts 13:21] ▼	
	King Saul's reign Year 40	

1011 BC Samuel dies	435th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	King Saul's reign Year 39
	1011 BC: The prophet Samuel died. He had judged Israel all his life. He died before King Saul. [1 Sam 28:3]
	1011 BC: King David writes Psalm 54
1012 BC	434th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 38
1013 BC	433rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 37
1014 BC	432 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 36
1015 BC	431 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 35
1016 BC	430 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 34
1017 BC	429 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 33
1018 BC	428 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 32
1019 BC	427 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 31
1020 BC	426 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 30
1021 BC	425 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 29
1022 BC	424 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 28
1023 BC	423 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 27
1024 BC	422 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 26
1025 BC	421 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 25
1026 BC	420 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 24
1027 BC	419 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 23
1028 BC	418 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 22
1029 BC	417 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 21 King Saul's reign Year 20
1030 BC David kills Goliath	1030 BC: The Philistines were ravaged and struck by God with tumors. They couldn't get the Ark of God away from Ashdod fast enough. They sent it by cart to Beth Shemesh. From Beth Shemesh it went to Kirjath Jarim, where it stayed in the house of Abinadab for 20 years. Samuel defeated the Philistines and ended their 40 year oppression of Israel.

About this time David, age abt. 10, killed Goliath. [1 Sam 5:1-7, 17:40-48] **Prior to this date: he is annointed by Samuel and plays the harp for King Saul.**



Science News: Earliest Known Hebrew Text In Proto-Canaanite Script Discovered In Area Where 'David Slew Goliath'. Nov. 3, 2008 — The earliest known Hebrew text written in a Proto-Canaanite script has been discovered by Hebrew University archaeologists in an ancient city in the area where David slew Goliath – the earliest Judean city found to date. The 3,000 year old finding is thought to be the most significant archaeological discovery in Israel since the Dead Sea Scrolls – predating them by 1,000 years. The biblical narrative located the battle between David and Goliath between Socho and Azeka where David selected five stones from the nearby Elah Creek with which to slay Goliath.
<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2008/11/081103091035.htm>

1030 BC
David kills
Goliath

416 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
King Saul's reign Year 19

1031 BC
Eli the priest dies.
Ark of God captured.

1031 BC: Eli the priest died. When Israel went out to battle the Philistines, the Ark of God was captured and taken to Ashdod and into the temple of Dagon the fish god. When Eli the priest, age 98, heard about the Ark he fell, broke his neck and died. He had judged Israel for 40 years. The Ark was in Ashdod for 7 months [1 Sam 4:15-18; 5:1; 6:1] Eli was a descendant of Ithamar, the fourth and youngest son of Aaron the High Priest. Eli was also the only one in those early days in the history of our people who wore two crowns, for he was both Judge (Shofet) and High Priest. He became judge at the age of 58 years.

415 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1

1032 BC
414 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
King Saul's reign Year 18

1033 BC
413 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
King Saul's reign Year 17

1034 BC
412 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
King Saul's reign Year 16

1035 BC
411 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
King Saul's reign Year 15

1036 BC
Three famous solar eclipse records were made in Mesopotamia; The second was that of a total eclipse "that turned day into night" the eclipse of 31 July 1036 BCE,

410 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
King Saul's reign Year 14

1037 BC
409 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
King Saul's reign Year 13

1038 BC
408 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
King Saul's reign Year 12

1039 BC
407 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
King Saul's reign Year 11

1040 BC
406 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
King Saul's reign Year 10

King David is born

1041 BC	405 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 9
1042 BC	404 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 8
1043 BC	403 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 7
1044 BC	402 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 6
1045 BC	401 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 5
1046 BC	400 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 4
1047 BC	399 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 3
1048 BC	1048 BC: King Saul did not obey the commands of the Lord, and was rejected as king by God in the 2nd year of his reign. [1 Sam 13:1-14]
	398 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Saul's reign Year 2
1049 BC	King Saul's reign Year 1 ▲ 397 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	END OF THE JUDGES-BEGINNING OF THE KINGS
1050 BC Samson dies. Saul becomes king.	So the Lord had Samuel anoint Saul as king of Israel. [Jud 16:31; 1 Sam 10:1]
	◀The people wanted a king to rule over them. God responds: Warn them solemnly and let them know what the king who will reign over them will do...(I Sam 8) He will take your daughters to be perfumers and cooks and bakers. He will take the best of your fields and vineyards and olive grooves and give them to his attendants. He will take a tenth of your grain and of your vintage and give it to his officials and attendants. Your menservants and maidservants and the best of your cattle and donkeys he will take for his own use. He will take a tenth of your flocks and you yourselves will become his slaves." I Sam 8
	1050 BC: The children of Israel wanted a king over them like the other nations. God said to Samuel "It is not you they have rejected but they have rejected me as their king..." The transition from Judges to Kings.
	◀1050 BC: Samson died,▼ he judged Israel for 20 years. The children of Israel wanted a king over them like the other nations. So the Lord had Samuel anoint Saul as king of Israel. [Jud 16:31; 1 Sam 10:1] "Then Samson prayed to God, "remember me, I pray thee, and strengthen me, I pray thee, only this once, O God, that I may be at once avenged of the Philistines for my two eyes" (Judges 16:28)". "Samson said, "Let me die with the Philistines!" (Judges 16:30) He pulled the two pillars together, and down came the temple on the rulers and all the people in it. Thus he killed many more as he died than while he lived." (Judges 16:30).

1050 BC Samson dies. Saul becomes king.	<div> Science News: Ancient Seal May Add Substance to the Legend of Samson </div> <div> </div> <div> <p>Aug. 13, 2012 — Tel Aviv University researchers recently uncovered a seal, measuring 15 millimetres (about a half-inch) in diameter, which depicts a human figure next to a lion at the archaeological site of Beth Shemesh, located between the Biblical cities of Zorah and Eshtaol, where Samson was born, flourished, and finally buried, according to the book of Judges. The scene engraved on the seal, the time period, and the location of the discovery all point to a probable reference to the story of Samson, the legendary heroic figure whose adventures famously included a victory in hand-to-paw combat with a lion</p> </div> <div> <p>http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/08/120813103403.htm</p> </div>
	396 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 20
1051 BC	395 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 19
1052 BC	394 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 18
1053 BC	393 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 17
1054 BC	392 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 16
1055 BC	391 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 15
1056 BC	390 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 14
1057 BC	389 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 13
1058 BC	388 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 12
1059 BC	387 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 11
1060 BC	386 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 10
1061 BC	385 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 9
1062 BC	384 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 8
1063 BC	383 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 7
1064 BC	382 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 6
1065 BC	381 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 5

1066 BC	380 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 4
1067 BC	379 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 3
1068 BC	378 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 2
1069 BC	377 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Samson judged for 20 years. Year 1
1070 BC Abdon dies	1070 BC: Again the children of Israel did evil in the sight of the Lord and He delivered them into the hands of the Philistines for 40 years. About this time, the Angel of the Lord appeared to Manoah and his wife and were told that their as yet unborn son Samson ▲ would begin to deliver Israel from the Philistines. [Jud 13:1-5]
	1070 BC: Abdon ▼ died, he judged Israel for 8 years. [Jud 13:1]
	376 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	Abdon judged for 8 years. Year 8
1071 BC	375 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	1071 BC: Eli the priest, age 58, is also a judge of Israel. [1 Sam 4:15, 18] Abdon judged for 8 years. Year 7
1072 BC	374 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Abdon judged for 8 years. Year 6
1073 BC	373 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Abdon judged for 8 years. Year 5
1074 BC	372 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Abdon judged for 8 years. Year 4
1075 BC	371 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Abdon judged for 8 years. Year 3
1076 BC	370 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Abdon judged for 8 years. Year 2
1077 BC	369 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Abdon judged for 8 years. Year 1
1078 BC Elon dies	1078 BC: Elon ▼ died. He judged Israel for 10 years. He was replaced by Abdon ▲ judge of Israel. [Jud 12:12-15]
	368 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Elon judged for 10 years. Year 10
1079 BC	367 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Elon judged for 10 years. Year 9
1080 BC	366 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Elon judged for 10 years. Year 8
1081 BC	365 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Elon judged for 10 years. Year 7
1082 BC	364 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Elon judged for 10 years. Year 6
1083 BC	363 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Elon judged for 10 years. Year 5
	1083BC: The Philistines and Ammonites were suppressed. The children of Israel lived in peace all the days of the judges.
	Harassed by Philistines and Ammorites Year 18
1084 BC	362 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Elon judged for 10 years. Year 4 Harassed by Philistines and Ammorites Year 17

1085 BC	361 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Elon judged for 10 years. Year 3 Harassed by Philistines and Ammorites Year 16
1086 BC	360 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Elon judged for 10 years. Year 2 Harassed by Philistines and Ammorites Year 15
1087 BC	359th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Elon judged for 10 years. Year 1 Harassed by Philistines and Ammorites Year 14
1088 BC Ibzan dies	1088 BC: Ibzan ▼ died and was buried in Bethlehem. He was judge for 7 years. He was replaced by Elon ▲ judge of Israel 358 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ibzan judged for 7 years. Year 7 Harassed by Philistines and Ammorites Year 13
1089 BC	357 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ibzan judged for 7 years. Year 6 Harassed by Philistines and Ammorites Year 12
1090 BC	356 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ibzan judged for 7 years. Year 5 Harassed by Philistines and Ammorites Year 11
1091 BC	355 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ibzan judged for 7 years. Year 4 Harassed by Philistines and Ammorites Year 10
1092 BC	354 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ibzan judged for 7 years. Year 3 Harassed by Philistines and Ammorites Year 9
1093 BC	353 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ibzan judged for 7 years. Year 2 Harassed by Philistines and Ammorites Year 8
1094 BC	352 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ibzan judged for 7 years. Year 1 Harassed by Philistines and Ammorites Year 7
1095 BC Jephthah dies	1095 BC: Jephthah the Gileadite died. He was judge for 6 years. He was replaced by Ibzan judge of Israel. [Jud 12:7] 351 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jephthah the Gileadite judged for 6 years. Year 6 Harassed by Philistines and Ammorites Year 6
1096 BC	350 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jephthah the Gileadite judged for 6 years. Year 5 Harassed by Philistines and Ammorites Year 5
1097 BC	349 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jephthah the Gileadite judged for 6 years. Year 4 Harassed by Philistines and Ammorites Year 4
1098 BC	348 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jephthah the Gileadite judged for 6 years. Year 3. Harassed by Philistines and Ammorites Year 3
1099 BC	347 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jephthah the Gileadite judged for 6 years. Year 2. Harassed by Philistines and Ammorites Year 2
1100 BC	346 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jephthah the Gileadite judged for 6 years. Year 1. Harassed by Philistines and Ammorites Year 1 Ancient Document: ~1100 BC: Tales of Ancient Egypt Princess Ahura: the Magic Book. See http://www.earth-history.com/Egypt/myths-ahura.htm
1101 BC Jair dies	1101 BC: Jair died ▼ and was buried in Camon. He had judged Israel for 22 years. (He was replaced by Jephthah ▲ the Gileadite.) The children of Israel again did evil in the sight of the Lord, and served the Baals and Ashtoreths, the gods of Syria, Sidon, Moab, Ammon, and the Philistines. So the anger of the Lord was again aroused and He sold them into the hands of the Philistines and Ammonites. They harassed and oppressed Israel for 18 years. [Jud 10:3-8] 345 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 22

1102 BC	344 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 21
1103 BC	343 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 20
1104 BC	342 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 19
1105 BC	341 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 18
1106 BC	340 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 17
1107 BC	339 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 16
1108 BC	338 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 15
1109 BC	337 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 14
1110 BC	336 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 13
1111 BC	335 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 12
1112 BC	334 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 11
1113 BC	333 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 10
1114 BC	Somewhere between 1114 - 1076 B.C. Assyrians under Tiglathpileser I sack Babylon. 332 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 9
1115 BC	331 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 8
1116 BC	330 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 7
1117 BC	329 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 6
1118 BC	328 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 5
1119 BC	327 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 4
1120 BC	326 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 3
1121 BC	325th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 2
1122 BC	324 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Jair the Gileadite judged Israel twenty-two years. Year 1
1123 BC Tola dies	1123 BC: Tola died ▼ and was buried in Shamir. He judged Israel for 20 years. After Tola died, Jair ▲ the Gileadite arose and judged Israel twenty-two years. [Judges 10:3)
















1123 BC	323 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 20
1124 BC	322 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 19
1125 BC	1125-1104 BC Nebuchadrezzar I rules Babylonia▲ and retakes the statue of Marduk the Elamites had taken to Susa.
	321 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 18
1126 BC	320th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 17
1127 BC	319 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 16
1128 BC	318th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 15
1129 BC	317 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 14
	Eli the prophet is born.
1130 BC	316 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 13
1131 BC	315 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 12
1132 BC	314 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 11
1133 BC	314th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 10
1134 BC	312 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 9
1135 BC	311 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 8
1136 BC	310 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 7
1137 BC	309 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 6
1138 BC	308 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 5
1139 BC	307 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 4
1140 BC	306 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 3
1141 BC	305 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 2
1142 BC	304 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar judged Israel for 20 years. Year 1

1143 BC Judges 9:50-54	Judges 9:50-54 Then went Abimelech to Thebez, and encamped against Thebez, and took it. But there was a strong tower within the city, and thither fled all the men and women, and all they of the city, and shut it to them, and gat them up to the top of the tower. And Abimelech came unto the tower, and fought against it, and went hard unto the door of the tower to burn it with fire. And a certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head, and all to brake his skull. Then he called hastily unto the young man his armourbearer, and said unto him, Draw thy sword, and slay me, that men say not of me, A women slew him. And his young man thrust him through, and he died.
	303 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	1143 BC: Abimelech reigned as king over Israel for 3 years. After Abimelech Tola, son of Puah son of Dodo from Issachar, judged Israel. [Jud 9:22; 10:1]
	Year 3 Abimelech reign
1144 BC	302 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	Year 2 Abimelech reign
1145 BC	301 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	Year 1 Abimelech reign
1146 BC Gideon dies	1146 BC: After Gideon died, the children of Israel again were evil in the sight of God in that the men of Shechem gave Abimelech, son of Gideon, 70 shekels of silver from the temple of Baal-Berith. Abimelech hired worthless and reckless men and they followed him. He went to his father's house and killed 70 of his brothers, all except Jotham, the youngest. Then the men of Shechem made Abimelech king.
	300 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	1146 BC: Gideon died▼, and the country was quiet for 40 years in the days of Gideon. [Jud 8:29]
	Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 40
1147 BC	1147 BC—Demophon▼, legendary King of Athens and veteran of the Trojan War, dies after a reign of 33 years and is succeeded by his son Oxyntes▲.
	299th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 39
1148 BC	298 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 38
1149 BC First Trojan War	297 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 37
	1149 BC—The First Trojan War
1150 BC	296 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 36
1151 BC	295 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 35
1152 BC	King Wen of Zhou state (c.1152-1056 BC), reigned 1099–1050 BC as king of Zhou state, leading figure in building the subsequent Western Zhou dynasty, father of King Wu of Zhou the first Zhou dynasty king
	294 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 34
1153 BC	1153 BC—Death of pharaoh Ramesses III ▼ of Egypt
	293 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 33
1154 BC	1154 BC—Suicide of exiled Queen Helen of Sparta at Rhodes. (estimated date).
	1154 BC—Death of King Menelaus of Sparta (estimated date).
	292 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 32

1155 BC	291 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 31
1156 BC	290 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 30
1157 BC	The first known labor strike in recorded history occurred during Year 29 of Ramesses III's reign, when the food rations for the Egypt's favoured and elite royal tomb-builders and artisans in the village of Set Maat her imenty Waset (now known as Deir el Medina), could not be provisioned.
	Elamites and Assyrians attack Babylonia. An Elamite, Kutir-Nahhunte, captures the last Kassite king, Enlil-nadin-ahi (1157 - 1155 B.C.).
	289 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 29
1158 BC	288 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 28
1159 BC	287 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 27
	1159 BC—The Hekla 3 eruption triggers an 18-year period of climatic worsening.
1160 BC	1160 BC: By 1160 BC the Hittite Empire had collapsed. 286 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 26
1161 BC	285 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 25
1162 BC	1162 BC—The statue of Marduk is taken from Babylon by Elamite conquerors. 284 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 24
1163 BC	283 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 23
1164 BC	282 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 22
1165 BC	281 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 21
1166 BC	280 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 20 1166 BC—The start of the Discordian calendar and within Discordianism the date of Curse of Greyface.
1167 BC	279 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 19
1168 BC	278 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 18
1169 BC	277 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 17
1170 BC	276 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 16
1171 BC	275 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 15
1172 BC	274 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 14

1173 BC	273 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 13
1174 BC	272 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 12
1175 BC	Ramesses III was also compelled to fight invading Libyan tribesmen in two major campaigns in Egypt's Western Delta in his Year 6 and Year 11 respectively 271 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 11
1176 BC	270 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 10
1177 BC	269 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 9
1178 BC	Yr 8 of Ramses III The Sea Peoples invaded Egypt by land and sea. Ramesses III claims that he incorporated the Sea Peoples as subject peoples and settled them in Southern Canaan, although there is no clear evidence to this effect; the pharaoh, unable to prevent their gradual arrival in Canaan, may have claimed that it was his idea to let them reside in this territory. Their presence in Canaan may have contributed to the formation of new states in this region such as Philistia after the collapse of the Egyptian Empire in Asia. 1178 BC, April 16—A solar eclipse occurs. This may have marked the return of Odysseus, legendary King of Ithaca, to his kingdom after the Trojan War. He discovers a number of suitors competing to marry his wife Penelope, whom they believe to be a widow, in order to succeed him on the throne. He organizes their slaying and re-establishes himself on the throne. The date is surmised from a passage in Homer's Odyssey, which reads, "The Sun has been obliterated from the sky, and an unlucky darkness invades the world." This happens in the context of a new moon and at noon, both necessary preconditions for a full solar eclipse.
1178 BC The fall of Troy	In 2008, to investigate, Dr Marcelo O. Magnasco, an astronomer at Rockefeller University, and Constantino Baikouzis, of the Observatorio Astronómico de La Plata in Argentina, looked for more clues. Within the text, they interpreted three definitive astronomical events: there was a new moon on the day of the slaughter (as required for a solar eclipse); Venus was visible and high in the sky six days before; and the constellations Pleiades and Boötes were both visible at sunset 29 days before. Since these events recur at different intervals, this particular sequence should be unique: the doctors found only one occurrence of this sequence while searching between 1250 and 1115 BC, the 135-year spread around the putative date for the fall of Troy. It coincided with the eclipse of April 16, 1178 BC. 268 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 8
1179 BC	267 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 7
1180 BC	Ramesses III was also compelled to fight invading Libyan tribesmen in two major campaigns in Egypt's Western Delta in his Year 6 and Year 11 respectively 1180 BC: Beginning of the collapse of the Hittite Empire. Their capital, Hattusa, falls around or slightly after 1180 BC. 266 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 6
1181 BC	1181 BC—Menestheus▼, legendary King of Athens and veteran of the Trojan War, dies after a reign of 23 years and is succeeded by his nephew Demophon▲, a son of Theseus. Other accounts place his death a decade earlier and during the Trojan War (see 1190s BC). 265 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 5
1182 BC	1182 BC, a desperate letter of Ammurapi, the last king of Ugarit, reporting the approaching fleet of the Peoples of the Sea. Shortly thereafter they destroyed both Ugarit and Alasiya (Cyprus).

1182 BC	264 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 4
1183 BC	263 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 3
1184 BC	1184 BC, April 24—Traditional date of the fall of Troy. 262 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 2
1185 BC	261 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Gideon judged for 40 years. Year 1
1186 BC	1186 BC: Israel was greatly impoverished because of the Midianites, and the children of Israel cried out to the Lord. the Lord sent Gideon and he defeated the Midianites with 300 men. 260 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Midian for 7 years. [Jud 5:31; 6:1] Year 7
1187 BC	259 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Midian for 7 years. [Jud 5:31; 6:1] Year 6
1188 BC	258 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Midian for 7 years. [Jud 5:31; 6:1] Year 5
1189 BC	257 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Midian for 7 years. [Jud 5:31; 6:1] Year 4
1190 BC	256 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Midian for 7 years. [Jud 5:31; 6:1] Year 3
1191 BC	1191 BC—Menestheus, legendary King of Athens, dies during the Trojan War after a reign of 23 years and is succeeded by his nephew Demophon, a son of Theseus. Other accounts place his death a decade later and shortly after the Trojan War (see 1180s BC). 255 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Midian for 7 years. [Jud 5:31; 6:1] Year 2
1192 BC	In Egypt: Bay was executed on Siptah's orders during Year 5 of this king's reign. 1192 BC—Wu Ding king of Shang Dynasty died. ▼ 254 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Midian for 7 years. [Jud 5:31; 6:1] Year 1.
1193 BC Deborah dies	1193BC: Deborah died ▼ , and Israel had rest for 40 years. But, again the children of Israel did evil in the sight of the Lord. So He delivered them into the hand of Midian for 7 years. [Jud 5:31; 6:1] 253 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 40
1194 BC	1194 BC—The beginning of the legendary Trojan War. 252 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 39
1195 BC	251 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 38
1196 BC	250 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 37
1197 BC	249 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 36
1198 BC	248 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 35

1199 BC	247 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 34				
1200 BC	246 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 33				
1201 BC	245 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 32				
1202 BC	244 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 31				
1203 BC	243 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 30				
1204 BC	242 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 29				
1205 BC	241 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 28				
1206 BC Mystery of the inscription "Israel did not waste her seed."	240 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 27				
	<div><div></div><div><p>The Merneptah Stele, dated to about 1206 B.C.E. and now housed at the Cairo Museum, offers the earliest historical evidence of a people called Israel. Israel did not waste her seed. http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/ancient/archeology-hebrew-bible.html</p><table><tr><td> ysrꜥr Israel</td><td> fk.t waste</td><td> bn [negative]</td><td> pr.t seed/grain</td><td> =f his/its</td></tr></table></div></div>	 ysrꜥr Israel	 fk.t waste	 bn [negative]	 pr.t seed/grain
 ysrꜥr Israel	 fk.t waste	 bn [negative]	 pr.t seed/grain	 =f his/its	
1207 BC	239 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 26				
1208 BC	238 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 25				
1209 BC	237 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 24				
1210 BC	1210 BC—Accession of legendary Magadhan king Subrata of the Brihadrata dynasty. 236 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 23				
1211 BC	235 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 22				
1212 BC	234 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 21				
1213 BC	233 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 20				
1214 BC	232 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 19				

1215 BC	231 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 18
1216 BC	230 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 17
1217 BC	229 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 16
1218 BC	228 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 15
1219 BC	227 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 14
1220 BC	226 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 13
1221 BC	1221 BC—Pharaoh Merneptah defeats a Libyan invasion.
	225 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 12
1222 BC	224 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 11
1223 BC	223 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 10
1224 BC	222 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 9
	Assyrian king Tukulti-Ninurta I (1243 - 1207 B.C.) attacks Babylonia and takes the throne in 1224. Kassites eventually depose him, but damage has been done to the irrigation system.
1225 BC	221 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 8
1226 BC	220 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 7
1227 BC	219 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 6
1228 BC	218 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 5
1229 BC	217th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 4
1230 BC	1230 BC—Battle of Nihriya
	216 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 3
1231 BC	1231 BC—King Telephus of Mysia is born in Arcadia (estimated date of birth).
	215 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 2
1232 BC	214 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Deborah judged for 40 years. Year 1

1233 BC King Jabin of Canaan is defeated, Deborah becomes	1233 BC: When the children of Israel cried out to the Lord, He sent Deborah, a prophetess, who was judging Israel at that time. Deborah, Barak and Jael defeated King Jabin of Canaan and his army. [Jud 4:4-24] 213 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 20
1234 BC	212 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 19
1235 BC	211 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 18
1236 BC	210 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 17
1237 BC	209 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 16
1238 BC	208 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 15
	1238 BC Ramses II Star Chart April-June
1239 BC	207 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 14
1240 BC	206 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 13
1241 BC	205 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 12
1242 BC	204 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 11
1243 BC	203 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 10
1244 BC	202 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 9
1245 BC	201 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 8
1246 BC	200 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 7
1247 BC	199 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 6
1248 BC	198 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 5
1249 BC	197 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 4
1250 BC	196 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 3
1251 BC	195 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 2
1252 BC	194 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3] Year 1

1253 BC Ehud dies	And after him was Shamgar the son of Anath, which slew of the Philistines six hundred men with an ox goad: and he also delivered Israel. [Jdg 3:31] (Must have been during the time of King Jabin?)
	193 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	1253 BC: Ehud (a left handed man Judges 3:15) died, judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] After Ehud died the children of Israel again did evil in the sight of the Lord. So the Lord sold them into the hand of King Jabin of Canaan who harshly oppressed them for 20 years. [Jud 4:1-3]
	Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 80
1254 BC	192 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 79
1255 BC	191 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr78
1256 BC	190 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr77
1257 BC	189 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 76
1258 BC	An official peace treaty in 1258 BC, in the 21st year of Ramesses II's reign, with Hattusili III, the new king of the Hittites. 188 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 75.
1259 BC	187 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 74
1260 BC	186 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr73
1261 BC	185 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 72
1262 BC	184 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 71
1263 BC	183 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 70
1264 BC	182 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 69
1265 BC	181 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 68
1266 BC	180 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 67
1267 BC	179 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 66
1268 BC	Ramesses II had to march against Dapur once more in his tenth year to regain the territory from the Hittites. Each invasion was meaningless. Neither Egypt nor Hatti could decisively defeat the other in battle. 178 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 65.
1269 BC	Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 64 177 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 In Egypt: In his eighth and ninth years, Ramesses extended his military successes; this time, he proved more successful against his Hittite foes when he successfully captured the cities of Dapur and Tunip.

1270 BC	176 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 63.
1271 BC	175 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 62
1272 BC	174 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 61
1273 BC	173 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 60
1274 BC	Battle of Kadesh between Ramsseses II and Hittite King Muwatalli II. Egypt's sphere of influence in Asia was now restricted to Canaan. 172 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 59.
1275 BC	171 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr58
1276 BC	170 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 57
1277 BC	169 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 56
1278 BC	168 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 55
1279 BC Seti I dies	Pharaoh Seti I died▼, Rameses II, his son, becomes Pharaoh of Egypt▲ 167 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr54
1280 BC	166 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 53
1281 BC	165 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr5 2
1282 BC	164 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 51
1283 BC	163 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 50
1284 BC	162 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 49
1285 BC	161 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 48
1286 BC	160 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 47
1287 BC	159 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 46
1288 BC	158 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 45
1289 BC	157 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 44
1290 BC	156 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 43

1291 BC	Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 42 155 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 1291 BC: Seti I becomes Pharaoh of Egypt ▲
1292 BC	154 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 41
1293 BC	153 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 40
1294 BC	152 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 39
1295 BC	151 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 38
1296 BC	150 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 37
1297 BC	149 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 36 1297 BC Seti I Star Chart April -May
1298 BC	148 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 35
1299 BC	147 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 34
1300 BC	146 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Tiglath-Nin (1300 B.C.) conquered Chaldea (Babylon). Thenceforward, Semitic superseded Cushite influences and the Babylonian kings have Assyrian instead of Turanian or Cushite names. http://www.bible-history.com/faussets/B/Babel/ Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 33
1301 BC	145 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 32
1302 BC	144 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 31
1303 BC	143 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 30
1304 BC	142 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 29
1305 BC	141 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 28
1306 BC	140 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 27
1307 BC	139 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 26
1308 BC	138 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 25
1309 BC	137 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 24
1310 BC	136 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 23
1311 BC	135 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 22


1312 BC	134 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 21
1313 BC	133 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 20
1314 BC	132 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 19
1315 BC	131 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 18
1316 BC	130 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 17
1317 BC	129 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 16
1318 BC	128 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 15
1319 BC	127 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 14
1320 BC	126 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 13
1321 BC	125 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 12
1322 BC	124 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 11
1323 BC	123 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 10
1324 BC	122 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 9
1325 BC	121 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 8
1326 BC	120 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 7
1327 BC	1327 BC: Pharoah Tutankhamen, the "boy king" never became a "man king" because he died of a head injury only nine years into his rule.
	119 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 6
1328 BC	118 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 5
1329 BC	117 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 4
1330 BC	116 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 3
1331 BC	115 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 2
1332 BC	114 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Ehud [Jud 3:16-30] Judged Israel for 80 years. [Jud 3:29] Yr 1

1332 BC	1332-1308BC: Kurigalzu I builds Dur-Kurigalzu (Aqar Quf), near modern Baghdad probably to defend Babylonia from northern invaders. There are 4 major world powers, Egypt, Mitanni, Hittite, and Babylonia. Babylonian is the international language of diplomacy.
1333 BC Ehud kills King Eglon	1333 BC: The children of Israel again cried out and the Lord sent them Ehud. Ehud killed King Eglon (a very fat man Judges 3:17) and defeated the Moabites. [Jud 3:16-30] According to Barbara Grover, the story of Ruth occurs under Ehud.
	113 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel served King Eglon 18 years Year 18
1334 BC	112 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel served King Eglon 18 years Year 17
1335 BC	111 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel served King Eglon 18 years Year 16
1336 BC	1336 BC: Pharoah Akhenaten died. r. 1352-1336. Tutankhamen became pharaoh shortly after Akhenaten's death. He was only nine years old, but was married to the daughter of Akhenaten and Nefertiti.
	110 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel served King Eglon 18 years Year 15
1337 BC	109 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel served King Eglon 18 years Year 14
1338 BC	108 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel served King Eglon 18 years Year 13
1339 BC	107 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel served King Eglon 18 years Year 12
1340 BC	106 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel served King Eglon 18 years Year 11
1341 BC	105 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel served King Eglon 18 years Year 10
1342 BC	104 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel served King Eglon 18 years Year 9
1343 BC	103 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel served King Eglon 18 years Year 8
1344 BC	102 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel served King Eglon 18 years Year 7
1345 BC	101 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel served King Eglon 18 years Year 6
1346 BC	100 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel served King Eglon 18 years Year 5
1347 BC	99 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel served King Eglon 18 years Year 4
1348 BC	98 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel served King Eglon 18 years Year 3
1349 BC	97 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel served King Eglon 18 years Year 2
1350 BC	96 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel served King Eglon 18 years Year 1
1351 BC	95 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1

[illegible]

1368 BC	<p>Assur-banipal, king of Babylon rules (c. 1368-1364 BC), ▲I, Ashurbanipal, within the palace, understood the wisdom of Nabu [the god of learning]. All the art of writing of every kind. I made myself the master of them all. I read the cunning tablets of Sumer and the dark Akkadian language which is difficult to rightly use; <u>I took my pleasure in reading stones inscribed before the flood</u>. The best of the scribal art, such works as none of the kings who went before me had ever learnt, remedies from the top of the head to the toenails, non-canonical selections, clever teachings, whatever pertains to the medical mastery of [the gods] Ninurta and Gala, I wrote on tablets, checked and collated, and deposited within my palace for perusing and reading.</p>
	<p>78 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 24</p>
1369 BC	<p>77 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 23</p>
1370 BC	<p>76 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 22</p>
1371 BC	<p>75 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 21</p>
1372 BC	<p>74 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 20</p>
1373 BC	<p>73 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 19</p>
1374 BC	<p>72 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 18</p>
1375 BC	<p>Three famous solar eclipse records were made in Mesopotamia; one was that of the eclipse of 3 May 1375 BC, which was visible in the city of Ugarit (located in present Syrian Arab Republic)</p>
	<p>71 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 17</p>
1376 BC	<p>70 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 16</p>
1377 BC	<p>69 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 15</p>
1378 BC	<p>68 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 14</p>
1379 BC	<p>67 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 13</p>
1380 BC	<p>66 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 12</p>
1381 BC	<p>65 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 11</p>
1382 BC	<p>64 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 10</p>
1383 BC	<p>63 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 9</p>
1384 BC	<p>62 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 8</p>
1385 BC	<p>61 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 7</p>

1386 BC	60 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 6
1387 BC	59 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 5
1388 BC	58 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 4
1389 BC	57 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 3
1390 BC	56 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 2
1391 BC	55 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb: Judged Israel for 40 years year 1 1391BC: The children of Israel cried out and God sent them a deliverer. Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb. He defeated the Mesopotamians and judged the Israelites. [Jud 3:9]
1392 BC	54 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel serves King Cushan-Rishathaim Year 7
1393 BC	53 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel serves King Cushan-Rishathaim Year 6
1394 BC	52 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel serves King Cushan-Rishathaim Year 5
1395 BC	51 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel serves King Cushan-Rishathaim Year 4
1396 BC	50 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel serves King Cushan-Rishathaim Year 3
1397 BC	49 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel serves King Cushan-Rishathaim Year 2
1398 BC	48 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Israel serves King Cushan-Rishathaim Year 1
1399 BC Joshua dies -Israel receives their inheritance	1399 BC: After Joshua and all the leaders died, the children of Israel began to worship and serve other gods. The Lord became very angry and tells them they will have to serve King Cushan-Rishathaim of Mesopotamia for 8 years.
	47 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
	1399 BC: Joshua died at the age of 110 after he gives the children of Israel their inheritance the promised land. [Jos 24:29]
	1399 BC: Caleb is now 85 years old (he was 40 when Moses sent the spies to Canaan [Jos 14:10])
1400 BC	1400 BC: The name Jerusalem appears in diplomatic correspondence as “Urusalim” in the Amarna Letters.
	46 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1

1400 BC	1400 BC—Palace of Minos destroyed by fire. the largest Bronze Age archaeological site on Crete and probably the ceremonial and political centre of the Minoan civilization and culture.
1401 BC	45 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
1402 BC	44 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1
1403 BC Joshua commands the sun to stand still.	~1403 BC Joshua commands the sun to stand still.
	
	<p>Joshua 10: 12-13 Then Joshua spoke to the LORD in the day when the LORD delivered up the Amorites before the children of Israel, and he said in the sight of Israel: "Sun, stand still over Gibeon; And Moon, in the Valley of Aijalon." So the sun stood still, And the moon stopped, till the people had revenge Upon their enemies.</p> <p>43 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>~1403 BC: Joshua makes a peace treaty with the Gibeonites. The five kings of the Amorites, the king of Jerusalem, the king of Hebron, the king of Jarmuth, the king of Lachish, and the king of Eglon, gathered together against Gibeon. God kills the Amorites with hailstones.</p>

1404 BC from Exodus to Judges	<p align="center">BEGINNING OF THE JUDGES OF ISRAEL ▲ END OF THE EXODUS ▼</p> <p>~1405 BC: Joshua is defeated by the Amorites because of Achan. Achan is stoned and burned. Joshua defeats Ai 42nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 41 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p>
1405 BC	<p>~1405 BC: Jericho falls.</p>
1406 BC Last Giant, Og is killed Aaron dies, Moses dies at 120 yrs. Joshua crosses the Jordan River.	<p>◀1406 BC: Joshua and the Children of Israel crossed the Jordan River (the river connecting the Dead Sea with the Sea of Galilee)... heading for Jericho. [Josh 3:1] God had dried up the waters that they might cross over. 2nd generation is circumsized.</p> <p>40 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 1406 BC: Joshua sent two spies to Jericho. [Josh 2:1]</p> <p>1406 BC: Joshua is now the leader. So the days of weeping and mourning for Moses ended. Joshua is now the leader of the children of Israel. [Deu 34:8-9]</p> <p>1406 BC: Moses died on his 120th birthday on Mt. Nebo. His eyes were not dim nor his natural vigor abated. The children of Israel wept for Moses in the plains of Moab for 30 days. [Deu 31:1-1; 32:48-52; 34:7-8] Sometime before he died, Moses wrote the Torah, the first 5 books of the Bible. He probably learned about the Creation and the Fall from his grandfather Levi. Shem died when Moses' great-great grandfather Isaac was 50 years old. Isaac lived to be 180 years old and would have told his sons, his 12 grandsons, and his granddaughter all about the pre-Flood world. (Adam-Methuselah-Shem-Issac-Levi-Moses) [these are the large amount of generations that would be heard based on lifespans of the generations when men lived 800-900 years]</p> <p>Aug 30, 1406 BC: The time of mourning for Aaron is finished Nu. 20:29 Now when all the congregation saw that Aaron was dead, all the house of Israel mourned for Aaron thirty days.</p> <p>July 3, 1406 BC (Aug 1, 1406 BC): Aaron died (because he didn't trust God's command). <u>The 40 years of wilderness wandering is over.</u> Aaron went up to Mt. Hor at the command of the Lord, and died there in the 40th year after the children of Israel had come out of the land of Egypt, on the 1st day of the 5th month (Av). Aaron was 123 years old when he died. The whole congregation mourned for him 30 days.[Num 33: 38-39] (Moses was 120 / Joshua 103 / Caleb 78 years of age)</p> <p>1406 BC: Moses 120 / Joshua 103 / Caleb 78 The 40th and last year of wandering Wandering year 39</p>
1407 BC Last Giant on Earth dies, King Og. The Nephilim.	<p>39 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>1406 BC: The last Giant on the Earth dies. King Og, the only remaining giant [Deu 3:11], had an iron bedstead that was 9 cubits long and 4 cubits wide. According to the short cubit, King Og's bed was 13.5 ft in length and 6 ft wide. Also remember the Jewish year begins with April... so March would be the 11th month. (There were a number of tribes such as the Rephaim, the Emim, the Horim, and Zamsummim, that were giants. The kingdom of Og, the King of Bashan, was the "land of the giants." Later, we also find Arba, Anak, and his seven sons (the "Anakim") also as giants, along with the famed Goliath and his four brothers.</p> <p>Genesis 6 indicates that the "sons of God" (B'nai Elohim) took wives of the "daughters of men," which gave birth to the "Nephilim." The B'nai Elohim is a term that refers to angels. It occurs four times in the Old Testament and is rendered "Angels of God" in the ancient Septuagint translation. The intrusion of certain angels into the human family resulted in unnatural offspring termed Nephilim, which derives from the Hebrew naphal (to fall), or the Fallen Ones. (The Greek Septuagint renders this term gigantes, which actually means "earth-born" and since they were giants, the word "giant" came to take on the meaning of their size.)</p>

1408 BC	38 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 38
1409 BC	37 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 37 April 16, 1409 BC Lunar Saros 38 begins
1410 BC	36 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 36
1411 BC	35 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 35
1412 BC	34 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 34
1413 BC	33 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 33
1414 BC	32 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 32
1415 BC	31 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 31 1415 BC Amenhotep III Star Chart May - June
1416 BC	30 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 30
1417 BC	29 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 29
1418 BC	28 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 28
1419 BC	27 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 27
1420 BC	26 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 26
1421 BC	25 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 25
1422 BC	24 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 24
1423 BC	23 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 23
1424 BC	22 nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 22
1425 BC	21 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 21
1426 BC	20 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 20
1427 BC	19 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 19
1428 BC	18 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 18
1429 BC	17 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1 Wandering year 17

1430 BC	<p>16 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>Wandering year 16 . Rewriting of Hatshepsut's history. Were her images erased because of the Egyptian shame of the Hebrews crossing the Red Sea and the annihilation of the Egyptian army?</p>
1431 BC	<p>15 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>Wandering year 15</p>
1432 BC	<p>14 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>Wandering year 14.</p>
1433 BC	<p>13 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>Wandering year 13</p>
1434 BC	<p>12 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>Wandering year 12</p>
1435 BC	<p>11 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>Wandering year 11</p>
1436 BC	<p>10 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>Wandering year 10</p>
1437 BC	<p>9 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>Wandering year 9</p>
1438 BC	<p>8 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>Wandering year 8</p>
1439 BC	<p>7 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>Wandering year 7</p>
1440 BC	<p>6 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p>
	<p>The early monarchs reign at Ur: Kara-Indas was contemporary with Asshur-bel-nisisu, 1440 B.C http://www.bible-history.com/faussets/B/Babel/</p>
	<p>Wandering year 6</p>
1441 BC	<p>5 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>Wandering year 5</p>
1442 BC	<p>4 th year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>Wandering year 4</p>
1443 BC	<p>3 rd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p> <p>Wandering year 3</p>
1444 BC 40 days of spying out Canaan (Kadesh) means 40 years of wandering	<p>(July 11, 1444 BC): The Spies return from Caanan. After 40 days of spying out the land of Canaan (Canaanites existed before Jacob-Esau took one as his wife), the 12 leaders returned to Moses. All but two, Joshua and Caleb, didn't trust the Lord and returned a negative report. "There are Giants in the Land!" They didn't believe that they could "take" Canaan as the Lord had promised. The Lord was furious and said to Moses, "As I live... the carcasses of you who have <u>murmured</u> against Me shall fall in the wilderness, except Joshua and Caleb. According to the number of days in which you spied out the land, 40 days, for each day you shall bear your guilt one year, namely 40 years." [Num 14: 6-34] (Note God also uses one day for a year in the 70 weeks of Daniel) Wandering year 2</p>
	<p>Wandering year 2</p>
	<p>2nd year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1</p>
	<p>(June 2) 1444 BC: Spies sent to Caanan. The Lord told Moses to send one man from each tribe to Canaan to spy out the land. The descendants of Anak were there. [Num. 13:1-3, 28] The Anak were giants. Possibly more sons of the "sons of God and the daughters of men." The Bible states that these giants were on the earth both before and after the Flood. (Aaron is 85 /Moses 82 / Joshua 65 / Caleb 40 year of age. [Jos 14:7])</p>
	<p>(June 1) 1444 BC: The leprosy is gone and Miriam is back in camp.</p>

1444 BC 40 days of spying Canaan (Kadesh) means 40 years of wandering	(May 25) 1444 BC: Miriam spoke against Moses. God speaks with her. She becomes white with leprosy. Miriam and Aaron spoke against Moses because of the Ethiopian woman whom he married. And they said, "Has the Lord indeed spoken only through Moses? Has He not spoken through us also?" And the Lord heard it. The Lord came down and talked with Miriam and Aaron, when He departed Miriam became leprous, as white as snow. Aaron confessed their sin. Moses cried out to the Lord to heal her. The Lord told them to shut her out of the camp for 7 days. [Num 12:1] Sometime before 1444 Moses' wife Zipporah died as he has remarried an Ethiopian woman.	
	(May 23) 1444 BC: The children of Israel had departed from the mountain of the Lord on a journey of 3 days; and the ark of the covenant of the Lord went before them for the 3 days journey, to search for a resting place for them. [Num 10:33]	
	(May 20) 1444 BC: Kadesh in the wilderness of Paran. Now it came to pass on the 20th day of the 2nd month, in the 2nd year, that the cloud was taken up from above the tabernacle of the Testimony. And the children of Israel set out from the Wilderness of Sinai on their journeys; then the cloud settled down in the Wilderness of Paran. [Num 10:11-12]	
	Mar 29, 1444 BC [I Iyar 2315] (May 1) 1444 BC: Census (The first war draft): On the 1st day of the 2nd month, in the 2nd year after they had come out of Egypt, the Lord told Moses and Aaron to take a census of all the congregation of the children of Israel, by their families, by their father's houses, according to the number of names, every male individually from 20 years old and above ~ all who are able to go to war in Israel, except the tribe of Levi. The Levites were in charge of the tabernacle. All who were numbered were 603, 550. [Num 1:1-46]	
	[Nissan] (April) 1444 BC: Reminder of the Passover: The Lord spoke to Moses in the Wilderness of Sinai, in the 1st month of the 2nd year after they had come out of Egypt and reminded them of the Passover. (Aaron is 85, Moses 82, Joshua 65, Caleb 40 yrs of age)	
1445 BC	1444 BC: Aaron 85 /Moses 82 / Joshua 65 / Caleb 40	
	1 st year after the Hebrews had come out of Egypt. I Kings 6:1	
1446 BC - Moses was eighty years old and Aaron eighty- three when they spoke to Pharaoh.- The Crossing of The Red Sea - Golden Calf - The	Wandering year 1	
	[16 Elul 2315] Thirty ninth Day. (Aug 9, 1446 BC): Command to build the Tabernacle. When Moses came down from the mountain he commanded that the Tabernacle be built.	
	[16 Elul 2315] Thirty ninth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
	[15 Elul 2315] Thirty eighth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
	[14 Elul 2315] Thirty seventh Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
	[13 Elul 2315] Thirty sixth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
	[12 Elul 2315] Thirty fifth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
	[11 Elul 2315] Thirty fourth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
	[10 Elul 2315] Thirty third Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
	[9 Elul 2315] Thirty second Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
	[8 Elul 2315] Thirty first Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
	[7 Elul 2315] Thirtyth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
	[6 Elul 2315] Twenty ninth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
	[5 Elul 2315] Twenty eighth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
	[4 Elul 2315] Twenty seventh Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights

1446 BC -
Moses was
eighty
years old
and Aaron
eighty-
three when
they spoke
to
Pharaoh.-
The
Crossing of
The Red
Sea -
Golden
Calf - The
Ten
Command
ments
Exodus
7:6.

[3 Elul 2315] Twenty sixth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[2 Elul 2315] Twenty fifth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[1 Elul 2315] Twenty forth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[30 Av 2315] Twenty third Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[29 Av 2315] Twenty second Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[28 Av 2315] Twenty first Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[27 Av 2315] Twentieth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[26 Av 2315] Nineteenth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[25 Av 2315] Eighteenth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[24 Av 2315] Seventeenth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[23 Av 2315] Sixteenth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[22 Av 2315] Fifteenth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[21 Av 2315] Fifteenth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[20 Av 2315] Forteenth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[19 Av 2315] Thirteenth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[18 Av 2315] Twelfth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[17 Av 2315] Eleventh Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[16 Av 2315] Tenth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[15 Av 2315] Nineth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[14 Av 2315] Eighth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[13 Av 2315] Seventh Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[12 Av 2315] Sixth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[11 Av 2315] Fifth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[10 Av 2315] Fourth Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[9 Av 2315] Third Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[8 Av 2315] Second Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
[7 Av 2315] First Day	Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights
June 30, 1446 BC [6 Av 2315] (July 5, 1446 BC): The Lord commanded Moses to make two more stone tablets and bring them to the mountain. Moses was on the mountain with the Lord 40 days and 40 nights, he neither ate nor drank. God re-wrote the 10 commandments. (50 days from coming out of Egypt. (Pentecost: 50 days)	
June 29, 1446 BC [5 Av 2315] (July 4, 1446 BC): The Golden Calf: When the people saw that Moses delayed coming down from the mountain, they gathered together and came to Aaron, and said to him, "Come make us gods that shall go before us; as for this Moses, the man who brought us up out of Egypt, we do not know what has become of him." So Aaron did as they asked, and made for them a golden calf. [Exo 32: 1-6] Then God told Moses to get down off the mountain for the people have corrupted themselves. When Moses came down off the mountain, the two tablets of the Testimony were in his hand. The tablets were written on both sides, and the writing was the writing of God. As soon as he entered the camp he saw the calf and the dancing. Moses became furious and threw down the tablets and broke them at the foot of the mountain. Then he took the calf which they had made, burned it in the fire, and ground it to powder; and scattered it on the water and made the children of Israel drink it. [Exo 32: 8-20]	
(June 24, 1446 BC): On the 7th day God called Moses out of the midst of the cloud. The sight of the glory of the Lord was like a consuming fire on the top of the mountain in the eyes of the children of Israel. Moses was on the mountain 40 days. The Lord told Moses about the Tabernacle, the Priesthood, sacrifices and everything that went with it. [Exo 24-31]	

(June 17) 1446 BC: God descends on Mt. Sinai

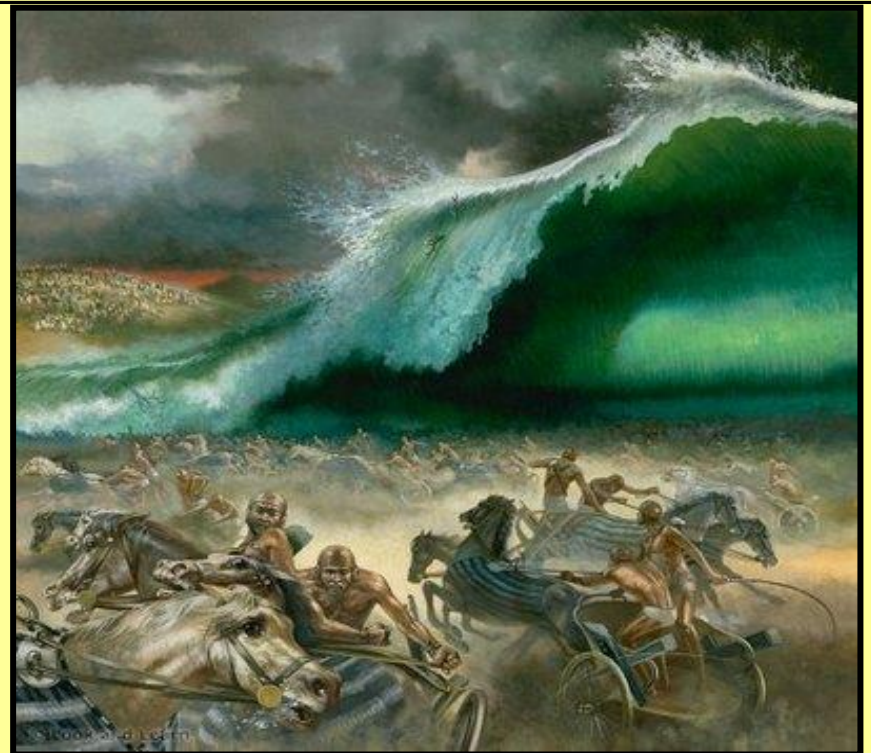
(June 14) 1446 BC: In the 3rd month after the children of Israel had gone out of Egypt, on the same day, they camped before Mt. Sinai. Moses went up Mt. Sinai, but, the people were commanded not to go up to the mountain or touch its base. Whoever touches the mountain shall surely be put to death. Moses came down from the mountain.

(May 15) 1446 BC: Journeying from Elim, all the children of Israel came to the Wilderness of Sin, which is between Elim and Sinai, on the 15th day of the 2nd month after they departed from Egypt. Then the whole congregation of the children of Israel whined again against Moses and Aaron. Saying to him, "Oh, that we had died by the hand of the Lord in the Land of Egypt, when we sat by the pots of meat and when we ate bread to the full! For you have brought us out into this wilderness to kill this whole assembly with hunger. Then the Lord told Moses He would rain bread from heaven for them. The people shall go out and gather a certain quota every day, that I may test them, whether they will walk in My law or not. And it shall be on the 6th day that they shall prepare what they bring in, and it shall be twice as much as they gather daily." [Exo: 16: 1-14]

(April 18, 1446 BC?): Miracle at Marah. Moses lead the children of Israel out into the Wilderness of Shur. And after three days in the Wilderness they had found no water. When they came to Marah, they could not drink the waters because they were bitter. And the people began to whine and gripe against Moses. So he cried out to the Lord and told him to cast a tree into the waters; he did and the waters were made sweet. Then they moved on and camped at Elim, where there were 12 wells of water and 70 palm trees. [Exo 15: 22-27]

1446 BC
CROSSING
THE
RED SEA

Number 33:8b They passed through the midst of the sea into the wilderness, went **three days' journey in the Wilderness of Etham**, and camped at Marah. 9 They moved from Marah and came to Elim. At Elim were twelve springs of water and seventy palm trees; so they camped there.



1446 BC
CROSSING
THE
RED SEA



◀(April 15: 1446 BC): In the morning, God took off their chariot wheels, so that they drove them with difficulty. Then the Lord told Moses to stretch out his hand over the sea so the waters would come back upon the Egyptians, on their chariots and on their horsemen. Moses did so and when morning appeared, the sea returned to its full depth, while the Egyptians were fleeing into it. The waters covered the chariots, the horsemen, and all the army of Pharaoh. **Not so much as one of them remained.** [Exo 14: 24-28]

"I've seen underwater slides and video film by Jonathan Gray, whose team found the site. They show the remains of Egyptian chariots, without wheels. Scripture explains how the thin rims sank into the mud formed by the melting ice, became clogged and broke from the axles. The four, six and eight-spoked chariot wheels were identified by the Department of Antiquities in Cairo as belonging to the 18th Dynasty. Apparently, monuments can actually be dated by the number of spokes in a chariot wheel carved in a frieze. And only during the 18th Dynasty were four, six, and eight-spoked wheels used (see Observations on the Evolving Chariot Wheel in the 18th Dynasty, James K. Hoffmeier." JARCE, #13, 1976). <http://www.biblebelievers.org.au/bb971126.htm> NOTE: This dates the time of Queen Hatsheput's reign with Tutmoses I and Tutmoses II.

Evening April 14, 1446 BC: The children of Israel camped for the night by the Red Sea. Pharaoh made ready his chariot and took his people with him to go after them. He took 600 choice chariots, and all the chariots of Egypt with captains over every one of them. Moses was commanded to lift up his rod, and stretch out his hand over the sea and divide it. And the children of Israel shall go on dry ground through the midst of the sea. Then Moses stretched out his hand over the sea; and the Lord caused the sea to go back by a strong east wind all that night, and made the sea into dry land, and the waters were divided. So the children of Israel went into the midst of the sea on the dry ground, and the waters were a wall to them on their right hand and on their left. The Egyptians went after them into the sea, all Pharaoh's horses, his chariots, and his horsemen. [Exo 14: 10-26]

20 So they took their journey from Succoth and camped in Etham at the edge of the wilderness. 21 And the Lord went before them by day in a pillar of cloud to lead the way, and by night in a pillar of fire to give them light, so as to go by day and night. 22 He did not take away the pillar of cloud by day or the pillar of fire by night from before the people.

March 13, 1446 BC [15 Nisan 2315]:(April 14, 1446 BC): The Hebrews leave Egypt: Nu 33:3 They departed from Rameses in the first month, on the fifteenth day of the first month; on the day after the Passover the children of Israel went out with boldness in the sight of all the Egyptians. Before reaching the Red Sea they: Nu 33:5 Then the children of Israel moved from Rameses and camped at Succoth. 6 They departed from Succoth and camped at Etham, which is on the edge of the wilderness. 7 They moved from Etham and turned back to Pi Hahiroth, which is east of Baal Zephon; and they camped near Migdol. 8 They departed from before Hahiroth

(April 14, 1446 BC): Even after the 9 plagues, Pharaoh still refused to let the children of Israel go. However, after the 10th plague, the death of the firstborn of all Egypt including the firstborn of Pharaoh, he begged them to go. The only ones spared from the 10th plague were those who had put their trust in God's word and were "covered by the blood of the lamb" when the Lord passed over at midnight. When the children of Israel left Egypt they asked to be given articles of silver, of gold, and clothing. They also took with them the remains of Joseph as promised. Exodus 13:19 And Moses took the bones of Joseph with him, for he had placed the children of Israel under solemn oath, saying, "God will surely visit you, and you shall carry up my bones from here with you." There were about 600,000 men on foot, besides children. And a mixed multitude of others went out with them also. [Exo 12:37-38] **There is a footnote to Exo. 12:40 pointing to the Samaritan Pentateuch and the Greek Septuagint. These two documents state that this verse refers to the sojourn of children of Israel who lived not only in Egypt, but included their time in Canaan as well.**

Mar 12, 1446 BC [14 Nisan 2315] The lamb, taken from the flocks on the 10th is kept until the 14th. It is killed at twilight and its blood is sprinkled on the doorposts. The firstborn of Egypt is killed.

1446 BC
Plagues on
Egypt:
blood,
frogs,
gnats, flies,
disease on
the live
stock, boils
on men
and
animals,
hail storm,
locusts,
death of
the
firstborn -
Moses was
eighty
years old
and Aaron
eighty-
three when
they spoke
to
Pharaoh.-
The
Crossing of
The Red
Sea

Exodus 12:40
New King James Version (NKJV)
Now the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt[a] was four hundred and thirty years.
Footnotes:
a.Exodus 12:40 Samaritan Pentateuch and Septuagint read **Egypt and Canaan**.

TABLET magazine
A new read on Jewish life
The Other Torah
A new English translation of the Samaritan Torah offers scholars a different version of the sacred text
By Chavie Lieber|May 14, 2013 12:00 AM
"The Samaritan Torah also offers a slightly different version of some stories. It includes parts of dialogues that are not found in the Masoretic text: For example, in Exodus chapters 7 through 11, the Samaritan Torah contains whole conversations between Moses, Aaron, and Pharaoh that the Masoretic text does not.
The other differences that are significant in narrative sometimes change the story, and sometimes "fix" small sentences that appear incoherent. In Exodus 12:40, for example, the Masoretic text reads: "The length of the time the Israelites lived in Egypt was 430 years," a sentence that has created massive chronological problems for Jewish historians, since there is no way to make the genealogies last that long. In the Samaritan version, however, the text reads: **"The length of time the Israelites lived in Canaan and in Egypt was 430 years."**

This verse says nothing about 400 or 430 years of "affliction," only that they had lived in Egypt and Canaan for 430 years. Exo 12:41 says only that they went out of Egypt "on that same day"... which I believe points to a day in 1876 BC when Abraham went to Mt. Moriah to sacrifice Isaac as a test of his faith in God (1876-430=1446). This event is a correlation of the Crucifixion of Jesus when God sacrificed His own son for us [Exo 12:40-41]. The 430 years sojourn could not have begun when Jacob brought his family to Egypt... if it had, the Exodus would have taken place in about 1250 BC (as some believe)... and Amram would have been 314 years old when Moses was born, 80 years before the Exodus... the Bible states he only lived 137 years.

Mar 21, 1446 BC [10 Nissan 2315 BC] (April 10, 1446 BC): **The 1st Passover Instituted by God:** "The Lord spoke to Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, "This month, (Nisan), shall be your beginning of months; it shall be the first month of the year to you. Speak to all the congregation of Israel, saying: 'On the 10th day of this month every man shall take for himself a lamb, according to the house of his father, a lamb for a household... Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year. You may take it from the sheep or the goats. Now you shall keep it until the 14th day of the same month. Then the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it at twilight. And they shall take some of the blood and put it on the two door posts and on the lintel of the houses where they eat it. Then they shall eat the flesh on that night; roasted in fire, with unleavened bread and with bitter herbs they shall eat it.

PASSOVER: Do not eat it raw, nor boiled at all with water, but roasted in fire - its head with its legs and its entrails. You shall let none of it remain until morning, and what remains of it until morning you shall burn with fire. And this you shall eat of it: with a belt on your waist, your sandals on your feet, and your staff in your hand. So shall you eat it in haste. It is the Lord's Passover. For I will pass through the land of Egypt on that night, and will strike all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment: I am the Lord. Now the blood shall be a sign for you on the houses where you are. And when I see the blood, I will pass over you; and the plague shall not be on you to destroy you when I strike the land of Egypt. So this day shall be to you a memorial'; and you shall keep it as a feast to the Lord throughout your generations. You shall keep it as a feast by an everlasting ordinance." [Exo 12:1-14]

1446 BC Egyptian Plagues	<p>Ancient Egyptian document: The Palace of Pharaoh Thutmosis III. Circles of fire are said to have hovered over the palace while fishes, winged creatures, and other objects rained down from the sky."</p> <p>Egyptian papyrus - part of the annals of Thutmose III:</p> <p>In the year 22, of the 3rd month of winter, sixth hour of the day... the scribes of the House of Life found it was a circle of fire that was coming in the sky.... It had no head, the breath of its mouth had a foul odor. Its body one rod long and one rod wide. It had no voice. Their hearts became confused through it; then they laid themselves on their bellies....They went to the Pharaoh... to report it. His Majesty ordered [an examination of] all which is written in the papyrus rolls of the House of Life. His Majesty was meditating upon what happened. Now after some days had passed, these things became more numerous in the sky than ever. They shone more in the sky than the brightness of the sun, and extended to the limits of the four supports of the heavens.... Powerful was the position of the fire circles. The army of the Pharaoh looked on with him in their midst. It was after supper. Thereupon, these fire circles ascended higher in the sky towards the south... The Pharaoh caused incense to be brought to make peace on the hearth...</p> <p>And what happened was ordered by the Pharaoh to be written in the annals of the House of Life... so that it be remembered for ever. (Part of the plagues, or perhaps the pillar of fire in the wilderness?)</p> <p>"The Tulli Papyrus" Retrieved 2007-04-04.</p> <p>1446 BC: Moses and Aaron, by the power of God, demonstrated 9 plagues on Egypt in an attempt to make Pharaoh let the children of Israel go out of Egypt. The plagues were blood, frogs, gnats, flies, disease on the livestock, boils on men and animals, hailstorn, locusts, then the death of the firstborn: "Every firstborn son in Egypt will die, from the firstborn son of Pharaoh, who sits on the throne, to the firstborn son of the slave girl, who is at her hand mill, and all the firstborn of the cattle as well</p> <p>1446 BC: The Lord appeared to Moses in a burning bush (fig tree?) and commanded him to return to Egypt to lead the children of Israel when He brought them out of Egypt as He had promised. [Exo 3:2-22; 4: 1-17; 7:7]</p>			
	1446 BC: Aaron 83 / Moses 80 / Joshua 63 / Caleb 38			
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 430 1446 BC They left Egypt			
	1447 BC	Aaron 82	Moses 79	Joshua 62 Caleb born to Jephunneh 37
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 429			
1448 BC	1448 BC	Aaron 81	Moses 78	Joshua 61 Caleb born to Jephunneh 36
1449 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 428			
	1449 BC	Aaron 80	Moses 77	Joshua 60 Caleb born to Jephunneh 35
1450 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 427			
	1450 BC	Aaron 79	Moses 76	Joshua 59 Caleb born to Jephunneh 34
1451 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 426			
	1451 BC	Aaron 78	Moses 75	Joshua 58 Caleb born to Jephunneh 33
1452 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 425			
	1452 BC	Aaron 77	Moses 74	Joshua 57 Caleb born to Jephunneh 32
1453 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 424			
	1453 BC	Aaron 76	Moses 73	Joshua 56 Caleb born to Jephunneh 31
1454 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 423			
	1454 BC	Aaron 75	Moses 72	Joshua 55 Caleb born to Jephunneh 30
1455 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 422			
	1455 BC	Aaron 74	Moses 71	Joshua 54 Caleb born to Jephunneh 29
1456 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 421			
	1456 BC	Aaron 73	Moses 70	Joshua 53 Caleb born to Jephunneh 28
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 420			

1457 BC	May 9, 1457 BC — Battle of Megiddo between Pharaoh Thutmose III and a large Canaanite coalition under Durusha the King of Kadesh. It is the first battle to have been recorded in what is accepted as relatively reliable detail. All details of the battle come from Egyptian sources—primarily the hieroglyphic writings on the Hall of Annals in the Temple of Amun at Karnak, Thebes (now Luxor), by the military scribe Tjaneni.			
	The city was besieged for seven months and the King of Kadesh escaped. Thuthmoses set up siege-works and encircled the town, eventually forcing its occupants to surrender. At Karnak it is recorded that the victorious army took home 340 prisoners, 2,041 mares, 191 foals, 6 stallions, 924 chariots, 200 suits of armor, 502 bows, 1,929 cattle, 22,500 sheep, and the royal armor, chariot and tent-poles of the King of Megiddo. The city and citizens were spared. A number of other cities in the Jezreel Valley were conquered and Egyptian authority in the area was restored.			
	1457 BC	Aaron 72	Moses 69	Joshua 52 Caleb born to Jephunneh 27
1458 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 419			
	1458 BC	Aaron 71	Moses 68	Joshua 51 Caleb born to Jephunneh 26
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 418			
1459 BC	1459 BC	Aaron 70	Moses 67	Joshua 50 Caleb born to Jephunneh 25
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 417			
1460 BC	1460 BC	Aaron 69	Moses 66	Joshua 49 Caleb born to Jephunneh 24
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 416			
1461 BC	1461 BC	Aaron 68	Moses 65	Joshua 48 Caleb born to Jephunneh 23
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 415			
1462 BC	1462 BC	Aaron 67	Moses 64	Joshua 47 Caleb born to Jephunneh 22
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 414			
1463 BC	1463 BC	Aaron 66	Moses 63	Joshua 46 Caleb born to Jephunneh 21
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 413			
1464 BC	1464 BC	Aaron 65	Moses 62	Joshua 45 Caleb born to Jephunneh 20
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 412			
1465 BC	1465 BC	Aaron 64	Moses 61	Joshua 44 Caleb born to Jephunneh 19
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 411			
1466 BC	1466 BC	Aaron 63	Moses 60	Joshua 43 Caleb born to Jephunneh 18
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 410			
1467 BC	1467 BC	Aaron 62	Moses 59	Joshua 42 Caleb born to Jephunneh 17
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 409			
1468 BC	1468 BC	Aaron 61	Moses 58	Joshua 41 Caleb born to Jephunneh 16
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 408			
1469 BC	1469 BC	Aaron 60	Moses 57	Joshua 40 Caleb born to Jephunneh 15
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 407			
1470 BC	1470 BC	Aaron 59	Moses 56	Joshua 39 Caleb born to Jephunneh 14
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 406			
1471 BC	1471 BC	Aaron 58	Moses 55	Joshua 38 Caleb born to Jephunneh 13
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 405			
1472 BC	1472 BC	Aaron 57	Moses 54	Joshua 37 Caleb born to Jephunneh 12
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 404			
1473 BC	1473 BC	Aaron 56	Moses 53	Joshua 36 Caleb born to Jephunneh 11
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 403			
1474 BC	1474 BC	Aaron 55	Moses 52	Joshua 35 Caleb born to Jephunneh 10
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 402			

1475 BC	1475 BC	Aaron 54	Moses 51	Joshua 34	Caleb born to Jephunneh 9
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 401				
1476 BC	1476 BC	Aaron 53	Moses 50	Joshua 33	Caleb born to Jephunneh 8
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 400				
1477 BC	1477 BC	Aaron 52	Moses 49	Joshua 32	Caleb born to Jephunneh 7
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 399				
1478 BC	1478 BC	Aaron 51	Moses 48	Joshua 31	Caleb born to Jephunneh 6
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 398				
1479 BC	1479 BC	Aaron 50	Moses 47	Joshua 30	Caleb born to Jephunneh 5
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 397				
1480 BC	1480 BC	Aaron 49	Moses 46	Joshua 29	Caleb born to Jephunneh 4
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 396				
1481 BC	1481 BC	Aaron 48	Moses 45	Joshua 28	Caleb born to Jephunneh 3
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 395				
1482 BC	1482 BC	Aaron 47	Moses 44	Joshua 27	Caleb born to Jephunneh 2
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 394				
1483 BC	1483 BC	Aaron 46	Moses 43	Joshua 26	Caleb born to Jephunneh 1
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 393				
1484 BC	1484 BC: when Caleb is born. Caleb born to Jephunneh the Kenizzite [Jos 14:7] Caleb works by Moses and Joshua's side.				
Caleb is born	1484 BC:	Aaron 45	Moses 42	Joshua born to Nun 25	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 392				
	1485 BC? Zipporah bore Moses two sons, Gershom and Eliezer.				
1485 BC	1485 BC? During his desert sojourn, Moses married Zipporah, the daughter of the priest of Midian, Jethro (Reuel), who is descended from Abraham and Keturah (Abraham's 2nd wife). Zipporah bore Moses two sons, Gershom and Eliezer.				
	Note: Tutmose I, II and III all reign during this date according to Tour Egypt.				
	1485 BC	Aaron 44	Moses 41	Joshua born to Nun 24	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 391				
1486 BC	1486 BC: Moses, at the age of 40, has it in his heart to visit his people, the Hebrews. When he saw an Egyptian beating one of his brethren, he avenged him by killing the Egyptian and buried his body in the sand. Moses then fled from the presence of Pharaoh into the desert of Midian because Pharaoh sought to kill him. [Gal 3:18]				
Moses kills an Egyptian	1486 BC: Aaron 43 / Moses 40 / Joshua 23				
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 390				
1487 BC	1487 BC	Aaron 42	Moses 39	Joshua born to Nun 22	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 389				
1488 BC	1488 BC	Aaron 41	Moses 38	Joshua born to Nun 21	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 388				
1489 BC	1489 BC	Aaron 40	Moses 37	Joshua born to Nun 20	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 387				
1490 BC	1490 BC	Aaron 39	Moses 36	Joshua born to Nun 19	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 386				
1491 BC	1491 BC	Aaron 38	Moses 35	Joshua born to Nun 18	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 385				

1492 BC	1492 BC	Aaron 37	Moses 34	Joshua born to Nun 17	A diplomatic letter sent to a later Egyptian Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty, was addressed from "mat Urusalim," i.e., "the land of Jerusalem."
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 394				
1493 BC	1493 BC	Aaron 36	Moses 33	Joshua born to Nun 16	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 383				
1494 BC	1494 BC	Aaron 35	Moses 32	Joshua born to Nun 15	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 382				
1495 BC	1495 BC	Aaron 34	Moses 31	Joshua born to Nun 14	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 381				
1496 BC	1496 BC	Aaron 33	Moses 30	Joshua born to Nun 13	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 380				
1497 BC	1497 BC—Cranaus, legendary King of Athens, is deposed after a reign of 10 years by his son-in-law Amphictyon of Thessaly, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha.				
	1497 BC	Aaron 32	Moses 29	Joshua born to Nun 12	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 379				
1498 BC	1498 BC	Aaron 31	Moses 28	Joshua born to Nun 11	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 378				
1499 BC	1499 BC	Aaron 30	Moses 27	Joshua born to Nun 10	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 377				
1500 BC	1500 BC	Aaron 29	Moses 26	Joshua born to Nun 9	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 376				
1501 BC	1501 BC	Aaron 28	Moses 25	Joshua born to Nun 8	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 375				
1502 BC	1502 BC	Aaron 27	Moses 24	Joshua born to Nun 7	
1502 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 374				
1503 BC	1503 BC	Aaron 26	Moses 23	Joshua born to Nun 6	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 373				
1504 BC	1504 BC	Aaron 25	Moses 22	Joshua born to Nun 5	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 372				
1505 BC	1505 BC	Aaron 24	Moses 21	Joshua born to Nun 4	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 371				
1506 BC	1506 BC	Aaron 23	Moses 20	Joshua born to Nun 3	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 370				
1507 BC	1507 BC	Aaron 22	Moses 19	Joshua born to Nun 2	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 369				
1508 BC	1508 BC	Aaron 21	Moses 18	Joshua born to Nun 1	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 368				
1509 BC Joshua is born	1509 BC: (dispute this date?) Joshua (who will be by Moses side) is born to Nun. 63 yws later Joshua will go up Mt. Sinai with Moses in 1446 BC.				
	Aaron 20 / Moses 17				
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 367				
1510 BC	1510 BC	Aaron was 19	Moses was 16		
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 366				
1511 BC	1511 BC	Aaron was 18	Moses was 15		
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 365				

1512 BC	~1512 BC—The flood of Deucalion, according to O'Flaherty, Augustine, Eusebius, and Isidore (bishop of Seville)	
	1512 BC	Aaron was 17 Moses was 14 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 364
1513 BC	1513 BC	Aaron was 16 Moses was 13 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 363
	1514 BC	Aaron was 15 Moses was 12 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 362
1515 BC	1515 BC	Aaron was 14 Moses was 11 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 361
	1516 BC	Aaron was 13 Moses was 10 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 360
1517 BC	1517 BC	Aaron was 12 Moses was 9 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 359
	1518 BC	Aaron was 11 Moses was 8 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 358
1519 BC	1519 BC	Aaron was 10 Moses was 7 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 357
	1520 BC	Aaron was 9 Moses was 6 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 356
1521 BC	1521 BC	Aaron was 8 Moses was 5 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 355
	1522 BC	Aaron was 7 Moses was 4 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 354
1523 BC	1523 BC	Aaron was 6 Moses was 3 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 353
	1524 BC	Aaron was 5 Moses was 2 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 352
1525 BC	1525 BC	Aaron was 4 Moses was 1 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 351
	1526BC: Amram (Moses father) died at the age of 137. Amran was the son of Kohath, who was the son of Levi, who was the son of Israel (Jacob) [Exo. 6:20] (Aaron is 3 yrs of age - Moses brother)	
1526 BC Moses is born same year his father dies	1526 BC: Moses was born to Amram and Jochebed. Pharaoh of Egypt commanded the midwives that all male Hebrew babies were to be killed at birth. Jochebed kept him hidden at home for three months, then she put him in a basket and into the Nile River. Pharaoh's daughter, found him while bathing and knowing he was a Hebrew adopted him as her own son. Jochebed was paid to nurse him until weaned (abt. 2-3 years). Moses was then raised in the court of Pharaoh and educated in all the wisdom of Egypt. [Exo 1:15-19; 2:1-10; Acts 7:22] Nothing is said of when Miriam, Aaron and Moses sister, was born, but she was quite a bit older than Moses.	
	Aaron was 3 (Moses brother)	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 350	
1527 BC	1527 BC	Amram was 136 Aaron was 2 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 349
	1528 BC	Amram was 135 Aaron was 1 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 348

1529 BC Aaron is born	<p>1529BC: Aaron was born to Amram (son of Kohath, son of Levi, son of Israel [Jacob]) about the age of 134. It's possible that Amram married Jochebed (his father's sister) much earlier. [Exo 6: 20] Modern report: "DNA tests have demonstrated substantially less inter-marriage in most of the various Jewish ethnic divisions over the last 3,000 years than in other populations. The findings lend support to traditional Jewish accounts accrediting their founding to exiled Israelite populations. The scientists estimated the date of the original priest, based on genetic mutations, which indicate that the priest lived ~106 generations ago."</p> <p>1529 BC Amram was 134</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 347</p>
1530 BC	<p>1530 BC Amram was 133</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 346</p>
1531 BC	<p>1531 BC Amram was 132</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 345</p>
1532 BC	<p>1532 BC Amram was 131</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 344</p>
1533 BC	<p>Computed solar eclipse occurring on May 9, 1533 BC.</p> <p>1533 BC Amram was 130</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 343</p>
1534 BC The Senmut Map - oldest star chart for Queen Hatshepsut's vizier Senmut	<p>May, 1534 BC — May 22nd (June 5th Julian calendar) The oldest dated star chart was made in Ancient Egypt called the Senmut map. On the Senmut map several inscriptions by and large refer to a special day during the period of the conjunction in May-June 1534 BC.</p> <p>The earliest known star maps in Egypt are found as a main part of the decor in a tomb (No. TT 353) at Thebes on the West bank of the Nile. The tomb was constructed during the first half of the Egyptian 18th dynasty, probably about 1490 BC, and it belonged to Queen Hatshepsut's vizier and calendar registrar Senmut (or Senenmut)</p> <p>This particular configuration of planets actually occurred in the sky about May 1534 BC</p> <p>These characteristics of the maps have not been recognized before. Egyptologists identified the planets on the maps long ago, but the actual occurrence of their configuration in the sky can now be verified through modern astronomical calculation.</p> <p>Definite planet configurations repeat themselves at certain intervals and if many planets are involved, at very long intervals. The configuration in question here, however, deals with all the planets except Mars whose position is opposite to the group formed by the other planets. This pattern occurs so seldom that alternative datings can be excluded.</p> <p>WHAT SPECIAL EVENT DID IT SIGNIFY? http://www.moses-egypt.net/star-map/dating_the_senmut_star_map.pdf</p>
1534 BC	<p>1534 BC Amram was 129</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 342</p>
1535 BC	<p>1535 BC Amram was 128</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 341</p>
1536 BC	<p>1536 BC Amram was 127</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 340</p>
1537 BC	<p>1537 BC Amram was 126</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 339</p>
1538 BC	<p>1538 BC Amram was 125</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 338</p>
1539 BC	<p>1539 BC Amram was 124</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 337</p>

1540 BC	1540 BC Amram was 123 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 336
1541 BC	1541 BC Amram was 122 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 335
1542 BC	1542 BC Amram was 121 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 334
1543 BC	1543 BC Amram was 120 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 333
1544 BC	1544 BC Amram was 119 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 332
1545 BC	1545 BC Amram was 118 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 331
1546 BC	1546 BC Amram was 117 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 330
1547 BC	1547 BC Amram was 116 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 329
1548 BC	1548 BC Amram was 115 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 328
1549 BC	1549 BC Amram was 114 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 327
1550 BC	1550 BC: The first recorded evidence of induced abortion, from the Egyptian Ebers Papyrus in 1550 BC. 1550 BC Amram was 113 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 326
1551 BC	1551 BC Amram was 112 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 325
1552 BC	1552 BC Amram was 111 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 324
1553 BC	1553 BC Amram was 110 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 323
1554 BC	1554 BC Amram was 109 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 322
1555 BC	1555 BC Amram was 108 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 321
1556 BC	1556 BC Amram was 107 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 320
1557 BC	1557 BC Amram was 106 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 319
1558 BC	1558 BC Amram was 105 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 318
1559 BC	1559 BC Amram was 104 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 317

1560 BC	1560 BC, when Rome was still a marsh and the Acropolis was an empty rock, Egypt was already 1,000 years old. Although the period of the pyramid-builders was long over, Egypt lay on the threshold of its greatest age. The New Kingdom would be an empire forged by conquest, maintained by intimidation and diplomacy, and remembered long after its demise. Egypt's Golden Empire reveals with startling clarity the hopes and dreams of the Pharaohs and ordinary citizens who created the first great empire in history.
	1560 BC Amram was 103 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 316
1561 BC	1561 BC Amram was 102 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 315
	1562 BC Amram was 101 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 314
1563 BC	1563 BC Amram was 100 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 313
	1564 BC Amram was 99 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 312
1565 BC	1565 BC Amram was 98 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 311
	1566 BC Amram was 97 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 310
1567 BC	1567 BC Amram was 96 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 309
	1568 BC Amram was 95 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 308
1569 BC	1569 BC Amram was 94 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 307
	1570 BC Amram was 93 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 306
1571 BC	1571 BC Amram was 92 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 305
	1572 BC Amram was 91 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 304
1573 BC	1573 BC Amram was 90 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 303
	1574 BC Amram was 89 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 302
1574 BC	
1575 BC	1575 BC (in question-shouldn't this be closer to the birth of Moses-otherwise Aaron would not have been saved): A new pharaoh arose in Egypt who did not know Joseph, and the Egyptians set taskmasters over the Hebrews to afflict them with many burdens. The children of Israel built for Pharaoh the supply cities of Pithom and Raamses. But the more the Egyptians afflicted them, the more they multiplied and grew. The Egyptians were in dread of the Hebrews. So they made them serve with rigor, and they made their lives bitter with hard bondage ~ in mortar, brick, and in all manner of service. [Exo: 1:1-14; Acts 7: 17]

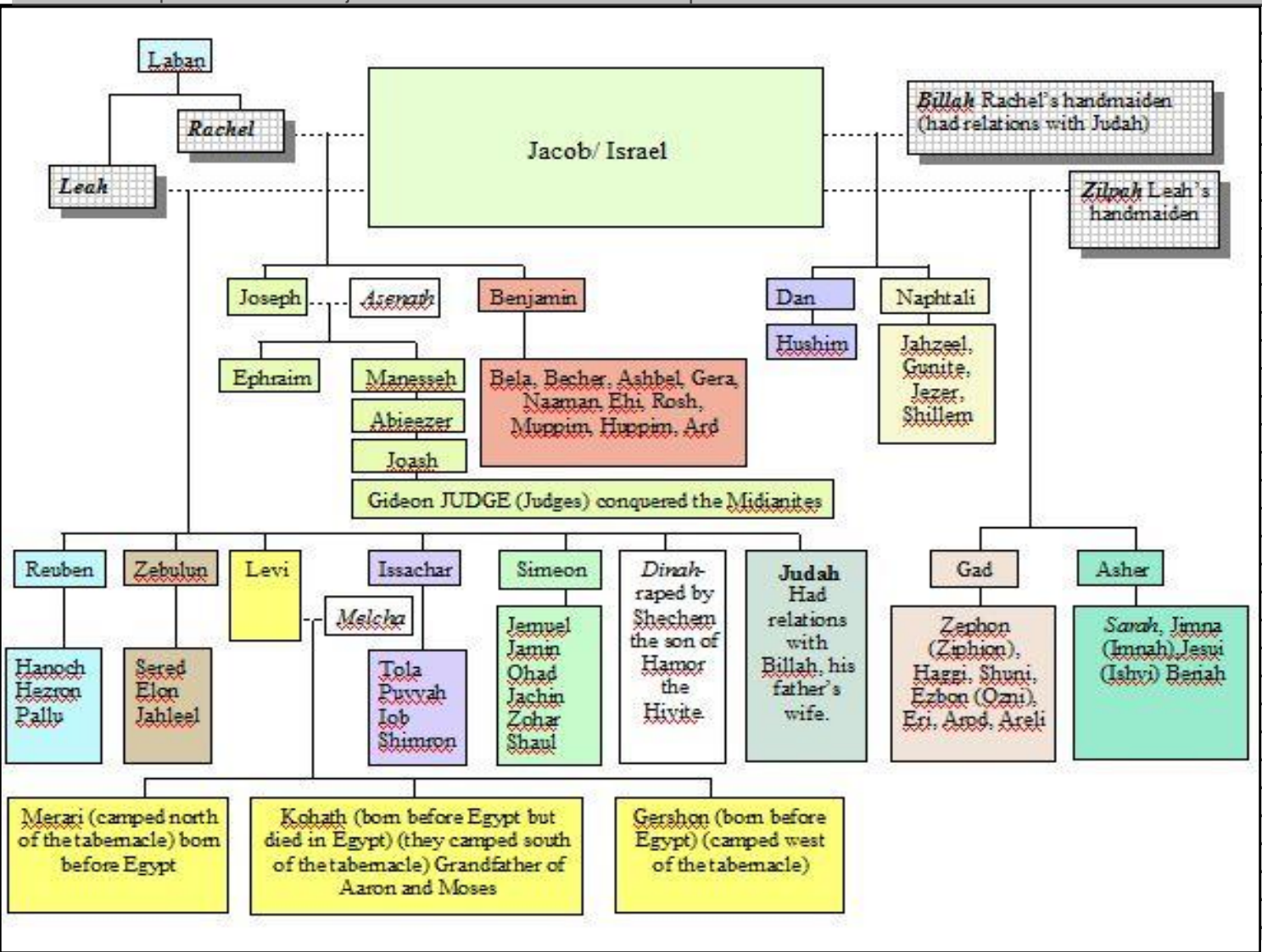
1575 BC	1575 BC Amram was 88	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 301	
1576 BC	1576 BC Amram was 87	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 300	
1577 BC	1577 BC Amram was 86	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 299	
1578 BC	1578 BC Amram was 85	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 298	
1579 BC	1579 BC Amram was 84	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 297	
1580 BC	1580 BC Amram was 83	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 296	
1581 BC	1581 BC Amram was 82	Kohath, Levi's second son, died in Egypt at the age of 133. [Exo 6:18] The Bible doesn't say when Kohath was born or when he died; it just states that he lived 133 years and that he, and his brothers, came to Egypt with their father Levi, and their grandfather Israel (Jacob)
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 295	
1582 BC	1582 BC Amram was 81 Kohath 132	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 294	
1583 BC	1583 BC Amram was 80 Kohath 131	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 293	
1584 BC	1584 BC Amram was 79 Kohath 129	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 292	
1585 BC	1585 BC Amram was 78 Kohath 128	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 291	
1586 BC	1586 BC Amram was 77 Kohath 127	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 290	
1587 BC	1587 BC Amram was 76 Kohath 126	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 289	
1588 BC	1588 BC Amram was 75 Kohath 125	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 288	
1589 BC	1589 BC Amram was 74 Kohath 124	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 287	
1590 BC	1590 BC Amram was 73 Kohath 123	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 286	
1591 BC	1591 BC Amram was 72 Kohath 122	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 285	
1592 BC	1592 BC Amram was 71 Kohath 121	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 284	
1593 BC	1593 BC Amram was 70 Kohath 120	
1593 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 283	
1594 BC	1594 BC Amram was 69 Kohath 119	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 282	

1595 BC	<p>Hittite king Mursilis I sacks Babylon. Sealand Dynasty kings appear to rule Babylonia after the Hittite raid. Almost nothing is known of Babylonia for 150 years after the raid.</p> <p>1595 BC Amram was 68 Kohath 118</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 281</p>
1596 BC	<p>1596 BC Amram was 67 Kohath 117</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 280</p>
1597 BC	<p>1597 BC Amram was 66 Kohath 116</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 279</p>
1598 BC	<p>1598 BC Amram was 65 Kohath 115</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 278</p>
1599 BC	<p>1599 BC Amram was 64 Kohath 114</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 277</p>
1600 BC	<p>The Eleusinian Mysteries are believed to have begun about 1600 BC, during the Mycenaean Age. One line of thought by modern scholars has been that these Mysteries were intended "to elevate man above the human sphere into the divine and to assure his redemption by making him a god and so conferring immortality upon him."</p> <p>1600 BC Amram was 63 Kohath 113</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 276</p>
1601 BC	<p>1601 BC Amram was 62 Kohath 112</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 275</p>
1602 BC	<p>1602 BC Amram was 61 Kohath 111</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 274</p>
1603 BC	<p>1603 BC Amram was 60 Kohath 110</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 273</p>
1604 BC	<p>1604 BC Amram was 59 Kohath 109</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 272</p>
1605 BC	<p>1605 BC Amram was 58 Kohath 108</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 271</p>
1606 BC	<p>1606 BC Amram was 57 Kohath 107</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 270</p>
1607 BC Levi died	<p>1607 BC: Levi died in Egypt at the age of 137. [Exo 6:16] Joseph had died, and all his brothers, and all that generation. But the children of Israel were fruitful and increased abundantly, multiplied and grew exceedingly mighty; and the land was filled with them. [Exo. 1:6-7]</p> <p>When Levi died, he was the last of the children of Jacob.</p> <p>1607 BC Levi was 137 Amram was 56 Kohath 106</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 269</p>
1608 BC	<p>1608 BC Levi was 136 Amram was 55 Kohath 105</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 268</p>
1609 BC	<p>1609 BC Levi was 135 Amram was 54 Kohath 103</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 267</p>
1610 BC	<p>1610 BC Levi was 134 Amram was 53 Kohath 102</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 266</p>

1611 BC	1611 BC Levi was 133 Amram was 52 Kohath 101 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 265	
1612 BC	1612 BC Levi was 132 Amram was 51 Kohath 100 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 264	
1613 BC	1613 BC Levi was 131 Amram was 50 Kohath 99 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 263	
1614 BC	1614 BC Levi was 130 Amram was 49 Kohath 98 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 262	
1615 BC	1615 BC Levi was 129 Amram was 48 Kohath 97 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 261	
1616 BC	1616 BC Levi was 128 Amram was 47 Kohath 96 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 260	
1617 BC	1617 BC Levi was 127 Amram was 46 Kohath 95 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 259	
1618 BC	1618 BC Levi was 126 Amram was 45 Kohath 94 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 258	
1619 BC	1619 BC Levi was 125 Amram was 44 Kohath 93 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 257	
1620 BC	1620 BC Levi was 124 Amram was 43 Kohath 92 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 256	
1621 BC	1621 BC Levi was 123 Amram was 42 Kohath 91 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 255	
1622 BC	1622 BC Levi was 122 Amram was 41 Kohath 90 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 254	
1623 BC	1623 BC Levi was 121 Amram was 40 Kohath 89 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 253	
1624 BC	1624 BC Levi was 120 Amram was 39 Kohath 88 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 252	Beginning of a cooling of world climate lasting several years recorded in tree-rings all over the world. It might have been caused by the Minoan eruption of Thera or the Avellino eruption of Mount Vesuvius
1625 BC	1625 BC Levi was 119 Amram was 38 Kohath 87 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 251	
1626 BC	1626 BC Levi was 118 Amram was 37 Kohath 86 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 250	
1627 BC	1627 BC Levi was 117 Amram was 36 Kohath 85 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 249	
1628 BC	1628 BC Levi was 116 Amram was 35 Kohath 84 1628 Volcano erupts in Thesus (modern day Satorini, Greece) destroys the Minoan civilization on the island of Crete, an art-loving culture Homer calls Atlantis. Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 248	
1629 BC	1629 BC Levi was 115 Amram was 34 Kohath 83 Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 247	

1630 BC Joseph died	1630 BC: Joseph died in Egypt at the age of 110. He was embalmed and put in a coffin in Egypt. Joseph lived to see the 3rd generation of Ephraim's children. The children of Machir, the son of Manasseh, were also brought up on Joseph's knee. [Gen 50: 22, 26] So Joseph dwelt in Egypt, he and his father's household. And Joseph lived one hundred and ten years. Genesis 50:22 No further mention of the life spans of the sons of Jacob are given except Levi, his son Kohath, and Kohath's son Amran.				
	Reuben was 116 yrs of age / Simeon 115 / Levi 114 / Judah & Dan 113/ Naphtali, Issachar & Gad 112 / Asher & Zebulun 111 / Benjamin 104 / Manasseh 79 / Ephraim 75 / Amran was 33				
1631 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 246				
	1631 BC	Reuben 115	Simeon 114	Levi 113	Judah & Dan 112 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 111 Asher & Zebulun 110 Joseph 109 Benjamin 103 Manasseh 78 Ephraim 74 Kohath 82 / Amran 32
1632 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 245				
	1632 BC	Reuben 114	Simeon 113	Levi 112	Judah & Dan 111 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 110 Asher & Zebulun 109 Joseph 108 Benjamin 102 Manasseh 77 Ephraim 73 Kohath 81 / Amran 31
1633 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 244				
	1633 BC	Reuben 113	Simeon 112	Levi 111	Judah & Dan 110 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 109 Asher & Zebulun 108 Joseph 107 Benjamin 101 Manasseh 76 Ephraim 72 Kohath 80 / Amran 30
1634 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 243				
	1634 BC	Reuben 112	Simeon 111	Levi 110	Judah & Dan 109 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 108 Asher & Zebulun 107 Joseph 106 Benjamin 100 Manasseh 75 Ephraim 71 Kohath 79 / Amran 29
1635 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 242				
	1635 BC	Reuben 111	Simeon 110	Levi 109	Judah & Dan 108 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 107 Asher & Zebulun 106 Joseph 105 Benjamin 99 Manasseh 74 Ephraim 70 Kohath 78 / Amran 28
1636 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 241				
	1636 BC	Reuben 110	Simeon 109	Levi 108	Judah & Dan 107 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 106 Asher & Zebulun 105 Joseph 104 Benjamin 98 Manasseh 73 Ephraim 69 Kohath 77 / Amran 27
1637 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 240				
	1637 BC	Reuben 109	Simeon 108	Levi 107	Judah & Dan 106 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 105 Asher & Zebulun 104 Joseph 103 Benjamin 97 Manasseh 72 Ephraim 68 Kohath 76 / Amran 26
1638 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 239				
	1638 BC	Reuben 108	Simeon 107	Levi 106	Judah & Dan 105 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 104 Asher & Zebulun 103 Joseph 102 Benjamin 96 Manasseh 71 Ephraim 67 Kohath 75 / Amran 25
1639 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 238				
	1639 BC	Reuben 107	Simeon 106	Levi 105	Judah & Dan 104 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 103 Asher & Zebulun 102 Joseph 101 Benjamin 95 Manasseh 70 Ephraim 66 Kohath 74 / Amran 24
1640 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 237				
	1640 BC	Reuben 106	Simeon 105	Levi 104	Judah & Dan 103 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 102 Asher & Zebulun 101 Joseph 100 Benjamin 94 Manasseh 69 Ephraim 65 Kohath 73 / Amran 23
1641 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 236				
	1641 BC	Reuben 105	Simeon 104	Levi 103	Judah & Dan 102 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 101 Asher & Zebulun 100 Joseph 99 Benjamin 93 Manasseh 68 Ephraim 64 Kohath 72 / Amran 22
1642 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 235				
	1642 BC	Reuben 104	Simeon 103	Levi 102	Judah & Dan 101 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 100

1642 BC	Asher & Zebulun 99	Joseph 98	Benjamin 92	Manasseh 67	Ephraim 63	Kohath 71 / Amran 21
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 234					
1643 BC	Reuben 103	Simeon 102	Levi 101	Judah & Dan 100	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 99	
1644 BC	Asher & Zebulun 98	Joseph 97	Benjamin 91	Manasseh 66	Ephraim 62	Kohath 70 / Amran 20
1645 BC	Reuben 102	Simeon 101	Levi 100	Judah & Dan 99	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 98	
1646 BC	Asher & Zebulun 97	Joseph 96	Benjamin 90	Manasseh 65	Ephraim 61	Kohath 69 / Amran 19
1647 BC	Reuben 101	Simeon 100	Levi 99	Judah & Dan 98	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 97	
1648 BC	Asher & Zebulun 96	Joseph 95	Benjamin 89	Manasseh 64	Ephraim 60	Kohath 68 / Amran 18
1649 BC	Reuben 100	Simeon 99	Levi 98	Judah & Dan 97	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 96	
1650 BC	Asher & Zebulun 95	Joseph 94	Benjamin 88	Manasseh 63	Ephraim 59	Kohath 67 / Amran 17
1651 BC	Reuben 99	Simeon 98	Levi 97	Judah & Dan 96	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 95	
1652 BC	Asher & Zebulun 94	Joseph 93	Benjamin 87	Manasseh 62	Ephraim 58	Kohath 66 / Amran 16
1653 BC	Reuben 98	Simeon 97	Levi 96	Judah & Dan 95	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 94	
1654 BC	Asher & Zebulun 93	Joseph 92	Benjamin 86	Manasseh 61	Ephraim 57	Kohath 65 / Amran 15
1655 BC	Reuben 97	Simeon 96	Levi 95	Judah & Dan 94	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 93	
1656 BC	Asher & Zebulun 92	Joseph 91	Benjamin 85	Manasseh 60	Ephraim 56	Kohath 64 / Amran 14
1657 BC	Reuben 96	Simeon 95	Levi 94	Judah & Dan 93	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 92	



1657 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 219				
1658 BC	1658 BC	Reuben 88	Simeon 87	Levi 86	Judah & Dan 85 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 84
	Asher & Zebulun 83	Joseph 82	Benjamin 76	Manasseh 51	Ephraim 47 Kohath 55 / Amran 5
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 218				
1659 BC	1659 BC	Reuben 87	Simeon 86	Levi 85	Judah & Dan 84 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 83
	Asher & Zebulun 82	Joseph 81	Benjamin 75	Manasseh 50	Ephraim 46 Kohath 54 / Amran 4
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 217				
1660 BC	1660 BC	Reuben 86	Simeon 85	Levi 84	Judah & Dan 83 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 82
	Asher & Zebulun 81	Joseph 80	Benjamin 74	Manasseh 49	Ephraim 45 Kohath 53 / Amran 3
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 216				
1661 BC	1661 BC	Reuben 85	Simeon 84	Levi 83	Judah & Dan 82 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 81
	Asher & Zebulun 80	Joseph 79	Benjamin 73	Manasseh 48	Ephraim 44 Kohath 52 / Amran 2
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 215				
1662 BC	1662 BC	Reuben 84	Simeon 83	Levi 82	Judah & Dan 81 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 80
	Asher & Zebulun 79	Joseph 78	Benjamin 72	Manasseh 47	Ephraim 43 Kohath 51 / Amran 1
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 214				
	1662 BC—May 22—Lunar Saros 33 begins				
1663 BC	1663 BC: when Amran was born. Amram was born in Egypt to Kohath (son of Levi, son of Israel/Jacob at the age of 50.				
	1663 BC	Reuben 83	Simeon 82	Levi 81	Judah & Dan 80 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 79
	Asher & Zebulun 78	Joseph 77	Benjamin 71	Manasseh 46	Ephraim 42 Kohath 50
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 213				
1664 BC	1664 BC	Reuben 82	Simeon 81	Levi 80	Judah & Dan 79 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 78
	Asher & Zebulun 77	Joseph 76	Benjamin 70	Manasseh 45	Ephraim 41 Kohath 49
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 212				
1665 BC	1665 BC	Reuben 81	Simeon 80	Levi 79	Judah & Dan 78 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 77
	Asher & Zebulun 76	Joseph 75	Benjamin 69	Manasseh 44	Ephraim 40 Kohath 48
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 211				
1666 BC	1666 BC	Reuben 80	Simeon 79	Levi 78	Judah & Dan 77 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 76
	Asher & Zebulun 75	Joseph 74	Benjamin 68	Manasseh 43	Ephraim 39 Kohath 47
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 210				
1667 BC	1667 BC	Reuben 79	Simeon 78	Levi 77	Judah & Dan 76 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 75
	Asher & Zebulun 74	Joseph 73	Benjamin 67	Manasseh 42	Ephraim 38 Kohath 46
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 209				
1668 BC	1668 BC	Reuben 78	Simeon 77	Levi 76	Judah & Dan 75 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 74
	Asher & Zebulun 73	Joseph 72	Benjamin 66	Manasseh 41	Ephraim 37 Kohath 45
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 208				
1669 BC	1669 BC	Reuben 77	Simeon 76	Levi 75	Judah & Dan 74 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 73
	Asher & Zebulun 72	Joseph 71	Benjamin 65	Manasseh 40	Ephraim 36 Kohath 44
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 207				
1670 BC	1670 BC	Reuben 76	Simeon 75	Levi 74	Judah & Dan 73 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 72
	Asher & Zebulun 71	Joseph 70	Benjamin 64	Manasseh 39	Ephraim 35 Kohath 43
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 206				
1671 BC	1671 BC	Reuben 75	Simeon 74	Levi 73	Judah & Dan 72 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 71
	Asher & Zebulun 70	Joseph 69	Benjamin 63	Manasseh 38	Ephraim 34 Kohath 42
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 205				

1672 BC	1672 BC	Reuben 74	Simeon 73	Levi 72	Judah & Dan 71	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 70
	Asher & Zebulun 69	Joseph 68	Benjamin 62	Manasseh 37	Ephraim 33	Kohath 41
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 204					
1673 BC	1673 BC	Reuben 73	Simeon 72	Levi 71	Judah & Dan 70	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 69
	Asher & Zebulun 68	Joseph 67	Benjamin 61	Manasseh 36	Ephraim 32	Kohath 40
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 203					
1674 BC	1674 BC	Reuben 72	Simeon 71	Levi 70	Judah & Dan 69	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 68
	Asher & Zebulun 67	Joseph 66	Benjamin 60	Manasseh 35	Ephraim 31	Kohath 39
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 202					
1675 BC	1675 BC	Reuben 71	Simeon 70	Levi 69	Judah & Dan 68	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 67
	Asher & Zebulun 66	Joseph 65	Benjamin 59	Manasseh 34	Ephraim 30	Kohath 38
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 201					
1676 BC	1676 BC	Reuben 70	Simeon 69	Levi 68	Judah & Dan 67	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 66
	Asher & Zebulun 65	Joseph 64	Benjamin 58	Manasseh 33	Ephraim 29	Kohath 37
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 200					
1677 BC	1677 BC	Reuben 69	Simeon 68	Levi 67	Judah & Dan 66	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 65
	Asher & Zebulun 64	Joseph 63	Benjamin 57	Manasseh 32	Ephraim 28	Kohath 36
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 199					
1678 BC	1678 BC	Reuben 68	Simeon 67	Levi 66	Judah & Dan 65	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 64
	Asher & Zebulun 63	Joseph 62	Benjamin 56	Manasseh 31	Ephraim 27	Kohath 35
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 198					
1679 BC	1679 BC	Reuben 67	Simeon 66	Levi 65	Judah & Dan 64	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 63
	Asher & Zebulun 62	Joseph 61	Benjamin 55	Manasseh 30	Ephraim 26	Kohath 34
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 197					
1680 BC	1680 BC	Reuben 66	Simeon 65	Levi 64	Judah & Dan 63	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 62
	Asher & Zebulun 61	Joseph 60	Benjamin 54	Manasseh 29	Ephraim 25	Kohath 33
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 196					
1681 BC	1681 BC	Reuben 65	Simeon 64	Levi 63	Judah & Dan 62	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 61
	Asher & Zebulun 60	Joseph 59	Benjamin 53	Manasseh 28	Ephraim 24	Kohath 32
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 195					
1682 BC	1682 BC	Reuben 64	Simeon 63	Levi 62	Judah & Dan 61	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 60
	Asher & Zebulun 59	Joseph 58	Benjamin 52	Manasseh 27	Ephraim 23	Kohath 31
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 194					
1683 BC	1683 BC	Reuben 63	Simeon 62	Levi 61	Judah & Dan 60	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 59
	Asher & Zebulun 58	Joseph 57	Benjamin 51	Manasseh 26	Ephraim 22	Kohath 30
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 193					
1684 BC Israel (Jacob) died in Egypt	1684 BC: Israel (Jacob) died in Egypt at the age of 147. [Gen 47:28] He was embalmed and mummified. The Egyptians allowed Joseph and his brothers to take Israel's body to Canaan for burial, and with them went all the servants of Pharaoh, the elders of his house, and all the elders of the land of Egypt. Israel was buried in Canaan in the cave of the field of Machpelah and mourned for 7 days. [Gen 49:33, 50:7-8, 13] The fact that all these people went with him to bury Israel, a Hebrew, is a good reason to believe that Joseph was vizier of Egypt. "And Jacob called (all) his sons and said, "Gather together, that I may tell you what shall befall you in the last days." Look at the blessings to predict what will befall the tribes of Jacob "in the last days" Gen 49:1					
	1684 BC: Reuben was 62 yrs of age / Simeon 61 / Levi 60 / Judah & Dan 59/ Naphtali, Issachar & Gad 58 / Asher & Zebulun 57 / Joseph 56 / Benjamin 50 / Manasseh 25 / Ephraim 21 / Kohath 29					
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 192					

1685 BC	1685 BC	Israel 116	Reuben 61	Simeon 60	Levi 59	Judah & Dan 58	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 57
		Asher & Zebulun 56		Joseph 55		Benjamin 49	Manasseh 24 Ephraim 20 Kohath 28
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 191						
1686 BC	1686 BC	Israel 117	Reuben 60	Simeon 59	Levi 58	Judah & Dan 57	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 56
		Asher & Zebulun 55		Joseph 54		Benjamin 48	Manasseh 23 Ephraim 19 Kohath 27
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 190						
1687 BC	1687 BC	Israel 118	Reuben 59	Simeon 58	Levi 57	Judah & Dan 56	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 55
		Asher & Zebulun 54		Joseph 53		Benjamin 47	Manasseh 22 Ephraim 18 Kohath 26
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 189						
1688 BC	1688 BC	Israel 119	Reuben 58	Simeon 57	Levi 56	Judah & Dan 55	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 54
		Asher & Zebulun 53		Joseph 52		Benjamin 46	Manasseh 21 Ephraim 17 Kohath 25
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 188						
1689 BC	1689 BC	Israel 120	Reuben 57	Simeon 56	Levi 55	Judah & Dan 54	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 53
		Asher & Zebulun 52		Joseph 51		Benjamin 45	Manasseh 20 Ephraim 16 Kohath 24
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 187						
1690 BC	1690 BC	Israel 121	Reuben 56	Simeon 55	Levi 54	Judah & Dan 53	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 52
		Asher & Zebulun 51		Joseph 50		Benjamin 44	Manasseh 19 Ephraim 15 Kohath 23
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 186						
1691 BC	1691 BC	Israel 122	Reuben 55	Simeon 54	Levi 53	Judah & Dan 52	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 51
		Asher & Zebulun 50		Joseph 49		Benjamin 43	Manasseh 18 Ephraim 14 Kohath 22
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 185						
1692 BC	1692 BC	Israel 123	Reuben 54	Simeon 53	Levi 52	Judah & Dan 51	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 50
		Asher & Zebulun 49		Joseph 48		Benjamin 42	Manasseh 17 Ephraim 13 Kohath 21
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 184						
1693 BC	1693 BC	Israel 124	Reuben 53	Simeon 52	Levi 51	Judah & Dan 50	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 49
		Asher & Zebulun 48		Joseph 47		Benjamin 41	Manasseh 16 Ephraim 12 Kohath 20
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 183						
1694 BC	1694 BC	Israel 125	Reuben 52	Simeon 51	Levi 50	Judah & Dan 49	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 48
		Asher & Zebulun 47		Joseph 46		Benjamin 40	Manasseh 15 Ephraim 11 Kohath 19
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 182						
1695 BC	1695 BC	Israel 126	Reuben 51	Simeon 50	Levi 49	Judah & Dan 48	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 47
		Asher & Zebulun 46		Joseph 45		Benjamin 39	Manasseh 14 Ephraim 10 Kohath 18
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 181						
1696 BC	1696 BC	Israel 127	Reuben 50	Simeon 49	Levi 48	Judah & Dan 47	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 46
		Asher & Zebulun 45		Joseph 44		Benjamin 38	Manasseh 13 Ephraim 9 Kohath 17
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 180						
1697 BC	1697 BC	Israel 128	Reuben 49	Simeon 48	Levi 47	Judah & Dan 46	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 45
		Asher & Zebulun 44		Joseph 43		Benjamin 37	Manasseh 12 Ephraim 8 Kohath 16
	1697 BC: Famine in Egypt year 7						
1698 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 179						
	1698 BC	Israel 129	Reuben 48	Simeon 47	Levi 46	Judah & Dan 45	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 44
		Asher & Zebulun 43		Joseph 42		Benjamin 36	Manasseh 11 Ephraim 7 Kohath 15
1699 BC	1698 BC: Famine in Egypt year 6						
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 178						
	1699 BC	Israel 130	Reuben 47	Simeon 46	Levi 45	Judah & Dan 44	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 43
		Asher & Zebulun 42		Joseph 41		Benjamin 35	Manasseh 10 Ephraim 6 Kohath 14

1699 BC	<p>20 Then Joseph bought all the land (and men) of Egypt for Pharaoh; for every man of the Egyptians sold his field, because the famine was severe upon them. So the land became Pharaoh's. 21 And as for the people, he moved them into the cities, from one end of the borders of Egypt to the other end</p> <p>1699 BC: Famine in Egypt year 5</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 177</p>																									
1700 BC	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1700 BC</td><td>Israel 131</td><td>Reuben 46</td><td>Simeon 45</td><td>Levi 44</td><td>Judah & Dan 43</td><td>Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 42</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Asher & Zebulun 41</td><td></td><td>Joseph 40</td><td></td><td>Benjamin 34</td><td>Manasseh 9</td><td>Ephraim 5</td><td>Kohath 13</td></tr> </table> <p>Gen 47:16-17 " I will give you bread for your livestock, if the money is gone." 17 So they brought their livestock to Joseph, and Joseph gave them bread in exchange for the horses, the flocks, the cattle of the herds, and for the donkeys. Thus he fed them with bread in exchange for all their livestock that year."</p> <p>1700 BC: Famine in Egypt year 4</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 176</p>								1700 BC	Israel 131	Reuben 46	Simeon 45	Levi 44	Judah & Dan 43	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 42				Asher & Zebulun 41		Joseph 40		Benjamin 34	Manasseh 9	Ephraim 5	Kohath 13
1700 BC	Israel 131	Reuben 46	Simeon 45	Levi 44	Judah & Dan 43	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 42																				
	Asher & Zebulun 41		Joseph 40		Benjamin 34	Manasseh 9	Ephraim 5	Kohath 13																		
1701 BC Jacob takes his family to Egypt	<p>1701 BC: All three of Levi's sons, Gershon, Kohath & Merari, were born before they went to Egypt. [Gen 46:6-11] Israel was 130 years old when he took his family to Egypt to sojourn because of the famine. [Gen 47:8-9] 26 All the persons who went with Jacob to Egypt, who came from his body, besides Jacob's sons' wives, were sixty-six persons in all. 27 And the sons of Joseph who were born to him in Egypt were two persons. All the persons of the house of Jacob who went to Egypt were seventy. [Gen 47:26-27] This is a fulfillment of the prophecy given by God to Abraham 205 years earlier [Gen 15:13].</p> <p>Gen 47:9-10 And Jacob said to Pharaoh, "The days of the years of my pilgrimage are one hundred and thirty years; few and evil have been the days of the years of my life, and they have not attained to the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their pilgrimage." 10 So Jacob blessed Pharaoh, and went out from before Pharaoh.</p> <p>1701 BC: Israel was 130 yrs of age / Reuben 45 / Simeon 44 / Levi 43 / Judah & Dan 42 / Naphtali, Issachar & Gad 41 / Asher & Zebulun 40 / Joseph 39 / Benjamin 33 / Manasseh 8 / Ephraim 4 / Kohath 12</p> <p>1701 BC: Famine in Egypt year 3</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 175</p>																									
1702 BC	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1702 BC</td><td>Israel Jacob129</td><td>Reuben 44</td><td>Simeon 43</td><td>Levi 42</td><td>Judah & Dan 41</td><td>Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 40</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Asher & Zebulun 39</td><td></td><td>Joseph 38</td><td></td><td>Benjamin 32</td><td>Manasseh 7</td><td>Ephraim 3</td><td>Kohath 11</td></tr> </table> <p>1702 BC: Famine in Egypt year 2</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 174</p>								1702 BC	Israel Jacob129	Reuben 44	Simeon 43	Levi 42	Judah & Dan 41	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 40				Asher & Zebulun 39		Joseph 38		Benjamin 32	Manasseh 7	Ephraim 3	Kohath 11
1702 BC	Israel Jacob129	Reuben 44	Simeon 43	Levi 42	Judah & Dan 41	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 40																				
	Asher & Zebulun 39		Joseph 38		Benjamin 32	Manasseh 7	Ephraim 3	Kohath 11																		
1703 BC Seven yr famine in Egypt	<p>1703 BC: Joseph was 37 years old when the famine began. Could be Joseph is the same as Vizier Ankhu mentioned by Josephus who was vizier through the reign of several Hyksos rulers. Pharaoh Apachman, according to Josephus, is the 3rd Hyksos king of Egypt, reigning c. 1771-1674. The Vizier was 2nd in power only to Pharaoh.</p> <p>1703 BC: Israel was 128 yrs of age/ Reuben 43 / Simeon 42 / Levi 41 / Judah & Dan 40 / Naphtali, Issachar & Gad 39 / Asher & Zebulun 38 / Joseph 37 / Benjamin 31 / Manasseh 6 / Ephraim 2 / Kohath 10</p> <p>1703 BC: Famine in Egypt year 1</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 173</p>																									
1704 BC	<p>1704 BC: when Ephraim was born. Ephraim was born to Joseph at the age of about 36, before the years of famine. [Gen 41:50] Manasseh and Ephraim are the 4th generation from Abraham.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1704 BC</td><td>Israel Jacob127</td><td>Reuben 42</td><td>Simeon 42</td><td>Levi 40</td><td>Judah & Dan 39</td><td>Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 38</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Asher & Zebulun 37</td><td></td><td>Joseph 36</td><td></td><td>Benjamin 30</td><td>Manasseh 5</td><td>Kohath 9</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 172</p>								1704 BC	Israel Jacob127	Reuben 42	Simeon 42	Levi 40	Judah & Dan 39	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 38				Asher & Zebulun 37		Joseph 36		Benjamin 30	Manasseh 5	Kohath 9	
1704 BC	Israel Jacob127	Reuben 42	Simeon 42	Levi 40	Judah & Dan 39	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 38																				
	Asher & Zebulun 37		Joseph 36		Benjamin 30	Manasseh 5	Kohath 9																			
1705 BC	<p>1705 BC: Israel (Jacob) was 126 yrs of age / Reuben 41 / Simeon 40 / Levi 39 / Judah & Dan 38/ Naphtali, Issachar & Gad 37 / Asher & Zebulun 36 / Joseph 35 / Benjamin 29 / Manasseh 4 / Kohath 18</p> <p>Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 171</p>																									

1706 BC	1706 BC	Israel Jacob125	Reuben 40	Simeon 39	Levi 38	Judah & Dan 37	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 36
		Asher & Zebulun 35		Joseph 34		Benjamin 28	Manasseh 3 Kohath 8
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 170						
1707 BC	1707 BC	Israel Jacob124	Reuben 39	Simeon 38	Levi 37	Judah & Dan 36	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 35
		Asher & Zebulun 34		Joseph 33		Benjamin 27	Manasseh 2 Kohath 7
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 169						
1708 BC	1708 BC	Israel Jacob123	Reuben 38	Simeon 37	Levi 36	Judah & Dan 35	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 34
		Asher & Zebulun 33		Joseph 32		Benjamin 26	Manasseh 1 Kohath 6
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 168						
1709 BC	1709 BC: when Manasseh was born. Manasseh was born to Joseph at the age of about 31, before the years of famine. [Gen 41:50]						
	1709 BC: Israel 122 / Reuben 37 / Simeon 36 / Levi 35 / Judah & Dan 34/ Naphtali, Issachar & Gad 33 / Asher & Zebulun 32 / Joseph 31 / Benjamin 25 / Kohath 5						
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 167						
1710 BC	1710 BC: Joseph was 30 years old when he was summoned from prison to interpret Pharaoh's dream of 7 years of plenty and 7 years of severe famine. Pharaoh was so pleased, he made Joseph vizier of Egypt, second only to Pharaoh (Gen 41:40), changed his name to Zaphnath-Paaneah, and gave him Asenath, the daughter of Poti-Phera, the priest of On, as his wife. [Gen 41] Source: Egypt of the Pharaoh's: An Introduction, by Sir Alan Gardiner, © 1961, Pub. Oxford University Press, pp. 153-156.						
	1710 BC: Israel 121 / Reuben 36 / Simeon 35 / Levi 34 / Judah & Dan 33/ Naphtali, Issachar & Gad 32 / Asher & Zebulun 31 / Joseph 30 / Benjamin 24 / Kohath 4						
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 166						
1711 BC Nothing more about Esau	1711 BC: Isaac died at the age of 180. He was buried by Jacob (Israel) and Esau in Hebron. [Gen 35:28-29] Nothing more is known of Esau. The days of Isaac were one hundred and eighty years. Gen 35:28						
	1711 BC: Israel & Esau 120 / Reuben 35 / Simeon 34 / Levi 33 / Judah & Dan were 32/ Naphtali, Issachar & Gad were 31 / Asher & Zebulun 30 / Joseph 29 / Benjamin 23 / Kohath 3						
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 165						
1712 BC	1712 BC: Joseph was 28 years old when he was sent to prison for 2 years by Potiphar. Joseph was a good looking man, and Potiphar's wife tried to seduce him and when he refused, she falsely accused him attempting to rape her. [Gen 39:6-20]						
	1712 BC: Isaac 179 / Israel & Esau 119 / Reuben 34 / Simeon 33 / Levi 32 / Judah & Dan 31 / Naphtali, Issachar & Gad 30 / Asher & Zebulun 29 / Benjamin 22 / Kohath 2						
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 164						
1713 BC	1713 BC	Isaac 178	Jacob Esau 118	Reuben 33	Simeon 32	Levi 31	Judah & Dan 30 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 29
		Asher & Zebulun 28		Joseph 27		Benjamin 21	Kohath 1
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 163						
1714 BC	~1714 BC: when Kohath was born. Kohath was born to Levi. He is Levi's second son. [Exo 6:18]						
	1714 BC	Isaac 177	Jacob Esau 117	Reuben 32	Simeon 31	Levi 30	Judah & Dan 29 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 28
		Asher & Zebulun 27		Joseph 26		Benjamin 20	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 162						
1715 BC	1715 BC	Isaac 176	Jacob Esau 116	Reuben 31	Simeon 30	Levi 29	Judah & Dan 28 Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 27
		Asher & Zebulun 26		Joseph 25		Benjamin 19	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 161						

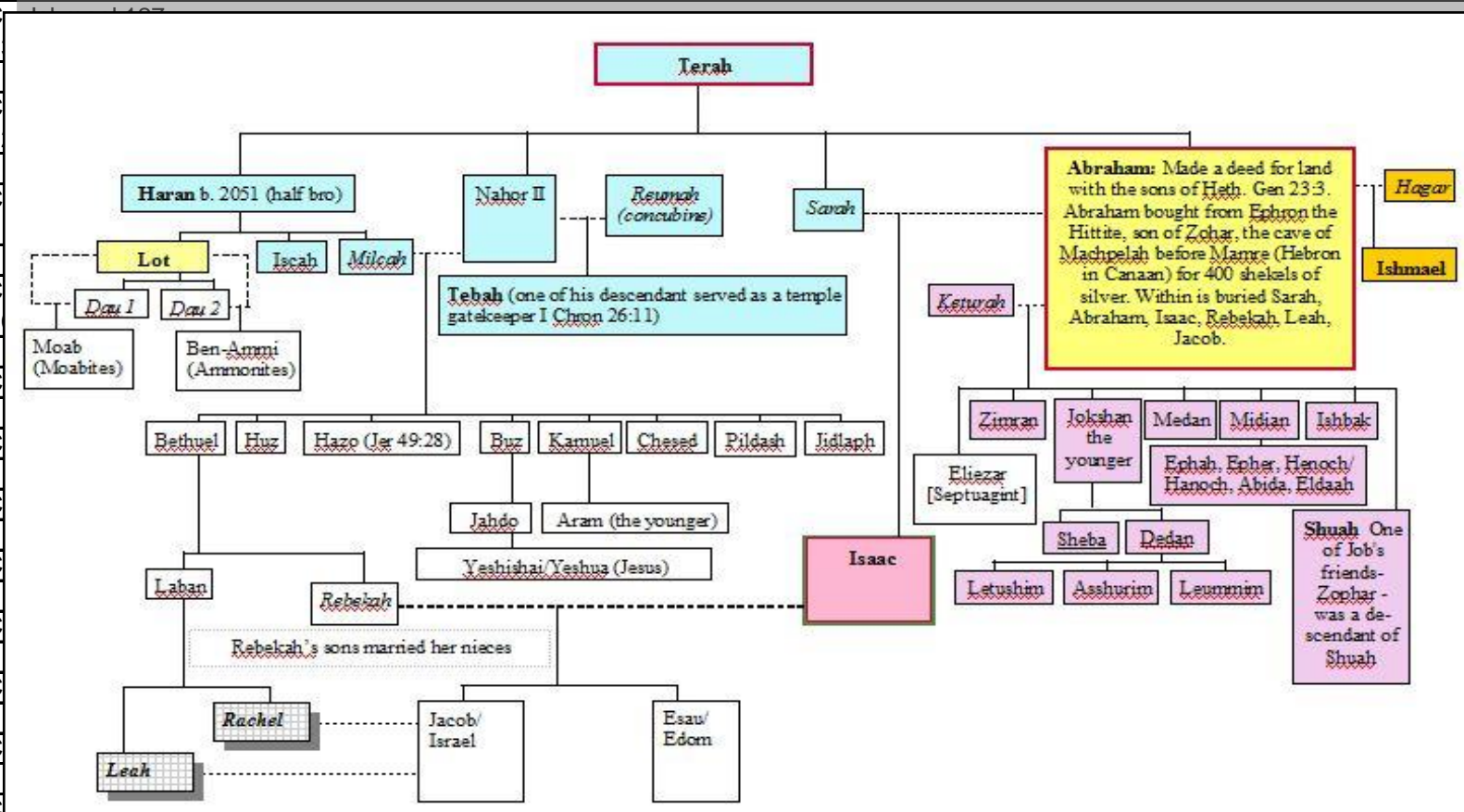
1716 BC	1716 BC	Isaac 175 Asher & Zebulun 25	Jacob Esau 115 Joseph 24	Reuben 30	Simeon 29 Levi 28 Benjamin 18	Judah & Dan 27	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 26
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 160						
1717 BC	1717 BC	Isaac 174 Asher & Zebulun 24	Jacob Esau 114 Joseph 23	Reuben 29	Simeon 28 Levi 27 Benjamin 17	Judah & Dan 26	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 25
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 159						
1718 BC	1718 BC	Isaac 173 Asher & Zebulun 23	Jacob Esau 113 Joseph 22	Reuben 28	Simeon 27 Levi 26 Benjamin 16	Judah & Dan 25	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 24
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 158						
1719 BC	1719 BC	Isaac 172 Asher & Zebulun 22	Jacob Esau 112 Joseph 21	Reuben 27	Simeon 26 Levi 25 Benjamin 15	Judah & Dan 24	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 23
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 157						
1720 BC	1720 BC	Isaac 171 Asher & Zebulun 21	Jacob Esau 111 Joseph 20	Reuben 26	Simeon 25 Levi 24 Benjamin 14	Judah & Dan 23	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 22
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 156						
1721 BC	1721 BC	Isaac 170 Asher & Zebulun 20	Jacob Esau 110 Joseph 19	Reuben 25	Simeon 24 Levi 23 Benjamin 13	Judah & Dan 22	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 21
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 155						
1722 BC	1722 BC	Isaac 169 Asher & Zebulun 19	Jacob Esau 109 Joseph 18	Reuben 24	Simeon 23 Levi 22 Benjamin 12	Judah & Dan 21	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 20
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 154						
1723 BC	1723 BC: Joseph was 17 years old when had his dreams. his brothers sold him into slavery in Egypt. [Gen 37:1]. Benjamin was 11 years old. Racheal has been dead for 11 years. Leah has been raising the boys.						
Joseph Sold Into Slavery	1723 BC: Isaac 168 / Israel & Esau 108 / Reuben 23 / Simeon 22 / Levi 21 / Judah & Dan 20 / Naphtali, Issachar & Gad 19 / Asher & Zebulun 18						
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 153						
1724 BC	1724 BC	Isaac 167 Asher & Zebulun 17	Jacob Esau 107 Joseph 16	Reuben 22	Simeon 21 Levi 20 Benjamin 10	Judah & Dan 19	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 18
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 152						
1725 BC	1725 BC	Isaac 166 Asher & Zebulun 16	Jacob Esau 106 Joseph 15	Reuben 21	Simeon 20 Levi 19 Benjamin 9	Judah & Dan 18	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 17
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 151						
1726 BC	1726 BC	Isaac 165 Asher & Zebulun 15	Jacob Esau 105 Joseph 14	Reuben 20	Simeon 19 Levi 18 Benjamin 8	Judah & Dan 17	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 16
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 150						
1727 BC	1727 BC	Isaac 164 Asher & Zebulun 14	Jacob Esau 104 Joseph 13	Reuben 19	Simeon 18 Levi 17 Benjamin 7	Judah & Dan 16	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 15
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 149						
1728 BC	1728 BC	Isaac 163 Asher & Zebulun 13	Jacob Esau 103 Joseph 12	Reuben 18	Simeon 17 Levi 16 Benjamin 6	Judah & Dan 15	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 14
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 148						
1729 BC	1729 BC	Isaac 162 Asher & Zebulun 12	Jacob Esau 102 Joseph 11	Reuben 17	Simeon 16 Levi 15 Benjamin 5	Judah & Dan 14	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 13
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 147						

1730 BC	1730 BC	Isaac 161 Asher & Zebulun 11	Jacob Esau 101 Joseph 10	Reuben 16 Benjamin 4	Simeon 15 Levi 14	Judah & Dan 13	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 12
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 146						
1731 BC	1731 BC	Isaac 160 Asher & Zebulun 10	Jacob Esau 100 Joseph 9	Reuben 15 Benjamin 3	Simeon 14 Levi 13	Judah & Dan 12	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 11
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 145						
1732 BC	1732 BC	Isaac 159 Asher & Zebulun 9	Jacob Esau 99 Joseph 8	Reuben 14 Benjamin 2	Simeon 13 Levi 12	Judah & Dan 11	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 10
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 144						
1733 BC	1733 BC	Isaac 158 Asher & Zebulun 8	Jacob Esau 98 Joseph 7	Reuben 13 Benjamin 1	Simeon 12 Levi 11	Judah & Dan 10	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 9
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 143						
1734 BC	1734 BC: when Benjamin was born. Benjamin was born to Jacob and Rachel. She died in childbirth and was buried on the road to Bethlehem. [Gen 35:9, 16-19]						
Benjamin is born. Rachel dies.	1734 BC: Jacob left Padan Aram (Haran, Syria) after 20 years. [Gen 31:38-41] Jacob met Esau on the trail and they separated as friends. Then Jacob wrestled with an Angel of the Lord and <u>the Lord changed Jacob's name to Israel.</u>						
	1734 BC: Isaac 157 / Israel (Jacob) & Esau 97 / Reuben 12 / Simeon 11 / Levi 10 / Judah & Dan 9 / Naphtali, Issachar & Gad 8 / Asher & Zebulun 7 / Joseph 6						
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 142						
1735 BC	1735 BC	Isaac 156 Asher & Zebulun 6	Jacob & Esau 96 Joseph 5	Reuben 11	Simeon 10 Levi 9	Judah & Dan 8	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 7
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 141						
1736 BC	1736 BC	Isaac 155 Asher & Zebulun 5	Jacob & Esau 95 Joseph 4	Reuben 10	Simeon 9 Levi 8	Judah & Dan 7	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 6
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 140						
1737 BC	1737 BC	Isaac 154 Asher & Zebulun 4	Jacob & Esau 94 Joseph 3	Reuben 9	Simeon 8 Levi 7	Judah & Dan 6	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 5
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 139						
1738 BC	1738 BC	Isaac 153 Asher & Zebulun 3	Jacob & Esau 93 Joseph 2	Reuben 8	Simeon 7 Levi 6	Judah & Dan 5	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 4
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 138						
1739 BC	1739 BC	Isaac 152 Asher & Zebulun 2	Jacob & Esau 92 Joseph 1	Reuben 7	Simeon 6 Levi 5	Judah & Dan 4	Naphtali & Gad & Issachar 3
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 137						
1740 BC	1740 BC: when Dinah was born. Dinah was born to Jacob and Leah. [Gen 30:21]						
	1740 BC: when Joseph was born. Joseph was born Jacob and Rachel. [Gen 30:25] (Seven years are up)						
	1740 BC: Isaac 151 / Jacob & Esau 91 / Reuben 6 / Simeon 5 / Levi 4 / Judah & Dan 3 / Naphtali, Gad, & Issachar 2 / Asher & Zebulun 1						
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 136						
1741 BC	1741 BC: when Zebulun was born. Zebulun was born to Jacob and Leah. [Gen 30:20]						
	1741 BC: when Asher was born. Asher was born to Jacob and Zilpah (Leah's handmaid). [Gen 30:13]						
	1741 BC: Isaac 150 / Jacob & Esau 90 / Reuben 5 / Simeon 4 / Levi 3 / Judah & Dan 2 / Naphtali, Gad, & Issachar 2						
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 135						

1742 BC	1742 BC: when Issachar was born. Issachar was born to Jacob and Leah. [Gen 30:18]
	1742 BC: when Gad was born. Gad was born to Jacob and Zilpah (Leah's handmaid). [Gen 30:11]
	1742 BC: when Naphtali was born. Naphtali was born to Jacob and Billah. [Gen 30:8]
	1742 BC: Isaac was 149 / Jacob & Esau 89 / Reuben 4 / Simeon 3 / Levi 2 / Judah & Dan 3
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 134
1743 BC	1743 BC: when Dan was born. Dan was born to Jacob and Billah (Rachel's handmaid). [Gen 30:61]
	1743 BC: when Judah was born. Judah born to Jacob and Leah. [Gen 29:35]
	1743 BC: Isaac was 148 / Jacob & Esau 88 / Reuben 3 / Simeon 2 / Levi 1
1744 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 133
	1744 BC: when Levi was born. Levi was born to Jacob and Leah. [Gen 29:34]
	1744 BC: Isaac was 147 / Jacob & Esau 87 / Reuben 2 / Simeon 1
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 132
	1745 BC: when Simeon was born. Simeon was born to Jacob and Leah. [Gen 29:33]
1745 BC	1745 BC: Isaac was 146 / Jacob & Esau 86 / Reuben 1
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 131
	1746 BC: when Reuben was born. Reuben was born to Jacob and Leah. [Gen 29:33]
	1746 BC: Isaac was 145 / Jacob & Esau 85
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 130
1747 BC	1747 BC: Jacob works for Rachel. Jacob worked 7 years to have Rachel as his wife. At the end of the 7 years, Laban tricked Jacob and gave him his oldest daughter Leah instead of Rachel, as was the custom (oldest first). If Jacob wanted Rachel too, he would have to work another 7 years for her. He agreed and Rachel became his wife. [Gen. 29:26-30]
	1747 BC: Isaac was 144 yrs of age / Jacob & Esau 84
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 129
	1748 BC Isaac 143 Jacob & Esau 83
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 128
1749 BC	1749 - 1712 B.C.Hammurabi's son Samsuiluna rules. The course of the Euphrates River shifts for unclear reasons at this time.
	1749 BC Isaac 142 Jacob & Esau 82
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 127
	1750 BC Isaac 141 Jacob & Esau 81
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 126
1751 BC	1751 BC Isaac 140 Jacob & Esau 80
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 125
	1752 BC Isaac 139 Jacob & Esau 79
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 124
	1753 BC Isaac 138 Jacob & Esau 78
1753 BC	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 123
	1754 BC: Jacob is sent to Laban to find a wife. Issac sent Jacob, age 77, to Laban, in Padan Aram (Syria) to find a wife among the Hebrews. When Jacob arrived in Padan Aram he fell in love with Rachel and made a deal with Laban to work 7 years for her hand in marriage. [Gen 28:9; 29:15-20] Laban and Rebekah were born to Bethuel, son of Nahor II and Milcah. Nahor II is Abraham's brother - Milcah is Abraham's niece, Harran's daughter. Laban is Jacob's uncle (Gen. 24:24; 28:2; 29:2).
	1754 BC: Isaac was 137 yrs of age / Jacob & Esau 77
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 122

1755 BC	1755 BC	Isaac 136	Jacob & Esau 76	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 121			
1756 BC	1756 BC	Isaac 135	Jacob & Esau 75	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 120			
1757 BC	1757 BC	Isaac 134	Jacob & Esau 74	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 119			
1758 BC	1758 BC	Isaac 133	Jacob & Esau 73	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 118			
1759 BC	1759 BC	Isaac 132	Jacob & Esau 72	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 117			
1760 BC	1760 BC	Isaac 131	Jacob & Esau 71	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 116			
1761 BC	1761 BC	Isaac 130	Jacob & Esau 70	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 115			
1762 BC	1762 BC	Isaac 129	Jacob & Esau 69	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 114			
1763 BC	1763 BC	Isaac 128	Jacob & Esau 68	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 113			
1764 BC	1764 BC	Isaac 127	Jacob & Esau 67	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 112			
1765 BC	1765 BC	Isaac 126	Jacob & Esau 66	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 111			
1766 BC	1766 BC	Isaac 125	Jacob & Esau 65	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 110			
1767 BC	1767 BC	Isaac 124	Jacob & Esau 64	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 109			
1768 BC	<p>1768 BC: Ishmael died at the age of 137. [Gen 25:17] Ishmael had 12 sons: (1) Nebajoth, (2) Kedar, (3) Adbeel, (4) Mibsam, (5) Mishma, (6) Dumah, (7) Massa, (8) Hadar (Hadad), (9) Tema, (10) Hetyrm (11) Naphish, (12) Kedemah. They dwelt from Havilah as far as Shur, which is east of Egypt as you go toward Assyria. [Gen 25:12-18]</p>			
	1768 BC: Isaac was 123 yrs - Jacob & Esau 63			
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 108			
1769 BC	1769 BC	Ishmael 136	Isaac 122	Jacob - Esau 62
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 107			
1770 BC	1770 BC	Ishmael 135	Isaac 121	Jacob - Esau 61
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 106			
1771 BC	1771 BC	Ishmael 134	Isaac 120	Jacob - Esau 60
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 105			
1772 BC	1772 BC	Ishmael 133	Isaac 119	Jacob - Esau 59
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 104			

1773 BC	1773 BC	Ishmael 132	Isaac 118	Jacob - Esau 58	
		Isaac 118	Jacob & Esau 58		
		Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 103			
1774 BC	1774 BC	Ishmael 131	Isaac 117	Jacob - Esau 57	
		Isaac 117	Jacob & Esau 57		
		Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 102			
1775 BC	1775 BC	Ishmael 130	Isaac 116	Jacob - Esau 56	
		Isaac 116	Jacob & Esau 56		
1776 BC	1776 BC	Ishmael 129	Isaac 115	Jacob & Esau 55	
		Isaac 115			
		Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 100			
1777 BC	1777 BC	Ishmael 128	Isaac 114	Jacob & Esau 54	
		Isaac 114	Jacob & Esau 54		
		Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 99			
1778 BC	1778 BC	Isaac 113			
		Isaac 113			
1779 BC	1779 BC	Isaac 112			
		Isaac 112			
1780 BC	1780 BC	Isaac 111			
		Isaac 111			
1781 BC	1781 BC	Isaac 110			
		Isaac 110			
1782 BC	1782 BC	Isaac 109			
		Isaac 109			
1783 BC	1783 BC	Isaac 108			
		Isaac 108			
1784 BC	1784 BC	Isaac 107			
		Isaac 107			
1785 BC	1785 BC	Isaac 106			
		Isaac 106			
1786 BC	1786 BC	Isaac 105			
		Isaac 105			
1787 BC	1787 BC	Isaac 104			
		Isaac 104			
1788 BC	1788 BC	Isaac 103			
		Isaac 103			
1789 BC	1789 BC	Isaac 102			
		Isaac 102			
		Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 87			
1790 BC	1790 BC	Ishmael 115	Isaac 101	Jacob & Esau 41	
		Isaac 101	Jacob & Esau 41		
		Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 86			



1791 BC	1791 BC: Sometime before Esau was 40 years old he sold his birthright to Jacob for a bowl of stew . [Gen 25:29-34] He then took two Canaanite wives: Judith the Hittite daughter of Beeri, and Basemath the Hittite daughter of Elon. He also took other wives from the women of Canaan: Adah daughter of Elon the Hittite, and Oholibamah daughter of Anah and granddaughter of Zibeon the Hivite. He also took Basemath daughter of Ishmael and sister of Nebaioth (Nabajoth). [Gen 26:34; 36: 2-4] Eliphaz is the first born son of Esau by Adah. Eliphaz's 1st born son was Teman. The people of Ameleck descended from Eliphaz and his concubine Timna. Esau = Edom = modern Saudia Arabia. In certain societies, a concubine is a woman contracted to a man as a secondary wife, often having few legal rights and low social status. [Gen 36: 1-16]		
	1791 BC: Ishmael was 114 yrs of age / Isaac 100 / Jacob & Esau 40		
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 85		
1792 BC	1792 - 1750 B.C. Collapse of Shamshi-Adad's kingdom after his death. Hammurabi incorporates all of southern Mesopotamia into the kingdom of Babylon.		
	1792 BC	Ishmael 113	Isaac 99 Jacob & Esau 39
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 84		
1793 BC	1793 BC	Ishmael 112	Isaac 98 Jacob & Esau 38
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 83		
1794 BC	1794 BC	Ishmael 111	Isaac 97 Jacob & Esau 37
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 82		
1795 BC	1795 BC	Ishmael 110	Isaac 96 Jacob & Esau 36
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 81		
1796 BC	1796 BC	Ishmael 109	Isaac 95 Jacob & Esau 35
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 80		
1797 BC	1797 BC	Ishmael 108	Isaac 94 Jacob & Esau 34
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 79		
1798 BC	1798 BC	Ishmael 107	Isaac 93 Jacob & Esau 33
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 78		
1799 BC	1799 BC	Ishmael 106	Isaac 92 Jacob & Esau 32
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 77		
1800 BC	1800 BC	Ishmael 105	Isaac 91 Jacob & Esau 31
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 76		
	1800 BC: Jebusites build the wall Jebus (Jerusalem).		
1801 BC	1801 BC	Ishmael 104	Isaac 90 Jacob & Esau 30
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 75		
1802 BC	1802 BC	Ishmael 103	Isaac 89 Jacob & Esau 29
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 74		
1803 BC	1803 BC	Ishmael 102	Isaac 88 Jacob & Esau 28
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 73		
1804 BC	1804 BC	Ishmael 101	Isaac 87 Jacob & Esau 27
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 72		
1805 BC	1805 BC	Ishmael 100	Isaac 86 Jacob & Esau 26
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 71		
1806 BC	1806 BC	Ishmael 99	Isaac 85 Jacob & Esau 25
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 70		
1807 BC	1807 BC	Ishmael 98	Isaac 84 Jacob & Esau 24
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 69		

1808 BC	1808 BC	Ishmael 97	Isaac 83	Jacob & Esau 23	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 68				
1809 BC	1809 BC	Ishmael 96	Isaac 82	Jacob & Esau 22	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 67				
1810 BC	1810 BC	Ishmael 95	Isaac 81	Jacob & Esau 21	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 66				
1811 BC	1811 BC	Ishmael 94	Isaac 80	Jacob & Esau 20	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 65				
	1812 BC: Eber died at the age of 464. [Gen 11:16-17]				
1812 BC	1812BC: Ishmael was 93 yrs of age / Isaac 79 / Jacob & Esau 19				
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 64				
	Shamsi Adda (1812-1801 B.C.), an Amorite, has power in northern Mesopotamia, from the Euphrates River to the Zagros mountains.				
1813 BC	1813 BC	Eber 463	Ishmael 92	Isaac 78	Jacob & Esau 18
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 63				
1814 BC	1814 BC	Eber 462	Ishmael 91	Isaac 77	Jacob & Esau 17
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 62				
1815 BC	1815 BC	Eber 461	Ishmael 90	Isaac 76	Jacob & Esau 16
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 61				
1816 BC	1816 BC: Abraham died at the age of 175, and Isaac and Ishmael buried him in the cave at Machpelah, along side of Sarah. [Gen 25:7]				
	1816 BC: Eber was 460 yrs of age / Ishmael 89 / Isaac 75 / Jacob & Esau 15				
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 60				
1817 BC	1817 BC	Eber 459	Abraham 174	Ishmael 88	Isaac 74 Jacob & Esau 14
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 59				
1818 BC	1818 BC	Eber 458	Abraham 173	Ishmael 87	Isaac 73 Jacob & Esau 13
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 58				
1819 BC	1819 BC	Eber 457	Abraham 172	Ishmael 86	Isaac 72 Jacob & Esau 12
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 57				
1820 BC	1820 BC	Eber 456	Abraham 171	Ishmael 85	Isaac 71 Jacob & Esau 11
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 56				
1821 BC	1821 BC	Eber 455	Abraham 170	Ishmael 84	Isaac 70 Jacob & Esau 10
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 55				
1822 BC	1822 BC	Eber 454	Abraham 169	Ishmael 83	Isaac 69 Jacob & Esau 9
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 54				
1823 BC	1823 BC	Eber 453	Abraham 168	Ishmael 82	Isaac 68 Jacob & Esau 8
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 53				
1824 BC	1824 BC	Eber 452	Abraham 167	Ishmael 81	Isaac 67 Jacob & Esau 7
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 52				
1825 BC	1825 BC	Eber 451	Abraham 166	Ishmael 80	Isaac 66 Jacob & Esau 6
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 51				
1826 BC	1826 BC	Eber 450	Abraham 165	Ishmael 79	Isaac 65 Jacob & Esau 5
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 50				
1827 BC	1827 BC	Eber 449	Abraham 164	Ishmael 78	Isaac 64 Jacob & Esau 4
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 49				

1828 BC	1828 BC	Eber 448	Abraham 163	Ishmael 77	Isaac 63	Jacob & Esau 3
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 48					
1829 BC	1829 BC	Eber 447	Abraham 162	Ishmael 76	Isaac 62	Jacob & Esau 2
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 47					
1830 BC	1830 BC	Eber 446	Abraham 161	Ishmael 75	Isaac 61	Jacob & Esau 1
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 46					
1831 BC Jacob and Esau are born	1831 BC: Jacob and Esau, twin sons, were born to Isaac at the age of 60. [Gen 25:26] Esau was the first of the twins to be born. He was red and hairy. Esau and Jacob had learned about the pre-Flood world from Abraham who had learn from Shem. Jacob's travels: Leaves Beersheba; Has vision in Bethel; Marries in Haran (Leah first, one week later Rachel in 1747 BC), works for Laban; Wrestles with God in Penuel; Builds house in Succoth; Builds altar in Shechem; Settles in Bethel; Buries Rachel in Bethlehem She dies in childbirth 1740 BC; Buries Isaac and Leah in Hebron; Settles in Beersheba; Dies in Egypt (later reburied in Hebron)					
1831 BC	1831 BC: Eber was 445 yrs of age / Abraham 160 / Ishmael 74 / Isaac 60					
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 45					
1832 BC	1832 BC	Eber 444	Abraham 159	Ishmael 73	Isaac 59	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 44					
1833 BC	1833 BC	Eber 443	Abraham 158	Ishmael 72	Isaac 58	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 43					
1834 BC	1834 BC	Eber 442	Abraham 157	Ishmael 71	Isaac 57	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 42					
1835 BC	1835 BC	Eber 441	Abraham 156	Ishmael 70	Isaac 56	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 41					
1836 BC	1836 BC	Eber 440	Abraham 155	Ishmael 69	Isaac 55	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 40					
1837 BC	1837 BC	Eber 439	Abraham 154	Ishmael 68	Isaac 54	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 39					
1838 BC	1838 BC	Eber 438	Abraham 153	Ishmael 67	Isaac 53	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 38					
1839 BC	1839 BC	Eber 437	Abraham 152	Ishmael 66	Isaac 52	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 37					
1840 BC	1840 BC	Eber 436	Abraham 151	Ishmael 65	Isaac 51	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 36					
1841 BC	1841BC: Shem died at the age of 600. [Gen 11:10-11] Shem is the last of the antediluvian patriarchs. Shem lived 100 years before, and 500 years after the Flood.					
	1841BC: Eber was 435 / Abraham 150 / Ishmael 64 / Isaac 50					
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 35					
1842 BC	1842 BC	Shem 599	Eber 434	Abraham 149	Ishmael 63	Isaac 49
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 34					
1843 BC	1843 BC	Shem 598	Eber 433	Abraham 148	Ishmael 62	Isaac 48
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 33					
1844 BC	1844 BC	Shem 597	Eber 432	Abraham 147	Ishmael 61	Isaac 47
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 32					
1845 BC	1845 BC	Shem 596	Eber 431	Abraham 146	Ishmael 60	Isaac 46
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 31					
1846 BC	1846 BC	Shem 595	Eber 430	Abraham 145	Ishmael 59	Isaac 45
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 30					

1847 BC	1847 BC	Shem 594	Eber 429	Abraham 144	Ishmael 58	Isaac 44
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 29					
1848 BC	1848 BC	Shem 593	Eber 428	Abraham 143	Ishmael 57	Isaac 43
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 28					
1849 BC	1849 BC	Shem 592	Eber 427	Abraham 142	Ishmael 56	Isaac 42
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 27					
1850 BC	1850 BC	Shem 591	Eber 426	Abraham 141	Ishmael 55	Isaac 41
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 26					
1851 BC	1851 BC: Isaac marries Rebekah. Isaac was 40 years old when he took Rebekah as wife. She was the daughter of Bethuel the Syrian of Padan Aram, sister of Laban. [Gen 25:20]					
	1851 BC: Shem was 590 / Eber 425 / Abraham 140 / Ishmael 54 / Isaac 40					
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 25					
1852 BC	1852 BC	Shem 589	Eber 424	Abraham 139	Ishmael 53	Isaac 39
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 24					
1853 BC	1853 BC	Shem 588	Eber 423	Abraham 138	Ishmael 52	Isaac 38
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 23					
1854 BC	1854 BC: Sarah died at the age of 127. She died in Hebron and was buried in the Cave at Machpelah purchased by Abraham. Abraham later remarried a woman named Keturah and had six more children. (1) Zimran, (2) Jokshan, (3) Medan (4) Midian, (5) Ishbak, and (6) Shuah. He also had concubines and probably other children. [Gen 23:1-9; 25: 1-6]					
	1854 BC: Shem was 587 / Eber 422 / Abraham 137 / Ishmael 51 / Isaac 37					
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 22					
1855 BC	1855 BC	Shem 586	Eber 421	Abraham 136	Sarah 126	Ishmael 50 Isaac 36
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 21					
1856 BC	1856 BC	Shem 585	Eber 420	Abraham 135	Sarah 125	Ishmael 49 Isaac 35
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 20					
1857 BC	1857 BC	Shem 584	Eber 419	Abraham 134	Sarah 124	Ishmael 48 Isaac 34
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 19					
1858 BC	1858 BC	Shem 583	Eber 418	Abraham 133	Sarah 123	Ishmael 47 Isaac 33
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 18					
1859 BC	1859 BC	Shem 582	Eber 417	Abraham 132	Sarah 122	Ishmael 46 Isaac 32
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 17					
1860 BC	1860 BC	Shem 581	Eber 416	Abraham 131	Sarah 121	Ishmael 45 Isaac 31
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 16					
1861 BC	1861 BC	Shem 580	Eber 415	Abraham 130	Sarah 120	Ishmael 44 Isaac 30
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 15					
1862 BC	1862 BC	Shem 579	Eber 414	Abraham 129	Sarah 119	Ishmael 43 Isaac 29
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 14					
1863 BC	1863 BC	Shem 578	Eber 413	Abraham 128	Sarah 118	Ishmael 42 Isaac 28
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 13					
1864 BC	1864 BC	Shem 577	Eber 412	Abraham 127	Sarah 117	Ishmael 41 Isaac 27
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 12					

1865 BC	1865 BC	Shem 576	Eber 411	Abraham 126	Sarah 116	Ishmael 40	Isaac 26	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 11							
1866 BC	1866 BC	Shem 575	Eber 410	Abraham 125	Sarah 115	Ishmael 39	Isaac 25	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 10							
1867 BC	1867 BC	Shem 574	Eber 409	Abraham 124	Sarah 114	Ishmael 38	Isaac 24	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 9							
1868 BC	1868 BC	Shem 573	Eber 408	Abraham 123	Sarah 113	Ishmael 37	Isaac 23	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 8							
1869 BC	1869 BC	Shem 572	Eber 407	Abraham 122	Sarah 112	Ishmael 36	Isaac 22	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 7							
1870 BC	1870 BC	Shem 571	Eber 406	Abraham 121	Sarah 111	Ishmael 35	Isaac 21	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 6							
1871 BC	1871 BC	Shem 570	Eber 405	Abraham 120	Sarah 110	Ishmael 34	Isaac 20	
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 5							
1872 BC	1872 BC: Salah died at the age of 433. [Gen 11:14-15]							
	1872 BC: Shem was 569 / Eber 404 / Abraham 119 / Sarah 109 / Ishmael 33 / Isaac 19							
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 4							
1873 BC	1873 BC	Shem 568	Salah 432	Eber 403	Abraham 119	Sarah 109	Ishmael 32	Isaac 18
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 3							
1874 BC	1874 BC	Shem 567	Salah 431	Eber 402	Abraham 117	Sarah 107	Ishmael 31	Isaac 17
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 2							
1875 BC	1875 BC	Shem 566	Salah 430	Eber 401	Abraham 116	Sarah 106	Ishmael 30	Isaac 16
	Exodus 12:40 the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in Egypt and Canaan was 430 yrs YEAR 1 (Greek Septuagint)							
1876 BC Abraham sacrifices Isaac	1876 BC: Abraham sacrifices Isaac. Abraham went to Mt. Moriah to sacrifice Isaac as commanded by God who was testing his faith. [Gen 22:1-18] Abraham calls Isaac a "lad" or a young man... he was 15 years old. The age of a warrior is 20, and at that age he would have been referred to as a man. This event is a correlation to the crucifixion of Jesus.							
	1876 BC: Shem was 565 / Salah 429 / Eber 400 / Abraham 115 / Sarah 105 / Ishmael 29 / Isaac 15							
1877 BC	1877 BC	Shem 564	Salah 428	Eber 399	Abraham 114	Sarah 104	Ishmael 28	Isaac 14
1878 BC	1878 BC	Shem 563	Salah 427	Eber 398	Abraham 113	Sarah 103	Ishmael 27	Isaac 13
1879 BC	1879 BC	Shem 562	Salah 426	Eber 397	Abraham 112	Sarah 102	Ishmael 26	Isaac 12
1880 BC	1880 BC	Shem 561	Salah 425	Eber 396	Abraham 111	Sarah 101	Ishmael 25	Isaac 11
1881 BC	1881 BC	Shem 560	Salah 424	Eber 395	Abraham 110	Sarah 100	Ishmael 24	Isaac 10
1882 BC	1882 BC	Shem 559	Salah 423	Eber 394	Abraham 109	Sarah 99	Ishmael 23	Isaac 9
1883 BC	1883 BC	Shem 558	Salah 422	Eber 393	Abraham 108	Sarah 98	Ishmael 22	Isaac 8
1884 BC	1884 BC	Shem 557	Salah 421	Eber 392	Abraham 107	Sarah 97	Ishmael 21	Isaac 7
1885 BC	1885 BC: Ishmael marries Egyptian girl. God was with Ishmael, and as he grew he lived in the wilderness and became an archer. When Ishmael was grown, probably about the age of 20, his mother Hagar arranged a marriage with an Egyptian girl from among her people. [Gen 21:21]							
	1885 BC: Shem was 556 / Salah 420 / Eber 391 / Abraham 106 / Sarah 96 / Ishmael 20 / Isaac 6							
1886 BC	1886 BC	Shem 555	Salah 419	Eber 390	Abraham 105	Sarah 95	Ishmael 19	Isaac 5

1887 BC	1887 BC	Shem 554	Salah 418	Eber 389	Abraham 104	Sarah 94	Ishmael 18	Isaac 4
1888 BC	1888 BC	Shem 553	Salah 417	Eber 388	Abraham 103	Sarah 93	Ishmael 17	Isaac 3
1889 BC	1889 BC	Shem 552	Salah 416	Eber 387	Abraham 102	Sarah 92	Ishmael 16	Isaac 2
1890 BC	1890 BC	Shem 551	Salah 415	Eber 386	Abraham 101	Sarah 91	Ishmael 15	Isaac 1

1891 BC

1891BC: when Isaac was born. Isaac was born to Abraham at the age of 100. Sarah was 90 years old. Prophecy fulfilled. [Gen 21:5]

1891BC: Shem was 550 yrs of age / Salah 414 / Eber 385 / Abraham 100 / Sarah 90 / Ishmael 14

1892 BC

Sodom & Gomorrah destroyed. Sometime between 1892-1891 B.C. God destroyed five cities, including Sodom and Gomorrah, for their rampant homosexuality, and general wickedness. Only Lot and his two daughters escaped. His sons-in-law thought he was joking, or out of his mind, when told to leave the city and did not heed his warning. Lot's wife was turned into a "pillar of salt" because she disobeyed God's word not to look back at the conflagration. Lot's two daughters got him drunk and had sexual relations with him and in doing so created the nations of Moab and Ammon (modern Jordan) from the two sons born of these incestuous unions. [Gen 19]

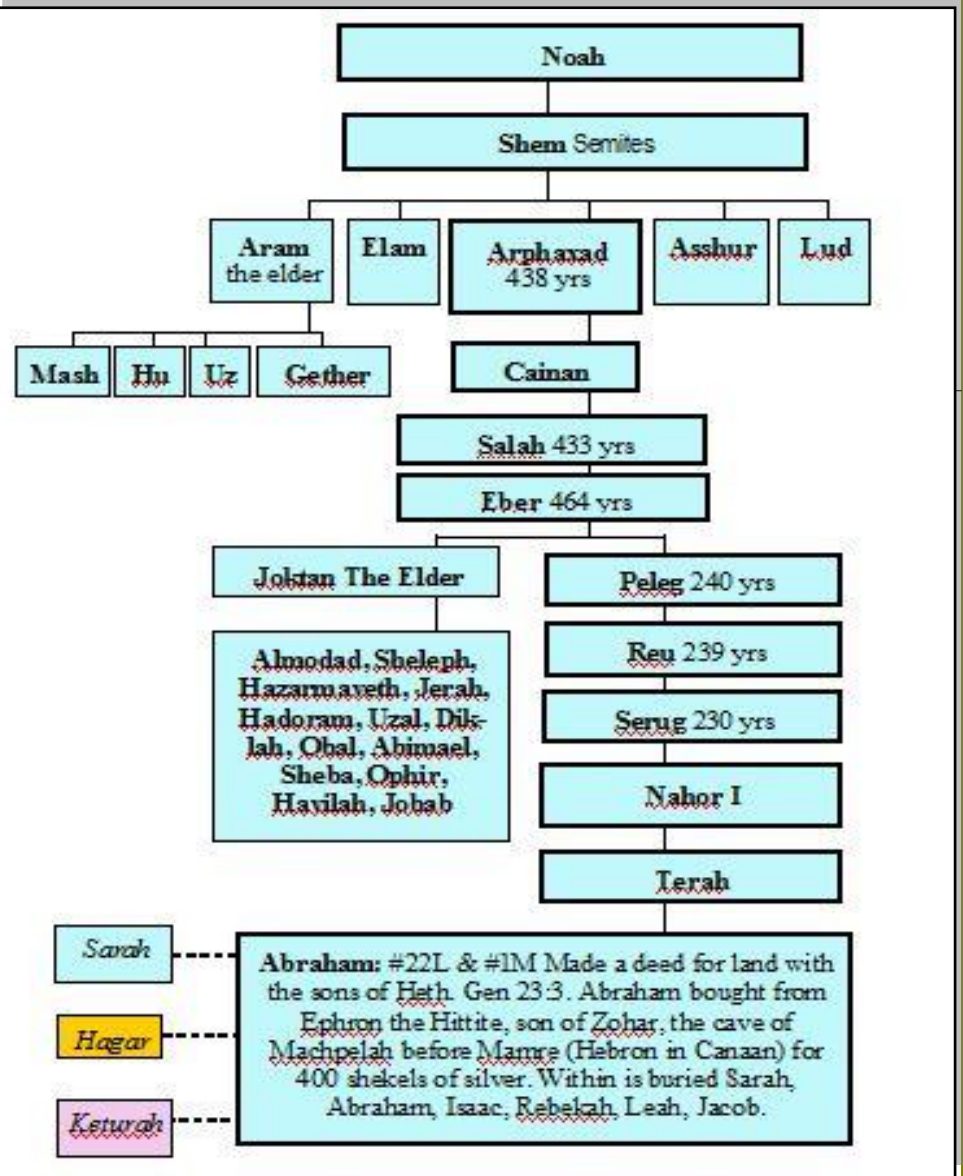


The Destruction Of Sodom And Gomorrah, a painting by en:John Martin (painter), died 1854, thus 100 years. Public Domain
 Jude 1:7 (NIV) In a similar way, Sodom and Gomorrah and the surrounding towns gave themselves up to sexual immorality and perversion. They serve as an example of those who suffer the punishment of eternal fire.

1892 BC	<p>1892 BC: Abram's household circumcised. Abram was 99 years old when the Lord appeared to him again. He changed his name to Abraham and Sarai's name to Sarah. The Lord told Abraham that Sarah would bear him a son the next year and they were to call him Isaac. Abraham circumcised himself and all the men in his household as a sign of this covenant. [Gen 17:1-21] (In Hebron)</p> <p>1892 BC: Shem was 549 / Salah 414 / Eber 384 / Abraham 99 / Sarah 89 / Ishmael 13</p>							
1893 BC	1893 BC	Shem 548	Salah 413	Eber 383	Abraham 98	Sarah 88	Ishmael 12	
1894 BC	1894 BC	Shem 547	Salah 412	Eber 382	Abraham 97	Sarah 87	Ishmael 11	
1895 BC	1895 BC	Shem 546	Salah 411	Eber 381	Abraham 96	Sarah 86	Ishmael 10	
1896 BC	1896 BC	Shem 545	Salah 410	Eber 380	Abraham 95	Sarah 85	Ishmael 9	
1897 BC	1897 BC	Shem 544	Salah 409	Eber 379	Abraham 94	Sarah 84	Ishmael 8	
1898 BC	1898 BC	Shem 543	Salah 408	Eber 378	Abraham 93	Sarah 83	Ishmael 7	
1899 BC	1899 BC	Shem 542	Salah 407	Eber 377	Abraham 92	Sarah 82	Ishmael 6	
1900 BC	<p>1900 BC: First recorded mention of Jerusalem as city of "Rusalimum" in the Egyptian Execration Texts. Egypt-Agricultural development of the Faiyum (One main branch of the Nile carries water into the western desert. It feeds into a lake in the middle of a large fertile area known as the 'Faiyum'.)</p>							
	1900 BC	Shem 541	Salah 406	Eber 376	Abraham 91	Sarah 81	Ishmael 5	
1901 BC	1901 BC	Shem 540	Salah 405	Eber 375	Abraham 90	Sarah 80	Ishmael 4	
1902 BC	1902 BC	Shem 539	Salah 404	Eber 374	Abraham 89	Sarah 79	Ishmael 3	
1903 BC	<p>1903 BC: Arphaxad died at the age of 438. [Gen 11:12-13] Arphaxad was born two years after the Flood. He saw the re-population of the earth.</p> <p>1903BC: Shem was 538 / Salah 403 / Eber 373 / Abraham 88 / Sarah 78 / Ishmael 2</p>							
1904 BC	1904 BC	Shem 537	Arpachshad 437	Salah 402	Eber 372	Abraham 87	Sarah 77	Ishmael 1
1905 BC	<p>◀1905 BC: When Ishmael is born. Ishmael born to Abram and Hagar. Abraham was 86. [Gen 16:16]</p> <p>1905 BC: Shem was 536 / Arphaxad 436 / Salah 401 / Eber 371 / Abraham 86 / Sarah 76</p>							
1906 BC The Abrahamic Covenant	<p>◀1906 BC: THE ABRAHAMIC COVENANT: The Abrahamic Covenant. The Lord made a covenant with Abram. He also said to Abram: "Know certainly that your descendants will be strangers in a land that is not theirs, and will serve them, and they will afflict them 400 years. And also the nation whom they serve I will judge; afterward they will come out with great possessions. Now as for you, you shall go to your fathers in peace; you shall be buried at a good old age. But in the 4th generation they shall return here, for the iniquity of the Amorites is not yet complete." [Exo 15:13-16] This passage speaks about Abraham's descendants being afflicted 400 years... not Abraham. The 4th generation (1) Abraham (2) Isaac, (3) Jacob, (4) Joseph (5) Manasseh & Ephraim.</p> <p>1906 BC: Shem was 535 ys of age/ Arphaxad 435 / Salah 400 / Eber 370 / Abram 85 / Sarai 75</p> <p>1906 BC: God promises Abram an heir. Abram was 85 years old when God appeared to him in a vision and promised him an heir. Abram believed in the Lord and He accounted it to him for righteousness. [Gen 15:4-6; Rom 4:3-25]</p>							
1907 BC Melchizedek king of Salem	<p>1916-1906 BC: Melchizedek king of Salem (First mention of "Jeru-Salem".) Then Melchizedek king of Salem brought out bread and wine; he was the high priest of God Most High. And he blessed him and said, "Blessed be Abram of God Most High, Possessor of heaven and earth; and blessed be God Most High, Who has delivered your enemies into your hand." [Gen 14: 18-20] King Melchizedek had no father, no mother, no genealogy, neither beginning or ending of life, but made like the Son of God, remains a priest continually. He met Abram returning from the slaughter of the kings and blessed him, Abram gave him 1/10 of the spoils of the battle. Jesus is a priest forever according to the order of Melchizedek. This King Melchizedek is a pre-incarnation appearance of Christ. [Hebrews 7]</p>							

1907 BC	Shem and Arphaxad are still alive when Melchizedek meets Abraham. 1907 BC: Shem 534 Arpachshad 434 Salah 399 Eber 369 Abram 84 Sarai 74
1908 BC	1916-1906 BC: The king of Sodom went out to meet him at the Valley of Shaveh (the King's Valley), after his return from the defeat of Chedorlaomer and the kings who were with him. He said to Abram, "Give me the persons, and take the goods for yourself." But Abram said to the king of Sodom, "I have lifted my hand to the Lord, God Most High, the Possessor of heaven and earth, that I will take nothing, from a thread to a sandal strap, and that I will not take anything that is yours, lest you should say, 'I have made Abram rich.' except only what the young men have eaten, and the portion of the men who went with me: Aner, Eshcol, and Mamre; let them take their portion." [Gen 14:17] 1908 BC Shem 533 Arpachshad 433 Salah 398 Eber 368 Abram 83 Sarai 73
1909 BC	1916-1906 BC: Abraham gets involved in the fight: Someone who had escaped came and told Abram, for he dwelt by the terebinth trees of Mamre the Amorite, brother of Eshcol and Aner; and they were allies with Abram. When Abram heard that Lot was taken captive, he armed his 318 trained servants who were born in his own house, and went in pursuit as far as Dan. He divided his forces against them by night, and he and his servants attacked them and pursued them as far as Hobah, which is north of Damascus. He brought back all the goods, and also Lot and his goods, as well as the women and the people. [Gen 14:13-16] 1909 BC Shem 532 Arpachshad 432 Salah 397 Eber 367 Abram 82 Sarai 72
1910 BC Rebellion of the Kings, Lot taken	1916-1906 BC: In the 14th year, Chedorlaomer king of Elam and the three kings that were with him attacked the Rephaim in Ashteroth Karnaim, the Zuzim in Ham, the Emim in Shaveh Kiriathaim, and the Horites in their mountain of Seir, as far as El Paran, which is by the Wilderness. Then they turned back and came to En Mishpat (Kadesh), and attacked all the country of the Amalekites, and also the Amorites who dwelt in Hazazon Tamar. And the King of Sodom, the king of Gomorrah, the king of Admah, the king of Bela (that is Zoar) went out and joined together in battle in the Valley of Siddim (The Salt Sea/The Dead Sea) against Chedorlaomer king of Elam (Ancient Persia/modern Iran), Tidal king of nations, and Amraphel king of Shinar (Babylon Gen 14:5-12, King Amraphel is possibly King Hammarabi of Babylon), and Arioch king of Ellasar... 4 kings against 5. Now the Valley of Siddim was full of asphalt pits; and the kings of Sodom and Gomorrah fled; some fell there, and the remainder fled to the mountains. Then they took all the goods of Sodom and Gomorrah, and all their provisions... they also took Lot, Abram's nephew who dwelt in Sodom, and his goods, and departed. 1910 BC Shem 531 Arpachshad 431 Salah 396 Eber 366 Abram 81 Sarai 71
1911 BC	1916-1906 BC: Battle of the Kings: For 12 years, King Bera of Sodom, King Birsha of Gomorrah, King Shinab of Admah, King Shemeber of Zebaiim, and the king of Bela (Zoar), had served King Chedorlaomer of Elam, and in the 13th year they rebelled. [Gen 14:1-4] 1911 BC Shem 530 Arpachshad 430 Salah 395 Eber 365 Abram 80 Sarai 70
1912 BC	1916-1906BC: Dissention between Abram and Lot. They traveled back to the site of the original altar, between the cities of Bethel and Ai. The land was not able to support them, that they might dwell together, for their possessions were so great. There was strife between the herdsmen of Abram's livestock and the herdsmen of Lot's livestock. So Abram said to Lot, "Please let there be no strife between you and me, and between my herdsmen and your herdsmen; for we are brethren. Is not the whole land before you? Please separate from me. If you take the left, then I will go to the right; or, if you go to the right, then I will go to the left." Lot chose all the plain of Jordan and journeyed east. Abram dwelt in the land of Canaan, and Lot dwelt in the cities of the plain and pitched his tent even as far as Sodom. But the men of Sodom were exceedingly wicked and sinful against the Lord. [Gen 13:9-13] 1912 BC Shem 529 Arpachshad 429 Salah 394 Eber 364 Abram 79 Sarai 69

1913 BC	1913 BC	Shem 528	Arpachshad 428	Salah 393	Eber 363	Abram 78	Sarai 68
	?Abraham journeyed to Gerar. Ambimelech, king of Gerar sent and took Sarah. Gen 20:2-3						
	For the LORD had fast closed up all the wombs of the house of Abimelech, because of Sarah Abraham's wife. Genesis 20:18						
1914 BC	1916-1906 BC: Abram leaves Egypt. When Abram, Sarai and Lot left Egypt Abram was very rich in livestock, silver and gold.[Gen 13:1-2] Pharaoh is possibly Amenemhet II of the 12th Dynasty (r. c.1929-1895 BC).						
	1913 BC – 1903 BC: Egyptian-Nubian war.						
	1916-1906 BC: Abram went to Egypt. Abram and Sarai went to Egypt to sojourn there for the famine was severe in the land. Abram told a half truth to Pharaoh about Sarai being his sister, instead of his wife. Sarai was taken into Pharaoh's house, and Abram was treated well for her sake. The Lord plagued Pharaoh and his house with great plagues because of Sarai, and he sent Abram and Sarai away with great wealth. [Gen 12:10-20] Sarai was 65?						
1915 BC	1914 BC	Shem 527	Arpachshad 427	Salah 392	Eber 362	Abram 77	Sarai 67
	1915 BC	Shem 526	Arpachshad 426	Salah 391	Eber 361		
	Abram leaves Haran						
1916 BC Terah dies in Haran at 205	1916-1906 BC: Abram left Haran (famine in Ur).The Lord said to Abram: "Get out of your country, from you kindred and from your father's house, to a land that I will show you. I will make you a great nation; I will bless you and make your name great and you shall be a blessing. I will bless those who bless you, and I will curse him who curses you; and in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed." So Abram departed as the Lord had spoken to him, and Lot went with him. And Abram was 75 years old when he departed from the city of Haran. [Gen 12:1-4]						
	1916 BC: Terah died at the age of 205 in Haran. Abram, his wife Sarai, and his nephew Lot, left Haran when Terah died. [Gen 11:32; Acts 7:4]						
	1916 BC: Shem was 525 yrs of age/ Arphaxad 425 / Salah 390 / Eber 360 / Abram 75 / Sarai 65						
1917 BC	1917 BC	Shem 524	Arpachshad 424	Salah 389	Eber 359	Terah 204	Abram 74 Sarai 64
1918 BC	1918 BC	Shem 523	Arpachshad 423	Salah 388	Eber 358	Terah 203	Abram 73 Sarai 63
1919 BC	1919 BC	Shem 522	Arpachshad 422	Salah 387	Eber 357	Terah 202	Abram 72 Sarai 62



1920 BC	1920 BC	Shem 521	Arpachshad 421	Salah 386	Eber 356	Terah 201	Abram 71	Sarai 61
1921 BC	1921 BC	Shem 520	Arpachshad 420	Salah 385	Eber 355	Terah 200	Abram 70	Sarai 60
1922 BC	1922 BC	Shem 519	Arpachshad 419	Salah 384	Eber 354	Terah 199	Abram 69	Sarai 59
1923 BC	1923 BC	Shem 518	Arpachshad 418	Salah 383	Eber 353	Terah 198	Abram 68	Sarai 58
1924 BC	1924 BC	Shem 517	Arpachshad 417	Salah 382	Eber 352	Terah 197	Abram 67	Sarai 57
1925 BC	1925 BC	Shem 516	Arpachshad 416	Salah 381	Eber 351	Terah 196	Abram 66	Sarai 56
1926 BC	1926 BC	Shem 515	Arpachshad 415	Salah 380	Eber 350	Terah 195	Abram 65	Sarai 55
1927 BC	1927 BC	Shem 514	Arpachshad 414	Salah 379	Eber 349	Terah 194	Abram 64	Sarai 54
1928 BC The Kings began serving King Chedorlaomer of Elam	◀1928 BC: The Kings: Bera of Sodom, Birsha of Gomorrah, Shinab of Admah, Shemeber of Zeboiim, and the king of Bela (Zoar) began serving King Chedorlaomer of Elam. [Gen 14:4]							
	1928 BC: Shem was 513 yrs of age / Arphaxad 413 / Salah 378 / Eber 348 / Terah 193 / Abram 63 / Sarai 53							
1929 BC	1929 BC	Shem 512	Arpachshad 412	Salah 377	Eber 347	Terah 192	Abram 62	Sarai 52
1930 BC	1930 BC	Shem 511	Arpachshad 411	Salah 376	Eber 346	Terah 191	Abram 61	Sarai 51
1931 BC	1931 BC	Shem 510	Arpachshad 410	Salah 375	Eber 345	Terah 190	Abram 60	Sarai 50
1932 BC	1932 BC: Amorite conquest of Ur.							
	1932 BC	Shem 509	Arpachshad 409	Salah 374	Eber 344	Terah 189	Abram 59	Sarai 49
1933 BC	1933 BC	Shem 508	Arpachshad 408	Salah 373	Eber 343	Terah 188	Abram 58	Sarai 48
1934 BC	1934 BC	Shem 507	Arpachshad 407	Salah 372	Eber 342	Terah 187	Abram 57	Sarai 47
1935 BC	1935 BC	Shem 506	Arpachshad 406	Salah 371	Eber 341	Terah 186	Abram 56	Sarai 46
1936 BC	1936 BC	Shem 505	Arpachshad 405	Salah 370	Eber 340	Terah 185	Abram 55	Sarai 45
1937 BC	1937 BC	Shem 504	Arpachshad 404	Salah 369	Eber 339	Terah 184	Abram 54	Sarai 44
1938 BC	1938 BC	Shem 503	Arpachshad 403	Salah 368	Eber 338	Terah 183	Abram 53	Sarai 43
1939 BC	1939 BC	Shem 502	Arpachshad 402	Salah 367	Eber 337	Terah 182	Abram 52	Sarai 42
1940 BC	1940 BC	Shem 501	Arpachshad 401	Salah 366	Eber 336	Terah 181	Abram 51	Sarai 41
1941 BC	1941 BC	Shem 500	Arpachshad 400	Salah 365	Eber 335	Terah 180	Abram 50	Sarai 40
1942 BC	c. 1942 BC: The so-called king of Leubingen (today part of Sömmerda) is buried in a large barrow within a 66-foot-wide (20 m) stone cairn inside a ring ditch.							
	1942 BC	Shem 499	Arpachshad 399	Salah 364	Eber 334	Terah 179	Abram 49	Sarai 39
1943 BC	1943 BC	Shem 498	Arpachshad 398	Salah 363	Eber 333	Terah 178	Abram 48	Sarai 38
1944 BC	1944 BC	Shem 497	Arpachshad 397	Salah 362	Eber 332	Terah 177	Abram 47	Sarai 37
1945 BC	1945 BC	Shem 496	Arpachshad 396	Salah 361	Eber 331	Terah 176	Abram 46	Sarai 36
1946 BC	1946 BC	Shem 495	Arpachshad 395	Salah 360	Eber 330	Terah 175	Abram 45	Sarai 35
1947 BC	1947 BC	Shem 494	Arpachshad 394	Salah 359	Eber 329	Terah 174	Abram 44	Sarai 34
1948 BC	1948 BC	Shem 493	Arpachshad 393	Salah 358	Eber 328	Terah 173	Abram 43	Sarai 33
1949 BC	1949 BC	Shem 492	Arpachshad 392	Salah 357	Eber 327	Terah 172	Abram 42	Sarai 32
1950 BC Serug died at 230 yrs old	◀1950 BC: Serug died at the age of 230. [Gen 11:22-23]							
	1950 BC: Shem was 491 yrs of age/ Arphaxad 391 / Salah 356 / Eber 326 / Terah 171 / Abram 41 / Sarai 31							
	1950 BC—The copper bar cubit of Nippur defines the Sumerian cubit as 51.72 cm[

1951 BC	1951 BC	Shem 490	Arpachshad 391	Salah 355	Eber 325	Serug 229	Terah 170	Abram 40	Sarai 30
1952 BC	1952 BC	Shem 489	Arpachshad 389	Salah 354	Eber 324	Serug 228	Terah 169	Abram 39	Sarai 29
1953 BC	February 27, 1953 BC: A very close alignment of the naked-eye planets takes place in which these planets are together in a span of 4.3 degrees								
	1953 BC	Shem 488	Arpachshad 388	Salah 353	Eber 323	Serug 227	Terah 168	Abram 38	Sarai 28
1954 BC	1954 BC	Shem 487	Arpachshad 387	Salah 352	Eber 322	Serug 226	Terah 167	Abram 37	Sarai 27
1955 BC	1955 BC	Shem 486	Arpachshad 386	Salah 351	Eber 321	Serug 225	Terah 166	Abram 36	Sarai 26
1956 BC	1956 BC	Shem 485	Arpachshad 385	Salah 350	Eber 320	Serug 224	Terah 165	Abram 35	Sarai 25
1957 BC	1957 BC	Shem 484	Arpachshad 384	Salah 349	Eber 319	Serug 223	Terah 164	Abram 34	Sarai 24
1958 BC	1958 BC	Shem 483	Arpachshad 383	Salah 348	Eber 318	Serug 222	Terah 163	Abram 33	Sarai 23
1959 BC	1959 BC	Shem 482	Arpachshad 382	Salah 347	Eber 317	Serug 221	Terah 162	Abram 32	Sarai 22
1960 BC	1960 BC	Shem 481	Arpachshad 381	Salah 346	Eber 316	Serug 220	Terah 161	Abram 31	Sarai 21
1961 BC	1961 BC	Shem 480	Arpachshad 380	Salah 345	Eber 315	Serug 219	Terah 160	Abram 30	Sarai 20
1962 BC	1962 BC	Shem 479	Arpachshad 379	Salah 344	Eber 314	Serug 218	Terah 159	Abram 29	Sarai 19
1963 BC	1963 BC	Shem 478	Arpachshad 378	Salah 343	Eber 313	Serug 217	Terah 158	Abram 28	Sarai 18
1964 BC	1964 BC	Shem 477	Arpachshad 377	Salah 342	Eber 312	Serug 216	Terah 157	Abram 27	Sarai 17
1965 BC	1965 BC	Shem 476	Arpachshad 376	Salah 341	Eber 311	Serug 215	Terah 156	Abram 26	Sarai 16
1966 BC	1966 BC	Shem 475	Arpachshad 375	Salah 340	Eber 310	Serug 214	Terah 155	Abram 25	Sarai 15
1967 BC	1967 BC	Shem 474	Arpachshad 374	Salah 339	Eber 309	Serug 213	Terah 154	Abram 24	Sarai 14
1968 BC	1968 BC	Shem 473	Arpachshad 373	Salah 338	Eber 308	Serug 212	Terah 153	Abram 23	Sarai 13
1969 BC	1969 BC	Shem 472	Arpachshad 372	Salah 337	Eber 307	Serug 211	Terah 152	Abram 22	Sarai 12
1970 BC	1970 BC	Shem 471	Arpachshad 371	Salah 336	Eber 306	Serug 210	Terah 151	Abram 21	Sarai 11
1971 BC	1971 BC	Shem 470	Arpachshad 370	Salah 335	Eber 305	Serug 209	Terah 150	Abram 20	Sarai 10
1972 BC	1972 BC	Shem 469	Arpachshad 369	Salah 334	Eber 304	Serug 208	Terah 149	Abram 19	Sarai 9
1973 BC	◀1973 BC: Reu died at the age of 239. [Gen 11:21]								
Reu dies at 239	1973 BC: Shem was 468 / Arphaxad 368 / Salah 333 / Eber 303 / Reu 239 / Serug 207 / Terah 148 / Abram 18 / Sarai 8								
1974 BC	1974 BC	Shem 467	Arpachshad 367	Salah 332	Eber 302	Reu 238	Serug 206	Terah 147	Abram 17 Sarai 7
1975 BC	1975 BC	Shem 466	Arpachshad 366	Salah 331	Eber 301	Reu 237	Serug 205	Terah 146	Abram 16 Sarai 6
1976 BC	1976 BC	Shem 465	Arpachshad 365	Salah 330	Eber 300	Reu 236	Serug 204	Terah 145	Abram 15 Sarai 5
1977 BC	1977 BC	Shem 464	Arpachshad 364	Salah 329	Eber 299	Reu 235	Serug 203	Terah 144	Abram 14 Sarai 4
1978 BC	1978 BC	Shem 463	Arpachshad 363	Salah 328	Eber 298	Reu 234	Serug 202	Terah 143	Abram 13 Sarai 3
1979 BC	1979 BC	Shem 462	Arpachshad 362	Salah 327	Eber 297	Reu 233	Serug 201	Terah 142	Abram 12 Sarai 2
1980 BC	1980 BC	Shem 461	Arpachshad 361	Salah 326	Eber 296	Reu 232	Serug 200	Terah 141	Abram 11 Sarai 1
1981 BC Sarai is born to Terah	◀1981 BC: Sarai was born to Terah and his 2nd wife (or concubine), at the age of 140. [Gen 17:17; 20:12] Sarai was 10 years younger than Abram and his half sister.								
	1981 BC: Shem was 460 yrs of age/ Arphaxad 360 / Salah 325 / Eber 295 / Reu 231 / Serug 199 / Terah 140 / Abram 10								
1982 BC	1982 BC	Shem 459	Arpachshad 359	Salah 324	Eber 294	Reu 230	Serug 198	Terah 139	Abram 9
1983 BC	1983 BC	Shem 458	Arpachshad 358	Salah 323	Eber 293	Reu 229	Serug 197	Terah 138	Abram 8
1984 BC	1984 BC	Shem 457	Arpachshad 357	Salah 322	Eber 292	Reu 228	Serug 196	Terah 137	Abram 7

1986 BC	1986 BC	Shem 455	Arpachshad 355	Salah 320	Eber 290	Reu 226	Serug 194	Terah 135	Abram 5
1987 BC	1987 BC	Shem 454	Arpachshad 354	Salah 319	Eber 289	Reu 225	Serug 193	Terah 134	Abram 4
1988 BC	1988 BC	Shem 453	Arpachshad 353	Salah 318	Eber 288	Reu 224	Serug 192	Terah 133	Abram 3
1989 BC	1989 BC	Shem 452	Arpachshad 352	Salah 317	Eber 287	Reu 223	Serug 191	Terah 132	Abram 2
1990 BC	1990 BC	Shem 451	Arpachshad 351	Salah 316	Eber 286	Reu 222	Serug 190	Terah 131	Abram 1
	Resettlement of the northern plains in Mesopotamia by smaller, sedentary populations occurred near 1900 BC, three centuries after the collapse due to aridification. (See 2200 BC)								
	In China, about 4000 cal. yr BP Longshan culture was displaced by Yueshi culture which was relatively underdeveloped, simple and unsophisticated.								
1991 BC Abram is born to Terah at 130	◀1991BC: When Abram was born. Abram was born to Terah at the age of 130. [Gen 11:32; 12:4; Acts 7:4]								
	1991 BC: Shem was 450 yrs of age/ Arphaxad 350 / Salah 315 / Eber 285 / Reu 221 / Serug 189 / Terah 130								
	1991 BC: Egypt: Pharaoh Mentuhotep IV died.▼ End of Eleventh Dynasty. Pharaoh Amenemhat I ▲started to rule. Start of Twelfth Dynasty.								
1992 BC	1992 BC	Shem 449	Arpachshad 349	Salah 314	Eber 284	Reu 220	Serug 188	Terah 129	
1993 BC	1993 BC	Shem 448	Arpachshad 348	Salah 313	Eber 283	Reu 219	Serug 187	Terah 128	
1994 BC Noah dies at 950	◀1994 BC: Noah died at the age of 950. [Gen 9:29] He was born 600 years before the Flood, and lived 350 years after the Flood. Through Adam, Methuselah, Noah, and Shem... men before and after the Flood had the word of God.								
	1994 BC: Shem was 447 yrs of age/ Arphaxad 347 / Salah 312 / Eber 282 / Reu 218 / Serug 186 / Terah 127								
1995 BC	1995 BC	Noah was 949	Shem 446	Arpachshad 346	Salah 311	Eber 281	Reu 217	Serug 185	Terah 126
1996 BC	1996 BC	Noah was 948	Shem 445	Arpachshad 345	Salah 310	Eber 280	Reu 216	Serug 184	Terah 125
1997 BC	1997 BC	Noah was 947	Shem 444	Arpachshad 344	Salah 309	Eber 279	Reu 215	Serug 183	Terah 124
1998 BC	1998 BC	Noah was 946	Shem 443	Arpachshad 343	Salah 308	Eber 278	Reu 214	Serug 182	Terah 123
1999 BC	1999 BC	Noah was 945	Shem 442	Arpachshad 342	Salah 307	Eber 277	Reu 213	Serug 181	Terah 122
2000 BC Radio Carbon Dating Unreliable Past This Date	2000 BC: Although the equipment used to date radioactive materials has become more sophisticated, basic problems originally discovered by Willard Libby, inventor of the C14 dating method, still pertain. Radiocarbon (C14) dating, calibrated using known dates of Egyptian artifacts, has proved accurate back to only about 2000 BC, according to the discoverer (Libby 1965:ix; for an application to Mesopotamia, see Mallowan 1968:7-8). This has created problems for radio carbon dating older than 4000 BP (Before Present). Dates earlier than that cannot be calibrated since there is no known historical material older than 5000 BP. Dr. Libby himself said:								
	The first shock Dr. Arnold and I had was that our advisors informed us that history extended back only 5000 years. We had initially thought that we would be able to get samples along the curve back to 30,000 years, put the points in, and then our work would be finished . . . We learned rather abruptly that these numbers, these ancient ages are not known; in fact, it is about the time of the first dynasty in Egypt that the last [earliest] historical date of any real certainty has been established (1958:531).								

2000 BC Stone henge completed	2000 BC: Stonehenge is believed to have been completed.									
	~2000 BC: In China, the flourishing Longshan culture (~3000 BC-2000 BC) was hit by a cooling that made the paddies shortfall in output or even no seeds were gathered. The scarcity in natural resource led to substantial decrease in population and subsequent drop in archaeological sites.									
	~ 2000 BC – Glass appears.									
	2000 BC—First written accounts of Schizophrenia. (Or demonic possession?)									
	2000 BC	Noah was 944	Shem 441	Arpachshad 341	Salah 306	Eber 276	Reu 212	Serug 180	Terah 121	
2001 BC	2001 BC	Noah was 943	Shem 440	Arpachshad 340	Salah 305	Eber 275	Reu 211	Serug 179	Terah 120	
2002 BC	◀2002BC: Nahor I, died at the age of 148. [Gen 11:25]									
	2002 BC: Noah was 942 yrs of age / Shem 439 / Arphaxad 339 / Salah 304 / Eber 274 / Reu 210 / Serug 178 / Terah 119									
2003 BC Peleg dies 239 yrs	◀2003 BC: Peleg died at the age of 239. [Gen 11:19] His name means "when the earth was divided"									
	2003 BC: Noah was 941 yrs of age / Shem 438 / Arphaxad 338 / Salah 303 / Eber 273 / Reu 209 / Serug 177 / Nahor I, 147 / Terah 118									
2004 BC	2004 BC: Elamite destruction of Ur.									
	2004 BC	Noah was 940	Shem 437	Arpachshad 337	Salah 302	Eber 272	Peleg 238	Reu 208	Serug 176	Nahor I 146
2005 BC	Terah 117									
	2005 BC	Noah was 939	Shem 436	Arpachshad 336	Salah 301	Eber 271	Peleg 237	Reu 207	Serug 175	Nahor I 145
2006 BC	Terah 116									
	2006 BC	Noah was 938	Shem 435	Arpachshad 335	Salah 300	Eber 270	Peleg 236	Reu 206	Serug 174	Nahor I 144
2007 BC	Terah 115									
	2007 BC	Noah was 937	Shem 434	Arpachshad 334	Salah 299	Eber 269	Peleg 235	Reu 205	Serug 173	Nahor I 143
2008 BC	Terah 114									
	2008 BC	Noah was 936	Shem 433	Arpachshad 333	Salah 298	Eber 268	Peleg 234	Reu 204	Serug 172	Nahor I 142
2009 BC	Terah 113									
	2009 BC	Noah was 935	Shem 432	Arpachshad 332	Salah 297	Eber 267	Peleg 233	Reu 203	Serug 171	Nahor I 141
2010 BC	Terah 112									
	2010 BC	Noah was 934	Shem 431	Arpachshad 331	Salah 296	Eber 266	Peleg 232	Reu 202	Serug 170	Nahor I 140
2011 BC	2010 BC: Pharaoh Mentuhotep II, Eleventh dynasty of Egypt dies. ▼									
	2011 BC	Noah was 933	Shem 430	Arpachshad 330	Salah 295	Eber 265	Peleg 231	Reu 201	Serug 169	Nahor I 139
2012 BC	Terah 110									
	2012 BC	Noah was 932	Shem 429	Arpachshad 329	Salah 294	Eber 264	Peleg 230	Reu 200	Serug 168	Nahor I 138
2013 BC	Terah 109									
	2013 BC	Noah was 931	Shem 428	Arpachshad 328	Salah 293	Eber 263	Peleg 229	Reu 199	Serug 167	Nahor I 137
2014 BC	Terah 108									
	2014 BC	Noah was 930	Shem 427	Arpachshad 327	Salah 292	Eber 262	Peleg 228	Reu 198	Serug 166	Nahor I 136
2015 BC	Terah 107									
	2015 BC	Noah was 929	Shem 426	Arpachshad 326	Salah 291	Eber 261	Peleg 227	Reu 197	Serug 165	Nahor I 135
2016 BC	Terah 106									
	2016 BC	Noah was 928	Shem 425	Arpachshad 325	Salah 290	Eber 260	Peleg 226	Reu 196	Serug 164	Nahor I 134
2017 BC	Terah 105									
	2017 BC	Noah was 927	Shem 424	Arpachshad 324	Salah 289	Eber 259	Peleg 225	Reu 195	Serug 163	Nahor I 133
2018 BC	Terah 104									
	2018 BC	Noah was 926	Shem 423	Arpachshad 323	Salah 288	Eber 258	Peleg 224	Reu 194	Serug 162	Nahor I 132
		Terah 103								

2019 BC	2019 BC	Noah was 925 Terah 102	Shem 422	Arpachshad 322	Salah 287	Eber 257	Peleg 223	Reu 193	Serug 161	Nahor 131
2020 BC	2020 BC	Noah was 924 Terah 101	Shem 421	Arpachshad 321	Salah 286	Eber 256	Peleg 222	Reu 192	Serug 160	Nahor 130
2021 BC	2021 BC	Noah was 923 Terah 100	Shem 420	Arpachshad 320	Salah 285	Eber 255	Peleg 221	Reu 191	Serug 159	Nahor 129
2022 BC	2022 BC	Noah was 922 Terah 99	Shem 419	Arpachshad 319	Salah 284	Eber 254	Peleg 220	Reu 190	Serug 158	Nahor 128
2023 BC	2023 BC	Noah was 921 Terah 98	Shem 418	Arpachshad 318	Salah 283	Eber 253	Peleg 219	Reu 189	Serug 157	Nahor 127
2024 BC	2024 BC	Noah was 920 Terah 97	Shem 417	Arpachshad 317	Salah 282	Eber 252	Peleg 218	Reu 188	Serug 156	Nahor 126
2025 BC	2025 BC	Noah was 919 Terah 96	Shem 416	Arpachshad 316	Salah 281	Eber 251	Peleg 217	Reu 187	Serug 155	Nahor 125
2026 BC	2026 BC	Noah was 918 Terah 95	Shem 415	Arpachshad 315	Salah 280	Eber 250	Peleg 216	Reu 186	Serug 154	Nahor 124
2027 BC	2027 BC	Noah was 917 Terah 94	Shem 414	Arpachshad 314	Salah 279	Eber 249	Peleg 215	Reu 185	Serug 153	Nahor 123
2028 BC	2028 BC	Noah was 916 Terah 93	Shem 413	Arpachshad 313	Salah 278	Eber 248	Peleg 214	Reu 184	Serug 152	Nahor 122
2029 BC	2029 BC	Noah was 915 Terah 92	Shem 412	Arpachshad 312	Salah 277	Eber 247	Peleg 213	Reu 183	Serug 151	Nahor 121
2030 BC	2030 BC	Noah was 914 Terah 91	Shem 411	Arpachshad 311	Salah 276	Eber 246	Peleg 212	Reu 182	Serug 150	Nahor 120
2031 BC	2031 BC	Noah was 913 Terah 90	Shem 410	Arpachshad 310	Salah 275	Eber 245	Peleg 211	Reu 181	Serug 149	Nahor 119
2032 BC	2032 BC	Noah was 912 Terah 89	Shem 409	Arpachshad 309	Salah 274	Eber 244	Peleg 210	Reu 180	Serug 148	Nahor 118
2033 BC	2033 BC	Noah was 911 Terah 88	Shem 408	Arpachshad 308	Salah 273	Eber 243	Peleg 209	Reu 179	Serug 147	Nahor 117
2034 BC	2034 BC to 2004 BC: Ur–Amorite wars.									
2034 BC	2034 BC	Noah was 910 Terah 87	Shem 407	Arpachshad 307	Salah 272	Eber 242	Peleg 208	Reu 178	Serug 146	Nahor 116
2035 BC	2035 BC	Noah was 909 Terah 86	Shem 406	Arpachshad 306	Salah 271	Eber 241	Peleg 207	Reu 177	Serug 145	Nahor 115
2036 BC	2036 BC	Noah was 908 Terah 85	Shem 405	Arpachshad 305	Salah 270	Eber 240	Peleg 206	Reu 176	Serug 144	Nahor 114
2037 BC	2037 BC	Noah was 907 Terah 84	Shem 404	Arpachshad 304	Salah 269	Eber 239	Peleg 205	Reu 175	Serug 143	Nahor 113
	2037 BC—Emperor Shen Nong makes first (perhaps mythical) tea drink by boiling fresh leaves									
2038 BC	2038 BC	Noah was 906	Shem 403	Arpachshad 303	Salah 268	Eber 238	Peleg 204	Reu 174	Serug 142	Nahor 112 Terah 83
2039 BC	2039 BC	Noah was 905	Shem 402	Arpachshad 302	Salah 267	Eber 237	Peleg 203	Reu 173	Serug 141	Nahor 111 Terah 82
2040 BC	2040 BC	Noah was 904	Shem 401	Arpachshad 301	Salah 266	Eber 236	Peleg 202	Reu 172	Serug 140	Nahor 110 Terah 81
2041 BC	2041 BC	Noah was 903	Shem 400	Arpachshad 300	Salah 265	Eber 235	Peleg 201	Reu 171	Serug 139	Nahor 109 Terah 80
2042 BC	2042 BC	Noah was 902	Shem 399	Arpachshad 299	Salah 264	Eber 234	Peleg 200	Reu 170	Serug 138	Nahor 108 Terah 79
2043 BC	2043 BC	Noah was 901	Shem 398	Arpachshad 298	Salah 263	Eber 233	Peleg 199	Reu 169	Serug 137	Nahor 107 Terah 78

2044 BC	2044 BC	Noah was 900	Shem 397	Arpachshad 297	Salah 262	Eber 232	Peleg 198	Reu 168	Serug 136	Nahor I 106	Terah 77
2045 BC	2045 BC	Noah was 899	Shem 396	Arpachshad 296	Salah 261	Eber 231	Peleg 197	Reu 167	Serug 135	Nahor I 105	Terah 76
2046 BC	2046 BC	Noah was 898	Shem 395	Arpachshad 295	Salah 260	Eber 230	Peleg 196	Reu 166	Serug 134	Nahor I 104	Terah 75
2047 BC	2047 BC	Noah was 897	Shem 394	Arpachshad 294	Salah 259	Eber 229	Peleg 195	Reu 165	Serug 133	Nahor I 103	Terah 74
2048 BC	2048 BC	Noah was 896	Shem 393	Arpachshad 293	Salah 258	Eber 228	Peleg 194	Reu 164	Serug 132	Nahor I 102	Terah 73
2049 BC	2049 BC: Oak trees for Seahenge felled.										
	2049 BC	Noah was 895	Shem 392	Arpachshad 292	Salah 257	Eber 227	Peleg 193	Reu 163	Serug 131	Nahor I 101	Terah 72
2050 BC	2100-2050 BC The Code of Ur-Nammu										
	2050 BC	Noah was 894	Shem 391	Arpachshad 291	Salah 256	Eber 226	Peleg 192	Reu 162	Serug 130	Nahor I 100	Terah 71
2051 BC	2051 BC: Haran was born to Terah at the age of 70, in Ur. [Gen 11:26] Haran was undoubtedly raised by his father to worship the mood god Sin. He had three children: Lot, Milcah, and Iscah. He died in Ur.										
	2051BC: Noah was 893 / Shem 390 / Arphaxad 290 / Salah 255 / Eber 225 / Peleg 191 / Reu 161 / Serug 129 / Nahor I, 99 / Terah 70										
2052 BC	2052 BC	Noah was 892	Shem 389	Arpachshad 289	Salah 254	Eber 224	Peleg 190	Reu 160	Serug 128	Nahor I 98	Terah 69
2053 BC	2053 BC	Noah was 891	Shem 388	Arpachshad 288	Salah 253	Eber 223	Peleg 189	Reu 159	Serug 127	Nahor I 97	Terah 68
2054 BC	2054 BC	Noah was 890	Shem 387	Arpachshad 287	Salah 252	Eber 222	Peleg 188	Reu 158	Serug 126	Nahor I 96	Terah 67
2055 BC	2055 BC	Noah was 889	Shem 386	Arpachshad 286	Salah 251	Eber 221	Peleg 187	Reu 157	Serug 125	Nahor I 95	Terah 66
2056 BC	2056 BC	Noah was 888	Shem 385	Arpachshad 285	Salah 250	Eber 220	Peleg 186	Reu 156	Serug 124	Nahor I 94	Terah 65
2057 BC	2057 BC	Noah was 887	Shem 384	Arpachshad 284	Salah 249	Eber 219	Peleg 185	Reu 155	Serug 123	Nahor I 93	Terah 64
2058 BC	2058 BC	Noah was 886	Shem 383	Arpachshad 283	Salah 248	Eber 218	Peleg 184	Reu 154	Serug 122	Nahor I 92	Terah 63
2059 BC	2059 BC	Noah was 885	Shem 382	Arpachshad 282	Salah 247	Eber 217	Peleg 183	Reu 153	Serug 121	Nahor I 91	Terah 62
2060 BC	2060 BC	Noah was 884	Shem 381	Arpachshad 281	Salah 246	Eber 216	Peleg 182	Reu 152	Serug 120	Nahor I 90	Terah 61
2061 BC	2061 BC	Noah was 883	Shem 380	Arpachshad 280	Salah 245	Eber 215	Peleg 181	Reu 151	Serug 119	Nahor I 89	Terah 60
2062 BC	2062 BC	Noah was 882	Shem 379	Arpachshad 279	Salah 244	Eber 214	Peleg 180	Reu 150	Serug 118	Nahor I 88	Terah 59
2063 BC	2063 BC	Noah was 881	Shem 378	Arpachshad 278	Salah 243	Eber 213	Peleg 179	Reu 149	Serug 117	Nahor I 87	Terah 58
2064 BC	2064 BC	Noah was 880	Shem 377	Arpachshad 277	Salah 242	Eber 212	Peleg 178	Reu 148	Serug 116	Nahor I 86	Terah 57
	2064 BC – 1986 BC: Twin Dynasty wars in Egypt.										
2065 BC	2065 BC	Noah was 879	Shem 376	Arpachshad 276	Salah 241	Eber 211	Peleg 177	Reu 147	Serug 115	Nahor I 85	Terah 56
2066 BC	2066 BC	Noah was 878	Shem 375	Arpachshad 275	Salah 240	Eber 210	Peleg 176	Reu 146	Serug 114	Nahor I 84	Terah 55
2067 BC	2067 BC	Noah was 877	Shem 374	Arpachshad 274	Salah 239	Eber 209	Peleg 175	Reu 145	Serug 113	Nahor I 83	Terah 54
2068 BC	2068 BC	Noah was 876	Shem 373	Arpachshad 273	Salah 238	Eber 208	Peleg 174	Reu 144	Serug 112	Nahor I 82	Terah 53
2069 BC	2069 BC	Noah was 875	Shem 372	Arpachshad 272	Salah 237	Eber 207	Peleg 173	Reu 143	Serug 111	Nahor I 81	Terah 52
2070 BC	2070 BC	Noah was 874	Shem 371	Arpachshad 271	Salah 236	Eber 206	Peleg 172	Reu 142	Serug 110	Nahor I 80	Terah 51
2071 BC	2071 BC	Noah was 873	Shem 370	Arpachshad 270	Salah 235	Eber 205	Peleg 171	Reu 141	Serug 109	Nahor I 79	Terah 50
	2071 BC: Magh Ithe, first recorded battle in Ireland myths.										
2072 BC	2072 BC	Noah was 872	Shem 369	Arpachshad 269	Salah 234	Eber 204	Peleg 170	Reu 140	Serug 108	Nahor I 78	Terah 49
2073 BC	2073 BC	Noah was 871	Shem 368	Arpachshad 268	Salah 233	Eber 203	Peleg 169	Reu 139	Serug 107	Nahor I 77	Terah 48
2074 BC	2074 BC	Noah was 870	Shem 367	Arpachshad 267	Salah 232	Eber 202	Peleg 168	Reu 138	Serug 106	Nahor I 76	Terah 47
2075 BC	2075 BC	Noah was 869	Shem 366	Arpachshad 266	Salah 231	Eber 201	Peleg 167	Reu 137	Serug 105	Nahor I 75	Terah 46
2076 BC	2076 BC	Noah was 868	Shem 365	Arpachshad 265	Salah 230	Eber 200	Peleg 166	Reu 136	Serug 104	Nahor I 74	Terah 45
2077 BC	2077 BC	Noah was 867	Shem 364	Arpachshad 264	Salah 229	Eber 199	Peleg 165	Reu 135	Serug 103	Nahor I 73	Terah 44
2078 BC	2078 BC	Noah was 866	Shem 363	Arpachshad 263	Salah 228	Eber 198	Peleg 164	Reu 134	Serug 102	Nahor I 72	Terah 43
2079 BC	2079 BC	Noah was 865	Shem 362	Arpachshad 262	Salah 227	Eber 197	Peleg 163	Reu 133	Serug 101	Nahor I 71	Terah 42
2080 BC	2080 BC	Noah was 864	Shem 361	Arpachshad 261	Salah 226	Eber 196	Peleg 162	Reu 132	Serug 100	Nahor I 70	Terah 41
	2080 BC: Ninth Dynasty wars in Egypt.										
2081 BC	2081 BC	Noah was 863	Shem 360	Arpachshad 260	Salah 225	Eber 195	Peleg 161	Reu 131	Serug 99	Nahor I 69	Terah 40

2082 BC	2082 BC	Noah was 862	Shem 359	Arpachshad 259	Salah 224	Eber 194	Peleg 160	Reu 130	Serug 98	Nahor I 68	Terah 39
2083 BC	2083 BC	Noah was 861	Shem 358	Arpachshad 258	Salah 223	Eber 193	Peleg 159	Reu 129	Serug 97	Nahor I 67	Terah 38
2084 BC	2084 BC	Noah was 860	Shem 357	Arpachshad 257	Salah 222	Eber 192	Peleg 158	Reu 128	Serug 96	Nahor I 66	Terah 37
2085 BC	2085 BC	Noah was 859	Shem 356	Arpachshad 256	Salah 221	Eber 191	Peleg 157	Reu 127	Serug 95	Nahor I 65	Terah 36
2086 BC	2086 BC	Noah was 858	Shem 355	Arpachshad 255	Salah 220	Eber 190	Peleg 156	Reu 126	Serug 94	Nahor I 64	Terah 35
2087 BC	2087 BC	Noah was 857	Shem 354	Arpachshad 254	Salah 219	Eber 189	Peleg 155	Reu 125	Serug 93	Nahor I 63	Terah 34
2088 BC	2088 BC	Noah was 856	Shem 353	Arpachshad 253	Salah 218	Eber 188	Peleg 154	Reu 124	Serug 92	Nahor I 62	Terah 33
2089 BC	2089 BC	Noah was 855	Shem 352	Arpachshad 252	Salah 217	Eber 187	Peleg 153	Reu 123	Serug 91	Nahor I 61	Terah 32
2090 BC	2090 BC	Noah was 854	Shem 351	Arpachshad 251	Salah 216	Eber 186	Peleg 152	Reu 122	Serug 90	Nahor I 60	Terah 31
2091 BC	2091 BC	Noah was 853	Shem 350	Arpachshad 250	Salah 215	Eber 185	Peleg 151	Reu 121	Serug 89	Nahor I 59	Terah 30
2092 BC	2092 BC	Noah was 852	Shem 349	Arpachshad 249	Salah 214	Eber 184	Peleg 150	Reu 120	Serug 88	Nahor I 58	Terah 29
2093 BC	2093 BC	Noah was 851	Shem 348	Arpachshad 248	Salah 213	Eber 183	Peleg 149	Reu 119	Serug 87	Nahor I 57	Terah 28
2094 BV	2094 BC	Noah was 850	Shem 347	Arpachshad 247	Salah 212	Eber 182	Peleg 148	Reu 118	Serug 86	Nahor I 56	Terah 27
2095 BC	2095 BC	Noah was 849	Shem 346	Arpachshad 246	Salah 211	Eber 181	Peleg 147	Reu 117	Serug 85	Nahor I 55	Terah 26
2096 BC	2096 BC	Noah was 848	Shem 345	Arpachshad 245	Salah 210	Eber 180	Peleg 146	Reu 116	Serug 84	Nahor I 54	Terah 25
2097 BC	2097 BC	Noah was 847	Shem 344	Arpachshad 244	Salah 209	Eber 179	Peleg 145	Reu 115	Serug 83	Nahor I 53	Terah 24
2098 BC	2098 BC	Noah was 846	Shem 343	Arpachshad 243	Salah 208	Eber 178	Peleg 144	Reu 114	Serug 82	Nahor I 52	Terah 23
2099 BC	2099 BC	Noah was 845	Shem 342	Arpachshad 242	Salah 207	Eber 177	Peleg 143	Reu 113	Serug 81	Nahor I 51	Terah 22
2100 BC	2100 BC	Noah was 844	Shem 341	Arpachshad 241	Selah 206	Eber 176	Peleg 142	Reu 112	Serug 80	Nahor I 50	Terah 21
	2100 BC—Earliest extant law code in Mesopotamia, the Code of Ur-Nammu										
	The oldest known Egyptian sidereal clocks, from about 2100 BC, are often seen in the form of a diagonal scheme: decan diagrams (Pogo 1932). Senmut “moved” such schemes from the inside of a coffin lid, their usual place in a tomb, and in an extended version placed them onto the ceiling panel. Senmut simply listed the decans themselves without the complicated diagonal diagram, but added more components producing a complete map of the firmament with planets and constellations.										
2101 BC	2101 BC	Noah was 843	Shem 340	Arpachshad 240	Salah 205	Eber 175	Peleg 141	Reu 111	Serug 79	Nahor I 49	Terah 20
2102 BC	2102 BC	Noah was 842	Shem 339	Arpachshad 239	Salah 204	Eber 174	Peleg 140	Reu 110	Serug 78	Nahor I 48	Terah 19
2103 BC	2103 BC	Noah was 841	Shem 338	Arpachshad 238	Salah 203	Eber 173	Peleg 139	Reu 109	Serug 77	Nahor I 47	Terah 18
2104 BC	2104 BC	Noah was 840	Shem 337	Arpachshad 237	Salah 202	Eber 172	Peleg 138	Reu 108	Serug 76	Nahor I 46	Terah 17
2105 BC	2105 BC	Noah was 839	Shem 336	Arpachshad 236	Salah 201	Eber 171	Peleg 137	Reu 107	Serug 75	Nahor I 45	Terah 16
2106 BC	2106 BC	Noah was 838	Shem 335	Arpachshad 235	Salah 200	Eber 170	Peleg 136	Reu 106	Serug 74	Nahor I 44	Terah 15
2107 BC	2107 BC	Noah was 837	Shem 334	Arpachshad 234	Salah 199	Eber 169	Peleg 135	Reu 105	Serug 73	Nahor I 43	Terah 14
2108 BC	2108 BC	Noah was 836	Shem 333	Arpachshad 233	Salah 198	Eber 168	Peleg 134	Reu 104	Serug 72	Nahor I 42	Terah 13
2109 BC	2109 BC	Noah was 835	Shem 332	Arpachshad 232	Salah 197	Eber 167	Peleg 133	Reu 103	Serug 71	Nahor I 41	Terah 12
2110 BC	2110 BC	Noah was 834	Shem 331	Arpachshad 231	Salah 196	Eber 166	Peleg 132	Reu 102	Serug 70	Nahor I 40	Terah 11
2111 BC	2111 BC	Noah was 833	Shem 330	Arpachshad 230	Salah 195	Eber 165	Peleg 131	Reu 101	Serug 69	Nahor I 39	Terah 10
2112 BC	2112 BC	Noah was 832	Shem 329	Arpachshad 229	Salah 194	Eber 164	Peleg 130	Reu 100	Serug 68	Nahor I 38	Terah 9
2113 BC	2113 BC	Noah was 831	Shem 328	Arpachshad 228	Salah 193	Eber 163	Peleg 129	Reu 99	Serug 67	Nahor I 37	Terah 8
2114 BC	2114 BC	Noah was 830	Shem 327	Arpachshad 227	Salah 192	Eber 162	Peleg 128	Reu 98	Serug 66	Nahor I 36	Terah 7
2115 BC	Destruction of Akkad by the Guti. Around 2150 BC, the Guti, which originally inhabited the Zagros Mountains, defeated the demoralized Akkadian army, took Akkad, and destroyed it around 2115 BC										
	2115 BC	Noah was 829	Shem 326	Arpachshad 226	Salah 191	Eber 161	Peleg 127	Reu 97	Serug 65	Nahor I 35	Terah 6
2116 BC	2116 BC – 2110 BC: Uruk–Gutian war.										
	2116 BC	Noah was 828	Shem 325	Arpachshad 225	Salah 190	Eber 160	Peleg 126	Reu 96	Serug 64	Nahor I 34	Terah 5
2117 BC	2117 BC	Noah was 827	Shem 324	Arpachshad 224	Salah 189	Eber 159	Peleg 125	Reu 95	Serug 63	Nahor I 33	Terah 4
2118 BC	2118 BC	Noah was 826	Shem 323	Arpachshad 223	Salah 188	Eber 158	Peleg 124	Reu 94	Serug 62	Nahor I 32	Terah 3

	Genetic studies on the Sumerians: it has been found that Y-DNA Haplogroup J2 originated in Northern Iraq. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sumer										
2119 BC	2119 BC	Noah was 825	Shem 322	Arpachshad 222	Salah 187	Eber 157	Peleg 123	Reu 93	Serug 61	Nahor I 31	Terah 2
2120 BC	2120 BC	Noah was 824	Shem 321	Arpachshad 221	Salah 186	Eber 156	Peleg 122	Reu 92	Serug 60	Nahor I 30	Terah 1
2121 BC Terah is born to Nahor I at 29	2121 BC: Terah was born in 2121, he died at the age of 205 in 1916 BC. Terah was born to Nahor I, at the age of 29. [Gen 11:24] Abram was 75 years old when he left Haran shortly after Terah died. {205 - 75 = 130. Therefore 2121 - 130 = 1991 = Abram born}. Terah lived in the city of Ur, in the land of Shinar (near modern Kuwait). He worshiped the moon-god Nanna (also called Sin) [Josh 24:2].										
	2121 BC: Noah was 823 / Shem 320 / Arphaxad 220 / Salah 185 / Eber 155 / Peleg 121 / Reu 91 / Serug 59 / Nahor I 29										
2122 BC	2124 BC	Noah was 822	Shem 319	Arpachshad 219	Salah 184	Eber 154	Peleg 120	Reu 90	Serug 46	Nahor I 28	
2123 BC	2124 BC	Noah was 821	Shem 318	Arpachshad 218	Salah 183	Eber 153	Peleg 119	Reu 89	Serug 45	Nahor I 27	
2124 BC	2124 BC	Noah was 820	Shem 317	Arpachshad 217	Salah 182	Eber 152	Peleg 118	Reu 88	Serug 44	Nahor I 26	
	2124 BC: Gudea, the ruler (ensi) of the city of Lagash, died. ▼										
2125 BC	2125 BC	Noah was 819	Shem 316	Arpachshad 216	Salah 181	Eber 151	Peleg 117	Reu 87	Serug 55	Nahor I 25	
2126 BC	2126 BC	Noah was 818	Shem 315	Arpachshad 215	Salah 180	Eber 150	Peleg 116	Reu 86	Serug 54	Nahor I 24	
2127 BC	2127 BC	Noah was 817	Shem 314	Arpachshad 214	Salah 179	Eber 149	Peleg 115	Reu 85	Serug 53	Nahor I 23	
2128 BC	2128 BC	Noah was 816	Shem 313	Arpachshad 213	Salah 178	Eber 148	Peleg 114	Reu 84	Serug 52	Nahor I 22	
2129 BC	2129 BC	Noah was 815	Shem 312	Arpachshad 212	Salah 177	Eber 147	Peleg 113	Reu 83	Serug 51	Nahor I 21	
2130 BC	2130 BC	Noah was 814	Shem 311	Arpachshad 211	Salah 176	Eber 146	Peleg 112	Reu 82	Serug 50	Nahor I 20	
2131 BC	2131 BC	Noah was 813	Shem 310	Arpachshad 210	Salah 175	Eber 145	Peleg 111	Reu 81	Serug 49	Nahor I 19	
2132 BC	2132 BC	Noah was 812	Shem 309	Arpachshad 209	Salah 174	Eber 144	Peleg 110	Reu 80	Serug 48	Nahor I 18	
2133 BC	2133 BC	Noah was 811	Shem 308	Arpachshad 208	Salah 173	Eber 143	Peleg 109	Reu 79	Serug 47	Nahor I 17	
2134 BC	2134 BC	Noah was 810	Shem 307	Arpachshad 207	Salah 172	Eber 142	Peleg 108	Reu 78	Serug 46	Nahor I 16	
2135 BC	2135 BC	Noah was 809	Shem 306	Arpachshad 206	Salah 171	Eber 141	Peleg 107	Reu 77	Serug 45	Nahor I 15	
2136 BC	2136 BC	Noah was 808	Shem 305	Arpachshad 205	Salah 170	Eber 140	Peleg 106	Reu 76	Serug 44	Nahor I 14	
2137 BC	2137 BC	Noah was 807	Shem 304	Arpachshad 204	Salah 169	Eber 139	Peleg 105	Reu 75	Serug 43	Nahor I 13	
	Oct 22, 2137 BC: The earliest record of a solar eclipse comes from ancient Chinese history. Identifications of this event have varied from 2165 – 1948 BC, though the favoured date is October 22, 2137 BC. Ancient Chinese astronomy was primarily a governmental activity. It was the astronomer's role to keep track of solar, lunar and planetary motions and explain what they meant to the ruling emperor. The royal astronomers Ho and Hi dedicated too much of their time to consuming alcohol and failed to predict a forthcoming eclipse. Ho and Hi were hung.										
2138 BC	2138 BC: Babylon: A solar eclipse on 9 May and a lunar eclipse on 24 May occurred and are believed to be the double eclipse that took place 23 years after the ascension of king Shulgi of Babylon by those holding to the long chronology.										
	2138 BC	Noah was 806	Shem 303	Arpachshad 203	Salah 168	Eber 138	Peleg 104	Reu 74	Serug 42	Nahor I 12	
2139 BC	2139 BC	Noah was 805	Shem 302	Arpachshad 202	Salah 167	Eber 137	Peleg 103	Reu 73	Serug 41	Nahor I 11	
2140 BC	2140 BC	Noah was 804	Shem 301	Arpachshad 201	Salah 166	Eber 136	Peleg 102	Reu 72	Serug 40	Nahor I 10	
2141 BC	2141 BC	Noah was 803	Shem 300	Arpachshad 200	Salah 165	Eber 135	Peleg 101	Reu 71	Serug 39	Nahor I 9	
2142 BC	2142 BC	Noah was 802	Shem 299	Arpachshad 199	Salah 164	Eber 134	Peleg 100	Reu 70	Serug 38	Nahor I 8	
2143 BC	2143 BC	Noah was 801	Shem 298	Arpachshad 198	Salah 163	Eber 133	Peleg 99	Reu 69	Serug 37	Nahor I 7	
2144 BC	c. 2144 BC: Gudea ▲, the ruler (ensi) of the city of Lagash, started to reign.										
	2144 BC	Noah was 800	Shem 297	Arpachshad 197	Salah 162	Eber 132	Peleg 98	Reu 68	Serug 36	Nahor I 6	
2145 BC	2145 BC	Noah was 799	Shem 296	Arpachshad 196	Salah 161	Eber 131	Peleg 97	Reu 67	Serug 35	Nahor I 5	
2146 BC	2146 BC	Noah was 798	Shem 295	Arpachshad 195	Salah 160	Eber 130	Peleg 96	Reu 66	Serug 34	Nahor I 4	

2147 BC	2147 BC	Noah was 797	Shem 294	Arpachshad 194	Salah 159	Eber 129	Peleg 95	Reu 65	Serug 33	Nahor I 3
2148 BC	2148 BC	Noah was 796	Shem 293	Arpachshad 193	Salah 158	Eber 128	Peleg 94	Reu 64	Serug 32	Nahor I 2
2149 BC	2149 BC	Noah was 795	Shem 292	Arpachshad 192	Salah 157	Eber 127	Peleg 93	Reu 63	Serug 31	Nahor I 1
2150 BC	c. 2150 BC: Lagash.									
Nahor I is born to Serug at 30	2150 BC: Nahor I, was born to Serug at the age of 30. [Gen 11:22]									
	2150 BC: Noah was 794 / Shem 291 / Arphaxad 191 / Salah 156 / Eber 126 / Peleg 92 / Reu 62 / Serug 30									
	~2150 BC, the Gutti, original inhabitants of the Zagros Mountains, defeated the demoralized Akkadian army, took Akkad.									
2151 BC	2151 BC	Noah was 793	Shem 290	Arpachshad 190	Salah 155	Eber 125	Peleg 91	Reu 61	Serug 29	
2152 BC	2152 BC	Noah was 792	Shem 289	Arpachshad 189	Salah 154	Eber 124	Peleg 90	Reu 60	Serug 28	
2153 BC	2153 BC	Noah was 791	Shem 288	Arpachshad 188	Salah 153	Eber 123	Peleg 89	Reu 59	Serug 27	
2154 BC	2154 BC	Noah was 790	Shem 287	Arpachshad 187	Salah 152	Eber 122	Peleg 88	Reu 58	Serug 26	
2155 BC	2155 BC	Noah was 789	Shem 286	Arpachshad 186	Salah 151	Eber 121	Peleg 87	Reu 57	Serug 25	
2156 BC	2156 BC	Noah was 788	Shem 285	Arpachshad 185	Salah 150	Eber 120	Peleg 86	Reu 56	Serug 24	
2157 BC	2157 BC	Noah was 787	Shem 284	Arpachshad 184	Salah 149	Eber 119	Peleg 85	Reu 55	Serug 23	
2158 BC	2158 BC	Noah was 786	Shem 283	Arpachshad 183	Salah 148	Eber 118	Peleg 84	Reu 54	Serug 22	
2159 BC	2159 BC	Noah was 785	Shem 282	Arpachshad 182	Salah 147	Eber 117	Peleg 83	Reu 53	Serug 21	
2160 BC	2160 BC: Egypt: Pharaoh Neferirkara died ▼. End of Eighth Dynasty, start of Ninth Dynasty. Pharaoh Neferkare ▲ started to reign.									
	2160 BC: Beginning of Middle Minoan period in Crete.									
	2160 BC	Noah was 784	Shem 281	Arpachshad 181	Salah 146	Eber 116	Peleg 82	Reu 52	Serug 20	
2161 BC	2161 BC	Noah was 783	Shem 280	Arpachshad 180	Salah 145	Eber 115	Peleg 81	Reu 51	Serug 19	
2162 BC	2162 BC	Noah was 782	Shem 279	Arpachshad 179	Salah 144	Eber 114	Peleg 80	Reu 50	Serug 18	
2163 BC	2163 BC	Noah was 781	Shem 278	Arpachshad 178	Salah 143	Eber 113	Peleg 79	Reu 49	Serug 17	
2164 BC	2164 BC	Noah was 780	Shem 277	Arpachshad 177	Salah 142	Eber 112	Peleg 78	Reu 48	Serug 16	
2165 BC	2165 BC	Noah was 779	Shem 276	Arpachshad 176	Salah 141	Eber 111	Peleg 77	Reu 47	Serug 15	
2166 BC	2166 BC	Noah was 778	Shem 275	Arpachshad 175	Salah 140	Eber 110	Peleg 76	Reu 46	Serug 14	
2167 BC	2167 BC	Noah was 777	Shem 274	Arpachshad 174	Salah 139	Eber 109	Peleg 75	Reu 45	Serug 13	
2168 BC	2168 BC	Noah was 776	Shem 273	Arpachshad 173	Salah 138	Eber 108	Peleg 74	Reu 44	Serug 12	
2169 BC	2169 BC	Noah was 775	Shem 272	Arpachshad 172	Salah 137	Eber 107	Peleg 73	Reu 43	Serug 11	
2170 BC	2170 BC	Noah was 774	Shem 271	Arpachshad 171	Salah 136	Eber 106	Peleg 72	Reu 42	Serug 10	
2171 BC	2171 BC	Noah was 773	Shem 270	Arpachshad 170	Salah 135	Eber 105	Peleg 71	Reu 41	Serug 9	
2172 BC	2172 BC	Noah was 772	Shem 269	Arpachshad 169	Salah 134	Eber 104	Peleg 70	Reu 40	Serug 8	
2173 BC	2173 BC	Noah was 771	Shem 268	Arpachshad 168	Salah 133	Eber 103	Peleg 69	Reu 39	Serug 7	
	2173 BC: Egypt: End of Seventh Dynasty, start of Eighth Dynasty.									
2174 BC	2174 BC	Noah was 770	Shem 267	Arpachshad 167	Salah 132	Eber 102	Peleg 68	Reu 38	Serug 6	
2175 BC	2175 BC	Noah was 769	Shem 266	Arpachshad 166	Salah 131	Eber 101	Peleg 67	Reu 37	Serug 5	
2176 BC	2176 BC	Noah was 768	Shem 265	Arpachshad 165	Salah 130	Eber 100	Peleg 66	Reu 36	Serug 4	
2177 BC	2177 BC	Noah was 767	Shem 264	Arpachshad 164	Salah 129	Eber 99	Peleg 65	Reu 35	Serug 3	
2178 BC	2178 BC	Noah was 766	Shem 263	Arpachshad 163	Salah 128	Eber 98	Peleg 64	Reu 34	Serug 2	
2179 BC	2179 BC	Noah was 765	Shem 262	Arpachshad 162	Salah 127	Eber 97	Peleg 63	Reu 33	Serug 1	
2180 BC	2180 BC: Serug was born to Reu at the age of 32. [Gen 11:20]									
Serug is born to Reu at 32	2180 BC: Noah was 764 / Shem 261 / Arphaxad 161 / Salah 126 / Eber 96 / Peleg 62 / Reu 32									
2181 BC	2181 BC	Noah was 763	Shem 260	Arpachshad 160	Salah 116	Eber 95	Peleg 61	Reu 31		
2182 BC	2182 BC	Noah was 762	Shem 259	Arpachshad 159	Salah 115	Eber 94	Peleg 60	Reu 30		

2183 BC	2183 BC	Noah was 761	Shem 258	Arpachshad 158	Salah 114	Eber 93	Peleg 59	Reu 29
2184 BC	2184 BC	Noah was 760	Shem 257	Arpachshad 157	Salah 113	Eber 92	Peleg 58	Reu 28
2185 BC	2185 BC	Noah was 759	Shem 256	Arpachshad 156	Salah 112	Eber 91	Peleg 57	Reu 27
2186 BC	2186 BC	Noah was 758	Shem 255	Arpachshad 155	Salah 111	Eber 90	Peleg 56	Reu 26
2187 BC	2187 BC	Noah was 757	Shem 254	Arpachshad 154	Salah 110	Eber 89	Peleg 55	Reu 25
2188 BC	2188 BC	Noah was 756	Shem 253	Arpachshad 153	Salah 109	Eber 88	Peleg 54	Reu 24
2189 BC	2189 BC	Noah was 755	Shem 252	Arpachshad 152	Salah 108	Eber 87	Peleg 53	Reu 23
2190 BC	2190 BC	Noah was 754	Shem 251	Arpachshad 151	Salah 107	Eber 86	Peleg 52	Reu 22
2191 BC	2191 BC	Noah was 753	Shem 250	Arpachshad 150	Salah 106	Eber 85	Peleg 51	Reu 21
2192 BC	2192 BC	Noah was 752	Shem 249	Arpachshad 149	2200-2192 BC" The 4.2 kiloyear BP aridification event was one of the most severe climatic events of the Holocene period.			
2193 BC	2193 BC	Noah was 751	Shem 248	Arpachshad 148				
2194 BC	2194 BC	Noah was 750	Shem 247	Arpachshad 147				
2195 BC	2195 BC	Noah was 749	Shem 246	Arpachshad 146				
2196 BC	2196 BC	Noah was 748	Shem 245	Arpachshad 145				
2197 BC	2197 BC	Noah was 747	Shem 244	Arpachshad 144				
2198 BC	2198 BC	Noah was 746	Shem 243	Arpachshad 143				
2199 BC	2199 BC	Noah was 745	Shem 242	Arpachshad 142				
2200 BC	2200 BC	Noah was 744	Shem 241	Arpachshad 141				
2201 BC	2201 BC	Noah was 743	Shem 240	Arpachshad 140	Salah 105	Eber 75	Peleg 41	Reu 11
2202 BC	2202 BC	Noah was 742	Shem 239	Arpachshad 139	Salah 104	Eber 74	Peleg 40	Reu 10
2203 BC	2203 BC	Noah was 741	Shem 238	Arpachshad 138	Salah 103	Eber 73	Peleg 39	Reu 9
2204 BC	2204 BC	Noah was 740	Shem 237	Arpachshad 137	Salah 102	Eber 72	Peleg 38	Reu 8
2205 BC	2205 BC	Noah was 739	Shem 236	Arpachshad 136	Salah 101	Eber 71	Peleg 37	Reu 7
2206 BC	2206 BC	Noah was 738	Shem 235	Arpachshad 135	Salah 100	Eber 70	Peleg 36	Reu 6
2207 BC	2207 BC	Noah was 737	Shem 234	Arpachshad 134	Salah 99	Eber 69	Peleg 35	Reu 5
2208 BC	2208 BC	Noah was 736	Shem 233	Arpachshad 133	Salah 98	Eber 68	Peleg 34	Reu 4
2209 BC	2209 BC	Noah was 735	Shem 232	Arpachshad 132	Salah 97	Eber 67	Peleg 33	Reu 3
2210 BC	2210 BC	Noah was 734	Shem 231	Arpachshad 131	Salah 96	Eber 66	Peleg 32	Reu 2
2211 BC	2211 BC	Noah was 733	Shem 230	Arpachshad 130	Salah 95	Eber 65	Peleg 31	Reu 1
2212 BC	2212 BC: Reu is born to Peleg at 30 yrs of age.							
	2212 BC: Noah was 732 / Shem 229 / Arphaxad 129 / Salah 94 / Eber 64 / Peleg 30							
2213 BC	2213 BC	Noah was 731	Shem 228	Arpachshad 128	Salah 93	Eber 63	Peleg 29	
2214 BC	2214 BC	Noah was 730	Shem 227	Arpachshad 127	Salah 92	Eber 62	Peleg 28	
2215 BC	2215 BC	Noah was 729	Shem 226	Arpachshad 126	Salah 91	Eber 61	Peleg 27	
2216 BC	2216 BC	Noah was 728	Shem 225	Arpachshad 125	Salah 90	Eber 60	Peleg 26	
2217 BC	2217 BC	Noah was 727	Shem 224	Arpachshad 124	Salah 89	Eber 59	Peleg 25	
2218 BC	2218 BC	Noah was 726	Shem 223	Arpachshad 123	Salah 88	Eber 58	Peleg 24	
2219 BC	2219 BC	Noah was 725	Shem 222	Arpachshad 122	Salah 87	Eber 57	Peleg 23	
2220 BC	2220 BC	Noah was 724	Shem 221	Arpachshad 121	Salah 86	Eber 56	Peleg 22	
2221 BC	2221 BC	Noah was 723	Shem 220	Arpachshad 120	Salah 85	Eber 55	Peleg 21	
2222 BC	2222 BC	Noah was 722	Shem 219	Arpachshad 119	Salah 84	Eber 54	Peleg 20	
2223 BC	2223 BC	Noah was 721	Shem 218	Arpachshad 118	Salah 83	Eber 53	Peleg 19	
2224 BC	2224 BC	Noah was 720	Shem 217	Arpachshad 117	Salah 82	Eber 52	Peleg 18	
2225 BC	2225 BC	Noah was 719	Shem 216	Arpachshad 116	Salah 81	Eber 51	Peleg 17	

2226 BC	2226 BC	Noah was 718	Shem 215	Arpachshad 115	Salah 80	Eber 50	Peleg 16
2227 BC	2227 BC	Noah was 717	Shem 214	Arpachshad 114	Salah 79	Eber 49	Peleg 15
2228 BC	2228 BC	Noah was 716	Shem 213	Arpachshad 113	Salah 78	Eber 48	Peleg 14
2229 BC	2229 BC	Noah was 715	Shem 212	Arpachshad 112	Salah 77	Eber 47	Peleg 13
2230 BC	2230 BC: Elamite King (Iraq) Shutruk-Nakhkhunte gains victory over King Santuni of the Lullubi tribe. (The Stele of victory of Naram-Sin was brought to Susa by the Elamite King Shutruk-Nakhkhunte as part of the booty of Sippar.)						
	2230 BC	Noah was 714	Shem 211	Arpachshad 111	Salah 76	Eber 46	Peleg 12
2231 BC	2231 BC	Noah was 713	Shem 210	Arpachshad 110	Salah 75	Eber 45	Peleg 11
2232 BC	2232 BC	Noah was 712	Shem 209	Arpachshad 109	Salah 74	Eber 44	Peleg 10
2233 BC	2233 BC	Noah was 711	Shem 208	Arpachshad 108	Salah 73	Eber 43	Peleg 9
2234 BC	2234 BC	Noah was 710	Shem 207	Arpachshad 107	Salah 72	Eber 42	Peleg 8
2235 BC	2235 BC	Noah was 709	Shem 206	Arpachshad 106	Salah 71	Eber 41	Peleg 7
2236 BC	2236 BC	Noah was 708	Shem 205	Arpachshad 105	Salah 70	Eber 40	Peleg 6
2237 BC The Tower of Babel	2237 AD: The building of the Tower of Babel 106 years after the flood.						
	Ussher, James. The Annals of the World, Larry Pierce, ed. Green Forest, AR: Master Books, 2003: makes an argument that the Babel Incident took place five years following the birth year of Peleg and 106 years after the flood:						
	2237 BC	Noah was 707	Shem 204	Arpachshad 104	Year 5 after the birth of Peleg.		
2238 BC	2238 BC	Noah was 706	Shem 203	Arpachshad 103	Year 4 after the birth of Peleg.		
2239 BC	2239 BC	Noah was 705	Shem 202	Arpachshad 102	Year 3 after the birth of Peleg.		
2240 BC	2240 BC	Noah was 704	Shem 201	Arpachshad 101	Year 2 after the birth of Peleg.		
2241 BC	2241 BC	Noah was 703	Shem 200	Arpachshad 100	Year 1 after the birth of Peleg.		
2242 BC	2242 AD: Peleg is born to Eber at 34 years of age.						
	2242 BC: Noah was 702 / Shem 199 / Arphaxad 99 / Salah 64 / Eber 34 and the birth of Peleg						
	It is now 101 years after the Flood.						
2243 BC	2243 BC	Noah was 701	Shem 198	Arpachshad 98	Salah 63	Eber 33	
2244 BC	2244 BC	Noah was 700	Shem 197	Arpachshad 97	Salah 62	Eber 32	
2245 BC	2245 BC	Noah was 699	Shem 196	Arpachshad 96	Salah 61	Eber 31	
2246 BC	2246 BC	Noah was 698	Shem 195	Arpachshad 95	Salah 60	Eber 30	
2247 BC	2247 BC	Noah was 697	Shem 194	Arpachshad 94	Salah 59	Eber 29	
2248 BC	2248 BC	Noah was 696	Shem 193	Arpachshad 93	Salah 58	Eber 28	
2249 BC	2249 BC	Noah was 695	Shem 192	Arpachshad 92	Salah 57	Eber 27	
2250 BC	2250 BC	Noah was 694	Shem 191	Arpachshad 91	Salah 56	Eber 26	
2251 BC	2251 BC	Noah was 693	Shem 190	Arpachshad 90	Salah 55	Eber 25	
2252 BC	2252 BC	Noah was 692	Shem 189	Arpachshad 89	Salah 54	Eber 24	
2253 BC	2253 BC	Noah was 691	Shem 188	Arpachshad 88	Salah 53	Eber 23	
2254 BC	2254 BC	Noah was 690	Shem 187	Arpachshad 87	Salah 52	Eber 22	
2255 BC	2255 BC	Noah was 689	Shem 186	Arpachshad 86	Salah 51	Eber 21	
2256 BC	2256 BC	Noah was 688	Shem 185	Arpachshad 85	Salah 50	Eber 20	
2257 BC	2257 BC	Noah was 687	Shem 184	Arpachshad 84	Salah 49	Eber 19	
2258 BC	2258 BC	Noah was 686	Shem 183	Arpachshad 83	Salah 48	Eber 18	
2259 BC	2259 BC	Noah was 685	Shem 182	Arpachshad 82	Salah 47	Eber 17	
2260 BC	2260 BC	Noah was 684	Shem 181	Arpachshad 81	Salah 46	Eber 16	
2261 BC	2261 BC	Noah was 683	Shem 180	Arpachshad 80	Salah 45	Eber 15	

2262 BC	2262 BC	Noah was 682	Shem 179	Arpachshad 79	Salah 44	Eber 14
2263 BC	2263 BC	Noah was 681	Shem 178	Arpachshad 78	Salah 43	Eber 13
2264 BC	2264 BC	Noah was 680	Shem 177	Arpachshad 77	Salah 42	Eber 12
2265 BC	2265 BC	Noah was 679	Shem 176	Arpachshad 76	Salah 41	Eber 11
2266 BC	2266 BC	Noah was 678	Shem 175	Arpachshad 75	Salah 40	Eber 10
2267 BC	2267 BC	Noah was 677	Shem 174	Arpachshad 74	Salah 39	Eber 9
2268 BC	2268 BC	Noah was 676	Shem 173	Arpachshad 73	Salah 38	Eber 8
2269 BC	2269 BC	Noah was 675	Shem 172	Arpachshad 72	Salah 37	Eber 7
2270 BC	2270 BC	Noah was 674	Shem 171	Arpachshad 71	Salah 36	Eber 6
2271 BC	2271 BC	Noah was 673	Shem 170	Arpachshad 70	Salah 35	Eber 5
2272 BC	2272 BC	Noah was 672	Shem 169	Arpachshad 69	Salah 34	Eber 4
2273 BC	2273 BC	Noah was 671	Shem 168	Arpachshad 68	Salah 33	Eber 3
2274 BC	2274 BC	Noah was 670	Shem 167	Arpachshad 67	Salah 32	Eber 2
2275 BC	2275 BC	Noah was 669	Shem 166	Arpachshad 66	Salah 31	Eber 1
2276 BC Eber is born	2276 BC: Eber was born to Salah at the age of 30. [Gen 11:14]					
	2276 BC: Noah was 668 / Shem 165 / Arphaxad 65 / Salah 30					
2277 BC	2277 BC	Noah was 667	Shem was 164	Arpachshad 64	Salah 29	
2278 BC	2278 BC	Noah was 666	Shem was 163	Arpachshad 63	Salah 28	
2279 BC	2279 BC	Noah was 665	Shem was 162	Arpachshad 62	Salah 27	
2280 BC	2280 BC	Noah was 664	Shem was 161	Arpachshad 61	Salah 26	
2281 BC	2281 BC	Noah was 663	Shem was 160	Arpachshad 60	Salah 25	
2282 BC	2282 BC	Noah was 662	Shem was 159	Arpachshad 59	AS MEN SPREAD OVER THE FACE OF THE EARTH THE STORY OF THE GLOBAL FLOOD SPREADS WITH THEM TAKING ON NEW AND DIFFERENT FORMS OF THE SAME EVENT: http://www.nwcreation.net/noahlegends.html South America Inca During the period of time called the Pachachama people became very evil. They got so busy coming up with and performing evil deeds they neglected the gods. Only those in the high Andes remained uncorrupted. Two brothers who lived in the highlands noticed their llamas acting strangely. They asked the llamas why and were told that the stars had told the llamas that a great flood was coming. This flood would destroy all the life on earth. The brothers took their families and flocks into a cave on the high mountains. It started to rain and continued for four months. As the water rose the mountain grew keeping its top above the water. Eventually the rain stopped and the waters receded. The mountain returned to its original height. The shepherds repopulated the earth. The llamas remembered the flood and that is why they prefer to live in the highland areas.	
2283 BC	2283 BC	Noah was 661	Shem was 158	Arpachshad 58		
2284 BC	2284 BC	Noah was 660	Shem was 157	Arpachshad 57		
2285 BC	2285 BC	Noah was 659	Shem was 156	Arpachshad 56		
2286 BC	2286 BC	Noah was 658	Shem was 155	Arpachshad 55		
	Babylon: Dynasty of Chaldean kings 2286 ▲ http://www.bible-history.com/faussets/B/Babel/					
2287 BC	2287 BC	Noah was 657	Shem was 154	Arpachshad 54		
2288 BC	2288 BC	Noah was 656	Shem was 153	Arpachshad 53		
2289 BC	2289 BC	Noah was 655	Shem was 152	Arpachshad 52		
2290 BC	2290 BC	Noah was 654	Shem was 151	Arpachshad 51		
2291 BC	2291 BC	Noah was 653	Shem was 150	Arpachshad 50		

					Delaware Indians - In the pristine age, the world lived at peace; but an evil spirit came and caused a great flood. The earth was submerged. A few persons had taken refuge on the back of a turtle, so old that his shell had collected moss. A loon flew over their heads and was entreated to dive beneath the water and bring up land. It found only a bottomless sea. Then the bird flew far away, came back with a small portion of earth in its bill, and guided the tortoise to a place where there was a spot of dry land.
2292 BC	2292 BC	Noah was 652 Salah 14	Shem was 149	Arpachshad 49	United States The Ojibwe natives who have lived in Minnesota USA since approximately 1400AD also have a creation and flood story that closely parallels the Biblical account. "There came a time when the harmonious way of life did not continue. Men and women disrespected each other, families quarreled and soon villages began arguing back and forth. This saddened Gitchie Manido [the Creator] greatly, but he waited. Finally, when it seemed there was no hope left, Creator decided to purify Mother Earth through the use of water. The water came, flooding the Earth, catching all of creation off guard. All but a few of each living thing survived." Then it tells how Waynaboozhoo survived by floating on a log in the water with various animals. Ojibwe - Ancient native American creation story tells of world wide flood.
2293 BC	2293 BC	Noah was 651 Salah 13	Shem was 148	Arpachshad 48	
2294 BC	2294 BC	Noah was 650 Salah 12	Shem was 147	Arpachshad 47	
2295 BC	2295 BC	Noah was 649 Salah 11	Shem was 146	Arpachshad 46	
2296 BC	2296 BC	Noah was 648 Salah 10	Shem was 145	Arpachshad 45	
2297 BC	2297 BC	Noah was 647 Salah 9	Shem was 144	Arpachshad 44	
2298 BC	2298 BC	Noah was 646 Salah 8	Shem was 143	Arpachshad 43	
2299 BC	2299 BC	Noah was 645 Salah 7	Shem was 142	Arpachshad 42	
2300 BC	2300 BC	Noah was 644 Salah 6	Shem was 141	Arpachshad 41	Aztec A man named Tapi lived a long time ago. Tapi was a very pious man. The creator told Tapi to build a boat that he would live in. He was told that he should take his wife, a pair of every animal that was alive into this boat. Naturally everyone thought he was crazy. Then the rain started and the flood came. The men and animals tried to climb the mountains but the mountains became flooded as well. Finally the rain ended. Tapi decided that the water had dried up when he let a dove loose that did not return.
	The Akkadian Empire—around 2300 B.C. was the first to subsume independent societies into a single state.				
	The Egyptians divided the 360 degrees of the ecliptic into 36 sections of 10 degrees each. This division was known already before 2300 BC. (Star maps in the pyramids)				
2301 BC	2301 BC	Noah was 643 Salah 5	Shem was 140	Arpachshad 40	Mexico The Toltec natives have a legend telling that the original creation lasted for 1716 years, and was destroyed by a flood and only one family survived.
2302 BC	2302 BC	Noah was 642 Salah 4	Shem was 139	Arpachshad 39	
2303 BC	2303 BC	Noah was 641 Salah 3	Shem was 138	Arpachshad 38	
2304 BC	2304 BC	Noah was 640 Salah 2	Shem was 137	Arpachshad 37	Greece A long time ago, perhaps before the golden age was over, humans became proud. This bothered Zeus as they kept getting worse. Finally Zeus decided that he would destroy all humans. Before he did this Prometheus, the creator of humans, warned his human son Deucalion and his wife Pyrrha. Prometheus then placed this couple in a large wooden chest. The rains started and lasted nine days and nights until the whole world was flooded. The only thing that was not flooded was the peaks of Mount Parnassus and Mount Olympus. Mount Olympus is the home of the gods. The wooden chest came to rest on Mount Parnassus. Deucalion and his wife Pyrrha got out and saw that everything was flooded. They lived on provisions from the chest until the waters subsided. At Zeus' instruction they re-populated the earth.
2305 BC	2305 BC	Noah was 639 Salah 1	Shem was 136	Arpachshad 36	
2306 BC Salah is born to Arphaxad at 35	2306 BC: Salah was born to Arphaxad at the age of 35. [Gen 11:12]				
	2306 BC: Noah was 638 / Shem 135				
	Without the covering of water around the earth man's lifespan is shortened.				

					Babylon
2307 BC	2307 BC	Noah was 637	Shem was 134	Arpachshad 34	<p>Gilgamesh met an old man named Utnapishtim, who told him the following story. The gods came to Utnapishtim to warn him about a terrible flood that was coming. They instructed Utnapishtim to destroy his house and build a large ship. The ship was to be 10 dozen cubits high, wide and long. Utnapishtim was to cover the ship with pitch. He was supposed to take male and female animals of all kinds, his wife and family, provisions, etc. into the ship. Once ship was completed the rain began falling intensely. The rain fell for six days and nights. Finally things calmed and the ship settled on the top of Mount Nisir. After the ship had rested for seven days Utnapishtim let loose a dove. Since the land had not dried the dove returned. Next he sent a swallow which also returned. Later he let loose a raven which never returned since the ground had dried. Utnapishtim then left the ship.</p>
2308 BC	2308 BC	Noah was 636	Shem was 133	Arpachshad 33	
2309 BC	2309 BC	Noah was 635	Shem was 132	Arpachshad 32	
2310 BC	2310 BC	Noah was 634	Shem was 131	Arpachshad 31	
2311 BC	2311 BC	Noah was 633	Shem was 130	Arpachshad 30	
2312 BC	2312 BC	Noah was 632	Shem was 129	Arpachshad 29	
2313 BC	2313 BC	Noah was 631	Shem was 128	Arpachshad 28	
2314 BC	2314 BC	Noah was 630	Shem was 127	Arpachshad 27	
2315 BC	2315 BC	Noah was 629	Shem was 126	Arpachshad 26	
2316 BC	2316 BC	Noah was 628	Shem was 125	Arpachshad 25	
2317 BC	2317 BC	Noah was 627	Shem was 124	Arpachshad 24	
2318 BC	2318 BC	Noah was 626	Shem was 123	Arpachshad 23	
2319 BC	2319 BC	Noah was 625	Shem was 122	Arpachshad 22	
2320 BC	2320 BC	Noah was 624	Shem was 121	Arpachshad 21	
2321 BC	2321 BC	Noah was 623	Shem was 120	Arpachshad 20	
2322 BC	2322 BC	Noah was 622	Shem was 119	Arpachshad 19	
2323 BC	2323 BC	Noah was 621	Shem was 118	Arpachshad 18	
2324 BC	2324 BC	Noah was 620	Shem was 117	Arpachshad 17	
2325 BC	2325 BC	Noah was 619	Shem was 116	Arpachshad 16	<p>China</p> <p>The Chinese classic called the Hihking tells about "the family of Fuhi," that was saved from a great flood. This ancient story tells that the entire land was flooded; the mountains and everything, however one family survived in a boat. The Chinese consider this man the father of their civilization. This record indicates that Fuhi, his wife, three sons, and three daughters were the only people that escaped the great flood. It is claimed, that he and his family were the only people alive on earth, and repopulated the world.</p>
2326 BC	2326 BC	Noah was 618	Shem was 115	Arpachshad 15	
2327 BC	2327 BC	Noah was 617	Shem was 114	Arpachshad 14	
2328 BC	2328 BC	Noah was 616	Shem was 113	Arpachshad 13	
2329 BC	2329 BC	Noah was 615	Shem was 112	Arpachshad 12	
2330 BC	2330 BC	Noah was 614	Shem was 111	Arpachshad 11	
2331 BC	2331 BC	Noah was 613	Shem was 110	Arpachshad 10	
2332 BC	2332 BC	Noah was 612	Shem was 109	Arpachshad 9	
2333 BC	2333 BC	Noah was 611	Shem was 108	Arpachshad 8	
2334 BC	2334 BC	Noah was 610	Shem was 107	Arpachshad 7	
2335 BC	2335 BC	Noah was 609	Shem was 106	Arpachshad 6	
2336 BC	2336 BC	Noah was 608	Shem was 105	Arpachshad 5	
2337 BC	2337 BC	Noah was 607	Shem was 104	Arpachshad 4	
2338 BC	2338 BC	Noah was 606	Shem was 103	Arpachshad 3	
2339 BC	2339 BC	Noah was 605	Shem was 102	Arpachshad 2	
2340 BC	2340 BC	Noah was 604	Shem was 101	Arpachshad 1	
2341 BC CUSH KISH	<p>2341 BC: This is about the same time Cush would have been born. Cush was the son of Ham and Arphaxad was the son of Shem. Ham and Shem were sons of Noah. Biblical "Cush" is the Sumerian "Kish." This is imperative in connecting the timeline from the flood to the Sumerian civilizations.</p>				<p>Southwest Tanzania</p> <p>Once upon a time the rivers began to flood. The god told two people to get into a ship. He told them to take lots of seed and to take lots of animals. The water of the flood eventually covered the mountains. Finally the flood stopped. Then one of the men, wanting to know if the water had dried up let a dove loose. The dove returned. Later he let loose a hawk which did not return. Then the men left the boat and took the animals and the seeds with them.</p>
					<p>Chaldean</p> <p>There was a man by the name of Xisuthrus. The god Chronos warned Xisuthrus of a coming flood and told him to build a boat. The boat was to be 5 stadia by 2 stadia. In this boat Xisuthrus was to put his family, friends and two of each animal (male and female). The flood came. When the waters started to recede he let some birds loose. They came back and he noticed they had mud on their feet. He tried again with the same results. When he tried the third time the birds did not return. Assuming the water had dried up the people got out of the boat and offered sacrifices to the gods.</p>

2341 BC
CUSH
KISH

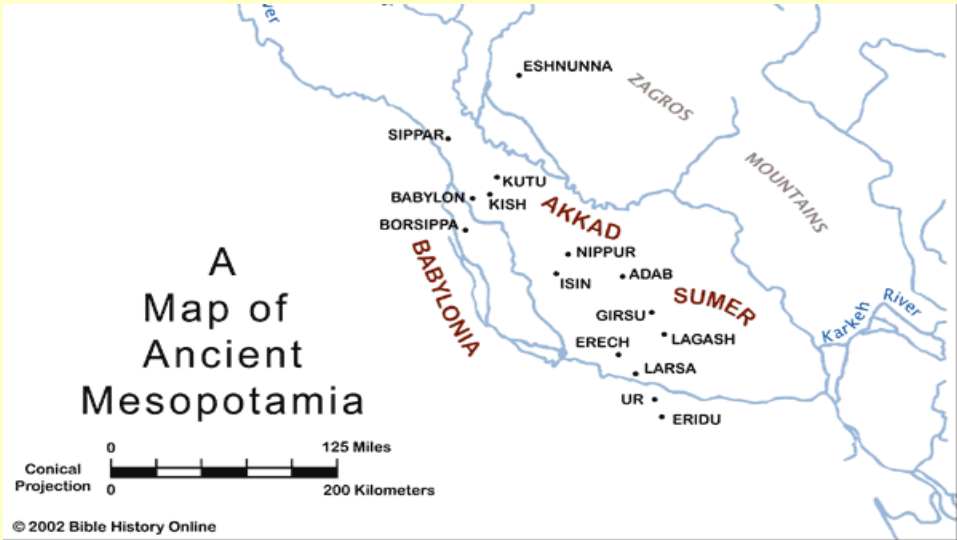
Hebrew "Cush" of Genesis 10:6. may be transliterated "Kish," which links this passage with well-known extrabiblical Sumerian history. In earliest times, the Hebrew letter *vav* was evidently interchangeable with *yod*. This is evidenced by the writer's explanation in Genesis 3:20 that *hevah*, Eve, means *hayah*, the "mother of all living" (Keil and Delitzsch 1975:106). Thus Biblical "Cush" or Kush with a *vav*, can be equated with Sumerian "Kish" with a *yod*.

The fact that Cush or Kish was first located in Mesopotamia is well attested (Genesis 2:13,14; 10:6-10). All of Cush's descendants lived in Mesopotamia, seat of the Sumerian kingdom of Kish.

Cush is presented first and originally was connected with Babylonia and only later with Egyptian Kosh or Nubia. The Babylonian connection is very likely to be sought in the exceedingly ancient city-kingdom of Kish in lower Mesopotamia, resurrected by modern archaeology. From Kish the Babylonian emperors of the third millenium BC took their royal title as kings of the world. The home of the original Cushites was clearly on the lower Tigris and Euphrates, where Nimrod raised them to great power. Thence they spread into the southern peninsula of Arabia and eventually crossing the Red Sea, colonized African Nubia and Abyssinia. Original Asiatic Cush, however, was watered by the Gihon River in Babylonia (Unger 1954:83; also 1967:53).

India

A long time ago lived a man named Manu. Manu, while washing himself, saved a small fish from the jaws of a large fish. The fish told Manu, "If you care for me until I am full grown I will save you from terrible things to come". Manu asked what kind of terrible things. The fish told Manu that a great flood would soon come and destroy everything on the earth. The fish told Manu to put him in a clay jar for protection. The fish grew and each time he outgrew the clay jar Manu gave him a larger one. Finally the fish became a ghasha, one of the largest fish in the world. The fish instructed Manu to build a large ship since the flood was going to happen very soon. As the rains started Manu tied a rope from the ship to the ghasha. The fish guided the ship as the waters rose. The whole earth was covered by water. When the waters began subsiding the ghasha led Manu's ship to a mountaintop.



2341 BC: Arpachshad is born to Shem at 100 yrs of age.

2342 BC

Nothing more is said of Ham or Japheth.

2343 BC
Noahic
Covenant

May 27, 2343 BC: The earth is dry. In the 2nd month, on the 27th day of the month, the earth was dry. God told Noah to leave the ark. Noah built an altar to the Lord, and took of every clean animal and every clean bird, and offered burnt offerings on the altar. And the Lord smelled the soothing aroma. The Lord said in His heart, "I will never again curse the ground for man's sake, although the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth; nor will I again destroy every living thing as I have done. While the earth remains, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and winter and summer, and day and night shall not cease." God blessed Noah and his sons, and told them to be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth. "It shall be, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the rainbow shall be seen in the cloud; and I will remember My covenant which is between Me and you and every living creature of all flesh; the waters shall never again become a flood to destroy all flesh. The rainbow shall be in the cloud, and I will look on it to remember the everlasting covenant between God and every living creature of all flesh that is on the earth."

And God said to Noah, "This is the sign of the covenant which I have established between Me and all flesh that is on the earth." [Gen 8-17]

The fear of the animals toward man. "The fear of you and the dread of you shall be on every beast of the earth, on every bird of the air, on all that moves on the earth, and on all the fish of the sea. They are given into your hand. Every moving thing that lives shall be food for you. I have given you all things, even as the green herbs. But you shall not eat flesh with its life, that is, its blood." [Gen 9:3]

April 27, 2343 BC: Earth declared dry and Noah with family emerges: year 1657, first month 27th day (Gen 8:14)

April 1 , 2343 BC (based on God giving April as the New Year): And it came to pass in the 601st year of Noah's life, in the 1st month, the 1st day of the month, that the waters were dried up from the earth and Noah removed the covering of the ark and looked, and indeed the surface of the ground was dry. [Gen 8:13]

February 25, 2343 BC: Noah sent out another Dove and it didn't return. After another 7 days, Noah sent out the dove, and it didn't return. [Gen 8:12]. It is now 9 months and 14 days since the flood began.

February 18, 2343BC: Noah sends out a dove that returns. At the end of 7 more days, Noah sent out the dove again, and it returned in the evening with a freshly picked olive leaf in her mouth; and Noah knew that the waters had abated from the earth. [Gen 8:10]

February 11, 2343 BC: Noah sends out a raven. (At the end of the 40 days, Noah opened the window and sent out a raven which kept going to and fro until the waters had dried up from the earth, He also sent out a dove, to see if the waters had abated from the face of the ground. But the dove found no resting place for the sole of her foot, and she returned into the ark to him, for the waters were on the face of the whole earth. [Gen 8: 7-11])

January 1, 2343 BC: Waters decreased. The waters decreased continually until the 10th month. In the 10th month, on the 1st day of the month, the tops of the mountains were seen. [Gen 8:5]

2344 BC
Methuselah dies. The
1st Year of
the Great
Flood.
Water
prevailed
on earth
150 days -
5 Jewish
months-
(Gen 7:24)

October 17, 2344BC: Waters Prevailed. The waters prevailed on the earth for 150 days then began to decrease. In the 7th month, on the 17th day of the month, the ark came to rest on the mountains of Ararat. [Gen 7:24; 8:4] See <http://www.msevens.com/epilepsy/daysbetweendates.htm>

June 26, 2344BC: Waters of the Deep. God remembered Noah, and every living thing, and all the animals that were with him in the ark. And God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters subsided. The fountains of the deep and the windows of heaven were also stopped, and the rain from heaven was restrained. [Gen 8:1-3] Three things were let loose creating this flood... (1) fountains of the great deep (2) windows of heaven, and (3) 40 days and night of torrential rain. See <http://www.msevens.com/epilepsy/daysbetweendates.htm>

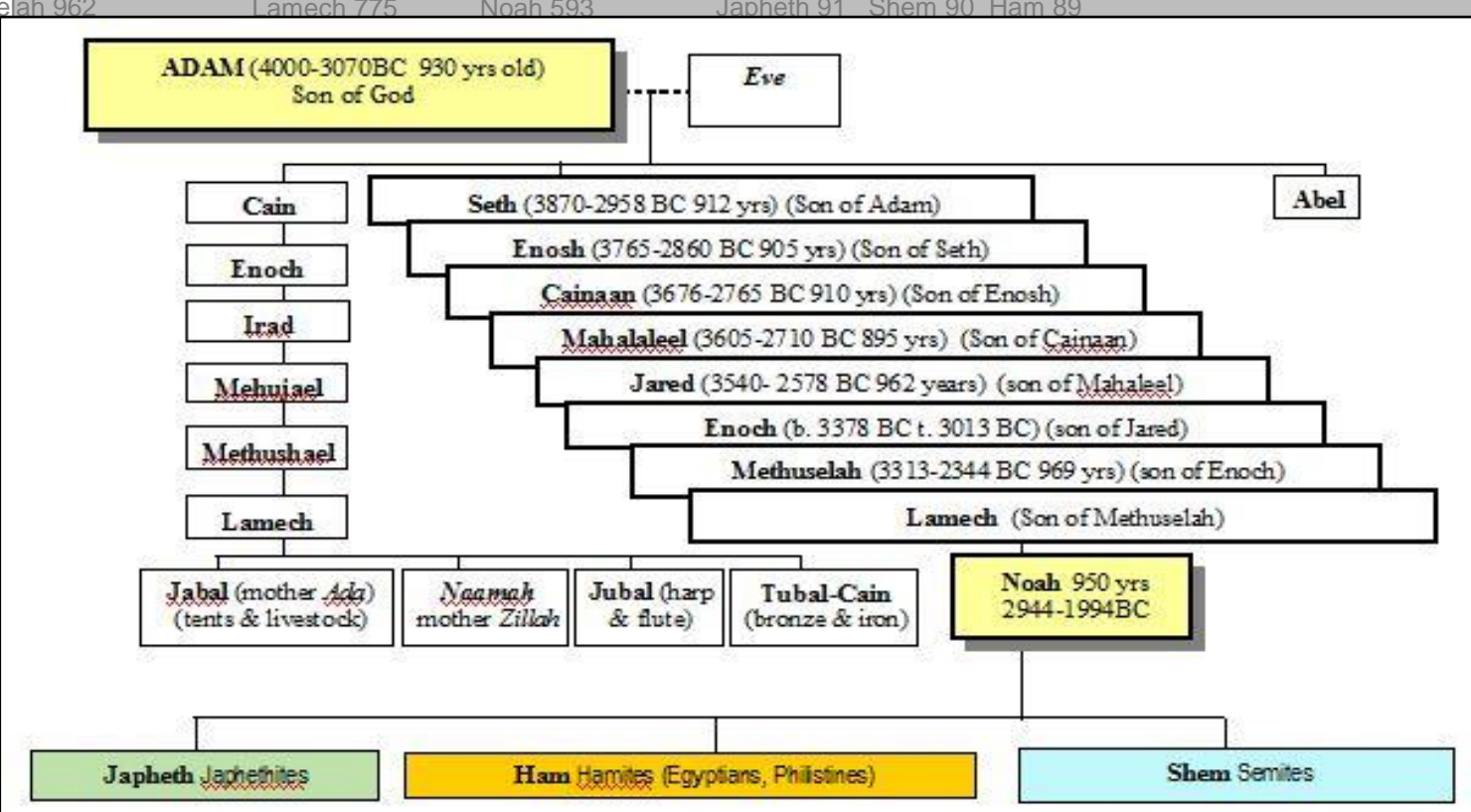
2344 BC: marks the end of the Antediluvian age, it lasted 1,656 years. These people built ships; ruled cities; farmed the land; tended herds; and created music. They had fire; ate; walked; talked; married; danced and sang. They created extravagant gold, silver and lapis lazuli jewelry; bowls of alabaster, objects of art; and weapons. They had language and writing. From Adam to Noah each person had many children, who in turn had many children. There is substantial evidence they had atomic bombs. This was a huge, sophisticated population that disappeared. They most probably were very similar to civilization today.

May 17, 2344BC: THE GREAT FLOOD: In the 600th year of Noah's life, in the 2nd month, the 17th day of the month, on that day all the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened. On the very same day Noah, Noah's sons: Shem, Ham, and Japheth, Noah's wife and his sons three wives with them, entered the ark with two of every animal and bird. God shut the door of the ark, and the Flood began. It rained for 40 days and 40 nights. The waters increased and lifted up the ark, and it rose high above the earth. The waters prevailed and greatly increased on the earth, and the ark moved about on the surface of the waters. And the waters prevailed exceedingly on the earth, and all the high hills under the whole heaven were covered. The waters prevailed 15 cubits upward, and the mountains were covered. And all flesh died that moved on the earth: birds and cattle and beasts and every creeping thing that creeps on the earth and every man.... Only Noah and those with him in the ark remained alive. [Gen 7:11-23]

2344 BC
The Great
World
Wide Flood



2344 BC The Great World Wide Flood	No reconstruction of ancient history can be valid without treatment of catastrophic events. Darwin personally examined evidence of catastrophic events and passed them off as insoluble problems, giving them no place in his theories. He was ready to concede, however, from his study of the recent and sudden upheaval of the Andes, that the resulting catastrophe might have produced world-wide flood traditions (Victoria Institute , 1868, 4:255; 1887, 23:214).					
	May 19, 2344 BC: For after seven more days I will cause it to rain on the earth forty days and forty nights. Noah loads the Ark.					
	2344 BC: ALL of Cain's descendents are killed in the flood.					
	2344 BC: Methuselah died at the age of 969. [Gen 5:26] (Coinciding with the flood)					
	2344 BC: Noah was 600 at the time of the Great Flood / Japheth 98 / Shem 97 / Ham 96					
2345 BC	Astronomer Dodwell's observed shift in the tilt of the earth's axis dated 2345 B.C					
	2345 BC	Methuselah 968	Noah 599	Japheth 97	Shem 96	Ham 95
2346 BC	2346 BC	Methuselah 967	Noah 598	Japheth 96	Shem 95	Ham 94
2347 BC	2347 BC	Methuselah 966	Noah 597	Japheth 95	Shem 94	Ham 93
2348 BC	2348 BC	Methuselah 965	Noah 596	Japheth 94	Shem 93	Ham 92
2349 BC Lamech	2349 BC: Lamech dies at 777 years					
	2349 BC: Methuselah was 964 / Noah 595 / Japheth 93 / Shem 92 / Ham 91					
2350 BC	Methuselah 963	Lamech 776	Noah 594	Japheth 92	Shem 91	Ham 90
2351 BC	Methuselah 962	Lamech 775	Noah 593	Japheth 91	Shem 90	Ham 89
2352 BC	Methuselah 961	Lamech 774	Noah 592	Japheth 90	Shem 89	Ham 88
2353 BC	Methuselah 960	Lamech 773	Noah 591	Japheth 89	Shem 88	Ham 87
2354 BC	Methuselah 959	Lamech 772	Noah 590	Japheth 88	Shem 87	Ham 86
2355 BC	Methuselah 958	Lamech 771	Noah 589	Japheth 87	Shem 86	Ham 85
2356 BC	Methuselah 957	Lamech 770	Noah 588	Japheth 86	Shem 85	Ham 84
2357 BC	Methuselah 956	Lamech 769	Noah 587	Japheth 85	Shem 84	Ham 83
2358 BC	Methuselah 955	Lamech 768	Noah 586	Japheth 84	Shem 83	Ham 82
2359 BC	Methuselah 954	Lamech 767	Noah 585	Japheth 83	Shem 82	Ham 81
2360 BC	Methuselah 953	Lamech 766	Noah 584	Japheth 82	Shem 81	Ham 80
2361 BC	Methuselah 952	Lamech 765	Noah 583	Japheth 81	Shem 80	Ham 79
2362 BC	Methuselah 951	Lamech 764	Noah 582	Japheth 80	Shem 79	Ham 78
2363 BC	Methuselah 950	Lamech 763	Noah 581	Japheth 79	Shem 78	Ham 77
2364 BC	Methuselah 949	Lamech 762	Noah 580	Japheth 78	Shem 77	Ham 76
2365 BC	Methuselah 948	Lamech 761	Noah 579	Japheth 77	Shem 76	Ham 75
2366 BC	Methuselah 947	Lamech 760	Noah 578	Japheth 76	Shem 75	Ham 74
2367 BC	Methuselah 946	Lamech 759	Noah 577	Japheth 75	Shem 74	Ham 73
2368 BC	Methuselah 945	Lamech 758	Noah 576	Japheth 74	Shem 73	Ham 72
2369 BC	Methuselah 944	Lamech 757	Noah 575	Japheth 73	Shem 72	Ham 71
2370 BC	Methuselah 943	Lamech 756	Noah 574	Japheth 72	Shem 71	Ham 70
2371 BC	Methuselah 942	Lamech 755	Noah 573	Japheth 71	Shem 70	Ham 69
2372 BC	Methuselah 941	Lamech 754	Noah 572	Japheth 70	Shem 69	Ham 68
2373 BC	Methuselah 940	Lamech 753	Noah 571	Japheth 69	Shem 68	Ham 67
2374 BC	Methuselah 939	Lamech 752	Noah 570	Japheth 68	Shem 67	Ham 66
2375 BC	Methuselah 938	Lamech 751	Noah 569	Japheth 67	Shem 66	Ham 65
2376 BC	Methuselah 937	Lamech 750	Noah 568	Japheth 66	Shem 65	Ham 64
2377 BC	Methuselah 936	Lamech 749	Noah 567	Japheth 65	Shem 64	Ham 63
2378 BC	Methuselah 935	Lamech 748	Noah 566	Japheth 64	Shem 63	Ham 62



2379 BC	Methuselah 934	Lamech 747	Noah 565	Japheth 63	Shem 62	Ham 61
2380 BC	Methuselah 933	Lamech 746	Noah 564	Japheth 62	Shem 61	Ham 60
2381 BC	Methuselah 932	Lamech 745	Noah 563	Japheth 61	Shem 60	Ham 59
2382 BC	Methuselah 931	Lamech 744	Noah 562	Japheth 60	Shem 59	Ham 58
2383 BC	Methuselah 930	Lamech 743	Noah 561	Japheth 59	Shem 58	Ham 57
2384 BC	Methuselah 929	Lamech 742	Noah 560	Japheth 58	Shem 57	Ham 56
2385 BC	Methuselah 928	Lamech 741	Noah 559	Japheth 57	Shem 56	Ham 55
2386 BC	Methuselah 927	Lamech 740	Noah 558	Japheth 56	Shem 55	Ham 54
2387 BC	Methuselah 926	Lamech 739	Noah 557	Japheth 55	Shem 54	Ham 53
2388 BC	Methuselah 925	Lamech 738	Noah 556	Japheth 54	Shem 53	Ham 52
2389 BC	Methuselah 924	Lamech 737	Noah 555	Japheth 53	Shem 52	Ham 51
2390 BC	Methuselah 923	Lamech 736	Noah 554	Japheth 52	Shem 51	Ham 50
2391 BC	Methuselah 922	Lamech 735	Noah 553	Japheth 51	Shem 50	Ham 49
2392 BC	Methuselah 921	Lamech 734	Noah 552	Japheth 50	Shem 49	Ham 48
2393 BC	Methuselah 920	Lamech 733	Noah 551	Japheth 49	Shem 48	Ham 47
2394 BC	Methuselah 919	Lamech 732	Noah 550	Japheth 48	Shem 47	Ham 46
2395 BC	Methuselah 918	Lamech 731	Noah 549	Japheth 47	Shem 46	Ham 45
2396 BC	Methuselah 917	Lamech 730	Noah 548	Japheth 46	Shem 45	Ham 44
2397 BC	Methuselah 916	Lamech 729	Noah 547	Japheth 45	Shem 44	Ham 43
2398 BC	Methuselah 915	Lamech 728	Noah 546	Japheth 44	Shem 43	Ham 42
2399 BC	Methuselah 914	Lamech 727	Noah 545	Japheth 43	Shem 42	Ham 41
2400 BC	Methuselah 913	Lamech 726	Noah 544	Japheth 42	Shem 41	Ham 40
2401 BC	Methuselah 912	Lamech 725	Noah 543	Japheth 41	Shem 40	Ham 39
2402 BC	Methuselah 911	Lamech 724	Noah 542	Japheth 40	Shem 39	Ham 38
2403 BC	Methuselah 910	Lamech 723	Noah 541	Japheth 39	Shem 38	Ham 37
2404 BC	Methuselah 909	Lamech 722	Noah 540	Japheth 38	Shem 37	Ham 36
2405 BC	Methuselah 908	Lamech 721	Noah 539	Japheth 37	Shem 36	Ham 35
2406 BC	Methuselah 907	Lamech 720	Noah 538	Japheth 36	Shem 35	Ham 34
2407 BC	Methuselah 906	Lamech 719	Noah 537	Japheth 35	Shem 34	Ham 33
2408 BC	Methuselah 905	Lamech 718	Noah 536	Japheth 34	Shem 33	Ham 32
2409 BC	Methuselah 904	Lamech 717	Noah 535	Japheth 33	Shem 32	Ham 31
2410 BC	Methuselah 903	Lamech 716	Noah 534	Japheth 32	Shem 31	Ham 30
2411 BC	Methuselah 902	Lamech 715	Noah 533	Japheth 31	Shem 30	Ham 29
2412 BC	Methuselah 901	Lamech 714	Noah 532	Japheth 30	Shem 29	Ham 28
2413 BC	Methuselah 900	Lamech 713	Noah 531	Japheth 29	Shem 28	Ham 27
2414 BC	Methuselah 899	Lamech 712	Noah 530	Japheth 28	Shem 27	Ham 26
2415 BC	Methuselah 898	Lamech 711	Noah 529	Japheth 27	Shem 26	Ham 25
2416 BC	Methuselah 897	Lamech 710	Noah 528	Japheth 26	Shem 25	Ham 24
2417 BC	Methuselah 896	Lamech 709	Noah 527	Japheth 25	Shem 24	Ham 23
2418 BC	Methuselah 895	Lamech 708	Noah 526	Japheth 24	Shem 23	Ham 22
2419 BC	Methuselah 894	Lamech 707	Noah 525	Japheth 23	Shem 22	Ham 21
2420 BC	Methuselah 893	Lamech 706	Noah 524	Japheth 22	Shem 21	Ham 20
2421 BC	Methuselah 892	Lamech 705	Noah 523	Japheth 21	Shem 20	Ham 19
2422 BC	Methuselah 891	Lamech 704	Noah 522	Japheth 20	Shem 19	Ham 18
2423 BC	Methuselah 890	Lamech 703	Noah 521	Japheth 19	Shem 18	Ham 17
2424 BC	Methuselah 889	Lamech 702	Noah 520	Japheth 18	Shem 17	Ham 16



Tubal-Cain, the father of those who worked with bronze & iron

Fluted gold beaker, from the royal cemetery at UR dating ~2400 BC



Gold helmet of King Meskalamdug from the royal cemetery at UR dating ~2400 BC

Meskalamdug ("hero of the good land") was an early ruler (ensi[citation needed]) of Ur who does not appear in the Sumerian king list.

His tomb, discovered by English archaeologist Sir Leonard Wooley in the Royal Cemetery of Ur in 1924, contained numerous gold artifacts including a golden helmet with an inscription of the king's name. His wife's name was queen Ninbanda. Meskalamdug was also mentioned on a seal in another tomb with the title lugal (king), however because his own tomb lacked attendants, Woolley assumed that he was not royal. The controversy remains though, because he is named on a bead inscription discovered in Mari by French archaeologist André Parrot ten years later, as the father of king Mesannepada of Ur, who appears in the king list and in many other inscriptions.



2400s: Cycladic marble figures depict the use of both the musical pipe and the kithara form of lyre. (Archaeology of the Olympics 1988)

Jubal

"the father of all those who play the harp and flute"

2425 BC	Methuselah 888	Lamech 701	Noah 519	Japheth 17	Shem 16	Ham 15
2426 BC	Methuselah 887	Lamech 700	Noah 518	Japheth 16	Shem 15	Ham 14
2427 BC	Methuselah 886	Lamech 699	Noah 517	Japheth 15	Shem 14	Ham 13
2428 BC	Methuselah 885	Lamech 698	Noah 516	Japheth 14	Shem 13	Ham 12
2429 BC	Methuselah 884	Lamech 697	Noah 515	Japheth 13	Shem 12	Ham 11
2430 BC	Methuselah 883	Lamech 696	Noah 514	Japheth 12	Shem 11	Ham 10
2431 BC	Methuselah 882	Lamech 695	Noah 513	Japheth 11	Shem 10	Ham 9
2432 BC	Methuselah 881	Lamech 694	Noah 512	Japheth 10	Shem 9	Ham 8
2433 BC	Methuselah 880	Lamech 693	Noah 511	Japheth 9	Shem 8	Ham 7
2434 BC	Methuselah 879	Lamech 692	Noah 510	Japheth 8	Shem 7	Ham 6
2435 BC	Methuselah 878	Lamech 691	Noah 509	Japheth 7	Shem 6	Ham 5
2436 BC	Methuselah 877	Lamech 690	Noah 508	Japheth 6	Shem 5	Ham 4
2437 BC	Methuselah 876	Lamech 689	Noah 507	Japheth 5	Shem 4	Ham 3
2438 BC	Methuselah 875	Lamech 688	Noah 506	Japheth 4	Shem 3	Ham 2
2439 BC	Methuselah 874	Lamech 687	Noah 505	Japheth 3	Shem 2	Ham 1
2440 BC	2440 BC: When Ham was born. Ham was born to Noah at the age of 504 Gen 5:32 Ham was Noah's youngest son.					
	2440 BC / Methuselah 873 / Lamech 686 / Noah 504 / Japheth 2/ Shem 1 year old					
2441 BC	2441 BC: Shem was born to Noah at the age of 503. Gen 5:32					
	2441 BC / Methuselah 872 / Lamech 685 / Noah 503 / Japheth 1					
2442 BC	2442 BC: Japheth was born to Noah at the age of 502. Gen 5:32 Jaapheth was Noah's first born.					
	2442 BC / Methuselah 871 / Lamech 684 / Noah 502					
2443 BC	Methuselah 870	Lamech 683	Noah 501			
2444 BC	2444 BC: Ham, Shem and Japheth were born to Noah when Noah was 500 years old. In Gen 5:32 however: scripture records Arphaxad was born after the flood, therefore; Ham Sehm and Japheth's dates of birth are adjusted.					
	Methuselah 869	Lamech 682	Noah 500			
2445 BC	Methuselah 868	Lamech 681	Noah 499			
2446 BC	Methuselah 867	Lamech 680	Noah 498			
2447 BC	Methuselah 866	Lamech 679	Noah 497			
2448 BC	Methuselah 865	Lamech 678	Noah 496			
2449 BC	Methuselah 864	Lamech 677	Noah 495			
2450 BC	Methuselah 863	Lamech 676	Noah 494			
2451 BC	Methuselah 862	Lamech 675	Noah 493			
2452 BC	Methuselah 861	Lamech 674	Noah 492			
2453 BC	Methuselah 860	Lamech 673	Noah 491			
2454 BC	Methuselah 859	Lamech 672	Noah 490			
2455 BC	Methuselah 858	Lamech 671	Noah 489			
2456 BC	Methuselah 857	Lamech 670	Noah 488			
2457 BC	Methuselah 856	Lamech 669	Noah 487			
2458 BC	Methuselah 855	Lamech 668	Noah 486			
2459 BC	Methuselah 854	Lamech 667	Noah 485			
2460 BC	Methuselah 853	Lamech 666	Noah 484			
2461 BC	Methuselah 852	Lamech 665	Noah 483			
2462 BC	Methuselah 851	Lamech 664	Noah 482			
2463 BC	Methuselah 850	Lamech 663	Noah 481			

2464 BC: God declares the end of all flesh and commands Noah to build an ark. The end of all flesh has come before Me, for the earth is filled with violence through them; and behold, I will destroy them with the earth. Make yourself an ark of gopherwood; make rooms in the ark, and cover it inside and outside with pitch. This is how you shall make it: The length shall be 300 cubits, its width 50 cubits, its height 30 cubits. You shall make a window, and you shall finish it to a cubit from above; and set the door in its side. You shall make it with lower, 2nd and 3rd decks. And behold, I Myself am bringing the flood of waters on the earth, to destroy from under heaven all flesh in which is the breath of life; and everything that is on the earth shall die.

2464 BC
God
commands
Noah to
build an
Ark

But I will establish My covenant with you; and you shall go into the ark - you and your sons, your wife, and your son's wives with you. And of every living thing of all flesh you shall bring two of every sort into the ark, to keep them alive with you; they shall be male and female. Of the birds after their kind, of animals after their kind, and of every creeping thing of the earth after its kind, two of every kind will come to you to keep them alive. And you shall take for yourself of all food that is eaten, and you shall gather it to yourself; and it shall be food for you and for them. [Gen 6:17-22]

?-2464BC: When men began to multiply on the earth, and daughters were born to them, that the sons of God saw the daughters of men, that they were beautiful; and they took wives for themselves of all whom they chose. The Lord said, "My Spirit will not always strive with man forever, for he is indeed flesh; yet his days will be 120 years. There were giants on the earth in those days and also afterward, when the sons of God came into the daughters of men and they bore children to them. Those were the mighty men who were old, men of renown. Then the Lord saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every intent of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually." [Gen 6:2-5]

2464 BC	Methuselah 849	Lamech 662	Noah 480
2465 BC	Methuselah 848	Lamech 661	Noah 479
2466 BC	Methuselah 847	Lamech 660	
2467 BC	Methuselah 846	Lamech 659	
2468 BC	Methuselah 845	Lamech 658	
2469 BC	Methuselah 844	Lamech 657	
2470 BC	Methuselah 843	Lamech 656	
2471 BC	Methuselah 842	Lamech 655	
2472 BC	Methuselah 841	Lamech 654	
2473 BC	Methuselah 840	Lamech 653	
2474 BC	Methuselah 839	Lamech 652	
2475 BC	Methuselah 838	Lamech 651	
2476 BC	Methuselah 837	Lamech 650	
2477 BC	Methuselah 836	Lamech 649	
2478 BC	Methuselah 835	Lamech 648	
2479 BC	Methuselah 834	Lamech 647	
2480 BC	Methuselah 833	Lamech 646	
2481 BC	Methuselah 832	Lamech 645	
2482 BC	Methuselah 831	Lamech 644	
2483 BC	Methuselah 830	Lamech 643	
2484 BC	Methuselah 829	Lamech 642	
2485 BC	Methuselah 828	Lamech 641	
2486 BC	Methuselah 827	Lamech 640	
2487 BC	Methuselah 826	Lamech 639	



2500 BC: Antidiluvian Evidence of Ancient Atomic Knowledge?

2488 BC	Methuselah 825	Lamech 638
2489 BC	Methuselah 824	Lamech 637
2490 BC	Methuselah 823	Lamech 636
2491 BC	Methuselah 822	Lamech 635
2492 BC	Methuselah 821	Lamech 634
2493 BC	Methuselah 820	Lamech 633
2494 BC	Methuselah 819	Lamech 632
2495 BC	Methuselah 818	Lamech 631
2496 BC	Methuselah 817	Lamech 630
2497 BC	Methuselah 816	Lamech 629
2498 BC	Methuselah 815	Lamech 628
2499 BC	Methuselah 814	Lamech 627
2500 BC	Methuselah 813	Lamech 626
2501 BC	Methuselah 812	Lamech 625
2502 BC	Methuselah 811	Lamech 624
2503 BC	Methuselah 810	Lamech 623
2504 BC	Methuselah 809	Lamech 622
2505 BC	Methuselah 808	Lamech 621
2506 BC	Methuselah 807	Lamech 620
2507 BC	Methuselah 806	Lamech 619
2508 BC	Methuselah 805	Lamech 618
2509 BC	Methuselah 804	Lamech 617
2510 BC	Methuselah 803	Lamech 616
2511 BC	Methuselah 802	Lamech 615
2512 BC	Methuselah 801	Lamech 614
2513 BC	Methuselah 800	Lamech 613
2514 BC	Methuselah 799	Lamech 612
2515 BC	Methuselah 798	Lamech 611
2516 BC	Methuselah 797	Lamech 610
2517 BC	Methuselah 796	Lamech 609
2518 BC	Methuselah 795	Lamech 608
2519 BC	Methuselah 794	Lamech 607
2520 BC	Methuselah 793	Lamech 606
2521 BC	Methuselah 792	Lamech 605
2522 BC	Methuselah 791	Lamech 604
2523 BC	Methuselah 790	Lamech 603
2524 BC	Methuselah 789	Lamech 602
2525 BC	Methuselah 788	Lamech 601
2526 BC	Methuselah 787	Lamech 600
2527 BC	Methuselah 786	Lamech 599
2528 BC	Methuselah 785	Lamech 598
2529 BC	Methuselah 784	Lamech 597
2530 BC	Methuselah 783	Lamech 596
2531 BC	Methuselah 782	Lamech 595

Science Frontiers Online: Evidence at Mohenjo-Daro (Mouth of the dead)

When excavations of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro reached the street level, they discovered skeletons scattered about the cities, many holding hands and sprawling in the streets as if some instant, horrible doom had taken place. People were just lying, unburied, in the streets of the city.

And these skeletons are thousands of years old, even by traditional archaeological standards. What could cause such a thing? Why did the bodies not decay or get eaten by wild animals? Furthermore, there is no apparent cause of a physically violent death.

These skeletons are among the most radioactive ever found, on par with those at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. At one site, Soviet scholars found a skeleton which had a radioactive level 50 times greater than normal.

Other cities have been found in northern India that show indications of explosions of great magnitude. One such city, found between the Ganges and the mountains of Rajmahal, seems to have been subjected to intense heat. Huge masses of walls and foundations of the ancient city are fused together, literally vitrified! And since there is no indication of a volcanic eruption at Mohenjo-Daro or at the other cities, the intense heat to melt clay vessels can only be explained by an atomic blast or some other unknown weapon. The cities were wiped out entirely.

While the skeletons have been carbon-dated to 2500 BC, we must keep in mind that carbon-dating involves measuring the amount of radiation left. When atomic explosions are involved, that makes them seem much younger.



2532 BC	Methuselah 781	Lamech 594	Noah 412
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2533 BC	Methuselah 780	Lamech 593	Acambaro figures. In 1944, thousands and thousands of little figurines resembling dinosaurs were dug up in Acambaro, Guanajuato, Mexico. The problem? As far as we know, people and dinosaurs didn't exist at the same time, so the existence of ancient carvings depicting such creatures when the people carving them didn't have any knowledge of them – it doesn't make any sense. Some people insist that no one person or people could have possibly carved 32,000 pieces by themselves; the carvings must be evidence that people and dinosaurs did simultaneously exist. Others say that the fact that all 32,000 pieces are intact or cleanly broken (but still grouped within the collection) shows in and of itself that the collection is a hoax – in reality, nothing that old with that many pieces is ever found in its entirety. One dating technique found that the pieces did, in fact, date back to 2500 BCE. But when that technique was later improved and then repeated, the result was different and found that the pieces were much newer. http://www.mentalfloss.com/blogs/archives/42098
2534 BC	Methuselah 779	Lamech 592	
2535 BC	Methuselah 778	Lamech 591	
2536 BC	Methuselah 777	Lamech 590	
2537 BC	Methuselah 776	Lamech 589	
2538 BC	Methuselah 775	Lamech 588	
2539 BC	Methuselah 774	Lamech 587	
2540 BC	Methuselah 773	Lamech 586	
2541 BC	Methuselah 772	Lamech 585	
2542 BC	Methuselah 771	Lamech 584	
2543 BC	Methuselah 770	Lamech 583	
2544 BC	Methuselah 769	Lamech 582	
2545 BC	Methuselah 768	Lamech 581	
2546 BC	Methuselah 767	Lamech 580	
2547 BC	Methuselah 766	Lamech 579	
2548 BC	Methuselah 765	Lamech 578	Noah 396
2549 BC	Methuselah 764	Lamech 577	Noah 395
2550 BC	Methuselah 763	Lamech 576	Noah 394
2551 BC	Methuselah 762	Lamech 575	Noah 393
2552 BC	Methuselah 761	Lamech 574	Noah 392
2553 BC	Methuselah 760	Lamech 573	Noah 391
2554 BC	Methuselah 759	Lamech 572	Noah 390
2555 BC	Methuselah 758	Lamech 571	Noah 389
2556 BC	Methuselah 757	Lamech 570	Noah 388
2557 BC	Methuselah 756	Lamech 569	Noah 387
2558 BC	Methuselah 755	Lamech 568	Noah 386
2559 BC	Methuselah 754	Lamech 567	Noah 385
2560 BC	Methuselah 753	Lamech 566	Noah 384
2561 BC	Methuselah 752	Lamech 565	Noah 383
2562 BC	Methuselah 751	Lamech 564	Noah 382
2563 BC	Methuselah 750	Lamech 563	Noah 381
2564 BC	Methuselah 749	Lamech 562	Noah 380
2565 BC	Methuselah 748	Lamech 561	Noah 379
2566 BC	Methuselah 747	Lamech 560	Noah 378
2567 BC	Methuselah 746	Lamech 559	Noah 377
2568 BC	Methuselah 745	Lamech 558	Noah 376
2569 BC	Methuselah 744	Lamech 557	Noah 375
2570 BC	Methuselah 743	Lamech 556	Noah 374
2571 BC	Methuselah 742	Lamech 555	Noah 373
2572 BC	Methuselah 741	Lamech 554	Noah 372
2573 BC	Methuselah 740	Lamech 553	Noah 371
2574 BC	Methuselah 739	Lamech 552	Noah 370
2575 BC	Methuselah 738	Lamech 551	Noah 369
2576 BC	Methuselah 737	Lamech 550	Noah 368
2577 BC	Methuselah 736	Lamech 549	Noah 367

2578 BC	2578 BC: Jared died at the age of 962. [Gen 5:20] (born 3540) 2578 BC: Methuselah was 735 / Lamech 548 / Noah 366				
2579 BC	2579 BC	Jared 961	Methuselah 734	Lamech 547	Noah 365
2580 BC	2580 BC	Jared 960	Methuselah 733	Lamech 546	Noah 364
2581 BC	2581 BC	Jared 959	Methuselah 732	Lamech 545	Noah 363
2582 BC	2582 BC	Jared 958	Methuselah 731	Lamech 544	Noah 362
2583 BC	2583 BC	Jared 957	Methuselah 730	Lamech 543	Noah 361
2584 BC	2584 BC	Jared 956	Methuselah 729	Lamech 542	Noah 360
2585 BC	2585 BC	Jared 955	Methuselah 728	Lamech 541	Noah 359
2586 BC	2586 BC	Jared 954	Methuselah 727	Lamech 540	Noah 358
2587 BC	2587 BC	Jared 953	Methuselah 726	Lamech 539	Noah 357
2588 BC	2588 BC	Jared 952	Methuselah 725	Lamech 538	Mummification: The Greek historian Herodotus described the ancient Egyptian methods of mummification around the year 450 BC. Although over two thousand years have past since Herodotus wrote his observations, his description of the relationship between the ancient embalmers and the grieving relatives of the deceased bears an uncanny resemblance to today's interplay between a funeral director and a grieving family selecting an appropriate coffin or other method of internment. Three levels of mummification :
2589 BC	2589 BC	Jared 951	Methuselah 724	Lamech 537	
2590 BC	2590 Great Pyramid of Khufu at Giza begins to be built?				
	2590 BC	Jared 950	Methuselah 723	Lamech 536	
2591 BC	2591 BC	Jared 949	Methuselah 722	Lamech 535	
2592 BC	2592 BC	Jared 948	Methuselah 721	Lamech 534	
2593 BC	2593 BC	Jared 947	Methuselah 720	Lamech 533	
2394 BC	2594 BC	Jared 946	Methuselah 719	Lamech 532	
2595 BC	2595 BC	Jared 945	Methuselah 718	Lamech 531	
2596 BC	2596 BC	Jared 944	Methuselah 717	Lamech 530	"The embalmers, when a corpse is brought to them, show the relatives wooden models of dead bodies, as accurate as a painting. They say that the most perfect of these images belongs to a god whose name I consider it sacrilege to mention in this connection. They also show a second, slightly inferior to the first and less expensive, and a third as well, the cheapest of the lot. After the demonstration, they ask the relatives in which style they want the corpse prepared. The latter agree on a price and go off home, but the embalmers stay in their workshops and use the following method for the most expensive style." Royal Treatment "First, they remove the brain through the nostrils with a curved iron implement, getting some of it out like this and the rest by pouring in solvents. Then they cut open the side of the corpse with a sharp Ethiopian stone, remove the intestines, and wash out the belly, cleaning it with palm wine and again with pounded aromatics. They fill up the body with pure crushed myrrh, cassia and other herbs (except frankincense) and sow it up again. After this, they pickle the body in natrum, [salt] hiding it away for seventy days, the longest time possible. After the seventy days, they wash the body and wrap it up completely in cut bandages of linen muslin, smearing it with gum which the Egyptians use instead of glue. The relatives then get the body back and make a man-sized wooden image, into which they insert the mummy and then store it away in a burial chamber, standing it upright against the wall."
2597 BC	2597 BC	Jared 943	Methuselah 716	Lamech 529	
2598 BC	2598 BC	Jared 942	Methuselah 715	Lamech 528	
2599 BC	2599 BC	Jared 941	Methuselah 714	Lamech 527	
2600 BC	2600: Pyramids of Giza built in Egypt?				
	2600 BC	Jared 940	Methuselah 713	Lamech 526	
2601 BC	2601 BC	Jared 939	Methuselah 712	Lamech 525	
2602 BC	2602 BC	Jared 938	Methuselah 711	Lamech 524	
2603 BC	2603 BC	Jared 937	Methuselah 710	Lamech 523	
2604 BC	2604 BC	Jared 936	Methuselah 709	Lamech 522	
2605 BC	2605 BC	Jared 935	Methuselah 708	Lamech 521	
2606 BC	2606 BC	Jared 934	Methuselah 707	Lamech 520	
2607 BC	2607 BC	Jared 933	Methuselah 706	Lamech 519	
2608 BC	2608 BC	Jared 932	Methuselah 705	Lamech 518	
2609 BC	2609 BC	Jared 931	Methuselah 704	Lamech 517	
2610 BC	2610 BC	Jared 930	Methuselah 703	Lamech 516	
2611 BC	2611 BC	Jared 929	Methuselah 702	Lamech 515	
2612 BC	2612 BC	Jared 928	Methuselah 701	Lamech 514	
2613 BC	2613 BC	Jared 927	Methuselah 700	Lamech 513	
2614 BC	2614 BC	Jared 926	Methuselah 699	Lamech 512	
2615 BC	2615 BC	Jared 925	Methuselah 698	Lamech 511	
2616 BC	2616 BC	Jared 924	Methuselah 697	Lamech 510	
2617 BC	2617 BC	Jared 923	Methuselah 696	Lamech 509	

2618 BC	2618 BC	Jared 922	Methuselah 695	Lamech 508	Deluxe Treatment
2619 BC	2619 BC	Jared 921	Methuselah 694	Lamech 507	<p>"That is the most expensive way. The method for those wanting the middle way, to escape great expense, is as follows. They pack syringes with cedar-oil and fill the stomach of the corpse with the oil, not cutting it open and taking out the intestines, but inserting the oil through the anus and stopping it flowing out. Then they soak the body in spices for the prescribed number of days, on the last of which they remove from the belly the cedar-oil which they put in before. This has such strength that it brings out with it all the dissolved stomach and intestines. The natrum dissolves the flesh and only the skin and bones are left. When this is over, Bargain Treatment</p> <p>The third method of embalming is the one used by the poorer classes. They just wash out the inside with a solvent, then pickle it for seventy days and return it to the relatives.</p> <p>References:</p> <p>This eyewitness account appears in: Workman, B.K. (ed.), They saw it Happen in Classical Times (1964); Romano, James E., Death, burial and afterlife in ancient Making an Ancient Egyptian Mummy EyeWitness to History, www.eyewitnesstohistory.com (2008).</p>
2620 BC	2620 BC	Jared 920	Methuselah 693	Lamech 506	
2621 BC	2621 BC	Jared 919	Methuselah 692	Lamech 505	
2622 BC	2622 BC	Jared 918	Methuselah 691	Lamech 504	
2623 BC	2623 BC	Jared 917	Methuselah 690	Lamech 503	
2624 BC	2624 BC	Jared 916	Methuselah 689	Lamech 502	
2625 BC	2625 BC	Jared 915	Methuselah 688	Lamech 501	
2626 BC	2626 BC	Jared 914	Methuselah 687	Lamech 500	
2627 BC	2627 BC	Jared 913	Methuselah 686	Lamech 499	
2628 BC	2628 BC	Jared 912	Methuselah 685	Lamech 498	
2629 BC	2629 BC	Jared 911	Methuselah 684	Lamech 497	
2630 BC	2630 BC	Jared 910	Methuselah 683	Lamech 496	
2631 BC	2631 BC	Jared 909	Methuselah 682	Lamech 495	
2632 BC	2632 BC	Jared 908	Methuselah 681	Lamech 494	
2633 BC	2633 BC	Jared 907	Methuselah 680	Lamech 493	
2634 BC	2634 BC	Jared 906	Methuselah 679	Lamech 492	
2635 BC	2635 BC	Jared 905	Methuselah 678	Lamech 491	
2636 BC	2636 BC	Jared 904	Methuselah 677	Lamech 490	
2637 BC	2637 BC	Jared 903	Methuselah 676	Lamech 489	Noah 307
2638 BC	2638 BC	Jared 902	Methuselah 675	Lamech 488	Noah 306
2639 BC	2639 BC	Jared 901	Methuselah 674	Lamech 487	Noah 305
2640 BC	2640 BC	Jared 900	Methuselah 673	Lamech 486	Noah 304
2641 BC	2641 BC	Jared 899	Methuselah 672	Lamech 485	Noah 303
2642 BC	2642 BC	Jared 898	Methuselah 671	Lamech 484	Noah 302
2643 BC	2643 BC	Jared 897	Methuselah 670	Lamech 483	Noah 301
2644 BC	2644 BC	Jared 896	Methuselah 669	Lamech 482	Noah 300
2645 BC	2645 BC	Jared 895	Methuselah 668	Lamech 481	Noah 299
2646 BC	2646 BC	Jared 894	Methuselah 667	Lamech 480	2646 BC: "Step" pyramid of Djoser (Zoser) built at Saqqara, Egypt?
2647 BC	2647 BC	Jared 893	Methuselah 666	Lamech 479	Noah 297
2648 BC	2648 BC	Jared 892	Methuselah 665	Lamech 478	Noah 296
2649 BC	2649 BC	Jared 891	Methuselah 664	Lamech 477	Noah 295
2650 BC	2650 BC	Jared 890	Methuselah 663	Lamech 476	Noah 294
2651 BC	2651 BC	Jared 889	Methuselah 662	Lamech 475	Noah 293
2652 BC	2652 BC	Jared 888	Methuselah 661	Lamech 474	Noah 292
2653 BC	2653 BC	Jared 887	Methuselah 660	Lamech 473	Noah 291
2654 BC	2654 BC	Jared 886	Methuselah 659	Lamech 472	Noah 290
2655 BC	2655 BC	Jared 885	Methuselah 658	Lamech 471	Noah 289
2656 BC	2656 BC	Jared 884	Methuselah 657	Lamech 470	Noah 288
2657 BC	2657 BC	Jared 883	Methuselah 656	Lamech 469	Noah 287
2658 BC	2658 BC	Jared 882	Methuselah 655	Lamech 468	Noah 286
2659 BC	2659 BC	Jared 881	Methuselah 654	Lamech 467	Noah 285
2660 BC	2660 BC	Jared 880	Methuselah 653	Lamech 466	Noah 284
2661 BC	2661 BC	Jared 879	Methuselah 652	Lamech 465	Noah 283
2662 BC	2662 BC	Jared 878	Methuselah 651	Lamech 464	Noah 282
2663 BC	2663 BC	Jared 877	Methuselah 650	Lamech 463	Noah 281

2664 BC	2664 BC	Jared 876	Methuselah 649	Lamech 462	Noah 280
2665 BC	2665 BC	Jared 875	Methuselah 648	Lamech 461	Noah 279
2666 BC	2666 BC	Jared 874	Methuselah 647	Lamech 460	Noah 278
2667 BC	2667 BC	Jared 873	Methuselah 646	Lamech 459	Noah 277
2668 BC	2668 BC	Jared 872	Methuselah 645	Lamech 458	Noah 276
2669 BC	2669 BC	Jared 871	Methuselah 644	Lamech 457	Noah 275
2670 BC	2670 BC	Jared 870	Methuselah 643	Lamech 456	Noah 274
2671 BC	2671 BC	Jared 869	Methuselah 642	Lamech 455	Noah 273
2672 BC	2672 BC	Jared 868	Methuselah 641	Lamech 454	Noah 272
2673 BC	2673 BC	Jared 867	Methuselah 640	Lamech 453	Noah 271
2674 BC	2674 BC	Jared 866	Methuselah 639	Lamech 452	Noah 270
2675 BC	2675 BC	Jared 865	Methuselah 638	Lamech 451	Noah 269
2676 BC	2676 BC	Jared 864	Methuselah 637	Lamech 450	Noah 268
2677 BC	2677 BC	Jared 863	Methuselah 636	Lamech 449	Noah 267
2678 BC	2678 BC	Jared 862	Methuselah 635	Lamech 448	Noah 266
2679 BC	2679 BC	Jared 861	Methuselah 634	Lamech 447	Noah 265
2680 BC	2680 BC	Jared 860	Methuselah 633	Lamech 446	Noah 264
2681 BC	2681 BC	Jared 859	Methuselah 632	Lamech 445	Noah 263
2682 BC	2682 BC	Jared 858	Methuselah 631	Lamech 444	Noah 262
2683 BC	2683 BC	Jared 857	Methuselah 630	Lamech 443	Noah 261
2684 BC	2684 BC	Jared 856	Methuselah 629	Lamech 442	Noah 260
2685 BC	2685 BC	Jared 855	Methuselah 628	Lamech 441	Noah 259
2686 BC	2686 BC	Jared 854	Methuselah 627	Lamech 440	Noah 258
2687 BC	2687 BC	Jared 853	Methuselah 626	Lamech 439	Noah 257
2688 BC	2688 BC	Jared 852	Methuselah 625	Lamech 438	Noah 256
2689 BC	2689 BC	Jared 851	Methuselah 624	Lamech 437	Noah 255
2690 BC	2690 BC	Jared 850	Methuselah 623	Lamech 436	Noah 254
2691 BC	2691 BC	Jared 849	Methuselah 622	Lamech 435	Noah 253
2692 BC	2692 BC	Jared 848	Methuselah 621	Lamech 434	Noah 252
2693 BC	2693 BC	Jared 847	Methuselah 620	Lamech 433	Noah 251
2694 BC	2694 BC	Jared 846	Methuselah 619	Lamech 432	Noah 250
2695 BC	2695 BC	Jared 845	Methuselah 618	Lamech 431	Noah 249
2696 BC	2696 BC	Jared 844	Methuselah 617	Lamech 430	Noah 248
2697 BC	2697 BC	Jared 843	Methuselah 616	Lamech 429	Noah 247
2698 BC	2698 BC	Jared 842	Methuselah 615	Lamech 428	Noah 246
2699 BC	2699 BC	Jared 841	Methuselah 614	Lamech 427	Noah 245
2700 BC	2700 BC Enmebareggesi on Kings list of Mesopotamian Kings. Two inscriptions with his name have been found. He is the oldest king to be proven historical. Since he has been proven historical and is said to have fought Gilgamesh of Uruk, Gilgamesh is also considered to be proven historical. He built (or rebuilt) the house of Enlil in Nippur. The Kings List calls him "he who smote the weapons of the land of Elam", so he must have defeated Elam in battle.				
	2700 BC	Jared 840	Methuselah 613	Lamech 426	Noah 244
2701 BC	2701 BC	Jared 839	Methuselah 612	Lamech 425	Noah 243
2702 BC	2702 BC	Jared 838	Methuselah 611	Lamech 424	Noah 242
2703 BC	2703 BC	Jared 837	Methuselah 610	Lamech 423	Noah 241
2704 BC	2704 BC	Jared 836	Methuselah 609	Lamech 422	Noah 240

2705 BC	2705 BC	Jared 835	Methuselah 608	Lamech 421	Noah 239	
2706 BC	2706 BC	Jared 834	Methuselah 607	Lamech 420	Noah 238	
2707 BC	2707 BC	Jared 833	Methuselah 606	Lamech 419	Noah 237	
2708 BC	2708 BC	Jared 832	Methuselah 605	Lamech 418	Noah 236	
2709 BC	2709 BC	Jared 831	Methuselah 604	Lamech 417	Noah 235	
2710 BC	2710 BC: Mahalaleel died at the age of 895. [Gen 5:17]					
	2710 BC: Jared was 830 / Methuselah 603 / Lamech 416 / Noah 234					
2711 BC	2711 BC	Mahalaleel 894	Jared 829	Methuselah 602	Lamech 415	Noah 233
2712 BC	2712 BC	Mahalaleel 893	Jared 828	Methuselah 601	Lamech 414	Noah 232
2713 BC	2713 BC	Mahalaleel 892	Jared 827	Methuselah 600	Lamech 413	Noah 231
2714 BC	2714 BC	Mahalaleel 891	Jared 826	Methuselah 599	Lamech 412	Noah 230
2715 BC	2715 BC	Mahalaleel 890	Jared 825	Methuselah 598	Lamech 411	Noah 229
2716 BC	2716 BC	Mahalaleel 889	Jared 824	Methuselah 597	Lamech 410	Noah 228
2717 BC	2717 BC	Mahalaleel 888	Jared 823	Methuselah 596	Lamech 409	Noah 227
2718 BC	2718 BC	Mahalaleel 887	Jared 822	Methuselah 595	Lamech 408	Noah 226
2719 BC	2719 BC	Mahalaleel 886	Jared 821	Methuselah 594	Lamech 407	Noah 225
2720 BC	2720 BC	Mahalaleel 885	Jared 820	Methuselah 593	Lamech 406	Noah 224
2721 BC	2721 BC	Mahalaleel 884	Jared 819	Methuselah 592	Lamech 405	Noah 223
2722 BC	2722 BC	Mahalaleel 883	Jared 818	Methuselah 591	Lamech 404	Noah 222
2723 BC	2723 BC	Mahalaleel 882	Jared 817	Methuselah 590	Lamech 403	Noah 221
2724 BC	2724 BC	Mahalaleel 881	Jared 816	Methuselah 589	Lamech 402	Noah 220
2725 BC	2725 BC	Mahalaleel 880	Jared 815	Methuselah 588	Lamech 401	Noah 219
2726 BC	2726 BC	Mahalaleel 879	Jared 814	Methuselah 587	Lamech 400	Noah 218
2727 BC	2727 BC	Mahalaleel 878	Jared 813	Methuselah 586	Lamech 399	Noah 217
2728 BC	2728 BC	Mahalaleel 877	Jared 812	Methuselah 585	Lamech 398	Noah 216
2729 BC	2729 BC	Mahalaleel 876	Jared 811	Methuselah 584	Lamech 397	Noah 215
2730 BC	2730 BC	Mahalaleel 875	Jared 810	Methuselah 583	Lamech 396	Noah 214
2731 BC	2731 BC	Mahalaleel 874	Jared 809	Methuselah 582	Lamech 395	Noah 213
2732 BC	2732 BC	Mahalaleel 873	Jared 808	Methuselah 581	Lamech 394	Noah 212
2733 BC	2733 BC	Mahalaleel 872	Jared 807	Methuselah 580	Lamech 393	Noah 211
2734 BC	2734 BC	Mahalaleel 871	Jared 806	Methuselah 579	Lamech 392	Noah 210
2735 BC	2735 BC	Mahalaleel 870	Jared 805	Methuselah 578	Lamech 391	Noah 209
2736 BC	2736 BC	Mahalaleel 869	Jared 804	Methuselah 577	Lamech 390	Noah 208
2737 BC	2737 BC	Mahalaleel 868	Jared 803	Methuselah 576	Lamech 389	Noah 207
2738 BC	2738 BC	Mahalaleel 867	Jared 802	Methuselah 575	Lamech 388	Noah 206
2739 BC	2739 BC	Mahalaleel 866	Jared 801	Methuselah 574	Lamech 387	Noah 205
2740 BC	2740 BC	Mahalaleel 865	Jared 800	Methuselah 573	Lamech 386	Noah 204
2741 BC	2741 BC	Mahalaleel 864	Jared 799	Methuselah 572	Lamech 385	Noah 203
2742 BC	2742 BC	Mahalaleel 863	Jared 798	Methuselah 571	Lamech 384	Noah 202
2743 BC	2743 BC	Mahalaleel 862	Jared 797	Methuselah 570	Lamech 383	Noah 201
2744 BC	2744 BC	Mahalaleel 861	Jared 796	Methuselah 569	Lamech 382	Noah 200
2745 BC	2745 BC	Mahalaleel 860	Jared 795	Methuselah 568	Lamech 381	Noah 199
2746 BC	2746 BC	Mahalaleel 859	Jared 794	Methuselah 567	Lamech 380	Noah 198
2747 BC	2747 BC	Mahalaleel 858	Jared 793	Methuselah 566	Lamech 379	Noah 197
2748 BC	2748 BC	Mahalaleel 857	Jared 792	Methuselah 565	Lamech 378	Noah 196
2749 BC	2749 BC	Mahalaleel 856	Jared 791	Methuselah 564	Lamech 377	Noah 195

2750 BC	2750 BC	Mahalaleel	855	Jared	790	Methuselah	563	Lamech	376	Noah	194		
2751 BC	2751 BC	Mahalaleel	854	Jared	789	Methuselah	562	Lamech	375	Noah	193		
2752 BC	2752 BC	Mahalaleel	853	Jared	788	Methuselah	561	Lamech	374	Noah	192		
2753 BC	2753 BC	Mahalaleel	852	Jared	787	Methuselah	560	Lamech	373	Noah	191		
2754 BC	2754 BC	Mahalaleel	851	Jared	786	Methuselah	559	Lamech	372	Noah	190		
2755 BC	2755 BC	Mahalaleel	850	Jared	785	Methuselah	558	Lamech	371	Noah	189		
2756 BC	2756 BC	Mahalaleel	849	Jared	784	Methuselah	557	Lamech	370	Noah	188		
2757 BC	2757 BC	Mahalaleel	848	Jared	783	Methuselah	556	Lamech	369	Noah	187		
2758 BC	2758 BC	Mahalaleel	847	Jared	782	Methuselah	555	Lamech	368	Noah	186		
2759 BC	2759 BC	Mahalaleel	846	Jared	781	Methuselah	554	Lamech	367	Noah	185		
2760 BC	2760 BC	Mahalaleel	845	Jared	780	Methuselah	553	Lamech	366	Noah	184		
2761 BC	2761 BC	Mahalaleel	844	Jared	779	Methuselah	552	Lamech	365	Noah	183		
2762 BC	2762 BC	Mahalaleel	843	Jared	778	Methuselah	551	Lamech	364	Noah	182		
2763 BC	2763 BC	Mahalaleel	842	Jared	777	Methuselah	550	Lamech	363	Noah	181		
2764 BC	2764 BC	Mahalaleel	841	Jared	776	Methuselah	549	Lamech	362	Noah	180		
2765 BC	2765 BC: Cainaan died at the age of 910. [Gen 5:14]												
	2765 BC: Mahalaleel was 840 / Jared 775 / Methuselah 548 / Lamech 361 / Noah 179												
2766 BC	2766 BC	Cainaan	909	Mahalaleel	839	Jared	774	Methuselah	547	Lamech	360	Noah	178
2767 BC	2767 BC	Cainaan	908	Mahalaleel	838	Jared	773	Methuselah	546	Lamech	359	Noah	177
2768 BC	2768 BC	Cainaan	907	Mahalaleel	837	Jared	772	Methuselah	545	Lamech	358	Noah	176
2769 BC	2769 BC	Cainaan	906	Mahalaleel	836	Jared	771	Methuselah	544	Lamech	357	Noah	175
2770 BC	2770 BC	Cainaan	905	Mahalaleel	835	Jared	770	Methuselah	543	Lamech	356	Noah	174
2771 BC	2771 BC	Cainaan	904	Mahalaleel	834	Jared	769	Methuselah	542	Lamech	355	Noah	173
2772 BC	2772 BC	Cainaan	903	Mahalaleel	833	Jared	768	Methuselah	541	Lamech	354	Noah	172
2773 BC	2773 BC	Cainaan	902	Mahalaleel	832	Jared	767	Methuselah	540	Lamech	353	Noah	171
2774 BC	2774 BC	Cainaan	901	Mahalaleel	831	Jared	766	Methuselah	539	Lamech	352	Noah	170
2775 BC	2775 BC	Cainaan	900	Mahalaleel	830	Jared	765	Methuselah	538	Lamech	351	Noah	169
2776 BC	2776 BC	Cainaan	899	Mahalaleel	829	Jared	764	Methuselah	537	Lamech	350	Noah	168
2777 BC	2777 BC	Cainaan	898	Mahalaleel	828	Jared	763	Methuselah	536	Lamech	349	Noah	167
2778 BC	2778 BC	Cainaan	897	Mahalaleel	827	Jared	762	Methuselah	535	Lamech	348	Noah	166
2779 BC	2779 BC	Cainaan	896	Mahalaleel	826	Jared	761	Methuselah	534	Lamech	347	Noah	165
2780 BC	2780 BC	Cainaan	895	Mahalaleel	825	Jared	760	Methuselah	533	Lamech	346	Noah	164
2781 BC	2781 BC	Cainaan	894	Mahalaleel	824	Jared	759	Methuselah	532	Lamech	345	Noah	163
2782 BC	2782 BC	Cainaan	893	Mahalaleel	823	Jared	758	Methuselah	531	Lamech	344	Noah	162
2783 BC	2783 BC	Cainaan	892	Mahalaleel	822	Jared	757	Methuselah	530	Lamech	343	Noah	161
2784 BC	2784 BC	Cainaan	891	Mahalaleel	821	Jared	756	Methuselah	529	Lamech	342	Noah	160
2785 BC	2785 BC	Cainaan	890	Mahalaleel	820	Jared	755	Methuselah	528	Lamech	341	Noah	159
2786 BC	2786 BC	Cainaan	889	Mahalaleel	819	Jared	754	Methuselah	527	Lamech	340	Noah	158
2787 BC	2787 BC	Cainaan	888	Mahalaleel	818	Jared	753	Methuselah	526	Lamech	339	Noah	157
2788 BC	2788 BC	Cainaan	887	Mahalaleel	817	Jared	752	Methuselah	525	Lamech	338	Noah	156
2789 BC	2789 BC	Cainaan	886	Mahalaleel	816	Jared	751	Methuselah	524	Lamech	337	Noah	155
2790 BC	2790 BC	Cainaan	885	Mahalaleel	815	Jared	750	Methuselah	523	Lamech	336	Noah	154
2791 BC	2791 BC	Cainaan	884	Mahalaleel	814	Jared	749	Methuselah	522	Lamech	335	Noah	153
2792 BC	2792 BC	Cainaan	883	Mahalaleel	813	Jared	748	Methuselah	521	Lamech	334	Noah	152
2793 BC	2793 BC	Cainaan	882	Mahalaleel	812	Jared	747	Methuselah	520	Lamech	333	Noah	151
2794 BC	2794 BC	Cainaan	881	Mahalaleel	811	Jared	746	Methuselah	519	Lamech	332	Noah	150

2795 BC	2795 BC	Cainaan 880	Mahalaleel 810	Jared 745	Methuselah 518	Lamech 331	Noah 149
2796 BC	2796 BC	Cainaan 879	Mahalaleel 809	Jared 744	Methuselah 517	Lamech 330	Noah 148
2797 BC	2797 BC	Cainaan 878	Mahalaleel 808	Jared 743	Methuselah 516	Lamech 329	Noah 147
2798 BC	2798 BC	Cainaan 877	Mahalaleel 807	Jared 742	Methuselah 515	Lamech 328	Noah 146
2799 BC	2799 BC	Cainaan 876	Mahalaleel 806	Jared 741	Methuselah 514	Lamech 327	Noah 145
2800 BC	2800 BC	Cainaan 875	Mahalaleel 805	Jared 740	Methuselah 513	Lamech 326	Noah 144
2801 BC	2801 BC	Cainaan 874	Mahalaleel 804	Jared 739	Methuselah 512	Lamech 325	Noah 143
2802 BC	2802 BC	Cainaan 873	Mahalaleel 803	Jared 738	Methuselah 511	Lamech 324	Noah 142
2803 BC	2803 BC	Cainaan 872	Mahalaleel 802	Jared 737	Methuselah 510	Lamech 323	Noah 141
2804 BC	2804 BC	Cainaan 871	Mahalaleel 801	Jared 736	Methuselah 509	Lamech 322	Noah 140
2805 BC	2805 BC	Cainaan 870	Mahalaleel 800	Jared 735	Methuselah 508	Lamech 321	Noah 139
2806 BC	2806 BC	Cainaan 869	Mahalaleel 799	Jared 734	Methuselah 507	Lamech 320	Noah 138
2807 BC	2807 BC	Cainaan 868	Mahalaleel 798	Jared 733	Methuselah 506	Lamech 319	Noah 137
2808 BC	2808 BC	Cainaan 867	Mahalaleel 797	Jared 732	Methuselah 505	Lamech 318	Noah 136
2809 BC	2809 BC	Cainaan 866	Mahalaleel 796	Jared 731	Methuselah 504	Lamech 317	Noah 135
2810 BC	2810 BC	Cainaan 865	Mahalaleel 795	Jared 730	Methuselah 503	Lamech 316	Noah 134
2811 BC	2811 BC	Cainaan 864	Mahalaleel 794	Jared 729	Methuselah 502	Lamech 315	Noah 133
2812 BC	2812 BC	Cainaan 863	Mahalaleel 793	Jared 728	Methuselah 501	Lamech 314	Noah 132
2813 BC	2813 BC	Cainaan 862	Mahalaleel 792	Jared 727	Methuselah 500	Lamech 313	Noah 131
2814 BC	2814 BC	Cainaan 861	Mahalaleel 791	Jared 726	Methuselah 499	Lamech 312	Noah 130
2815 BC	2815 BC	Cainaan 860	Mahalaleel 790	Jared 725	Methuselah 498	Lamech 311	Noah 129
2816 BC	2816 BC	Cainaan 859	Mahalaleel 789	Jared 724	Methuselah 497	Lamech 310	Noah 128
2817 BC	2817 BC	Cainaan 858	Mahalaleel 788	Jared 723	Methuselah 496	Lamech 309	Noah 127
2818 BC	2818 BC	Cainaan 857	Mahalaleel 787	Jared 722	Methuselah 495	Lamech 308	Noah 126
2819 BC	2819 BC	Cainaan 856	Mahalaleel 786	Jared 721	Methuselah 494	Lamech 307	Noah 125
2820 BC	2820 BC	Cainaan 855	Mahalaleel 785	Jared 720	Methuselah 493	Lamech 306	Noah 124
2821 BC	2821 BC	Cainaan 854	Mahalaleel 784	Jared 719	Methuselah 492	Lamech 305	Noah 123
2822 BC	2822 BC	Cainaan 853	Mahalaleel 783	Jared 718	Methuselah 491	Lamech 304	Noah 122
2823 BC	2823 BC	Cainaan 852	Mahalaleel 782	Jared 717	Methuselah 490	Lamech 303	Noah 121
2824 BC	2824 BC	Cainaan 851	Mahalaleel 781	Jared 716	Methuselah 489	Lamech 302	Noah 120
2825 BC	2825 BC	Cainaan 850	Mahalaleel 780	Jared 715	Methuselah 488	Lamech 301	Noah 119
2826 BC	2826 BC	Cainaan 849	Mahalaleel 779	Jared 714	Methuselah 487	Lamech 300	Noah 118
2827 BC	2827 BC	Cainaan 848	Mahalaleel 778	Jared 713	Methuselah 486	Lamech 299	Noah 117
2828 BC	2828 BC	Cainaan 847	Mahalaleel 777	Jared 712	Methuselah 485	Lamech 298	Noah 116
2829 BC	2829 BC	Cainaan 846	Mahalaleel 776	Jared 711	Methuselah 484	Lamech 297	Noah 115
2830 BC	2830 BC	Cainaan 845	Mahalaleel 775	Jared 710	Methuselah 483	Lamech 296	Noah 114
2831 BC	2831 BC	Cainaan 844	Mahalaleel 774	Jared 709	Methuselah 482	Lamech 295	Noah 113
2832 BC	2832 BC	Cainaan 843	Mahalaleel 773	Jared 708	Methuselah 481	Lamech 294	Noah 112
2833 BC	2833 BC	Cainaan 842	Mahalaleel 772	Jared 707	Methuselah 480	Lamech 293	Noah 111
2834 BC	2834 BC	Cainaan 841	Mahalaleel 771	Jared 706	Methuselah 479	Lamech 292	Noah 110
2835 BC	2835 BC	Cainaan 840	Mahalaleel 770	Jared 705	Methuselah 478	Lamech 291	Noah 109
2836 BC	2836 BC	Cainaan 839	Mahalaleel 769	Jared 704	Methuselah 477	Lamech 290	Noah 108
2837 BC	2837 BC	Cainaan 838	Mahalaleel 768	Jared 703	Methuselah 476	Lamech 289	Noah 107
2838 BC	2838 BC	Cainaan 837	Mahalaleel 767	Jared 702	Methuselah 475	Lamech 288	Noah 106
2839 BC	2839 BC	Cainaan 836	Mahalaleel 766	Jared 701	Methuselah 474	Lamech 287	Noah 105
2840 BC	2840 BC	Cainaan 835	Mahalaleel 765	Jared 700	Methuselah 473	Lamech 286	Noah 104

2841 BC	2841 BC	Cainaan 834	Mahalaleel 764	Jared 699	Methuselah 472	Lamech 285	Noah 103
2842 BC	2842 BC	Cainaan 833	Mahalaleel 763	Jared 698	Methuselah 471	Lamech 284	Noah 102
2843 BC	2843 BC	Cainaan 832	Mahalaleel 762	Jared 697	Methuselah 470	Lamech 283	Noah 101
2844 BC	2844 BC	Cainaan 831	Mahalaleel 761	Jared 696	Methuselah 469	Lamech 282	Noah 100
2845 BC	2845 BC	Cainaan 830	Mahalaleel 760	Jared 695	Methuselah 468	Lamech 281	Noah 99
2846 BC	2846 BC	Cainaan 829	Mahalaleel 759	Jared 694	Methuselah 467	Lamech 280	Noah 98
2847 BC	2847 BC	Cainaan 828	Mahalaleel 758	Jared 693	Methuselah 466	Lamech 279	Noah 97
2848 BC	2848 BC	Cainaan 827	Mahalaleel 757	Jared 692	Methuselah 465	Lamech 278	Noah 96
2849 BC	2849 BC	Cainaan 826	Mahalaleel 756	Jared 691	Methuselah 464	Lamech 277	Noah 95
2850 BC	2850 BC	Cainaan 825	Mahalaleel 755	Jared 690	Methuselah 463	Lamech 276	Noah 94
2851 BC	2851 BC	Cainaan 824	Mahalaleel 754	Jared 689	Methuselah 462	Lamech 275	Noah 93
2852 BC	2852 BC	Cainaan 823	Mahalaleel 753	Jared 688	Methuselah 461	Lamech 274	Noah 92
2853 BC	2853 BC	Cainaan 822	Mahalaleel 752	Jared 687	Methuselah 460	Lamech 273	Noah 91
2854 BC	2854 BC	Cainaan 821	Mahalaleel 751	Jared 686	Methuselah 459	Lamech 272	Noah 90
2855 BC	2855 BC	Cainaan 820	Mahalaleel 750	Jared 685	Methuselah 458	Lamech 271	Noah 89
2856 BC	2856 BC	Cainaan 819	Mahalaleel 749	Jared 684	Methuselah 457	Lamech 270	Noah 88
2857 BC	2857 BC	Cainaan 818	Mahalaleel 748	Jared 683	Methuselah 456	Lamech 269	Noah 87
2858 BC	2858 BC	Cainaan 817	Mahalaleel 747	Jared 682	Methuselah 455	Lamech 268	Noah 86
2859 BC	2859 BC	Cainaan 816	Mahalaleel 746	Jared 681	Methuselah 454	Lamech 267	Noah 85
2860 BC	2860BC: Enosh died at the age of 905. [Gen 5:11]						
Enosh dies	2860 BC: Cainaan was 815 / Mahalaleel 745 / Jared 680 / Methuselah 453 / Lamech 266 / Noah 84						
2861 BC	2861 BC	Enosh was 904	Cainaan 814	Mahalaleel 744	Jared 679	Methuselah 452	Lamech 265 Noah 83
2862 BC	2862 BC	Enosh was 903	Cainaan 813	Mahalaleel 743	Jared 678	Methuselah 451	Lamech 264 Noah 82
2863 BC	2863 BC	Enosh was 902	Cainaan 812	Mahalaleel 742	Jared 677	Methuselah 450	Lamech 263 Noah 81
2864 BC	2864 BC	Enosh was 901	Cainaan 811	Mahalaleel 741	Jared 676	Methuselah 449	Lamech 262 Noah 80
2865 BC	2865 BC	Enosh was 900	Cainaan 810	Mahalaleel 740	Jared 675	Methuselah 448	Lamech 261 Noah 79
2866 BC	2866 BC	Enosh was 899	Cainaan 809	Mahalaleel 739	Jared 674	Methuselah 447	Lamech 260 Noah 78
2867 BC	2867 BC	Enosh was 898	Cainaan 808	Mahalaleel 738	Jared 673	Methuselah 446	Lamech 259 Noah 77
2868 BC	2868 BC	Enosh was 897	Cainaan 807	Mahalaleel 737	Jared 672	Methuselah 445	Lamech 258 Noah 76
2869 BC	2869 BC	Enosh was 896	Cainaan 806	Mahalaleel 736	Jared 671	Methuselah 444	Lamech 257 Noah 75
2870 BC	2870 BC	Enosh was 895	Cainaan 805	Mahalaleel 735	Jared 670	Methuselah 443	Lamech 256 Noah 74
2871 BC	2871 BC	Enosh was 894	Cainaan 804	Mahalaleel 734	Jared 669	Methuselah 442	Lamech 255 Noah 73
2872 BC	2872 BC	Enosh was 893	Cainaan 803	Mahalaleel 733	2879-2872 BC: High residue radioactivity in tree rings of the time indicate lower solar activity, which causes drought and thus famine in the Near East.		
2873 BC	2873 BC	Enosh was 892	Cainaan 802	Mahalaleel 732			
2874 BC	2874 BC	Enosh was 891	Cainaan 801	Mahalaleel 731			
2875 BC	2875 BC	Enosh was 890	Cainaan 800	Mahalaleel 730			
2876 BC	2876 BC	Enosh was 889	Cainaan 799	Mahalaleel 729			
2877 BC	2877 BC	Enosh was 888	Cainaan 798	Mahalaleel 728			
2878 BC	2878 BC	Enosh was 887	Cainaan 797	Mahalaleel 727			
2879 BC	2879 BC	Enosh was 886	Cainaan 796	Mahalaleel 726			
2880 BC	2880 BC	Enosh was 885	Cainaan 795	Mahalaleel 725	Jared 660	Methuselah 433	Lamech 246 Noah 64
2881 BC	2881 BC	Enosh was 884	Cainaan 794	Mahalaleel 724	Jared 659	Methuselah 432	Lamech 245 Noah 63
2882 BC	2882 BC	Enosh was 883	Cainaan 793	Mahalaleel 723	Jared 658	Methuselah 431	Lamech 244 Noah 62
2883 BC	2883 BC	Enosh was 882	Cainaan 792	Mahalaleel 722	Jared 657	Methuselah 430	Lamech 243 Noah 61
2884 BC	2884 BC	Enosh was 881	Cainaan 791	Mahalaleel 721	Jared 656	Methuselah 429	Lamech 242 Noah 60

2885 BC	2885 BC	Enosh was 880	Cainaan 790	Mahalaleel 720	Jared 655	Methuselah 428	Lamech 241	Noah 59
2886 BC	2886 BC	Enosh was 879	Cainaan 789	Mahalaleel 719	Jared 654	Methuselah 427	Lamech 240	Noah 58
2887 BC	2887 BC	Enosh was 878	Cainaan 788	Mahalaleel 718	Jared 653	Methuselah 426	Lamech 239	Noah 57
2888 BC	2888 BC	Enosh was 877	Cainaan 787	Mahalaleel 717	Jared 652	Methuselah 425	Lamech 238	Noah 56
2889 BC	2889 BC	Enosh was 876	Cainaan 786	Mahalaleel 716	Jared 651	Methuselah 424	Lamech 237	Noah 55
2890 BC	2890 BC	Enosh was 875	Cainaan 785	Mahalaleel 715	Jared 650	Methuselah 423	Lamech 236	Noah 54
2891 BC	2891 BC	Enosh was 874	Cainaan 784	Mahalaleel 714	Jared 649	Methuselah 422	Lamech 235	Noah 53
2892 BC	2892 BC	Enosh was 873	Cainaan 783	Mahalaleel 713	Jared 648	Methuselah 421	Lamech 234	Noah 52
2893 BC	2893 BC	Enosh was 872	Cainaan 782	Mahalaleel 712	Jared 647	Methuselah 420	Lamech 233	Noah 51
2894 BC	2894 BC	Enosh was 871	Cainaan 781	Mahalaleel 711	Jared 646	Methuselah 419	Lamech 232	Noah 50
2895 BC	2895 BC	Enosh was 870	Cainaan 780	Mahalaleel 710	Jared 645	Methuselah 418	Lamech 231	Noah 49
2896 BC	2896 BC	Enosh was 869	Cainaan 779	Mahalaleel 709	Jared 644	Methuselah 417	Lamech 230	Noah 48
2897 BC	2897 BC	Enosh was 868	Cainaan 778	Mahalaleel 708	Jared 643	Methuselah 416	Lamech 229	Noah 47
2898 BC	2898 BC	Enosh was 867	Cainaan 777	Mahalaleel 707	Jared 642	Methuselah 415	Lamech 228	Noah 46
2899 BC	2899 BC	Enosh was 866	Cainaan 776	Mahalaleel 706	Jared 641	Methuselah 414	Lamech 227	Noah 45
2900 BC	2900 BC	Enosh was 865	Cainaan 775	Mahalaleel 705	Jared 640	Methuselah 413	Lamech 226	Noah 44
2901 BC	2901 BC	Enosh was 864	Cainaan 774	Mahalaleel 704	Jared 639	Methuselah 412	Lamech 225	Noah 43
2902 BC	2902 BC	Enosh was 863	Cainaan 773	Mahalaleel 703	Jared 638	Methuselah 411	Lamech 224	Noah 42
2903 BC	2903 BC	Enosh was 862	Cainaan 772	Mahalaleel 702	Jared 637	Methuselah 410	Lamech 223	Noah 41
2904 BC	2904 BC	Enosh was 861	Cainaan 771	Mahalaleel 701	Jared 636	Methuselah 409	Lamech 222	Noah 40
2905 BC	2905 BC	Enosh was 860	Cainaan 770	Mahalaleel 700	Jared 635	Methuselah 408	Lamech 221	Noah 39
2906 BC	2906 BC	Enosh was 859	Cainaan 769	Mahalaleel 699	Jared 634	Methuselah 407	Lamech 220	Noah 38
2907 BC	2907 BC	Enosh was 858	Cainaan 768	Mahalaleel 698	Jared 633	Methuselah 406	Lamech 219	Noah 37
2908 BC	2908 BC	Enosh was 857	Cainaan 767	Mahalaleel 697	Jared 632	Methuselah 405	Lamech 218	Noah 36
2909 BC	2909 BC	Enosh was 856	Cainaan 766	Mahalaleel 696	Jared 631	Methuselah 404	Lamech 217	Noah 35
2910 BC	2910 BC	Enosh was 855	Cainaan 765	Mahalaleel 695	Jared 630	Methuselah 403	Lamech 216	Noah 34
2911 BC	2911 BC	Enosh was 854	Cainaan 764	Mahalaleel 694	Jared 629	Methuselah 402	Lamech 215	Noah 33
2912 BC	2912 BC	Enosh was 853	Cainaan 763	Mahalaleel 693	Jared 628	Methuselah 401	Lamech 214	Noah 32
2913 BC	2913 BC	Enosh was 852	Cainaan 762	Mahalaleel 692	Jared 627	Methuselah 400	Lamech 213	Noah 31
2914 BC	2914 BC	Enosh was 851	Cainaan 761	Mahalaleel 691	Jared 626	Methuselah 399	Lamech 212	Noah 30
2915 BC	2915 BC	Enosh was 850	Cainaan 760	Mahalaleel 690	Jared 625	Methuselah 398	Lamech 211	Noah 29
2916 BC	2916 BC	Enosh was 849	Cainaan 759	Mahalaleel 689	Jared 624	Methuselah 397	Lamech 210	Noah 28
2917 BC	2917 BC	Enosh was 848	Cainaan 758	Mahalaleel 688	Jared 623	Methuselah 396	Lamech 209	Noah 27
2918 BC	2918 BC	Enosh was 847	Cainaan 757	Mahalaleel 687	Jared 622	Methuselah 395	Lamech 208	Noah 26
2919 BC	2919 BC	Enosh was 846	Cainaan 756	Mahalaleel 686	Jared 621	Methuselah 394	Lamech 207	Noah 25
2920 BC	2920 BC	Enosh was 845	Cainaan 755	Mahalaleel 685	Jared 620	Methuselah 393	Lamech 206	Noah 24
2921 BC	2921 BC	Enosh was 844	Cainaan 754	Mahalaleel 684	Jared 619	Methuselah 392	Lamech 205	Noah 23
2922 BC	2922 BC	Enosh was 843	Cainaan 753	Mahalaleel 683	Jared 618	Methuselah 391	Lamech 204	Noah 22
2923 BC	2923 BC	Enosh was 842	Cainaan 752	Mahalaleel 682	Jared 617	Methuselah 390	Lamech 203	Noah 21
2924 BC	2924 BC	Enosh was 841	Cainaan 751	Mahalaleel 681	Jared 616	Methuselah 389	Lamech 202	Noah 20
2925 BC	2925 BC	Enosh was 840	Cainaan 750	Mahalaleel 680	Jared 615	Methuselah 388	Lamech 201	Noah 19
2926 BC	2926 BC	Enosh was 839	Cainaan 749	Mahalaleel 679	Jared 614	Methuselah 387	Lamech 200	Noah 18
2927 BC	2927 BC	Enosh was 838	Cainaan 748	Mahalaleel 678	Jared 613	Methuselah 386	Lamech 199	Noah 17
2928 BC	2928 BC	Enosh was 837	Cainaan 747	Mahalaleel 677	Jared 612	Methuselah 385	Lamech 198	Noah 16
2929 BC	2929 BC	Enosh was 836	Cainaan 746	Mahalaleel 676	Jared 611	Methuselah 384	Lamech 197	Noah 15
2930 BC	2930 BC	Enosh was 835	Cainaan 745	Mahalaleel 675	Jared 610	Methuselah 383	Lamech 196	Noah 14

2931 BC	2931 BC	Enosh was 834	Cainaan 744	Mahalaleel 674	Jared 609	Methuselah 382	Lamech 195	Noah 13
2932 BC	2932 BC	Enosh was 833	Cainaan 743	Mahalaleel 673	Jared 608	Methuselah 381	Lamech 194	Noah 12
2933 BC	2933 BC	Enosh was 832	Cainaan 742	Mahalaleel 672	Jared 607	Methuselah 380	Lamech 193	Noah 11
2934 BC	2934 BC	Enosh was 831	Cainaan 741	Mahalaleel 671	Jared 606	Methuselah 379	Lamech 192	Noah 10
2935 BC	2935 BC	Enosh was 830	Cainaan 740	Mahalaleel 670	Jared 605	Methuselah 378	Lamech 191	Noah 9
2936 BC	2936 BC	Enosh was 829	Cainaan 739	Mahalaleel 669	Jared 604	Methuselah 377	Lamech 190	Noah 8
2937 BC	2937 BC	Enosh was 828	Cainaan 738	Mahalaleel 668	Jared 603	Methuselah 376	Lamech 189	Noah 7
2938 BC	2938 BC	Enosh was 827	Cainaan 737	Mahalaleel 667	Jared 602	Methuselah 375	Lamech 188	Noah 6
2939 BC	2939 BC	Enosh was 826	Cainaan 736	Mahalaleel 666	Jared 601	Methuselah 374	Lamech 187	Noah 5
2940 BC	2940 BC	Enosh was 825	Cainaan 735	Mahalaleel 665	Jared 600	Methuselah 373	Lamech 186	Noah 4
2941 BC	2941 BC	Enosh was 824	Cainaan 734	Mahalaleel 664	Jared 599	Methuselah 372	Lamech 185	Noah 3
2942 BC	2942 BC	Enosh was 823	Cainaan 733	Mahalaleel 663	Not until after the Flood Noah and his family (and animals) were allowed to eat meat... which would make it easier to feed themselves.			
2943 BC	2943 BC	Enosh was 822	Cainaan 732	Mahalaleel 662				
2944 BC	2344 BC: Noah is born to Lamech when Lamech is 182 years old							
Noah is born to Lamech								
2944 BC: Enosh was 821 / Cainaan 731 / Mahalaleel 661 / Jared 596 / Methuselah 369 / Lamech 182								
2945 BC	2945 BC	Enosh was 820	Cainaan 730	Mahalaleel 660	Jared 595	Methuselah 368	Lamech 181	
2946 BC	2946 BC	Enosh was 819	Cainaan 729	Mahalaleel 659	Jared 594	Methuselah 367	Lamech 180	
2947 BC	2947 BC	Enosh was 818	Cainaan 728	Mahalaleel 658	Jared 593	Methuselah 366	Lamech 179	
2948 BC	2948 BC	Enosh was 817	Cainaan 727	Mahalaleel 657	Jared 592	Methuselah 365	Lamech 178	
2949 BC	2949 BC	Enosh was 816	Cainaan 726	Mahalaleel 656	Jared 591	Methuselah 364	Lamech 177	
2950 BC	2950 BC	Enosh was 815	Cainaan 725	Mahalaleel 655	Jared 590	Methuselah 363	Lamech 176	
2951 BC	2951 BC	Enosh was 814	Cainaan 724	Mahalaleel 654	Jared 589	Methuselah 362	Lamech 175	
2952 BC	2952 BC	Enosh was 813	Cainaan 723	Mahalaleel 653	Jared 588	Methuselah 361	Lamech 174	
2953 BC	2953 BC	Enosh was 812	Cainaan 722	Mahalaleel 652	Jared 587	Methuselah 360	Lamech 173	
2954 BC	2954 BC	Enosh was 811	Cainaan 721	Mahalaleel 651	Jared 586	Methuselah 359	Lamech 172	
2955 BC	2955 BC	Enosh was 810	Cainaan 720	Mahalaleel 650	Jared 585	Methuselah 358	Lamech 171	
2956 BC	2956 BC	Enosh was 809	Cainaan 719	Mahalaleel 649	Jared 584	Methuselah 357	Lamech 170	
2957 BC	2957 BC	Enosh was 808	Cainaan 718	Mahalaleel 648	Jared 583	Methuselah 356	Lamech 169	
2958 BC	2958 BC: Seth died at the age of 912. [Gen 5:8]							
Seth dies at 912	2958 BC: Enosh was 807 / Cainaan 717 / Mahalaleel 647 / Jared 582 / Methuselah 355 / Lamech 168							
2959 BC	2959 BC	Seth was 911	Enosh was 806	Cainaan 716	Mahalaleel 646	Jared 581	Methuselah 354	Lamech 167
2960 BC	2960 BC	Seth was 910	Enosh was 805	Cainaan 715	Mahalaleel 645	Jared 580	Methuselah 353	Lamech 166
2961 BC	2961 BC	Seth was 909	Enosh was 804	Cainaan 714	Mahalaleel 644	Jared 579	Methuselah 352	Lamech 165
2962 BC	2962 BC	Seth was 908	Enosh was 803	Cainaan 713	Mahalaleel 643	Jared 578	Methuselah 351	Lamech 164
2963 BC	2963 BC	Seth was 907	Enosh was 802	Cainaan 712	Mahalaleel 642	Jared 577	Methuselah 350	Lamech 163
2964 BC	2964 BC	Seth was 906	Enosh was 801	Cainaan 711	Mahalaleel 641	Jared 576	Methuselah 349	Lamech 162
2965 BC	2965 BC	Seth was 905	Enosh was 800	Cainaan 710	Mahalaleel 640	Jared 575	Methuselah 348	Lamech 161
2966 BC	2966 BC	Seth was 904	Enosh was 799	Cainaan 709	Mahalaleel 639	Jared 574	Methuselah 347	Lamech 160
2967 BC	2967 BC	Seth was 903	Enosh was 798	Cainaan 708	Mahalaleel 638	Jared 573	Methuselah 346	Lamech 159
2968 BC	2968 BC	Seth was 902	Enosh was 797	Cainaan 707	Mahalaleel 637	Jared 572	Methuselah 345	Lamech 158
2969 BC	2969 BC	Seth was 901	Enosh was 796	Cainaan 706	Mahalaleel 636	Jared 571	Methuselah 344	Lamech 157
2970 BC	2970 BC	Seth was 900	Enosh was 795	Cainaan 705	Mahalaleel 635	Jared 570	Methuselah 343	Lamech 156
2971 BC	2971 BC	Seth was 899	Enosh was 794	Cainaan 704	Mahalaleel 634	Jared 569	Methuselah 342	Lamech 155

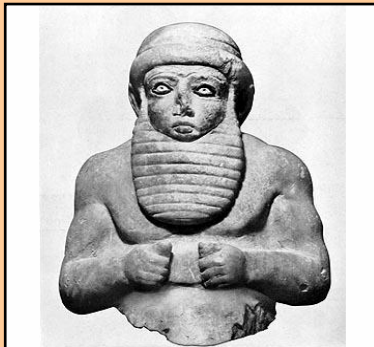
2972 BC	2972 BC	Seth was 898	Enosh was 793	Cainaan 703	Mahalaleel 633	Jared 568	Methuselah 341	Lamech 154
2973 BC	2973 BC	Seth was 897	Enosh was 792	Cainaan 702	Mahalaleel 632	Jared 567	Methuselah 340	Lamech 153
2974 BC	2974 BC	Seth was 896	Enosh was 791	Cainaan 701	Mahalaleel 631	Jared 566	Methuselah 339	Lamech 152
2975 BC	2975 BC	Seth was 895	Enosh was 790	Cainaan 700	Mahalaleel 630	Jared 565	Methuselah 338	Lamech 151
2976 BC	2976 BC	Seth was 894	Enosh was 789	Cainaan 699	Mahalaleel 629	Jared 564	Methuselah 337	Lamech 150
2977 BC	2977 BC	Seth was 893	Enosh was 788	Cainaan 698	Mahalaleel 628	Jared 563	Methuselah 336	Lamech 149
2978 BC	2978 BC	Seth was 892	Enosh was 787	Cainaan 697	Mahalaleel 627	Jared 562	Methuselah 335	Lamech 148
2979 BC	2979 BC	Seth was 891	Enosh was 786	Cainaan 696	Mahalaleel 626	Jared 561	Methuselah 334	Lamech 147
2980 BC	2980 BC	Seth was 890	Enosh was 785	Cainaan 695	Mahalaleel 625	Jared 560	Methuselah 333	Lamech 146
2981 BC	2981 BC	Seth was 889	Enosh was 784	Cainaan 694	Mahalaleel 624	Jared 559	Methuselah 332	Lamech 145
2982 BC	2982 BC	Seth was 888	Enosh was 783	Cainaan 693	Mahalaleel 623	Jared 558	Methuselah 331	Lamech 144
2983 BC	2983 BC	Seth was 887	Enosh was 782	Cainaan 692	Mahalaleel 622	Jared 557	Methuselah 330	Lamech 143
2984 BC	2984 BC	Seth was 886	Enosh was 781	Cainaan 691	Mahalaleel 621	Jared 556	Methuselah 329	Lamech 142
2985 BC	2985 BC	Seth was 885	Enosh was 780	Cainaan 690	Mahalaleel 620	Jared 555	Methuselah 328	Lamech 141
2986 BC	2986 BC	Seth was 884	Enosh was 779	Cainaan 689	Mahalaleel 619	Jared 554	Methuselah 327	Lamech 140
2987 BC	2987 BC	Seth was 883	Enosh was 778	Cainaan 688	Mahalaleel 618	Jared 553	Methuselah 326	Lamech 139
2988 BC	2988 BC	Seth was 882	Enosh was 777	Cainaan 687	Mahalaleel 617	Jared 552	Methuselah 325	Lamech 138
2989 BC	2989 BC	Seth was 881	Enosh was 776	Cainaan 686	Mahalaleel 616	Jared 551	Methuselah 324	Lamech 137
2990 BC	2990 BC	Seth was 880	Enosh was 775	Cainaan 685	Mahalaleel 615	Jared 550	Methuselah 323	Lamech 136
2991 BC	2991 BC	Seth was 879	Enosh was 774	Cainaan 684	Mahalaleel 614	Jared 549	Methuselah 322	Lamech 135
2992 BC	2992 BC	Seth was 878	Enosh was 773	Cainaan 683	Mahalaleel 613	Jared 548	Methuselah 321	Lamech 134
2993 BC	2993 BC	Seth was 877	Enosh was 772	Cainaan 682	Mahalaleel 612	Jared 547	Methuselah 320	Lamech 133
2994 BC	2994 BC	Seth was 876	Enosh was 771	Cainaan 681	Mahalaleel 611	Jared 546	Methuselah 319	Lamech 132
2995 BC	2995 BC	Seth was 875	Enosh was 770	Cainaan 680	Mahalaleel 610	Jared 545	Methuselah 318	Lamech 131
2996 BC	2996 BC	Seth was 874	Enosh was 769	Cainaan 679	Mahalaleel 609	Jared 544	Methuselah 317	Lamech 130
2997 BC	2997 BC	Seth was 873	Enosh was 768	Cainaan 678	Mahalaleel 608	Jared 543	Methuselah 316	Lamech 129
2998 BC	2998 BC	Seth was 872	Enosh was 767	Cainaan 677	Mahalaleel 607	Jared 542	Methuselah 315	Lamech 128
2999 BC	2999 BC	Seth was 871	Enosh was 766	Cainaan 676	Mahalaleel 606	Jared 541	Methuselah 314	Lamech 127

3000 BC, Egypt: the rivalry between two main towns erupted into war. Nekheb to the North and Nekhen in the South.

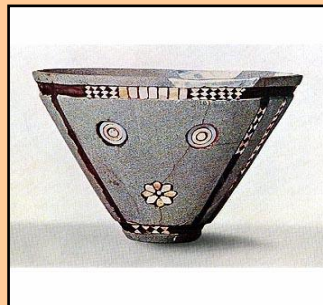
3000 BC: Earliest evidence of sun-worship in Egypt

3000 BC: Etana from Mesopotamian King list: The first recorded deeds of a King, although not from his reign, were those of Etana. He supposedly ruled all of Sumer as well as some surrounding lands. He was called "He who stabilized all the Lands". According to legend, he was a pious, god-fearing man. (The Kings List calls him "the shepard" and says that he reigned 1560 years.) His son, Balih, is also on the King's list., Then, Enmenunna, then

3000 BC



◀Upper part of a statuette, possibly a king, from Uruk, dating ~3,000 BC



◀Bowl, made of grey stone inlaid with mosaic of limestone and shell from Uruk dating ~3,000 BC

3000 BC	3000 BC	Seth was 870	Enosh was 765	Cainaan 675	Mahalaleel 605	Jared 540	Methuselah 313	Lamech 126
3001 BC	3001 BC	Seth was 869	Enosh was 764	Cainaan 674	Mahalaleel 604	Jared 539	Methuselah 312	Lamech 125
	According to the EIA http://www.eia.gov/kids/energy.cfm?page=tl_petroleum							
3002 BC	The Mesopotamians of that era used rock oil in architectural adhesives, ship caulks, medicines, and roads.							
	3002 BC	Seth was 868	Enosh was 763	Cainaan 673	Mahalaleel 603	Jared 538	Methuselah 311	Lamech 124
3003 BC	3003 BC	Seth was 867	Enosh was 762	Cainaan 672	Mahalaleel 602	Jared 537	Methuselah 310	Lamech 123
3004 BC	3004 BC	Seth was 866	Enosh was 761	Cainaan 671	Mahalaleel 601	Jared 536	Methuselah 309	Lamech 122
3005 BC	According to the Setterfield model describing the decrease in the speed of light since the fall of man, 65 million years Before Present in atomic time corresponds to 3005 B.C. in ordinary Biblical (dynamical) calendar time. [see Personal UPDATE 3/95, p. 10 for details on his controversial theory], http://www.khouse.org/articles/1997/9/							
	3005 BC	Seth was 865	Enosh was 760	Cainaan 670	Mahalaleel 600	Jared 535	Methuselah 308	Lamech 121
3006 BC	3006 BC	Seth was 864	Enosh was 759	Cainaan 669	Mahalaleel 599	Jared 534	Methuselah 307	Lamech 120
3007 BC	3007 BC	Seth was 863	Enosh was 758	Cainaan 668	Mahalaleel 598	Jared 533	Methuselah 306	Lamech 119
3008 BC	3008 BC	Seth was 862	Enosh was 757	Cainaan 667	Mahalaleel 597	Jared 532	Methuselah 305	Lamech 118
3009 BC	3009 BC	Seth was 861	Enosh was 756	Cainaan 666	Mahalaleel 596	Jared 531	Methuselah 304	Lamech 117
3010 BC	According to Chinese folklore, the legendary Emperor Shennong prescribed the use of mercury to induce abortions nearly 5000 years ago.							
	3010 BC	Seth was 860	Enosh was 755	Cainaan 665	Mahalaleel 595	Jared 530	Methuselah 303	Lamech 116
3011 BC	3011 BC	Seth was 859	Enosh was 754	Cainaan 664	Mahalaleel 594	Jared 529	Methuselah 302	Lamech 115
3012 BC	3012 BC	Seth was 858	Enosh was 753	Cainaan 663	Mahalaleel 593	Jared 528	Methuselah 301	Lamech 114
3013 BC	3013 BC: Enoch was translated by God at the age of 365. Enoch was "translated by God" = raptured = taken alive to heaven.							
Enoch was translated by God at 365 yrs of age	3013 BC: Seth was 857 / Enosh 752 / Cainaan 662 / Mahalaleel 592 / Jared 527 / Methuselah 300 / Lamech 113							
3014 BC	3014 BC	Seth was 856	Enosh was 751	Cainaan 661	Mahalaleel 591	Jared 526	Enoch 364	Methuselah 299
3015 BC	3015 BC	Seth was 855	Enosh was 750	Cainaan 660	Mahalaleel 590	Jared 525	Enoch 363	Methuselah 298
3016 BC	3016 BC	Seth was 854	Enosh was 749	Cainaan 659	Mahalaleel 589	Jared 524	Enoch 362	Methuselah 297
3017 BC	3017 BC	Seth was 853	Enosh was 748	Cainaan 658	Mahalaleel 588	Jared 523	Enoch 361	Methuselah 296
3018 BC	3018 BC	Seth was 852	Enosh was 747	Cainaan 657	Mahalaleel 587	Jared 522	Enoch 360	Methuselah 295
3019 BC	3019 BC	Seth was 851	Enosh was 746	Cainaan 656	Mahalaleel 586	Jared 521	Enoch 359	Methuselah 294
3020 BC	3020 BC	Seth was 850	Enosh was 745	Cainaan 655	Mahalaleel 585	Jared 520	Enoch 358	Methuselah 293
3021 BC	3021 BC	Seth was 849	Enosh was 744	Cainaan 654	Mahalaleel 584	Jared 519	Enoch 357	Methuselah 292
3022 BC	3022 BC	Seth was 848	Enosh was 743	Cainaan 653	Mahalaleel 583	Jared 518	Enoch 356	Methuselah 291
3023 BC	3023 BC	Seth was 847	Enosh was 742	Cainaan 652	Mahalaleel 582	Jared 517	Enoch 355	Methuselah 290
3024 BC	3024 BC	Seth was 846	Enosh was 741	Cainaan 651	Mahalaleel 581	Jared 516	Enoch 354	Methuselah 289
3025 BC	3025 BC	Seth was 845	Enosh was 740	Cainaan 650	Mahalaleel 580	Jared 515	Enoch 353	Methuselah 288
3026 BC	3026 BC	Seth was 844	Enosh was 739	Cainaan 649	Mahalaleel 579	Jared 514	Enoch 352	Methuselah 287
3027 BC	3027 BC	Seth was 843	Enosh was 738	Cainaan 648	Mahalaleel 578	Jared 513	Enoch 351	Methuselah 286
3028 BC	3028 BC	Seth was 842	Enosh was 737	Cainaan 647	Mahalaleel 577	Jared 512	Enoch 350	Methuselah 285
3029 BC	3029 BC	Seth was 841	Enosh was 736	Cainaan 646	Mahalaleel 576	Jared 511	Enoch 349	Methuselah 284
3030 BC	3030 BC	Seth was 840	Enosh was 735	Cainaan 645	Mahalaleel 575	Jared 510	Enoch 348	Methuselah 283
3031 BC	3031 BC	Seth was 839	Enosh was 734	Cainaan 644	Mahalaleel 574	Jared 509	Enoch 347	Methuselah 282
3032 BC	3032 BC	Seth was 838	Enosh was 733	Cainaan 643	Mahalaleel 573	Jared 508	Enoch 346	Methuselah 281
3033 BC	3033 BC	Seth was 837	Enosh was 732	Cainaan 642	Mahalaleel 572	Jared 507	Enoch 345	Methuselah 280

3034 BC	3034 BC	Seth was 836	Enosh was 731	Cainaan 641	Mahalaleel 571	Jared 506	Enoch 344	Methuselah 279	Lamech 92
3035 BC	3035 BC	Seth was 835	Enosh was 730	Cainaan 640	Mahalaleel 570	Jared 505	Enoch 343	Methuselah 278	Lamech 91
3036 BC	3036 BC	Seth was 834	Enosh was 729	Cainaan 639	Mahalaleel 569	Jared 504	Enoch 342	Methuselah 277	Lamech 90
3037 BC	3037 BC	Seth was 833	Enosh was 728	Cainaan 638	Mahalaleel 568	Jared 503	Enoch 341	Methuselah 276	Lamech 89
3038 BC	3038 BC	Seth was 832	Enosh was 727	Cainaan 637	Mahalaleel 567	Jared 502	Enoch 340	Methuselah 275	Lamech 88
3039 BC	3039 BC	Seth was 831	Enosh was 726	Cainaan 636	Mahalaleel 566	Jared 501	Enoch 339	Methuselah 274	Lamech 87
3040 BC	3040 BC	Seth was 830	Enosh was 725	Cainaan 635	Mahalaleel 565	Jared 500	Enoch 338	Methuselah 273	Lamech 86
3041 BC	3041 BC	Seth was 829	Enosh was 724	Cainaan 634	Mahalaleel 564	Jared 499	Enoch 337	Methuselah 272	Lamech 85
3042 BC	3042 BC	Seth was 828	Enosh was 723	Cainaan 633	Mahalaleel 563	Jared 498	Enoch 336	Methuselah 271	Lamech 84
3043 BC	3043 BC	Seth was 827	Enosh was 722	Cainaan 632	Mahalaleel 562	Jared 497	Enoch 335	Methuselah 270	Lamech 83
3044 BC	3044 BC	Seth was 826	Enosh was 721	Cainaan 631	Mahalaleel 561	Jared 496	Enoch 334	Methuselah 269	Lamech 82
3045 BC	3045 BC	Seth was 825	Enosh was 720	Cainaan 630	Mahalaleel 560	Jared 495	Enoch 333	Methuselah 268	Lamech 81
3046 BC	3046 BC	Seth was 824	Enosh was 719	Cainaan 629	Mahalaleel 559	Jared 494	Enoch 332	Methuselah 267	Lamech 80
3047 BC	3047 BC	Seth was 823	Enosh was 718	Cainaan 628	Mahalaleel 558	Jared 493	Enoch 331	Methuselah 266	Lamech 79
3048 BC	3048 BC	Seth was 822	Enosh was 717	Cainaan 627	Mahalaleel 557	Jared 492	Enoch 330	Methuselah 265	Lamech 78
3049 BC	3049 BC	Seth was 821	Enosh was 716	Cainaan 626	Mahalaleel 556	Jared 491	Enoch 329	Methuselah 264	Lamech 77
3050 BC	3050 BC	Seth was 820	Enosh was 715	Cainaan 625	Mahalaleel 555	Jared 490	Enoch 328	Methuselah 263	Lamech 76
3051 BC	3051 BC	Seth was 819	Enosh was 714	Cainaan 624	Mahalaleel 554	Jared 489	Enoch 327	Methuselah 262	Lamech 75
3052 BC	3052 BC	Seth was 818	Enosh was 713	Cainaan 623	Mahalaleel 553	Jared 488	Enoch 326	Methuselah 261	Lamech 74
3053 BC	3053 BC	Seth was 817	Enosh was 712	Cainaan 622	Mahalaleel 552	Jared 487	Enoch 325	Methuselah 260	Lamech 73
3054 BC	3054 BC	Seth was 816	Enosh was 711	Cainaan 621	Mahalaleel 551	Jared 486	Enoch 324	Methuselah 259	Lamech 72
3055 BC	3055 BC	Seth was 815	Enosh was 710	Cainaan 620	Mahalaleel 550	Jared 485	Enoch 323	Methuselah 258	Lamech 71
3056 BC	3056 BC	Seth was 814	Enosh was 709	Cainaan 619	Mahalaleel 549	Jared 484	Enoch 322	Methuselah 257	Lamech 70
3057 BC	3057 BC	Seth was 813	Enosh was 708	Cainaan 618	Mahalaleel 548	Jared 483	Enoch 321	Methuselah 256	Lamech 69
3058 BC	3058 BC	Seth was 812	Enosh was 707	Cainaan 617	Mahalaleel 547	Jared 482	Enoch 320	Methuselah 255	Lamech 68
3059 BC	3059 BC	Seth was 811	Enosh was 706	Cainaan 616	Mahalaleel 546	Jared 481	Enoch 319	Methuselah 254	Lamech 67
3060 BC	3060 BC	Seth was 810	Enosh was 705	Cainaan 615	Mahalaleel 545	Jared 480	Enoch 318	Methuselah 253	Lamech 66
3061 BC	3061 BC	Seth was 809	Enosh was 704	Cainaan 614	Mahalaleel 544	Jared 479	Enoch 317	Methuselah 252	Lamech 65
3062 BC	3062 BC	Seth was 808	Enosh was 703	Cainaan 613	Mahalaleel 543	Jared 478	Enoch 316	Methuselah 251	Lamech 64
3063 BC	3063 BC	Seth was 807	Enosh was 702	Cainaan 612	Mahalaleel 542	Jared 477	Enoch 315	Methuselah 250	Lamech 63
3064 BC	3064 BC	Seth was 806	Enosh was 701	Cainaan 611	Mahalaleel 541	Jared 476	Enoch 314	Methuselah 249	Lamech 62
3065 BC	3065 BC	Seth was 805	Enosh was 700	Cainaan 610	Mahalaleel 540	Jared 475	Enoch 313	Methuselah 248	Lamech 61
3066 BC	3066 BC	Seth was 804	Enosh was 699	Cainaan 609	Mahalaleel 539	Jared 474	Enoch 312	Methuselah 247	Lamech 60
3067 BC	3067 BC	Seth was 803	Enosh was 698	Cainaan 608	Mahalaleel 538	Jared 473	Enoch 311	Methuselah 246	Lamech 59
3068 BC	3068 BC	Seth was 802	Enosh was 697	Cainaan 607	Mahalaleel 537	Jared 472	Enoch 310	Methuselah 245	Lamech 58
3069 BC	3069 BC	Seth was 801	Enosh was 696	Cainaan 606	Mahalaleel 536	Jared 471	Enoch 309	Methuselah 244	Lamech 57
3070 BC Adams dies at 930 yrs	Adam died spiritually at the Fall and now he dies physically. Nothing is said about the death of Eve. The people of the antediluvian age had knowledge of God, His word to man, the Fall and the consequences of it, directly from Adam for 930 years. Methuselah had heard God's word directly from Adam for 243 years, and his son Lamech (Noah's father) for 56 years.								
	3070 BC: Adam died at the age of 930 [Gen 5:5]								
	3070 BC: Seth was 800 / Enosh 695 / Cainaan 605 / Mahalaleel 535 / Jared 470 / Enoch 308 / Methuselah 243 / Lamech 56								
3071 BC	3071 BC	Adam was 929 Lamech 55	Seth was 799	Enosh was 694	Cainaan 604	Mahalaleel 534	Jared 469	Enoch 307	Methuselah 242

3072 BC	3072 BC	Adam was 928 Lamech 54	Seth was 798	Enosh was 693	Cainaan 603	Mahalaleel 533	Jared 468	Enoch 306	Methuselah 241
3073 BC	3073 BC	Adam was 927 Lamech 53	Seth was 797	Enosh was 692	Cainaan 602	Mahalaleel 532	Jared 467	Enoch 305	Methuselah 240
3074 BC	3074 BC	Adam was 926 Lamech 52	Seth was 796	Enosh was 691	Cainaan 601	Mahalaleel 531	Jared 466	Enoch 304	Methuselah 239
3075 BC	3075 BC	Adam was 925 Lamech 51	Seth was 795	Enosh was 690	Cainaan 600	Mahalaleel 530	Jared 465	Enoch 303	Methuselah 238
3076 BC	3076 BC	Adam was 924 Lamech 50	Seth was 794	Enosh was 689	Cainaan 599	Mahalaleel 529	Jared 464	Enoch 302	Methuselah 237
3077 BC	3077 BC	Adam was 923 Lamech 49	Seth was 793	Enosh was 688	Cainaan 598	Mahalaleel 528	Jared 463	Enoch 301	Methuselah 236
3078 BC	3078 BC	Adam was 922 Lamech 48	Seth was 792	Enosh was 687	Cainaan 597	Mahalaleel 527	Jared 462	Enoch 300	Methuselah 235
3079 BC	3079 BC	Adam was 921 Lamech 47	Seth was 791	Enosh was 686	Cainaan 596	Mahalaleel 526	Jared 461	Enoch 299	Methuselah 234
3080 BC	3080 BC	Adam was 920 Lamech 46	Seth was 790	Enosh was 685	Cainaan 595	Mahalaleel 525	Jared 460	Enoch 298	Methuselah 233
3081 BC	3081 BC	Adam was 919 Lamech 45	Seth was 789	Enosh was 684	Cainaan 594	Mahalaleel 524	Jared 459	Enoch 297	Methuselah 232
3082 BC	3082 BC	Adam was 918 Lamech 44	Seth was 788	Enosh was 683	Cainaan 593	Mahalaleel 523	Jared 458	Enoch 296	Methuselah 231
3083 BC	3083 BC	Adam was 917 Lamech 43	Seth was 787	Enosh was 682	Cainaan 592	Mahalaleel 522	Jared 457	Enoch 295	Methuselah 230
3084 BC	3084 BC	Adam was 916 Lamech 42	Seth was 786	Enosh was 681	Cainaan 591	Mahalaleel 521	Jared 456	Enoch 294	Methuselah 229
3085 BC	3085 BC	Adam was 915 Lamech 41	Seth was 785	Enosh was 680	Cainaan 590	Mahalaleel 520	Jared 455	Enoch 293	Methuselah 228
3086 BC	3086 BC	Adam was 914 Lamech 40	Seth was 784	Enosh was 679	Cainaan 589	Mahalaleel 519	Jared 454	Enoch 292	Methuselah 227
3087 BC	3087 BC	Adam was 913 Lamech 39	Seth was 783	Enosh was 678	Cainaan 588	Mahalaleel 518	Jared 453	Enoch 291	Methuselah 226
3088 BC	3088 BC	Adam was 912 Lamech 38	Seth was 782	Enosh was 677	Cainaan 587	Mahalaleel 517	Jared 452	Enoch 290	Methuselah 225
3089 BC	3089 BC	Adam was 911 Lamech 37	Seth was 781	Enosh was 676	Cainaan 586	Mahalaleel 516	Jared 451	Enoch 289	Methuselah 224
3090 BC	3090 BC	Adam was 910 Lamech 36	Seth was 780	Enosh was 675	Cainaan 585	Mahalaleel 515	Jared 450	Enoch 288	Methuselah 223
3091 BC	3091 BC	Adam was 909 Lamech 35	Seth was 779	Enosh was 674	Cainaan 584	Mahalaleel 514	Jared 449	Enoch 287	Methuselah 222
3092 BC	3092 BC	Adam was 908 Lamech 34	Seth was 778	Enosh was 673	Cainaan 583	Mahalaleel 513	Jared 448	Enoch 286	Methuselah 221
3093 BC	3093 BC	Adam was 907 Lamech 33	Seth was 777	Enosh was 672	Cainaan 582	Mahalaleel 512	Jared 447	Enoch 285	Methuselah 220
3094 BC	3094 BC	Adam was 906 Lamech 32	Seth was 776	Enosh was 671	Cainaan 581	Mahalaleel 511	Jared 446	Enoch 284	Methuselah 219

[illegible]

3116 BC	3116 BC	Adam was 884 Lamech 10	Seth was 754	Enosh was 649	Cainaan 559	Mahalaleel 489	Jared 424	Enoch 262	Methuselah 197
3117 BC	3117 BC	Adam was 883 Lamech 9	Seth was 753	Enosh was 648	Cainaan 558	Mahalaleel 488	Jared 423	Enoch 261	Methuselah 196
3118 BC	3118 BC	Adam was 882 Lamech 8	Seth was 752	Enosh was 647	Cainaan 557	Mahalaleel 487	Jared 422	Enoch 260	Methuselah 195
3119 BC	3119 BC	Adam was 881 Lamech 7	Seth was 751	Enosh was 646	Cainaan 556	Mahalaleel 486	Jared 421	Enoch 259	Methuselah 194
3120 BC	3120 BC	Adam was 880 Lamech 6	Seth was 750	Enosh was 645	Cainaan 555	Mahalaleel 485	Jared 420	Enoch 258	Methuselah 193
3121 BC	3121 BC	Adam was 879 Lamech 5	Seth was 749	Enosh was 644	Cainaan 554	Mahalaleel 484	Jared 419	Enoch 257	Methuselah 192
3122 BC	3122 BC	Adam was 878 Lamech 4	Seth was 748	Enosh was 643	Cainaan 553	Mahalaleel 483	Jared 418	Enoch 256	Methuselah 191
3123 BC	3123 BC	Adam was 877 Lamech 3	Seth was 747	Enosh was 642	Cainaan 552	Mahalaleel 482	Jared 417	Enoch 255	Methuselah 190
3124 BC	3124 BC	Adam was 876 Lamech 2	Seth was 746	Enosh was 641	Cainaan 551	Mahalaleel 481	Jared 416	Enoch 254	Methuselah 189
3125 BC	3125 BC	Adam was 875 Lamech 1	Seth was 745	Enosh was 640	Cainaan 550	Mahalaleel 480	Jared 415	Enoch 253	Methuselah 188
3126 BC	3126 BC: when Lamech was born. Lamech was born to Methuselah at the age of 187. [Gen 5:25]								
	3216 BC: Adam was 874 / Seth 744 / Enosh 639 / Cainaan 549 / Mahalaleel 479 / Jared 414 / Enoch 252 / Methuselah 187								
3127 BC	3127 BC	Adam was 873	Seth was 743	Enosh was 638	Cainaan 548	Mahalaleel 478	Jared 412	Enoch 251	Methuselah 186
3128 BC	3128 BC	Adam was 872	Seth was 742	Enosh was 637	Cainaan 547	Mahalaleel 477	Jared 411	Enoch 250	Methuselah 185
3129 BC	3129 BC	Adam was 871	Seth was 741	Enosh was 636	Cainaan 546	Mahalaleel 476	Jared 410	Enoch 249	Methuselah 184
3130 BC	3130 BC	Adam was 870	Seth was 740	Enosh was 635	Cainaan 545	Mahalaleel 475	Jared 409	Enoch 248	Methuselah 183
3131 BC	3131 BC	Adam was 869	Seth was 739	Enosh was 634	Cainaan 544	Mahalaleel 474	Jared 408	Enoch 247	Methuselah 182
3132 BC	3132 BC	Adam was 868	Seth was 738	Enosh was 633	Cainaan 543	Mahalaleel 473	Jared 407	Enoch 246	Methuselah 181
3133 BC	3133 BC	Adam was 867	Seth was 737	Enosh was 632	Cainaan 542	Mahalaleel 472	Jared 406	Enoch 245	Methuselah 180
3134 BC	3134 BC	Adam was 866	Seth was 736	Enosh was 631	Cainaan 541	Mahalaleel 471	Jared 405	Enoch 244	Methuselah 179
3135 BC	3135 BC	Adam was 865	Seth was 735	Enosh was 630	Cainaan 540	Mahalaleel 470	Jared 404	Enoch 243	Methuselah 178
3136 BC	3136 BC	Adam was 864	Seth was 734	Enosh was 629	Cainaan 539	Mahalaleel 469	Jared 403	Enoch 242	Methuselah 177
3137 BC	3137 BC	Adam was 863	Seth was 733	Enosh was 628	Cainaan 538	Mahalaleel 468	Jared 402	Enoch 241	Methuselah 176
3138 BC	3138 BC	Adam was 862	Seth was 732	Enosh was 627	Cainaan 537	Mahalaleel 467	Jared 401	Enoch 240	Methuselah 175
3139 BC	3139 BC	Adam was 861	Seth was 731	Enosh was 626	Cainaan 536	Mahalaleel 466	Jared 400	Enoch 239	Methuselah 174
3140 BC	3140 BC	Adam was 860	Seth was 730	Enosh was 625	Cainaan 535	Mahalaleel 465	Jared 399	Enoch 238	Methuselah 173
3141 BC	3141 BC	Adam was 859	Seth was 729	Enosh was 624	Cainaan 534	Mahalaleel 464	Jared 398	Enoch 237	Methuselah 172
3142 BC	3142 BC	Adam was 858	Seth was 728	Enosh was 623	Cainaan 533	Mahalaleel 463	Jared 397	Enoch 236	Methuselah 171
3143 BC	3143 BC	Adam was 857	Seth was 727	Enosh was 622	Cainaan 532	Mahalaleel 462	Jared 396	Enoch 235	Methuselah 170
3144 BC	3144 BC	Adam was 856	Seth was 726	Enosh was 621	Cainaan 531	Mahalaleel 461	Jared 395	Enoch 234	Methuselah 169
3145 BC	3145 BC	Adam was 855	Seth was 725	Enosh was 620	Cainaan 530	Mahalaleel 460	Jared 394	Enoch 233	Methuselah 168
3146 BC	3146 BC	Adam was 854	Seth was 724	Enosh was 619	Cainaan 529	Mahalaleel 459	Jared 393	Enoch 232	Methuselah 167
3147 BC	3147 BC	Adam was 853	Seth was 723	Enosh was 618	Cainaan 528	Mahalaleel 458	Jared 392	Enoch 231	Methuselah 166

3148 BC	3148 BC	Adam was 852	Seth was 722	Enosh was 617	Cainaan 527	Mahalaleel 457	Jared 391	Enoch 230	Methuselah 165
3149 BC	3149 BC	Adam was 851	Seth was 721	Enosh was 616	Cainaan 526	Mahalaleel 456	Jared 390	Enoch 229	Methuselah 164
3150 BC	3150 BC	Adam was 850	Seth was 720	Enosh was 615	Cainaan 525	Mahalaleel 455	Jared 389	Enoch 228	Methuselah 163
3151 BC	3151 BC	Adam was 849	Seth was 719	Enosh was 614	Cainaan 524	Mahalaleel 454	Jared 388	Enoch 227	Methuselah 162
3152 BC	3152 BC	Adam was 848	Seth was 718	Enosh was 613	Cainaan 523	Mahalaleel 453	Jared 387	Enoch 226	Methuselah 161
3153 BC	3153 BC	Adam was 847	Seth was 717	Enosh was 612	Cainaan 522	Mahalaleel 452	Jared 386	Enoch 225	Methuselah 160
3154 BC	3154 BC	Adam was 846	Seth was 716	Enosh was 611	Cainaan 521	Mahalaleel 451	Jared 385	Enoch 224	Methuselah 159
3155 BC	3155 BC	Adam was 845	Seth was 715	Enosh was 610	Cainaan 520	Mahalaleel 450	Jared 384	Enoch 223	Methuselah 158
3156 BC	3156 BC	Adam was 844	Seth was 714	Enosh was 609	Cainaan 519	Mahalaleel 449	Jared 383	Enoch 222	Methuselah 157
3157 BC	3157 BC	Adam was 843	Seth was 713	Enosh was 608	Cainaan 518	Mahalaleel 448	Jared 382	Enoch 221	Methuselah 156
3158 BC	3158 BC	Adam was 842	Seth was 712	Enosh was 607	Cainaan 517	Mahalaleel 447	Jared 381	Enoch 220	Methuselah 155
3159 BC	3159 BC	Adam was 841	Seth was 711	Enosh was 606	Cainaan 516	Mahalaleel 446	Jared 380	Enoch 219	Methuselah 154
3160 BC	3160 BC	Adam was 840	Seth was 710	Enosh was 605	Cainaan 515	Mahalaleel 445	Jared 379	Enoch 218	Methuselah 153
3161 BC	3161 BC	Adam was 839	Seth was 709	Enosh was 604	Cainaan 514	Mahalaleel 444	Jared 378	Enoch 217	Methuselah 152
3162 BC	3162 BC	Adam was 838	Seth was 708	Enosh was 603	Cainaan 513	Mahalaleel 443	Jared 377	Enoch 216	Methuselah 151
3163 BC	3163 BC	Adam was 837	Seth was 707	Enosh was 602	Cainaan 512	Mahalaleel 442	Jared 376	Enoch 215	Methuselah 150
3164 BC	3164 BC	Adam was 836	Seth was 706	Enosh was 601	Cainaan 511	Mahalaleel 441	Jared 375	Enoch 214	Methuselah 149
3165 BC	3165 BC	Adam was 835	Seth was 705	Enosh was 600	Cainaan 510	Mahalaleel 440	Jared 374	Enoch 213	Methuselah 148
3166 BC	3166 BC	Adam was 834	Seth was 704	Enosh was 599	Cainaan 509	Mahalaleel 439	Jared 373	Enoch 212	Methuselah 147
3167 BC	3167 BC	Adam was 833	Seth was 703	Enosh was 598	Cainaan 508	Mahalaleel 438	Jared 372	Enoch 211	Methuselah 146
3168 BC	3168 BC	Adam was 832	Seth was 702	Enosh was 597	Cainaan 507	Mahalaleel 437	Jared 371	Enoch 210	Methuselah 145
3169 BC	3169 BC	Adam was 831	Seth was 701	Enosh was 596	Cainaan 506	Mahalaleel 436	Jared 370	Enoch 209	Methuselah 144
3170 BC	3170 BC	Adam was 830	Seth was 700	Enosh was 595	Cainaan 505	Mahalaleel 435	Jared 369	Enoch 208	Methuselah 143
3171 BC	3171 BC	Adam was 829	Seth was 699	Enosh was 594	Cainaan 504	Mahalaleel 434	Jared 368	Enoch 207	Methuselah 142
3172 BC	3172 BC	Adam was 828	Seth was 698	Enosh was 593	Cainaan 503	Mahalaleel 433	Jared 367	Enoch 206	Methuselah 141
3173 BC	3173 BC	Adam was 827	Seth was 697	Enosh was 592	Cainaan 502	Mahalaleel 432	Jared 366	Enoch 205	Methuselah 140
3174 BC	3174 BC	Adam was 826	Seth was 696	Enosh was 591	Cainaan 501	Mahalaleel 431	Jared 365	Enoch 204	Methuselah 139
3175 BC	3175 BC	Adam was 825	Seth was 695	Enosh was 590	Cainaan 500	Mahalaleel 430	Jared 364	Enoch 203	Methuselah 138
3176 BC	3176 BC	Adam was 824	Seth was 694	Enosh was 589	Cainaan 499	Mahalaleel 429	Jared 363	Enoch 202	Methuselah 137
3177 BC	3177 BC	Adam was 823	Seth was 693	Enosh was 588	Cainaan 498	Mahalaleel 428	Jared 362	Enoch 201	Methuselah 136
3178 BC	3178 BC	Adam was 822	Seth was 692	Enosh was 587	Cainaan 497	Mahalaleel 427	Jared 361	Enoch 200	Methuselah 135
3179 BC	3179 BC	Adam was 821	Seth was 691	Enosh was 586	Cainaan 496	Mahalaleel 426	Jared 360	Enoch 199	Methuselah 134
3180 BC	3180 BC	Adam was 820	Seth was 690	Enosh was 585	Cainaan 495	Mahalaleel 425	Jared 359	Enoch 198	Methuselah 133
3181 BC	3181 BC	Adam was 819	Seth was 689	Enosh was 584	Cainaan 494	Mahalaleel 424	Jared 358	Enoch 197	Methuselah 132
3182 BC	3182 BC	Adam was 818	Seth was 688	Enosh was 583	Cainaan 493	Mahalaleel 423	Jared 357	Enoch 196	Methuselah 131
3183 BC	3183 BC	Adam was 817	Seth was 687	Enosh was 582	Cainaan 492	Mahalaleel 422	Jared 356	Enoch 195	Methuselah 130
3184 BC	3184 BC	Adam was 816	Seth was 686	Enosh was 581	Cainaan 491	Mahalaleel 421	Jared 355	Enoch 194	Methuselah 129
3185 BC	3185 BC	Adam was 815	Seth was 685	Enosh was 580	Cainaan 490	Mahalaleel 420	Jared 354	Enoch 193	Methuselah 128
3186 BC	3186 BC	Adam was 814	Seth was 684	Enosh was 579	Cainaan 489	Mahalaleel 419	Jared 353	Enoch 192	Methuselah 127
3187 BC	3187 BC	Adam was 813	Seth was 683	Enosh was 578	Cainaan 488	Mahalaleel 418	Jared 352	Enoch 191	Methuselah 126
3188 BC	3188 BC	Adam was 812	Seth was 682	Enosh was 577	Cainaan 487	Mahalaleel 417	Jared 351	Enoch 190	Methuselah 125
3189 BC	3189 BC	Adam was 811	Seth was 681	Enosh was 576	Cainaan 486	Mahalaleel 416	Jared 350	Enoch 189	Methuselah 124
3190 BC	3190 BC	Adam was 810	Seth was 680	Enosh was 575	Cainaan 485	Mahalaleel 415	Jared 349	Enoch 188	Methuselah 123
3191 BC	3191 BC	Adam was 809	Seth was 679	Enosh was 574	Cainaan 484	Mahalaleel 414	Jared 348	Enoch 187	Methuselah 122
3192 BC	3192 BC	Adam was 808	Seth was 678	Enosh was 573	Cainaan 483	Mahalaleel 413	Jared 347	Enoch 186	Methuselah 121
3193 BC	3193 BC	Adam was 807	Seth was 677	Enosh was 572	Cainaan 482	Mahalaleel 412	Jared 346	Enoch 185	Methuselah 120

3194 BC	3194 BC	Adam was 806	Seth was 676	Enosh was 571	Cainaan 481	Mahalaleel 411	Jared 345	Enoch 184	Methuselah 119
3195 BC	3195 BC	Adam was 805	Seth was 675	Enosh was 570	Cainaan 480	Mahalaleel 410	Jared 344	Enoch 183	Methuselah 118
3196 BC	3196 BC	Adam was 804	Seth was 674	Enosh was 569	Cainaan 479	Mahalaleel 409	Jared 343	Enoch 182	Methuselah 117
3197 BC	3197 BC	Adam was 803	Seth was 673	Enosh was 568	Cainaan 478	Mahalaleel 408	Jared 342	Enoch 181	Methuselah 116
3198 BC	3198 BC	Adam was 802	Seth was 672	Enosh was 567	Cainaan 477	Mahalaleel 407	Jared 341	Enoch 180	Methuselah 115
3199 BC	3199 BC	Adam was 801	Seth was 671	Enosh was 566	Cainaan 476	Mahalaleel 406	Jared 340	Enoch 179	Methuselah 114
3200 BC	3200 BC: Earliest forms of writing (cuneiform) Mesoptania								
	3200 BC	Adam was 800	Seth was 670	Enosh was 565	Cainaan 475	Mahalaleel 405	Jared 339	Enoch 178	Methuselah 113
3201 BC	3201 BC	Adam was 799	Seth was 669	Enosh was 564	Cainaan 474	Mahalaleel 404	Jared 338	Enoch 177	Methuselah 112
3202 BC	3202 BC	Adam was 798	Seth was 668	Enosh was 563	Cainaan 473	Mahalaleel 403	Jared 337	Enoch 176	Methuselah 111
3203 BC	3203 BC	Adam was 797	Seth was 667	Enosh was 562	Cainaan 472	Mahalaleel 402	Jared 336	Enoch 175	Methuselah 110
3204 BC	3204 BC	Adam was 796	Seth was 666	Enosh was 561	Cainaan 471	Mahalaleel 401	Jared 335	Enoch 174	Methuselah 109
3205 BC	3205 BC	Adam was 795	Seth was 665	Enosh was 560	Cainaan 470	Mahalaleel 400	Jared 334	Enoch 173	Methuselah 108
3206 BC	3206 BC	Adam was 794	Seth was 664	Enosh was 559	Cainaan 469	Mahalaleel 399	Jared 333	Enoch 172	Methuselah 107
3207 BC	3207 BC	Adam was 793	Seth was 663	Enosh was 558	Cainaan 468	Mahalaleel 398	Jared 332	Enoch 171	Methuselah 106
3208 BC	3208 BC	Adam was 792	Seth was 662	Enosh was 557	Cainaan 467	Mahalaleel 397	Jared 331	Enoch 170	Methuselah 105
3209 BC	3209 BC	Adam was 791	Seth was 661	Enosh was 556	Cainaan 466	Mahalaleel 396	Jared 330	Enoch 169	Methuselah 104
3210 BC	3210 BC	Adam was 790	Seth was 660	Enosh was 555	Cainaan 465	Mahalaleel 395	Jared 329	Enoch 168	Methuselah 103
3211 BC	3211 BC	Adam was 789	Seth was 659	Enosh was 554	Cainaan 464	Mahalaleel 394	Jared 328	Enoch 167	Methuselah 102
3212 BC	3212 BC	Adam was 788	Seth was 658	Enosh was 553	Cainaan 463	Mahalaleel 393	Jared 327	Enoch 166	Methuselah 101
3213 BC	3213 BC	Adam was 787	Seth was 657	Enosh was 552	Cainaan 462	Mahalaleel 392	Jared 326	Enoch 165	Methuselah 100
3214 BC	3214 BC	Adam was 786	Seth was 656	Enosh was 551	Cainaan 461	Mahalaleel 391	Jared 325	Enoch 164	Methuselah 99
3215 BC	3215 BC	Adam was 785	Seth was 655	Enosh was 550	Cainaan 460	Mahalaleel 390	Jared 324	Enoch 163	Methuselah 98
3216 BC	3216 BC	Adam was 784	Seth was 654	Enosh was 549	Cainaan 459	Mahalaleel 389	Jared 323	Enoch 162	Methuselah 97
3217 BC	3217 BC	Adam was 783	Seth was 653	Enosh was 548	Cainaan 458	Mahalaleel 388	Jared 322	Enoch 161	Methuselah 96
3218 BC	3218 BC	Adam was 782	Seth was 652	Enosh was 547	Cainaan 457	Mahalaleel 387	Jared 321	Enoch 160	Methuselah 95
3219 BC	3219 BC	Adam was 781	Seth was 651	Enosh was 546	Cainaan 456	Mahalaleel 386	Jared 320	Enoch 159	Methuselah 94
3220 BC	3220 BC	Adam was 780	Seth was 650	Enosh was 545	Cainaan 455	Mahalaleel 385	Jared 319	Enoch 158	Methuselah 93
3221 BC	3221 BC	Adam was 779	Seth was 649	Enosh was 544	Cainaan 454	Mahalaleel 384	Jared 318	Enoch 157	Methuselah 92
3222 BC	3222 BC	Adam was 778	Seth was 648	Enosh was 543	Cainaan 453	Mahalaleel 383	Jared 317	Enoch 156	Methuselah 91
3223 BC	3223 BC	Adam was 777	Seth was 647	Enosh was 542	Cainaan 452	Mahalaleel 382	Jared 316	Enoch 155	Methuselah 90
3224 BC	3224 BC	Adam was 776	Seth was 646	Enosh was 541	Cainaan 451	Mahalaleel 381	Jared 315	Enoch 154	Methuselah 89
3225 BC	3225 BC	Adam was 775	Seth was 645	Enosh was 540	Cainaan 450	Mahalaleel 380	Jared 314	Enoch 153	Methuselah 88
3226 BC	3226 BC	Adam was 774	Seth was 644	Enosh was 539	Cainaan 449	Mahalaleel 379	Jared 313	Enoch 152	Methuselah 87
3227 BC	3227 BC	Adam was 773	Seth was 643	Enosh was 538	Cainaan 448	Mahalaleel 378	Jared 312	Enoch 151	Methuselah 86
3228 BC	3228 BC	Adam was 772	Seth was 642	Enosh was 537	Cainaan 447	Mahalaleel 377	Jared 311	Enoch 150	Methuselah 85
3229 BC	3229 BC	Adam was 771	Seth was 641	Enosh was 536	Cainaan 446	Mahalaleel 376	Jared 310	Enoch 149	Methuselah 84
3230 BC	3230 BC	Adam was 770	Seth was 640	Enosh was 535	Cainaan 445	Mahalaleel 375	Jared 309	Enoch 148	Methuselah 83
3231 BC	3231 BC	Adam was 769	Seth was 639	Enosh was 534	Cainaan 444	Mahalaleel 374	Jared 308	Enoch 147	Methuselah 82
3232 BC	3232 BC	Adam was 768	Seth was 638	Enosh was 533	Cainaan 443	Mahalaleel 373	Jared 307	Enoch 146	Methuselah 81
3233 BC	3233 BC	Adam was 767	Seth was 637	Enosh was 532	Cainaan 442	Mahalaleel 372	Jared 306	Enoch 145	Methuselah 80
3234 BC	3234 BC	Adam was 766	Seth was 636	Enosh was 531	Cainaan 441	Mahalaleel 371	Jared 305	Enoch 144	Methuselah 79
3235 BC	3235 BC	Adam was 765	Seth was 635	Enosh was 530	Cainaan 440	Mahalaleel 370	Jared 304	Enoch 143	Methuselah 78
3236 BC	3236 BC	Adam was 764	Seth was 634	Enosh was 529	Cainaan 439	Mahalaleel 369	Jared 303	Enoch 142	Methuselah 77
3237 BC	3237 BC	Adam was 763	Seth was 633	Enosh was 528	Cainaan 438	Mahalaleel 368	Jared 302	Enoch 141	Methuselah 76
3238 BC	3238 BC	Adam was 762	Seth was 632	Enosh was 527	Cainaan 437	Mahalaleel 367	Jared 301	Enoch 140	Methuselah 75

3239 BC	3239 BC	Adam was 761	Seth was 631	Enosh was 526	Cainaan 436	Mahalaleel 366	Jared 300	Enoch 139	Methuselah 74
3240 BC	3240 BC	Adam was 760	Seth was 630	Enosh was 525	Cainaan 435	Mahalaleel 365	Jared 299	Enoch 138	Methuselah 73
3241 BC	3241 BC	Adam was 759	Seth was 629	Enosh was 524	Cainaan 434	Mahalaleel 364	Jared 298	Enoch 137	Methuselah 72
3242 BC	3242 BC	Adam was 758	Seth was 628	Enosh was 523	Cainaan 433	Mahalaleel 363	Jared 297	Enoch 136	Methuselah 71
3243 BC	3243 BC	Adam was 757	Seth was 627	Enosh was 522	Cainaan 432	Mahalaleel 362	Jared 296	Enoch 135	Methuselah 70
3244 BC	3244 BC	Adam was 756	Seth was 626	Enosh was 521	Cainaan 431	Mahalaleel 361	Jared 295	Enoch 134	Methuselah 69
3245 BC	3245 BC	Adam was 755	Seth was 625	Enosh was 520	Cainaan 430	Mahalaleel 360	Jared 294	Enoch 133	Methuselah 68
3246 BC	3246 BC	Adam was 754	Seth was 624	Enosh was 519	Cainaan 429	Mahalaleel 359	Jared 293	Enoch 132	Methuselah 67
3247 BC	3247 BC	Adam was 753	Seth was 623	Enosh was 518	Cainaan 428	Mahalaleel 358	Jared 292	Enoch 131	Methuselah 66
3248 BC	3248 BC	Adam was 752	Seth was 622	Enosh was 517	Cainaan 427	Mahalaleel 357	Jared 291	Enoch 130	Methuselah 65
3249 BC	3249 BC	Adam was 751	Seth was 621	Enosh was 516	Cainaan 426	Mahalaleel 356	Jared 290	Enoch 129	Methuselah 64
3250 BC	3250 BC	Adam was 750	Seth was 620	Enosh was 515	Cainaan 425	Mahalaleel 355	Jared 289	Enoch 128	Methuselah 63
3251 BC	3251 BC	Adam was 749	Seth was 619	Enosh was 514	Cainaan 424	Mahalaleel 354	Jared 288	Enoch 127	Methuselah 62
3252 BC	3252 BC	Adam was 748	Seth was 618	Enosh was 513	Cainaan 423	Mahalaleel 353	Jared 287	Enoch 126	Methuselah 61
3253 BC	3253 BC	Adam was 747	Seth was 617	Enosh was 512	Cainaan 422	Mahalaleel 352	Jared 286	Enoch 125	Methuselah 60
3254 BC	3254 BC	Adam was 746	Seth was 616	Enosh was 511	Cainaan 421	Mahalaleel 351	Jared 285	Enoch 124	Methuselah 59
3255 BC	3255 BC	Adam was 745	Seth was 615	Enosh was 510	Cainaan 420	Mahalaleel 350	Jared 284	Enoch 123	Methuselah 58
3256 BC	3256 BC	Adam was 744	Seth was 614	Enosh was 509	Cainaan 419	Mahalaleel 349	Jared 283	Enoch 122	Methuselah 57
3257 BC	3257 BC	Adam was 743	Seth was 613	Enosh was 508	Cainaan 418	Mahalaleel 348	Jared 282	Enoch 121	Methuselah 56
3258 BC	3258 BC	Adam was 742	Seth was 612	Enosh was 507	Cainaan 417	Mahalaleel 347	Jared 281	Enoch 120	Methuselah 55
3259 BC	3259 BC	Adam was 741	Seth was 611	Enosh was 506	Cainaan 416	Mahalaleel 346	Jared 280	Enoch 119	Methuselah 54
3260 BC	3260 BC	Adam was 740	Seth was 610	Enosh was 505	Cainaan 415	Mahalaleel 345	Jared 279	Enoch 118	Methuselah 53
3261 BC	3261 BC	Adam was 739	Seth was 609	Enosh was 504	Cainaan 414	Mahalaleel 344	Jared 278	Enoch 117	Methuselah 52
3262 BC	3262 BC	Adam was 738	Seth was 608	Enosh was 503	Cainaan 413	Mahalaleel 343	Jared 277	Enoch 116	Methuselah 51
3263 BC	3263 BC	Adam was 737	Seth was 607	Enosh was 502	Cainaan 412	Mahalaleel 342	Jared 276	Enoch 115	Methuselah 50
3264 BC	3264 BC	Adam was 736	Seth was 606	Enosh was 501	Cainaan 411	Mahalaleel 341	Jared 275	Enoch 114	Methuselah 49
3265 BC	3265 BC	Adam was 735	Seth was 605	Enosh was 500	Cainaan 410	Mahalaleel 340	Jared 274	Enoch 113	Methuselah 48
3266 BC	3266 BC	Adam was 734	Seth was 604	Enosh was 499	Cainaan 409	Mahalaleel 339	Jared 273	Enoch 112	Methuselah 47
3267 BC	3267 BC	Adam was 733	Seth was 603	Enosh was 498	Cainaan 408	Mahalaleel 338	Jared 272	Enoch 111	Methuselah 46
3268 BC	3268 BC	Adam was 732	Seth was 602	Enosh was 497	Cainaan 407	Mahalaleel 337	Jared 271	Enoch 110	Methuselah 45
3269 BC	3269 BC	Adam was 731	Seth was 601	Enosh was 496	Cainaan 406	Mahalaleel 336	Jared 270	Enoch 109	Methuselah 44
3270 BC	3270 BC	Adam was 730	Seth was 600	Enosh was 495	Cainaan 405	Mahalaleel 335	Jared 269	Enoch 108	Methuselah 43
3271 BC	3271 BC	Adam was 729	Seth was 599	Enosh was 494	Cainaan 404	Mahalaleel 334	Jared 268	Enoch 107	Methuselah 42
3272 BC	3272 BC	Adam was 728	Seth was 598	Enosh was 493	Cainaan 403	Mahalaleel 333	Jared 267	Enoch 106	Methuselah 41
3273 BC	3273 BC	Adam was 727	Seth was 597	Enosh was 492	Cainaan 402	Mahalaleel 332	Jared 266	Enoch 105	Methuselah 40
3274 BC	3274 BC	Adam was 726	Seth was 596	Enosh was 491	Cainaan 401	Mahalaleel 331	Jared 265	Enoch 104	Methuselah 39
3275 BC	3275 BC	Adam was 725	Seth was 595	Enosh was 490	Cainaan 400	Mahalaleel 330	Jared 264	Enoch 103	Methuselah 38
3276 BC	3276 BC	Adam was 724	Seth was 594	Enosh was 489	Cainaan 399	Mahalaleel 329	Jared 263	Enoch 102	Methuselah 37
3277 BC	3277 BC	Adam was 723	Seth was 593	Enosh was 488	Cainaan 398	Mahalaleel 328	Jared 262	Enoch 101	Methuselah 36
3278 BC	3278 BC	Adam was 722	Seth was 592	Enosh was 487	Cainaan 397	Mahalaleel 327	Jared 261	Enoch 100	Methuselah 35
3279 BC	3279 BC	Adam was 721	Seth was 591	Enosh was 486	Cainaan 396	Mahalaleel 326	Jared 260	Enoch 99	Methuselah 34
3280 BC	3280 BC	Adam was 720	Seth was 590	Enosh was 485	Cainaan 395	Mahalaleel 325	Jared 259	Enoch 98	Methuselah 33
3281 BC	3281 BC	Adam was 719	Seth was 589	Enosh was 484	Cainaan 394	Mahalaleel 324	Jared 258	Enoch 97	Methuselah 32
3282 BC	3282 BC	Adam was 718	Seth was 588	Enosh was 483	Cainaan 393	Mahalaleel 323	Jared 257	Enoch 96	Methuselah 31
3283 BC	3283 BC	Adam was 717	Seth was 587	Enosh was 482	Cainaan 392	Mahalaleel 322	Jared 256	Enoch 95	Methuselah 30
3284 BC	3284 BC	Adam was 716	Seth was 586	Enosh was 481	Cainaan 391	Mahalaleel 321	Jared 255	Enoch 94	Methuselah 29

3285 BC	3285 BC	Adam was 715	Seth was 585	Enosh was 480	Cainaan 390	Mahalaleel 320	Jared 254	Enoch 93	Methuselah 28
3286 BC	3286 BC	Adam was 714	Seth was 584	Enosh was 479	Cainaan 389	Mahalaleel 319	Jared 253	Enoch 92	Methuselah 27
3287 BC	3287 BC	Adam was 713	Seth was 583	Enosh was 478	Cainaan 388	Mahalaleel 318	Jared 252	Enoch 91	Methuselah 26
3288 BC	3288 BC	Adam was 712	Seth was 582	Enosh was 477	Cainaan 387	Mahalaleel 317	Jared 251	Enoch 90	Methuselah 25
3289 BC	3289 BC	Adam was 711	Seth was 581	Enosh was 476	Cainaan 386	Mahalaleel 316	Jared 250	Enoch 89	Methuselah 24
3290 BC	3290 BC	Adam was 710	Seth was 580	Enosh was 475	Cainaan 385	Mahalaleel 315	Jared 249	Enoch 88	Methuselah 23
3291 BC	3291 BC	Adam was 709	Seth was 579	Enosh was 474	Cainaan 384	Mahalaleel 314	Jared 248	Enoch 87	Methuselah 22
3292 BC	3292 BC	Adam was 708	Seth was 578	Enosh was 473	Cainaan 383	Mahalaleel 313	Jared 247	Enoch 86	Methuselah 21
3293 BC	3293 BC	Adam was 707	Seth was 577	Enosh was 472	Cainaan 382	Mahalaleel 312	Jared 246	Enoch 85	Methuselah 20
3294 BC	3294 BC	Adam was 706	Seth was 576	Enosh was 471	Cainaan 381	Mahalaleel 311	Jared 245	Enoch 84	Methuselah 19
3295 BC	3295 BC	Adam was 705	Seth was 575	Enosh was 470	Cainaan 380	Mahalaleel 310	Jared 244	Enoch 83	Methuselah 18
3296 BC	3296 BC	Adam was 704	Seth was 574	Enosh was 469	Cainaan 379	Mahalaleel 309	Jared 243	Enoch 82	Methuselah 17
3297 BC	3297 BC	Adam was 703	Seth was 573	Enosh was 468	Cainaan 378	Mahalaleel 308	Jared 242	Enoch 81	Methuselah 16
3298 BC	3298 BC	Adam was 702	Seth was 572	Enosh was 467	Cainaan 377	Mahalaleel 307	Jared 241	Enoch 80	Methuselah 15
3299 BC	3299 BC	Adam was 701	Seth was 571	Enosh was 466	Cainaan 376	Mahalaleel 306	Jared 240	Enoch 79	Methuselah 14
3300 BC	3300 BC	Adam was 700	Seth was 570	Enosh was 465	Cainaan 375	Mahalaleel 305	Jared 239	Enoch 78	Methuselah 13
3301 BC	3301 BC	Adam was 699	Seth was 569	Enosh was 464	Cainaan 374	Mahalaleel 304	Jared 238	Enoch 77	Methuselah 12
3302 BC	3302 BC	Adam was 698	Seth was 568	Enosh was 463	Cainaan 373	Mahalaleel 303	Jared 237	Enoch 76	Methuselah 11
3303 BC	3303 BC	Adam was 697	Seth was 567	Enosh was 462	Cainaan 372	Mahalaleel 302	Jared 236	Enoch 75	Methuselah 10
3304 BC	3304 BC	Adam was 696	Seth was 566	Enosh was 461	Cainaan 371	Mahalaleel 301	Jared 235	Enoch 74	Methuselah 9
3305 BC	3305 BC	Adam was 695	Seth was 565	Enosh was 460	Cainaan 370	Mahalaleel 300	Jared 234	Enoch 73	Methuselah 8
3306 BC	3306 BC	Adam was 694	Seth was 564	Enosh was 459	Cainaan 369	Mahalaleel 299	Jared 233	Enoch 72	Methuselah 7
3307 BC	3307 BC	Adam was 693	Seth was 563	Enosh was 458	Cainaan 368	Mahalaleel 298	Jared 232	Enoch 71	Methuselah 6
3308 BC	3308 BC	Adam was 692	Seth was 562	Enosh was 457	Cainaan 367	Mahalaleel 297	Jared 231	Enoch 70	Methuselah 5
3309 BC	3309 BC	Adam was 691	Seth was 561	Enosh was 456	Cainaan 366	Mahalaleel 296	Jared 230	Enoch 69	Methuselah 4
3310 BC	3310 BC	Adam was 690	Seth was 560	Enosh was 455	Cainaan 365	Mahalaleel 295	Jared 229	Enoch 68	Methuselah 3
3311 BC	3311 BC	Adam was 689	Seth was 559	Enosh was 454	Cainaan 364	Mahalaleel 294	Jared 228	Enoch 67	Methuselah 2
3312 BC	3312 BC	Adam was 688	Seth was 558	Enosh was 453	Cainaan 363	Mahalaleel 293	Jared 227	Enoch 66	Methuselah 1
3313 BC	3313 BC: when Methuselah was born. Methuselah was born to Enoch at the age of 65. [Gen 5:21]								
	3313 BC: Adam was 687 / Seth 557 / Enosh 452 / Cainaan 362 / Mahalaleel 292 / Jared 227 / Enoch 65								
3314 BC	3314 BC	Adam was 686	Seth was 556	Enosh was 451	Cainaan was 361	Mahalaleel was 291	Jared was 226	Enoch was 64	
3315 BC	3315 BC	Adam was 685	Seth was 555	Enosh was 450	Cainaan was 360	Mahalaleel was 290	Jared was 225	Enoch was 63	
3316 BC	3316 BC	Adam was 684	Seth was 554	Enosh was 449	Cainaan was 359	Mahalaleel was 289	Jared was 224	Enoch was 62	
3317 BC	3317 BC	Adam was 683	Seth was 553	Enosh was 448	Cainaan was 358	Mahalaleel was 288	Jared was 223	Enoch was 61	
3318 BC	3318 BC	Adam was 682	Seth was 552	Enosh was 447	Cainaan was 357	Mahalaleel was 287	Jared was 222	Enoch was 60	
3319 BC	3319 BC	Adam was 681	Seth was 551	Enosh was 446	Cainaan was 356	Mahalaleel was 286	Jared was 221	Enoch was 59	
3320 BC	3320 BC	Adam was 680	Seth was 550	Enosh was 445	Cainaan was 355	Mahalaleel was 285	Jared was 220	Enoch was 58	
3321 BC	3321 BC	Adam was 679	Seth was 549	Enosh was 444	Cainaan was 354	Mahalaleel was 284	Jared was 219	Enoch was 57	
3322 BC	3322 BC	Adam was 678	Seth was 548	Enosh was 443	Cainaan was 353	Mahalaleel was 283	Jared was 218	Enoch was 56	
3323 BC	3323 BC	Adam was 677	Seth was 547	Enosh was 442	Cainaan was 352	Mahalaleel was 282	Jared was 217	Enoch was 55	
3324 BC	3324 BC	Adam was 676	Seth was 546	Enosh was 441	Cainaan was 351	Mahalaleel was 281	Jared was 216	Enoch was 54	
3325 BC	3325 BC	Adam was 675	Seth was 545	Enosh was 440	Cainaan was 350	Mahalaleel was 280	Jared was 215	Enoch was 53	
3326 BC	3326 BC	Adam was 674	Seth was 544	Enosh was 439	Cainaan was 349	Mahalaleel was 279	Jared was 214	Enoch was 52	
3327 BC	3327 BC	Adam was 673	Seth was 543	Enosh was 438	Cainaan was 348	Mahalaleel was 278	Jared was 213	Enoch was 51	
3328 BC	3328 BC	Adam was 672	Seth was 542	Enosh was 437	Cainaan was 347	Mahalaleel was 277	Jared was 212	Enoch was 50	

3329 BC	3329 BC	Adam was 671	Seth was 541	Enosh was 436	Cainaan was 346	Mahalaleel was 276	Jared was 211	Enoch was 49
3330 BC	3330 BC	Adam was 670	Seth was 540	Enosh was 435	Cainaan was 345	Mahalaleel was 275	Jared was 210	Enoch was 48
3331 BC	3331 BC	Adam was 669	Seth was 539	Enosh was 434	Cainaan was 344	Mahalaleel was 274	Jared was 209	Enoch was 47
3332 BC	3332 BC	Adam was 668	Seth was 538	Enosh was 433	Cainaan was 343	Mahalaleel was 273	Jared was 208	Enoch was 46
3333 BC	3333 BC	Adam was 667	Seth was 537	Enosh was 432	Cainaan was 342	Mahalaleel was 272	Jared was 207	Enoch was 45
3334 BC	3334 BC	Adam was 666	Seth was 536	Enosh was 431	Cainaan was 341	Mahalaleel was 271	Jared was 206	Enoch was 44
3335 BC	3335 BC	Adam was 665	Seth was 535	Enosh was 430	Cainaan was 340	Mahalaleel was 270	Jared was 205	Enoch was 43
3336 BC	3336 BC	Adam was 664	Seth was 534	Enosh was 429	Cainaan was 339	Mahalaleel was 269	Jared was 204	Enoch was 42
3337 BC	3337 BC	Adam was 663	Seth was 533	Enosh was 428	Cainaan was 338	Mahalaleel was 268	Jared was 203	Enoch was 41
3338 BC	3338 BC	Adam was 662	Seth was 532	Enosh was 427	Cainaan was 337	Mahalaleel was 267	Jared was 202	Enoch was 40
3339 BC	3339 BC	Adam was 661	Seth was 531	Enosh was 426	Cainaan was 336	Mahalaleel was 266	Jared was 201	Enoch was 39
3340 BC	3340 BC	Adam was 660	Seth was 530	Enosh was 425	Cainaan was 335	Mahalaleel was 265	Jared was 200	Enoch was 38
3341 BC	3341 BC	Adam was 659	Seth was 529	Enosh was 424	Cainaan was 334	Mahalaleel was 264	Jared was 199	Enoch was 37
3342 BC	3342 BC	Adam was 658	Seth was 528	Enosh was 423	Cainaan was 333	Mahalaleel was 263	Jared was 198	Enoch was 36
3343 BC	3343 BC	Adam was 657	Seth was 527	Enosh was 422	Cainaan was 332	Mahalaleel was 262	Jared was 197	Enoch was 35
3344 BC	3344 BC	Adam was 656	Seth was 526	Enosh was 421	Cainaan was 331	Mahalaleel was 261	Jared was 196	Enoch was 34
3345 BC	3345 BC	Adam was 655	Seth was 525	Enosh was 420	Cainaan was 330	Mahalaleel was 260	Jared was 195	Enoch was 33
3346 BC	3346 BC	Adam was 654	Seth was 524	Enosh was 419	Cainaan was 329	Mahalaleel was 259	Jared was 194	Enoch was 32
3347 BC	3347 BC	Adam was 653	Seth was 523	Enosh was 418	Cainaan was 328	Mahalaleel was 258	Jared was 193	Enoch was 31
3348 BC	3348 BC	Adam was 652	Seth was 522	Enosh was 417	Cainaan was 327	Mahalaleel was 257	Jared was 192	Enoch was 30
3349 BC	3349 BC	Adam was 651	Seth was 521	Enosh was 416	Cainaan was 326	Mahalaleel was 256	Jared was 191	Enoch was 29
3350 BC	3350 BC	Adam was 650	Seth was 520	Enosh was 415	Cainaan was 325	Mahalaleel was 255	Jared was 190	Enoch was 28
3351 BC	3351 BC	Adam was 649	Seth was 519	Enosh was 414	Cainaan was 324	Mahalaleel was 254	Jared was 189	Enoch was 27
3352 BC	3352 BC	Adam was 648	Seth was 518	Enosh was 413	Cainaan was 323	Mahalaleel was 253	Jared was 188	Enoch was 26
3353 BC	3353 BC	Adam was 647	Seth was 517	Enosh was 412	Cainaan was 322	Mahalaleel was 252	Jared was 187	Enoch was 25
3354 BC	3354 BC	Adam was 646	Seth was 516	Enosh was 411	Cainaan was 321	Mahalaleel was 251	Jared was 186	Enoch was 24
3355 BC	3355 BC	Adam was 645	Seth was 515	Enosh was 410	Cainaan was 320	Mahalaleel was 250	Jared was 185	Enoch was 23
3356 BC	3356 BC	Adam was 644	Seth was 514	Enosh was 409	Cainaan was 319	Mahalaleel was 249	Jared was 184	Enoch was 22
3357 BC	3357 BC	Adam was 643	Seth was 513	Enosh was 408	Cainaan was 318	Mahalaleel was 248	Jared was 183	Enoch was 21
3358 BC	3358 BC	Adam was 642	Seth was 512	Enosh was 407	Cainaan was 317	Mahalaleel was 247	Jared was 182	Enoch was 20
3359 BC	3359 BC	Adam was 641	Seth was 511	Enosh was 406	Cainaan was 316	Mahalaleel was 246	Jared was 181	Enoch was 19
3360 BC	3360 BC	Adam was 640	Seth was 510	Enosh was 405	Cainaan was 315	Mahalaleel was 245	Jared was 180	Enoch was 18
3361 BC	3361 BC	Adam was 639	Seth was 509	Enosh was 404	Cainaan was 314	Mahalaleel was 244	Jared was 179	Enoch was 17
3362 BC	3362 BC	Adam was 638	Seth was 508	Enosh was 403	Cainaan was 313	Mahalaleel was 243	Jared was 178	Enoch was 16
3363 BC	3363 BC	Adam was 637	Seth was 507	Enosh was 402	Cainaan was 312	Mahalaleel was 242	Jared was 177	Enoch was 15
3364 BC	3364 BC	Adam was 636	Seth was 506	Enosh was 401	Cainaan was 311	Mahalaleel was 241	Jared was 176	Enoch was 14
3365 BC	3365 BC	Adam was 635	Seth was 505	Enosh was 400	Cainaan was 310	Mahalaleel was 240	Jared was 175	Enoch was 13
3366 BC	3366 BC	Adam was 634	Seth was 504	Enosh was 399	Cainaan was 309	Mahalaleel was 239	Jared was 174	Enoch was 12
3367 BC	3367 BC	Adam was 633	Seth was 503	Enosh was 398	Cainaan was 308	Mahalaleel was 238	Jared was 173	Enoch was 11
3368 BC	3368 BC	Adam was 632	Seth was 502	Enosh was 397	Cainaan was 307	Mahalaleel was 237	Jared was 172	Enoch was 10
3369 BC	3369 BC	Adam was 631	Seth was 501	Enosh was 396	Cainaan was 306	Mahalaleel was 236	Jared was 171	Enoch was 9
3370 BC	3370 BC	Adam was 630	Seth was 500	Enosh was 395	Cainaan was 305	Mahalaleel was 235	Jared was 170	Enoch was 8
3371 BC	3371 BC	Adam was 629	Seth was 499	Enosh was 394	Cainaan was 304	Mahalaleel was 234	Jared was 169	Enoch was 7
3372 BC	3372 BC	Adam was 628	Seth was 498	Enosh was 393	Cainaan was 303	Mahalaleel was 233	Jared was 168	Enoch was 6
3373 BC	3373 BC	Adam was 627	Seth was 497	Enosh was 392	Cainaan was 302	Mahalaleel was 232	Jared was 167	Enoch was 5
	3374 BC	Adam was 626	Seth was 496	Enosh was 391	Cainaan was 301	Mahalaleel was 231	Jared was 166	Enoch was 4

3374 BC	3374 BC: Tree-ring dating of find site layer at Arslantepe-Malatya; the cylinder seal unearthed contains an image of a threshing-board or sledge							
3375 BC	3375 BC	Adam was 625	Seth was 495	Enosh was 390	Cainaan was 300	Mahalaleel was 230	Jared was 165	Enoch was 3
3376 BC	3376 BC	Adam was 624	Seth was 494	Enosh was 389	Cainaan was 299	Mahalaleel was 229	Jared was 164	Enoch was 2
3377 BC	3377 BC	Adam was 623	Seth was 493	Enosh was 388	Cainaan was 298	Mahalaleel was 228	Jared was 163	Enoch was 1
3378 BC	3378 BC: when Enoch was born. Enoch was born to Jared at the age of 162. [Gen 5:18]							
	3378 BC: Adam was 622 / Seth 492 / Enosh 387 / Cainaan 297 / Mahalaleel 227 / Jared 162							
3379 BC	3379 BC	Adam was 621	Seth 491	Enosh was 386	Cainaan was 296	Mahalaleel was 226	Jared was 161	
3380 BC	3380 BC	Adam was 620	Seth 490	Enosh was 385	Cainaan was 295	Mahalaleel was 225	Jared was 160	
3381 BC	3381 BC	Adam was 619	Seth 489	Enosh was 384	Cainaan was 294	Mahalaleel was 224	Jared was 159	
3382 BC	3382 BC	Adam was 618	Seth 488	Enosh was 383	Cainaan was 293	Mahalaleel was 223	Jared was 158	
3383 BC	3383 BC	Adam was 617	Seth 487	Enosh was 382	Cainaan was 292	Mahalaleel was 222	Jared was 157	
3384 BC	3384 BC	Adam was 616	Seth 486	Enosh was 381	Cainaan was 291	Mahalaleel was 221	Jared was 156	
3385 BC	3385 BC	Adam was 615	Seth 485	Enosh was 380	Cainaan was 290	Mahalaleel was 220	Jared was 155	
3386 BC	3386 BC	Adam was 614	Seth 484	Enosh was 379	Cainaan was 289	Mahalaleel was 219	Jared was 154	
3387 BC	3387 BC	Adam was 613	Seth 483	Enosh was 378	Cainaan was 288	Mahalaleel was 218	Jared was 153	
3388 BC	3388 BC	Adam was 612	Seth 482	Enosh was 377	Cainaan was 287	Mahalaleel was 217	Jared was 152	
3389 BC	3389 BC	Adam was 611	Seth 481	Enosh was 376	Cainaan was 286	Mahalaleel was 216	Jared was 151	
3390 BC	3390 BC	Adam was 610	Seth 480	Enosh was 375	Cainaan was 285	Mahalaleel was 215	Jared was 150	
3391 BC	3391 BC	Adam was 609	Seth 479	Enosh was 374	Cainaan was 284	Mahalaleel was 214	Jared was 149	
3392 BC	3392 BC	Adam was 608	Seth 478	Enosh was 373	Cainaan was 283	Mahalaleel was 213	Jared was 148	
3393 BC	3393 BC	Adam was 607	Seth 477	Enosh was 372	Cainaan was 282	Mahalaleel was 212	Jared was 147	
3394 BC	3394 BC	Adam was 606	Seth 476	Enosh was 371	Cainaan was 281	Mahalaleel was 211	Jared was 146	
3395 BC	3395 BC	Adam was 605	Seth 475	Enosh was 370	Cainaan was 280	Mahalaleel was 210	Jared was 145	
3396 BC	3396 BC	Adam was 604	Seth 474	Enosh was 369	Cainaan was 279	Mahalaleel was 209	Jared was 144	
3397 BC	3397 BC	Adam was 603	Seth 473	Enosh was 368	Cainaan was 278	Mahalaleel was 208	Jared was 143	
3398 BC	3398 BC	Adam was 602	Seth 472	Enosh was 367	Cainaan was 277	Mahalaleel was 207	Jared was 142	
3399 BC	3399 BC	Adam was 601	Seth 471	Enosh was 366	Cainaan was 276	Mahalaleel was 206	Jared was 141	
3400 BC	3400 BC	Adam was 600	Seth 470	Enosh was 365	Cainaan was 275	Mahalaleel was 205	Jared was 140	
3401 BC	3401 BC	Adam was 599	Seth 469	Enosh was 364	Cainaan was 274	Mahalaleel was 204	Jared was 139	
3402 BC	3402 BC	Adam was 598	Seth 468	Enosh was 363	Cainaan was 273	Mahalaleel was 203	Jared was 138	
3403 BC	3403 BC	Adam was 597	Seth 467	Enosh was 362	Cainaan was 272	Mahalaleel was 202	Jared was 137	
3404 BC	3404 BC	Adam was 596	Seth 466	Enosh was 361	Cainaan was 271	Mahalaleel was 201	Jared was 136	
3405 BC	3405 BC	Adam was 595	Seth 465	Enosh was 360	Cainaan was 270	Mahalaleel was 200	Jared was 135	
3406 BC	3406 BC	Adam was 594	Seth 464	Enosh was 359	Cainaan was 269	Mahalaleel was 199	Jared was 134	
3407 BC	3407 BC	Adam was 593	Seth 463	Enosh was 358	Cainaan was 268	Mahalaleel was 198	Jared was 133	
3408 BC	3408 BC	Adam was 592	Seth 462	Enosh was 357	Cainaan was 267	Mahalaleel was 197	Jared was 132	
3409 BC	3409 BC	Adam was 591	Seth 461	Enosh was 356	Cainaan was 266	Mahalaleel was 196	Jared was 131	
3410 BC	3410 BC	Adam was 590	Seth 460	Enosh was 355	Cainaan was 265	Mahalaleel was 195	Jared was 130	
3411 BC	3411 BC	Adam was 589	Seth 459	Enosh was 354	Cainaan was 264	Mahalaleel was 194	Jared was 129	
3412 BC	3412 BC	Adam was 588	Seth 458	Enosh was 353	Cainaan was 263	Mahalaleel was 193	Jared was 128	
3413 BC	3413 BC	Adam was 587	Seth 457	Enosh was 352	Cainaan was 262	Mahalaleel was 192	Jared was 127	
3414 BC	3414 BC	Adam was 586	Seth 456	Enosh was 351	Cainaan was 261	Mahalaleel was 191	Jared was 126	
3415 BC	3415 BC	Adam was 585	Seth 455	Enosh was 350	Cainaan was 260	Mahalaleel was 190	Jared was 125	
3416 BC	3416 BC	Adam was 584	Seth 454	Enosh was 349	Cainaan was 259	Mahalaleel was 189	Jared was 124	
3417 BC	3417 BC	Adam was 583	Seth 453	Enosh was 348	Cainaan was 258	Mahalaleel was 188	Jared was 123	

3418 BC	3418 BC	Adam was 582	Seth 452	Enosh was 347	Cainaan was 257	Mahalaleel was 187	Jared was 122
3419 BC	3419 BC	Adam was 581	Seth 451	Enosh was 346	Cainaan was 256	Mahalaleel was 186	Jared was 121
3420 BC	3420 BC	Adam was 580	Seth 450	Enosh was 345	Cainaan was 255	Mahalaleel was 185	Jared was 120
3421 BC	3421 BC	Adam was 579	Seth 449	Enosh was 344	Cainaan was 254	Mahalaleel was 184	Jared was 119
3422 BC	3422 BC	Adam was 578	Seth 448	Enosh was 343	Cainaan was 253	Mahalaleel was 183	Jared was 118
3423 BC	3423 BC	Adam was 577	Seth 447	Enosh was 342	Cainaan was 252	Mahalaleel was 182	Jared was 117
3424 BC	3424 BC	Adam was 576	Seth 446	Enosh was 341	Cainaan was 251	Mahalaleel was 181	Jared was 116
3425 BC	3425 BC	Adam was 575	Seth 445	Enosh was 340	Cainaan was 250	Mahalaleel was 180	Jared was 115
3426 BC	3426 BC	Adam was 574	Seth 444	Enosh was 339	Cainaan was 249	Mahalaleel was 179	Jared was 114
3427 BC	3427 BC	Adam was 573	Seth 443	Enosh was 338	Cainaan was 248	Mahalaleel was 178	Jared was 113
3428 BC	3428 BC	Adam was 572	Seth 442	Enosh was 337	Cainaan was 247	Mahalaleel was 177	Jared was 112
3429 BC	3429 BC	Adam was 571	Seth 441	Enosh was 336	Cainaan was 246	Mahalaleel was 176	Jared was 111
3430 BC	3430 BC	Adam was 570	Seth 440	Enosh was 335	Cainaan was 245	Mahalaleel was 175	Jared was 110
3431 BC	3431 BC	Adam was 569	Seth 439	Enosh was 334	Cainaan was 244	Mahalaleel was 174	Jared was 109
3432 BC	3432 BC	Adam was 568	Seth 438	Enosh was 333	Cainaan was 243	Mahalaleel was 173	Jared was 108
3433 BC	3433 BC	Adam was 567	Seth 437	Enosh was 332	Cainaan was 242	Mahalaleel was 172	Jared was 107
3434 BC	3434 BC	Adam was 566	Seth 436	Enosh was 331	Cainaan was 241	Mahalaleel was 171	Jared was 106
3435 BC	3435 BC	Adam was 565	Seth 435	Enosh was 330	Cainaan was 240	Mahalaleel was 170	Jared was 105
3436 BC	3436 BC	Adam was 564	Seth 434	Enosh was 329	Cainaan was 239	Mahalaleel was 169	Jared was 104
3437 BC	3437 BC	Adam was 563	Seth 433	Enosh was 328	Cainaan was 238	Mahalaleel was 168	Jared was 103
3438 BC	3438 BC	Adam was 562	Seth 432	Enosh was 327	Cainaan was 237	Mahalaleel was 167	Jared was 102
3439 BC	3439 BC	Adam was 561	Seth 431	Enosh was 326	Cainaan was 236	Mahalaleel was 166	Jared was 101
3440 BC	3440 BC	Adam was 560	Seth 430	Enosh was 325	Cainaan was 235	Mahalaleel was 165	Jared was 100
3441 BC	3441 BC	Adam was 559	Seth 429	Enosh was 324	Cainaan was 234	Mahalaleel was 164	Jared was 99
3442 BC	3442 BC	Adam was 558	Seth 428	Enosh was 323	Cainaan was 233	Mahalaleel was 163	Jared was 98
3443 BC	3443 BC	Adam was 557	Seth 427	Enosh was 322	Cainaan was 232	Mahalaleel was 162	Jared was 97
3444 BC	3444 BC	Adam was 556	Seth 426	Enosh was 321	Cainaan was 231	Mahalaleel was 161	Jared was 96
3445 BC	3445 BC	Adam was 555	Seth 425	Enosh was 320	Cainaan was 230	Mahalaleel was 160	Jared was 95
3446 BC	3446 BC	Adam was 554	Seth 424	Enosh was 319	Cainaan was 229	Mahalaleel was 159	Jared was 94
3447 BC	3447 BC	Adam was 553	Seth 423	Enosh was 318	Cainaan was 228	Mahalaleel was 158	Jared was 93
3448 BC	3448 BC	Adam was 552	Seth 422	Enosh was 317	Cainaan was 227	Mahalaleel was 157	Jared was 92
3449 BC	3449 BC	Adam was 551	Seth 421	Enosh was 316	Cainaan was 226	Mahalaleel was 156	Jared was 91
3450 BC	3450 BC	Adam was 550	Seth 420	Enosh was 315	Cainaan was 225	Mahalaleel was 155	Jared was 90
3451 BC	3451 BC	Adam was 549	Seth 419	Enosh was 314	Cainaan was 224	Mahalaleel was 154	Jared was 89
3452 BC	3452 BC	Adam was 548	Seth 418	Enosh was 313	Cainaan was 223	Mahalaleel was 153	Jared was 88
3453 BC	3453 BC	Adam was 547	Seth 417	Enosh was 312	Cainaan was 222	Mahalaleel was 152	Jared was 87
3454 BC	3454 BC	Adam was 546	Seth 416	Enosh was 311	Cainaan was 221	Mahalaleel was 151	Jared was 86
3455 BC	3455 BC	Adam was 545	Seth 415	Enosh was 310	Cainaan was 220	Mahalaleel was 150	Jared was 85
3456 BC	3456 BC	Adam was 544	Seth 414	Enosh was 309	Cainaan was 219	Mahalaleel was 149	Jared was 84
3457 BC	3457 BC	Adam was 543	Seth 413	Enosh was 308	Cainaan was 218	Mahalaleel was 148	Jared was 83
3458 BC	3458 BC	Adam was 542	Seth 412	Enosh was 307	Cainaan was 217	Mahalaleel was 147	Jared was 82
3459 BC	3459 BC	Adam was 541	Seth 411	Enosh was 306	Cainaan was 216	Mahalaleel was 146	Jared was 81
3460 BC	3460 BC	Adam was 540	Seth 410	Enosh was 305	Cainaan was 215	Mahalaleel was 145	Jared was 80
3461 BC	3461 BC	Adam was 539	Seth 409	Enosh was 304	Cainaan was 214	Mahalaleel was 144	Jared was 79
3462 BC	3462 BC	Adam was 538	Seth 408	Enosh was 303	Cainaan was 213	Mahalaleel was 143	Jared was 78
3463 BC	3463 BC	Adam was 537	Seth 407	Enosh was 302	Cainaan was 212	Mahalaleel was 142	Jared was 77

3464 BC	3464 BC	Adam was 536	Seth 406	Enosh was 301	Cainaan was 211	Mahalaleel was 141	Jared was 76
3465 BC	3465 BC	Adam was 535	Seth 405	Enosh was 300	Cainaan was 210	Mahalaleel was 140	Jared was 75
3466 BC	3466 BC	Adam was 534	Seth 404	Enosh was 299	Cainaan was 209	Mahalaleel was 139	Jared was 74
3467 BC	3467 BC	Adam was 533	Seth 403	Enosh was 298	Cainaan was 208	Mahalaleel was 138	Jared was 73
3468 BC	3468 BC	Adam was 532	Seth 402	Enosh was 297	Cainaan was 207	Mahalaleel was 137	Jared was 72
3469 BC	3469 BC	Adam was 531	Seth 401	Enosh was 296	Cainaan was 206	Mahalaleel was 136	Jared was 71
3470 BC	3470 BC	Adam was 530	Seth 400	Enosh was 295	Cainaan was 205	Mahalaleel was 135	Jared was 70
3471 BC	3471 BC	Adam was 529	Seth 399	Enosh was 294	Cainaan was 204	Mahalaleel was 134	Jared was 69
3472 BC	3472 BC	Adam was 528	Seth 398	Enosh was 293	Cainaan was 203	Mahalaleel was 133	Jared was 68
3473 BC	3473 BC	Adam was 527	Seth 397	Enosh was 292	Cainaan was 202	Mahalaleel was 132	Jared was 67
3474 BC	3474 BC	Adam was 526	Seth 396	Enosh was 291	Cainaan was 201	Mahalaleel was 131	Jared was 66
3475 BC	3475 BC	Adam was 525	Seth 395	Enosh was 290	Cainaan was 200	Mahalaleel was 130	Jared was 65
3476 BC	3476 BC	Adam was 524	Seth 394	Enosh was 289	Cainaan was 199	Mahalaleel was 129	Jared was 64
3477 BC	3477 BC	Adam was 523	Seth 393	Enosh was 288	Cainaan was 198	Mahalaleel was 128	Jared was 63
3478 BC	3478 BC	Adam was 522	Seth 392	Enosh was 287	Cainaan was 197	Mahalaleel was 127	Jared was 62
3479 BC	3479 BC	Adam was 521	Seth 391	Enosh was 286	Cainaan was 196	Mahalaleel was 126	Jared was 61
3480 BC	3480 BC	Adam was 520	Seth 390	Enosh was 285	Cainaan was 195	Mahalaleel was 125	Jared was 60
3481 BC	3481 BC	Adam was 519	Seth 389	Enosh was 284	Cainaan was 194	Mahalaleel was 124	Jared was 59
3482 BC	3482 BC	Adam was 518	Seth 388	Enosh was 283	Cainaan was 193	Mahalaleel was 123	Jared was 58
3483 BC	3483 BC	Adam was 517	Seth 387	Enosh was 282	Cainaan was 192	Mahalaleel was 122	Jared was 57
3484 BC	3484 BC	Adam was 516	Seth 386	Enosh was 281	Cainaan was 191	Mahalaleel was 121	Jared was 56
3485 BC	3485 BC	Adam was 515	Seth 385	Enosh was 280	Cainaan was 190	Mahalaleel was 120	Jared was 55
3486 BC	3486 BC	Adam was 514	Seth 384	Enosh was 279	Cainaan was 189	Mahalaleel was 119	Jared was 54
3487 BC	3487 BC	Adam was 513	Seth 383	Enosh was 278	Cainaan was 188	Mahalaleel was 118	Jared was 53
3488 BC	3488 BC	Adam was 512	Seth 382	Enosh was 277	Cainaan was 187	Mahalaleel was 117	Jared was 52
3489 BC	3489 BC	Adam was 511	Seth 381	Enosh was 276	Cainaan was 186	Mahalaleel was 116	Jared was 51
3490 BC	3490 BC	Adam was 510	Seth 380	Enosh was 275	Cainaan was 185	Mahalaleel was 115	Jared was 50
3491 BC	3491 BC	Adam was 509	Seth 379	Enosh was 274	Cainaan was 184	Mahalaleel was 114	Jared was 49
3492 BC	3492 BC	Adam was 508	Seth 378	Enosh was 273	Cainaan was 183	Mahalaleel was 113	Jared was 48
3493 BC	3493 BC	Adam was 507	Seth 377	Enosh was 272	Cainaan was 182	Mahalaleel was 112	Jared was 47
3494 BC	3494 BC	Adam was 506	Seth 376	Enosh was 271	Cainaan was 181	Mahalaleel was 111	Jared was 46
3495 BC	3495 BC	Adam was 505	Seth 375	Enosh was 270	Cainaan was 180	Mahalaleel was 110	Jared was 45
3496 BC	3496 BC	Adam was 504	Seth 374	Enosh was 269	Cainaan was 179	Mahalaleel was 109	Jared was 44
3497 BC	3497 BC	Adam was 503	Seth 373	Enosh was 268	Cainaan was 178	Mahalaleel was 108	Jared was 43
3498 BC	3498 BC	Adam was 502	Seth 372	Enosh was 267	Cainaan was 177	Mahalaleel was 107	Jared was 42
3499 BC	3499 BC	Adam was 501	Seth 371	Enosh was 266	Cainaan was 176	Mahalaleel was 106	Jared was 41
3500 BC	3500 BC	Adam was 500	Seth 370	Enosh was 265	Cainaan was 175	Mahalaleel was 105	Jared was 40
3501 BC	3501 BC	Adam was 499	Seth 369	Enosh was 264	Cainaan was 174	Mahalaleel was 104	Jared was 39
3502 BC	3502 BC	Adam was 498	Seth 368	Enosh was 263	Cainaan was 173	Mahalaleel was 103	Jared was 38
3503 BC	3503 BC	Adam was 497	Seth 367	Enosh was 262	Cainaan was 172	Mahalaleel was 102	Jared was 37
3504 BC	3504 BC	Adam was 496	Seth 366	Enosh was 261	Cainaan was 171	Mahalaleel was 101	Jared was 36
3505 BC	3505 BC	Adam was 495	Seth 365	Enosh was 260	Cainaan was 170	Mahalaleel was 100	Jared was 35
3506 BC	3506 BC	Adam was 494	Seth 364	Enosh was 259	Cainaan was 169	Mahalaleel was 99	Jared was 34
3507 BC	3507 BC	Adam was 493	Seth 363	Enosh was 258	Cainaan was 168	Mahalaleel was 98	Jared was 33
3508 BC	3508 BC	Adam was 492	Seth 362	Enosh was 257	Cainaan was 167	Mahalaleel was 97	Jared was 32
3509 BC	3509 BC	Adam was 491	Seth 361	Enosh was 256	Cainaan was 166	Mahalaleel was 96	Jared was 31

3510 BC	3510 BC	Adam was 490	Seth 360	Enosh was 255	Cainaan was 165	Mahalaleel was 95	Jared was 30
3511 BC	3511 BC	Adam was 489	Seth 359	Enosh was 254	Cainaan was 164	Mahalaleel was 94	Jared was 29
3512 BC	3512 BC	Adam was 488	Seth 358	Enosh was 253	Cainaan was 163	Mahalaleel was 93	Jared was 28
3513 BC	3513 BC	Adam was 487	Seth 357	Enosh was 252	Cainaan was 162	Mahalaleel was 92	Jared was 27
3514 BC	3514 BC	Adam was 486	Seth 356	Enosh was 251	Cainaan was 161	Mahalaleel was 91	Jared was 26
3515 BC	3515 BC	Adam was 485	Seth 355	Enosh was 250	Cainaan was 160	Mahalaleel was 90	Jared was 25
3516 BC	3516 BC	Adam was 484	Seth 354	Enosh was 249	Cainaan was 159	Mahalaleel was 89	Jared was 24
3517 BC	3517 BC	Adam was 483	Seth 353	Enosh was 248	Cainaan was 158	Mahalaleel was 88	Jared was 23
3518 BC	3518 BC	Adam was 482	Seth 352	Enosh was 247	Cainaan was 157	Mahalaleel was 87	Jared was 22
3519 BC	3519 BC	Adam was 481	Seth 351	Enosh was 246	Cainaan was 156	Mahalaleel was 86	Jared was 21
3520 BC	3520 BC	Adam was 480	Seth 350	Enosh was 245	Cainaan was 155	Mahalaleel was 85	Jared was 20
3521 BC	3521 BC	Adam was 479	Seth 349	Enosh was 244	Cainaan was 154	Mahalaleel was 84	Jared was 19
3522 BC	3522 BC	Adam was 478	Seth 348	Enosh was 243	Cainaan was 153	Mahalaleel was 83	Jared was 18
3523 BC	3523 BC	Adam was 477	Seth 347	Enosh was 242	Cainaan was 152	Mahalaleel was 82	Jared was 17
3524 BC	3524 BC	Adam was 476	Seth 346	Enosh was 241	Cainaan was 151	Mahalaleel was 81	Jared was 16
3525 BC	3525 BC	Adam was 475	Seth 345	Enosh was 240	Cainaan was 150	Mahalaleel was 80	Jared was 15
3526 BC	3526 BC	Adam was 474	Seth 344	Enosh was 239	Cainaan was 149	Mahalaleel was 79	Jared was 14
3527 BC	3527 BC	Adam was 473	Seth 343	Enosh was 238	Cainaan was 148	Mahalaleel was 78	Jared was 13
3528 BC	3528 BC	Adam was 472	Seth 342	Enosh was 237	Cainaan was 147	Mahalaleel was 77	Jared was 12
3529 BC	3529 BC	Adam was 471	Seth 341	Enosh was 236	Cainaan was 146	Mahalaleel was 76	Jared was 11
3530 BC	3530 BC	Adam was 470	Seth 340	Enosh was 235	Cainaan was 145	Mahalaleel was 75	Jared was 10
3531 BC	3531 BC	Adam was 469	Seth 339	Enosh was 234	Cainaan was 144	Mahalaleel was 74	Jared was 9
3532 BC	3532 BC	Adam was 468	Seth 338	Enosh was 233	Cainaan was 143	Mahalaleel was 73	Jared was 8
3533 BC	3533 BC	Adam was 467	Seth 337	Enosh was 232	Cainaan was 142	Mahalaleel was 72	Jared was 7
3534 BC	3534 BC	Adam was 466	Seth 336	Enosh was 231	Cainaan was 141	Mahalaleel was 71	Jared was 6
3535 BC	3535 BC	Adam was 465	Seth 335	Enosh was 230	Cainaan was 140	Mahalaleel was 70	Jared was 5
3536 BC	3536 BC	Adam was 464	Seth 334	Enosh was 229	Cainaan was 139	Mahalaleel was 69	Jared was 4
3537 BC	3537 BC	Adam was 463	Seth 333	Enosh was 228	Cainaan was 138	Mahalaleel was 68	Jared was 3
3538 BC	3538 BC	Adam was 462	Seth 332	Enosh was 227	Cainaan was 137	Mahalaleel was 67	Jared was 2
3539 BC	3539 BC	Adam was 461	Seth 331	Enosh was 226	Cainaan was 136	Mahalaleel was 66	Jared was 1
3540 BC	3540 BC: when Jared was born. Jared was born to Mahalaleel at the age of 65. [Gen 5:15] 3540 BC: Adam was 460 / Seth 330 / Enosh 225 / Cainaan 135 / Mahalaleel 65						
3541 BC	3541 BC	Adam was 459	Seth 329	Enosh was 224	Cainaan was 134	Mahalaleel was 64	
3542 BC	3542 BC	Adam was 458	Seth 328	Enosh was 223	Cainaan was 133	Mahalaleel was 63	
3543 BC	3543 BC	Adam was 457	Seth 327	Enosh was 222	Cainaan was 132	Mahalaleel was 62	
3544 BC	3544 BC	Adam was 456	Seth 326	Enosh was 221	Cainaan was 131	Mahalaleel was 61	
3545 BC	3545 BC	Adam was 455	Seth 325	Enosh was 220	Cainaan was 130	Mahalaleel was 60	
3546 BC	3546 BC	Adam was 454	Seth 324	Enosh was 219	Cainaan was 129	Mahalaleel was 59	
3547 BC	3547 BC	Adam was 453	Seth 323	Enosh was 218	Cainaan was 128	Mahalaleel was 58	
3548 BC	3548 BC	Adam was 452	Seth 322	Enosh was 217	Cainaan was 127	Mahalaleel was 57	
3549 BC	3549 BC	Adam was 451	Seth 321	Enosh was 216	Cainaan was 126	Mahalaleel was 56	
3550 BC	3550 BC	Adam was 450	Seth 320	Enosh was 215	Cainaan was 125	Mahalaleel was 55	
3551 BC	3551 BC	Adam was 449	Seth 319	Enosh was 214	Cainaan was 124	Mahalaleel was 54	
3552 BC	3552 BC	Adam was 448	Seth 318	Enosh was 213	Cainaan was 123	Mahalaleel was 53	
3553 BC	3553 BC	Adam was 447	Seth 317	Enosh was 212	Cainaan was 122	Mahalaleel was 52	
3554 BC	3554 BC	Adam was 446	Seth 316	Enosh was 211	Cainaan was 121	Mahalaleel was 51	

3555 BC	3555 BC	Adam was 445	Seth 315	Enosh was 210	Cainaan was 120	Mahalaleel was 50
3556 BC	3556 BC	Adam was 444	Seth 314	Enosh was 209	Cainaan was 119	Mahalaleel was 49
3557 BC	3557 BC	Adam was 443	Seth 313	Enosh was 208	Cainaan was 118	Mahalaleel was 48
3558 BC	3558 BC	Adam was 442	Seth 312	Enosh was 207	Cainaan was 117	Mahalaleel was 47
3559 BC	3559 BC	Adam was 441	Seth 311	Enosh was 206	Cainaan was 116	Mahalaleel was 46
3560 BC	3560 BC	Adam was 440	Seth 310	Enosh was 205	Cainaan was 115	Mahalaleel was 45
3561 BC	3561 BC	Adam was 439	Seth 309	Enosh was 204	Cainaan was 114	Mahalaleel was 44
3562 BC	3562 BC	Adam was 438	Seth 308	Enosh was 203	Cainaan was 113	Mahalaleel was 43
3563 BC	3563 BC	Adam was 437	Seth 307	Enosh was 202	Cainaan was 112	Mahalaleel was 42
3564 BC	3564 BC	Adam was 436	Seth 306	Enosh was 201	Cainaan was 111	Mahalaleel was 41
3565 BC	3565 BC	Adam was 435	Seth 305	Enosh was 200	Cainaan was 110	Mahalaleel was 40
3566 BC	3566 BC	Adam was 434	Seth 304	Enosh was 199	Cainaan was 109	Mahalaleel was 39
3567 BC	3567 BC	Adam was 433	Seth 303	Enosh was 198	Cainaan was 108	Mahalaleel was 38
3568 BC	3568 BC	Adam was 432	Seth 302	Enosh was 197	Cainaan was 107	Mahalaleel was 37
3569 BC	3569 BC	Adam was 431	Seth 301	Enosh was 196	Cainaan was 106	Mahalaleel was 36
3570 BC	3570 BC	Adam was 430	Seth 300	Enosh was 195	Cainaan was 105	Mahalaleel was 35
3571 BC	3571 BC	Adam was 429	Seth 299	Enosh was 194	Cainaan was 104	Mahalaleel was 34
3572 BC	3572 BC	Adam was 428	Seth 298	Enosh was 193	Cainaan was 103	Mahalaleel was 33
3573 BC	3573 BC	Adam was 427	Seth 297	Enosh was 192	Cainaan was 102	Mahalaleel was 32
3574 BC	3574 BC	Adam was 426	Seth 296	Enosh was 191	Cainaan was 101	Mahalaleel was 31
3575 BC	3575 BC	Adam was 425	Seth 295	Enosh was 190	Cainaan was 100	Mahalaleel was 30
3576 BC	3576 BC	Adam was 424	Seth 294	Enosh was 189	Cainaan was 99	Mahalaleel was 29
3577 BC	3577 BC	Adam was 423	Seth 293	Enosh was 188	Cainaan was 98	Mahalaleel was 28
3578 BC	3578 BC	Adam was 422	Seth 292	Enosh was 187	Cainaan was 97	Mahalaleel was 27
3579 BC	3579 BC	Adam was 421	Seth 291	Enosh was 186	Cainaan was 96	Mahalaleel was 26
3580 BC	3580 BC	Adam was 420	Seth 290	Enosh was 185	Cainaan was 95	Mahalaleel was 25
3581 BC	3581 BC	Adam was 419	Seth 289	Enosh was 184	Cainaan was 94	Mahalaleel was 24
3582 BC	3582 BC	Adam was 418	Seth 288	Enosh was 183	Cainaan was 93	Mahalaleel was 23
3583 BC	3583 BC	Adam was 417	Seth 287	Enosh was 182	Cainaan was 92	Mahalaleel was 22
3584 BC	3584 BC	Adam was 416	Seth 286	Enosh was 181	Cainaan was 91	Mahalaleel was 21
3585 BC	3585 BC	Adam was 415	Seth 285	Enosh was 180	Cainaan was 90	Mahalaleel was 20
3586 BC	3586 BC	Adam was 414	Seth 284	Enosh was 179	Cainaan was 89	Mahalaleel was 19
3587 BC	3587 BC	Adam was 413	Seth 283	Enosh was 178	Cainaan was 88	Mahalaleel was 18
3588 BC	3588 BC	Adam was 412	Seth 282	Enosh was 177	Cainaan was 87	Mahalaleel was 17
3589 BC	3589 BC	Adam was 411	Seth 281	Enosh was 176	Cainaan was 86	Mahalaleel was 16
3590 BC	3590 BC	Adam was 410	Seth 280	Enosh was 175	Cainaan was 85	Mahalaleel was 15
3591 BC	3591 BC	Adam was 409	Seth 279	Enosh was 174	Cainaan was 84	Mahalaleel was 14
3592 BC	3592 BC	Adam was 408	Seth 278	Enosh was 173	Cainaan was 83	Mahalaleel was 13
3593 BC	3593 BC	Adam was 407	Seth 277	Enosh was 172	Cainaan was 82	Mahalaleel was 12
3594 BC	3594 BC	Adam was 406	Seth 276	Enosh was 171	Cainaan was 81	Mahalaleel was 11
3595 BC	3595 BC	Adam was 405	Seth 275	Enosh was 170	Cainaan was 80	Mahalaleel was 10
3596 BC	3596 BC	Adam was 404	Seth 274	Enosh was 169	Cainaan was 79	Mahalaleel was 9
3597 BC	3597 BC	Adam was 403	Seth 273	Enosh was 168	Cainaan was 78	Mahalaleel was 8
3598 BC	3598 BC	Adam was 402	Seth 272	Enosh was 167	Cainaan was 77	Mahalaleel was 7
3599 BC	3599 BC	Adam was 401	Seth 271	Enosh was 166	Cainaan was 76	Mahalaleel was 6
3600 BC	3600 BC	Adam was 400	Seth 270	Enosh was 165	Cainaan was 75	Mahalaleel was 5

3601 BC	3601 BC	Adam was 399	Seth 269	Enosh was 164	Cainaan was 74	Mahalaleel was 4
3602 BC	3602 BC	Adam was 398	Seth 268	Enosh was 163	Cainaan was 73	Mahalaleel was 3
3603 BC	3603 BC	Adam was 397	Seth 267	Enosh was 162	Cainaan was 72	Mahalaleel was 2
3604 BC	3604 BC	Adam was 396	Seth 266	Enosh was 161	Cainaan was 71	Mahalaleel was 1
3605 BC	3605 BC: when Mahalaleel was born. Mahalaleel was born to Cainaan at the age of 70. [Gen 5:12]					
	3605 BC: Adam was 395 / Seth 265 / Enosh 160 / Cainaan 70					
3606 BC	3606 BC	Adam was 394	Seth was 264	Enosh was 159	Cainaan was 69	
3607 BC	3607 BC	Adam was 393	Seth was 263	Enosh was 158	Cainaan was 68	
3608 BC	3608 BC	Adam was 392	Seth was 262	Enosh was 157	Cainaan was 67	
3609 BC	3609 BC	Adam was 391	Seth was 261	Enosh was 156	Cainaan was 66	
3610 BC	3610 BC	Adam was 390	Seth was 260	Enosh was 155	Cainaan was 65	
3611 BC	3611 BC	Adam was 389	Seth was 259	Enosh was 154	Cainaan was 64	
3612 BC	3612 BC	Adam was 388	Seth was 258	Enosh was 153	Cainaan was 63	
3613 BC	3613 BC	Adam was 387	Seth was 257	Enosh was 152	Cainaan was 62	
3614 BC	3614 BC	Adam was 386	Seth was 256	Enosh was 151	Cainaan was 61	
3615 BC	3615 BC	Adam was 385	Seth was 255	Enosh was 150	Cainaan was 60	
3616 BC	3616 BC	Adam was 384	Seth was 254	Enosh was 149	Cainaan was 59	
3617 BC	3617 BC	Adam was 383	Seth was 253	Enosh was 148	Cainaan was 58	
3618 BC	3618 BC	Adam was 382	Seth was 252	Enosh was 147	Cainaan was 57	
3619 BC	3619 BC	Adam was 381	Seth was 251	Enosh was 146	Cainaan was 56	
3620 BC	3620 BC	Adam was 380	Seth was 250	Enosh was 145	Cainaan was 55	
3621 BC	3621 BC	Adam was 379	Seth was 249	Enosh was 144	Cainaan was 54	
3622 BC	3622 BC	Adam was 378	Seth was 248	Enosh was 143	Cainaan was 53	
3623 BC	3623 BC	Adam was 377	Seth was 247	Enosh was 142	Cainaan was 52	
3624 BC	3624 BC	Adam was 376	Seth was 246	Enosh was 141	Cainaan was 51	
3625 BC	3625 BC	Adam was 375	Seth was 245	Enosh was 140	Cainaan was 50	
3626 BC	3626 BC	Adam was 374	Seth was 244	Enosh was 139	Cainaan was 49	
3627 BC	3627 BC	Adam was 373	Seth was 243	Enosh was 138	Cainaan was 48	
3628 BC	3628 BC	Adam was 372	Seth was 242	Enosh was 137	Cainaan was 47	
3629 BC	3629 BC	Adam was 371	Seth was 241	Enosh was 136	Cainaan was 46	
3630 BC	3630 BC	Adam was 370	Seth was 240	Enosh was 135	Cainaan was 45	
3631 BC	3631 BC	Adam was 369	Seth was 239	Enosh was 134	Cainaan was 44	
3632 BC	3632 BC	Adam was 368	Seth was 238	Enosh was 133	Cainaan was 43	
3633 BC	3633 BC	Adam was 367	Seth was 237	Enosh was 132	Cainaan was 42	
3634 BC	3634 BC	Adam was 366	Seth was 236	Enosh was 131	Cainaan was 41	
3635 BC	3635 BC	Adam was 365	Seth was 235	Enosh was 130	Cainaan was 40	
3636 BC	3636 BC	Adam was 364	Seth was 234	Enosh was 129	Cainaan was 39	
3637 BC	3637 BC	Adam was 363	Seth was 233	Enosh was 128	Cainaan was 38	
3638 BC	3638 BC	Adam was 362	Seth was 232	Enosh was 127	Cainaan was 37	
3639 BC	3639 BC	Adam was 361	Seth was 231	Enosh was 126	Cainaan was 36	
3640 BC	3640 BC	Adam was 360	Seth was 230	Enosh was 125	Cainaan was 35	
3641 BC	3641 BC	Adam was 359	Seth was 229	Enosh was 124	Cainaan was 34	
3642 BC	3642 BC	Adam was 358	Seth was 228	Enosh was 123	Cainaan was 33	
3643 BC	3643 BC	Adam was 357	Seth was 227	Enosh was 122	Cainaan was 32	
3644 BC	3644 BC	Adam was 356	Seth was 226	Enosh was 121	Cainaan was 31	

3645 BC	3645 BC	Adam was 355	Seth was 225	Enosh was 120	Cainaan was 30
3646 BC	3646 BC	Adam was 354	Seth was 224	Enosh was 119	Cainaan was 29
3647 BC	3647 BC	Adam was 353	Seth was 223	Enosh was 118	Cainaan was 28
3648 BC	3648 BC	Adam was 352	Seth was 222	Enosh was 117	Cainaan was 27
3649 BC	3649 BC	Adam was 351	Seth was 221	Enosh was 116	Cainaan was 26
3650 BC	3650 BC	Adam was 350	Seth was 220	Enosh was 115	Cainaan was 25
3651 BC	3651 BC	Adam was 349	Seth was 219	Enosh was 114	Cainaan was 24
3652 BC	3652 BC	Adam was 348	Seth was 218	Enosh was 113	Cainaan was 23
3653 BC	3653 BC	Adam was 347	Seth was 217	Enosh was 112	Cainaan was 22
3654 BC	3654 BC	Adam was 346	Seth was 216	Enosh was 111	Cainaan was 21
3655 BC	3655 BC	Adam was 345	Seth was 215	Enosh was 110	Cainaan was 20
3656 BC	3656 BC	Adam was 344	Seth was 214	Enosh was 109	Cainaan was 19
3657 BC	3657 BC	Adam was 343	Seth was 213	Enosh was 108	Cainaan was 18
3658 BC	3658 BC	Adam was 342	Seth was 212	Enosh was 107	Cainaan was 17
3659 BC	3659 BC	Adam was 341	Seth was 211	Enosh was 106	Cainaan was 16
3660 BC	3660 BC	Adam was 340	Seth was 210	Enosh was 105	Cainaan was 15
3661 BC	3661 BC	Adam was 339	Seth was 209	Enosh was 104	Cainaan was 14
3662 BC	3662 BC	Adam was 338	Seth was 208	Enosh was 103	Cainaan was 13
3663 BC	3663 BC	Adam was 337	Seth was 207	Enosh was 102	Cainaan was 12
3664 BC	3664 BC	Adam was 336	Seth was 206	Enosh was 101	Cainaan was 11
3665 BC	3665 BC	Adam was 335	Seth was 205	Enosh was 100	Cainaan was 10
3666 BC	3666 BC	Adam was 334	Seth was 204	Enosh was 99	Cainaan was 9
3667 BC	3667 BC	Adam was 333	Seth was 203	Enosh was 98	Cainaan was 8
3668 BC	3668 BC	Adam was 332	Seth was 202	Enosh was 97	Cainaan was 7
3669 BC	3669 BC	Adam was 331	Seth was 201	Enosh was 96	Cainaan was 6
3670 BC	3670 BC	Adam was 330	Seth was 200	Enosh was 95	Cainaan was 5
3671 BC	3671 BC	Adam was 329	Seth was 199	Enosh was 94	Cainaan was 4
3672 BC	3672 BC	Adam was 328	Seth was 198	Enosh was 93	Cainaan was 3
3673 BC	3673 BC	Adam was 327	Seth was 197	Enosh was 92	Cainaan was 2
3674 BC	3674 BC	Adam was 326	Seth was 196	Enosh was 91	Cainaan was 1
3675 BC	3675 BC: when Cainaan (Kenan) was born. Cainaan was born to Enosh at the age of 90. [Gen 5:9]				
	3675 BC: Adam was 325 / Seth 195 / Enosh 90				
3676 BC	3676 BC:	Adam was 324	Seth was 194	Enosh was 89	
3677 BC	3677 BC:	Adam was 323	Seth was 193	Enosh was 88	
3678 BC	3678 BC:	Adam was 322	Seth was 192	Enosh was 87	
3679 BC	3679 BC:	Adam was 321	Seth was 191	Enosh was 86	
3680 BC	3680 BC:	Adam was 320	Seth was 190	Enosh was 85	
3681 BC	3681 BC:	Adam was 319	Seth was 189	Enosh was 84	
3682 BC	3682 BC:	Adam was 318	Seth was 188	Enosh was 83	
3683 BC	3683 BC:	Adam was 317	Seth was 187	Enosh was 82	
3684 BC	3684 BC:	Adam was 316	Seth was 186	Enosh was 81	
3685 BC	3685 BC:	Adam was 315	Seth was 185	Enosh was 80	
3686 BC	3686 BC:	Adam was 314	Seth was 184	Enosh was 79	
3687 BC	3687 BC:	Adam was 313	Seth was 183	Enosh was 78	
3688 BC	3688 BC:	Adam was 312	Seth was 182	Enosh was 77	
3689 BC	3689 BC:	Adam was 311	Seth was 181	Enosh was 76	

3690 BC	3690 BC: Adam was 310	Seth was 180	Enosh was 75
3691 BC	3691 BC: Adam was 309	Seth was 179	Enosh was 74
3692 BC	3692 BC: Adam was 308	Seth was 178	Enosh was 73
3693 BC	3693 BC: Adam was 307	Seth was 177	Enosh was 72
3694 BC	3694 BC: Adam was 306	Seth was 176	Enosh was 71
3695 BC	3695 BC: Adam was 305	Seth was 175	Enosh was 70
3696 BC	3696 BC: Adam was 304	Seth was 174	Enosh was 69
3697 BC	3697 BC: Adam was 303	Seth was 173	Enosh was 68
3698 BC	3698 BC: Adam was 302	Seth was 172	Enosh was 67
3699 BC	3699 BC: Adam was 301	Seth was 171	Enosh was 66
3700 BC	3700 BC: Adam was 300	Seth was 170	Enosh was 65
3701 BC	3701 BC: Adam was 299	Seth was 169	Enosh was 64
3702 BC	3702 BC: Adam was 298	Seth was 168	Enosh was 63
3703 BC	3703 BC: Adam was 297	Seth was 167	Enosh was 62
3704 BC	3704 BC: Adam was 296	Seth was 166	Enosh was 61
3705 BC	3705 BC: Adam was 295	Seth was 165	Enosh was 60
3706 BC	3706 BC: Adam was 294	Seth was 164	Enosh was 59
3707 BC	3707 BC: Adam was 293	Seth was 163	Enosh was 58
3708 BC	3708 BC: Adam was 292	Seth was 162	Enosh was 57
3709 BC	3709 BC: Adam was 291	Seth was 161	Enosh was 56
3710 BC	3710 BC: Adam was 290	Seth was 160	Enosh was 55
3711 BC	3711 BC: Adam was 289	Seth was 159	Enosh was 54
3712 BC	3712 BC: Adam was 288	Seth was 158	Enosh was 53
3713 BC	3713 BC: Adam was 287	Seth was 157	Enosh was 52
3714 BC	3714 BC: Adam was 286	Seth was 156	Enosh was 51
3715 BC	3715 BC: Adam was 285	Seth was 155	Enosh was 50
3716 BC	3716 BC: Adam was 284	Seth was 154	Enosh was 49
3717 BC	3717 BC: Adam was 283	Seth was 153	Enosh was 48
3718 BC	3718 BC: Adam was 282	Seth was 152	Enosh was 47
3719 BC	3719 BC: Adam was 281	Seth was 151	Enosh was 46
3720 BC	3720 BC: Adam was 280	Seth was 150	Enosh was 45
3721 BC	3721 BC: Adam was 279	Seth was 149	Enosh was 44
3722 BC	3722 BC: Adam was 278	Seth was 148	Enosh was 43
3723 BC	3723 BC: Adam was 277	Seth was 147	Enosh was 42
3724 BC	3724 BC: Adam was 276	Seth was 146	Enosh was 41
3725 BC	3725 BC: Adam was 275	Seth was 145	Enosh was 40
3726 BC	3726 BC: Adam was 274	Seth was 144	Enosh was 39
3727 BC	3727 BC: Adam was 273	Seth was 143	Enosh was 38
3728 BC	3728 BC: Adam was 272	Seth was 142	Enosh was 37
3729 BC	3729 BC: Adam was 271	Seth was 141	Enosh was 36
3730 BC	3730 BC: Adam was 270	Seth was 140	Enosh was 35
3731 BC	3731 BC: Adam was 269	Seth was 139	Enosh was 34
3732 BC	3732 BC: Adam was 268	Seth was 138	Enosh was 33
3733 BC	3733 BC: Adam was 267	Seth was 137	Enosh was 32
3734 BC	3734 BC: Adam was 266	Seth was 136	Enosh was 31
3735 BC	3735 BC: Adam was 265	Seth was 135	Enosh was 30

3736 BC	3736 BC: Adam was 264	Seth was 134	Enosh was 29
3737 BC	3737 BC: Adam was 263	Seth was 133	Enosh was 28
3738 BC	3738 BC: Adam was 262	Seth was 132	Enosh was 27
3739 BC	3739 BC: Adam was 261	Seth was 131	Enosh was 26
3740 BC	3740 BC: Adam was 260	Seth was 130	Enosh was 25
3741 BC	3741 BC: Adam was 259	Seth was 129	Enosh was 24
3742 BC	3742 BC: Adam was 258	Seth was 128	Enosh was 23
3743 BC	3743 BC: Adam was 257	Seth was 127	Enosh was 22
3744 BC	3744 BC: Adam was 256	Seth was 126	Enosh was 21
3745 BC	3745 BC: Adam was 255	Seth was 125	Enosh was 20
3746 BC	3746 BC: Adam was 254	Seth was 124	Enosh was 19
3747 BC	3747 BC: Adam was 253	Seth was 123	Enosh was 18
3748 BC	3748 BC: Adam was 252	Seth was 122	Enosh was 17
3749 BC	3749 BC: Adam was 251	Seth was 121	Enosh was 16
3750 BC	3750 BC: Adam was 250	Seth was 120	Enosh was 15
3751 BC	3751 BC: Adam was 249	Seth was 119	Enosh was 14
3752 BC	3752 BC: Adam was 248	Seth was 118	Enosh was 13
3753 BC	3753 BC: Adam was 247	Seth was 117	Enosh was 12
3754 BC	3754 BC: Adam was 246	Seth was 116	Enosh was 11
3755 BC	3755 BC: Adam was 245	Seth was 115	Enosh was 10
3756 BC	3756 BC: Adam was 244	Seth was 114	Enosh was 9
3757 BC	3757 BC: Adam was 243	Seth was 113	Enosh was 8
3758 BC	3758 BC: Adam was 242	Seth was 112	Enosh was 7
3759 BC	3759 BC: Adam was 241	Seth was 111	Enosh was 6
3760 BC	3760 BC: Adam was 240	Seth was 110	Enosh was 5
3761 BC	Oct 7, 3761 BC, Hebrew (lunar) calendar starts on a New Moon (Molad) on 1 Tishrei (New Year). 3760 BC First year of Jewish calendar.		
	3761 BC: Adam was 239	Seth was 109	Enosh was 4
3762 BC	3762 BC: Adam was 238	Seth was 108	Enosh was 3
3763 BC	3763 BC: Adam was 237	Seth was 107	Enosh was 2
3764 BC	3764 BC: Adam was 236	Seth was 106	Enosh was 1
3765 BC Enosh born	3765 BC: when Enosh was born. Enosh was born to Seth at the age of 105. Men began to call on the name of the Lord after Enosh was born.		
	3765BC: Adam 235 / Seth 105		
3766 BC	3766 BC: Adam was 234	Seth was 104	
3767 BC	3767 BC: Adam was 233	Seth was 103	
3768 BC	3768 BC: Adam was 232	Seth was 102	
3769 BC	3769 BC: Adam was 231	Seth was 101	
3770 BC	3770 BC: Adam was 230	Seth was 100	
3771 BC	3771 BC: Adam was 229	Seth was 99	
3772 BC	3772 BC: Adam was 228	Seth was 98	
3773 BC	3773 BC: Adam was 227	Seth was 97	
3774 BC	3774 BC: Adam was 226	Seth was 96	
3775 BC	3775 BC: Adam was 225	Seth was 95	
3776 BC	3776 BC: Adam was 224	Seth was 94	
3777 BC	3777 BC: Adam was 223	Seth was 93	
3778 BC	3778 BC: Adam was 222	Seth was 92	

3779 BC	3779 BC: Adam was 221	Seth was 91
3780 BC	3780 BC: Adam was 220	Seth was 90
3781 BC	3781 BC: Adam was 219	Seth was 89
3782 BC	3782 BC: Adam was 218	Seth was 88
3783 BC	3783 BC: Adam was 217	Seth was 87
3784 BC	3784 BC: Adam was 216	Seth was 86
3785 BC	3785 BC: Adam was 215	Seth was 85
3786 BC	3786 BC: Adam was 214	Seth was 84
3787 BC	3787 BC: Adam was 213	Seth was 83
3788 BC	3788 BC: Adam was 212	Seth was 82
3789 BC	3789 BC: Adam was 211	Seth was 81
3790 BC	3790 BC: Adam was 210	Seth was 80
3791 BC	3791 BC: Adam was 209	Seth was 79
3792 BC	3792 BC: Adam was 208	Seth was 78
3793 BC	3793 BC: Adam was 207	Seth was 77
3794 BC	3794 BC: Adam was 206	Seth was 76
3795 BC	3795 BC: Adam was 205	Seth was 75
3796 BC	3796 BC: Adam was 204	Seth was 74
3797 BC	3797 BC: Adam was 203	Seth was 73
3798 BC	3798 BC: Adam was 202	Seth was 72
3799 BC	3799 BC: Adam was 201	Seth was 71
3800 BC	3800 BC: Adam was 200	Seth was 70
3801 BC	3801 BC: Adam was 199	Seth was 69
3802 BC	3802 BC: Adam was 198	Seth was 68
3803 BC	3803 BC: Adam was 197	Seth was 67
3804 BC	3804 BC: Adam was 196	Seth was 66
3805 BC	3805 BC: Adam was 195	Seth was 65
3806 BC	3806 BC: Adam was 194	Seth was 64
3807 BC	3807 BC: Adam was 193	Seth was 63
3808 BC	3808 BC: Adam was 192	Seth was 62
3809 BC	3809 BC: Adam was 191	Seth was 61
3810 BC	3810 BC: Adam was 190	Seth was 60
3811 BC	3811 BC: Adam was 189	Seth was 59
3812 BC	3812 BC: Adam was 188	Seth was 58
3813 BC	3813 BC: Adam was 187	Seth was 57
3814 BC	3814 BC: Adam was 186	Seth was 56
3815 BC	3815 BC: Adam was 185	Seth was 55
3816 BC	3816 BC: Adam was 184	Seth was 54
3817 BC	3817 BC: Adam was 183	Seth was 53
3818 BC	3818 BC: Adam was 182	Seth was 52
3819 BC	3819 BC: Adam was 181	Seth was 51
3820 BC	3820 BC: Adam was 180	Seth was 50
3821 BC	3821 BC: Adam was 179	Seth was 49
3822 BC	3822 BC: Adam was 178	Seth was 48
3823 BC	3823 BC: Adam was 177	Seth was 47
3824 BC	3824 BC: Adam was 176	Seth was 46

3825 BC	3825 BC: Adam was 175	Seth was 45	
3826 BC	3826 BC: Adam was 174	Seth was 44	
3827 BC	3827 BC: Adam was 173	Seth was 43	
3828 BC	3828 BC: Adam was 172	Seth was 42	
3829 BC	3829 BC: Adam was 171	Seth was 41	
3830 BC	3830 BC: Adam was 170	Seth was 40	
3831 BC	3831 BC: Adam was 169	Seth was 39	
3832 BC	3832 BC: Adam was 168	Seth was 38	
3833 BC	3833 BC: Adam was 167	Seth was 37	
3834 BC	3834 BC: Adam was 166	Seth was 36	
3835 BC	3835 BC: Adam was 165	Seth was 35	
3836 BC	3836 BC: Adam was 164	Seth was 34	
3837 BC	3837 BC: Adam was 163	Seth was 33	
3838 BC	3838 BC: Adam was 162	Seth was 32	
3839 BC	3839 BC: Adam was 161	Seth was 31	
3840 BC	3840 BC: Adam was 160	Seth was 30	
3841 BC	3841 BC: Adam was 159	Seth was 29	
3842 BC	3842 BC: Adam was 158	Seth was 28	
3843 BC	3843 BC: Adam was 157	Seth was 27	
3844 BC	3844 BC: Adam was 156	Seth was 26	
3845 BC	3845 BC: Adam was 155	Seth was 25	
3846 BC	3846 BC: Adam was 154	Seth was 24	
3847 BC	3847 BC: Adam was 153	Seth was 23	
3848 BC	3848 BC: Adam was 152	Seth was 22	
3849 BC	3849 BC: Adam was 151	Seth was 21	
3850 BC	3850 BC: Adam was 150	Seth was 20	
3851 BC	3851 BC: Adam was 149	Seth was 19	
3852 BC	3852 BC: Adam was 148	Seth was 18	
3853 BC	3853 BC: Adam was 147	Seth was 17	
3854 BC	3854 BC: Adam was 146	Seth was 16	
3855 BC	3855 BC: Adam was 145	Seth was 15	
3856 BC	3856 BC: Adam was 144	Seth was 14	
3857 BC	3857 BC: Adam was 143	Seth was 13	
3858 BC	3858 BC: Adam was 142	Seth was 12	
3859 BC	3859 BC: Adam was 141	Seth was 11	
3860 BC	3860 BC: Adam was 140	Seth was 10	
3861 BC	3861 BC: Adam was 139	Seth was 9	<p>"The Nephilim was an antediluvian (pre-flood) race, referred to in the Bible as giants. They were reportedly the children born from the "daughters of men" and the "Sons of God". It is most important to note that they are mentioned almost simultaneous to God's statement that He would destroy the earth by flood, and it seems from this association that their affect upon mankind was one of the primary justifications that brought the destruction." The verses "seems to clearly portray a strange union of fallen angels with women to produce a hybrid race called the "Nephilim," or fallen ones.Genesis 6:1-7</p>
3862 BC	3862 BC: Adam was 138	Seth was 8	
3863 BC	3863 BC: Adam was 137	Seth was 7	
3864 BC	3864 BC: Adam was 136	Seth was 6	
3865 BC	3865 BC: Adam was 135	Seth was 5	
3866 BC	3866 BC: Adam was 134	Seth was 4	
3867 BC	3867 BC: Adam was 133	Seth was 3	
3868 BC	3868 BC: Adam was 132	Seth was 2	
3869 BC	3869 BC: Adam was 131	Seth was 1	

3870 BC Seth was born	3870 BC: when Seth was born. Seth was born to Adam at the age of 130. After Seth was born, Adam lived 800 more years and had other sons and daughters. [Gen 4:26; 5:3-4]	<p>Genesis 6:1-7</p> <p>1 When men began to increase in number on the earth and daughters were born to them, 2 the sons of God saw that the daughters of men were beautiful, and they married any of them they chose. 3 Then the LORD said, "My Spirit will not contend with man forever, for he is mortal ; his days will be a hundred and twenty years." 4 The Nephilim were on the earth in those days—and also afterward—when the sons of God went to the daughters of men and had children by them. They were the heroes of old, men of renown. 5 The LORD saw how great man's wickedness on the earth had become, and that every inclination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil all the time. 6 The LORD was grieved that he had made man on the earth, and his heart was filled with pain. 7 So the LORD said, "I will wipe mankind, whom I have created, from the face of the earth—men and animals, and creatures that move along the ground, and birds of the air—for I am grieved that I have made them." NIV</p>
3871 BC	3871 BC: Adam was 129	
3872 BC	3872 BC: Adam was 128	
3873 BC	3873 BC: Adam was 127	
3874 BC	3874 BC: Adam was 126	
3875 BC	3875 BC: Adam was 125	
3876 BC	3876 BC: Adam was 124	
3877 BC	3877 BC: Adam was 123	
3878 BC	3878 BC: Adam was 122	
3879 BC	3879 BC: Adam was 121	
3880 BC	3880 BC: Adam was 120	
3881 BC	3881 BC: Adam was 119	
3882 BC	3882 BC: Adam was 118	<p>In 1944, as a ten year old boy, Newton Anderson dropped a lump of coal in his basement and found that it contained this bell inside. The bituminous coal that was mined near his house in Upshur County West Virginia is supposed to be about 300 million years old! What is a brass bell with an iron clapper doing in coal ascribed to the Carboniferous Period? According to Norm Sharbaugh's book Ammunition (which includes several "coal anecdotes") the bell is an antediluvian artifact (made before the Genesis Flood). The Institute for Creation Research had the bell submitted to the lab at the University of Oklahoma. There a nuclear activation analysis revealed that the bell contains an unusual mix of metals, different from any known modern alloy production (including copper, zinc, tin, arsenic, iodine, and selenium).</p> <p>Genesis 4:22 states that Tubal-Cain was "an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron..." Perhaps when his civilization came to an end in the flood, this bell was buried with a mass of vegetation that became coal and ended up thousands of years later in Newt Anderson's coal bin. The bell was prominently featured in the 1992 CBS docudrama production called Ancient Secrets of the Bible and is now part of the Genesis Park collection.</p> <p>Later on, Newton Anderson spent a great deal of time researching the demon atop the bell. He discovered similarities to the Babylonian Southwest Wind Demon and the Hindu deity Garuda.</p>
3883 BC	3883 BC: Adam was 117	
3884 BC	3884 BC: Adam was 116	
3885 BC	3885 BC: Adam was 115	
3886 BC	3886 BC: Adam was 114	
3887 BC	3887 BC: Adam was 113	
3888 BC	3888 BC: Adam was 112	
3889 BC	3889 BC: Adam was 111	
3890 BC	3890 BC: Adam was 110	
3891 BC	3891 BC: Adam was 109	
3892 BC	3892 BC: Adam was 108	
3893 BC	3893 BC: Adam was 107	
3894 BC	3894 BC: Adam was 106	
3895 BC	3895 BC: Adam was 105	
3896 BC	3896 BC: Adam was 104	
3897 BC	3897 BC: Adam was 103	
3898 BC	3898 BC: Adam was 102	
3899 BC	3899 BC: Adam was 101	
3900 BC	3900 BC: Adam was 100	
3901 BC	3901 BC: Adam was 99	
3902 BC	3902 BC: Adam was 98	
3903 BC	3903 BC: Adam was 97	
3904 BC	3904 BC: Adam was 96	
3905 BC	3905 BC: Adam was 95	
3906 BC	3906 BC: Adam was 94	
3907 BC	3907 BC: Adam was 93	
3908 BC	3908 BC: Adam was 92	
3909 BC	3909 BC: Adam was 91	
3910 BC	3910 BC: Adam was 90	
3911 BC	3911 BC: Adam was 89	
3912 BC	3912 BC: Adam was 88	

3913 BC	3913 BC: Adam was 87
3914 BC	3914 BC: Adam was 86
3915 BC	3915 BC: Adam was 85
3916 BC	3916 BC: Adam was 84
3917 BC	3917 BC: Adam was 83
3918 BC	3918 BC: Adam was 82
3919 BC	3919 BC: Adam was 81
3920 BC	3920 BC: Adam was 80
3921 BC	3921 BC: Adam was 79
3922 BC	3922 BC: Adam was 78
3923 BC	3923 BC: Adam was 77
3924 BC	3924 BC: Adam was 76
3925 BC	3925 BC: Adam was 75
3926 BC	3926 BC: Adam was 74
3927 BC	3927 BC: Adam was 73
3928 BC	3928 BC: Adam was 72
3929 BC	3929 BC: Adam was 71
3930 BC	3930 BC: Adam was 70
3931 BC	3931 BC: Adam was 69
3932 BC	3932 BC: Adam was 68
3933 BC	3933 BC: Adam was 67
3934 BC	3934 BC: Adam was 66
3935 BC	3935 BC: Adam was 65
3936 BC	3936 BC: Adam was 64
3937 BC	3937 BC: Adam was 63
3938 BC	3938 BC: Adam was 62
3939 BC	3939 BC: Adam was 61
3940 BC	3940 BC: Adam was 60
3941 BC	3941 BC: Adam was 59
3942 BC	3942 BC: Adam was 58
3943 BC	3943 BC: Adam was 57
3944 BC	3944 BC: Adam was 56
3945 BC	3945 BC: Adam was 55
3946 BC	3946 BC: Adam was 54
3947 BC	3947 BC: Adam was 53
3948 BC	3948 BC: Adam was 52
3949 BC	3949 BC: Adam was 51
3950 BC	3950 BC: Adam was 50
3951 BC	3951 BC: Adam was 49
3952 BC	3952 BC: Adam was 48
3953 BC	3953 BC: Adam was 47
3954 BC	3954 BC: Adam was 46
3955 BC	3955 BC: Adam was 45
3956 BC	3956 BC: Adam was 44
3957 BC	3957 BC: Adam was 43
3958 BC	3958 BC: Adam was 42

Garuda is sometimes depicted on top of bells, as is the Egyptian Isis.

<http://www.genesispark.org/genpark/bell/bell.htm>



3959 BC	3959 BC: Adam was 41	
3960 BC	3960 BC: Adam was 40	
3961 BC	3961 BC: Adam was 39	
3962 BC	3962 BC: Adam was 38	
3963 BC	3963 BC: Adam was 37	
3964 BC	3964 BC: Adam was 36	
3965 BC	3965 BC: Adam was 35	
3966 BC	3966 BC: Adam was 34	
3967 BC	3967 BC: Adam was 33	
3968 BC	3968 BC: Adam was 32	
3969 BC	3969 BC: Adam was 31	
3970 BC	3970 BC: Adam was 30	
3971 BC	3971 BC: Adam was 29	
3972 BC	3972 BC: Adam was 28	
3973 BC	3973 BC: Adam was 27	
3974 BC	3974 BC: Adam was 26	
3975 BC	3975 BC: Adam was 25	
3976 BC	3976 BC: Adam was 24	
3977 BC	3977 BC: Adam was 23	
3978 BC	3978 BC: Adam was 22	
3979 BC	3979 BC: Adam was 21	
3979 BC		
3979 BC	<p>~3979 BC: THE FIRST MURDER. Two sons were born to Adam and Eve: Cain and Abel. Cain was firstborn. Both were taught only the shed blood of an "innocent substitute" will do. Abel brought the blood sacrifice (a lamb) that God required and was accepted. Cain, on the other hand, either doubted or outright rejected God's Word, as he brought "of the fruit of the ground" and was promptly rejected by God, "If you do what is right will you not be accepted?" Rather than do as God commanded, Cain became furious and killed his brother. Cain was given a "mark" so that no one would kill him. He did not repent even after God spoke to him, but went out from the presence of God to the land of Nod, on the east of Eden. [Gen 4: 1-16] Note: Even today, 2010 AD, God still insists it has to be His way, the blood sacrifice of an innocent lamb. However; instead of sacrificing an animal, God provided the sacrifice in the person of His Son, Jesus the Christ who gave his life in 32 AD: Matthew 26:28 (NIV) "This is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins."</p>	
3980 BC	3980 BC: Adam was 20	Satan becomes "the god of this world" [II Cor 4:4] and replaces the kingdom of God with his own kingdom, his "new world order." From here on out Satan makes merchandise of men and preys on the weakness of human souls. God declares: "Through your widespread trade you were filled with violence, and you sinned." [Ezekiel 28: 16]
3981 BC	3981 BC: Adam was 19	
3982 BC	3982 BC: Adam was 18	
3983 BC	3983 BC: Adam was 17	
3984 BC	3984 BC: Adam was 16	
3985 BC	3985 BC: Adam was 15	In Satan's "New World Order," God's protection is replaced with survival of the fittest - predator and prey - each man looking out for his or her own interest. Isaiah 56:11 "Yea, they are greedy dogs which can never have enough, and they are shepherds that cannot understand: they all look to their own way, every one for his gain, from his quarter." Perversions replace perfect righteousness. Men fight for power. They fight for things that have no value for reasons that have no meaning. Satan's darkness covers the earth like swarms of locusts blocking out the sun. Cain murders his brother Abel spilling his brother's blood into the ground. For the first time man witnesses "Death" in another human being. Now
3986 BC	3986 BC: Adam was 14	
3987 BC	3987 BC: Adam was 13	
3988 BC	3988 BC: Adam was 12	
3989 BC	3989 BC: Adam was 11	
3990 BC	3990 BC: Adam was 10	
3991 BC	3991 BC: Adam was 9	
3992 BC	3992 BC: Adam was 8	

3993 BC	3993 BC: Adam was 7	Eve sees the consequences of her actions. Violence fills the earth. There are no laws by which to govern man. It is literally every man and woman for themselves. Man fights for his survival...woman “barters” for hers.
3994 BC	3994 BC: Adam was 6	
3995 BC	3995 BC: Adam was 5	
3996 BC	3996 BC: Adam was 4	
3997 BC	3997 BC: Adam was 3	
3998 BC	3998 BC: Adam was 2	
3999 BC	3999 BC: Adam was 1	Although Adam and Eve were created at a "mature" age, they lived the number of years given.
4000 BC God created the Heavens and the Earth	4000 BC: God must have had but a precious short time to enjoy his walks with Adam and Eve in the cool of the evening. How can we know this? Because Eve had not yet bore a child in spite of the fact that she was in the prime of life, teeming with fertility, and commanded of God to multiply and fill the earth. Therefore; this would have been the time Adam and Eve were evicted from the garden. Death becomes a reality.	
	4000 BC: The pronouncement of the promise. Speaking to the serpent (Satan) God said: “I will put enmity between you and the woman, And between your seed and her Seed; He (Christ, born of woman) shall bruise your head (Satan), And you (Satan) shall bruise His heel.” [Gen 2:15] From God’s perspective, Christ stepped from the porch of the heavens as the Creator, to the threshold of earth as the Redeemer, 4 days after His prophetic promise (With God a thousand years is as one day). The fact that our calendar dates the pre-arrival of Christ’s birth with BC (Before Christ), gives witness to the very fulfillment of this prophecy.	
	4000 BC: The pronouncement of the curse.	
	4000 BC: The fallout resulting from Eve’s sin was cataclysmic in the invisible dimensions of the universe, but to Eve it was anti-climatic. Nothing had changed; not a leaf was out of place. She had not died. Furthermore; the fruit was pleasant to the taste. Eve might have simply shrugged her shoulders before giving Adam the forbidden fruit...the inference being - God must have lied.	
4000 BC God created the Heavens and the Earth	4000 BC: The temptation of Eve. Lucifer, in his treachery caused Eve to sin: he entered into the serpent and asks Eve if God is indeed looking out for her best interests? This is the question of the ages. It reveals the black, silken thread of distrust that runs through the hearts and minds of a fallen humanity. Eve “falls” for Lucifer’s twisted purposes encouraging Adam to eat the fruit which God commanded them NOT to eat. Together, they become pawns in Lucifer’s design to take God down. Did Eve believe that if it tasted good...it was good? Eve relied on her feelings to guide her instead of relying on God’s truths.	
	4000 BC: Iniquity is found in Lucifer. You were blameless in your ways from the day you were created till wickedness was found in you.” [Ezekiel 28:12-15] Lucifer becomes Satan and spouts his five fiery "I will"s. “I will ascend above the heights of the clouds, I will ascend into heaven-I will exalt my throne above the stars of God, I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the side of the north-I will be like the most High.” [Isaiah 14:13-14] Isaiah gives an indication that Lucifer is speaking from the earth, heaven ward.	
	4000 BC: Lucifer is still perfect in the garden of Eden: “You were the seal of perfection, full of wisdom and perfect in beauty. You were in Eden, the garden of God; every precious stone adorned you: carnelian, chrysolite and emerald, topaz, onyx and jasper, lapis lazuli, turquoise and beryl. Your settings and mountings were made of gold; on the day you were created they were prepared. You were anointed as a guardian cherub, for so I ordained you. "	
	DAY 7: And God rested from all the work that he had done, God blessed the 7th day and made it holy.	
	DAY 6	Science observes that the universe has expanded a million million times . Dividing 15 billion (the number of years as observed by science) by a million million equals .015 years [ratio of time dilation] or approximately six days. The amount of complexity that went into the creation of the universe makes the chances of life virtually impossible without some external force providing order, namely a Creator.
	DAY 5	
	DAY 4	
	DAY 3	
DAY 2	Dr. Gerald Schroeder: B.Sc. Chemical engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.)	
DAY 1	M.Sc. Earth and planetary sciences, M.I.T. PhD Earth Sciences and Physics	
The 7 day week gives testimony to man’s creation.		

“In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. He was in the beginning with God. All things were made through Him (including Lucifer), and without Him nothing was made that was made. In Him was life, and the life was the light of men. And the light shines in the darkness, and the darkness did not comprehend it.” [John 1:1-5]

[October 23, 4004] is Date of Creation according to "Annals of the World" (1600 pages in Latin) by Irish Archbishop James Ussher (1581-1656) Usher assumed that the Bible gave a complete record of world chronology. It is often said that Lightfoot popularized the statement that the Creation took place at 9:00 a.m. on October 23, 4004 B.C. Other sources give this date as 3761 B.C. (Hebrews); 5509 B.C. (Russian Orthodox). Hebrew, Samaritan, and Septuagint versions give variant readings on early chronology. In sharp contrast, Darwin carefully inspected the once forested, open rolling upland of England and announced its age as 306,662,400 years (Tuttle, 1865). Incidentally, Darwin advised his followers not to use too many zeroes when they estimated time, because zeroes leave the impression that one is guessing.

4250 BC: the earliest known date, the beginning of the Egyptian calendar.

Jan 1, 4712 BC - First Julian Date on the Gregorian Calendar.

5176 (+/-26) - the Year of creation as estimated by Gerald E. Aardsma

5762 - the Year of creation according to Alan D. Corr

Pre-
Creation

The Angels were present: When the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy? [Job 38:7]

PRE-CREATION: The creation of the angels. They were present during the creation when they sang for joy.

The angels rejoiced to see God's workmanship. The morning stars sang together; and all the sons of God shouted for joy [Job 38:1, 7].

Note: The evolutionist and the creationist are both on the same page in that, if you go far enough back in history you come to the same crossroads. At this crossroad - something came from nothing. No matter how many billions and billions of years are added to history and evolutions upon evolutions...men to apes, apes to frogs, frogs to bacteria, bacteria to crystals, crystals to quantum flutters (huh?), in the end...something came from nothing. How?

Others argue matter has always been there. If so, why can't God have always existed.

There is more evidence for a designer than happenchance. Either way, arguments fall in favor of a creator.

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