

Chart No	Timeframe	AM Years	BCE/CE Years
TL-4a	Adam to Abraham	0 to 2183	3971 to 1789
TL-4b	Abraham to Year 4 of Solomon's Reign	2008 to 3017	1963 to 968
TL-4c	Isaac to Judges	2108 to 2608	1863 to 1363
TL-4d	Joshua to Solomon	2498 to 3053	1473 to 918
TL-4e	Solomon to Messiah	3014 to 4000	957 to 30 CE
TL-4f	The 400 and 430 Year Periods	2008 to 2608	1963 to 1363
TL-4g	The Kingdom of Judah	3054 to 3446	917 to 525
TL-1a-j	The Life of Christ	3968 to 4000	3 to 30 CE

Author's and Other References:

Article: Chronology: The Key to Prophetic Understanding – Part 1 (A024P)
 Article: Chronology: The Key to Prophetic Understanding – Part 2 (A025P)
 Article: The Chronology of New Testament Times (A125P)
 Article: The Seven Miracles of John (A201P)
 Book: The Star of Bethlehem: The Star that Astonished The World
 Book: Secrets of Golgotha, The Lost History of Jesus' Crucifixion, 2nd Ed. 1996
 Book: The Sequence of Events in the Old Testament (Eliezer Shulman)

Important Points/Rules of the Author:

- Bible:** The Chronology of the Bible is correct and the standard that should be used to interpret secular history. Historical dates during the Babylonian and Persian periods given to us by the establishment historians are based on fragmentary kings lists, dates, and astronomical observations subject to misinterpretations.
- Patriarchs Lives:** The length of the lives of the early patriarchs determines the chronology from Adam to the end of Joseph's life.
- Abraham's Birth:** Abraham was not the first born of Terah. Terah was not 70 years old when Abraham was born. He was 130 years old. Genesis 11:26, 32 and Acts 7:4.
- God's Convent with Abraham:** God's convent with Abraham occurred in the 99th year of Abraham's life when his name was changed from Abram to Abraham.
- Year Length Reckoning:** All years in the Bible are reckoned as WHOLE YEARS (parts of years are not counted).
- Birth Date:** A baby's first legal year is reckoned in biblical chronology as having commenced at the previous New Year's day which is always acknowledged as being Rosh Ha-Shanah (the Day of Trumpets); that is, the first day of the Jewish month of Tishri which is near Autumn time on our modern calendars (September/October).
- Numbers:** All indications pertaining to "years" in biblical chronology employ the cardinal use of numbers (like, one, two, three, four, etc.) and not ordinal numbers (such as, first, second, third, forth, etc.).
- Death and Length of Life:** When a person died, the whole of the year in which he died was reckoned as a part of the length of his life.
- Divided Kingdom Years:** The tally of years provided by the Judaic kings (Solomon to Zedekiah) are the standard for determining the chronology of this period and not the Israelite kings. The standard in the Bible is always Judah and those reigning in Jerusalem (the descendants of King David).
- Judaic Kings Length of Reign:** All years of rule are reckoned as "whole years" and not parts of years. This is known as the accession method of counting the years of a king. If a king died during a part of the year of his reign the whole of the year was awarded to the king (though dead), while his son who took over the rule would not have his reign reckoned as starting until the next New Year's day (the Day of Trumpets) after the death of his father. Also if a king's rule did not extend beyond New Year's day (i.e., he only rule three months or so) his short reign was not even counted in the 429 years from Solomon's year 4 to the last year of Zedekiah's reign.

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Important Points/Rules of the Author:

10. **70 Years Exile Period:** The 70 years is the correct exile timeframe but it did not commence until 1 year after the end of Zedekiah's rule and the exile to Babylon. Why? The exile was to be 70 years because Judah did not keep the seventh year Sabbatical rest of the land in the previous 490 years. But in the year after the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple, Jeremiah commanded the Jews to remain in the Land of Judah and continue to farm the land. See Jeremiah 40:9-12: 42:10. So the year following the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple was NOT a year of Sabbatical rest for the Land of Judah as the 70 years prophecy of Jeremiah said would occur. Only when the Jews with Jeremiah refused to obey Jeremiah and decided to go to Egypt did the 70 years punishment begin to take effect. So this also meets that it was 71 years from the last year of Zedekiah to year "one" of the Cyrus' rule over Babylon.
11. **Daniel's 70 Week Prophecy:** This prophecy has a Sabbatical Years' theme associated with it and provides the bridge to some time in the life of Jesus Christ if we can determine when the prophecy starts.
12. **Years from Adam to the Messiah:** 4000
13. **Length of God's Plan for Man:** There are strong scriptural reasons (and early Jewish sources) that man's time on this earth was to be 7000 years (6000 + 1000 of Christ's rule) followed by a new earth and the final judgment/training period of 1000 years.
14. **Biblical and Secular Chronology Links:** Old Testament chronology links up with secular chronology at Nebuchadnezzar's 19th year and with the first year of Cyrus over Babylon. But are the current secular dates for these event accurate? Some doubts exist.