

Biblical History According To A.M & B.C. Dates
(Anno Mundi: A.M. "Year of the World" / B.C. "Before Christ")

Event:	A.M. Date:	B.C. Date:	Scripture Reference:
Creation	0	4010	Gen. 1
Flood	1656	2354	Gen. 7:6
Abraham enters Canaan	2083	1927	Gen. 12
Exodus	2513	1497	Ex. 12:40
Conquest complete / Land divided 1 st Jubilee Year	2560	1450	Josh. 14
1 st Judge (Othniel) arises	2628	1382	Jud. 3:11
Judge Abdon dies & King Saul's Ascension Year	2909	1101	Jud. 12:14 / I Sam.8-10
King David's Ascension Year	2949	1061	II Sam. 2
King Solomon's Ascension Year	2989	1021	I Kgs. 1
Solomon's Temple Completed	3000	1010	I Kgs. 6:1,38
Assyria Conquers Israel (the north)	3288	722	II Kgs. 17
Jeremiah called as a prophet	3382	628	Jer.1:1, 25:3
Ezekiel <u>starts</u> lying down for 430 days, for 430 years of iniquity	3417	593	Ezekiel 4
Babylonians Destroy Temple <i>(1 of 5 seventy-year periods)</i>	3424	586	II Kg. 25
Persian King Darius has a 187 day party	3491	519	Esther 1:3-5
Temple Re-building Complete - Esther selected for runner up to be Queen for Darius I	3494	516	Ezra 6:15, Esth.2:12
Alexander the Great is in the middle of conquering Persia	3678	332	(187 years after the 187 day party in Es.1)
Christ is born	4006	4	Matt. 2
Crucifixion & Saul's conversion	4039	30	Acts 9
Paul's 1 st trip to Jerusalem	4042	33	Gal.1:18-19/Acts 9:26-31
Paul's 2 nd trip to Jerusalem - 14 years after conversion - Death of James & Herod	4053	44	Gal.2:2 / Acts 11:27-30
Romans destroy Temple	4079	70	Luke 19:43-44, Rev.17:18
Today	6019 AM	2010 AD	

Assumptions & Ways Of Counting

1. Some key assumptions for the AM / BC connections:

i. We know that in 593 BC Ezekiel started lying down for 430 days, bearing the sins of Israel for the past 430 years. This count assumes that the 430 years of iniquity began with David's sin of the census. This assumes that David's census-sin occurred in 1023 BC (430 + 593). We should assume that this was the 38th year of his reign which was 2987 AM. 13 years later Solomon finished the temple: 1010 BC or 3000 AM

ii. This count also assumes that it was a total of 288 years from the completion of the temple (1010 BC) to the year that Israel was conquered by Assyria (722 BC). [Confirmation of this assumption will come in our later studies. This is the best assumption I can make as of February 14, 2010]

iii. The 62 weeks-era within the "70 Weeks" of Daniel 9 are not to be taken literally. Rather, they represent an era of history between Daniel and the time of Christ. It is a symbolic figure based on the literal history of the 62 Sabbath-weeks between 2560 AM and 2993 AM. The 62nd Sabbath year was when the temple work began.

2. There is a "0" year in A.M. After that "ascension year" of creation, then the first year was complete.

Example: **0** year 0 **1** year 1 **2** year 2 **3**

3. There is no "0" year in the B.C. / A.D. count.

Example: **2**BC year 2 **1** year 1 **1**AD year 1 **2** year 2

Example of combining an AM & BC count:

3000 AM →	<u>year 3000</u>	3001AM →
1010 BC →	Temple built	1009 BC →
	<u>year 1010</u>	

4. Thus when comparing an **AD** date to an **AM** date, we should *subtract* a year from the **AD** count because there is no "0 year". Notice there are only 33 years between 4BC and 30AD.

Samples Of The Relevance Of How Chronology Affects Biblical Interpretation

1. Knowing the age of the patriarchs puts a more historical accurate presentation to the stories: Jacob was 77 years old when he meant Rachel at the well. Jacob and Esau were in their 70's when Jacob deceived his father Isaac.
2. Knowing there are 45 years from the year of the Israelites failure to enter the Promised Land, to when they finally conquered it (2514 AM – 2559), sheds light on why an extra “45 days” are mentioned in the number 1,335 in Daniel 12:12.
3. On the 62nd Sabbath Year (2993 AM) Solomon began to build the temple. This sheds light on why Daniel 9 speaks of a symbolic era of “62 Weeks” until the founding of the New Covenant.
4. Knowing that Samson and Samuel served as Judges during the same time helps put the books of Judges and Samuel together. Especially considering the Samson's death caused the battle of Mizpah; meaning both Samson and Samuel were instrumental in defeating the era of Philistine oppression.
5. This chronology chart also sets the basis for pointing out five overlapping “70 year” periods:
 - i. 70 years of Babylonian Servitude:
608 – 539 B.C. (including 608) Jer. 25:8-12 / Dan. 5-6
From the year of Josiah's death, to when Belshazzar was killed, Judah was called to serve the nation of Babylon.
 - ii. 70 years of Daniel ministry:
605 – 535 B.C. Daniel 1 / Daniel 10:1-4
From Daniel's first year of education at Babylon University in the 3rd year of Jehoiakim, to his last vision during the 3rd year of the reign of Cyrus. The vision in Daniel 10-12 encouraged Daniel because in that year opposition came to rebuilding the temple. (Ezra 4:4,5,24) Temple rebuilding did not continue until the 2nd year of Darius I, who would also marry Esther.
 - iii. 70 years of God's abandonment of the Temple:
592 – 522 B.C. Ezekiel 8-10 / Haggai 1:1
Ezekiel 8-10 occurred in 592 B.C., which was when Ezekiel saw the vision of God leaving the temple. Darius I became king 70 years later in 522, and he would soon help rebuild the temple. Haggai 1:1 (520 BC) rebukes the Jews for letting nearly 2 years go by, while they had not started to rebuild the temple.
 - iv. 70 years of God's wrath against the city of Jerusalem:
588 – 519 B.C. (including 588) Jer. 39:1 / Zech. 1:12 / Esther 1:5
The Babylonians started to siege the city in 588 B.C. In 519 BC, Zech 1:12 mentions that the wrath has been against the city for 70 years. (Haggai & Zechariah are possibly using the religious calendar, from spring to spring, to count the reign of Darius since the emphasis is on the temple.)
 - v. 70 years of a burnt Temple:
586 – 517 B.C. (including 586) II Kings 25:8-9 /
Babylonians burnt the temple in 586 B.C. Including the year of the burning, 517 marks the 70th anniversary of the destruction. The next year in 516, Esther was chosen as a runner up to be Queen (Esth. 2:12), and a few months later the new Temple was finished being built that year (Ezra 6:15). It was ordered under Darius, *who is* Artaxerxes or Ahasuerus. Darius was his personal name, the others names were kingly titles like Pharaoh, the President, or Commander in Chief.
6. King Darius held a 187 day party for his kingdom in 519 BC. 187 years later, Alexander would be in the middle of conquering the Persian empire in 332 B.C. He defeated the Persian army in 333 BC, two years later in 331 BC he conquered the Persian capital of Babylon in the battle of Gaugamela. The chronology helps us seriously consider that the Persian party of 187 days merely pictured, or anticipated, the 187 years left for the Persian empire.