

Chronology and Harmony of the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah from the division after Solomon's death until the fall of Jerusalem in the 11th year of Zedekiah			
AM Year begins Abib or Nisan 1 Ex 12:2	Kings of Judah (x) = regnal year (Tx) = Total regnal years	Kings of Israel (x) = regnal year (Tx) = Total regnal years	Scriptural references and Notes
3029	Rehoboam (1) (T17)	Jeroboam (1) (T22)	I Kings 11:42-12:20, 14:20-21. All of Judah's kings ruled from Jerusalem. Jeroboam appears to have ruled from Shechem and Tirzah - I Kings 12:25 and 14:12,17 (941BC)
3046	Abijam (1) (T3)	Jeroboam (18)	I Kings 15:1-2
3047	Abijam (2)	Jeroboam (19)	Asa appointed caretaker ruler (pro-regent) in Jerusalem most likely because of Abijam's large scale warfare against Jeroboam and Israel - II Chron 13
3048	Abijam (3), Asa (pro-regent)	Jeroboam (20)	I Kings 15:9 - Asa pro-regent. Accession year of Asa. This cannot be Asa's first year, because Jeroboam's 22nd year is Asa's 2nd year and Nadab's first year, when Baasha conspired against Nadab
3049	Asa (1) (T41)	Jeroboam (21)	Accession of Nadab as co-regent with Jeroboam. If "the Lord struck him (Jeroboam)" during this year (but he died the next year), it would explain Nadab's coronation as co-regent - II Chron 13:20
3050	Asa (2)	Jeroboam (22), Nadab (1) (T2)	I Kings 14:20, 15:25. Jeroboam (22) co-regent with Nadab (1) - Baasha "conspired against" Nadab (after the death of Jeroboam), having himself coronated rival king - I Kings 15:27
3051	Asa (3)	Nadab (2), Baasha (1) (T24)	Nadab (2) co-regent (in rivalry) with Baasha (1), until slain by Baasha - I Kings 15:25-28, 33. Baasha ruled from Asa's 3rd to 26th year - I Kings 15:33. He ruled from Tirzah - I Kings 15:21,33, 16:6
3053	Asa (5)	Baasha (3)	Start of 10 year period of peace in Judah, until Asa (14) - II Chron 14:1
3063	Asa (15)	Baasha (13)	II Chron 15:10 - celebration after defeat of Ethiopians. I Chron 15:19 - "35th year" means of the Kingdom of Judah, therefore 15th year of Asa. "Reign" is also translated "kingdom"
3064	Asa (16)	Baasha (14)	II Chron 16:1 - "36th year", as above, is the year of the Kingdom of Judah, or as Abijam refers to Judah, "the Kingdom of the Lord" - II Chron 13:8
3073	Asa (25)	Baasha (23)	Accession year of Elah. Elah's appointment as co-regent might be explained by the warning given to Baasha in I Kings 16:1-7, leading to Baasha trying to shore up his family's hold on the throne
3074	Asa (26)	Baasha (24), Elah (1) (T2)	I Kings 16:8-10. Baasha (24) co-regent with Elah (1). Baasha's 24 years span the 3rd to the 26th year of Asa - I Kings 15:33. Elah ruled from Tirzah - I Kings 16:8-9
3075	Asa (27)	Elah (2), Zimri (7 days)	Zimri rules from Tirzah for 7 days - I Kings 16:15-17. Zimri kills all of Baasha's family, including Elah, in this year - I Kings 16:10-11. Accession of Omri and Tibni - I Kings 16:15-16,21
3076	Asa (28)	Omri (1) (T12), Tibni (1) (T4)	Omri (1-4) co-regent (in rivalry) with Tibni (1-4) - I Kings 16:15-23. Tibni probably ruled from Tirzah, perhaps favoured by locals there over Omri
3077	Asa (29)	Omri (2), Tibni (2)	
3078	Asa (30)	Omri (3), Tibni (3)	
3079	Asa (31)	Omri (4), Tibni (4)	Death of Tibni, upon which Omri rules as sole ruler - I Kings 16:22-23 - "12 years" = from Asa (28)
3080	Asa (32)	Omri (5)	Omri's first year as sole ruler - I Kings 16:15,16,21-23. Omri ruled from Tirzah for 6 years, this being most probably the first of those six years - I Kings 16:22-24
3085	Asa (37)	Omri (10)	After building Samaria, Omri moves there for his last two years, his son Ahab being made co-regent at the same time, perhaps to bolster power in the new capital - I Kings 16:23-29
3086	Asa (38)	Omri (11), Ahab (1) (T22)	I Kings 16:29. Omri (11-12) co-regent with Ahab (1-2) because Omri's 12 years began in Asa (28). Ahab ruled from Samaria and Jezreel - I Kings 16:29, 18:45, 21:1
3087	Asa (39)	Omri (12), Ahab (2)	Asa begins to develop sickness in his legs - II Chron 16:12
3088	Asa (40)	Ahab (3)	Jehoshaphat's accession year to pro-regency with Asa, almost certainly because of Asa's worsening condition - II Chron 16:12
3089	Asa (41), Jehoshaphat (pro-regent)	Ahab (4)	I Kings 22:41 must be referring to a pro-regent year for Jehoshaphat - see line below. Accession year of Jehoshaphat.
3090	Jehoshaphat (1) (T25)	Ahab (5)	From I Kings 22:51, 22:40 and 16:29 we derive that Ahab's 22nd and final year must be Jehoshaphat's 18th year. Therefore Jehoshaphat's 1st year must be Ahab's 5th year
3095	Jehoshaphat (6)	Ahab (10)	Marriage of Jehoram, son of Jehoshaphat, to Athaliah, daughter of Ahab (approx. year) - II Chron 18:1, II Kings 8:25-27
3096	Jehoshaphat (7)	Ahab (11)	Birth of Ahaziah, future king of Judah (see 3118), from the marriage between Jehoshaphat's son Jehoram, future king of Judah, and Athaliah, daughter of Ahab, king of Israel - II Kings 8:25-27
3105	Jehoshaphat (16)	Ahab (20)	Accessions - Jehoram to pro-regency in Judah; Ahaziah to co-regency in Israel - due to Jehoshaphat and Ahab planning joint war with Syria? War provoked following year by withholding tribute to Syria? War in 3107 when Ahab dies in battle - I Kings 22, II Chron 18. Ahaziah commences ship building with Jehoshaphat - I Kings 22:48-49, II Chron 20:35-37
3106	Jehoshaphat (17), Jehoram (pro-reg. 1)	Ahab (21), Ahaziah (1) (T2)	I Kings 22:51. Ahab (21) co-regent with Ahaziah (1). Accession year of Joram, Ahaziah's brother, after Ahaziah sustains fall, badly injures himself, and dies the following year - II Kings 1
3107	Jehoshaphat (18), Jehoram (pro-reg. 2)	Ahab (22), Ahaziah (2), Joram (1) (T12)	I Kings 22:40, II Kings 1:17, 3:1. Ahab (22) co-regent with Ahaziah (2) and Joram (1). Both Ahaziah and Joram were Ahab's sons. Joram ruled from Jezreel - II Kings 8:29, 9:15-37
3108	Jehoshaphat (19), Jehoram (pro-reg. 3)	Joram (2)	
3109	Jehoshaphat (20), Jehoram (pro-reg. 4)	Joram (3)	
3110	Jehoshaphat (21), Jehoram (pro-reg. 5)	Joram (4)	Accession of Jehoram to co-regent with Jehoshaphat - due to war with Moab and Ammon? - II Chron 20
3111	Jehoshaphat (22), Jehoram (1) (T8)	Joram (5)	Jehoram (1-4) co-regent with Jehoshaphat - II Kings 3:1, 8:16-17
3112	Jehoshaphat (23), Jehoram (2)	Joram (6)	
3113	Jehoshaphat (24), Jehoram (3)	Joram (7)	
3114	Jehoshaphat (25), Jehoram (4)	Joram (8)	
3115	Jehoram (5)	Joram (9)	Jehoram's first year as sole regent (5-7) in Joram's 9th year - I Kings 22:42, II Kings 3:1, 8:16-17, II Chron 21:1,5
3116	Jehoram (6)	Joram (10)	Ahaziah's accession to pro-regent with Jehoram, due to Jehoram being struck down with severe illness - II Chron 21:1,18-19; "two years" reckoned as 3117-3118
3117	Jehoram (7), Ahaziah (pro-regent)	Joram (11)	II Kings 9:29, 8:25-26 - Ahaziah pro-regent. Accession year of Ahaziah, due to Jehoram's worsening condition - II Chron 21:1,18-19
3118	Jehoram (8), Ahaziah (1) (T1)	Joram (12)	Ahaziah (1) - II Kings 8:25-26, co-regent with Jehoram (8). II Chron 22:2 "42 years" = 42nd year of Omri's dynasty. Accession of Jehu after he kills Joram and Ahaziah - II Kings 9-10. Athaliah usurps the throne in Judah. Birth year of Joash, also being the first year of his hiding - II Kings 11:1-4, II Chron 22:10-12. The six years of Joash's hiding are 3118-3123
3119	Athaliah (1) (T6)	Jehu (1) (T28)	Athaliah's first regnal year - II Kings 11:1-3. Jehu's first regnal year - II Kings 9:1-6,23-27, 10:12,17,34-36. Jehu ruled from Samaria. Joash's first calendar year of life
3124	Athaliah (6)	Jehu (6)	II Kings 11:4-20, II Chron 23. Athaliah's death and Joash's anointing in the 6th year of Joash's life, which is the 7th year of his hiding
3125	Joash (1) (T40)	Jehu (7)	II Kings 11:21, 12:1, II Chron 24:1 - Jehu's 7th regnal year is Joash's first regnal year when Joash is 7 years old
3146	Joash (22)	Jehu (28)	II Kings 10:35-36
3147	Joash (23)	Jehoahaz (1) (T17)	II Kings 13:1. Jehoahaz's first regnal year. He ruled from Samaria
3160	Joash (36)	Jehoahaz (14)	Jehoash's accession to pro-regent, probably due to Israel's weakened state after war with Syria - II Kings 13:6-10
3161	Joash (37)	Jehoahaz (15), Jehoash (pro-regent 1)	II Kings 13:10. Jehoash's three year pro-regency commences
3162	Joash (38)	Jehoahaz (16), Jehoash (pro-regent 2)	
3163	Joash (39)	Jehoahaz (17), Jehoash (pro-regent 3)	II Kings 13:1. Jehoash's accession to regent
3164	Joash (40)	Jehoash (1) (T16)	Joash slain by his servants after being wounded in battle - II Chron 24:22-25:3. Accession of Amaziah - II Kings 12:1,19-21
3165	Amaziah (1) (T29)	Jehoash (2)	II Kings 14:1-2. (Approx.) Elisha prophesies that Jehoash will deliver Israel from Syrian oppression - II Kings 13:5,14-25
3178	Amaziah (14)	Jehoash (15)	II Kings 13:13. Accession of Jeroboam II to co-regent, due perhaps to Jehoash being stricken because of his assault on Jerusalem and taking away of Temple items? - II Kings 14:13-14
3179	Amaziah (15)	Jehoash (16), Jeroboam II (1) (T41)	II Kings 14:23. Jehoash (16) co-regent with Jeroboam II (1) - Jeroboam II already "sat on his (Jehoash's) throne" when Jehoash dies - II Kings 13:13
3193	Amaziah (29)	Jeroboam II (15)	II Kings 14:2
3194	Azariah (1) (T52)	Jeroboam II (16)	II Kings 15:1-2 "27th year"= Jeroboam's age. Last year of Amaziah's life (30) in Lachish exile; killed 15 years after death of Jehoash. Year not counted as regnal - II Kings 14:1-2,17,19,23
3219	Azariah (26)	Jeroboam II (41)	II Kings 14:23
3220	Azariah (27)	Zachariah (1) (T12)	II Kings 14:29. Zachariah first regnal year. He ruled 12 years, likely from Tirzah
3231	Azariah (38)	Zachariah (12)	Zachariah moves to Samaria for the last 6 months of his life (in his 12th year of rule) after which he is killed by Shallum - II Kings 15:8-10. Accession of Menahem - II Kings 15:17
3232	Azariah (39)	Shallum (1 month), Menahem (1) (T11)	Shallum not coronated until this year - II Kings 15:13. Menahem coronated in Tirzah in Azariah (38) and rules one year from Tirzah and 10 years from Samaria - II Kings 15:13-17
3243	Azariah (50)	Pekahiah (1) (T2)	II Kings 15:23. Pekahiah's first regnal year. He ruled from Samaria
3245	Azariah (52)	Pekah (1) (T20)	II Kings 15:27. Pekah's first regnal year. He ruled from Samaria
3246	Jotham (1) (T16)	Pekah (2)	II Kings 15:30,32-33,38, II Chron 27:1-9. Jotham's first regnal year. He ruled 16 years from Jerusalem
3253	Jotham (8)	Pekah (9)	Ahaz's accession as co-regent with Jotham, perhaps because of Jotham going out to war with the Ammonites - II Chron 27:5
3254	Jotham (9), Ahaz (1) (T16)	Pekah (10)	Ahaz (1-8) co-regent with Jotham - II Kings 16:1-2 ("17th year of Pekah" refers to Ahaz's sole rule in Jerusalem), 17:1, 15:27,30,32-33
3255	Jotham (10), Ahaz (2)	Pekah (11)	
3256	Jotham (11), Ahaz (3)	Pekah (12)	
3257	Jotham (12), Ahaz (4)	Pekah (13)	
3258	Jotham (13), Ahaz (5)	Pekah (14)	
3259	Jotham (14), Ahaz (6)	Pekah (15)	
3260	Jotham (15), Ahaz (7)	Pekah (16)	
3261	Jotham (16), Ahaz (8)	Pekah (17)	II Kings 16:1. Ahaz sole ruler in Jerusalem - see 3246, 3265. As II Kings 15:37 says "began to send" in Jotham's days, the full attack by Rezin, king of Syria, and Pekah, king of Israel, described in II Kings 16:5-9, must have occurred after Jotham's death or his period of rule ended, and certainly came as a result of Ahaz's evils - II Kings 16:3,4,10-18, II Chron 28:1-6
3262	Ahaz (9)	Pekah (18)	Ahaz sole regent in Jerusalem - II Kings 15:32-33. Most likely year for the prophecies of Isa 7-10 and the attack on Judah by Rezin and Pekah, who were both dead within about two years
3263	Ahaz (10)	Pekah (19)	
3264	Ahaz (11)	Pekah (20)	Death of Rezin, king of Syria, and Pekah, king of Israel, after Ahaz had reached out to Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria, who killed Rezin and captured large parts of the territory of Israel - II Kings 15:29; II Kings 16:5-9, I Chron 5:26. Pekah slain by Hoshea - II Kings 15:30. Hoshea's accession year. Likely year of Ahaz's visit to Assyria - II Kings 16:10-16
3265	Ahaz (12)	Hoshea (1) (T12)	II Kings 15:30, 17:1. Hoshea's first year is Ahaz's 12th year and Jotham's "20th year", seemingly indicating a 12 year co-regency between Ahaz and Jotham. However, as Jotham only ruled 16 years, the co-regency lasted for 8 years, as shown. The "20th year" statement must be given for chronological reasons, unless it indicates that Jotham was deposed as ruler by Ahaz in Jotham's 16th year, but he is still alive in 3265. Hoshea ruled from Samaria
3266	Ahaz (13)	Hoshea (2)	Hezekiah's accession to pro-regent, most likely in response to the invasion by Edom and Philistia, and Tiglath-Pileser's oppression of Ahaz - II Chron 28:17-21
3267	Ahaz (14), Hezekiah (pro-regent)	Hoshea (3)	II Kings 18:1. Hezekiah pro-regent. Accession year of Hezekiah - most probably for the same reasons as previous year
3268	Ahaz (15), Hezekiah (1) (T29)	Hoshea (4)	II Kings 18:9-10. Hezekiah (1-2) co-regent with Ahaz for 2 years (15-16). II Kings 17:1, 18:1-2 and II Chron 28:1 show that Ahaz was only 10 years old when he begat Hezekiah
3269	Ahaz (16), Hezekiah (2)	Hoshea (5)	
3270	Hezekiah (3)	Hoshea (6)	II Chron 29:3. Hezekiah's first year of sole reign, when he cleanses and rededicates the Temple and keeps the Passover in the second month - II Chron 29-30
3271	Hezekiah (4)	Hoshea (7)	Assyrian siege of Samaria commences - II Kings 18:9
3273	Hezekiah (6)	Hoshea (9)	Samaria captured by the Assyrians, ending the Kingdom of Israel - II Kings 18:10 (697BC)
3297	Manasseh (1) (T55)		II Chron 29:1, II Kings 20:20-21:1
3352	Amon (1) (T2)		II Kings 21:17-19
3354	Josiah (1) (T31)		II Kings 21:23-22:1
3384	Jehoahaz (3 months)		II Kings 23:28-34. Jehoahaz rules for 3 months; replaced with Eliakim, renamed Jehoiakim, by Pharaoh Necho of Egypt. Jehoiachin's accession to pro-regent - II Chron 36:9, II Kings 24:8
3385	Jehoiakim (1) (T11)		II Kings 23:34-36, II Chron 36:5-6. Jehoiakim's first regnal year. Jehoiachin's first year as pro-regent, probably installed because of the instability in leadership in the previous year
3387	Jehoiakim (3)		Nebuchadnezzar, in his accession year, besieges Jerusalem in Jehoiakim's 3rd year. Daniel and others taken to Babylon (Dan 1:1-7)
3388	Jehoiakim (4)		Nebuchadnezzar king over Babylon (Jer 25:1, 46:1-2; Dan 1:5 "three years" = 3387-3389)
3395	Jehoiakim (11), Jehoiachin (3 months)		II Kings 24:8-12, II Chron 36:9-10, Jer 22:18-19. Death of Jehoiakim, upon which Jehoiachin accedes to the throne. He reigns 10 days into his third month, at which time he is captured by the Babylonians in Nebuchadnezzar's 8th year, and taken to Babylon the following year. Zedekiah made king by Nebuchadnezzar
3396	Zedekiah (1) (T11)		II Kings 24:17-18, II Chron 36:11. Eze 40:1 shows 11 years between the two falls of Jerusalem, confirmed by II Kings 25:1-2; Jer 52:4 and Eze 24:1-2, the latter of which shows that Zedekiah's regnal years are equal to Jehoiachin's "captivity" years, as used by Ezekiel throughout his book.
3406	Zedekiah (11)		Jerusalem captured by the Babylonians, ending the Kingdom of Judah in the 19th year of Nebuchadnezzar - II Kings 25:8-10; Jer 52:12-14 (564BC)
			*** All regnal years are counted from Abib 1 / Nisan 1 - Ex 12:2
			*** The last year of one king is the accession year of the next king, except in the case of co-regencies
			*** Both Israel and Judah had years where more than one king occupied the throne on the first day of the year - indicated by highlighting as below
	15 years of co-regency	12 years of co-regency	This colour highlighting = years commenced in co-regency involving two or more kings
			*** There are no inter-regnms, i.e. years when no king ruled
			*** Years of reign require: 1) coronation/anointing into the kingly office, and 2) rulership
			*** Pro-regency (caretaker rule) involves a person ruling in some capacity, but without having been coronated/anointed
			*** Many chronologists advocate that regnal years were not enumerated consistently in the Scriptures, and that they supposedly started at different times of the year in the two kingdoms. This defies logic, goes contrary to God's own words in Ex 12:2, and is wholly unnecessary to reconcile the data. The supposed proof of these assumptions is based on interpretations of I Kings 6:1,37-38, Josiah's reforms in II Kings 23 and the "20th year" statements in Neh 1 and 2. All of these "proofs" have been logically rebuffed by other chronologists: - I Kings 6:1,37-38 = the Temple was 7 years under construction, meaning years 5 to 11 of Solomon's reign. In year 4 (2992) the foundation of the Temple was laid, before construction began the next year. - II Kings 23 = Josiah's reforms were not completed when he organised Passover in the first month of his reign. The cleansing of the country might well have continued for many years. - Neh 1 and 2 = the "20th year" in Neh 1 pertains to Nehemiah's years of palace service, not the regnal years of the king given in Neh 2. Nehemiah must have begun work there the year before Artaxerxes acceded to the throne.
	Chart compiled by Ron Mey Latest update: 9 April 2025 www.lettertoladicea.net		