

CHRONOLOGY OF THE YEARS OF MAN SINCE CREATION IN ANNO MUNDI (AM) YEARS										
DAY 1 "light" and "darkness" (Gen 1:4) = God and Satan revealed to Adam & Eve	2513 years from Creation and Adam and Eve's sin until the Exodus.	1 Adam & Eve (Gen 1-5) (3969BC) 130 Seth's birth (Gen 5:3) 235 Enos' birth (Gen 5:6) 325 Cainan's birth (Gen 5:9) 395 Mahaleah's birth (Gen 5:12) 460 Jared's birth (Gen 5:15) 622 Enoch's birth (Gen 5:18) 687 Methuselah's birth (Gen 5:21) 874 Lamech's birth (Gen 5:25) 930 Adam's death (Gen 5:5) 987 Enoch's "translation", having lived 365 years (Gen 5:21-24; Heb 11:5)	Note: Years start on the 1st of Abib in the Northern Hemisphere							
DAY 2 "God divided the waters" (Gen 1:6-7) = The nations separated (Gen 10:11)	Had Israel not incurred an extra 40 years of wandering, they would have taken possession and dwelt peacefully in the Holy Land 2520 years after man's first sin, because the conquest and division of the land took 7 years	1056 Noah's birth (Gen 5:28-29) 1558 Shem's birth (Gen 11:10) 1658 Death of Methuselah - day of Passover 1656? (Gen 5:27). The Flood until 1657 (Gen 7:6). Genesis 7:6, 7:11 and 8:13 show that the ages of men are synchronised with calendar years. Noah is stated to be 600 years old and in his 600th year at the very same time.	This means that regardless of a person's date of birth in their "birth year", the following calendar year, starting with the first day of the first month, is counted as the first year of one's age. This same rule applies to the reigns of kings, i.e. the year that a new king acceded to the throne was his "accession" year, but the first day of the first month of the following year commenced his first "regnal" year. (2314BC)							
DAY 3 "Earth" and "Seas" separated; vegetation and trees created (Gen 1:9-13) = the creation of Israel and its separation from the Gentile lands - Israel pictured as various types of fruit trees; created to bring forth "fruit" for God (Earth = Heb. "Eretz"; Land of Israel = Heb. "Eretz Israel")	2083-2513 = 430 exact lineal year sojourn (Ex 12:40-41; Gal 3:17)	2107-2559 = 455 inclusive years, or "about 450 years", from the choosing of the fathers to the division of the land (Acts 13:17-20 NIV, NASB, YLT)	2114-2513 = 400 inclusive years, or "about 450 years", from the choosing of the fathers through Isaac	2513-2992 Temple started in 480th Year (479 years + 1 month) after Exodus (1 Kings 6:1)	2006 Noah's death (Gen 9:29) 2008 Abram's birth. Renamed Abraham by God in 2107 (Gen 11:26; 12:4) 2083 Abram leaves Haran on the first day of Unleavened Bread, aged 75, commencing the "sojourning of the children of Israel". God makes "promises" to Abram (Gen 12:1-4; Ex 12:40-41; Acts 7:2-4; Gal 3:16) 2107 God's covenant with Abraham. This is when God "chose the fathers" (Gen 17; Acts 13:17-20) 2114 Isaac's birth (Gen 21:5) 2114 Isaac's weaning & mocking by Ishmael. The commencement of 400 inclusive years of affliction (Gen 15:13; 21:8-12; Gal 4:28-29) 2118 Jacob & Esau's birth (Gen 25:26) 2118 Abraham's death (Gen 25:7) 2183 Isaac's death (Gen 35:28-29) 2288 Jacob & family enter Egypt (Gen 47:9) 2315 Jacob's death (Gen 47:28) 2513 Books of the Tabernacle raised up on 1st day of 1st month (Ex 40:17). Israel departs from Sinai one solar year after covenant is made with God (Deut 24:5; Ex 19:1; 24:7-8; Num 10:11) 2552 Defeat of Sihon of Heshbon, and capture of surrounding area prior to crossing into Canaan (Deut 1:3-4; 2:7,14,16,19,24-35). Death of Aaron (Num 33:38) and Moses (Deut 34:5) 2553 Joshua Israel enters Promised Land under Joshua after 40 years of wandering (Num 33:38; Deut 2:7; Ex 7:7; Deut 34:5-7; Josh 1:1, 4:19, 5:10) 2559 Land of Israel divided up on the seventh year from beginning of conquest (Num 1:1; 13:1-16; Josh 14:6-7,10) 2565 (Approx) Death of Joshua (Judg 2:8; Ex 33:11) 2607 Chushan-Rishathaim oppression - Othniel judge (Judg 3:8-11) 2647 Moab, Ammon, Amalek oppression - Ehud and Shamgar judges (Judg 3:12-31) 2727 Canaan oppression - Deborah (religious) and Barak (military) judges (Judg 4:1 - 5:31) 2767 Midian and Amalek oppression - Gideon judge (Judg 6:1 - 8:28) 2807 Tola judge - internal oppression including Abimelech (Judg 8:29 - 10:2) 2836 Jair judge (Judg 10:3-4) 2836 Samuel (aged approx 5) at Shiloh under Eli (aged approx 65, thus being 7 years into 40 year period as (religious) judge) (1 Sam 1:3, 4:15,18) 2836 Jair's final year - first year of 18 year oppression by Philistines and Ammonites (Judg 10:5 - 8 "that year") 2836 Jephthah judge (Judg 10:6 - 12:7) - 300 years since Israel took Heshbon at the end of the year prior to entering the Promised Land (Judg 11:26) 2836 Judges Ruth I Sam 2862 (Approx) Foretelling of birth of Samson (if 20 at beginning of Judgeship) (Judg 13:2-5) 2865 Elion judge (Judg 12:11) 2866 Last year of 18 year oppression by Philistines and Ammonites (Judg 10:9) 2869 First year of 40 year Philistine "dominion" (Judg 13:1, 14:4, 15:11) - Death of Eli (aged 98) and sons - Samuel religious judge aged approx 38 (1 Sam 4) 2875 Abdon judge (Judg 12:13-15) 2883 Samson judge (Judg 13 - 16) 2902 Samson's final victory and death (Judg 16:21-31) 2903 Samuel sole ruler over Israel 2908 Samuel (aged approx 77) defeats Philistines ending 40 year dominion - Saul's accession year (1 Sam 7, 10:17-24) 2909 Saul king over Israel (1 Sam 9:10; 13:12) 2949 David king over Judah (1 Sam 16:13; 1 Sam 2:1-11) 2956 David king over all Israel, ruling from Jerusalem after capturing the city from the Jebusites (1 Sam 5:4-5; 1 Kings 2:11) 2989 Solomon king over Israel (1 Kings 2:12, 41; 11:42) 2993 Solomon commences foundation of 1st Temple (1 Kings 6:37-38). 2993 in the first year of the 7th seven year cycle of the 60th Jubilee period since Creation 3000 Solomon completes 1st Temple in 8th month (1 Kings 6:37-38). 2998 is a Sabbatical year; it is the 7th year of the 7th seven year cycle of the 60th Jubilee period since Creation 3012 Temple dedication at Feast of Trumpets lasting seven days (11 Chron 5:11-14), followed later in month by Feast of Tabernacles (11 Chron 7:7-10; 1 Kings 8:65-66). Ark of the Covenant brought into the Temple (1 Kings 8:1-6; II Chron 5) - 60th Jubilee Year since Creation 3017 God warns Solomon that idolatry will lead to him removing Israel from the land and from Jerusalem (1 Kings 9:1-11; 6:37-38; 7:1) - Solomon's idolatry must have commenced 5 years after this warning was given (see 3017, 3400 and 3406) 3028 Job Commencement of Solomon's idolatry 3029 Division of the nation of Israel into the 10 tribe Kingdom of Israel, and the 2 tribe Kingdom of Judah, after Solomon's death (Lev 26:18; 1 Kings 11:42 - 12:20) (942BC) 3046 Rehoboam king over Judah; Jeroboam king over Israel (1 Kings 11:42 - 12:20; 14:21) 3049 Abijam king over Judah (1 Kings 15:1-2) 3050 As king over Judah (1 Kings 15:9-10), 1 year pro-regency with Abijam 3048, which was Jeroboam's 20th year, due to Abijam's war with Israel (1 Kings 12; 1 Kings 14:21; 1 Kings 15:1,9 and II Chron 13) 3050 Jehoshaphat king over Judah (1 Kings 22:41-42) - 4 year co-regency with Jehoram 3111-3114 (II Kings 3:1, 8:16) 3111 Jehoram king over Judah (1 Kings 8:16-17) - 5 year pro-regency with Jehoshaphat 3106-3110 (II Kings 1:17; 8:16-17), 4 year co-regency with Jehoshaphat 3111-3114 (II Kings 3:1, 8:16), 1 year pro-regency and accession year 3118 Ahaziah king over Judah (1 Kings 8:25-26) - 1 year pro-regency with Jehoram 3117 (II Kings 9:29). Joash birth of of Ahaziah 3117 (II Kings 9:29), 1 year co-regency with Ahaziah 3118 (II Kings 8:25-26) 3119 Ahaziah reigns over Judah (II Kings 1:1-4) although royal line continues through baby Joash. Jehu's first year of rule over Israel. Land of East Manasseh, Reuben and Gad captured by Hazael, king of Syria, during the reign of Jehu (II Kings 10:32-33) 3125 Joash king over Judah (II Kings 11:21, 12:1). Joash's first regnal year, when Joash is 7 years old, is Jehu's 7th regnal year in Israel 3165 Amaziah king over Judah (II Kings 14:1-2) 3165 Azariah king over Judah (II Kings 14:2-3) 3165 Jotham king over Judah (II Kings 15:3-23) - 8 year co-regency with Ahaz 3254-3261 (II Kings 15:27-30,22-33, 16:1, 17:1). 1 year pro-regency with Hezekiah 3267, 2 year co-regency with Hezekiah 3268-3269 (II Kings 17:1,6, 18:1,9-10) 3166 Ahaz king over Judah (II Kings 16:1-2) - 10 year pro-regency with Hezekiah 3106-3110 (II Kings 1:17; 8:16-17), 4 year co-regency with Hezekiah 3111-3114 (II Kings 3:1, 8:16), 1 year pro-regency and accession year 3167 Ahaziah reigns over Judah (II Kings 8:25-26) - 1 year pro-regency with Hezekiah 3117 (II Kings 9:29). Joash birth of of Ahaziah 3117 (II Kings 9:29), 1 year co-regency with Ahaziah 3118 (II Kings 8:25-26) 3168 Manasseh king over Judah (II Kings 18:1-2) - 1 year pro-regency with Ahaz 3268-3269 (II Kings 17:1,6, 18:1,9-10) 3169 Manasseh king over Judah (II Kings 21:1-2) - 1 year pro-regency with Ahaz 3268-3269 (II Kings 17:1,6, 18:1,9-10) 3170 Amariah king over Judah (II Kings 21:19) 3171 Josiah king over Judah (II Kings 22:1-21) 3171 Josiah re-institutes Passover in his 18th year (II Chron 35:1-19) 3172 Jehoahaz king over Judah (II Kings 23:31) - 3 month reign after Josiah's death, but during Josiah's final year; Josiah killed in war during summer, Jehoahaz never started a regnal year 3173 Jehoahaz king over Judah (II Kings 23:36) - 3 month reign after Josiah's death, but during Josiah's final year; Josiah killed in war during summer, Jehoahaz never started a regnal year 3174 Jehoahaz king over Judah (II Kings 23:36-5) - 3 month reign after Josiah's death, but during Josiah's final year; Josiah killed in war during summer, Jehoahaz never started a regnal year 3175 Nebuchadnezzar, in his accession year, besieges Jerusalem in Jehoahaz's 3rd year. Daniel and others taken to Babylon (Dan 1:1-7) 3176 Nebuchadnezzar, in his accession year, besieges Jerusalem in Jehoahaz's 3rd year. Daniel and others taken to Babylon (Dan 1:1-7) 3177 Prophecy of the Daniel 2 image taken in Nebuchadnezzar's 2nd year, 6 years before Nebuchadnezzar captures Jerusalem (Dan 1:18-19, 2:1,16) 3178 Babylonian Empire (First beast of Dan 7; first head of Rev 13 and 17) captures Jerusalem (Lev 26:24; Rev 11:2). Jehoahaz king over Judah (II Kings 24:8-12; II Chron 36:9-11) - 3 month/10 day reign in Jehoahaz's 11th and final regnal year (575BC) 3179 Zedekiah king over Judah (II Kings 24:17-18). Jehoahaz, Ezekiel and many others taken to Babylon (II Chron 36:10; Eze 40:1) 3180 Ezekiel given prophecy relating to 390 years of whole House of Israel's sins and 40 years of Judah's sins (Eze 1:2, 4:4-6) - the 40 inclusive years apply to the period from Judah's rejection of Christ in 31AD until Jerusalem's destruction in 70AD 3181 Nebuchadnezzar besieges Jerusalem in Zedekiah's 9th year, which is also the 9th year of Jehoahaz's captivity (II Kings 25:1-2; Jer 39:1; 52:4; Eze 24:1-2) 3182 Jeremiah imprisoned in Jerusalem while the city is under Babylonian siege (Jer 32:1) Ezekiel prophesies against Egypt (Eze 29:1) 3183 Destruction of Jerusalem (Lev 26:28) and 1st Temple by Babylonians in Nebuchadnezzar's 19th year - Zedekiah captured in his 11th year (II Kings 25:10; Jer 52:12-14; Eze 40:1) (564BC) 3184 Final Babylonian removal of Jews by Nebuzaradan, Nebuchadnezzar's general; remaining Jews flee to Egypt (Jer 39: 10, 49:12, 52:30; II Kings 25:26) 3185 First 70 Land Sabbath in Judah (II Chron 36:21; Jer 25:9-11; Eze 23:28-29; Lev 26:33-34,53) 3186 Cyrus captures Babylon; his uncle Darius the Mede (Mesech Ant. 10:11-14; Herodotus His. Bk 1), the son of Ahaseurus (Astyages), becomes ruler of the "Chaldean realm" (incl. Jerusalem) (Jer 25:12, 29:10-14; Isa 45:1-13; Dan 5:31 - 6:1) (494BC) 3187 Darius the Mede issues decree to all 120 provinces under his jurisdiction regarding "the God of Daniel" after Daniel survives being thrown into the lions' den (Dan 6, 9:1-2) 3188 Last of 70 Land Sabbath in Judah (II Chron 36:21; Jer 25:9-11; Dan 9:2; Lev 26:33-35,43) 3189 Medo/Persian Empire (Second beast of Dan 7; second head of Rev 13 and 17). Cyrus, after deposing his grandfather Ahaseurus and uniting the Empire under himself (Herodotus His. Bk 1), lets Jews return to Jerusalem (Ezra 1:1-4; Isa 44:28), 3481-6000=2520 inclusive years. If Septuagint reading of Ezra 13:13 is correct, Dan 5:25 "mene, mene, tekel, upharsin" could refer to this 2520 year period (489BC) 3190 Zerubbabel commences the Jerusalem Temple reconstruction in second month (Ezra 3:8-13) years. If Septuagint reading of Ezra 13:13 is correct, Dan 5:25 "mene, mene, tekel, upharsin" could refer to this 2520 year period (489BC) 3191 Regarding the identity of the Ahaseurus of the book of Esther: Esther 1:1 states that the realm of this Persian ruler stretched from India to Ethiopia. The historic writings of Herodotus show that India was captured by Darius the Great, while Egypt and Ethiopia were subdued by Darius' predecessor Cambyses. Under the Persian ruler after Darius the Great, Xerxes, the extent of the empire began to shrink, so the Persian Empire reached its fullest dimension under Darius the Great. As there was more than one Ahaseurus - Darius the Mede's father was also named Ahaseurus (Bk 1) - Esther 1:1 explains that the story of this book is about the Ahaseurus who ruled the territory described here which can only be Darius the Great (Confirmed in the Greek version of Ezra called Esdras. Compare Est 1:1-3 with 1 Esdras 3:1-2). 3192 Regarding the Greco/Roman Empires: Dan 7:6 states that the third "beast" has four heads, but Dan 8:9 mentions that it has six horns, i.e. 6 heads. "He" represents the independent major powers over Jerusalem, and highlights the four heads as shown on the chart. The four divisions of Alexander's kingdom are the first three heads, called "four prominent horns" in Dan 8:3 referring to the four original leaders, only two, the Ptolemaic and Seleucid dynasties, ruled over Jerusalem. Rome, the "little horn" (Dan 8:9), emerged from a former Macedonian colony at Palatine Hill, and became "exceedingly great". 3193 Greco/Roman Empires: Dan 7:6 is the third head of Rev 13 and 17) commences rule over Jerusalem. Alexander the Great (the "great horn" of Dan 8:8) defeats Darius III (330BC) 3194 Ptolemaic kingdom captures Jerusalem (Fourth head of Rev 13 and 17) (301BC) 3195 Seleucid Empire captures Jerusalem (Fifth head of Rev 13 and 17) (201BC) 3196 Seleucid ruler Antiochus Epiphanes defiles Jerusalem Temple (Dan 14:1, 1 Mac 1). 3197 Hasmonean Revolt over Jerusalem (140BC) leading to 240 inclusive year practice of Judaism in Jerusalem until 4099 (Ezra 29:12-14 Geneva Bible, NRSV) 3198 Rome captures Jerusalem after victory over Pompeius (Sixth head of Rev 13 and 17). Cyrus, after deposing his grandfather Ahaseurus and uniting the Empire under himself (Herodotus His. Bk 1), lets Jews return to Jerusalem (Ezra 1:1-4; Isa 44:28), 3481-6000=2520 inclusive years. 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Years prior to this termed BC 3203 Beginning of Jesus' ministry after the 6th year of Tiberius Caesar. Christ having begun preaching in the 15th year, about 6 months after John the Baptist began his ministry (Lk 3:1) 3204 First full year of Christ's ministry in the 16th year of Tiberius Caesar. Christ having begun preaching in the 15th year, about 6 months after John the Baptist began his ministry (Lk 3:1) 3205 First Roman conquest of Masada, the last remaining rebel stronghold in the First Jewish Revolt, completing the seven year war which fulfills the 70th "week" of the 70 Week Prophecy (Dan 9:27; Rev 12:16) 3206 Roman conquest of Jerusalem after victory over Pompeius (Sixth head of Rev 13 and 17) (301BC) 3207 First Roman destruction of Jerusalem after the 6th year of Tiberius Caesar. Jerusalem rebuilt by the Romans as a pagan city called Aelia Capitolina, and Judea renamed Syria Palaestina (Trumpet 2 of Revelation) 3208 Constantine moves capital of Empire to Nova Roma/Constantinople, which is Istanbul in modern day Turkey 3209 Constantine defeats Maxentius in the Battle of Milvian Bridge (312AD) leading to 240 inclusive year practice of Judaism in Jerusalem until 4099 (Ezra 29:12-14 Geneva Bible, NRSV) 3210 Edict of Thessalonica issued by Roman emperor Theodosius makes Nicene Christianity the state religion of the Roman Empire (Feb 380AD) 3211 Constantine adopts - banning all religion in the Roman Empire except Catholicism 3212 Sassanid Empire, aka the Neo-Persian Empire, captures Jerusalem, briefly reviving the second head of the Beast - until taken by the Romans in 629AD 3213 Mecca/Medina (Islam) (Fourth beast of Dan 7; seventh head of Rev 13 and 17) under Rashidun leader Caliph Omar captures Jerusalem from Roman Empire in Jan 638. Commencement of Islamisation of Jerusalem (Trumpet 4 of Revelation) 3214 Fatimid rule begins over Jerusalem (Horn 5 of Dan 7:7; Rev 13 and 17) (until 750AD) 3215 Mamlik rule begins over Jerusalem (initially under Sultan Baybars) (Horn 6 of Dan 7:7; Rev 13 and 17) (until 1299AD) 3216 Black Death kills 50-90% of Europe's population (peak between 1348AD and 1351AD), 668 years since independence of the Papacy (Rev 2:21-23) 3217 Pope Urban II launches First Catholic/Christian Crusade, commencing "5					