

## IX. TABLES OF REIGN-LENGTHS AND SYNCHRONISMS

For instructions on how to read the figures in these tables, see Section I, "Understanding the Tables."

Table 1. *Chronology of the Kings of Israel*

<i>King</i>	<i>Overlapping reigns</i>	<i>Began sole reign</i>	<i>Ended</i>	<i>Official start and end</i>	<i>Years reigned</i>
Jeroboam I		931n	910t/909n	931n–910n	22 (21)
Nadab		910t/909n	909t/908n	910n–909n	2 (1)
Baasha		909t/908n	886t/885n	909n–886n	24 (23)
Elah		886t/885n	885t/884n	886n–885n	2 (1)
Zimri		885t/884n	885t/884n	885n	7 days
Tibni		885t/884n	880n/880t	885n–880n	(not stated)
Omri	885t/884n	880n/880t	874t/873n	885n–874n	12 (11)
Ahab		874t/873n	853n/853t	874n–853n	22 (21)
Ahaziah		853n/853t	852n/852t	853n–852n	2 (1)
Joram		852n/852t	841n/841t	852n–841n	12 (11)
Jehu		841n/841t	814t/813n	841n–814n	28 (27)
Jehoahaz		814t/813n	798n/798t	814n–798n	17 (16)
Jehoash		798n/798t	782t/781n	798n–782n	16
Jeroboam II	793n	782t/781n	753, Elul (Sep)	793n–753n	41 (40)
Zechariah		753, Elul	752, Adar (Mar)	753n–753n	6 mo.
Shallum		752, Adar	752, Nisan (Apr)	753n–752n	1 mo.
Menahem		752, Nisan	742t/741n	752n–742n	10
Pekahiah		742t/741n	740t/739n	742n–740n	2
Pekah	752, Nisan	740t/739n	732t/731n	752n–732n	20
Hoshea		732t/731n	723n/723t	732n–723n	9

Column 5 has the king's start and end dates (in Nisan/Tishri notation) that were used by the court recorders in determining the length of the king's reign. Column 6 has the elapsed years based on those start and end dates. When there are two figures in column 6, this indicates that the reign length given in Scripture (the first figure) is by non-accession counting. The comparison of column 5 with the beginning and ending dates and with column 6 shows that the court recorders of Israel always kept in mind the official starting year of a king and were exact in all their representations of his reign length.

Table 2. Chronology of the Kings of Judah  
(dates are conjectural for Saul and David)

<i>King</i>	<i>Began co-regency</i>	<i>Began sole reign</i>	<i>Ended</i>	<i>Official start and end</i>	<i>Years reigned</i>
Saul		1051t?	1009t?	1051t–1009t?	42?
David		1009t?	969t?	1009t–969t?	40
Solomon	971t	969t?	932t	971t–932t	40 (39)
Rehoboam		932t	914n/914t	932t–915t	17
Abijah		914n/914t	912t/911n	915t–912t	3
Asa		912t/911n	871t/870n	912t–871t	41
Jehoshaphat	873t	871t/870n	848n/848t	873t–849t	25 (24)
Jehoram	854t	848n/848t	841n/841t	849t–842t	8 (7)
Ahaziah		841n/841t	841n/841t	842t–842t	1 (0)
Athaliah		841n/841t	835n/835t	842t–836t	7 (6)
Joash		835n/835t	796n/796t	836t–797t	40 (39)
Amaziah		796n/796t	767n/767t	797t–768t	29
Uzziah	791t	767n/767t	740t	791t–740t	52 (51)
Jotham	750n/750t	740t	(735n/735t) 732t	751t–736t	16 (15)
Ahaz	735n/735t	732t	716t/715n	732t–716t	16
Hezekiah	729t/728n	716t/715n	687t	716t–687t	29
Manasseh	697t	687t	643t	697t–643t	55 (54)
Amon		643t	641t	643t–641t	2
Josiah		641t	609 Tammuz (Jul)	641t–610t	31
Jehoahaz		609 Tammuz	609 Tishri (Oct)	610t–609t	3 mo.
Jehoiakim		609 Tishri	598 21 Heshvan (about 7 Dec 598)	609t–598t	11
Jehoiachin		598 21 Heshvan	597 2 Adar (Mar 16)	598t	3 mo. 10 d.
Zedekiah		597 2 Adar	587 9 Tammuz (Jul)	598t–588t	11 (10)

Some reign lengths are measured from the start of a coregency. Jotham's sixteen (fifteen) years ended when his son Ahaz was installed by the pro-Assyrian faction in Judah, in 735n/735t, although some considered him the rightful ruler until his death in 732t, thus giving him the twenty years mentioned in 2 Kgs 15:30. The comparison of column 5 with the beginning and ending dates and with column 6 shows that the court recorders of Judah always kept in mind the official starting year of a king and were exact in all their representations of his reign length.

Table 3. Synchronisms, Israel to Judah

<i>Reference</i>	<i>King</i>	<i>began</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>More exact date</i>
1 K 15:25	Nadab	sole reign	2 Asa	912t–910t = 2	910t/909n
1 K 15:28, 33	Baasha	sole reign	3 Asa	912t–909t = 3	909t/908n
1 K 16:8	Elah	sole reign	26 Asa	912t–886t = 26	886t/885n
1 K 16:10, 15	Zimri	sole reign	27 Asa	912t–885t = 27	885t/884n
1 K 16:21–23	Omri	sole reign	31 Asa	912t–881t = 31	880n/880t
1 K 16:29	Ahab	sole reign	38 Asa	912t–874t = 38	874t/873n
1 K 22:51	Ahaziah	sole reign	17 Jehoshaphat	871t–854t = 17	853n/853t
2 K 3:1	Joram	sole reign	18 Jehoshaphat	871t–853t = 18	852n/852t
2 K 1:17	Joram	sole reign	2 (1) Jehoram	854t–853t = 1	852n/852t
2 K 9; 2 Ch 22	Jehu	same time as	Athaliah	841n/841t	841n/841t
2 K 13:1	Jehoahaz	sole reign	23 (22) Joash	836t–814t = 22	814t/813n
2 K 13:10	Jehoash	sole reign	37 Joash	836t–799t = 37	798n/798t
2 K 14:23	Jeroboam II	sole reign	15 Amaziah	797t–782t = 15	782t/781n
2 K 15:8	Zechariah	sole reign	38 (37) Uzziah	791t–754t = 37	Elul, 753
2 K 15:13	Shallum	sole reign	39 (38) Uzziah	791t–753t = 38	Adar, 752
2 K 15:17	Menahem	rivalry	39 (38) Uzziah	791t–753t = 38	Nisan 752
2 K 15:23	Pekahiah	rivalry	50 (49) Uzziah	791t–742t = 49	742t/741n
2 K 15:27	Pekah	sole reign	52 (51) Uzziah	791t–740t = 51	740t/739n
2 K 15:30	Hoshea	sole reign	20 (19) Jotham	751t–732t = 19	732t/731n
2 K 17:1	Hoshea	ended	12 Ahaz	736t–724t = 12	723n/723t

Column 5 has the years that elapsed for the Judean king, giving the synchronism to Judah provided by the court recorders of Israel. Although the court recorders would not have written things in this fashion, the dates they used correspond to those displayed here in Nisan/Tishri notation and their calculations correspond to those shown in column 5. By comparison with column 4 and Table 2, it will be seen that the court recorders of Israel always used an official starting year (a Tishri year) from Judah, and they were always exact in their calculation of the synchronism.

Table 4. Synchronisms, Judah to Israel

<i>Reference</i>	<i>King</i>	<i>began</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>More exact date</i>
1 K 15:1; 2 Ch 13:1	Abijah	sole reign	18 (17) Jeroboam	931n-914n = 17	914n/914t
1 K 15:9	Asa	sole reign	20 (19) Jeroboam	931n-912n = 19	912t/911n
1 K 22:41	Jehosh.	sole reign	4 (3) Ahab	874n-871n = 3	871t/870n
2 K 8:16	Jehoram	sole reign	5 (4) Joram	852n-848n = 4	848n/848t
2 K 8:25	Ahaziah	sole reign	12 (11) Joram	852n-841n = 11	841n/841t
2 K 9:29	Ahaziah	sole reign	11 Joram	852n-841n = 11	841n/841t
2 K 9; 2 Ch 22	Athaliah	same time as	Jehu	841n/841t	841n/841t
2 K 12:1	Joash	sole reign	7 (6) Jehu	841n-835n = 6	835n/835t
2 K 14:1	Amaziah	sole reign	2 Jehoash	798n-796n = 2	796n/796t
2 K 15:1	Uzziah	sole reign	27 (26) Jeroboam	793n-767n = 26	767n/767t
2 K 15:32	Jotham	coregency	2 Pekah	752n-750n = 2	750n/750t
2 K 16:1	Ahaz	coregency	17 Pekah	752n-735n = 17	735n/735t
2 K 18:1	Hezekiah	coregency	3 Hoshea	732n-729n = 3	729t/728n
2 K 18:9	Hezekiah	4 (3) = Hoshea	7	729t-726t = 3 732n-725n = 7	725n/725t
2 K 18:10	Hezekiah	6 (5) = Hoshea	9	729t-724t = 5 732n-723n = 9	723n/723t
2 K 14:17; 2 Ch 25:25	Amaziah	outlived	Jehoash 15 years	782n-767n = 15	767n/767t

Column 5 has the years that elapsed for the Israelite king, giving the synchronism to Israel provided by the court recorders of Judah. Although the court recorders would not have written things in this fashion, the dates they used correspond to those displayed here in Nisan/Tishri notation and their calculations correspond to those shown in column 5. By comparison with column 4 and Table 1, it will be seen that the court recorders of Judah always used an official starting year (a Nisan year) from Israel, and they were always exact in their calculation of the synchronism.