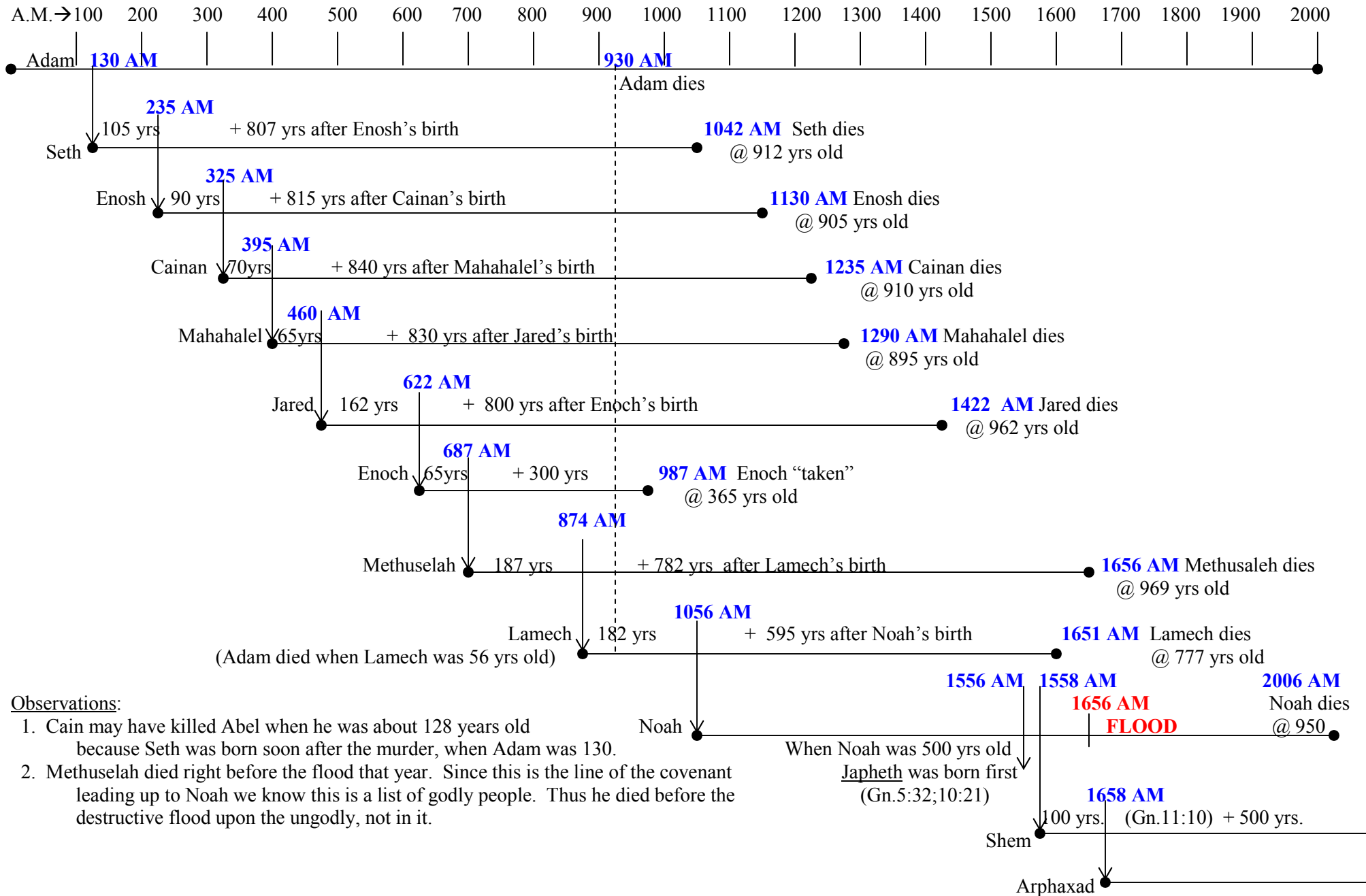


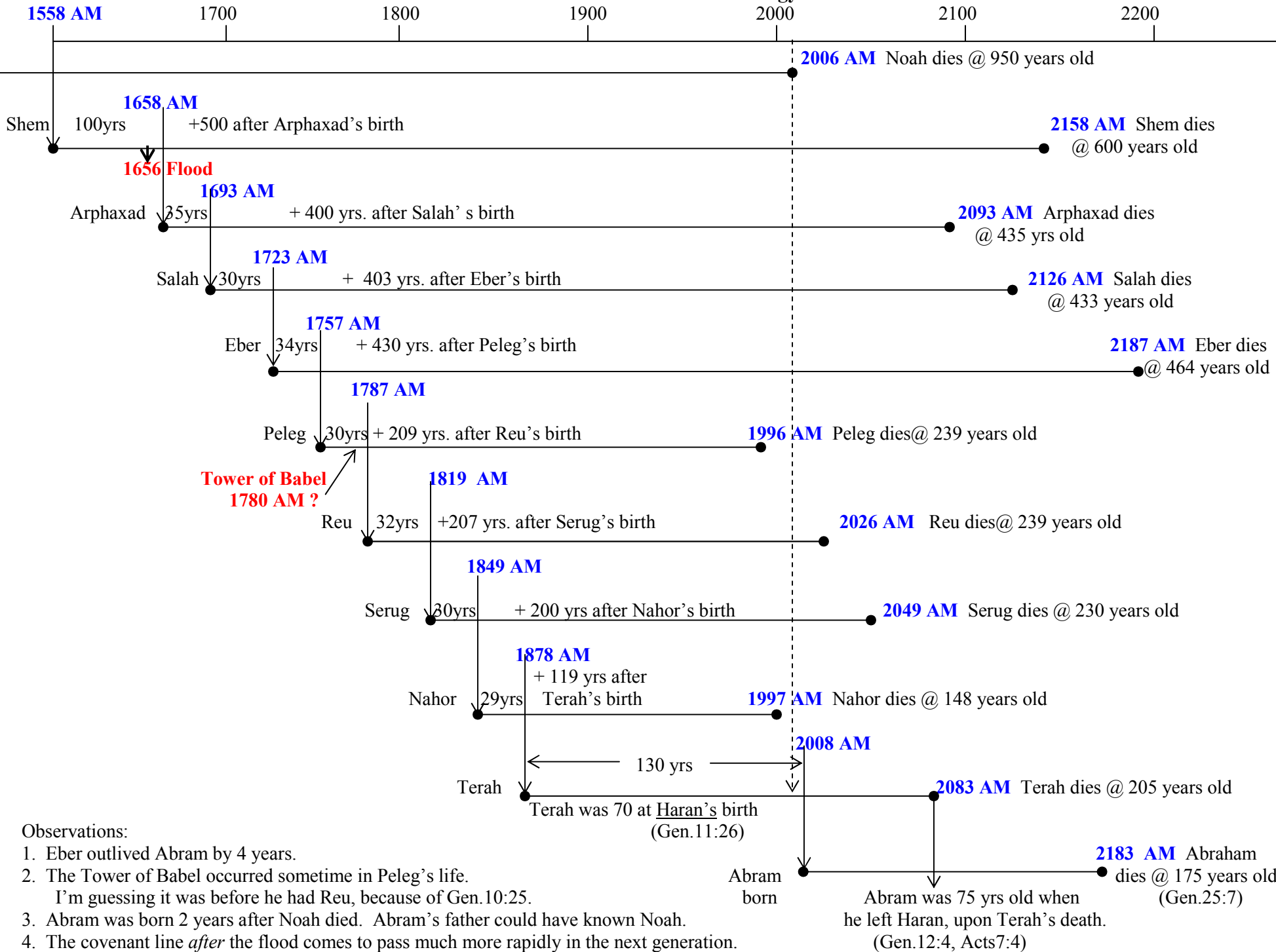
**A.M. Chronology**  
*(Anno Mundi "Year of the World")*  
 Genesis 5, 11:10



**Observations:**

- Cain may have killed Abel when he was about 128 years old because Seth was born soon after the murder, when Adam was 130.
- Methuselah died right before the flood that year. Since this is the line of the covenant leading up to Noah we know this is a list of godly people. Thus he died before the destructive flood upon the ungodly, not in it.

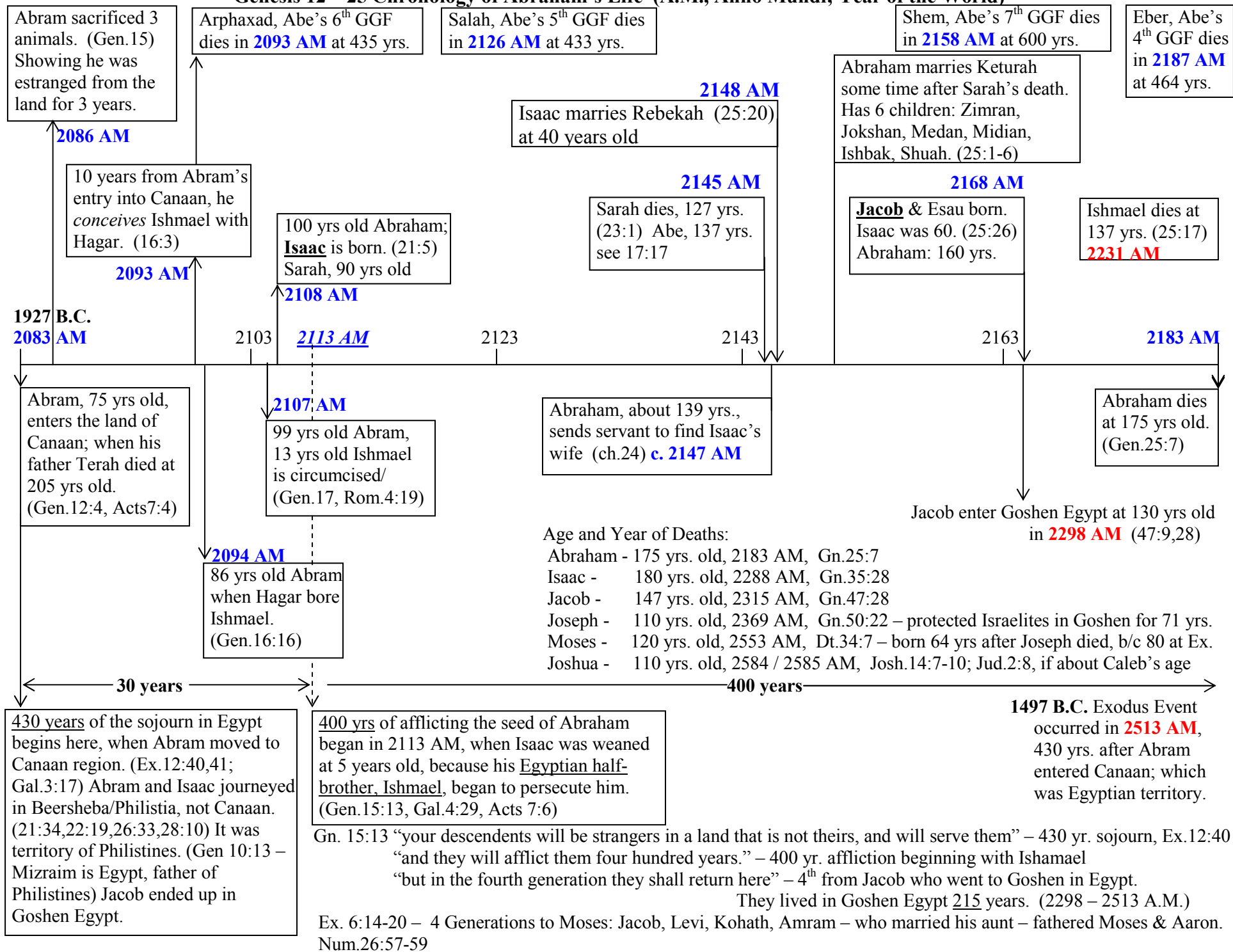
## Genesis 11:10 – 12 Genealogy



**Observations:**

1. Eber outlived Abram by 4 years.
2. The Tower of Babel occurred sometime in Peleg's life.  
I'm guessing it was before he had Reu, because of Gen. 10:25.
3. Abram was born 2 years after Noah died. Abram's father could have known Noah.
4. The covenant line *after* the flood comes to pass much more rapidly in the next generation.

## Genesis 12 – 25 Chronology of Abraham’s Life (A.M., Anno Mundi; Year of the World)



### Chronological Observations:

Abraham's 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 7<sup>th</sup> great-grandfathers died during his lifetime. His 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandfather died four years later.

### Outline by James Jordan:

#### A. Birth of Abraham

B. Marriage to Sarah and call of Abraham (age ?)

C. Sojourn in Haran; God appears and tells him to leave (Gen. 12)

D. Entrance of Abraham into land (age 75)

E. Attack of Pharaoh on Sarah (Gen. 12) (age 76-77?)

F. Abraham re-enters land (Gen. 13) (age 77?)

G. War of the Kings; Lot rescued (Gen. 14) (age 78?)

H. God appears to Abraham (Gen. 15) (age 78?)

I. Birth of Abraham's son Ishmael (age 86)

H'. God appears to Abraham (Gen. 17) (age 99)

G'. Destruction of Sodom; Lot rescued (Gen. 18) (age 99)

F'. Abraham leaves land (Gen. 20) (age 99)

E'. Attack of Abimelech on Sarah (Gen. 20) (age 99)

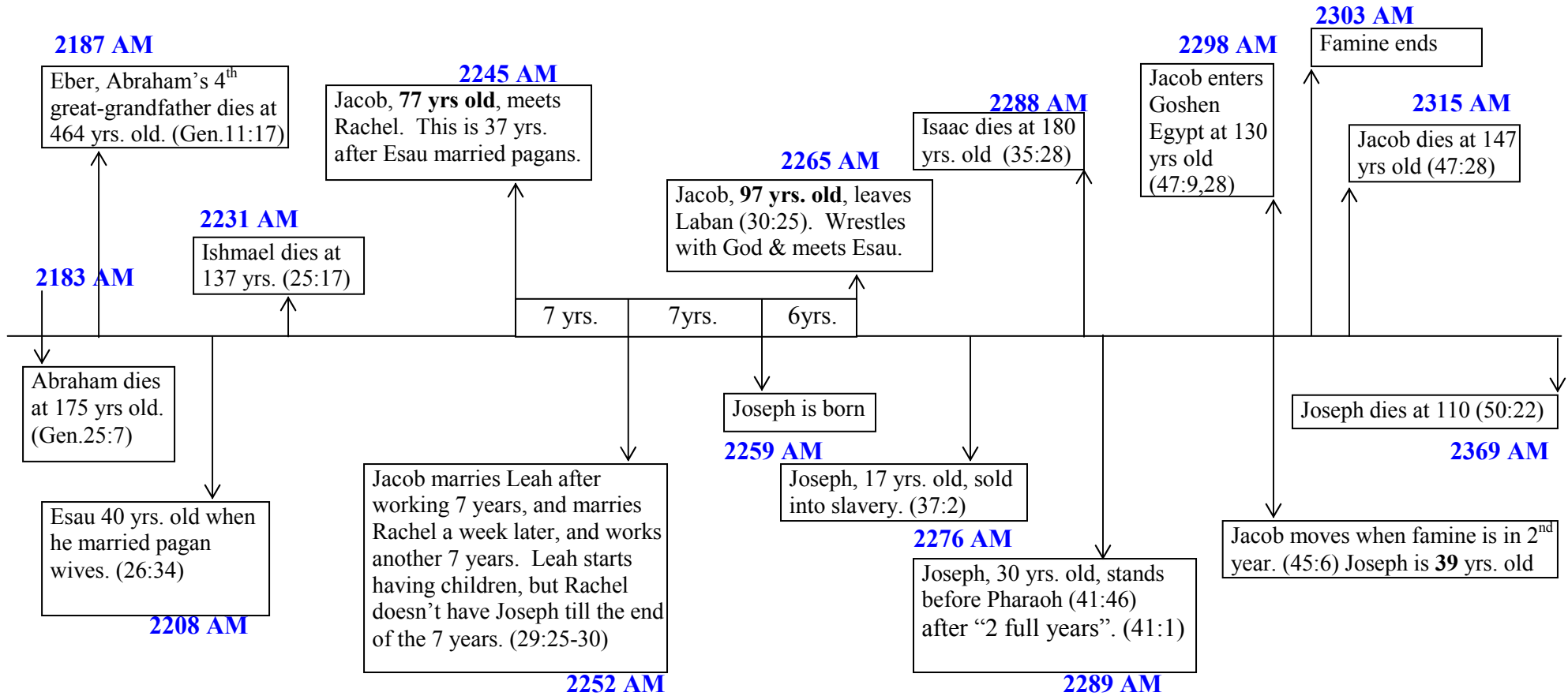
D'. Birth of Sarah's son Isaac (age 100)

C'. Sojourn in Philistine territory; God appears, tells him to leave, return to land, offer Isaac (Gen. 22)

B'. Death of Sarah and removal of Abraham's call (age 137)

A'. Death of Abraham (age 175)

Chronology From Abraham's Death to Joseph's Death (AM – Year of the World)



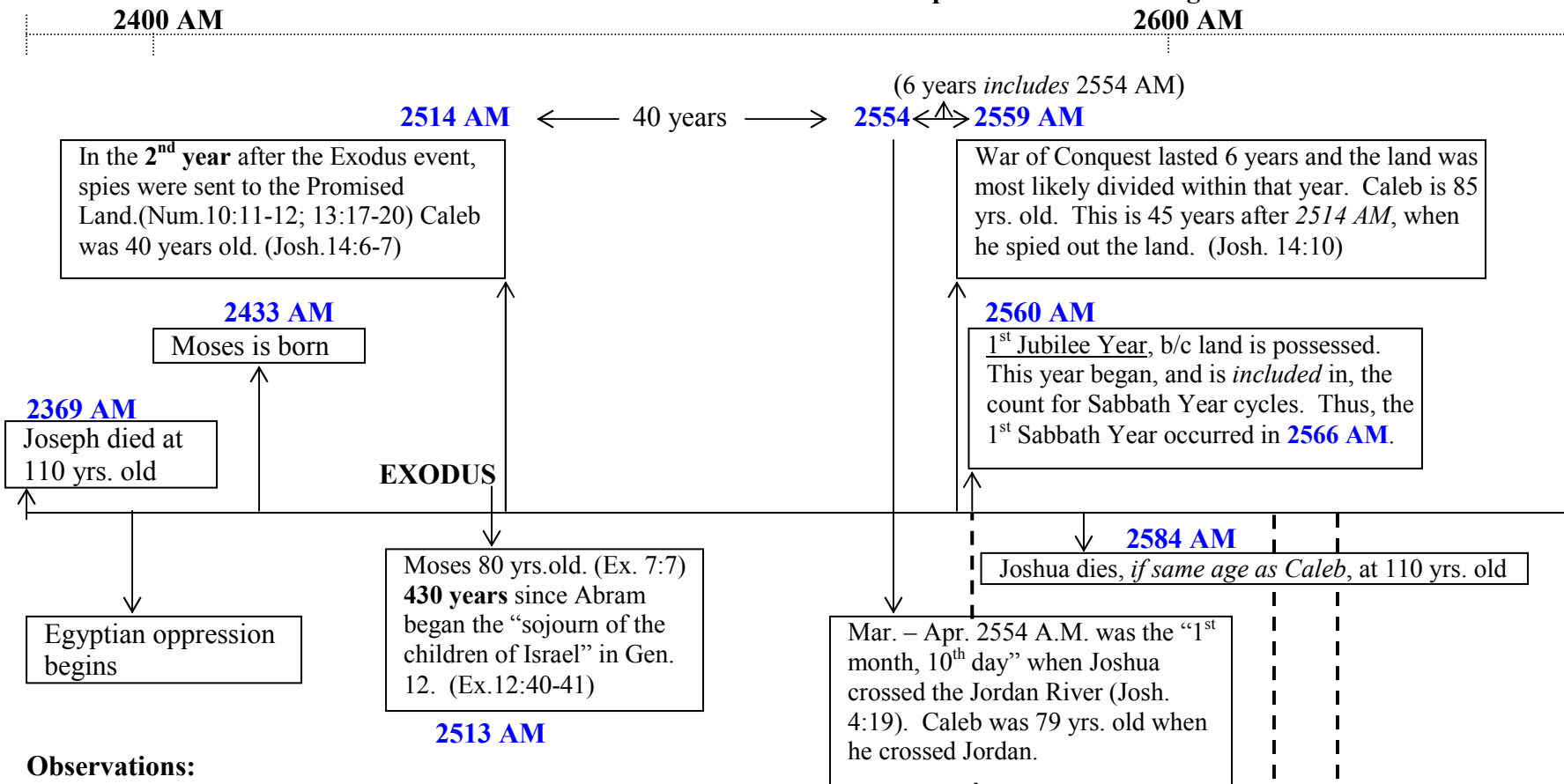
Jacob was 77 years old when he met Rachel. After Jacob worked the 7 years he owed for Rachel, God rewarded him with Joseph. Jacob was 97 years old when he wrestled with God and saw Esau (32-33). Esau had at least 3 wives at the time, and 400 men with him. (26:24;28:9;33) Esau began marrying pagan women 37 years before Jacob met Rachel. Joseph cared for his family 71 years in Goshen Egypt.

**Themes of Three and Thirds in Genesis:**

- 3<sup>rd</sup> day of creation; first time God said *the earth* was good. (1:12)
- 3 falls of mankind: Adam, Cain, & sons of Seth/God (ch.3,4,6)
- 3 centuries after Enoch begot Methuselah, God took Enoch (5:22)
- 3 decks on Noah's ark (6:16)
- 3 sons of Noah, produce 70 nations (ch.10)
- 3 year-old animals Abram sacrificed (15:9)
- 3 men (angels) told Abraham he would have a son (18:2)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> day, attempted sacrifice of Isaac (22:4)
- 3 months later, Judah was told that Tamar had a child (28:24)
- 3 flocks of sheep lying by the well of Rachel (29:2)

- 3 days journey was put between Jacob and Laban (30:36)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> day Laban was told that Jacob left (31:22)
- 3 divisions of Jacob's people before he met Esau (32:19)
- 3 days represented by 3 branches in chief butler's dream (40:9-13)
- 3 days represented by 3 baskets in chief baker's dream (40:16-23)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> decade of life Joseph stands b/f Pharaoh (41:46)
- 3 days Joseph put his brothers in prison (42:17)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> day Joseph spoke to them (42:18)
- 33 sons and daughters born to Jacob (46:15)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> blessing Jacob gives is upon Judah; Jesus' lineage (49:8-12)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> generation after Ephraim; Joseph saw (50:23)

## Year of the World: From Joseph's death to the Judges



### Observations:

64 years after Joseph's death Moses was born.  
 430 year sojourn began when Abram entered Canaan. (Gen.12)  
 1 year after the exodus, “in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year”, the spies acted cowardly.  
 1<sup>st</sup> Jubilee Year (Lev.25:1-7) occurred in 2560 AM, which was also the first year of the first cycle of Sabbath Years. It was the initial Year of Jubilee; for everyone went to their possession (Lev. 25:8-12). The Jubilee Years (50<sup>th</sup>) following should be counted as the 1<sup>st</sup> year of each new Sabbath Year cycle, just as the 8<sup>th</sup> day events occurred on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the new week. Based on this foundation the 1<sup>st</sup> Sabbath Year occurred on 2566 AM. Therefore, the foundation of the Temple was laid on the 62<sup>nd</sup> Sabbath Year: 2993 AM. This may help explain a reason for Daniel's symbolic “62 weeks” leading up to the beginning of Jesus' ministry. The ministry and work of Christ was the foundation of God's New Covenant Temple.  
 Another help in identifying 2620 AM for Judges 3:8, notice I Kgs. 6:1. 480 years after the Exodus, Solomon laid the Temple's foundation. When we calculate the data back from 2993 AM, we will come to 2620 AM. The chain-link of time holds!

**2554 AM**

↓

**2620 AM**  
8 year oppression of Cushan begins. (Jud.3:8)

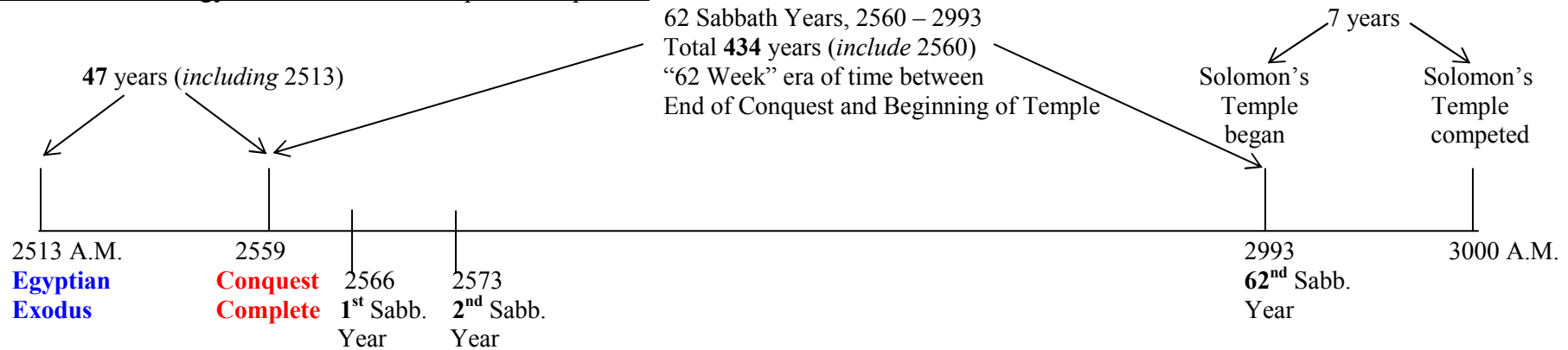
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**2628 AM** (Green for Judges)  
1<sup>st</sup> Judge: Othniel rises up, gives peace for 40 years. (Jud.3:11)

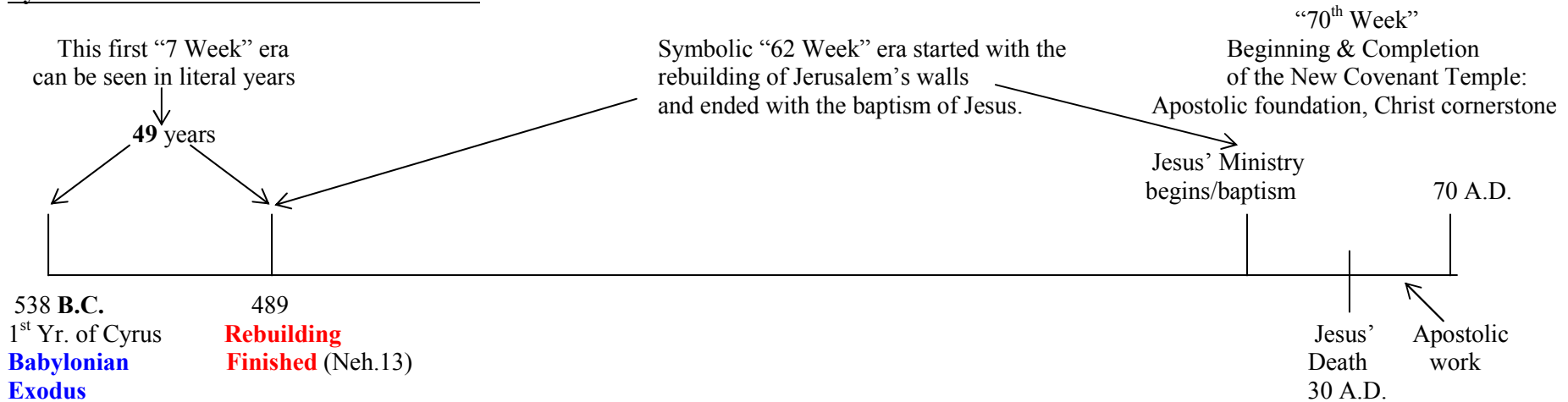
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**2560 AM** plus 300 years of Ammon's peace, mentioned in Jephthah's message, brings us to 2860. The *next* year Ammon's 18 year oppression began. (Judg.10:8,11:26) Subtract the preceding years mentioned in Judges which led up to the initial year of Ammon's tyranny we fall back to 2620 for the beginning of Cushan's oppression. (Necessary to this count, is that Ehud's 80 year peace lasted *beyond* his death [3:30,4:1]. Jabin's oppression and Barak's judgeship came during Ehud's posthumous peace time, yet at a different location – in the north from which the Canaanite attacks came.)

Historic chronology from Exodus to Temple's completion:



Symbolic “70 Weeks” of Years in Daniel 9:



Observations:

Daniel's symbolic time period of “70 weeks” appears to be based on the literal time period from the Exodus to the completion of Solomon's Temple. After the Egyptian Exodus and Conquest, on the 62<sup>nd</sup> Sabbath Year (62 Weeks), Solomon began to build the temple. Over the next 7 years (1 Week), Solomon finished the Temple.

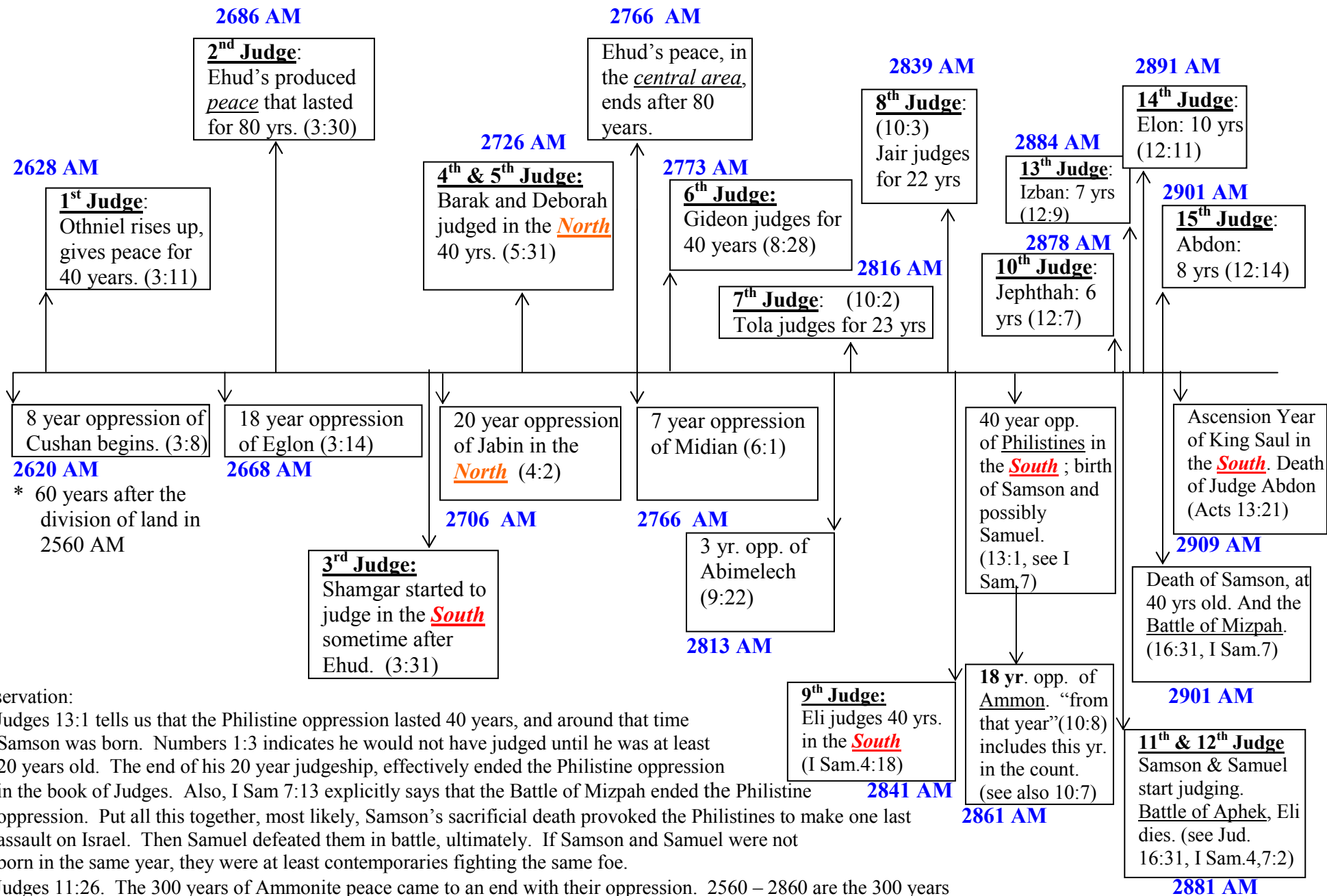
Likewise after the Babylonian Exodus and Rebuilding Project, Daniel says there will be a period of “62 Weeks” until the Messiah's ministry begins. The 70<sup>th</sup> week refers to the ministry of Jesus and work of the Apostolic Church until the destruction of Jerusalem. Just as the Old Temple took 7 years (1 Week) to build, even so Daniel most likely uses this history to support his symbolism – that within the “70<sup>th</sup> Week” the Messiah will be sacrificed, and Old Jerusalem destroyed. Clearly the New Covenant Temple was officially and visibly established when God destroyed the Old Temple by the Romans.

The only difference that I can see between the historic and the symbolic is the 2 years in the first “Week”. Exodus to Conquest was 47 years; but 49 years was from Babylonian Exodus to the rebuilding of the walls. Yet this may not be a major issue considering Daniel's “70 Weeks” is mostly symbolic. Nevertheless, the parallels are overwhelming when we compare the Exodus themes from Egypt and Babylon, the “62 Week” eras, and the Temple-building work: first Solomon's and then the Apostle's Temple with Christ being the chief cornerstone. Thus I think it is safe to say that Daniel was relying on the historic events from the Egyptian Exodus to the Temple's completion, to base his symbolic “70 Weeks” from the Babylonian Exodus to the completion of the New Covenant Temple.

**Year of the World: From the Judges to King Saul**  
(Chronology from James Jordan)

2600 AM

3000 AM



**Observation:**

- Judges 13:1 tells us that the Philistine oppression lasted 40 years, and around that time Samson was born. Numbers 1:3 indicates he would not have judged until he was at least 20 years old. The end of his 20 year judgeship, effectively ended the Philistine oppression in the book of Judges. Also, I Sam 7:13 explicitly says that the Battle of Mizpah ended the Philistine oppression. Put all this together, most likely, Samson's sacrificial death provoked the Philistines to make one last assault on Israel. Then Samuel defeated them in battle, ultimately. If Samson and Samuel were not born in the same year, they were at least contemporaries fighting the same foe.
- Judges 11:26. The 300 years of Ammonite peace came to an end with their oppression. 2560 – 2860 are the 300 years of Ammonite peace mentioned in Jephthah's letter. In 2861 AM, including that year, or "from that year" (10:8) they started their 18 year oppression.

The Acts 13:21 connection: “And afterward they asked for a king, so God gave them Saul the son of Kish, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, for 40 years.”

How did Paul the Apostle know about the 40 year reign for King Saul, when it is not mentioned in the Old Testament?

Well, the Old Testament math of dated events leaves a gap of 40 years for Saul’s reign.

480 years after the Exodus to building of Temple (see I Kings 6:1)

40 years of wilderness wandering	2514 – 2554 AM	
7 years of conquest and division of land	2554 – 2560 AM	
300 years from division of land in 2560	2560 – 2860 AM	→ Judges 11:26 300 years since the conquest of the banks of Arnon.
18 years of Ammonite oppression	2861 – 2878 AM	300 year period ended when Ammon first started their 18 year oppression.
6 years of Jephthah’s judgeship	2878 – 2884 AM	
7 years of Ibzan’s judgeship	2884 – 2891 AM	
10 years of Elon’s judgeship	2891 – 2901 AM	
8 years of Abdon’s judgeship	2901 – 2909 AM	→ 2909 would have been Saul’s ascension year. His 1 <sup>st</sup> year was 2910.
<b>40 years remaining for Saul</b>	2910 – 2949 AM	→ 2949 was David’s ascension year. His 1 <sup>st</sup> year was 2950
40 years of David’s reign	2950 – 2989 AM	→ (I Kings 2:11) 2989 was Solomon ascension year. His 1 <sup>st</sup> was 2990.
4 years into Solomon’s kingship	2990 – 2993 AM	→ (I Kings 6:1) 2993 Temple building began. 3000 it was finished.
he began to build the temple		

Add up all these years and you get 480 – the same amount mentioned in I Kings 6:1. Seeing this gap of 40 years can easily explain how the Apostle Paul knew that King Saul reigned in Israel for 40 years.

#### Issues, Observations, & Applications:

1. Necessary to this chronology is Jordan’s choice for translating Acts 13:19-20. For this verse, he prefers the manuscript relied upon for the NASB translation:

<sup>19</sup>“When He had destroyed seven nations in the land of Canaan, He distributed their land as an inheritance--all of which took about four hundred and fifty years.

<sup>20</sup>“After these things He gave them judges until Samuel the prophet.” NASB

The mention of 450 years is *not* the time period of the Judges, but of the approximate time (“about”) between the weaning of Isaac to the end of the conquest. It began with Isaac and ended with Joshua. (2113 AM, Isaac was weaned → 2560 AM, land was distributed = 447 years; or “about 450”.)

2. I count a total of 15 different judges who served over a period of 282 years. (2628, 1<sup>st</sup> year of Othniel – 2910, 1<sup>st</sup> full year of King Saul)

3. Samson, Samuel, and Jephthah’s daughter were contemporaries. She was committed to perpetual virginity to serve in the tabernacle, functioning like a new Deborah seeking to raise up another generation of warrior Judges.



**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 <sup>st</sup> Jubilee Year	2560	1450	Josh. 14
1 <sup>st</sup> 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 ( 1 of 5 seventy-year periods)	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 <sup>st</sup> trip to Jerusalem	4042	33	Gal.1:18-19/Acts 9:26-31
Paul's 2 <sup>nd</sup> 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 38<sup>th</sup> 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 62<sup>nd</sup> 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 →
	<b>Temple built</b>	
1010 BC →	<u>year 1010</u>	1009 BC →

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 62<sup>nd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> year of Jehoiakim, to his last vision during the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 70<sup>th</sup> 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.