**Chronology of the Bible**

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*This article deals with the chronology of the* [*Hebrew Bible*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hebrew_Bible) *(or Christian* [*Old Testament*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Testament)*). For material on the Christian* [*New Testament*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Testament)*, see* [*Chronology of Jesus*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chronology_of_Jesus)*,* [*Historical reliability of the Acts of the Apostles*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historical_reliability_of_the_Acts_of_the_Apostles)*, and* [*Timeline of Christianity*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Christianity)*. For a historical look at the bible see* [*The Bible and history*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Bible_and_history)*. For the composition of the various books of the Bible, see* [*Dating the Bible*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dating_the_Bible)*.*

The [Bible](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bible) (Tanakh / Old Testament) measures the passage of time and thus gives a chronological framework to biblical history from the [Creation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genesis_creation_narrative) until the [kingdoms of Israel and Judah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdoms_of_Israel_and_Judah) through various genealogies, generations, reign-periods, and other means.[[1]](file:///F%3A%5CChronology_of_the_Bible.html#cite_note-books.google.com.au-0)

The passage of time in the earlier passages of *Genesis* is indicated by counts of generations: an individual lived so many years, begat a son, and died at such and such an age: when the ages at each birth of a new generation are added together, the result is the total number of years elapsed. In later books the passage of years is calibrated to events in the overall narrative (e.g., [1 Kings 6:1](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=1%20Kings&verse=6:1&src=NIV) states that the building of the [Temple of Solomon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temple_of_Solomon) began in the 480th year from the Exodus), or through inter-relationships of the reigns of kings (e.g., king A of Israel came to the throne in year X of king B of Judah and ruled Z number of years, for example in [1 Kings 15:25-28](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=1%20Kings&verse=15:25-28&src=9)).

While some of the events during the [monarchic period](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monarchic_period) (10th to 7th centuries BCE) are historical and can be related to extra-biblical historiography, attempts to date [Moses](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moses) and [the Exodus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Exodus), or yet earlier events such as the birth of [Abraham](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham), Noah's [Flood](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noah%27s_ark), or the [date of Creation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dating_creation) have met with no success. These events and the dates assigned to such events should not be relied upon as historical fact.[[2]](file:///F%3A%5CChronology_of_the_Bible.html#cite_note-1)

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**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Chronology_of_the_Bible&action=edit&section=1)**] Overview**

The biblical chronology is built on "blocks" of numbers which were significant to the authors: the basic numbers are 12, 40 (a "generation"), and 480 (12 generations of 40 years); other significant numbers include 100, 60, 20 and 10.[[1]](file:///F%3A%5CChronology_of_the_Bible.html#cite_note-books.google.com.au-0)

The biblical chronology takes as its main events the Creation (Year 0 AM), the birth and call of [Abraham](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham), [the Exodus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Exodus), the construction of the [Temple of Solomon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temple_of_Solomon), the Edict allowing the return of the Jews to Jerusalem which, according to [Ezra](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ezra), was issued by [Cyrus the Great](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyrus_the_Great) in the first year of his conquest of Babylon, and the rededication of the Temple under the Maccabees.[[1]](file:///F%3A%5CChronology_of_the_Bible.html#cite_note-books.google.com.au-0) The following table is from [Seder Olam Rabbah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seder_Olam_Rabbah):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Event** | **Year AM** | **Year BCE (non-biblical)** | **Span** |
| Creation of Adam | 0 | 3924 BCE | 0 |
| Birth of Abram (Genesis 11:26) | 1948 | 1976 BCE | 1948 |
| Promise to Abraham | 2018 | 1906 BCE | 70 |
| Birth of Isaac | 2048 | 1876 BCE | 30 |
| Descent into Egypt | 2238 | 1686 BCE | 190 |
| Exodus from Egypt (Exodus 12:40) | 2448 | 1476 BCE | 210 (430 from Promise to Abraham; 400 from Birth of Isaac) |
| Foundation of Solomon's Temple (1 Kings 6:1) | 2928 | 997 BCE | 480 |
| Destruction of Temple | 3338 | 587 BCE | 410 |
| Return from exile (Ezra 1:2-4) | 3390 | 535 BCE | 52 |

BCE means "Before the [Common Era](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_Era)". There is no year zero in the transition from 1 BCE to 1 CE.

The underlying chronology is built on a special calendar called the [Jubilees](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jubilees) calendar, which has exactly 52 (not 54) weeks, and 364 (not 365) days, so that each day falls on on the same date each month (the first day of each month, for example, is always a Wednesday, which was a major festival-day).[[3]](file:///F%3A%5CChronology_of_the_Bible.html#cite_note-2)

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Chronology_of_the_Bible&action=edit&section=2)**] Creation to the Flood**

Biblical dating commences with [Creation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genesis_creation_narrative) or the creation of Adam, depending on the source. In the [Seder Olam Rabbah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seder_Olam_Rabbah), written in ca. 160 CE and meant to be a history of the world, Adam's creation is considered [year 0](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Year_0),[[*dubious*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ADisputed_statement) *–* [*discuss*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talk%3AChronology_of_the_Bible#Dubious)] and his death 930 years later is considered year 930. The Jewish calendar currently in use calls the 5 days prior to Adam's creation year 1, and has Adam created on the first day of year 2.[*[citation needed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed%22%20%5Co%20%22Wikipedia%3ACitation%20needed)*]

The period to [the Flood](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noah%27s_Ark) is derived using the genealogical table of the ten patriarchs listed in [Genesis 5](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5&src=NIV), and [7:6](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=7:6&src=NIV), called the [generations of Adam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Generations_of_Adam). According to the [Masoretic Text](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Masoretic_Text), this period consists of 1656 years, and this dating is also followed by Western Christian Bibles derived from the Latin [Vulgate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vulgate). According to the [Samaritan texts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samaritan_Pentateuch) the period is 1307 years, and according to the [Septuagint](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Septuagint) ([Codex Alexandrinus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Codex_Alexandrinus), [Elizabeth Bible](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_Bible)) it is 2262 years.[[4]](file:///F%3A%5CChronology_of_the_Bible.html#cite_note-3)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MasoreticDate (**[**AM**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anno_Mundi)**)** | **SeptuagintDate** [**[1]**](http://www.ecmarsh.com/lxx/Genesis/index.htm) | **Event** | **Reference** |
| 0 AM | 0 AM | The [heaven and the earth were created](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genesis_creation_narrative), including [Adam and Eve](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_and_Eve). | [Genesis 1:1](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=1:1&src=NIV) ff |
| 130 AM | 230 AM | [Seth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seth) born, son of Adam with Eve | [Genesis 5:3](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:3&src=NIV) |
| 235 AM | 435 AM | [Enosh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enos_%28Bible%29) born, son of Seth | [Genesis 5:6](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:6&src=NIV) |
| 325 AM | 625 AM | [Kenan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kenan) born, son of Enosh | [Genesis 5:9](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:9&src=NIV) |
| 395 AM | 795 AM | [Mahalalel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahalalel) born, son of Kenan | [Genesis 5:12](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:12&src=NIV) |
| 460 AM | 960 AM | [Jared](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jared_%28ancestor_of_Noah%29) born, son of Mahalalel | [Genesis 5:15](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:15&src=NIV) |
| 622 AM | 1122 AM | [Enoch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enoch_%28ancestor_of_Noah%29) born, son of Jared | [Genesis 5:18](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:18&src=NIV) |
| 687 AM | 1287 AM | [Methuselah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Methuselah) born, son of Enoch | [Genesis 5:21](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:21&src=NIV) |
| 874 AM | 1474 AM | [Lamech](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lamech_%28father_of_Noah%29) born, son of Methusaleh | [Genesis 5:25](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:25&src=NIV) |
| 930 AM | 930 AM | Adam died at 930 | [Genesis 5:5](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:5&src=NIV) |
| 987 AM | 1487 AM | Enoch "walks with God" | [Genesis 5:23-24](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:23-24&src=NIV) |
| 1042 AM | 1142 AM | Seth died at 912 | [Genesis 5:8](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:8&src=NIV) |
| 1056 AM | 1663 AM | [Noah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noah) born, son of Lamech | [Genesis 5:28-29](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:28-29&src=NIV) |
| 1140 AM | 1340 AM | Enosh died at 905 | [Genesis 5:11](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:11&src=NIV) |
| 1235 AM | 1535 AM | Kenan died at 910 | [Genesis 5:14](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:14&src=NIV) |
| 1290 AM | 1690 AM | Mahalalel died at 895 | [Genesis 5:17](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:17&src=NIV) |
| 1422 AM | 1922 AM | Jared died at 962 | [Genesis 5:20](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:20&src=NIV) |
| 1557 AM | 2163 AM | [Shem](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shem), [Ham](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ham_%28son_of_Noah%29) and [Japheth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japheth) born, sons of NoahNoah still 500 years old, nearly 501 years old. | [Genesis 5:32](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:32&src=KJV) |
| 1651 AM | 2207 AM | Lamech died at 777 | [Genesis 5:31](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:31&src=NIV) |
| 1656 AM | 2252 AM | Methuselah died at 969 | [Genesis 5:27](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=5:27&src=NIV) |
| 1656 AM | 2262 AM | On the seventeenth (Septuagint: 27th) day of the second month, the fountains of the great deep were broken up and the windows of heaven were opened. | [Genesis 7:4-11](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=7:4-11&src=KJV) |
| 1656 AM | 2262 AM | On the seventeenth day of the seventh month, [Noah's Ark](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noah%27s_Ark) rested in "mountains of Ararat" | [Genesis 8:4](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=8:4&src=NIV) |
| 1657 AM | 2263 AM | On the twenty-seventh day of the second month, [Noah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noah) and his family left the ark | [Genesis 8:13-14](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=8:13-14&src=NIV) |
| 1658 AM | 2264 AM | [Arphaxad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arpachshad) born, son of ShemShem 100, nearly 101 years old. | [Genesis 11:10](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:10&src=KJV) |

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Chronology_of_the_Bible&action=edit&section=3)**] Flood to Abraham**

The period from the creation to [Abraham](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham) is measured by the genealogies at Genesis 5 and 11, elapsed time being calculated by the addition of the years of the patriarchs at the birth of their offspring. The genealogies exist in three main manuscript traditions, the [Masoretic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Masoretic) (in Hebrew), the [Septuagint](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Septuagint) (in Greek), and the [Samaritan Torah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samaritan_Torah) (Hebrew). The three do not agree with each other, here or elsewhere. (The Septuagint is represented in this table by two manuscripts, [Alexandrinus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexandrinus) and [Vaticanus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Codex_Vaticanus_Graecus_1209); dates are Anno Mundi, or AM, meaning year of the world):[[5]](file:///F%3A%5C%5CChronology_of_the_Bible.html%22%20%5Cl%20%22cite_note-4)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Period** | **Masoretic** | **Alexandrinus** | **Vaticanus** | **Samaritan** | **Note** |
| Year of the Flood | 1656 AM | 2262 AM | 2242 AM | 1307 AM | The Masoretic, Alexandrinus and Samaritan chronologies puts the deaths of all the pre-Flood patriarchs except Noah either in or prior to the Flood, but Vaticanus has [Methuselah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Methuselah) outlive the Flood by 14 years. |
| Flood to Abraham | 292 years | 1072 years | 1172 years | 942 years |  |
| Year of Abraham's birth | 1948 AM | 3334 AM | 3414 AM | 2249 AM | The two sets of patriarchs before and after the Flood are exactly symmetrical: there are ten in each group, and the final members of each, Noah and Terah, each have three sons who will begin the next section of the chronology. |

The following is a list of [biblical patriarchs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biblical_patriarchs) from Shem to Abraham, given with their Masoretic date.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Masoretic date** | **Event** | **Bible verse** |
| 1658 AM | [Arphaxad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arpachshad) born, son of Shem | [Genesis 11:10](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:10&src=NIV) |
| 1693 AM | [Shelah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_minor_Biblical_figures#Salah) born, son of Arphaxad | [Genesis 11:12](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:12&src=NIV) |
| 1723 AM | [Eber](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eber) born, son of Shelah | [Genesis 11:14](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:14&src=NIV) |
| 1757 AM | [Peleg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peleg) born, son of Eber | [Genesis 11:16](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:16&src=NIV) |
| 1787 AM | [Reu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reu) born, son of Peleg | [Genesis 11:18](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:18&src=NIV) |
| 1819 AM | [Serug](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serug) born, son of Reu | [Genesis 11:20](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:20&src=NIV) |
| 1849 AM | [Nahor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nahor) born, son of Serug | [Genesis 11:22](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:22&src=NIV) |
| 1878 AM | [Terah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terah) born, son of Nahor | [Genesis 11:24](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:24&src=NIV) |
| 1948 AM | [Abram](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abram) born, son of Terah | [Genesis 11:26](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:26&src=NIV) |

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Chronology_of_the_Bible&action=edit&section=4)**] Abraham to United Monarchy**

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| F:\Chronology_of_the_Bible_files\50px-Question_book-new.png | This section **needs additional** [**citations**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACiting_sources#Inline_citations) **for** [**verification**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3AVerifiability). Please help [improve this article](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Chronology_of_the_Bible&action=edit) by adding citations to [reliable sources](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3AIdentifying_reliable_sources). Unsourced material may be [challenged](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template%3ACitation_needed) and [removed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3AVerifiability#Burden_of_evidence). *(February 2012)*  |

This table gives the Masoretic dates ([Seder Olam Rabbah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seder_Olam_Rabbah)) in the [Anno Mundi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anno_Mundi) era and converted to the [Dionysian era](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dionysian_era) (1 AM = 3925 BCE).[*[citation needed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed%22%20%5Co%20%22Wikipedia%3ACitation%20needed)*]

The 40-year reigns of David and Solomon of the [United Monarchy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Monarchy) are probably schematic rather than historical, even though those two kings may be historical.[[6]](file:///F%3A%5CChronology_of_the_Bible.html#cite_note-5)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Masoretic date(**[**AM**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anno_Mundi)**)** | **Masoretic date(**[**BCE**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BCE)**)** | **Event** | **Bible verse** |
| 1948 AM | 1976 BCE | [Abram](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham) born, son of Terah | [Genesis 11:26](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:26&src=NIV). |
| 1958 AM | 1966 BCE | [Sarai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah) born, wife of Abram | [Genesis 17:17](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=17:17&src=NIV) |
| 1996 AM | 1928 BCE | Peleg died | [Genesis 11:19](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:19&src=NIV) |
| 1997 AM | 1927 BCE | Nahor died | [Genesis 11:25](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:25&src=NIV) |
| 2006 AM | 1918 BCE | Noah died | [Genesis 9:28](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=9:28&src=NIV) |
| 2026 AM | 1898 BCE | Reu died | [Genesis 11:21](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:21&src=NIV) |
| 2034 AM | 1890 BCE | [Ishmael](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ishmael) born, son of Abram with Sarai's handmaiden [Hagar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hagar_%28Bible%29) | [Genesis 16:16](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=16:16&src=NIV) |
| 2047 AM | 1877 BCE | Abram and Sarai renamed Abraham and Sarah by the LORD.Abraham was [circumcised](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circumcision).[Sodom and Gomorrah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sodom_and_Gomorrah) were destroyed | [Genesis 17:10](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=17:10&src=NIV) |
| 2048 AM | 1876 BCE | [Isaac](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac) born, son of Abraham with Sarah | [Genesis 21:5](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=21:5&src=NIV) |
| 2049 AM | 1875 BCE | Serug died | [Genesis 11:23](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:23&src=NIV) |
| 2083 AM | 1841 BCE | Terah died | [Genesis 11:32](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:32&src=NIV) |
| 2085 AM | 1839 BCE | [Sarah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah) died | [Genesis 23:1](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=23:1&src=NIV) |
| 2096 AM | 1828 BCE | Arpachshad died | [Genesis 11:13](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:13&src=NIV) |
| 2108 AM | 1816 BCE | [Jacob](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacob) and [Esau](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esau) born, sons of Isaac with [Rebekah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rebekah) | [Genesis 25:26](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=25:26&src=NIV) |
| 2123 AM | 1801 BCE | Abraham died | [Genesis 25:7](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=25:7&src=NIV) |
| <2126 AM | 1798 BCE | Shelah died | [Genesis 11:15](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:15&src=NIV) |
| 2157 AM | 1767 BCE | Shem died | [Genesis 11:11](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:11&src=NIV) |
| 2171 AM | 1753 BCE | Ishmael died | [Genesis 25:17](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=25:17&src=NIV) |
| 2187 AM | 1737 BCE | Eber died | [Genesis 11:17](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=11:17&src=NIV) |
| 2199 AM | 1725 BCE | [Joseph](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_%28Hebrew_Bible%29) born, son of Jacob with [Rachel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rachel) | [Genesis 41:46](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=41:46&src=NIV) |
| 2216 AM | 1708 BCE | Joseph was sold by his brothers | [Genesis 37:2](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=37:2&src=NIV) |
| 2227 AM | 1697 BCE | Joseph interpreted the dreams of the butler and the baker while in prison | [Genesis 41:1](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=41:1&src=NIV) |
| 2228 AM | 1696 BCE | Isaac died | [Genesis 35:28](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=35:28&src=NIV) |
| 2229 AM | 1695 BCE | Joseph was elevated to Pharaoh's second | [Genesis 41:46](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=41:46&src=NIV) |
| 2238 AM | 1686 BCE | Jacob moved to Egypt at the age of 130After 7 years of plenty and 2 years of famineWhen Joseph was 39 | [Genesis 47:9](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=47:9&src=NIV), [45:11](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=45:11&src=NIV), [41:46](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=41:46&src=NIV) |
| 2255 AM | 1669 BCE | Jacob died | [Genesis 47:28](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=47:28&src=NIV) |
| 2309 AM | 1615 BCE | Joseph died | [Genesis 50:26](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=50:26&src=NIV) |
| 2365 AM | 1560 BCE | [Aaron](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aaron) born, son of [Amram](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amram) with [Jochebed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jochebed) | [Exodus 7:7](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Exodus&verse=7:7&src=NIV) |
| 2368 AM | 1557 BCE | [Moses](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moses) born, son of Amram with Jochebed | [Exodus 7:7](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Exodus&verse=7:7&src=NIV) |
| 2448 AM | 1476 BCE | The Israelites left in a [mass exodus from Egypt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Exodus). | [Genesis 15:13](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Genesis&verse=15:13&src=NIV),see also [1 Kings 6:1](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=1%20Kings&verse=6:1&src=NIV) |
| 2487 AM | 1437 BCE | Aaron and Moses died | [Deuteronomy 34:7](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Deuteronomy&verse=34:7&src=NIV) |
| 2488 AM | 1436 BCE | The Israelites entered Canaan | [Joshua 4:19](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Joshua&verse=4:19&src=NIV) |
| 2448–2884 AM | 1476–1040 BCE | Period of [Joshua](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joshua), [Judges](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biblical_judges) and [Saul](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saul), first King of Israel | [1 Kings 6:1](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=1%20Kings&verse=6:1&src=NIV)[2 Samuel 5:4](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=2%20Samuel&verse=5:4&src=NIV) |
| 2853 AM | 1071 BCE | [Jesse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesse) begat [David](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David) | [2 Samuel 5:4](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=2%20Samuel&verse=5:4&src=NIV) |
| 2883–2923 AM | 1041–1001 BCE | David reigned as king of Israel | [1 Kings 2:11](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=1%20Kings&verse=2:11&src=NIV) - reigns for 40 years |
| 2890 AM | 1034 BCE | David moved his capitol from Hebron to Jerusalem | [1 Kings 2:11](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=1%20Kings&verse=2:11&src=NIV) |
| 2923–2963 AM | 1001–961 BCE | [Solomon son of David](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Solomon) reigned as king of Israel | [1 Kings 11:42](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=1%20Kings&verse=11:42&src=NIV) |
| 2927 AM | 997 BCE | Foundation of [Temple](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temple_in_Jerusalem) laid in the 4th year of Solomon's reign480th year after the Exodus | [1 Kings 6:1](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=1%20Kings&verse=6:1&src=NIV) |

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Chronology_of_the_Bible&action=edit&section=5)**] Divided Monarchy**

*Main articles:* [*Kings of Israel (Samaria)*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kings_of_Israel_%28Samaria%29) *and* [*Kings of Judah*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kings_of_Judah)

The biblical chronology of the [kingdoms of Israel and Judah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdoms_of_Israel_and_Judah) concern historical events and can be compared to dates from [Assyrian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neo-Assyrian_Empire) chronology such as the [Battle of Qarqar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Qarqar).[[7]](file:///F%3A%5CChronology_of_the_Bible.html#cite_note-6)

The sum of the reigns of the kings of Judah comes to 430 years, the same as the Septuagint's version of the period between the promise of the Land of Canaan given to Abraham and the covenant at Sinai.[[8]](file:///F%3A%5CChronology_of_the_Bible.html#cite_note-7)

For this period, most historians follow either of the older chronologies established by [William F. Albright](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_F._Albright) or [Edwin R. Thiele](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edwin_R._Thiele), or the newer chronologies of [Gershon Galil](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gershon_Galil) and [Kenneth Kitchen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kenneth_Kitchen). See [Kings of Israel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kings_of_Israel_%28Samaria%29) and [Kings of Judah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kings_of_Judah) for the differences between these chronologies. These scholarly chronologies may differ for up to about forty years from the traditional Masoretic dates in the early period, while all authorities agree that the last king of Judah, [Zedekiah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zedekiah), ruled from 597 to 587 or 586 BCE.

The following table only gives the *Anno Mundi* dates of the Masoretic tradition and its conversion in the Dionysian era (AM 1 = 3925 BC).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Masoretic date(**[**AM**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anno_Mundi)**)** | **Masoretic date(**[**BCE**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BCE)**)** | **Event** | **Bible verse** |
| 2963 AM | 961 BCE | The [United Monarchy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Monarchy) split into two rival kingdoms: [Israel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Israel_%28Samaria%29) in the north and [Judah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Judah) in the south. | [1 Kings 12](http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=1%20Kings&verse=12&src=NIV) |
| 2964–2981 AM | 961–944/3 BCE | [Rehoboam son of Solomon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rehoboam) reigned as king of Judah (Albright: 922–915 BCE; Thiele: 931–913 BCE) |  |
| 2964–2986 AM | 961/60–939 BCE | [Jeroboam I son of Nebat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeroboam) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 2981–2984 AM | 944/3–941 BCE | [Abijam son of Rehoboam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abijam) reigned as king of Judah |  |
| 2984–3025 AM | 941–900 BCE | [Asa son of Abijam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asa_of_Judah) reigned as king of Judah |  |
| 2986–2987 AM | 939–938 BCE | [Nadab son of Jeroboam I](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nadab_of_Israel) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 2987–3010 AM | 938–915 BCE | [Baasha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baasha_%28Bible%29) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 3010–3011 AM | 915–914 BCE | [Elah son of Baasha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Elah) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 3011 AM | 914 BCE | [Zimri](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimri_%28king%29) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 3011–3012 AM | 914–913 BCE | [Tibni](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tibni) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 3011–3022 AM | 913–903 BCE | [Omri](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omri) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 3022–3042 AM | 903–883/2 BCE | [Ahab son of Omri](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahab) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 3025–3050 AM | 900–875 BCE | [Jehoshaphat son of Asa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jehoshaphat) reigned as king of Judah |  |
| 3042–3043 AM | 883/2–882/1 BCE | [Ahaziah son of Ahab](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahaziah_of_Israel) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 3047–3054 AM | 878/7–871/70 BCE | [Jehoram (Joram) son of Jehoshaphat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jehoram_of_Judah) reigned as king of Judah |  |
| 3043–3054 AM | 875–871/70 BCE | [Joram (Jehoram) son of Ahab](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jehoram_of_Israel) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 3054–3055 AM | 871/70–870 BCE | [Ahaziah son of Jehoram](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahaziah_of_Judah) reigned as king of Judah |  |
| 3055–3061 AM | 870–864 BCE | [Athaliah wife of Jehoram](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athaliah) ruled over Judah |  |
| 3054–3084 AM | 871/70–841 BCE | [Jehu son of Nimshi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jehu) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 3061–3101 AM | 864–824 BCE | [Joash (Jehoash) son of Ahaziah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jehoash_of_Judah) reigned as king of Judah |  |
| 3084–3100 AM | 841–825/4 BCE | [Jehoahaz son of Jehu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jehoahaz_of_Israel) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 3098–3114 AM | 827/6–811 BCE | [Jehoash (Joash) son of Jehoahaz](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jehoash_of_Israel) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 3100–3129 AM | 825–796 BCE | [Amaziah son of Joash](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amaziah_of_Judah) reigned as king of Judah |  |
| 3103–3154 AM | 822–771/70 BCE | [Jeroboam II son of Jehoash](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeroboam_II) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 3117–3168 AM | 808–757/6 BCE | [Uzziah (Azariah) son of Amaziah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uzziah_of_Judah) reigned as king of Judah |  |
| 3154–3155 AM | 771/70–770 BCE | [Zechariah son of Jeroboam II](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zechariah_of_Israel) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 3155–3155 AM | 770 BCE | [Shallum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shallum_of_Israel) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 3155–3166 AM | 770–759 BCE | [Menahem son of Gadi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Menahem) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 3166–3168 AM | 759–757 BCE | [Pekahiah son of Menahem](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pekahiah) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 3168–3184 | 757/6–741/40 BCE | [Jotham son of Uzziah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jotham_of_Judah) reigned as king of Judah |  |
| 3167–3188 AM | 758–737 BCE | [Pekah son of Remaliah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pekah) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 3184–3200 AM | 741/40–725 BCE | [Ahaz son of Jotham](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahaz) reigned as king of Judah |  |
| 3188–3206 AM | 737–719 BCE | [Hoshea son of Elah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoshea) reigned as king of Israel |  |
| 3200–3229 AM | 725–696 BCE | [Hezekiah son of Ahaz](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hezekiah) reigned as king of Judah |  |
| 3206 AM | 719 BCE | Northern kingdom of Israel fell to [Assyria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assyria) |  |
| 3229–3284 AM | 696–641 BCE | [Manasseh son of Hezekiah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manasseh_of_Judah) reigned as king of Judah |  |
| 3284–3286 AM | 641–639 BCE | [Amon son of Manasseh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amon_of_Judah) reigned as king of Judah |  |
| 3286–3317 AM | 639–608 BCE | [Josiah son of Amon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josiah) reigned as king of Judah |  |
| 3317 AM | 608 BCE | [Jehoahaz son of Josiah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jehoahaz_of_Judah) reigned as king of Judah |  |
| 3317–3327 AM | 608–598 BCE | [Jehoiakim son of Josiah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jehoiakim) reigned as king of Judah |  |
| 3327 AM | 598–597 BCE | [Jehoiachin (Jeconiah, Coniah) son of Jehoiakim](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeconiah) reigned as king of Judah |  |
| 3327–3338 AM | 597–587 BCE | [Zedekiah (Mattaniah) son of Josiah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zedekiah) reigned as king of Judah |  |
| 3338 AM | 587 BCE | Kingdom of Judah fell to [Babylon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babylon) |  |

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Chronology_of_the_Bible&action=edit&section=6)**] Jewish computation**





The Jewish calendar's reference point is traditionally held to be about one year *before* the [creation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genesis_creation_narrative) of the world.

The current [Hebrew calendar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hebrew_calendar) year numbering system, which counts years from the [creation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dating_creation), has been in use for over 1000 years.[[9]](file:///F%3A%5CChronology_of_the_Bible.html#cite_note-8) The year numbering system was adopted sometime before 3925 [AM](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anno_Mundi#Jewish_computation) (165 CE), and based on the calculation of Rabbi [Yose ben Halafta](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yose_ben_Halafta) in about 160 CE in the [Seder Olam Rabbah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seder_Olam_Rabbah).[[10]](file:///F%3A%5CChronology_of_the_Bible.html#cite_note-9)

The year numbers are based on the computations of dates and periods found in the [Hebrew Bible](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hebrew_Bible). In Jewish tradition, "Year 1" is considered to have begun on the 25 of [Elul](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elul), 6 days before the beginning of "Year 2" on the first of [Tishrei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tishrei), when [Adam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_and_Eve) was created. The new moon of its first month (Tishrei) is called *molad tohu* (the mean new moon of chaos or nothing). By Halafta's calculation [Adam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_%28Bible%29) was created in the year [3761 BCE](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3761_BCE).[[11]](file:///F%3A%5CChronology_of_the_Bible.html#cite_note-10) However, Seder Olam Rabbah treats the creation of Adam as the beginning of "Year Zero". This results in a two year discrepancy between the years given in Seder Olam Rabbah and the Jewish year used today. For example, Seder Olam Rabbah gives the year of [the Exodus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Exodus) from Egypt as 2448 AM; but, according to the current system, the year would be 2450 AM.

Despite the computations by Yose ben Halafta, confusion persisted for a long time as to how the calculations should be applied.[[12]](file:///F%3A%5CChronology_of_the_Bible.html#cite_note-11) In 1000, for example, the Muslim chronologist [al-Biruni](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Biruni) noted that three different epochs were used by various Jewish communities being one, two, or three years later than the modern epoch.[[13]](file:///F%3A%5CChronology_of_the_Bible.html#cite_note-12) The epoch seems to have been settled by 1178, when [Maimonides](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maimonides), in his work [*Mishneh Torah*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mishneh_Torah), described all of the modern rules of the Hebrew calendar, including the modern epochal year. His work has been accepted by Jews as definitive, though it does not correspond to the scientific calculations. For example, the Jewish year for the destruction of the [First Temple](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solomon%27s_Temple) has traditionally been given as 3338 AM or 421 BCE. This differs from the modern scientific year, which is usually expressed using the Gregorian calendar as 587 BCE. The scientific date takes into account evidence from the ancient Babylonian calendar and its astronomical observations. In this and related cases, a difference between the traditional Jewish year and a scientific date in a Gregorian year results from a disagreement about when the event happened — and not simply a difference between the Jewish and Gregorian calendars. (See [the "Missing Years" in the Jewish Calendar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missing_Years_%28Hebrew_calendar%29).)

In Jewish thought the counting is usually considered to be to the creation of the world, as has been emphasized in many ancient texts dealing with creation chronology that the six days of creation till man are literal days — including the days before the creation of the sun and earth.[[14]](file:///F%3A%5CChronology_of_the_Bible.html#cite_note-13)[[15]](file:///F%3A%5CChronology_of_the_Bible.html#cite_note-14) However, some understand these days metaphorically.[[16]](file:///F%3A%5CChronology_of_the_Bible.html#cite_note-15)

The modern epoch year is set at 3761 BCE, taking into account that there is no year zero in the Julian year count.