

## **OUTLINE OF JEWISH HISTORY ©**

*This is a work in progress and will be supplemented on a regular basis.*

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### **Preamble**

Both Jews and gentiles share forbears, who led mankind for 2083 years (3977-1894 BC), from Adam's birth to the death of Terah of Ur-of-the-Chaldees. These forbears are known as the nineteen ancient patriarchs of the Bible -see my *Biblical Patriarchs*.

In 1894, after his father Terah died in Haran, Abram assumed leadership of the his family and its retinue, who would be known as the Hebrews, the Jews, or Israel and be led by (a) Jewish patriarchs (Abraham to Joseph) (1870-1608 BC), (b) unknown persons (1608-1579 BC), (c) Egyptian overseers (1569-1464 BC), (d) a Jewish prophet (Moses) (1464-1424 BC), (e) a Jewish general (Joshua) (1424-1399 BC), (f) Jewish Elders (1399-1390 BC), and (g) Jewish judges (Othniel to Samuel) (1390-1030 BC). They led Israel for 864 years (1894-1030 BC), from Terah's death to Samuel's death.

In 1030 BC, when Samuel died, Saul, whom Samuel had anointed king roughly 25 years earlier, became king in fact, after which Jewish kings ruled Israel for 475 years (1030-555 BC), from the beginning of Saul's reign without Samuel until the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar and the start of the *Exile* or *Babylonian Captivity*.

In 555 BC, the Jewish people fell under the hegemony of gentiles for the next 2502 years (555 BC -1948 AD), from the beginning of the Exile to the establishment of the State of Israel.

Since 1948 AD, the State of Israel has been governed by democratically elected Jewish politicians (Ben Gurion to Netanyahu).

In 1967 AD, the Israelis recaptured Jerusalem, thereby ending 2521 years<sup>1</sup> (555BC-1967 AD) of its being 'trodden down' by the gentiles.

## **Section 1 – The Pre-Hebraic Period (3977-1894 BC)**

--- ERA 0 - CREATION WEEK (3977 BC) ---

### **Subsection 1A – Eden (3977 BC)**

--- ERA 1 - THE EDENIC WORLD (3977 BC) ---

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<sup>1</sup> If not for a possible 1 year mistake on my part, the number could be 2520, about more of which later.

The Edenic Era began with Creation in 3977 BC, lasted a brief period of time in Creation's first year (3977-3977 BC) – probably only days or weeks, possibly more, but less than a year – and ended with the Expulsion in 3977 BC.

### *The Terrestrial Environment*

During the Edenic Era, the earth's surface consisted of a single land mass surrounded by water and the earth's climate was tropical.<sup>2</sup>

### *Mankind*

In 3977 BC, **Adam (gen 1, AP<sup>3</sup>-01)** was created. He lived 930 years (3977-3047 BC). He was known in Babylon as Alorus.

God immediately assigned Adam a task, the naming of the animals and birds. It was undoubtedly a taxonomic project to acquaint Adam with (a) the variety of creatures on Earth and (b) what their design could teach Adam about the way in which things worked, and (c) his own need for a mate.

Then God created Eve to be Adam's mate and helpmate.

### *Life in the Garden*

Initially Adam and Eve lived an idyllic life in the Garden of Eden, where God actually fellowshiped with them as they walked in the cool of the evening. They enjoyed almost complete freedom; it was limited solely by God's proscription that they not eat the fruit of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil.

### *The Seduction of Eve*

The Seduction of Eve is described in Genesis 3:1-6a, which reads as follows:

*Now the serpent was more subtil than any beast of the field which the LORD God had made. And he said unto the woman, Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden? And the woman said unto the serpent, We may eat of the fruit of the trees of the garden: But of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden, God hath said, Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die. And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die: For God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil. And when the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make one wise, she took of the fruit thereof, and did eat,*

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<sup>2</sup> Adam and Eve were comfortable roaming about naked.

<sup>3</sup> Ancient Patriarch (AP).

Adam and Eve were living in the garden in harmony with God when the Serpent set out to foster rebellion against God. His target, of course, was Adam, the first man and the head of the family.<sup>4</sup> Because the Serpent is very subtle and clever, however, he approached Eve.

Eve engaged in a conversation with the Serpent – probably without Adam being present (as we shall see in the next section, his presence or absence is not clear from the text). In doing so, she rejected both his authority and his protection. In her pride, she believed that she did not need her husband's covering and mediation, that she could handle the Serpent on her own. That was the first step in mankind's rebellion against God.

Now, rebellion *always* involves tinkering with the Word of God.

- First, the Serpent questioned what God had said: “Yea, hath God said...?” Indeed, God had said in this case.
- Second, the Serpent changed what God had said: The Serpent stated, “...God said, ‘Ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden?’” That is not what God said! He said that Adam could eat of every tree in the Garden but one.
- Third, Eve changed what God had said. She responded to the Serpent by saying: “We may eat of the fruit of the trees of the garden: But of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden, God hath said Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die.” That is not what God said! She *subtracted* the words "freely" and "every." She *did not differentiate* between the Tree of Life and the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil. In fact, she even confused them. Lastly she *added* to the Word of God by saying "neither shall ye touch it."
- Finally the Serpent contradicted the Word of God. He said, "Ye shall not surely die," and then uttered the Great Lie, "Ye shall be as gods."

Thus tempted, Eve looked at the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil and saw that it was "good for food,...pleasant to the eyes, and...to be desired to make one wise" - the three attributes of this world of which John wrote:

*Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world is the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world.*<sup>5</sup>

Eve then ate of the forbidden fruit.

It is important to note here that Eve's eating of the forbidden fruit did not constitute the Fall.

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<sup>4</sup> 1 Corinthians 11: 3-7, Ephesians 5: 23.

<sup>5</sup> I John 2: 15-16.

- First, God had uttered the permission, the prohibition, and the sanction regarding eating of the fruit of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil to Adam before he created Eve. Adam, the man, was responsible for observing and enforcing God's prohibition.
- Second, Adam was required to protect Eve from anything or anyone threatening her – that is, to provide a covering for Eve – and Eve was required to honor Adam's authority over her. In this situation, she should have allowed Adam to respond to the serpent and speak for the family, but she did not do so. Either Adam was elsewhere or he was present, but in either case he failed in his duty to intervene.
- Third, when Adam became aware of what Eve had done, he had not yet sinned. He now had the opportunity to repudiate what Eve had done. Indeed, it was his duty to do so as Eve's husband and covering.

I imagine that all the angels in heaven stood still and watched to see what would happen next.

### *The Fall of Adam*

The Fall of Adam is described in Genesis 3:6b-7, which reads as follows:

*3:6b ...and [Eve] gave [the fruit] also unto her husband with her; and he did eat. 7 And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig leaves together, and made themselves aprons.*

Eve handed the forbidden fruit to her husband, who was now with her, and “....he did eat!”

Now, it is a biblical principle that one person represents the group of people over whom he exercises leadership or authority. The husband represents the family, the priest represents the congregation, and the king represents the nation. In each case the representative's righteousness or unrighteousness affects the group. The representative's faithfulness or unfaithfulness, obedience or disobedience, determines the blessings or the curses which God will visit upon the group - sometimes "unto the third and fourth generation," sometimes “to a thousand generations.”

Adam was not just the head of a family. He was the first man and thus he was the progenitor of all men, women, and children to follow – with the exception of our Lord. Thus he was the representative of all mankind. By eating the fruit of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil, Adam brought ruin, not just on himself and his family, but on all mankind. Paul made this clear when he wrote:

*...death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over them that had not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression, who is the figure of him that was to come....For as by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one shall many be made righteous.<sup>6</sup>*

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<sup>6</sup> Romans 5: 14, 19.

Adam's behavior here is a good example of uxoriousness – that is, a husband's indulgence of his wife by allowing her to say or do what she wants, even if what she wants is wrong in God's sight. The motivation behind uxoriousness is easy to understand. The husband wants to please his wife and to avoid conflict in the house. Unfortunately, uxoriousness is all too common in husbands. Pleasing one's wife rather than pleasing God can become a habit.

Immediately after Adam ate the forbidden fruit, both Adam and Eve felt naked, and they tried to cloth themselves with aprons of fig-leaves and hide from God. Of course Adam and Eve felt the shame of physical nakedness, but this shame was only a part of their sense of nakedness. Moreover, they had succeeded in clothing themselves in aprons, and thus their physical nakedness was not the real issue. The real issue is revealed in the next section.

### *The Interrogation of Adam and Eve*

The Interrogation of Adam and Eve is described in Genesis 3:8-13, which reads as follows:

*And they heard the voice of the LORD God walking in the garden in the cool of the day: and Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the LORD God amongst the trees of the garden. And the LORD God called unto Adam, and said unto him, Where art thou? And he said, I heard thy voice in the garden, and I was afraid, because I was naked; and I hid myself. And he said, Who told thee that thou wast naked? Hast thou eaten of the tree, whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldest not eat? And the man said, The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat. And the LORD God said unto the woman, What is this that thou hast done? And the woman said, The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat.(KJV)*

The key to what transpired here is contained in Adam's explanation to God of why they hid: "I heard thy voice in the garden, and I was afraid."

Previously, neither Adam nor Eve had any reason to fear God. In fact they had enjoyed God's companionship. Now they knew that they were exposed to God's wrath. They were uncovered (the concept of the covering again), and their leafy aprons did not remedy this situation.

When God questioned Adam concerning whether or not they had eaten of the forbidden fruit, Adam responded with, "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat." Consider this response carefully. First Adam implied that God was to blame for giving him that disobedient woman. Second, he implied that Eve was to blame for giving him the fruit, even though he could have chosen not to eat it. Only lastly did he admit his transgression.

Eve then blamed the Serpent: "The Serpent beguiled me, and I did eat."

All of this finger-pointing is typical of fallen humanity. I do it. You do it. We all do it. How many times have we said: It wasn't me, it was him – or her – or them?

***The Judgment of the Serpent, Eve, and Adam***  
(including the Adamic Covenant)

The Judgment of the Serpent, Eve, and Adam is described in Genesis 3:14-24, which reads as follows:

*And the LORD God said unto the serpent, Because thou hast done this, thou art cursed above all cattle, and above every beast of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life: And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel. Unto the woman he said, I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children; and thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee. And unto Adam he said, Because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree, of which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it: cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life; Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field; In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return. And Adam called his wife's name Eve; because she was the mother of all living. Unto Adam also and to his wife did the LORD God make coats of skins, and clothed them. And the LORD God said, Behold, the man is become as one of us, to know good and evil: and now, lest he put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live for ever: Therefore the LORD God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from whence he was taken. So he drove out the man; and he placed at the east of the garden of Eden Cherubims, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life. (KJV)*

**Verses 3:14-19** indicate that God passed judgment on all concerned.

- **Verses 3:14-15** - Because the serpent instigated man's rebellion, God condemned him to crawl upon his belly in the dust forever and to be bruised in the head by the Seed of the Woman (the Lord Jesus Christ).
- **Verses 3:16** - Because Eve rejected her husband's covering and persuaded him to rebel, God condemned her - and all women after her - to bear children in pain and to desire and be ruled over by her husband.
- **Verse 3:17-19** - Because Adam ate of the forbidden fruit - for he was the one to whom God gave dominion over the Garden and thus he was the one whom God held ultimately responsible - God condemned Adam - and all men after him - to toil for food and to die physically - he had already died spiritually. In order to force Adam to toil, God cursed the earth: henceforth it would bring forth thorns and thistles and resist Adam's efforts to cultivate it. This curse affected not just the soil in which men would toil, but Universe in its entirety. It altered the fabric of the cosmos, introducing decay and disorder into the inanimate world and disease and death into the animate world.

**Verse 3:20** indicates again that Adam named his wife Eve “because she was the mother of all living” – that is, the mother of all subsequent people. Lest that she would be the mother of all subsequent people seems obvious, remember that Adam was created by God out of the earth and Eve was formed by God out of bone and flesh that God had removed from Adam’s side. Neither Adam nor Eve was born of a woman. But each and every subsequent person would be born of a woman, who was a descendant of Eve.

**Verses 3:21-24** indicate that God made certain provisions for Adam and Eve.

- **Verse 3:21** indicates that God immediately provided a covering for Adam and Eve. This verse is critically important. Above, I spent some time on the concept of the covering and showed how Eve forsook the covering of her husband, and how Adam failed to stop her from doing so and then failed to countermand what she had done. Now, because Adam failed to prevent or repudiate Eve’s disobedience and then disobeyed God himself, both Adam and Eve were exposed to the wrath of God. They needed a covering to protect them. As an expression of his mercy and loving kindness to those who have faith in him, God provided such a covering. He slew animals – probably sheep – and gave them to Adam and Eve to cover their nakedness. In doing so, he shed the blood of innocent creatures. From this, Adam and Eve should have learned that atonement for sin can only be provided by God himself through the shedding of innocent blood.
- **Verse 3:22** indicates that God expelled Adam and Eve from the Garden as a preventative measure. Adam and Eve were no longer innocent. They now knew the difference between good and evil, but they knew it imperfectly, and they had demonstrated a willingness to act on their own judgment. If they and their descendants ate of the Tree of Life, they would live forever and fill the earth with rebellious people. Thus he expelled them as a preventative measure.
- **Verse 3:23** indicates that God also expelled Adam and Eve from the Garden as a pedagogical lesson. They and their descendants had to learn the seriousness of what they had done, which only living with the consequences of their sin could teach them. Adam had to struggle with the earth to produce food, and Eve had to bear children in pain, as God had sentenced them to do. Then both had to die physically. Not surprisingly, there is a lesson here for all of us. Despite the fact that we may repent of our sins, God will usually require that we suffer their consequences.
- **Verse 3:24** indicates that God provided Adam and Eve with a place to meet with God in the future. God placed the Cherubim at the gates of Eden to guard them - “to keep the way of the Tree of Life.” Some commentators see the Cherubim solely as preventing Adam and Eve from returning to Eden. I see them as also keeping open the way back to Eden and the Tree of Life. I believe that these are the Cherubim to which Exodus 25:10-22 refers. God instructed the Israelites (a) to build an ark in which to store the two tablets on which God had written the ten commandments, (b) to build a golden Mercy Seat on top of the ark, and (c) to place a golden Cherub on each end of the Mercy Seat, facing inward so that their wings would meet in a protective embrace, both in front of and



behind the Mercy Seat. God then promised Moses, "...there I will meet with thee, and I will commune with thee from above the mercy seat, from between the two Cherubims which are upon the ark of the testimony,..."<sup>7</sup>. The LORD Himself would be "the way" which individuals must take to return to Eden and to a continuous fellowship with God. During the time between the construction of the Tabernacle circa 1464 BC and the destruction of the Herodian Temple in 70 AD, once a year on the Day of Atonement the High Priest entered the inner-sanctum of the Tabernacle or Temple, which was called the Holy of Holies, and sprinkled the blood of innocent lambs on the Mercy Seat as atonement for the sins of the nation – this blood was a prefigurement of the blood that Jesus would spill on Calvary..

### ***God's Curse on Universe and the Expulsion***

In addition to his judgments on Satan, Eve, and Adam, God imposed a curse on Universe as a whole, which resulted in what I call "the Adam Disturbance."

Probably in 3977 BC, the ***Adam Disturbance*** consisted of a change in the fabric of Universe. After it, all physical systems tended toward disorder and decay and all living organism became subject to disease and death. Thus I surmise that a universal cataclysm occurred, which rendered Universe subject to the processes described by the Law of Entropy (or the Second Law of Thermodynamics). The exact nature of the cataclysm is not unknown. Moreover, its other effects are not known. For instance, it may have altered the earth's topography, because the biblical description of Eden cannot be matched to an existing area of land. This cataclysmic event, however, was followed by so many other cataclysmic events that discerning all of its effects is probably impossible. This event probably coincided with the laying down of the NEOPROTEROZOIC STRATA in the orthodox geologic column.<sup>8</sup>

Probably coincident with or immediately following the Adam Disturbance, God expelled mankind from Eden (hereafter, this event is referred to as "The Expulsion").

Neither the Adam Disturbance nor the Expulsion is dated.

### ***Subsection 1B – Antediluvian Patriarchs (3977-2321 BC)***

#### ***--- ERA 2 – THE ANTEDILUVIAN WORLD (3977-2321 BC) ---***

Although we don't much about the Antediluvian World, because it was utterly destroyed by the Flood in 2321 BC, we do know some things about it, mostly from the ancient Hebrew Scriptures, but also from the early Babylonian records. The list of the first ten patriarchs in the Bible, which I call Ancient Patriarchs (AP) and the list of the ten Babylonian Demigods are remarkably similar and, I believe, refer to the same ten people.

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<sup>7</sup> Exodus 25:22.

<sup>8</sup> The third and final phase of the Proterozoic Eon in the orthodox geologic column.

- **Adam (gen 1, AP<sup>9</sup>-1) (3977-3047 BC)** – His headship began with his creation, lasted 930 years, and ended with his death.

In 3977 BC, the *Adam Disturbance* occurred,

Cain (gen 2), the oldest son of Adam, was born. He became the first farmer.

Abel (gen 2), another son of Adam, was born. He became the first rancher.

Cain committed the first murder; he killed his brother Abel.

Cain built the first city.

In 3847 BC, **Seth (gen 2, AP-2)**, a son of Adam, was born when his father was 130 years old. He lived 912 years (3847-2935 BC). He was known in Babylon as Alasparus.

In 3742 BC, **Enos (gen 3, AP-3)**, a son of Seth, was born when his father was 105 years old. He lived 905 years (3742-2837 BC). He was known in Babylon as Amelon. He was probably the first person among many to call on the name of the LORD.<sup>10</sup>

In 3652 BC, **Cainan (gen 4, AP-4)**, a son of Enos, was born when his father was 90 years old. He lived 910 years (3652-2742 BC). He was known in Babylon as Amenon.

In 3582 BC, **Mahalaleel (gen 5, AP-5)**, a son of Cainan, was born when his father was 70 years old. He lived 895 years (3582-2687 BC). He was known in Babylon as Metalarus,

In 3517 BC, **Jared (gen 6, AP-6)**, a son of Mahalaleel, was born when his father was 65 years old. He lived 962 years (3517-2555 BC). He was known in Babylon as Daorus.

In 3355 BC, **Enoch (gen 7, AP-7)**, a son of Jared, was born when his father was 162 years old. He lived 365 years (3355-2990 BC). He was known in Babylon as Aedorachus. Because he walked with God he did not die, but rather was taken or “translated” by God.

Lamech (gen 7) a great-great-grandson of Cain, was a contemporary of Enoch.

In 3290 BC, **Methuselah (gen 8, AP-8)**, a son of Enoch, was born when his father was 65 years old. He lived 969 years (3290-2321 BC). He was known in Babylon as Amphis.

Jabal, Jubal, and Tubal-Cain (gen 8), sons of Lamech and great-great-great-grandsons of Cain, were contemporaries of Methuselah. Jabal was “the father of such as dwell in tents” (Genesis 4:20). Jubal was “the father of all such as handle the harp and organ” (Genesis 4:21). Tubal-Cain was “an instructor in every artificer in brass and iron” (Genesis 4:22).

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<sup>9</sup> AP = The Ancient Patriarch.

<sup>10</sup> That men “called on the name of the LORD” indicated that they perceived that the LORD (God-the-Son) was the mediator between God and men.

A common interpretation of the foregoing is that Jabal was the first nomad, Jubal was the first musician, and Tubal-Cain was the first metallurgist. I doubt that. By 3277 BC, mankind had existed for 500 years – plenty of time to develop the scientific and technological innovations on which a sophisticated – albeit wicked – civilization would be based.

In 3103 BC, **Lamech (gen 9, AP-9)**, a son of Methuselah, was born when his father was 187 years old. He lived 777 years (3103-2326 BC). He was known in Babylon as Oliartes.

In 3047 BC, Adam (gen 1, AP-1) died after living 930 years (3977-3047 BC).

- **Seth (gen 2, AP-2) (3047-2935 BC)** – His headship began with the death of Adam, lasted 112 years, and ended with his own death. During these years occurred the following:

In 2935 BC, Seth (gen 2, AP-2) died after living 912 years (3847-2935 BC).

- **Enos (gen 3, AP-3) (2935-2837 BC)** – His headship began with the death of Seth, lasted 98 years, and ended with his own death. During these years occurred the following:

In 2990 BC, Enoch (gen 7, AP-7) was translated by God after living 365 years (3355-2990 BC).

In 2921 BC, **Noah (gen 10, AP-10)** was born. when his father Lamech was 182 years old. He lived 950 years (2921-1971 BC). He was known in Babylon as Xisuthrus and in China as Nuwa and Fohi. With the help of his three sons,<sup>11</sup> he built the ark to survive the global flood, which began when he was 600 years old in 2321 BC.

In 2837 BC, Enos (gen 3, AP-3) died after living 905 years (3742-2837 BC).

- **Cainan (gen 4, AP-4) (2837-2742 BC)** – His headship began with the death of Enos, lasted 95 years, ended with his own death. During these years occurred the following:

In 2742 BC, Cainan (gen 4, AP-4) died after living 910 years (3652-2742).

- **Mahalaleel (gen 5, AP-5) (2742-2687 BC)** – His headship began with the death of Cainan, lasted 55 years, and ended with his own death. During these years occurred the following:

In 2687 BC, Mahalaleel (gen 5, AP-5) died after living 895 years (3582-2687 BC).

- **Jared (gen 6, AP-6) (2687-2555 BC)** – His headship began with the death of Mahalaleel, lasted 132 years, and ended with his own death. During these years occurred the following:

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<sup>11</sup> They were Japheth (b.2421 BC), Shem (b.2419 BC), and Ham (b. unknown).

In 2555 BC, Jared (AP-6) died after living 962 years (3517-2555 BC).

- **Methuselah (AP-8) (2555-2321 BC)** – His headship began with the death of Jared, lasted 234 years, and ended with his own death. During these years occurred the following:

Circa 2421 BC, Japheth (gen 11), the oldest son of Noah, was born.

In 2419 BC, **Shem (gen 11, AP-11)**, the middle son of Noah, was born when his father was 502 years old. He lived for 600 years (2419-1819 BC). He was the last of the Antediluvian patriarchs.

In 2417 BC, Ham (gen 11), the youngest son of Noah, was born.

God spoke to Noah. He informed Noah that the earth was full of vice and violence and he intended to destroy mankind and the entire earth. He instructed Noah to build an ark with a length of 300 cubits (stem to stern), a breadth (beam) of 50 cubits, and a depth of 30 cubits (deck to keel timber), which would carry Noah, Noah's wife, Noah's three sons and daughters-in-law, and a pair (male and female) of every species of animals and birds.

Circa 2397 BC, Noah and his sons began building the Ark, probably when his sons were in their early twenties.

In 2326 BC, Lamech (gen 9, AP-9), the son of Methuselah, died after living 777 years (3103-2326 BC).

In 2321 BC Methuselah (gen 8, AP-8) died after living 969 years (3290-2321 BC). He lived longer than any other person in history.

In 2321 BC, the construction of the Ark was completed, its passengers boarded it, the LORD shut them in, and the flood waters commenced drowning the world that was (Genesis 7:7-16).

In 2321 BC, the *Noah Disturbance* occurred. It was possibly caused by an encounter between the earth and a heavenly body consisting primarily of ice. The forces of gravity broke up the ice into small particles that, upon entering the vapor canopy surrounding the earth, converted the vapor to water, thereby producing torrential downpours from the sky. The forces of gravity also caused tectonic upheavals that produced profuse up-gushing of water from subterranean reservoirs deep in the earth. The resulting flood covered the land with water and drowned all men, animals, and birds with the exception of the passengers on the Ark – an event which is commonly called “Noah's Flood.”

### **Subsection 1C – Postdiluvian Patriarchs (2321-1894 BC)**

--- ERA 3 – THE POSTDILUVIAN WORLD (2321-1464 BC) ---

--- Phase 3A – The Early Postdiluvian World ---

*--- Period 3A-1 – Initial Settlement & Migrations (2321-2221 BC) ---*

- **Noah (AP-10, gen 10) (2321-1971 BC)** – His headship began with Methuselah's death, lasted 350 years, and ended with his own death. Although he was mankind's titular leader until 1971 BC and undoubtedly led all mankind during the establishment of the initial settlement in the vicinity of the Ark's landfall, as migrations occurred, leadership of the departing groups passed to the senior person in each group, who would have been a son, grandson, or perhaps even great-grandson of Noah. As time passed, Noah and his sons undoubtedly took on the aura of legend. During the years of Noah's leadership occurred the following:

In 2319 BC **Arphaxad (gen 12, AP-12)**, a son of Shem, was born when his father was 100 years old. He lived for 438 years (2319-1881 BC). He is the first of the Postdiluvian patriarchs.

Circa 2319 BC **Cush (gen 12)**, the first son of Ham and a first cousin of Arphaxad, was born. He was also known as Ishvaku, Puru II, and Ukusi in Mesopotamia.

**Mizraim (gen 12)**, the second son of Ham, was born shortly after Cush. He may have been one of the early settlers in Egypt.

Circa 2299 BC, **Nimrod (gen 13)**, a son of Cush, was born shortly before his second cousin **Selah**, say. He was also known as Azag in Babylon.

In 2284 BC, **Selah (gen 13, AP-13)**, a son of Arphaxad. was born when his father was 35 years old. He lived 433 years (2284-1851 BC).

In 2254 BC, **Eber (gen 14, AP-14)**, a son of **Selah**, was born when his father was 30 years old. He lived 464 years (2254-1790 BC)..

In 2221 BC, the **Peleg Disturbance** occurred, possibly when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus nearly intersected. Probably a tectonic upheaval broke up the earth's single land mass (Pangea) into the continents and major islands that exist today – an event which the Hebrews called “the Division of the Land.”

*--- Period 3A-2 – The Rise of Babylon (2221-2070 BC) ---*

In 2220 BC, **Peleg (gen 15, AP-15)**, a son of Eber, was born when his father was 34 years old. He lived 239 years (2220-1981 BC). The land was divided in his time.

In 2190 BC, **Reu (gen 16, AP-16)**, a son of Peleg, was born when his father was 30 years old.

In 2158 BC, **Serug (gen 17, AP-17)**, a son of Reu, was born when his father was 32 years old.

In 2128 BC, **Nahor (gen 18, AP-18)**, a son of Serug, was born when his father was 30 years old..

In 2099 BC, **Terah (gen 19, AP-19)**, a son of Nahor, was born when his father was 29 years old.

In 2070 BC, the **Terah Disturbance** occurred, possibly when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus nearly intersected. Probably a titanic electric discharge between the two bodies confounded the Babylonians – or possibly all of mankind's - ability to communicate in a single language, destroyed the Tower of Babel, and devastated much of the surrounding region.

*--- Period 3A-3 - Rise of Civilizations (2070-1870 BC) ---*

In 2029 BC, Haran (gen 20), the oldest son of Terah, was born when Terah was 70 years old - in Ur-of-the-Chaldees.

In 2000 BC, Nahor (gen 18, AP-18) died after living 148 years (2128-2000 BC).

In 2020 BC, the **1<sup>st</sup> Terah Threat** may have occurred, possibly when the orbits of the comet Venus and the earth nearly intersected.

- In 1981 BC, Peleg (gen 15, AP-15) died after living 239 years (2220-1981 BC).

In 1971 BC, Noah (gen 10, AP-10) died after living 950 years (2921-1971 BC).

- **Terah (gen 19, AP-19) (1971-1894 BC)** – After Noah died, Terah led mankind for 77 years, after which he died. During these years occurred the following:

In 1970 BC, the **2<sup>nd</sup> Terah Threat** may have occurred, possibly when the orbits of the comet Venus and the earth nearly intersected.

In 1969 BC, **Abram (gen 20, HP-1)**, a son of Terah, was born when his father was 130 years old - probably in Ur-of-the-Chaldees.

In 1960 BC, Sarai, a daughter of Abram's mother and thus a half-sister of Abram, was born, probably in Ur-of-the-Chaldees.

In 1951 BC, Reu (gen 16, AP-16) died after living 239 years (2190-1951 BC).

Probably between 1945-1935 BC, Abram and Sarai were married - probably in Ur-of-the-Chaldees.

In 1928 BC, Serug (gen 17, AP-17) died after living 230 years (2158-1928 BC).

Haran died in Ur-of-the-Chaldees.

In 1920 BC, the **3rd Terah Threat** may have occurred, possibly when the orbits of the comet Venus and the earth nearly intersected.

In 1894 BC, God spoke to Abram. First, God issued a **Command** to Abram that he leave Ur-of-the-Chaldees and travel to a land that God would show him. Second, God made a **Promise** to - or **Covenant** with - Abram that he would sire a great nation. After hearing about the **Command** and **Promise**, Terah led his family or tribe out of Ur-of-the-Chaldees to Haran, where he died.

## **Section 2 – The Tribe (1894-1030 BC)**

### **Subsection 2A – Hebrew Patriarchs (1894-1608 BC)**

- **Abraham (gen 20, HP<sup>12</sup>-1) (1894-1794 BC)** – His headship began with the death of Terah, lasted 100 years, and ended with his own death. During these years occurred the following:

In 1894 BC, upon entering Canaan, Abram traveled through Sichem to the Plain of Moreh, where he camped for an unspecified time. There God visited Abram and issued his first promise of the land of Canaan to Abram and his descendants. Abram built an altar on the Plain of Moreh to commemorate God's visit. Abram then traveled to a mountain between Hai on the east and Bethel on the west, where he camped and built another altar.

Circa 1893 BC, Abram led his family out of Canaan, where they were suffering a famine, and south into Egypt.<sup>13</sup> The pharaoh of Egypt at the time was Osirophus, who was also known as Cheops. When Osirophus saw Sarah, he desired her and asked Abraham to relinquish her, which Abraham did. After taking Sarah into his harem, Osirophus treated Abraham well, giving him servants, cattle, and probably other gifts. Thereafter Abraham and Osirophus undoubtedly spent much time together talking, and Osirophus undoubtedly showed Abraham the pyramid that he was building.<sup>14</sup> Because Osirophus had taken Sarah into his harem, the Lord visited great plagues upon pharaoh and his house, which caused Osirophus to return Sarai to Abram and then to expel them from Egypt.

Abram and his nephew Lot traveled north into Canaan to a place between Bethel and Hai, where Abraham had previously built an altar. There Abram "called on the name of the

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<sup>12</sup> Hebrew Patriarch (HP).

<sup>13</sup> Genesis 12:10.

<sup>14</sup> Genesis 12:14-16.



LORD.”<sup>15</sup> The significance of Abraham’s using the name LORD is that LORD is the name which God-the-Father gave to God-the-Son.

Because the extent of their herds and flocks was greater than the land could sustain, Abraham and his nephew Lot parted company, with Abraham staying in Canaan and Lot moving east into the Plain of Jordan, through which ran the Jordan River.<sup>16</sup> He crossed the Jordan and camped near Sodom.

An alliance of Mesopotamian kings led by Chedorlaomer, king of Elam (Persia), swept down into the area, defeated an alliance of the kings of Sodom, Gomorrah, Zeboim, Adnah, and Zoar, and then headed back to Mesopotamia with many captives and much booty, including Lot and all his people and possessions.

Upon hearing of Lot’s fate, Abram with a force of his own men and some Amorite friends pursued the Mesopotamians to Dan (Baalbek), where he attacked, routed, and slaughtered them.

Abram then traveled to the valley of Shevah, where he met the King of Sodom. There Melchizedek, King of Salem, “priest of the most high God,” brought forth bread and wine, blessed them, and then blessed “Abram of the most high God.”<sup>17</sup> Then Abram gave to Melchizedek, a tithe of all the goods that he had taken from Chedorlaomer, to his allies, their portion of the spoils of war, and to the king of Sodom, all the rest, because he did not want it said that the king of Sodom had made him rich.<sup>18</sup>

After the above events, God spoke to Abram in a vision, repeating all his previous promises and also warning him that his descendants would live and be afflicted in a strange land for 400 years.

In 1883 BC, Ishmael (gen 21), a son of Abram by Hagar, a maid of Sarai, was born.

God confirmed his previous Promise - or Covenant – with Abram in 1870 BC by instituting the *1<sup>st</sup> Abrahamic Covenant (of Election)*. At the same time he changed Abram’s name to Abraham and Sarai’s name to Sarah.

In 1870 BC, the *Abraham Disturbance* occurred 1870 BC, possibly when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus nearly intersected and a titanic electric discharge between the two bodies destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah and much of the surrounding region and

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<sup>15</sup> Genesis 13:3-4.

<sup>16</sup> Genesis 13:6-11.

<sup>17</sup> Just who was Melchizedek, King of Salem, “priest of the most high God?” The author of Hebrews identifies this person as “...the King of Righteousness, and after that also King of Salem, which is, King of Peace; without father, without mother, without descent, having neither beginning of days, nor end of life; but made like unto the Son of God” (Hebrews 2-3), with whom Jesus shares the same order of priesthood (Hebrews 6:20). The clear implication of these verses is that Melchizedek and Jesus are one and the same person.

<sup>18</sup> Genesis 14:16-23.



a titanic earthquake created the Great African Rift or its greater expansion, thereby eliminating the Vale of Siddim and creating the Dead Sea.

*--- Phase 3B – The Late Postdiluvian World (1870-1464 BC) ---  
--- Period 3B-1 - The Pre-Job Time (1870-1667 BC) ---*

In 1870 BC, **Isaac (gen 21, HP-2)**, a son of Abraham and Sarah, was born when his father was 99 years old..

In 1851 BC, Selah (gen 13, AP-13) died after living 433 years (2284-1851 BC).

In 1833 BC, Sarah died after living 127 years (1960-1833 BC).

In 1829 BC, Isaac and Rebecca were married.

In 1819 BC, Shem (gen 11, AP-11) died after living 600 years (2419-1819 BC).

In 1819 BC, the *1<sup>st</sup> Abraham Threat* may have occurred when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus nearly intersected.

In 1809 BC, Esau (gen 22) and **Jacob (gen 22, HP-2)**, twin sons of Isaac, were born when their father was 61 years old.

In 1794 BC, Abraham (gen 20, HP-1) died after living 175 years (1969-1794 BC)

- **Isaac (gen 21, HP-2) (1794-1689 BC)** – His headship began with Abraham's death, lasted 105 years, and ended with his own death.

In 1790 BC, Eber (gen 14, AP-14) died after living 464 years (2254-1790 BC).

In 1769 BC, the *1<sup>st</sup> Isaac Threat* may have occurred, possibly when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus nearly intersected.

In 1732 BC, Jacob and Leah were married when Jacob was 77 years old.

Jacob's 1<sup>st</sup> Service to Laban, Leah's father, lasted 7 years (1732-1725 BC).

In 1725 BC, Jacob and Rachel were married 84 years old.

2<sup>nd</sup> Service to Laban, Rachel's father, lasted 7 years (1725-1718 BC).

In 1718 BC, **Joseph (gen 23, HP-3)**, a son of Jacob by Rachel, was born when his father was 91 years old.

In 1718 BC, the *2<sup>nd</sup> Isaac Threat* may have occurred, possibly when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus nearly intersected.

Jacob's 3<sup>rd</sup> Service to Laban lasted 6 years (1718-1712 BC).

In 1701 BC, when Joseph was 17 years old, Isaac gave him a beautiful "coat of many colors" and God gave him dreams in which his father, mother, and eleven brothers would bow down to him. His brother were so jealous of Joseph's favored treatment by their father and the import of Joseph's dream that they seized him, stole his coat, and sold him as a slave to some Ishmaelites (or Midianites) who then traveled down to Egypt and sold him to Potiphar, the captain of Pharaoh's guard.

Joseph soon found favor with Potiphar, for the latter saw that the Lord was with Joseph and whatsoever Joseph put his hand to prospered. Potiphar eventually made Joseph overseer of his household.

In 1691 BC, while serving as overseer in Potiphar's household, Potiphar's wife attempted to seduce Joseph and then, when he fled from her, accused him of attempting to seduce her. Potiphar then had Joseph thrown into prison.

Circa 1690 BC, Pharaoh Sesostri I became displeased with his chief butler and chief baker and had them thrown into prison, where they met Joseph. Each of them had a dream, which Joseph interpreted correctly. In three days, the chief butler would be released from prison and restored to his position in the palace and the chief baker would be hanged on a tree. Things happened exactly as Joseph had predicted.

In 1689 BC, Isaac (gen 21, HP-2) died after living 180 years (1869-1689 BC).

- **Jacob (gen 22, HP-3) (1689-1662 BC)** – His headship began with the death of Isaac, lasted 27 years, and ended with his own death. During his leadership, the tribe was subdivided into the thirteen sub-tribes named for the children of Jacob and Joseph: Asher, Benjamin, Dan, Ephraim, Gad, Issachar, Judah, Levi, Manasseh, Naphtali, Reuben, Simeon, and Zebulun. Nonetheless it continued to be governed by a single leader.

In 1688 BC, two years following the release of the chief baker, Pharaoh Sesostri I had a dream which no one at the court was able to interpret. The chief baker remembered Joseph's accurate interpretation of his own dream and spoke to Pharaoh about Joseph. As a result, Pharaoh had Joseph brought before him and related his dream to Joseph. On the basis of the dream, Joseph predicted that Egypt would soon experience Seven Years of Plenty followed immediately by Seven Years of Famine. Joseph indicated that God had given Pharaoh this dream to permit him to prepare for the next fourteen years. He then suggested the manner in which Pharaoh should prepare, starting with the appointment of a "discreet and wise" man first to gather and store provisions during the Seven Years of Plenty and then to manage the distribution of the provisions during the Seven Years of Famine, so that the people do not starve. Pharaoh was so impressed by Joseph's close relationship with God and Joseph's wise counsel for himself that he appointed Joseph to be that "discreet and wise" man.

In 1688 BC, Joseph became Governor of Egypt at the age of 30 years old. His Egyptian name was Mentuhotep, to whom was given authority in Egypt second only to the pharaoh himself.

In 1688-1681 BC, the *Seven Years of Plenty* occurred. During these years, Joseph stored grain in the pharaoh's silos in sufficient amounts to feed the Egyptians for seven years.

In 1681-1674 BC, the *Seven Years of Famine* occurred. During these years, Joseph sold the pharaoh's grain to the Egyptians in exchange for their land and livestock, thereby concentrating all the wealth of Egypt in the hands of the Sesostris I.

In 1679, in response to the famine in Canaan, Jacob led the Hebrews down to Egypt (the *Descent into Egypt*). He and his family were welcomed by both Joseph and Sesostris I. Thus the *Hebrew's Sojourn in Egypt* began, which lasted 215 years (1679-1464 BC).

In 1667 BC, the *Job Disturbance* occurred, probably when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus nearly intersected. Raining fire, hurricane winds, and earthquakes killed Job's children.

--- *Period 3B-2 – The Post-Job Time (1667-1464 BC)* ---

In 1662 BC, Jacob (gen 22, HP-3) died after living 147 years (1809-1662 BC).

- **Joseph (gen 23, HP-4) (1662-1608 BC)** – His headship began with Jacob's death, lasted 54 years, and ended with his own death. During these years, the following occurred.

In 1616 BC, the *Joseph Threat* may have occurred in 1616 BC, possibly when the orbits of the comet Venus and the earth nearly intersected.

In 1608 BC, Joseph (gen 23, HP-4) died after living 110 years (1718-1608 BC). He was the last of the patriarchs.

**Subsection 2B – Hiatus in Leadership (1608-1464 BC)**

After Joseph died, a hiatus in leadership lasted 144 years (1608-1464 BC), which can be divided into two phases:

- **Hiatus in Leadership – Phase 1** lasted 29 years (1608-1579), during which the Hebrews were not oppressed by Egyptian overseers.
- **Hiatus in Leadership – Phase 2** lasted 115 years (1579-1464 BC), during which the Hebrews were oppressed by Egyptian overseers. During these years occurred the following:

In 1579 BC, 29 years after Joseph's death, Sesostris II died and Sesostris III acceded to the throne. He was not a member of the royal family, and he commenced building with

brick in the Nile delta. He is undoubtedly the pharaoh who “knew not Joseph” and commenced the oppression of the Hebrews, which lasted 115 years (1579-1464 BC).

In 1566 BC, the *1<sup>st</sup> Hiatus Threat* may have occurred, possibly when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus nearly intersected.

In 1547 BC, Aaron was born. He would live 123 years (1547-1424 BC), the first 83 years (1547-1464 BC) of which fell in this period.

In 1544 BC, **Moses** was born. He would live 120 years (1544-1424 BC), which can be divided into three equal segments: (1) he spent 40 years (1544-1504 BC) as a prince of Egypt in the royal House of Pharaoh; (2) he spent 40 years (1504-1464 BC) as a shepherd in Midian, and (3) he spent 40 years (1464-1424 BC) leading Israel in the wilderness of Midian. The first two of these segments fell in this period.

In 1544 BC, just after Moses' birth, his mother set him afloat in a small reed boat on the Nile. He was found by Sebeknefrure, who was also known as Ramesse-ubasse, the daughter of the pharaoh Amenemhet III, who ruled Egypt for 48 years (1556-1508 BC). She was undoubtedly Moses' foster mother and raised him as a prince of Egypt, whose Egyptian name was Amenemhet IV. He was undoubtedly educated and trained for both administrative and military leadership.

In 1515 BC, the *2<sup>nd</sup> Hiatus Threat* may have occurred, possibly when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus nearly intersected.

In 1509 BC, Joshua was born. He would live 110 years (1509-1399 BC), which can also be divided into three segments: (1) he spent 45 years (1509-1464 BC) building the cities of Pi-Ramses and Pi-Thom in the Nile Delta, (2) he spent 40 years (1464-1424 BC) serving as Moses' lieutenant in the Wilderness of Midian, and (3) he spent 25 years (1424-1399 BC) leading Israel in the conquest and settlement of Canaan.<sup>19</sup> The first segment fell in this period.

In 1508 BC, Moses (or Amenemhet IV) became co-regent with Queen Sebeknefrure for 4 years (1508-1504 BC), when he was 36-40 years old. He may have commanded the Egyptian army.

In 1504 BC, Moses killed an Egyptian and then fled to Midian, an area in southwest Saudi Arabia that borders the Gulf of Aqaba to the west and the Red Sea to the south.<sup>20</sup> There he met and married Zipporah, the daughter of Jethro, who was a priest of Midian, and tended his father-in-law's sheep for roughly 40 years (1504-1464 BC), when he was 40-80 years old.

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<sup>19</sup> Josephus, Josephus Complete Works, Kregel, 1963, p. 110 (*Antiquities of the Jews*, Book V, Chapter 1, Paragraph 29).

<sup>20</sup> Moses' flight from Egypt to Midian explains why Amenemhet IV disappeared from Egyptian records and why Amenemhet IV's tomb has never been found.

In 1503 BC, Caleb was born.

While tending Jethro's sheep, Moses could see Mount Sinai to the north. One day in 1464 BC, he decided to climb it. When he reached the summit, God appeared to him in a burning bush, which was not consumed by the fire, and identified himself as the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. He said that he had heard the cries of his people, who were living in sore bondage in Egypt, and he commanded Moses (a) to return to Egypt, (b) to assume leadership of his people,<sup>21</sup> and (c) to tell Pharaoh Concharis<sup>22</sup> to let his people go. Moses returned to Egypt at once.

### **Subsection 2C – The Moses Disturbance (1464 BC)**

The *Moses Disturbance* determines the boundary between the *Postdiluvian Era* (2321-1464 BC) and the *Turbulent Era* (1464-665 BC), but the boundary is not a sharp line. The disturbance lasted more than two months. It was caused by a comet that passed very close to Earth. The two bodies became entangled for over two months, which caused extensive destruction and death on Earth. For the next 710 years (1464-754 BC), it followed an orbit that took it near Earth every 50-52 years. The encounter in 754 BC proved to be the last; it was propelled it into an orbit around the sun and thereby became the planet Venus in 754 BC.

The disturbance in 1464 BC can be divided into two parts by the *Hebrews' Exodus from Egypt*, as follows.

#### **Part 1 – The Comet's Approach**

As the comet approached the earth, it was on its way from perihelion. Being repelled by the sun, its tail therefore preceded it. The earth's immersion in the tail produced the *Ten Plagues of Egypt*, which laid waste to the land and precipitated the *Exodus of the Hebrews*.

During this phase of the disturbance, there were ten confrontations between Moses and Concharis which consisted of the following: (a) Moses demanding that the pharaoh let the Hebrews go, (b) the pharaoh refusing to do so, and (c) God visiting a plague<sup>23</sup> on Egypt. Despite

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<sup>21</sup> Moses led the Hebrews for 40 years (1464-1414 BC), when he was 80-120 years old.

<sup>22</sup> The pharaoh at the time was Concharis of Egypt's 13<sup>th</sup> Dynasty.

<sup>23</sup> **The Ten Plagues:**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Plague - conversion of water to blood - "...all the waters that were in the river were turned to blood. And the fish that was in the river died; and the river stank, and the Egyptians could not drink of the water of the river; and there was blood throughout all the land of Egypt" (Exodus 7:20-21).
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Plague – infestation of frogs - "...the frogs came up, and covered the land of Egypt" (Exodus 8:6).
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Plague – infestation of lice - the dust of the earth "...became lice in man, and in beast; all the dust of the land became lice throughout all the land of Egypt" (Exodus 8:17).
- 4<sup>th</sup> Plague – infestation of flies - "...there came a grievous swarm of flies into the house of Pharaoh, and into his servants' houses, and into all the land of Egypt: the land was corrupted by reason of the swarm of flies" (Exodus 8:24).
- 5<sup>th</sup> Plague – murrain in Egyptian cattle - "...all the cattle of Egypt died: but of the cattle of the children of Israel died not one" (Exodus 9:6).
- 6<sup>th</sup> Plague – boils on man and beast - the ashes of the furnace which Moses and Aaron sprinkled into the air

the damage to Egypt, Concharis continued refusing to let the Hebrews go until the 10<sup>th</sup> plague, which killed the first-born of the Egyptian families, but not the first-born of the Hebrew families, who were protected by the blood of the innocent lambs that, in accordance with God's instructions, had been painted on the doorposts of their homes. Concharis relented and told the Hebrews that they could leave Egypt. Moses, with the help of Joshua, assembled his people into a great caravan and then led them across the top of the Red Sea, down the southwest coast of the Sinai Peninsula to Pi-Ha-Kiroth, the western landfall of the Strait of Tiran. During their journey, the comet arrived.

## Part 2 – The Comet's Arrival

The comet's arrival produced **intense** volcanism, hurricane winds, torrential rains, falling naphtha, electrical discharges, earthquakes, tectonic upheavals and subsidences, tsunamis, and darkness across the entire globe. All forms of terrestrial life were devastated.

### *The Exodus*

The comet arrived while the Hebrews were making their way down the southern shore of the Sinai Peninsulas. Meanwhile, amidst the destruction of his palace and land that was caused by the Ten Plagues, Pharaoh Concharis became enraged. He assembled his army, with which he pursued and caught up to the Hebrews at Pi-Ha-Kiroth, a promontory near the southern tip of the Sinai peninsula which constitutes the western landfall of the Strait of Tiran, where the Hebrews were hemmed in by natural barriers on three sides and pharaoh's army on the fourth. There God prevented pharaoh from attacking the Hebrews with a whirlwind that appeared as a Pillar of

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“...became a boil breaking forth with blains upon man and upon beast” (Exodus 9:10).

- 7<sup>th</sup> Plague - hail on Egyptian crops - “...the LORD sent thunder and hail, and the fire ran along upon the ground; and the LORD rained hail upon the land of Egypt. So there was hail, and fire mingled with the hail, very grievous, such as there was none like it in all the land of Egypt since it became a nation. And the hail smote throughout all the land of Egypt all that was in the field, both man and beast; and the hail smote every herb of the field, and brake every tree of the field. Only in the land of Goshen, where the children of Israel were, was there no hail” (Exodus 9:23-26).
- 8<sup>th</sup> Plague – infestation of locusts - “...the LORD brought an east wind upon the land all that day, and all that night; and when it was morning, the east wind brought the locusts. And the locusts went up over all the land of Egypt, and rested in all the coasts of Egypt: very grievous were they; before them there were no such locusts as they, neither after them shall be such. For they covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was darkened; and they did eat every herb of the land, and all the fruit of the trees which the hail had left: and there remained not any green thing in the trees, or in the herbs of the field, through all the land of Egypt” (Exodus 10:13-15).
- 9<sup>th</sup> Plague – darkness - “...there was a thick darkness in all the land of Egypt three days: They saw not one another, neither rose any from his place for three days: but all the children of Israel had light in their dwellings” (Exodus 10:22-23).
- 10<sup>th</sup> Plague – death of the Egyptian firstborn - “...it came to pass, that at midnight the LORD smote all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, from the firstborn of Pharaoh that sat on his throne unto the firstborn of the captive that was in the dungeon; and all the firstborn of cattle. And Pharaoh rose up in the night, he, and all his servants, and all the Egyptians; and there was a great cry in Egypt; for there was not a house where there was not one dead” (Exodus 12:29-30).

Clouds by day and a Pillar of Fire by night (probably using a tornado of combustible gases that served as a conduit for electrical discharges between the ground and the overhead clouds).

God then enabled the Hebrews to escape pharaoh's trap by parting the waters of the Strait (probably using a gale force wind that drove the waters of the Gulf of Aqaba southward into the Red Sea). Moses led the Hebrews across the land bridge which lies not far below the surface of the strait's water - thereby leaving Egypt and entering Midian. When Concharis tried to follow the Hebrews across the land bridge, God allowed the waters to return, and Concharis and his entire army were drowned.

--- **ERA 4 – THE TURBULENT WORLD (1464-665 BC)** ---  
--- **Phase 4A – The Reign of Venus (1464-1008 BC)** ---  
--- **Period 4A-1 - Ice Age 1 (1464-1413 BC)** ---

### **Subsection 2D – Moses (1464-1442 BC)**

Moses' headship of the Jewish people began with a command from God, lasted 40 years, and ended with his death. During these years occurred the following:

#### ***The Wandering in the Wilderness of Midian***

Once safely in Midian, Moses led the Hebrews east and then north through a gap in the mountains to Elim (an extensive oasis known for its sweet water) at which the Hebrews stopped.

From Elim, they continued north to Rephidim, just south of Mount Sinai (now Jabal-al-Lawz in western Saudi Arabia), where the Israelites encountered and did battle with the Hyksos/Amu/Amalekites as they flooded south out of Arabia.

After the battle, the two forces disengaged. The Hyksos/Amalekites continued south toward Egypt, which they would ultimately conquer and rule for over 400 years. The Hebrews continued north to the base of Mount Sinai, where Moses visited with God on the mountaintop and received the tablets on which God inscribed the Ten Commandments with his finger.

Moses then led the Hebrews during their 40 years (1464-1424 BC) of wandering in the Midian desert or wilderness.

In 1424 BC, Aaron died after living 123 years (1547-1424 BC).

Later in 1424 BC, Moses died after living 120 years (1544-1424 BC). He was succeeded by Joshua.

### **Subsection 2E – Joshua (1424-1399 BC)**

Joshua led the Hebrews for 25 years (1424-1399 BC),<sup>24</sup> during which occurred the following:

The Hebrews crossed the Jordan River into Canaan in 1424 BC.

During the next 6 years (1424-1418 BC), Joshua led the Hebrews in the Conquest of Canaan.

In 1418 BC, Joshua apportioned the land of Canaan among the tribes, after which Caleb died after living 85 years (1503-1418 BC).

In 1413 BC, the ***Joshua Disturbance*** occurred in 1413 BC, when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus intersected. While the Hebrew army under Joshua and the Amorite armies under their kings were engaged in combat at Beth-Horon, “the Lord cast down great stones from heaven upon [the Amorites]”<sup>25</sup> – clearly meteorites. Moreover, “the sun stood still, and the moon stayed, until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies.... So the sun stood still in the midst of heaven, and hastened not to go down about a whole day. And there was no day like that before or after it”<sup>26</sup> - the axis of the earth probably shifted, causing the sun to stand still in the sky and thereby prolonging the day in the Middle East and the night in the Americas.

--- *Period 4A-2 - Ice Age 2 (1413-1261 BC)* ---

In 1399 BC, Joshua died after living 110 years (1509-1399 BC).

### **Subsection 2F – Elders (1399-1390 BC)**

**Rule of the Elders (1399-1390 BC)** - After Joshua's death, the Hebrews were governed by elders and indulged in evil-doing for 9 years. Overlapping these 9 years was the reign of one pharaoh in Egypt: Apachinas (1401-1365 BC).

### **Subsection 2G – Judges (1390-1030 BC)**

During the next 360 years (1390-1030 BC), the Hebrews lived through alternating periods of oppression by their enemies and periods of administration by judges. The Period of the Judges can be broken down into 14 segments:

- **#01 - Othniel's 40 Year of Rest lasted 40 years (1390-1350 BC)** - Overlapping these 40 years were the reigns of two pharaohs in Egypt: Apachinas (1401--**1390**-1365 BC) and Apophis (1401-**1350**-1304 BC).

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<sup>24</sup> There is a 34 year gap in Bible chronology between the death of Moses in 1424 BC and the start of the Period of the Judges in 1390 BC. I believe that the gap can be reduced to 9 years by accepting Josphus' statement that, after Moses died, Joshua served as commander of the Hebrews for 25 years – see Antiquities of the Jews, Book V, Chapter I, Section 29. Thus, Joshua ruled the Hebrews from 1424 BC to 1399 BC, when he died. Having lived 110 years, he was born in 1509 BC.

<sup>25</sup> Joshua 10:11.

<sup>26</sup> Joshua 10:12-14



During the first 8 years (1390-1382 BC), the Hebrews were oppressed by the Mesopotamians under King Cushan-rish-a-thaim.

In 1382 BC, the Hebrews under Othniel, who was Caleb's younger brother, defeated the Mesopotamians in battle, thereby putting an end to the Mesopotamian Oppression.

During the next 32 years (1382-1350 BC), the Hebrews were judged by Othniel.

In 1363 BC, the *Othniel Threat* occurred, when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus nearly intersected.

- **#02 - Ehud's 80 Year of Rest lasted 80 years (1350-1270 BC)** - Overlapping these 80 years were the reigns of two pharaohs in Egypt: Apophis (1401-1304 BC) and Sethos (1304-1254 BC).

During the first 18 years (1350-1332 BC), the Hebrews were oppressed by the Moabites under King Eglon.

In 1331 BC, the Hebrew Ehud visited Eglon in his chambers, slew him with a dagger, and then returned safely to his people. Then the Hebrews under Ehud defeated a 10,000 man Moabite army, thereby putting an end to the Moabite Oppression.

During the next 62 years (1332-1270 BC), the Hebrews were judged by Ehud.

In 1312 BC, the *Ehud Threat* occurred when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus nearly intersected.

- **#03 - Deborah's 40 Year of Rest lasted 40 years (1270-1230 BC)** - Overlapping these 40 years were the reigns of two pharaohs of Egypt: Sethos (1304-1254 BC), Certos (1254-1225 BC).

During an unknown number of years (1270-? BC), the Hebrews were oppressed by the Philistines.

Then the Hebrew Shamgar slew 600 Philistines with an ox-goad, thereby putting an end to the Philistine Oppression.

The Hebrews may have been judged by Shamgar for a brief period of time.

During the next 20 years (?-? BC), the Hebrews were oppressed by the Canaanites under their King Jabin, the commander of whose army was Sisera.

The Hebrews were being judged by Deborah at the time, and she asked Barak why he had not attacked the Canaanites as the Lord had instructed. Barak answered by saying that he would attack them if Deborah went with him, but he would not attack them if she did not

go with him. Deborah replied that she would go, but the result would be that Sisera would fall at the hands of a woman.

The Hebrew forces under Deborah and Barak marched to Mount Tabor near Kedesh, attacked and defeated the Canaanite forces under Sisera, and then pursued them as they fled to Harosheth, where the survivors fell on their swords.

Sisera abandoned his troops and fled to the tent of Jael, the wife of Heber the Kenite. As he slept, Jael took up a hammer and spike and drove the spike through Sisera's temples and into the ground. So Sisera died at the hands of a woman.

In the time that followed, the Hebrews continued to war against the Canaanites under Jabin until they finally overcame them.

In 1261 BC, the *Deborah Disturbance* occurred when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus intersected. During a battle between the Hebrews under Barak and the Canaanites under Sisera, "...the stars in their courses fought against Sisera:"<sup>27</sup> "...the earth trembled, and the heavens dropped, the clouds also dropped water. The mountains melted..."<sup>28</sup> and the flooding "river of Kishon swept them away."<sup>29</sup> After "the Lord discomfited Sisera,"<sup>30</sup> the remaining Canaanite forces were routed and slaughtered by the Hebrews and Sisera, who had fled from the battlefield, was slain by Jael, wife of Heber the Kenite, while he slept.

--- *Period 4A-3 - Ice Age 3 (1261-1058 BC)* ---

- **#04 - Gideon's 40 Years of Rest lasted 40 years (1230-1190 BC)** - Overlapping these 40 years were the reigns of one pharaoh of Egypt, followed by a hiatus in leadership: Certos (1254-1225 BC) and hiatus (1225-1059 BC).

During the first 7 years (1230-1223 BC), the Hebrews were oppressed by the Midianites.

In 1232 BC, an Angel of the Lord appeared to Gideon in Ophrah, where he was threshing wheat. The angel said to Gideon, who regard himself as *the least* in his father's house, "The Lord is with thee, thou mighty man of valor....Go in this thy might, and thou shalt save Israel from the hand of the Midianites: have not I sent thee....Surely I will be with thee, and thou shalt smite the Midianites as one man" (Judges 6:12, 14, 16).

During the next 33 years (1223-1190 BC), the Hebrews were judged by Gideon.

In 1210, the *Gideon Threat* occurred when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus nearly intersected.

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<sup>27</sup> Judges 5:20.

<sup>28</sup> Judges 5:4-5.

<sup>29</sup> Judges 5:21.

<sup>30</sup> Judges 4:15.

Gideon had seventy sons by his many wives and one son Abimelech by a concubine in Sechem.

In 1190 BC, Gideon died.

- **#05 - Abimelech's reign lasted 3 years (1190-1187 BC)** - Overlapping these 3 years was a hiatus in leadership in Egypt: hiatus (1225-1059 BC).

Following Gideon's death, the Hebrews "went awhoring" after Baal. Then Abimelech went to Sechem and obtained the support of his mother's people to kill all seventy of his half-brothers and put himself on the throne of Israel. Thus Abimelech became a king – an anomaly among the Hebrew leaders of this period.

In 1187 BC, Abimelech was killed while besieging the Tower of Thebez.

- **#06 - Tola's judgeship lasted 23 years (1187-1164 BC)** - Overlapping these 23 years was a hiatus in leadership in Egypt: hiatus (1225-1059 BC).

In 1171 BC, Eli was born.

- **#07 - Jair's judgeship lasted 2 years (1164-1142 BC)** - Overlapping these 2 years was a hiatus in leadership in Egypt: hiatus (1225-1059 BC).

In 1160 BC, the *Jair Threat* occurred when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus nearly intersected.

- **#08 - The 1<sup>st</sup> Phillistine/Ammonite Oppression lasted 18 years (1142-1124 BC)** - Over-lapping these 18 years was a hiatus in leadership in Egypt: hiatus (1225-1164-1124-1059 BC).
- **#09 - Jephthah's judgeship lasted 6 years (1124-1118 BC)** - Overlapping these 6 years was a hiatus in leadership in Egypt: hiatus (1225-1124-1118-1059 BC).
- **#10 - Ibzan's judgeship lasted 7 years (1118-1111 BC)** - Overlapping these 7 years was a hiatus in leadership in Egypt: hiatus (1225-1118-1111-1059 BC).

In 1113 BC, Eli became the High Priest at age 58 years old.

- **#11 - Elon's judgeship lasted 10 years (1111-1101 BC)** - Overlapping these 10 years was a hiatus in leadership in Egypt: hiatus (1225-1059 BC).

In 1109 BC, the *Elon Threat* occurred when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus nearly intersected.

- **#12 - Abdon's judgeship lasted 8 years (1101-1093 BC)** - Overlapping these 8 years was a hiatus in leadership in Egypt: hiatus (1225-1059 BC).

- **#13 - Samson's judgeship lasted 20 years (1093-1073 BC)** - Overlapping these 20 years was a hiatus in leadership in Egypt: hiatus (1225-1059 BC).

During these 20 years, the Hebrews were oppressed by the Philistines and the Ammonites.

In 1073 BC, the High Priest Eli died when he was 98 years old, the Judge Samson died, and Samuel became both High Priest and Judge.

- **#14 - Samuel's judgeship lasted 43 years (1073-1030 BC)** - Overlapping these 43 years were the reigns of five pharaohs or queens of Egypt, preceded by a hiatus in leadership: hiatus (1225-1059 BC), Apophis II (1059-1051 BC), Senakhtenre Ta'o I and Senakhtenre Ta'o II (1051-1047 BC), Kamose (1047-1041 BC), and Ahmose (1041-1016 BC).

During its first 20 years (1073-1053 BC), the Hebrews were oppressed by the Philistines and Ammonites.

In 1067 BC, Ishbosheth, was born.

In 1058 BC, the *Samuel Disturbance* occurred in 1058 BC, when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus intersected.<sup>31</sup> It occurred during the reign of Apophis II in Egypt and undoubtedly caused the *Flood of Ogyges*.

--- *Period 4A-4 – Ice Age 4 (1058-1008 BC)* ---

In 1058 BC, David was born.

In 1053 BC, the Hebrews defeated the Philistines in the Battle of Mizpeh, which ended the Philistine and Ammonite Oppression.

Saul became king about 20 years before his death, in 1048 BC, the first 18 years (1048-1030 BC) of which he reigned during Samuel's judgeship.

In 1041 BC, the Hebrews under King Saul and the Egyptians under Prince Ahmose, who was the first pharaoh of Egypt's 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty, formed an alliance and attacked the Hyksos fortress Avaris, which was located at the mouth of the Wadi El Arish (also known as the River of Egypt), and from which the Hyksos controlled the Middle East

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<sup>31</sup> There is a problem here. On the one hand, my attempt to determine the dates of the intersections between the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus indicates a date of 1058 BC for the Samuel Disturbance, which I associate with the battle between the Hebrews and the Philistines at Mizpeh. In its description of this battle, the Bible says, "the Lord thundered with a great thunder... upon the Philistines and discomfited them, and they were smitten before Israel. And the men of Israel went out of Mizpeh and pursued the Philistines and smote them.... So the Philistines were subdued" (1 Samuel 7:10,13). The great thundering may have been the result of electrical discharges between the earth and the comet that blasted the Philistine army. On the other hand, Bible chronology indicates that the Battle of Mizpeh occurred in 1053 BC. I have gotten something wrong, but I have not yet figured out where my error lies.

from the Euphrates River to Ethiopia. They took the fortress and put the last of the Hyksos kings, Agag II, to death - thereby breaking the Hyksos=Amalekite hold on the Middle East forever.

After their joint-venture against the Hyksos-Amalekites and the subsequent friendly relations between the two nations, Israel and Egypt rose to power and prominence simultaneously. While the kings of Israel's United Kingdom extended Jewish hegemony over Palestine from the Euphrates in the north to the River of Egypt (the Wadi El Arish) in the south, and from the deserts of Arabia in the east to the Mediterranean Sea in the west, the early pharaohs of the 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty, Amenhotep I and Thutmose I concentrated on rebuilding the infrastructure of Egypt and extending Egyptian hegemony over Ethiopia,

In 1041 BC, David, probably at the age of 17, was anointed by Samuel and then slew Goliath, the giant champion of the Philistines.

In 1033 BC, Mephibosheth was born.

David fled from Saul.

In 1030 BC, Samuel died and Israel's United Kingdom commenced.

### **Section 3 – The Kingdom (1030-555 BC)**

The Kingdom of Israel began with the *Death of Samuel* (1030 BC), lasted 475 years, and ended with the *Destruction of Jerusalem* (555 BC). It went through three phases:

#### **Subsection 3A – The United Kingdom (1030-948)**

The **United Kingdom (1030-948 BC)** began with the *Death of Samuel* (1030 BC), lasted 82 years, and ended with the *Death of Solomon* (948 BC). It consisted of the reigns of three kings, as follows:

- **King Saul (1030-1028 BC)** – His reign began with the death of Samuel, lasted 2 years, and ended with his own death. Over-lapping these 2 years was the reign of one pharaoh of Egypt: Ahmoose (1041-1016 BC).

David lived with the Philistines.

In 1028 BC, Saul died. He was succeeded by David as king of Judah and Ishbosheth as king of Israel.

- **King David (1028-988 BC)**, His reign began with the death of Saul, lasted 40 years (king of Judah for 7 years (1028-1021 BC) and king of all Israel for 33 years (1021-988 BC). Overlapping these years were the reigns of two rulers of Egypt: Ahmoose (1041-1016 BC) and Amenhotep I (1016-1003 BC).

Circa 1028-1023 BC, Solomon was born.<sup>32</sup>

In 1027 BC, Ishbosheth was murdered.

In 1021 BC, Israel acknowledged David as king.

In 1008 BC, the *David Disturbance* occurred in 1008 BC, when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus intersected. During this encounter, the Hebrews were struck by a pestilence, from which 70,000 people died, and Jerusalem was nearly destroyed. These afflictions were attributed to the act of an angel (heavenly body?).<sup>33</sup>

*--- Phase 4B – War in the Sky (1008-754 BC) ---*  
*--- Period 4B-1 – Late Helladic IIIa (1008-957 BC) ---*

Kind David died in 988 after living 70 years (1058-988 BC). He was succeeded by Solomon.

- **King Solomon (988-948 BC)** – His reign began with David's death, lasted 40 years, and ended with his own death. Overlapping these years were the reigns of two rulers of Egypt: Thutmose I (1003-982 BC), and Hatshepsut (982-947 BC).

In 984 BC, Solomon commenced building the First Temple, which required 7 years (984-977 BC) to complete.

In 977 BC, Solomon commenced building his palace, which required 13 years (977-964 BC) to complete.

In 957 BC, the *Solomon Disturbance* occurred when the orbits of the earth, the moon, the comet Venus, and Mars nearly intersected. In Homer's *Iliad*, there are references to three celestial battles involving the earth, the moon, Venus, and Mars. Although there is no record in the Bible of such an event during the reign of Solomon, I believe that Homer's first battle occurred here.

*--- Period 4B-2 – Late Helladic IIIb (957-855BC) ---*

Sometime during the last 16 years of his reign (964-948 BC) - probably c. 949 BC - Solomon hosted the visit to Jerusalem of Hatshepsut (Thutmose I's successor), who was called the Queen of Egypt and Ethiopia by her people and the Queen of Sheba by the Jews. He sent Paruah, the uncle of Jehoshaphat, to Eilat to greet her and escort her overland to Jerusalem. Subsequently her fascination with Solomon's temple and palace influenced the design of the temple which she built at Deir-el-Bahari, on whose walls she commemorated the details of her trip.

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<sup>32</sup> The Bible doesn't tell us when Solomon was born, but his birth must have fallen during the first five years of David's reign – between 1028 and 1023 BC.

<sup>33</sup> 2 Samuel 24:11-25).

In 948 BC, Solomon died, after living roughly 79 years (c.1027-988 BC)

### **Subsection 3B – The Divided Kingdom (948-688 BC)**

The **Divided Kingdom** (948-688 BC) began with the *Death of Solomon* and the rift between his two sons, Rehoboam, who became king of Judah, and Jeroboam, who became king of Israel, lasted 260 years, and ended the Sack of Samaria by Sargon II of Assyria. During it, Israel consisted of two kingdoms: Judah and Israel, which were continually at odds with one another:

#### **Part 3B-1 – The Kingdom of Judah (948-688 BC)**

The **Kingdom of Judah**, or the Southern Kingdom consisted of the two tribes of Benjamin and Judah. During this period, it was ruled by 12 kings and 1 queen as follows:

- **King Rehoboam (948-931)** – His reign began with the death of Solomon, lasted 17 years, and ended with his own death.

In 943 BC, Thutmose III (the Shishack of the Bible) sacked Jerusalem and its temple. A record of his booty can be seen on the walls of the Temple of Amon at Karnak.

- **King Abijam (931-928 BC)** – His reign began with the death of Rehoboam, lasted 3 years, and ended with his own death. Overlapping his reign was the reign of one king of Israel, Jeroboam (948—926 BC).
- **King Asa (928-887 BC)** – His reign began with the death of Abijam, lasted 41 years, and ended with his own death. Overlapping his reign were the reigns of seven kings of Israel: Jeroboam (948-928-926 BC), Nadab (926-925 BC), Baasha (925-902 BC), Elah (902-901 BC), Zimri (901 BC), Omri (901-890 BC), and Ahab (890-887-868 BC BC), who was known as Rib-Addi in the El Amarna letters.

In 906 BC, the ***Asa Threat*** occurred when the orbits of Earth and the comet Venus nearly intersected.

During Asa's reign, Elijah lived and prophesied. His prophesies were probably based on (a) the history of the comet's behavior in the past, which had caused extensive death, disease, and destruction on the earth, and (b) his own astronomical observation of its close passage in 906 BC.

- **King Jehoshaphat (887-862 BC)** – His reign began with the death of Asa, lasted 25 years, and ended with his own death. Overlapping Jehoshaphat's reign were the reigns of two kings of Israel: Ahab (890-887-868 BC BC) and Ahaziah (868-862-866 BC).

In 884 BC, his regnal year 3, Jehoshaphat sent princes and Levites to the cities of Judah to teach the Torah to the people therein.



In 669 BC, his regnal year 18, Jehoshaphat sought the counsel of Elijah, who lived and prophesied at this time.

- **King Jehoram (862-854 BC)** – His reign began with the death of Jehoshaphat, lasted 8 years, and ended with his own death. Overlapping his reign was the reign of one king of Israel: Jehoram (866-853 BC).

Circa 856 BC, because Jehoram had not walked in the God-fearing ways of his grandfather Asa or his father Jehoshaphat, Elijah prophesied: “Behold, with a great plague will the Lord smite thy people, and thy children, and thy wives, and all thy goods. And thou shalt have great sickness by disease of thy bowels, until thy bowels fall out by reason of the sickness day by day.”<sup>34</sup>

In 855 BC, the *Jehoram Disturbance* occurred when the orbits of the earth, the moon, the comet Venus, and Mars nearly intersected. Again, in Homer’s *Iliad*, there are references to three celestial battles involving the earth, the moon, Venus, and Mars. Although there is no record in the Bible of such an event during the reign of Jehoram, I believe that Homer’s second battle occurred here. Egyptian records refer to an unidentified affliction that fell on Egypt during the reign of the pharaoh Akhnaton (861-841 BC) – an affliction that the Theban priests regarded as punishment for an unacknowledged incidence of patricide in the land. (This may have been the pestilence which struck Jehoram and his people, which had been prophesied by Elijah. Interestingly, Jehoram’s regnal year 7 and Akhnaton’s regnal year 6 coincided.) Also, there are the following references to celestial oddities in Greek records: Archilochus wrote of Zeus turning mid-day into night and Seneca has the chorus in his drama *Thyestes* ask the sun, “What has driven thee from thy heavenly course? ...Has Typhon thrown off the mountainous mass and set his body free?”<sup>35</sup>

- **King Ahaziah (854-853 BC)** – His reign began with the death of Jehoram, lasted 1 year, and ended with his own death. Overlapping his reign were the reigns of two kings of Israel: Jehoram (866-853 BC) and Jehu (853-825 BC).

During Ahaziah’s reign, Elijah anointed Jehu to be king of Israel and Elisha to be his own successor.

- **Queen Athaliah (853-847 BC)** – Her reign began with Ahaziah’s death, lasted 6 years, and ended with her own death. Overlapping her reign was the reign of one king of Israel: Jehu (853-825 BC).

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<sup>34</sup> 2 Chronicles 21:14-15.

<sup>35</sup> These quotes come from Immanuel Velikovsky’s *Worlds in Collision*, pp 216-217. Velikovsky believed that Atreus & Thyestes were contemporaries of Ahaz, and that the event to which Archilochus and Seneca referred was the Ahaz Disturbance. I disagree. According to my synchronization of the Greek generations, Atreus and Thyestes lived over a century and a half earlier than Ahaz. Also, Typhon was the name of a phenomenon that occurred during the Moses Disturbance in 1464 BC. Because the comet Venus originally emerged from the planet Jupiter (Zeus), Typhon was sometimes erroneously associated with Jupiter rather than Venus, but never with Mars.



- **King Jehoash (847-807 BC)** – His reign began with Athalia's death, lasted 40 years, and ended with his own death. Overlapping his reign was the reign of three kings of Israel: Jehu (853-825 BC) Jehoahaz (825-808 BC), and Jehoash (808-792 BC).

In 841 BC, the *1<sup>st</sup> Jehoash Threat* occurred when the orbits of the earth and Mars nearly intersected.

In 826 BC, the *2<sup>nd</sup> Jehoash Threat* occurred when the orbits of the earth and Mars nearly intersected.

In 812 BC, the *3<sup>rd</sup> Jehoash Threat* occurred when the orbits of the earth and Mars nearly intersected.

- **King Amaziah (807-778 BC)** – His reign began with the death of Jehoash, lasted 29 years, and end with his own death. Overlapping his reign were two kings of Israel: Jehoash (808-792 BC) and Jeroboam (792-763 BC).

In 805 BC, the *1<sup>st</sup> Amaziah Threat* occurred when the orbits of the earth and the comet Venus nearly intersected.

In 797 BC, the *2<sup>nd</sup> Amaziah Threat* occurred when the orbits of the earth and Mars nearly intersected.

In 783 BC, the *3<sup>rd</sup> Amaziah Threat* occurred when the orbits of the earth and Mars nearly intersected.

- **King Azariah (Uzziah) (788-726 BC)** – His reign began with Amaziah's death, lasted 52 years, and ended with his own death. Overlapping his reign was the reign of six kings of Israel and one hiatus: Jeroboam (792-763 BC), hiatus (763-741 BC), Zechariah (741-740 BC), Shallum (740 BC), Menahem (740-730 BC), Pekiah (730-728 BC), and Pekah (728-726-707 BC).

In 768 BC, the *1<sup>st</sup> Azariah Threat* occurred when the orbits of the earth and Mars nearly intersected.

In 754 BC, the *Commotion in the Days of Uzziah* & the *Azariah Disturbance* and the occurred when the orbits of the earth, the moon, the comet Venus, and Mars nearly intersected. Again, in Homer's *Iliad*, there are references to three celestial battles involving the earth, the moon, Venus, and Mars. Although there is no record in the Bible of such an event during the reign of Azariah, I believe that Homer's third battle occurred here. Moreover, there is a record in the Bible of a "rash" or catastrophe striking Palestine in the days of Uzziah=Azariah, probably in his regnal year 24, immediately after which Isaiah, Joel, Hosea, and Micah began prophesying that that another catastrophe would soon follow. Also, there is non-biblical evidence that an astronomical event with terrestrial consequences occurred at this time. First, in 748 BC, the Babylonian king Nabonassar introduced a new calendar to replace the one that had been rendered obsolete

by a recent astronomical event – an event that marked “the beginning of the era of Nabonassar.” Second, after an exhaustive investigation into the ruins of Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Egypt, Claude Schaffer concluded that a titanic earthquake had struck and devastated the Middle East at this time.<sup>36</sup> I surmise that the earthquake also affected northern Africa, submerging the hills along the Mediterranean coast line and thereby draining Lake Triton, which disappeared. Third, the traditional date for the founding of Rome is 754 BC, when, I believe, an interplanetary thunderbolt emerging from Mars struck the Truscan city Bolsena (then the Etruscan city Volsinium) north of Rome, destroying the city and creating the basin in which Lake Bolsena now lies. It also devastated Rome, which was then occupied by the Trojans who had arrived there c.790 BC under the leadership of Aeneas. Taking advantage of Rome's misfortune, Romulus and Remus led an expedition from Alba Longa, a city 12 miles southeast of Rome, to Rome and invested the ruined city. Lastly, another interplanetary electrical discharge occurred between Venus and Mars which (a) propelled Venus into its current orbit around the sun, giving rise to the legend that Mars had vanquished Venus in battle, and (b) propelled Mars into an orbit around the sun that took it close to the earth every 14-15 years, thereby replacing Venus as the dreaded destroyer.

*--- Phase 4C – The Reign of Mars (754-665 BC) ---*  
*--- Period 4C-1 – Respite (754-695 BC) ---*

In 739 BC, the **2<sup>nd</sup> Azariah Threat** occurred when the orbits of the earth and Mars nearly intersected.

- **King Jotham (726-710 BC)** – His reign began with the death of Azariah, lasted 16 years, and ended with his own death. Overlapping his reign was the reign of one king of Israel: Pekah (728-707 BC).

In 724 BC, the **1<sup>st</sup> Jotham Threat** occurred when the orbits of the earth and Mars nearly intersected.

In 710 BC the **2<sup>nd</sup> Jotham Threat** occurred when the orbits of the earth and Mars nearly intersected.

- **King Ahaz (710-695/694 BC)** – His reign began when Jotham died, lasted 16 years, and ended with his own death. Overlapping his reign were the reigns of two kings of Israel, interrupted by a hiatus in leadership and the brief rule of a conspiracy: Pekah (728-707 BC), hiatus (707-699 BC), conspiracy (699-697 BC), and Hoshea (697-688 BC).

In 695/694 BC, which was Ahaz's regnal year 15/16, on the very day on which Ahaz died, the **Ahaz Disturbance** occurred when the orbits of the earth and Mars intersected. The day was shortened when the sun's shadow on the sundial moved forward by ten degrees.

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<sup>36</sup> Schaeffer, Claude F.A., Stratigraphie Comparee et Chronologie de l'Asie Occidentale, Oxford University Press, London, 1948.

--- *Period 4C-2 – Ice Age 6 (695-680 BC)* ---

- **King Hezekiah's Phase 1 (695/694-680 BC)** – The 1<sup>st</sup> phase of his reign began with Ahaz's death and lasted 6 years. Overlapping his reign was the reign of one king of Israel: Hoshea (697-688 BC), who was the last king of Israel.

In 691 BC, in Hezekiah's regnal year 3 and Hoshea's regnal year 6, the King of Assyria, whom the Bible identifies as Shalmanasser V (2 Kings 18:9), attacked Israel and besieged Samaria. Hoshea asked the pharaoh Shoshenk IV, who was known to the Hebrews as Pharaoh So, for help, but help was not forthcoming. Instead, Shoshenk IV sent tribute to the King of Assyria.

In 688 BC, three years later in Hezekiah's regnal year 6 and Hoshea's regnal year 9, the King of Assyria invested and destroyed Samaria and removed the people of Israel to Assyria and points north. In my opinion, this King of Assyria was Shalmanasser V's younger brother, Sargon II. Shalmanasser was a weak and vacillating king, whereas his brother Sargon was a strong and determined warrior. I believe Sargon led the Assyrian army during the three years 691-688 BC, during which he (a) laid siege to Samaria in 688 BC, (b) replaced his brother as king in 690 or 689 BC, and then (c) destroyed Samaria and removed its inhabitants to Assyria in 688 BC. The author of 2 Kings identified Shalmanasser as initiating the siege because he was still the king of Assyria at the time, but thereafter dropped his name from the story.

Thus, the Divided Kingdom Period ended, and the Single Kingdom Period (688-555 BC) commenced.

### **Part 3B-2 - The Kingdom of Israel (948-688 BC)**

The Kingdom of Israel or the Northern Kingdom consisted of the ten tribes of Asher, Dan, Ephraim, Gad, Issachar, Manasseh, Naphtali, Reuben, Simeon, and Zebulun. It was ruled by 19 kings, with one conspiracy and two breaks in their rule, as follows: Jeroboam (948-926 BC), Nadab (926-925 BC), Baasha (925-902 BC), Elah (902-901 BC), Zimri (901 BC), Omri (901-890 BC), Ahab (890-868 BC), Ahaziah (868-866 BC), Jehoram (866-853 BC), Jehu (853-825 BC), Jehoahaz (825-808 BC), Jehoash (808-792 BC), Jeroboam (792-763 BC), a break (763-741 BC), Zechariah (741-740 BC), Shalum (740 BC), Menahem (740-730 BC), Pekaiiah 730-728 BC), Pekah (728-707 BC), a break (707-699 BC), a conspiracy (699-697 BC), and Hoshea (697-688 BC). It ceased to exist in 688 BC when Sargon sacked its capital Samaria and took its people into captivity in Assyria, from which they never returned.

### **Part 3B-3 – The Levites (948-688 BC)**

The **Levites** were interspersed among the twelve other tribes.

### **Subsection 3C – The Single Kingdom (688-555 BC)**

The **Single Kingdom** (688-555 BC) began with the Sack of Samaria, lasted 133 years, of which the first 23 years (688-665 BC) were Hezekiah's last 23 years, and ended with the Nebuchadnezzar's *Sack of Jerusalem* (665 BC). It saw the remainder of Hezekiah's reign and then the reigns of 7 additional kings:

- **King Hezekiah's Phase 2 (688-665 BC)** – The 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of his reign lasted 23 years and ended with his death.

After eliminating Israel, Sargon II conducted a campaign against the Cimmerians in the north from c.683 BC to 680 BC, when he was killed in battle. He was succeeded by his son, Sennacherib.

In 680 BC, in Hezekiah regnal year 14, the **1<sup>st</sup> Hezekiah Disturbance** occurred when the orbits of the earth and Mars intersected. The day was lengthened when the sun's shadow on the sundial moved backward by ten degrees, thereby correcting the previous displacement.

--- *Period 4C-3 – Ice Age 7 (680-665 BC)* ---

In 680 BC, Sennacherib began a series of military campaigns against his neighbors.<sup>37</sup> He took "...all the fenced cities of Judah,"<sup>38</sup> at which point Hezekiah offered to pay tribute to Sennacherib, presumably to avoid Sennacherib's laying siege to Jerusalem. Sennacherib demanded 300 talents of silver and 30 talents of gold, which Hezekiah stripped from the his palace and the Temple and sent to Sennacherib in Lachish.

After receiving the tribute, however, Sennacherib sent a portion of his army under the generals Tartan, Rabsharis, and Rab-sha-keh to lay siege to Jerusalem. When they called out to Hezekiah, he sent out his servants Eliakim the householder, Shebna the scribe, and Joah the recorder to parley with the Assyrians. Rab-sha-keh berated them, telling them that they could not rely on the Egyptians or their Lord to protect them from the great king of Assyria, and he called out to the men on the wall, telling them not to let Hezekiah deceive them into believing that the God of Judah could deliver them from the hands of Sennacherib, for he would plunder them just as he had been doing to the other Judean cities.

After his emissaries reported back to him, Hezekiah sent them to consult with Isaiah, who told them to return to their master and say, "Thus saith the Lord, Be not afraid of the words which thou has heard, with which the servants of the king of Assyria have blasphemed me. Behold, I will send a blast upon him, and he shall hear a rumour, and shall return to his own land, and I will cause him to fall by the sword in his own land."<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> : he invaded Babylon in 679 BC (campaign #1) and again in 675 BC (campaign #2); he besieged the coastal cities starting with Sidon (campaign ?); he invaded Judah in 672 BC, taking many of its cities, but not Jerusalem (campaign ?); he invaded Egypt and Ethiopia in 670 BC (campaign #?); he invaded Elam in 669 BC (campaign #7) and again in 667 BC (campaign #8); and finally he invaded Judah again in 665 BC (campaign #9).

<sup>38</sup> KJV 2 Kings 18:13-14.

<sup>39</sup> KJV 2 Kings 19:6-7.

Rab-sha-keh returned to Sennacherib, who, after hearing a report that Tirhaka the Ethiopian was coming, had moved to attack Libnah. After hearing about Hezekiah's refusal to submit to him, Sennacherib told him to return to Hezekiah and tell him, "Let not thy God in whom thou trustest deceive thee, saying, Jerusalem shall not be delivered into the hand of the king of Assyria. Behold, thou hast heard what the kings of Assyria have done to all lands, by destroying them utterly: and shalt thou be delivered? Have the gods of the nations delivered them which my fathers have destroyed; as Gozan, and Haran, and Rezeph, and the children of Eden which were in Thelasar? Where is the king of Hamath, and the king of Arpad, and the king of the city of Sepharvaim, of Hena, and Ivah?"<sup>40</sup>

When Hezekiah received the message from Sennacherib, Hezekiah went up into the house of the LORD, spread it before the LORD, and prayed, "O LORD God of Israel, which dwellest between the cherubims, thou art the God, even thou alone, of all the kingdoms of the earth: thou hast made heaven and earth. LORD, bow down thine ear, and hear open, LORD, thine eyes, and see: and hear the words of Sennacherib, which hath sent him to reproach the living God. Of a truth, LORD, the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations and their lands, And have cast their gods into the fire: for they were no gods, but the work of men's hands, wood and stone: therefore they have destroyed them. Now therefore, O LORD our God, I beseech thee, save thou us out of his hand, that all the kingdoms of the earth may know that thou art the LORD God, even thou only."<sup>41</sup>

Then Isaiah sent a message to Hezekiah which began, "Thus saith the LORD God of Israel, That which thou hast prayed to me against Sennacherib king of Assyria I have heard..."<sup>42</sup> and which ended, "...I will defend this city, to save it, for mine own sake, and for my servant David's sake.' And it came to pass that night, that the angel of the LORD went out, and smote in the camp of the Assyrians an hundred fourscore and five thousand: and when they arose early in the morning, behold, they were all dead corpses. So Sennacherib king of Assyria departed, and went and returned, and dwelt at Nineveh. And it came to pass, as he was worshipping in the house of Nisroch his god, that Adrammelech and Sharezer his sons smote him with the sword: and they escaped into the land of Armenia. And Esar-haddon his son reigned in his stead."<sup>43</sup>

I have dealt with the above episode at some length because I regard it as of seminal importance in demonstrating that the Lord is faithful to His people and anyone who blasphemes Him and "toucheth the apple of his eye" will be punished severely.

In 665 BC, in Hezekiah's regnal year 29, the **2<sup>nd</sup> Hezekiah Disturbance** occurred when the orbits of the earth and Mars intersected. A thunderbolt from Mars destroyed the army of the Assyrian King Sennacherib.

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<sup>40</sup> KJV 2 Kings 19:10-13.

<sup>41</sup> KJV 2 Kings 19:14-19.

<sup>42</sup> KJV 2 Kings 19:20

<sup>43</sup> KJV 2 Kings 19:34-37.

**--- ERA 5 – THE EARLY HISTORIC WORLD (665-2 BC) ---**

**--- Part 5B – The Middle East ---**

**---Period 5B-1–The Neo-Babylonian Supremacy=Archaic Period 2 (665-487 BC) ---**

The first phase of the Early Historic Era, which I call the Neo-Babylonian Supremacy and which Daniel characterizes as the reign of the lion with an eagle's wings,<sup>44</sup> lasted 178 years, from (a) the destruction of the Assyrian King Sennacherib's army by God in 665 BC to (b) the conquest of Babylon by the Persian King Cyrus the Great in 487 BC. The Middle East during this period saw the wane of the Assyrian Empire under Assurbanipal, son of Essarhadon, and the rise of the Neo-Babylonian<sup>45</sup> or so-called Hittite<sup>46</sup> Empire under Shamash-shum-ukin, another son of Essarhadon.

- **King Manasseh (665-610 BC)** – His reign began with the death of Hezekiah, lasted 55 years, and ended with his own death.
- **King Amon (610-608 BC)** – His reign began with the death of Manasseh, lasted 2 years, and ended with his own death at the hands of his servants.
- **King Josiah (608-577 BC)** – His reign began with the death of Amon, lasted 31 years, and ended with his own death at the hands of Pharaoh Necho/Ramses.
- **King Jehohaz (577 BC)** – His reign began with the death of his father, Josiah, lasted 3 months, and ended when Pharaoh Necho/Ramses replaced him with his brother Eliakim.
- **King Eliakim = Jehoiakim (577-566 BC)** – His reign began with Jehohaz's removal, lasted 11 years, and ended with his death.
- **King Jehoiachin (566 BC)** – His reign began with the death of Jehoiakim, last 3 months, and ended when Nebuchadnezzar replaced him with Mattaniah, whom he renamed Zedekiah.
- **King Mattaniah=Zedekiah (566-555 BC)** – His reign began with Jehoiachin's removal, lasted 11 years, and ended when Nebuchadnezzar sacked Jerusalem and took its king, princes, and other leaders into Captivity in Babylon.

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<sup>44</sup> See Daniel 7:4.

<sup>45</sup> The kings of the **Neo-Babylonian Dynasty** were (NB-01) unknown (665-? BC), (NB-02) Shamash-shum-ukin (?-c.603 BC), who was also known as Suppiluliuma II, (NB-03) Nabopolassar II (c.603-581 BC=22 years), who was also known as Mursilis, Bel-shum-ishkun, Belesys, and possibly Candalanus, (NB-04) Nergilissar (c.581-574 BC = 7 years), who was also known as Nergil I, Muwatalis I, and Labarnas, (NB-05) Labash Marduk I (less than a year), (NB-06) Nebuchadnezzar (c.574-530 BC = 44 years), who was also known as Hattusilis, (NB-07) Evil Marduk (c.530-528 BC = 2 years), (NB-08) Nergilissar II (c.528-524 BC = 4 years), who was also known as Nergil II, (NB-09) Labash Marduk II (c.524-523 BC = 1 year), a hiatus in leadership (c.523-504 BC = 17 years), (NB-10) Nabonidus (c.504-487 BC = 17 years) and his coregent Belshazzar (c.491-487 BC = 14 years), who were deposed by the Medean Cyrus II, who then placed Darius I – the Mede, who was also known as Astyages, on the throne of Babylon.

<sup>46</sup> See Immanuel Velikovsky's Ramses II and His Time, Doubleday, New York, 1978. It establishes that the so-called Hittite records found at Bogazkoi were actually the Chaldean archives of the Neo-Babylonian Empire.



## **Section 4 – Gentile Hegemony (555 BC to 1948 AD)**

### **Subsection 4A - Neo-Babylonian Hegemony (555-487 BC)**

- **555-487 BC - Hebrews' Exile** – It began with the Nebushadnezzar's *Sack of Jerusalem* and lasted 70 years (555-485 BC), the first 68 years (555-487 BC) of which fell in this period under the hegemony of the Neo-Babylonians.

*--- Period 5B-2 –The Medeo-Persian Supremacy=the Classical Period (487-330 BC) ---*

The second phase of the Early Historic Era, the Medeo-Persian Supremacy, which Daniel characterized as the reign of the bear with three ribs in its teeth,<sup>47</sup> lasted 157 years (487-330 BC) - from (a) the conquest of Babylon by the Persian King Cyrus the Great in 487 BC to (b) the defeat of the Persian King Darius III by the Macedonian King Alexander the Great in 330 BC. It ended with the death of Darius.<sup>48</sup>

### **Subsection 4B – Persian Hegemony (487-330 BC)**

- **487-485 BC - Hebrews' Exile** – It lasted 70 years (555-485 BC), the last 2 years (487-485 BC) of which fell in this period under the hegemony of the Persians.
- In 487 BC, the Persian King Cyrus II conquered Babylon and installed Darius I (the Mede) on the Babylonian throne.
- In 485 BC, King Cyrus II reduced Darius I to co-regent, took the Babylonian throne himself, and issued the *Proclamation* that the Jews should return to Jerusalem and rebuild the City and its Temple.

### **Subsection 4C – Macedonian Hegemony (330-146 BC)**

*Under the hegemony of Macedon (330-146 BC).*

### **Subsection 4D – Roman Hegemony (146-324 BC)**

*Under the hegemony of Rome (146 BC-324 AD), which included*

- The Maccabean Kingdom (143-37 BC), which was instituted by rebels as an independent kingdom and then was ruthlessly suppressed by Rome.

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<sup>47</sup> See Daniel 7:5.

<sup>48</sup> Some scholars, on the other hand, might regard the Battle of Issus in 333 BC as the boundary event between Persian and Greek domination of the Middle East, in which Alexander defeated Darius decisively and thereafter proceeded to dismantle the Persian Empire from Egypt in the south to Bactria in the north.

- The Herodian Kingdom (37 BC – 39 AD), which was instituted by Rome as a Roman satrapy and then replaced by Rome in favor of a Roman governorship.

The destruction of Jerusalem and its Temple and the banishment of the of the Jews from Judea (70 AD).

#### **Subsection 4E – Byzantine Hegemony (324-624 BC)**

*Under the hegemony of the Byzantines* (324-624 AD).

#### **Subsection 4F – Arab Hegemony (624-1099 AD)**

*Under the hegemony of the Arabs* (624-1099 AD).

#### **Subsection 4G - Crusaders' Hegemony (1099-1291 AD)**

*Under the hegemony of the Crusaders* (1099-1291 AD).

#### **Subsection 4H – Mamluks' Hegemony (1291-1517 AD)**

*Under the hegemony of the Mamluks* (1291-1517 AD).

#### **Subsection 4I - Ottoman Turks' Hegemony (1571-1917 AD)**

*Under the hegemony of the Ottoman Turks* (1571-1917 AD).

#### **Subsection 4J - British Hegemony (1917-1948 AD)**

*Under the hegemony of the British* (1917-1948 AD).

- Administered by British military (1917-1920 AD).
  - *Balfour Declaration* (November 2, 1917 AD).
- Administered by British civilian high-commissioner (1920-1922 AD).
- Administered by British Mandate (1922-1948)
  - *United Nations gave Palestinian Mandate to Great Britain* (1922 AD).
  - *Shaw Commission* (1930 AD)
  - *Hope-Simpson Report* (October 1930 AD).
  - *Passfield White Paper* (October 1930 AD).
  - *Wauchope Plan* (December 1935 AD).
  - *Peel Commission Report* (July 1937 AD).
  - *Woodhead Commission* (early 1938 AD).
  - *British White Paper* (May 1939 AD).
  - *Land Transfer Regulations* (March 1940 AD).



- *United Nation's Special Commission on Palestine (UNSCOP)* September 1947 AD)
- *United Nation's Vote for Partition* (November 1947 AD).
- *The Proclamation of the Establishment of the State of Israel* was issued by David Ben-Gurion on May 14, 1948.

## **Section 5 – The State of Israel**

The modern, democratic **State of Israel** (1948-present) began on May 15, 1948 AD. The British terminated their Mandate in Palestine, the State of Israel declared its independence, and the Arab armies of (north to south) Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Transjordan, and Egypt, invaded the Jewish occupied territories. Nineteen years later in 1967, during the Six Day War, the Jews recaptured Jerusalem and regained access to the Wailing Wall which is part of the foundations of the ancient temple, thereby bringing the time during which Jerusalem was “trodden down” to an end.

## **Section 6 - The 2,520 Years**

In Leviticus 27, the Lord warns Israel that, “...if ye will not hearken unto me, and will not do all these commandments (v. 14), “...then I will punish you *seven times* more for your sins” (v. 18), “...I will bring *seven times* more plagues upon you according to your sins” (v. 21), I “will punish you yet *seven times* for your sins” (v. 24), and “...I will chastise you *seven times* for your sins” (v. 28). Many students of Bible numbers, including me, regard “seven times” as a specific time period. The length of the period is obtained first by multiplying 360, which is the number of days in the Jewish year, by 7, which is the number of spiritual perfection – 360 days x 7 = 2,520 days - and second by regarding the “days” in this equation as standing for “years” (as in Daniel 9 where a “week” stands for “7 years”). The result is a period of 2,520 years.

Also, in Luke 21, the Lord states that “...Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled” (Luke 21:24). I believe that “the times of the Gentiles” here refers to this period of 2,520 years, during which Judea, Jerusalem, and the Temple would be ruled by the Gentiles.

Commencing with Nebuchadnezzar's sack of Jerusalem in 555 BC and extending to the establishment of the Sovereign State of Israel in 1948 AD, the land of Israel was ruled by Gentiles for a period of 2502 years (555 BC–1948 AD). The State of Israel, however, did not gain control of Jerusalem until its liberation during the Six Day War in 1967 AD. Thus, Jerusalem was under the hegemony of Gentiles for 2521 years (555 BC–1967 AD = 2,521 years).

The fact that this period is 2,521 years in my chronological reconstruction of the ancient world indicates to me that I have made an error of 1 year – somewhere – which is undoubtedly due to my rule of identifying the beginning of every time period as year 0 – not year 1.)