

Annotations (C) to Table XXVIII

THE ORIGINAL HEBREW CHRONOLOGY

THE SOLUTION OF THE PERIOD OF JUDGES
CONFIRMING THE 480TH YEAR OF I KINGS 6:1

(I Kings 6:1)

FERRAR FENTON'S TRANSLATION - IN MODERN
ENGLISH - OF PAUL'S SERMON AT ANTIOCH.

(Acts 13:16-23)

The Hebrew principle of "retrospective" totals in Judges.

The Hebrew Principle of "Retrospective" totals used by St. Paul.

Years

1	Israel in the wilderness	Total	
2	Then, Joshua's conquests, death of Joshua, sometime after which Shushan of Mesopotamia oppressed Israel for 8 years, until Othniel delivered Israel "and the land had rest." (Judges 3:14-30)	Total	40
3	Then Moab oppressed Israel for 18 years, Ehud delivered Israel, "and the land had rest." (Judges 3:8-11)	Total	80
Ehud died before the above period ended and was succeeded by Shamgar, whose judgeship extended from period 3 into period 4, including the Philistine oppression of period 4.----- (Jud. 3:31; 5:6; compare latter with 4:17-18 Jael overlapping Shamgar, and Deborah..)			
4	Shamgar continued as above, and died. Before his death Jabin and Sisera oppressed Israel. The oppression continued for 30 years (4:3). Deborah and Barak delivered Israel (4:4; 5:31) "and the land had rest"	Total	40
5	In this period, Midian oppressed Israel for 7 years. Gideon delivered Israel (Jud. 6:8) "and the country was in quietness in the days of Gideon" (Judges 8:28)	Total	40
6	The usurpation of Abimelech (Jud. 9) Slain after 3 years.	Total	3
7	The Judgeship of Tola (Judges 10:1-2)	Total	23
8	The Judgeship of Jair (Judges 10:3-5)	Total	22
9	The oppression of Ammon (Judges 10:6; 11:33) 18 years (Jud. 10:8)	Total	18
Retrospective narrative of Jephthah: (Judges 11:12-28)		Total	306
Total 300 years. (Judges 11:26)			
10	Judgeship of Jephthah (Judges 7:7)	Total	6
11	Judgeship of Ibzan (Judges 7:8-10)	Total	7
12	Judgeship of Elon (Judges 7:11-12)	Total	10
13	Judgeship of Abdon (Judges 7:13-14)	Total	8
14	Philistine oppression. (Judg. 8:1) 40 years. This period included the Judgeship of Samson (Judg. 15:20 & 16:31) "he judged Israel in the days of the Philistines twenty years" (Judg. 15:20) The period also covered the Judgeship of Eli (40 years as I Samuel 4:18) since Eli died during the Philistine oppression, and as a result of it - carrying of of the ark of God. After the death of Eli, the Philistine oppression was broken under Samuel "So the Philistines were subdued and they came no more.... All the days of Samuel." (I Samuel 7:13-14)	Total	40
15	After being returned by the Philistines the ark continued to remain at Kirjath-jearim during the Judgeship of Samuel, 20 years (I Samuel 7:2)	Total	20
16	Saul, king (Acts 8:21)	Total	40
17	David, king (II Samuel, 5:4; I Kings 2:11)	Total	40
18	4th year Solomon began. Founding of Temple. (I Kings 6:1)	Total	3
Total		Total	480
Actually 479 years as Annotations (B) VI. The only possible overlap is Jephthah with Ammon oppression. 1st year Jephthah=18th year oppression. Hence 479 years total and 305 years to Jephthah.			

"Men of Israel and those that reverence God, listen. The God of this people Israel chose our forefathers and raised up the nation during their residence in the land of Egypt, and with a high arm He led them out of it. And for the space of about 40 years he endured their behaviour in the desert."

"Afterwards when he had conquered seven nations in the land of Canaan, He entrusted them with the possession of their country."

"And contemporary with these events, He gave them judges until the end of Samuel the prophet. And when they demanded a kingdom, then God gave them Saul, the son of Kish, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, for the period of 40 years."

Here we must observe that the period of Israel being "entrusted with possession of their kingdom" extends to the date at which God gave the promise of the everlasting kingdom to David (II Samuel, 7:16) St. Paul therefore continues (as F.F., 5).

"And when He had removed him (Saul), He raised up David for them into the kingdom; and, giving evidence before him, He said, DAVID THE SON OF JESSE I HAVE FOUND A MAN AFTER MY OWN HEART, WHO WILL EXECUTE ALL MY PURPOSES.* From this race God has, according to promise, brought to Israel a Saviour - Jesus."

* I Samuel, 13:14) Emphasis in capitals as F.F.

The approximation implied by St. Paul's words applies to events; not to the period of 450 years. The latter period is fixed period of 15 *Sed heb*s from the Israelitish Exodus Epoch. The *Sed heb* was anciently associated with the king receiving the gift of Divine Right from the Shekinah or Tabernacle Presence of the Lord (¶¶ 34 to 38). This theme of Divine Right is the whole subject of St. Paul's discourse. The implication is that the Promise of the Everlasting Kingdom was given to David, 15 *Sed heb* periods or 450 years after the Exodus. Hence with Exodus at 2513.5 A.K., this Promise was given at 2963.5 A.K. The associated chronology resulting from the parallel column is as follows:

Saul	(Acts 13:21)	2909.5 A.K. <u>40 years</u>
David at Hebron	(I Kings, 2:11)	2949.5 A.K. <u>7 years</u>
David at Jerusalem	(I Kings 2:11)	2956.5 A.K. <u>33 years</u>
Solomon	(I Kings 11:43)	2989.5 A.K. <u>40 years</u>
The Division of the Kingdom (Table XXV and Annotations)		3029.5 A.K.

The Temple was founded in 4th year Solomon, the 480th year from Exodus, another *Sed heb*, the 16th from the Exodus. This confirms the ruling feature giving the Promise of the Everlasting Kingdom to David in 2963.5 A.K.

II Samuel, 8 narrates that the promise was made to David some time after he was king over all Israel; but before Miphibosheth, son of Jonathan, stood before David, when, as stated, Miphibosheth had a young son, (II Samuel, 9:12). Miphibosheth, however, was only 5 years old when Saul and Jonathan were slain, and when David began to reign at Hebron at 2949.5 A.K. (II Samuel 4:4) Miphibosheth was therefore 19 years old in 2963.5 A.K., the date of the Promise of the Everlasting Kingdom, and could therefore have had a young son, when he stood before David shortly after this date. (Refer Note (2) to Annotations D re 111 years' interpolation in period of Judges and Egyptian Dynasty XIX.)