

Table XXVI

OUTSTANDING DATES RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF JUDAH AND ISRAEL (TABLE XXV)

	A.K.	B.C.
The Disruption. Solomon's Kingdom split into the separate kingdoms of Judah (and Benjamin) under Rehoboam, and Ephraim-Israel (the 10-tribed kingdom) under Jeroboam, after death of Solomon. (Refer Annotations (C) to Table XXVIII).	3029.5	970
Invasion of Judah by Sheshanq I (Shishak), 1st king of XXIIInd (Bubastite) Dynasty of Egypt, in his 1st year, (the 5th year of Rehoboam), to establish his claim in having seized the throne of Egypt from the XXIst (Tanite) Dynasty, the allies of Solomon and Rehoboam. (Annotations (A) Table XXVI.)	3033.5	966
Omri founded the new Israelitish Capital of samaria in his 7th year (<i>I Kings xvi, 23, 24</i>)	3081.5	918
Shalmaneser II of Assyria claims that he invaded Syria in his 6th year (which was the 21st year of Ahab) defeating Ben Hadad of Damascus, and his 12 allies, including Ahab. (Annotations (B) Table XXVI.)	3106.5	893
Shalmaneser II of Assyria claims that he invaded Syria, in his 18th year, defeating Hazael of Damascus, and later in the same year, collecting tribute from Jehu, who had just seized the throne of Israel. (Annotations (B) Table XXVI)	3118.5 3119.5	881 880
Pulu —who later usurped the Assyrian throne as Tiglath-pileser III—while acting as viceroy and commander-in-chief of Assur-dan III of Assyria collected tribute from Azariah of Judah, and Menahem of Israel. This was during the campaign (to Hadrach) of the 7th year of Assur-dan III (The Assyrian Chronicle). This campaign was later claimed by Pulu, when he became Tiglath-pileser III (Annotations B to Table XXVI), Pestilence, insurrection, and anarchy In Assyria from the 7th year Assur-dan III onwards to the accession of Pulu as Tiglath-pileser III, prevented further tribute being collected until the reigns of Ahaz of Judah, Pekah and Hoshea of Israel, and Resin of Damascus.	3234.5	765
The important Prophetical Date of the 6th chapter of Isaiah, "in the year that king Uzziah (Azariah) died" = 3246 A.K. (Table XXV). The Vision of YHWH of Hosts and the Prophecy relating to the blindness of the Jews until "the whole land be utterly desolate": "a tenth" to "return" and to be "eaten"; "the hold seed shall be substance thereof." The prophecy clearly refers to the saviour coming from an unbelieving people, -- remnant of whom were to be returned until this was effected; after which "the land to be utterly desolate." The prophecy is referred to seven times in the New Testamanet -- Matt., xiii, 14; Mark iv, 12; Luke, viii, 10; John, xii, 40; Actrs xxviii, 26, 27; Rom. xi, 8; From the date of the prophecy, 3246 A.K., to the final dispersion of the jews, 4234 A.K. = 135.75 A.K. (Table XXVIII Anno. (F) VIII) is an interval of 888 years. Now according to the prophetic symbolism as elucidated within recent generations, 888 is the number symbolic of the Christ, as 666 is the number symbolic of Antichrist. Refer ¶ 338 concerning the connected numerical relations. †	3246	754
	A.K.	B.C.
The 1st year of Ahaz was the last year of Jotham (Table XXV) = 3261.5 -	3262.5	738
After the death of Jotham , Ahaz offered up pagan sacrifices, and following this was attacked by Rezin of Damascus and Pekah of Israel. Ahaz suffered two successive disasters but successfully resisted Rezin of Damascus when the latter besieged him in Jerusalem.	3262.0 to 3263.0	738 to 737
Ahaz next sent messengers to Tiglath-pileser with tribute (which tribute Tiglath-pileser mentions in his records), asking for Assyrian help against Resinand Pekah.	3263.5 to 3264.5	734 to 735
Tiglath-pileser answered the call of Ahaz by investing and capturing Damascus. Ahaz then visited the Assyrian king at Damascus. (<i>Refer II Kings xvi, 1-20; I Chron. Xxvii, 1-27</i>)	3264.5 to 3265.5	735 to 734
As a result of the intrigues of Ahaz, Tiglathpileser deposed Pekah of Israel, and appointed Hoshea as Assyrian governor of Samaria. Hoshea immediately removed Pekah by assassinating him.	3265.5	734
Tiglath-pileser died in January, 726 B.C. = 3273.5 A.K. (as Table XX) Hoshea hearing of this, immediately claimed the throne of Israel, 3273.5 A.K. (as Table XXV), but gave tribute to Shalmaneser, when the latter appeared against him (<i>II Kings xvii, 3</i>)	3273.5	726
Hoshea then began to rely upon "So, king of Egypt," to whom he sent messengers. Obviously relying upon the strength of the Egyptian behind him, Hoshea omitted to send the annual tribute to Assyria, as he had 32734=726 previously done "year by year" (<i>II Kings, xvii, 4</i>). The latter reference to tribute may refer to the years of Hoshea's governorship prior to the death of Tiglath-pileser. In any case, Hoshea was shut up in prison by Shalmaneser, some time between his accession to the throne and the commencement of the siege of Samaria,	3273.5 to 3277.5	726 to 722
Some time after Hoshea was imprisoned, Shalmaneser began the siege of Samaria which lasted for 3 complete years (<i>II Kings, xviii, 10</i>). That the siege began in the reign of Shalmaneser is stated by II Kings, xviii, 9. The Assyrian data confirming this are given in Annotations (C). Sargon, however, late in his own reign, by dating from his coregency with Shalmaneser, endeavoured to show that the siege began in his own reign. He also obscured the fact that the siege lasted for 3 years.	3279.5	720
Although not precisely stated, the narrative sequence of <i>II Kings, xvii, 3-5</i> , seems to imply that Hoshea was imprisoned by the Assyrians in Samaria, under an Assyrian garrison there; that, in consequence, Samaria rose in revolt and overpowered the Assyrian garrison; and that the siege was undertaken by Shalmaneser to punish Samaria for the revolt. The Annals of Sargon, in the light of Annotations (C), clearly show that Sargon, acting for Shalmaneser, in 722 B.C., captured Samaria, deposed Hoshea, since Sargon states "my general over them I appointed." In 720 B.C., however, Sargon is still troubled by Samaria. The record is unfortunately broken, but what there is tells us that Sibe (Sabaka) came to the aid of Samaria and was defeated by Sargon at the battle of Raphia (in B.C. 720).	to 3282.5	to 717

For the data and events relating to the fall of Jerusalem refer Table XXX

† The year (754 B.C.) of Isaiah's prophecy concerning the Saviour in relation to the desolation of the land was the initial year of Roman official historical reckoning, A.U.C. The Final dispersion of the Jews (¶¶ 337 and 338 and Table XXVIII Annotations (F) VIII) was effected by the Romans in A.D. 135, in A.U.C. 888; and 888 is the number symbolic of the Messiah.