

JW Chronology

Year (BCE)	Tyrian Kings	Egyptian Kings (Pharaohs)	Assyrian Kings	Babylonian Kings	Syrian/Persian	JW Chronology (1944)		Source	Comments
						Judah	Israel		
1118								1 Samuel 8:1-9	Samuel is already old before he meets Saul
1117								1 Samuel 9:1-2 1 Samuel 13:1 Acts 13:21	Saul "young" (unmarried) when he meets Samuel Saul's reign begins (20 years per Antiquities) Length of reign asserted in Acts not consistent with ages and events of Samuel, Saul, Ish-bosheth and David
1116									
1115								1 Samuel 13:1-3 1 Samuel 13:13-14	Jonathan old enough to lead an army in Saul's 2 nd year Saul rejected as king for making a burnt offering
1114									
1113									
1112									
1111									
1110									
1109									
1108									
1107									
1106									
1105									
1104									
1103									
1102									
1101									
1100									
1099									
1098									
1097									
1096									
1095									
1094								1 Samuel 15:26	Saul rejected as king (again) for failing to kill Agag
1093									
1092									
1091									
1090									
1089									
1088								1 Samuel 16:1-13	From once David is a teenager until Samuel's death: • Samuel secretly anoints David
1087								1 Samuel 16:14-23	• Saul orders "David, the son of Jesse" to play harp
1086								1 Samuel 17:55-58	• Saul asks whose son David is (not in Septuagint)
1085								1 Samuel 18:1-5	• David's 'covenant' with Jonathan (not in Septuagint)
1084								1 Samuel 18:9-11	• Saul tries to kill David
1083								1 Samuel 19-24	• David goes into hiding
1082									
1081									
1080								1 Samuel 25:1	Samuel dies (18 th year of Saul per Antiquities)
1079								1 Samuel 27; 29:3	David hides at Gath for 1 year & 4 months
1078								2 Samuel 5:4	Saul dies in battle
1077								2 Samuel 2:10-11	Ish-bosheth's reign may start just after Saul's death, towards end of 7½ years, or somewhere between; dash indicates year may be before (-/) or after (/-) his reign
1076									
1075									
1074									
1073									
1072									
1071								2 Samuel 5:5	David ruled Judah and Israel 33½ years
1070									
1069									
1068									
1067									

General Notes

Shaded scriptures or reigns show events relative to another reign or event, indicating likely time of year, or possible range of years. Some month names given are approximate (e.g., 'April' for the beginning of Nisan may be March or April). Assessments as 'Same year' or '1 year difference' are in relative terms only.

'Distorted' indicates changes to the start (but not duration) of reigns.

'Problematic' indicates issues that can only be resolved by causing other problems.

'Badly distorted' indicates reigns that cannot be reconciled without also changing lengths of reigns and/or order of events.

The Watch Tower Society assumes reigns for Judah and Israel are Nisan-based, and arbitrarily includes some accession years as part of the reign, and that Ezekiel counts Nisan-based years of exile.

Starting years of reign for nations other than Judah and Israel are a 'best fit' for the relevant events where no specific years are suggested by the Watch Tower Society. By default, this is determined by adding the number of years that the Watch Tower Society has inserted into the Judean monarchy after that point to the actual start year. Lengths of reign for these kings are per secular sources, except where years asserted by the Watch Tower Society cannot be reconciled.

"Starts late" indicates in relative terms that the reign should start during the same year as the previous king's final year; it does not refer to the assignment of absolute years.

Starts late, adding 1 year

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

David

40 years

Ish-bosheth

2 years (see comments)

-1/2

-1/2/-

-1/2/-

-1/2/-

1/2/-

2/-

Not assigned to specific years

Saul

David

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											Judah	Israel
1066						David 40 years		12			David	
1065									13			
1064									14			
1063									15			
1062									16			
1061									17			
1060									18			
1059									19			
1058									20			
1057									21			
1056		Siamun (Netjerkheperre-setepenre)	Siamun actually began to reign 986 BCE.						22			
1055			The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology. He was mentioned in <i>Aid</i> as a possible candidate for the anonymous Pharaoh at <i>2 Kings</i> 3:1, but the statement was omitted from <i>Insight</i> .						23			
1054									24			
1053									25			
1052									26			
1051									27			
1050									28			
1049									29			
1048									30			
1047									31			
1046	Hiram I								32	2 Samuel 5:11		Hiram (king of Tyre) provided David with cedars
1045									33			
1044									34			
1043									35			
1042									36			
1041									37			
1040									38			
1039									39			
1038									40			
1037										1		1 Kings 11:42 1 Kings 2:36, 39
1036									2			
1035									3	1 Kings 2:39, 46		Death of Shimei
1034									4	1 Kings 5:1 1 Kings 6:1, 37		Hiram provided Solomon with cedars Temple construction begins; foundations completed
1033		Hiram I actually began to reign 980 BCE.							5			(2 nd month [May])
1032		The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology.							6	1 Kings 9:11		Hiram provided timber and gold
1031									7			
1030									8			
1029									9			
1028									10			
1027									11	1 Kings 6:38		Temple completed (8 th month [November])
1026								12				
1025								13				
1024								14				
1023								15				
1022								16				
1021								17				
1020								18				
1019								19				
1018								20				
1017								21				
1016								22				
1015								23				
1014								24	1 Kings 7:1 1 Kings 9:10-11	Solomon's house completed Solomon gave 20 cities to Hiram		

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												Judah	Israel	
1013								25						
1012								26						
1011		22 nd Dynasty Shoshenq I (Shishak/Hedjkheperre Setpenre)						27						
1010			Shoshenq I actually began to reign 943 BCE.						28					
1009			The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology.						29					
1008									30					
1007									31					
1006									32					
1005									33					
1004									34					
1003									35					
1002									36					
1001								37						
1000								38						
999								39						
998								40	1 Kings 11:40	Jeroboam hides in Egypt until Solomon's death during reign of Shishak (Shoshenq)			Solomon	
997								1	Israel's guilt 1 Kings 14:21 Ezekiel 4:5	Start of Israel's 390 years of guilt				
996								2						
995								3						
994								4						
993								5						
992								6	1 Kings 14:25	Shishak (Shoshenq) attacks Jerusalem				
991								7						
990								8						
989								9						
988								10						
987								11						
986								12						
985								13						
984								14						
983								15						
982								16						
981								17						
980								18	1 Kings 15:1-2				Rehoboam	
979								19						
978								20	1 Kings 15:9-10 Insight 1, p. 464	Asa's rule 'evidently' counts from following year			Jeroboam	
977								21						
976								22	1 Kings 14:20; 15:25					
975								23	1 Kings 15:28, 33					
974								24						
973								25						
972								26						
971								27						
970								28						
969								29	2 Chronicles 14:1, 6	End of 10 years of peace in Judah				
968								30						
967								31						
966								32						
965								33						
964														

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												Judah	Israel	
963		Osorkon I		Ben-Hadad I actually began to reign 885 BCE. Asa's bribe to Ben-Hadad I should be near the end of Baasha's reign, however the Watch Tower Society begins Ben-Hadad's reign prior to Asa's 16 th year.	Ben-Hadad I	15	13	34	1 Kings 15:18-21	Asa pays Ben-Hadad to fight Baasha	Asa	Baasha		
962			16			14	35	2 Chronicles 16:1 <i>Insight 1</i> , p. 184	Baasha attacks Judah; '36' could be a scribal error for '16', or could mean 36 th year of divided kingdom					
961			17			15	36							
960			18			16	37							
959			19			17	38							
958			20			18	39							
957			21			19	40							
956			22			20	41							
955			23			21	42							
954			24			22	43							
953		25	23	44										
952											Elah			
951									1 Kings 16:8			Zimri, Omri/Tibni		
950	Phelles	Phelles actually began to reign 879 BCE.			Ben-Hadad I & Hadadezer (Ben-Hadad II)	26	Elah 2 years	1 24	45	1 Kings 16:10,15,21-22				
949	Ithobaal I (Ethbaal)	The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology. He is mentioned once in <i>Insight</i> as predecessor of Ethbaal.				27	Zimri (7 days)	2 1	46					
948						28	Omri (rivalry with Tibni)	2	47					
947							29		3	48				
946							30		4	49				
945							31		5	50	1 Kings 16:22-23			
944			Ithobaal I actually began to reign 878 BCE.				32		6	51				
943			The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology.				33	Omri 12 years	7	52	1 Kings 16:23	Samaria becomes Israel's capital		Omri
942							34		8	53				
941							35		9	54				
940					12 hypothetical years. See note for hypothetical years on page 7.	12 hypothetical years of unknown reign	36		10	55				
939					37			11	56					
938					38			1 12	57	1 Kings 16:29				
937					39		Ignores co-regency, adding 3 years	2	58	2 Chronicles 16:12	Asa gets sick	Jehosh. & Asa		
936					40			3	59					
935					0 41			4	60	1 Kings 22:41-42 2 Chronicles 20:31 <i>Insight 1</i> , p. 465	Jehoshaphat's rule 'evidently' counts from following year			
934					1			5	61					
933					2			6	62					
932					3			7	63	1 Kings 16:31 <i>Insight 1</i> , p. 766 <i>Against Apion</i> , I, 123	Ahab marries Jezebel, daughter of Ethbaal			
931					4			8	64					
930					5		9	65						
929					6		10	66						
928					7		11	67						
927					8		12	68						
926					9		13	69						
925					10		14	70						
924					11		15	71						
923					12		16	72						
922					13		17	73						
921					14		18	74	1 Kings 22:1-2	Peace between Israel & Syria for 3 years				
920					15		19	75						
919					16		20	76						
918					17		21 0	77	1 Kings 22:51 <i>Insight 1</i> , p. 465	Ahab is 'evidently' still alive; Ahaziah's reign 'may count' from following year				
917					18 (1)		22 1 (1)	78	2 Kings 3:1 <i>Insight 1</i> , p. 465	Jehoram (son of Ahab) began to reign 18 th year of Jehoshaphat (Jehoram 'becomes associated in some way with government')				
916					19 (2)		2	79	<i>Monolith Inscription of Shalmaneser III</i>	Ahab and Ben-Hadad II both involved in the Battle of Karkar in the 6 th year of Shalmaneser III				

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												Judah	Israel		
917		Ashurnasirpal II actually began to reign 883 BCE. For kings of Judah and Israel, the discrepancy between Watch Tower Society chronology and the actual events of 884 BCE is 68 years, which would ordinarily push the start of Ashurnasirpal's reign back to 952 BCE for Watch Tower Society chronology. However, the Watch Tower Society vaguely acknowledges he reigned during (at least part of) the 9 th century BCE, though their other statements require that most of his reign was during the 10 th century BCE. See also notes for Ashur-dan III on page 7 and Tiglath-Pileser III on page 8.	Ashurnasirpal II		Hadadezer (Ben-Hadad II)	Jehoram (with Jehoshaphat)	20	(3)	Jehoram 12 years	1	80	2 Kings 1:17 Insight 1, p. 465	Jehoram (son of Ahab) began to reign 2 nd year of Jehoram (son of Jehoshaphat) (reign of Ahaziah 'may have been credited to Jehoram')	Jehoram (co-regent)	Jehoram
916	21			(4)			2	81							
915	22			(5)			3	82							
914	23			(6)			4	83							
913	24			1		5	84	2 Kings 8:16 2 Chronicles 21:5, 20 Insight 1, p. 465		Jehoram (son of Jehoshaphat) began to reign 5 th year of Jehoram (son of Ahab) Jehoram becomes co-regent with Jehoshaphat, again	Jehoram				
912	25			2		6	85								
911	3			7		86	Insight 1, p. 465	Jehoram (son of Jehoshaphat) 'becomes sole ruler'							
910	4			8		87									
909	5			9		88	2 Kings 1:17; 8:15	Hazael becomes king during reign of Jehoram							
908	6			10		89									
907	7	11	90	Insight 1, p. 465	Ahaziah (of Judah) 'perhaps anointed 907 BCE'										
906	The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology. He is mentioned in various publications including <i>Insight</i> and <i>Aid</i> .			Ahaziah (aka Azariah, Jehoahaz) 1 year	1	8	12	91		2 Kings 9:29 2 Kings 8:25-26 2 Chronicles 22:2	11 th year (Nisan-based) of Jehoram (son of Ahab) 12 th year (Tishri-based) of Jehoram (son of Ahab)	Athaliah			
905				Starts late, adding 1 year	1		Starts late, adding 1 year	0	92	2 Kings 10:36 2 Kings 11:3 Insight 1, p. 465	It 'seems his years of kingship' begin the following year				
904				Hazael actually began to reign 842 BCE.											
903															
902															
901															
900										Insight 1, p. 388, 418	Ashurnasirpal II reigned during the 9 th century BCE				
899															
898															
897										2 Kings 11:21-12:1					
896															
895															
894															
893															
892															
891															
890															
889															
888															
887															
886										Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser	In his 11 th year, Shalmaneser III at war with Hadadezer				
885															
884															
883															
882															
881															
880															
879										Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser	In his 18 th year, Shalmaneser III at war with Hazael				
878															
877															
876										2 Kings 12:6, 17 2 Kings 13:1 Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser	Hazael attacks Jerusalem In his 21 st year, Shalmaneser III at war with Hazael				

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															Judah
875		See page 5 for notes on Shalmenser III.	Shalmaneser III			24		2	122					Jehoash	Jehoahaz
874						25		3	123	2 Kings 13:3, 22	Hazael oppressed Israel throughout reign of Jehoahaz				
873						26		4	124						
872						27		5	125						
871						28		6	126						
870						29		7	127						
869						30		8	128						
868						31		9	129						
867						32		10	130						
866						33		11	131						
865					34		12	132							
864					35		13	133							
863					36		14	134							
862				Ben-Hadad III actually began to reign 796 BCE.	Ben-Hadad III	37		Jehoash (1)	15	135	2 Kings 13:10 Insight 1, p. 465	Jehoash is 'evidently associated in the kingship'			
861			The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology.	38			(with Jehoahaz) (2)	16	136	2 Kings 13:24-25	Jehoash at war with Syria during reign of Ben-Hadad III				
860		Shamshi-Adad V actually began to reign 824 BCE.	Shamshi-Adad V			39		(3)	17	137					
859						40			1	138					
858		The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology. He is mentioned in Insight as successor of Shalmaneser III and predecessor of Adad-nirari III.			Starts late, adding 1 year	1		Jehoash	2	139	2 Kings 14:1, 2 2 Kings 14:21				
857						2			3	140					
856						3			4	141					
855						4			5	142					
854						5			6	143					
853						6			7	144					
852						7			8	145					
851						8			9	146					
850					9			10	147						
849					10			11	148						
848					11			12	149						
847		Adad-nirari III actually began to reign 811 BCE.	Adad-nirari III		12			13	150						
846					13			14	151						
845		The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology. Insight suggests that Adad-nirari III 'may be the Assyrian king' in 844 BCE.			14			15	152						
844					15			16	1	153	2 Kings 14:23 Insight 1, p. 203	'Adad-nirari III 'may be' king			
843					16			2		154					
842					17			3		155					
841					18			4		156					
840					19			5		157					
839					20			6		158					
838					21			7		159					
837				22			8		160						
836				23			9		161						
835				24			10		162						
834				25			11		163						
833				26			12		164						
832				27			13		165						
831				28			14		166						
830				29			15		167						
829						Azariah	1		168	2 Kings 14:17 2 Chronicles 26:1, 3	Azariah began to reign 15 years after Jehoash's death				
828						(aka Uzziah)	2		169						
827						52 years	3		170	Amos 1:1	Earliest year for earthquake is 42 years earlier than earliest geological estimates				

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												Judah	Israel			
826			Adad-nirari III	A gap of 51 years (12 years between the established co-regency of Ben-Hadad I & Ben-Hadad II and the sole reign of Ben-Hadad II on page 4, and 39 years prior to the reign of Rezin on this page) appears in the Watch Tower Society's chronology.		4	19	171				Jeroboam				
825													5	20	172	
824													6	21	173	
823													7	22	174	
822													8	23	175	
821		Shalmaneser IV actually began to reign	Shalmaneser IV	These gaps are created primarily as a result of the 48 (12+36) extra years that the Watch Tower Society adds to the Judean monarchy, with 3 additional years to align Rezin's final year with that of Pekah. Also see notes for Assyria on this page and notes for Rezin on page 8. The period prior to Rezin is in addition to the 37 years assigned by secular sources for the reigns of Hezion (who paid tribute to Assyria during the reign of Shalmaneser IV in 773 BCE) and other unknown kings between Ben-Hadad III and Rezin.		9	24	176								
820		783 BCE.										10	25	177		
819		The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology. The Syrian king Hezion (not Hezion at 1 Kings 15:18) paid tribute to Assyria during the reign of Shalmaneser IV in 773 BCE. His reign could hypothetically be placed during the reign of Shalmaneser IV, which would redistribute but not resolve the 36 additional years for Syrian reigns. See also note for Syria at right. Shalmaneser IV, Ashur-dan III and Ashur-nirari V are mentioned once in <i>Insight</i> (and <i>Aid</i>) as successors of Adad-nirari III.										11	26	178		
818												12	27	179	2 Kings 15:1, 2 <i>Insight</i> 1, p. 465	Azariah began to reign 27 th year of Jeroboam Azariah 'became king in some special sense, possibly now free from domination'
817												13	28	180		
816												14	29	181		
815												15	30	182		
814												16	31	183		
813												17	32	184		
812												18	33	185		
811												19	34	186	Amos 1:1	Amos prophesies during reigns of Uzziah & Jeroboam, 2 years before earthquake
810			20	35	187											
809		Ashur-dan III actually began to reign 773 BCE.	Ashur-dan III	Eriba-Marduk	36 additional years of hypothetical unknown kings	21	36	188	Insight 1, p. 465	'whereas most historians ... apply this reference to the eclipse of 763 B.C.E., ... some prefer year 809 B.C.E.'	Azariah					
808												22	37	189		
807												23	38	190		
806												24	39	191		
805												25	40	192		
804												26	41	193		
803												27		194	2 Kings 14:29 <i>Insight</i> 1, p. 465	Zechariah 'began to reign in some sense' but 'evidently kingship was not fully confirmed'
802												28		195	Amos 1:1	Latest year for earthquake is 17 years earlier than earliest geological estimates
801												29		196		
800												30		197		
799			31		198											
798			32		199											
797			33		200											
796			34		201											
795			35		202											
794			36		203											
793			37		204											
792			38	Zechariah 6 months	205	2 Kings 15:8	Zechariah began to reign 38 th year of Azariah									
791			39	Shallum (1 month) Adding 1 year	206	2 Kings 15:13, 17 <i>Insight</i> 1, p. 465	'It seems' that Menahem's reign is counted from the following year									
790			40	Menahem 10 years	207											
789			41		208											
788			42	Ignores rivalry with Menahem & co-regency with Pekahiah, adding 10 years	209											
787			43		210											
786			44		211											
785			45		212	International Geology Review 42 p.657-671	Earliest possible date for Amos' earthquake [760 BCE ±25 years]									
784			46		213											
783			47		214											
782			48		215	2 Kings 15:19-20 <i>Assyrian inscription</i>	Menahem pays tribute to Pul (Tiglath-Pileser III)									

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												Judah	Israel		
781			Tiglath-Pileser III to be contemporary with Menahem	Nabonassar	Rezin	See previous page	49	Menahem	10	216			Azariah		
780						50	Pekahiah	1	217	2 Kings 15:23		Menahem			
779						51	2 years	2	218						
778									52		1	219	2 Kings 15:27 Isaiah 6:1	Isaiah starts prophesying	(none)
777									1		2	220	2 Kings 15:32		Pekahiah
776									2		3	221			
775									3		4	222			
774									4		5	223			
773									5		6	224			
772									6		7	225			
771									7		8	226			
770									8		9	227			
769									9	Jotham	10	228			Jotham
768									10	16 years	11	229			
767									11		12	230			
766						12		13	231						
765						13		14	232						
764						14		15	233						
763		Tiglath-Pileser III actually began to reign 745 BCE.				15		16	234	Assyrian Eponym List	Watch Tower Society rejects the fact that the Eponym List refers to the total eclipse on 15 June 763 BCE				
762		The established length of his reign cannot be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology, as their reigns should include the entire period between the end of the reign of Ashur-nirari V and Tiglath-Pileser III taking control of Babylon. See notes for Tiglath-Pileser III. They are mentioned in Part 1 of the Watch Tower Society's 2011 attempt to defend 607 BCE (the third as Mukin-zeri).				0	16	17	235	2 Kings 16:1, 2 Insight 1, p. 466	Ahaz deposes Jotham 17 th year of Pekah Ahaz 'evidently began to rule' but 'first regnal year' is counted from following year	Jotham			
761						1	17	18	236						
760						2	18	19	237	International Geology Review 42 p.657-671	Geological estimate for Amos' earthquake ±25 years				
759						3	19	20	238	1 Isaiah 7:1, 8 2 Kings 15:9; 16:5-9 Assyrian inscription 2 Kings 15:29 1 Chronicles 5:26 Insight 1, p. 466	'65 years for Ephraim' begin during reign of Ahaz & Pekah Ahaz pays tribute to Tiglath-Pileser to kill Rezin during reign of Pekah Exiles taken by Tiglath-Pileser during Pekah's reign Ahaz 'evidently became tributary to Tiglath-Pileser III'	Ahaz & Jotham			
758						4	20		239	2 2 Kings 15:30 Insight 1, p. 466	Hoshea killed Pekah 20 th year of Jotham Hoshea 'began to reign' but 'it seems' control was established or 'possibly he received backing' in 748 BCE				
757						5			240	3					
756						6			241	4					
755						7			242	5					
754						8			243	6					
753						9			244	7					
752						10			245	8					
751						11			246	9					
750		Osorkon IV actually began to reign 740 BCE.				12			247	10	2 Kings 17:1	Hoshea became king in the 12 th year of Ahaz			
749						13			248	11					
748						14			249	12					
747						15			250	13					
746		The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology. He is mentioned once (along with Shabaka) in Insight (and Aid) as a "very uncertain" match for Pharaoh So at 2 Kings 17:3-4.		Neo-Assyrian Rule	17				251	14	2 Kings 16:20 2 Kings 18:1-2 Isaiah 14:28 Insight 1, p. 466	Hezekiah 'evidently began to rule' but first year counted from following year	Hoshea		
745						19	0		252	15	Assyrian inscription	Inscription about Tiglath-Pileser's campaign mentions Hoshea	Hezekiah		
744						1			253	16					
743						2			254	17					

JW Chronology

Year (BCE)	Tyrian Kings	Egyptian Kings (Pharaohs)	Assyrian Kings	Babylonian Kings	Syrian/Persian	Judah		Israel		Source	Comments	JW Chronology (1944)	
												Judah	Israel
742		Shalmaneser V actually began to reign 727 BCE. The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology.	Shalmaneser V	Shalmaneser V 3			4	Hoshea 7	255 18	2 Kings 18:9 2 Kings 17:4 2 Kings 17:3-5	4 th year of Hezekiah is 7 th year of Hoshea Hoshea conspires with Pharaoh So (Osorkon IV) Shalmaneser imprisons Hoshea; beginning of 3-year siege against Samaria		Hoshea
741				4			5	Hoshea 8	256 19				
740		Sargon II actually began to reign 722 BCE. The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology, but see notes for Sennacherib.	Sargon II	0 5			6	Hoshea 9	257 20	2 Kings 18:10 2 Kings 17:24	6 th year of Hezekiah is 9 th year of Hoshea King of Assyria repopulates Samaria with people from Babylon		
739				1			7	Years since fall of Israel 1	258 21	Assyrian inscription	Sargon "besieged and conquered Samaria"		
738				2			8	Years since fall of Israel 2	259 22				
737				3			9	Years since fall of Israel 3	260 23				
736	Shabaka (725 BCE-710 BCE, not depicted to allow for notes) actually began to reign 705 BCE.			4			10	Years since fall of Israel 4	261 24				
735				5			11	Years since fall of Israel 5	262 25				
734				6			12	Years since fall of Israel 6	263 26				
733				7			13	Years since fall of Israel 7	264 27				
732		The length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology. However, the Watch Tower Society says Merodach-Baladan's letter to Hezekiah was sent in 732 BCE but also acknowledges that it was during his second attempt to take control of Babylon, which could not be during Merodach-Baladan's first period of reign in Sargon's 8th year. See also notes for Sennacherib.	Sargon II & Sennacherib (spurious)	(Merodach-Baladan) 8			14	Years since fall of Israel 8	265 28	2 Kings 18:13-16 Isaiah 36:1 2 Kings 19:8, 9 2 Kings 20:1, 6 Isaiah 38:5 2 Kings 20:12 Isaiah 39:1	Sennacherib attacks Judah Tribute paid to Sennacherib Tirhakah attacks Assyria Hezekiah gets sick, 15 years added Merodach-Baladan writes to Hezekiah during reign of Sennacherib		Hezekiah
731	He is mentioned once in <i>Insight</i> (and <i>Aid</i> , as <i>Shabaka</i>) as a "very uncertain" match for Pharaoh So at 2 Kings 17:3-4.			9			15	Years since fall of Israel 9	266 29				
730				10			16	Years since fall of Israel 10	267 30				
729				11			17	Years since fall of Israel 11	268 31	Isaiah 20:1	Sargon attacks Ashdod		
728				12			18	Years since fall of Israel 12	269 32				
727				13			19	Years since fall of Israel 13	270 33				
726	When <i>Aid</i> was first written, it was thought Shabaka ruled during Hezekiah's reign (but not that of Hoshea), but more recent scholarship identifies him as predecessor of Taharqa after Shebitku.			14			20	Years since fall of Israel 14	271 34				
725				15			21	Years since fall of Israel 15	272 35				
724				16			22	Years since fall of Israel 16	273 36				
723				17			23	Years since fall of Israel 17	274 37				
722				0			24	Years since fall of Israel 18	275 38				
721				1			25	Years since fall of Israel 19	276 39	LBAT 1415	Eclipse in 1 st year of Bel-ibni (could be interpreted as the one on 20 March)		
720				2			26	Years since fall of Israel 20	277 40				
719				3			27	Years since fall of Israel 21	278 41				
718				1			28	Years since fall of Israel 22	279 42				
717				2			29	Years since fall of Israel 23	280 43				
716				3			30	Years since fall of Israel 24	281 44	2 Kings 21:1			
715				4			31	Years since fall of Israel 25	282 45	Saros Cycles			
714				5			32	Years since fall of Israel 26	283 46	Saros cycles occur at intervals of 18 years and 10-12 days. Unofficial apologists for the Watch Tower Society claim eclipses mentioned in LBAT 1417 correspond to eclipses from Saros Series 58. However, not only are the late dates for the eclipses poor matches for the dates in the tablet, but LBAT 1417 also indicates that the eclipses in question each followed eclipses 5 months prior, which is not the case for Saros Series 58. The dates of the eclipses in Saros Series 20 would ostensibly be a better fit, with the initial eclipses in the tablet starting in the expected months and with corresponding eclipses 5 months prior; however, the final eclipse of the series was the one in 669 BCE. In reality, the tablet refers to Saros Series 30. For more information, see page 15.			
713				6			33	Years since fall of Israel 27	284 47				
712				0			34	Years since fall of Israel 28	285 48				
711				1			35	Years since fall of Israel 29	286 49				
710				2			36	Years since fall of Israel 30	287 50				
709				3			37	Years since fall of Israel 31	288 51				
708				0			38	Years since fall of Israel 32	289 52				
707				1			39	Years since fall of Israel 33	290 53				
706				2			40	Years since fall of Israel 34	291 54				
705				3			41	Years since fall of Israel 35	292 55	LBAT 1417	Eclipse in 3 rd year of Sennacherib as king of Babylon (could be interpreted as the one on 21 April)		
704				4			42	Years since fall of Israel 36	293 56	LBAT 1415	Eclipse in 5 th year of Sennacherib as king of Babylon (could be interpreted as the one on 31 March)		
703				5			43	Years since fall of Israel 37	294 57				
702				6			44	Years since fall of Israel 38	295 58				

Year (BCE)	Tyrian Kings	Egyptian Kings (Pharaohs)	Assyrian Kings	Babylonian Kings	Syrian/Persian	Judah			Israel			Source	Comments	JW Chronology (1944)		
						Judah	Israel	Manasseh	Judah	Israel	Manasseh			Judah	Israel	
701		See page 9 for notes on Sennacherib.		Sennacherib 7		16			39	296	59					
700				8 0		17			40	297	60					
699		Esar-Haddon actually began to reign 681 BCE.		1		18			41	298	61					
698				2		19			42	299	62					
697		The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology, but		3		20			43	300	63					
696		see notes for Sennacherib on page 9.		4		21			44	301	64					
695			Esar-Haddon	Esar-Haddon 5		22			45	302	65	Isaiah 7:8 Ezra 4:2 <i>Assyrian inscription</i>	End of 65 years for Ephraim, during reign of Esar-Haddon Manasseh pays tribute to Esar-Haddon (see 681 BCE)			
694				6		23			46	303						
693				7		24			47	304						
692				8		25			48	305						
691				9		26			49	306						
690			Assyrian occupation	10		27			50	307		<i>Assyrian inscription</i>	Esar-Haddon wounds Taharqa and rules over Egypt			
689			Essarhadon	11		28			51	308						
688				12		29			52	309						
687				Ashurbanipal		30			53	310		2 Chronicles 33:11 <i>Assyrian inscription</i>	Manasseh taken captive by king of Assyria			
686				Aššurbanipal		31			54	311		LBAT 1417, LBAT 1416	Eclipses in accession year of Shamash-shum-ukin (could be interpreted as those on 2 May & 26 Oct)			
685					Shamash-shum-ukin (687 BCE–667 BCE, not depicted to allow for notes) actually began to reign 668 BCE.	32			55	312		LBAT 1415	Eclipse in 2 nd year of Shamash-shum-ukin (if 10 April)			
684					The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology. However, no combination of eclipses can be reconciled for his accession and 18 th years. See page 15 for additional information.	33			56	313		Insight 1, p. 560	'destruction of Thebes ... by Ashurbanipal (c. 684 B.C.E.)'			
683						34	Manasseh 55 years		57	314						
682						35			58	315		<i>Assyrian inscriptions</i>	Taharqa revolts against Ashurbanipal			
681		Taharqa (710 BCE–684 BCE, part of reign not depicted on previous page to allow for notes) actually began to reign 690 BCE.				36			59	316			(Watch Tower Society gives Manasseh as contemporary with Esar-Haddon's actual first year of reign in 681 BCE)			
680						37			60	317						
679						38			61	318						
678						39			62	319						
677						40			63	320						
676						41			64	321						
675						42			65	322						
674					Kandalanu (667 BCE–646 BCE, not depicted to allow for notes) actually began to reign 648 BCE.	43			66	323						
673					The established length of his reign cannot be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology, which asserts that there were at most 18 years between the end of Ashurbanipal's reign and Nabopolassar's 14 th year, necessitating the removal of 1 year from the reign of Kandalanu. He is mentioned in Part 1 of the Watch Tower Society's 2011 attempt to defend 607 BCE. He was also mentioned in <i>Aid</i> , but the details were omitted from <i>Insight</i> .	44			67	324						
672						45			68	325						
671						46			69	326		BM 32312, Akitu Chronicle	Planetary positions during 14 years of Kandalanu's reign			
670						47			70	327						
669						48			71	328		LBAT 1417, LBAT 1416	Eclipses in 18 th year of Shamash-shum-ukin (could be interpreted as those on 12 May and 5 Nov)			
668						49			72	329		<i>Assyrian inscriptions</i>	Manasseh pays tribute to Ashurbanipal			
667						50			73	330						
666						51			74	331		BM 76738 & BM 76813				
665						52			75	332						
664						53			76	333						
663						54			77	334						
662						55			78	335						
661									79	336						
660									80	337						
659									81	338						
658									82	339						
657									83	340						
656									84	341						
655									85	342						
654									86	343						
653									87	344						
652									88	345						
651									89	346		LBAT 1417	No matching eclipse for required Saros cycle			
650									90	347		Awake!, 22 May 2005, p. 18	'650 B.C.E. ... the imperial palace of King Ashurbanipal—ruler of Assyria, Egypt, and Babylonia'			

JW Chronology

Year (BCE)	Tyrian Kings	Egyptian Kings (Pharaohs)	Assyrian Kings	Babylonian Kings	Syrian/Persian	Judah			Israel			Source	Comments	JW Chronology (1944)			
															Judah	Israel	
649		See page 11 for notes on Ashur-etil-ilani and Sin-shumu-lishir. Sin-shar-ishkun began to reign no earlier than 627 BCE. The established length of his reign cannot be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology. The anarchy in Assyria and dominance of Babylonia account for the absence of financial records in the latter part of his actual reign, when records would more likely refer to years of Nabopolassar. He is mentioned as <i>Sin-sharra-ishkun</i> in Part 1 of the Watch Tower Society's 2011 attempt to defend 607 BCE. Ashur-uballit II actually began to reign 612 BCE. The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology. He is briefly considered in <i>Insight</i> and mentioned once in <i>Aid</i> (under "Assyria").	Ashur-etil-ilani	Nabopolassar actually began to reign 626 BCE. The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology.	Society's chronology. He is discussed in various Watch Tower Society literature.	11			91	348					Josiah		
648						12			92	349							
647						13	Jeremiah prophesying	1	93	350	1	Jeremiah 1:2 Ezekiel 4:6-7	Beginning of Jeremiah's prophesying Start of Judah's 40 years of guilt				
646						14		2	94	351	2						
645						15		3	95	352	3						
644						16		4	96	353	4						
643						17		5	97	354	5						
642						18		6	98	355	6	2 Chronicles 34:8 2 Kings 22:3, 8 Ezekiel 1:1	Josiah begins removing idols from Judea "Book of the Law" found in temple Start of Ezekiel's '30 years'				
641						19		7	99	356	7						
640						20	Josiah	8	100	357	8						
639						21	31 years	9	101	358	9						
638						22		10	102	359	10						
637						23		11	103	360	11						
636						24		12	104	361	12						
635						25		13	105	362	13						
634						26		14	106	363	14						
633		27		15	107	364	15										
632		28		16	108	365	16	BM 21901, 47	Babylon captures Nineveh								
631		29		17	109	366	17										
630		30		18	110	367	18										
629		31		19	111	368	19	2 Kings 23:29 2 Chronicles 35:20	Josiah killed by Pharaoh Necho Babylon captures Harran from Assyria								
628		18	Jehoahaz 3 months	20	112	369	20	2 Kings 23:31-36	Jehoahaz imprisoned by Pharaoh Necho, installs Jehoiakim as king			Jehoahaz, Eliakim					
627		19		21	113	370	21										
626		20		22	114	371	22										
625		21	0	23	115	372	23	BM 21946, 1-7 Jeremiah 45:1-5; 46:1-2 Jeremiah 36:1 Jeremiah 25:1-3 BM 21946, 10-11	Battle of Carchemish Warnings of imminent calamity [August/September] 23 rd year of Jeremiah's prophesying Nebuchadnezzar becomes king								
624	Necho II actually began to reign 610 BCE.	1		24	116	373	24	Jeremiah 36:9	Fast proclaimed (9 th month [December])								
623		2		25	117	374	25	LBAT 1420	See 624 BCE - 619 BCE on pages 16, 18 & 19								
622	The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology.	3		26	118	375	26										
621		4		27	119	376	27										
620		5		28	120	377	28	2 Kings 24:1	Jehoiakim pays tribute for 3 years								
619		6		29	121	378	29										
618		7		30	122	379	30	BM 21946, rev., 6-7 2 Kings 24:1, 2 BM 21946, rev., 9-10 2 Kings 24:8-11 BM 21946, rev., 11	Nebuchadnezzar's 4 th year, attacks Egypt Jehoiakim refuses to pay tribute after 3 years Marauder bands sent by Nebuchadnezzar 8 th (7 th regnal) year of Nebuchadnezzar, siege begins [December]			Jehoiachin					
617		8		31	123	380	31	Daniel 1:1,2	Captives and treasures taken								
616		9		32	124	381	32										
615	Nebuchadnezzar II actually began to reign 605 BCE.	10		33	125	382	33	Daniel 1:5	End of training for children taken from Jerusalem								
614	The established length of his reign cannot be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology. Events in the early part of his reign are delayed and in the wrong order, and there is no available period of inactivity to allow for his alleged seven years of insanity.	11		34	126	383	34	Jeremiah 28:1 Jeremiah 29:10 Jeremiah 28:17 Jeremiah 51:59	5 th month [August], Jeremiah indicates return of exiles after Babylon's 70 years Hananiah dies (7 th month [October]) Prophecy against Babylon			Mattaniah					
613		12		35	127	384	35	Ezekiel 1:1-2	Ezekiel starts to prophesy '30 th year'								
612		13		36	128	385	36	Ezekiel 8:1									

JW Chronology

Year (BCE)	Tyrian Kings	Egyptian Kings (Pharaohs)	Assyrian Kings	Babylonian Kings	Syrian/Persian	Judah				Israel				Source	Comments	JW Chronology (1944)	
						Judah	Israel	Source	Comments	Judah	Israel	Judah	Israel				
611						7	8	129	386	37	Ezekiel 20:1 LBAT 1419	Eclipse (Aug/Sep) in 14 th year of Nebuchadnezzar					
610		Hophra actually began to reign 589 BCE.				8	9	130	387	38	LBAT 1420	See 615 BCE – 607 BCE on page 16					
609		The established length of his reign can be reconciled with the Watch Tower Society's chronology only by the omission of details about the latter part of his reign, including his alliance with Babylon in his unsuccessful attempt to take back the Egyptian throne from Amasis II.				9	10	131	388	39	2 Kings 25:1 Jeremiah 39:1 Jeremiah 52:4	9 th year of Zedekiah (10 th month [December]), siege begins					
608						10	11	132	389	40	Ezekiel 29:1;30:20;31:1 Jeremiah 32:1 Ezekiel 26:1	Prophecies against Egypt (February, April, June) Prophecy against Tyre 10 th year of Zedekiah is 18 th (17 th regnal) of Nebuchadnezzar					
607						11	12	133	390	41	Jeremiah 39:2 Jeremiah 52:6, 7 Jeremiah 52:10–14, 29 2 Kings 25:6–7 2 Kings 25:8–9 Jeremiah 1:3 2 Kings 25:25 Ezekiel 4:6–7 Ezekiel 4:5	4 th month [July] City walls breached, exiles taken Zedekiah taken exile, sons killed 5 th month [August]: Temple destroyed, city burned, Gedaliah made governor End of Judah's 40 years of guilt End of Israel's 390 years of guilt (see note for hypothetical years on page 7)					
											Jeremiah 40:13; 41:1–2 Jeremiah 44:30 Jeremiah 25:11 Jeremiah 25:17–18, 29 Zechariah 1:12	7 th month [October] Gedaliah killed Jeremiah prophesies against Hophra See 517 BCE	1		Gedaliah (governor)		
606		Apries (Hophra/Haaibre)		Nebuchadnezzar II (Nebuchadrezzar)		1	13	134			Ezekiel 33:21 Ezekiel 32:1, 17 Daniel 2:1 Antiquities, Book X, 6.1 & 10.3	10 th month [January] 12 th month [March] Daniel interprets dream 3 rd (2 nd regnal) year of Nebuchadnezzar Daniel interprets dream 2 years after Battle of Carchemish	2				
605						2	14	135					3				
604						3	15	136					4				
603						4	16	137					5				
602						5	17	138			Jeremiah 52:30	24 th (23 rd regnal) year of Nebuchadnezzar, exiles taken	6				
601						6	18	139					7				
600						7	19	140			LBAT 1420	See 600 BCE – 596 BCE on page 17	8				
599						8	20	141					9				
598						9	21	142					10				
597						10	22	143					11				
596						11	23	144					12				
595						12	24	145					13				
594						13	25	146			Ezekiel 40:1	25 th year of exile, 14 th year after fall	14				
593						14	26	147			LBAT 1419	No matching eclipse (Aug/Sep) in 32 nd year of Nebuchadnezzar	15				
592						15	27	148			Ezekiel 29:17–18	Prophecy against Egypt	16				
591						16	28	149					17				
590		Apries (Hophra) & Amasis II (Khnemibre)				17	29	150				Hophra allies with Babylonian army to challenge Amasis II	18				
589						18	30	151				See 588 BCE – 587 BCE on page 20	19				
588						19	31	152			Ezekiel 29:13	'Possibly' Egypt's 40 years	20				
587						20	32	153					21				
586		Amasis II				21	33	154				Amasis' reign legitimised by marrying Hophra's daughter	22				
585						22	34	155					23				

Annual fasts

Babylon's 70 years

JW Chronology

Year (BCE)	Tyrian Kings	Egyptian Kings (Pharaohs)	Assyrian Kings	Babylonian Kings	Syrian/ Persian	Judah		Israel		Source	Comments	JW Chronology (1944)	
												Judah	Israel
584		Amasis II deposed Hophra in 570 BCE. After Hophra's death in 567 BCE, Amasis' reign was legitimized in 566 BCE by his marriage to Hophra's daughter.		Nebuchadnezzar 41		23	4	35	156			24	23
583				Nebuchadnezzar 42		24	5		157			25	24
582				Nebuchadnezzar 0 43		25	6		158			26	25
581				Awil-Marduk (Evil-Merodach) 1	Evil-Merodach actually began to reign 562 BCE.	26	7	37	159	2 Kings 25:27 Jeremiah 52:31-34	1 st (accession) year of Evil-Merodach, Jehoiachin released from prison (12 th month [March 561 BCE])	27	26
580		The established length of his reign cannot be reconciled with the		2 0		27	8		160			28	27
579		Watch Tower Society's chronology.		1		28	9		161			29	28
578		The Watch Tower Society does not account for the years of rivalry		Neriglissar 2		29	10		162			30	29
577		between Hophra and Amasis II, and extends the reign of Amasis II		3		30	11		163			31	30
576		to fit its distortion of Babylon's '70 years'.		Labashi-Marduk 4		31	12		164		(Classical historians assign 9 months to Labashi-Marduk; contemporary financial records indicate 2 months)	32	31
575						32	13		165			33	32
574						33	14		166			34	33
573						34	15		167			35	34
572						35	16		168			36	35
571						36	17		169			37	36
570	Neriglissar actually began to reign 560 BCE.					37	18		170			38	37
569						38	19		171			39	38
568	Labashi-Marduk actually began to reign 556 BCE.					39	20		172			40	39
567						40	21		173			41	40
566						41	22		174			42	41
565	The Watch Tower Society attempts to cast doubt on the established					42	23		175			43	42
564	lengths of the reigns of Evil-merodach, Neriglissar and					43	24		176			44	43
563	Labashi-Marduk, but does not explicitly reject them. The Watch					44	25		177			45	44
562	Tower Society claims that either the reigns were longer, or there					45	26		178			46	45
561	were other 'unknown' kings to fill its 20-year gap. However,					46	27		179			47	46
560	contemporary Babylonian business records are known to account for					47	28		180			48	47
559	every year of the Neo-Babylonian period, including the transitions					48	29		181			49	48
558	between kings.					49	30		182			50	49
557						50	31		183			51	50
556						51	32		184			52	51
555						52	33		185			53	52
554				Nabonidus 1		53	34		186			54	53
553				Nabonidus 2		54	35		187	Daniel 7:1		55	54
552				3		55	36		188			56	55
551				4		56	37		189	Daniel 8:1		57	56
550				5		57	38		190			58	57
549				6		58	39		191			59	58
548				7		59	40		192	Ezekiel 29:13	End of '40 years'?	60	59
547				Belshazzar (with Nabonidus) 7		60			193			61	60
546				8		61			194			62	61
545				9		62			195			63	62
544				10		63			196			64	63
543				11		64			197			65	64
542				12		65			198			66	65
541				13		66			199			67	66
540				14		67			200			68	67
							(High Priest)						
539		20 hypothetical years of reign by Amasis II and/or or other kings	Babylonian Empire ended	Darius the Mede 0		68		79	201	2 Chronicles 36:20-21 Isaiah 45:1 Daniel 11:1 Jeremiah 25:12 Daniel 5:26-30 Daniel 9:1-2 Antiquities, X	Darius captures Babylon, Belshazzar killed (7 th month [17 September]) Cyrus arrives (8 th month [October]) Babylon's king called to account Daniel discerns end of 70 years 182.5 years from captivity of Israel until Cyrus' 1 st year	69	68

Annual fasts

Babylon's 70 years

JW Chronology

Year (BCE)	Tyrian Kings	Egyptian Kings (Pharaohs)	Assyrian Kings	Babylonian Kings		Syrian/Persian	Judah		Israel		Source	Comments	JW Chronology (1944)				
													Judah	Israel			
538		See previous page			1		Joshua (Jeshua)	69	80		Jeremiah 29:10 2 Chronicles 36:21–23 Isaiah 44:28 Daniel 9:25 <i>Antiquities</i> , XI 1.1	Attention given to Jews' return after 70 years, but two years supposedly remain Cyrus gives decree for Jews to return	Annual fasts	70	69		
537					2			70	81		Ezra 3:1			Jews in Judah (7 th month [October])	71	70	
536					Cyrus II	3			71		Ezra 3:8 <i>Against Apion</i> , I <i>Antiquities</i> , XI 4.2 Daniel 10:1	Reconstruction of temple begins in Cyrus' 2 nd year (2 nd month [May])					
535						4											
534						5						Ezra 4:5		Temple work slowed until reign of Darius			
533						6											
532						7											
531						8											
530						9		0									
529						1						Ezra 4:6		Complaint to 'Ahasuerus' (Cambyses II)			
528					2												
527					3												
526		Psamtik III (Ankhkaenre)			4												
525		Egypt under Persia (27 th Dynasty)			5					Ezekiel 29:14	Egypt subject to Persian Empire						
524					6												
523					7												
522					0	8				Ezra 4:7	Construction halted by 'Artaxerxes' (Bardiya)						
521					1					<i>Antiquities</i> , XI 3.1	Darius appointed						
520					2					<i>Antiquities</i> , XI 2.2 Ezra 4:24 Haggai 1:1,14–15;2:1,10 Zechariah 1:1	Temple building resumes, 9 years after complaint to Cambyses						
519					3					Zechariah 1:7, 12	Vision (11 th month [February]): angel indicates future end of 70 years denunciation						
518					4					Zechariah 7:1–5	(9 th month [December]): Sharezer and Regem-melech ask if fasts should continue after 70 years						
517					5					Zechariah 1:12	Foretold end of 70 years denunciation						
516					6												
515					7					Ezra 6:15, 19	Temple completed (12 th month [March]) Passover held (1 st month [April])						

Example of Failed Attempts to Resolve Lunar Eclipses in JW Chronology (LBAT 1417)

Text	Criteria	Saros Series 28	Saros Series 38	Saros Series 48	Saros Series 20	Saros Series 58	Saros Series 30	Saros Series 30
Accession year of Šamaš-šumu-ukin, month II, (after) 5 months; (eclipse) which was omitted. At 40° after sunrise.	Eclipse Date	3 July 690 BCE	21 June 689 BCE	11 June 688 BCE	2 May 687 BCE	31 May 687 BCE	22 April 686 BCE	2 May 668 BCE
	Eclipse Time (TD)	11:43:55	16:32:27	4:36:57	14:43:22	21:18:32	5:41:36	12:51:31
	Local Time	9:08:39	13:57:26	2:02:12	12:08:51	18:44:03	3:07:21	10:22:04
	Sunrise	4:49:11	4:47:28	4:48:53	5:19:46	4:53:39	5:32:29	5:19:19
	Eclipse type	Penumbral	Total	Total	Penumbral	Penumbral	Partial	Partial
	Eclipse after sunrise?	✓	X Afternoon*	X	✓	X Evening	X	✓
	Eclipse 5 months prior?	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓
	Date in valid range?	X Too late	X Too late	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
* An eclipse described as "after sunrise" would not be in the afternoon or evening								
(Year) 18 of Šamaš-šumu-ukin, month II, (after) 5 months, (eclipse) which was omitted. At 1,0° before sunset.	Eclipse Date	13 July 672 BCE	2 July 671 BCE	22 June 670 BCE	12 May 669 BCE	11 June 669 BCE	2 May 668 BCE	13 May 650 BCE
	Eclipse Time (TD)	18:20:30	23:30:55	11:56:15	22:07:14	4:43:12	12:51:31	19:57:16
	Local Time	15:50:02	21:00:43	9:26:18	19:37:31	2:13:31	10:22:04	17:32:35
	Sunset	19:09:39	19:08:56	19:05:54	18:41:52	19:00:57	18:35:17	18:42:15
	Eclipse type	Penumbral	Partial	Total	Penumbral	Partial	Partial	Partial
	Eclipse before sunset?	✓	X	X Morning*	X	X	X Morning	✓
	Eclipse 5 months prior?	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓
	Date in valid range?	X Too late	X Too late	X Too late	✓	✓	✓	✓
* An eclipse described as "before sunset" would not be in the morning								
(Year) 16 of Kandalānu, month III, (after) 5 months, the 15th, 2 fin[gers?] between north and east were covered. It cleared in the north. The north wind b[low?.] 20° onset, maximal phase, [and clearing ...] behind α Scorpii [it was eclipsed.]	Eclipse Date	25 July 654 BCE	13 July 653 BCE	2 July 652 BCE	Saros Cycle Ended	22 June 651 BCE	13 May 650 BCE	24 May 632 BCE
	Eclipse Time (TD)	1:04:03	6:34:33	19:19:41		12:11:03	19:57:16	2:58:23
	Local Time	22:38:22 (-1)	4:09:07	16:54:30		9:46:08	17:32:35	0:38:26
	Eclipse type	Penumbral	Partial	Total		Partial	Partial	Partial
	Eclipse visible?	✓	✓	X Below horizon		X Below horizon	X Below horizon	✓
	Behind α Scorpii?	X	X	X		X	✓	✓
	Eclipse 5 months prior?	✓	X	X		X	✓	✓
	Date in valid range?	X Too late	✓	✓		✓	✓	X Too early

Month Ranges

Throughout the entire Neo-Babylonian period, Nisanu never began earlier than 6 March and never ended later than 29 May (Julian calendar). Consequently, this identifies the greatest extent possible for the 2nd and 3rd months. For Ayyaru, the earliest possible start is 4 April and latest possible end is 28 June. Lunar eclipses necessarily occur during a full moon, and always correspond to the middle of the month in the Babylonian lunar calendar; therefore, an eclipse in Nisanu cannot occur in the first half of March or the second half of May, and so on for other months. For 15 Simanu (referenced in LBAT 1417), the possible range is 17 May to 13 July.

Astronomical observations made using *Cartes du Ciel*. Eclipse data from NASA's *Five Millennium Catalog of Lunar Eclipses*.

Year	Date	Neo-Babylonian King	Saros	Type	Magnitude [†]	Line	Comments	Match
Obverse I[‡]								
624	23 Jun	Nebuchadnezzar 1 st regnal year	39	Total	1.0816	1	Eclipse in Month III	✓
	17 Dec		44	Total	1.7567	2	Eclipse in [Month IX] [‡] . Month names are interpolated for 3 successive eclipses, but no alternative eclipses between those without interpolated months before and after.	✓
623	13 Jun	2 nd regnal year	49	Total	1.279	3	Eclipse in [Month II]. No eclipse 5 months prior.	✗
					Month VI was intercalary [§]		✓	
	6 Dec		54	Partial	0.5292	4–6	Eclipse in [Month VII]. Not possible for 6 December to fall in Month VII, but interpolation could allow for Month VIII or IX. Eclipse occurred after sunset, but location (east) not as described (north and west).	✗
622	2 Jun	3 rd regnal year	59	Penumbral	0.7909	7	Eclipse in Month I. Not possible for 2 June to fall in Month I.	✗
	28 Oct		26	Penumbral	0.395		Eclipse in Month VII	✓
	26 Nov		64	Penumbral	0.3835	—	(Eclipse not in tablet)	—
621	22 Apr	4 th regnal year	31	Partial	0.1492	8–10	Eclipse in Month I. Magnitude (14%) and position (south) not consistent with observations (¾ covered, west and north).	✗
	16 Oct		36	Partial	0.5941	11	Eclipse in Month VII	✓
620	11 Apr	5 th regnal year	41	Total	1.6067	12	[Eclipse in Month I]	✓
	6 Oct		46	Total	1.8363		Eclipse in Month VI ₂ .	✓
619	31 Mar		51	Partial	0.7149	13–16	Eclipse in [Month XI]. 31 March too late for eclipse in Month XI but interpolation could allow for Month XII. However, no eclipse 5 months prior.	✗

615 BCE – 607 BCE (LBAT 1420/BM 38462)

Year	Date	Neo-Babylonian King	Saros	Type	Magnitude [†]	Line	Comments	Match
Obverse II								
615	8 Dec	Nebuchadnezzar 10 th regnal year	25	Penumbral	0.2508	1–2	Eclipse in Month VIII. Tablet provides observation details, but moon was below horizon.	✗
614	7 Jan		63	Penumbral	0.0852	—	(Eclipse not in tablet)	—
	4 Jun	11 th regnal year	30	Penumbral	0.9586	3–4	Eclipse in Month II. Observation describes total eclipse, but moon was below horizon at time of penumbral eclipse.	✗
	27 Nov		35	Partial	0.5801	4	Eclipse in Month VIII	✓
613							Month XII was intercalary [‡]	✓
	23 May	12 th regnal year	40	Total	1.3073	5	Eclipse in Month [I]. [‡] 23 May too late for eclipse in Month I, but interpolation could allow for Month II.	✓
16 Nov	45		Total	1.8681	Eclipse in Month VII. 16 November would be unusually late for eclipse in Month VII.		✗	
612	12 May	13 th regnal year	50	Partial	0.9377	6–7	Eclipse in Month XII. Not possible for 12 May to fall in Month XII. Tablet provides observation details, but moon was below horizon.	✗
	6 Nov		55	Partial	0.6462	8	Eclipse in Month VI. Not possible for 6 November to fall in Month VI.	✗
611	2 Apr		22	Penumbral	0.1015	9	Eclipse in [Month XII]. Tablet provides observation details; moon was visible, but very unlikely this penumbral eclipse (magnitude 10%, last in Saros Series 22) would be noticeable.	✗
	1 May	14 th regnal year	60	Penumbral	0.6374	—	(Eclipse not in tablet)	—
	27 Sep		27	Penumbral	0.231		(Eclipse not in tablet)	—
610	26 Oct		65	Penumbral	0.3129	10	Eclipse in Month VI. 26 October too late for eclipse in Month VI. 8 th in Saros Series 65, it is possible the Babylonians were not aware of this series yet.	✗
	22 Mar	15 th regnal year	32	Partial	0.5741	11	[Eclipse in Month XII]	✓
							Month XII [was intercalary]	✓
609	16 Sep		37	Partial	0.3752	12	Eclipse in Month V. 16 September would be unusually late for eclipse in month V.	✗
	11 Mar		42	Total	1.8468		Eclipse in Month X[I]	✓
608	4 Sep	16 th regnal year	47	Total	1.6864	13	Eclipse in Month IV. Not possible for 4 September to fall in Month IV.	✗
	1 Mar		52	Partial	0.503	14–15	Eclipse in [Month X]. Not possible for 1 March to fall in Month X, but interpolation could allow for Month XI or XII.	✓
607	24 Aug	17 th regnal year	57	Partial	0.6431	16	Eclipse in Month IV. 24 August too late for eclipse in Month IV.	✗
	20 Jan		24	Penumbral	0.4456	—	(Eclipse not in tablet)	—
	18 Feb		62	Penumbral	0.0724	17–18	Eclipse in Month X. 18 February too late for eclipse in Month X. Tablet indicates total eclipse, but moon was below horizon during this penumbral eclipse (magnitude 7%, 2nd eclipse of Saros Series 62). Very unlikely Babylonians were aware of this series yet.	✗

[†] For penumbral eclipses, the penumbral magnitude is provided. For partial or total eclipses, the umbral magnitude is provided.

[‡] References to Nebuchadnezzar's years of reign are damaged in Obverse I, but are generally considered to start from his first year. Alternatives are considered on pages 18 and 19.

[§] Square brackets indicate interpolations by translators, such as where the tablet is damaged. Where details are interpolated, any possible interpretation that could be compatible with JW chronology is considered. Eclipses are granted as potential matches where 'omitted' for *any reason* (including, for example, weather conditions), though the term was actually used in Babylonian records where it was *expected* that the eclipse would not be observable.

[§] The Watch Tower Society's interpretation of VAT 4956 indicates that it does not recognise intercalary months determined by secular sources, and provides no details for intercalary months in this period. It is therefore not possible to verify the intercalary months in LBAT 1420 in the context of JW chronology and they are granted as plausible.

Year	Date	Neo-Babylonian King	Saros	Type	Magnitude [*]	Line	Comments	Match
Reverse								
600	31 Mar	Nebuchadnezzar 24 th regnal year	61	Penumbral	0.5166	1'-2'	Damaged observation details suggest eclipse around sunset prior to Year 25.	✓
	25 Aug	25 th regnal year	28	Penumbral	0.0752	3'	Eclipse in Month V. 2 nd -last in Saros Series 28, this penumbral eclipse (magnitude 8%), would not be noticeable, but 'after sunset' may be granted as a prediction.	✓
	24 Sep		66	Penumbral	0.333	—	(Eclipse not in tablet)	—
599	20 Feb	26 th regnal year	33	Partial	0.7436	4'	Eclipse in Month XI. Observation details plausible.	✓
	15 Aug		38	Partial	0.4874	5'	Eclipse in Month V	✓
598	9 Feb	43	Total	1.6177	Eclipse in Month XI		✓	
					Month XII was intercalary [†]		✓	
	4 Aug	27 th regnal year	48	Total	1.8489	6'	Eclipse in Month III. Not possible for 4 August to fall in Month III. No eclipse 5 months prior.	✗
597	29 Jan	28 th regnal year	53	Partial	0.2581	7'-9'	Eclipse in Month IX. 29 January too late for eclipse in Month IX.	✗
	24 Jul		58	Partial	0.5382		Eclipse in Month III. 24 July too late for eclipse in Month III. Tablet provides observation details, but moon was below horizon.	✗
	18 Dec		25	Penumbral	0.249		10'-12'	Eclipse in [Month IX]. [‡] Tablet indicates total eclipse, not consistent with this penumbral eclipse. Date is damaged, but eclipse in January 596 BCE also penumbral.
596	17 Jan	29 th regnal year	63	Penumbral	0.1188	—	(Eclipse not in tablet)	—
	14 Jun		30	Penumbral	0.8128	13'-15'	Eclipse in Month II. Tablet provides observation details, but this penumbral eclipse during day would not be observable.	✗

* For penumbral eclipses, the penumbral magnitude is provided. For partial or total eclipses, the umbral magnitude is provided.

† The Watch Tower Society's interpretation of VAT 4956 indicates that it does not recognise intercalary months determined by secular sources, and it provides no details itself for intercalary months in this period. It is therefore not possible to verify the intercalary months in LBAT 1420 in the context of JW chronology and they are granted as plausible.

‡ Square brackets indicate interpolations by translators, such as where the tablet is damaged. Where details are interpolated, any possible interpretation that could be compatible with JW chronology is considered. Eclipses are granted as potential matches where 'omitted' for any reason (including, for example, weather conditions), though the term was actually used in Babylonian records where it was expected that the eclipse would not be observable.

Month Ranges
Throughout the Neo-Babylonian period, dates in Nisanu were always within the range of 6 March to 29 May (Julian calendar). Similarly, dates in Aylar always fall within the range of April to June, and so on for other months. For intercalary months, Ululu II almost always began in September (once on 31 August) and Adar II always began in March. Lunar eclipses necessarily occur during a full moon, and always correspond to the middle of the month in the Babylonian lunar calendar; therefore, an eclipse in Nisanu cannot occur in the first half of March or the second half of May, and so on for other months.

Legend	
Observation is a good match with no assumptions	✓
Observation is a good match but includes assumptions	✓
Eclipse not mentioned in tablet	—
Observation contains a minor inconsistency	✗
Observation contains major inconsistencies	✗

References to Nebuchadnezzar's years of reign are damaged in Obverse I of LBAT 1420. Though it is generally recognised that the tablet refers to the period starting from Nebuchadnezzar's 1st regnal year, potential alternative placements starting from his accession, 2nd, 3rd, 4th or 5th years are assessed on this page and page 19. For brevity, only rows with problems are shown.

Year	Date	Neo-Babylonian King	Saros	Type	Magnitude	Line	Comments	Match
Obverse I (If Starting from Nebuchadnezzar's... Accession Year)								
625	4 Jul	Nebuchadnezzar Accession year	29	Penumbral	0.6943	1	Eclipse in Month III. Nebuchadnezzar's accession period had not started in Month III.	X
624	23 Jun	1 st regnal year	39	Total	1.0816	3	Eclipse in [Month II]. [†] 23 June too late for eclipse in Month II, but interpolation could allow for Month III or IV. However, no eclipse 5 months prior.	X
	17 Dec		44	Total	1.7567	4–6	Eclipse in [Month VII]. Not possible for 17 December to fall in Month VII, but interpolation could allow for Month IX or X. However, eclipse occurred during the day, not consistent with observation after sunset.	X
623	13 Jun	2 nd regnal year	49	Total	1.279	7	Eclipse in Month I. Not possible for 13 June to fall in Month I.	X
	6 Dec		54	Partial	0.5292		Eclipse in Month VII. Not possible for 6 December to fall in Month VII.	X
622	2 Jun	3 rd regnal year	59	Penumbral	0.7909	8–10	Eclipse in Month I. Not possible for 2 June to fall in Month I.	X
620	11 Apr	4 th regnal year	41	Total	1.6067	13–16	Eclipse in [Month XI]. Not possible for 11 April to fall in Month XI, but interpolation could allow for Month XII. However, no eclipse 5 months prior.	X

Obverse I (If Starting from Nebuchadnezzar's... 2nd Regnal Year)								
622	2 Jun	3 rd regnal year	59	Penumbral	0.7909	3	Eclipse in [Month II]. No eclipse 5 months prior.	X
	28 Oct		26	Penumbral	0.395	4–6	Eclipse in [Month VII]. Eclipse occurred after sunset, but location (southeast) not as described (north and west).	X
620	11 Apr	5 th regnal year	41	Total	1.6067	8–10	Eclipse in Month I. Observation describes partial eclipse, ¾ covered, but moon was below horizon at time of this total eclipse after sunrise.	X

Obverse I (If Starting from Nebuchadnezzar's... 3rd Regnal Year)								
621	16 Oct	4 th regnal year	36	Partial	0.5941	4–6	Eclipse in [Month VII]. Tablet provides observation details for eclipse, but moon was below horizon.	X
618	15 Aug	7 th regnal year	28	Penumbral	0.1583	12	(Eclipse not in tablet. Exclusion of eclipse not consistent with inclusion of next eclipse in Saros Series 28 in 600 BCE.)	X
	14 Sep		66	Penumbral	0.2726		Eclipse in Month VI ₂ . Inclusion of eclipse not consistent with exclusion of next eclipse in Saros Series 66 (600 BCE).	X
617	9 Feb		33	Partial	0.808	13–16	Eclipse in [Month XI], 5 months after prior eclipse. Eclipse visible at sunset, but location (east) not as described (south and west).	X

Year	Date	Neo-Babylonian King	Saros	Type	Magnitude	Line	Comments	Match
Obverse I (If Starting from Nebuchadnezzar's... 4th Regnal Year)								
621	22 Apr	Nebuchadnezzar	31	Partial	0.1492	1	Eclipse in Month III. Not possible for 22 April to fall in Month III.	X
620	11 Apr	5 th regnal year	41	Total	1.6067	3	Eclipse in [Month II]. 11 April too early for eclipse in Month II but interpolation could allow for Month I. However, no eclipse 5 months prior.	X
	6 Oct		46	Total	1.8363	4–6	Eclipse in [Month VII]. Observation of partial eclipse with ½ covered not consistent with this total eclipse.	X
618	21 Mar	7 th regnal year	61	Penumbral	0.4151	8–10	Eclipse in Month I. Observation describes partial eclipse after sunset, but moon was below horizon during this daytime penumbral eclipse.	X
	15 Aug		28	Penumbral	0.1583	—	(Eclipse not in tablet. Exclusion of eclipse not consistent with inclusion of next eclipse in Saros Series 28 in 600 BCE.)	X
	14 Sep		66	Penumbral	0.2726	11	Eclipse in Month VII. Inclusion of eclipse not consistent with exclusion of next eclipse in Saros Series 66 (600 BCE).	X
617	9 Feb	8 th regnal year	33	Partial	0.808	12	[Eclipse in Month I]. Not possible for 9 February to occur in Month I or later.	X
	3 Aug		38	Partial	0.5798		Eclipse in Month VI ₂ . Not possible for 3 August to fall in Month VI₂.	X
616	29 Jan		43	Total	1.564	13–16	Eclipse in [Month XI]. No eclipse 5 months prior. Observation describes eclipse as ¾ covered, not consistent with this total eclipse.	X

* For penumbral eclipses, the penumbral magnitude is provided. For partial or total eclipses, the umbral magnitude is provided.

† Square brackets indicate interpolations by translators, such as where the tablet is damaged. Where details are interpolated, any possible interpretation that could be compatible with JW chronology is considered. Eclipses are granted as potential matches where 'omitted' for any reason (including, for example, weather conditions), though the term was actually used in Babylonian records where it was expected that the eclipse would not be observable.

Year	Date	Neo-Babylonian King	Saros	Type	Magnitude [†]	Line	Comments	Match
Obverse I (If Starting from Nebuchadnezzar's... 5th Regnal Year)								
620	11 Apr	Nebuchadnezzar	41	Total	1.6067	1	Eclipse in Month III. Not possible for 11 April to fall in Month III.	X
619	31 Mar	6 th regnal year	51	Partial	0.7149	3	Eclipse in [Month II]. [†] Not possible for 31 March to fall in Month II, but interpolation could allow for Month I. However, no eclipse 5 months prior.	X
	25 Sep		56	Partial	0.4716	4–6	Eclipse in [Month VII]. Observation describes eclipse clearing, but moon set while still eclipsed. Moon set due west, not north and west as described in tablet.	X
618	15 Aug	7 th regnal year	28	Penumbral	0.1583	7	(Eclipse not in tablet. Exclusion of eclipse not consistent with inclusion of next eclipse in Saros Series 28 in 600 BCE.)	X
	14 Sep		66	Penumbral	0.2726		Eclipse in Month VII. Inclusion of eclipse not consistent with exclusion of next eclipse in Saros Series 66 (600 BCE).	X
617	9 Feb	8 th regnal year	33	Partial	0.808	8–10	Eclipse in Month I. Not possible for 9 February to fall in Month I.	X
	3 Aug		38	Partial	0.5798	11	Eclipse in Month VII. Not possible for 3 August to fall in Month VII.	X
616	29 Jan	9 th regnal year	43	Total	1.564	—	(Eclipse not in tablet. Exclusion of eclipse not consistent with inclusion of next eclipse in Saros Series 43 in 598 BCE.)	X
	18 Jan		53	Partial	0.2109	12	[Eclipse in Month I]. Not possible for 18 January to fall in Month I or later. Tablet damaged, with reference to year and month interpolated, but layout necessitates new year prior to line 13.	X
615	14 Jul	9 th regnal year	58	Partial	0.4278		13–16	Eclipse in Month VI ₂ . Not possible for 14 July to fall in Month VI₂.
	8 Dec		25	Penumbral	0.2508	Eclipse in [Month XI], 5 months after prior eclipse. Not possible for 8 December to fall in Month XI, but interpolation could allow for Month VIII or IX. Tablet provides observation details, but moon was below horizon. Additionally, this eclipse would duplicate the first observation in Obverse II.		X

* For penumbral eclipses, the penumbral magnitude is provided. For partial or total eclipses, the umbral magnitude is provided.
 † Square brackets indicate interpolations by translators, such as where the tablet is damaged. Where details are interpolated, any possible interpretation that could be compatible with JW chronology is considered. Eclipses are granted as potential matches where 'omitted' for *any reason* (including, for example, weather conditions), though the term was actually used in Babylonian records where it was expected that the eclipse would not be observable.

Legend	
Observation is a good match with no assumptions	✓
Observation is a good match but includes assumptions	✓
Eclipse not mentioned in tablet	—
Observation contains a minor inconsistency	X
Observation contains major inconsistencies	X

Astronomical observations made using *Cartes du Ciel*. Eclipse data from NASA's *Five Millennium Catalog of Lunar Eclipses*.

Year	Neo-Babylonian King	Exile	Line	Comments	Match		
11 Apr 588	Nebuchadnezzar's 36 th regnal year	30	6	8 th of month XII ₂ ; Adar II always begins in March	X		
2 May (pm)			1	Moon behind Taurus but less than 1% illuminated	X		
2-3 May			2	Saturn not near 'the Swallow' (Pisces) nor visible at the same time	X		
3-4 May				Moon in front of [?]	✓		
10-11 May			3	Moon visible near β Virginis	X		
13-14 May			4	Jupiter far below the horizon at sunset, rises around 2:30am; no planets acronychal	X		
16 May (am)				Moon set 32 minutes before sunrise*	X		
18 May (am)				Venus [...]; observation missing, but Venus rises at 3:35am	✓		
1 Jun (pm)			8	Moon below β Geminorum but not a thick crescent	X		
3 Jun (am)			9	Saturn not near 'the Swallow' (Pisces) nor visible at the same time; Mercury set after sunset	X		
3-4 Jun			9-10	No observable planets east of Venus, which rose 3:25am	X		
6 Jun			10	Mars nowhere near Praesepe	X		
10 Jun (pm)				Mars did not leave or enter Praesepe	X		
18 Jun (pm)			11	Mercury [set] in the west behind [Gemini]	✓		
27 Jun (am)				Venus set before sunset, before α Leonis became visible	X		
30 Jun (pm)			12	Moonrise to sunrise 110 minutes (30 minutes longer)	X		
4 Jul (pm)			12-14	Moon behind Cancer but less than 1% illuminated	X		
7 Jul (pm)			14	Mars nowhere near Mercury; Jupiter and Venus below horizon	X		
8 Jul (pm)			15	Moon in Virgo, not near "end of Lion's foot"; would be correct position on 3 rd day rather than 5 th	X		
9 Jul			15-16	Moon in front of β Librae	X		
9 Jul (pm)			16	Impossible date for solstice	X		
11 Jul (pm)				Moon above α Scorpii	✓		
15 Jul (am)			17	Mars above [Scorpio or Sagittarius]	✓		
15 Jul or later				Moon set 4 minutes before sunrise	X		
Aug - Dec			18	[Mercury] below bright star at end of [Lion's] foot	✓		
Jan 587			Nebuchadnezzar's 37 th regnal year	31			
Before 12 Feb					2'-3'	[?] ... "elbow of Sagittarius" (δ Sagittarius); if relative to the moon, possibly 19 January before sunrise; no planets in the vicinity throughout the period	✓
11-12 Feb					3'	Venus not near Capricorn nor visible at the same time	X
22 Feb (pm)					5'	Moon in 'the Swallow' (Pisces) but less than 1% illuminated	X
22-23 Feb						Sunset to moonset 39 minutes (19 minutes shorter)	X
25-26 Feb	6'	Jupiter not near Sagittarius nor visible at the same time			X		
27 Feb (pm)		Venus not near Capricorn nor visible at the same time			X		
4-5 Mar	7'	Moon halo possibly included Taurus and the Chariot but unlikely to have surrounded Pleiades [†]			X		
Between 5 Mar and 16 Mar		Moon halo surrounds Leo and Cancer			✓		
16 Mar (am)	8'	α Leonis below moon			✓		
24 Mar (pm)		Possibly 8 or 9 March; sunrise to moonset 7 or 39 minutes (21 minutes shorter or 11 minutes longer)			X		
25 Mar (pm)	9'-10'	No planets behind Capricorn			X		
30 Mar (pm)	12'	Moon visible behind Aries			✓		
31 Mar (pm)		Sunset to moonset 85 minutes (15 minutes shorter)			X		
4-5 Apr	13'	Moon behind η Tauri			X		
5 Apr (am)	14'	Moon halo surrounds Praesepe and α Leonis			✓		
Between 5 Apr and 12 Apr	15'	Moon halo surrounds Cancer and Leo; moon in front of [α Leonis]			✓		
13 Apr (am)	16'-17'	No observable planets in front of the "band" of 'the Swallow' (Pisces), which is below horizon before sunset; Mercury not below Venus			X		
19 Apr (am)	16'	Moon set 41 minutes before sunrise			X		
23 Apr	17'-18'	Mercury never near Venus in the required period; Mars below [?]			X		
	19'-20'	Mercury entered the "band" of 'the Swallow' (Pisces) 4 days earlier; Venus nowhere near Pisces	X				
	20'	Mercury well behind the "band" of 'the Swallow' (Pisces), and Venus is nowhere near Pisces	X				
	Lower edge	Adar of 587 BCE was followed by Adar II	X				

* For time differences, less than 5 minutes is considered a good match, 5 to 15 minutes is considered a minor inconsistency, and more than 15 minutes is considered a major inconsistency.

† Whether a moon halo appeared on a given night is always considered an assumption.

Legend	
Observation is a good match without interpolations	✓
Observation is a good match but includes assumptions	✓
Observation contains a minor inconsistency	X
Observation contains major inconsistencies	X

Astronomical observations made using *Cartes du Ciel*. Julian dates based on Parker and Dubberstein's *Babylonian Chronology—626 B.C.–A.D. 75*.