

Timeline of Jeremiah / Daniel / Ezekiel

Kings of Judah

Date
Ref

Josiah

640_{BC} 2 Kg 22:1 - 23:30
2 Ch 34 - 35

^{5,6} Josiah was 8yr old when he was made king and reigned 31 years

627_{BC}

Jer 1

¹ God calls Jeremiah to be prophet in Judah.

Jer 2 - 6

^{2,3} God sends Jeremiah to Jerusalem to give a series of messages to the people of Judah.

Ch 2: Israel Forsakes God

Ch 3:6 Unfaithful Israel

Ch 4:5 Disaster From the North

Ch 5: Not One Is Upright

Ch 6: Jerusalem Under Siege

Jer 11 - 12

^{2,4} Ch 11: The Covenant Is Broken; Plot Against Jeremiah

Ch 12: Jeremiah's Complaint; God's Answer

Jehoiahaz (Shallum)

609_{BC} 2 Kg 23:31-33
2 Ch 36:1-3

^{5,6} He reigned only 3 months when Neco Pharaoh removed him. middle son of Josiah, made king by people (see BKC 2 Kg 23:31).

Jer 7 - 10

² God sends Jeremiah to the Temple to deliver a message

Ch 7: False Religion Worthless

Ch 7:30 The Valley of Slaughter

Ch 8:4 Sin and Punishment

Ch 10: God and Idols

Ch 10:17 Coming Destruction

Ch 10:23 Jeremiah's Prayer

Jer 22:1-19

^{2,7} Ch 22: Judgment Against Evil Kings

Jer 26

^{2,11} Ch 26: Jeremiah Threatened With Death

Jehoiakim (Eliakim)

609_{BC} 2 Kg 25:36 to 2 Kg 24:7
2 Ch 36:5 to 2 Ch 36:8

^{5,6} He was 25yr old when Neco Pharaoh place him on the throne. He reigned 11 years. son of Josiah, 2yr older than Jehoahaz.

606_{BC}

Jer 14 - 20

² Ch 14: Drought, Famine, Sword

Ch 16: Day of Disaster

Ch 17:19 Keeping the Sabbath Holy

Ch 18: At the Potter's House

Ch 20: Jeremiah and Pashhur

Ch 20:7 Jeremiah's Complaint

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	605 _{BC}	<p>Jer 25</p> <p>Jer 36</p> <p>Jer 45</p> <p>Jer 46- 49:33</p>	<p>9, 10 Nebuchadnezzar becomes king of Babylon (in the fourth year of Jehoiakim)</p> <p>¹² God has Jeremiah prophecy that Nebuchadnezzar will carry off Judah for 70 years and He will after the 70yr bring them back then He will punish Nebuchadnezzar Ch 25: Seventy Years of Captivity Ch 25:15 The Cup of God's Wrath</p> <p>⁴³ Ch 36: Jehoiakim Burns Jeremiah's Scroll</p> <p>⁴⁵ Ch 45: A Message to Baruch</p> <p>² Ch 46: A Message About Egypt Ch 47: A Message About the Philistines Ch 48: A Message About Moab Ch 49: A Message About Ammon Ch 49:7 A Message About Edom Ch 49:23 A Message About Damascus Ch 49:28 A Message About Kedar and Hazor</p>	
	603 _{BC}	<p>Dan 2</p> <p>Jer 35</p>	<p>¹³ Nebuchadnezzar has troubling dream. God gives Daniel the dream & its interpretation.</p> <p>⁴² Ch 35: The Obedient Rechabites (sometime during Jehoiakim's reign)</p>	
↓	Jehoiachin (Jehoniah)	598 _{BC}	<p>2 Kg 24:8 to 2 Kg 24:17 2 Ch 36:9-10</p> <p>Jer 22:20-30</p> <p>Jer 13</p>	<p>^{5,6} He was the son of Jehoiakim. He was 18yr old when he became king. He reigned 3 months until Nebuchadnezzar came and Jehoiachin surrendered.</p> <p>² God send Jeremiah to Lebonon</p> <p>^{2,14} Ch 13: A Linen Belt Ch 13:12 Wineskins Ch 13:15 Threat of Captivity</p>
↑	Zedekiah (Mattaniah)	597 _{BC}	<p>2 Kg 24:18 to 2 Kg 25:7 2 Ch 36:11-14</p> <p>Jer 23</p> <p>Jer 49:34-39</p> <p>Jer 24</p>	<p>⁶ He was a son of Josiah. He was 25 yr old when Nebuchadnezzar made him king. He reigned 11 years. 10,000 are taken captive to Babylon. Ezekiel is probably among those.</p> <p>² Ch 23: The Righteous Branch Ch 23:9 Lying Prophets Ch 23:33 False Oracles and False Prophets</p> <p>⁴⁶ Ch 49:34 A Message About Elam</p> <p>¹⁵ Ch 24: Two Baskets of Figs</p>

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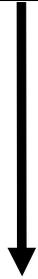
Kings of Judah

Date
Ref

Date	Ref	Event
	^{2, 38}	Ch 29: Jeremiah's Letter to the Captives
		Ch 30: Restoration of Israel and Judah
		Ch 31: The Remnant of Israel Saved Ch 31:15 Mercy on Ephraim Ch 31:23 Future Prosperity of Judah Ch 31:31 A New Covenant
593 _{BC}	¹⁶	Ch 27: Judah to Serve Nebuchadnezzar
	¹⁸	God appears to Ezekiel in a glorious vision and calls him to be prophet.
	¹⁷	Ch 28: The False Prophet Hananiah
592 _{BC}	¹⁹	God takes Ezekiel in the Spirit to Jerusalem.
591 _{BC}	²⁰	God addresses elders of Israel who come to Ezekiel.
590 _{BC}	²	Ch 50: A Message About Babylon
589 _{BC}	^{2, 8}	Ch 21: God Rejects Zedekiah's Request
588 _{BC}	²²	God tells Ezekiel record this date: the king of Babylon has laid siege to Jerusalem. God shows parable of cooking pot God tells Ezekiel that his wife will die (NIV notes that she died the same day the temple was burned Aug 14, 586BC)
	²¹	see notes in BKC (II. Judgment on Gentile Nations (chaps. 25-32)), Jerusalem is already under siege God has Ezekiel prophecy against Ammon, Moab, Edom and Philistia
	⁴⁴	Ch 37: Jeremiah in Prison
587 _{BC}	²³	God has Ezekiel prophecy against Egypt.
	²⁴	another prophecy against Egypt.
	²⁵	Meshach, Shadrach, & Abendigo are thrown into the furnace.
	^{2, 39}	Ch 32: Jeremiah Buys a Field Ch 32:16 Jeremiah Prays for Understanding Ch 32:26 God's Assurance of the People's Return

Timeline of Jeremiah / Daniel / Ezekiel

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		Date	Ref
	Jer 33		^{2, 40} Ch 33: Excellence of the Restored Nation Ch 33:19 The Permanence of God's Covenant
	Jer 34		² Ch 34: Zedekiah Warned by God Ch 34:8 Treacherous Treatment of Slaves
	Jer 38		⁴⁴ Ch 38: Jeremiah Thrown Into a Cistern Ch 38:14 Zedekiah Questions Jeremiah Again
586 _{BC}	2 Kg 25:8 Jer 52:12		Jerusalem is sacked by Nebuchadnezzar
	Jer 39		⁴¹ Ch 39: The Fall of Jerusalem
	Jer 40		² Ch 40: Jeremiah Freed Ch 40:7 Gedaliah Assassinated
	Jer 41 - 43		² Ch 41:16 Flight to Egypt
	Jer 44		² Ch 44: Disaster Because of Idolatry (NIV notes say: the last of Jeremiah's recorded prophecies)
	Eze 37		²⁶ Ezekiel's vision of dry bones (may be later)
585 _{BC}	Eze 26 - 28		²⁷ God has Ezekiel prophecy against Tyre & Sidon.
	Eze 32		²⁸ prophecy against Pharaoh.
573 _{BC}	Eze 40 - 48		²⁹ God shows vision of a new Temple.
562 _{BC}			⁴⁷ Evil-Merodach (Nebuchadnezzar's son) becomes king
	Jer 52		² Ch 52: The Fall of Jerusalem Ch 52:31 Jehoiachin Released
560 _{BC}			⁴⁸ Neriglissar becomes king and reigns 4yrs (Nebuchadnezzar's son-in-law)
556 _{BC}			⁴⁹ Labashi-Marduk becomes king when his father dies (reigns 2 months)
			⁵⁰ Nabonidus assassinates young Labashi-Marduk and becomes king
554 _{BC}			⁵¹ Belshazzar coregent with his father Nabonidus (father builds temple and fights)

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553 _{BC}	Dan 7	³⁰ has dream of the 4 beasts
551 _{BC}	Dan 8	³¹ in 3rd yr of Belshazzar, vision of Ram & Goat
539 _{BC}	Dan 5	³² Daniel brought to Belshazzar to read writing on the wall by hand Belshazzar is slain by Darius that night Darius becomes king that night (he is a Mede, son of Xerxes) Cyrus becomes king of Persia
	Dan 6	³³ Daniel is thrown into the lions den
	Dan 9	³⁴ Daniel is praying and Gabriel appears and tells him of the 70 sevens
538 _{BC}		³⁶ Cyrus issues decree to permit Jews to return to Jerusalem 49,897 return under Zerubbabel to start building the Temple (Ezra 2)
536 _{BC}	Dan 10	³⁵ in the 3rd yr of Cyrus, Daniel has a vision of a man the alter and Temple foundation built (Ezra 3:1 - 4:5) 536 _{BC}
515 _{BC}		³⁷ Temple is completed in Jerusalem (Ezra 5 & 6)



Dating References: Timeline for Jeremiah / Daniel / Ezekiel

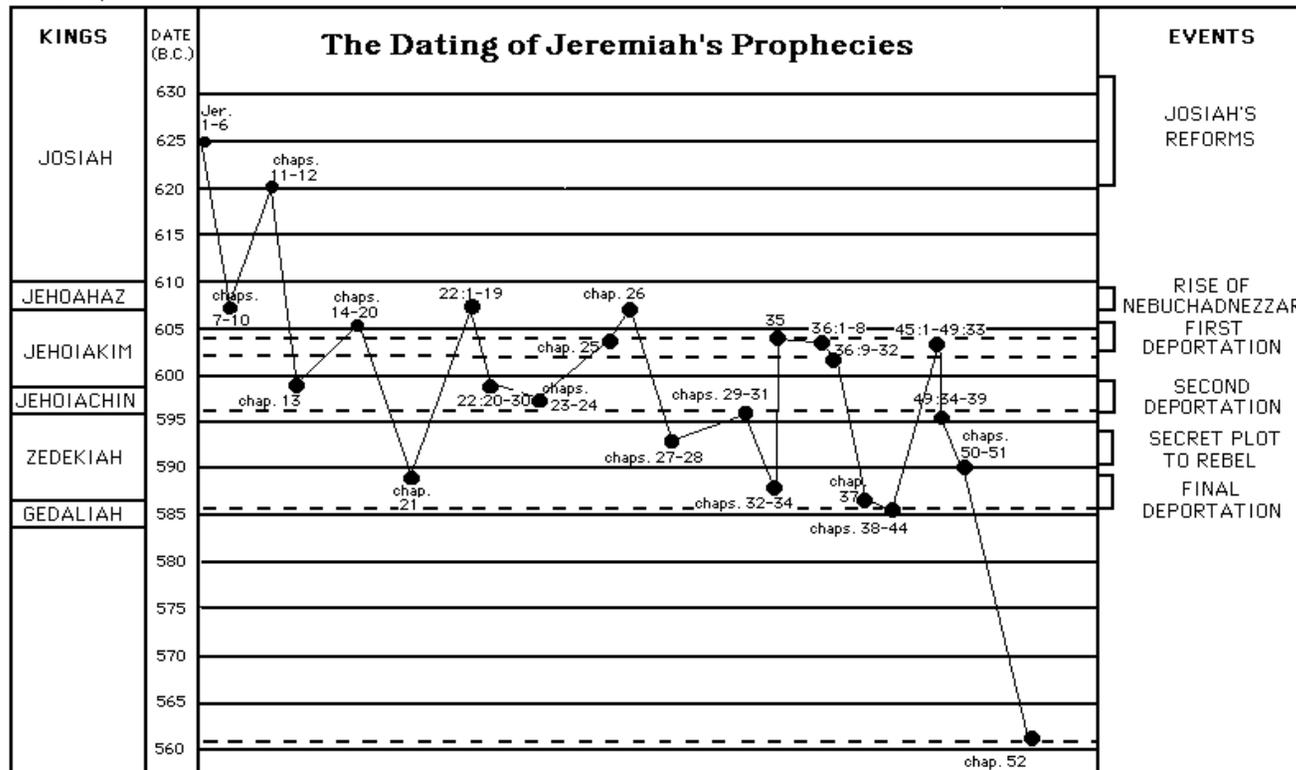
Date References for Timeline

- ¹ [dating in Jer 1:2 13th year of the reign of Josiah (NIV note 626)]
- ² [dating as shown in BKC chart preceding the book]
- ³ Jer 3:6 'During the reign of King Josiah, the LORD said to me' so this dates during the reign of Josiah
- ⁴ Ch 11 (see NIV notes: this section is perhaps to be dated to the reign of Josiah)
- ⁵ From Nelson's NKJV Study Bible notes (see 2 Kg 8:1). Chart title: The Kings and Prophets of Israel and Judah
- ⁶ From NIV Study Bible notes. Chart title: Rulers of the Divided Kingdom of Israel and Judah
- ⁷ (see 22:11 Shallum) Shallum is another name for Jehoiahaz
- ⁸ (Jer 21:1 The word came to Jeremiah from the LORD when King Zedekiah sent to him Pashhur)
- ⁹ See Jer 25:1; The word came to Jeremiah concerning all the people of Judah in the fourth year of Jehoiakim son of Josiah king of Judah, which was the first year of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon.
- ¹⁰ Nebuchadnezzar and kings of Babylon after him are outlined in the BKC preface to Daniel (see Volume 1, Page 1326)
- ¹¹ Jer 26:1 early in the reign of Jehoiakim
- ¹² Jer 25:1 in the fourth year of Jehoiakim son of Josiah king of Judah, which was the first year of Nebuchadnezzar [NIV notes 605BC, BKC 605BC - 604BC]
- ¹³ Dan 2:1 in 2nd year of Nebuchadnezzar
- ¹⁴ NIV notes that 13:18 ref to King & queen mother may refer to Jehoiachin and his mother
- ¹⁵ Jer 24:1 after Jehoiachin is carried off
- ¹⁶ Jer 28:1 In the fifth month of that same year, the fourth year, early in the reign of Zedekiah king of Judah. Both chapters deal with Jeremiah an the yoke.
- ¹⁷ Jer 28:1 In the fifth month of that same year, the fourth year, early in the reign of Zedekiah king of Judah
- ¹⁸ Eze 1:1-2 in the 4th month ... 5th year of Jehoiachin's exile (see NIV study notes)
- ¹⁹ Eze 8:1 in the 6th year in the 6th month [NIV note Sept 17, 592BC]
- ²⁰ Eze 20:1 in the 7th year in the 5th month [NIV note Aug 14, 591BC]
- ²¹ see notes in BKC (II. Judgment on Gentile Nations (chaps. 25-32)), Jerusalem is already under siege
- ²² God tells Ezekiel record this date: in the 9th year on the 10th month on the 10th day, the king of Babylon has laid siege to Jerusalem. [NIV note Jan 15, 588BC]
- ²³ Eze 29:1, 10th year of the 10th month [NIV note Jan 7, 587BC]
- ²⁴ Eze 31:1, 11th year in the 3rd month [NIV note June 21, 587BC]
- ²⁵ The Septuagint adds in 3:1 that this event occurred in Nebuchadnezzar's 18th year (587), one year before the fall of Jerusalem]
- ²⁶ Ezek 37 see NIV notes: after 586
- ²⁷ Eze 26:1 see NIV text note on 26:1 11th month of 12th year

Dating References: Timeline for Jeremiah / Daniel / Ezekiel

- ²⁸ Eze 32:1, 12th year in the 12th month [NIV notes & BKC Mar 3, 585BC]
- ²⁹ Eze 40:1, in the 25th year in the 10th month in the 14th year after the fall of the city [NIV notes Apr 28, 573BC]
- ³⁰ In the first year of Belshazzar king of Babylon (Dan 7:1, BKC: in the first year of Belshazzar's reign, 553 B.C., when Belshazzar was made coregent with Nabonidus)
- ³¹ Dan 8:1 In the third year of King Belshazzar's reign. 2yrs after Dan 7, so it would be 551BC
- ³² Belshazzar is slain by Darius that night (Dan 5:28-29). BKC (above 6:1, The overthrow of Babylon took place the night of the 16th of Tishri (October 12, 539 B.C.).)
- ³³ Early in Darius's reign
- ³⁴ Dan 9:1 In the first year of Darius son of Xerxes
- ³⁵ Dan 10:1 BKC: in the third year of the reign of Cyrus which was 536 B.C.
- ³⁶ BKC: Cyrus issued a decree in 538
- ³⁷ Ezra 6:13-15 in BKC: The temple was completed in Adar (February-March) of 515—21 years after the work started in 536, and 4 1/2 years after Haggai began his prophesying. This was 70 1/2 years after the temple had been destroyed on August 12, 586.
- ³⁸ Jer 29:1-3 BKC: This deportation occurred in 597 B.C., so Jeremiah's letter must have been written after that date.
- ³⁹ Jer 32:1 in the tenth year of Zedekiah king of Judah, which was the eighteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar.
BKC: Thus this prophecy occurred sometime between April 23 and October 17, 587 B.C.
- ⁴⁰ Jer 33:1-3. BKC: Chapter 33 followed closely the message of chapter 32 as Jeremiah was still confined in the courtyard of the guard
- ⁴¹ Jer 39:2 in the eleventh year of Zedekiah, in the fourth month, on the ninth day of the month, the city was penetrated. [NIV notes July 18, 586BC]
- ⁴² Jer 35:1 during the reign of Jehoiakim [NIV notes & BKC 609BC - 598BC]
- ⁴³ Jer 36:1 In the fourth year of Jehoiakim [NIV notes 605BC, BKC 605-604BC]
- ⁴⁴ Jer 37, 38 [NIV notes 588BC to fall in 586BC]
- ⁴⁵ Jer 45:1 in the fourth year of Jehoiakim (NIV notes: 605BC, fits chronologically between 36:8 and 36:9)
- ⁴⁶ Jer 49:34-39 BKC: This prophecy was given early in the reign of Zedekiah, about 597 B.C.
- ⁴⁷ From BKC volume 1, page 1344 Nebuchadnezzar was succeeded by his son Evil-Merodach who ruled for two years (562-560 B.C., 2 Kings 25:27-30; Jer. 52:31-34)
- ⁴⁸ From BKC volume 1, page 1344 Neriglissar then ruled four years (560-556 B.C.)
- ⁴⁹ From BKC volume 1, page 1344 Labashi-Marduk, who ruled only two months (May and June 556)
- ⁵⁰ From BKC volume 1, page 1344 Nabonidus, who reigned 17 years (556-539 B.C.)
- ⁵¹ Dan 7:1 BKC: in the first year of Belshazzar's reign, 553 B.C., when Belshazzar was made coregent with Nabonidus.

Chart from BKC used for dating some of Jeremiah's chapters
 (BKC [OT] p. 1126)



John F. Walvoord, Roy B. Zuck and Dallas Theological Seminary, The Bible Knowledge Commentary : An Exposition of the Scriptures (Wheaton, IL: Victor Books, 1983-).

From BKC volume 1, page 1344

Excerpt from BKC used for dating kings of Babylon

D. The feast of Belshazzar (chap. 5)

1. THE REVELRY OF THE KING (5:1-4)

The events recorded in Daniel 1-4 pertained to the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, who expanded and united the Babylonian Empire. Nebuchadnezzar died in 562 B.C. after ruling 43 years. The ensuing years of Babylonian history till its overthrow by Cyrus in 539 B.C. were marked by progressive deterioration, intrigue, and murder. Nebuchadnezzar was succeeded by his son Evil-Merodach who ruled for two years (562-560 B.C., 2 Kings 25:27-30; Jer. 52:31-34). Evil-Merodach was murdered in August 560 by Neriglissar. Nebuchadnezzar's son-in-law and Evil-Merodach's own brother-in-law, Neriglissar then ruled four years (560-556 B.C.). He is the Nergal-Sharezer mentioned in Jeremiah 39:3, 13. At his death, he was succeeded by his young son Labashi-Marduk, who ruled only two months (May and June 556) before he was assassinated and succeeded by Nabonidus, who reigned 17 years (556-539 B.C.). See the chart "Kings of the Neo-Babylonian Empire," in the Introduction.

Nabonidus did much to restore the glory that had belonged to Babylon under the reign of Nebuchadnezzar. Nabonidus' mother was the highpriestess of the moon god at Haran. Perhaps because of her influence, he had great interest in restoring and expanding the Babylonian religion and did much to restore abandoned temples. He was absent from Babylon for 10 of his 17 years, from 554 through 545. In Haran he restored the temple of the moon god Sin, and then he attacked Edom and conquered parts of Arabia where he then lived for some time. Belshazzar was Nabonidus' eldest son and was appointed by his father as his coregent. (Nebuchadnezzar is referred to as Belshazzar's father [Dan. 5:2, 11, 13, 18; cf. v. 22] in the sense that he was his ancestor or predecessor.) This coregency explains why Belshazzar was called king (v. 1) and why he exercised kingly authority even though Nabonidus actually held the throne.

5:1. Babylon was being besieged by the Persian army, led by Ugbaru, governor of Gutium, while Belshazzar, inside the city, was giving a great banquet for 1,000 of his nobles. Belshazzar's name means "Bel (another name for the god Marduk) has protected the king." Perhaps the banquet was given to show Belshazzar's contempt for the Persians and to allay his people's fears. Archeologists have excavated a large hall in Babylon 55 feet wide and 165 feet long that had plastered walls. Such a room would have been sufficient to house a gathering of this size. Belshazzar considered his city secure from assault because of its massive walls. Within the city were supplies that would sustain it for 20 years. Therefore the king felt he had little cause for concern.

John F. Walvoord, Roy B. Zuck and Dallas Theological Seminary, The Bible Knowledge Commentary : An Exposition of the Scriptures (Wheaton, IL: Victor Books, 1983-).

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