

## PTOLEMY'S CANON OF KINGS

Astronomer-geographer Claudius Ptolemy (90 – 168 AD), who lived in the second century AD and worked at the Alexandria Library compiled a list of the kings of Babylon and Alexandria, Egypt, probably relying on earlier lists from the, at that time, still existing at that great library. The complete chart is much longer but I have included only those rulers who lived up to the birth of Christ. Ptolemy began his list with the Babylonian conqueror of Egypt, Nabonassar on February 26, 747 BC (according to our calendar) and numbered the reigns of all succeeding kings from Nabonassar's reign. When a copy of Ptolemy's list was rediscovered in Greek manuscripts in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century AD it quickly became the chronological tool that became the foundation of before Christ chronology for more than 300 years. Ptolemy's list only had three columns: Ruler, the number of years reigned, and the years from Nabonassar's reign but I have included an additional column, the historical period.

<b>HISTORICAL PERIOD</b>	<b>RULER</b>	<b>YEARS REIGNED</b>	<b>DATED FROM NABONASSAR'S REIGN</b>
Assyrian Period	Nabonassar	14	14
	Nabu-nadin-zeri (Nadinu)	2	16
	Mukin-zeri and Pul	5	21
	Ululayu	5	26
	Merodach-baladan	12	38
	Sargon II	5	43
	Kingless period	2	45
	Bel-ibni	3	48
	Ashur-nadin-shumi	6	54
	Nergal-ushezib	1	55
	Mushezib-Marduk	4	59
	Kingless Period	8	67
	Esarhaddon	13	100
	Shamash-shum-ukin	20	100
Kandalanu	22	122	
Neo-Babylonian Period	Nabonpolassar	21	143
	Nebuchadnezzar	43	186
	Amel-Marduk	2	188
	Neriglissar	4	192
	Nabonidus	17	209
	Cyrus	9	218
	Cambyses	8	226
	Darius I	36	262
	Xerxes I (Biblical =	21	283

Persian Period	Ahazarus)		
	Artaxerxes I	41	324
	Darius II	19	343
	Artaxerxes II	46	389
	Artaxerxes III	21	410
	Arses	2	412
	Darius III	4	416
Greek Period	Alexander the Great	8	424
	Philip Arrhidaeus	7	431
	Alexander IV	12	443
(Greek) Ptolemaic Period	Ptolemy I Soter	20	463
	Ptolemy II Philadelphus	38	501
	Ptolemy III Euergetes	25	526
	Ptolemy IV Philopator	17	543
	Ptolemy V Epiphanes	24	567
	Ptolemy VI Philometor	35	602
	Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II	29	631
	Ptolemy IX Soter II	36	667
	Ptolemy XII Nero Dionysus	29	696
	Cleopatra VII Philopator	22	718
Roman Period	Augustus Caesar	43	761

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**MAJOR OLD COVENANT PROPHETS 9<sup>th</sup> CENTURY BC – 1<sup>st</sup> CENTURY AD**  
**(all dates approximate)**

PROPHET OF YAHWEH	DATE OF MINISTRY (approximate)	REGIONAL WORLD POWER	MINISTRY TO	HISTORICAL PERIOD	SCRIPTURAL TEXT
ELIJAH	873-853BC	Assyria	Israel	Assyrian Empire Pre-Exile	1 Kings 17-2 Kings 2:15
ELISHA	853-793BC	Assyria	Israel		1 Kings 19:1 – 2 Kings 13:21
OBADIAH	?848-841BC	Assyria	Edom		2 Kings 8:16-24; 2 Chronicles 21:1-20; Book of Obadiah
JONAH	782-753BC	Assyria	Assyria	Assyrian Empire Exile 722BC= Israel	2 Kings 13:10-25; 14:23-29; Book of Jonah; Matthew 12:39-41; 16:4; Luke 11:29-32
AMOS	783-743BC	Assyria	Israel		2 Kings 14:23 -15:7; Book of Amos
HOSEA	783-732BC	Assyria	Israel		2 Kings 14:23-18:12; Book of Hosea
ISAIAH	740-680BC	Assyria	Judah		2 Kings 15:1-20:21; 2 Chronicles 26:16 – 32:22; Book of Isaiah
MICAH	735-700BC	Assyria	Judah		2 Kings 15:32 – 19:37; 2 Chronicles 27:1 –32:23; Book of Micah
ZEPHANIAH	640-609BC	Assyria	Judah		2 Kings 22:1-2; 2 Chronicles 34:1-7; Book of Zephaniah
NAHUM	614BC	Assyria	Assyria		2 Kings 21:1-18; 2 Chronicles 33:1-20; Book of Nahum
JEREMIAH	626-586BC	Babylon	Judah		2 Kings 22:3 – 25:30; 2 Chronicles 34:1 – 36:21; Book of Jeremiah
HABAKKUK	605-597BC	Babylon	Judah		2 Kings 23:31 – 24:7; 2 Chronicles 36:1-8; Book of Habakkuk
BARUCH	582BC	Babylon	Judah		2 Kings 24:8-25:30; 2 Chronicles 36:9-21; Book of Baruch
EZEKIEL	593-571BC	Babylon	Exiles of Judah in Babylon	70 year exile	2 Kings 24:8-25:30; 2 Chronicles 36:9-21; Books of Ezekiel-Daniel
DANIEL	605-535BC	Babylon /Persia	Exiles in Babylon & Persia	Persians defeat Babylon 538BC Judah returns from exile 537BC Persian Empire	2 Kings 23:34-25:30; 2 Chronicles 36:4-23; Book of Daniel
HAGGAI	520BC	Persia	Judah		Ezra 5:1-6:16; Book of Haggai
ZECHARIAH	519-480BC	Persia	Judah		Ezra 5:1-6:15; Book of Zechariah
MALACHI	450BC	Persia	Judah		Nehemiah 13:1-31;Book of Malachi
JOEL	?400	Persia	Judah		Book of Joel; Acts 2:16-21

				Greek Empire of Alexander the Great 336- 323BC	
				Hellenistic Period 323-63 BC	
YEHOHANAN ben Zechariahs (the Baptist)	28AD -29AD	Rome	Judah	Roman Empire	Luke 1-9:9 Matthew 3:1-14:12; Mark 1:4-6:28

Scripture mentions 7 Prophetess: 6 True and 1 False

<b>Prophetess</b>	<b>Scripture Reference</b>
Miriam, sister of Moses	Exodus 15:20
Hulda	2 Kings 22:14; 2 Chronicles 34:22
Isaiah's wife	Isaiah 8:3
Deborah Judge and Prophetess of Israel	Judges 4:4
Noadiah	Nehemiah 6:14
Anna	Luke 2:36
"Jezebel" the False Prophetess	Revelation 2:20

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**SUMMARY OF THE BOOK OF EZEKIEL**

Biblical Period	# 8 THE EXILE			
Focus	Call of Ezekiel	Judgment of the Covenant People	Judgment of the nations	Promised restoration of Israel to the Lord and the Land
Covenant	THE SINAI COVENANT			
Scripture	1:1-----4:1-----25:1-----33:1-----48:35			
Division Of Text	Ezekiel's vision of the heavenly court/a covenant lawsuit called	Ezekiel's mission -signs -visions -parables	Judgment on 7 gentile nations	Ezekiel's mission -messages -judgments -prophecies
Topic	Before the siege of Jerusalem		During the siege	After the destruction and fall of Jerusalem
Location	Babylon			
Time	592 BC – 587/6 BC		c. 586 BC	c. 585 BC – 570 BC

**TIME LINE B.C. WORLD EMPIRES:**

-----ASSYRIAN—BABYLON--PERSIAN-----GREEK

Divided Kingdom---Southern Kingdom

(70 yr exile for Judah)

<b>c.873-853</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>587/6</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>445-3</b>	<b>333</b>
Elijah's Ministry	Israel conquered by Assyria	Judah conquered by Babylon	Persians conquer Babylon -Judah's Exiles return #1	Temple rebuilt	Ezra's mission to Judah/ return #2	Nehemiah rebuilds Jerusalem's walls/ return #3	conquest of Syria Alexander the Great

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## SUMMARY OF JEREMIAH

<b>Bible Period</b>	#8 THE EXILE					
<b>Focus</b>	Call of Jeremiah	Prophetic messages to the Nation of Judah			Prophecies to the Gentiles	Conclusion of the fall of Jerusalem
<b>Covenant</b>	THE SINAI COVENANT					
<b>Scripture</b>	1:1-----2:1-----30:1-----34:1-----46:1-----52:1-----52:34					
<b>Division of Text</b>	Prophet's call to service	12 homilies of condemnation against the Covenant people	Promises of future restoration	The siege and battle for Jerusalem	Prophecies against 9 gentile nations	Capture of Jerusalem destruction of the Temple
<b>Topic</b>	Prior to the Fall of Jerusalem			From the fall of Jerusalem to the exile		
	CALL	MINISTRY			Conclusion	
<b>Location</b>	Judah			Neighbor nations		Babylon
<b>Time</b>	627 – 580 BC					

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Elijah's Ministry	Israel conquered by Assyria	Judah conquered by Babylon	Persians conquer Babylon -Judah's Exiles return #1	Temple rebuilt	Ezra's mission to Judah/ return #2	Nehemiah rebuilds Jerusalem's walls/ return #3	conquest of Asia Minor Alexander the Great

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## THE SYMBOLIC IMAGES OF THE OLD TESTAMENT PROPHETS

<b>Image Groups</b>	<b>Part I Covenant relationship</b>	<b>Part II Rebellion</b>	<b>Part III Redemptive Judgment</b>	<b>Part IV Restoration Fulfilled</b>
<b>Covenant Marriage</b>  [examples in Scripture]	Israel Bride of Yahweh  Ezekiel 16:4-14; Isaiah 61:10-11; Jeremiah 2:2	Unfaithful adulteress/harlot  Ezekiel 16:15-34; 23:1-12; Isaiah 1:21; Jeremiah 3:6-8; 13:22-23, 26; 23:10; Hosea 4:10-14	Humiliated, abused & abandoned by lovers  Ezekiel 16:23-61; 23:35-49; Amos 4:7-8; Jeremiah 3:1b-2; 4:30-31; Hosea 2:4-15	The Bride restored to her Bridegroom  John 3:28-29; 2 Corinthians 11:2; Ephesians 5:25-27; Revelation 19:7-9; 21:2; 9; 22:17
<b>Vineyard or Fig tree</b>  [examples in Scripture]	Well-tended vineyard/fruitful fig tree  Isaiah 5:1-4; Ezekiel 19:10-11; Jeremiah 24:4-7	Vines grow wild/failure to produce fruit  Jeremiah 2:21; Hosea 2:14; Micah 7:1-4; Joel 1:11-12; 7:1-4;	Weeds overgrow vineyard/ ruin and destruction  Isaiah 5:3-6; Ezekiel 19:12-14; Jeremiah 8:13; Nahum 3:12-15	Vines are replanted/ fruitfulness restored  John 15:1-2, 4-6
<b>Animals</b>  [examples in Scripture]	Domesticated animals  Micah 4:13; Isaiah 40:10-11; 65:25; Ezekiel 34:15-16	Run away and become wild  Isaiah 50:6; 53:6; Jeremiah 5:5d-6; 8:6b-7; 23:1-2; Ezekiel 19:1-9	Ravaged by wild beasts/birds of prey  Isaiah 50:7; Jeremiah 8:15-17; 50:6-7; Hosea 8:1-14; 13:6-8	Rescued by their Master  Matthew 11:28-30; John 1:29, 36; 10:1-18; Hebrews 3:20; Rev. 5:6, 13; 7:9-17; 14:1-10; 19:2-9; 21:9-23; 22:1-3
<b>Drinking Wine</b>  [examples in Scripture]	Joy of drinking good wine  Jeremiah 40:12; Isaiah 62:8-9	Becoming drunk  Isaiah 5:11-12; 28:1; Jeremiah 8:13; 48:26; 51:7; Joel 1:5	Drinking the “cup of God’s wrath”  Joel 4:13; Isaiah 51:17; 63:2-3; Jeremiah 13:12-14; 25:15-31; 48:26; 25:27-30	Rejoicing in the best “new wine” at the Master’s table Promise: Zech.9:15-16 Filled: Luke 22:19-20; 1 Corinthians 11:23-32; Revelation 19:7-9

Each of the image groups consist of four parts:

- ◆ Part I: Yahweh and his people enter into a Covenant relationship. Yahweh will bind this people to Himself in the blessings of security and prosperity in return for obedience to the Covenant of the Torah [first 5 books of Moses]
- ◆ Part II: Israel, the Covenant people ignore the Laws of the Covenant; they rebel by going their own way
- ◆ Part III: God sends His holy prophet to call His people back to Him. Failing in this mission the prophet calls down a Covenant Lawsuit which results in Covenant curses—punishment meant to bring about repentance and restoration
- ◆ Part IV: In response to repentance, Yahweh reaches out to restore and to take His people back into the Covenant relationship they had first enjoyed.

## VISIONS OF THE PROPHET DANIEL

The Prophet Daniel received prophecies from the late 7th century to the mid 6th century BC. Three visions concerned four historical empires that succeeded each other.

Vision of Daniel chapter 2: The Statue: *to take place in the final days*. Vision received circa 604/3 BC. All dates are approximate and may vary according to scholar.

Vision of statue Daniel 2:31-45	Interpretation of vision and historical fulfillment
1. Head of fine gold	Babylonian Empire; vs. 38 Daniel to Babylonian king <i>you are the golden head</i> .
2. Chest and arms of silver	Persian Empire was composed of the Medes and the Persians.
3. Belly and thighs of bronze	Greeks of Alexander the Great. Alexander the Great begins the conquest of the Medo-Persian Empire in 335BC. Final Persian defeat by Greeks at the battle of Arbela in 331 BC. The Greeks split into 4 lesser kingdoms after Alexander's death in 323 BC. 2 of those kingdoms, Greek Egypt and Greek Syria, fought for control of Judah.
4. Legs of iron, feet part iron , part clay	The 4 smaller Greek kingdoms were conquered by the 4 <sup>th</sup> world empire, Rome, in campaigns from 197-63BC, including Judah in 63BC. In the 4th century Rome split into the Western Empire centered in Rome and the Eastern Empire centered in Constantinople [2 legs]. The feet which are only part iron may represent the 10 Roman provinces.
5. The stone that struck the statue to become a greater kingdom = Jesus "the cornerstone"	The 5 <sup>th</sup> kingdom that was "everlasting (Dan 2:44; 7:14, 18, 27; : The 4th kingdom was prophesized to be conquered by a 5th kingdom: <i>...the God of heaven will set up a kingdom it will shatter and absorb all the previous kingdoms and itself last forever</i> " [2:44-45]. The Kingdom of Heaven on earth = the New Covenant Church

Vision of Daniel chapter 7: the 4 Beasts (vision circa 553/2BC):

Vision of beasts Daniel 7:1-28	Interpretation and historical fulfillment
1. Lion with wings	Babylon [Lion with wings was the royal symbol of Babylon]
2. Bear with 3 ribs in its mouth	Persians conquer the 3 provinces of Babylon: Lydia in 546BC; Babylon in 539BC; and Egypt in 525BC.
3. Leopard with 4 wings and 4 heads	Alexander the Great and his 4 generals who won his victories and who divided his empire
4. 4th beast with 10 horns	Rome with her 10 client kings who rule her 10 provinces [or 10 Caesars from Augustus Caesar and the birth of Christ to Vespasian and the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem and the end of the Old Covenant]

Vision of Daniel chapter 8: The Ram and the He-Goat (vision circa 551/0 BC):

Animals in vision Daniel 8:1-27	Interpretation and historical fulfillment
Ram with 2 horns	The Persian empire was formed from the Medes and the Persians
He-goat with one horn	Alexander the Great conquered the Persian Empire (invasion 336BC; defeated Persians at Issus in 333; final victory at Arbela in 331 BC)
He-goat's one horn becomes 4	Alexander the Great's empire is divided among his 4 generals (323 BC)
The little horn that grows toward the	The Seleucid Greeks expanded the empire from Syria to Asia Minor to the Indus River and became the largest of the 4 Greek empires,

"Land of Splendor"	dominating even the Promised Land of the Jews 200-142BC.
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## Parallels Between the Visions of the Book of Revelation and the Visions of the Prophet Daniel

<b>THE VISION</b>	<b>DANIEL</b>	<b>REVELATION</b>
1. Three and a half time period (a time, 2 times and ½ a time)	Chapter 12:7	Chapter 11:9, 11
2. The 10 horns	Chapter 7:8	Chapters 12:3, 13:1; 17:3, 8
3. The Leopard, the Bear, and the Lion	Chapter 7:4-6	Chapter 13:2
4. The Beast mouthing boasting and blasphemies	Chapter 7:8,11	Chapter 13:5
5. The war against the Saints	Chapter 7:21	Chapter 13:7
6. The worship of the Beast's statue	Chapter 3:5-7, 15	Chapter 13:15
7. The Son of Man coming on the Glory-Cloud	Chapter 7:13	Chapter 1:7 & 14:14

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## JEREMIAH'S PROPHETIC LESSONS TO THE PEOPLE

It was Yahweh's command that Jeremiah perform a series of prophetic acts to prophesy future events. In Hebrew this is know as an *ot*. Jeremiah became a living parable revealing the sins of the people and foretelling future events. Jeremiah gives 12 different homilies and 10 different such object lessons for the people:

SCRIPTURE REFERENCE	OBJECT LESSON	SIGNIFICANCE
Jeremiah 1:11, 12	Branch of an almond tree	God will carry out His threats of punishment
Jeremiah 1:13	Boiling pot tilting away from the North	God will punish Judah with an invasion from the North
Jeremiah 13:1-11	A ruined linen belt	Because the people refuse to listen to God they had become useless like a ruined linen belt.
Jeremiah 8:1-17	The Potter's Clay	God will destroy His sinful people He had created unless they repent before it is too late
Jeremiah 19:1-12	Broken clay jars	God will smash Judah just as Jeremiah smashed the clay jars.
Jeremiah 24:1-10	Two baskets of figs	Good figs represent God's holy remnant. Poor figs are the people left behind
Jeremiah 27:2-11	The Yoke	A nation who refuses to submit to Babylon's yoke will be destroyed
Jeremiah 32:6-25	The purchased field	Yahweh commands Jeremiah to purchase a field in the city of Jerusalem just before the fall of the city as a sign that the people will return to their land
Jeremiah 43:8-13	The Large Stones	The stones marked the place where the Babylonian king will set his throne when God allows him to conquer Egypt.
Jeremiah 51:59-64	The Scroll sunk in the river	Babylon will also be judged by Yahweh and will sink and rise no more.