

*Chronology of the Kings of Israel and Judah*¹

King	Hayes & Hooker ²	Thiele ³	Cogan & Bright ⁴
Tadmor ⁵			
Jeroboam	927-906	931-910	922-901
Nadab	905-904	910-909	901-900
Baasha	903-882	909-886	900-877
Elah	881-880	886-885	877-876
Zimri	7 days	885	876
Omri	879-869	885-874	876-869
Ahab	868-854	874-853	869-850
Ahaziah	853-852	853-852	850-849
Jehoram/Joram	851-840	852-841	849-843/2
Jeahu	839-822	841-814	843/2-815
Jejoahaz	821-805	814-798	815-802
Jejoash/Joash	804-789	798-782	802-786
Jeroboam II	788-748	793-753	786-746
Zechariah	6 months	753-752	746-745
Shallum	1 month	752	745
Menahem	746-737	752-742	745-737
Pekahiah	736-735	742-740	737-736
Pekah	734-731	752-732	736-732
Hoshea	730-722	732-722	732-724

¹Chart taken from Hill and Walton, *A Survey of the Old Testament*, 208.

²J. H. Hayes and P. K. Hooker, *A New Chronology for the Kings of Israel and Judah* (Atlanta: John Knox, 1988).

³Edwin R. Thiele, *The Mysterious Numbers of the Hebrew Kings* rev ed. (Zondervan, 1983). Thiele clarified that Judah and Israel counted the beginning of their kings' reigns differently. Normally Judah began counting a king's reign with the first of the calendar year in which his accession to the throne fell. Israel reckoned its kings' reigns from the time those reigns actually began. However, during one period both kingdoms used the same system (pp. 21, 44). A further complication was that these kingdoms began their calendar years six months apart (p. 45). Another phenomenon was coregencies, in which the reigns of two or more kings of the same kingdom overlapped. For an easy to understand update of Thiele's work, see Leslie McFall, "A Translation Guide to the Chronological Data in Kings and Chronicles," *Bibliotheca sacra* 148:589 (January-March 1991):3-45.

⁴John Bright, *A History of Israel*, 3d ed. (Philadelphia: Westminster, 1981).

⁵M. Cogan and H. Tadmor, *Second Kings*, Anchor Bible, vol. 11 (Doubleday, 1988).