

# Chronology of the Bible

## Derived from the Holy Scriptures

### Abstract:

It is shown how the years and events given in the Scripture are combined to form the chronology of the Bible.

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## Introduction

The word “chronology” is deduced from the two Greek words

**Chronos** [(by man) measurable time] and  
**Logos** [correctness, knowledge, word]

Chronology of the Bible means a series of biblical events arranged according to when they happened, beginning with the creation of Adam. The creation of the first man is (by definition) in the year 0. Therefore the years of the chronology of the Bible reflect the age of Adam (A.H. = Anno Hominis).

1 A.H. = < Adam is 1 year old >  
2 A.H. = < Adam is 2 years old >

...

The sources of the chronology are **exclusively** the Old Testament and the New Testament, **not** the year dates from (secular) historical research.

## Basic (Fundamental) Events

The following text is an excerpt from the book, „Chronology of the Bible“ [CHRO].

The „Adventure of the Numbers“ from the chronology of the Bible begins in the fifth chapter of Genesis with an abundance of numbers. The first four chapters of the book of Genesis describe the creation of heaven and earth and the first couple; their sin; the expulsion from the Garden of Eden; and their progeny, Cain and Abel. Only the numbers 1 through 7 had been mentioned up until that point. However, now we become faced with a veritable flood of numbers. The Holy Scripture signalizes therewith the importance of the chronology of the Bible. A second important point is the double specification of the year dates. The age of each respective person is given and additionally verified through the sum of two numbers (the age at the birth of a son and the subsequent time until death). The fifth chapter of Genesis describes the interplay of birth (life) and death. This thought pervades the entire chronology.

In the following a series of main events is presented. These events form the chronology of the Bible. An event is indicated by < ... >. The corresponding year is shown in front of the event. In the next lines the text of the Scripture is given according to the King James' Bible. Sometimes an explanation is added. At the end of each paragraph explanation the year of date is calculated from the previous one. In the case of an event concerning a person, the number of the generations since Adam is added.

Abbreviation:

- \* Birth or creation
- + Death
- ^ Translation to heaven or resurrection

### From Adam to Solomon

**0 A.H.**      < **Adam \*** > (1<sup>st</sup> generation)

Genesis 5:1

*This is the book of the generations of Adam. In the day that God **created** man, in the likeness of God made he him;*

**130 A.H.** < **Seth** \* > (2<sup>nd</sup> generation)

Genesis 5:3

*And Adam lived an **hundred and thirty** years, and begat a son in his own likeness, and after his image; and called his name Seth:*

The meaning is: Adam lived 130 years and then his son was born.

$$0 + 130 = 130$$

**235 A.H.** < **Enos** \* > (3<sup>rd</sup> generation)

Genesis 5:6

*And Seth lived an **hundred and five** years, and begat Enos:*

$$130 + 105 = 235$$

**325 A.H.** < **Cainan** \* > (4<sup>th</sup> generation)

Genesis 5:9

*And Enos lived **ninety** years, and begat Cainan:*

$$235 + 90 = 325$$

**395 A.H.** < **Mahalaleel** \* > (5<sup>th</sup> generation)

Genesis 5:12

*And Cainan lived **seventy** years and begat Mahalaleel:*

$$325 + 70 = 395$$

**460 A.H.** < **Jared** \* > (6<sup>th</sup> generation)

Genesis 5:15

*And Mahalaleel lived **sixty and five** years, and begat Jared:*

$$395 + 65 = 460$$

**622 A.H. < Enoch \* > (7<sup>th</sup> generation)**

Genesis 5:18

*And Jared lived **an hundred sixty and two** years, and he begat Enoch:*

$$460 + 162 = 622$$

**687 A.H. < Methuselah \* > (8<sup>th</sup> generation)**

Genesis 5:21

*And Enoch lived **sixty and five** years, and begat Methuselah:*

$$622 + 65 = 687$$

**874 A.H. < Lamech \* > (9<sup>th</sup> generation)**

Genesis 5:25

*And Methuselah lived an **hundred eighty and seven** years, and begat Lamech.*

$$687 + 187 = 874$$

**1056 A.H. < Noah \* > (10<sup>th</sup> generation)**

Genesis 5:28-29

*And Lamech lived an **hundred eighty and two** years, and begat a son: And he called his name Noah, saying, *This same shall comfort us concerning our work and toil of our hands, because of the ground which the LORD hath cursed.**

$$874 + 182 = 1056$$

**1656 A.H. < Flood >**

Genesis 7:6

*And Noah was **six hundred** years old when the flood of waters was upon the earth.*

$$1056 + 600 = 1656$$

**1658 A.H. < Arphaxad \* >** (12<sup>th</sup> generation)

Genesis 11:10

*These are the generations of Shem: Shem was an hundred years old, and begat Arphaxad **two** years after the flood:*

$$1656 + 2 = 1658$$

**1693 A.H. < Salah \* >** (13<sup>th</sup> generation)

Genesis 11:12

*And Arphaxad **lived five and thirty** years, and begat Salah:*

$$1658 + 35 = 1693$$

**1723 A.H. < Eber \* >** (14<sup>th</sup> generation)

Genesis 11:14

*And Salah lived **thirty** years, and begat Eber:*

$$1693 + 30 = 1723$$

**1757 A.H. < Peleg \* >** (15<sup>th</sup> generation)

Genesis 11:16

*And Eber lived **four and thirty** years, and begat Peleg:*

$$1723 + 34 = 1757$$

**1787 A.H. < Reu \* >** (16<sup>th</sup> generation)

Genesis 11:18

*And Peleg lived **thirty** years, and begat Reu:*

$$1757 + 30 = 1787$$

**1819 A.H. < Serug \* >** (17<sup>th</sup> generation)

Genesis 11:20

*And Reu lived **two and thirty** years, and begat Serug:*

$$1787 + 32 = 1819$$

**1849 A.H. < Nahor \* >** (18<sup>th</sup> generation)

Genesis 11:22

*And Serug lived **thirty** years, and begat Nahor:*

$$1819 + 30 = 1849$$

**1878 A.H. < Terah \* >** (19<sup>th</sup> generation)

Genesis 11:24

*And Nahor lived **nine and twenty** years, and begat Terah:*

$$1849 + 29 = 1878$$

**2008 A.H. < Abraham \* >** (20<sup>th</sup> generation)

Genesis 12:4

*So Abram departed, as the LORD had spoken unto him; and Lot went with him: and Abram was **seventy and five** years old when he departed out of Haran.*

Terah dies in Haran at the age of **205** years (Genesis 11:32). Abram (later called Abraham) leaves Haran at the age of 75 years after the death of his father (Acts 7:4). So the New Testament determines the chronology in an important way. Bishop Ussher (born in Dublin in 1581 A.D.) has first recognized the date of birth of Abraham.

$$1878 + 205 - 75 = 2008$$

## 2107 A.H. < God's covenant with Abraham >

Genesis 17:1

*And when Abram was **ninety** years old **and nine**, the LORD appeared to Abram, and said unto him, I am the Almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect.*

$$2008 + 99 = 2107$$

## 2108 A.H. < Isaac \* > (21<sup>st</sup> generation)

Genesis 17:21

*But my covenant will I establish with Isaac, which Sarah shall bear unto thee at this set time in the **next year**.*

$$2107 + 1 = 2108$$

## 2168 A.H. < Jacob \* > (22<sup>nd</sup> generation)

Genesis 25:26

*And after that came his brother out, and his hand took hold on Esau's heel; and his name was called Jacob: and Isaac was **threescore** years old when she bare them.*

$$2108 + 60 = 2168$$

## 2298 A.H. < Jacob in Egypt >

Genesis 47:9

*And Jacob said unto Pharaoh, The days of the years of my pilgrimage are an **hundred and thirty** years: few and evil have the days of the years of my life been, and have not attained unto the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their pilgrimage.*

The emigration of Jacob to Egypt is the beginning of the sojourn (inhabitation) of the children of Israel in this land.

$$2168 + 130 = 2298$$

## 2728 A.H. < Exodus >

Exodus 12:40-41

*Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was **four hundred and thirty** years. And it came to pass at the end of the **four hundred and thirty** years, even the selfsame day it came to pass, that all the hosts of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt.*

These 430 years are calculated from the beginning of the sojourn of the children of Israel in Egypt.

$$2298 + 430 = 2728$$

## 3207 A.H. < Solomon builds the Temple >

1 Kings 6:1

*And it came to pass **in the four hundred and eightieth year** after the children of Israel were come out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month Zif, which is the second month that he began to build the house of the LORD.*

[Please, note that it reads “in the 480th year” and not “after 480 years”!]

$$2728 + 479 = 3207$$



## From Solomon to Christ

### 3647 A.H. < Jerusalem destroyed by the Babylonians >

For the time between the beginning of the construction of the temple in Jerusalem and the destruction of Jerusalem by the Babylonians reigned by Nebuchadnezzar we do not present the text of the Scripture, since there are too many verses. [They are given in the complete version of the chronology of the Bible.] The reign of the kings of Judah form a guideline for the chronology of the Bible in the time after the Great Schism in Israel (separation of the 10 northern tribes). [These years are reported both in the books of Kings **and** the books of Chronicles.] The arrangement of the events has to be proofed against the years of the kings of Israel (10 northern tribes). In doing so, we learn, that there are two periods during which no king is indicated. Such a period is called "Interregnum". The following list only focuses on the reign of the kings of Judah and the Interregnum of Judah, as they determine the chronology.

[The numbers in brackets enumerate the kings of Judah, referred to David. Athalja is not counted. She is never called king or queen of Judah in the Scripture.]

36 years reign of Solomon	(2)	since the beginning of building the temple
17 years reign of Rehoboam	(3)	
03 years reign of Abijah	(4)	
41 years reign of Asa	(5)	
25 years reign of Jehoshaphat	(6)	
08 years reign of Jehoram	(7)	
01 years reign of Ahaziah	(8)	
06 years reign of Athaliah		
40 years reign of Joash	(9)	
29 years reign of Amaziah	(10)	
11 years Interregnum of Juda		
52 years reign of Uzziah	(11)	
16 years reign of Jotham	(12)	
16 years reign of Ahaz	(13)	
29 years reign of Hezekiah	(14)	
55 years reign of Manasseh	(15)	
02 years reign of Amon	(16)	
31 years reign of Josiah	(17)	
00 years reign of Jehoahaz	(18)	
11 years reign of Jehoiakim	(19)	
00 years reign of Jehoiachin	(20)	
11 years reign of Zedekiah	(21)	

Added up to **440** years

$$3207 + 440 = 3647$$

[The Interregnum of Israel was twice as long (i.e. 22 years). The sum of both times results in 33. This is the number of years of the life of Christ on earth. It seems to be that God reserved the necessary space in the time of the kings for the true king of His nation.]

## 3717 A.H. < The Second Temple is built >

2. Chronicles 36:21

*To fulfil the word of the LORD by the mouth of Jeremiah, until the land had enjoyed her sabbaths: for as long as she lay desolate she kept sabbath, to fulfil **threescore [60] and ten** years.*

(60 + 10) = 70 years after the destruction of Jerusalem God allowed the remnant (the people returning from the Babylonian exile) to build and complete a second temple.

$$3647 + 70 = 3717$$

## 4200 A.H. < Ending of the 69 “weeks” >

Daniel 9:25

*Know therefore and understand, that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the Prince shall be **seven** weeks, and **threescore [60] and two** weeks...*

The word “week” in the Hebrew text is a notion for a “unit of 7”, here meaning a unit of 7 years instead of 7 days. The verse presents a time period of (7 + 60 + 2) “weeks” = 69 “weeks” or 69 \* 7 years = 483 years. This time period begins with the completion of the temple, mentioned in Ezra 6:14. In connection with the finishing of the temple we find the commandment (order) given by the “God of Israel” and not only by the kings:

Ezra 6:14

And the elders of the Jews builded, and they prospered through the prophesying of Haggai the prophet and Zechariah the son of Iddo. And they builded, and finished it, **according to the commandment of the God of Israel**, and according to the commandment of Cyrus, and Darius, and Artaxerxes king of Persia.

Ezra 6:15

And this house [temple] was finished on the third day of the month Adar, which was in the sixth year of the reign of Darius the king.

$$3717 + 483 = 4200$$

The end of the 69 “weeks“ is the beginning of the time of the Messiah/Christ.

## 4200 A.H. < Messiah/Christ >

In the year 4200 A.H. the time of the Messiah begins. But it is not the year of His birth.

The life time of the “son of David” is determined by the dates concerning David. The association between David and Christ is reported in the New Testament at many places. For example:

Matthew 1:1

*The book of the generation of **Jesus Christ**, the **son of David**, the son of Abraham*

Revelation 22:16

*I **Jesus** have sent mine angel to testify unto you these things in the churches. I am the root and the offspring of **David**, and the bright and morning star.*

The association of Christ and David is the key for an understanding of the chronology of the Bible. [Further information about this topic is given in the complete version of the chronology of the Bible.]

## 4230 A.H. < Jesus Christ \* >

2 Samuel 5:4-5

*David was **thirty** years old when he began to reign, and he reigned forty years. In Hebron he reigned over Judah seven years and six months: and in Jerusalem he reigned **thirty and three** years over all Israel and Judah.*

David was the hidden king for 30 years and so Christ was expected for 30 years, too. The 30 years between the year 4200 A.H and the birth of the Messiah correspond to the age of David at his anointment as king of whole Israel (12 tribes).

$$4200 + 30 = 4230$$

## 4263 A.H. < Christ ^ >

2 Samuel 5:4-5

*David was **thirty** years old when he began to reign, and he reigned forty years. In Hebron he reigned over Judah seven years and six months: and in Jerusalem he reigned **thirty and three** years over all Israel and Judah.*

The 33 years between the year 4230 A.H. and the death and the resurrection of the Messiah correspond to the reign of David as king of whole Israel (including Judah).

$$4230 + 33 = 4263$$

## Destruction of Jerusalem

### 4303 A.H. < Jerusalem destroyed by the Romans >

Matthew 24:2

*... There shall not be left here one stone upon another that shall not be thrown down.*

Matthew 24:34

*Verily I say unto you, this generation shall not pass, till all these things be fulfilled.*

Mark 13:2

*... There shall not be left one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down.*

Mark 13:30

*... That this generation shall not pass, till all these things be done.*

Luke 21:6

*... The days will come, in the which there shall not be left one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down.*

Luke 21:32

*Verily I say unto you, this generation shall not pass away, till all be fulfilled.*

1 Kings 11:42

*And the time that Solomon reigned in Jerusalem over all Israel was **forty** years.*

The 40 years between the year 4263 A.H. and the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans correspond to the Reign of the king Solomon

$$4263 + 40 = 4303$$

The end of the kingdom of Israel was reached after 40 years of reign of Solomon. Afterwards the time of the Great Schism began. The kingdom of Israel was divided, leading to two separate kingdoms (a northern and a southern kingdom).

[The martyr Stephen presents a description of the folk of God in Acts 7 beginning with Abraham and ending with **Solomon**. The time after the reign of Solomon is not mentioned by Stephen. For him, the history of Israel ends with Solomon. Herein the New Testament gives a confirmation that the destruction of Jerusalem is associated symbolically with the end of the reign of Solomon (40 years).]

## Synchronization of Time Scales

The "Chronology of the Bible" is using the time scale A.H. Nowadays we are using the time scale B.C/A.D. In order to synchronize both scales we look at the two destructions of Jerusalem.

< 2<sup>nd</sup> destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans > = 4303 A.H.

This event is well defined in history books. Compare for example [dtv] Volume 1, 34<sup>th</sup> edition, October 2000, page 97:

< Capture of Jerusalem (Arch of Titus in Rome) > = 70 A.D.

So we use this event for **synchronizing both time scales**. The result is:

< 2<sup>nd</sup> destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans >  
**4303 A.H. = 70 A.D.**

The Birth of Christ was in the year 4230 A.H., 73 years before the 2<sup>nd</sup> destruction of Jerusalem. Therefore, he was born in the year

**4230 A.H. = 4 B.C.**

[Keep in mind: The year 0 does not exist in our time scale. So the calculation 70 - 73 = -3 leads to the year 4 B.C. instead of 3 B.C.]

The year 4 B.C. as the year of birth of the Redeemer is a **consequence of the chronology of the Bible** and not a precondition.

## Transformation Formulas

Now we can synchronize the time scales. We get the following formulas:

The time scales A.H. and A.D.

$$\begin{aligned} Y \text{ A.H.} &= (Y - 4233) \text{ A.D.} && \text{with } Y = \text{number of a year and } Y > 4233 \\ Y \text{ A.D.} &= (4233 + Y) \text{ A.H.} && \text{with } Y = \text{number of a year and } Y > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Using these formulas we are able to convert dates. For example:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{4303 \text{ A.H.}} &= (4303 - 4233) \text{ A.D.} = \underline{70 \text{ A.D.}} && < 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ destruction of Jerusalem } > \\ \underline{70 \text{ A.D.}} &= (4233 + 70) \text{ A.H.} = \underline{4303 \text{ A.H.}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{4263 \text{ A.H.}} &= (4263 - 4233) \text{ A.D.} = \underline{30 \text{ A.D.}} && < \text{Jesus Christ } ^\wedge > \\ \underline{30 \text{ A.D.}} &= (4233 + 30) \text{ A.H.} = \underline{4263 \text{ A.H.}} \end{aligned}$$

The time scales A.H. and B.C.

$$\begin{aligned} Y \text{ A.H.} &= (4234 - Y) \text{ B.C.} && \text{with } Y = \text{number of a year and } Y < 4234 \\ Y \text{ B.C.} &= (4234 - Y) \text{ A.H.} && \text{with } Y = \text{number of a year and } Y > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Using these formulas we are able to convert dates. For example:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{4230 \text{ A.H.}} &= (4234 - 4230) \text{ B.C.} = \underline{4 \text{ B.C.}} && < \text{Jesus Christ } ^* > \\ \underline{4 \text{ B.C.}} &= (4234 - 4) \text{ A.H.} = \underline{4230 \text{ A.H.}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{3647 \text{ A.H.}} &= (4234 - 3647) \text{ B.C.} = \underline{587 \text{ B.C.}} && < 1^{\text{st}} \text{ destruction of Jerusalem } > \\ \underline{587 \text{ B.C.}} &= (4234 - 587) \text{ A.H.} = \underline{3647 \text{ A.H.}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{2728 \text{ A.H.}} &= (4234 - 2728) \text{ B.C.} = \underline{1506 \text{ B.C.}} && < \text{Exodus } > \\ \underline{1506 \text{ B.C.}} &= (4234 - 1506) \text{ A.H.} = \underline{2728 \text{ A.H.}} \end{aligned}$$

## Review of the Main Events

0000 (-4234) < Adam * >	
0130 (-4104) < Seth * >	(130 years later)
0235 (-3999) < Enos * >	(105 years later)
0325 (-3909) < Cainan * >	(90 years later)
0395 (-3839) < Mahalaleel * >	(70 years later)
0460 (-3774) < Jared * >	(65 years later)
0622 (-3612) < Enoch * >	(162 years later)
0687 (-3547) < Methuselah * >	(65 years later)
0874 (-3360) < Lamech * >	(187 years later)
1056 (-3178) < Noah * >	(182 years later)
1656 (-2578) < Flood >	(600 years later)
1658 (-2576) < Arphaxad * >	(2 years later)
1693 (-2541) < Salah * >	(35 years later)
1723 (-2511) < Eber * >	(30 years later)
1757 (-2477) < Peleg * >	(34 years later)
1787 (-2447) < Reu * >	(30 years later)
1819 (-2415) < Serug * >	(32 years later)
1849 (-2385) < Nahor * >	(30 years later)
1878 (-2356) < Terah * >	(29 years later)
2008 (-2226) < Abraham * >	(130 years later)
2083 (-2151) < Abraham leaves Haran >	(75 years later)
2107 (-2127) < God's covenant with Abraham >	(24 years later)
2108 (-2126) < Isaac * >	(1 years later)
2168 (-2066) < Jacob * >	(60 years later)
2298 (-1936) < Jacob in Egypt >	(130 years later)
2728 (-1506) < Exodus >	(430 years later)
3207 (-1027) < Solomon builds the Temple >	(479 years later)
3647 (-0587) < 1 <sup>st</sup> destruction of Jerusalem >	(440 years later)
3717 (-0517) < Beginning of the 70 "weeks of years" >	(70 years later)
4200 (-0034) < Ending of the 69 "weeks of years" >	(483 years later)
4230 (-0004) < Jesus Christ * >	(30 years later)
4263 (0030) < Jesus Christ ^ >	(33 years later)
4303 (0070) < 2 <sup>nd</sup> destruction of Jerusalem >	(40 years later)

The numbers in the first column show  
The negative numbers in brackets present  
and the positive ones

the years in the scale of A.H.  
the years in the scale of B.C.  
the years in the scale of A.D.

## Outlook

Approximately 400 events are dated in the complete version of the chronology of the Bible, including the following years of date of the New Testament:

John 2:20:	46 years (Temple)
Luke 2:6-37:	7 years and 84 years (Anna)
Luke 3:23:	30 years (Christ)
Acts 7:23:	40 years (Moses, brothers)
Acts 7:30:	40 years (Moses, thornbush)
Acts 13:20:	450 years (Judges, Samuel)
Galatians 3:17:	430 years (covenant, law)

The creation account in Genesis 1:5, 8, 13, 19, 23, 31 reads:

And the evening and the morning were the  
First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth day.

There is nothing said about the end of the seventh day.

Genesis 2:2

*And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made.*

Genesis 2:3

*And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it: because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made.*

The “7<sup>th</sup> day“, beginning in the year 4200 A.H., is still continuing today. Now it holds what is said in Acts 1:7:

It is **not** for you to know the times or the seasons...

And in 1 Thessalonians 5:1 we read:

But of the times and the seasons, brethren, ye have no need that I write unto you.

Nowadays the Christian lives in the expectation of the imminent return of his LORD. This can happen at any moment (timeless). The measurable time of the chronology has ended. The time of the church (assembly) is out of the range of “Chronos”.



# Summary

## The chronology of the Bible...

(First) is the history of the first man (Adam) to the second one (Christ) formulated in **exact years**. Christ was born 4230 years after the creation of Adam.

(Second) combines Old and New Testament resulting in an **inseparable unit**.

(Third) comprises a time interval of more than four thousand years. It is the **unique and greatest opus of history of mankind**.

(Fourth) is displayed in many books of the Bible written by various persons at different times. Their inner coherence was not recognized until the completion of the whole Bible by various people. (This is an **argument (proof)** for the fact that the books of the Bible do not represent a collection of literature brought forth by man but represent a text inspired by God for mankind.)

(Fifth) shows a **wonderful structure** behind the events (**Word and number**).

### Literature:

[CHRO] Paul Gerhard Zint, Chronologie der Bibel, edition baruch, 2016  
[dtv] dtv-Atlas Weltgeschichte, 2000

Title: Chronology of the Bible, derived from the Holy Scriptures

Author: P.G. Zint

Date: 21.01.2002

For reading the **German** (original) **version**, please follow the link  
[www.zeitundzahl.de](http://www.zeitundzahl.de).

## Attachment: The Six-Day Act

A brief overview of the chronology of the Bible has been presented in the text at hand. One could also call this chronology the “Big Chronology” since it is formulated in years, a large unit of time, and covers the great period of time of over 42 centuries. Before the “Big Chronology” comes the “Small Chronology.” This is the chronology of the Six-Day Work, or the first 6 days of the creation week. It is termed the “Small Chronology” because it is formulated in days, a small unit of time, and covers only the small period of time of 6 days. However, this chronology is of great importance, as it is the chronology of the creation. It deals with 6 real days as we know them today, since:

1. the Bible speaks of the evening and the morning of each day (which only makes sense with an actual day) and
2. the Bible indicates that it is dealing with 6 days at two different references (through sentences spoken by God):

Exodus 20:11

*For in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the LORD blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it.*

Exodus 31:17

*It is a sign between me and the children of Israel for ever: for in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he rested, and was refreshed.*

[The view is often expressed that these 6 days actually cover a period of time of thousands or millions of years. However, this is a free (human) invention that stands in opposition to both Bible references seen above. Since the heavenly bodies used to determine time were first put in place on the fourth day, some often say that one cannot speak of “days” before that time. However, thereby one would misjudge the thoughts of God. God had a counsel (a plan) before the foundation of the world. He aligned the celestial mechanics according to His plan in such a manner that the first 6 days had exactly the length of time as we know it today from the rotation of the Earth around its own axis.]

Our humanly time begins with the 6 days of the

### **Chronology of the Creation.**

Man (Adam) is created on the last of those days. With him begins the

### **Chronology of the Bible.**

This leads to an unbroken chain of biblical dates up until the

### **Birth of Jesus Christ.**