

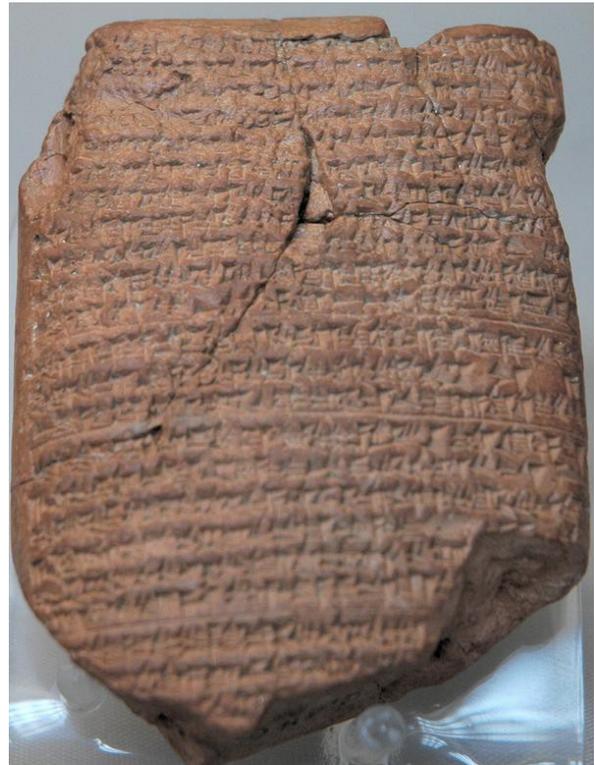
How the ABC 4 and ABC 5 Chronicles of Babylon  
Establish Bible Prophecy and Events  
in  
Daniel, II Kings, II Chronicles, Esther, and Jeremiah.

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*Illustration 1: ABC 4: The Late Nabopolassar Chronicle, ca. 605 BCE, London, British Museum Photo by Jona Lendering, CC Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International*



*Illustration 2: ABC 5: Chronicle of the Early Years of Nebuchadnezzar II ("Jerusalem Chronicle"), ca. 590 BCE, located in the British Museum, London. Photo by Jona Lendering, CC Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International*

**Abstract:**

A close examination of two of the Babylonian Chronicles, namely ABC 4 “The Late Nabopolassar Chronicle,” and ABC 5 “Jerusalem Chronicle,” yields much information that supports events stated as fact in Daniel, II Kings, II Chronicles, Esther, Jeremiah and Matthew. It also provides verification of many prophecies of Jeremiah that were fulfilled. Items discussed include:

1. Nebuchadnezzar as Crown Prince and his Ascension year, as well as the subsequent numbering system for the years of his reign.
2. Nebuchadnezzar's defeat of the Egyptian army at Carchemis, as listed in Jeremiah 46:2, while

he was still the Crown Prince.

3. The prophesy of the defeat of Hamath, listed in Jeremiah 49:23-27, while Nebuchadnezzar was still the Crown Prince.
4. The year Daniel was taken captive, as listed in Daniel 1:1, was Nabopolassar's twentieth year, while Nebuchadnezzar was still the Crown Prince.
5. The defeat of Ashkelon, as prophesied in Amos 1:8 (159 years prior) and Jeremiah 25:20, was in Nebuchadnezzar's first year.
6. Confirming that Daniel was in Babylon and was either finished or nearly finished with his training by Nebuchadnezzar's second year when Nebuchadnezzar had the dream about the metal man, in agreement with Daniel 2:1.
7. The second battle between Nebuchadnezzar and Egypt, which happened in Nebuchadnezzar's fourth year. This was prophesied in Jeremiah 46:13-26 and stated as fact in II Kings 24:7.
8. The year Jehoiakim was made a vassal king, as mentioned in II Kings 24:1. This happened in Nebuchadnezzar's fourth year, and Jehoiakim's eighth year.
9. Nebuchadnezzar's defeat against the Arabs, and the other people of the desert, which happened in his sixth year. This is a fulfillment of the prophesy against the Arabs and the kings of the desert, listed in Jeremiah 25:24. We will see this also fulfills prophecies against those in Kedar and kingdoms of Habor in Jeremiah 49:28. We will see this covers the area of Edom, Moab, and the Children of Ammon, which are prophesied to be destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar in Jeremiah 25:21, and Jeremiah 9:26. In addition we will discover that there are "people who cut the corners of their hair" which include Tema, Dedan, and Buz, and who are part of the kings of the desert covered in Nebuchadnezzar's desert conquests. These were prophesied in Jeremiah 25:23, and Jeremiah 49:7-8. Lastly, The land of Uz, which could be either in the land of Edom, or the original home of the Arabs, is also included in Nebuchadnezzar's defeat of the Arabs, fulfilling a prophesy against it in Jeremiah 25:20.
10. Nebuchadnezzar deposing Jehoiachin (also known as Jeconiah or Coniah), and taking him to Babylon, which was prophesied in Jeremiah 22:24-25, and stated as fact in II Kings 24:10-16, II Chronicles 36:10, Esther 2:6, Jeremiah 24:1, Jeremiah 27:20, Jeremiah 29:2, Jeremiah 52:28, and Matthew 1:11-12. Ezekiel 1:2 references a year of Jeconiah's captivity. Texts of II Kings 25:27-29 and Jeremiah 52:33 show he was taken captive to Babylon, because he was released from captivity by Nebuchadnezzar's son.
11. Nebuchadnezzar deposing Jehoiachin (also known as Jeconiah or Coniah), and setting up Zedekiah, listed as fact in II Kings 24:17, II Chronicles 36:9-10, and Jeremiah 37:1.
12. The timing confirmed for the event of deposing Jehoiachin and setting up Zedekiah was at the turn of the year, at the end of Nebuchadnezzar's seventh year, and beginning his eighth year. (Adar-Nissan) (Jeremiah 52:28, II Kings 24:12)

13. Nebuchadnezzar's battle with Elam in his ninth year, in fulfillment of the prophesy against Elam, listed in Jeremiah 25:25 and Jeremiah 49:34-39.
14. Complete translations of ABC-4 (The Late Years of Nabopolassar) and ABC 5 (Jerusalem Chronicle)
15. Table showing all Bible texts related to the actions of Nebuchadnezzar in comparison with the reigns of Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah.

## I. Introduction:

My husband and I are developing a study guide for the book of Daniel.<sup>1</sup> We wanted to put some historical information into the study guides, to give the students a sense of perspective and history, in connection with the Biblical accounts. In the process of researching items for this purpose, we have found two of the chronicles of Babylon that provide verification of many Bible verses. All quotes from the Bible will be from the King James Bible, unless otherwise specified.

### A. History of the Chronicles:

The two Babylonian Chronicles we will be discussing are from a collection of tablets believed to be found in Borsippa, and acquired by the British Museum between 1896 and 1902<sup>2</sup>. The first chronicle we will discuss is commonly called “ABC 4” or “Late Years of Nabopolassar”, which is acquisition no. 96-4-9, 152. It is also museum no. BM 22047, and covers the period of Nabopolassar's eighteenth to twenty-first years.<sup>3</sup> The second chronicle we will discuss is commonly called “ABC 5” or “Jerusalem Chronicle”, which is acquisition no. 96-4-9, 51. It also museum no. BM 21946. It covers the period of Nabopolassar's twenty-first year through Nebuchadnezzar's eleventh year.<sup>4</sup> These chronicles were translated by A. K. Grayson in 1975, and more information was added by Jean-Jacques Glassner in 2004.<sup>5</sup>

The ABC 4 tablet is in excellent condition<sup>6</sup>, but the ABC 5 has several fragmented lines, and several lines missing all together.<sup>7</sup>

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- 1 When finished, study guides can be downloaded for no cost at <http://readyanswers.org/PathfinderBibleExperience/P18/P18.html>
  - 2 Caroline Waerzeggers, “The Babylonian Chronicles: Classification and Provenance”, *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 71/2 (2012), p. 290, 291. It can be accessed here: [https://www.academia.edu/3268307/The\\_Babylonian\\_Chronicles\\_Classification\\_and\\_Provenance\\_Journal\\_of\\_Near\\_Eastern\\_Studies\\_71\\_2\\_2012\\_285-298](https://www.academia.edu/3268307/The_Babylonian_Chronicles_Classification_and_Provenance_Journal_of_Near_Eastern_Studies_71_2_2012_285-298) Accessed May 30, 2017.
  - 3 Ibid, p. 293, but this covers Nabopolassar's twenty-first year also. See “ABC 4 (Late Years of Nabopolassar), <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-4-late-years-of-nabopolassar/> Accessed May 28, 2017.
  - 4 Waerzeggers, p. 293, but this covers Nebuchadnezzar's eleventh year also. See “ABC 5 (Jerusalem Chronicle) <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/> Accessed May 28, 2017.
  - 5 A. K. Grayson, *Assyrian and Babylonian Chronicles* (1975) and Jean-Jacques Glassner, *Mesopotamian Chronicles* (Atlanta 2004). From <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/>
  - 6 ABC 4 (Late Years of Nabopolassar) <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-4-late-years-of-nabopolassar/> Accessed May 28, 2017.
  - 7 ABC 5 (Jerusalem Chronicle) <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/>

The ABC-5 Chronicle has a nickname of “Jerusalem Chronicle” because it records the siege of Jerusalem during the reign of Jehoiachin, when Nebuchadnezzar deported Jehoiachin and set up Zedekiah as a vassal king.<sup>8</sup>

Others have commented on Nebuchadnezzar's taking down Jehoachin and setting up Zedekiah, which is mentioned in II Kings 24:17 and II Chronicles 36:10, but have said that because II Kings 24:17 lists this was Nebuchadnezzar's eighth year, it is a contradiction to the tablet, as well as a contradiction to Jeremiah 52:28.<sup>9</sup> We will show that they both can be harmonized by the month of conquest on the tablet, as well as some details from II Kings 24:17.

Others have also mentioned the Battle of Carchemish mentioned in Jeremiah 46:2<sup>10</sup>, but this paper will also correlate several items on these two tablets that we have not seen before, namely, the year Daniel was taken captive, and listing the cities and kings that Nebuchadnezzar conquered that are fulfillments of prophecies of Jeremiah, and corroborate other events listed as fact in the Bible.

This paper will be divided into two parts: The first part will be focusing on proving what year in Nebuchadnezzar's career Daniel was taken captive. The second part will then take the rest of the ABC Chronicle and correlate items from the Chronicle with Bible verses. The Bible verses will be either ones of prophecy, that these chronicle entries fulfill; or else they are statements of fact, which these chronicles entries will verify.

By providing proof of the year Daniel was taken captive, we also can confirm that Daniel was, indeed, in Babylon during Nebuchadnezzar's second year, and would have been finished or nearly finished with his training, when Nebuchadnezzar had the dream of the metal man, as recorded in Daniel 2:1. This answers objections raised by some, who say he could not have been there in Babylon during Nebuchadnezzar's second year,<sup>11</sup> and helps establish the authenticity of the Book of Daniel being written when it says it was written, and the details provided of secular history are correct.

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[chronicle/](#) Accessed May 28, 2017. Look at the tablet to see the cracks, and look in the translation to see fragmented lines and lines missing.

8 ABC 5 (Jerusalem Chronicle), <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/> Accessed May 28, 2017. See discussion before the translation of the tablet.

9 ABC 5 at <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/> Accessed May 28, 2017. See the discussion preceding the translation of the tablet.

10 A few people who have mentioned the Battle of Carchemish and correlated it to Jeremiah 46:2: There are many more. John Argubright, *Bible Believer's Archeology Volume 3 Behold the Man!* p. 79 and can be read here: [http://www.biblehistory.net/newsletter/josiah\\_necho.htm](http://www.biblehistory.net/newsletter/josiah_necho.htm) Accessed May 31, 2017.

“Battle of Carchemish”, Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Carchemish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Carchemish) Accessed May 28, 2017.

“Battle of Carchemesh”, <https://www.revolvy.com/main/index.php?s=Battle%20of%20Carchemish> Accessed May 28, 2017

11 Martin Sliker, *The Book of Daniel: A Study in the Biblical Philosophy of History.* p. 16. Quote can be accessed here: <https://books.google.com/books?id=pmQ0IwOxdCYC&pg=PA16&dq=Was+Daniel+in+Babylon+in+the+Second+year+of+Nebuchadnezzar?&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwixKblsZPUAhUn64MKHX9QCzk4ChDoAQgnMAE#v=onepage&q=Was%20Daniel%20in%20Babylon%20in%20the%20Second%20year%20of%20Nebuchadnezzar%3F&f=false> He thinks Daniel was taken during Jehoiachin's capture.

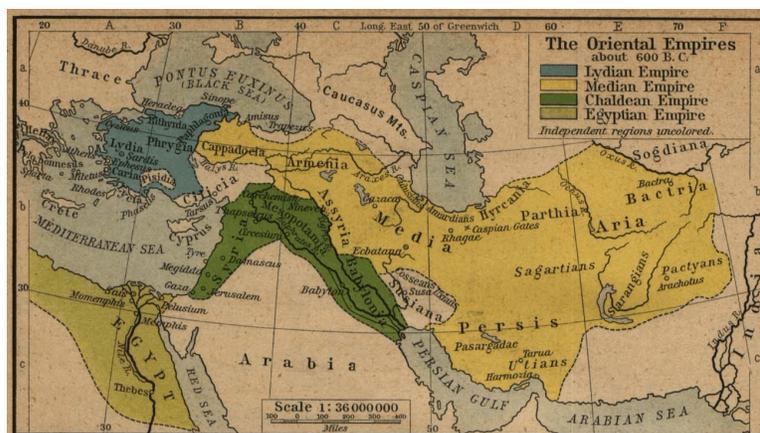
A few articles/blog posts that can't reconcile Daniel being in Nebuchadnezzar's court in Nebuchadnezzar's second year. Here are a few examples: <http://biblehub.com/commentaries/daniel/2-1.htm> <https://www.jehovahs-witness.com/topic/118142/daniels-3-year-training-2nd-year-nebuchadnezzar> , and <http://jehovahsjudgment.co.uk/607/daniel.html> All accessed May 29, 2017.

By showing line-by-line correlation between the Babylonian Chronicles and verses in the Bible, we also show that the Bible can be trusted as both a source of history, and prophesy.

## Part I: Establishing the Year Daniel was Taken Captive

The first part of this paper will show what year Daniel was taken captive, in relation to Nabopolassar's and Nebuchadnezzar's reign. The first part of the proof is to show that as crown prince, Nebuchadnezzar was acting as and considered to be king of Babylon. See Appendix 1 for the entire contents of ABC 4, and Appendix 2 for the entire contents of ABC 5. We will discuss items out of each of them to determine which year Daniel was taken captive.

I will be posting maps of the areas discussed in each section. For reference, here is a map of the world empires of about 600 BC. The dark green crescent area is roughly what Nebuchadnezzar inherited. We will see how he expanded his empire, while fulfilling Bible prophesy.



*Illustration 3: The Babylonian Empire in 600 BC. Green crescent is what Nebuchadnezzar inherited. Map from <http://www.ancientmesopotamia.org/cultures/neo-babylonian-empire.php>*

### A. Nabopolassar's Nineteenth Year: Nebuchadnezzar as Crown Prince = King of Babylon.

To find the year Daniel was taken captive, we need to look at the ABC-4 Chronicle. This is mostly concerning Nabopolassar, the first king of Babylon in the Neo-Babylonian Empire. However, Nebuchadnezzar is mentioned a few times as the crown prince.

The nineteenth year of Nabopolassar is the first year that Nebuchadnezzar is mentioned in the Babylonian Chronicles<sup>12</sup>, and he is listed as the crown prince, who has his own army. His father left him in charge of the campaign at Biranti, and Nebuchadnezzar captured the city and took many prisoners. He then marched up to Urartu, and finally to Kimuhu, with successful campaigns.

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<sup>12</sup> Livius.org has an extensive collection of the Babylonian Chronicles. The ABC 4 is the first one that mentions Nebuchadnezzar. Here is a link to the chronicles preceding Nabopolassar. You can scroll forward to read them up to ABC 4, where Nebuchadnezzar is first mentioned. <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-15-samas-suma-ukin-chronicle/>

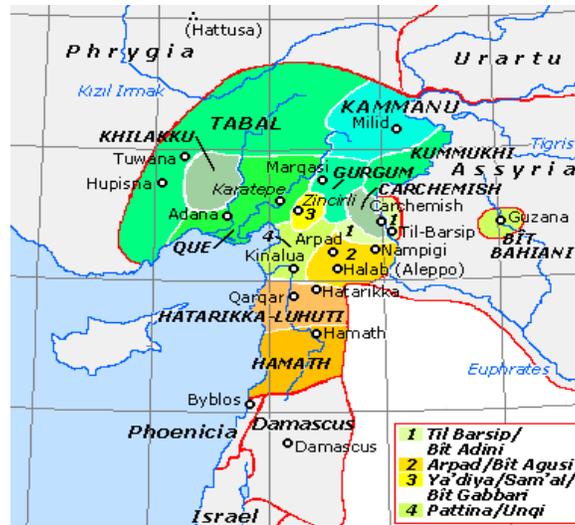


Illustration 4: The NeoHittite States. This shows where Biranati (Bit-Bahiani on map) and the area of Urartu and Kimuhu (Kammanu on map) are located. Nebuchadnezzar conquered these areas for Babylon while still the Crown Prince, in Nabopolassar's Nineteenth year. (ABC 4) Map by Hans van Deukeren, CCAttribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported licence , <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:NeoHittiteStates.gif>

From the ABC 4:

- [5] The nineteenth year (607/606): In the month Simanu the king of Akkad mustered his army and
- [6] Nebuchadnezzar, his eldest son, the crown prince,
- [7] mustered his army. They marched to the mountains of Za[...].
- [8] The king of Akkad left the prince and his army there while he returned to Babylon in the month of Du'ûzu.
- [9] After his departure, Nebuchadnezzar did battle at Biranati, situated in the mountains,
- [10] captured Biranati, set it on fire, and took many prisoners.
- [11] He conquered all of the mountains as far as the district of Urartu.
- [12] In the month Ulûlu the prince returned to Babylon. In the month Taşrîtu the king of Akkad mustered his army and
- [13] marched to Kimuhu, which is on the bank of the Euphrates.
- [14] He crossed the river, did battle against the city, and in the month Kislîmu he captured the city.
- [15] He sacked it and stationed a garrison of his in it. In the month Şabatu he went home.”<sup>13</sup>

You can see from the map, that this campaign is not the right area to be describing the capture of

13 From “ABC 4 (The Late Years of Nabopolassar)” <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-4-late-years-of-nabopolassar/> Accessed May 30, 2017.

Daniel, but it shows that Nebuchadnezzar was acting as a king, and capturing cities and captives for Babylon as early as the nineteenth year of Nabopolassar. He has his own army, and works sometimes with his father, and sometimes independently. By stating Nebuchadnezzar as the crown prince, he is elevating him to the status of a king, as was done for Belshazzar, in Daniel 5:1. We would call this period of time a co-regency, where the son and the father are reigning together toward the last few years of the father's life. For example, on the ABC 4 and the ABC 5, we read that Nabopolassar, did not go out to battle in his twenty-first year, before he died, but that Nebuchadnezzar, as crown prince, mustered the army.<sup>14</sup> So, it is reasonable that Nabopolassar had made Nebuchadnezzar co-regent with him a few years before he died.

As a secondary check, how old would Nebuchadnezzar have been in his father's nineteenth year? According to several sources,<sup>15</sup> Nebuchadnezzar lived from 634-562 BCE, and began his reign in 605 BCE. The nineteenth year of Nabopolassar was 607-606 BCE.<sup>16</sup> Therefore, this would make Nebuchadnezzar  $634-607 = 27$  years old at this time. He was old enough to be able to be functioning as king.

## B. Nabopolassar's Twenty-first Year: The Battle of Carchemish: Nebuchadnezzar is Crown Prince in Jehoiakim's Fourth Year



*Illustration 5: Map Showing Carchemish and the area of Hamath. Source unknown.*

To begin finding what year Daniel was taken captive, we will have our first data point that correlates an event that Nebuchadnezzar did with a year of the reign of Jehoikim. It is the Battle of Carchemish, which is during the twenty-first year of Nabopolassar, while Nebuchadnezzar is still the Crown Prince. It is also listed as Jehoikim's fourth year in Jeremiah 46:2. We find the Battle of Carchemish in the ABC 5, but the beginning of the story is found on the ABC 4.

14 Ibid. See entry for Nabopolassar's twenty-first year. For the ABC 5 reference, see “ABC 5 (Jerusalem Chronicle)”, <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/> Accessed May 30, 2017, lines [Obv. 1] and [Obv. 2]. To see that Nabopolassar died that year, see lines [Obv.9] and [Obv. 10].

15 Nebuchadnezzar lived from 634-562 BCE, starting his reign in 605 BCE per [http://www.ancient.eu/Nebuchadnezzar\\_II/](http://www.ancient.eu/Nebuchadnezzar_II/) Accessed 5/29/17. and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nebuchadnezzar\\_II/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nebuchadnezzar_II/) Accessed 5/29/17.

16 According to the author of the article “ABC 4 (The Late Years of Nabopolassar)”, <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-4-late-years-of-nabopolassar/> Accessed May 29, 2017.

From the ABC 4 (The Late Years of Nabopolassar):

“[27] The twenty-first year (605/604): The king of Akkad stayed home while Nebuchadnezzar, his eldest son

[28] and crown prince, mustered the army of Akkad.”<sup>17</sup>

The continuation of this story begins on ABC 5, where we see Nebuchadnezzar, as crown prince defeats the Egyptians at Charchemis. This event is also mentioned in the Bible, where Nebuchadnezzar is listed as the king of Babylon.

From the ABC 5 (Jerusalem Chronicle):

“[Obv.1] In the twenty-first year [605/604] the king of Akkad [Nabopolassar] stayed in his own land, Nebuchadnezzar his eldest son, the crown-prince,

[Obv.2] mustered the Babylonian army and took command of his troops; he marched to Karchemiš which is on the bank of the Euphrates,

[Obv.3] and crossed the river to go against the Egyptian army which lay in Karchemiš.

[Obv.4] They fought with each other and the Egyptian army withdrew before him.

[Obv.5] He accomplished their defeat and beat them to non-existence. As for the rest of the Egyptian army

[Obv.6] which had escaped from the defeat so quickly that no weapon had reached them, in the district of Hamath

[Obv.7] the Babylonian troops overtook and defeated them so that not a single man escaped to his own country.

[Obv.8] At that time Nebuchadnezzar conquered the whole area of Hamath.”<sup>18</sup>

### Biblical Evidence Correlating this to Jehoikim's Fourth Year

The Bible talks about this battle between the Egyptians and Nebuchadnezzar<sup>19</sup> at Carchemish in

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17 “ABC 4 (The Late Years of Nabopolassar)” <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-4-late-years-of-nabopolassar/> Accessed May 29, 2017.

18 From “ABC 5 'Jerusalem Chronicle” <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/> Accessed May 27, 2017

19 There is also a possible prophesy in Jeremiah 25:19 that this would happen. Since the start of the message is in this very year, (Jehoiakim's fourth year, and if one counts Nebuchadnezzar's ascension year as year 1), then it is unclear if this battle had already taken place, and the prophesy is about the battle that would come later, or if it is about this battle that would happen later this same year.

If one counts Nebuchadnezzar's first year as Jehoikim's fifth year (Nebuchadnezzar's ascension year as year 0), then this first battle has already taken place, and this is a prophesy about the later battle with Egypt. The later battle with Egypt was in Nebuchadnezzar's fourth year, as we will see later. You can decide if Jeremiah 25:1, 19 applies to this battle or the next one.

Jeremiah 46:2. Not only is Nebuchadnezzar referred to as the king of Babylon, it also gives an equivalent reigning year for Jehoiakim.

“2 Against Egypt, against the army of Pharaohnecho king of Egypt, which was by the river Euphrates in Carchemish, which Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon smote in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah.” Jeremiah 46:2

The Bible also predicts that Nebuchadnezzar would invade and conquer Hamath and Damascus, which is in the area of Hamath, in Jeremiah 49:23-24:

“23 Concerning Damascus. Hamath is confounded, and Arpad: for they have heard evil tidings: they are fainthearted; there is sorrow on the sea; it cannot be quiet.

24 Damascus is waxed feeble, and turneth herself to flee, and fear hath seized on her: anguish and sorrows have taken her, as a woman in travail.” Jeremiah 49:23-24. (To see that Nebuchadnezzar would do this, look at verse 30.)

We will put this information into a table, and continue to fill it out as we go along. At this point, we do not know what year Nebuchadnezzar took over as king after his father died, but we can correlate the twenty-first year of Nabopolassar with the fourth year of Jehoiakim, and we can fill in Nebuchadnezzar's conquests. The table will present the order of the kings from the earliest to start reigning to the last, with Daniel in the column before the sources column. As we fill out the chart, only the new parts will be shown in the main article. For a completed chart, see Appendix 3.

Nabopolassar	Jehoiakim	Nebuchadnezzar	Jehoiachin	Zedekiah	Daniel	Source
19	2	Crown Prince Mustered his own army, and captured Biranati, set it on fire, and took many prisoners.				ABC 4
20	3	Crown Prince				ABC 4
21	4	Crown Prince, but listed as king in Jer. 46:2  First Battle with Egypt at Carchemish and Defeated Hamath				ABC 5,  Stated as fact in Jer. 46:2 (Carchemish),  Defeat of Hamath prophesied Jer. 49:23-24

To establish firmly which year Daniel was taken captive, we need a few more pieces of information, which can be found on the rest of the ABC 5.

### C. Nebuchadnezzar's Ascension Year is the Twenty-first Year of Nabopolassar.

On lines [Obv. 9-12], we see that Nebuchadnezzar took over as the main king in the twenty-first year of his father, Nabopolassar. We also see that the rest of the year (from Ululu until before the New Year

Festival in Nissannu, their first month of the year (roughly our August/September through the next March/April<sup>20</sup>) is called Nebuchadnezzar's Ascension Year, or effectively a year “zero”. The first year of his reign does not officially start until after the New Year festival, and is noted on line [Obv. 14]-[Obv. 15].

From ABC 5 (Jerusalem Chronicle):

“[Obv.9] For twenty-one years Nabopolassar had been king of Babylon,  
[Obv.10] when on 8 Abu he went to his destiny; in the month of Ululu Nebuchadnezzar returned to **Babylon**

[Obv.11] and on 1 Ululu he sat on the royal throne in Babylon.

[Obv.12] In the accession year Nebuchadnezzar went back again to the Hatti-land and until the month of Šabatu·

[Obv.13] marched unopposed through the Hatti-land; in the month of Šabatu he took the heavy tribute of the Hatti-territory to Babylon.

[Obv.14] In the month of Nisannu { {Spring 604. \_\_ he took the hands of Bêl and the son of Bêl and celebrated the Akitu Festival.

[Obv.15] In the first year of Nebuchadnezzar [604/603] in the month of Simanu· he mustered his army

[Obv.16] and went to the Hatti-territory, he marched about unopposed in the Hatti-territory until the month of Kislimu.”<sup>21</sup>

If one does not recognize the ascension year is year zero, then the counting of Nebuchadnezzar's years of reigning is off by one higher number.<sup>22</sup> For example, see Jeremiah 25:1, which says that the fourth year of Jehoiakim was the first year of Nebuchadnezzar.

“The word that came to Jeremiah concerning all the people of Judah in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah, that was the first year of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon;” Jeremiah 25:1

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20 To see a list of the Babylonian months and our equivalent months, see “Babylonian Calendar”, Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babylonian\\_calendar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babylonian_calendar) Accessed May 28,2017.

21 From “ABC 5 Jerusalem Chronicle” <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/> Accessed May 27, 2017.

22 The other set of texts that are off by one higher number of Nebuchadnezzar's reign in comparison to the siege and capture of Jerusalem during the reign of Zedekiah.

Jeremiah 52:29 says it happened in Nebuchadnezzar's eighteenth year, which would match the assignment of Nebuchadnezzar's ascension year as his year zero, as is shown in this chart.

Jeremiah 52:12 and II Kings 25:8 say it was Nebuchadnezzar's nineteenth year, and Jeremiah 32:1 equates Zedekiah's tenth year with Nebuchadnezzar's eighteenth year, which would make the end of the siege and the carrying away in the nineteenth year. The apparent contradiction with Jeremiah 52:29, and my assignment of Nebuchadnezzar's first year, can be reconciled if one starts counting Nebuchadnezzar's ascension year as year 1, instead of as year 0. My chart will show what the ABC 5 uses, having Nebuchadnezzar's ascension year = year zero. See Appendix 3 for a complete chart of Nebuchadnezzar's reign, and the end of Jehoiachin's captivity.

We will show later, that this is true, if one counts the partial year of Nebuchadnezzar's ascension as his first year of reigning.

We will now add the fact we know from ABC 5, that Nebuchadnezzar began his year 0 during Nabopolassar's twenty-first year.

Nabopolassar	Jehoiakim	Nebuchadnezzar	Jehoiachin	Zedekiah	Daniel	Source
19	2	-2 Crown Prince Mustered his own army, and captured Biranati, set it on fire, and took many prisoners.				ABC 4
20	3	-1 Crown Prince				
21 Died	4	0 Crown Prince, but listed as king in Jer. 46:2  First Battle with Egypt at Carchemish and Defeated Hamath				ABC 5,  Stated as fact in Jer. 46:2 (Carchemish),  Defeat of Hamath prophesied Jer. 49:23-24

#### D. Daniel Was Taken In Nabopolassar's Twentieth Year, or Nebuchadnezzar's Negative 1 Year.

We now know enough information to pinpoint the year Daniel was taken captive. It was Nabopolassar's twentieth year, or one year before Nebuchadnezzar's Ascension Year. Nebuchadnezzar was the crown prince at the time.

Daniel 1:1-2 says that he was taken captive in the third year of Jehoiakim.

“ In the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim king of Judah came Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon unto Jerusalem, and besieged it.

2 And the Lord gave Jehoiakim king of Judah into his hand, with part of the vessels of the house of God: which he carried into the land of Shinar to the house of his god; and he brought the vessels into the treasure house of his god.”<sup>23</sup> Daniel 1:1-2

<sup>23</sup> See column 10 of the Inscription of Nebuchadnezzar, which can be found here: Nebuchadnezzar says he set up a treasure house for his god, and put all the tribute from all the conquered people:

“[10.1, 2] For thy glory, O exalted M\* (see the inscription. It is his false god's name, which I do not want to type.)  
[10.3] a house have I made.

(break)

[10.9] May it receive within itself

[10.10] the abundant tribute

[10.11, 12] of the Kings of nations and of all peoples!

[10.13, 14] From the West to the East by the rising sun”

There is nothing in the ABC 4 chronicle that talks about Nebuchadnezzar taking any captives this year. However, this chronicle is mainly about his father, Nabopolassar. We see from the ABC 4, that Nabopolassar had a very difficult twentieth year. He was besieged for four months by the Egyptians, and then went out to war with the Syrians, and had another fight with the Egyptians.<sup>24</sup> There is enough here to write about in the chronicles, without telling what Nebuchadnezzar was doing. The absence of information about Nebuchadnezzar here is not contradictory to this assignment. Indeed, we see a motive for Nebuchadnezzar to go out plundering, and getting people for his court: his dad is in trouble, and he needs money to finance an attack against Egypt to free his father. We also see that Nebuchadnezzar is perfectly capable of besieging a city and taking captives, because he did it a year earlier. We also have seen that a year later, while he was still the crown prince, he was considered to be the king of Babylon when he defeated the Egyptians at the Battle of Carchemish. So, the fact that Daniel 1:1 calls him the king of Babylon at this time is not contradictory to the assignment of this year for Daniel to be taken captive. Also, it is consistent with all other Bible references to Nebuchadnezzar's actions matching the corresponding years of Jehoiakim's reign, except one verse<sup>25</sup>.

Let's add this information to the chart. The assignment of "0" in Daniel's column to the twentieth year of Nabopolassar indicates that there is some part of the year he was here, but not a full year, in accordance with the Ascension Year designation for Nebuchadnezzar's partial year of reigning.

Nabopolassar	Jehoiakim	Nebuchadnezzar	Daniel	Source
19	2	-2 Crown Prince Mustered his own army, and captured Biranati, set it on fire, and took many prisoners.		ABC 4
20 He was besieged 4 months, then went and conquered 3 cities in Syria, and fought again with the Egyptians.	3	-1 Crown Prince	0 Daniel taken to Babylon sometime during this year.	ABC 4 for Nabopolassar information.  Daniel 1:1 stating it was Jehoiakim's third year when he went to Babylon.
21 Died	4	0 Crown Prince, but listed as king in Jer. 46:2  First Battle with Egypt at Carchemish and Defeated Hamath	1	ABC 5,  Stated as fact in Jer. 46:2 (Carchemish),  Defeat of Hamath prophesied Jer. 49:23-24

### E. Contradicting verses:

From Butterfield, Bruce J. "Inscription of Nebuchadnezzar." *World's Greatest Literature: Babylonian and Assyrian Literature*, translated by Rev. Rev. J. M. Rodwel, P. F. Collier & Son, New York, NY, 1901, pp. 250–266. Found on website <http://mcdams.posc.mu.edu/txt/ah/Assyria/InscrB00.html> Accessed June 1, 2017.

24 From ABC 4, lines 16-26. <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-4-late-years-of-nabopolassar/> Accessed May 28, 2017

25 Jeremiah 25:1 says that Jehoiakim's fourth year was Nebuchadnezzar's first year. This is in contrast to my assignment of Jehoiakim's fourth year as Nebuchadnezzar's Ascension Year, or year zero.

Now, let's look at Jeremiah 25:1 again. If we think of this from a foreigner's point of view, it is a reasonable conclusion to the foreigners, that the year Nebuchadnezzar's father died, and Nebuchadnezzar was now the sole ruler of Babylon, that it would be considered the first year of his reign, instead of it being a year zero. So, from that perspective, from the above chart, the fourth year of Jehoiachim would be the first year of Nebuchadnezzar's reign.

“The word that came to Jeremiah concerning all the people of Judah in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah, that was the first year of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon;” Jeremiah 25:1

The same reasoning applies to the other three contradicting verses. See footnote 22 for more information.

The chart in this paper will be based on Nebuchadnezzar's ascension year as year zero.

### F. Nebuchadnezzar's Dream in Daniel Chapter 2

Some have cast doubt on Daniel chapter 2, because it is recorded as having happened in the second year of Nebuchadnezzar's reign. They think this could not be possible, since they think Daniel was taken captive with Jehoiachin, which was in Nebuchadnezzar's seventh/eighth year.<sup>26</sup> However, we see that Daniel says he was taken captive in the third year of Jehoiachim, who reigned a total of 11 years, before Jehoiachin started reigning.<sup>27</sup> Another objection, is trying to reconcile a three-year training period with Nebuchadnezzar's second year.<sup>28</sup> Let's fill out the chart, to see that Daniel would have been in Nebuchadnezzar's court, and either already finished, or nearly finished with his three year training program by Nebuchadnezzar's second year.

<b>Nabopolassar</b>	<b>Jehoiakim</b>	<b>Nebuchadnezzar</b>	<b>Daniel</b>	<b>Source</b>
20 He was besieged 4 months, then went and conquered 3 cities in Syria, and fought again with the Egyptians.	3	-1 Crown Prince	0 Daniel taken to Babylon some time during this year, and started his training.	ABC 4 for Nabopolassar information.  Daniel 1:1 stating it was Jehoiakim's third year when he went to Babylon.
21 Died	4	0 Crown Prince, but listed as king in Jer. 46:2	1 1 year's training finished	ABC 5, Stated as fact

26 See footnote 11.

27 There will be an entire section on this. For now, see Daniel 1:1 to see that Daniel was taken captive during the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim. See II Chronicles 23:36 to find out that Jehoiachin reigned 11 years. See II Kings 24:6-16 to see that Jehoiachin succeeded his father, and that Nebuchadnezzar took him captive to Babylon. To see that this event was started in Nebuchadnezzar's seventh year, see ABC 5, lines [Rev. 11] to [Rev. 13], and Jeremiah 52:28. To see that it was finished after the year had ended, see II Chronicles 36:10, and to see it was now Nebuchadnezzar's eighth year when everyone left, see II Kings 24:12.

28 See footnote 11.

<b>Nabopolassar</b>	<b>Jehoiakim</b>	<b>Nebuchadnezzar</b>	<b>Daniel</b>	<b>Source</b>
		First Battle with Egypt at Carchemish and Defeated Hamath		in Jer. 46:2 (Carchemish), Defeat of Hamath prophesied Jer. 49:23-24
	5	1	2 2 years' training finished.	Jer. 25:20 Prophesied at least a few months or up to a year before.
	6	2 Had the dream of the Metal Man, listing major world events from his time through the second coming of Christ.	3 3 years' training finished by the end of this year. We don't know when in the year the dream happened, but Daniel was one of the wise men who would be killed.	Daniel 1:5 (Three years' training provided) and Daniel 2:1 says the dream was in the second year of Nebuchadnezzar. Daniel 2:12-13 says Daniel was a wise man who would have been killed.

Also, please note that for the entry of Nebuchadnezzar's second year, it is either the longest, or one of the longest entries. However, it is unfortunate that so many lines are missing. (From [Obv. 21] to [Rev.] [Several lines missing]). Year three starts after several lines are missing, and is listed as [Rev. 1'] So, there is room in the chronicle for Nebuchadnezzar to have recorded the dream, setting up the golden image, and Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-Nego being delivered from the fiery furnace.

### **G. Conclusion to Part I:**

In conclusion for Part I, Daniel was taken captive to Babylon in Nabopolassar's twentieth year, which was while Nebuchadnezzar was the Crown Prince and 28 years old. Nebuchadnezzar would take the throne during Nabopolassar's twenty-first year, and it is called the Ascension Year. Daniel was, indeed, in Nebuchadnezzar's court during the second year of Nebuchadnezzar's reign, and had either completed, or was nearly completed with his three-year training period.

In Part II, we will continue adding to this chart, and correlate other statements of fact of events that happened, or prophecies about events that would happen in the Bible, with events that are recorded on the ABC 5 Chronicle.

### **Part II Other Bible Events Established by ABC 5 “The Jerusalem Chronicle”**

We will now continue to look at the ABC 5, and take the events listed in order that can be correlated to Bible verses, either stated as facts that happened, or as prophecies that would happen. One exception to this will be figuring out when Jehoiakim became a vassal of Nebuchadnezzar. We need to back-calculate from the year Jehoiachin was taken captive to Babylon for that.

## A. Nebuchadnezzar 's Second Year: Ashkelon Destroyed



The first event listed on the ABC 5 chronicle that we have not already discussed, is recorded on [Obv. 15] to [Obv. 20], and is the record of Nebuchadnezzar's first full year.<sup>29</sup>

[Obv.15] In the first year of Nebuchadnezzar [604/603] in the month of Simanu<sup>note</sup> he mustered his army

[Obv.16] and went to the Hatti-territory, he marched about unopposed in the Hatti-territory until the month of Kislîmu.

[Obv.17] All the kings of the Hatti-land came before him and he received their heavy tribute.

“Obv.18] He marched to the city of Aškelon and captured it in the month of Kislîmu.

[Obv.19] He captured its king and plundered it and carried off spoil from it.

[Obv.20] He turned the city into a mound and heaps of ruins and then in the month of Šabatu he marched back to Babylon.”

### Bible Evidence:

#### 1. Amos 1:8

Amos gave a prophesy against many cities<sup>30</sup> and said they would go into captivity. By reading the entire book of Amos, you can see that it is talking about when Nebuchadnezzar would be taking all these kings and kingdoms captive, even though Nebuchadnezzar's name is never

29 ABC 5 (Jerusalem Chronicle) <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/> Accessed May 27, 2017, lines [Obv. 15] to [Obv. 20].

30 Damascus in Amos 1:3; Gaza in Amos 1:6; Ashdod, Ashkelon, and Ekron in Amos 1:8; Tyre in Amos 1:9; Teman and Bozrah in Amos 1:12; Rabbah, in Amos 1:14; Kiriath (in Moah), in Amos 2:2; Jerusalem in Judah, in Amos 2:4-5; Israel in Amos 2:6; Ashdod again and the palaces of Egypt in Amos 3:9; Bashan and Samaria in Amos 4:1;

mentioned.<sup>31</sup> For example, see Amos 2:5<sup>32</sup>.

“5 But I will send a fire upon Judah, and it shall devour the palaces of Jerusalem.” Amos 2:5

Amos gave this prophesy during the time of Uzziah, king of Judah, and Jeroboam II, king of Israel. The earthquake mentioned in Amos 1:1 would put this prophesy in the year 762 BCE.<sup>33</sup> Therefore, it was 762-603 or 159 years prior to it's fulfillment. Here are the verses which talk about Ashkelon:

“ 1 The words of Amos, who was among the herdmen of Tekoa, which he saw concerning Israel in the days of Uzziah king of Judah, and in the days of Jeroboam the son of Joash king of Israel, two years before the earthquake.

8 And I will cut off the inhabitant from Ashdod, and him that holdeth the sceptre from Ashkelon, and I will turn mine hand against Ekron: and the remnant of the Philistines shall perish, saith the Lord GOD.” Amos 1:1, 8

## 2. Jeremiah 25:20

In the fourth year of the reign of Jehoiakim, Jeremiah prophesied that Nebuchadnezzar would destroy Ashkelon in Jeremiah 25:1, 9, 20. Assuming Jeremiah knew what year Jehoichim was reigning, it was at least one year prior to it happening, according to our chart above.

If my assignment is wrong, and it was the first year of Nebuchadnezzar, then it was fulfilled the same year as the prophesy was given. As we have said in Part I, this is the only verse that does not fit my assignment of Daniel's captivity. It was either the fourth year of Jehoikim, which would be Nebuchadnezzar's ascension year on my chart, or else it was the fifth year of Jehoiakim, which was the first year of Nebuchadnezzar.

Jeremiah 25:1, 9, 20

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31 Some verses like Amos 1:15 and Amos 5:27 talk about them going into captivity.

32 When the Assyrians took the Northern Kingdom (10 Tribes), they came to Jerusalem, but Hezekiah prayed to the Lord, and the Assyrians left without attacking Jerusalem. They did not destroy it, as this verse predicts. Therefore, this prophesy was not fulfilled with the 10 capture of the 10 Tribes. See Isaiah 36 and 37. It was fulfilled when Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Jerusalem in the 11<sup>th</sup> year of Zedekiah. See II Kings 25:1-9. The palace and the houses of Jerusalem were burned by Nebuchadnezzar's guard, Nebuzaradan. See Rocio Da Riva's paper to verify that Nebuchadnezzar had an official named Nebuzaradan. By this time, he had been promoted to Chief Baker.

“Group 1. High palace officials v\* 35H –40H:

“(PN), the high administrator; Nabû-zer-iddin, the chief baker; Nabû-zer-ibni, the chief treasurer; X-(mu)k'n (?) - a 3i, the palace superintendent; Sin-abu-usur, themajor domus; Atkal-ana-mar-Esagil, the chief of the royalguard.”

from Riva, Rocio Da. “Nebuchadnezzar II's Prism (EŞ 7834): a New Edition.” *Zeitschrift Für Assyriologie Und Vorderasiatische Archäologie*, vol. 103, no. 2, 2013, pp. 196–229., [www.academia.edu/2110205/\\_Nebuchadnezzar\\_II's\\_Prism\\_EŞ\\_7834\\_a\\_new\\_edition\\_Zeitschrift\\_für\\_Assyriologie\\_und\\_Vorderasiatische\\_Archäologie](http://www.academia.edu/2110205/_Nebuchadnezzar_II's_Prism_EŞ_7834_a_new_edition_Zeitschrift_für_Assyriologie_und_Vorderasiatische_Archäologie). Accessed 31 May 2017. p. 202

33 See “Jeroboam II”, Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeroboam\\_II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeroboam_II) Accessed May 29, 2017.

“1 The word that came to Jeremiah concerning all the people of Judah in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah, that was the first year of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon;

9 Behold, I will send and take all the families of the north, saith the LORD, and Nebuchadrezzar the king of Babylon, my servant, and will bring them against this land, and against the inhabitants thereof, and against all these nations round about, and will utterly destroy them, and make them an astonishment, and an hissing, and perpetual desolations.

20 And all the mingled people, and all the kings of the land of Uz, and all the kings of the land of the Philistines, and Ashkelon, and Azzah<sup>34</sup>, and Ekron, and the remnant of Ashdod<sup>35</sup>,”

The ABC 5 Chronicle verifies this prophesy, and mirrors the ideas and nearly the same words that the city was utterly destroyed.

34 See footnote 35, to see that this was fulfilled. Azzah = Gaza in ESV, NIV, NLV, and others.

It is perhaps easier with this word, to see the substitution of “Hazzati” with “**Azzah**” in the Nebuchadnezzar's Prism Inscription than with the modern substitution of Gaza first.

35 In Nebuchadnezzar's Prism, a pillar inscription from the Old Palace in Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar lists the kings he has subjugated. Although many lines from this section are missing, there is a record of the king of Ashdod. Rocio da Riva says in her paper,

“In the Prism vii\* 23'–29' we can read:

'The king of Suru; the king of Hazzati; the king of Sidunu; the king of Armada;31 the king of Asdudu; the king of Mir[...]; the king of [...].”

Riva, Rocio Da. “Nebuchadnezzar II's Prism (EŞ 7834): a New Edition.” *"Nebuchadnezzar II's Prism (EŞ 7834): a New Edition," Zeitschrift Für Assyriologie Und Vorderasiatische Archäologie.* | Rocio Da Riva - Academia.edu, DE GRUYTER, [www.academia.edu/2110205/Nebuchadnezzar\\_IIs\\_Prism\\_E%5%9E\\_7834\\_a\\_new\\_edition\\_Zeitschrift\\_f%C3%BCr\\_Assyriologie\\_und\\_Vorderasiatische\\_Arch%C3%A4ologie](http://www.academia.edu/2110205/Nebuchadnezzar_IIs_Prism_E%5%9E_7834_a_new_edition_Zeitschrift_f%C3%BCr_Assyriologie_und_Vorderasiatische_Arch%C3%A4ologie). p. 201 Accessed 1 June 2017. p. 201.

These places can be put into modern terms as “The king of Tyre, the king of Gaza, the king of Sidon, the king of Arwad, the king of Ashdod, the king of Mir (possibly Egypt), the king of .....

For the substitution of Suru with Tyre, see “Tyre, Lebanon”, Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tyre,\\_Lebanon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tyre,_Lebanon), Accessed May 29, 2017 and notice the Akkadian word *Şurru* is Tyre.

For the substitution of Hazzati with Gaza and the possible substitution of Mir with Egypt, see “Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, Volume 5 By Society of Biblical Archæology (London, England), November 7, 1882, p. 8 which can be accessed here:

<https://books.google.com/books?id=kdFEAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA8&lpg=PA8&dq=The+King+of+Hazzati&source=bl&ots=gMbsL0m54Q&sig=C29gkXVcZCscGenN6242jE80Efe&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjQrKXVwJXUAhXp7IMKHUcwBcQQ6AEIKjAB#v=onepage&q=The%20King%20of%20Hazzati&f=false> Accessed May 29, 2017.

See Jeremiah 25:20 to see that Gaza is also listed in the prophesy

See Footnote 31 in Rocio da Riva's paper above for the substitution of Armada with Arwad. The paper can be accessed here: [https://www.academia.edu/2110205/Nebuchadnezzar\\_IIs\\_Prism\\_E%5%9E\\_7834\\_a\\_new\\_edition\\_Zeitschrift\\_f%C3%BCr\\_Assyriologie\\_und\\_Vorderasiatische\\_Arch%C3%A4ologie](https://www.academia.edu/2110205/Nebuchadnezzar_IIs_Prism_E%5%9E_7834_a_new_edition_Zeitschrift_f%C3%BCr_Assyriologie_und_Vorderasiatische_Arch%C3%A4ologie) Accessed May 29, 2017

Let's add that to the chart.

Jehoiakim	Nebuchadnezzar	Jehoiachin	Zedekiah	Daniel	Source
5	1 Nebuchadnezzar destroys Ashkelon			2 2 years' training finished.	Amos 1:8 prophesied it 159 years earlier.  Jer. 25:20 Prophesied at least a few months or up to a year before.

## B. Nebuchadnezzar's Fourth Year: Second Battle with Egypt

The ABC Chronicle then goes on to describe Nebuchadnezzar's fourth year. He had another battle with Egypt, and it was very bloody. Here is what the chronicle says:

“[Rev.5'] In the fourth year [601/600] the king of Akkad mustered his army and marched to the Hatti-land. In the Hatti-land they marched unopposed.

[Rev.6'] In the month of Kislîmu he took the lead of his army and marched to Egypt. The king of Egypt heard it and mustered his army.

[Rev.7'] In open battle they smote the breast of each other and inflicted great havoc on each other. The king of Akkad turned back with his troops and returned to Babylon.”<sup>36</sup>

### 1. Bible Evidence: Second Battle with Egypt Prophesied

This battle was prophesied by Jeremiah two times about 3-4 years before it happened. Once in Jeremiah 25:19, and again Jeremiah 46:3-26. It is mentioned as fact in II Kings 24:7.

The second battle with Egypt is possibly prophesied in Jeremiah 25:19. Egypt is a part of the nations that included Ashkelon, which we saw above, in the discussion about Nebuchadnezzar's first year. Again, this is the only verse that is not quite aligned with my chart. See footnote 14 to decide if this is talking about the first battle with Egypt or this one. Since a few verses later is the prophecy against Ashkelon, and that was fulfilled in Nebuchadnezzar's first year and Jehoiakim's fifth year, it could be either battle. I will make an arbitrary decision to put it on the chart as a prophesy about the second battle. You may decide where you think it fits on the chart.

Jeremiah 25: 1, 9, 17, 19

“1 The word that came to Jeremiah concerning all the people of Judah in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah, that was the first year of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon;

<sup>36</sup> From ABC 5 (The Jerusalem Chronicle) [www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/](http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/) Accessed May 27, 2017.

9 Behold, I will send and take all the families of the north, saith the LORD, and Nebuchadrezzar the king of Babylon, my servant, and will bring them against this land, and against the inhabitants thereof, and against all these nations round about, and will utterly destroy them, and make them an astonishment, and an hissing, and perpetual desolations.

17 Then took I the cup at the LORD's hand, and made all the nations to drink, unto whom the LORD had sent me:

19 Pharaoh king of Egypt, and his servants, and his princes, and all his people;”  
Jeremiah 25:1, 9, 17, 19

Prophecy of Jeremiah 46:

In Jeremiah 46:2, after the first defeat of Egypt at Carchemish (as we have seen was in Nebuchadnezzar's Ascension Year, and talked about in ABC 5), Jeremiah goes on give a prophecy that Nebuchadnezzar would fight with Egypt a second time. He also says that when that would happen, Nebuchadnezzar would not completely destroy Jerusalem at that time, but that they would eventually get punished.<sup>37</sup> Jeremiah prophesies a particularly bloody battle. This prophecy of the second battle with Pharaoh was given 3-4 years prior to its event, depending on when in the year it was prophesied. (See chart).

Here are some excerpts from Jeremiah 46. The whole chapter is talking about this.

Jeremiah 46:2 (This is talking about the first defeat, but I've quoted this to show that Jeremiah is talking to Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt after the first battle for the rest of this prophecy).

“2 Against Egypt, against the army of Pharaohnecho king of Egypt, which was by the river Euphrates in Carchemish, which Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon smote in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah.”

Jeremiah 46:10:

“10 For this is the day of the Lord GOD of hosts, a day of vengeance, that he may avenge him of his adversaries: and the sword shall devour, and it shall be satiate and made drunk with their blood: for the Lord GOD of hosts hath a sacrifice in the north country by the river Euphrates.”

Jeremiah 46:13:

“13 The word that the LORD spake to Jeremiah the prophet, how Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon should come and smite the land of Egypt.”

Jeremiah 46:25-26:

“25 The LORD of hosts, the God of Israel, saith; Behold, I will punish the multitude of No, and Pharaoh, and Egypt, with their gods, and their kings; even Pharaoh, and all them that trust in him:

26 And I will deliver them into the hand of those that seek their lives, and into the hand of

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<sup>37</sup> That Nebuchadnezzar would fight Egypt the second time is found in Jeremiah 46: 13, 26. Jerusalem not destroyed at this time, but will be later, is found in Jeremiah 46:28

Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon, and into the hand of his servants: and afterward it shall be inhabited, as in the days of old, saith the LORD.”

Jersualem will not be punished when Nebuchadnezzar Fights with Egypt the Second Time:

Jeremiah 46:27-28:

“27 But fear not thou, O my servant Jacob, and be not dismayed, O Israel: for, behold, I will save thee from afar off, and thy seed from the land of their captivity; and Jacob shall return, and be in rest and at ease, and none shall make him afraid.

28 Fear thou not, O Jacob my servant, saith the LORD: for I am with thee; for I will make a full end of all the nations whither I have driven thee: but I will not make a full end of thee, but correct thee in measure; yet will I not leave thee wholly unpunished.

This prophesy came true. As we will see, in his fourth year, Nebuchadnezzar only made Jehoichim a vassal king at the time he had the second battle with Necho, Pharaoh of Egypt. However, Israel was not wholly unpunished, because Nebuchadnezzar came back in his seventh year and fought with Jerusalem, taking the king captive.<sup>38</sup>

2. Bible Evidence: Statement of Fact:

In II Kings 24:7, Nebuchadnezzar's battle with Egypt is listed as a fact, and a reason that the Egyptians did not come and try to dominate them anymore. Previously, it was recorded in II Kings 23:29-35 that the last three kings, namely Josiah, Jehoahaz, and Jehoiakim, had either been killed or subjugated by Pharaoh Necho.

To see if II Kings 24:7 is talking about the first or second battle between Nebuchadnezzar and Pharaoh Necho, we can back-calculate to see what year of Jehoiakim's rule this was. We know from verse 6 that this is talking about the last 3 years of Jehoiakim's rule. Jehoiakim reigned 11 years. From his 11<sup>th</sup> to his 10<sup>th</sup> year is year 1. From his 10<sup>th</sup> to his 9<sup>th</sup> year is 2 years. From his 9<sup>th</sup> to his 8<sup>th</sup> year is three years that he was Nebuchadnezzar's vassal. So, this would make the battle between Nebuchadnezzar and Pharaoh Necho in Jehoiakim's 8<sup>th</sup> year. This must be talking about the second battle between Nebuchadnezzar and Pharaoh Necho, because the first one was in Jehoiakim's fourth year, as we have seen previously. If this was in Jehoiakim's eighth year, then by looking on the chart, we can see that it would be Nebuchadnezzar's fourth year. So, this verse is talking about Nebuchadnezzar's fourth year, which matches the year stated in the ABC 5 that Nebuchadnezzar defeated the king of Egypt<sup>39</sup>. It appears that Nebuchadnezzar acquired Jehoiakim as a vassal king as part of the spoils of the war with Pharaoh Necho (see II Kings 24:7, below).

To recap, with the verses:

Jehoiakim reigned 11 years:

II Kings 23:36

“36 Jehoiakim was twenty and five years old when he began to reign; and he reigned eleven

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38 There will be an entire section devoted to this fact. For now, see ABC 5 for Nebuchadnezzar's seventh year.

[www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/](http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/) Accessed May 27, 2017

39 See the fourth year on the ABC 5. [www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/](http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/) Accessed May 27, 2017

years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Zebudah, the daughter of Pedaiiah of Rumah.”

Jehoiakim was set up as a vassal king of Pharaoh Necho:  
II King 23:34

“34 And Pharaohnechoh made Eliakim the son of Josiah king in the room of Josiah his father, and turned his name to Jehoiakim, and took Jehoahaz away: and he came to Egypt, and died there.”

Jehoiakim was Nebuchadnezzar's vassal king for 3 years, and was transferred from Necho to Nebuchadnezzar because of a battle between them:

II Kings 24:1, 6-7

“1 In his days Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came up, and Jehoiakim became his servant three years: then he turned and rebelled against him.”

“6 So Jehoiakim slept with his fathers: and Jehoiachin his son reigned in his stead.

7 And the king of Egypt came not again any more out of his land: for the king of Babylon had taken from the river of Egypt unto the river Euphrates all that pertained to the king of Egypt.”

Let's add this information to the chart.

<b>Jehoiakim</b>	<b>Nebuchadnezzar</b>	<b>Daniel</b>	<b>Source</b>
8 Jehoichim is no longer Pharaoh Necho's vassal, and becomes a vassal of Nebuchadnezzar.	4 Second Battle with Egypt.	5	ABC 5 Second battle with Pharaoh Possibly Prophesied in Jer. 25:19 Prophesied in Jer. 46:25-26 Stated as fact in II Kings 24:7 Jehoichim a vassal of Pharaoh Necho in II Kings 23:34-35 Jehoichim is a vassal of Nebuchadnezzar for three years in II Kings 24:1

## C. Nebuchadnezzar' Sixth Year: Defeating the Arabs and Scouring the Desert



*Illustration 7: Map Showing Arabia, Kedar, and Tema and the Dedanites (Some of the People Who Cut the Corners of Their Hair). Map from*

*<http://www.jesuswalk.com/isaiah/maps/arabi-a-1800x1058x300.jpg>*



*Illustration 6: Map Showing that Edom, Moab, and Ammon are Part of the Area for the Arabs at the time of Isaiah, and part of the modern country of Jordan. Map from <http://the-end-time.blogspot.com/2011/10/obadiah.html>*

Continuing on in the ABC 5 Chronicle, the entry for Nebuchadnezzar's sixth year can be correlated to a Bible prophesy. This year he plundered the Arabs and scoured the desert, taking great spoils.

ABC 5:

“[Rev.9'] In the sixth year [599/598] in the month of Kislîmu the king of Akkad mustered his army and marched to the Hatti-land. From the Hatti-land he sent out his companies,

[Rev.10'] and scouring the desert they took much plunder from the [Arabs](#), their possessions, animals and gods. In the month of Addaru the king returned to his own land.”<sup>40</sup>

### Bible Evidence

#### 1. Prophecy Against The Arabs and Mingled People Who Live in the Desert

Continuing in Jeremiah 25, where we have seen the prophesy fulfilled about Ashkelon and the second battle with Egypt (or the first battle with Egypt), the Lord also tells Jeremiah to warn the Arabs and the kings of the desert that Nebuchadnezzar will come up and destroy them.

Jeremiah 25:1,

“The word that came to Jeremiah concerning all the people of Judah in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah, that was the first year of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon;

9 Behold, I will send and take all the families of the north, saith the LORD, and Nebuchadrezzar

<sup>40</sup> From “ABC 5 (Jerusalem Chronicle)” <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/> Accessed 5/29/17.

the king of Babylon, my servant, and will bring them against this land, and against the inhabitants thereof, and against all these nations round about, and will utterly destroy them, and make them an astonishment, and an hissing, and perpetual desolations.

15 For thus saith the LORD God of Israel unto me; Take the wine cup of this fury at my hand, and cause all the nations, to whom I send thee, to drink it.

24 And all the kings of Arabia, and all the kings of the mingled people that dwell in the desert,”

Not only does Jeremiah prophesy against the Arabs, but also against the kings of the desert. Since this was either in Nebuchadnezzar's ascension year or his first year, this prophesy was at least four to five years before it happened.

a. Mingled People of the Desert:

Can we find out who were the mingled people that dwell in the desert?

i. Egypt, Edom, Children of Amon, and Moab and People who Cut the Corners of their Hair.

Jeremiah 9:26 gives a list of people who live in the desert<sup>41</sup>, and in verses 10 and 25, a prophesy against them. Notice in verse 10, this matches very closely with Nebuchadnezzar's account of what he did to the Arabs and the people of the desert. I will quote the English Standard Version for these verses, as they make the next point clearer than the KJV wording.

“10 “I will take up weeping and wailing for the mountains, and a lamentation for the pastures of the wilderness, because they are laid waste so that no one passes through, and the lowing of cattle is not heard; both the birds of the air and the beasts have fled and are gone.”

25 “Behold, the days are coming, declares the LORD, when I will punish all those who are circumcised merely in the flesh—

26 Egypt, Judah, Edom, the sons of Ammon, Moab, and all who dwell in the desert who cut the corners of their hair, for all these nations are uncircumcised, and all the house of Israel are uncircumcised in heart.” ”  
Jeremiah 9:10, 25, 26 ESV

ii. Kedar

Ezekiel 27:21 lists Kedar with Arabia.

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41 The King James Version says “wilderness” for this verse, but other translations, such as New Living Translation, Holman Christian Standard Bible, International Standard Version, NET Bible, and the New American Standard Bible use the word “desert”.

“21 Arabia, and all the princes of Kedar, they occupied with thee in lambs, and rams, and goats: in these were they thy merchants.”  
Ezekiel 27:21

Now that we know who these mixed people of the desert are, here are a few more prophecies against them that say Nebuchadnezzar would destroy them.

## 2. Prophecies against Edom, Moab, and Ammon:

- a. Jeremiah 25:21 gives these three their own line. I will not quote the background verses, as they are quoted at the beginning of this section.

“21 Edom, and Moab, and the children of Ammon,” Jeremiah 25:21

- b. Jeremiah 27:1-3, 6 has another message to these three, and to Tyre and Sidon<sup>42</sup>, that Nebuchadnezzar would destroy them. This was given in the beginning of the reign of Jehoiakim, or up to 10 years before it happened.

“1 In the beginning of the reign of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah came this word unto Jeremiah from the LORD, saying,

2 Thus saith the LORD to me; Make thee bonds and yokes, and put them upon thy neck,

3 And send them to the king of Edom, and to the king of Moab, and to the king of the Ammonites, and to the king of Tyrus, and to the king of Zidon, by the hand of the messengers which come to Jerusalem unto Zedekiah king of Judah;

6 And now have I given all these lands into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon, my servant; and the beasts of the field have I given him also to serve him.”

Jeremiah 27:1-3,6

## 3. Prophecy Against the People Who Cut The Corners of their Hair:

Jeremiah 25:23 says Nebuchadnezzar will destroy those in the names of three cities, and a qualifier showing these are part of the desert mixed multitude, is because they would cut the corners of their hair. I will not quote the background verses, since they are listed in the beginning of this section. This prophecy was given at least 4-5 years before it happened.

“23 Dedan, Tema, Buz, and all who cut the corners of their hair;” Jeremiah 25:23

## 4. Prophecy Against Kedar:

Jeremiah 49:28-30 says that Nebuchadnezzar will destroy Kedar and Hazor. This is a prophecy

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42 See footnote 35 to see that this prophecy against Tyre and Sidon also came true. Nebuchadnezzar lists the kings of Tyre and Sidon as part of the kings he has subjugated on a support pillar of the Old Palace known as Nebuchadnezzar's Prism.

Riva, Rocio Da. “Nebuchadnezzar II's Prism (EŞ 7834): a New Edition.” *"Nebuchadnezzar II's Prism (EŞ 7834): a New Edition," Zeitschrift Für Assyriologie Und Vorderasiatische Archäologie.* | Rocio Da Riva - Academia.edu, DE GRUYTER, [www.academia.edu/2110205/Nebuchadnezzar\\_IIs\\_Prism\\_E%25%9E\\_7834\\_a\\_new\\_edition\\_Zeitschrift\\_f%C3%BCr\\_Assyriologie\\_und\\_Vorderasiatische\\_Arch%C3%A4ologie](http://www.academia.edu/2110205/Nebuchadnezzar_IIs_Prism_E%25%9E_7834_a_new_edition_Zeitschrift_f%C3%BCr_Assyriologie_und_Vorderasiatische_Arch%C3%A4ologie). p. 201 Accessed 1 June 2017.

without any specific date attached to it, so I don't know how many years before it happened it was given.

“28 Concerning Kedar, and concerning the kingdoms of Hazor, which Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon shall smite, thus saith the LORD; Arise ye, go up to Kedar, and spoil the men of the east.

29 Their tents and their flocks shall they take away: they shall take to themselves their curtains, and all their vessels, and their camels; and they shall cry unto them, Fear is on every side.

#### 5. Prophecy Against the land of Uz:

Jeremiah 25:20 gives a prophecy against the land of Uz. Scholars are a bit uncertain where the land of Uz is located. However, according to Wikipedia, two of the possible locations would match the description of Nebuchadnezzar attacking the Arabs, and scouring the desert. I will quote the verse, and then quote the possible regions it could be, from Wikipedia.

“20 and all the mixed tribes among them; all the kings of the land of Uz and all the kings of the land of the Philistines (Ashkelon, Gaza, Ekron, and the remnant of Ashdod);”

Jeremiah 25:20

From Wikipedia:

“Uz is sometimes identified with the kingdom of [Edom](#), roughly in the area of modern-day southwestern [Jordan](#) and southern [Israel](#).<sup>[2]</sup> [Lamentations](#) 4:21 reads: "Rejoice and be glad, O daughter of Edom, that dwellest in the land of Uz." Other locations proposed for Uz include more southern [Arabia](#), especially [Dhofar](#), said to be the home of the original Arabs;<sup>[3]</sup> [Bashan](#) In modern-day southern [Syria](#)/western Jordan; [Arabia](#) east of [Petra](#), Jordan;<sup>[4]</sup> and even modern-day [Uzbekistan](#).<sup>[5]</sup><sup>43</sup> from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land\\_of\\_Uz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_of_Uz)

For reference, and confirmation of the above discussion and deductions made about the people of the desert, see the green crescent area of the map of the Babylonian empire in about 600 BC, which is before Nebuchadnezzar made the conquests in Arabia and the desert in 599/598 BC. Compare with the map of the Babylonian Empire at it's height, which includes these areas after Nebuchadnezzar's campaigns in the desert. Note the second map is referencing the entire time of the Neo-Babylonian Empire, and not all of it's territory shown on the map was acquired by 605 BC. It has been said that the reason Nebuchadnezzar invaded Arabia, was so he could head for Jerusalem directly across the plain<sup>44</sup>. He would need to have control over the area of Edom, Moab and Ammon to get to Judah from across the plain.

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43 “The Land of Uz.” *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 12 Apr. 2017, [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Land\\_of\\_Uz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Land_of_Uz). Accessed 1 June 2017.

44 See “Neo-Babylonian Empire” at <http://www.ancientmesopotamia.org/cultures/neo-babylonian-empire.php> Accessed May 30, 2017.

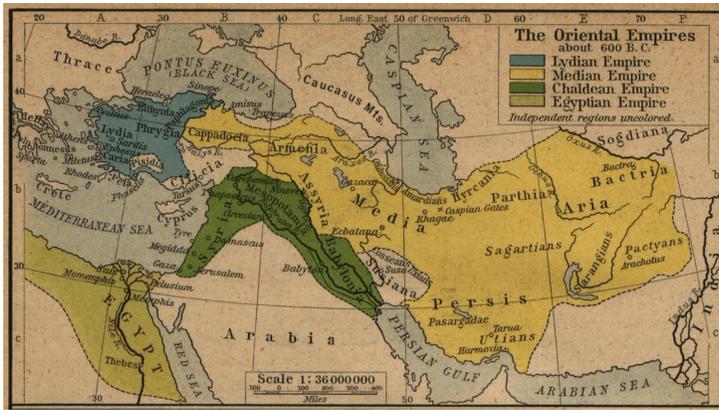


Illustration 8: Map of Babylonian (Chaldean) Empire About 600 BC, before Nebuchadnezzar had his conquests with the Arabs and the desert kings in 599/598 BC. Notice that modern-day Jordan (Edom, Moab and Ammon) is also not part of this empire yet. Map from <http://www.ancientmesopotamia.org/cultures/neo-babylonian-empire.php>

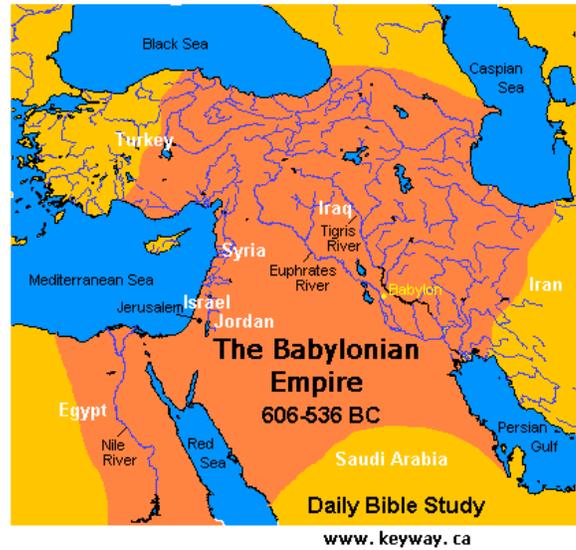


Illustration 9: Map of the Babylonian Empire at its greatest extent. This is after Nebuchadnezzar added Arabia and Jordan.

So the ABC 5 Chronicle describing Nebuchadnezzar's sixth year fulfills many prophecies.

Let's add that to the chart.

Jehoiakim	Nebuchadnezzar	Daniel	Source
10	6	7	ABC 5
	<p>Defeated the Arabs and Scoured the Desert.</p> <p>Took back their possessions, animals and gods.</p>		<p>Prophecy against Arabs and mixed multitudes of the Desert in Jer. 25:24 Five to Six years earlier.</p> <p>Prophecy against desert dwellers of Edom, Moab, Egypt, and People who cut the corners of their Hair in Jer. 9:26</p> <p>Prophecy against Edom, Moab and Ammon in Jer. 25:2 Five to six years before. Also in Jer. 27:3 ten years earlier.</p> <p>Prophecy against the People who Cut the Corners of their Hair in Jer. 25:23 Five to six years earlier.</p> <p>Prophecy against Kedar in Jer. 49:28-30 Unknown time earlier.</p> <p>Prophecy against the land of Uz in Jer. 25:20 five to six years earlier.</p>

## D. The Siege of Jerusalem: Deporting Jehoiakin and Setting up Zedekiah



Illustration 10: Jeconiah (Jehoiachin) and Kish Taken to Babylon. See Esther 2:5-6 “The Flight of the Prisoners” by James Jacques Joseph Tissot (French 1836-1902) The Jewish Museum. Gift of the Heirs of Jacob Schiff.



Illustration 11: Kingdom of Judah before Babylon took over Assyria. Map from [http://www.bible-history.com/maps/images/2\\_kings\\_samaria\\_and\\_nearby\\_lands.jpg](http://www.bible-history.com/maps/images/2_kings_samaria_and_nearby_lands.jpg)

Now we are coming up to the most famous lines on the ABC 5, and the reason it is nicknamed “Jerusalem Chronicle”<sup>45</sup>. In Nebuchadnezzar's seventh year, he besieged Jerusalem again, deposed Jehoiachin, and set up Zedekiah. We will see that this happened at the end of his seventh year, and he took the prisoners back in the beginning of his eighth year.

From the ABC 5:

[Rev.11'] In the seventh year [598/597], the month of Kislîmu, the king of Akkad mustered his troops, marched to the Hatti-land,

[Rev.12'] and besieged the city of Judah and on the second day of the month of Addaru he seized the city and captured the king.

[Rev.13'] He appointed there a king of his own choice, received its heavy tribute and sent to

45 From ABC 5 (Jerusalem Chronicle) <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/> Accessed May 29, 2017. See introduction prior to translation.

Babylon.

[Rev.14'] In the eight year [597/596], the month of Tebetu the king of Akkad marched to the Hatti-land as far as Karchemiš [...]"<sup>46</sup>

So, at first glance, the Chronicle establishes that Nebuchadnezzar started the siege in his seventh year. Since the Babylonian months are unfamiliar to most of us, we need to know when Addaru is, in relation to their New Year, to glean some more important information from this chronicle, when we apply it to the Bible account.

Addaru is the last month of the year, similar to our December, but is actually in our February/March. The new year began in March/April, depending on how the seasons were progressing.<sup>47</sup>

The Chronicle says Nebuchadnezzar seized the city and took the king on the second day of Addaru. So, it was the second day of the last month of the year. We will use this information to harmonize the Bible accounts. We will now look at the Bible accounts very closely.

### Bible Evidence

#### 1. Jeconiah's deperiment Prophesied During the Reign of Jehoiakim:

Here is an amazing prophesy given after Pharaoh Necho took Josiah's son Shallum<sup>48</sup> captive and set up Jehoiakim<sup>49</sup> as king of Judah. Jeremiah relays that Nebuchadnezzar will take Jehoiakim's son Coniah captive. We know from other verses that his name was Jeconiah<sup>50</sup>, possibly having the "Je" part added after he was king.

"24 As I live, saith the LORD, though Coniah the son of Jehoiakim king of Judah were the signet upon my right hand, yet would I pluck thee thence;

25 And I will give thee into the hand of them that seek thy life, and into the hand of them whose face thou fearest, even into the hand of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon, and into the hand of the Chaldeans.

26 And I will cast thee out, and thy mother that bare thee, into another country, where ye were not born; and there shall ye die." Jeremiah 22:24-26

We see that his mother was also taken captive, in fulfillment of this prophesy.

"11 And Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came against the city, and his servants did besiege it.

12 And Jehoiachin the king of Judah went out to the king of Babylon, he, and his mother, and his servants, and his princes, and his officers: and the king of Babylon took him in the eighth year of his reign."

15 And he carried away Jehoiachin to Babylon, and the king's mother, and the king's

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46 From ABC 5 (Jerusalem Chronicle) <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/> Accessed May 29, 2017. See entry for Nebuchadnezzar' seventh year.

47 See "Babylonian Calendar", Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babylonian\\_calendar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babylonian_calendar) Accessed May 29, 2017.

48 He is also called Jehoahaz in II Kings 23:31.

49 See verse Jeremiah 22:11.

50 See I Chronicles 3:16-17, Esther 2:6, Jeremiah 24:1, Jeremiah 27:10, Jeremiah 28:4, Jeremiah 29:2.

wives, and his officers, and the mighty of the land, those carried he into captivity from Jerusalem to Babylon.” II Kings 24: 11-12, 15

We will look at these verses again now to determine the timing of this event with the ABC 5.

## 2. The Timing of the Siege and Actual Deportment of Captives:

We have previously looked at three verses that correlate the reign of Jehoiakim to events during the reign of Nebuchadnezzar.<sup>51</sup> There are a few other texts that correlate Jehoiakim's reign with Nebuchadnezzar's reign surrounding the event when Nebuchadnezzar deported Jehoiachin, also known as Jeconiah. However, we need to examine the chronicle and the Bible closely to get the right date.

Here are the facts.

Jehoichim reigned 11 years. His son Jehoiachin reigned only 3 months before Nebuchadnezzar came and deposed him, taking him to Babylon. We get some information about it in II Chronicles 36:5-10.

“5 Jehoiakim was twenty and five years old when he began to reign, and he reigned eleven years in Jerusalem: and he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD his God.

6 Against him came up Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, and bound him in fetters, to carry him to Babylon.<sup>52</sup>

7 Nebuchadnezzar also carried of the vessels of the house of the LORD to Babylon, and put them in his temple at Babylon.<sup>53</sup>

8 Now the rest of the acts of Jehoiakim, and his abominations which he did, and that which was found in him, behold, they are written in the book of the kings of Israel and Judah: and Jehoiachin his son reigned in his stead.

9 Jehoiachin was eight years old <sup>54</sup>when he began to reign, and he reigned three months

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51 Daniel 1:1 says he was captured in the third year of Jehoiakim's reign. Jeremiah 46:2 says the battle of Carchemish was in the fourth year of Jehoiakim's reign. Jeremiah 25:1 is the problematic verse that correlates the fourth year of Jehoiakim with the first year of Nebuchadnezzar. We have shown this is probably Nebuchadnezzar's Ascension Year, which might look like Year 1 to a foreigner.

52 This is talking about when Daniel was captured, in Jehoakim's third year. Compare with Daniel 1:2, saying:

“And the Lord gave Jehoiakim king of Judah into his hand, with part of the vessels of the house of God: which he carried into the land of Shinar to the house of his god; and he brought the vessels into the treasure house of his god.”

Nebuchadnezzar must have changed his mind after he bound Jehoiakim in fetters, because Jehoiakim was not taken to Babylon then, as he ruled another eight years in Jerusalem. He was also a vassal king of Necho for at least another 5 years, before he became the vassal king of Nebuchadnezzar. See Part II Section B for the discussion about Nebuchadnezzar's fourth year, and the second battle with Egypt.

Or, the phrase “bound him in fetters” is symbolic, like the corresponding phrase “The Lord gave Jehoiakim king of Judah into his hand”.

53 See Footnote 23 for archaeological evidence that Nebuchadnezzar put tribute from the people he conquered into his god's treasure house.

54 II Kings 24:8 says Jehoiachin was 18 years old when he began to reign. It says he reigned 3 months, which is the

and ten days in Jerusalem: and he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD.

10 And when the year was expired, king Nebuchadnezzar sent, and brought him to Babylon, with the goodly vessels of the house of the LORD, and made Zedekiah his brother king over Judah and Jerusalem.” II Chronicles 36:5-10

So, from this text, we can see that Nebuchadnezzar came during one year, but left at the beginning of the next year. Which year was it?

In II Kings 24, we get a few more details about this event, and the event of actually taking Jehoiakin to Babylon and setting up Zedekiah as a vassal king was in the eighth year of Nebuchadnezzar.

“10 At that time the servants of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came up against Jerusalem, and the city was besieged.

11 And Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came against the city, and his servants did besiege it.

12 And Jehoiachin the king of Judah went out to the king of Babylon, he, and his mother, and his servants, and his princes, and his officers: and the king of Babylon took him in the eighth year of his reign.” II Kings 24:10-12.

Jeremiah 52:28 says that Nebuchadnezzar took captives in the seventh year of Nebuchadnezzar's reign, and correlates it to this event.

“28 This is the people whom Nebuchadnezzar carried away captive: in the seventh year three thousand Jews and three and twenty:” Jeremiah 52:28.

So, from these two texts, we can see that Nebuchadnezzar began the siege of Jerusalem after Jehoiakim died, which was the 11<sup>th</sup> year of Jehoiakim's reign. His son, Jehoiachin reigned only 3 months, and his reign was finishing out the same year that Jehoiakim died. From the chronicle, we see that Nebuchadnezzar broke through the wall in his (Nebuchadnezzar's) seventh year of reigning, but it was at the end of the year. According to II Chronicles 36:10, it took the rest of the month to get everything organized, the captives rounded up, finding Zedekiah and instructing him how to be his vassal king, and other details settled enough for him to return to Babylon with the captives in the beginning of his eighth year.

To recap:

The ABC 5 (Jerusalem Chronicle) verifies all the information found in the Bible, as described about the siege of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar and the deportation of the captives at the time of Jehoiachin. Namely: It lists Nebuchadnezzar's seventh year when he came to Jerusalem and besieged it. It says he broke through the walls and seized the city on the second day of the month of Addaru. Addaru is the last month of their year, and comes in our February/March.<sup>55</sup>

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information we need for this purpose, which matches the II Chronicles 36 account.

55 From Babylonian Calendar:<http://www.livius.org/articles/concept/calendar-babylonian/> Accessed May 27, 2017.

This would have been at the end of Nebuchadnezzar's seventh year. The reigning years started at the beginning of the New Year<sup>56</sup>. The first month of the year is Nissannu, and is in March/April.<sup>57</sup> The ABC 5 Chronicle says that Nebuchadnezzar set up a new king, and took heavy tribute back to Babylon. It would be reasonable to think that Nebuchadnezzar would need a month to get the army into Jerusalem, do the plundering, find Zedekiah and instruct him in how he was going to be a vassal king to Nebuchadnezzar, round up all the captives, and start marching home. In II Chronicles 36:10, it says that Nebuchadnezzar set up Zedekiah and took Jehoiachin to Babylon after the end of the year, so this would be the beginning of Nebuchadnezzar's eighth year. We see on the Chronicle, that Nebuchadnezzar doesn't start his eighth year plundering trip until the month Tebet, which is our December/January<sup>58</sup>, giving him plenty of time to return from Jerusalem with the captives and the Temple booty before going back out on the warpath.

### 3. Other Bible Passages that State the Capture and Deportment of Jehoiachin (Jeconiah):

While they are too numerous to discuss fully, many other Bible verses talk about the capture and deportment of Jehoiachin, who is also known as Jeconiah. I will list the verse reference, and a brief synopsis or title for each verse.

Esther 2:6 states that Mordecai's great-grandfather Kish was carried away to Babylon with Jeconiah (Jehoiachin).

Jeremiah 24:1 states that Nebuchadnezzar carried away Jeconiah (Jehoiachin), along with the princes of Judah, and the carpenters and smiths.

Jeremiah 27:19-20 states that Nebuchadnezzar didn't take the pillars, the brass basin, the bases, and the remnant of the vessels from the temple when he took Jehoiachin captive.

Jeremiah 29:1, 2,4 state that Jeconiah (Jehoiachin) the king, and the queen, and the eunuchs, the princes of Judah and Jerusalem, and the carpenters, and the smiths, the rest of the elders, the priests, the prophets, and more people were departed from Jerusalem because Nebuchadnezzar had carried them away. Verse 4 says that the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel has caused them to be carried away.

Jeremiah 37:1 states that Zedekiah was set up by Nebuchadnezzar, and reigned instead of Coniah (Jeconiah, or Jehoiachin).

Jeremiah 52:28 states that Nebuchadnezzar carried away 3,023 Jews in his seventh year. This was the year stated in the Babylonian Chronicle, as we have discussed above.

Matthew 1:11-12 states that Josiah begat Jechoiniah (Jehoiachin) about the time they were

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56 See [Obv. 11-15] of the ABC 5 Chronicle to see the transition of Nebuchadnezzar's Ascension year to year 1 after celebrating the New Year Festival in the month Nissannu, their first month of the year.  
<http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/> Accessed May 27, 2017.

57 From Babylonian Calendar:<http://www.livius.org/articles/concept/calendar-babylonian/> Accessed May 27, 2017.

58 Ibid.

carried away into Babylon. After they were brought to Babylon, Jehoiachin begat Salathiel. This is in the lineage of Christ.

Texts that indirectly talk about Jehoiachin (Jeconiah) being taken into captivity as a fact, because they either talk of a certain year of his captivity, or that he was released from captivity:

Ezekiel 1:2 states it was the fifth day of the month, which was the fifth year of king Jehoiachin's captivity. It shows that King Jehoiachin had been taken away captive at some point, or it wouldn't be the fifth year of his captivity.

II Kings 25:27-29 says that in the first year of his reign, Nebuchadnezzar's son Evil Merodach let Jehoiachin out of prison after Jehoiachin had been captive for thirty-seven years.

Jeremiah 52:31-33 says that in the first year of his reign, Nebuchadnezzar's son Evil Merodach let Jehoiachin out of prison on the twelfth month, in the twenty-fifth day of the month, after he had been in captivity thirty-seven years. He gave him the highest throne among the other kings that were there, and gave him new clothes, instead of prison clothes, and let him eat at the king's table until he died.

So, the entry on the ABC 5 for Nebuchadnezzar's seventh year establishes many other verses in the Bible, in many separate books, and over a wide range of time periods.

We can now add this information to our table. I will put only the establishing texts on the table, and the others listed below the table. Columns for Jehoiachin and Zedekiah are added.

Jehoiakim	Nebuchadnezzar	Jehoiachin	Zedekiah	Daniel	Source
11 Rebelle d against Nebuchadnezzar after 3 years of servitude.  Died three months before the end of the year. Jehoiachin succeeded him.	7 Ended siege of Jerusalem on the second day of Addaru (last month of year). Took reigning king captive, and set up his own king. Sent heavy tribute back to Babylon.	0 Ascension Year.  Three months at the end of Jehoiakim's last year.	0 Ascension Year.	8	ABC 5  Jer. 22:24 prophesied Jeconiah would be taken captive by Nebuchad- nezzar up to 11 years earlier.  II Kings 24:1 says Jehoiakim served Nebuchadnezzar 3 years and then rebelled.  II Kings 24:8 says Jehoiakim died and Jehoiachin started reigning.  II Kings 24:8 says Jehoiachin reigned three months before Nebuchad - nezzar besieged the

Jehoiakim	Nebuchadnezzar	Jehoiachin	Zedekiah	Daniel	Source
					<p>city.</p> <p>II Chron. 36:10 says that the year had expired when Jehoiachin was actually taken to Babylon.</p> <p>II Kings 24:12 says Jehoiachin and his family were taken to Babylon in Nebuchadnezzar's eighth year. (New year had passed since the siege and before the captives left).</p> <p>Jer. 52:28 says this was Neb's seventh year, which is when he started the siege, and broke through the walls.</p> <p>II Kings 24:17 says Nebuchadnezzar set up Zedekiah as king in Jerusalem.</p>

Other texts that state Nebuchadnezzar took Jehoiachin (or Jeconiah) captive, or state a reference year to his captivity, or say that he was released from captivity are:

Esther 2:6, Jeremiah 24:1, Jeremiah 27:20, Jeremiah 29:2, Jeremiah 37:1 (he is Coniah), Jeremiah 52:28, and Matthew 1:11-12.

Ezekiel 1:2 references a year of Jehoiachin's captivity. Texts of II Kings 25:27-29 and Jeremiah 52:31-33 show he was taken captive to Babylon, because he was released from captivity by Nebuchadnezzar's son.

## E. Nebuchadnezzar's Ninth Year: Battle with Elam



*Illustration 12: Map of Elam, which includes Susa, and Awan. Other areas shown are the Medes, Parthians, and Persians, with Babylon, Assyria, and Arabia*

*Near East topographic map-blank.svg: Sémhur derivative work: Wkotwica (File:Near East topographic map-blank.svg) [CC BY-SA 3.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>)], via Wikimedia Commons <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3AElam-map-PL.svg>*

We are coming to the end of the ABC 5 chronicle, and the last year that lists any specific places or kings is in Nebuchadnezzar's ninth year, where it records at least an altercation with the king of Elam. While it is not stated as a decisive victory, we can correlate this event to a prophesy about Nebuchadnezzar and the kings of Elam. Even if this was not the final battle between Babylon and Elam, we know that Nebuchadnezzar eventually gained control over the kings of Elam, because in his Prism inscription, which was found in the Old Palace, it says he had taken captive the king of Awan, which is an area included in Elam (see map above).<sup>59</sup>

From the ABC 5:

“[Rev.16'] In the ninth year [596/595], the month of [...] the king of Akkad and his troops marched along the bank of the [Tigris](#) [...]

[Rev.17'] the [king of Elam](#) [...]

[Rev.18'] the king of Akkad [...]

[Rev.19'] which is on the bank of the Tigris he pitched his camp. While there was still a distance of one day's march between them,

[Rev.20'] the [king of Elam](#) was afraid and, panic falling on him, he returned to his own land.”

<sup>59</sup> See Footnote 35 and Rocio Da Riva, “Nebuchadnezzar II's Prism (EŞ 7834): a new edition,” *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und Vorderasiatische Archäologie*, p. 201 Paper can be accessed here: [https://www.academia.edu/2110205/Nebuchadnezzar\\_II's\\_Prism\\_E%5C%9E\\_7834\\_a\\_new\\_edition\\_Zeitschrift\\_f%C3%BCr\\_Assyriologie\\_und\\_Vorderasiatische\\_Arch%C3%A4ologie](https://www.academia.edu/2110205/Nebuchadnezzar_II's_Prism_E%5C%9E_7834_a_new_edition_Zeitschrift_f%C3%BCr_Assyriologie_und_Vorderasiatische_Arch%C3%A4ologie)

## Bible Evidence:

### 1. Jeremiah 25:25

Jeremiah 25:25 continues the list of kings that will be punished by Nebuchadnezzar. Since we have quoted from Jeremiah 25 many times in other sections, I will not quote the background verses. See verses 1, 9, and 15 to know this was prophesied in the ascension year of Nebuchadnezzar (or his first year), and that Jeremiah was to tell all these nations listed below that Nebuchadnezzar would destroy all of them.

“25 And all the kings of Zimri, and all the kings of Elam, and all the kings of the Medes,” Jeremiah 25:25.

This prophesy was given eight or nine years before it happened.

### 2. Jeremiah 49:34-39

This prophesy was given at the beginning of the reign of Zedekiah, which we saw was in Nebuchadnezzar's late seventh/early eighth year. So, it was at least one year before it happened, and could be up to two years earlier.

Verses 28 and 30 talk about Nebuchadnezzar's plans to destroy Hazor. Since this prophesy is started as a new section in verse 34, it may or may not be specifically talking about Nebuchadnezzar as the person who would do this.

“34 The word of the LORD that came to Jeremiah the prophet against Elam in the beginning of the reign of Zedekiah king of Judah, saying,

35 Thus saith the LORD of hosts; Behold, I will break the bow of Elam, the chief of their might.

36 And upon Elam will I bring the four winds from the four quarters of heaven, and will scatter them toward all those winds; and there shall be no nation whither the outcasts of Elam shall not come.

37 For I will cause Elam to be dismayed before their enemies, and before them that seek their life: and I will bring evil upon them, even my fierce anger, saith the LORD; and I will send the sword after them, till I have consumed them:

38 And I will set my throne in Elam, and will destroy from thence the king and the princes, saith the LORD.

39 But it shall come to pass in the latter days, that I will bring again the captivity of Elam, saith the LORD.” Jeremiah 49:34-39

From this prophesy, we see that it is consistent with the record on the ABC 5 that the king of Elam got frightened, and ran back home. In verse 36 it says they will be scattered (possibly running away from the fight, instead of being led captive to Babylon?), and in verse 37 it says they would be “dismayed before their enemies”.

### 3. Daniel 8:1-2

A passage in Daniel that that could cause some people be confused is Daniel 8:1-2, where Daniel says he was in Shushan (Susa, Iran) in the third year of the reign of Belshazzar. They might think that Daniel would not have been there until the Medes and Persians took over Babylon when they deposed Belshazzar<sup>60</sup> However, we see that Nebuchadnezzar was fighting with the king of Elam in his eleventh year, and as we have said previously, there is an inscription stating Nebuchadnezzar had captured the king of Awan<sup>61</sup>, which is in Elam. Shushan has been the capital of Elam since approx. 3100 BC<sup>62</sup> Therefore, it is perfectly reasonable and verifiable that Daniel could have been in Shushan during the third year of Belshazzar.

“1 In the third year of the reign of king Belshazzar a vision appeared unto me, even unto me Daniel, after that which appeared unto me at the first.

2 And I saw in a vision; and it came to pass, when I saw, that I was at Shushan in the palace, which is in the province of Elam; and I saw in a vision, and I was by the river of Ulai.”

In fact, according to Wikipedia, the Babylonians were in control of Susa before Cyrus came to conquer it, and Nabonidus, Belshazzar's father, was living there (presumably in a palace) at the time Cyrus came to take control of Susa.<sup>63</sup>

Let's add this to our chart.

<b>Nebuchadnezzar</b>	<b>Jehoiachin</b>	<b>Zedekiah</b>	<b>Daniel</b>	<b>Source</b>
9 Battle with Elam	2 years captivity	2	10	Jer. 25:25 prophesied 8 or 9 years earlier.  Jer. 49:34-39 Prophesied one or two years earlier. Confirms Daniel 8:1-2 which says that Daniel was in Shushan at the palace in the third year of Belshazzar, Nebuchadnezzar's grandson.

60 Daniel 5:30-31 states that Belshazzar was killed the night Darius the Mede took over Babylon.

61 See Footnote 35 and Rocio Da Riva, “Nebuchadnezzar II's Prism (EŞ 7834): a new edition,” *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und Vorderasiatische Archäologie*, p. 201 Paper can be accessed here: [https://www.academia.edu/2110205/\\_Nebuchadnezzar\\_II's\\_Prism\\_E%25%9E\\_7834\\_a\\_new\\_edition\\_Zeitschrift\\_f%C3%BCr\\_Assyriologie\\_und\\_Vorderasiatische\\_Arch%C3%A4ologie](https://www.academia.edu/2110205/_Nebuchadnezzar_II's_Prism_E%25%9E_7834_a_new_edition_Zeitschrift_f%C3%BCr_Assyriologie_und_Vorderasiatische_Arch%C3%A4ologie) Accessed May 30, 2017.

62 From “Susa”, Wikipedia, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Susa> Accessed May 30, 2017.

63 From “Susa”, Wikipedia, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Susa> Accessed May 30, 2017.

To see that Nabonidus had a son named Belshazzar, see “The Nabonidus Cylinders from Ur”, in Wikipedia article “Cylinders of Nabonidus”, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cylinders\\_of\\_Nabonidus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cylinders_of_Nabonidus) . Accessed May 30, 2017.

To see that Nabonidus had given the rulership of the kingdom to Belshazzar while he went away on a journey, see “Verse account of Nabonidus (ME 38299)”, in Wikipedia article “Cylinders of Nabonidus”, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cylinders\\_of\\_Nabonidus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cylinders_of_Nabonidus) Accessed May 30, 2017.

## **F. More Verses Added in Appendix 3:**

Since the Babylonian Chronicles ABC 4 (The Late Years of Nabopolassar) and ABC 5 (Jerusalem Chronicle) end with Nebuchadnezzar's eleventh year, this will end our formal discussion of events from Nebuchadnezzar's life to Bible texts. However, there are other verses in the Bible which correlate an event with a year of Nebuchadnezzar's reign with a year of Zedekiah's reign, and the year of Jeconiah's release. I will put all these verses in one table, and show that this assignment of dates to various kings works with the verses that are left. See Appendix 3 for the completed table:.

## **G. Correlation of ABC 5 with Jeremiah 25: 17- 26 in Appendix 4:**

Since we have discussed so many texts from Jeremiah 25:17-26, I think it would be useful to look at the entire passage again, with the correlation of the entries of the ABC 5. By adding a few pieces of information from Nebuchadnezzar's Prism, we will be able to see that nearly all these entries are fulfilled by just these two documents. You can find that information in Appendix 4.

## **H. Summary of Part II**

In summary for part II, we have seen that the ABC 5 (Jerusalem Chronicle) yields a wealth of information that verifies many events stated as fact, or given as prophecies in the Bible.

To review:

1. When Nebuchadnezzar conquered Ashkelon in his first year, he was fulfilling a 159-year old prophecy given in Amos 1:8, and a prophecy at least the same year as the prophecy in Jeremiah 25:20.
2. When Nebuchadnezzar had his second battle with Egypt in his fourth year, he was fulfilling a prophecy by Jeremiah which is recorded in Jeremiah 46:13-26, which was given after he defeated Egypt at Carchemish in his ascension year. When we read this on the chronicle, it is confirming a statement of fact that it happened in II Kings 24:7.
3. We can also use the information about Nebuchadnezzar's battle with Egypt in his fourth year to confirm that Jehoiakim was made a vassal king of Nebuchadnezzar, as part of the transfer of war booty from the king of Egypt. This is confirming II Kings 24:1, 7. This corresponds with Jehoiakim's eighth year.
4. When we read about Nebuchadnezzar's defeat of the Arabs, and him scouring the desert in his sixth year, we can verify prophecies given by Jeremiah in Jeremiah 25:24, which was given at least 5 to 6 years prior to its fulfillment. This also fulfills prophecies against people in Kedar and the kingdoms of Hazor in Jeremiah 49:28. It also covers the area of Edom, Moab, and the Children of Ammon, which are prophesied to be destroyed in Jeremiah 9:26 and Jeremiah 25:21. This prophecy was given 5-6 years prior to its fulfillment. We also learned about the "people who cut the corners of their hair", which include Tema, Dedan, and Buz, who are part of the kings of the desert, and we saw that their area on the map was included in Nebuchadnezzar's conquest of the desert. These people had a prophecy against them in Jeremiah 25:23, and Jeremiah 49:7-8, both were given 5-6 years prior to their fulfillment. We have seen this area is also most likely including the land of Uz, which is prophesied to be

destroyed in Jeremiah 25:20.

5. We saw that Nebuchadnezzar went up against Jerusalem in his seventh year and besieged it. He says that on Addaru 2, which is the last month of his year, he captured the city. We saw that this verifies Jeremiah 52:28, which states this happened in Nebuchadnezzar's seventh year. We also saw on the ABC 5 chronicle, that he deposed the current king and set up his own king, and sent a large tribute back to Babylon. It is very reasonable that this would have taken a month to accomplish. Therefore, it verifies a previously hard to reconcile verse in II Kings 24:12, which states the captives were taken to Babylon in Nebuchadnezzar's eighth year. This also verifies II Chronicles 36:10, which says the year had ended by the time the captives were taken to Babylon.
6. Because the testimony on the ABC 5 states that Nebuchadnezzar deposed a king, took him captive, and set up a king of his choice, many verses are verified that prophesied that this would happen (Jeremiah 22:24-25), or state as a fact that Nebuchadnezzar took Jehoiakin (also known as Jeconiah or Coniah) captive to Babylon. These are: II Kings 24:10-16, II Chronicles 36:10, Esther 2:6, Jeremiah 24:1, Jeremiah 27:20, Jeremiah 29:2, Jeremiah 52:28, and Matthew 1:11-12. It also confirms texts that reference a year of Jehoiakin's captivity in Ezekiel 1:2, and II Kings 25:27-29 and Jeremiah 52:31-33, which talk about when Jehoiachin was released from his captivity.
7. As a corollary to point 6, since we read on chronicle ABC 5 that Nebuchadnezzar set up a king of his choice at the same time that he took the currently reigning king captive, this verifies II Kings 24:27, and II Chronicles 36:10, which state that Nebuchadnezzar deposed Jehoiachin, and set up Zedekiah.
8. Finally, when we read on the ABC chronicle that in his ninth year Nebuchadnezzar had a battle with the king of Elam, it is a fulfillment of the prophesy against Elam, which can be found in Jeremiah 25:25, which was given at least 8 to 9 years prior to the event. There is also a prophesy against Elam in Jeremiah 49:34-39, which was given at least 2 years prior to the event. We also can be sure that Daniel 8:1-2 is correct, because the Babylonians were in control of Susa before the Medes and Persians conquered it.

## **G. Conclusion:**

The Babylonian Chronicles ABC 4 (Late Years of Nabopolassar) and ABC 5 (Jerusalem Chronicle) are valuable documents which provide secular proof of many Bible texts, giving us confidence in using the Bible as a reliable source of history and prophesy.

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## Appendix 1: Contents of ABC 4: The Late Years of Nabopolassar

Here are the contents of ABC-4 The Late Years of Nabopolassar. We will discuss it in more detail, especially concerning Nebuchadnezzar, the Crown Prince. I have omitted the footnotes from the source from which I quoted, since we can't access them. The dates inserted are from the source I quoted, and I have not verified them.

### ABC-4 The Late Years of Nabopolassar.

- [1] The eighteenth year of [Nabopolassar \(608/607\)](#): In the month [Ulûlu](#) the king of [Akkad](#) mustered his army and
- [2] following the bank of the [Tigris](#) to the mountains of Bit-Hanunya
- [3] in the district of [Urartu](#), he went up. He set fire to the cities and
- [4] plundered them extensively. In the month [Tebêtu](#) the king of Akkad went home.
- [5] The nineteenth year (**607/606**): In the month [Simanu](#) the king of Akkad mustered his army and
- [6] [Nebuchadnezzar](#), his eldest son, the crown prince,
- [7] mustered his army. They marched to the mountains of Za[...].
- [8] The king of Akkad left the prince and his army there while he returned to [Babylon](#) in the month of [Du'ûzu](#).
- [9] After his departure, Nebuchadnezzar did battle at Biranati, situated in the mountains,
- [10] captured Biranati, set it on fire, and took many prisoners.
- [11] He conquered all of the mountains as far as the district of Urartu.
- [12] In the month [Ulûlu](#) the prince returned to Babylon. In the month [Tašrîtu](#) the king of Akkad mustered his army and
- [13] marched to Kimuhu, which is on the bank of the [Euphrates](#).
- [14] He crossed the river, did battle against the city, and in the month [Kislîmu](#) he captured the city.
- [15] He sacked it and stationed a garrison of his in it. In the month [Šabatu](#) he went home.
- 
- [16] The twentieth year (**606/605**): The army of Egypt marched against the garrison of Kimuhu
- [17] which the king of Akkad had stationed inside. For four months,
- [18] they laid siege to the city, captured it, and defeated the garrison of the king of Akkad.
- [19] In the month [Tašrîtu](#), the king of Akkad mustered his army, marched along the bank of the Euphrates, and
- [20] pitched camp in Quramatu, which is on the bank of the Euphrates.
- [21] He had his army cross the Euphrates and they captured Šunadiri, Elammu,

[22] and Dahammu, cities of Syria,

[23] and plundered them. In the month Šabatu the king of Akkad went home.

[24] The army of Egypt, which was in Karchemiš, crossed the Euphrates and

[25] against the army of Akkad, which was camped in Quramatu,

[26] it marched. They pushed the army of Akkad back so that they withdrew.

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[27] The twenty-first year (**605/604**): The king of Akkad stayed home while Nebuchadnezzar, his eldest son

[28] and crown prince, mustered the army of Akkad.

[End of tablet. rah]

This page was created in 2015; last modified on 22 August 2015.”<sup>64</sup>

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64 From “ABC 4 The Late Years of Nabopolassar” <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-4-late-years-of-nabopolassar/> Accessed May 27, 2017.

## Appendix 2: The Entire Contents of ABC 5 (Jerusalem Chronicle)

Here is the translation of the ABC 5 (Jerusalem Chronicle). The dates were inserted by the person from whom I am quoting, and I have not verified them. The abbreviation “Obv.” means the obverse side of the tablet, and the abbreviation “Rev.” means the reverse side of the tablet. Or, sides 1 and 2.

### The ABC-5 “Jerusalem Chronicle”

[Obv.1] In the twenty-first year [605/604] the king of [Akkad](#) [[Nabopolassar](#)] stayed in his own land, [Nebuchadnezzar](#) his eldest son, the crown-prince,

[Obv.2] mustered the [Babylonian](#) army and took command of his troops; he marched to Karchemiš which is on the bank of the [Euphrates](#),

[Obv.3] and crossed the river to go against the Egyptian army which lay in Karchemiš.

[Obv.4] They fought with each other and the Egyptian army withdrew before him.

[Obv.5] He accomplished their defeat and beat them to non-existence. As for the rest of the Egyptian army

[Obv.6] which had escaped from the defeat so quickly that no weapon had reached them, in the district of Hamath

[Obv.7] the Babylonian troops overtook and defeated them so that not a single man escaped to his own country.

[Obv.8] At that time Nebuchadnezzar conquered the whole area of Hamath.

[Obv.9] For twenty-one years Nabopolassar had been king of Babylon,

[Obv.10] when on 8 [Abu](#) he went to his destiny; in the month of [Ululu](#) Nebuchadnezzar returned to [Babylon](#)

[Obv.11] and on 1 [Ululu](#) he sat on the royal throne in Babylon.

[Obv.12] In the accession year Nebuchadnezzar went back again to the Hatti-land and until the month of [Šabatu](#)

[Obv.13] marched unopposed through the Hatti-land; in the month of [Šabatu](#) he took the heavy tribute of the Hatti-territory to Babylon.

[Obv.14] In the month of [Nisannu](#) {Spring 604. \_\_ he took the hands of [Bêl](#) and the son of Bêl and celebrated the [Akitu Festival](#).

[Obv.15] In the first year of Nebuchadnezzar [604/603] in the month of Simanu he mustered his army

[Obv.16] and went to the Hatti-territory, he marched about unopposed in the Hatti-territory until the month of Kislîmu.

[Obv.17] All the kings of the Hatti-land came before him and he received their heavy tribute.

[Obv.18] He marched to the city of Aškelon and captured it in the month of Kislîmu.

[Obv.19] He captured its king and plundered it and carried off spoil from it.

[Obv.20] He turned the city into a mound and heaps of ruins and then in the month of [Šabatu](#) he

marched back to Babylon.

[Obv.21] In the second year **[603/602]** in the month of Ajaru the king of Akkad gathered together a powerful army and marched to the land of Hatti.

[Obv.22] ...] he threw down, great siege-towers he [...

[Obv.23] ...] from the month of Ajaru until the mon[th of ...] he marched about unopposed in the land of Hatti.

[Obv.24-27] [Four lines missing]

[Rev.] [Several lines missing]

[Rev.1'] In the third year **[602/601]** the king of Akkad left and

[Rev.2'] in the month of [...] on the thirteenth day, [the king's brother] Nabû-šuma-lišir [...]

[Rev.3'] The king of Akkad mustered his troops and marched to the Hatti-land.

[Rev.4'] and brought back much spoils from the Hatti-land into Akkad.

[Rev.5'] In the fourth year **[601/600]** the king of Akkad mustered his army and marched to the Hatti-land. In the Hatti-land they marched unopposed.

[Rev.6'] In the month of Kislîmu he took the lead of his army and marched to Egypt. The king of Egypt heard it and mustered his army.

[Rev.7'] In open battle they smote the breast of each other and inflicted great havoc on each other. The king of Akkad turned back with his troops and returned to Babylon.

[Rev.8'] In the fifth year **[600/599]** the king of Akkad stayed in his own land and gathered together his chariots and horses in great numbers.

[Rev.9'] In the sixth year **[599/598]** in the month of Kislîmu the king of Akkad mustered his army and marched to the Hatti-land. From the Hatti-land he sent out his companies,

[Rev.10'] and scouring the desert they took much plunder from the [Arabs](#), their possessions, animals and gods. In the month of Addaru the king returned to his own land.

[Rev.11'] In the seventh year **[598/597]**, the month of [Kislîmu](#), the king of Akkad mustered his troops, marched to the Hatti-land,

[Rev.12'] and besieged the city of Judah and on the second day of the month of [Addaru](#) he seized the city and captured the king.

[Rev.13'] He appointed there a king of his own choice, received its heavy tribute and sent to Babylon.

[Rev.14'] In the eighth year **[597/596]**, the month of [Tebet](#) the king of Akkad marched to the Hatti-land as far as Karchemiš [...

[Rev.15'] ...] in the month of Šabatu the king returned to his own land.

[Rev.16'] In the ninth year **[596/595]**, the month of [...] the king of Akkad and his troops marched along the bank of the [Tigris](#) [...]

[Rev.17'] the king of Elam [...]

[Rev.18'] the king of Akkad [...]

[Rev.19'] which is on the bank of the Tigris he pitched his camp. While there was still a distance of one day's march between them,

[Rev.20'] the king of Elam was afraid and, panic falling on him, he returned to his own land.

[Rev.21'] In the tenth year **[595/594]** the king of Akkad was in his own land; from the month of Kislîmu to the month of Tebetu there was rebellion in Akkad.

[Rev.22'] With arms he slew many of his own army. His own hand captured his enemy.

[Rev.23'] In the month of [...], he marched to the Hatti-land, where kings and [...]-officials

[Rev.24'] came before him and he received their heavy tribute and then returned to Babylon.

[Rev.25'] In the eleventh year **[594/593]** in the month of Kislîmu, the king of Akkad mustered his troops and marched to the Hatti-land.

[End of tablet rah.]

This page was created in 2006; last modified on 22 August 2015.”<sup>65</sup>

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65 From “ABC 5 Jerusalem Chronicle” <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/> Accessed May 30, 2017.

### Appendix 3: Completed Table Correlating Events from the life of Daniel and the Reigns of Nabopolassar, Jehoiakim, Nebuchadnezzar, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah

We have discussed in detail the events in the table up through Nebuchadnezzar's ninth year. New material follows that entry. I have added a column for Nebuchadnezzar's son, Evil-Merodach, since he was the king who set Jehoiachin free.

Nabopolassar	Jehoiakim	Nebuchadnezzar	Evil-Merodach	Jehoiachin	Zedekiah	Daniel	Source
18	1	-3					
19	2	-2 Crown Prince Mustered his own army, and captured Biranati, set it on fire, and took many prisoners.					ABC 4
20 He was besieged 4 months, then went and conquered 3 cities in Syria, and fought again with the Egyptians.	3	-1 Crown Prince				0 Daniel taken to Babylon some time during this year, and started his training.	ABC 4 for Nabopolassar information.  Daniel 1:1 stating it was Jehoiakim's third year when he went to Babylon.
21 Died	4	0 Crown Prince, but listed as king in Jer. 46:2  First Battle with Egypt at Carchemish and Defeated Hamath				1 1 year's training finished	ABC 5,  Stated as fact in Jer. 46:2 (Carchemish),  Defeat of Hamath prophesied Jer. 49:23-24
	5	1 Nebuchadnezzar destroys Ashkelon				2 2 years' training finished.	Amos 1:8 prophesied it 159 years earlier.  Jer. 25:20 Prophesied at least a few months or up to a year before. least a few months or up to a year before.
	6	2 Had the dream of the				3 3 years'	Daniel 1:5 says Three years'

Nabopolassar	Jehoiakim	Nebuchadnezzar	Evil-Merodach	Jehoiachin	Zedekiah	Daniel	Source
		Metal Man, listing major world events from his time through the second coming of Christ.				training finished by the end of this year. We don't know when in the year the dream happened, but Daniel was one of the wise men who would be killed.	training provided. Daniel 2:1 says the dream was in the second year of Nebuchadnezzar Daniel 2:12-13 says Daniel was a wise man who would have been killed.
	7	3				4	
	8 Jehoiachim is no longer Pharaoh Necho's vassal, and becomes a vassal of Nebuchadnezzar. Completes one year of servitude.	4 Second Battle with Egypt.				5	ABC 5 Second battle with Pharaoh Possibly Prophesied in Jer. 25:19 Prophesied in Jer. 46:25-26 Stated as fact in II Kings 24:7 Jehoiachim a vassal of Pharaoh Necho in II Kings 23:34-35 Jehoiachim is a vassal of Nebuchadnezzar for three years is in II Kings 24:1
	9 Completes two years of servitude to Nebuchadnezzar.	5				6	
	10 Completes three years of servitude to Nebuchadnezzar.	6 Defeated the Arabs and Scoured the Desert				7	ABC 5 Prophesy against Arabs and mixed multitudes of the Desert in Jer. 25:24

Nabopolassar	Jehoiakim	Nebuchadnezzar	Evil-Merodach	Jehoiachin	Zedekiah	Daniel	Source
							<p>Five to Six years earlier.</p> <p>Prophecy against desert dwellers of Edom, Moab, Egypt, and People who cut the corners of their Hair in Jer. 9:26</p> <p>Prophecy against Edom, Moab and Ammon in Jer. 25:21</p> <p>Five to six years before. Also in Jer. 27:3</p> <p>Ten years earlier.</p> <p>Prophecy against the People who Cut the Corners of their Hair in Jer. 25:23</p> <p>Five to six years earlier.</p> <p>Prophecy against Kedar in Jer. 49:28-30</p> <p>Unknown time earlier.</p> <p>Prophecy against the land of Uz in Jer. 25:20</p>
	<p>11</p> <p>Rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar after 3 years of servitude.</p> <p>Died three months before the</p>	<p>7</p> <p>Ended siege of Jerusalem on the second day of Addaru (last month of year). Took reigning king captive, and set up his own king. Sent heavy tribute back to Babylon.</p>		<p>0</p> <p>Ascension Year.</p> <p>Three months at the end of Jehoiakim's last year.</p>	<p>0</p> <p>Ascension Year.</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>ABC 5</p> <p>Jer. 22:24 prophesied Jeconiah would be taken captive by Nebuchadnezzar up to 11 years earlier.</p>

Nabopolassar	Jehoiakim	Nebuchadnezzar	Evil-Merodach	Jehoiachin	Zedekiah	Daniel	Source
	end of the year. Jehoiachin succeeded him.						<p>II Kings 24:1 says Jehoiakim served Nebuchadnezzar 3 years and then rebelled.</p> <p>II Kings 24:8 says Jehoiakim died and Jehoiachin started reigning.</p> <p>II Kings 24:8 says Jehoiachin reigned three months before Nebuchadnezzar besieged the city.</p> <p>II Chron. 36:10 says that the year had expired when Jehoiachin was actually taken to Babylon.</p> <p>II Kings 24:12 says Jehoiachin and his family were taken to Babylon in Nebuchadnezzar's eighth year. (New year had passed since the siege and before the captives left).</p> <p>Jer. 52:28 says this was Nebuchadnezzar's seventh year, which is when he started the siege, and broke through the walls.</p> <p>II Kings 24:17 says Nebuchadnezzar set up Zedekiah as king in Jerusalem</p>
		8		1 year	1	9	

Nabopolassar	Jehoiakim	Nebuchadnezzar	Evil-Merodach	Jehoiachin	Zedekiah	Daniel	Source
				captivity			
		9 Battle with Elam		2 years captivity	2	10	Jer. 25:25 prophesied 8 or 9 years earlier.  Jer. 49:34-39 Prophesied one or two years earlier.  Confirms Daniel 8:1-2 which says that Daniel was in Shushan at the palace in the third year of Belshazzar, Nebuchad- nezzar's grandson.
		10		3 capt.	3	11	
		11		4 capt.	4	12	Last year on ABC 5  Jer. 28:1 has false prophesy by Hananiah the son of Azur that Zedekiah would come back in two years.
		12		5 capt.	5	13	Ezek. 1:2 Ezekiel saw vision of the cherubim with wheels
		13		6 capt.	6	14	
		14		7 capt.	7	15	
		15		8 capt.	8	16	
		16 Start siege of Jerusalem during the reign of Zedekiah.		9 capt.	9 Siege starts	17	Nebuchadnezzar starts the siege. II Kings 25:1
		17		10 capt.	10 Siege continues	18	Jer. 32:1 says the 10 <sup>th</sup> year of Zedekiah is the 18 <sup>th</sup> year of Nebuchadnezzar. This is true if one counts Nebuchadnezzar's Ascension year as year 1, instead of year 0.

Nabopolassar	Jehoiakim	Nebuchadnezzar	Evil-Merodach	Jehoiachin	Zedekiah	Daniel	Source
		18 Nebuchadnezzar captures Jerusalem and carries Zedekiah and many others captive.		11 capt.	11 Siege ends.	19	Siege ends.  Jer. 52:29 says this was Nebuchadnezzar's 18 <sup>th</sup> year.  II Kings 24:18 says Zedekiah reigned 11 years.  II Kings 25:2 says the city was besieged until Zedekiah's 11 <sup>th</sup> year.  II Kings 25:8 and Jer. 52:12 say this was Nebuchadnezzar's 19 <sup>th</sup> year. This works out if one counts Nebuchadnezzar's ascension year as year 1 instead of year zero.  II Chron. 36:11 says Zedekiah reigned 11 yrs  Jer. 21:7 prophesied (many others).
		19		12 capt.		20	
		20		13 capt.		21	
		21		14 capt.		22	
		22		15 capt.		23	
		23 Took 745 people captive from Jerusalem		16 capt.		24	Jer. 52:30 says Nebuchadnezzar took 745 people captive
		24		17 capt.		25	
		25		18 capt.		26	
		26		19 capt.		27	
		27		20 capt..		28	
		28		21 capt.		29	
		29		22 capt.		30	

Nabopolassar	Jehoiakim	Nebuchadnezzar	Evil-Merodach	Jehoiachin	Zedekiah	Daniel	Source
		30		23 capt.		31	
		31		24 capt.		32	
		32		25 capt.		33	
		33		26 capt.		34	
		34		27 capt.		35	
		35		28 capt.		36	
		36		29 capt.		37	
		37		30 capt.		38	
		38		31 capt.		30	
		39		32 capt.		40	
		40		33 capt.		41	
		41		34 capt.		42	
		42		35 capt.		43	
		43	0 Ascension Year	36 capt.		44	
		Nebuchadnezzar dies and Evil-Merodach takes the throne.	1	37 capt. Set free!!		45	Evil-Merodach takes Jehoiachin out of prison in the twelfth month, on the 27 <sup>th</sup> day of the month. II Kings 25:27  Jer. 52:31 says it was the twelfth month, on the 25 <sup>th</sup> day of the month, or two days sooner than II Kings 25:27.

Other texts that state Nebuchadnezzar took Jehoikin (or Jeconiah) captive, or state a reference year to his captivity, or say that he was released from captivity are:

Esther 2:6, Jeremiah 24:1, Jeremiah 27:20, Jeremiah 29:2, Jeremiah 37:1 (he is Coniah), Jeremiah 52:28, and Matthew 1:11-12.

Ezekiel 1:2 references a year of Jehoiachin's captivity. Texts of II Kings 25:27-29 and Jeremiah 52:31-33 show he was taken captive to Babylon, because he was released from captivity by Nebuchadnezzar's son.

## **Appendix 4: Jeremiah 25:9, 15-29 and How It Was Fulfilled Using the ABC 5 (Jerusalem Chronicle) and Nebuchadnezzar's Prism**

We have discussed individual verses from this section of Jeremiah 25, and now we will put all the information from the ABC 5<sup>66</sup> in footnotes at the bottom of the page, showing what year Nebuchadnezzar fulfilled each prophesy. I will also quote from Nebuchadnezzar's Prism<sup>67</sup> in the footnotes to show more prophecies fulfilled from that document. This prophesy was given in either Nebuchadnezzar's Ascension year, or in his first year, as we have discussed earlier. Therefore, each prophesy was given at least earlier the same year, and up to 9 years prior to it's fulfillment.

### **Jeremiah 25:9, 15-29**

“9 Behold, I will send and take all the families of the north, saith the LORD, and Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon, my servant, and will bring them against this land, and against the inhabitants thereof, and against all these nations round about, and will utterly destroy them, and make them an astonishment, and an hissing, and perpetual desolations.

15 For thus saith the LORD God of Israel unto me; Take the wine cup of this fury at my hand, and cause all the nations, to whom I send thee, to drink it.

16 And they shall drink, and be moved, and be mad, because of the sword that I will send among them.

17 Then took I the cup at the LORD's hand, and made all the nations to drink, unto whom the LORD had sent me:

18 To wit, Jerusalem, and the cities of Judah, and the kings thereof, and the princes<sup>68</sup> thereof, to make them a desolation, an astonishment, an hissing, and a curse; as it is this day;

19 Pharaoh king of Egypt, and his servants, and his princes, and all his people<sup>69</sup>;

20 And all the mingled people, and all the kings of the land of Uz<sup>70</sup>, and all the kings of the land of the Philistines, and Ashkelon<sup>71</sup>, and Azzah<sup>72</sup>, and Ekron, and the remnant of Ashdod<sup>73</sup>,

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66The contents of the ABC 5 can be found here: <http://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-5-jerusalem-chronicle/> (see bibliography for full citation).

67The contents of Nebuchadnezzar's Prism can be found here: [https://www.academia.edu/2110205/\\_Nebuchadnezzar\\_IIs\\_Prism\\_E%C5%9E\\_7834\\_a\\_new\\_edition\\_Zeitschrift\\_f%C3%BCr\\_Assyriologie\\_und\\_Vorderasiatische\\_Arch%C3%A4ologie](https://www.academia.edu/2110205/_Nebuchadnezzar_IIs_Prism_E%C5%9E_7834_a_new_edition_Zeitschrift_f%C3%BCr_Assyriologie_und_Vorderasiatische_Arch%C3%A4ologie) (see bibliography for full citation)

68 This happened in Nebuchadnezzar's seventh year, and is recorded on the ABC 5.

69 This happened in Nebuchadnezzar's fourth year, and is recorded on the ABC 5. Possibly the king of Egypt is mentioned as a captured king in Nebuchadnezzar's Prism. See Da Riva (2013) p. 201.

70 We have seen that two likely places for the land of Uz would be either in the land of Edom, or as an original home of the Arabs. This area, then, would be covered under the actions of Nebuchadnezzar's sixth year, when he defeated the Arabs, and scoured the desert. This is recorded on the ABC 5.

71 This happened in Nebuchadnezzar's first year, and is recorded on the ABC 5

72 Nebuchadnezzar's prism records the king of Gaza as a subjugated king. See Da Riva (2013) p.201.

73 Nebuchadnezzar's prism records the king of Ashdod as a subjugated king. See Da Riva (2013). p. 201.

21 Edom, and Moab, and the children of Ammon<sup>74</sup>,

22 And all the kings of Tyrus, and all the kings of Zidon<sup>75</sup>, and the kings of the isles which are beyond the sea,

23 Dedan, and Tema, and Buz, and all that are in the utmost corners<sup>76</sup>,

24 And all the kings of Arabia, and all the kings of the mingled people that dwell in the desert,<sup>77</sup>

25 And all the kings of Zimri<sup>78</sup>, and all the kings of Elam<sup>79</sup>, and all the kings of the Medes,

26 And all the kings of the north, far and near, one with another, and all the kingdoms of the world, which are upon the face of the earth<sup>80</sup>: and the king of Sheshach<sup>81</sup> shall drink after them.

27 Therefore thou shalt say unto them, Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel; Drink ye, and be drunken, and spue, and fall, and rise no more, because of the sword which I will send among you.

28 And it shall be, if they refuse to take the cup at thine hand to drink, then shalt thou say unto them, Thus saith the LORD of hosts; Ye shall certainly drink.

29 For, lo, I begin to bring evil on the city which is called by my name, and should ye be utterly unpunished? Ye shall not be unpunished: for I will call for a sword upon all the inhabitants of the earth, saith the LORD of hosts.”

We have seen how all the underlined prophecies have come true in the life of Nebuchadnezzar, exactly as was predicted. This makes us confident the remaining prophecies in the Bible that are yet to come will happen as God has said they will.

Rochelle A. Houser,

June 1, 2017.

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74 This happened in Nebuchadnezzar's sixth year as part of the defeat of the Arabs, and scouring the desert, and is recorded on the ABC 5.

75 The kings of Tyre and Sidon are listed as subjugated kings on Nebuchadnezzar's Prism. See Da Riva (2013) p. 201

76 We have seen that in the ESV this is translated as “Dedan, Tema, Buz, and all who cut the corners of their hair”. We have seen these people would be included in the defeat of the Arabs, and scouring the desert, in Nebuchadnezzar's sixth year. This is recorded on the ABC 5.

77 This happened in Nebuchadnezzar's sixth year, and is recorded on the ABC 5.

78 Possibly another name for kings in Elam, which would be included in Nebuchadnezzar's ninth year. See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimri\\_\(nation\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimri_(nation))

79 This happened in Nebuchadnezzar's ninth year, and is recorded on the ABC 5.

80 Nebuchadnezzar records a very similar statement on the Nebuchadnezzar's Prism.

From column v, lines 11-20:

“May I have the satisfaction of growing very old! May I receive inside it the rich tribute of the kings of the regions of the whole inhabited world! May my offspring rule forever inside it over the black-headed(people)!”

From column v, lines 21-27:

“From the Upper Sea to the Lower Sea, all the lands than M\* (see inscription. I don't want to type the false god's name) gave me, (to rule) by his lofty command, I brought before him their rich tribute.”

81 “Sheshach” is another name for Babylon. Therefore, it is saying in another way that Nebuchadnezzar will effectively “drink up all these kings”. See <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheshach>

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