

## Chronology of the Northern Kingdom (Israel)

For more information about the difficulties of establishing a chronology of the period of the Northern and Southern Israelite kingdoms see **Chronology 1 & 2 Kings**.

Most of the problems of correlating the reigns of the kings of Israel and Judah found in the books of Kings can be solved satisfactorily by taking into account three circumstances:

- Overlapping reigns of two kings
- A son ruling together with his father
- Differences in the time of the year in which a reign officially began and the way in which a king's first year was calculated (the year of accession or the first full year of rule)

930 BC	Solomon's reign ends (1 Kings 11:42–43) and the kingdom is divided.
930–913 BC	Solomon's son Rehoboam rules over the Southern Kingdom.
930–909 BC	Jeroboam I (Solomon's official) rules over the Northern Kingdom. He becomes the archetype for all evil kings.
870–850 BC	Approximate time of Elijah's ministry in the Northern Kingdom
850–795 BC	Approximate time of Elisha's ministry in the Northern Kingdom
793–753 BC	Jeroboam II rules over the Northern Kingdom.
752–732 BC	Pekah son of Remaliah rules over the Northern Kingdom.
732 BC	King Tiglath-Pileser III (also called Pul in the Old Testament) of the Assyrian empire conquers Syria/Aram and subdues the Northern Kingdom.
732–722 BC	Hoshea rules the Northern Kingdom from Samaria (2 Kings 15:30; 17:1–6).
725 BC	King Shalmaneser V of the Assyrian empire marches against Samaria and lays siege to it (2 Kings 18:9).
722–721 BC	King Shalmaneser V (who suddenly dies at this time) and king Sargon II of Assyria conquer Samaria during the rule of king Hoshea of the Northern Kingdom (2 Kings 17:3–24; 18:8–11).

## Kings of Assyria

745–727 BC	Reign of Tiglath-Pileser III (2 Kings 15:29; 16:7, 10; 1 Chronicles 5:6; 2 Chronicles 28:20; he is also called Pul in the Old Testament, 2 Kings 15:19; 1 Chronicles 5:26)
727–722 BC	Reign of Shalmaneser V, son of Tiglath-Pileser (2 Kings 17:3–5; 18:9–11).
721–705 BC	Reign of Sargon II, possibly brother of Shalmaneser (Isaiah 20:1; see also 2 Kings 17:6). He and his son Sennacherib conquered Samaria and brought captives from Samaria to Assyria.
705–681 BC	Reign of Sennacherib, son of Sargon (mentioned several times in connection with his attack on Jerusalem during the reign of Hezekiah and the ministry of Isaiah, 2 Kings 18:13–19:36; 2 Chronicles chapter 32; Isaiah 36:1; chapter 37). He was murdered by two of his sons.
681–669 BC	Reign of Esarhaddon, younger son of Sennacherib (2 Kings 19:37; Isaiah 37:38). He brought more captives from Samaria to Assyria (Ezra 4:2).
669–627 BC	Reign of Ashurbanipal, son of Esarhaddon (Ezra 4:10).