		Ziv													Ajaru							
	May																					
		Sivan													Simanu	Babylonian Chronicle: In the month Sivan Nabopolassar and Nebuchadnezzar (as crown prince) led 2 armies "to the mountains of Za..." (possibly Urartu). Nabopolassar returns to Babylon in the following month Tammuz, leaving Nebuchadnezzar to conquer the district. ------ In the month Kislev Nabopolassar crosses to the western bank of the Euphrates, captures the city Kimuhu, and installs a garrison (A.B.C. p.97).						
	June																					
		Tammuz													Du'uzu					SCYTHIANS		
	July																			6		
		Ab													Abu							
	August																					
		Elul													Ululu							
	September	Ululu II																				
		Ethanim									70 yrs.				Tesritu							
	October										3											
		Bul					2						430 yrs.		Arahsamnu							
	November												362									
		Chislev													Kislimu							
	December																					
		Tebeth													Tebetu							
606	January																					
		Shebat													Shabatu				H.r.			
	February																		4			
		Adar													Addaru							
	March		CYARAXES			JEHOIAKIM										NABOPOLASSAR	A-g.	4.k.			EGYPT	
		Abib	8		22	3									Nisannu	20	44	20				
	April																					
		Ziv													Ajaru							
	May															Babylonian Chronicle: The Egyptian army stationed at Carchemish besieges and defeats the Babylonian garrison at Kimuhu. ------- In the month Tishri Nabopolassar encamps at Quramatu on the eastern bank of the Euphrates before crossing over and sacking Syrian cities. ------- In the month Shebat Nabopolassar returns to Babylon. Shortly after the Egyptian army crosses the Euphrates, and forces the Babylonians to withdraw (A.B.C. p.98)						
		Sivan													Simanu							
	June																					
		Tammuz													Du'uzu					SCYTHIANS		
	July																			7		
		Ab													Abu							
	August																					
		Elul													Ululu							
	September																					
		Ethanim													Tesritu							
	October																					
		Bul					3								Arahsamnu							
	November																					
		Chislev													Kislimu							
	December																					
		Tebeth													Tebetu							
605	January																					
		Shebat													Shabatu				H.r.			
	February																		5			
		Adar													Addaru							
	March	Addaru II	CYARAXES			JEHOIAKIM										NABOPOLASSAR	A-g.	4.k.			EGYPT	
		Abib	9		23	4									Nisannu	[21]	45	21				
	April																					
		Ziv													Ajaru							
	May																					
		Sivan													Simanu							
	June																					

Concerning the third year of Jehoiakim

Daniel's record begins: "In the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim king of Judah came Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon unto Jerusalem, and besieged it", resulting in many captives including "(educated) children" of royal lineage, as was Daniel, being taken to Babylon (1:1,4).

However dating this siege of Jerusalem in the third year of Jehoiakim's reign immediately conflicts with other Judahite accounts, and the Babylonian Chronicle. That is,

1) Although the Babylonian Chronicle records sieges as notable events, none are mentioned as occurring in Judah before Nebuchadnezzar's "seventh year" (A.B.C. p.102), the only Babylonian record of a siege of Jerusalem. Also, Jeremiah reports Judahites being carried away captive from Jerusalem in "the seventh year" of Nebuchadnezzar (chapter 52:28 - such being the first of three deportations recorded by him - verses 29,30);

2) In "the fourth year of the reign of Jehoiakim.." Nebuchadnezzar defeated the Egyptian army at Carchemish, then proceeded to take "all Syria, as far as Pelusium ('The Gateway to Egypt'), excepting Judea" (Antiquities X,vi,1). Such noted exception indicates that no siege of Jerusalem could have occurred during the first few years of Jehoiakim's reign;

3) "when Nebuchadnezzar had already reigned four years, which was the eighth (year) of Jehoiakim..., (he) made an expedition... against the (Judahites), and required tribute from Jehoiakim, and threatened...to make war against him". Jehoiakim complied and became a vassal to Nebuchadnezzar (Antiquities X,vi,1b). That is, Nebuchanezzar's first association with Jerusalem similarly did not occur with a siege during the first few years of Jehoiakim's reign;

Therefore although a conflict arises when a siege is coupled to the 3rd year of Jehoiakim's reign instead of to the one 7-8 years later, the same may be resolved by coupling such 3rd year not to the length of his Judahite reign but to the length of his vassalage under Nebuchadnezzar, the passage being intended to convey, "In the *third* year of the (vassal) reign of Jehoiakim (being the 11th since his accession)...came Nebuchadnezzar unto Jerusalem".

Josephus accounts: "In the fourth year of the reign of Jehoiakim....the king of Babylon passed over Euphrates, and took all Syria, as far as Pelusium ('The Gateway to Egypt'), excepting Judea" (Antiquities X,vi,1). According to the historian Berossus, Nebuchadnezzar also took "captives...from the (Judahites - in border areas), and Phoenicians, and Syrians, and of the nations belonging to Egypt" (Apion I,19).

Babylonian Chronicle: Crown Prince Nebuchadnezzar defeats Egyptian army at Carchemish, destroys the fleeing remnant at Hamath, and conquers "all of Hamath". Due to his father's death, on the 8th of Abu, he quickly returns to Babylon and on 1st of Ululu ascends the throne (A.B.C. p.99,100).