

DIVISION OF THE ISRAELITE NATION

HOUSE OF JUDAH — HOUSE OF ISRAEL

ASSYRIA

B.C.	Month	House of Judah	House of Israel	Assyria
967	January	Shebat		ASHUR-RESH-ISHI II
	February	Adar		
	March	Abib	40	5
	April	Ziv		TIGLATH-PILESER II
	May	Sivan		ppAcc.
	June	Tammuz		
	July	Ab		
	August	Elul		
	September	Ethanim	REHOBOAM	1st of 430 (390+40) years of Ezekiel 4:5,6
	October	Bul	“the eighth month”	JEROBOAM
	November	Chislev		430 yrs.
	December	Tebeth		1
966	January	Shebat		
	February	Adar		
	March	Abib	1	1
	April	Ziv		1
	May	Sivan		
	June	Tammuz		
	July	Ab		
	August	Elul		
	September	Ethanim		
	October	Bul	1	430 yrs.
	November	Chislev		2
	December	Tebeth		

The 10-tribed parallel Kingdom
 Soon after Rehoboam succeeded Solomon, “the ten tribes” living in northern Israel (1 Kings 11:31; 12:25) separated themselves from his rulership and formed an aggressively independent nation under the (prophesied) leadership of Jeroboam, he being afterward made king of the new nation (12:16,20). Thus Rehoboam's rule was reduced to being only over “the house of Judah (and the Levite priests), with the tribe of Benjamin” (verse 21). To ensure his kingdom would not “return to the house of David” (verse 26), Jeroboam devisedly “ordained a feast in the eighth month (Bul), on the fifteenth day of the month, like unto the (Mosaic) feast...in Judah”, but with non-Levite “priests of the lowest of the people” (verses 31,32). Further, he set up idols for the people to fully reverence, such constituting the “sin” (verse 30) or “iniquity of the house of Israel” (Ezekiel 4:5).

“The time that Solomon reigned in Jerusalem over all Israel was forty years....and Rehoboam his son reigned in his stead” (1 Kings 11:42,43) 17 years (14:21).

“Jeroboam reigned...two and twenty years” (1 Kings 14:20).

Division of the Israelite nation
 After Solomon's reign, Israel became divided into two opposing kingdoms, one called “the house of Judah” ruled by Solomon's son Rehoboam, and the other called “the house of Israel” and ruled by Solomon's servant Jeroboam, it being subsequently declared by Yahweh that “this thing (such dividing of the kingdom) is from me” (1 Kings 12:20,21,24). However soon after such event Jeroboam, although knowing Yahweh had made him “prince over.. Israel” (ch. 14:7), enacted laws contrary to the foundation of the nation's Mosaic constitution in that he made “other gods” (verse 9) in which the people were to invest their affection, and so “made Israel to sin” (verse 16).
 From such division a 430 year period commenced which ended with a prophesied reconstituting of the nation in 536 B.C., the same being initiated by a decree of Cyrus in that year (cf. Isaiah 44:21-28).
 The length of this same period was contained in a passage of the prophet Ezekiel written some 50 years before such restoration. He wrote that the consequences of Jeroboam's establishing his iniquitous laws (as continued by the House of Israel's kings) had already started, as had the consequences for the House of Judah's iniquity.
 In an exceptional situation Ezekiel was told to “bear the iniquity” of each of the Houses separately: one segment of 390 days for “the iniquity of the house of Israel”, and the other, of 40 days for “the iniquity of the house of Judah” (each of such days representing a year: “each day for a year” (Ezekiel 4:5,6).
 Considering each of the periods separately, neither the 390 nor 40 years can be matched to historical events. There is no known historical 'end' event at 390 years after the division, nor any historical span of events which lasted 40. On joining both figures together however, a summed figure of 430 is found to be contained in Ezekiel's writings, such figure numerically matching the period from the nation's Division in 966 B.C., to the start of its restoration in 536 B.C.