

Overview of Middle Eastern kingdoms from 539 B.C. to A.D. 75

B.C.	CYRUS				DARIUS			
539	70 years of "indignation" against Judah	70	King of Persia		King of Media made King of Chaldea		428	
538	52	Babylon's 70 years ends	King of Lands acc.	[1]	Cyrus' son Cambyses made King of Babylon	1	429	
537	53			2	Cyrus King of Babylon acc.			End of 430 years
536	54			3	"first year of Cyrus" DECREE (a)	1		"70 weeks" of not 7 but 8 years
535	55			4		2		Start of 7 weeks
534	56			5		3		
533	57			6		4		
532	58			7		5		
531	59			8		6		
530	60			[9]		7		
529	61				CAMBYSES acc.	8		
					[Ahasuerus] Artaxerxes King of Babylon	1		
								A 9 year interruption occurs starting from Cambyses/Artaxerxes' 1st year in 529 B.C., the work on the temple then ceasing until Darius' 2nd year in 520 B.C., when he decreed that Cyrus' decree be revived.
522	68	BARDIYA — defeated by DARIUS	acc.					9 years interruption
521	69			1				
520		End of 70 years "indignation":	DECREE (b)	2				
				3				
				4				
				5				
516				6				Temple structure finished in the 6th year of Darius in 516 B.C., with the Levite weekly "courses" being 'set' on the same occasion.
486					XERXES acc.	36		
481				5				
480				6				End of 7 weeks
479		Ezra arrives in Jerusalem in the 7th year of Xerxes.		7				9 years compensation
471				15				Start of 62 weeks
466		Repairs to the walls and gates: Dedication of the wall by Nehemiah and Ezra in the 20th year of Xerxes.		20				
465				21				
464					ARTAXERXES I	1		
445		Reading of the law by Ezra and Nehemiah the new governor in the 20th year of Artaxerxes.		20				
				32				
				41				
423		Rulers listed by 1st regnal year			Darius II	1		
404					Artaxerxes II	1		
358					Artaxerxes III	1		
337					Arses	1		
335					Darius III	1		
335					Alexander III	1		
323		Principal rulers of divided Grecia after Alexander III			Philip	1		
316					Alexander IV	1		
312					Seleucus I	1		
280					Antiochus I	1		
261					Antiochus II	1		
246					Seleucus II	1		
225					Seleucus III	1		
223					Antiochus III	1		
187					Seleucus IV	1		
175					Antiochus IV	1		
167								
166		As prophesied by Daniel, the "daily sacrifice" and accompanying temple services in Jerusalem were violently terminated for '2300 evenings and mornings' (Heb.), that is 1150 full days (Daniel 8:13,14).						
165								
164								
163					Antiochus V	1		
162					Demetrius I	1		
150					Alexander V	1		
145					Ptolemy VIII	1		
116					Cleopatra III & Ptolemy IX	1		
106					Cleopatra III & Ptolemy X	1		
101					Ptolemy X	1		
88					[Restored] Ptolemy IX	1		
80					(Ptolemy XI) Ptolemy XII	1		
57					Berenice IV	1		
55					[Restored] Ptolemy XII	1		
47					Cleopatra VII	1		
44		ROMAN REPUBLIC:			Caesar	d.		
30					Octavian	1		
26					Octavian/Augustus	5		
6		- Zacharias - course of Abia:				25		
5		- Birth of John the Baptist:				26		
4		- Birth of Christ.				27		
A.D.								
14					Tiberius	1		
26						13		End of 62 weeks
27						14		1150 days compensation
28						15		
29						16		
30						17		Start of 70th week
36						25		
38								End of 70th week
69					Vespasian	1		
70		Fall of Jerusalem:				2		
71						3		
72						4		
73		Fall of Masada: End of the Israelite nation.				5		

Temple structure finished in the 6th year of Darius in 516 B.C., with the Levite weekly "courses" being 'set' on the same occasion.

Upon a 3rd decree being issued in the 6th year of Xerxes in 480 B.C., authorising Ezra to fully finish and "beautify" the temple, the first segment of 7 "weeks" ended. Then followed the 9 year compensation, from 480- 471 B.C., after which the next segment of 62 weeks began.

"In the twentieth year" of Xerxes (Nehemiah 1:1) – being also referred to as that of "Artaxerxes the king" (ch. 2:1), Nehemiah arrived secretly in Jerusalem to repair the gates and walls, having given the king a set time (v. 6). After completing the city wall, which took 52 days (ch. 6:15), and dedicating it (ch. 12:27), Nehemiah organised the re-population of the city (ch. 7:4,5f.). According to Josephus, the total time of the project took "two years and four months" (Antiquities XI,v,8). With the set time fulfilled he returned to the king in Persia. This work, having met with much resistance, fulfilled part of the 70 weeks prophecy that repairs to the city would occur in "troubulous times" (Daniel 9:25).

"From the twentieth year even unto the two and thirtieth year of Artaxerxes the king", Nehemiah "was appointed to be...governor in the land of Judah" (Nehemiah 5:14).

1150 days commencing in October 167 B.C., and ending in November 164 B.C., constituted the second interruption to the 70 weeks, such deficiency being required to be compensated at the end of the 62 weeks.

1150 days of interruption to the temple services in the period 167-164 B.C., are now added to complete the prophesied span of 62 weeks "unto the Messiah the Prince" (Daniel 9:25), who in A.D. 29 began to teach of his impending sacrificial work in Jerusalem, where soon after he was welcomed into the city as its "King" (John 12:13). Thus by A.D. 30, "after threescore and two weeks" he would be "cut off" (Daniel 9:26), and then resurrected as "high priest for ever" (Hebrews 5:6).

By the end of the 70th week all of the assemblies of Christ's followers in the region of Judea had received Israel's promised "remission of sins" (Acts 2:38) and "were edified" (Acts 9:31).