

	December	Chislev			JEROBOAM II		Kislimu	
	Tebeth		15		ppAcc.		Tebetu	
814	January	Shebat					Shabatu	
	February	Adar					Addaru	
	March	Abib	AMAZIAH	JEROBOAM II	BEN-HADAD II	SHAMSHI-ADAD V	Nisannu	
	April	Ziv	16	1	17	10	Ajaru	
	May	Sivan				Bel-lu-balat	Simanu	
	June	Tammuz					Du'uzu	
	July	Ab					Abu	
	August	Elul					Ululu	
	September	Ethanim					Tesritu	
	October	Bul					Arahsamnu	
	November	Chislev					Kislimu	
	December	Tebeth	16	1			Tebetu	
813	January	Shebat					Shabatu	
	February	Adar	Amaziah's faction still in power.				Addaru	
	March	Abib	AMAZIAH	JEROBOAM II	BEN-HADAD II	SHAMSHI-ADAD V	Nisannu	
	April	Ziv	17	2	18	11	Musheknish	
	May	Sivan					Ajaru	
	June	Tammuz					Simanu	
	July	Ab					Du'uzu	
	August	Elul					Abu	
	September	Ethanim	Amaziah confined in Jerusalem.				Ululu	
	October	Bul	UZZIAH				Tesritu	
	November	Chislev	ppAcc.				Arahsamnu	
	December	Tebeth	Uzziah made king 'in his father's room' (2 Chronicles 26:1)				Kislimu	
			17	2			Tebetu	
						430 yrs. 155		

The AMAZIAH - ZACHARIAH MIXUP

The Israelite king Jeroboam (II) began his reign of 41 years when the Judahite king Amaziah had already been reigning 15 years (2 Kings 14:23). Amaziah continued in Jerusalem a further 14 years and died in his 29th year (14:2), with this further 14 years naturally ending in Jeroboam's 14th year. Most scholars hold that after this further 14 years, Amaziah was succeeded by his son Uzziah, also called Azariah (14:21; 2 Chronicles 26:1), he then reigning 52 years (15:2).

Further, the end of Jeroboam's 41 years reign coincided with Uz-ziah having reigned 26 years, that is, at the time of Uz-ziah's 26th year, Jeroboam's reign ended, and according to the normal succession of kings, Jeroboam's son, Zachariah, began to reign "in his stead" (2 Kings 14:29).

However, Zachariah is accounted to have begun his reign in Uz-ziah's not 26th but 38th year (2 Kings 15:8), which immediately causes a substantial disharmony of some 11 years, that is, on such data, Zachariah could not have begun to reign until some 11 years after his father, Jero-boam's, death.

Contrary to such concept, according to the suc-cession of kings in the Bible, none of the instances of the phrase "in his stead" or "instead of" or "in the room of" allow for an intermission being involved, yet most modern chronologers consider this is one instance where an exception occurs: with a reckoned 11 year gap or interregnum being an acceptable part of the mean-ing, that is, in this particular instance of Za-chariah's proceeding to reign "in his (father's) stead" (14:29) most scholars hold that a substantial gap exists between reigns.

2.

However, with there being no ground found in the Bible for changing the plain and ordinary meaning of the common accession formula "in his stead" (etc.), the only allowed departure would be where the Bible specifically indicates such. In the reigns of the kings of this era, there are three such instances: firstly king Jehoshaphat's son reigned "in his stead" but as elsewhere indicated, only when a co-regency of 3 years had ceased, such co-rule-ship being the topmost of a unique regal 'gift package' (2 Chronicles 21:2-4), secondly, Uz-ziah's rulership began when "all the people of Judah made (him)...king in the room of his father Amaziah" (2 Chronicles 26:1) who had not died at that stage but was con-fined in disgrace in Jerusalem, and thirdly, Uz-ziah's son being appointed "over the king's house" until his leprous father died, whereupon he then "reigned in his stead" (verse 21). Thus despite such exceptions, the meaning of the com-mon phrase "in his stead" does not include a material gap in any of its uses.