



# Enoch

an essay on angels

by Craig Paardekooper ©2008

The phrase “Son of God” is found many times in the New Testament where it refers to Jesus. In the essay that follows, we trace the occurrence of this name in the Old Testament, and uncover a fascinating connection between Jesus’ mission and the events in Enoch’s time.

## “Son of God”

This phrase “**Son of God**” occurs 41 times in the New Testament, and NOT EVEN ONCE in the Old Testament, which is quite odd since you might expect such an important and frequent title to have some mention in the Old Testament.

However, the phrase “**Sons of God**”, where Sons is in the plural, does occur in the Old Testament, but it only occurs in one place - Genesis Chapter 6

*“the sons of God saw that the daughters of men were beautiful, and they married any of them they chose.”*

**Genesis 6v2**

*“The Nephilim were on the earth in those days—and also afterward—when the sons of God went to the daughters of men and had children by them. They were the heroes of old, men of renown.”*

**Genesis 6v4**

According to Jewish tradition, the “Sons of God” of Genesis 6 were angels. These angels rebelled against God. They mated with human females, giving them children. Thus the women became pregnant not by a man but by a spiritual being.

The context of these verses is important. The Bible tells us that these events occurred some generations after the creation of Adam, when men began to increase in number upon the earth.

The Sons of God and their offspring spread corruption and violence, and man’s wickedness became great until every thought of his heart was only evil all the time. As a consequence, God decided to “wipe mankind from the face of the earth” with a great Flood.

## References to Genesis 6 in the New Testament

There are several references in the New Testament to the events described in Genesis 6.

*“For Christ died for sins once for all, the righteous for the unrighteous, to bring you to God. He was put to death in the body but made alive by the Spirit, through whom also he went and preached to the spirits in prison who disobeyed long ago when God waited patiently in the days of Noah while the ark was being built”*

***1 Peter 3 v 18***

*“For if God did not spare the angels when they sinned, but sent them to hell, putting them into gloomy dungeons, to be held for judgement, if he did not spare the ancient world when he brought the flood on its ungodly people...”*

***2 Peter 2 v 4***

*“And the angels who did not keep their positions of authority but abandoned their own home – these he has kept in darkness, bound in everlasting chains for judgement on the great Day.”*

***Jude 1 v 6***

*“Enoch, the seventh from Adam, prophesied about these men: “See, the Lord is coming with thousands upon thousands of his holy ones to judge everyone, and to convict all the ungodly of all the ungodly acts they have done in the ungodly way, and of all the harsh words ungodly sinners have spoken against him.”*

***Jude 1 v 14***

What is interesting here is that Jude and Peter are quoting word for word from an ancient book of prophecy – a book that was quite ancient even in Jesus’ time – the Book of Enoch.

The Book of Enoch is not part of our Bible today, yet we see that the Apostles regarded it as true and worthy of quoting.

It should be stressed that the Book of Enoch predates Christianity. Copies of it have been found among the Dead Sea Scrolls (second century B.C.) and, as we have seen, it was quoted as authoritative by Peter and the Apostles so it must have already been established before Christian times.

## The Book of Enoch

So what does the Book of Enoch say? ...The Book of Enoch goes into greater depth in describing the events of Genesis 6. It describes the rebellion of the angels, how they took human wives, and taught people secrets such as weapon making. It describes how the angels corrupted mankind and spread violence across the globe. Then, in the seventh generation after Adam (in the time of Enoch), God intervened and cast the angels into prison – to await judgement after seventy generations. God also decided to wipe the earth clean of their offspring and, in the tenth generation after Adam, He brought a flood upon the earth. Here is God's judgement in full

### God's judgement upon the angels

*<sup>1</sup>Then the Most High, the Great and Holy One spoke, <sup>2</sup>and sent Arsayalalyur<sup>(12)</sup> to the son of Lamech, <sup>3</sup>saying, Say to him in my name, Conceal yourself. <sup>4</sup>Then explain to him the consummation which is about to take place; for all the earth shall perish; **the waters of a deluge shall come over the whole earth**, and all things which are in it shall be destroyed. <sup>5</sup>And now teach him how he may escape, and how his seed may remain in all the earth.*

*<sup>6</sup>Again the Lord said to Raphael, **Bind Azazyel hand and foot; cast him into darkness; and opening the desert which is in Dudael, cast him in there.** <sup>7</sup>Throw upon him hurled and pointed stones, covering him with darkness; <sup>8</sup>There shall he remain for ever; cover his face, that he may not see the light. <sup>9</sup>And in the great day of judgment let him be cast into the fire.*

*<sup>10</sup>Restore the earth, which the angels have corrupted; and announce life to it, that I may revive it.*

*<sup>11</sup>All the sons of men shall not perish in consequence of every secret, by which the Watchers have destroyed, and which they have taught, their offspring. <sup>12</sup>All the earth has been corrupted by the effects of the teaching of Azazyel. To him therefore ascribe the whole crime.*

*<sup>13</sup>To Gabriel also the Lord said, Go to the bastards, <sup>(13)</sup> to the reprobates, to the children of fornication; and destroy the children of fornication, the offspring of the Watchers, from among men; bring them forth, and excite them one against another. Let them perish by mutual slaughter; **for length of days shall not be theirs.** <sup>14</sup>They shall all entreat you, but their fathers shall not obtain their wishes respecting them; **for they shall hope for eternal life, and that they may live, each of them, five hundred years.***

*<sup>15</sup>To Michael likewise the Lord said, **Go and announce his crime to Samyaza, and to the others who are with him, who have been associated with women, that they might be polluted with all their impurity. And when all their sons shall be slain, when they shall see the perdition of their beloved, bind them for seventy generations underneath the earth, even to the day of judgment, and of consummation, until the judgment, the effect of which will last for ever, be completed.** <sup>16</sup>Then shall they be taken away into the lowest depths of the fire in torments; and in confinement shall they be shut up for ever. <sup>17</sup>Immediately after this shall he, <sup>(14)</sup> together with them, burn and perish; they shall be bound until the consummation of many generations.*

We see that the judgement was three-pronged

1. It involved the destruction of the works of the fallen angels by a great Flood

*“the waters of a deluge shall come over the whole earth, and all things which are in it shall be destroyed.”*

2. It involved a reduction of lifespan for the people who had followed the fallen angels.

*“for length of days shall not be theirs. <sup>14</sup>They shall all entreat you, but their fathers shall not obtain their wishes respecting them; for they shall hope for eternal life, and that they may live, each of them, five hundred years.”*

3. It involved casting the fallen angels into a prison “underneath the earth” where they were to be bound for SEVENTY generations, until Judgement Day

*”bind them for seventy generations underneath the earth, even to the day of judgment, and of consummation, until the judgment, the effect of which will last for ever, be completed.”*

# 1. The Flood

The Flood was God's judgement upon Adam's world. And it was timed with meticulous precision.

According to the Bible, the Flood occurred 1656 years after the Creation Week. The Bible provides a detailed chronology from Adam to Noah, listing the birth of each patriarch and the age at which he had children. The Bible is VERY CLEAR – there were 1656 years from Adam to the Flood.

Now here is something that has remained hidden from the time of Noah until now, something that has been overlooked..

- From Adam's creation until the Flood = 1656 years
- Now, there are 365.256 days in a year.
- So 1656 years =  $1656 \times 365.256$  days =  $777.7 \times 777.77$  days.

(The [sidereal year](#) is the time taken for the Earth to complete one revolution of its orbit, as measured against a fixed frame of reference (such as the fixed stars). Its duration in [SI](#) days of 86,400 SI seconds each is on average: **365.256 363 051 days**)

This is interesting.

- The world was created in 7 days.
- And it was destroyed after  $777.7 \times 777.77$  days.

Note the precision and perfect timing of the Flood. When man's sin had reached it's full measure, and things had reached completion, God brought judgment upon that world.

The number seven symbolizes a complete cycle from beginning to end.

This brings to mind a saying of Jesus. When his disciples asked him how many times he should forgive someone who sinned against him, he replied *“not seven, but seventy seven times”*.

God was patient in the days of Noah. He waited “not seven, but seven hundred and seventy seven times seven hundred and seventy seven times”

**How remarkable is this !**

## 2. Lifespan

The Bible tells us that in ancient times there was a paradise upon this earth, and people are said to have lived for 1000 years. The earth provided abundant food for them, so they did not need to toil or work much to provide for sustenance.

However, in the tenth generation after Adam a great flood overwhelmed the earth, destroying the Garden of Eden, and human life span declined to its current length of about 70 years.

The story of this paradise, and the fall from it, occupy the first nine chapters of Genesis. It seems a far-fetched story, so removed from our present conditions – almost as if it was a different world. Consequently it is easy to dismiss this story as a myth – that is until you become aware of a rather intriguing pattern hidden in the Bible account.

### Adams Line

The Book of Genesis, in the Hebrew Bible, begins with the creation of Adam - the first man.

Having described the creation of mankind, the Bible proceeds to describe the generations that descended from Adam together with the life spans of each generation. These details are given in Genesis Chapter 5 -

*"This is the written account of Adam's line.*

*When God created man, he made him in the likeness of God. He created them male and female; at the time they were created, he blessed them and called them 'man'.*

*When Adam had lived 130 years, he had a son in his own likeness, in his own image; and he names him Seth. After Seth was born, Adam lived 800 years and had other sons and daughters. Altogether, Adam lived 930 years, and then he died.*

*When Seth had lived 105 years, he became the father of Enosh. And after he became the father of Enosh, Seth lived 807 years and had other sons and daughters. Altogether, Seth lived 912 years, and then he died.*

*When Enosh had lived 90 years, he became the father of Kenan. And after he became the father of Kenan, Enosh lived 815 years and had other sons and daughters. Altogether, Enosh lived 905 years, and then he died.*

*When Kenan had lived 70 years, he became the father of Mahalalel. And after he became the father of Mahalalel, Kenan lived 840 years and had other sons and daughters. Altogether, Kenan lived 910 years and then he died.*

*When Mahalalel had lived 65 years, he became the father of Jared. And after he became the father of Jared, Mahalalel lived 830 years and had other sons and daughters. Altogether Mahalalel lived 895 years, and then he died.*

*When Jared had lived 162 years, he became the father of Enoch. And after he became the father of Enoch, Jared lived 800 years and had other sons and daughters. Altogether Jared lived 962 years, and then he died.*

*When Enoch had lived 65 years, he became the father of Methuselah. And after he became the father of Methuselah, Enoch walked with God 300 years and had other sons and daughters. Altogether Enoch lived 365 years. Enoch walked with God; then he was no more, because God took him away.*

*When Methuselah had lived 187 years, he became the father of Lamech. And after he became the father of Lamech, Methuselah lived 782 years and had other sons and daughters. Altogether Methuselah lived 969 years and then he died.*

*When Lamech had lived 182 years, he had a son. He named him Noah and said, 'He will comfort us in the labour and painful toil of our hands caused by the ground the LORD has cursed'. After Noah was born, Lamech lived 595 years and had other sons and daughters. Altogether Lamech lived 777 years, and then he died.*

*After Noah was 500 years old, he became the father of Shem, Ham and Japheth."*

After describing the Flood, the Bible proceeds to list the generations that descended from Noah down until Abraham.

*"Two years after the flood, when Shem was 100 years old, he became the father of Arphaxad. And after he became the father of Arphaxad, Shem lived 500 years and had other sons and daughters.*

*When Arphaxad had lived 35 years, he became the father of Shelah. And after he became the father of Shelah, Arphaxad lived 403 years and had other sons and daughters.*

*When Shelah had lived 30 years, he became the father of Eber. And after he became the father of Eber, Shelah lived 403 years and had other sons and daughters.*

*When Eber had lived 34 years, he became the father of Peleg. And after he became the father of Peleg, Eber lived 430 years and had other sons and daughters.*

*When Peleg had lived 30 years, he became the father of Reu. And after he became the father of Reu, Peleg lived 209 years and had other sons and daughters.*

*When Reu had lived 32 years, he became the father of Serug. And after he became the father of Serug, Reu lived 207 years and had other sons and daughters.*

*When Serug had lived 30 years, he became the father of Nahor. And after he became the father of Nahor, Serug lived 200 years and had other sons and daughters.*

*When Nahor had lived 29 years, he became the father of Terah. And after he became the father of Terah, Nahor lived 119 years and had other sons and daughters.*

*After Terah had lived 70 years, he became the father of Abram, Nahor and Haran.....Terah lived 205 years, and he died in Haran.*

*Abraham was 100 years old when his son Isaac was born. Abraham's wife Sarah lived to be 127 years old. (Genesis 23). Altogether Abraham lived 175 years (Genesis 25v7).*

*Isaac had a son named Jacob. Altogether Isaac lived 180 years (Genesis 35 v 28)*



*Jacob had 12 sons - Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, Gad, Asher, Joseph, Benjamin, Dan, Naphtali - who were the fathers of the 12 tribes of Israel. Altogether Jacob lived 147 years (Genesis 47 v 28)*

*Joseph had two sons - Manasseh and Ephraim. Altogether Joseph lived 110 years (Genesis 50 v 26)*

*149 years after the death of Joseph, Moses was born. Moses lived 120 years altogether (Deuteronomy 34 v 7)*

*After the death of Moses, Joshua led the people of Israel. Altogether Joshua lived 110 years. (Joshua 24 v 29).*

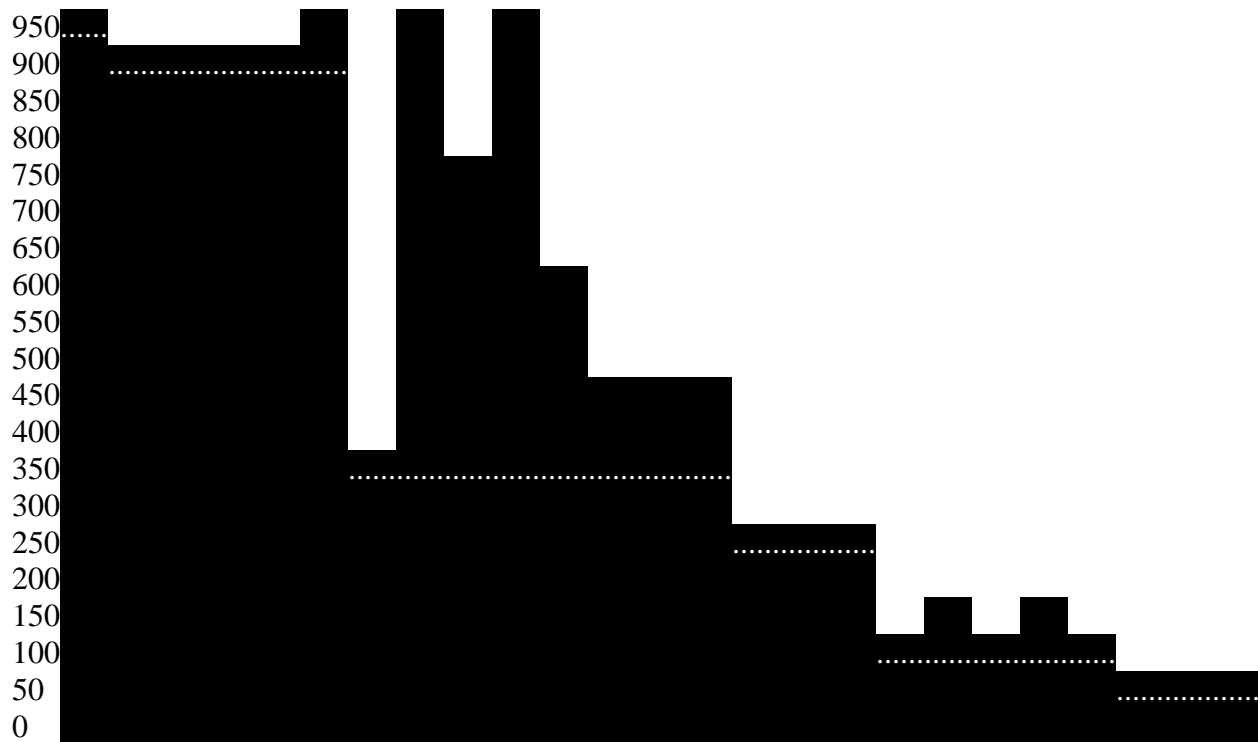
Here is a table summarizing the lifespan and generation length of each of the descendents of Adam

PATRIARCH	LIFE SPAN	GENERATION			
Adam	930 years	130 years	Eber	464 years	34 years
Seth	912 years	105 years	Peleg	239 years	30 years
Enosh	905 years	90 years	Reu	239 years	32 years
Kenan	910 years	70 years	Serug	230 years	30 years
Mahalalel	895 years	65 years	Nahor	148 years	29 years
Jared	962 years	162 years	Terah	205 years	71 years
Enoch	365 years	65 years	Abram	175 years	100 years
Methuselah	969 years	187 years	Isaac	180 years	40 years
Lamech	777 years	182 years	Jacob	148 years	85 years
Noah	950 years	500 years	Joseph	110 years	37 years
Shem	600 years	100 years	Moses	120 years	
Arphaxad	438 years	35 years	Joshua	110 years	
Shelah	433 years	30 years			

## An Exponential Decrease

With each successive generation after Noah, the lifespan decreases steadily, until after 20 generations it reaches its current length of 70 years.

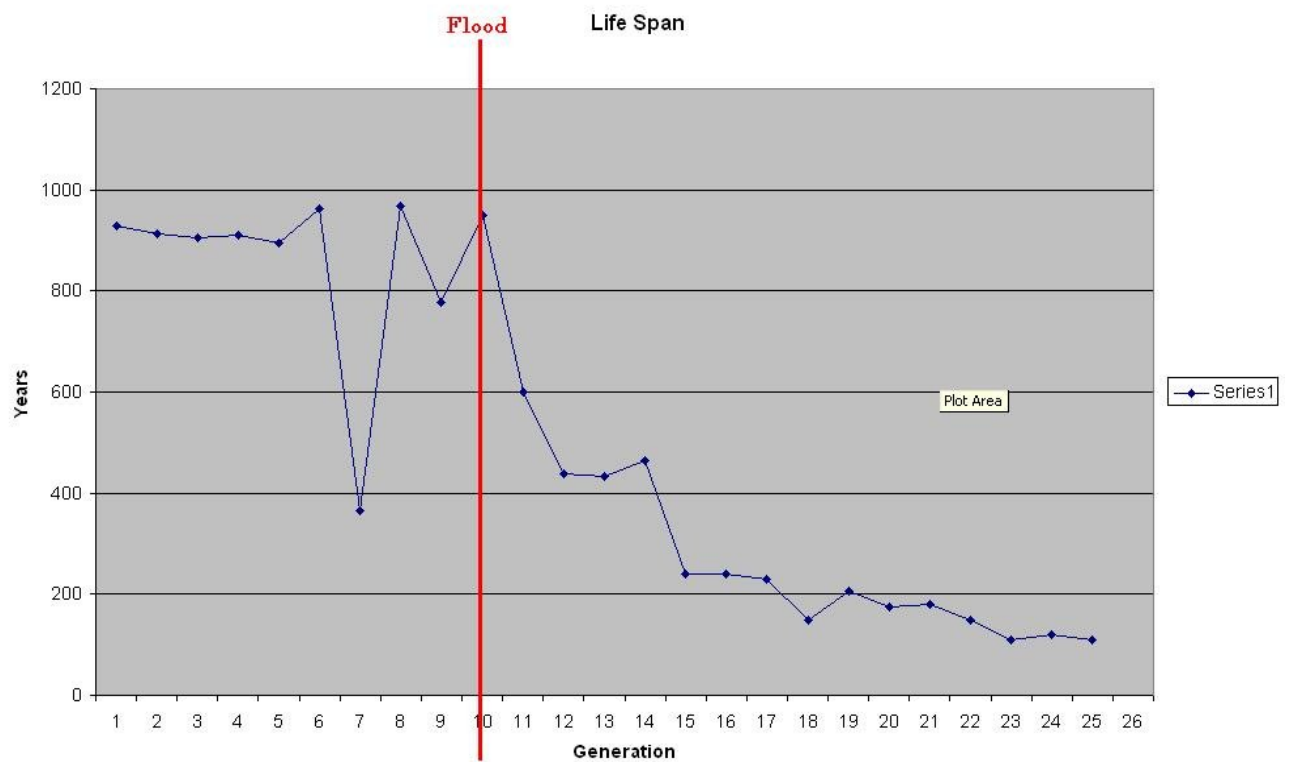
What is remarkable about the Bible data is that the rate of decline is rapid at first - then the decline gradually slows down until it tapers off. This is exactly how real processes wind down in nature, strongly suggesting that the **records** describe a real process that actually took place.



Notice how each successive downward step becomes broader and shallower. This is a perfect example of a natural “running-down” or dissipation.

The gradient of the decline in longevity gets progressively shallower -

Noah to Shem	drop of 350 years in one generation	Gradient = 350:1
Shem to Arphaxad	drop of 162 years in one generation	Gradient = 162:1
Arphaxad to Peleg	drop of 200 years in 3 generations	Gradient = 66:1
Peleg to Nahor	drop of 80 years in 3 generations	Gradient = 27:1
Nahor to Joseph	drop of 51 years in 5 generations	Gradient = 10:1



The fall in lifespan is rapid at first, then it gradually slows down with each passing generation. This can be seen clearly in the graph above

## **Witnessed by 19 generations over 900 years**

Note that prior to Noah, the longevity of a person was approximately 1000 years , and the time between successive generations was approximately 100 years.

After the time of Noah, there was a slow decrease in longevity so that the lifespan decreased from 1000 years to 120 years and the time between successive generations decreased to about 30 years. This slow decrease took place over a 900 year period between 2348 B.C. and 1453 B.C.

Such a slow decline in the lifespan of people over such a long period of time would certainly have been noted in the histories of people around the globe. Most historical events of note may last a day or even a year - but here we have a universal decline in longevity lasting 900 years that would have been witnessed universally by 19 generations of people.

It should be remembered that longevity is not an abstract thing, but affects and impinges on the smallest details of a persons life. If people lived longer in the past, then we would expect a whole host of smaller details about their lives to be consistent with it - for example –

- Abraham's wife was very beautiful and attractive to the Egyptians even though she was 75 years old
- Abraham fought in battles and won at an age of 75
- Abraham's wife had a child when she was 100 years old

Greater longevity would affect every aspect of society and personal life - and we would expect such a phenomena to be reflected in a myriad of small details such as these.

Over a period of 900 years, such small details would have been witnessed and recorded over and over again by different civilizations around the world.

We should realize the importance of what the Bible is claiming here. It is worth repeating. The Bible is claiming that over a period of 900 years there was a steady decline in lifespan that was witnessed by 19 generations and, by inference, was witnessed worldwide. The Bible is making the most incredible claim and simultaneously saying that it was witnessed by EVERY SINGLE PERSON ON EARTH over a 900 YEAR PERIOD. Wow, this has to be the best opportunity ever to test a Bible claim.

If we search the recorded history of the most ancient civilizations, what will we find? .....

## Hinduism

The Hindus believe that the history of our world divides into 4 ages or Yugas –

1. **Satya Yuga** – life span is a matter of choice
2. **Treta Yuga** – life span is 10,000 years
3. **Dwapara Yuga** – life span is 1000 years
4. **Kali Yuga** – life span is 120 years

We are currently living in the Kali Yuga. In fact the Hindus have a very specific date for the beginning of the Kali Yuga. The Puranic tradition is that the Kali Yuga began when Krishna, the great hero of the Mahabharata War, left the earth. The Mahabharata War took place in 3139 B.C. and Krishna departed in 3102 B.C.

During the previous Dwapara Yuga people had life spans of 1000 years,

*“The living and moral standard of the people overall in the Dwapara Yuga drops immensely from the Treta Yuga. The average life expectancy of humans begins to fall to only 1,000 years in this era because of neglect of the Varnashram, Vedas and Yagyas.”*  
**WIKIPEDIA**

but during the Kali Yuga life span diminished to 120 years

It is interesting that the date for commencement of the Kali Yuga coincides exactly with the generation of Enoch in the Bible (Enoch lived 365 years until 3013 B.C) !!

According to the Indian traditions, at the end of the third age (end of the Dwapara Yuga) the Asuras (demons) took the form of human warriors. The records refer to them as demons in human form. They instigated a great war – the Mahabharat War. This war is itself a fascinating episode in Indian history. According to the Indian records, this war occurred in 3139 B.C. and was fought between the 5 sons of Pandu and 100 sons of the Asuras (demons). During this 18-day war the death-toll came to over 4,000,000.

Krishna incarnated during this war to combat the Asuras. After the war, in 3102 B.C. Krishna ascended to heaven and the Kali Yuga began.

Soon afterwards a catastrophic rain, storm and sea deluge, that lasted for seven days, totally drowned and destroyed Dwarka town. This catastrophe was also recorded in Babylonia's ancient town Ur (Noah's flood) and the ancient Mayan records. The dates of both are the same.

This is extraordinary. We have

1. a record of a substantial decrease in longevity
2. of the correct magnitude – falling from 1000 years down to 120 years
3. taking place at the beginning of the Kali Yuga, which dates precisely within Enoch's generation
4. followed by a catastrophic flood

It is an almost perfect confirmation of Genesis 6

## Chronology of Kings of Indraprastha

### From Hindupedia, the Hindu Encyclopedia

The kingdom of Indraprastha was ruled by Hindus for 124 generations for a period of 4,157 years, 9 months and 14 days between the event of Mahabharata and the beginning of the Mughal era in 1193 AD. Below is the list of Kings that ruled Indraprastha during this period.

प्राचीन राजवंश			
कला ९ किरण १९ से अघे			
राजा आदित्यकेतु इनको पंधर नामक ब्रह्मगण(इलाहवाद) का इन्होंने मारकर ब्रह्मगण बंश(पुस्त) ९.			
इनका विस्तार			
राजा	२९	मास	दिन
१ राजा पंधर	४९	७	२४
१ महर्षी	४१	२	९
१ सनरची	५०	१०	१९
१ महायुद्ध	३०	३	८
१ दुर्गाथ	२८	५	२५
१ जीवन राज	४५	२	५
१ रत्नग्री	४७	४	३८
१ शरीलक	५२	१०	८
१ राज पाल	३६	०	०

Here is a reprint of the king list in full.

### Lineage of Kings of Indraprastha

30 generations of Raja Yudhisthir ruled Indraprastha for a total of 1770 years, 11 months and 10 days as follows:

	King/Queen	Years	Month	Days
1	Raja Yudhisthir	36	8	25

2	Raja Parikshit	60	0	0
3	Raja Janmejey	84	7	23
5	Dwateeyram	88	2	8
6	Kshatramal	81	11	27
7	Chitrarath	75	3	18
8	Dushtashailya	75	10	24
9	Raja Ugrasain	78	7	21
10	Raja Shoorsain	78	7	21
11	Bhuwanpati	69	5	5
12	Ranjeet	65	10	4
13	Shrakshak	64	7	4
14	Sukhdev	62	0	24
15	Narharidev	51	10	2
16	Suchirath	42	11	2
17	Shoorsain II	58	10	8
18	Parvatsain	55	8	10

19	Medhawi	52	10	10
20	Soncheer	50	8	21
21	Bheemdev	47	9	20
22	Naraharidev	45	11	23
23	Pooranmal	44	8	7
24	Kardavi	44	10	8
25	Alamamik	50	11	8
26	Udaipal	38	9	0
27	Duwanmal	40	10	26
28	Damaat	32	0	0
29	Bheempal	58	5	8
30	Kshemak	48	11	21

Vishwa, the prime minister of Kshemak, killed Kshemak and took over the kingdom. Fourteen generations of Vishwa ruled for 500 years, 3 Month and 17 days as follows:

	<b>King/Queen</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Days</b>
1	Vishwa	17	3	29



2	Purseni	42	8	21
3	Veerseni	52	10	7
4	Anangshayi	47	8	23
5	Harijit	35	9	17
6	Paramseni	44	2	23
7	Sukhpatal	30	2	21
8	Kadrut	42	9	24
9	Sajj	32	2	14
10	Amarchud	27	3	16
11	Amipal	22	11	25
12	Dashrath	25	4	12
13	Veersaal	31	8	11
14	Veersaalsen	47	0	14

Veersaalsen was killed by his prime minister Veermaha whose 16 generations ruled for 445 years, 5 months and 3 days as follows:

	King/Queen	Years	Month	Days
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1	Raja Veermaha	35	10	8
2	Ajitsingh	27	7	19
3	Sarvadatta	28	3	10
4	Bhuwanpati	15	4	10
5	Veersen	21	2	13
6	Mahipal	40	8	7
7	Shatrushaal	26	4	3
8	Sanghraj	17	2	10
9	Tejpal	28	11	10
10	Manikchand	37	7	21
11	Kamseni	42	5	10
12	Shatrumardan	8	11	13
13	Jeevanlok	28	9	17
14	Harirao	26	10	29
15	Veersen II	35	2	20
16	Adityaketu	23	11	13

Raja Dandhar of Prayaag killed Adityaketu of Magadh. 9 generations of Dhandhar ruled Indraprastha for 374 years, 11 month and 26 days as follows:

	King/Queen	Years	Month	Days
1	Raja Dhandhar	23	11	13
2	Maharshi	41	2	29
3	Sanrachhi	50	10	19
4	Mahayudha	30	3	8
5	Durnath	28	5	25
6	Jeevanraj	45	2	5
7	Rudrasen	47	4	28
8	Aarilak	52	10	8
9	Rajpal	36	0	0

Rajpal was killed by Samant Mahanpal who ruled for 14 years. Later Mahanpal was killed by Vikramaditya of Ujjain (called Avantika). Vikrmaditya ruled for 93 years. He was later killed by Samudrapal yogi of Paithan. 16 generations of Samudrapal ruled for 372 years, 4 months and 27 days as follows:

	King/Queen	Years	Month	Days
1	Samudrapal	54	2	20

2	Chandrapal	36	5	4
3	Sahaypal	11	4	11
4	Devpal	27	1	28
5	Narsighpal	18	0	20
6	Sampal	27	1	17
7	Raghupal	22	3	25
8	Govindpal	27	1	17
9	Amratpal	36	10	13
10	Balipal	12	5	27
11	Mahipal	13	8	4
12	Haripal	14	8	4
13	Seespal (also mentioned as Bhimpal in some literature)	11	10	13
14	Madanpal	17	10	19
15	Karmpal	16	2	2
16	Vikrampal	24	11	13

Raja Vikrampal attacked Malukhchand Bohra in the west. Vikrampal was killed by Malukhchand Bohra (from west) in the war. 16 generations of Malukhchand ruled for 191 years, 1 month and 16 days as follows:

	<b>King/Queen</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Days</b>
1	Malukhchand	54	2	10
2	Vikramchand	12	7	12
3	Manakchand	10	0	5
4	Ramchand	13	11	8
5	Harichand	14	9	24
6	Kalyanchand	10	5	4
7	Bhimchand	16	2	9
8	Lovchand	26	3	22
9	Govindchand	31	7	12
10	Rani Padmavati	1	0	0

Rani Padmavati was the wife of Govindchand. She had no child. So her advisors appointed Hariprem Vairagi for the throne. 4 generations of Hariprem ruled for 50 years, 0 month and 12 days as follows:

	<b>King/Queen</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Days</b>
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1	Hariprem	7	5	16
2	Govindprem	20	2	8
3	Gopalprem	15	7	28
4	Mahabahu	6	8	29

Mahabahu took sanyas. Hearing the news of his sanyas, Adhisen of Bengal attacked and took over the kingdom of Indraprastha. His lineage ruled for 151 years, 11 months, 2 days.

	<b>King/Queen</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Days</b>
1	Raja Adhisen	18	5	21
2	Vilavalsen	12	4	2
3	Keshavsen	15	7	12
4	Madhavsen	12	4	2
5	Mayursen	20	11	27
6	Bhimsen	5	10	9
7	Kalyansen	4	8	21
8	Harisen	12	0	25
9	Kshemsen	8	11	15

10	Narayansen	2	2	29
11	Lakshmisen	26	10	0
12	Damodarsen	11	5	19

Damodarsen mistreated his umrao Deepsingh who with the help of army revolted and killed Damodarsen. 6 generations of Deepsingh ruled for 107 years, 6 months and 22 days as follows:

	<b>King/Queen</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Days</b>
1	Deepsingh	17	1	26
2	Rajsingh	14	5	0
3	Ransingh	9	8	11
4	Narsingh	45	0	15
5	Harisingh	13	2	29
6	Jeevansingh	8	0	1

Jeevansingh sent his army to the north for some reason. Hearing this news, Prithviraj Chauhan of Vairat attacked Indraprash and killed Jeevansingh. 5 generations of Prathviraj ruled for 86 years, 0 month and 20 days as follows:

	<b>King/Queen</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Days</b>
1	Prathviraj	12	2	19
2	Abhayapal	14	5	17

3	Durjanpal	11	4	14
4	Udayapal	11	7	3
5	Yashpal	36	4	27

Sultan Shahbuddin Gauri from Garh Gazni attacked raja Yashpal and imprisoned him in the fort of Prayaag in Vikram Sanvat 1249 (1193 AD). 53 Gauri generations ruled for 745 years, 1 Month and 17 days.

### ***References***

- Satyarth Prakash by Swami Dayananda Saraswati
- Source of Satyarth Prakash : A fortnightly magazine Harishchandrika and Mohanchandrika published from Srinathdwara in Udaipur-Chittoregarh in Rajasthan in Vikram Sanvat 1939. The editor of this magazine translated this information from another Sanskrit book published in Vikram Sanvat 1782 (1726 AD).
- [Conversion from Vikram Samvat to A.D. by Virendra Verma](#)

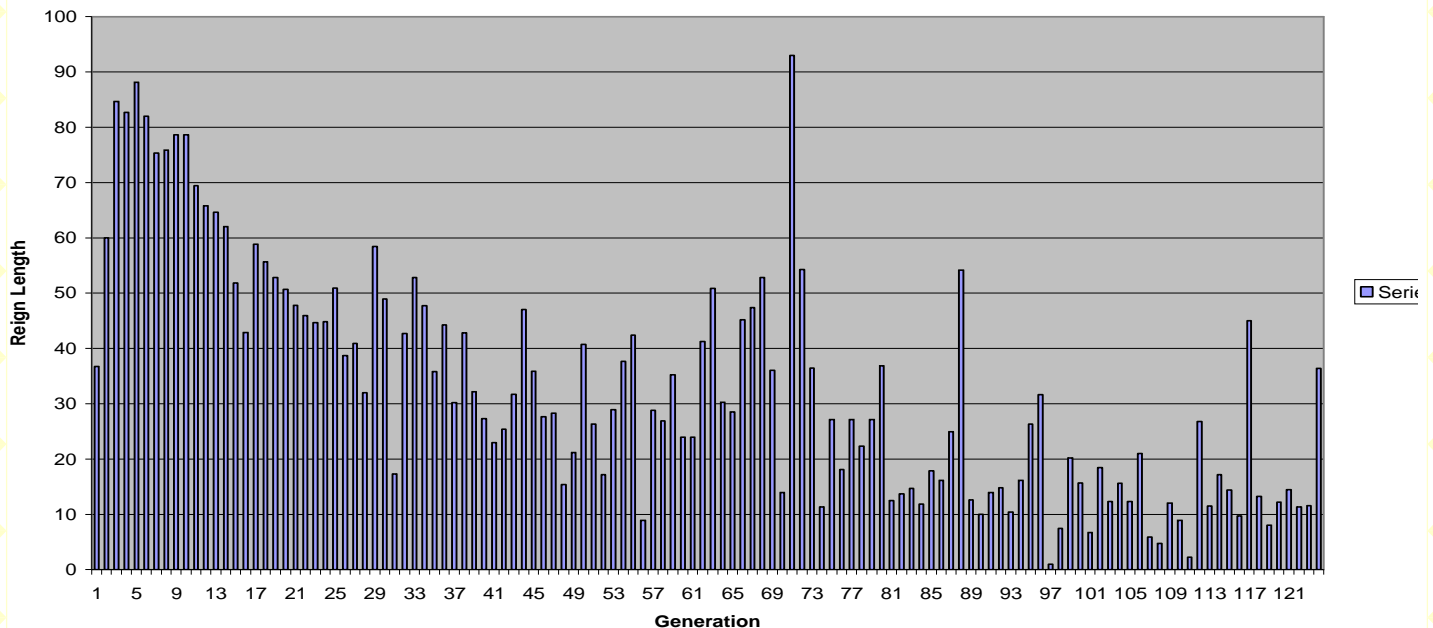
### **Reference :**

[http://www.hindupedia.com/en/index.php?title=Chronology\\_of\\_Kings\\_of\\_Indraprastha](http://www.hindupedia.com/en/index.php?title=Chronology_of_Kings_of_Indraprastha)



I was curious to see what would emerge when the dates of each of these kings were plotted on a graph. (you can do this for yourself using Microsoft Excel).. I was astonished to see that an exponential decay curve emerged.

**Indian Reign Lengths From 2964 B.C. till 1100 A.D.**



Notice the rapid decline in reign length, and the overall exponential curve over 124 generations of data !! The pattern of exponential decline can be clearly traced.

Please remember that no Hindus have ever mentioned this pattern hidden in their own King List. Perhaps they did not realise it was there. If the figures from Hindupedia are correct, then here we have confirmation of the greater lifespan of people before 3000 B.C., and a steady decline over 124 generations. What I find interesting about this data is the sharpness of the initial decline, the fluctuating and instability of the middle period, then the final tapering out at the lowest level. This is typical of a natural process of decay, and it is very unlikely that anyone trying to “fake” a decay curve would do this.

## Mayan Chronology

The Maya maintained an accurate record of cycles of time based on the movements of the heavenly bodies, most notably Venus'. They were advanced mathematicians and astronomers who calculated the lunar and solar cycles. But because they were obsessed with time, perhaps even regarded it as sacred, the Maya kept a perfect almost fanatical track of time.

Mayan stele inscriptions often begin with a date in the Long Count system. This is a system that counts the passage of time continuously from a beginning date. They kept perfect count of time, using their long count system.

Their Long Count started on a date some 5,000 years ago on 4 Ahau 8 Cumku, equivalent to our August 13th, 3113 BC.

Something very important for the lives of Mesoamerican peoples must have happened on that day for it to have been marked as a "zero" date, which we could compare to the beginning date on our own Gregorian calendar: the birth of Jesus of Nazareth.

Ref: <http://www.palenquepark.com/calendar.htm>

Here is a quote from Bill Cooper's book "After the Flood". His book is available as a free eBook here – <http://ldolphin.org/cooper/ch9.html>

*"At Chichen Itza in Mexico stand the ruins of a gigantic observatory that the Maya built, whose passageways are aligned with the sun, moon and stars. With this, and in conjunction with other aligned observatories, the Maya were able to predict lunar and solar eclipses with great accuracy as well as measuring the synodic cycle of Venus with a precision that has only been matched and realised in modern times.*

*If we correlate the Mayan day count with that of Scaliger, we find that the Mayan Day 1 began on Julian Day 584283, which equals in our terms 13<sup>th</sup> August 3113 BC for the start of the Mayan day count. Now, the significance of this lies in the fact that although the Mayan concept of time was cyclic, they nevertheless knew that the world-destroying catastrophe that had closed the previous age was brought about by water, and that their own age had begun after that catastrophe. In other words, they looked back to the Flood as the close of the old age and the beginning of the new."*

What is extraordinary is the close correspondence between the Mayan and Indian chronologies.

- The Indians dated the beginning of the Kali Yuga to 3102 B.C.
- The Mayans Day 1 falls in 3113 B.C.

So the Mayans started counting time from Enoch's generation. What's more, they associated this date with a great flood.....interesting.

The following information was found in a paper published by the Department of Physics, University of San Carlos, Guatemala, April 2002.

The Mayans used a dating system called the Long Count. This system employed 5 units of time

baktun 20 katuns 144,000 days

katun 20 tuns 7,200 days

Tun 18 uinals 360 days

uinal 20 kins 20 days

Kin 1 day 1 day

Day 1 = 0 baktun, 0 katun, 0 Tun, 0 uinal, 0 Kin which they wrote as 0.0.0.0.0

From Mayan inscriptions that refer to known dates in our own calendar, we can count back to their Day 1, which corresponds to 13<sup>th</sup> August 3113 B.C.

Ref: <http://fisica.usac.edu.gt/~cifuentes/calendar/calendar.htm>

## Chronology of the Kings of China

The following data is taken from a list of 88 generations of kings of China - 2943 B.C.-314 B.C.

The Shu Ching is the ancient Chinese Book of History, listing the names of each king backwards to the very dawn of Chinese civilization.

It is interesting that when the time span of each generation is drawn on a graph, the generation time averages about 25 years, UNTIL you get back to 2355 B.C. in the reign of the Emperor Yao (in whose time a great flood covered the whole Earth). It is at this point that the generation time period starts increasing steadily up to 100 years. The Bible it says that before Noah the age at which people had their children was about 100 years.

Ruler	Reign Length
Fuhi	115 years 2953-2838 B.C.
ShenNung	120 years 2838-2718 B.C.
Huang Ti	100 years 2698-2598 B.C.
Shao Hao	84 years 2598-2514 B.C.
Chuan Hsi	78 years 2514-2436 B.C.
Ti Kao	70 years 2436-2366 B.C.
Yao	102 years 2357-2255 B.C.
Shun	50 years 2255-2205 B.C.

The Chinese records seem to confirm the records of the Indians. It seems that during the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium B.C. there was a reduction in longevity.

## Chronology of Egyptian Kings - The Turin Papyrus

The reign lengths of the Egyptian kings are found in two main sources - the Turin Papyrus and the writings of Manetho. A.H. Gardiner published a transcription of the hieroglyphics of the Turin Papyrus.

The following are the reign lengths that are apparent from this papyrus -

KING	REIGN LENGTH
<i>Menes</i>	<i>Erased</i>
<i>Iteti</i>	<i>Erased</i>
<i>Iti (Djer)</i>	<i>Erased</i>
<i>Erased</i>	<i>Erased</i>
<i>Itiuti</i>	<i>Erased</i>
<i>Semti (Den)</i>	<i>Erased</i>
<i>Merbiapen (Anedjib)</i>	<i>74 years</i>
<i>Semsem (Semerkhet)</i>	<i>72 years</i>
<i>Kebehu (Qa'a)</i>	<i>63 years</i>
<i>Baw-netjer (Hotepsekhemwi)</i>	<i>95 years</i>
<i>Kawkaw (Reneb)</i>	<i>Erased</i>
<i>Banetjer (Ninetjer)</i>	<i>95 years</i>
<i>Erased</i>	<i>54 years</i>
<i>Sened</i>	<i>70 years</i>
<i>Aaka</i>	<i>Erased</i>
<i>Neferkasokar</i>	<i>8 years, 3 months</i>
<i>Erased</i>	<i>1 year, 8 months, 4 days</i>
<i>Bebti (Khasekhemwi)</i>	<i>27 years, 2 months, 1 day</i>
<i>Nebka</i>	<i>19 years</i>
<i>Djoser-It (Netjerikhet Djoser)</i>	<i>19 years , 1 month</i>
<i>Djoser-Ti (Sekhemkhet)</i>	<i>6 years</i>
<i>Erased</i>	<i>6 years</i>
<i>Huni</i>	<i>24 years</i>
<i>Snofru</i>	<i>24 years</i>
<i>Kheops</i>	<i>23 years</i>
<i>Djedefre</i>	<i>8 years</i>
<i>Khefren</i>	<i>Erased</i>
<i>Bakare</i>	<i>Erased</i>
<i>Mykerinos</i>	<i>18 years</i>
<i>Shepseskaf</i>	<i>4 years</i>
<i>Thamphthis</i>	<i>2 years</i>
<i>Userkaf</i>	<i>7 years</i>
<i>Sahure</i>	<i>12 years</i>
<i>Neferirkare</i>	<i>Erased</i>
<i>Shepseskare</i>	<i>7 years</i>
<i>Neferefre</i>	<i>Erased</i>
<i>Niuserre</i>	<i>Erased</i>
<i>Menkauhor</i>	<i>8 years</i>
<i>Djed</i>	<i>28 years</i>
<i>Unas</i>	<i>30 years</i>

Note that during the first two Dynasties of Egypt, we find reign lengths of about 100 years. After the beginning of the Third Dynasty the reign length drops to a much lower level NEVER AGAIN to rise throughout Egyptian history.

It will be remembered that during the early chapters of Genesis the Bible repeatedly mentions Patriarchs (even after Noah) whose lifespans are compatible with reigns of 100 years - even down to the time of Abraham who lived 175 years.

This is a striking confirmation of the Genesis narrative, and is also in perfect synchrony with the reign lengths of the Chinese and Indian kings we saw earlier.

The Turin Canon lists the kings, groups them together and mentions the durations of their reigns. It begins with an enumeration of “gods”, “demi-gods”, spirits and kings that were supposed to have ruled Egypt before the reign of Menes.

Most lines of the Turin Canon give the name of a particular king, written in a cartouche, followed by the number of years he ruled, and in some cases even by the number of months and days.

Scholars examining the Turin Canon have stated that –

*"The number of years credited to some kings of the 1st and 2<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty is so high, that, in those particular cases, they are most likely not correct. It has sometimes been postulated that this high number of years does not reflect the length of a reign but the age at which a king died. Although this possibility cannot be entirely overruled, it is strange that the writer should choose to note the age of a king in one case and the length of his reign in another. I would rather suspect that, although these kings actually lived, they were considered more as mythological and therefore were credited with a longer than human reign."*

Here we see scholars confronted with a clear historical testimony indicating a greater longevity in the first two dynasties compared to later dynasties.

Another quote from scholars -

*"Manetho credits him (Menes) with having reigned - or perhaps lived for some 60 years. (The Turin Papyrus gives 2nd Dynasty kings similar spans : Anedjib - 74 years, Semerkhet - 72 years, Hotepsekhemwi - 95 etc. From the 3rd Dynasty onwards their spans become much shorter). In view of the short life expectancy, which was less than 40 years, this seems to be improbable but not impossible."*

## Zep Tepi

Manetho, also known as Manethon of Sebennytos, was an Egyptian historian and priest from Sebennytos (ancient Egyptian: Tjebnutjer) who lived during the Ptolemaic era, circa 3rd century BC. Manetho recorded Aegyptiaca (History of Egypt). Aegyptiaca (also called Aigyptiaka), the "History of Egypt", was Manetho's largest work, and certainly the most important. It was organised chronologically and divided into three volumes. His work is of great interest to

Egyptologists, and is often used as evidence for the chronology of the reigns of pharaohs.

His claims are almost as astounding as the Sumerian Kings Lists. According to Manetho, there were four periods (which he called dynasties) before the pharaohs ruled in Egypt - two dynasties of gods, one of demigods and a transitional dynasty.

Manetho stated that, in the beginning, seven great gods ruled Egypt for 12,300 years. The Egyptians referred to this 'First Time' as 'Zep Tepi'. **Zep Tepi** was the "Golden Age" in Egyptian mythology when the gods ruled the world, and when human kind acquired the initial elements of civilization .

Ruler	Longevity (Years)
<b>Ptah/Nun</b>	<b>9000</b>
<b>Atum/Ra</b>	<b>1000</b>
<b>Shu</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>Geb</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Osiris</b>	<b>450</b>
<b>Set</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>Horus</b>	<b>300</b>

Following this dynasty came a second dynasty ruled by 9 gods

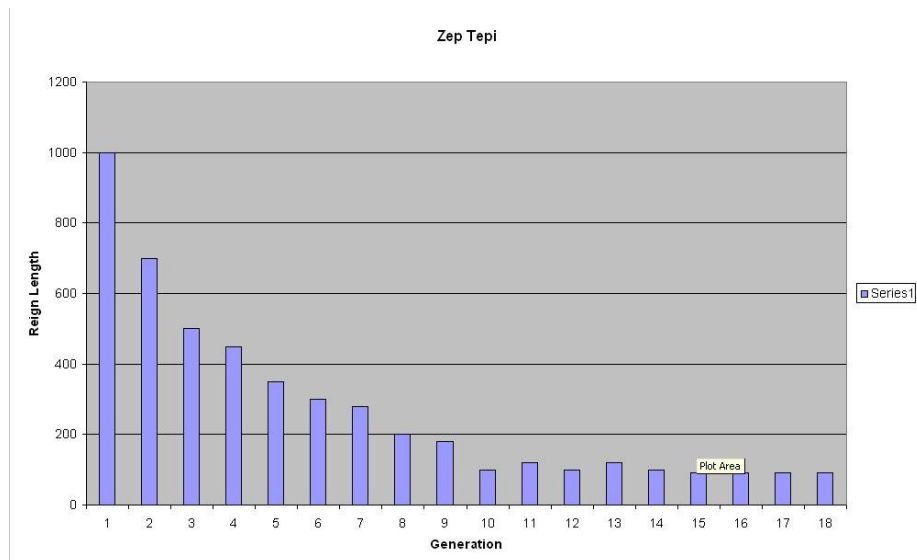
Anhur	280
<b>Anpu</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Khonsu</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>Harbehdet</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Amen</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Tahuti</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Shu</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Amen Ra</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>4 other gods</b>	<b>370</b>

The third dynasty consisted of thirty demigods who reigned 3,650 years – averaging 121.6 years per reign.

The fourth period, lasting 350 years, was a period of chaos, when Egypt was disunited and had no ruler. It ended with a reunification under Menes, who is widely regarded as the first pharaoh of Egypt.

## Zep Tepi and The Decay Curve

What is interesting about these longevities is precisely this – that when plotted on a graph the decrease in longevity is found to be exponential again.



In fact, when the Egyptian reign lengths are placed alongside the Hebrew life spans of the Patriarchs we notice a close correspondence -

Egyptian	Reign	LifeSpan of Bible Patriarch	Biblical Patriarch
<b>Ra</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>Noah</b>
<b>Shu</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>Shem</b>
<b>Geb</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>Arphaxad</b>
<b>Asar</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>Shelah</b>
<b>Set</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>Eber</b>
<b>Har</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>Peleg</b>
<b>Anhur</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>Reu</b>
<b>Anpu</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>Serug</b>
<b>Khonsu</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>Nahor</b>
<b>Harbehdet</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>Terah</b>
<b>Amen</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>Abram</b>
<b>Tahuti</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>Isaac</b>
<b>Shu</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>Jacob</b>
<b>Amen Ra</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>Joseph</b>



## The Sumerian King Lists

Tradition dates the reign of Gilgamesh to about 2700 B.C. The Sumerian King Lists indicate that only 5 generations before him people typically reigned for about 1000 years. What is also interesting is that these reign lengths then begin to decline quickly, so by the time of Gilgamesh his reign is only 126 years.

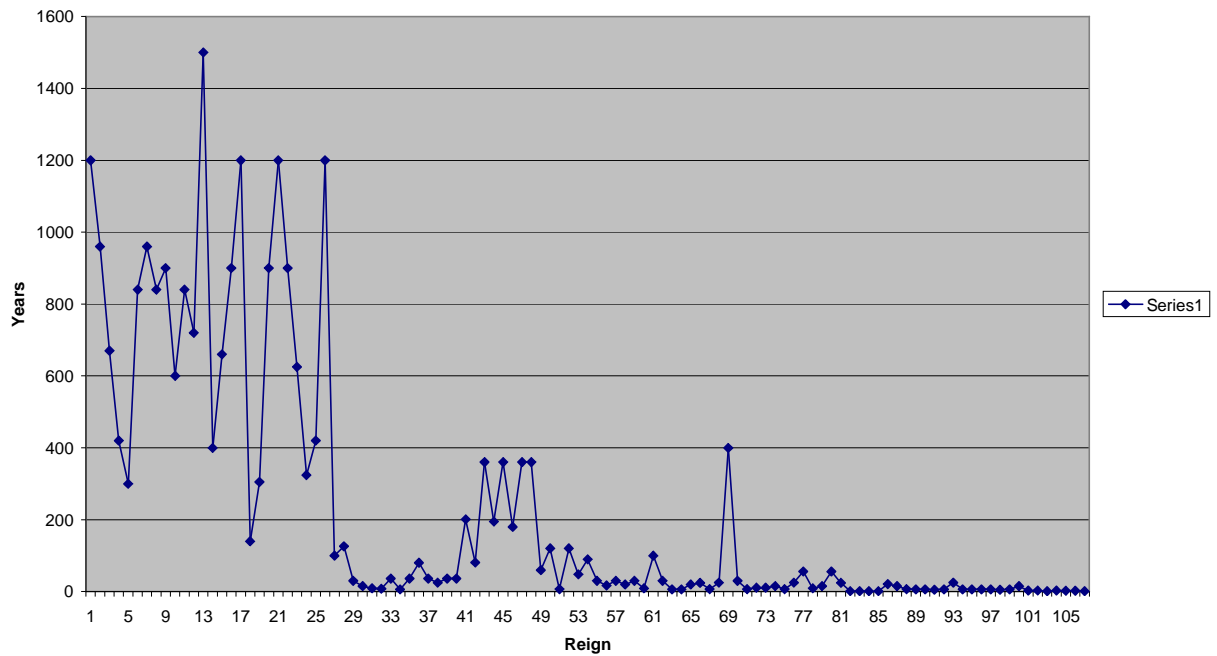
- Jucur became king; he ruled for 1200 years.
- Kullassina-bel ruled for 960 years.
- Nanjiclicma ruled for 670 (?) years.
- En-tarah-ana ruled for 420 years ....., 3 months, and 3 1/2 days.
- Babum ..... ruled for 300 years.
- Puannum ruled for 840 years.
- Kalibum ruled for 960 years.
- Kalumum ruled for 840 years.
- Zuqaqip ruled for 900 years.
- Atab ruled for 600 years.
- Macda, the son of Atab, ruled for 840 years.
- Arwium, the son of Macda, ruled for 720 years.
- Etana, he ruled for 1500 years.
- Balih, the son of Etana, ruled for 400 years.
- En-me-nuna ruled for 660 years.
- Melem-Kic, the son of En-me-nuna, ruled for 900 years.
- Barsal-nuna, the son of En-me-nuna, ruled for 1200 years.
- Zamug, the son of Barsal-nuna, ruled for 140 years.
- Tizqar, the son of Zamug, ruled for 305 years.
- Ilku ruled for 900 years.
- Itasadum ruled for 1200 years.
- En-men-barage-si, he ruled for 900 years.
- Aga, the son of En-men-barage-si, ruled for 625 years.
- Mec-ki-aj-gacer, the son of Utu, ruled for 324 years.
- Enmerkar, the son of Mec-ki-aj-gacer, the king of Unug, he ruled for 420
- Lugalbanda, the shepherd, ruled for 1200 years.
- Dumuzid, ruled for 100
- Gilgamec, ruled for 126 years.
- Ur-Nungal, ruled for 30 years.
- Udul-kalama, ruled for 15 years
- La-ba'cum ruled for 9 years.
- En-nun-tarah-ana ruled for 8 years.
- Mec-he, the smith, ruled for 36 years.
- Melem-ana ruled for 6 years.
- Lugal-kitun (?) ruled for 36 years
- Urim, ruled for 80 years.
- Mec-ki-aj-Nanna he ruled for 36 years.
- Elulu ruled for 25 years.
- Balulu ruled for 36 years
- Awan, ruled for 36 years
-

- **Susu-ja**, the fuller, became king; he ruled for 201 years.
- **Dadasig** ruled for 81 years.
- **Mamagal**, ruled for 360 years.
- **Kalbum**, the son of **Mamagal** ruled for 195 years.
- **Tuge** (?) ruled for 360 years.
- **Men-nuna**, (*ms. LI+NI adds:*) the son of **Tuge** (?), ruled for 180 years.
- **Lugalju** ruled for 360 (*ms. LI+NI has instead:* 420) years.
- **Hadanic** became king; he ruled for 360 years. 1 king; he ruled for 360 years.
- **En-cakanca-ana** ruled for 60 years.
- **Lugal-kinice-dudu** (?) ruled for 120 years.
- **Argandea** ruled for 7 years
- **Nani** ruled for (*ms. vD has:*) 120 + X
- **Mec-ki-aj-Nanna**, the son of **Nani**, ruled for (*ms. vD has:*) 48 years
- **Lugal-Ane-mundu** became king; he ruled for (*mss. LI+NI, TL have:*) 90 years.
- **Anbu** (?) became king; he ruled for 30
- **Anba** (?), the son of **Anbu** (?), ruled for 17
- **Bazi**, the leatherworker, ruled for 30 years
- **Zizi**, the fuller, ruled for 20 years
- **Limer**, the *gudu* priest, ruled for 30 years.
- **Carrum-iter** ruled for 9 (*ms. TL has instead:* 7) years.
- **Kug-Bau**, the woman tavern-keeper, who made firm the foundations of **Kic**, became king; she ruled for 100 years
- **Unzi** became king; he ruled for 30 years.
- **Undalulu** ruled for 6
- **Urur** ruled for 6 years.
- **Puzur-Nirah** ruled for 20 years.
- **Icu-II** ruled for 24 years.
- **Cu-Suen**, the son of **Icu-II**, ruled for 7 years.
- **Puzur-Suen**, ruled for 25 years.
- **Ur-Zababa**, ruled for 400 years.
- **Zimudar** ruled for 30 years.
- **Uß<sup>3</sup>i-watar**, ruled for 7 years.
- **Ectar-muti** ruled for 11 years.
- **Icme-Camac** ruled for 11 years.
- **Cu-ilicu** ruled for 15 years.
- **Nanniya**, ruled for 7 years.
- **Lugal-zage-si** became king; he ruled for 25 years.
- **Sargon**, became king, the king of **Agade**, who built **Agade** he ruled for 56
- **Rimuc**, the son of **Sargon**, ruled for 9 years.
- **Man-icticcu**, the older brother of **Rimuc**, the son of **Sargon**, ruled for 15 years.
- **Naram-Suen**, the son of **Man-icticcu**, ruled for 56 years.
- **Car-kali-carri**, the son of **Naram-Suen**, ruled for 24 years.
- **Irgigi** was king, **Imi** was king, **Nanûm** was king, **Ilulu** was king, and the 4 of them ruled for only 3 years.
- **Dudu** ruled for 21 years.
- **Cu-Durul**, the son of **Dudu**, ruled for 15 years.
- **Ur-nijin** became king; he ruled for 7 years.
- **Ur-gigir**, the son of **Ur-nijin**, ruled for 6 years.
- **Kuda** ruled for 6 years.
- **Puzur-ili** ruled for 5 years.

- **Ur-Uau** ruled for 6 years
- the son of **Ur-gigir**, ruled for 25 years.
- **Gutium**, at first no king was famous; they were their own kings and ruled thus for 3 years
- **Inkicuc** ruled for 6 years.
- **Zarlagab** ruled for 6 years.
- **Culme** ruled for 6 years.
- **Silulumec** ruled for 6 years.
- **Inimabakec** ruled for 5 years.
- **Igecauc** ruled for 6 years.
- **Yarlagab** ruled for 15 years.
- **Ibate** ruled for 3 years.
- **Yarla** ruled for 3 years.
- **Kurum** ruled for 1 year
- **Apil-kin** ruled for 3 years.
- **La-erabum** (?) ruled for 2 years.
- **Irarum** ruled for 2 years.
- **Ibranium** ruled for 1 year.
- **Hablum** ruled for 2 years.
- **Puzur-Suen**, the son of **Hablum**, ruled for 7 years.
- **Yarlaganda** ruled for 7 years.
- **Tiriga** (?) ruled for 40 days.
- **Utu-hejal** became king; he ruled for 427 years
- **Ur-Namma** became king; he ruled for 18 years.
- **Culgi**, the son of **Ur-Namma**, ruled for 46
- **Amar-Suena**, the son of **Culgi**, ruled for 9 years
- **Cu-Suen**, the son of **Amar-Suena**, ruled for 9 years
- **Ibbi-Suen**, the son of **Cu-Suen**, ruled for 24 years.
- **Icbi-Erra** became king; he ruled for 33
- **Cu-ilicu**, the son of **Icbi-Erra**, ruled for 20 years.
- **Iddin-Dagan**, the son of **Cu-ilicu**, ruled for 21 years.
- **Icme-Dagan**, the son of **Iddin-Dagan**, ruled for 20 years.
- **Lipit-Ectar**, the son of **Icme-Dagan** ruled for 11 years.
- **Ur-Ninurta** the son of **Ickur--** ruled for 28 years.
- **Bur-Suen**, the son of **Ur-Ninurta**, ruled for 21 years.
- **Lipit-Enlil**, the son of **Bur-Suen**, ruled for 5 years.
- **Erra-imitti** ruled for 8 years.
- **Enlil-bani** ruled for 24 years.
- **Zambiya** ruled for 3 years.
- **Iter-pica** ruled for 4 years.
- **Ur-dul-kuga** ruled for 4 years.
- **Suen-magir** ruled for 11 years.
- **Damiq-ilicu**, the son of **Suen-magir**, ruled for 23 years.

Once again I plotted all these reign lengths on an Excel graph to see what would emerge.

Reign Lengths of Sumerian King List



Firstly, reign 28 on the x-axis corresponds to Gilgamesh (c 2700 B.C.)

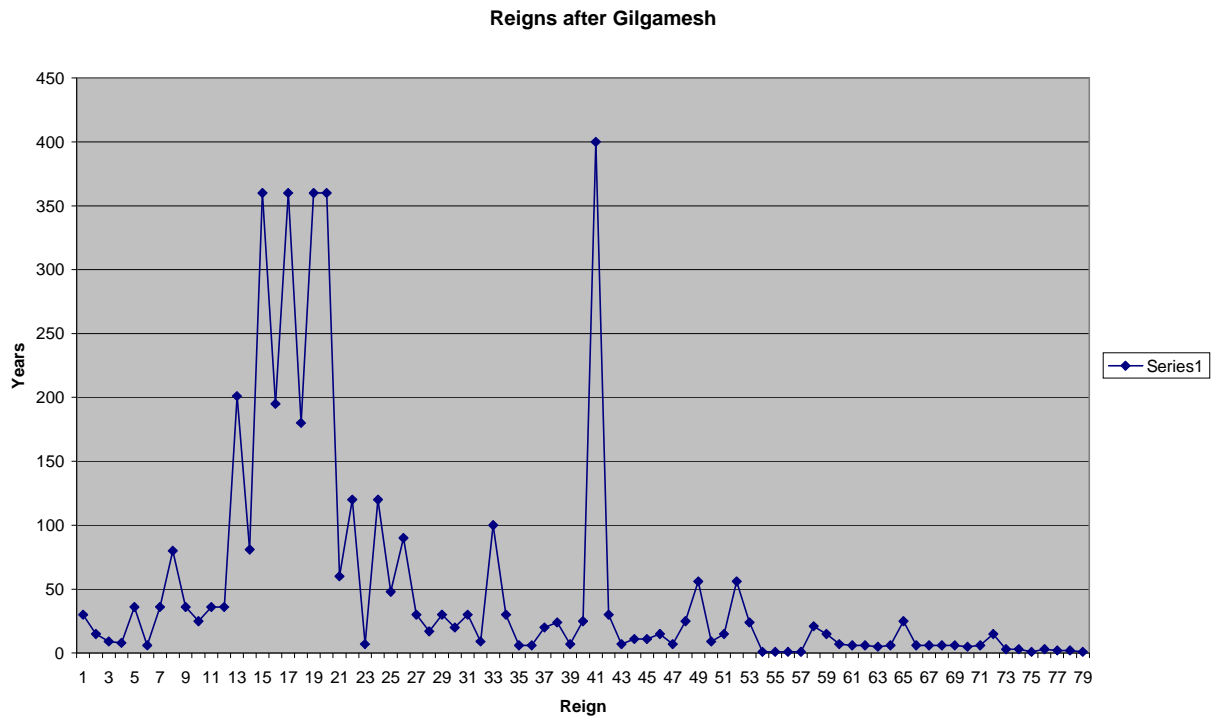
It becomes apparent that Gilgamesh lived at the point when lifespan fell dramatically. The occurrence of a period of reigns around 200-360 years can be seen in the reigns after Gilgamesh.

As it stands, the raw data shows three areas of extended longevity becoming progressively less frequent over time. Notice how

- the area from 0 to 33 contains many more peaks larger and medium peaks than the area from 33 to 66
- the area from 33 to 66 contains many more peaks larger and medium peaks than the area from 66 to 99

Though the graph does not show a clear exponential pattern, it certainly shows a progressive reduction in reign length over time.

Here is the graph for reign lengths AFTER Gilgamesh –



It is quite apparent that a greater frequency of longer reigns occurs in the left half of the graph compared to the right. Even the frequency of smaller peaks diminishes progressively with time.

This is an interesting confirmation of much greater longevity prior to 3000 B.C. when lifespans were in the 1000 year range. After this date there was a rapid decline with instances of longevity in the 300 – 400 year range several generations later. This brief analysis of the reign lengths indicates that further and deeper analysis is needed. It certainly appears that many of the reigns are not sequential, but the dates may restart with each city – hence creating a wave pattern on the graph.

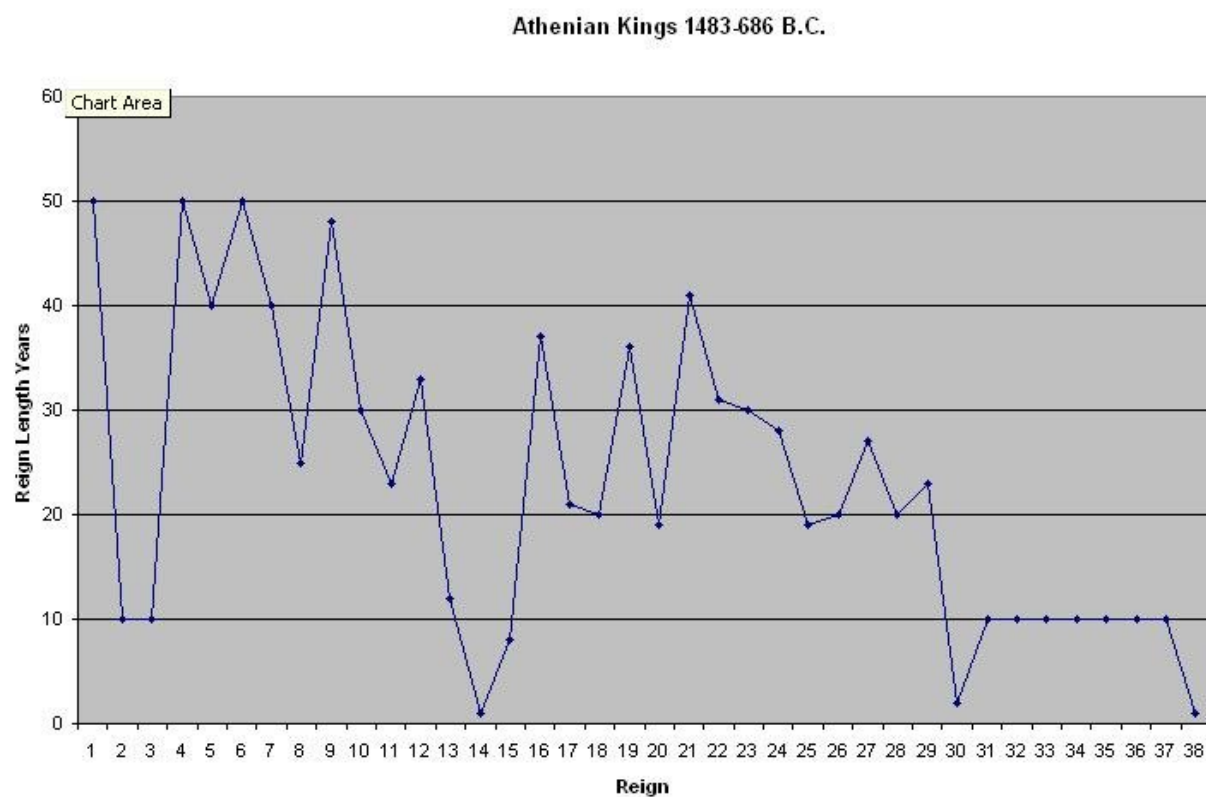
## Greek King Lists

In the appendix, you will find the Greek King Lists in full. These cover the period from 1650 B.C. down till 650 B.C. – a period of about 1000 years. If the Bible is correct in ascribing a greater longevity to people in the times of Abraham and Moses, then we would expect the Greek King lists to show a fall in longevity over the 1000 years that they cover.

Once again, I inputed the data into Microsoft Excel. Here are the results for the Athenian Kings from 1483 B.C. (the time of Moses) till 687 B.C.

1483.5 Cecrops 50/2  
1458.5 Cranaus {10}9/2  
1404 Amphictyon 10/2  
1399 Erichthonius 50/2  
1374 Pandion 40/2  
1354 Erechtheus 50/2  
1329 Cecrops 40/2  
1309 Pandion 25  
1284 Aegeus 48  
1236 Theseus 30  
1206 Menesthus 23  
1183 Demophon 33  
1150 Oxyntes 12  
1138 Aphidas 1  
1137 Thymotes 8  
1129 Melanthus 37  
1092 Codrus 21  
1071 Medon 20  
1051 Acastus 36  
1015 Archippus 19  
996 Thersippus 41  
955 Phorbas 31  
924 Megacles 30  
894 Diognetus 28  
866 Pherecles 19  
847 Ariphron 20  
827 Thespious 27  
800 Agamestor 20  
780-{759} Aeschylus 23 {could read 21}  
759-757 Alcmaeon 2  
757-747 Charops 10  
747-737 Aesimides 10  
737-727 Clidicus 10  
727 Hippomenes 10  
717 Leocrates 10  
707 Apsander 10  
697-687 Eryxias 10  
687-686 Creon 1

When plotted on a graph we get –



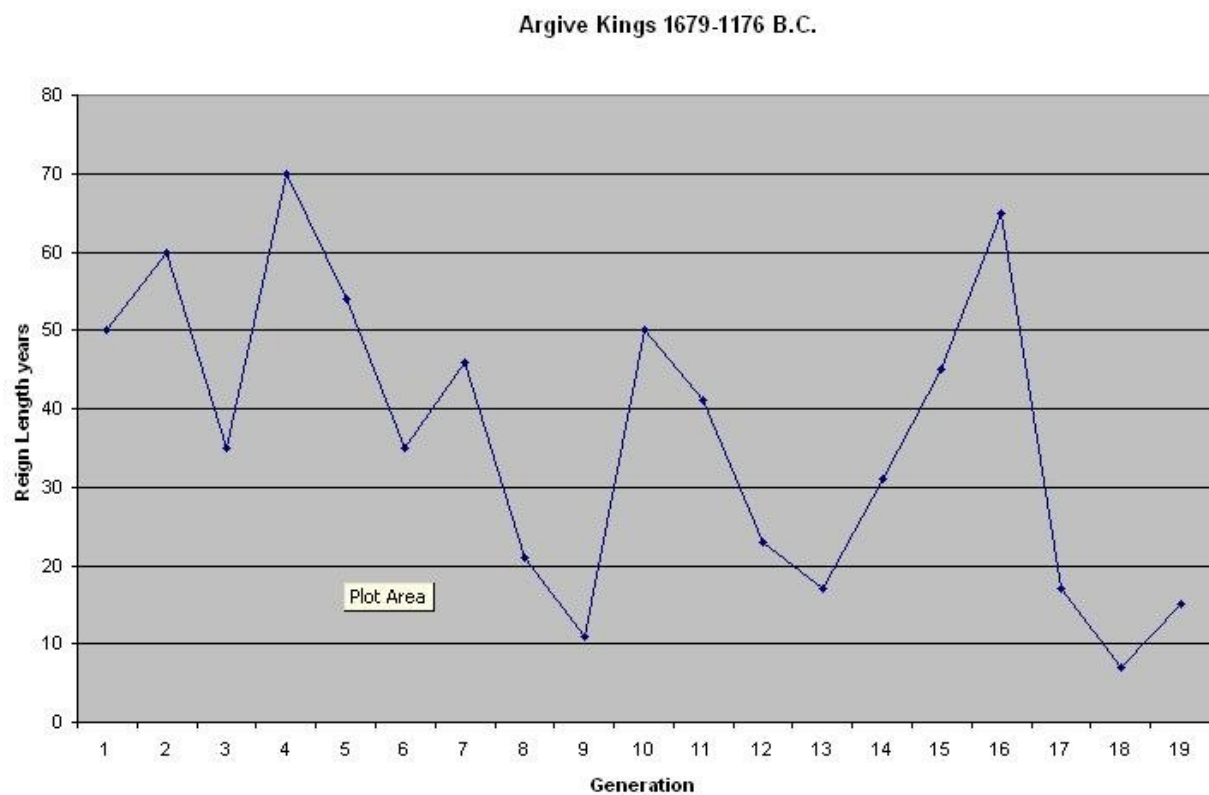
What is immediately apparent is the general drop in reign length. Notice the three main sections of the graph 1–14, 14–30 and 30–38. Section 1-14 is higher than section 14-30, which in turn is higher than section 30-38. What's more, within each of these sections there is a decline evident, so that the first half of each section is higher than the later half.

This is a remarkable confirmation of the greater longevity of the Patriarchs.

Next I looked at 19 successive reigns of the Argive Kings from 1679 B.C. down to 1176 B.C.

1679 Inarchus 50/2  
1654 Phoroneus 60/2  
1624 Apis 35/2  
1606.5 Argus 70/2  
1571.5 Criasus 54/2  
1544.5 Phorbas 35/2  
1527 Triopas 46/2  
1504 Crotopus 21  
1483 Sthenelus 11  
1472 Danaus 50  
1422 Lynceus 41  
1381 Abas 23  
1358 Proetus 17  
1341 Acrisius 31  
1310 Euestheus 45  
1265 Atreus Thyestes 65  
1200-1183 Agamemnon 17  
1183-1176 Aegisthus [7/8]  
1176-1175 Orestes 15 (or 18)

Here is the resulting graph



The summation of the ages of the first 9 reigns comes to 382 years. The summation of the ages of the last 9 reigns comes to 261 years. A gradual decline is apparent.

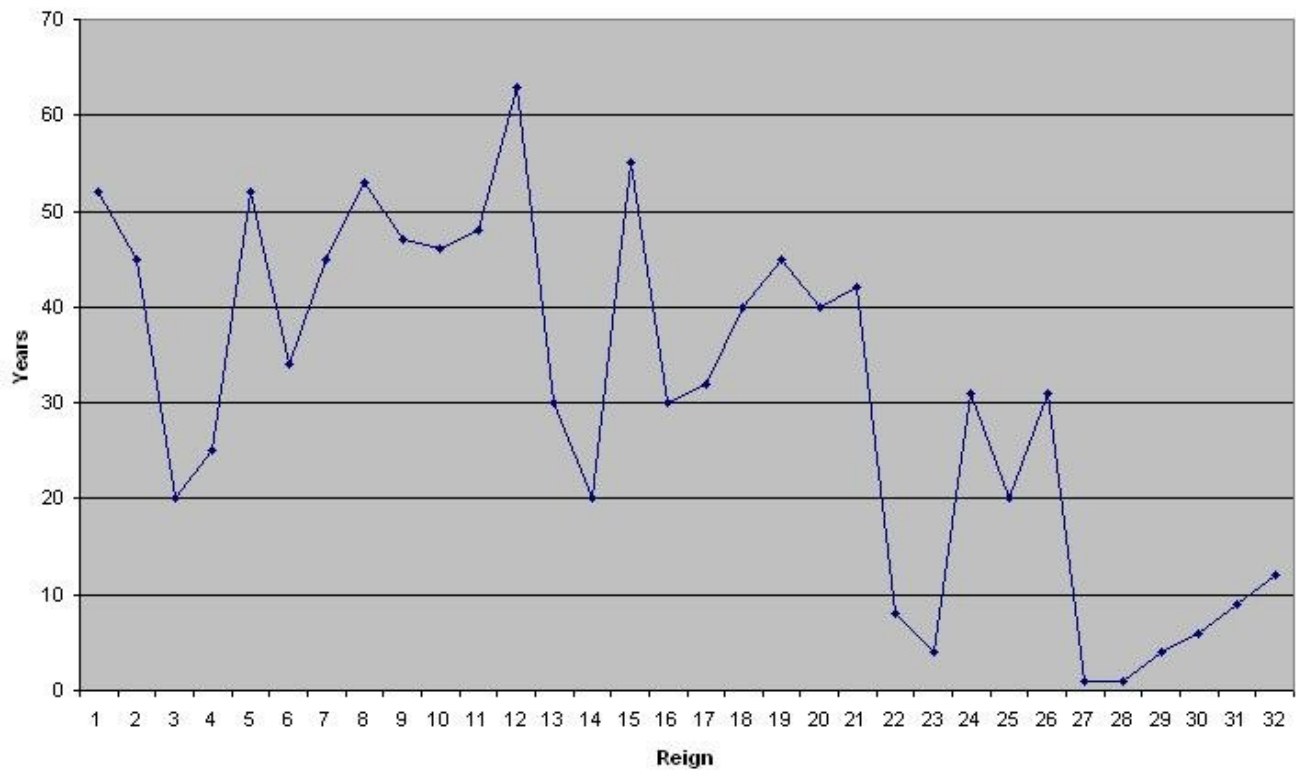


Thirdly I looked at the Sicyonian King List. Here is the data –

1658 Aegialeus 52/4  
1645 Europs 45/4  
1633.75 Telichis 20/4  
1628.75 Apis 25/4  
1622.5 Telexion 52/2  
1596.5 Aegyros 34/2  
1579.5 Thurimachus 45/2  
1557 Leucippus 53/2  
1530.5 Messapus 47/2  
1507 Peratus 46/2  
1484 Plemnaeus 48/2  
1460 Orthopolis 63/2  
1428.5 Marathon 30/2  
1412.5 Marathus 20/2  
1402.5 Echireus 55/2  
1375 Corax 30/2  
1360 Epopeus 32/2  
1344 Lamedon 40/2 or 43/2  
1324 Sicyon 45/42  
1279 Polybus 40/43  
1239 Inachus 42  
1197 Phaestus 8  
1189 Adrastus 4  
1185 Polyphides 31  
1154 Pelasgus 20  
1134-1103 Zeuxippus 31/32  
1104-1103 Archelaus 1  
1103-1102 Automedon 1  
1102 Theoclytus 4  
1098 Euneus 6  
1092 Theonomus 9  
1083-1071 Amphichyes 12/18

When plotted on a graph we obtain –

Sicyonian Kings 1658-1071 B.C.



Once again it is quite clear that the first half of the graph displays longer reign lengths than the latter half.

It should be remembered that the Greek Kinglists only cover a time from 1650 B.C. till 650 B.C. According to the Bible, lifespan decreased rapidly from the Flood down to the time of Abraham. However, after Abraham it still continued to decrease but at a slower rate. Even so, the pattern of decreasing reign length found in these three Greek king lists is consistent with the idea of a greater longevity in the past.

In fact the Greek King Lists furnish a remarkable confirmation.

## The Greek Legend of the Golden Age

### The Golden Age Everlasting spring

There was first a golden race of mortal men who lived in the time of [Cronos](#) when he was reigning in heaven. They lived like gods without sorrow or toil, and they did not know [Old Age](#). And although they died, it was as if they were overcome with sleep. It is said that the earth bore them fruit abundantly and yielded without compulsion all needful things. For spring was everlasting, streams of milk and nectar flowed, and honey was distilled from the oak.

No law was necessary



The Golden Age. Drawing from the 17C AD. Photo © Maicar Förlag - GML

This Golden Age is described as the first age which compelled no one, kept faith and did the right. Men dwelt in ease and peace upon their lands with many good things and loved by the gods. There was no law and therefore no fear of punishment. There were no cities, no swords or helmets, no foreign nations were attacked in war, nor did anyone sail over the seas. During this time, to mark the land with private bounds would have been wrong since men worked for the common store.

Some have said that during this age of [Cronos](#) all the parts of the universe were divided in regions, each ruled by a different god. There were no wild creatures and the animals, being ruled by divine shepherds, did not eat one another. In the same way, there was no war among men, for they were ruled by a high deity. There were no states or families; and since they all came to life coming out of the earth and with no memory of their previous lives, they did not possess wives nor did they have any children. At this time, the universe revolved backwards; and, the climate being tempered, the men of this age lived in the open air without clothing, receiving from the earth all they needed although they did not work in agriculture. And since the universe revolved backwards they became younger as they lived.

Whom [Justice](#) loves

At this time [Justice](#) had not yet left the Earth; and when she did, she planted her last footprints among those who cherished an easy livelihood, and kept themselves away from the clash of arms and from the palaces with arrogant portals. For those who live in peace and innocence, worship the gods, feel reverence for [Old Age](#), and have for leisure what nature and earth generously provide, resemble the men of the Golden Age.

No one believes in it

This is what the Golden Age has been credited with, and that is why men of other ages talk of a "golden age" whenever they remember any advantageous circumstances of the past, be it a low rate of crime, low taxes, or higher profit. But were they asked whether they believe in the Golden Age of Man, most of them would refuse it credence; for a man of his times can only regard other ages as products of imagination. And yet, those times may return:

"This is he . . . who shall again set up the Golden Age amid the fields where Saturn once reigned. . ." (Virgil, [Aeneid](#) 6.790).

## The Silver Age

### Second generation

After [Cronos](#) was banished, the world was ruled by [Zeus](#). Then the [OLYMPIANS](#) made a second generation of men which was of silver and less noble than the race of the Golden Age.

Worse than its predecessor

Neither in body nor in soul was this race as its predecessor. At this time [Zeus](#) shortened the spring, and completed the year in four seasons, so that men for the first time sought the shelter of houses; for up to then their homes have been caves, dense thickets, and branches bound together with bark.

Destroyed by [Zeus](#)

It was in this age that the first seeds of grain were planted. A child was brought up at his good mother's side a hundred years, playing childishly in his own home. But when they were grown up, they lived only a little time, and that in sorrow because of their foolishness; for they could not keep from wronging one another, nor would they serve the immortals. This behaviour angered [Zeus](#), and he put them away.

## The Bronze Age

The 3rd generation

After the Silver Age came the Brazen race, of sterner disposition and more ready to use arms, but not yet impious. [Zeus](#) made this third generation of mortal men sprung from ash-trees.

This race—terrible and strong—was in no way equal to the race of the Silver Age. They loved war and all deeds of violence. They ate no bread, and their hearts were hard like adamant. The armour of these fearful men was of bronze, and so were their houses, along with all their implements, since there was no iron. These men, some say, were destroyed by their own hands, and perished leaving no trace. But others say that this generation was destroyed by [The Flood](#) in the time of [Deucalion](#)<sup>1</sup>.

The heroic race

When the Bronze generation was extinguished, [Zeus](#) made yet another, the fourth, which was nobler and more righteous: a god-like race of heroes, called demigods. This is the race before our own. Many among these men were destroyed by wars, like those that took place at [Thebes](#) and [Troy](#). But to some, [Zeus](#) granted an abode apart from other men, letting them dwell—untouched by sorrow—at the ends of earth, in Elysium or in the [Islands of the Blest](#), where the earth bears grain and fruit thrice a year. Yet they live far from the gods, being ruled by [Cronos](#), whom [Zeus](#) released from his chains.



## The Iron Age

### Life of toil

[Zeus](#) made yet a fifth generation of men, and with it began, after the Bronze & Heroic Ages, the Age of Iron. It is said that all evil burst forth into this baser age, which is our own: Men never rest from labour and sorrow by day, and from perishing by night. Modesty, truth, and faith leave the earth, and in their place come tricks, plots, traps, violence, and unbridled love of profit. The ground, which had been common possession, is now neatly marked with boundary-lines. Men demand of the fields, not only the sustenance they provide with their surface, but also what is in the very bowels of the earth, bringing to light the wealth buried and hidden away by the gods.

### Iron and gold

Not only hard iron came with this age; but also gold, which is even worse than iron. And with both war came, and so men found it natural to live on plunder: The guest cannot trust his host, and affection among brothers became rare. The husband started longing for the death of his wife, and she for the death of her husband. Piety was vanquished, and Astraea ([Dike](#))—the last of the immortals—left the earth (if she had not done so before).

### Doomed to destruction

[Zeus](#) will destroy this race of mortal men too: For the father will not agree with his children, nor the children with their father, nor guest with his host, nor comrade with comrade, nor will brothers love each other as once they did. Men will dishonour their parents as they attain [Old Age](#), without repaying them the cost of their nurture. Might shall be right, so that one man may sack another man's city. There will be no merit for the man who keeps his word, or for the just, or for the good; rather, men will praise the evil-doer and admire his audacity and violent dealings. Strength will be right, and respect will vanish as an empty word. [Peace](#) being banished, the [MUSES](#) will depart; therefore they will lead a life in ugliness. The wicked will hurt the worthy, speaking false words against them; therefore will [Envy](#) walk along with them. The gods will forsake mortal men, letting bitter sorrows fall upon them; and being defenceless like children in the wilderness, they will not find any help against all evil they themselves created.

References: Creation of Man and Golden Age: *Apd.*1.7.1; *Hes.WD*.110ff.; *Ov.Met.*1.82ff.; *Pau.*10.4.4; *Pla.Sta.*269Cff.; *Vir.Geo.*2.458ff. Silver Age: *Hes.WD*.124ff.; *Ov.Met.*1.113ff. Bronze & Heroic Ages: *Hes.WD*.140ff. Iron Age: *Hes.WD*.169ff.; *Ov.Met.*1.127ff.

## The Sons of God and the Daughters of Men

The Greeks retained traditions of a time when they were ruled by the gods Uranos, Cronos and others.

During the Golden Age, King Uranus married Gaia (Heaven married earth) and their sons were called Titans (sons of Heaven). These titans were the giant offspring of heaven mixing with earth. Most prominent among these titans were Cronos and Atlas. Atlas was given the regions near the shore of the ocean to rule. Cronos eventually deposed Uranus and became their next king.

The Titans fought a great war against Olympian Zeus. Zeus was victorious. Zeus rolled up a huge ball of fire in his hands and cast it down upon the Titans. This set the forested land on fire and made the ocean boil; the hills and valleys heaved and shook in a tremendous earthquake. The battle ended in violent destruction and a watery cataclysm. The Titans were defeated and Zeus imprisoned them (since they could not die) in Tartaros.

So Cronos and the Titans are finally imprisoned in Tartaros, located deep beneath the ocean waves. In this passage from the *Iliad* (Book XIV), the queenly Hera proposes "to visit Oceanus at the far end of the earth, from whom the gods are sprung," where Zeus "had also thrust great Cronos down beneath earth and the restless sea." (Homer, 850 B.C.) Once the Titans are sealed in their infernal prison, *Atlas himself is left guarding the gates*, preventing a future escape.

During the yearly festival known as the Cronia--similar to the Roman Saturnalia festival--the bound statue of Cronos was brought forth and loosed, but only for the duration of the festival. At the same time all slaves were temporarily freed, gifts exchanged, and a 7-day long party ensued during which there was drinking and merry making. Slaves were allowed to order their masters around (although the severity of such orders was tempered by the knowledge that in a few days they would again be ruled by these same masters). This was all, of course, to honor Cronos, the first great king and civilizer of mankind; but also to commemorate the defeat, binding, and imprisonment of Cronos at the end of the 10-year-long war.

We can see from these traditions that the Greeks believed that longevity was greater in the ages that preceded our own. What's more, we have a clear tradition of Heaven mixing with earth and producing giant offspring. At the end of the Golden Age, these offspring were defeated and imprisoned beneath the earth. This is a good description of what happened in the time of Enoch.

We have looked at the records of 6 independent nations of antiquity –

1. Indian
2. Mayan
3. Egyptian
4. Chinese
5. Greek
6. Sumerian

In each case we have found records showing that about 3000 B.C. there was a large reduction in lifespan. This date marks the beginning of the Mayan calendar, because it was a date of great significance. The previous age ended with a flood, and a new age was begun

We will now look at the final part of the three-pronged judgement.



### 3. Judgement Day

The third part of the Judgment consisted in this - that God took the angels and bound them beneath the earth for seventy generations until Judgement Day.

Now, Luke's Gospel Chapter 3 opens with a list of all the generations from Adam to Jesus.

1. *Now Jesus himself was about thirty years old when he began his ministry.*
2. *He was the son, so it was thought, of Joseph,*
3. *the son of Heli*
4. *the son of Matthat*
5. *the son of Levi*
6. *the son of Melki,*
7. *the son of Jannai*
8. *the son of Joseph*
9. *the son of Mattathias,*
10. *the son of Amos,*
11. *the son of Nahum,*
12. *the son of Esli,*
13. *the son of Naggai,*
14. *the son of Maath,*
15. *the son of Mattathias,*
16. *the son of Semein,*
17. *the son of Josech,*
18. *the son of Joda,*
19. *the son of Joanan,*
20. *the son of Rhesa,*
21. *the son of Zerubbabel,*
22. *the son of Shealtiel,*
23. *the son of Neri,*
24. *the son of Melki,*
25. *the son of Addi,*
26. *the son of Cosam,*
27. *the son of Elmadam,*
28. *the son of Er,*
29. *the son of Joshua,*
30. *the son of Eliezer,*
31. *the son of Jorim,*
32. *the son of Matthat,*
33. *the son of Levi,*
34. *the son of Simeon,*
35. *the son of Judah,*
36. *the son of Joseph,*
37. *the son of Jonam,*
38. *the son of Eliakim,*
39. *the son of Melea,*
40. *the son of Menna,*
41. *the son of Mattatha,*
42. *the son of Nathan,*
43. *the son of David,*
44. *the son of Jesse,*
45. *the son of Obed,*
46. *the son of Boaz,*
47. *the son of Salmon,<sup>[a]</sup>*
48. *the son of Nahshon,*
49. *the son of Amminadab,*
50. *the son of Ram,<sup>l</sup>*
51. *the son of Hezron,*
52. *the son of Perez,*
53. *the son of Judah,*
54. *the son of Jacob,*
55. *the son of Isaac,*
56. *the son of Abraham,*
57. *the son of Terah,*
58. *the son of Nahor,*
59. *the son of Serug,*
60. *the son of Reu,*
61. *the son of Peleg,*
62. *the son of Eber,*
63. *the son of Shelah,*
64. *the son of Cainan,*
65. *the son of Arphaxad,*
66. *the son of Shem,*
67. *the son of Noah,*
68. *the son of Lamech,*
69. *the son of Methuselah,*
70. *the son of Enoch,*
71. *the son of Jared,*
72. *the son of Mahalalel,*
73. *the son of Kenan,*
74. *the son of Enosh,*
75. *the son of Seth,*
76. *the son of Adam,*
77. *the son of God.*

When you count the generations – Jesus is seventy seven generations after Adam, and SEVENTY generations after Enoch !!

So the Day of Judgement was expected to fall in Jesus' generation!!

The Fallen angels were judged then !

*"Now is the time for judgment on this world; now the prince of this world will be driven out" John 12:31-33.*

Remember that the Book of Enoch existed before Christianity, even before the Dead Sea Scrolls (2<sup>nd</sup> Century B.C.). What is remarkable is that the pre-Christian Israelites looked forward to a Day of Judgement that just happened to fall in Jesus' generation.

That certainly gives an extra level of meaning to the name "Messiah"....After all, the Messiah came to save us....and, of all things, he came to save us from judgment!

## **Prologue**

All of which brings us back to the original question posed by this essay – Jesus’ mission and the title of “Son of God.

We certainly live on a strange planet. So much has happened that we are barely aware of. It seems that in the shadowy past, almost beyond the recall of historical records, our earth was ruled by an angelic host. They were appointed by God to regulate nature and ensure an optimal environment. In addition they were to guide and teach mankind. However, there was some great rebellion amongst the angels occurring around 3100 B.C. They corrupted the earth and were punished for their crimes by being imprisoned for 70 generations until the day of Judgement. In the 70<sup>th</sup> generation Christ came. It seems that the mission of Christ was both to bring judgement upon these fallen angels and to save us from that judgement. His mission can only be understood when we take this into account

God sent His own “Son of God” to undo what the “Sons of God” had done.

For seventy generations the angels lay imprisoned beneath the earth, and during this time God made human lifespan decrease until it reached 120 years.

Why was life span shortened? It was part of the punishment. Mankind had sided with the fallen angels – feeling they could become like God and live forever. It was God’s intention to break man’s pride. So his lifespan was shortened to 120 years, mere infancy compared to their previous lifespan. It seems that through the suffering that attends a shorter life we might find humility and a way back to God.

By the time of Moses, lifespan had fallen to 120 years, and God decided the time had come to raise up his people. He gave them his law and began to try and guide them along his ways.

However, in the succeeding generations life span continued to fall. The whole judgement against the fallen angels and against mankind only reached completion after the full seventy generations had passed, in the time of Christ.

When the period of punishment was over, God held out his hand to us. He offered us forgiveness, salvation and eternal life. But this wasn’t to be a return to the long life spans of the Golden Age. Rather the eternal life consisted in a spiritual inner life of communion with God.

Perhaps the angelic realms is real. We have seen some evidence suggesting that Genesis 6 and the story of the angelic rebellion may be true. This evidence includes the timing of the Flood, the reduction in lifespan and the fulfilment of an ancient prophecy found in the Book of Enoch.

The general consensus of traditions suggests that the angels were appointed as rulers and guardians of our earth. As such, they were beings of immense wisdom and power. God bestowed upon them the ability to create and shape life itself, and he taught them how to regulate and maintain the world in all its beauty and complexity.

It uplifting to know that such magnificent and glorious beings may exist, populating a realm more beautiful than our own, perhaps a realm only slightly removed from our own.



## Notes 1:

It may be of academic interest that according to the Usher Chronology Enoch was taken up into heaven in 3013 B.C. Christ was similarly taken up into heaven in 30 A.D. and the Exodus falls exactly midway

Enoch ←----- 1521 years-----→ Exodus ←-----1521 years -----→ Christ  
3013 B.C. 1492 B.C. 30 A.D

1521 years = 555555 days

So the angels were bound for 1111110 days. I am sure these figures are not an accidental coincidence.

## The Meaning of 1111111 days

111 is a type of trinity.

$111 = 3 \times 37$ ;

3 and 7 are numbers which relate to white/invisible light like Sun light (1), comprised of the (7 ) spectral rays (rainbow), of which (3) are primary (red, green, blue).

So I feel that 111 relates to LIGHT ( spiritual & physical ). The angels are beings of light.

In addition, seven 1's may be a representation of a "week" indicating the seventy generations of the angels' imprisonment, and also indicating that our lifespans were to be reduced to 70 years.

So 1111111 days would be a very appropriate number to signify both the angels and the duration of their imprisonment.

The world was created in 7 days. And earlier we saw that the world was destroyed after  $777.77 \times 777.7$  days. Now we find that the punishment lasted 1111111 days (seven ones)

## Notes 2:

It seems that the primary judgment fell upon the leaders and instigators of that ancient rebellion, those angels who had come to earth and mixed with humankind. God had placed them in a subterranean prison to await the judgment day. Was there any forgiveness for these angels, or was their destruction certain? The apostle Peter seems to suggest that Christ preached to them too..

*“For Christ died for sins once for all, the righteous for the unrighteous, to bring you to God. He was put to death in the body but made alive by the Spirit, through whom also*

*he went and preached to the spirits in prison who disobeyed long ago when God waited patiently in the days of Noah while the ark was being built”*  
*1 Peter 3 v 18*

## Notes 3:

In ancient times people had a 24 hour day, and they divided each hour into 60 minutes, and each minute into 60 seconds – just like today. So a full day had 86400 seconds =  $24 \times 60 \times 60$ .

We saw, earlier, that just as the New World was created in 7 days, similarly it was destroyed after  $777.77 \times 777.7$  days.

Well, it so happens that  $777.77 \times 777.7 = 7 \times 86400$ ,

If we take 86400 to represent a “full day” then you can see the result - the world was created in 7 days and destroyed after  $7 \times 86400 = 7$  “days”

The world was created in 7 days, and destroyed after  $777.7 \times 777.77$  days = 7 “days”. And the punishment lasted for 1111111 days (note the seven ones)

**Note 4:**

777.77 x 777.77 days may also be written as –

111.111 x 111.111 x 7 x 7 days

Judgement of the Flood came after 111.111 x 111.111 x 7 x 7 days

Judgement of the angels came after 1111110 days or 70 generations

These two durations seem to bear a numerical coincidence. Perhaps this is because the Angels, their offspring, and the people who followed them were all part of the same overall judgement.

### Note 5:

### Mathematical Proof of the Decay Curve

Lifespan versus the number of the generation from Noah was plotted on semi-log paper. When this was done, a straight line described the best fit of the points; this suggests that an exponential variable is likely. A linear regression analysis was made using the data given in Genesis 11 to determine the equation of this line and the correlation coefficient. The data in the table below was used for this regression calculation...

THE AGES AT DEATH OF THE POST-DILUVIAN PARTRIARCHS		
PATRIARCH	AGE AT DEATH	NO. OF GENERATION FROM NOAH
Noah	950	0
Shem	600	1
Arpachshad	438	2
Shelah	433	3
Eber	464	4
Peleg	239	5
Reu	239	6
Serug	230	7
Nahor	148	8
Terah	205	9
Abraham	175	10
Isaac	180	11
Jacob	147	12
Moses	120 (but 70 is the norm Dt. 34:7; Ps 90:10)	17

Based on the biblical genealogies, Moses' generation falls in the seventeenth generation from Noah if Noah equals generation 0. A linear regression yields,

$$Y = 652e^{-0.13x}$$

where Y = the age at death, and x = the number of generations from Noah, where at Noah's generation x = 0. In order to find out the statistical validity of this curve, a correlation coefficient must be determined. The correlation coefficient, r, measures the degree of fit of the given points to the least-squares straight line. When r = 1, the correlation is said to be exact. When r = 0, the variables are said to be uncorrelated with a linear equation. **The correlation coefficient derived from Table 5/3 is r = 0.95. That means there is an extremely high correlation between the variables and the above equation...**



## Note 6: The Sumerian king list: translation

(In the following translation, mss. are referred to by the sigla used by Vincente 1995; from those listed there, mss. Fi, Go, P6, and WB 62 were not used; if not specified by a note, numerical data come from ms. WB.)

<sup>1-39</sup>After the kingship descended from heaven, the kingship was in Eridug. In Eridug, Alulim became king; he ruled for 28800 years. Alaljar ruled for 36000 years. 2 kings; they ruled for 64800 years. Then Eridug fell and the kingship was taken to Bad-tibira. In Bad-tibira, En-men-lu-ana ruled for 43200 years. En-men-gal-ana ruled for 28800 years. Dumuzid, the shepherd, ruled for 36000 years. 3 kings; they ruled for 108000 years. Then Bad-tibira fell (?) and the kingship was taken to Larag. In Larag, En-sipad-zid-ana ruled for 28800 years. 1 king; he ruled for 28800 years. Then Larag fell (?) and the kingship was taken to Zimbir. In Zimbir, En-men-dur-ana became king; he ruled for 21000 years. 1 king; he ruled for 21000 years. Then Zimbir fell (?) and the kingship was taken to Curuppag. In Curuppag, Ubara-Tutu became king; he ruled for 18600 years. 1 king; he ruled for 18600 years. In 5 cities 8 kings; they ruled for 241200 years. Then the flood swept over.

<sup>40-94</sup>After the flood had swept over, and the kingship had descended from heaven, the kingship was in Kic. In Kic, Jucur became king; he ruled for 1200 years. Kullassina-bel ruled for 960 (ms. P2+L2 has instead: 900) years. Nanjiclicma ruled for (ms. P2+L2 has:) 670 (?) years. En-tarah-ana ruled for (ms. P2+L2 has:) 420 years ..... 3 months, and 3 1/2 days. Babum ..... ruled for (ms. P2+L2 has:) 300 years. Puannum ruled for 840 (ms. P2+L2 has instead: 240) years. Kalibum ruled for 960 (ms. P2+L2 has instead: 900) years. Kalumum ruled for 840 (mss. P3+BT14, Su1 have instead: 900) years. Zuqaqip ruled for 900 (ms. Su1 has instead: 600) years. (In mss. P2+L2, P3+BT14, P5, the 10th and 11th rulers of the dynasty precede the 8th and 9th.) Atab (mss. P2+L2, P3+BT14, P5 have instead: Aba) ruled for 600 years. Macda, the son of Atab, ruled for 840 (ms. Su1 has instead: 720) years. Arwium, the son of Macda, ruled for 720 years. Etana, the shepherd, who ascended to heaven and consolidated all the foreign countries, became king; he ruled for 1500 (ms. P2+L2 has instead: 635) years. Balih, the son of Etana, ruled for 400 (mss. P2+L2, Su1 have instead: 410) years. En-me-nuna ruled for 660 (ms. P2+L2 has instead: 621) years. Melem-Kic, the son of En-me-nuna, ruled for 900 years. (ms. P3+BT14 adds:) 1560 are the years of the dynasty of En-me-nuna. Barsal-nuna, the son of En-me-nuna, (mss. P5, P3+BT14 have instead: Barsal-nuna) ruled for 1200 years. Zamug, the son of Barsal-nuna, ruled for 140 years. Tizqar, the son of Zamug, ruled for 305 years. (ms. P3+BT14 adds:) 1620 + X ..... Ilku ruled for 900 years. Iltasadum ruled for 1200 years. En-men-barage-si, who made the land of Elam submit, became king; he ruled for 900 years. Aga, the son of En-men-barage-si, ruled for 625 years. (ms. P3+BT14 adds:) 1525 are the years of the dynasty of En-men-barage-si. 23 kings; they ruled for 24510 years, 3 months, and 3 1/2 days. Then Kic was defeated and the kingship was taken to E-ana.

<sup>95-133</sup>In E-ana, Mec-ki-aj-gacer, the son of Utu, became lord and king; he ruled for 324 (ms. P2+L2 has instead: 325) years. Mec-ki-aj-gacer entered the sea and disappeared. Enmerkar, the son of Mec-ki-aj-gacer, the king of Unug, who built Unug (mss. L1+N1, P2+L2 have instead: under whom Unug was built), became king; he ruled for 420 (ms. TL has instead: 900 + X) years. (ms. P3+BT14 adds:) 745 are the years of the dynasty of Mec-ki-aj-gacer. (ms TL adds instead: .....; he ruled for 5 + X years.) Lugaland, the shepherd, ruled for 1200 years. Dumuzid, the fisherman, whose city was Kuara, ruled for 100 (ms. TL has instead: 110) years. (ms. P3+BT14 adds:) He captured En-me-barage-si single-handed. Gilgamec, whose father was a phantom (?), the lord of Kulaba, ruled for 126 years. Ur-Nungal, the son of Gilgamec, ruled for 30 years. Udul-kalama, the son of Ur-Nungal (ms. Su1 has instead: Ur-lugal), ruled for 15

years. **La-ba-cum** ruled for 9 years. **En-nun-urah-ana** ruled for 8 years. **Mec-ne**, the smith, ruled for 36 years. **Melem-ana** (**ms. Su2 has instead: Til-kug (?)** ..... ) ruled for 6 (**ms. Su2 has instead: 900**) years. **Lugal-kitun** (?) ruled for 36 (**ms. Su2 has instead: 420**) years. 12 kings; they ruled for 2310 (**ms. Su2 has instead: 3588**) years. Then **Unug** was defeated and the kingship was taken to **Urim**.

**134-147** In **Urim**, **Mec-Ane-pada** became king; he ruled for 80 years. **Mec-ki-aj-Nanna** (**ms. P2+L2 has instead: Mec-ki-aj-nuna**), the son of **Mec-Ane-pada**, became king; he ruled for 36 (**ms. P2+L2 has instead: 30**) years. **Elulu** ruled for (**mss. L1+N1, P2+L2, P3+BT14 have:**) 25 years. **Balulu** ruled for (**mss. L1+N1, P2+L2, P3+BT14 have:**) 36 years. (**mss. L1+N1, P2+L2 have:**) 4 kings; they ruled for (**mss. L1+N1, P2+L2, P3+BT14 have:**) 171 years. Then **Urim** was defeated and the kingship was taken to **Awan**.

**148-159** In **Awan**, ..... became king; he ruled for ..... years. .... ruled for ..... years. .... ruled for 36 years. 3 kings; they ruled for 356 years. Then **Awan** was defeated and the kingship was taken to **Kic**.

**160-178** In **Kic**, **Susuda**, the fuller, became king; he ruled for 201 + X years. **Dadasig** ruled for (**ms. vD has:**) 81 years. **Mamagal**, the boatman, ruled for 360 (**ms. L1+N1 has instead: 420**) years. **Kalbum**, the son of **Mamagal** (**ms. WB has instead: Magalgal**), ruled for 195 (**ms. L1+N1 has instead: 132**) years. **Tuge** (?) ruled for 360 years. **Men-nuna**, (**ms. L1+N1 adds:**) the son of **Tuge** (?), ruled for 180 years. (**in mss. L1+N1, TL, the 7th and 8th rulers of the dynasty are in reverse order**) ..... ruled for 290 years. **Lugalju** ruled for 360 (**ms. L1+N1 has instead: 420**) years. 8 kings; they ruled for 3195 (**ms. L1+N1 has instead: 3792**) years. Then **Kic** was defeated and the kingship was taken to **Hamazi**.

**179-185** In **Hamazi**, **Hadanic** became king; he ruled for 360 years. 1 king; he ruled for 360 years. Then **Hamazi** was defeated and the kingship was taken (**ms. P3+BT14 has instead: was returned a second time**) to **Unug**.

(In mss. **IB, L1+N1, TL**, the 2nd dynasty of **Unug** of ll. 185-191 is preceded by the 2nd dynasty of **Urim** of ll. 192-203.)

**186-192** In **Unug**, **En-cakanca-ana** became king; he ruled for 60 years. **Lugal-ure** (**ms. P3+BT14 has instead: Lugal-kinice-dudu** (?) ) ruled for 120 years. **Argandea** ruled for 7 years. (**ms. L1+N1 has:**) 3 kings; they ruled for (**ms. L1+N1 has:**) 187 years. Then **Unug** was defeated (**ms. TL has instead: destroyed**) and the kingship was taken to **Urim**.

**193-204** In **Urim**, **Nani** became king; he ruled for (**ms. vD has:**) 120 + X (**ms. IB has instead: 54 + X**) years. **Mec-ki-aj-Nanna**, the son of **Nani**, ruled for (**ms. vD has:**) 48 years. ...., the son (?) of ....., ruled for (**ms. IB has:**) 2 years. (**ms. IB has:**) 3 kings; they ruled for (**ms. IB has:**) 582 (**ms. TL has instead: 578**) years. (**ms. vD has instead: 2 kings; they ruled for 120 + X years.**) Then **Urim** was defeated (**ms. TL has instead: destroyed**) and the kingship was taken to **Adab**.

**205-210** In **Adab**, **Lugal-Ane-mundu** became king; he ruled for (**mss. L1+N1, TL have:**) 90 years. (**mss. L1+N1, TL have:**) 1 king; he ruled for (**mss. L1+N1, TL have:**) 90 years. Then **Adab** was defeated (**ms. TL has instead: destroyed**) and the kingship was taken to **Mari**.

**211-223** In **Mari**, **Anbu** (?) became king; he ruled for 30 (**ms. TL has instead: 90**) years. **Anba** (?), the son of **Anbu** (?), ruled for 17 (**ms. TL has instead: 7**) years. **Bazi**, the leatherworker, ruled for 30 years. **Zizi**, the fuller, ruled for 20 years. **Limer**, the *gudu* priest, ruled for 30 years. **Carrum-iter** ruled for 9 (**ms. TL has instead: 7**) years. 6 kings; they ruled for 136 (**ms. TL has**

**instead: 18**) years. Then **Mar** was defeated (**ms. TL has instead: destroyed**) and the kingship was taken to **Kic**.

224-231 In **Kic**, **Kug-Bau**, the woman tavern-keeper, who made firm the foundations of **Kic**, became king; she ruled for 100 years. 1 king; she ruled for 100 years. Then **Kic** was defeated (**ms. TL has instead: destroyed**) and the kingship was taken to **Akcak**.

232-243 In **Akcak**, **Unzi** became king; he ruled for 30 years. **Undalulu** ruled for 6 (**mss. L1+N1, S have instead: 12**) years. **Urur** ruled for (**ms. IB has instead: was king (?) for**) 6 years. **Puzur-Nirah** ruled for (**mss. IB, L1+N1, S, Su1 have:**) 20 years. **Icu-II** ruled for (**mss. IB, L1+N1, S, Su1 have:**) 24 years. **Cu-Suen**, the son of **Icu-II**, ruled for (**mss. IB, L1+N1, S, TL have:**) 7 (**ms. Su1 has instead: 24**) years. (**mss. S, Su1, TL have:**) 6 kings; they ruled for (**mss. L1+N1, S, TL have:**) 99 (**ms. Su1 has instead: 116**) years (**ms. IB has instead: 5 kings; they ruled for (ms. IB has: 87 years)**). Then **Akcak** was defeated (**ms. S has instead: Then the reign of Akcak was abolished**) and the kingship was taken to **Kic**.

(**mss. IB, S, Su1, Su3+Su4 list the 3rd and 4th dynasty of Kic of ll. 224-231 and ll. 244-258, respectively, as one dynasty**)

244-258 In **Kic**, **Puzur-Suen**, the son of **Kug-Bau**, became king; he ruled for 25 years. **Ur-Zababa**, the son of **Puzur-Suen**, ruled for 400 (**mss. P3+BT14, S have instead: 6**) (**ms. IB has instead: 4 + X**) years. (**ms. P3+BT14 adds:**) 131 are the years of the dynasty of **Kug-Bau**. **Zimudar** (**ms. TL has instead: Ziju-iake**) ruled for 30 (**ms. IB has instead: 30 + X**) years. **U<sup>3</sup>i-watar**, the son of **Zimudar** (**ms. TL has instead: Ziju-iake**), ruled for 7 (**ms. S has instead: 6**) years. **Ectar-muti** ruled for 11 (**ms. Su1 has instead: 17 (?)**) years. **Icme-Camac** ruled for 11 years. (**ms. Su1 adds:**) **Cu-ilicu** ruled for 15 years. **Nanniya**, the jeweller, (**ms. Su1 has instead: Zimudar**) (**ms. IB has instead: .....**) ruled for 7 (**ms. S has instead: 3**) years. 7 kings; they ruled for 491 (**ms. Su1 has instead: 485**) years (**ms. S has instead: 8 kings; they ruled for (ms. S has: 586 years)**). Then **Kic** was defeated (**ms. S has instead: Then the reign of Kic was abolished**) and the kingship was taken (**ms. P3+BT14 has instead: was returned a third time**) to **Unug**.

(**ms. IB omits the 3rd dynasty of Unug of ll. 258-263**)

259-265 In **Unug**, **Lugal-zage-si** became king; he ruled for 25 (**ms. P3+BT14 has instead: 34**) years. 1 king; he ruled for 25 (**ms. P3+BT14 has instead: 34**) years. Then **Unug** was defeated (**ms. S has instead: Then the reign of Unug was abolished**) and the kingship was taken to **Agade**.

266-296 In **Agade**, **Sargon**, whose father was a gardener, the cupbearer of **Ur-Zababa**, became king, the king of **Agade**, who built **Agade** (**ms. L1+N1 has instead: under whom Agade was built**); he ruled for 56 (**ms. L1+N1 has instead: 55**) (**ms. TL has instead: 54**) years. **Rimuc**, the son of **Sargon**, ruled for 9 (**ms. IB has instead: 7**) (**ms. L1+N1 has instead: 15**) years. **Man-icticcu**, the older brother of **Rimuc**, the son of **Sargon**, ruled for 15 (**ms. L1+N1 has instead: 7**) years. **Naram-Suen**, the son of **Man-icticcu**, ruled for (**mss. L1+N1, P3+BT14 have:**) 56 years. **Car-kali-carri**, the son of **Naram-Suen**, ruled for (**ms. L1+N1, Su+Su4 have:**) 25 (**ms. P3+BT14 has instead: 24**) years. (**ms. P3+BT14 adds:**) 157 are the years of the dynasty of **Sargon**. Then who was king? Who was the king? (**ms. Su3+Su4 has instead: who was king? Who indeed was king?**) **Irgigi** was king, **Imi** was king, **Nanûm** was king (**in mss. L1+N1, Su3+Su4, Imi and Nanûm are in reverse order**), **Ilulu** was king, and the (**mss. P3+BT14, S have:**) 4 of them ruled for only (**mss. P3+BT14, S have:**) 3 years. **Dudu** ruled for 21 years. **Cu-Durul**, the son of **Dudu**, ruled for 15 (**ms. IB has instead: 18**) years. 11 kings; they ruled for 181 years (**ms. S has instead: 12 kings; they ruled for (ms. S has: 197 years)**) (**mss. Su1, Su3+Su4, which omit Dudu and Cu-Durul, have instead: 6 kings; they ruled for (ms. Su1 has: 161 (ms. Su3+Su4**



nas instead: 177) years. Then Lagade was defeated (ms. S nas instead: Then the reign of Lagade was abolished) and the kingship was taken to Unug.

297-307 In Unug, Ur-nijin became king; he ruled for 7 (mss. IB, S have instead: 3) (ms. Su1 has instead: 15) (ms. Su3+Su4 has instead: 30) years. Ur-gigir, the son of Ur-nijin, ruled for 6 (ms. IB has instead: 7) (ms. Su1 has instead: 15) (ms. Su3+Su4 has instead: 7) years. Kuda ruled for 6 years. Puzur-ili ruled for 5 (ms. IB has instead: 20) years. Ur-Utu ruled for 6 (ms. Su3+Su4 has instead: Ur-Utu), the son of Ur-gigir, ruled for 25 (ms. Su1 has instead: Lugal-melem, the son of Ur-gigir, ruled for 7) years. 5 kings; they ruled for 30 (ms. IB has instead: 43) (mss. PÝ+Ha, S have instead: 26) years (ms. Su3+Su4, which omits Kuda and Puzur-ili, has instead: 3 kings; they ruled for (ms. Su3+Su4 has:) 47 years). Unug was defeated (ms. S has instead: Then the reign of Unug was abolished) and the kingship was taken to the army (ms. Su3+Su4 has instead: land) of Gutium.

308-334 In the army (ms. Su3+Su4 has instead: land) of Gutium, at first no king was famous; they were their own kings and ruled thus for 3 years (ms. L1+N1 has instead: they had no king; they ruled themselves for 5 years). Then Inkicuc (ms. Su3+Su4 has instead: ..... ) ruled for 6 (ms. L1+Ni1 has instead: 7) years. Zarlagab ruled for 6 years. Culme (ms. L1+N1 has instead: Yarlagac) ruled for 6 years. Silulumec (ms. Mi has instead: Silulu) ruled for 6 (ms. G has instead: 7) years. Inimabakec ruled for 5 (ms. Mi has instead: Duga ruled for 6) years. Igecauc ruled for 6 (ms. Mi has instead: Ilu-an (?) ruled for 3) years. Yarlagab ruled for 15 (ms. Mi has instead: 5) years. Ibate ruled for 3 years. Yarla (ms. L1+N1 has instead: Yarlangab (?) ) ruled for 3 years. Kurum (ms. L1+N1 has instead: ..... ) ruled for 1 (ms. Mi has instead: 3) years. Apil-kin ruled for 3 years. La-erabum (?) ruled for 2 years. Irarum ruled for 2 years. Ibranum ruled for 1 year. Hablum ruled for 2 years. Puzur-Suen, the son of Hablum, ruled for 7 years. Yarlaganda ruled for 7 years. .... ruled for 7 years. Tiriga (?) ruled for 40 days. 21 kings; they ruled for (ms. L1+N1 has:) 124 years and 40 days (ms. Su3+Su4 has instead: 25 years). Then the army of Gutium was defeated (ms. TL has instead: destroyed) and the kingship was taken to Unug.

335-340 In Unug, Utu-hejal became king; he ruled for 427 years, ..... days (ms. IB has instead: 26 years, 2 + X months, and 15 days) (ms. J has instead: 7 years, 6 months, and 15 days) (ms. TL has instead: 7 years, 6 months, and 5 days). 1 king; he ruled for 427 years, ..... days (ms. J has instead: 7 years, 6 months, and 15 days) (ms. TL has instead: 7 years, 6 months, and 5 days). Then Unug was defeated and the kingship was taken to Urim.

341-354 In Urim, Ur-Namma became king; he ruled for 18 years. Culgi, the son of Ur-Namma, ruled for 46 (mss. Su3+Su4, TL have instead: 48) (ms. P5 has instead: 58) years. Amar-Suena, the son of Culgi, ruled for 9 (ms. Su3+Su4 has instead: 25) years. Cu-Suen, the son of Amar-Suena, ruled for 9 (ms. P5 has instead: 7) (ms. Su1 has instead: 20 + X) (ms. Su3+Su4 has instead: 16) years. Ibbi-Suen, the son of Cu-Suen, ruled for 24 (mss. P5, Su1 have instead: 25) (ms. Su3+Su4 has instead: 15) (ms. TL has instead: 23 (?) ) years. 4 kings; they ruled for 108 years (mss. J, P5, Su1, Su3+Su4 have instead: 5 kings; they ruled for (ms. P5 has:) 117 (ms. Su1 has instead: 120 + X) (ms. Su3+Su4 has instead: 123) years). Then Urim was defeated (ms. P5 has instead: Then the reign of Urim was abolished). (ms. Su3+Su4 adds:) The very foundation of Sumer was torn out (?). The kingship was taken to Isin.

355-377 In Isin, Icbi-Erra became king; he ruled for 33 (ms. P5 has instead: 32) years. Cu-ilicu, the son of Icbi-Erra, ruled for 20 (ms. P5 has instead: 10) (ms. Su1 has instead: 15) years. Iddin-Dagan, the son of Cu-ilicu, ruled for 21 (ms. Su1 has instead: 25) years. Icme-Dagan, the son of Iddin-Dagan, ruled for (mss. P2, P5 have:) 20 (ms. Mi has instead: 18) years. Lipit-Ectar, the son of Icme-Dagan (ms. P2 has instead: Iddin-Dagan), ruled for (mss. L1+N1, P2, P5 have:) 11 years. Ur-Ninurta (mss. L1+N1, P2 add:) the son of Ickur -- may he have years

of abundance, a good reign, and a sweet life - ruled for (ms. P5 has:) 18 years. Bur-Suen, the son of Ur-Ninurta, ruled for 21 years. Lipit-Enlil, the son of Bur-Suen, ruled for 5 years. Erra-imitti ruled for 8 (mss. P5, TL have instead: 7) years. (ms. P5 adds:) ..... ruled for ..... 6 months. Enlil-bani ruled for 24 years. Zambiya ruled for 3 years. Iter-pica ruled for 4 years. Ur-dul-kuga ruled for 4 years. Suen-magir ruled for 11 years. (ms. P5 adds:) Damiq-ilicu, the son of Suen-magir, ruled for 23 years. 14 kings; they ruled for 203 years (ms. P5 has instead: 225 years and 6 months).

(Mss. P2+L2, L1+N1 and P4+Ha conclude with a summary of the post-diluvian dynasties; the translation of ll. 378-431 uses numerical data from each mss. but follows the wording of P2+L2 and L1+N1)

378-431 A total of 39 kings ruled for 14409 + X years, 3 months and 3 1/2 days, 4 times in Kic. A total of 22 kings ruled for 2610 + X years, 6 months and 15 days, 5 times in Unug. A total of 12 kings ruled for 396 years, 3 times in Urim. A total of 3 kings ruled for 356 years, once in Awan. A total of 1 king ruled for 420 years, once in Hamazi.

#### **16 lines missing**

A total of 12 (?) kings ruled for 197 (?) years, once in Agade. A total of 21 (ms. P4+Ha has instead: 23) kings ruled for 125 years and 40 days (ms. P4+Ha has instead: 99 years), once in the army of Gutium. A total of 11 (ms. P4+Ha has instead: 16) kings ruled for 159 (ms. P4+Ha has instead: 226) years, once in Isin. There are 11 cities, cities in which the kingship was exercised. A total of 134 (ms. P4+Ha has instead: 139) kings, who altogether ruled for 28876 + X (ms. P4+Ha has instead: 3443 + X) years. 21.

## Greek King Lists

### Eusebius' *Chronicle*

#### *The Greek Chronicle*

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#### ***Greek Chronology.***

The Greeks regard the Sicyonians as the most ancient [Greeks]. Their kings [g253] resided at Sicyon. The first king to rule Sicyon was Aegialeus, at the same time as Ninus and Belus, who are the first remembered kings of the Assyrians and of Asia. The Peloponnese was originally called Aegialeia, after this Aegialeus.

Inachus is said to have been the first king of the Argives, 235 years after the start of the Sicyonian kingdom.

Cecrops, called Diphyes, was the first king of the Athenians, [ruling] about 300 years after the start of the Argive kingdom, and 533 years after the start of the Sicyonian kingdom.

This chronicle will start with the earliest rulers, and will begin with a list of the kings of the Sicyonians [g254]. There is considerable disagreement among the ancients who composed chronicles of Greek history. As far as possible, we will select [material] on which there is consensus. The chronographer Castor lists the dates of the Sicyonian kings in his chronicle and then provides a summary of them, as follows:

"We will provide a list of the kings of Sicyon, starting with Aegialeus, the first king, and ending with Zeuxippus. These kings reigned for a total of 959 years. After the kings, [g255] six priests of [Apollo] Carneius were appointed; this priesthood lasted for 33 years. Then Charidemus was appointed priest; but he could not bear the expense, and went into exile." This according to Castor. Below we present the full list of the Sicyonian kings.

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#### **[63] *The Kings of the Sicyonians.***

1. Aegialeus, 52 years. The Peloponnese was originally called Aegialeia, after this Aegialeus. He is said to have started to rule Sicyon in the 15th year of Belus, the first king of the Assyrians. According to legend, [Belus] was the son of Poseidon and Libya [g256].

2. Europs, 45 years. He reigned at the same time as Ninus, the son of Belus.
3. Telchin, 20 years. He reigned at the same time as Semiramis.
4. Apis, 25 years. The Peloponnese was then called Apia, after this Apis.
5. Thelxion, 52 years.
6. Aegydrus, 34 years.
7. Thurimachus, 45 years. During his reign, Inachus became the first king of the Argives.
8. Leucippus, 53 years.
9. Messapus, 47 years. During his reign Egypt was ruled by Joseph, as the Hebrews record [g257].
10. Eratus, 46 years.
11. Plemnaeus, 48 years.
12. Orthopolis, 63 years.
13. Marathonius, 30 years. During his reign, Cecrops Diphyes became the first king of Attica.

14. Marathus, 20 years. During his reign, Moses led the Hebrews out of Egypt, as will be shown in due course.

15. Echyreus, 55 years. During his reign, Danaus became king of the Argives [g258].

16. Corax, 30 years.

17. Epopeus, 35 years.

18. Laomedon, 40 years.

19. Sicyon, 45 years. During his reign, the kingdom of the Argives came to an end, after lasting for 540 years.

20. Polybus, 40 years.

21. Inachus, 40 years.

22. Phaestus, 8 years.

23. Adrastus, 4 years.

24. Polypheides, 31 years. During his reign, Troy was captured [g259].

25. Pelasgus, 20 years. During his reign, Aeneias was king of the Latins.

26. Zeuxippus, 31 years.

There were a total of 26 kings of Sicyon, who reigned for 959 years. After [Zeuxippus], there were no more kings. Instead the priests of [Apollo] Carneius [ruled].

1. The first [of these] priest[s] was Archelaus [who ruled] one year.

2. Automedon, one year.

3. Theoclytus, four years.

4. Euneus, six years.

5. Theonomus, nine years [g260].

6. Amphigyes, twelve years.

7. Finally, Charidemus one year. He could not bear the expense, and went into exile. He was priest 352 years before the first Olympiad [i.e. 1128 B.C.].

The total for the Sicyonian kings and priests is 998 years.

Following this list of the Sicyonian rulers it is appropriate to list the kings of the Argives as they are accurately recorded in ancient histories. Here is how Castor described them [g261].

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### **[64] *Castor on the Kings of the Argives.***

Now we will list the kings of the Argives, beginning with Inachus and ending with Sthenelus the son of Crotopus. These kings reigned for a total of 382 years, until Sthenelus was expelled by Danaus, who seized control of Argos. The descendants of Danaus ruled Argos, ending with Eurysthenes, the son of Sthenelus, the son of Perseus. After Eurysthenes, the descendants of Pelops ruled Argos. The duration of the reign of the kings of the Danaidae was 162 years. The duration of the reign of the Pelopidae was 105 years, starting with Atreus, and ending with Penthilus, Tisamenus and Cometes the son of Orestes, in whose time the invasion of the Heracleidae occurred. The dates of each of the Argive kings are as follows.

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### ***The Kings of the Argives.***

1. Inachus, 50 years. The country was called Inachia, after this Inachus. He began to rule [g262] the Argives at the time of Thurimachus, who was the seventh king of the Sicyonians.

2. Phoroneus, 60 years. In his reign, Ogygus founded Eleusis.

3. Apis, 35 years. The country was then called Apia, after this Apis. During his reign, Joseph governed the Egyptians, as recorded by the Hebrews.

4. Argus, the son of Zeus and Niobe, for 70 years. The name of the country was changed to Argeia, after this Argus.

5. Criasus, 54 years.

6. Phorbas, 35 years. During his reign, Cecrops Diphyes became king of the Athenians.

7. Triopas, 46 years. During his reign, Moses led the Hebrews out of Egypt.

8. Crotopus, 21 years.

9. Sthenelus, 11 years.

Altogether these kings reigned for 382 years [g263].

Danaus expelled Sthenelus, and ruled Argos, as did his descendants. The succession of kings, and their dates, are as follows.

10. Danaus, 50 years.

11. Lynceus, 41 years.

12. Abas, 23 years.

13. Proetus, 17 years.

14. Acrisius, 31 years.

Altogether they ruled Argos for 545 years, until the end of the Danaidae.

After Acrisius, rule of the Argives passed to Mycenae, when the descendants of Pelops took power, in the time of Eurysthenes the son of Sthenelus [g264]. Pelops was the first ruler of the Peloponnese, and he encouraged the Olympic games.

After Acrisius, when the Argives were ruled from Mycenae:

Eurysthenes ruled as king for 45 years.

Then the Pelopidae, Atreus and Thyestes, 65 years.

Then Agamemnon, 30 years. In the 18th year of his reign, Troy was captured.

Aegisthus, 17 years.

Orestes, Tisamenus, Penthilus and Cometes 58 years, until the invasion of the Heracleidae, who then conquered the Peloponnese. From the return of the Heracleidae until the migration of the Ionians [g265], 60 years elapsed. From the migration of the Ionians until the first Olympiad [776 B.C.], 267 years elapsed.

It is appropriate to follow this with a list of the kings of the Athenians, summarizing accurate accounts from ancient writers.

Ogygus is said to have been the first [king] of the Athenians. The Greeks relate that their great ancient flood took place during his reign. Phoroneus the son of Inachus, king of the Argives, is considered to have lived at this time. Plato mentions this in the *Timaeus* [22], as follows: "When he wished to acquaint [g266] them with ancient history, so they could discuss the antiquity of this city, he began his account with the old stories about Phoroneus and Niobe, and then what happened after the flood." Ogygus lived in the time of Messapus, the ninth king of Sicyon, and Belochus, the eighth king of the Assyrians.

After Ogygus and until the time of Cecrops, it is said that there was no king in Attica for 190 years, because of the great destruction caused by the flood. The number of years is calculated from the kings of the Argives, who reigned before Ogygus. From the end of the reign of Phoroneus, king of the Argives, in whose time Ogygus' flood is said to have occurred, until Phorbas, in whose time Cecrops became king of Attica, 190 years elapsed. From Cecrops until the first Olympiad [g267], seventeen kings, and twelve



archons for life are listed; in this period too, the amazing fables of the Greeks are said to have unfolded. The Greeks count the kings of Attica from [Cecrops], because they do not know for certain the dates of any earlier kings. Castor explained this briefly in his history, as follows.

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### **[65] *Castor on The Kings of the Athenians.***

Now we will list the kings of the Athenians, beginning with Cecrops, called Diphyes, and ending with Thymoetes. The total duration of the reigns of all these kings, called Erechtheidae, was 450 years. After them, Melanthus of Pylus, son of Andropompus, took over the kingdom, followed by his son Codrus. The total duration of their two reigns was 52 (or 58) years. [lacuna]... [archons] starting with Medon (?) son of Codrus, and ending with Alcmaeon son of Aeschylus. The total duration of the rule of the archons for life was 209 years. The next archons held power for 10 years each; there were seven such archons, who ruled for 70 years [g268]. Then the archons started to hold power for one year each, starting with Creon and ending with Theophemus, in whose time the valorous deeds of our land ceased. This is how Castor put it. Let us now provide a list of all these kings.

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### **[66] *The Kings of the Athenians.***

1. Cecrops Diphyes, 50 years. In his reign Prometheus, Epimetheus and Atlas lived. He began ruling the Athenians in the time of Triopas, the seventh king of the Argives, and Marathonius, the thirteenth king of Sicyon. At this time, Moses had become recognized amongst the Hebrews, as we will show in due course. Also at this time, the flood of Deucalion is said to have occurred in Thessaly [g269], and fire devastated the land of Ethiopia in the time of Phaethon.

2. Cranaus, a native, 9 years.

3. Amphietyon, the son of Deucalion and son-in-law of Cranaus, 10 years. The deeds narrated about the Danaidae are said to have occurred in his reign.

4. Erichthonius, the son of Hephaestus, who is called Erechtheus by Homer, 50 years. The Idaean Dactyls lived in his reign.

5. Pandion, the son of Erichthonius, 40 years. The kidnaping of the girl [Persephone], and what is narrated about Triptolemus, occurred in his reign.

6. Erechtheus the son of Pandion, 50 years. The deeds narrated about Perseus occurred in his reign.

7. Cecrops, the brother of Erechtheus, 40 years. The deeds narrated about Dionysus occurred in his reign [g270].

8. Pandion, the son of Erechtheus, 25 years. Afterwards Pandion went into exile, and became king of Megara. The deeds narrated about Europa, Cadmus and the Sparti occurred in his reign.

9. Aegeus, the son of Pandion, 48 years. The deeds narrated about the Argonauts and the Centaurs occurred in his reign; and Heracles held the wrestling competitions.

10. Theseus, the son of Aegeus, 30 years. In his reign, Minos became recognized as a legislator.

11. Menestheus, the son of Peteus, son of Orneus son of Erechtheus, 23 years. In his reign, Troy was captured.

12. Demophon, the son of Theseus, 33 years. The deeds narrated about Odysseus and Orestes occurred in his reign; and Aeneias was king of Levinium.

13. Oxyntes [g271], the son of Demophon, 12 years. In his reign, the Amazons burned down the temple at Ephesus.

14. Apheidas, the son of Oxyntes, one year.

15. Thymoetes, the brother of Apheidas, 8 years.

16. Melanthus of Pylus, the son of Andropompus, 37 years. In his reign the Heracleidae returned and occupied the Peloponnese.

17. Codrus, the son of Melanthus, 21 years. In his reign, the Ionians were expelled from Achaea, and took refuge in Athens.

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### **[67] *The Athenian Princes [Archons] Who Ruled for Life.***

18. Medon, the son of Codrus, 20 years.

19. Acastus, the son of Medon [g272], 36 years. In his reign occurred the migration of the Ionians, including Homer, so they say. At the same time, Solomon built the temple at Jerusalem, as we will show at the appropriate time..

20. Archippus, the son of Acastus, 19 years.

21. Thersippus, the son of Archippus, 41 years.

22. Phorbas, the son of Thersippus, 30 years.

23. Megacles, the son of Phorbas, 30 years.

24. Diognetus, the son of Megacles, 28 years. At this time, Lycurgus had become prominent.

25. Pherecles, the son of Diognetus, 19 years.

26. Aripbron, the son of Pherecles, 20 years. At this time, the kingdom of the Assyrians came to an end, and Sardanapalus was killed [g273].

27. Thespieus, the son of Aripbron, 27 years. At this time, Lycurgus created laws for the Spartans.

28. Agamestor, the son of Thespieus, 17 years.

29. Aeschylus, the son of Agamestor, 23 years. In his twelfth year, the first Olympiad was held, in which Coroebus won the stadion contest.

Adding together the reigns of all the Athenian kings, from the time of Cecrops to the first Olympiad [776 B.C.] the total is 780 years. And 970 years elapsed from Ogygus until the first Olympiad.

Henceforth it is appropriate to provide dating according to the Olympiads [g274].

After Aeschylus, Alcmaeon ruled the Athenians, for 2 years.

After him it was decided to appoint archons for ten years each:

Charops, for ten years.

Aesimides, for ten years.

Cleidicus, for ten years.

Hippomenes, for ten years.

Leocrates, for ten years.

Apsander, for ten years.

Eryxias, for ten years.

During Eryxias' reign, it was decided to appoint archons for one year each. The first yearly archon was Creon, in the 24th Olympiad [684-681 B.C.]. Thereafter an archon was appointed each year. There is no need to list their names.

We have provided the dates of the ancient rulers of the Athenians [g275], as related by old and especially reliable historians. We have set down the dates and events before the capture of Troy--which are not regarded as particularly accurate--as well as we could from the many accounts. Similarly, events from the capture of Troy until the first Olympiad are not accurately recorded. However Porphyrius, in the first book of his *Philosophical History*, gives the following summary:

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**[68] *Porphyrius from the first book of his Philosophical History* [g276].**

Apollodorus says that there are 80 years from the capture of Troy [1183 B.C.] until the Heracleidae invasion of the Peloponnese [1103 B.C.]; 60 years from the return of the Heracleidae until the settling of Ionia [1043 B.C.]; 159 years from that point until Lycurgus [884 B.C.]; ... and there are 108 years from Lycurgus until the first Olympiad [776 B.C.]. Altogether, 407 years elapsed from the capture of Troy to the first Olympiad.

I believe that it would be appropriate next to discuss the Greek Olympiads [g277].

## Reconstructing the Greek King Lists

<b>Argive Kings</b>	
<b>Castor</b> <i>(reconstructed from Jerome &amp; Eusebius)</i>	<b>Syncellus</b> <i>(reconstructed from Eusebius)</i>
1679 Inarchus 50/2 1654 Phoroneus 60/2 1624 Apis 35/2 1606.5 Argus 70/2 1571.5 Criasus 54/2 1544.5 Phorbas 35/2 1527 Triopas 46/2 1504 Crotopus 21 1483 Sthenelus 11 1472 Danaus 50 1422 Lynceus 41 1381 Abas 23 1358 Proetus 17 1341 Acrisius 31 1310 Eurestheus 45 1265 Atreus Thyestes 65 1200-1183 Agamemnon 17 1183-1176 Aegisthus [7/8] 1176-1175 Orestes 15 (or 18) 1175-1174 <no king> 1174-1173 Orestes (back from exile) 1173-1171 Aletes (usurper) 1171-1158 Orestes (restored) 1158-1103 Tsiamneus	1679.5 Inachus 56/2 1651.5 Phoroneus 60/2 1621.5 Apis 35/2 1604 Argus 70/2 1569 Criasus 55/2 1541.5 Phorbas 25/2 1529 Triopas 36/2 1511 Crotopus 24/2 1499 Sthenelus 11 1488 Danaus 58 1430 Lynceus 35 1395 Abas 37 1358-1341 Proetus 17
<b>Pausanias</b>	<b>Apollodorus</b>
1675 Inarchus 1650 Phoroneus 1625 Apis <Niobe>, Car 1600 Argus 1575 Peirasus, <u>Phorbas</u> 1550 <u>Triopas</u> , <u>Lelex</u> 1525 Iasus, Agenor, Pelasgus 1500 Io, Crotopus 1475 Sthenelas 1450 Gelanor, Danaus 1425 Lynceus 1400 Abas 1375 Acrisius, Proetus 1350 Danae, Magaphantes 1225 Perseus 1300 Electryon 1275 Alkmene + (Amphytrion), Sthenelus 1250 Eurestheus 1225 Atreus 1200 Agamemnon	1700 Oceanus + Tethys 1675 Inarchus + (Melia) 1650 Phoroneus + (Teledice), Aigialeus 1625 Apis, <u>Niobe</u> 1600 <u>Argos</u> + (Evadne), <u>Pelasgus</u> 1575 Ecbasos, Peiras, Epidaurus, Criasos 1550 Agenor 1525 Argos-Panoptes + (Ismene) 1500 Iasos 1475 Io 1450 Gelanor
<b>Tatian</b> <i>(corrected using Jerome and Eusebius)</i>	<b>Apollodorus</b>
1675 Inachus 1650 Phoroneus 1625 Apis 1600 Criasus {or Argeius}	1650 Io 1600 Epaphus 1550 Lybia

1575 Triopas {or Criasus}  
 1550 Argeius {or Phorbas}  
 1525 Phorbas {or Triopas}  
 1500 Crotopas  
 1475 Sthenelaus  
 1450 Danaus  
 1425 Lynceus  
 1400 Proetus {or Abas}  
 1375 Abas {or Proetus}  
 1350 Acrisius  
 1325 Perseus  
 1300 Sthenelaus  
 1275 Eurystheus  
 1250 Atreus  
 1225 Thyestes  
 1200 Agamemnon

1500 Belus  
 1450 Danus

#### Hyginus

1650 Phoroneus + (Cinna)  
 1625 Niobe, Apis  
 1600 Argus + (Evadne)  
 1575 Criasus, Peranthus + (Callirohe),  
 Ecbasus  
 1550 Argus, Arestorides, Triopas +  
 (Oreaside)  
 1525 Eurisabe, Anthus, Pelasgus, Agenor |  
 Xanthus, Inachus + (Argia)  
 1500 Larisa | Io  
 1475 Epaphus

#### Hyginus

1675 Inachus  
 1650 Phoroneus  
 1625 Niobe, Apis  
 1600 Argus  
 1575 Peranthus  
 1550 Triopas  
 1525 (Agenor)  
 1500 Pelasgus, (Belus)  
 1475 Danaus  
 1450  
 1425  
 1400  
 1375 Acrisius + (Aganippe)  
 1350 Danae  
 1325 Perseus (Tantalus)  
 1300 Pelops  
 1275 Thyestes  
 1250 Atreus  
 1225 Agamemnon  
 1200 Aegisthus  
 1175 Orestes  
 1150 Aletes  
 1125 Tisamenus, (Aristodemus)  
 1100 Temenus, (Eurystheus)  
 1075 Clytus, (Alexander)

#### Spartan Kings

(reconstructed from Eusebius and Diodorus)

1103-1061 Eurysthenes 42  
 1061-1030 Agis {3}1  
 1030-995 Echestratus 35  
 995-958 Labotas 37  
 958-929 Dorysus 29  
 929-885 Agesilus 44  
 885-825 Archeleus 60  
 825-785 Telecles 40  
 785-747 Alcamenes 38

1103-1062 Proclese 41  
 1062-1028 Sous 34  
 1028-977 Eurypon 51  
 977-928 Prytanis 49  
 928-883 Polydectes and Eunomus 45  
 883-823 Charillus 60  
 823-785 Nicander 38  
 785-738 Theopompus 47

#### Herodotus and Pausanias

1103 Eurysthenes  
 1064 Agis  
 1025 Echestratus  
 986 Labotas  
 947 Dorysus

1103 Proclese 1102  
 1062 (Sous) 1056  
 1021 Eurypon 1010  
 980 Prytanis 964  
 939 Polydectes 918

908 Agesilus  
860 Archeleus  
830 Telecles  
791 Alcamenes  
752 Polydorus  
713 Eurycrates  
  
674 Anaxander  
635 Eurycratides  
596 Leon  
557 Anaxandridus

898 (Eunomus)  
857 Charillus 872  
816 Nicander 826  
775 Theopompus 780 | 784  
[739] Anaxandridus (738 Zeuxidamus)  
[723] Archidamus  
[702] Anaxilaus  
689 Leotyhides (692 Anaxidamus)  
646 Hippocratides (647 Archidamus)  
603 Agasicles  
560 Ariston

### Athens Kings and Archons

#### Castor (reconstructed from Eusebius)

1483.5 Cecrops 50/2  
1458.5 Cranaus {10}9/2  
1404 Amphictyon 10/2  
1399 Erichthonius 50/2  
1374 Pandion 40/2  
1354 Erechtheus 50/2  
1329 Cecrops 40/2  
1309 Pandion 25  
1284 Aegeus 48  
1236 Theseus 30  
1206 Menesthus 23  
1183 Demophon 33  
1150 Oxyntes 12  
1138 Aphidas 1  
1137 Thymotes 8  
1129 Melanthus 37  
1092 Codrus 21  
1071 Medon 20  
1051 Acastus 36  
1015 Archippus 19  
996 Thersippus 41  
955 Phorbas 31  
924 Megacles 30  
894 Diognetus 28  
866 Pherecles 19  
847 Aripbron 20  
827 Thespius 27  
800 Agamestor 20  
780-{759} Aeschylus 23 {could read 21}  
759-757 Alcmaeon 2  
757-747 Charops 10  
747-737 Aesimides 10  
737-727 Clidicus 10  
727 Hippomenes 10  
717 Leocrates 10  
707 Apsander 10  
697-687 Eryxias 10  
687-686 Creon 1

### Sicyonian Kings

#### **Apollodorus** (reconstructed from Eusebius)

1658 Aegialeus 52/4  
1645 Europs 45/4  
1633.75 Telichis 20/4

1628.75 Apis 25/4  
 1622.5 Telexion 52/2  
 1596.5 Aegyus 34/2  
 1579.5 Thurimachus 45/2  
 1557 Leucippus 53/2  
 1530.5 Messapus 47/2  
 1507 Peratus 46/2  
 1484 Plemnaeus 48/2  
 1460 Orthopolis 63/2  
 1428.5 Marathon 30/2  
 1412.5 Marathus 20/2  
 1402.5 Echireus 55/2  
 1375 Corax 30/2  
 1360 Epopeus 32/2  
 1344 Lamedon 40/2 or 43/2  
 1324 Sicyon 45/42  
 1279 Polybus 40/43  
 1239 Inachus 42  
 1197 Phaestus 8  
 1189 Adrastus 4  
 1185 Polyphides 31  
 1154 Pelasgus 20  
 1134-1103 Zeuxippus 31/32  
 1104-1103 Archelaus 1  
 1103-1102 Automedon 1  
 1102 Theoclytus 4  
 1098 Euneus 6  
 1092 Theonomus 9  
 1083-1071 Amphichyes 12/18

### Corinthian Kings

*(reconstructed from Eusebius, Aristotle, Pausanias and Herodotus)*

1069 Aletes 35  
 1034 Ixion 37  
 997 Agelas 37  
 960 Prunis (Promnes) 34/35  
 926 Bacchis 36/35  
 890 Agelas (Amphilytus) 30  
 860 Eudemos (Eumelus) 25  
 835 Aristodemus (Aristomedos) 35  
 800 Agemon 16  
 784 Alexander 25  
 759 Telestes 12  
 747-746 Automenes 1  
 ~  
 746-656 Archonship  
 ~  
 656-626 Cypselus (30)  
 626-582 Periander (44)  
 582-579 Psammetichus (3)

### Macedonian Kings

*(reconstructed)*

813 Caranus 28  
 785 Coenus 12  
 773 Tyrimmas 38  
 735 Perdiccas I 51  
 684 Argaeus I 38

646 Phillipus I 38  
 608 Aeropus 26  
 582 Alcetas 29  
 553 Amyntas I 50  
 503 Alexander I 43  
 460 Perdicca II 28  
 432 Archelaus 24  
 408 Orestes 3  
 405 Archelaus (again) 4  
 401 Amyntas II 1  
 400 Pausanias 1  
 399 Amyntas II (again) 6  
 393 Argaeus II 2  
 391 Amyntas II (again) 18  
 373 Alexander II 1  
 372 Ptolemaeus 4  
 368 Perdicca III 6  
 362 Philippus II 26  
 336-324 Alexander the Great 12

### Time Line

#### **Tatian** ( [ ] – in reign of, black – 25 years per generation, grey – 20 years per generation)

1650 New Order, Ogygus at Athens, First deluge. [Phoroneus]  
 1580 Reign of Amosis 400 years or 20 generations before the Troy was taken. [Inachus]  
 1525 Actaeus at Athens, Country named Actaea prior to being called Attica. [Phorbas]  
 1500 Reign of Cecrops in Athens, Prometheus and Epimetheus and Arias and Io. [Triopas]  
 1475 The coming of Danaus into Peloponnesus and the return of Europa from Phoenicia to Crete. [Sthenelaus]  
 1440 Burning of Phaethon, Flood of Deucalion. [Crotopas]  
 1425 Abduction of Core, Founding of the temple in Eleusis, Triptolemus, and the coming of Cadmus to Thebes and the reign of Minos. [Lynceus]  
 1420 Reign of Amphictyon and the founding of Dardania by Dardanus. [Sthenelaus]  
 1360 War of Eumolpus against the Athenians. [Proetus]  
 1350 The deeds of Perseus and Dionysus. [Acrisius]  
 1320 The coming over of Pelops from Phrygia, coming of Ion to Athens, Cecrops II in Athens. [Acrisius]  
 1300 Amphion preceded the siege of Troy by two generations.  
 1250 Hercules preceded the Trojan war by one generation, Orpheus lived at the same time as Hercules.  
 1183 Agamemnon takes Troy in 18th year of his reign or 317 years before Homer.  
 1103 Return of the Heraklidae 80 years after Troy.  
 1043 Ionian migration 140 years after Troy.  
 1003 Archonship of Archippus 180 years after Troy.  
 866 Time of Homer 90 years before Olympiads.  
 776 Olympiads 407 years after Troy.  
 688 Time of Archiolcus 23<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad.  
 683 Time of Gyges 500 years after Troy.

Reference : <http://www.argyrou.eclipse.co.uk/myths/KingLists.htm>