

Date	Historical Event	Prophetic Event	Reference
640	Josiah assumes kingship of Judah.	Jeremiah is called by God (626 BCE)	2 Ki.22:1-23:30; 2Chron.34 & 35
627	Josiah begins his religious reforms. <sup>1</sup>	Jeremiah gets his first prophetic word (627-574 BC)	Jer.1:2
622-623	Josiah reads the copy of the Law found during the temple restoration	<b>Ezekiel born</b>	
612	The Assyrian capital of Nineveh falls to Babylon		
609	Josiah killed <sup>2</sup> <b>Jehoahaz</b> assumes kingship; 3 months later Pharaoh Neco II has him deported to Egypt and sets his brother <b>Jehoiakim</b> in charge.	Habakkuk prophecies (608-597 BCE) <b>Ezekiel 8:1-18 indicates that they Jews returned to idolatry.</b>	2 Ki.22:1-23:30; 2Chron.34 & 35 2 Ki.23:31-35; Jer.22:13-19
605	May-June - Egyptian army defeated by Nebuchadnezzar at Carchemish on the Euphrates and then later, in retreat, at Hamath. June-August - Jerusalem is captured when Ezekiel was 18 years old. At this time Daniel and others were taken captive but not Ezekiel. 9/7/605 BC - Nebuchadnezzar's coronation	Daniel taken captive to Babylon (15 yrs. old; 605-536 BC)	2Ki.24:1-2; 2Chron.36:5-7
602		Daniel's 3 <sup>rd</sup> year of training and the year of Nebuchadnezzar's dream. <sup>3</sup>	Dan.1:5b; 2:1
597	<b>Jehoiachin</b> (aka Coniah or Yaukin {Aramaic}) assumes kingship; he rebels; later that year (March 16 <sup>th</sup> ) he's taken captive to Babylon along with Ezekiel and 10,000 others. Mattaniah, Jehoiachin's uncle, is made regent and his name changed to Zedekiah (2 Ki.24:17)	<b>Ezekiel taken captive to Babylon.</b> Daniel is now serving at the court of Nebuchadnezzar (Daniel 1:1-7) <sup>4</sup> ; <b>Ezekiel never refers to Zedekiah (form. Mattaniah) as king but as prince.</b>	2Ki. 23:36-24:4,14  Dan.1:1,3,6
7/31/593	Sometime in the early 90's or late 80's Zedekiah, against Jeremiah's advise (Jer.37&38), agreed with his military leaders, Egypt and Tyre, to rebel against Babylon.	<b>Ezekiel's call (593 – 559 BC)</b>	Ez.1-7 (c.f. 1:1,2)
9/7/592		<b>A little over a year since the 1<sup>st</sup> vision</b>	Ez.8-11 (c.f. 8:1)
8/9/591		<b>Ezekiel's - Deputation of elders</b>	Ez.20:1
1/15/588	The siege of Jerusalem begins		Ez.24:1
Summer 588	The Egyptian army causes a temporary relief from the siege (c.f. Jer.37:5-10)		
1/7/587		<b>Ezekiel's - Oracle against Egypt</b>	Ez.29:1
4/29/587		<b>Ezekiel's - Pharaoh's broken arm</b>	Ez.30:20
6/21/587		<b>Ezekiel's - Oracle against Pharaoh</b>	Ez.31:1
July 587	The walls of Jerusalem breached; Zedekiah flees and is later captured at Jericho		
August 587	Jerusalem is burnt to the ground;	Jeremiah receives his last prophecy	Jer.1:3
2/12/586		<b>Ezekiel's - Oracle against Tyre</b>	Ez.26:1
-1/8/585		<b>Ezekiel's - The city has fallen</b>	Ez.33:21
3/3/585		<b>Ezekiel's - Lament over Pharaoh</b>	Ez.32:1
3/17/585		<b>Ezekiel's - Pharaoh in Sheol</b>	Ez.32:17
4/28/573		<b>Ezekiel's - Vision of the new Jerusalem</b>	Ez.40:1
4/26/571		<b>Ezekiel's - From Tyre to Egypt</b>	Ez.29:17
560	Jehoiachin freed from imprisonment the Babylonian king, Evil-merodach (a.k.a. Amel-marduk) <sup>5</sup>		2Ki.25:27-30

<sup>1</sup> Judah was controlled by the Assyrians at this time and thus was supposed to accept their religious pantheon. Josiah's ability to overthrow these practices suggests that Assyria's control was pretty weak at this time; she fell to Babylon 15 years afterward.

<sup>2</sup> The Babylonian Chronicle supports the biblical claim that Egypt was supporting Assyria against Babylon.

<sup>3</sup> a.k.a. Nebuchadnezzar

<sup>4</sup> Ezekiel mentions Daniel 3x (14:14, 20; 28:3)

<sup>5</sup> Apparently the Babylonians regarded Jehoiachin as the rightful king of Israel as some ration tablets recovered from the royal vaults of Babylon near the Ishtar gate read, "Ya'u-kinu" (Jehoiachin) 'king of the land of Yahudu (Hebrew)'. One of these clay tablets can be dated to 592 BC (i.e. Zedekiah's time). Note: The tablets were discovered by R. Koldewy and later translated by E. F. Weidner.