

# How does the Bible teach 6000 years?

Lita Cosner

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The Bible's history gives us the answer to the age of the earth. MANY PEOPLE ask, "How do we know that the earth is 6,000 years old from the Bible?"

Given that the chronogenealogies—genealogies where the age of one patriarch at the time of the birth of the next is given in an unbroken chain - ending shortly after Noah, how do we get from ~1600 AM (anno mundi = 'year of the world') to today, which we would argue is about 6000 AM?

How precisely can we know the earth's age? The precision by which we can know the timing of historical events or ages of things is constrained by the precision of the data we're given. The timing we're given in the chronogenealogies is accurate to within one year of the event. By this, I mean we can know that Adam was 130 years old when he fathered Seth, but we don't know if he was 130 and 3 months, or just shy of 131, for example.

This is true for all the ages. So when you add up the chronogenealogies, we know that the Flood happened in 1656, plus up to less than 10 years, because we have 10 numbers that have less than a year of uncertainty. If all of the numbers were recorded just shy of the next birthday (for instance, Adam was 130 and 11 months when he fathered Seth, Seth was 105 and 11 months when he fathered Enosh, and so on), the Flood could have been as late as 1665 AM. But clearly this sort of small-scale uncertainty won't give any comfort to people who want to add thousands of years to human history.

## **The Flood to the Patriarchs**

There is an unbroken chronogenealogy from Shem to Abraham in Genesis 11, and we're given the information elsewhere in Genesis to extend the chronology until the relocation of Israel to Egypt when Jacob was 130 years old.

Going by these numbers, Jacob went to Egypt in 642 + less than 12 years after the Flood, or 2298 + less than 22 years AM. The chronogenealogy ends here, with nearly 2,000 years to go until Christ. How do we extend the timeline?

## **The Patriarchs to the Exodus**

Exodus 12:40 says that Israel was in Egypt for 430 years. This harmonizes well with Genesis 15:13 where God tells Abram that his descendants will be enslaved and mistreated for 400 years (enslavement did not happen on their arrival in Egypt but some time after Joseph died, when their number became threatening). So the Exodus happened in 2728 + less than 23 years AM.

## **The Exodus to the Kings**

We know that Israel wandered in the desert for 40 years, meaning that they entered the Promised Land in 2768 + less than 24 years AM. But here the chronology becomes a bit hazier for a while. This is because we don't know exactly how long the conquest took, or exactly how long it was before the judges started ruling Israel. We're told how long each judge ruled, and how long each period of peace lasted, but some of these clearly overlap, and some judges clearly only ruled part of Israel, while another judge was ruling another part.

But we have a clear statement in 1 Kings that allows us to continue a reliable chronology. 1 Kings 6:1 says "In the four hundred and eightieth year after the Israelites had come out of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month of Ziv, the second month, he began to build the temple of the Lord."

So if we subtract 124 years (40 each for the wandering in the desert, Saul's reign, and David's reign, and 4 for the partial reign of Solomon), we get a period of about 356 years for the judges, which fits well with the numbers in Judges if we assume a few overlaps. So Solomon began to build the Temple in 3208 + less than 23 years AM.

Notice that even though we're thousands of years into history at this point, the uncertainty about the dates is less than 25 years!

### **The Kings to the Exile**

If we go by the reigns of the kings of Judah, without assuming any co-regencies, from the Temple to the Exile of Judah would have been 429.5 years + less than 21 years. But we know that there were co-regencies in Judah, partly by comparing the kings of Judah to the kings of Israel. If we do that, we know that from the Temple to the Exile of Judah is actually around 345 years, at around 3553 AM. At this point, it's possible to say what the date would be in our terms—and when one adjusts for the differences in calendrical systems, the vast majority consensus is 586 BC. This would mean that 1 AD would be around 4150 AM, plus or minus less than 50 years, and today we would be around 6150 AM, plus or minus less than 50 years.

The Bible is history!

It's clear that from the very first verse of Genesis, the Bible is concerned with giving a factual account of how God has interacted with the earth. This means that it must give historically accurate details, as well as being theologically accurate. In fact, what we believe about God is based on historical claims, so if the history is inaccurate, then the theology must be as well! One of the ways the biblical authors communicated that they were giving actual history is by recording lifespans, or measuring the amount of time between certain events.

We can be confident that God's Word is accurate in its historical details as well as in what it tells us about theology.

### **References and notes**

1. Some argue for gaps in the Genesis 5 and 11 genealogies. For the reasons to take them as unbroken genealogies, see Sarfati, J., Biblical chronogenealogies, *Creation* 17(3):14–18, December 2003, [creation.com/chronogenealogies](http://creation.com/chronogenealogies).

2. Genesis 5 goes from Adam to Noah and his sons; Genesis 11:10 goes from Shem to Abram; Genesis 21:5 states that Abraham was 100 when Isaac was born; Genesis 25:26 states that Isaac was 60 when Jacob and Esau were born, and Genesis 47:9 says that Jacob was 130 when he went to Egypt.

3. For more detail about the challenges of interpreting the chronology of the kings of Israel and Judah, see Kaiser W., *A History of Israel: From the Bronze Age Through the Jewish Wars* (Broadville & Holman: Nashville, TN, 1998), p. 292–300.

### **About the author**

LITA COSNER

Lita Cosner has a B.A. in Biblical Studies from Oklahoma Wesleyan University and an M.A. in New Testament from Trinity Evangelical Divinity School. She is the full-time Information Officer for CMI-USA.