

Chronology, Astronomy, Archeology, and Geology

A Unified Reconstruction of Biblical History

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Abstract

This document presents a multidisciplinary reconstruction of biblical chronology, integrating **astronomical data, linguistic analysis, geological analysis, and contemporary historical records**. It challenges conventional dating systems, reinterprets key theological constructs, and restores suppressed historical voices such as Josephus's Hebrew original.

Anchored by astronomy, ancient eclipse records, pole shift mechanics, and **date stamps as provided in the original works** of contemporary historiographers, this study offers a coherent framework for understanding the biblical narrative as both a theological and scientific record.

Geology & Biblical Events

- Analysis of the last three pole shifts, including:
 - Joshua's Long Day
 - The shadow reversing on King Ahaz's sundial
- Mechanics behind approximately 80 pole shifts, especially those associated with Noah's Flood
- Crustal rotation events ($\sim 150^\circ$ over ~ 56 hours) as drivers of global upheaval
- Reinterpretation of the "Ice Age" as a relocation of polar zones, not a temperature drop

Pre-Poleshift Archaeology & Astronomy

- Evidence of $13 \pm$ solar eclipses prior to 700 BCE, exactly matching pre-pole-shift observer locations in China and Assyria
- Implications for ancient astronomical records, calendar systems, and eclipse visibility
- Validation of Charles Hapgood's crustal displacement theory through eclipse mapping

Biblical Chronology & Historical Accuracy

- Astronomically anchored timestamps embedded in original OT and NT texts
- Corrections to conventional historical dating (typically off by 5–20 years in NT times)
- Identification of errors in Ptolemy's *Almagest* lunar eclipse list
- Revised dating of the fall of Jerusalem to ~ 56 CE, with implications for Josephus's *Jewish War* and NT chronology

Theology, Hebrew & Greek Textual Insights

- Strong evidence for original NT composition in Hebrew, followed by translation to Aramaic and then Greek
- Linguistic and textual support for Joseph as Yehoshua's biological father, based on Gabriel's instructions to Mary and Joseph
- Clarification of God's nature as One Divine Being, challenging post-biblical Trinitarian constructs
- Semantic analysis of key Greek terms revealing mistranslations of Hebrew theological concepts

Astronomy & Calendar Misalignment

- Misplacement of the Olympic Calendar in modern reconstructions
- Correction of Phlegon's solar eclipse association:
 - Not March 33 CE, but Nov 24, 29 CE
- Misplacement of AUC in modern reconstructions:
 - *Ab urbe condita* / *Anno urbis conditae*: Latin for "from the founding of the city (of Rome)"
 - AUC 1 largely falls within 758 BCE, but is preceded by an accession year tied to the Sept 27, 759 BCE solar eclipse
 - That eclipse, recorded in the Assyrian eponym list under "Esdu-sarabe, Governor of Gozan," likely marks the accession event initiating the AUC calendar

Creation Account as Scientific Record

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- Genesis as a literal and coherent description of the creation of:
 - Time
 - Electromagnetic waves
 - Matter
 - Life
 - Celestial bodies
- Dating the creation of the universe to approximately 5967 years ago, i.e. $3944 \pm$ BCE

Geography & the Flood

- Hypothesis: The Flood caused by two slowly merging planetary bodies
- Timing and mechanics consistent with biblical chronology
- Crustal displacement explains misinterpretation of ancient geography and flood extent

Archaeology & Astronomical Iconography

- Ancient Assyrian stelas interpreted as astronomical date stamps
- Example: The stela of Adad-nirari III (805–800 BCE), excavated from Dur-Katlimmu, may encode his accession year via the Oct 17, 807 BCE annular solar eclipse
- Constellation-based iconography linked to royal accession events
- Use of celestial motifs to encode historical timelines

Josephus Research Note

- Title: *Recovering the Lost Voice: Josephus's Hebrew Origins and the Case for Chronological Restoration*
- Josephus originally wrote *The Jewish War* in Hebrew, later translated into Greek
- Semitic syntax and idioms embedded in Greek suggest direct translation
- Roman and ecclesiastical suppression likely erased Hebrew originals
- Multiple versions (Greek, Latin, Slavonic) show editorial divergence
- Chronological precision lost in translation — critical for biblical dating
- Fall of Jerusalem likely occurred in ~56 CE, not 70 CE — affecting dating of Josephus's works

Transmission Timeline of Josephus's Works

Date	Event or Shift
Oct 17, 807 BCE	Annular eclipse possibly marking Adad-nirari III's accession
Sept 27, 759 BCE	Solar eclipse recorded under Esdu-sarabe; likely accession event initiating AUC reckoning
~758 BCE	AUC 1 begins (following accession year)
~56 CE	Fall of Jerusalem (revised date)
~60 CE	Greek translation of <i>Jewish War</i> by Josephus
~400s CE	Latin translation adopted by Western Church
~520 CE	Dionysius Exiguus introduces Anno Domini system (AUC 1278)
~536 CE	Volcanic winter begins; ecclesiastical consolidation
May 7, 538 CE	Third Council of Orléans: Sunday declared "Day of the Lord"; Bishop of Rome elevated
1582 CE	Gregorian calendar introduced by Pope Gregory XIII
1796 CE	Vatican defeated by Napoleon's army
1798 CE	Pope Pius VI captured; traditional prophetic endpoint (538–1798 CE)
Today	Rediscovery via digital archives (Perseus, Academia)

Greek Terms in Josephus

Greek Term	Transliteration	Common Translation	Contextual Notes
ἔτος	etos	Year	Regnal dating, historical chronology
μηνός	mēnos	Month	Lunar cycles, civic calendars
ἡμέρα	hēmera	Day	Literal and symbolic usage
βασιλεία	basileia	Kingship / Reign	Political and theological implications
ἀρχή	archē	Beginning	Start of reigns or eras
χρόνος	chronos	Time / Duration	Philosophical and historical usage
ἡγεμονία	hēgemonia	Governance / Rule	Roman provincial authority
ἀναγράφω	anagraphō	To record	Historical documentation
ἐνιαυτός	eniautos	Year (seasonal)	Liturgical or agricultural cycle
τεσσαρακοστός	tessarakostos	Fortieth	Age or regnal year reference

Hebrew Roots & Translation Discrepancies

Greek Term	Hebrew Root	Common Mistranslation	True Meaning	Implication
δικαιοσύνη	צדקה (tzedakah)	“Righteousness”	“Justice” / “Charity”	Shifts focus from communal justice to personal morality
νόμος	תורה (Torah)	“Law”	“Instruction”	Reduces Torah to legalism
σωτηρία	ישועה (yeshuah)	“Salvation”	“Deliverance”	Over-spiritualizes national rescue
μετανοία	תשובה (teshuvah)	“Repentance”	“Return”	Misses covenantal restoration

Invitation to Dialogue

I welcome the opportunity to discuss these findings further with you and your team at Answers in Genesis. I believe they offer a unique and biblically faithful lens through which to view history, science, and theology.

Providentially, I hold a return ticket to Nashville dated September 24, 2025 — a door that may or may not open. Should it align with your interest, I'd be honored to meet in person and explore the possibility of collaboration.

With respect and anticipation,

Gunnar Anders Smars Jr ©

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