

[Chronology of Exiles from Hebrew Kingdoms]

Date	Reference	Forced migrations
c. 734 BCE	2 Chr 28:5, 8	Judeans to Damascus by Remaliah of Syria, and other Judean captives (200,000 ^a) to Samaria by Pekah of Israel, though the Samaritans returned them to Jericho (2 Chron 28:15)
c. 733	2 Chr 28:17; 2 Kgs 16:6	Judean villages by Edomites when they took back Elath
c. 733	1 Chron 5:26	Transjordan tribes of Reuben, Gad, and half tribe of Manasseh by Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria
c. 733	2 Kgs 15:29	Several northern cities in the lands of Naphtali and Galilee by Tiglath-Pileser III
c. 722	2 Kgs 17:3-6	Samaria by Sargon II (after a 3 year siege by Shalmaneser V; in royal annals Shalmaneser and Sargon take credit) (27,290 ^b)
701	2 Kgs 18:13; Isa 36:1; 2 Chr 32:1	Many Judean cities sacked and people taken by Sennacherib (200,000 ^c)
605	Dan 1:1, 2	Several aristocratic Judean youth (Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah) forced into governmental service for Neo-Babylonians and some temple vessels taken by Nebuchadnezzar Neo-Babylon
597	2 Kgs 24:10-13; Jer 24:1; 27:21-22; 52:28	Jehoiachin and the upper citizens of Jerusalem (3,023) and many temple vessels taken by Nebuchadnezzar
586	2 Kgs 25; Jer 27:21-22; 39:1-2; 52:29; 2 Chr 36:17-20	Temple destroyed and Zedekiah and the new upper citizens of Jerusalem (832) and remaining temple vessels taken by Nebuchadnezzar
582	Jer 52:30	Remnant of Judeans (745) taken by Nebuchadnezzar (other Judeans fled to Egypt, Jer 43-44)

^a Dillard suggests the Chronicler uses hyperbole to emphasize the defeat of Ahaz, *WBC* 1987, 222

^b See *ANET*, 284-86

^c Sennacherib claims 201,105 exiles, *ANET*, 287-88; others suggest this is exaggeration and estimate c. 120,000 exiles, see Cogan, 2008, 120