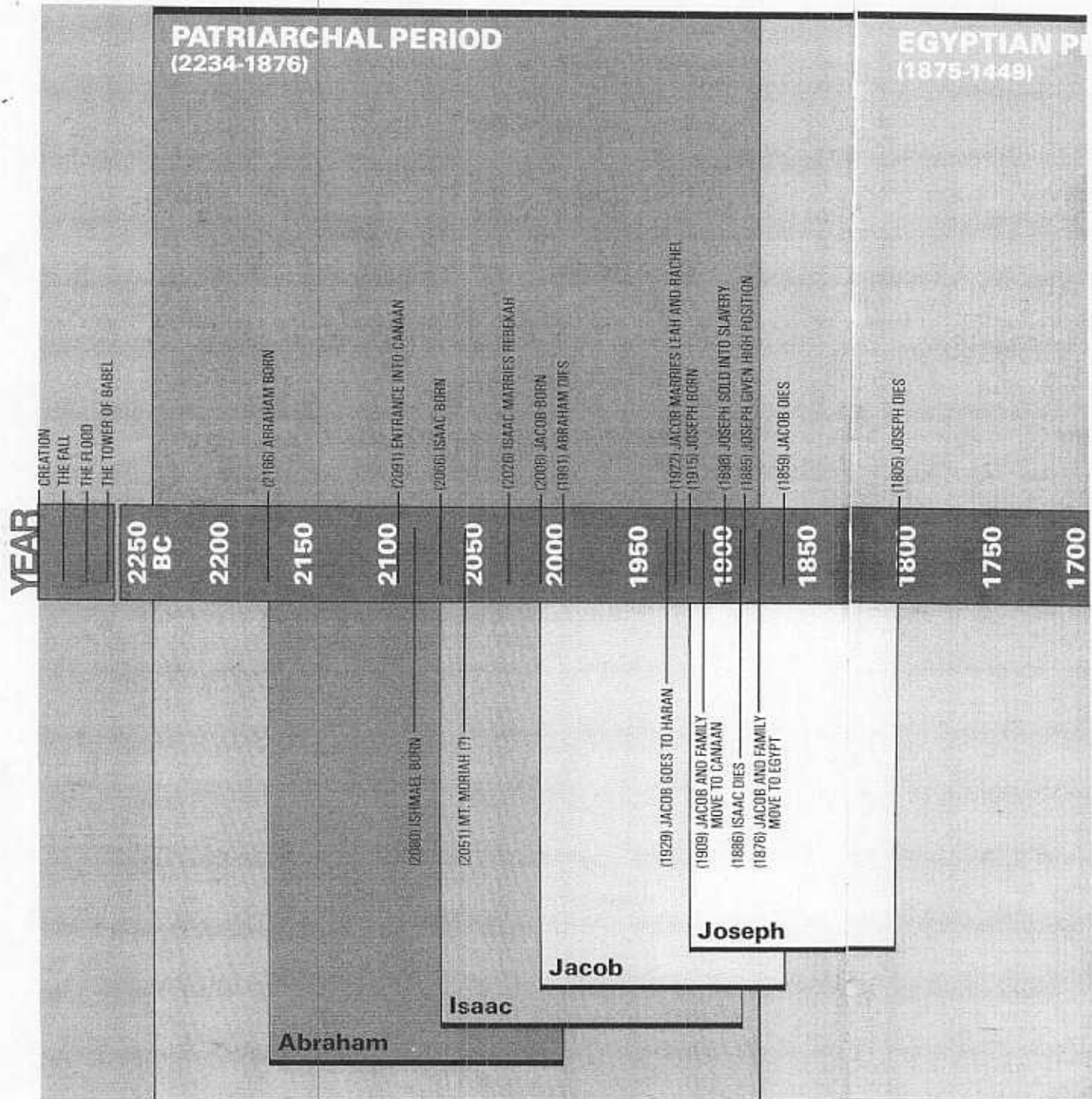


TIME LINE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

Time lines



(1929) JACOB GOES TO HARAN
(1909) JACOB AND FAMILY MOVE TO CANAAN
(1886) ISAAC DIES
(1876) JACOB AND FAMILY MOVE TO EGYPT

Joseph

(1922) JACOB MARRIES LEAH AND RACHEL
(1915) JOSEPH BORN
(1898) JOSEPH SOLD INTO SLAVERY
(1885) JOSEPH GIVEN HIGH POSITION
(1859) JACOB DIES

EGYPTIAN PERIOD (1875-1449)

FROM EGYPT TO CANAAN (1450-1297)

(1805) JOSEPH DIES

(1450) BIRTH OF MOSES

(1370) THE EXODUS

(1310-1297) CONQUEST OF CANAAN

(1311) JOSHUA APPOINTED LEADER

1850

1800

1750

1700

1650

1600

1550

1500

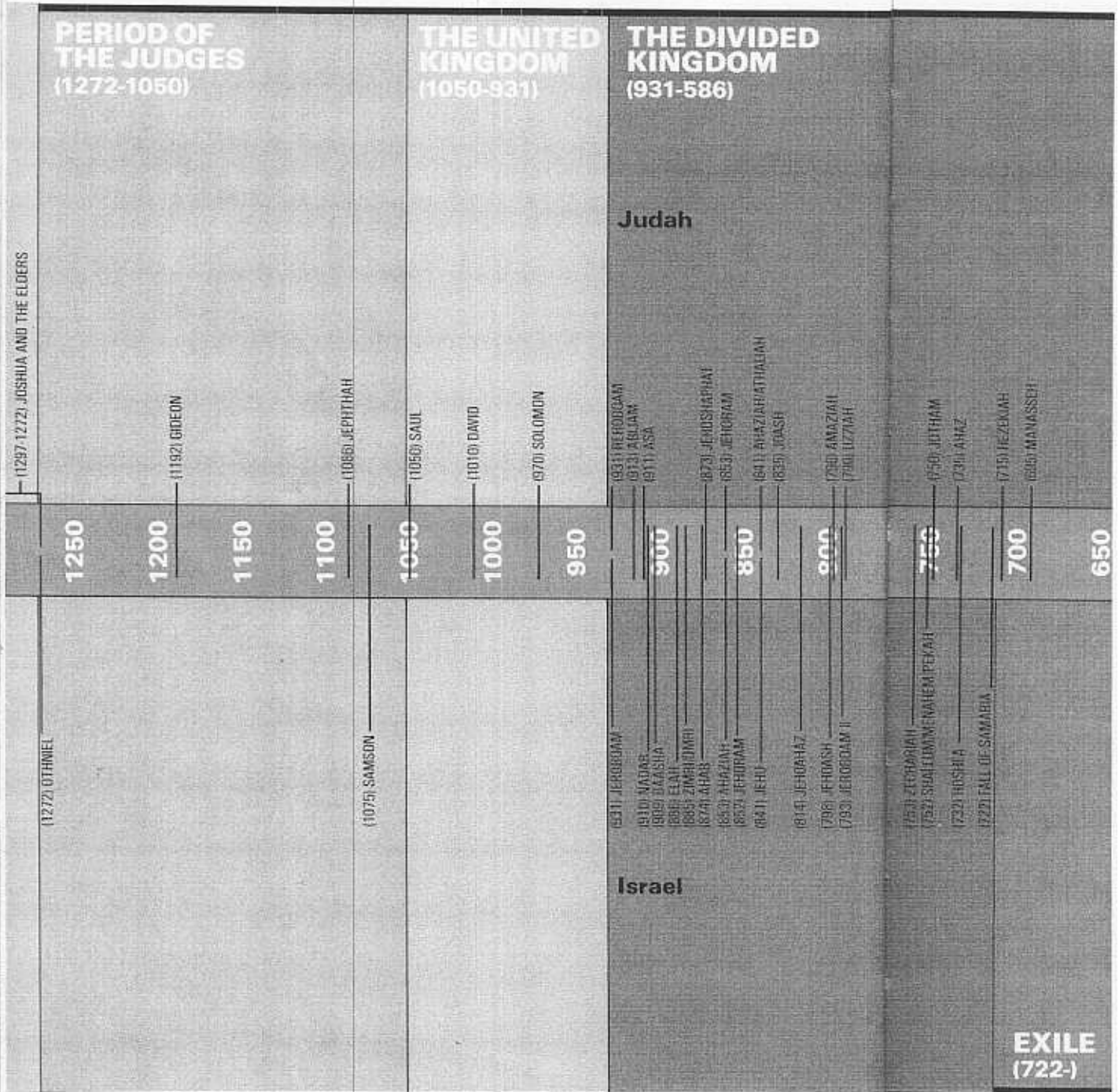
1450

1400

1350

1300

TIME LINE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT - CONTINUED



(1297-1272) JOSHUA AND THE ELDERS

Judah

Israel

EXILE (722-)

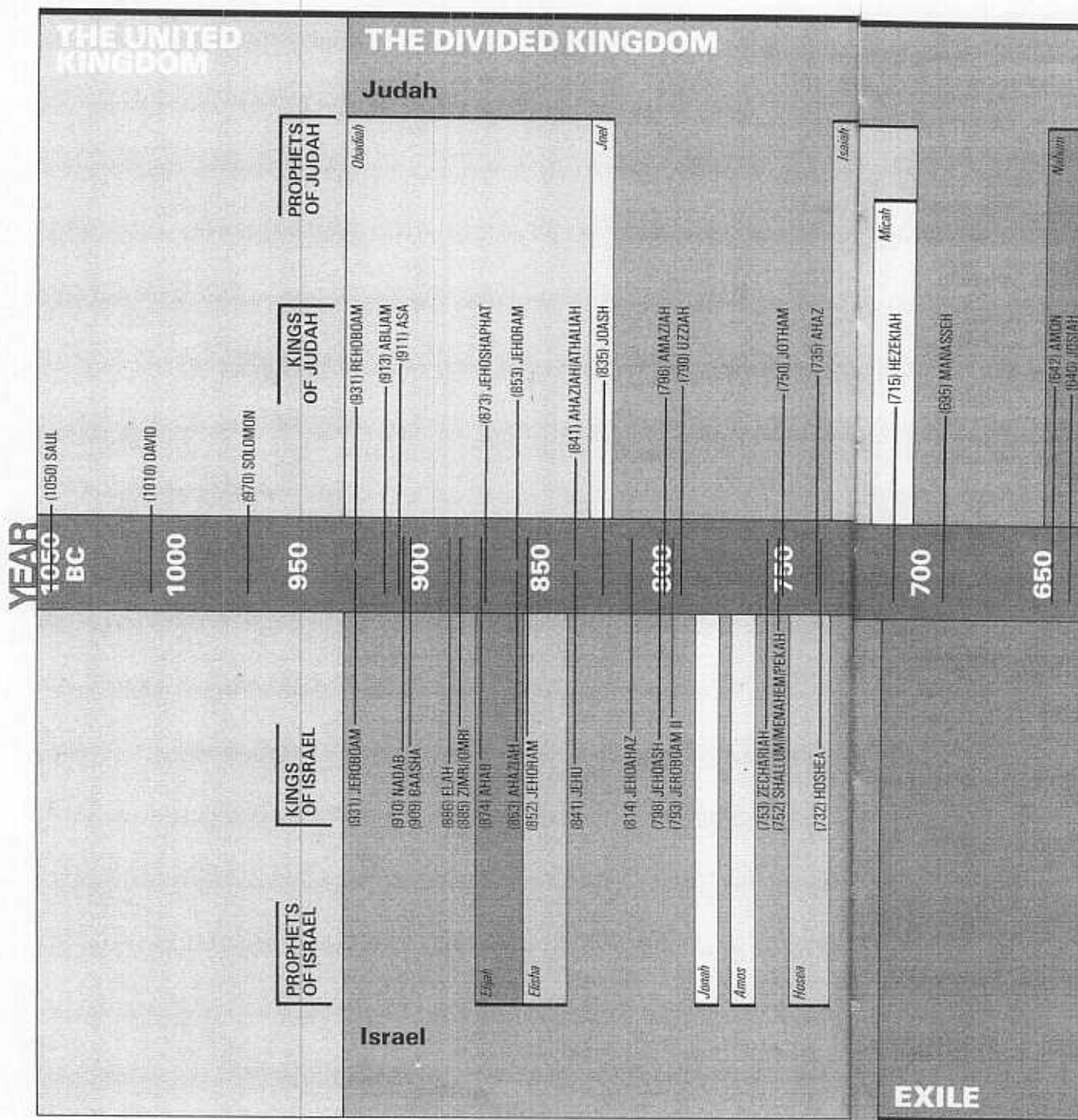
**DIVIDED
DOM
(6)**

| | | |
|---|--|-------------------|
| <p>1033 AMAZIAH 1852 JEHONAM 1851 JEBU 1813 JERODAHZ 1798 JEROKSH 1783 JERODAM II</p> | <p>853 JEFIRAM 681 AMAZIAHATHALAH 635 JIRASH 706 AMAZAH 700 IZZAH</p> | <p>850</p> |
| <p>750 ZEPHURAI 752 SHALLUMMITHAHEPEKAI 1131 HOSREA 1721 FALL OF SAMARIA</p> | <p>758 JUDAM 1331 AGAZ 715 HEZKIAH 1615 MAMASSEH</p> | <p>750</p> |
| | | <p>700</p> |
| | | <p>650</p> |
| | | <p>600</p> |
| | <p>639 JEHUAHAI JEHIAKIM 597 JEHONANZEDERIAH 586 FALL OF JERUSALEM</p> | <p>550</p> |
| | | <p>500</p> |
| | <p>1538 FIRST GROUP OF ISRAELITES RETURN UNDER ZERUBBABEL 1539 EZRA LEI GROUP DACK 144 LAST GROUP RETURNED UNDER MITHAIH</p> | <p>450</p> |
| | | <p>400</p> |

**EXILE AND
RETURN
(586-400)**

**EXILE
(722-)**

KINGS AND PROPHETS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH



Joel

Amos

Hosea

(753) ZECHARIAH
(752) SHALLUM/MENAHEM/PEKAH
(732) HOSHEA

(750) JOTHAM
(735) AHAZ

Isaiah

Micah

(715) HEZEKIAH
(695) MAMASSEH

Nahum

(642) AMON
(640) JOSIAH

Zephaniah

Habakkuk

(609) JEREMIAH / JEREMIAH
(597) JEREMIAH / ZECHARIAH

Daniel

Ezekiel

(538) FIRST GROUP OF ISRAELITES
RETURN UNDER ZURUBABEL

Haggai
Zechariah

(458) EZRA LED GROUP BACK
(444) LAST GROUP RETURNED
UNDER NEHEMIAH

Malachi

EXILE AND RETURN

EXILE

750
700
650
600
550
500
450
400

CAPTIVITY AND RETURN

BETWEEN THE TE

ASSYRIAN CAPTIVITY OF ISRAEL

1 734 B.C. **2 Kings 15:29**
Tiglath-pileser III, king of Assyria from 745-727 B.C., marched against King Pekah of Israel and King Rezin of Syria because they made war against his vassal, King Ahaz of Judah. He punished Israel by carrying some of their people into exile (2 Kings 16:7-9).

2 722 B.C. **2 Kings 17:1-6**
Israel was destroyed and taken after a three-year siege by Shalmaneser V, king of Assyria from 727-722 B.C. Assyrian inscriptions say that 27,290 people were taken captive and deported, some to Gozan in Mesopotamia and others to Media.

BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH

1 608 B.C. **Daniel 1:1-7**
After the battle of Carchemish, Nebuchadnezzar, as crown prince of Babylon, advanced to Jerusalem. He spared King Jehoiakim, who had rebelled against him, but carried off several of the princes of Judah, among them Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.

2 597 B.C. **2 Kings 24:1-16**
Nebuchadnezzar was now king of Babylon (608-562 B.C.) and again conquered Jerusalem. Among the captives taken in this battle was the prophet Ezekiel.

3 586 B.C. **2 Kings 24:20-25:21; Jer. 39:1-10**
King Zedekiah took an oath of allegiance to the Babylonian monarch but soon became disloyal. So Nebuchadnezzar besieged the city from 10 January 587 to 9 July 586 B.C. Approximately eighty distinguished leaders of the community were executed. The royal palace and the city were set on fire, and the survivors (except the poorest of the land) were taken into captivity.

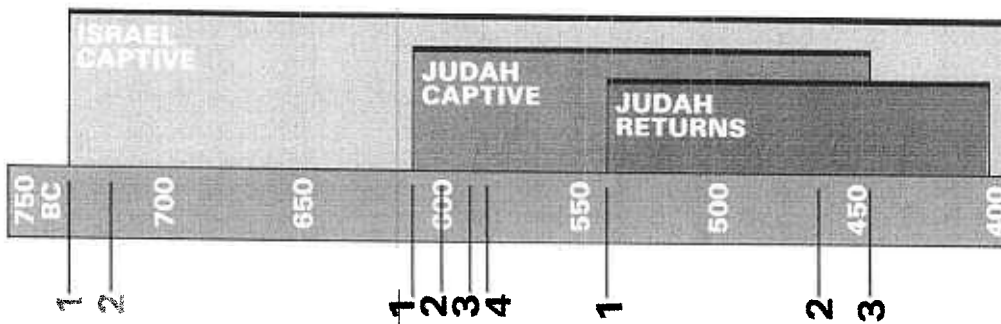
4 581 B.C. **2 Kings 25:22-26; Jer. 40-44**
This part of the captivity was caused by the rebellion of the remaining Hebrews of strong anti-Babylonian feeling. They fled to Egypt, forcing Jeremiah, who had been given special consideration by Nebuchadnezzar, to accompany them. It is thought that 70,000 Jews were taken into captivity.

JUDAH'S RETURN FROM EXILE TO JERUSALEM

1 538 B.C. **Ezra 1-6**
Cyrus, the Persian king, destroyed the Babylonian Empire and in the same year issued a decree permitting the Jews to return to their native land. As many as wished to could return, and the temple could be rebuilt partially financed by the royal treasury. The temple vessels also were returned. The number of those returning was 49,697, and were led by Zerubbabel.

2 458 B.C. **Ezra 7-10**
This return took place under Artaxerxes I, king of Persia from 464-424 B.C., and was led by Ezra. Finances for the journey were provided by the royal treasury and the people were allowed to have their own judges. The group numbered about 5500 men and women, besides 38 Levites and 220 servants of the temple.

3 444 B.C. **Nehemiah 1-2**
This group was led by Nehemiah, cupbearer to Artaxerxes and later governor of Judea. Ezra and Nehemiah, furnished with royal power, were able in spite of difficulties to establish the Jewish community. They were allowed to rebuild the wall, and the wall was rebuilt in 52 days, despite opposition from Sanballat, Tobiah and Geshem. Nehemiah 7:66 tells us the whole Jewish community numbered 42,360 men, or possibly 125,000 people.



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For about 150 years a controlled Judea, but the Jewish religious observances and w

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In 333 B.C. the Persian defeated by Alexander the G culture was the one force th permitted the Jews to obser exemption from tribute or tax

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When this historical pe greatly oppressed. The Ptole and their religious practices mined to force Hellenism on t ordered destroyed and laws v The oppressed Jews revolter

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In the year 63 B.C. Pom Jerusalem, and the province Rome. The local government

PERSIAN PERIOD

GR PE

400 BC

350

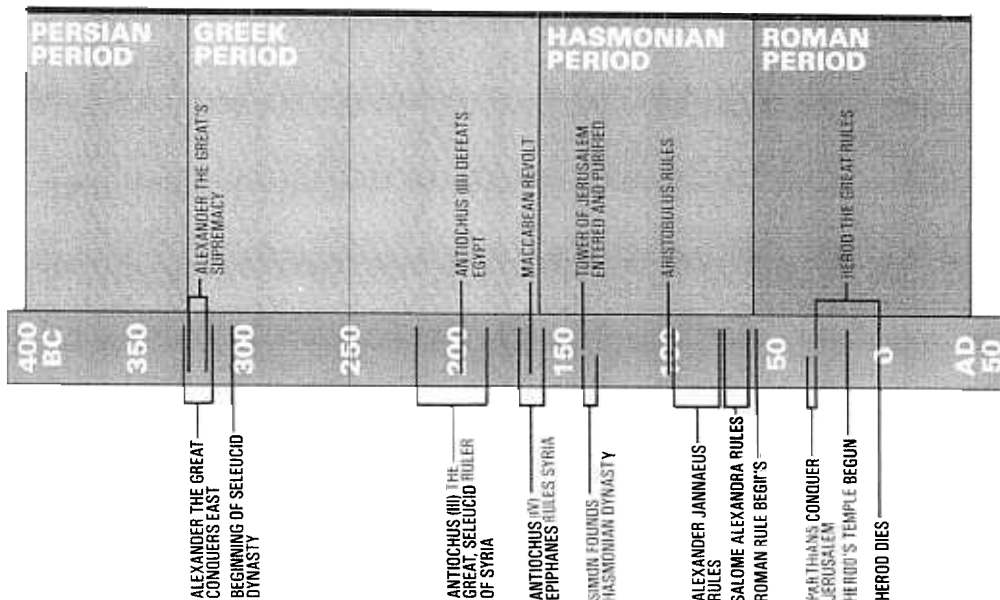
ALEXANDER THE GREAT CONQUERS EAST

REMAINING OF SELEUCID

ALEXANDER THE GREAT SUPREMACY

BETWEEN THE TESTAMENTS

| THE PERSIAN PERIOD (400-330 B.C.) | |
|--|---|
| For about 150 years after Nehemiah's time the Persians controlled Judea, but the Jews were allowed to carry on their religious observances and were not interfered with. During this | time Judea was ruled by high priests who were responsible to the Jewish government. |
| THE GREEK PERIOD (330-166 B.C.) | |
| In 333 B.C. the Persian armies stationed in Macedonia were defeated by Alexander the Great. He was convinced that Greek culture was the one force that could unify the world. Alexander permitted the Jews to observe their laws and even granted them exemption from tribute or tax during their sabbatical years. When | he built Alexandria in Egypt, he encouraged Jews to live there and gave them some of the same privileges he gave his Greek subjects. The Greek conquest prepared the way for the translation of the Old Testament into Greek (Septuagint version) about 250 B.C. |
| THE HASMONEAN PERIOD (166-63 B.C.) | |
| When this historical period began, the Jews were being greatly oppressed. The Ptolemies had been tolerant of the Jews and their religious practices but the Seleucid rulers were determined to force Hellenism on them. Copies of the Scriptures were ordered destroyed and laws were enforced with extreme cruelty. The oppressed Jews revolted, led by Judas the Maccabee. The | Syrians were defeated in a series of battles, which secured the independence of the province of Judea, and was the foundation of the Hasmonean dynasty. This time period was filled with many political struggles and posed many problems to the religiously oriented Jews. |
| THE ROMAN PERIOD (63 B.C.-A.D. 37) | |
| In the year 63 B.C. Pompey, the Roman general, captured Jerusalem, and the provinces of Palestine became subject to Rome. The local government was entrusted part of the time to | princes and the rest of the time to procurators who were appointed by the emperors. Herod the Great was ruler of all Palestine at the time of Christ's birth. |



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er. 39:1-10
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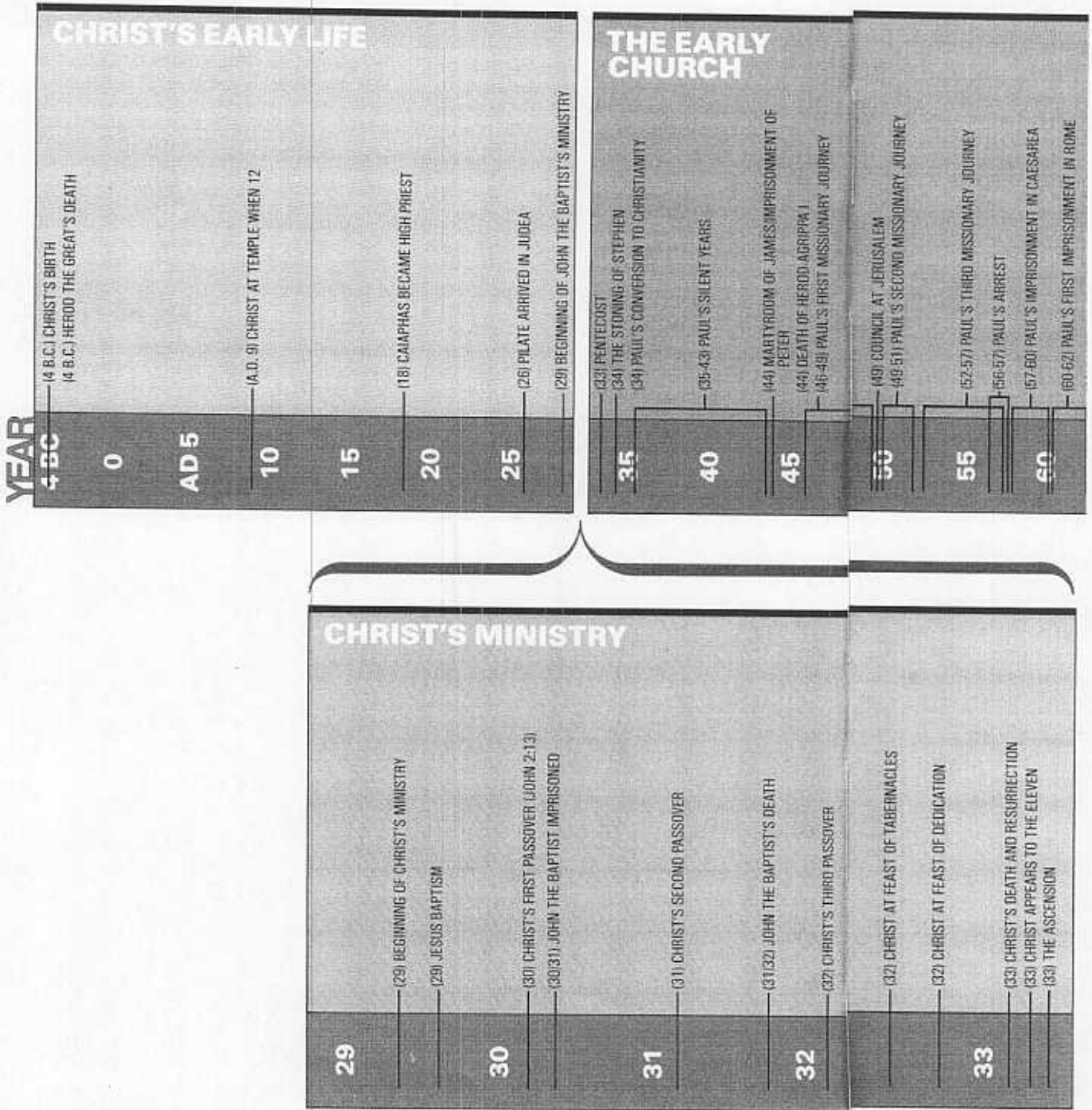
Jer. 40-44
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captivity.

eremiah 1-2
to Artaxerxes
furnished with
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the wall, and
from Sanbal-
whole Jewish
i,000 people.

400

TIME LINE OF THE NEW TESTAMENT



— (31/32) JOHN THE BAPTIST'S DEATH
 — (32) CHRIST'S THIRD PASSOVER

32

— (32) CHRIST AT FEAST OF TABERNACLES
 — (32) CHRIST AT FEAST OF DEDICATION
 — (33) CHRIST'S DEATH AND RESURRECTION
 — (33) CHRIST APPEARS TO THE ELEVEN
 — (33) THE ASCENSION

33

— (44) MARTYRDOM OF JAMES/IMPRIISONMENT OF PETER
 — (44) DEATH OF HEROD AGRIPPA I
 — (46-49) PAUL'S FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY

45

— (49) COUNCIL AT JERUSALEM
 — (49-51) PAUL'S SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY

50

— (52-57) PAUL'S THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY
 — (56-57) PAUL'S ARREST

55

— (57-60) PAUL'S IMPRIISONMENT IN CAESAREA

60

— (60-62) PAUL'S FIRST IMPRIISONMENT IN ROME
 — (62) MARTYRDOM OF JAMES, THE LORD'S BROTHER

65

— (66-67) PAUL'S SECOND IMPRIISONMENT IN ROME AND DEATH
 — (67-68) MARTYRDOM OF PETER

70

75

80

85

— (81-96) GREAT ROMAN PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH

90

— (93-96) BANISHMENT OF JOHN TO PATMOS

95

— (98) DEATH OF JOHN

100