

Dates (B.C.)

Events

- 1446 God (through Moses) leads people out of Egypt (Exodus)
- 1446-1406 Israel wanders 40 years in the wilderness
- 1406 Joshua leads Israel across the Jordan River
- 1399 The conquest of Canaan is completed
- 1350 The Judges "rule" the children of Israel
- 1051 Saul becomes king of Israel
- 1011 David becomes king of Israel
- 971 Solomon becomes king of Israel
- 931 The kingdom of Israel is divided through civil war:

Judah

Israel

	Rehoboam 931-913	Jeroboam I 931-910	
	Abijah 913-911	Nadab** 910-909	
	Asa (co-regent) 911-870	Baasha 909-886	
	Jehoshaphat 873-848	Elah** 886-885	
Obadiah	Jehoram (co-regent) 848-841	Zimri 885 (7 days)	
	Ahaziah** 841	Tibni 885-880	→ OMRI 880-874
	Queen Athaliah** 841-835	Ahab 874-853	
Joel	Joash** 835-796	Ahaziah 853-852	—Elijah
	Amaziah** 796-767	Jehoram (Joram)** 852-841	
	Azariah (vice regent) 790-767	Jehu 841-814	
	Azariah (Uzziah) 790-739	Jehoahaz 814-798	—Elisha
Micah	Jotham (co-regent) 750-735	Jehoash (Joash) 798-762	
Isaiah	Ahaz (vice regent) 744-735	Jeroboam II 793-753	—Jonah/Amos
	Jotham/Ahaz 735-732	Zechariah** 753-752 (6 mo.)	
	Ahaz 729-715	Shallum** 752 (1 mo.)	
	Hezekiah (vice regent) 729-715	Menahem 752-742	
	Hezekiah 715-686	Pekahiah** 742	
	Manasseh (vice regent) 697-686	Pekah** 752-732 (overlap)	—Hosea
Nahum	Manasseh 697-642	Hoshea 732-722	
722	Israel conquered by Assyria		
701	Sennacherib's army is destroyed outside of Jerusalem		
	Amon** 642-640		
	Zephaniah— Josiah 640-609		
612	Nineveh conquered by Babylon (Assyria falls in 609)		
	Jehoahaz 609 (3 mo.)		
Jeremiah	Habakkuk— Johoiakim 609-598		
605	Judah conquered by Babylon 1 st time	— Daniel taken	
	Jehoiachin 598-597 (3 mo.)		
597	Judah conquered by Babylon 2 nd time	— Ezekiel taken	
	Zedekiah 597-586		
586	Judah completely conquered	— all but remnant taken	
539	Persia conquers Babylon		
538	Edict of Cyrus II: 1 st return under Zerubbabel	— Haggai/Zechariah	
515	Temple rebuilt		
490	Greeks defeat Persians at the battle of Marathon		
479	Esther becomes Xerxes' queen		
458	2 nd return under Ezra		
444	3 rd return under Nehemiah	— Malachi	
331	Greece completely defeats Persia		
323	Alexander the Great dies		
301	Greek empire divided: Israel ruled by Ptolemy		
198	Israel ruled by Seleucids		
167	Antiochus Epiphanes commits "abomination of desolation"		
164	Israel rededicates the temple		
142	Maccabean civil war results in Israel's independence		
63	Rome conquers Israel		
47	Herod the Great begins to rule over Israel		

Notes:

** Denotes the ruler was assassinated. During overlapping reigns, the kings reigned separately.
 In a co-regency, the kings ruled together. In a vice regency, a son ruled with his father in a subordinate position.

KINGS OF THE FIRST THREE WORLD EMPIRES

THE NEO-ASSYRIAN KINGS

Adad-nirari II	911-891
Tukulti-Ninurta II	890-884
Assur-nasirpal II	883-859
Shalmaneser III	858-824
Shamshi-Adad V	823-811
Adad-nirari III	810-783
Shalmaneser IV	782-773
Assur-dan III	772-755
Assur-nirari V	754-745
Tiglath-pileser III	745-727
Shalmaneser V	727-722
Sargon II	722-705
Sennacherib	705-681
Esarhaddon	681-669
Ashurbanipal	668-627
Ashur-etil-ilani	627-623
Sin-Sum-lisir	623-623
Sin-sar-iskun	623-612
Assur-uballit II	612-609

→ Height of Assyrian Power
↓ Decline

THE NEO-BABYLONIAN KINGS

Nabopolassar	626-605
Nebuchadnezzar II	605-562
Evil-Merodach	562-560
Neriglissar	560-556
Labasi-Marduk	556-556
Nabonidus	555-539

GREAT GRANDSON OF NEBUCHADNEZZAR (DAN. 5-6)

BELSHAZZAR (CO-REGENT)

DARIUS THE MEDIAN

THE PERSIAN KINGS

Cyrus II	559-530
Cambyses II	530-522
Gaumata	522-522
Darius Hystaspes	522-486
Xerxes	486-465
Artaxerxes I	464-424
Darius II	423-404
Artaxerxes II	404-358
DARIUS III	336-331

Term Jew appears #1 Means "from Judah"

Post-Exilic Timeline

<u>Cyrus II: 559-530 BC</u>	
October 12 th , 539 BC-	Babylon falls to Medo-Persian forces led by General Ugbaru (Daniel 5-6)
October 29 th , 539 BC-	Cyrus II enters city of Babylon, and appoints Ugbaru as king of the region
November 6 th , 539 BC-	Ugbaru dies. (There is a question as to whether Ugbaru was Darius the Mede in Daniel 5:31, or whether Darius was his successor)
538 BC-	Edict of Cyrus II (2 Chronicles 36:22-23/ Ezra 1:1-2) First return of God's chosen people led by Zerubbabel
537-536 BC-	Altar is rebuilt and Temple foundation is laid in Jerusalem
536-530 BC-	The Temple rebuild is stalled due to local opposition
<u>Cambyses II: 530-522 BC</u>	
530-522 BC-	Temple work remains halted due to local opposition (Ezra 4:1-5)
522 BC-	Cambyses II commits suicide, and his brother Bardiya is murdered by the Megistanes
<u>Gaumata: 522 BC</u>	
522 BC-	The Megistanes (aka the Magi) place one of their own- Gaumata- on the throne. He is only king for a few months before he is assassinated by Darius Hystaspes.
521 BC-	Darius Hystaspes eliminates all opposition and consolidates power for himself
<u>Darius Hystaspes: 521-486 BC</u>	
520 BC-	Darius receives a letter from Tattenai, governor of the region that includes Palestine, asking for a continuation of the policy to keep the Temple from being rebuilt (Ezra 5:6- 6:12)
September 1 st , 520 BC-	Haggai's first prophecy (Haggai 1:1-11)
September 24 th , 520 BC-	Zerubbabel and returning Jews resume work on Temple (Haggai 1:12-15/ Ezra 5:1-5)
October 17 th , 520 BC-	Haggai's second prophecy (Haggai 2:1-9)
November, 520 BC-	Zechariah's first prophecy (Zechariah 1:1- 1:6)
December 18 th , 520 BC-	Haggai's third and fourth prophecies (Haggai 2:10-19/2:20-23)
February 15 th , 519 BC-	Zechariah's second prophecy (Zechariah 1:7- 6:15)
December 7 th , 518 BC-	Zechariah's third prophecy (Zechariah 7:1- 13:21)
515 BC-	Temple rebuild is completed. Temple is dedicated and Passover is observed (Ezra 6:13-22)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note: Between Ezra chapter 6 and Ezra chapter 7, there is a 57-year time gap. The events of Esther occur during this time
490 BC-	Greeks defeat the Persians at the Battle of Marathon

Xerxes: 486- 465 BC (aka Ahash Verosh- Hebrew/ Ahasuerus- Persian)

486 BC- Xerxes becomes king (Esther/ Ezra 4:6)
479 BC- Esther becomes Xerxes' queen (Esther 2:16-20)
473 BC- First Feast of Purim is celebrated (Esther 9)

- Note: Greek historians Herodotus and Ctesias claim Amestris (Vashti) was Xerxes' queen and the mother of Artaxerxes. But when they mention her, they only mention her in connection with the reign of her son Artaxerxes. Artaxerxes was born in 483 BC, and Amestris (Vashti) was deposed as queen in 482 BC. (Esther 1:3- 2:1)

Artaxerxes: 465- 423 BC

465 BC- Artaxerxes becomes king. A coalition of Greek city states called the Delian league and the Egyptians defeated Persian forces at the Battle of Papremis
464- 458 BC- Artaxerxes halts the rebuilding of Jerusalem (Ezra 4:7- 24)
458 BC- 2nd return of exiles under Ezra (Ezra 7-10)
450- 430 BC- Malachi prophesies
March 5th, 444 BC- Nehemiah is granted permission to return to Jerusalem and rebuild the walls of the city (Nehemiah 2:1-8) 3rd return of exiles under Nehemiah (Book of Nehemiah)
444 BC- Jerusalem's walls rebuilt in 52 days

Darius II: 423- 404 BC (Nehemiah 12:22)

Artaxerxes II: 404- 358 BC

Darius III: 336- 331

334 BC- Darius III defeated by Alexander the Great at Gránicus and Issus
332 BC- Alexander the Great marches to Jerusalem and is met outside the city by the High Priest Jaddus. Jaddus shows Alexander chapters 7,8, and 11 of the book of Daniel. Superstitious Alexander receives these prophecies as good omens, and issues a decree granting the Jews of Palestine, Babylonia, and Persia the right to worship as they wished. This policy continued under the Ptolemies for over 2 centuries.
331 BC- Darius III is defeated by Alexander at Gaugamela and Susa. Murdered by his own bodyguards. Persian Empire ends

Pre-New Testament Timeline

- 323- 198 BC—Palestine ruled by the Ptolemies
- 251- 200 BC—The Septuagint (LXX) is translated
- 202 BC—Hannibal is defeated by the Romans at the Battle of Zama, flees to Syria
- 198 BC—The Seleucid Dynasty defeats the Ptolemies at the Battle of Paneion
- 190 BC—Antiochus III and Hannibal defeated by Scipio and the Romans at Magnesia
- 175 BC—Antiochus IV (Epiphanes) becomes King of the Seleucids (rules until 163)
- 174 BC—Onias III (High Priest) deposed by Antiochus IV
- 174- 159 BC—High Priests in Jerusalem were not even Levites!
- 170 BC—Antiochus IV conquers Egypt; Romans stop him in North Africa; Jews revolt
- 167 BC—Antiochus IV retaliates against Jews (“Abomination of Desolation”)
- 166 BC—Mattathias Maccabeus (Levite Priest) and sons start a revolt from wilderness
- 166 BC—Mattathias dies; 3rd son Judas completes rebellion
- 164 BC—Judas and Maccabees defeat Lysias (Antiochus’ general), retakes Jerusalem
- December 14, 164 BC—Temple is rededicated; First Festival of Lights (Hanukkah)
- 160- 143 BC—Jonathan (5th son) fights a guerilla war to regain Jewish independence
- 159- 152 BC—Office of the High Priest is vacant
- 152 BC—Jonathan made High Priest
- 143 BC—Simon (2nd son) decreed High Priest “forever.” Jews regain independence
- 143- 63 BC—Jews maintain/ obtain their independence
- 67- 63 BC—Civil War between Pharisees and Sadducees
- 63 BC—Roman Occupation (Pompey) due to Jewish Civil War
- 59 BC—Gaius Julius Caesar elected Consul of Rome
- 58- 50 BC—Julius Caesar conquers all of central Europe
- 52 BC—Pompey illegally elected Consul of Rome after political riots in the city
- 49 BC—Unable to maintain his position, Julius Caesar crosses the Rubicon River
- 49-48 BC—Roman Civil War, Pompey killed
- 48 BC—Julius Caesar occupies Egypt and Palestine, names Antipater II (Herod the Great’s father) as Governor of Judea, Herod as Governor of Jerusalem, and Cleopatra as Queen of Egypt
- 46 BC—Julius Caesar names himself as Dictator of the Roman Empire
- 44 BC—Caesar is assassinated (23 stab wounds) by members of the Roman Senate
- 43 BC—Antipater II is assassinated
- 40 BC—Parthians overrun Syria and Palestine, Herod flees to Rome
- 37 BC—Octavian and Antony make Herod “King” of Judaea and reconquer Palestine
- 31-30 BC—Civil War between Octavian & Antony/ Cleopatra
- 30 BC—Antony and Cleopatra commit suicide in Egypt after defeat at Actium
- 27 BC—Octavian hands power back to Senate, named Augustus Caesar
- 27 BC- 14 AD—Augustus Caesar rules Roman Empire

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS AND THEIR AVAILABILITY

<i>Author</i>	<i>When Written</i>	<i>Earliest Copy</i>	<i>Time Span in Years</i>	<i>Number of Copies</i>
1. Sophocles	496-406 BC	AD 1000	1400	100
2. Herodotus (History)	480-425 BC	AD 900	1300	8
3. Eripedes	480-406 BC	AD 1100	1500	9
4. Thucydides (History)	460-400 BC	AD 900	1300	8
5. Aristophanes	450-385 BC	AD 900	1200	10
6. Plato (Tetralogies)	427-347 BC	AD 900	1200	7
7. Aristotle (Poetics)	384-322 BC	AD 1100	1400	5
8. Demosthenes	383-322 BC	AD 1100	1300	200
9. Caesar (Gallic Wars)	100-44 BC	AD 900	1000	10
10. Lucretius	55-53 BC (?)	AD 1050	1100	2
11. Catullus	54 BC	AD 1550	1600	3
12. Livy (History)	59 BC-AD 17	AD 900	1000	20
13. New Testament	AD 50-100	AD 125 (fragment) to AD 200 (books) to AD 325 (all of NT)	30-225	5300+
14. Tacitus (Annals)	AD 55-120	AD 1100	1000	20
15. Pliny the Younger (History)	AD 61-113	AD 850	750	7
16. Suetonius (The Lives of Caesars)	AD 75-160	AD 950	800	8

GREEK

ROMAN

The early church recognizes the New Testament

AD 200

AD 250

AD 300

AD 400

Eerdmans' Handbook to the History of Christianity. Dowley, ed. pp. 94-91.

New Testament used
in the church at Rome
(the 'Muratorian Canon')

Four Gospels
Acts
Paul's letters:
Romans

1 & 2 Corinthians
Galatians
Ephesians
Philippians
Colossians
1 & 2 Thessalonians
1 & 2 Timothy
Titus
Philemon

James

1 & 2 John

Jude
Revelation of John
Revelation of Peter
Wisdom of Solomon

New Testament used
by Origen

Four Gospels
Acts
Paul's letters:
Romans

1 & 2 Corinthians
Galatians
Ephesians
Philippians
Colossians
1 & 2 Thessalonians
1 & 2 Timothy
Titus
Philemon

1 Peter
1 John

Revelation of John

New Testament used
by Eusebius

Four Gospels
Acts
Paul's letters:
Romans

1 & 2 Corinthians
Galatians
Ephesians
Philippians
Colossians
1 & 2 Thessalonians
1 & 2 Timothy
Titus
Philemon

1 Peter
1 John

Revelation of John
(authorship in doubt)

New Testament fixed
for the West by the
Council of Carthage

Four Gospels
Acts
Paul's letters:
Romans

1 & 2 Corinthians
Galatians
Ephesians
Philippians
Colossians
1 & 2 Thessalonians
1 & 2 Timothy
Titus
Philemon

Hebrews
James

1 & 2 Peter
1, 2 & 3 John
Jude

Revelation

To be used in private, but
not public, worship
The Shepherd of Hermas

Disputed
Hebrews
James
2 Peter
2 & 3 John
Jude
The Shepherd of Hermas
Letter of Barnabas
Teaching of Twelve
Apostles
Gospel of the Hebrews

Disputed but
well known
James
2 Peter
2 & 3 John
Jude
To be excluded
The Shepherd of Hermas
Letter of Barnabas
Gospel of the Hebrews
Revelation of Peter
Acts of Peter
Didache

...the early church...
...the Muratorian Canon...
...the Council of Carthage...
...the New Testament...
...the Gospels...
...the Acts...
...the Pauline Epistles...
...the Catholic Epistles...
...the Revelation...
...the Wisdom of Solomon...
...the Letter of Barnabas...
...the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles...
...the Gospel of the Hebrews...
...the Acts of Peter...
...the Didache...
...the Shepherd of Hermas...
...the Letter of Barnabas...
...the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles...
...the Gospel of the Hebrews...
...the Acts of Peter...
...the Didache...
...the Shepherd of Hermas...
...the Letter of Barnabas...
...the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles...
...the Gospel of the Hebrews...
...the Acts of Peter...
...the Didache...

Contributions of the Apologists -

Apostolic Succession

Structuring the Church

Began the Development of Creeds

Began the Formation of the Canon

Gave the Church its First Apologetic Writings

Stressed the Importance of Community over Individualism

Stressed the Importance of Utilizing Knowledge with Faith

Stressed the Authority of the Old Testament

Refocused the Church to Eschatology