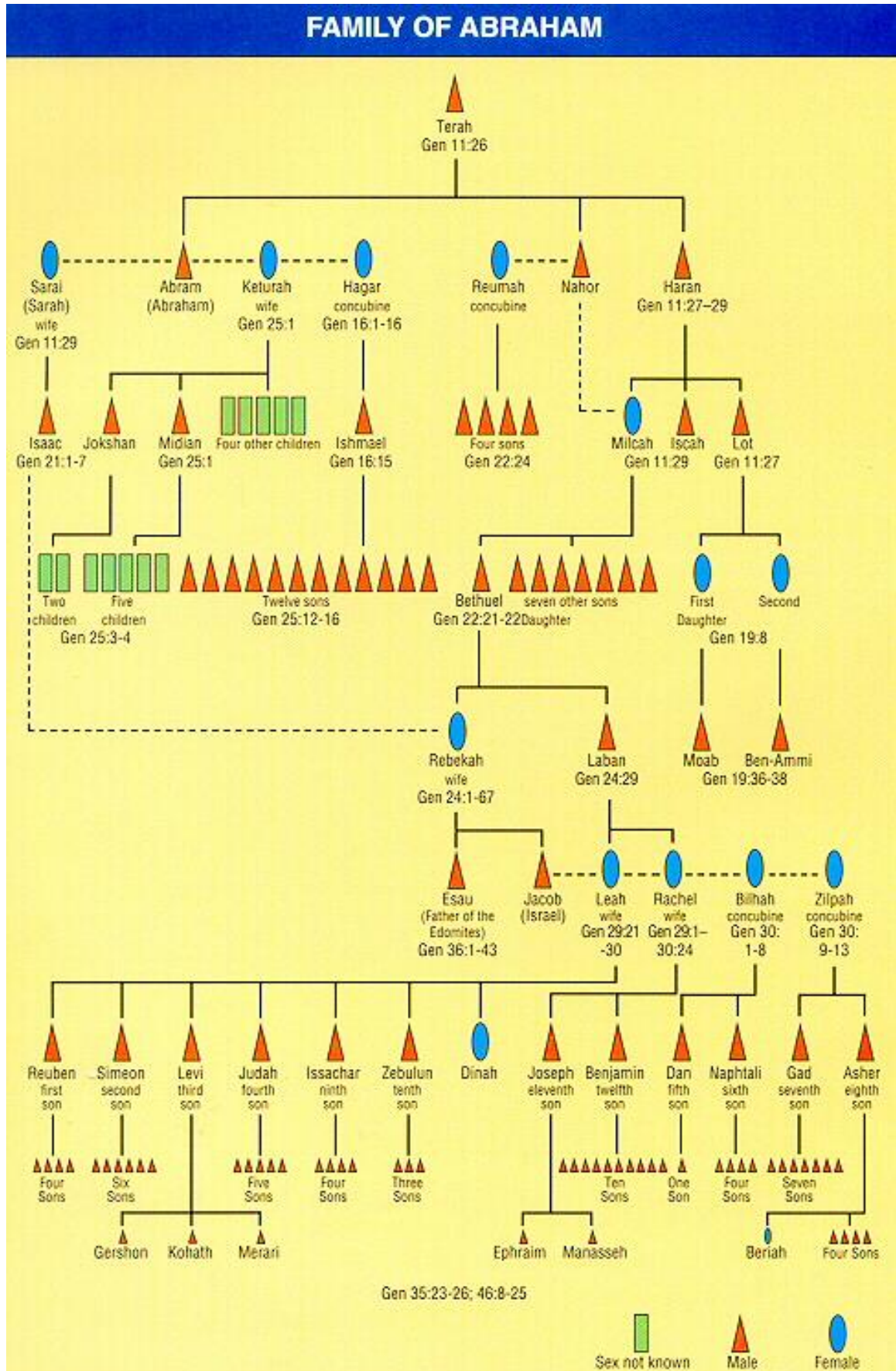


Visual Bible Timeline



Overview of Old Testament History

Genesis

Job

Genesis 12, God calls Abraham to Mt. Moriah and establishes the Abrahamic Covenant. The Covenant extends to his descendents Isaac and Jacob 2091 B.C.

Joseph is sold by his brothers into Egyptian slavery and rises to the level of prime minister. Joseph brothers and family settle in the land of Goshen in Egypt at Pharaoh's urging. 1876 B.C.

Moses leads the children of Israel out of Egyptian captivity, the descendents of Abraham now number in the millions. 1446 B.C.

Israelites enslaved in Egypt. 1730 B.C.

Mosaic Covenant established, the Tabernacle and Law established as the atonement for sins 1445 B.C.

Joshua lead the children of Israel into the Promised Land after 40-years of wondering in the wilderness of Sinai. 1405 B.C.

Period of Judges comes to an end as Saul is established as King 1050 B.C.

Samuel anoints David King 1018 B.C.

Solomon becomes King, and establishes First Temple Period. 970 B.C.

Israel divides into a northern kingdom of 10 tribes called Israel and a southern kingdom called Judah in 930 B.C. David's descendents rule Judah from Jerusalem.

722 B.C. Assyrians take Israel captive. 586 B.C. Solomon's Temple and Jerusalem is destroyed by Babylon. Judah taken captive to Babylon. 605, 597 and 586 B.C.

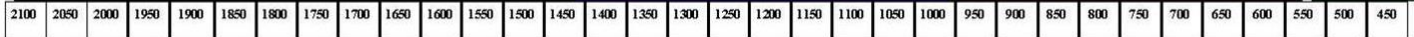
Jews return to land, 2nd Temple completed 516 B.C. after 70 years of captivity

Abraham to Egypt
Patriarchal Period
Chapters 12-50

Moses to David
Tabernacle period
1450-970

Solomon to the captivity
First Temple Period
970-586 B.C.

Zerubbabel to Jesus
516 -70 A.D.



Exodus
Leviticus
Numbers
Deuteronomy

Joshua
Judges
Ruth

I & Samuel

I & II Kings

Isaiah

Hosea

Amos

Jeremiah

Ezekiel

Daniel

Haggai

Zechariah

Malachi

Esther

Ezra

Nehemiah



Bible Chronological Summary (up to time of Jesus)

Time Frame	Key Events	Notes
Patriarchal Era	<u>Post-Flood Genesis</u> : God calls Abraham out of pagan homeland in Mesopotamia. God promises Abraham nations of descendants and the land of Canaan. Abraham begat Isaac, Isaac marries cousin Rebekah & has twins Jacob and Esau. Jacob takes Esau's birthright, & later marries both Leah & Rachel. Jacob has 12 sons (the fathers of the 12 tribes) and 1 daughter, Dinah. Jacob wrestles with God, & God renames him Israel. Joseph, the 11 th son, was sold into slavery in Egypt by his 10 older brothers. Joseph rises to power in Egypt, and his family seeks refuge in Egypt.	
Egyptian Captivity (400 yrs)	<u>Genesis-Exodus</u> : Generations after Joseph, new Pharaoh arises and enslaves the Israelites for 4 generations. Baby Moses is saved from mass slaughter of Hebrew newborn males, and grows up to lead Israelites to freedom. God sends plagues to Egypt. Israel is released from Egypt after last plague-death of Egypt's 1 st born, the Passover.	
Desert Wilderness Era (40 yrs)	<u>Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deut., Joshua</u> : Moses leads mixed multitude of ex-slaves through the desert. God gives Moses and the Israelites the Torah and regulations for daily life, instructions for building a Tabernacle Tent & for coming before Him. Israel's wandering is prolonged to 40 years due to disobedience, complaining, & cowardice. The wandering ex-slaves learn to fight and protect themselves from pillaging Amelekites & hostile Midianite tribes. The original ex-slaves, including Moses, die in the wilderness. Joshua leads the new generations in righteousness & into Canaan, starting with the battle of Jericho, & continues to possess most of the land.	
Judges Era (300 yrs)	<u>Judges, Ruth, 1st Samuel</u> : Joshua dies. Israelites left to their own devices in the promised land. They were a lawless, loose gathering of 12 tribes with no central government, sacrificing on private altars instead of at the Tabernacle in Shiloh. Their enemies creep back into the land, & they are plunged into endless war. God raises up a judge in each generation to lead them in righteousness & in battle against enemies. The 15 Judges include: Deborah the Prophetess (40 yrs), Gideon (40), Samson (22), Eli the Kohen (priest, 40), & the Prophet Samuel (10)	
1 st -Temple Era-United Kingdom of Israel (119 yrs)	<u>1st & 2nd Samuel, 1st Kings, 1st Chronicles</u> : Israelites complain to Samuel, the last Judge of Israel, that they want a king, so Samuel anoints Saul of tribe of Benjamin. Saul doesn't obey God & loses the Lord's favor. Samuel finds David of the tribe of Judah, the shepherd boy. He is the great-grandson of Boaz & Ruth, the Moabitess. David is anointed, but rises to power gradually. He is favored by Saul, & then steps forward to defeat Goliath, the giant of the Philistine army. David becomes a well-loved warrior in Saul's army. Saul & son Jonathan, are killed in battle, & the people crown David as king. He later captures Jerusalem from the Jebusites, and Jerusalem becomes the royal capital, where he sets up a Tabernacle of Praise. David has over 16 children, including Nathan, an ancestor of Mary, mother of Jesus (according to Luke), & Solomon, the ancestor of Joseph, the legal father of Jesus (according to Matthew). Solomon, a younger son, was selected by God to inherit David's throne. Solomon's reign was marked by the construction of the 1 st Temple, peace & wealth, & a vassal-system empire reaching to the Euphrates, Egyptian Border, part of modern-day Saudi-Arabia, & West Jordan. Solomon's many foreign women turn his heart to worship pagan gods, so the Lord snatches majority of kingdom, the 10 tribes, from Solomon's son Rehoboam.	
1 st Temple Period-Divided Kingdoms of Israel (210 yrs) and Judah (345 yrs)	<u>1st & 2nd Kings, 2nd Chronicles, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Joel, Amos, Jonah, Hosea, Nahum</u> : The 10 tribes form northern Kingdom of Israel under Jeroboam in Samaria, and Rehoboam is left with the southern Kingdom of Judah, encompassing Benjamin. Northern kingdom of Israel falls into idol worship, plagued with endless petty battles with Ammonites, Edomites, Philistines, Syrians, and is led by a series of 9 different dynasties, & total of 19 kings, most being corrupt. Infamous king: Ahab, who married conniving pagan Canaanite princess Jezebel, & led Israel into Baal worship, angered God more than all the other kings. Received warnings to repent from prophet Elijah, who was persecuted for the truth. God removes His protection, and the Northern kingdom of Samaria falls under 3-year siege of the cruel Assyrian super-power during reign of last Israelite king Hoshea. Most are captured & taken to Assyria. Assyrians rebuild & settle Samaria, which becomes a mixed	

1 st -Temple, Divided Kingdoms, Continued	<p>population of remnant Israelites and Assyrians.</p> <p>Meanwhile, Kingdom of Judah is the last kingdom of God's people still standing in the land. They are ruled by descendants of David and remain loyal to God longer than the Northern Kingdom. But their righteousness fades, & they stop following after God, as their kings become disobedient. Judah also received warnings from prophets. Babylon, which conquered Assyria, destroys Jerusalem and the Temple, and takes Judah captive into Babylon after a 19-year siege, after the last king of Judah, Zedekiah, rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon. Nebuchadnezzar & his men found king Zedekiah trying to secretly escape the besieged city with his sons, and killed his sons before his eyes before blinding him.</p>	
Babylonian Captivity (70 years)	<p><u>Daniel, Ezekiel</u>: Ezekiel receives visions of the valley of dry bones being resurrected, future battles, and God's judgment against Gog. Daniel & his companions are among those captured, & are trained for service in the court of the Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar. Daniel & his companions are favored in the king's court because of their heavenly insight & dream interpretation (the statue of different metal). When they stand up for their faith, they are thrown into the king's fiery furnace, but escape un-singed. God humbles Nebuchadnezzar by making him lose his human mind and live like a wild beast. God snatches the empire of Babylon from Nebuchadnezzar's son Belshazzar because of his arrogance, and hands it over to the invading Persians/Medes. Ezekiel receives vision of the 2nd Temple to be built. Daniel befriends & is elevated by Persian king Darius, provoking his jealous colleagues to scheme an entrapment for him to be thrown to the lions. The lions don't harm Daniel, & a relieved king Darius praises God. Daniel prophesies about the redemption of Israel and the future world powers (4 beasts, the Ram & the Goat, etc).</p>	
2 nd Temple Period- Pre- Hellenism	<p><u>Ezra, Zechariah, Haggai, Esther, Nehemiah, Malachi</u>: King Cyrus of Persia decrees Jewish exiles to return to Jerusalem & start rebuilding the Temple. Following Zerubbabel, a descendent of David, the first wave of exiles return, including Ezra, and begin work on the 2nd Temple. Efforts are plagued with strife, but it is accomplished finally and the Temple is rededicated, after 70 years of Babylonian exile. Many Jews still lived in Persia, because their lives were established there. King Xerxes of Persia deposes his wife Queen Vashti, for her public disobedience, and seeks a new queen. He chooses a Jewish peasant named Hadassah for preparation, who is known to him as Esther. She was raised by her relative Mordechai, an official in Xerxes' court. Queen Esther's bold move to approach and persuade the king saves her people from a plot of genocide, generated by the hateful & anti-Semitic Agagite Haman. King Artaxerxes sends Nehemiah with the last large group of exiles to Jerusalem to rebuild Jerusalem's city walls (defendable border), re-establishing its sovereignty.</p>	
2 nd Temple Inter-testament period (166 B.C.-to the time of Jesus)	<p><u>Maccabees 1, 2, & 3</u>: The Greek empire under Alexander the Great defeats the Persian Empire of Darius III, and now the Jews are surrounded by the influence of Hellenism. However Alexander the Great shows favor toward the Jews by not requiring their men to join his army in respect of the Sabbath, & grants them self-government. As Alexander the Great became ill before he died, he divided his empire among his 4 generals. As a result, Antiochus Epiphanes eventually controlled the Seleucid-ruled Syria & took Judea as his territory. Antiochus tried to snuff out Judaism to Hellenize all of his territory by outlawing circumcision, the reading of scripture, and other religious observances, punishable by death. He desecrated the Temple with a statue of Zeus and sacrificing pigs on the altar. The rebellion of the Maccabees, a religious Jewish militia led by the Hasmonean clansman Judah Makabi, reclaimed control & took back the Temple for cleansing & rededication, & achieved religious freedom...this is the Hanukkah story. At this time, Rome was on the rise and Greece was beginning to wane. In 143 B.C., Jonathan, the brother Judah, leads the Jewish nationalists after Judah dies. They liberate Jerusalem & re-establish self-rule in Judea. A Hasmonean dynasty is established in Judea, which over the years becomes oppressive over its own Jewish people: case in point: Herod.</p>	