

TIMELINE OF THE HOLY LAND, THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD: ABRAHAM TO JESUS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>THE JEWS AND THE HOLY LAND</u> (some dates are approximate)	<u>BIBLICAL BOOKS</u> <u>OLD TESTAMENT</u> <i>Estimated date of final composition / compilation (very approximate). This date is distinct from when events in the book took place, with accounts often handed down by oral tradition or in other writings. Some books are considered to have passed through 2 or more versions, or (Psalms, Isaiah) to have different parts composed at different times. Scholars debate all these questions. Theologically, we would understand it to be (at minimum) the final edited writing that has come down to us, which was divinely inspired and so (when interpreted according to the author's intent) free from error.</i>	<u>SOME RULERS OVER THE HOLY LAND</u>	<u>WORLD EVENTS</u> (some dates are approximate)
2000 BC	Call of Abram (Abraham): he leaves Ur in Mesopotamia and journeys to Canaan (Palestine). His sons are Isaac (from his wife Sarah) and Ishmael (from his slave Hagar). The sons of Isaac and Rebekah are Esau and Jacob (Israel).			Mesopotamia (Iraq) - Sumerian civilisation around the two rivers, Euphrates and Tigris. By 3000 BC writing is developing; Akkadian Empire (2334-2154); Neo-Sumerian Empire (2112-2004) based on city of Ur - Abraham may have come from Ur in this time; 1 st Babylonian Empire (1830-1531).
1900 BC				Egypt : civilisation in Nile Valley - successive Dynasties from 3150 BC until Roman rule from 30 BC.
1800 BC	The sons of Jacob are heads of the 12 tribes of Israel : Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Joseph (divided into tribes of his sons Ephraim & Manasseh), Benjamin. To escape famine, Jacob's family go to Egypt.			Peru : 1st American civilisation at Norte Chico (3000-1800).
1700 BC	After some generations, the Israelites become slaves in Egypt.			Indus Valley Civilisation (2600-1900) (Pakistan, NW India)
1600 BC				Minoan Crete : (2000-1200, peaking 1700-1500). 1st European civilisation
1500 BC				China : Shang Dynasty in Yellow River valley (1600-1046).
1400 BC	Moses leads Israelites out of slavery in Egypt. Giving of the Law at Mt Sinai. 40 years wandering in Sinai desert.		Peoples of Canaan and surrounding lands when the Israelites arrived: Amalekites Jebusites Amorites Philistines Moabites Ammonites Edomites	Greece : Mycenean civilisation (1600-1100).
1300 BC	Joshua leads Israelites in conquest of Canaan, the Promised Land. Period of the ' Judges ' guiding Israel: Othniel, Ehud, Shamgar, Deborah, Gideon, Tola, Jair, Jephthah, Ibzan, Elon, Abdon, Samson.			Hittite Empire in Anatolia (Turkey)
1200 BC	Prophet Samuel. Saul 1 st king of Israel. King David (1010-970). He captures Jerusalem, makes it his capital (1003). His son Solomon builds First Temple .			India : Indo-Aryan migration c.1500 Vedas (Hindu scriptures) (1500-500)
1100 BC	Kingdom divided after Solomon: Northern Kingdom of Israel , based on Samaria, breaks away. Southern Kingdom of Judah based on Jerusalem.		Israel: United Monarchy Saul David Solomon Divided Monarchy	Mexico : Olmecs (1400-400) – 1st Mesoamerican civilisation.
1000 BC			Judah Rehoboam Abijah - Asa Jehoshaphat	Iron Age replaces Bronze Age (gradually from Near East c.1200).
900 BC	Prophets urge faithfulness to Covenant: Elijah, Elisha, Amos, Isaiah, Hosea, Micah, Nahum, Zephaniah, Habakkuk.		Israel Jeroboam I Nadab - Baasha Elah - Zimri Omri - Ahab	China : Zhou Dynasty (1046-256)
800 BC	Kingdom of Israel falls to Assyrian Empire under Shalmaneser V (722); deportation to Nineveh.	Amos - Isaiah (I) - Hosea - Micah - Nahum - Zephaniah - Habakkuk - Deuteronomy - Joshua - Judges - 1 / 2 Samuel - 1 / 2 Kings - Obadiah - Jeremiah - Lamentations - Ezekiel - Psalms - Isaiah (III) - Genesis - Exodus - Leviticus - Numbers - Haggai - Zechariah - Malachi - 1 / 2 Chronicles - Ezra/Nehemiah - Proverbs - Job - Ecclesiastes - Song of Songs - Ruth - Joel - Jonah - Esther - Tobit - Sirach - Daniel - Baruch - Judith - 1 / 2 Maccabees - Wisdom	Jehoram Ahaziah - Athaliah Jehoash Jehoahaz - Jehoash Amariah Jeroboam II Uziah Zachariah - Shallum Jotham Menahem - Pekahiah Ahaz Pekah - Hoshea Hezekiah - Manasseh - Amon - Josiah - Jehoahaz - Jehoiachim-Jehoiachin-Zedekiah	Founding of Rome (753). Homer's Iliad (c.700) may contain historical memory of Trojan War.
700 BC	Prophet Jeremiah. Kingdom of Judah falls to Babylonian Empire under Nebuchadnezzar: Jerusalem and Temple destroyed (587). Exile in Babylon.		Babylon : Nebuchadnezzar - Evil Merodach - Nergal Sharezer - Nabonidus (regent: Belshazzar) Persia : Cyrus II - Cambyses II - Darius I (Xerxes I) (Ahasuerus: biblical story of Esther) - Artaxerxes I - Xerxes II - Darius II - Artaxerxes II - III - IV - Darius III - Artaxerxes V. Empire of Alexander & successor states: Ptolemaic Kingdom (Egypt) Ptolemy I - II - III - IV - V then Seleucid Empire (Syria) Antiochus III - Seleucus IV - Antiochus IV Epiphanes Hasmoneans : Rebel leaders: Mattathias - Judas Maccabeus - Jonathan; Monarchs: Simon - John Hyrcanus I - Aristobulus I - Alexander Jannaeus - Salome Alexandra - Hyrcanus II - Aristobulus II - Antigonus. Roman Republic / Empire : Client king: Herod the Great.	Neo-Babylonian Empire (626-539)
600 BC	Persian Empire (Cyrus) conquers (539) Babylon: Jewish return from exile (537). Second Temple built (516). Nehemiah; Ezra the scribe plays key role in defining ongoing traditions of Judaism.			Religion : Persia: Zoroaster <i>Avesta</i> . China: Lao-Tze <i>Tao Te Ching</i> c.550 (Taoism); Confucius (d. 479) <i>Analects</i>
500 BC	Alexander the Great conquers Persian Empire, including Palestine (330). His generals start successor 'Hellenistic' kingdoms bringing Greek culture. Greek Septuagint translation of Old Testament.			India: Buddha c.500; Mahavira (Jainism) c.500
400 BC				Persian Empire (550-330) Greeks defeat Persian invasion (490)
300 BC	Seleucid king Antiochus Epiphanes tries to force paganism on Jews: Maccabees revolt, re-establishment of independent Jewish (Hasmonean) kingdom (163).			Athens: Golden Age - philosophy: Socrates (d.399) Plato (d.347) Aristotle (d.322); Drama: Sophocles , Euripides
200 BC				Alexander the Great of Macedon conquers Persian Empire (330). Successor states in Near East, Egypt, Greece: Hellenistic culture.
100 BC	Pompey establishes Roman rule (63). Herod the Great client king under Romans (40-1 BC). Birth of Jesus (2 BC).			India : Maurya Empire (322-185). Persia : Parthian Empire (247 BC-AD 224). China : Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD 220). Punic Wars (264-146): Rome defeats Nth African empire of Carthage. Roman expansion. Julius Caesar (d. 44 BC) rules Rome. Octavian (Augustus) defeats Antony & Cleopatra at Actium (31 BC): Roman Republic becomes Roman Empire .
AD 1				

TIMELINE OF THE HOLY LAND, THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD: JESUS TO THE PRESENT

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>HISTORY OF HOLY LAND / PALESTINE</u>	<u>HISTORY OF THE CHURCH</u>	<u>WORLD EVENTS</u>
AD 1 <u>ROMAN</u>	Herod Antipas tetrarch in Galilee (1BC-39) Pontius Pilate governor in Judaea (26-36). Herod Agrippa. 1st Jewish Revolt (66-73) Jerusalem destroyed by Romans (70).	Jesus' Death & Resurrection (AD 33). Conversion & missionary journeys of St Paul. St Peter in Rome. New Testament written. Roman Empire persecutes Christians for 300 years: many martyrs. Early Church Fathers. Gnostic heresy. Desert Fathers. Diocletian: the Great Persecution (303-13)	Augustus first Roman Emperor: Pax Romana (27 BC – AD 180). Emperors Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Vespasian. Golden Age, greatest extent (AD 117) of Empire: Trajan, Hadrian. Invention of paper in China.
100	3rd Jewish (Bar Kokhba) Revolt (132-135) – Jews banned from [rebuilt]	Constantine converts, Christianity legalised (313). 1 st Council of Nicaea (325) rejects Arian heresy, proclaims Creed; but crisis continues. Golden age of Church Fathers. St Augustine converts (387). St Patrick in Ireland.	Crisis in Roman Empire (235-84): invasion, civil war, instability with 26 emperors in five decades.
200	Jerusalem: Jewish Diaspora. Talmuds written, solidifying rabbinic tradition.	Constantine converts, Christianity legalised (313). 1 st Council of Nicaea (325) rejects Arian heresy, proclaims Creed; but crisis continues. Golden age of Church Fathers. St Augustine converts (387). St Patrick in Ireland.	Constantine establishes new capital of Roman Empire at Constantinople (modern Istanbul) (330). Invasions by Goths, Franks, Angles, Saxons, Vandals, Huns: fall of Roman Empire in the west (476); birth of kingdoms of western Europe; Eastern (Byzantine) Empire centred on Constantinople continues. Tang Dynasty in China (618-907). Muhammad founds Islam (622). Arab Muslim conquest of Middle East, North Africa, invasion of India. Battle of Tours (732) halts Muslim advance in France. Spanish Christian <i>Reconquista</i> of Muslim conquests (722-1492). Two centuries of Viking attacks on Europe (from 793). Holy Roman Empire begins (800).
300	Emperor Constantine's mother St Helena builds shrines in Holy Land: Nativity (327) ; Holy Sepulchre (335). Emperor Julian tries to rebuild Temple (363). St Jerome in Bethlehem (d. 420).	Nestorian, Monophysite heresies on Christ's person rejected by Councils of Ephesus (431), Chalcedon (451): breakaway of churches in Persia, Egypt, Syria, Armenia. St Benedict (530) founds western monasticism, fostering faith and culture after Roman Empire falls. Conversion of new kingdoms of western Europe: France (496); Spain (587); England (597); Germany (718).	Constantine establishes new capital of Roman Empire at Constantinople (modern Istanbul) (330). Invasions by Goths, Franks, Angles, Saxons, Vandals, Huns: fall of Roman Empire in the west (476); birth of kingdoms of western Europe; Eastern (Byzantine) Empire centred on Constantinople continues. Tang Dynasty in China (618-907). Muhammad founds Islam (622). Arab Muslim conquest of Middle East, North Africa, invasion of India. Battle of Tours (732) halts Muslim advance in France. Spanish Christian <i>Reconquista</i> of Muslim conquests (722-1492). Two centuries of Viking attacks on Europe (from 793). Holy Roman Empire begins (800).
<u>BYZANTINE</u>		Muslim conquest of Christian lands in Middle East, North Africa. Papal States founded, central Italy (754). Pope crowns Charlemagne first Holy Roman Emperor (800). Eastern Church schism (867-79). 10 th century: papacy corrupt, weak. Conversion of Denmark (965); Poland (966); Russia (988); Norway (994); Hungary (1000). 'Great Schism' splits Orthodox Church from Catholic Church (1054). Crusaders capture Holy Land (1099). Conflict of popes, Holy Roman Emperors. Albigensian Crusade (1209-29). 13 th century a golden age for Church: St Francis and St Dominic start orders; scholastic theology, at height in St Thomas Aquinas; Gothic architecture. Absentee Popes in Avignon (1309-78). Great Western Schism (1378-1415): Europe divided by rival claimants for papacy. Renaissance: great religious art but moral corruption in hierarchy. Protestant Reformation: Luther (1517), Henry VIII (1534), Calvin (1536), lead break from Catholic Church in northern Europe. St Ignatius founds Jesuits (1534). Council of Trent (1545-63) reaffirms Catholic teaching, discipline. Wars of Religion. Missions in Asia, Americas; Latin America Catholic. French Revolution: Church persecuted. Marian dogmas (1854, 1950). Appearance of Mary at Lourdes (1858), Fatima (1917). Vatican I (1870): papal infallibility defined. 19 th -20 th century persecution: Vietnam, China, Russia, Mexico, Spain, Germany. Vatican II (1962-65): liturgy reform; ecumenism; emphasis on laity. Strong Catholic growth in Africa. Controversies over Church teaching, stabilised by St John Paul II.	Constantine establishes new capital of Roman Empire at Constantinople (modern Istanbul) (330). Invasions by Goths, Franks, Angles, Saxons, Vandals, Huns: fall of Roman Empire in the west (476); birth of kingdoms of western Europe; Eastern (Byzantine) Empire centred on Constantinople continues. Tang Dynasty in China (618-907). Muhammad founds Islam (622). Arab Muslim conquest of Middle East, North Africa, invasion of India. Battle of Tours (732) halts Muslim advance in France. Spanish Christian <i>Reconquista</i> of Muslim conquests (722-1492). Two centuries of Viking attacks on Europe (from 793). Holy Roman Empire begins (800).
400			Golden age of Islamic Empire, ruled by caliphs in Baghdad. Hungarian invasions of Europe. Chinese invent gunpowder. Song Dynasty in China (960-1279). Norman conquest of England (1066). First universities (1088) fostered by Catholic Church. Crusader kingdoms in Holy Land (1099-1291). Khmer Empire: Angkor Wat. Genghis Khan (d.1227) starts Mongol Empire that conquers Asia, Eastern Europe. 100 Years War: England against France (1337-1453). Black Death kills half of Europe (1347-51). Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). Renaissance in art. Aztecs in Mexico. Incas in Peru. Printing press invented (1440). Constantinople falls to Ottoman Turks: end of Byzantine Empire (1453). Columbus reaches Americas (1492): start of colonisation by Spain, Portugal, Britain, France. Age of Exploration. Scientific Revolution: Copernicus, Galileo, Newton. Secularising 'Enlightenment'. Industrial Revolution in Britain. American Revolution (1776). French Revolution (1789); Napoleonic Wars (1803-15). European colonies in Asia, Australia, Africa. American Civil War. Electric power; cars; planes. World War I (1914-18). Russian Revolution (1917). Depression. Nazism, World War II (1939-45). Nuclear Age (1945). Cold War. Chinese communism (1949). Korean War. Decolonisation. Vietnam War. Space age. Moral corruption in the West. Digital Age. Fall of Soviet communism (1989-91). Resurgent Islam.
500	Samaritan Revolts, suppressed by Byzantine Empire (484-572).		
600	Sassanid Persia takes Palestine (614); Byzantine Empire retakes it (629).		
<u>ARAB</u>	Muslim conquest (636). Rashidun Caliphate (632-61). Umayyad Caliphs rule Islamic Empire from Damascus (661-750): buildings - Dome of the Rock (692); Al-Aqsa Mosque (705). Abbasid Caliphs rule Islamic Empire from Baghdad (750-1258).		
700			
800			
900	Weakened Abbasid power. From 969, Fatimid Caliphs in Cairo rule Palestine. Fatimid caliph Al-Hakim destroys Christian shrines (1009). Seljuk Turks from central Asia advance in Anatolia (1071), and rule Palestine (1073-98).		
1000	1st Crusade (1099) takes Jerusalem. Crusader 'Kingdom of Jerusalem' (1099-1291). Saladin retakes Jerusalem (1187) for Muslims (Ayyubid Dynasty).		
1100	3rd Crusade (1189-92) regains coastal areas for Crusaders; 6th Crusade (1228-29) regains Jerusalem for 15 years.		
<u>CRUSADER</u>			
1200	Battle of Ain Jalut (1260): Muslim Mamluks (Egypt) defeat Mongols.		
<u>MAMLUK</u>	Mamluk Dynasty (1250-1517). Fall of Acre, last Crusader possession (1291). Pope Clement VI grants Franciscan custody over Holy Land shrines (1342).		
1300			
1400	Ottoman Turks conquer Mamluk Sultanate (1517). Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent establishes current walls of Jerusalem's Old City (1542).		
1500	Ottoman Empire establishes 'status quo' regulating the role of different religious groups in nine shrines in Jerusalem and Bethlehem (1757).		
<u>OTTOMAN</u>			
1600			
1700	Zionist movement (from 1890s) inspires Jewish return to Palestine.		
1800	World War I: British conquest from Turks (1917). British Mandate (1920-48). 1st Arab-Israeli War (1948): State of Israel established; Jordan in West Bank; Egypt in Gaza. 6 Day War (1967): Israel takes West Bank, Gaza.		
1900	Ongoing unrest. Palestinian autonomy in West Bank, Gaza (1993) (projected state).		
<u>BRITISH.</u> <u>ISRAELI.</u> 2000			