

HISTORICAL TIME CHART

(Biblical and Historical)

Initial source: http://www.bible-history.com/jesus/jesusHistorical_Time_Chart.htm Note: Biblical dating follows that of several scholars in my Bibliography, esp. Whitcomb and Boyer. Some dates are uncertain. There is also some overlap, especially in the case of the judges and the kings – Rusty Russell

Corrections, changes, and additions (e.g. chronology of David) by William H. Gross 2006 www.onthewing.org

B.C.

2167 Abram is born (Abraham)
2090 **Abraham** called/named by God (Gen 17.5)
2067 **Isaac** born to Sarah at 90 (Gen 17.17)
2030 Sarah dies at 127 (Gen 23.1)
2027 Isaac marries Rebekah at 40 (Gen 25.20)
2007 **Jacob** born to Isaac at 60 (Gen 25.26)
1992 Abraham dies at 175 (Gen 25.7)
1967 Jacob flees to Laban (Gen 28.1)
1960 Jacob marries Leah & Rachel (Gen 29.28-30)
1947 Jacob returns home (Gen 31.41)
1916 Joseph born to Jacob and Rachel (Gen 30.24)
1887 Isaac dies at 180 (Gen 35.28)
1877 Jacob arrives in Egypt (Gen 46.6)
1860 Jacob dies in Egypt at 147 (Gen 47.28)
1806 Joseph dies in Egypt at 110 (Gen 50.26)
1730 Hyksos invasion of Egypt; Hebrews bondage begins.
1728 Hammurabi of Sumer born
1570 Hyksos expelled from Egypt; Amose I founds 18th dynasty
1548 Amenhotep I becomes pharaoh of Egypt
Hebrew midwives ordered to destroy all Hebrew male children
1528 Thutmose I becomes pharaoh
All newborn Hebrew males are to be cast into the Nile
1525 **Moses** born
1510 Thutmose II becomes pharaoh
1504 Hatshepsut becomes pharaoh
1487 Moses flees Egypt
1486 **Joshua** and **Caleb** born (*trad. same age*)
1483 Thutmose III becomes pharaoh
The great oppression of the Hebrews begins
1450 Amenhotep II becomes pharaoh

1447 The **Exodus** begins
1446 The Tabernacle constructed; spies sent out
1423 Thutmose IV becomes pharaoh
1410 Amenhotep III becomes pharaoh
1407 Moses dies; Joshua crosses Jordan
1401 Joshua conquers Canaan; division of land.

1377 Akhnaton becomes pharaoh; inaugurates monotheistic reforms
1376 Joshua dies at 110.¹

1375 Othniel becomes judge 40 yrs (Jdg 3.11)
1319 Ehud becomes judge 80 yrs (Jdg 3.30)
1318 Rameses I founds the 19th dynasty in Egypt
1240 Deborah judges Israel 40 yrs (Jdg 5.31)
1194 Gideon becomes judge 40 yrs (Jdg 8.28)
1167 Eli born
1155 Abimelech usurps power in Israel
1152 Tola becomes judge 23 yrs (Jdg 10.2)
1131 Jair becomes judge 22 yrs (Jdg 10.3)
1109 Eli becomes judge/priest 40 yrs (1Sam 4.18)
1105 **Samuel** born

1091 Samson born
1089 Jephthah becomes judge 6 yrs (Jdg 12.7)
1083 Ibzan becomes judge 7 yrs (Jdg 12.8-9)
1071 Elon becomes judge 10 yrs (Jdg 12.11)
Samson becomes judge 20 yrs (Jdg 15.20)
1069 **Eli** dies (1Sam 4.1) **Samuel** becomes a judge;
1061 Abdon becomes judge 8 yrs (Jdg 12.14)
1051 Samson dies (Jdg 16.30)

Detailed Chronology of David's life

1040 (or possibly 1050) **Saul reigns for forty years**
1035 David is likely born in Bethlehem between 1040 and 1030.
1030 Jonathan is a mighty warrior of whom his own father is jealous (1Sam 13-14). He is fiercely and loyally defended by his men against Saul's intent to kill him.

¹ It appears that Caleb was 40 yrs old when the spies were sent out, and 85 when he received his portion of the division (Jos 14.7,10). So 45 yrs passed from when the spies were sent out. The spies were sent out a little over a year after the exodus following the construction of the tabernacle – making it 46 yrs from the Exodus to the division of the land. Forty yrs were passed in the wilderness (Ac 7.36; Heb 3.9); so the remaining 6 yrs were spent conquering and dividing the Promised Land. Joshua died at 110 (Jos 24.29) and traditionally is believed to be the same age as Caleb.

- 1025 David is anointed by Samuel (1Sam 16) at age 10-13 - which Saul undoubtedly hears about, later choosing to keep David nearby for observation and ready dispatch.
- 1023 David, bar-mizvah'd, serves Saul in an ad hoc musical capacity (1Sam 16:17, "provide me a *man*"). He returns to his father's house to tend sheep, but comes to Saul when needed - (1Sam 17:15).
- 1020 David defeats Goliath probably at 15-17 years of age (1Sam 17)
- 1020 Jonathan, who is much older than David, becomes one in spirit with him (1Sam 18:1).
- 1015 Because of his reputation he was appointed armor-bearer to Saul (1Sam 16:21 - it may be mentioned in chap. 16, but the actual event is probably later - i.e. "he [later] became...").
- 1010 Saul banishes David from his court, yet he makes him commander of a thousand (1Sam 18:13). Maybe he hopes David will die in battle. David is perhaps 25 years old.
- 1008 His success as a warrior has made Saul offer him the hand of his daughter Michal "as a snare." (1Sam 18:21). Michal marries him, and she loves him (1Sam 18:27-28).
- 1007 At Jonathan's warning (and Michal's), David flees from Saul to Samuel at Ramah (1Sam 19). Michal remains behind with Saul. An evil spirit caused Saul to pursue David, but he is stopped by the Spirit of God at Ramah. Ps 59
- 1006 David and Jonathan covenant together at Ramah (1Sam 20)
- 1006 David flees to Nob and is helped by Ahimelech the priest (1Sam 21). He gives David the consecrated bread, and the sword of Goliath. Doeg the Edomite is present. Ps 56.
- 1006 David flees to Achish, king of the Philistine city of Gath, the first time (1Sam 21:10). He feigns madness to protect himself and his men, and he is expelled. Ps 34.
- 1005 David hides at the Cave at Adullam (1Sam 22:1-5) where he is joined by 30 chiefs. Three enter the camp of the Philistines to get David an off-handed request for a drink of water (1Chr. 11:15). His father's household joins him there. Ps 142.
- 1005 David takes his parents to Mizpah of Moab leaving them with the king (1Sam 22:3-4)
- 1005 Doeg the Edomite, at Saul's command, kills Ahimelech the priest who helped David and his men. He also kills 85 priests and everyone at Nob for helping David. Abiathar, the son of the priest flees to David with the ephod (1Sam 22:6-23). Ps 52.
- 1005 David liberates Keilah from the Philistines (1Sam 23:6). Saul hears of it and gathers his forces against David at Keilah. Using the ephod, David learns that the people of Keilah will betray him to Saul, and so he flees again. Jonathan visits him at Ziph and covenants with him again (23:16). Ziphites betray David, but God hides him from Saul in the Desert of Ziph. Ps 63.
- 1005 Saul pursues David at en-Gedi. Ps 54. David cuts off a corner of his robe in the cave near the Crag of the Wild goats. When Saul leaves the cave, David pleads his cause and his intent not to harm Saul (1Sam 24). He returns to his stronghold (Masada?). Ps 57. This is *just before Samuel dies* (1Sam 25:1).
- 1005 David is living "off the land" as he encounters Nabal and Abigail at Carmel (1Sam 25). His men kindly provide protection for Nabal's flocks expecting to be paid, but Nabal rebuffs them. David threatens to kill Nabal for his affront until Abigail diplomatically intercedes with food and praise. David has married Ahinoam of Jezreel (1Sam 25:43). When Nabal dies shortly after this incident, David marries Abigail as well. In David's absence, Saul gives Michal to Paltiel in Gallim, which is probably on the border near Jerusalem.
- 1004 David encounters Saul and his 3000 men in his camp at Hakilah, having been betrayed by the Ziphites a second time. He spares Saul's life again (1Sam 26). Saul "repents" of his pursuit of David, but David doesn't trust him.
- 1004 David flees to Gath a second time with 600 men and their families. Saul stops his pursuit of David (1Sam 27:4).
- 1003 After living with Achish at Gath probably for a month or two, David asks to move to Ziklag with his men (1Sam 27:6). David "serves" the Philistines for over a year (see 1Sam 27:6; 29:3). Achish defends David against his officers ((1Sam 29:1-11).
- 1000** Saul solicits the witch of Endor to call up Samuel (1Sam 28:4-7). He prophesies Saul will die the next day. In a battle with the Philistines on Mt. Gilboa, three of Saul's sons die;

1000 Saul is wounded and falls on his sword

(1Sam 31). David's Lament (2Sam 1:17-27). David's service is "dismissed" by the Philistines. The Amalekites raze Ziklag and take the wives of David's men (1Sam 28-2Sam 1). David and 400 men recapture the women, but 200 men cannot go. David shares the plunder equally with them, and with the elders of Judah.

1000 David reigns for forty years 2Sam 5:4

David with the help of his allies assumes control of Judah, and is anointed its king with Hebron as his capital (2Sam 2:7). He reigns for 7 years and 6 months (2Sam 2:11). While there, he marries Maacah, daughter of the king of Geshur. He also marries Haggith, Abital, and Eglah (2Sam 3:1-5) and has sons by all but Michal (2Sam 6:23), and daughter by Maacah (Tamar).

David's Sons before Bathsheba:

Amnon by *Ahinoam of Jezreel*
Kileab by *Abigail (Nabal's widow)*
Absalom by *Maacah the Caananite*
Adonijah by *Haggith*
Shephatiah by *Abital*
Ithream by *Eglah*

998 Ishbosheth, with Abner as his general, has liberated the remainder of the Western territory from the Philistines over a two-year period. He is declared king over Israel, the northern kingdom (2Sam 2:9-10). Abner slays Asahel at Gibeon (where the sun stopped for Joshua) which begins five and a half years of war with David (2Sam 2:12-32; 3:1). After Ishbosheth accuses Abner of infidelity with Saul's concubine, Abner threatens his life and covenants with David, who wants Michal back (3:9-13). Michal is returned to David by Ishbosheth (3:14). Joab, David's general, murders Abner at Hebron (3:22,27).

997 David conquers Jerusalem (2Sam 5:6). He rebuilds it, and moves there from Hebron.

993 Ishbosheth is murdered by two cut-throats. David is publicly anointed king over all of Israel, north and south (2Sam 5:17). Battle of Baal Perazim (2Sam 5:17-25; 1Chr 14:8-17; Ps 18). David's 33-year reign at Jerusalem begins (1Chr 3:4). His total kingship lasts 40 years (1Kgs. 2:11).

992 Ark returned to Jerusalem to a tent (2Sam 6). The tabernacle remains in Gibeon (1Chr 16).

David desires to build a temple to house the ark (2Sam 7; 1Chr 17). God sends Nathan to David with the Davidic Covenant instead, promising a perpetual throne to his offspring (2Sam 7:12-29). Ps 105, 96.

982 After 7-10 years of war, David has solidified his empire (2Sam 8). David's sons become royal advisers 2Sam 8:18 (though too young – probably 14-18 years old; it distorts their sense of self-importance). Mephibosheth is found and David honors his pledge to Jonathan (2Sam 9).

981 Ammon and Syria conquered by Joab and Abishai after David's ambassadors are humiliated by the young king of Ammon (2Sam 10).Ps 60.

980 While indulging his children, and allowing his generals to run their own war, David falls prey to the temptations of the flesh, of peace, and of plenty: he sleeps with Bathsheba (2Sam 11). Uriah is slain in April. In December, Nathan confronts David and he repents. The child dies (2Sam 11-12; Ps 51).

979 Solomon is born, youngest of David's sons, identified by name as *future heir* to the throne. Compare **1Chr 3:5** with 2Sam 12:24 – if Solomon is Bathsheba's 4th born, then this may be 975. She may have been "comforted" with previous children by David, and then Solomon was born. Perhaps the others were unnamed in 12:24, thus giving honor to Solomon over them.

979 David returns to his duties, conquering Rabbah-Ammon (2Sam 12:26-31; 1Chr 20:1-3).

978 Amnon rapes his half-sister Tamar, who is Absalom's sister (2Sam 13:1-22).

976 Absalom murders Amnon (2Sam 13:23-38). He is banished from the king's presence to Geshur for 3 years.

974 Absalom pleads for and is returned to Jerusalem via Joab's intercession and conniving use of the woman of Tekoa (2Sam 14); but he is banished from the king's presence for 2 more years.

972 Absalom begs and coerces Joab into interceding yet again that Absalom might see the king's face. He begins his 4-year plot against David. (2Sam 14:28-33; 15:1-7).

969 Absalom's revolt steals the hearts of the people from David (2Sam 15-19). David weeps on the Mount of Olives (15:30). Shimei, a relative of Saul, curses David on his way out of the city, but Hushai offers to be David's ally in

the palace. Ps 3. Absalom lies with his father's concubines as Abner had done with Saul's (16:22). Hushai, against Ahithophel, advises Absalom not to pursue David immediately. As a result, David is able to conquer Absalom's army. Ahithophel hangs himself. While riding a mule, Absalom's hair (symbol of his pride) is caught in a tree where he hangs helplessly (18:14) until slain by Joab, against David's wishes. David mourns his son's death, "Absalom, Absalom!" (19:1).

969 No sooner has one rebellion been quashed than another arises by Sheba (2Sam 20). Amasa who was appointed over the army by Absalom in place of Joab, is considered by David to be a threat in this conflict. Amasa is sent on an errand by David, but David also gives orders to Abishai to have Amasa killed. Joab kills Amasa at Gibeon and Sheba flees to Abel Beth Maacah. A wise woman of the city has his head delivered to Joab to preserve the city (2Sam 20:4-22).

968 A three-year famine occurs as a result of Saul's attack on the Gibeonites (2Sam 21:1). The attack violated a covenant made with them by Joshua (Josh 9:16).

966 David makes amends with the Gibeonites by having seven sons of Saul executed except Jonathan's son, Mephibosheth, whom he vowed to protect (2Sam 21:2-14).

965 Battles with the Philistines. David is almost killed by a giant, and he is asked to stay home for his own safety. Four giants are killed in these battles (2Sam 21:15-22). They no longer terrorize Israel or mock God as they had in David's youth under Saul. David's Eulogy (2Sam 23:1-7).

964 David takes 9 months to number the people as if to quantify his security (2Sam 24:10). Joab, curiously, is the voice of reason here, asking David not to do it. David repents of it, but God demands a price: pestilence takes 70,000 (24:15). God then instructs David to buy the threshing floor of Araunah (Ornan) for an altar (24:18-25; 1Chr 21:1-17). David offers sacrifices on the threshing floor which God accepts with an angel's fiery sword. David fears approaching God in the tabernacle, because it now sits on the high place at Gibeon (1Chr 21:26-30). He begins the preparations to construct the temple around the altar, gathering

all the materials according to the pattern God shows him (1Chr 22; 28). Ps 30.

963 David charges Solomon and the princes with constructing the temple (1Chr 22:6-19).

962 David's health begins to fail him (1Kgs 1:1-4). A beautiful young woman is sought to serve him and keep him warm in his old age (Abishag). Adonijah, 4th born son of David, attempts a coup with Joab. At Nathan's insistence, Bathsheba convinces David to declare Solomon king-in-waiting (per the promise in 2Sam 11:24-25; 1Chr 22:9), and have him assume the throne (1Kgs 1:5-53; 1Chr 23:1; 26:31). David agrees (**Solomon publicly declared pro-rex**).

961 David calls for a National Assembly, and passes to Solomon his pattern for the temple (1Chr 28). He exhorts the people to give willingly, in joyful worship (1Chr 29:10-20). Solomon is anointed a 2nd time, publicly, and is now co-rex (1Chr 29:1-25). In private, David instructs Solomon to walk with God, and after his death, to deal with Joab and Shimei son of Gera, the traitors (1Kgs 2:1-98).

961 David dies a natural death at 70-75. Although David begins to rule at age 30 for 40 years, he may be older than 70 if we add Solomon's overlapping time of rule. (2Sam 5:4-5; 1Kgs 2:10-11; 1Chr 29:26-30; see Ps 90:10). David is buried in Jerusalem (2Sam 5:4-5; 1Kgs 2:10-12; 1Chr 29:26-30), having served God's purposes in his own generation (Ac 13:22, 36).

961 Solomon reigns for forty years 1Kg 11:42 – which includes his 10 years as pro-rex.²

957 Temple construction begins (1Kgs 6.1)

950 Temple completed (7 yrs; 1Kgs 6.38)

945 Sheshshonk (Shishak) becomes pharaoh of Egypt

937 Solomon's house completed (13 yrs; 1Kgs 7.1)
It took 20 yrs for temple & palace (1Kgs 9.10)

931 Rehoboam becomes king of Israel and Judah
Jeroboam rebels; sets up a rival kingdom in the north

913 Abijam becomes king of Judah

911 Asa becomes king of Judah

910 Nadab becomes king of Israel

909 Baasha becomes king of Israel

² Solomon's 4th year as king is 480 years after leaving Egypt (1Kings 6.1) which would place the Exodus at 1437 assuming the other dates in David's chronology are correct. The Exodus is dated 1447 above, but this discrepancy is accounted for by the later date chosen for Saul's reign (1040 instead of 1050).

890 Benhadad becomes king of Syria
 886 Elah becomes king of Israel
 Zimri becomes king of Israel
 885 Tibni becomes king of Israel
 883 Ashurbanipal II becomes king of Assyria
 880 Omri becomes king of Israel
 874 **Ahab** becomes king of Israel
 873 Jehoshaphat becomes king of Judah
 859 Shalmaneser III becomes king of Assyria
 858 **Elijah** begins to prophesy
 853 Ahaziah becomes king of Israel
 Jehoram becomes king of Judah
 852 Joram becomes king of Israel
 Elisha begins to prophesy
 841 Jehu becomes king of Israel
 Ahaziah becomes king of Judah
 Athaliah seizes the throne of Judah
 Hazeal becomes king of Syria
 835 Joash becomes king of Judah
 830 **Joel** prophecies
 814 Jehoahaz becomes king of Israel

801 Benhadad II becomes king of Syria
 798 Jehoash becomes king of Israel
 796 Amaziah becomes king of Judah
 790 Uzziah becomes co-regent of Judah
 783 Shalmaneser IV becomes king of Assyria
 783 **Jonah** begins his ministry
 782 Jeroboam II becomes king of Israel
 776 Olympic games begin in Greece
 767 Uzziah becomes full king of Judah
 764 **Amos** begins to prophesy
 755 **Hosea** begins to prophesy
 753 Rome founded
 753 Zechariah becomes king of Israel
 752 Shallum becomes king of Israel
 Menahem becomes king of Israel
 745 Tiglath-pileser III becomes king of Assyria
 742 Pekahiah becomes king of Israel
 740 Pekah becomes king of Israel – Reuben, Gad,
 and Manasseh are conquered and deported by
 the Assyrians (2Kg 15:29) – some say 734.
 739 Uzziah dies; Isaiah begins to prophesy
 Jotham becomes king of Judah
 736 **Micah** begins to prophesy
 735 Ahaz becomes king of Judah
 732 Hoshea becomes king of Israel
 727 Shalmaneser IV becomes king of Assyria

722 Sargon II becomes king of Assyria; Samaria
 falls; the ten tribes go into captivity 2Kg 17:6
 715 Hezekiah becomes king of Judah
 705 Sennacherib becomes king of Assyria

701 Judah invaded by the Assyrians
 686 Manasseh becomes king of Judah
 681 Esarhaddon becomes king of Assyria
 669 Ashurbanipal becomes king of Assyria
 660 Zoroaster born
 648 **Nahum** predicts the fall of Nineveh
 642 Amon becomes king of Judah
 640 Josiah becomes king of Judah
 634 **Zephaniah** begins to prophesy
 627 **Jeremiah** begins to prophesy
 626 Nabopolassar becomes king of Babylon
 622 Revival in Judah
 619 **Habakkuk** begins to prophesy
612 Nineveh falls
 609 Neco II becomes pharaoh of Egypt
 Jehoahaz becomes king of Judah
 Jehoiakim becomes king of Judah
 605 Nebuchadnezzar becomes king of Babylon
The Babylonians invade Judah
Daniel begins to prophesy

597 Jehoachin becomes king of Judah, exiled
 Zedekiah becomes king of Judah (2Kgs 24.17)
 593 **Ezekiel** begins to prophesy

**586 The Babylonians destroy Jerusalem and the
 Temple** – *Lamentations* written by Jeremiah
 The Jews deported to Babylon Gedaliah
 becomes governor of Jerusalem
 The rabbis preempt the priests as the chief
 custodians of divine truth

563 Buddhism founded by Siddhartha
 553 Belshazzar becomes regent in Babylon
 550 Cyrus becomes king of Persia
 The temple of Artemis erected at Ephesus
 550 Confucius begins to teach
 539 Babylon falls to the Medes and Persians
 Darius the Mede rules in Babylon
 538 Zerubbabel and Joshua lead a small party of
 Jewish repatriates back to Palestine
536 The Temple started in Jerusalem
 530 Cambyses becomes king of Persia
 521 Smerdis becomes king of Persia
 Darius I Hystaspes becomes king of Persia
 520 Zechariah begins to prophesy
 Haggai begins to prophesy

Construction of the Jerusalem Temple resumed

516 The Temple completed

509 The Roman Republic founded

- 486 Xerxes becomes king of Persia
- 484 Herodotus the historian born
- 480 The Greeks defeat Xerxes at Salamis
- 479 The Greeks defeat Xerxes at Thermopylae
- 479 **Esther** chosen among all the virgins
- 478 Esther becomes “queen” of Persia
- 474 Haman’s plot to exterminate the Jews
- 473 Jews are delivered - Feast of Purim
- 469 Socrates born
- 464 Artaxerxes Longimanus becomes king of Persia
- 458 **Ezra** takes a small contingent of Jews back to Palestine
- 447 The building of the Parthenon commenced
- 445 **Nehemiah** takes a small contingent of Jews back to Palestine
- 443 Nehemiah and Ezra read the Scriptures to the Jews and help them understand them; Midrash³ initiated; the Sopherim (Scribes) flourish
- 436 **Malachi** begins to prophesy
- 423 Darius II becomes king of Persia
- 404 Artaxerxes II becomes king of Persia

Old Testament is closed

- 400 The Midrash begins to develop
- 399 Socrates condemned to death
- 390 Gauls under Brennus sack Rome
- 386 Sparta signs treaty with Persia
- 380 Last Egyptian Dynasty (to 343)
- 371 Athenian League and Sparta make peace
- 370 Thebes forms Arcadian League vs. Sparta
- 359 Artaxerxes III becomes king of Persia
- 359 Philip becomes king of Macedonia
- 355 Macedonia fights Athens; Alexander born
- 343 Artaxerxes III of Persia captures Egypt
- 342 Epicurus teaches his philosophy
- 339 4th Sacred War between Athens and Macedonia
- 338 Artaxerxes III assassinated in Persia
- 336 Darius III Codomannus becomes king of Persia
Alexander the Great becomes king of Greece

335 Aristotle teaches at Athens

333 Battle of Issus; Alexander defeats Persians

Alexander takes Egypt

- 332 Alexander destroys [Tyre](#)

³ An ancient commentary on the Hebrew scriptures; also the Jewish methods of interpretation of the Scriptures.

- 331 Alexander seizes Babylon
- 330 Darius III of Persia assassinated
- 329 Alexander marries Roxana in a symbolic gesture of uniting East and West
- 327 Alexander invades India
- 326 Alexander’s army refuses to go further
- 326 Claudius builds the Appian Way to move Roman troops more easily to the war
- 323 Alexander claims to be the son of Zeus
Alexander dies – buried in Alexandria
Alexander’s empire divided between his four chief generals
Ptolemy I Soter takes Egypt
- 320 Ptolemy I seizes Palestine; Egypt takes Libya
- 311 Seleucus I Nicator takes Babylon
- 301 Mayan civilization spreads South; Seleucus rules Syria; Ptolemy I rules Palestine/Egypt

- 300 Rome becomes a major world power in the western [Mediterranean](#)
Seleucus I adds Syria to his realm
- 287 b. Archimedes (d. 212)
- 285 Ptolemy II Philadelphus becomes king of Egypt
Between 285 and 130 the Septuagint translated
- 280 Antiochus I Soter becomes king of Syria
- 276 The first Syro-Egyptian war begins; b. Euclid
- 275 Ptolemy of Egypt invades Syria
- 274 Hinduism codified in India
- 264 Rome’s first Punic war against Carthage begins
- 261 Antiochus II Theos (the God) king of Syria
- 260 The second Syro-Egyptian war begins
- 252 Antiochus II marries Bernice, daughter of Ptolemy II
- 250 The Parthian kingdom founded; b. Apollonius;
Judea is part of Ptolemaic empire (to 198)
- 246 Seleucus II Callinicus becomes king of Syria
Ptolemy III Euergetes becomes king of Egypt
The third Syro-Egyptian war begins
- 245 Ptolemy invades Syria
- 241 Rome gains Sicily from Carthage
- 240 Seleucus invades Egypt
- 225 Romans defeat Celts in Italy
- 223 Antiochus III (the Great) becomes king of Syria and ruler of Babylon (Seleucid Empire)
- 221 Ptolemy IV Philopater becomes king of Egypt
The fourth Syro-Egyptian war begins
- 219 Antiochus the Great invades Egypt
- 218 Rome’s 2nd Punic war against Carthage
- 217 [Hannibal](#) invades [Italy](#) Ptolemy IV invades Syria; Battle of Raphia

- 215 Hannibal defeated by Marcellus; Rome's first Macedonian war begins
- 211 Macedonia and Carthage fight Rome
- 214 China begins construction of Great Wall
- 206 Rome drives Carthage out of Spain
- 205 Rosetta Stone carved
- 203 Ptolemy V ([Epiphanes](#)) becomes king of Egypt; Hannibal recalled to Carthage but they are defeated, ending 2nd Punic War.
- 201 The fifth Syro-Egyptian war begins Carthage surrenders to Rome
- 200 Rome's second Macedonian war begins
- 200 The [Mishna](#) begins to appear among the Jews
- 198 Judea part of Seleucid Empire to 166
- 193 Ptolemy V marries Cleopatra, daughter of Antiochus III
- 192 Syrian War to 189; Rome defeats Antiochus III
- 190 Antiochus III defeated by Romans at Magnesia
- 190 b. Hipparchus (d. 120) - astronomer
- 187 Seleucus IV Philopator becomes king of Syria
- 183 Hannibal commits suicide
- 181 Ptolemy VI Philomater becomes king of Egypt
- 175 Antiochus IV Epiphanes becomes king of Syria
- 171 Ptolemy VII becomes co-regent of Egypt with Ptolemy VI
Rome's third Macedonian war begins
- 171 Mithridates I begins the conquest of Babylonia and Media, adding them to Persia and Bactra to form the Parthian Empire
- 169 Antiochus Epiphanes captures Jerusalem
- 168 The Romans interfere in Antiochus's war with Egypt and prevent his capturing Alexandria
Antiochus pollutes the Temple in Jerusalem and suspends the sacrifices of the Jews
- 166 Matthias (Maccabeus – a Hasmonean) kills two Syrians who order him to offer a pig in sacrifice to Zeus. His son Judas then leads the Jews in a revolt against Antiochus Epiphanes IV
- 165 The Jerusalem Temple repaired and cleansed
- 164 Antiochus Epiphanes dies
- 160 Judas Maccabeus killed in battle vs. Syria; his brother Jonathan leads the Jews to 143; he and the Hasmoneans enter an alliance with Rome against the Syrians.
- 157 Judea becomes an independent principality
- 154 The Jews in Egypt build a temple at Leontopolis
- 149 Rome's third Punic war against Carthage begins
Rome's fourth Macedonian war begins
- 146 The Romans destroy Carthage
- 143 Simon Maccabeus leads Jews to 134
- 141 Jews liberate Jerusalem; Judea proclaimed an independent kingdom
- 135 [John](#) Hyrcanus becomes [high priest](#) in Jerusalem: son of Simon Maccabeus
- 133 Rome begins to expand her empire eastward
- 130 The [Pharisees](#) begin to emerge as a sect – liberal interpreters of the Law using oral traditions to augment the written text.
- 124 Mithridates II (the Great) conquers Scythia, adds it to the Parthian Empire, and makes a treaty with Rome
- 120 Hyrcanus repudiates the Pharisees and declares himself a Sadducee – strict interpreters of the Law, but seeking political dominion over all
- 116 Ptolemy VIII dies; empire splits up
- 108 Wu Ti of China conquers Korea
- 106 Cicero born
- 90 Revolt of the Pharisees in Judea
- 88 Rome's first Mithridatic war begins
- 83 Rome's second Mithridatic war begins
- 74 Rome's third Mithridatic war begins
- 70 b. Virgil (*Aeneid*) (d. 19 BC)
- 65 Rome invades Syria, conquers Palestine; b. Horace (d. 8 BC)
- 64 [Pompey](#) captures Jerusalem; leaves the Maccabean high priest Hyrcanus II in power with Antipater as civil adviser
- 61 Julius Caesar wins major victory in Spain
- 60 The first [Triumvirate](#) at Rome (Caesar, Crassus, and Pompey)
- 59 Julius [Caesar](#) becomes proconsul; Pompey marries Julia, daughter of Caesar
- 58 Caesar conquers Gaul
- 54 Caesar invades Britain
- 49 Caesar crosses the Rubicon to start civil war against Pompey, who flees.
- 48 Pompey assassinated in Egypt
Caesar makes Cleopatra queen of Egypt
- 45 Julian calendar introduced; adopts Octavian
- 44 Caesar becomes dictator of Rome for life; Caesar assassinated
- 43 The second Triumvirate at Rome (Anthony, Lepidus, and Octavian)
- 42 Triumvirate defeats Cassius and Brutus
- 40 Herod the Great, escaping the clutches of Cleopatra, solicits Antony to make him king of Judea; this is done by the proclamation of the Roman Senate; He replaces the inept son of Salome, Antigonus. Herod rules to 4 BC.

- 37 Herod drives out Antigonus, captures Jerusalem after 3 month siege and massive slaughter; Antigonus is slain, ending the Hasmoneans.
- 31 Battle of Actium, Anthony slain, Octavian becomes master of the Roman world, the final triumph of Empire
- 30 Egypt becomes a Roman province
- 30 Shammai, Hillel, and Philo of Alexandria all flourished
- 27 BC-14 AD Octavian (Augustus) is emperor
- 21 Octavian assumed the title of [Augustus](#)

- 20 Herod begins to rebuild the Jerusalem Temple
- 12-2 Quirinius quells mtn rebellion in Pirsidia
- 7 Saturninus replaced by Varus as gov in Syria
- 5 Augustus orders census throughout the region; Quirinius as military ruler conducts his 1st census (Lk 2:1-3)
- 4 Herod the Great dies; kingdom split among sons

B.C.

4 THE BIRTH OF JESUS

A.D.

- 6 Herod Archelaus deposed by Augustus; Samaria, Judea, and Idumea annexed by Rome; Quirinius, still ruling (though not governor), conducts 2nd census.
- 9 Hillel the Elder dies (leader of Pharisees)
- 14-37 Tiberius is emperor**
- 18-36 Caiaphas appointed high priest by Prefect Valerius Gratus
- 26-36 Pontius Pilate: Roman Prefect of Iudaea (Samaria, Judea, and Idumea)
- 26 John the Baptist begins his ministry; 6 months later Jesus begins teaching; his ministry is completed three and a half years later.
- 29 John the Baptist beheaded
- 30 Jesus is [crucified](#)⁴ and raised from the dead;

⁴ The work of John the Baptist began in the “fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judea,” Luke 3:1. If we count that fifteenth year from the time of the death of Augustus, then 28 or 29 would be correct. But, that doesn’t connect with other facts. If we count the fifteenth year from the time Tiberius became co-regent with Augustus, effectively taking control of the government from the aging Augustus, we arrive at the year 26. This corresponds with Luke 3:23 that Jesus was 30 years old at the time he began his work. The first Passover of his ministry (John 2:13) was the occasion for Jesus’ statement about his resurrection that brought the response that “Forty and six years was this temple in building...” John 2:19-20. Since the temple was begun in 19 B.C., forty six years would bring the time to 27 A.D. Jesus observed three other Passovers after this, John 5:1; 6:4; 12:1. That would bring events to the Passover of the year 30. For his last

- Pentecost; the NT Christian church is born with about 120 disciples (Ac 1:15).
- 32 Jewish Persecution of Christians in Jerusalem; Church split into Hebrew-Hellenist factions.
- 33 Stephen (Hellenist) martyred as Paul watches; Peter moves central church to Rome. Church is scattered throughout the region.
- 33-41 Churches planted in Galilee, Lydda, Joppa, Phoenicia, Samaria, Caesarea, Cyprus, Antioch, Tyre, Ptolemais (Ac 9:32,36; 11:19; 15:3; 18:22; 21:4,7)
- 34 Paul converted (Ac 9:21; Gal 1:23); “high” Christology is in place; four Gospels have a fixed oral tradition at this point until written down prior to 68. Period of peace for Church. Paul goes to Arabia (Gal 1:17-18; Acts 9:22-23)
- 36 Assault on Samaritans; Aretas king of Nabateans defeats Herod’s army; Pilate dismissed.
- 37 Paul sees Peter and Apostles at Jerusalem (Gal 1:18); Paul in Syria-Cilicia; Tiberius dies; Caiaphas dismissed by Syrian Legate Vitellius.
- 37-41 Caligula is emperor;
- 38 Serious riots in Alexandria; Jews attacked at Caligula’s instigation; statues of Caligula are erected in the synagogues.
- 39 Goaded by Herodias, Herod Antipas heads to Rome to seek his kingship, but is exiled instead. Agrippa made king over Herod’s territory.
- 40 Gentiles are added to the church with the conversion of Cornelius;
- 41-54 Claudius is emperor;**
- 41 Claudius exiles Jews from Rome (instigated by Crestus when Jesus as Christ is preached in the synagogues), Priscilla and Aquila are among them (Ac 18:1-2); Antioch becomes the new center of church activity
- 43 Theudas says he is Messiah; executed (Ac 5:36)

Passover, Jesus came to Bethany six days before the Passover (John. 12:1). The events of the text show that the journey had to occur on Friday – they couldn’t have traveled there on the Sabbath, and the first day of the week would have been too late for the events of the following week. Six days later would be a Thursday. Passover always begins on the 14th of Abib, or Nisan, Exodus 12:6, Lev. 23:5. This is called the *Day of Preparation*. The High Sabbath (Passover day) begins at 5 p.m. that day – it is considered Friday, the 15th of Nisan. Jesus’ resurrection would be the third day afterward, Sunday, the first day of the week. To confirm this, the Mar 29, 1974 issue of **Christianity Today** carried a computer dating analysis, for the years 26-36 A.D. In those years, the 14th of Nisan only came on a Thursday in the year 30, April 6th of our calendar. So, the crucifixion was on Thursday April 6th, and the resurrection on Sunday April 9th, 30 A.D. – Pentecost was fifty days later, Sunday May 28, 30 A.D. For more detail on the final week, see the Appendix “Crucifixion Week”

44 James, Son of Zebedee beheaded (Ac 12:2); death of Herod Agrippa.
 45 Barnabas brings Paul to Antioch Ac 11:25
 46 Jerusalem Famine: Paul & Barnabas sent on first missionary journey (Ac 13-14).
 47-48 Paul & Barnabas on Cyprus (Ac 13)
 48 Herod Agrippa II appointed Tetrarch by Claudius
 49 Jews expelled from Rome (Ac 18:2)
 50 Paul arrives in Achaia on second missionary journey (Ac 15-18), goes to Corinth; Passover riot in Jerusalem, 20-30,000 killed.
 51 Paul's 2nd visit to Apostles (Gal 2:1); Gallio is proconsul 51-52; Paul writes 1Th from Corinth.
 52 Paul writes 2Th; leaves Corinth (*he was there about 18 mos*) Thomas founds church in India
 53 Peter visits Paul at Antioch (Gal 2:11); Paul's third missionary journey begins (Ac 18-20). Goes to Ephesus.
54-68 Nero is emperor
 56 Paul writes (Gal ?), writes 1Cor (Spring); makes 2nd visit to Corinth; writes "painful letter;" goes to Macedonia to meet Titus; receives news that Corinthians have repented – returns to Ephesus.
 56 Paul writes 2Cor (late Autumn); went to Corinth during winter 56-57; supervised the collection of the money for Jerusalem; wrote Romans.
 58 Paul imprisoned at Caesarea by Felix (Ac 24) at Pentecost (end of May); remains there 2 years
 60 Paul heard by new Governor Festus (Ac 25) and 'King' Agrippa II; Matthew killed in Parthia
 61-63 Paul under house arrest in Rome; acquitted. Timothy released too (Heb. 13:23) Paul writes (Gal?)⁵, Eph, Phm, Col.
 62 Procurator Festus dies; James the Just, earthly half-brother of Jesus, stoned to death
 64 Peter writes 1Pet; Paul writes Titus, 1Tim; Paul's fourth missionary journey; 2Tim.
64 Rome burns, Nero blames the Christians
 64 1st General Persecution
 65 "Q" is written (hypothetical Greek source text for both Luke and Mark)
 66-70 Revolt in Judea, Vespasian sent to quell it
 67 Peter and Paul martyred at Rome (~before 68)
 68 Essene community destroyed (Dead Sea Scrolls)
68 New Testament is closed⁶ – Nero dies June 9.

⁵ Paul accused of "preaching circumcision" (Gal 5:11); he may refer to events in Jerusalem prior to his arrest in 58 (Ac 21:21)

⁶ Philip Schaff dates Revelation at 68-69 AD. Some date it at 95 AD, because Iraeneus mistakenly believed that Domitian was the

69-79 Vespasian is emperor; Jochanan ben Zakkai seeks audience with Vespasian
 70 Jerusalem destroyed; Temple is burned; *Great Diaspora* as Jews are deported
 72 Jude crucified
 73 Barnabas dies of unknown causes
73 Masada falls
 74 Simon the Zealot crucified in Britain
 79 Mt. Vesuvius explodes burying Pompei
 79-81 Titus is emperor
80 Paul's letters are circulating as a group
 81-96 Domitian (Titus' younger brother) is emperor
 85 2nd General Persecution
 96 Clement I sends letter supporting Apostolic succession
 96-98 Nerva is emperor
 97 Timothy beaten to death by mob
 98-117 Trajan is emperor
 108 3rd General Persecution
110 John dies of old age at Ephesus - End of Apostolic Era
 110 Sunday is Christian Sabbath at this time
 113-117 Parthian War/Revolt of the Jews
 115 2nd Jewish uprising against Rome
 117-138 Hadrian is emperor (built Hadrian's wall in England)
 132 Simon Bar Cocheba declares himself Messiah
 138-161 Antoninus Pius is emperor
 139 Marcion splits church at Rome with heretical teachings
 140 Justin Martyr's description of Sabbath worship
 140 Shepherd of Hermas published as guide to church order
 150 Tertullian born; Worship service divided between true believers & others
 156 Montanus' "Phrygian" movement: revival of prophets/revelation
 161-180 Marcus Aurelius (last great emperor of Rome)
 163 4th General Persecution
 163 Justin Martyr & Polycarpus martyred
 180-192 Commodus is emperor
 185 Irenaues upholds incarnation, crucifixion and resurrection as fact
190 Clement of Alexandria takes over catechetical school at Alexandria
 190 Clement instructs young pupil named Origen

tyrant of Revelation who persecuted the church; but Domitianou, the name Iraeneus mistook, was an alternate name for Nero.

192 5th General Persecution
 193 Pertinax is emperor
 193-211 Severus is emperor
 195 Tertullian becomes Christian
197 Tertullian's Apology
 c.199 Apostle's Creed standardized

200 Muratorian NT Canon established
 202 Clement of Alexandria trains Origen
 206 Tertullian joins Montanists
 211-217 Caracalla is emperor
 218-222 Elagabalus is emperor
 222-235 Severus Alexander is emperor
 227 Zoroastrianism revived in Parthia
 230 Origen ordained in Palestine
230 Origen finishes first Hexapla & Sys. Theology
 235-238 Maximinus is emperor
 235 6th General persecution
 238-244 Gordianus III is emperor
 244-249 Philippus is emperor
 248 Cyprian named Bishop of Carthage 1 yr. after conversion
 249-251 Decius is emperor
 249 7th General Persecution
250 Origen's NT/Major period of church construction
 251-253 Gallus is emperor
 251 Cyprian advocates Papism and episcopacy
 251 Novatian schism and anti-pope
 253-259 Valerian is emperor
 257 8th General Persecution
 257 St. Lawrence and Cyprian martyred
 259-268 Gallien is emperor
 268-270 Claudius II is emperor
 270-275 Aurelian is emperor
 270 9th General Persecution
 270 St. Alban martyred
 275-276 Tacitus is emperor
 276-282 Probus is emperor
 282-283 Carus is emperor
 284-305 Diocletian is emperor
 296 Pope Marcellinus offers pagan sacrifices

300 Eusebius' NT – 40 churches now in Rome
 300 Anthony of Koma becomes 1st monk (friend of Athanasius)
 301 Armenia first nation to adopt Christianity as state religion
 303 10th General Persecution under Diocletian
 303 St. Sebastian and St. George martyred

305 Galerius and Constantius are emperor
 305 Meletian schism
 306-337 Constantine the Great is emperor
 310 Maximus deports Pope Eusebius and Heraclius
 312 Constantine's vision of Cross to conquer
313 Christianity legalized by Edict of Milan under Constantine
 314 Constantine calls Council of Ancyra against the Donatist Schism; formalizes discipline
 314-340 Eusebius is bishop of Caesarea
 318 Arian heresy denies true divinity of Christ
 321 Constantine declares Sunday day of rest
325 Council of Nicea called by Constantine
 325 Nicene Creed; Eusebius writes Ecclesiastical History; Ethiopia is second nation to adopt Christianity as state religion; Constantine orders Church of the Nativity built in Bethlehem.
 326 Pope Sylvester I consecrates basilica of St Peter in Rome, built over Peter's tomb.
 330 Constantine moves capital from Rome to Byzantium (Constantinople).
 335 Athanasius exiled, Arius declared orthodox
 335 December 25th is being celebrated as Christmas
 337 Mirian II of Georgia third to adopt Christianity as state religion. May 22 Constantine dies
 337-361 Rule by sons of Constantine
 341 Ulfilas becomes missionary to the Goths
 361-363 Julianus "The Apostate" (organized a pagan church) – last non-Christian emperor
 363-364 Jovianus (surrendered Mesopotamia to the Persians)
 364-375 Valentinus is emperor
 367 Bishop Athanasius' Easter letter lists 27 books of NT
 370-379 Basil the Great, Bishop of Caesarea
 372-394 Gregory, Bishop of Nyssa
 373 John Chrysostom becomes monk
 374-397 Ambrose, Bishop of Milan
 374 Augustine joins Manicheans
 375-383 Gratianus is emperor
 376 Visigoths cross the Danube
 379-395 Theodosius "The Great" is emperor
 379-381 Gregory Nazianzus, Bshp Constantinople
 379 Basil creates Rule of Discipline for eastern monasteries⁷

⁷ Gregory of Nyssa, together with his brother Basil of Caesarea and Gregory of Nazianzus are known as the *Cappadocian Fathers*. They developed the doctrine of the Trinity against Arianism, and refuted the ideas of Greek philosophy that undermined the gospel.

380 Theodosius declares Christianity the official religion of Roman Empire (Feb 27th).
 380 Theodosius is baptized (Nov 24th)
 381 John Chrysostom ordained deacon; Nicene Creed updated at 2nd Ecumenical Council to declare Jesus had human soul.
382 Jerome Bible begun; Canon debated
 384 Bishop Ambrose' sermon leads to Augustine's conversion
 386 Augustine of Hippo becomes Christian
 386 John Chrysostom becomes elder
 387 Augustine baptized
 389 The great library of Alexandria intentionally destroyed by a Christian mob on Theodosius' orders.

DARK AGES - though usually dated from 476 when Rome falls (Gibbon dates it 476 when the Germanic warrior Odoacer deposed and exiled the last Western emperor, Romulus Augustus).

390 Theodosius massacres 7000 people at Thessalonica to crush a rebellion there. Bishop Ambrose of Milan forces him to do penance.
 391 most Pagan rituals outlawed in Rome
391 Augustine ordained against his better judgment
 392 Augustine opposes Donatist teaching that efficacy of sacrament depends on administrator
 395-408 Arcadius- Emperor of the East
 395-423 Honorius- Emperor of the West
 396-430 Augustine, Bishop of Hippo
 398-404 John Chrysostom archbishop of Constantinople
 398 4th General Council at Carthage prohibits laymen from preaching without permission, and fixes NT for the west. OT at this time includes the apocrypha.

400 Jerome Bible completed; Ethiopic and Syriac bibles standardized with different canon.
 400 Augustine rejects Pelagian teachings which oppose predestination and imputed sin from Adam. He upholds irresistible grace.
 407 Roman Legions Evacuate Britain
 408-450 Theodosius II publishes the earliest collection of existing laws.
410 Aug 24th Rome is sacked
 410-450 Attila the Hun ravages the Empire.
 412 Cyril of Alexandria coins "hypostatic union"
 419 Pelagians banished

430 Augustine dies
 431 Council at Ephesus condemns Pelagianism
432 Patrick is missionary to Ireland
 436 Aetius defeats the Visigoths
 439 Vandals take Carthage
 440-461 Pope Leo the Great – "first" Pope
 447 Council of Toledo adds Filioque clause to the Nicene Creed of 381 ('descended into hell')
 449 2nd Council of Ephesus – Monophysite (Jesus divine but not human)
 450-457 Marcian
 450 Attila the Hun moves into Gaul
 451 Council at Chalcedon renounces Arian teachings – Athanasian Creed; Affirms Hypostatic union (fully God, fully man); Leo rejects canons in 453 tho' affirming union.
 451 Aetius defeats the Huns at Battle of Chalons with the help of the Visigoth king Theodoric I.
 452 Attila, warned by Pope Leo I, departs Italy Sep. 454 Valentinian murders Aetius
 Mar. 455 Valentinian murdered by Aetius' guards
 455 Eudoxia (Valentinian's widow) calls the Vandals from Africa to revenge her husband's death
Jun. 455 Rome is sacked by the Vandals
 457-474 Leo I- Emperor of the East
 474 Leo II-Emperor of the East
 474-491 Zeno- Emperor of the East

FALL OF ROME
476 Sep 4th – Romulus Augustus, last Emperor of West, deposed.
 (400-1033) The Burgundians rule in S.E.Gaul
 (415-711) The Visigoths rule in Spain
 (429-533) The Vandals rule in N.Africa
 (443-485) The Jutes, Angles and Saxons rule in Britain
 481 Clovis becomes first real king of the Franks
 484-519 Acacian Schism splits Eastern (Greek) and Western (Latin) churches.
 491 Armenian Orthodox split from other churches
 493 Clovis becomes Catholic Christian
 (486-752) The Franks ruled by the Merovingians
 (493-554) The Ostrogoths rule in Italy

500 Incense introduced into worship; Vatican plans
 525 Dionysius Exiguus establishes the Christian Calendar (B.C.-A.D.)
 527 Justinian is emperor of Easter Empire
 529 Council of Orange condemns Pelagianism
 529 Benedictine Order founded

529 Justinian closes pagan philosophical school of Athens
 543 Justinian condemns Origen; earthquakes hit
 550 St. David converts Wales; crucifix introduced
 553 Justinian calls 5th Ecumenical Council at Constantinople: outlaws the Monophysites who teach single human nature of Christ
 (568-774) The Lombards rule in N.Italy
 563 Columba missionary to Scotland
590 Gregory the Great becomes pope of Rome; reforms church structure; introduces purgatory, Gregorian chant; seven deadly sins.
 591 Columban missionary to Burgundians
596 Augustine of Canterbury becomes missionary to England

600 Mohammed founds Islam
 604 St. Paul's Cathedral begun in London
 607 Pope Boniface III, first bishop of Rome to be called "Pope"
 613 Abbey of St. Gall in Switzerland
 614 Khosrau II of Persia takes Damascus, Jerusalem, and holy cross of Christ
 624 Battle of Badr, beginning of Islamic Empire
 628-629 Battle of Mut'ah, Heraclius recovers cross of Christ and Jerusalem till 638
 634-644 Umar, 2nd Sunni Islam Caliph with capital at Damascus conquers Syria in 635, defeats Heraclius at Yarmuk in 636, conquers Egypt and Armenia in 639, Persia in 642
 640 Library of Alexandria destroyed by the Arabs, Center of Western Culture: 300,000 ancient texts
 663 Wilfrid argues for Rome at Synod of Whitby
 664 Synod of Whitby turns Britain Catholic
 674-678 First Arab siege of Constantinople
 687-691 **Dome of the Rock** built in Jerusalem
 690 Willibrord becomes apostle to Frisia. Trains Boniface for 3 years.
 698 Fall of Carthage to the Arabs – dark ages of Byzantine Empire; silences church in Africa.

714 Charles Martel rules the Franks
 717 Second Arab siege of Constantinople
723 Boniface missionary to Germany (Thuringia)
 730-787 First Iconoclasm – Leo III of Byzantium bans icons; Pope Gregory II excommun's him.
 732 Charlemagne stops the Moors at Battle of Tours
 751 Pepin III, the Short rules the Franks
 751 Boniface crowns Pepin

754 Pope Stephen III crowns Pepin
 756 Pepin donates the Patrimony of St.Peter to church
774 Charlemagne defeats the Lombards
 781 Christianity enters China
 787 7th Ecumenical Council of Nicea ends First Iconoclasm
 793 Viking raids begin on Christendom

MIDDLE AGES

800 Charlemagne becomes protector of the Pope, first Holy Roman Emperor under Leo III.
 812 Charlemagne recognized by Constantinople
 814 Charlemagne dies and his kingdom with him
 829 Anskar 1st Bishop of Hamburg. Missionary to Scandinavia
 860 Cyril and Methodius missionaries to Slavs; create alphabet, translate Bible into Slavonic

910 Cluny monastery founded: opposes simony & lay investiture

962 Otto the Great of Germany restores W.Empire
 984 Antipope Boniface VII murders Pope John XIV, may have murdered Benedict VI in 974
 997 Boniface VII deposed by Pope Gregory V and Holy Roman Emperor Otto III

1000 Scholasticism begins

1012 Antipope Gregory VI removed by Henry II
 1022 Lay reformists burned at stake at Orleans, France
 1045 Sigfrid of Sweden, Benedictine evangelist
 1050 Anselm joins group at Bec
 1054 East-West Schism formalized
1059 College of Cardinals created
 1065 Westminster Abbey consecrated
 1066 William the Conqueror invades England
 1071 Eastern emperor captured by Seljuk Turks
1073 Hildebrand elected as pope Gregory VII
 1075 Gregory VII prohibits lay investiture
 1075 Gregory declares papal infallibility as basis for appointing bishops over king's preferences.
 1077 Henry begs forgiveness from Gregory VII in the snow

1093 Anselm archbishop of Canterbury writes *Cur Deus Homo* (Why God Became Man) on the Atonement: ransom paid to God not Satan.
 1095 Eastern emperor Alexius I appeals for help against Turks

1095 1st Crusade called by pope Urban II to reconquer the Holy Land for Christendom
 1098 Cistercian movement begun by Robert, a Benedictine monk
1115 Bernard founds monastery at Clairvaux
 1118 Knights Templar founded
 1121 Abelard charged with heresy
 1122 Concordat of Worms acknowledges church's right to elect bishops
 1122 Abelard arranges contradictory statements from church Fathers and the Bible for his students to reconcile.
 1130 Peter of Bruys (*reformer*) burned at stake for his rejection of the doctrinal and disciplinary authority of the church; recognition of the Gospel freely interpreted as the sole rule of faith; condemnation of the baptism of infants, of the eucharist, of the sacrifice of the mass, of the communion of saints, and of prayers for the dead; and refusal to recognize any form of worship or liturgy.
 1131 Tintern Abbey founded in Wales
 1140 Abelard declared heretic by Bernard of Clairvaux
 1149 2nd Crusade called by Bernard of Clairvaux
 1155 Carmelites founded
 1163 Cathedral at Notre Dame begun
 1173 Waldensians founded: believed in vow of poverty, public lay preaching, and the literal interpretation of the scriptures – similar to Francis of Assisi.
 1179 Peter Waldo (Waldenses) approaches 3rd Lateran Council for permission to preach to the common people in the vernacular
1184 Peter Waldo's movement condemned (Waldenses)
 1189 3rd Crusade starring Richard the Lion Heart
 1198 Innocent III becomes pope; declares supremacy of papal throne

1209 Francis of Assisi becomes an itinerant preacher
 1213 Innocent III deposes King John of England
 1215 4th Lateran Council: Celibate clergy, laity denied communion, state punishment of heretics/supporters; special dress for Jews and Muslims
 1220 Inquisition placed in hands of Dominicans
 1220-1263 Alexander Nevsky holy patron of Russia

1229 Council of Toulouse decrees forceful suppression of Waldenses; entrusted to the Dominican Order.
 1231 Charter of Univ of Paris under Gregory IX
1244 Thomas Aquinas becomes a Dominican monk
 1252 Pope Innocent IV authorizes torture for Inquisition
 1260 Shroud of Turin dated
 1265 Aquinas begins *Summa Theologiae*: prior reason leads to subsequent faith. Challenges Immaculate Conception of Mary but is willing to submit to papal stance.
 1270 John Duns Scotus b.
 1274 Aquinas finishes his systematic theology
 1291 Holy Land falls to Islam
 1296 Conflict between Pope Boniface and the kings of England and France

THE RENAISSANCE

1300 Pope Boniface VIII declares Jubilee year and himself emperor;
 1300 Duns Scotus teaches at Oxford – defends Immaculate Conception of Mary.
 1305 Clement V, a Frenchman, elected pope; begins 72 year Babylonian Captivity of papacy at Avignon
 1308 Duns Scotus d.
 1311 Divine Comedy by Dante Alighieri
 1314 Jacques de Molay, last Grandmaster of Knights of Templar, burned at stake as Philip VI of France and Pope Clement persecuted the Templars to steal their wealth and power for themselves. At the stake, Molay cursed the Pope and the King who both died within the year.
 1330 William of Occam leads strong attack on Scholasticism
 1377 Wyclif's teachings against abuses condemned by pope – Wyclif held anti-Catholic views of the sacraments of penance and communion, opposed relics and clerical celibacy.
 1378 Great Schism of the papacy for next 39 years

 1408 Council of Oxford forbids vernacular translation unless fully approved by Church
1415 Council of Constance condemns Hus & Wyclif; Hus burned at stake
 1425 Catholic University of Leuven
 1431 Joan of Arc burned at stake
 1432 Archbishop of Canterbury declares Wyclif a heretic

1439 Notre Dame tallest building in world till 1874
1453 Constantinople falls to the Turks
Greek Orthodox Confession of Gennadius
1455 Guttenburg Bible – Printing Press
1473-1481 Sistine Chapel built
1478 Spanish Inquisition under Pope Sixtus IV
1484 Pope Innocent VIII issues bull vs. witchcraft
1486 Vasco de Gama rounds Cape of Good Hope
1492 Columbus sails the “Ocean Blue”

1508-1512 Michaelangelo frescoes Sistine Chapel
1515 Luther realizes salvation by grace

THE REFORMATION

1517 Luther posts 95 theses

1519 Zwingli begins reform in Zurich
1520 Papal bull gives Luther 60 days to recant
1521 Luther takes stand at Diet of Worms
1521 Cortes destroys Aztec empire; Magellan claims Philippines for Spain.
1522 Knights’ Revolt in Germany is precursor to the Peasants War; Luther’s NT; German NT
1524 Peasants’ War in Germany; Luther opposes it
1525 Anabaptist movement begins; finds radical support from those in the Peasants War.
1526 William Tyndale smuggles his bibles into England; banned by Henry VIII in 1546
1527 Anabaptists call first synod of Protestant Reformation
1529 Luther splits with Zwingli on nature of eucharist
1529 Diet of Speir issues Anabaptist Protestatio
1530 Diet of Augsburg develops Augsburg Confession

1531 Calvin converts to Protestantism

1533 Pizarro destroys Incas
1534 King Henry VIII creates Anglican church
1534 Jesuit Order founded to oppose Reformers
1535 Luther pens the Articles of Smalkald
1535 Thomas More executed for refusing to accept Henry VIII’s claim as head of Church of Eng
1536 Erasmus’ Greek NT used for translations
1536 Tyndale executed
1536 1st edition of Calvin’s Institutes; Helvetic Confessions of Switzerland (Zwingli)
1536-1540 Dissolution of monasteries in Britain
1536-1541 Michaelangelo paints Last Judgment
1537-1551 Matthew Bible by John Rogers
1538 Calvin and Farel expelled from Geneva
1539-1569 Cromwell Bible auth. for public use

1540 Jesuit order sanctioned for counter Reformation
1541 Calvin called back to Geneva to establish a theocracy
1542 Roman Inquisition estab by Pope Paul III
1543 Tyndale Bible banned by Eng. Parliament

THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

1543 Copernicus – *Revol. Heavenly Spheres*
1545-1563 Council of Trent; counter-Reformation
1546 Luther dies
1547 Open warfare between Protestants and Catholics in Germany
1549 Compromise of Zurich – Calvin & Zwingli
1549 Cranmer’s Book of Common Prayer Eng.
1552 John Knox objects to 2nd Book of Common Prayer in England
1553 Servetus (Unitarian) executed at Geneva
1553 Knox flees to Continent when Mary Queen of Scots takes throne
1553-1558 Mary persecutes Reformers; burns 238 at the stake, including John Rodgers, Hugh Latimer, Ncholas Ridley, Thomas Cranmer
1555 Peace of Augsburg makes Germany Lutheran
1556 John Knox minister of English refugee church in Geneva
1556 Roman Catechism
1558 Elizabeth takes throne of England
1559 Last edition of Calvin’s Institutes
1559 7,000 Huguenots murdered in France
1560 Geneva Bible; Scottish Reformation
1560-1598 French Wars of Religion
1561 Belgic Confession
1561 Mennonites formed (from Anabaptists)
1563 Thirty-nine Articles of Church of England
1563 Heidelberg Catechism of Reformed Churches
1566 Roman Catechism
1571 Dutch Reformed Church
1571 Foxe’s Book of Martyrs
1572 John Knox founds Scottish Presby Church
1580 Book of Concord of Lutheranism
1582 Terese of Avila
1582 Gregorian Calendar adopted
1587 Jesuits expelled from Japan
1588 Defeat of Spanish Armada by England
1590 Michaelangelo completes Basilica dome
1592 Shakespeare becomes playwright

1600 Giordano Bruno, Dominican priest, burned at the stake for Calvinist views, scientific studies

1604 Socinianism (Unitarian & Pelagian)
 1607 Anglicans arrive in Jamestown Virginia
 1609 Baptist Church founded by John Smyth
 1609 Douay-Rheims Bible – 1st Catholic Eng bible
 1610 Galileo sees moons of Jupiter
1611 King James Bible
 1614 Rosicrucian Manifesto
 1618-1648 Thirty Years War in Germany between Protestants and Catholics, but joined in by other nations – subject of book *Three Musketeers*.
 1618 Canons of Dordt – Five Points of Calvinism
 Kepler – *Laws of Planetary Motion*
 1620 Plymouth Colony founded
 1621 Cardinal Robt Bellarmine (Socinian) takes Galileo to task for holding Copernican views.
 1630 John Winthrop writes *City Upon a Hill*
 1633 Galileo condemned by Catholic Church
 1636 Harvard founded to train ministers

Age of Reason – man’s mind is the measure

1637 Descartes – *Discourse on Method*
 1638 Anne Hutchinson banished as heretic from Massachusetts
 1641 John Cotton, advocate of theonomy, helps establish social constitution for Mass Bay
 1642 Greek Orthodox Confession of Mogilas
 1643 Westminster Assembly convened
 1644 Oliver Cromwell defeats Royalists
 1646 Westminster Confession of Faith
 1648 George Fox founds Quakers
 1650 Treaty of Westphalia ends 30 Years War
 1650 James Ussher calculates day of creation as October 23, 4004 BC
 1651 Thomas Hobbes – *Leviathan*
 1658 Oliver Cromwell dies
 1672 Greek Orthodox Synod of Jerusalem decrees biblical canon
 1675 Helvetic Consensus (Confession)

AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT – EMPIRICISM

1677 Spinoza – *Ethics*
 1684 Roger Wms (theologian) advocates separation of Church and State in America
 1685 Edict of Fontainebleau outlaws Protestantism in France; Russian Orthodox Church introduces orthodoxy to Beijing.
 1686 Leibnitz – *Metaphysics*
 1687 Newton publishes *Mathematical Principles*
 1689 Locke – *Essay on Human Understanding – Two Treatises on Government*
 1692 Salem witch trials in Colonial America

1693 Jacob Amman founds Amish
 1710 **Berkeley** – *Principals of Human Knowledge*
 1725 Moravians established
1733 First Great Awakening in America to 1749
 1735 Welsh Methodist Revival
 1737 **Hume** – *Treatise of Human Nature*
 1738 John Wesley visits Aldersgate - Methodism
 1739 George Whitfield begins preaching
 1741 Jonathan Edwards – *Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God*
 1754 Isaac Newton writes *An Historical Account of Two Notable Corruptions of Scripture*
 1765 Leibnitz *On Human Understanding* published
 1767-1815 Suppression of the Jesuits in Portugal, France, Sicily and Spain by advocates of the Enlightenment (in the RC Church)
 1768 New Smyrna FL Greek Orthodox colony
 1768 Reimarus dies – wrote radical work separating historical Jesus from biblical Jesus (Liberalism)
 1769 First California mission: San Diego de Alcalá
 1772 Swedenborgian cult founded
 1774 Founding of Shakers by Ann Lee
 1774 Reimarus’ works published anonymously
 1776-1788 Gibbon’s *Decline and Fall of Rome* which is critical of Christianity
 1776 Mission Delores founded in San Francisco
1776 American Revolution
 1779 Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom – no coercion by the state regarding religion
 1780 Robert Raikes begins Sunday Schools to reach poor & uneducated children in England
 1781 **Kant** – Critique of Pure Reason
 1784 Asbury and Coke – Methodist missionaries form American Methodist Episcopal Church
1787 Wilberforce begins anti-slavery campaign – this is just 2 years after his conversion.
 1789 French Revolution – the de-Christianization of France
 1789 John Carroll 1st U.S. Roman Catholic bishop at Baltimore
 1791 First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
 1792 Second Great Awakening in Britain
 William Carey – missions pamphlet
 1793 Herman of Alaska brings orthodoxy to Alaska
 1795 Thomas Paine – Age of Reason (deism)
 1796 American Treaty with Tripoli states, “The Government of the United States is not, in any sense, founded on the Christian religion.”

1797 Wilberforce writes *Practical View of Prevailing Religious Practices* which profoundly affects British culture.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

1800 Schleiermacher begins Liberal Movement
1807 Hegel – *Phenomenology of Spirit*
1811 Campbells begin Restoration Movement
1815 Protestant Peter the Aleut tortured & martyred in Catholic San Francisco CA
1816 Bishop Richard Allen, former slave, founds the African Methodist Episcopal Church
1819 Schopenhauer – *The World as Will and Representation*
1819 Jefferson produces his Jefferson Bible
1820 F. Schleiermacher father of liberal Protestantism
1820 Joseph Smith’s vision – Mormonism
1821 Charles Finney ordained
1824 Gesenius’ Heb-Eng Lexicon published
1827 Plymouth Brethren founded – Darby et al
1830 Mormonism founded – Joseph Smith – Book of Mormon published
1830 Finney’s revivals: 2nd Great Awakening
1832 Church of Christ (Disciples) founded, made of Presbyterians distressed over factionalism
1833 Slavery Abolition Act – England
1833 John Darby formulates Dispensationalism
1833 Keble’s sermon ‘Nat’l Apostasy’ initiates the Oxford Movement in England (Church of Eng is direct descendant of Apostolic Church)
1835 Finney teaches theology at Oberlin College
1836 Mahan - Holiness Movement
1838-39 – Lutheran Church Mo Synod founded
1840 Millerism – root of Seventh Day Adventists
1843 Kierkegaard – Christian Existentialism
1843 Schism in Church of Scotland
1844 Millerite prediction of 2nd Coming fails
1845 Southern Baptist Convention GA
1846 Finney Systematic Theology
1848 Karl Marx’ Communist Manifesto
1848 Perfectionist Movement Western NY
1854 Hudson Taylor – China Inland Mission
1854 Immaculate Conception is Catholic dogma
1855 d. Kierkegaard
1857 Third Great Awakening Canada & U.S.
1859 Charles Darwin’s Origin of Species
1860 American Civil War
1863 Seventh-Day Adventists – Ellen White
1865 Wm Booth founds Salvation Army
1869 First Vatican Council: Papal Infallibility

1870 Italy declares war on papal states
1871 German Kulturkampf against Catholicism
1871 D.L. Moody “Endowed” with power
1873 D.L. Moody and Ira Sankey begin ministry
1875 Keswick Convention (Eng) “Higher Life”
1879 C.T. Russell founds Watch Tower – later to be Jehovah’s Witnesses under Rutherford 1931
1879 Mary Baker Eddy founds Christian Scientists
1881 Revised Version by Church of Eng
1885 Baltimore Catechism – Catholic school text
1886 Nietzsche – *Beyond Good and Evil*
1887 Chicago Crusade – D.L. Moody
1889 Moody Bible Institute founded as the Chicago Evangelization Society – R.A. Torrey presides
1889 Hull House – Social Gospel – Jane Addams
1894 Christian anarchism – Leo Tolstoy
1897 Christian flag conceived in Brooklyn NY
1899 d. D.L. Moody
1899 Gideon’s Int’l founded

1900 *What is Christianity* by Adolf Harnack reduces Christianity to the personality of Jesus and it promotes the Social Gospel
1901 ASV translation
1902 Madame Curie discovers radium
1905 Einstein – *Special Theory of Relativity*
1905 French law separates church and state
1906 Albert Schweitzer: Quest of Historical Jesus
1906 Biblia Hebraica
1906 American Pentacostalism – Asusa St Revival
1907 Nicholas of Japan, Archbishop Orthodox Ch.
1908 Rutherford discovers atomic half-life
1909 **Scofield Reference Bible** – As the first study Bible, it resulted in a widespread dispensational interpretation of Scripture (Darbyism).
1909 Rosicrucian Fellowship (Christian mysticism)
1910 Edinburgh Missionary Conf: modern missions
1910 The Fundamentals – 12-volume collection of essays forming foundation of Fundamentalism
1913 Our Lady of Fatima appears to 3 children
1913 Catholic Encyclopedia
1914 Welsh Church Act disestablishes Welsh Church and absorbs it under Church of England

DEATH OF ENLIGHTENMENT

1914 World War I
1915-1917 Armenian genocide
1915 Einstein – *General Theory of Relativity*
Kafka - *Metamorphosis*
1917 Russian Revolution

- 1917 Independent *True Jesus Church* established in China without oversight (house churches)
- 1918 Execution: Romanovs, Holy Martyrs - Russia
- 1919 German Nazi Party founded
- 1919 Karl Barth pub. Commentary on Romans that critiques Liberalism and begins neo-orthodoxy
- 1920 Fundamentalism spreads in America**
- 1921 d. B.B.Warfield
- 1922 Niels Bohr discovers discrete electron orbits
- 1922 "Shall the Fundamentalists Win?" sermon by Harry Emerson Fosdick - Liberalism
- 1923 *Christianity and Liberalism* by J. Gresham Machen
- 1923 Aimee Semple McPherson builds Angelus Temple
- 1924 H.L. Mencken declares Christian Faith laughable
- Dallas Theological Seminary formed
- 1925 Scope's Monkey Trial brings national attention to Fundamentalism**
- 1926 Father Chas. Coughlin's first radio broadcast
- 1927 Heisenberg – *Uncertainty Principle*
- 1927 Heidegger – *Being and Time*
- 1927 Pope declares *Johannine Comma* debatable (textual support for Trinity)
- 1928 John Dewey in Russia; admires Communism
- 1929 Lateran Treaty signed between Italy and Pope recognizing Roman papacy as sovereign state
- 1929 Machen and others found Westminster Seminary after Princeton is lost to the liberals
- 1929 Wall Street Stock Market Crash begins the Great Depression**
- 1930 Rastfarians founded
- 1931 Jehovah's Witnesses organized under Joseph Rutherford
- 1931 Christ the Redeemer statue, Rio de Janeiro
- 1932 Earnest Rutherford discovers neutron
- 1933 Catholic Worker Movement – Dorothy Day
- 1933 Hitler Nazi Party in power; Heidegger joins
- 1933 Dawson Trotman founds Navigators
- 1934 Herbert W. Armstrong – Radio Church of God, Worldwide Church of God
- 1934 Conversion of [Billy Graham](#)
- 1934 Mao Tse Tung – Long March
- 1935 Billy Sunday – radio evangelist
- 1939 Southern and Northern Methodist Episcopal churches reunite after schism over slavery
- 1939 World War II
- 1940 World's Largest Cross erected at Madrid
- 1940 Wycliffe Bible Translators founded
- 1940 John Dewey redefines Am. public education
- 1941 Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor
- 1942 National Association of Evangelicals**
- 1945 Roman Catholic sex abuse cases begin
- 1945 Dietrich Bonhoeffer martyred in Germany
- 1945 Atom Bomb dropped
- 1945 suicide of Ludwig Müller– Nazi Christian
- 1945 Nag Hammadi library discovered
- 1947 Dead Sea Scrolls discovered
- 1947 Carl F.H. Henry writes *Uneasy Conscience of Modern Fundamentalism* distinguishing it from Evangelicalism
- 1947 Oral Roberts founds Evangelistic Association
- 1948 World Council of Churches
- 1948 Israel declared sovereign
- 1949 Billy Graham begins crusade in Los Angeles
- 1950 Korean War
- 1950 Pope decrees doctrine of the Assumption of Mary body and soul as with Christ's Ascension
- 1950 Missionaries of Charity – Mother Teresa
- 1951 *Last Temptation* published by Kazantzakis – fictional work widely banned
- 1951 Bill Bright founds Campus Crusade for Christ
- 1951 Camus – *The Rebel*
- 1951 *Novum Testamentum Graece* critical Greek NT – basis of modern translations
- 1952 *Mere Christianity* by C.S. Lewis
- 1954 Linus Pauling Nobel Prize for Quantum Chem
- 1954 Unification Church – Moonies
- 1954 U.S. Pledge of Allegiance modified to include "under God"
- 1955 New Age Cults – Eastern Mysticism become popular
- 1955 Schaeffer – *How Should We Then Live?* founds L'Abri
- 1956 U.S. motto on coins: "In God We Trust"
- 1956 Anchor Bible Series
- 1956 Ten Commandments movie blockbuster
- 1956 Billy Graham founds *Christianity Today*
- 1957 United Church of Christ – Calvinist/Lutheran
- 1958 Foundation of the Internet
- 1960 Sartre – *Critique of Dialectical Reason*
- 1961 Christian Broadcasting Network – Robertson
- 1962-1965 Vatican Council II**
- 1962 Watson and Crick determine DNA structure
- 1963 d. C.S.Lewis; Kennedy assassination
- 1963 Martin Luther Jr. march on Wash. D.C.
- 1963 Madalyn Murray O'Hair – school prayer ends
- 1963 Oral Roberts University
- 1965 Rushdoony founds Chalcedon Foundation – Christian Reconstruction, Dominionism, and the Home School movement

1965 Vietnam War
 1967 Israeli 7-Day War
 1967 C.F. Henry – *Evangelicals at Brink of Crisis*
 1968 d. Karl Barth, M.L. King Jr. & R. Kennedy
 1968 United Methodist Church
 1969 First man on the Moon
 1970's Jesus Movement
 1970 Hal Lindsey – *Late Great Planet Earth*
 1971 *The Exorcist* published
 1971 Liberty University – Jerry Falwell
 1973 Trinity Broadcasting N/W Crouch, Bakker
 1974 Jim Bakker founds PTL television ministry
 1974 Lausanne Covenant – International Congress
 on World Evangelization
 1975 Seeker Churches – Willow Creek established
 by Bill Hybels
 1977 Focus on the Family established
 1977 New Perspective on Paul
1978 Chicago Statement on Biblical Inerrancy
 1979 Moral Majority founded by Jerry Falwell
 1979 Chuck Colson founds Prison Fellowship
 1979 *Jesus Film* – most-watched film of all time

Information Revolution

1980 Personal Computers
1982 Chicago Statement on Biblical Hermeneutics
 1984 Schaeffer – *The Great Evangelical Disaster*
 d. Francis Schaeffer
 1984 Italy ends Roman Catholicism as state
 religion
 1985 Internet expands to commercial interests
 1985 Jesus Seminar founded – critical review of the
 historicity of Jesus
 1988 Christian Coalition – political advocacy group
 founded by Pat Robertson and Ralph Reed

1988 Last Temptation of Christ - movie
 1989 Berlin Wall Falls
 1989 Christian Coalition founded by Pat Robertson
 1989 Lausanne II – Manila Manifesto – Second
 Congress on World Evangelization
 1990 Middle East War
 1990 Expansion of cell phone use (5b by 2010)
 1990 American Center for Law and Justice founded
 to defend Christians and First Amendment rights
 1991 MegaChurch Phenomenon
 1992 Catholic Catechism revised
**1994 Declaration of Cooperation between
 Catholics and Evangelicals – ECT**
 1994 Ken Ham *Answers in Genesis* – Creationism
 as a viable theory of origins
 1994 Porvoo Communion - Anglican churches
 unite in upholding the Oxford Movement
 1995 Internet use becomes widespread
1996 Cambridge Declaration – Alliance of
 Confessing Evangelicals affirms Reformation
 doctrine
 1997 World Council of Churches – common date
 for Easter between East and West
 2001 World Trade Center destroyed by Islamic
 terrorists of Al Qaeda
 2001 U.S. attacks Al Qaeda in Afghanistan
 2002 President Bush declares War on Terror
2002 Emerging Church Movement
 2003 U.S. invades Iraq to remove Saddam Hussein
 2005 Pope Benedict XVI – Latin Mass
 2007 Declaration that Roman Catholic Church is
 the only “authentic” Apostolic Church
 2007 Russian Orthodox Church reunited

Chronology of Modern English Translations of the Bible:

1901 ASV American Std Version translation	1966 TEV Today's Eng Version (Good News for Modern Man)
1933 Lamsa translation of the Peshitta	1970 NAB New American Bible translation
1946 RSV Revised Std Version NT translation	1971 NASB New American Std translation
1950 New World translation (Jehovah's Witnesses)	1971 LB Living Bible translation (paraphrase)
1952 RSV OT translation	1972 J.B. Phillips NT translation (revised)
1957 Lamsa translation of the Peshitta (updated)	1973 NIV New International Version translation
1958 J.B. Phillips NT translation (paraphrase)	1976 GNB translation
1961 NEB New English Bible translation	1977 RSV Ecumenical Bible new edition widely accepted
1966 RSV Revised Std Version; Ecumenical Bible – joint Catholic/Protestant ongoing translation	1978 NIV translation (revised)
1966 Jerusalem Bible translation	1982 NKJV New King James translation

1995 CEV Contemporary Eng Version translation
1995 NASU translation (NASB updated)
1996 NET “live” bible translation online with
translator notes www.bible.org
1996 NLT New Living Translation (LB revised)
1997 WEB World English Bible ; free “live” public
domain online bible translation

2002 ESV Eng Std Version translation
2002 The Message (colloquial restatement)
2003 ISV International Std Version translation
2003 HCSB Holman Christian Std Bible translation
2005 TNIV Today’s NIV translation (NIV revised)

Jesus' Final Week

- Nisan 10, Sun Apr 2nd – Jesus enters into Jerusalem riding the colt of a donkey (Mt. 21:7). Passover lambs, those without blemish, are being chosen throughout the city; they will be held until Nisan 14, Passover, when they will be killed in the evening (Ex. 12:6). Likewise, Jesus is being chosen by his followers who throw palm leaves in his path and cry out, “Hosanna to the Son of David, who comes in the name of the Lord.” (Mt. 21:9)
- Nisan 11, Mon Apr 3rd – The unfruitful fig tree is cursed (Mk. 11:12-14). Jesus cleanses the temple (Mt. 21:12-13). A plot to kill him is delayed (Mk. 11:18). Children praise him (Mt. 21:14-16). Jesus reveals that his hour has come (Jn. 12:23); The Son of Man must be lifted up – you will have the light only a little while longer (Jn. 12:34-36). At evening he returned to Bethany where Lazarus lived (Mk. 11:11).
- Nisan 12, Tue Apr 4th – The fig tree is withered from its roots (Mt. 21:20-22). His authority is questioned – is John’s baptism from man or God? (Mk. 11:27-33). Parable of the two sons (Mt. 21:28-32). Parable of the murderous tenants (Mk. 12:1-9). Parable of the rejected stone (Mt. 21:42-44). Chief priests and Pharisees look for a way to arrest him (Mt. 21:45-46). Parable of the wedding banquet (Mt. 22:1-14). Trap concerning taxes: “Render unto Caesar...” (Mt. 22:15-22). Resurrection questioned: woman marries/widowed seven times – “You know neither the Scripture nor the power of God... God is not the God of the dead, but of the living” (Mt. 22:23-33). Greatest Commandment (Mk. 12:28-34). No one dared to test him with any more questions (Mt. 22:41-46). Do what the Pharisees say, not what they do (Mt. 23:1-12). Woe to the teachers of the law: hypocrites and blind guides (Mt. 23:1-36). Jesus weeps over Jerusalem (Mt. 23:37-39). Widow’s mite (Mk. 12:41-44). Prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem (Mk. 13:1-2; Mt. 24:4-35). Parable of the talents (Mt. 25:14-30). Sheep and the goats (Mt. 25:31-46). “In two days... the Son of Man will be handed over to be crucified.” (Mt. 26:1-2) Jesus is anointed at Bethany (Jn. 12:3). Priests and elders conspire to arrest him, but not during the feast (Mt. 26:3-5). Judas arranges to betray Jesus (Lk. 22:3-6; Mk. 14:10).
- Nisan 13, Wed Apr 5th – Jesus teaches at the temple (Lk. 21:37-38). Many still disbelieve; others are afraid; Jesus quotes Isa. 6:10 “they can neither see... nor understand.” “When a man believes in me, he... believes in the One who sent me” (Jn. 12:38-50). In the afternoon, two disciples go to the upper room to remove any leaven in preparation for the Passover (Lk. 22:7-13). No leaven may be found in their homes from the 14th – 21st of Nisan (Ex. 12:19). After 5 p.m. they eat the Last Supper: washing feet; Judas then quickly leaves to betray him; promise to send the Holy Spirit (Jn. 13-14). Jesus ordains communion (Mt. 26:26-27). Prayer at Gethsemane (Mt. 26:36). Jesus’ arrest in the Garden (Mt. 26:50). His initial trial and beating (Mt. 26:57ff). Peter’s betrayal three times (Mt. 26:70-74).
- Nisan 14, Thu Apr 6th – It is the *Preparation Day for Passover* (Jn. 19:14,31,42), and the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread (Ex 12:16; Lev. 23:6). At daybreak, the council of elders meet and by early morning they have condemned him (Lk. 22:66); Jesus is sent to Pilate (Mt. 27:2), to Herod (Lk. 23:8), and back to Pilate (Lk. 23:15) who has him flogged in hopes of saving his life (Lk. 23:22); just before noon Barabbas is released and Jesus is taken to Golgotha for crucifixion. The sky goes black at noon as he is crucified (Mt. 27:45). At 3 p.m., Jesus dies on the cross; there is an earthquake, the veil is torn in two in the temple, and many saints are raised from their graves (Mt. 27:51-52). The paschal lambs are slaughtered throughout the city from 3 p.m.-5 p.m. (Ex 12:6; also Josephus *Wars of the Jews*). Joseph of Arimathea asks for the body on this *Preparation Day* (Mk. 15:42). Jesus is buried before 5 p.m. – the women follow Josephus to see where the body is laid, and then go home to prepare spices and perfumes (Lk. 23:55-56). The Passover Meal is eaten on Thursday evening, which begins Nisan 15 (Ex 12:16) – it is celebrated after the slaughter of the lambs.

Nisan 15, Fri Apr 7th – “After the Preparation day”, the chief priest and Pharisees ask Pilate for a guard for the tomb, thus violating the High Sabbath (Mt. 27:62-66), when no work may be done (Ex. 12:16); the women, by contrast, do not go to the tomb (Lk. 23:56).

Nisan 16, Sat Apr 8th – The Sabbath: Jesus is in the tomb.

Nisan 17, Sun Apr 9th – *Jesus is resurrected* at dawn on the 3rd day, the first day of the week; a violent earthquake occurs; the stone is rolled away (Mt. 28:2-4). The women come to the tomb and hear from the two angels of Jesus’ resurrection (Mk. 16:1-9). Then they encounter Christ (Lk. 24:4-8). They flee the tomb (Mk. 16:8). They tell Peter and John who run to the tomb (Jn. 20:2-10). The chief priests cover it up, saying the disciples stole the body (Mt. 28:11-15).⁸ The women tell the eleven what they saw and heard (Lk. 24:9-11). That afternoon, Jesus appeared to Cleopas and another disciple on the road to Emmaus, and again at dinner with them when he broke the loaf of bread and they recognized him (Lk. 24:13-32). They returned immediately to Jerusalem to tell the eleven (Lk. 24:33-35). That evening, Jesus came to the disciples – except for Thomas, “‘Peace be with you! As the Father has sent me, I am sending you.’ And with that he breathed on them and said, ‘Receive the Holy Spirit.’” (see Jn. 20:19; Lk. 24:36-44). Jesus opened the minds of the apostles so they could understand the Scriptures (Lk. 24:45).

Epilogue

A week later, Jesus appeared to Thomas and the others (Jn. 20:26-29) and rebukes them for not believing the testimony (Mk. 16:14)

“Afterward” he appeared to six of them at the Sea of Galilee as they are fishing; Peter is restored (Jn. 21:1-17).

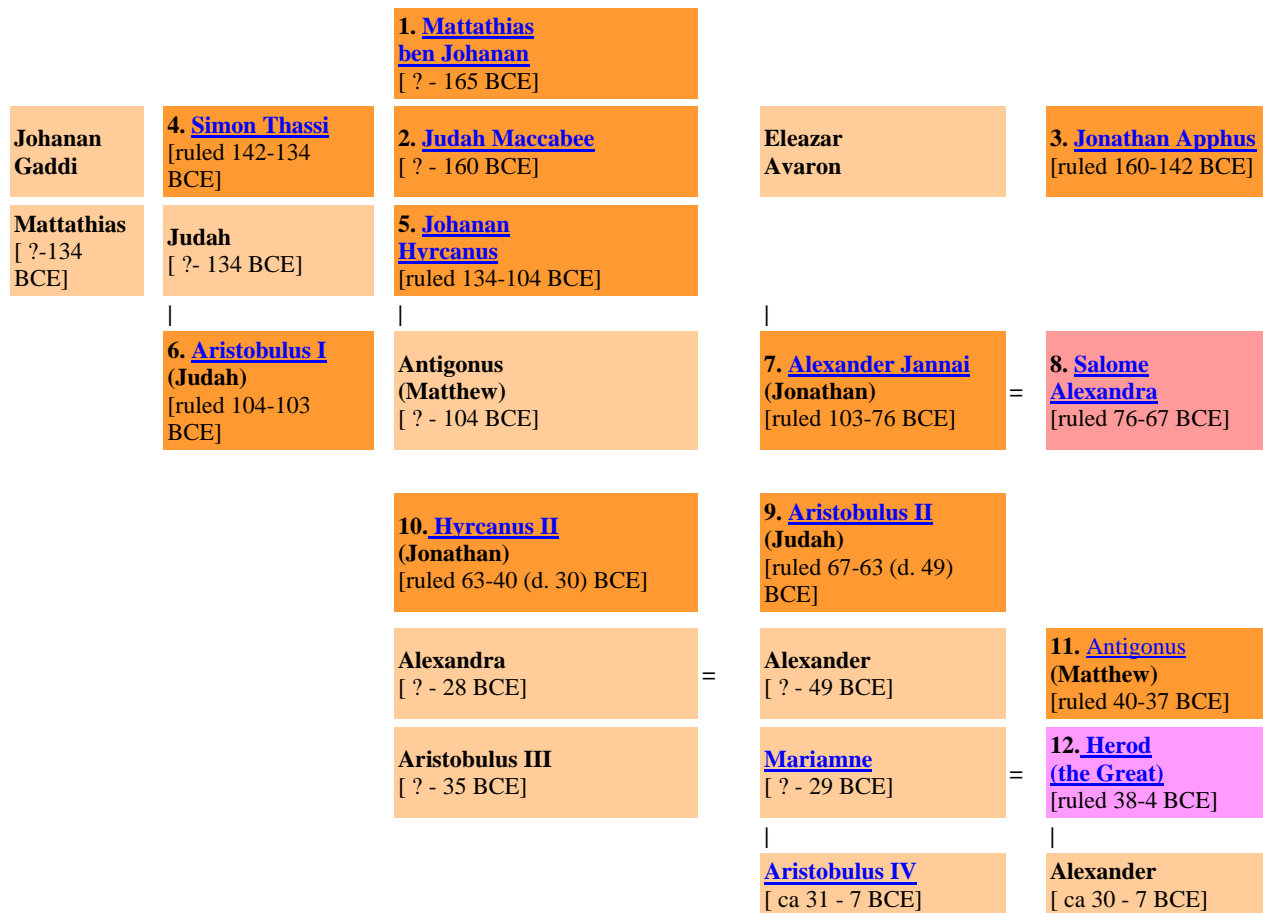
On a mountain in Galilee, Jesus commissions the apostles to disciple the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the HS, and teaching them to obey all that he has commanded (Mt. 28:16-20; Mk. 16:15-18).

Forty days after the resurrection (Ac. 1:3), Jesus instructs the eleven to go into Jerusalem and await the empowering of the Holy Spirit. (Lk. 24:50-51; Ac. 1:6-11). He **ASCENDS** into the heavens at the Mount of Olives across from the temple in the sight of more than 500 disciples (1Cor. 15:6).

Ten days later, the Holy Spirit comes upon the apostles with power at Pentecost (Ac. 2).

⁸ This is circumstantially possible, since the body was laid in the tomb on Thursday, and the guard wasn’t set till Friday. But it’s unlikely that the Roman guards would place a seal on an uninspected tomb. It doesn’t account for the women’s expectation to find Jesus’ body that Sunday morning, the wrappings left crumpled in the tomb, the various recorded appearances of Jesus over a period of forty days, and the complete turnaround in the courage of the disciples.

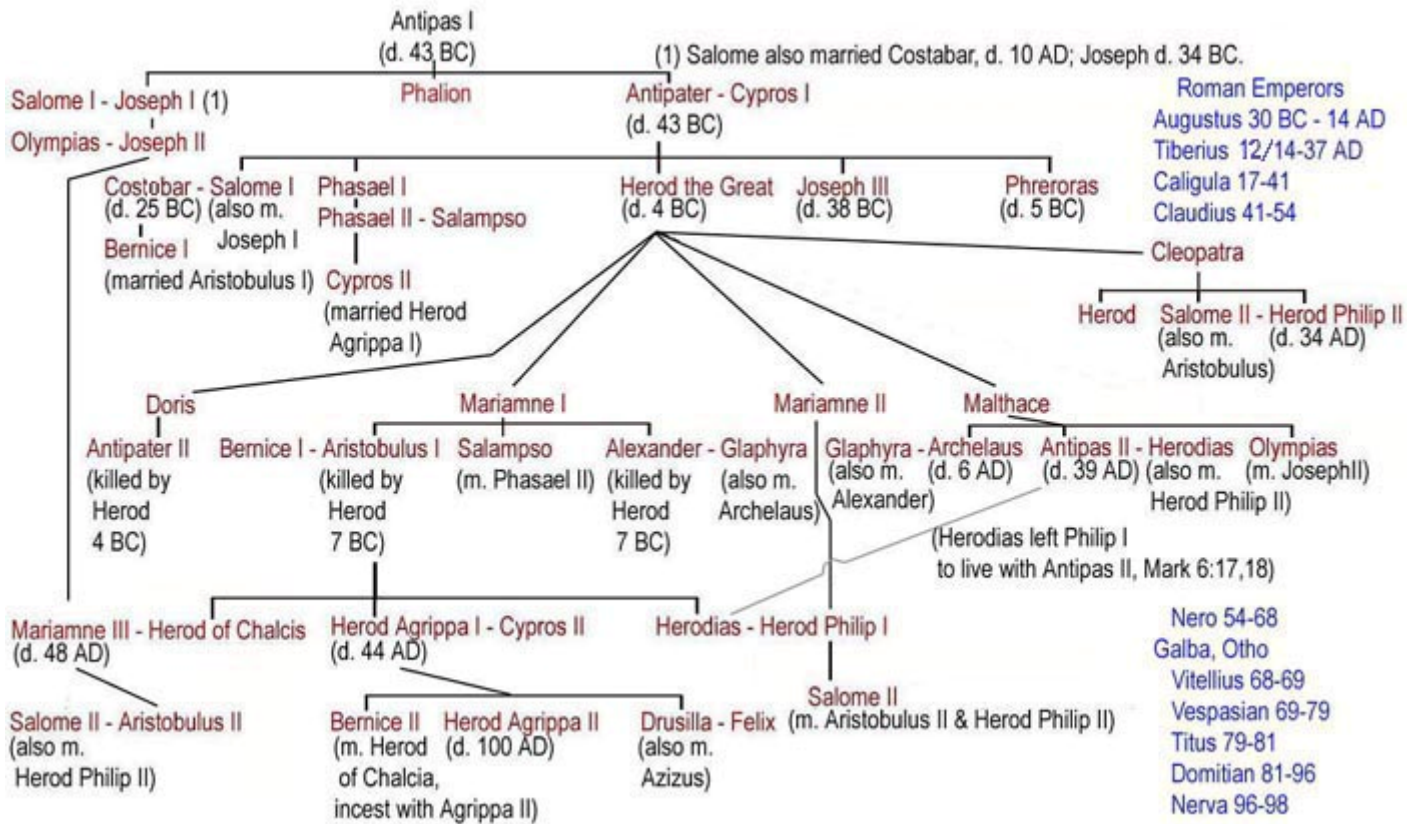
The Hasmonean Dynasty LINEAGE



Key			
	Leading Judean priest		Spouse of high priest
	Lesser descendents		Spouse of priest's daughter
=	double line > married		single line > descendents
1.	Numeral preceding name = order of succession		

Source: <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/History/hasmoneans.html>

Herodian Dynasty Corresponding Roman Emperors



Source: <http://www.specialtyinterests.net/ejs5.html>