

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 – Colorado Springs CO 2006

B.C.

- 2090 [Abraham](#) called by God
- 2067 **Isaac** born
- 2007 **Jacob** born
- 1992 Abraham dies
- 1944 Isaac dies
- 1877 Jacob arrives in Egypt
- 1860 Jacob dies in Egypt
- 1806 Joseph dies in Egypt
- 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 pees Egypt
- 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
- 1423 Thutmose IV becomes pharaoh
- 1410 Amenhotep III becomes pharaoh
- 1407 Moses dies; Joshua conquers Canaan
- 1400 Conquest of Canaan completed
- 1377 Akhnaton becomes pharaoh; inaugurates monotheistic reforms
- 1375 Othniel becomes judge
- 1319 Ehud becomes judge
- 1318 Rameses I founds the 19th dynasty in Egypt
- 1240 Deborah and Barak judge [Israel](#)
- 1194 Gideon becomes judge
- 1167 Eli born
- 1155 Abimelech usurps power in Israel

- 1152 Tola becomes judge
- 1131 Jair becomes judge
- 1109 Eli becomes priest
- 1105 **Samuel** born
- 1089 Jephthah becomes judge
- 1083 Ibzan becomes judge
- 1071 Elon becomes judge
Samson becomes judge
- 1069 Samuel begins to minister
- 1066 Abdon becomes judge
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.
- 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 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 29:3). Achish defends David against his officers ((1Sam 29:1-11).

1000 Samuel dies (1Sam 28:3). 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 and daughter by all but Michal (2Sam 6:23).

David's Sons:

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

- 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, and 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 becomes 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 over-

lapping 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

945 Sheshonk (Shishak) becomes pharaoh of Egypt

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 Bausha becomes king of Israel

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

Hazael 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

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
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
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
Zedekiah becomes king of Judah
593 **Ezekiel** begins to prophesy

586 The Babylonians destroy Jerusalem and the Temple

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; the first
delicate roots of the Midrash begin to sprout; 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](#)
 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 Philadelphius 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
 Mithridates I begins the conquest of Babylonia and Media, adding those countries to Elam, 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

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](#)¹ and raised from the dead; 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.
- 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 claims to be Messiah and is executed
- 44 James, Son of Zebedee beheaded; 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); Paul writes 1Th from Corinth, and then about 6 mo later...
- 52 Paul writes 2Th; Thomas founds church in India
- 53 Peter visits Paul at Antioch (Gal 2:11); Paul’s third missionary journey begins (Ac 18-20)
- 54-68 Nero is emperor**
- 56 Paul writes (Gal ?), 1Cor
- 57 Paul writes 2Cor; 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. Paul writes (Gal?)², 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

¹ 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 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”

² Paul accused of “preaching circumcision” (Gal 5:11); he may refer to events in Jerusalem prior to his arrest in 58 (Ac 21:21)

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 closed³. Nero dies June 9.
 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

³ Philip Schaff dates Revelation at 68-69 AD. Some date it at 95 AD, because Iraeneus mistakenly believed that Domitian was the tyrant of Revelation who persecuted the church; but Domitianou, the name Iraeneus mistook, was an alternate name for Nero.

163 Justin Martyr & Polycarpus martyred
 180-192 Commodus is emperor
 185 Irenaeus upholds incarnation, crucifixion and resurrection as fact
190 Clement of Alexandria takes over catechetical school at Alexandria
 190 Clement instructs young pupil named Origen
 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, Bishop Constantiople

379 Basil creates Rule of Discipline for eastern monasteries
 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
 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
 1305 Clement V, a Frenchman, elected pope; begins 72 year Babylonian Captivity of papacy at Avignon
 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, Nicholas 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 Teresa 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 Dort – 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 Liebnitz *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 Dolores 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
 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."

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 William Wilberforce preaches against slavery
 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 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 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
 2002 President Bush declares War on Terror
2002 Emerging Church Movement

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	1976 GNB translation
1933 Lamsa translation of the Peshitta	1977 RSV Ecumenical Bible new edition widely accepted
1946 RSV Revised Std Version NT translation	1978 NIV translation (revised)
1950 New World translation (Jehovah’s Witnesses)	1982 NKJV New King James translation
1952 RSV OT translation	1995 CEV Contemporary Eng Version translation
1957 Lamsa translation of the Peshitta (updated)	1995 NASU translation (NASB updated)
1958 J.B. Phillips NT translation (paraphrase)	1996 NET “live” bible translation online with translator notes
1961 NEB New English Bible translation	1996 NLT New Living Translation (LB revised)
1966 RSV Revised Std Version; Ecumenical Bible – joint Catholic/Protestant ongoing translation	1997 WEB World English Bible ; free “live” public domain online bible translation
1966 Jerusalem Bible translation	2002 ESV Eng Std Version translation
1966 TEV Today’s Eng Version (Good News for Modern Man)	2002 The Message (colloquial restatement)
1970 NAB New American Bible translation	2003 ISV International Std Version translation
1971 NASB New American Std translation	2003 HCSB Holman Christian Std Bible translation
1971 LB Living Bible translation (paraphrase)	2005 TNIV Today’s NIV translation (NIV revised)
1972 J.B. Phillips NT translation (revised)	
1973 NIV New International Version translation	

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 betrays 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).⁴ 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 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.

⁴ 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.