

3971 B.C.E.

Creation of Adam and Eve in 3971 B.C.E.

3971 - 3041

Adam, after his creation, lives to the age of 930 (Genesis 5:3 - 5).

3841 - 2929

Seth, Adam's third son (born after Cain killed Abel, Genesis 4:25 - 26), lives to the age of 912 (Genesis 5:3 - 8).

3736 - 2831

Enos, son of Seth, lives to 905 (Genesis 5:9 - 11).

3646 - 2736

Cainan, son of Enos, lives to 910 (Genesis 5:12 - 14).

3576 - 2681

Mahalaleel, son of Cainan, lives to the age of 895 (Genesis 5:15 - 17).

3511 - 2549

Jared, son of Mahalaleel, lives to the age of 962 (Genesis 5:18 - 20).

3349 - 2984

Enoch, son of Jared, lives until the age of 365 (Genesis 5:21 - 24).

3284 - 2315

Methuselah, son of Enoch, becomes the oldest human to have ever lived when he dies at the age of 969 (Genesis 5:25 - 27).

3097 - 2320

Lamech, son of Methuselah, lives to become 777 years old (Genesis 5:28 - 31).

3097 to 3041

During this 56-year period, due to the incredibly long lifespans of humans, the first nine generations of humans are alive at the same time. Adam dies, in 3039, only 126 years before the birth of Noah.

2915 - 1965

Noah, son of Lamech, was 600 years old when the flood came and lived another 350 after it for a total of 950 years (Genesis 9:29).

2435

God commands Noah, at the age of 480, to begin building a large ark (Genesis 6).

2413 - 1813

Shem, one of Noah's three sons who survive the flood, lives to the age of 600 (Genesis 11:10 - 11).

2315

God causes the Great Flood (Genesis 6 - 8).

2313 - 1875

Arphaxad, the firstborn son of Shem, is born two years after the Flood when his father, Shem, was one hundred years old (Genesis 11:10 - 13). He lives until the age of 438.

2278 - 1845

Salah, son of Arphaxad, lives until the age of 433 (Genesis 11:12 - 15).

2248 - 1784

Eber, son of Salah, lives until the age of 464 (Genesis 11:14 - 17).

2235

Possible date for the building of the tower of Babel. The tower was built by Nimrod who was the grandson of worldwide flood survivor Ham (Genesis 10:6 - 10, 11:1 - 9).

2214 - 1975

Peleg, son of Eber, lives to the age of 239 (Genesis 11:16 - 19).

2184 - 1945

Reu, son of Peleg, lives to 239 (Genesis 11:18 - 21).

2152 - 1922

Serug, son of Reu, lives to 230 (Genesis 11:20 - 23).

2122 - 1974

Nahor, the grandfather of Abraham, lives to be 148 years old (Genesis 11:22 - 23).

2093 - 1888

Terah, father of the patriarch Abraham, lives to the age of 205 (Genesis 11:22 - 23).

1962

Abram (Abraham) is born (Genesis 25:7).

1892

Abraham's father Terah decides to move out of Ur (Genesis 11:28). Those leaving with him include Abraham (Abram), Sarah (Sarai), Abraham's brother Nahor and his wife, as well as Lot and his wife (Genesis 11:29 - 31).

1887

God calls Abram (later Abraham) at age 75 while he is living in Haran (Genesis 12).

c. 1882 - 1877

The first war recorded in the Bible is led by Elam's King Chedorlaomer. His coalition of three other sovereigns seek to punish five kings (Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboiim and Zoar) who choose to no longer pay tribute. Chedorlaomer's forces, after conquering several peoples along the way, overcomes the five kings. Abraham, who enters the war when Lot and his family are taken prisoners, defeats Elam's king and saves his nephew (Genesis 14).

1877

God promises Abram, at age 85, he will have a son and establishes a covenant with him (Genesis 15). According to the apostle Paul (Galatians 3:17), the time span between this covenant and when the Israelites are freed from Egypt is 430 years.

1863

Sodom and Gomorrah are destroyed one year before the birth of Isaac (Genesis 18 - 19).

1862

Isaac is born to Abraham and Sarah (Genesis 35:28).

1847

God tests Abraham, at the age of 115, by commanding he sacrifice his only son Isaac (Genesis 22).

1822

Isaac, at age 40, marries Rebekah (Genesis 25:20).

1802

Isaac and Rebekah give birth to twin boys Jacob (later renamed Israel) and Esau (Genesis 25:24 - 26).

1787

Abraham dies at the age of 175 (Genesis 25:7 - 8).

1725

Jacob cheats his brother Esau out of the birthright blessing given by their father Isaac. He then flees Canaan to a relative named Laban in order to escape his brother's rage. At the age of 77

Jacob agrees to work seven years for Laban to earn the right to marry his youngest daughter Rachel (Genesis 29:1 - 20).

1718

Jacob, at the age of 84, is tricked by Laban into marrying his oldest daughter Leah instead of his beloved Rachel. Jacob arranges to work another seven years for Rachel and is allowed to marry her one week after marrying Leah (Genesis 29:20 - 30).

1711

Jacob, in order to build up his personal wealth, agrees to work for Laban for a few more years. Joseph, Jacob's eleventh son, is born (Genesis 30 - 31).

1705

Jacob, along with his family of four wives, eleven sons and one daughter, leaves Laban and travels back to the land of Canaan (Genesis 31:3).

c. 1694

Rachel dies giving birth to Jacob's last son Benjamin. She is buried near the outskirts of Bethlehem after which the family continues their journey to Hebron where Isaac is living (Genesis 35:16 - 20).

1694

Joseph receives his coat of many colors from his father Jacob. Soon after receiving the gift, at the age of 17, he is sold into slavery by his brothers (Genesis 37).

1682

Isaac, the son of Abraham, dies at the age of 180 (Genesis 35:28 - 29).

1681

Joseph, at the age of 30 (Genesis 41:46), interprets a dream experienced by Pharaoh to mean Egypt will have seven years of bountiful harvests followed by seven years of famine. The Egyptian ruler rewards Joseph's insight, given by God, by making him the second most powerful person in Egypt (Genesis 41).

1681 - 1674

Egypt experiences seven years of bountiful harvests. It is during this period that Joseph's two sons, Manasseh and Ephraim, are born (Genesis 41:47 - 53).

1674 - 1667

Egypt, including Canaan and the rest of the world (Genesis 41:56), endures seven years of drought conditions and famine (Genesis 41:53 - 57).

1674

Jacob and his family, after two years of famine in the land (Genesis 45:6), migrate to the land of Egypt (Genesis 46 - 47:9).

1655

Jacob (Israel) blesses Joseph's sons Manasseh and Ephraim and well as his own twelve sons (Genesis 48). He then dies at the age of 147. His sons bury him in Hebron where Abraham and Isaac are buried (Genesis 49:29 - 50:13).

1601

Joseph dies at the age of 110 in Egypt (Genesis 50:22 - 26).

1552 - 1071

Period when the Egyptian Empire, also called the New Kingdom of Egypt, is at the height of its power and prosperity.

1550 - 1526

Ahmose I reigns as Egypt's Pharaoh (dates disputed).

1526 - 1506

Amenhotep I reigns as Egypt's Pharaoh (dates disputed).

1525

Moses is born (Exodus 2).

1506 - 1493

Thutmose I reigns as Egyptian Pharaoh.

1493 - 1479

Thutmose II reigns as Egyptian Pharaoh.

1490

Joshua is born.

1485

Moses, at the age of 40 (Acts 7:23), flees Egypt after killing an Egyptian man who was beating a Hebrew slave (Exodus 2). He ends up in the land of Midian where he takes a Midianite woman named Zipporah as his wife.

1485 - 1445

Moses spends forty years of his life as a shepherd. His life drastically changes, however, when God calls him to save the Israelites from Egyptian bondage (Exodus 3).

1479 - 1458

Hatshepsut reigns as Pharaoh of Egypt.

1479 - 1425 B.C.

Thutmose III reigns as Pharaoh of Egypt. He is co-regent with his stepmother Hatshepsut from 1479 to 1458.

1445

Moses, at the age of 80, and his brother Aaron, age 83, demand Pharaoh free the Israelites from their Egyptian bondage (Exodus 7:1 - 7). The Israelites are freed, however, only after a series of ten miraculous plagues takes its toll on Egypt (Exodus 7 - 12).

The Israelites keep and eat the first documented Passover on Sunday, April 10th after sunset. Sunset on this day begins the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the first month in Biblical year 2316. The Passover runs until the following day, Monday, at sunset (when Nisan 14 ends and the 15th begins).

The children of Israel then leave Egypt, in what is commonly referred to as the Exodus, one day after they ate the Passover (Numbers 33:1 - 3). They leave at a time called "the night to be much observed" (Exodus 12:42) which is the start of the High Sabbath known as the Feast of Unleavened Bread.

The Israelites, soon after leaving Egypt, experience several unprovoked raids by the Amalekites. Moses, in response, has Joshua gather and lead an army against the enemy. Joshua's forces are ultimately victorious (Exodus 17, Deuteronomy 25).

1445 - 1405

Moses writes the first five books listed in modern Bibles.

1444

The tabernacle in the wilderness is the temporary structure God commanded the Israelites to build (Exodus 25:8). The Ark of the Covenant was located within the tabernacle along with various special pieces of furniture and implements that were designated holy. It was anointed by Moses, in service to YHWH, on the first day of the first month of the second year after leaving Egypt (Exodus 40:1 - 2). This date, the first day of the first month in Biblical year 2317, corresponds to Saturday (the Sabbath) on March 18.

Moses is commanded, "on the first day of the second month, in the second year after they had come out of the land of Egypt," or on Monday, April 17 to take a census of Israel (Numbers 1).

On the twentieth day of the second month (Numbers 10:11), or Saturday, May 6, the cloud over the Ark that symbolized God's presence lifted high above it. This signaled that the Israelites were to move from the wilderness of Sinai to the wilderness of Paran (verses 12 - 13).

Moses, roughly around August (when the first ripe grapes appear on vines, Numbers 13:20), sends twelve spies into the Promised Land. Ten of the spies, upon their return, give a fearful and faithless report that leads the Israelites to refuse to enter their inheritance of land. God's

response is to punish his people with thirty-nine more years of wandering the desert (Deuteronomy 8:2).

1405

Moses, a short time after he led Israel to victory over the Midianites (Numbers 31), dies on Mount Nebo at the age of 120. He is personally buried by God (Deuteronomy 34).

The Israelites, on Nisan 10 (Saturday, April 15), which is four days before Passover (Joshua 4:19), cross over the Jordan River and enter the land of Canaan. This act ends their forty years of wandering (Deuteronomy 34:1 - 6). The walls of Jericho, during the spring, miraculously collapse and allow the Israelites to experience their first military victory west of the Jordan River (Joshua 6). They then conquer the city of Ai.

1405 - 1398

The Israelites, led by Joshua, wage a seven-year war to take possession of the land promised them by God (Joshua 10 - 12).

1398

The land of Canaan (Promised Land) is divided by Joshua, using lots, among the children of Israel (Joshua 14).

1398 - 1380

Joshua serves as Israel's first Judge.

1380

Joshua dies at the age of 110 (Joshua 24:29).

1358 - 1350

The children of Israel are oppressed by Cushan, King of Mesopotamia (Judges 3:8).

1350 - 1310

God raises up Othniel to save his people from Cushan. He defeats the enemy and then serves as a Judge in Israel (Judges 3:9 - 11).

1310 - 1292

The children of Israel are oppressed by Eglon, King of Moab (Judges 3:12 - 14).

1292 - 1212

Ehud, a left-handed warrior, frees the people from oppression by the King of Moab. He then serves as Israel's Judge (Judges 3:15 - 30).

1212 - 1192

The children of Israel are oppressed by Jabin, King of Canaan (Judges 4:1 - 4).

1192 - 1152

Deborah and Barak are called by God to free his people from oppression. They are victorious in battle and serve as Israel's Judges (Judges 4 - 5).

1153 - 1113

Eli serves as both High Priest and Judge over Israel. He dies, at age 98, when he falls backwards in a chair and breaks his neck (1Samuel 1- 4, 14:3).

1152 - 1145

The Israelites are oppressed by the Midianites (Judges 6:1).

1145 - 1105

God raises up Gideon to save his people yet again. Gideon's 300-man army defeats the Midianite forces in a great victory. He then serves as a Judge for forty years (Judges 6 - 8).

1105 - 1102

Abimelech, one of Gideon's seventy sons, sets himself up as a Judge and has the city of Shechem make him king. He kills 68 of his 69 brothers and rules tyrannically over the people until a milestone dropped on his head kills him (Judges 9:1 - 54).

1105 - 1065

The Israelites are oppressed by the Philistines in the Southern and Western parts of the nation (Judges 13:1, 1Samuel 7:13).

1105 - 1087

The Israelites, in the east, are oppressed by the Ammonites (Judges 10:7 - 8).

1102 - 1079

Tola serves as Israel's Judge in the northern part of the country (Judges 10:1 - 2).

1087 - 1081

Jephthah is called by God to save his people from Ammonite oppression. After his victories he serves as Israel's Judge east of the Jordan River (Judges 11; 12:1 - 7).

1085 - 1065

Samson, while serving as a Judge in Israel's southern and western sections for twenty years, is inspired to begin freeing the people from Philistine domination. His one-man war with Israel's enemy ends when he sacrifices himself to kill 3,000 Philistines by bringing down their prized pagan temple (Judges 13 - 16).

1085 - 1053

The prophet Samuel serves as Israel's Judge (1Samuel 7:6, 15 - 17).



1081 - 1074

Ibzan serves as Israel's Judge east of the Jordan River (Judges 12:8 - 10).

1079 - 1057

Jair serves as Israel's Judge in the northern part of the country (Judges 10:3 - 5).

1074 - 1064

Elon serves as Israel's Judge east of the Jordan (Judges 12:11 - 12).

1067 - 1050

Samuel the prophet writes the books of Judges and Joshua.

1064 - 1056 B.C.

Abdon serves as Israel's Judge east of the Jordan (Judges 12:13 - 14).

1060's

The book of Ruth is written.

1053 - 1050

Samuel's sons serve as Israel's Judges (1Samuel 8:1 - 5).

1050 - 1010

King Saul, anointed by Samuel, reigns over a united Israel.

1040

King David, his father Jesse's eighth and youngest son, is born in the city of Bethlehem. He is the great-grandson of Ruth and Boaz (Ruth 4:17 - 22) and represents the 33rd Biblical generation of humans since man was created.

c. 1025

David is anointed by Samuel to eventually become Israel's king. He then has his famous confrontation with Goliath in which he kills the giant and goes on a whirlwind tour promoting his victory (1Samuel 17).

1020 - 1012

David flees Saul's court and goes on the run as the king actively seeks to have him killed (1Samuel 19 - 24).

1012

The prophet Samuel dies (1Samuel 25:1).

1010

Saul and his son Jonathan are killed while battling the Philistines (1Samuel 31, 2Samuel 1). After Saul's death David is made King over the tribe of Judah. He will rule over only this single tribe for roughly seven and one-half years (2Samuel 2:4, 5:1 - 5, 1Chronicles 3:4, 29:27).

1010 - 1003

Abner, the general of King Saul's army, engages in a civil war with David's army led by Joab. Abner wants Ishbosheth, one of Saul's surviving sons, to become ruler over all Israel (2Samuel 3).

1005

Abner succeeds in having Ishbosheth, at the age of forty, assume the throne over all of Israel except the tribe of Judah (2Samuel 2:10).

1003

Ishbosheth, after two years of rule, is murdered by two of his military captains (2Samuel 2:10, 4:1 - 7). All the tribes of Israel, after his death, agree to anoint David as king over a united Israel. David will rule another 33 years until his death in 970 B.C.

970 - 930

King Solomon assumes the throne of Israel after the death of his father David. During his reign He writes Psalm 72, Proverbs 1 - 24, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Solomon.

966 - 965

Solomon begins building Jerusalem's temple (1Kings 6:1).

959 - 958

Solomon completes building Jerusalem's temple (1Kings 6:38).

930

Israel, in one of the most momentous events of the Old Testament, splits into two distinct kingdoms. The first is the Kingdom of Israel (composed of ten of Israel's tribes) which will ultimately establish its capital in Samaria. The second is the Kingdom of Judah (composed of Judah, Benjamin, and Levi) with its capital in Jerusalem.

930 - 723

Period of the nineteen Kings of Israel.

930 - 586 B.C.

Period of the twenty rulers (19 Kings and 1 Queen) over the Kingdom of Judah.

895

Judah's King Asa battles against an Ethiopian named Zerah whose one-million-man army seeks to conquer his kingdom. Asa wins a resounding victory after crying out to God for help (2Chronicles 14:9 - 15).

884 - 612

Period when the Neo-Assyrian Empire is a world power.

853

Israel's King Ahab, along with a confederation of kings, battles Assyrian King Shalmaneser III at Qarqar. Ahab, after this battle, dies while fighting against the Arameans at Ramoth Gilead (1Kings 22:3 - 35).

841

Jehu is anointed the new ruler of Israel and brings to an end the Omride dynasty of rule by killing King Joram. He also murders Ahab's evil wife Jezebel along with Ahab's entire household (2Kings 9 - 10). He then begins to pay tribute money to Assyrian King Shalmaneser III.

Queen Athaliah, the only female to reign over either Israel or Judah, begins to rule Judah in 841. She lasts only until 835 when Joash, hidden from her destruction of David's descendants, becomes king at the age of seven (2Kings 11, 2Chronicles 22 - 23).

798 to c. 400

The books of the twelve Minor Prophets are written.

796

King Jehoash of Israel, two years after taking the throne, begins to pay tribute money to Assyria's Adad-nirari III.

745 - 727

Period when Tiglath-pileser III ("Pul") is King of Assyria. King Menahem of Israel (rules 752 to 742) pays him tribute money in 743 (2Kings 15:19 - 20). Pul is also paid tribute money by Judah's kings Azariah (Uzziah, rules 792 to 740) and Ahaz (2Kings 16:8, rules 735 to 715).

740 - 686

Books of Isaiah, 1Kings, 1Samuel and 2Samuel are written.

727 - 722

Shalmaneser V reigns as King of the Neo-Assyrian Empire. He forces Israel's King Hoshea (ruled 732 to 723) to pay him tribute money (2Kings 17:1 - 3).

723

Samaria is conquered by Assyrian King Shalmaneser V. Those living in the Kingdom of Israel are taken out of the land to Assyria (2Kings 17:1 - 6).

715 - 686

Hezekiah writes Psalms 120 - 134 and has Proverbs 25 - 29 written for him.

705 - 681

Sennacherib reigns as King of the Neo-Assyrian Empire.

701

God has the Angel of the Lord kill 185,000 of Sennacherib's troops as they prepare to enter Jerusalem (2Kings 18 - 19).

627 - 585

Book of Jeremiah, Psalm 89 and a part of 2Kings written.

612

Nineveh, capital of the Neo-Assyrian Empire, falls to Babylonian King Nabopolassar.

612 - 539

Period when the Neo-Babylonian Empire is a world power.

609

Judah's King Josiah, who began his reign in 640, tries to stop the Egyptian army from traveling through Judah on their way to battle the Babylonian Empire. His efforts fail, however, and he is killed at Megiddo (2Kings 23:29 - 30, 2Chronicles 35:20 - 35).

608 - 586 B.C.

Book of Lamentations written.

605

King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon makes his first attack of Jerusalem. He takes as captives the prophet Daniel along with his companions and others (Daniel 1:1 - 3, 2Kings 24:1).

605 - 530

Book of Daniel written.

597

Jerusalem is attacked a second time by Babylon. King Jehoiachin, Judah's eighteen year old ruler (2Kings 24:8), is taken captive as well as his family, servants and many others. Zedekiah is set up as a puppet king over Judah (2Kings 24 - 25).

597 - 570

Book of Ezekiel written.

586

Nebuchadnezzar attacks Jerusalem a third time. He destroys the city and burns down God's temple. The remaining people in Judah are taken into captivity except for the poorest of the poor (2Kings 24 - 25).

559 - 530

Cyrus the Great reigns as King of the Persian Empire.

555 - 539

Nabonidus reigns as the last Neo-Babylonian king.

539

King Nabonidus fights and surrenders to Persian king Cyrus the Great. The first part of Daniel's 70 weeks prophecy (Daniel 9:24 - 26), the duration of which is seven weeks (49 prophetic years), begins with "the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem" (Daniel 9:25). This command, which allowed captive Jews to return to Judea and rebuild Jerusalem (and its temple), was issued by Cyrus in 539 B.C. (Ezra 1:1 - 4).

539 - 331

Period when Persia is a world empire.

521 - 486

Darius I the Great is King of the Persian Empire.

516

The rebuilding of Jerusalem's temple is completed.

500s - 400s

Ezra and the Great Assembly complete the canonization of the Old Testament.

c. 480

Book of Esther written.

c. 455

Books of Ezra, 1Chronicles and 2Chronicles are written.

c. 430

Book of Nehemiah written.

336 - 323 B.C.

Alexander the Great, King of Macedon, conquers most of the known world for Greece.

331

Persian King Darius III is defeated in battle by Alexander the Great. Persia falls.

175

Antiochus IV Epiphanes becomes king of Hellenistic Seleucid Empire. He begins to force Greek culture into Judea.

167

Mattathias, a Jewish priest in Jerusalem, starts a revolt against the Seleucids.

164

Judas Maccabeus (Judah the Maccabee), son of Mattathias, leads Jewish dissidents to victory over the Seleucids. The Maccabean dynasty rules and influences the history of the land of Israel for the next roughly 130 years.

147

Judea gains its independence for a short period of time.

63

Roman troops occupy Judea in the land of Israel. Jerusalem falls.

60 - 54

A coalition between Julius Caesar, Pompey and Crassus governs the Roman Republic.

44

Julius Caesar is assassinated.

40

Herod the Great is appointed by the Roman Senate as King of Judea. He immediately begins to gather the forces needed to conquer Judea and Jerusalem.

37

Herod the Great takes Jerusalem and becomes the sole ruler of Judea.

27

The Roman Republic ends. Augustus Caesar becomes the first recognized Roman Emperor.

20

Herod the Great begins work on rebuilding Jerusalem's temple.

5

Yeshua (Jesus) is born in Bethlehem in the fall of the year.

4

Herod the Great dies (likely) before Passover. The land he ruled over in Israel is divided up among his sons Herod Antipas, Herod Archelaus and Philip the Tetrarch (Herod Philip II).

26 C.E.

Messiah begins his 3.5-year ministry (beginning of 70<sup>th</sup> week) on Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) according to Daniel 9 and Luke 4.

30

Messiah dies on Passover on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the first month in Biblical year 4,000 (80<sup>th</sup> Jubilee), placed in the tomb on the 15<sup>th</sup> day, the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread, and is resurrected on Firstfruits.

2027

The Abomination of Desolation begins on Firstfruits (March) and begins the 1290 days (Daniel 12). The final 3.5 years of the 70<sup>th</sup> week begins. The 1260 days of the Second/Greater Exodus (Ezekiel 20/Revelation 12/Jeremiah 16:14-15) begins the week of the second Passover (Numbers 9) during what would be the 7<sup>th</sup> day of Unleavened Bread. The Two Witnesses arrive.

2030

Two witnesses die. 3.5 days later is Yom Teruah (Day of Trumpets). Messiah Yeshua (Jesus) returns, the first resurrection occurs at the 7<sup>th</sup>/Last Trumpet, then the rapture (with the two witnesses)(1 Thessalonians 4:15-18/1 Corinthians 15) after the 3.5 year Great Tribulation, following the pattern:

*-There were 3.5 years, and then Elijah was "caught up."*

*-Messiah Yeshua's ministry was 3.5 years and then he was "caught up."*

*-The Two Witnesses will provide testimony for 3.5 years and then they will be "caught up."*

Elijah cried out "**The chariots of Israel and its horsemen!**"

The 7 Bowls of Wrath are poured out – Yom Teruah to Yom Kippur – during the 10 "Days of Awe." We are in the "chambers" during the brief period of wrath (Isaiah 26:16-21). The 1260 and 1290 end on Yom Kippur and the Antichrist is destroyed. We enter the Promised Land. The day we are "blessed" occurs 45 days later on the first day of Hanukkah and ends the 1335 (Daniel 12) and fulfills the 7 years of the "strengthening" of the Abrahamic covenant (Daniel 9).