

# Fourth Division of History

1. Pre-Patriarchal Period (3800-2000 B.C.)
2. Patriarchal Period (2000-1800 B.C.)
3. Egyptian Sojourn (1800-1400 B.C.)
4. Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.)

# Ever-Widening Circle of Influence on the Land of Israel

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey), and Immediate Neighbors (3800-539 B.C.)

# Outside Influences during the Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.)

- Egypt
  - Pharaoh released the Israelites from slavery under the leadership of Moses
- Immediate neighbors during journey from Egypt to Canaan
  - Battles fought with Amalekites and others
- Immediate neighbors after settlement in the land
  - Philistines, Moabites, Canaanites, Midianites,...

# God Delivered the Israelites

Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy

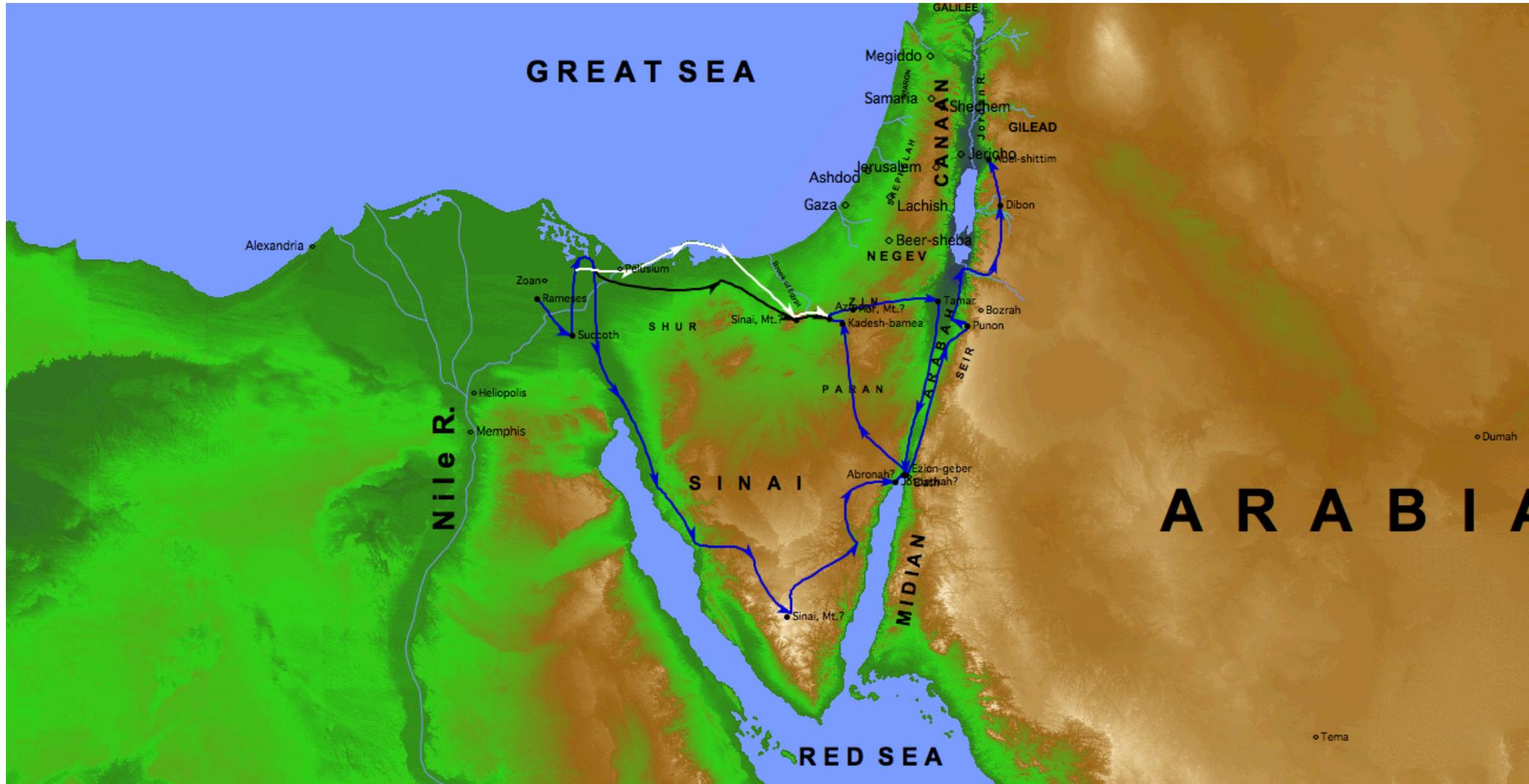
- After 400 year sojourn in Egypt
- Enslaved by Pharaoh because they were becoming too numerous
- Moses led them out of Egypt back towards the “Land of Israel” which God had promised to Abraham in Genesis 12
- God met the Israelites at Mt. Sinai and gave them the Mosaic Covenant
- Wandered for 40 years because of their initial refusal to trust God

# The Mosaic Covenant

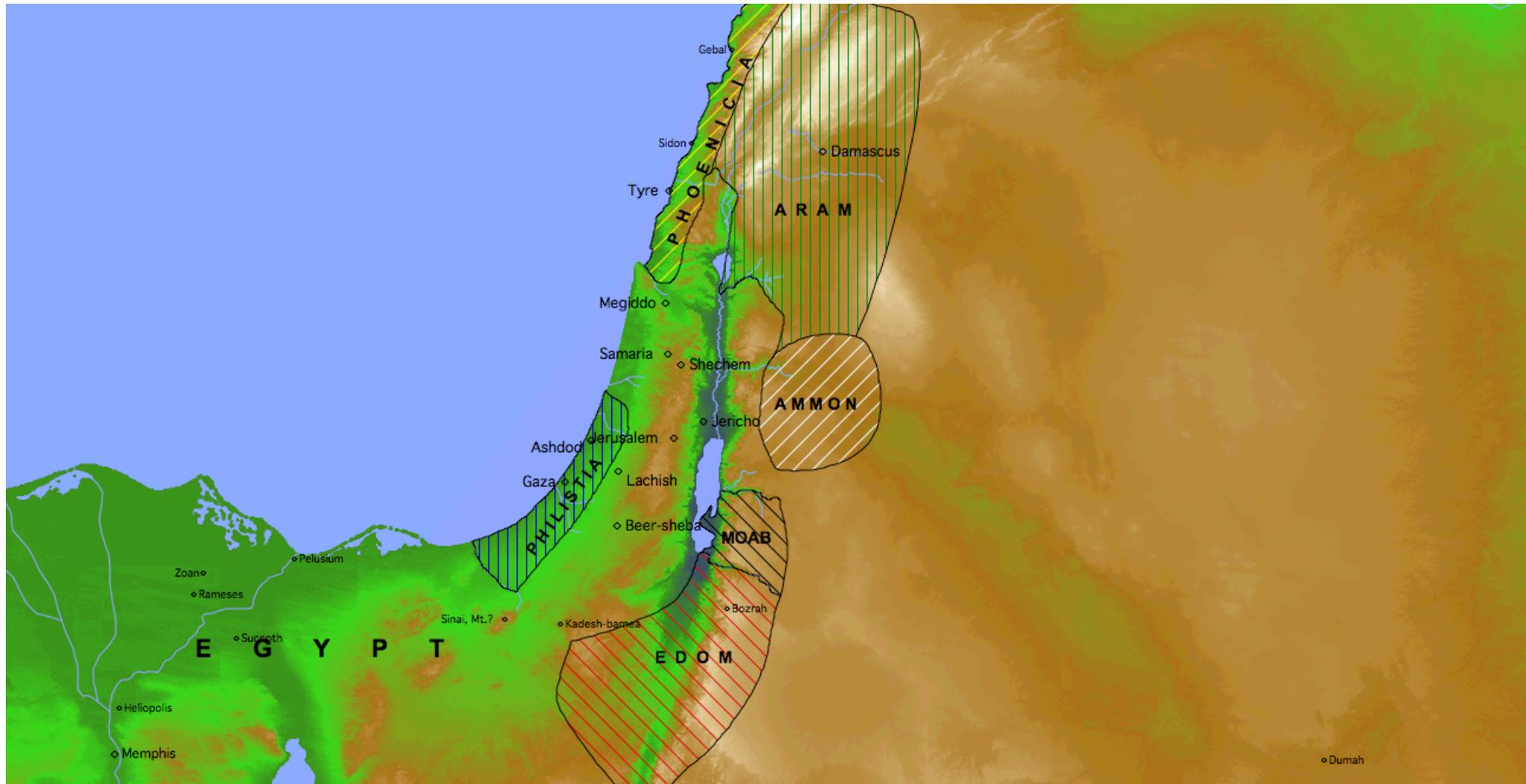
Deuteronomy 4:35-40

- 35 “To you it was shown that you might know that the LORD, He is God; there is no other besides Him.
- 36 “Out of the heavens He let you hear His voice to discipline you; and on earth He let you see His great fire, and you heard His words from the midst of the fire.
- 37 “Because He loved your fathers, therefore He chose their descendants after them. And He personally brought you from Egypt by His great power,
- 38 driving out from before you nations greater and mightier than you, to bring you in [and] to give you their land for an inheritance, as it is today.
- 39 “Know therefore today, and take it to your heart, that the LORD, He is God in heaven above and on the earth below; there is no other.
- 40 “So you shall keep His statutes and His commandments which I am giving you today, that it may go well with you and with your children after you, and that you may live long on the land which the LORD your God is giving you for all time.”

# Exodus and Wilderness Journey



# Nations on the Route to Land of Canaan



Palestine/Israel  
during the  
Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.)  
Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Samuel 1-7

- Land was inhabited by the Canaanites

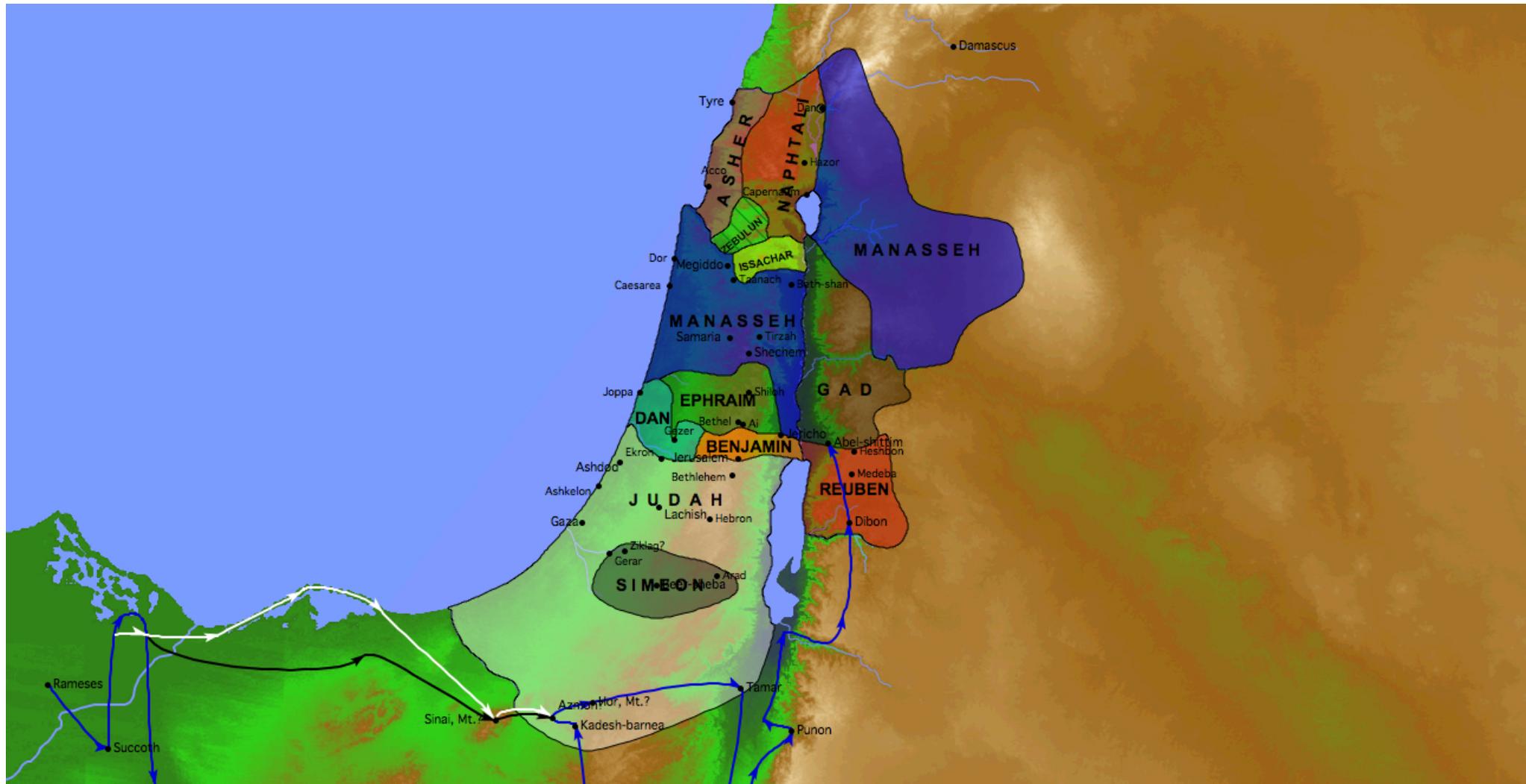
# Canaanite Nations



Palestine/Israel  
during the  
Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.)  
Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Samuel 1-7

- Land was inhabited by the Canaanites
- Joshua and the Israelites conquered the land
- Each tribe except the Levites (the priestly tribe) received a portion of the land

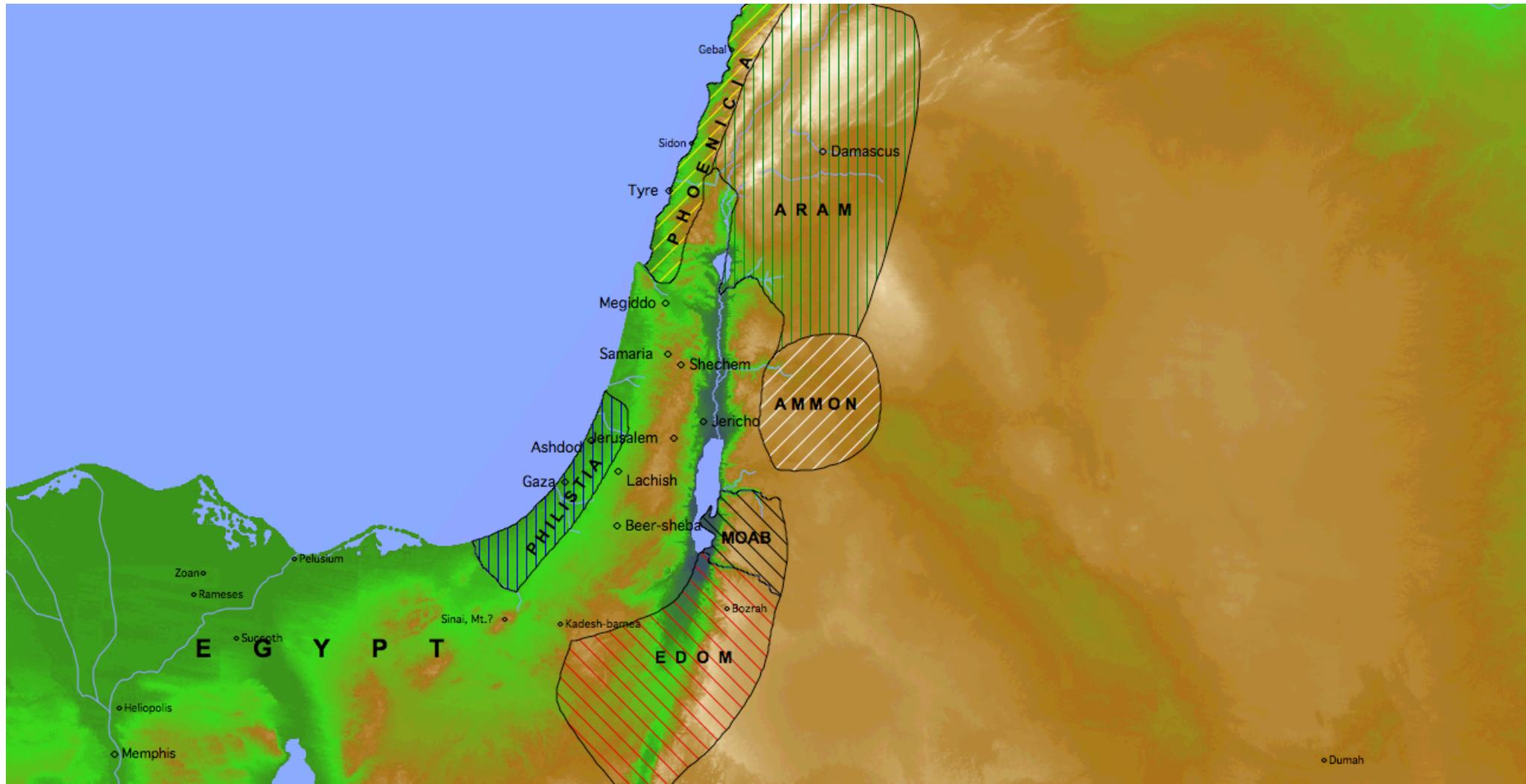
# Tribes of Israel in Canaan



Palestine/Israel  
during the  
Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.)  
Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Samuel 1-7

- Land was inhabited by the Canaanites
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- Judges led the Israelites during cycles of oppression from neighboring peoples

# Israel's Neighbors



# Palestine/Israel

## during the

### Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.)

Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Samuel 1-7

- Land was inhabited by the Canaanites
- Joshua and the Israelites conquered the land
- Each tribe except the Levites received a portion of the land
- Judges led the Israelites during cycles of oppression from neighboring peoples
- Samuel was the last judge when the Israelites demanded a king

# Fifth Division of History

1. Pre-Patriarchal Period (3800-2000 B.C.)
2. Patriarchal Period (2000-1800 B.C.)
3. Egyptian Sojourn (1800-1400 B.C.)
4. Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.)
5. Monarchy and Exiles (1050-539 B.C.)

# Ever-Widening Circle of Influence on the Land of Israel

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey), and Immediate Neighbors (3800-539 B.C.)

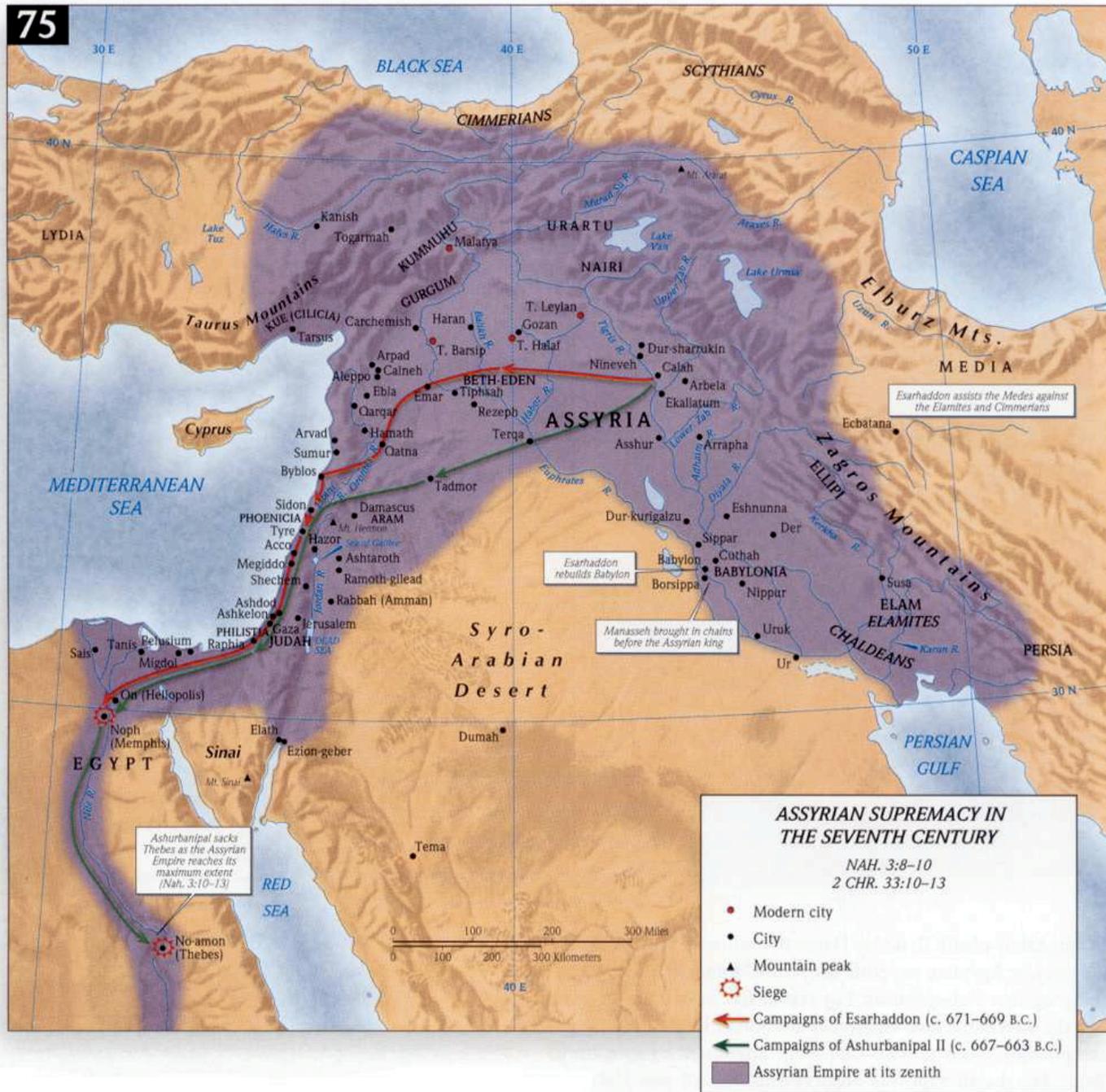
# Three Areas of Outside Influence during the Monarchy and Exile (1050-539 B.C.)

- Mesopotamia
  - New Assyrian Empire (900-609 B.C.)
  - New Babylonian Empire (630-539 B.C.)
- Egypt
- Nations surrounding the land

# Mesopotamia

- New Assyrian Empire (900-609 B.C)
  - Capital at Nineveh (northern Iraq)
  - Conquered the northern kingdom of Israel and took ten tribes into exile in 722 B.C.

# Assyrian Empire

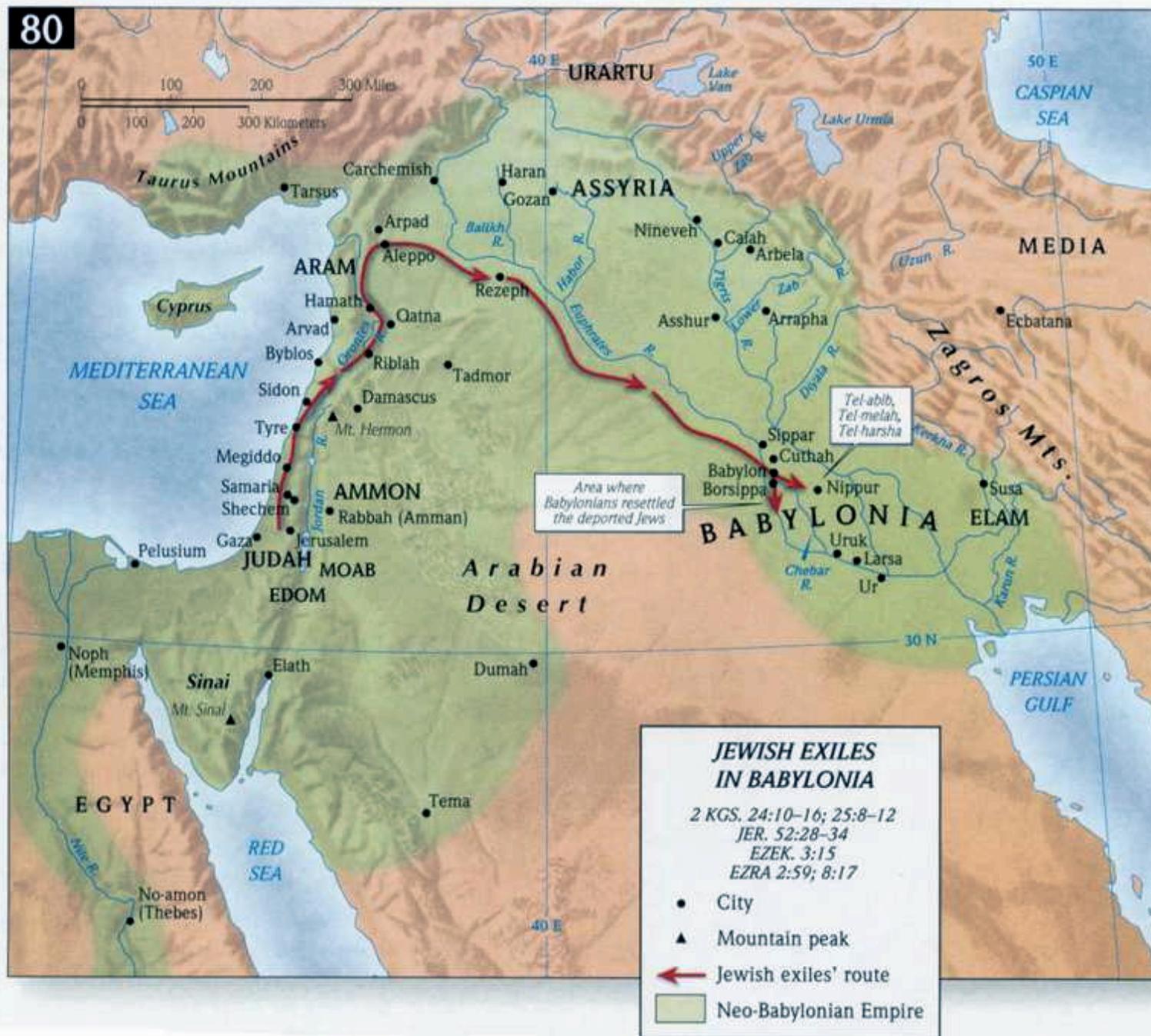




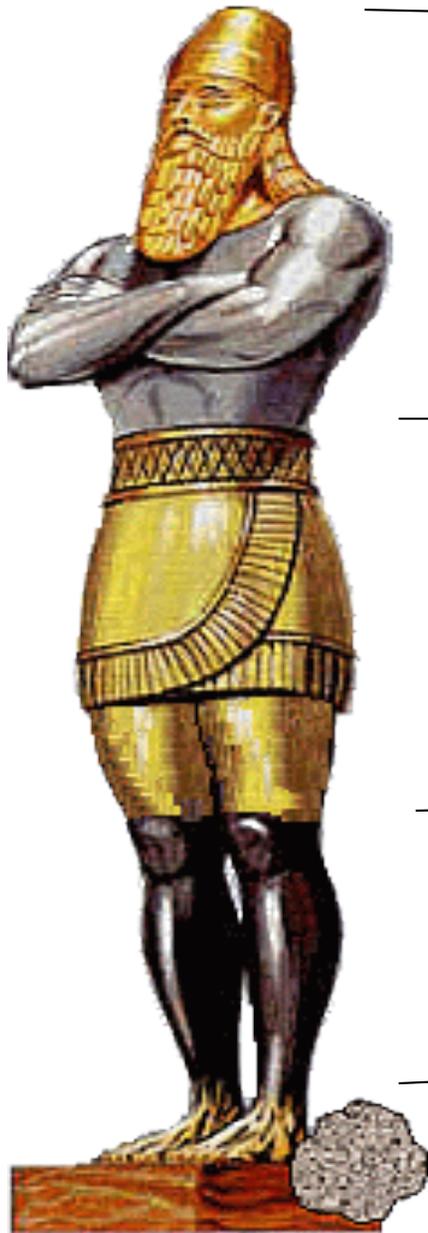
# Mesopotamia

- New Babylonian Empire (609-539 B.C)
  - Massive building in the city of Babylon
  - Hanging Gardens of Babylon - one of Seven Wonders of the Ancient World
  - Conquered the Assyrians in 609 B.C.
  - Conquered the southern kingdom of Judah, destroyed the temple in Jerusalem, and took the Jews into exile in 586 B.C.

# Babylonian Empire and Exile



# Nebuchadnezzar's Dream - Daniel 2



Gold

Babylon 609-539 B.C.

Silver

Medo-Persia 539-331 B.C.

Bronze

Greece 331-168 B.C.

Iron

Rome 168-44 B.C.

Iron and Clay

Rome 44-476 A.D.

# Egypt

- King Solomon married Pharaoh's daughter (1 Kings 3)
- King Hoshea of Israel sought an alliance with So, Pharaoh of Egypt, to resist the Assyrians (2 Kings 17)
- Pharaoh Neco killed King Josiah at Megiddo (2 Kings 23)

# Nations Surrounding the Land

- Sometimes harassed the Israelites militarily
- Sometimes influenced the Israelites to worship their gods instead of God exclusively

Palestine/Israel  
during the  
Monarchy and Exile (1050-539 B.C.)  
1 Samuel 8 - 2 Kings 25

- Monarchy (1 Samuel - 1 Kings 11)

# Monarchy

- Israelites demanded a king (1 Samuel 8)
- Effectively ended the time of the judges
- Three kings before the monarchy became divided

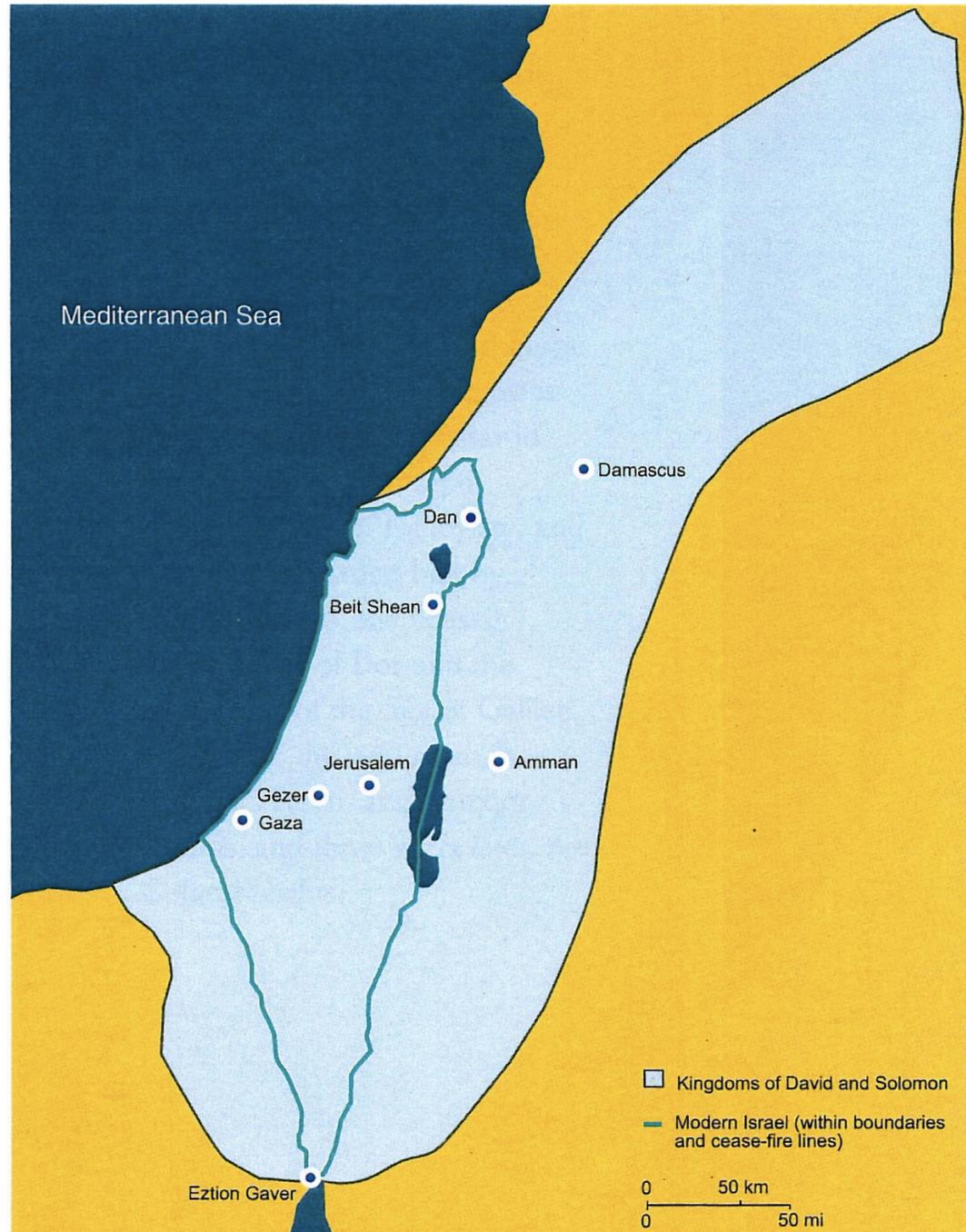
# First Three Kings of Israel

- Saul (r. 1020-1004 B.C.)
  - 1 Samuel 8-31
- David (r. 1004-965 B.C.)
  - 1 Samuel 16 - 2 Samuel 24
  - Killed Goliath, the Philistine champion
  - Enlarged the kingdom from the Red Sea to the Euphrates River
  - Established Jerusalem as the capital (3000<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2000)

# David's Kingdom



# David's Kingdom



# Davidic Covenant

## Basis of Jewish Messianic Expectations

2 Samuel 7:8-16

- 8 “Now therefore, thus you shall say to My servant David, ‘Thus says the LORD of hosts, “I took you from the pasture, from following the sheep, to be ruler over My people Israel.
- 9 “I have been with you wherever you have gone and have cut off all your enemies from before you; and I will make you a great name, like the names of the great men who are on the earth.
- 10 “I will also appoint a place for My people Israel and will plant them, that they may live in their own place and not be disturbed again, nor will the wicked afflict them any more as formerly,
- 11 even from the day that I commanded judges to be over My people Israel; and I will give you rest from all your enemies. The LORD also declares to you that the LORD will make a house for you.
- 12 “When your days are complete and you lie down with your fathers, I will raise up your descendant after you, who will come forth from you, and I will establish his kingdom.
- 13 “He shall build a house for My name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever.
- 14 “I will be a father to him and he will be a son to Me; when he commits iniquity, I will correct him with the rod of men and the strokes of the sons of men,
- 15 but My lovingkindness shall not depart from him, as I took it away from Saul, whom I removed from before you.
- 16 “Your house and your kingdom shall endure before Me forever; your throne shall be established forever.”””

# Two Important Points of Jewish Messianic Expectations

- God will place the people of Israel in the land that He promised to Abraham, and there they will live securely, free of oppression and harassment from any enemies.
- One of David's descendants, the Messiah (Anointed One), will rule over the people of Israel and bring peace to the world.

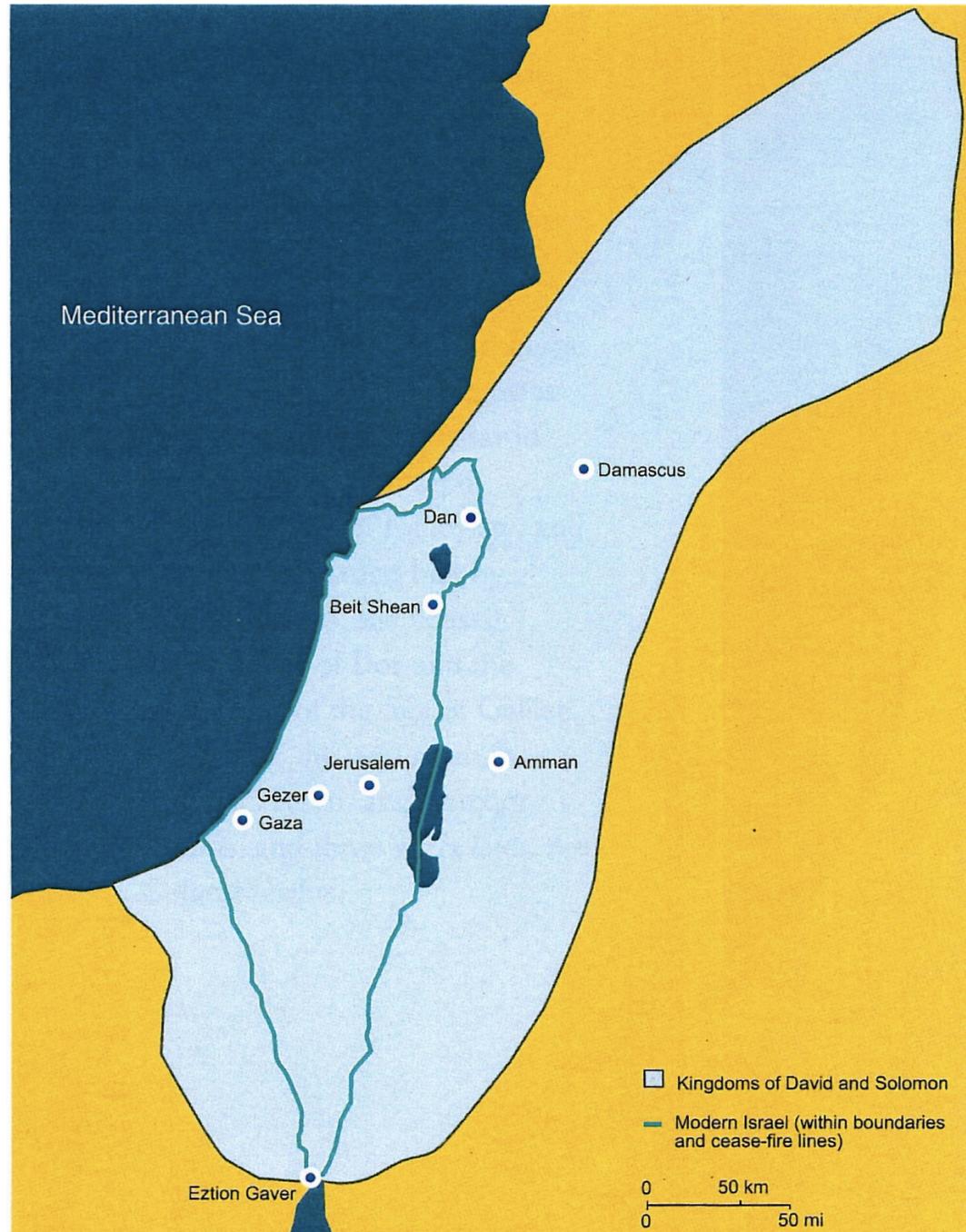
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  - Established Jerusalem as the capital (3000<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2000)
- Solomon (r. 965-930 B.C.)
  - 2 Samuel 12 - 1 Kings 11
  - Became the wisest man of his day
  - Built the first temple in Jerusalem

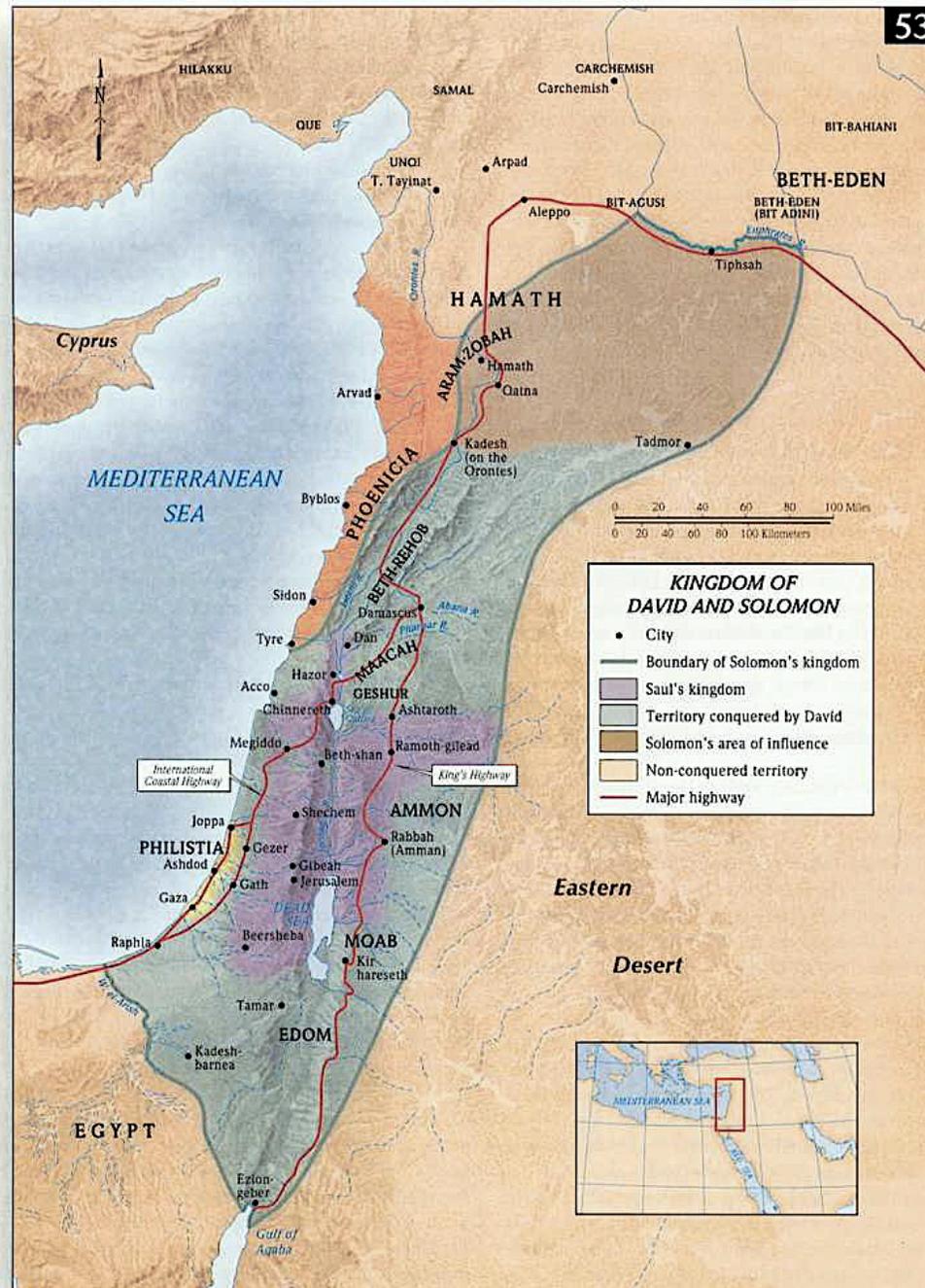
# David's and Solomon's Kingdom



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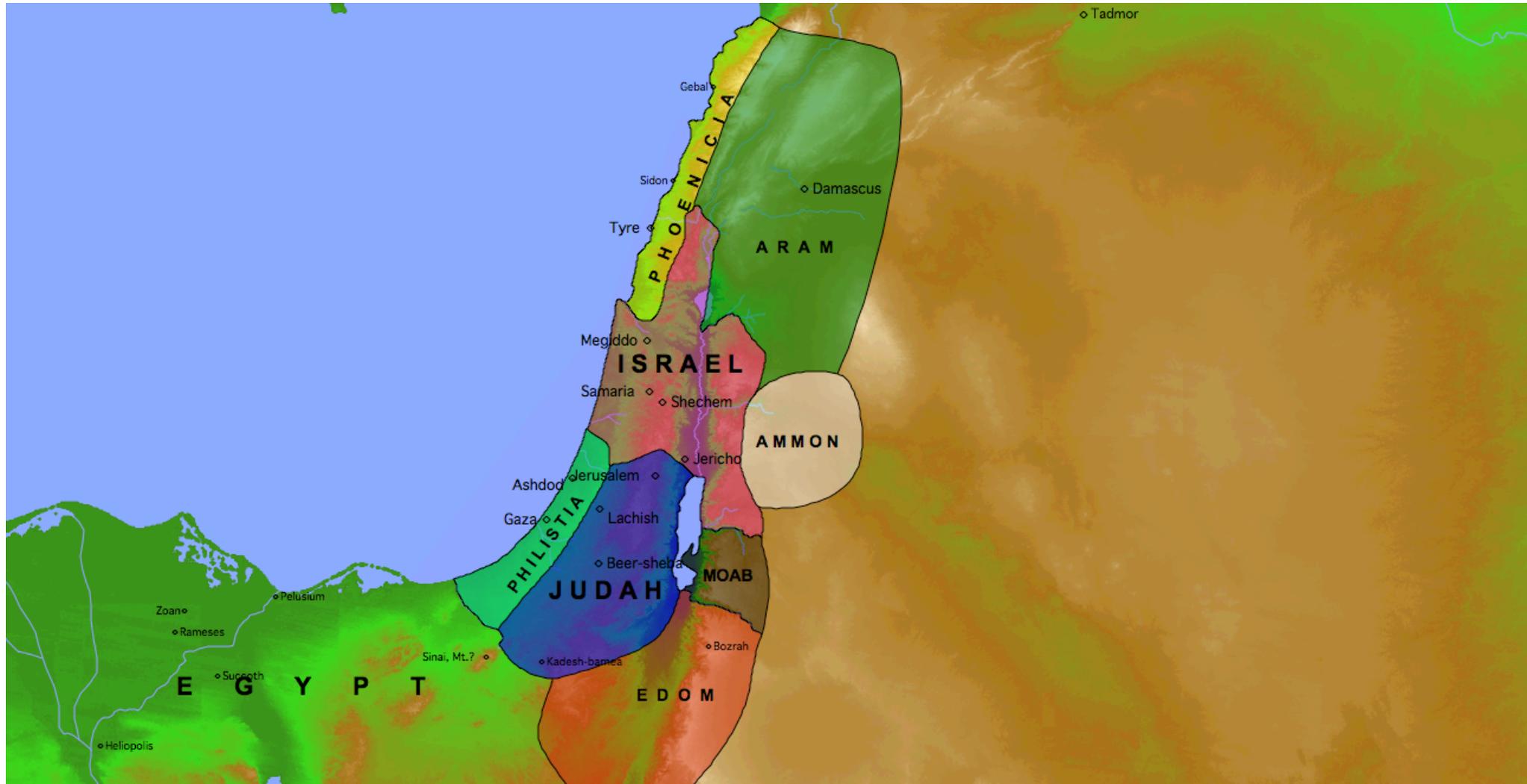
Palestine/Israel  
during the  
Monarchy and Exile (1050-539 B.C.)  
1 Samuel 8 - 2 Kings 25

- Monarchy (1 Samuel 8 - 1 Kings 11)
- Divided Monarchy (1 Kgs 12 - 2 Kgs 24)

# Divided Monarchy

- Northern Kingdom of Israel
  - Twenty (20) kings
  - Destroyed and taken into captivity by Assyria in 722 B.C.
- Southern Kingdom of Judah
  - Twenty (20) kings
  - Destroyed and taken into captivity by Babylon in 586 B.C.

# Divided Kingdoms of Israel and Judah





Palestine/Israel  
during the  
Monarchy and Exile (1050-539 B.C.)  
1 Samuel 8 - 2 Kings 25

- Monarchy (1 Samuel 8 - 1 Kings 11)
- Divided Monarchy (1 Kgs 12 - 2 Kgs 24)
- Exiles (2 Kings 17; 2 Kings 25)

# Two Exiles

- Assyrian Exile/Captivity (722 B.C.)
- Babylonian Exile/Captivity (586 B.C.)

# Assyrian Exile/Captivity

- 2 Kings 17
- Involved only the northern kingdom of Israel
- “Ten Lost Tribes of Israel” who later went on to make up the bulk of the Ashkenazi and Sephardic Jews in Russia and Europe
  - Did not return until recently except in relatively small amounts
  - Lost the knowledge of their tribal affiliations
  - Known also as the Jewish Diaspora (Dispersion)



# Babylonian Exile/Captivity

- 2 Kings 25
- Involved only the southern kingdom of Judah
- Tribes of Judah and Benjamin
  - Did return seventy or so years later
  - Also lost the knowledge of their tribal affiliations
  - Known also as the Jewish Diaspora (Dispersion)
- Babylonians replaced the Jews with Samaritans, peoples of mixed races
  - Jesus' conversation with the Samaritan woman (John 4)



# New Covenant

Jeremiah 31:31-34

31 “Behold, days are coming,” declares the LORD, “when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah,

32 not like the covenant which I made with their fathers in the day I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt, My covenant which they broke, although I was a husband to them,” declares the LORD.

33 “But this is the covenant which I will make with the house of Israel after those days,” declares the LORD, “I will put My law within them and on their heart I will write it; and I will be their God, and they shall be My people.

34 “They will not teach again, each man his neighbor and each man his brother, saying, ‘Know the LORD,’ for they will all know Me, from the least of them to the greatest of them,” declares the LORD, “for I will forgive their iniquity, and their sin I will remember no more.”

Palestine/Israel  
during the  
Monarchy and Exile (1050-539 B.C.)  
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- Monarchy (1 Samuel 8 - 1 Kings 11)
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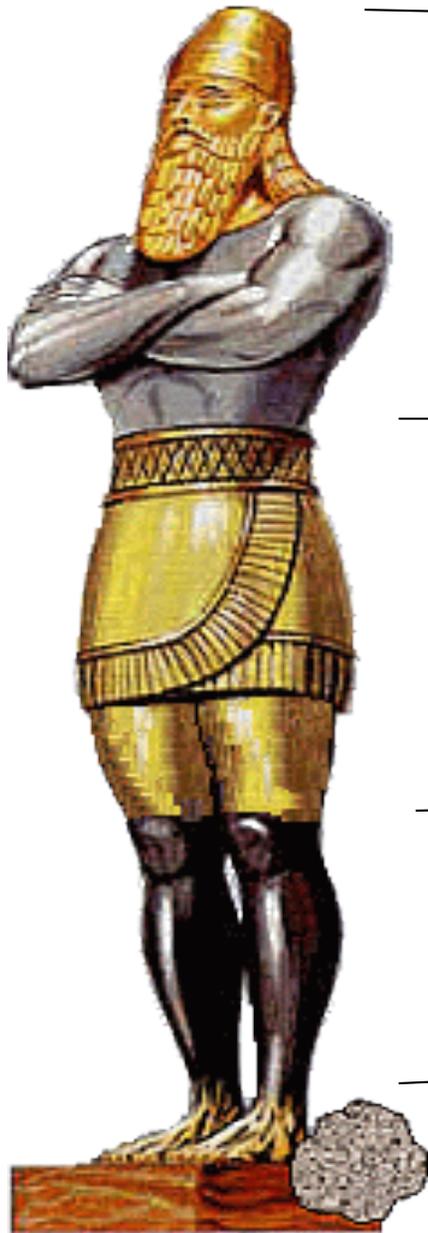
# Sixth Division of History

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6. Return and Pre-Roman Period (539-60 B.C.)

# Ever-Widening Circle of Influence on the Land of Israel

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey), and Immediate Neighbors (3800-539 B.C.)
- Persia (539-330 B.C.)
- Greece (330-60 B.C.)

# Nebuchadnezzar's Dream - Daniel 2



Gold

Babylon 609-539 B.C.

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Iron and Clay

Rome 44-476 A.D.

# MESOPOTAMIA AND EGYPT, c. 4000 BCE – 1000 BCE



- Hittite empire
- Mesopotamian empires
- Area of Mesopotamia conquered by Hittites
- Egyptian empire (New Kingdom)
- Extent of Egyptian New Kingdom

0 150 300 miles  
0 150 300 kilometers



Four Areas of Outside Influence  
during the  
Return and Pre-Roman Period (539-60 B.C.)

- Persia

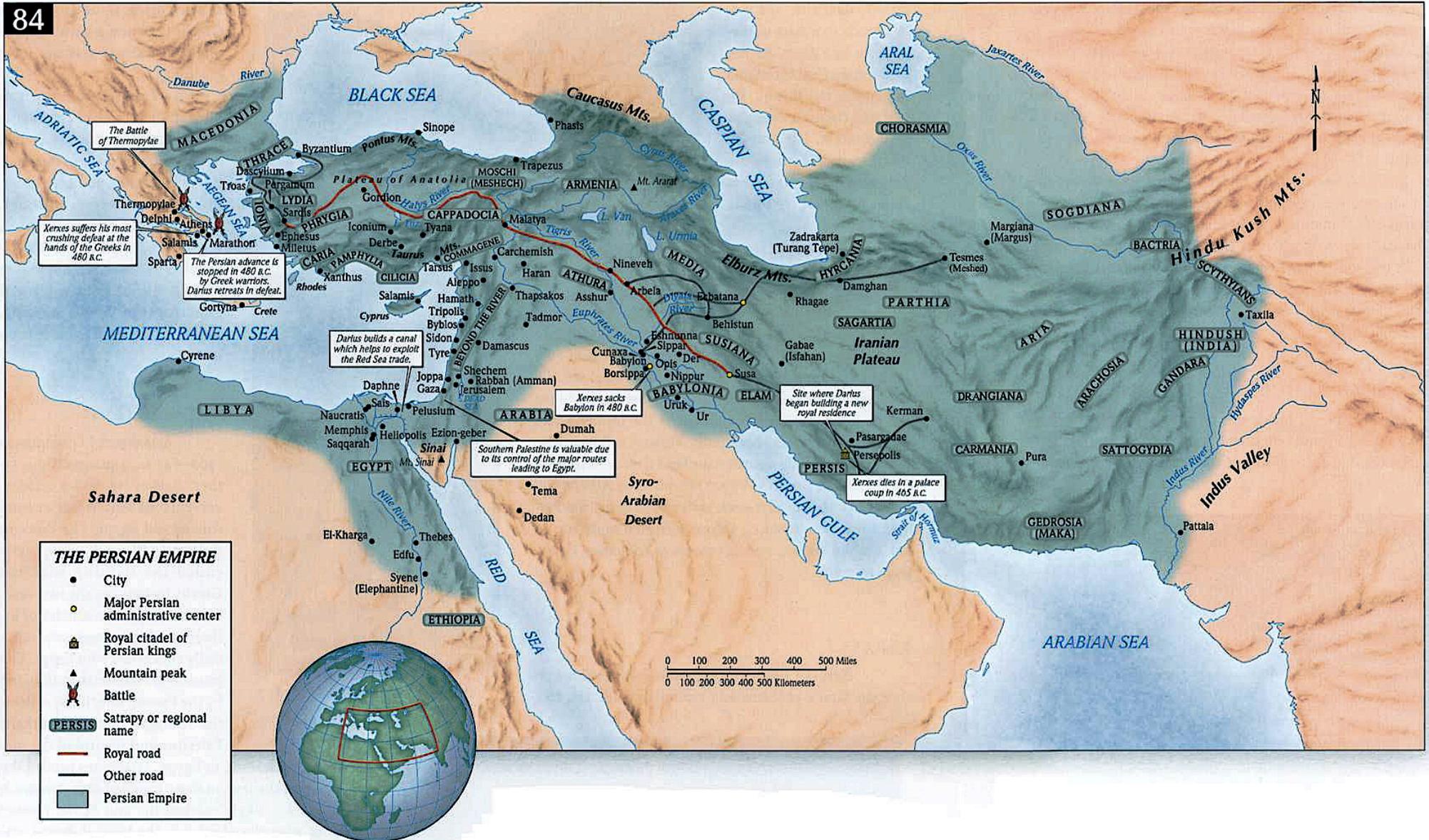
# Persia

- The Persian Empire (559-330 B.C.)
- Persians conquered the Babylonians in 539 B.C.
- Capital at Susa in southern Iran, east of Iraq across the Zagros Mountains

# Persian Empire

- Important rulers mentioned in the Bible
  - Cyrus (559-530 B.C.) - permitted the Israelites to return to the land of Israel (Ezra 1) from Babylon
  - Darius (521-486 B.C.) - verified in 520 B.C. the Israelites' right to rebuild the temple (Ezra 6)
- Religion was Zoroastrianism
  - Monotheists - worshiped Ahura Mazda
  - We get our word “paradise” from Zoroastrianism
- Persian Empire lasted until 333 B.C. when Alexander the Great defeated Darius III at the Battle of Issus
  - Approximately 200 years of Persian influence on the Jews who returned from Babylon around 538 B.C.

# Persian Empire



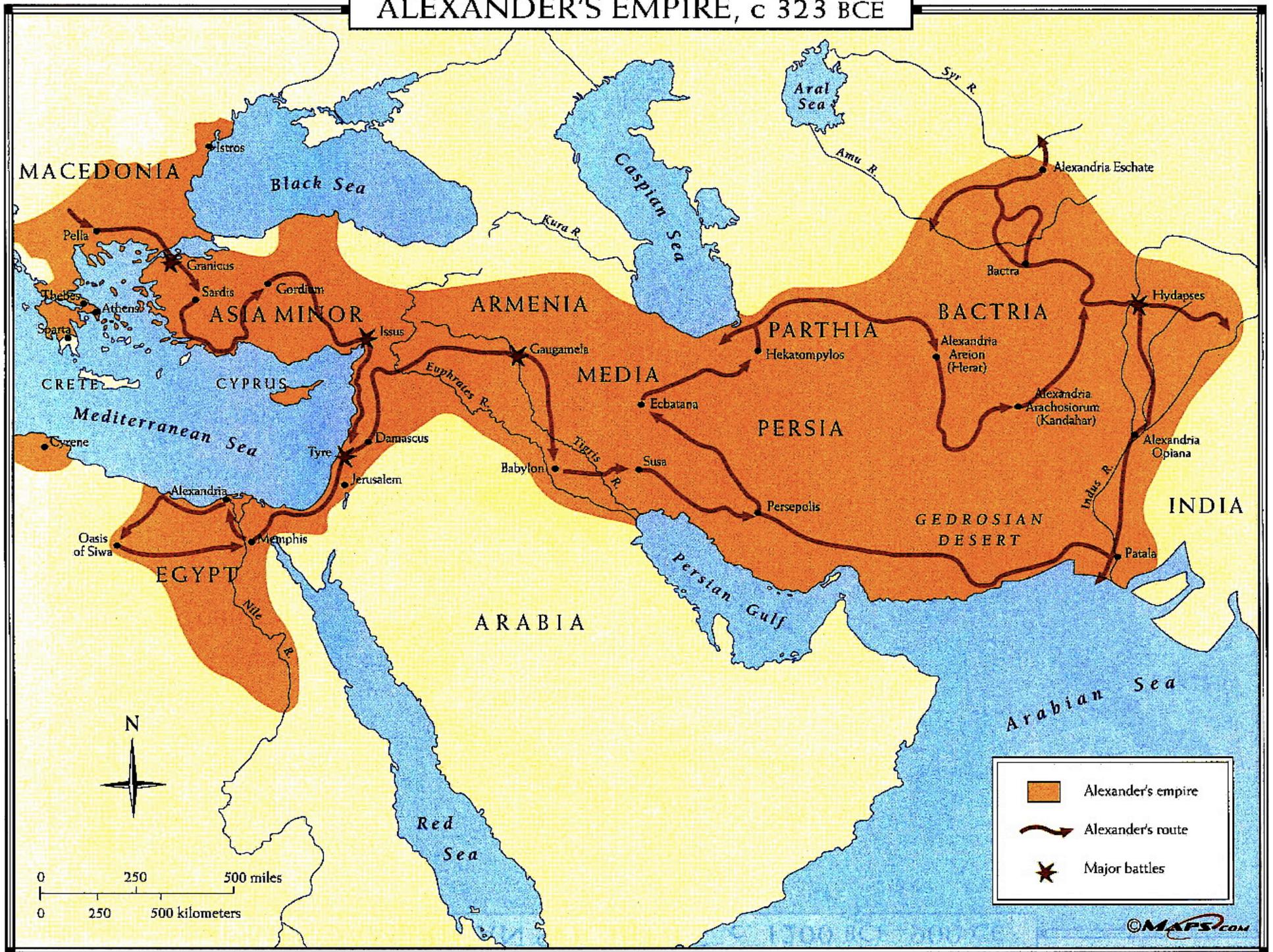
Four Areas of Outside Influence  
during the  
Return and Pre-Roman Period (539-60 B.C.)

- Persia
- Greece

# Greece

- Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.)
  - Ruled 336-323 B.C.
  - Defeated Persia in 333 B.C. at the Battle of Issus in southern Turkey
  - Soon afterwards conquered the land of Israel
  - Died in Babylon in 323 B.C. one month shy of his 33<sup>rd</sup> birthday
  - Major Hellenistic influence throughout his empire
    - The Hebrew scriptures were translated into Greek around 170 B.C. because of so many Greek speaking Jews
    - The New Testament was written in Greek by Christians who were mostly Jewish

# ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE, c 323 BCE



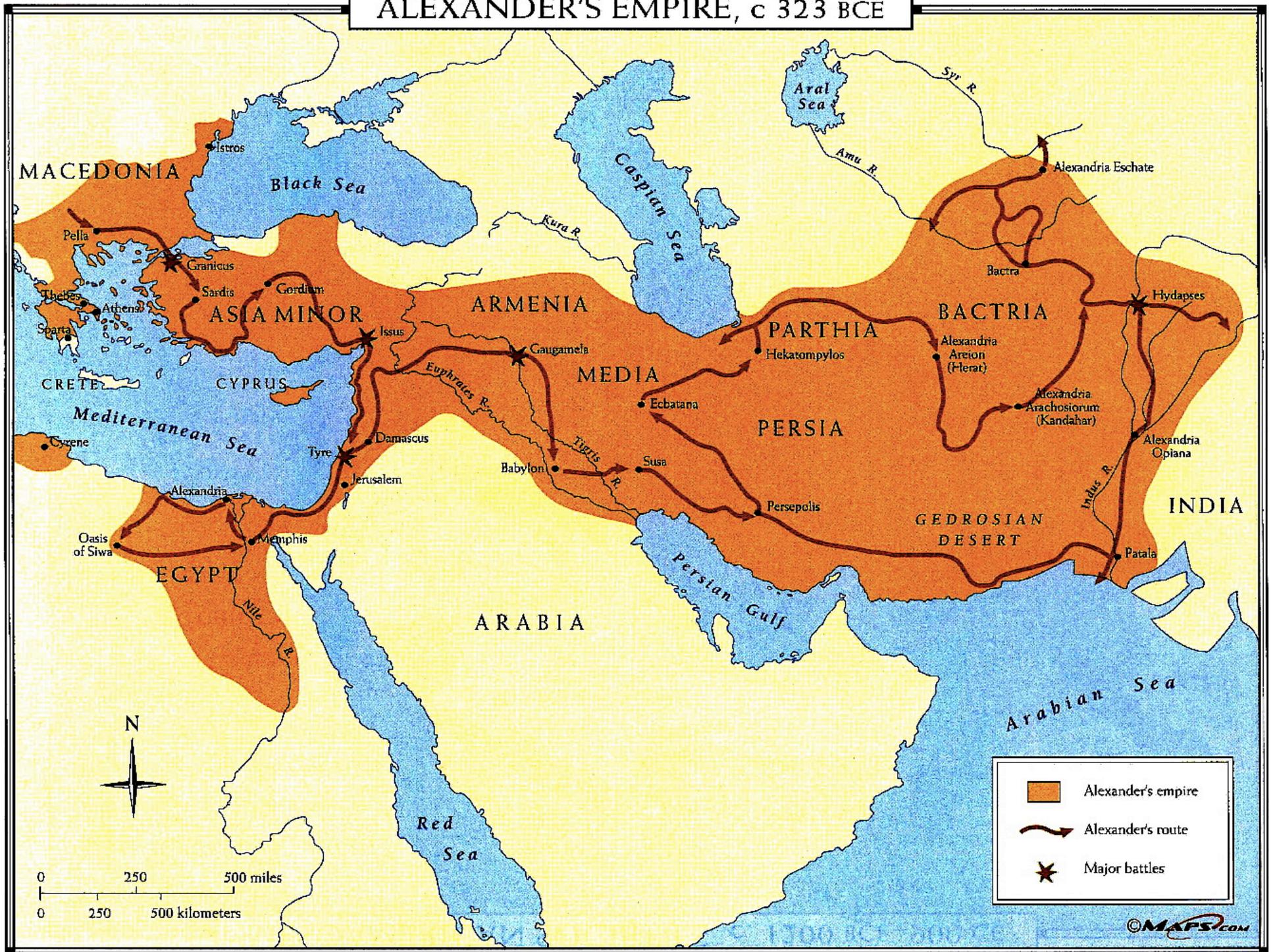
# Four Areas of Outside Influence during the Return and Pre-Roman Period (539-60 B.C.)

- Persia
- Greece
- Syria
- Egypt

# Syria and Egypt

- After Alexander's death in 323 B.C., his empire was divided amongst four generals
- Seleucus took Mesopotamia and Iran, setting up the Seleucid Empire that included Syria
- Ptolemy took Egypt, setting up the Ptolemaic Empire that included the land of Israel
- The Seleucids and Ptolemies periodically fought over the land of Israel for almost 200 years

# ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE, c 323 BCE

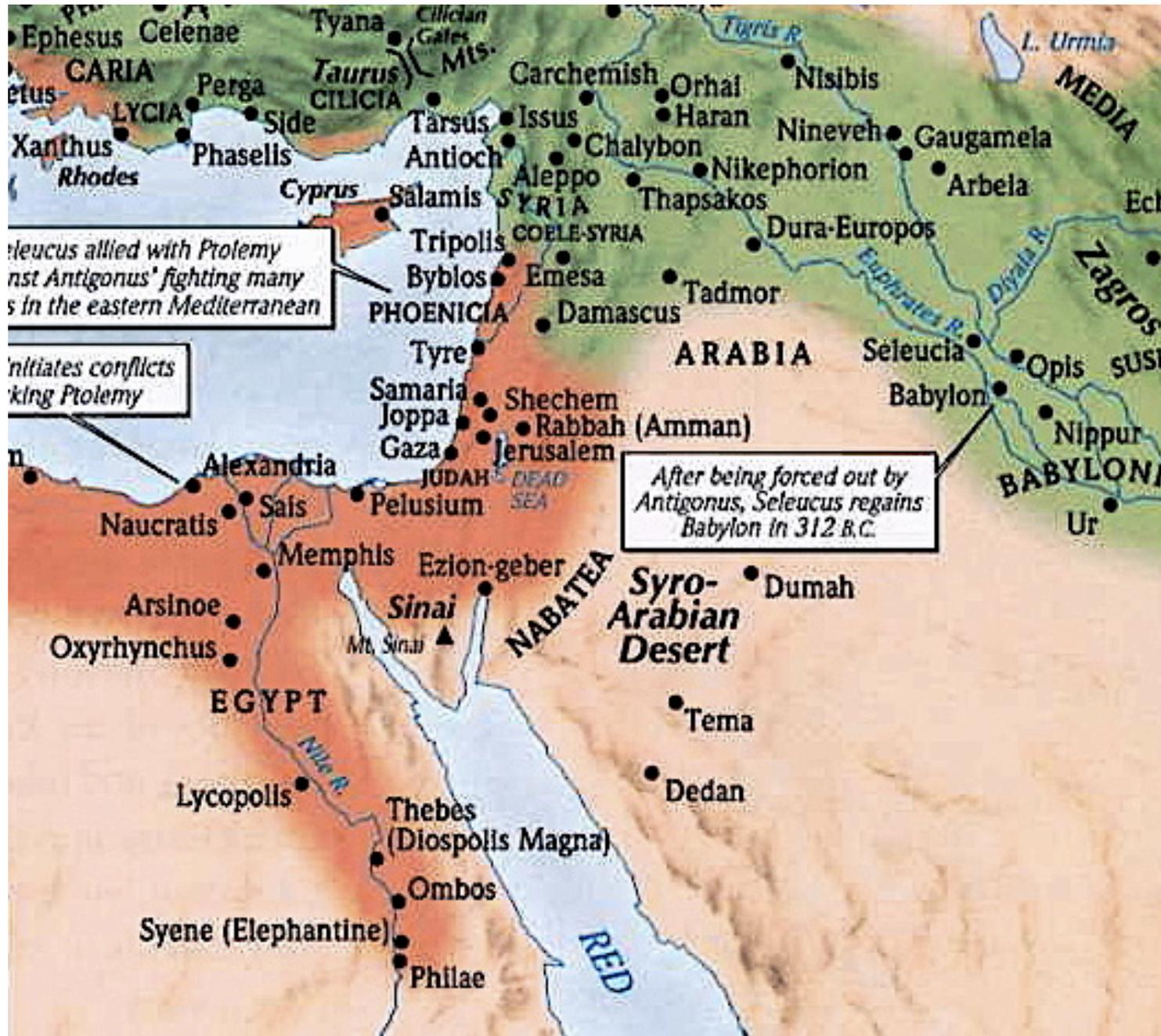


# Alexander's Divided Empire

## Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemy



# Seleucid and Ptolemaic Kingdoms



Palestine/Israel  
during the  
Return and Pre-Roman Period (539-60 B.C.)

- Return from Babylonian Captivity (539 B.C.-450 B.C.)
  - Ezra-Nehemiah

# Return From Babylonian Captivity

- Persia conquered Babylon in 539 B.C.
- The exiles began returning to Jerusalem under King Cyrus (Ezra 1)
- Temple rebuilt (Second Temple) and completed in 516 B.C. (Ezra 6)
- Walls of Jerusalem rebuilt under the leadership of Nehemiah (445 B.C.)
- Many Jews remained in Babylon

Palestine/Israel  
during the  
Return and Pre-Roman Period (539-60 B.C.)

- Return from Babylonian Captivity (539 B.C.-450 B.C.)
  - Ezra-Nehemiah
- Pre-Hasmonean Leadership (500-142 B.C.)

# Pre-Hasmonean Leadership

## 500-142 B.C.

- The Hasmoneans were a family who became influential in Israel during the 2nd century B.C. as recorded in 1 and 2 Maccabees
- The Jews were ruled by Persia from 539-333 B.C.
- Then conquered by Alexander the Great around 333 B.C.
- Then oppressed under the rule of both the Ptolemies and the Seleucids
- They finally revolted in 165 B.C. under the leadership of Judas Maccabeus (“the Hammer”) against the Seleucids who had desecrated the temple
  - Their victory is commemorated by the festival of Hanukkah celebrating the miracle that a day’s portion of oil in the menorah lasted for eight days, allowing for the cleansing and rededication of the temple

Palestine/Israel  
during the  
Return and Pre-Roman Period (539-60 B.C.)

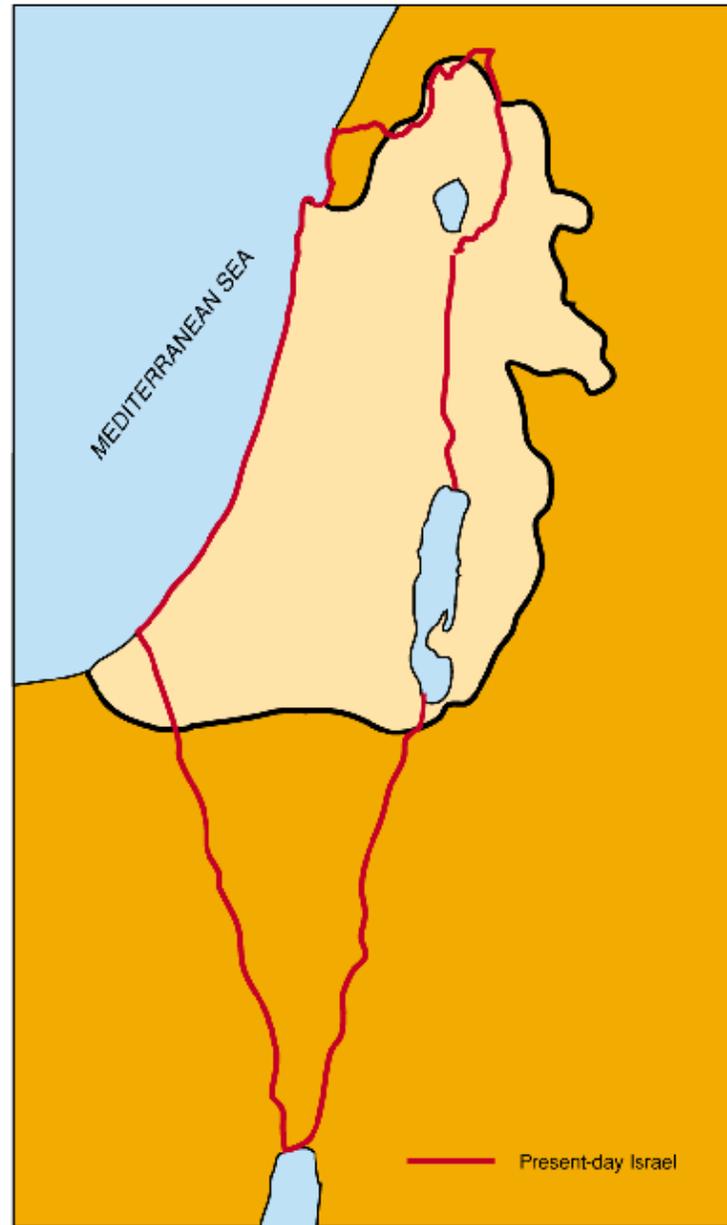
- Return from Babylonian Captivity (539 B.C.-450 B.C.)
  - Ezra-Nehemiah
- Pre-Hasmonean Leadership (500-142 B.C.)
- Hasmonean Leadership (142-40 B.C.)

# Hasmonean Leadership

## 142-40 B.C.

- The Hasmonean Kingdom was established by the Jews to the effect that the king would also be the high priest
- In spite of assassinations and conspiracies, the kingdom survived for 100 years

# Hasmonean Kingdom



The Hasmonean Kingdom,  
1st Century BCE

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7. Roman/Byzantine Period (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)

# Ever-Widening Circle of Influence on the Land of Israel

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey), and Immediate Neighbors (3800-539 B.C.)
- Persia (539-330 B.C.)
- Greece (330-60 B.C.)
- Rome and Constantinople (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)

Two Areas of Outside Influence  
during the  
Roman/Byzantine Period (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)

- Roman Empire (60 B.C.-A.D. 313)
- Byzantine Empire (A.D. 313-630)

# Roman Empire

## 60 B.C.-A.D. 313

- The expansion of the initial Roman city-state into an empire began long before the birth of Christ
- The Roman Republic changed to the Roman Empire either with the appointment of Julius Caesar as perpetual dictator in 44 B.C. or with Octavian becoming Augustus Caesar in 31 B.C. (r. 31.B.C.-A.D.14) - depending upon the historian





# Roman Empire Under Augustus

## 31.B.C. - A.D. 14



# Palestine/Israel during the Roman Period (60 B.C.-Birth of Jesus Christ)

- Herod the Great was installed by the Romans as a vassal king over the land of Israel around 59 B.C.
  - An Idumean who are descendants of the Edomites and Esau
  - He refurbished the second temple
- The Roman general Pompey sacked Jerusalem in 61 B.C, and the land of Israel came under complete Roman control
  - Hasmonean leadership effectively ended in 40 B.C.
- The Romans called the land around Jerusalem *Judea* (used 46x in the New Testament)

