

Historical Timeline

INTRODUCTION

The Information age has been noted as the most formidable contribution of the century. It has been signified by not only the expansion of communications technology but it has also been a revolution signaled by the expansion of the message - the transformation of information itself. We live in an age where the truth of history is coming into its own. This is the age when non-European scholars have insisted on removing the veil and scales from the eyes of their people. This is the age when scholars from areas known as the “third world” to Europeans reminded them of who was really first. If we are to be whole and complete as human beings, we can no longer accept the notion of a one sided biased view of world history.

This presentation is designed to established the fact that significant contributions have been made from people of all cultures and to help center individuals correctly in the historical experience to maintain a needed diversity through the varied cultures and life motives of all people. The goal is to produce **harmony, understanding, and enlightenment** in the world. Knowledge does not mean knowing less and less about yourself and your history. This is what occurs when we distort truth for the purposes of conquest, colonization, subjugation, and exploitation.

Our children have little understanding of the nature of the capture, the transport, and the enslavement of Africans for political and economic gain. The Oppressor would like to forget it. If our children had to read the slave narratives – the ship captain's words, they would be different. **America would be a different nation.** If our children knew - as they ought to know - they would find a renewed sense of purpose and vision in their own lives, rather that the pablum of deceit which is normally given to them about the European slave trade. They would rise up and not only see differently but work to create a better place.

When the truth of history is told, it will be revealed that the descendants of Africa (*on the continent and in the diaspora*) led the movement to reclaim the past by resurrecting the history - intellectually, technically, linguistically, archeologically, and biologically (DNA). Combined with the disciplines of cultural and physical anthropology, chemistry, and physics, we have been able to forge new theoretical pathways to reveal new evidence in the quest to uncover the ancient origins and unifying principles of classical African civilizations.

	AFRICA	EUROPE
5000 B.C.	Writing, Hor-Em-Aket	-
4200 B.C.	Calendar, Medical Papyri, Mathematics	-
3200 B.C.	TaSeti, Pyramids, 1 st Golden Age	-
2000 B.C.	KMT Literary age, Ipet Isut, 2 nd G. Age	-
1500 B.C.	Expansion, Irrigation Sys., 3 rd G. Age	
1000 B.C.	4 th G. Age, King Tut, Taharka	
850 B.C.	4 th G. Age, Taharka	Homer, Iliad&Odesy
600 B.C.	Late Kingdom, Revival Age	Greeks in KMT, Thales
500 B.C.	Kemet in Decline	Roman Empire
300 B.C.	Empire of Ghana	Byzantine Empire

The Akan of Ghana have a proverb that says - *"If you don't know who you are, any history will do."* I believe that **self concept precedes self esteem - self esteem is the key to enlightenment -**

Compiled by Dr. Pennon Lockhart

Africa and Mesopotamia were seen as a bridge between two mighty ancient worlds: between the riches of Egypt and the Mesopotamian nations to the East. It was a crossroads that was traveled since earliest Sumerian times. Old and New Testament history has much to tell us on the subject of African origins. Moreover, the Old Testament provides not only history of the Edenic creation but also the development of early cultures.

Flood stories, similar in some ways to the one found in Genesis 6-9, exist throughout the world. One German scholar has compiled a collection of eighty-eight different flood traditions. His total includes twenty from Asia, five from Europe, seven from Africa, ten from Australia and the South Sea Islands, and forty-six among the aborigines of the Americas. The great Deluge (*the Noahic Flood*) is a historical fact. It is of fundamental importance to learn what the Word of God says concerning man from the creation to the diluvian age where we witness the beginning of a new world with Noah and his family.

"And the sons of Noah, that went forth of the ark, were Shem, and Ham, and Japheth: and Ham is the father of Canaan. ¹⁹ These are the three sons of Noah: and of them was the whole earth overspread." (Genesis 9:18-19)

Ham or Cham : One of Noah's sons (Gen. 5:32, 6:10;) The Biblical Hamites ranged from Phoenicia through Palestine, and into Africa. They included the Cushites (south of the Reed Sea), the Egyptians, Phut (Libya) and the Canaanites.

Cush: Son of Ham and grandson of Noah (Gen. 10:6-8; 1 Chron. 1:8-10), the father of Nimrod. In ancient Egyptian inscriptions, Ethiopia is termed Kesh. The Cushites appear to have spread along extensive tracts, stretching from the Upper Nile to the Euphrates and Tigris. At an early period there was a stream of migration of Cushites from Ethiopia through Arabia, Babylonia, and Persia, to Western India. The Hamites began to spread from Africa in all directions.

Three branches of the Cushite or Ethiopian stock, moving from Western Asia, settled in the regions contiguous to the Persian Gulf. One branch, called the Cossaeans, settled in the mountainous district on the east of the Tigris, known afterwards as Susiana; another occupied the lower regions of the Euphrates and the Tigris; while a third colonized the southern shores and islands of the gulf, whence they afterwards emigrated to the Mediterranean and settled on the coast of Palestine as the Phoenicians. Nimrod was a great Cushite chief. The beginning of his kingdom was Babylon, Erech, Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar. From that land he went to Assyria and built Nineveh. (Gen. 10:10-11)

Misraim : one of the sons of Ham in Gen.(10:6,13) The usual Hebrew term for Egypt (Kemet), the Black land of the Nile and the pyramids, the oldest kingdom of which we have extensive records. Egypt holds a place of great significance in Scripture.

Phut is placed between Misraim (Egypt or Kemet) and Canaan in (Genesis 10:6) We also find the people of Phut described as mercenaries in the armies of Egypt and Tyre (Jeremiah 46:9; Ezekiel 30:5; 27:10)

Canaan : The fourth son of Ham (Genesis 10:6; 1 Chronicles 1:8) whose descendants occupied the lands of Phoenicia and much of Palestine (Gen. 9:18, 22, 10:13; 1 Chron. 1:13). The land inhabited in early Biblical times by the Canaanites, being mostly Palestine between the Jordan and the Mediterranean and Syria or Phoenicia (Ex. 15:14-15).

By the First Golden Age (*Kemet's Old Kingdom, ca. 3000-2000B.C.*), both administrative structure and technological knowledge enabled the budding of the great pyramids at Giza (*3340 B.C.*). Furthermore, Egypt and Mesopotamia were already engaged in significant cultural interchange. This took place over 1500 years before Israel was to appear.

Ancient Near East, Third Millennium.

The Sumerians were the creators of Mesopotamian civilization. The origin of their civilization has been traced to the Nile Valley. Ancestors of the ancient Nile Valley Kamites point further south to a cultural group known as the 'Twa.' Politically, Sumer consisted of independent city-states (*Early Dynastic Age, prior to 2800 B.C.*).

Sumerian life was organized around the temple; religious and political authority were closely integrated. The temple scribes had already invented cuneiform writing, and most of the epics and myths of later Assyrian and Babylonian literature were written first in this period. Trade, commerce, and economic life flourished.

Man cannot know himself meaningfully apart from God. A limited secular anthropology may be possible, for man has a physical body, a mind with mental laws, and common cultural relations. But a more discerning knowledge even of these limited areas demands a theological perspective.



Africa is the second largest continent in the world. There are 12 million square miles of land on the African continent which means that the 48 states of the continental United States can fit comfortably into Africa five times. The Nile River which starts almost at the center of Africa is the longest river in the world. It flows from south to north toward the Mediterranean Sea, a distance of 6,737 kilometers or 4,187 miles. The largest desert in the world is also located on the continent of Africa.

Additionally, Africa has 54 countries and over 700,000,000 people who speak over 1,000 standard languages. (Classical Africa, *Dr. Asante -The Peoples Publishing Group, Inc.* '94)

FIRST CIVILIZATION



The results of archeological finds, especially those of Dr. Louis Leakey in East Africa, enable us to frequently penetrate more deeply into the obscurity of the first rough outlines of humanity.

Thanks to dating methods based on the dosage of potassium 40/Argon, we can go back 1,700,000 years. Nevertheless, there is continued agreement that *Homo sapiens*, modern man, appeared about 40,000 years ago, during the Upper Paleolithic. This first humanity, belonging to the lower layers of the Aurignacian, was probably related morphologically to the current Black type of humanity. (Diop, Cheikh Anta. *The African Origin Of Civilization, Myth or Reality*)

MORE EVIDENCE POINTS TO AFRICA AS THE ORIGIN OF MAN



New evidence obtained from an advanced method of studying DNA adds weight to the “Out of Africa” theory of evolution. This theory argues that modern humans emerged from Africa and not from many regions of the world. “The argument is pretty solid now that modern humans originated in Africa in the neighborhood of 150,000 years ago,” says biologist Marcus W. Feldman of Stanford University. He is co-author

of the report in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* with colleagues from Stanford, Penn State University and the University de Antioquis, Medellin, Columbia. Their data agree with the findings of many archaeologists. It indicates

that *Homo sapiens* evolved from the smaller-brained *Homo erectus* between 100,000 and 200,000 years ago in Africa, and then spread out around the world. (USA TODAY - Life Section - Associated Press, Tuesday/ July 18, 1995)

25,000 B.C. ISHANGO BONE



A bone carved by the Ishango people was found on the shores of Lake Edward between Zaire and Uganda in about 25,000 B.C. (Thermal luminescence dating places this discovery around three times the initial assessment date of 8,000 B.C.). The bone appears to be a tool handle with a bit of quartz inserted. The Ishango people may have had a direct influence on the later development of mathematics in Egypt because their bone harpoons were found along the length of the Nile Valley.

10,000 B.C. - 5,000 B.C. HER-EM-AKHET: THE GREAT SPHINX



The Sphinx is carved “in situ” out of one single mass of stone, which was formerly a part of the physical geography of the Giza Plateau. The Sphinx stares majestically towards the eastern horizon. The Sphinx is the largest and oldest monument ever sculpted from a single rock. It has the head of a person and the body of a reclined lion. This great statue is 240 feet long and 66 feet high. It has a shoulder span of 38 feet, a head that is almost 14 feet wide, and a smile that is 7-feet wide. It has been placed at this juncture in the time-line due to recent findings of water erosion damage that tends to date the monument as old as 10,000 B.C. which is much older than the Giza pyramids themselves.

4,200 B.C. 365 DAY CALENDAR

Although the pre-dynastic people of the Nile Valley had used a lunar calendar, by the advent of the historical period, a solar calendar had been devised and was well in use. It seems originally to have been 365 days long, that is to say, 360 “normal” days to which were added 5 “epagomenal” days, making up the Egyptian civil calendar. But the year is actually 365 1/4 days long and this length can be marked by the heliacal rising of the star Sirius.

4,000 B.C. BOOKS ON ANATOMY, SURGERY & MEDICINE

The Egyptians were writing medical textbooks as early as 5,000 years ago. This indicates that they were a mature civilization and that they had a long history of medical study and development. Egyptian physicians were instructed in the “per ankh” or “house of life” which served as a university, library, medical school, clinic, temple, and seminary. The Ebers Papyrus contains valuable descriptions of certain heart ailments. The descriptions are written in language is appealing and easily understood by the modern



reader. Clear descriptions are given, for example, of angina pectoris. Stokes-Adams attacks are also described. There are remedies for 800 different ailments which utilize substances from the plants, animals, and minerals.

3,800 B.C. *MEDU NETCHER*



Mdu Ntchr is the oldest language, with a written literature, among the classical languages of the African people. Prior to the Greek use of the word “Egypt”, Africans referred to their country as Kemet which is written KMT. The first symbol is a bilateral; which stands for two letters and means “black”. Pictorially it is a charred piece of wood. The second symbol is a monoliteral, which stands for one letter. Pictorially it is an owl, which stands for the consonant M. The third symbol, pictorially a loaf, is another monoliteral which stands for the consonant T. The fourth symbol is a determinative, which represents the plan of a village, city or nation. Thus, the word KMT means “the country of the blacks”

3,970 B.C. *NARMER MENES*



The achievements of Narmer or *Menes* changed the face of Egypt’s African culture and civilization forever. Historians are agreed that Menes was the first king of Egypt. Narmer-Menes also initiated the Proto-Dynastic system and is credited with the unification of two kingdoms. He is the same with Misraim, the son of Cham or Ham. Cham was the second son of Noah who settled in Africa. He had four sons who were Chus (Kush), Mesraim (Mesre), Phut and Canaan. Kush settled in Ethiopia and Mesraim in Egypt. Phut took possession of that part of Africa westward of Egypt (now Libya) and Canaan took part of that country that afterward took his name (also called Syria in the 13th and 14th Century). It is now the coast of Palestine.

3,600 B.C. *IMHOTEP*



The figure of Imhotep, more than any other figure, is the embodiment of the highest and finest of Egyptian medicine. He is the world’s first universal genius that we have any knowledge of. As vizier (*a high executive officer*) to the pharaoh Djoser, he was a statesman of the first rank. As a designer and builder of the world’s first great edifice in stone, the step-pyramid of Saqqara, he was an architectural genius. As the renowned purveyor of wise sayings and parables, he was the epitome of the sage. He was accorded that rarest of honors in ancient Egypt, deification as the god of healing.

3,500 B.C. *SUMERIAN CIVILIZATION*

The Sumerians created the civilization that already existed and was fully



developed when history dawned in Mesopotamia. The Sumerians influenced the Akkadians and their successors who inhabited lower Mesopotamia in this period. While Sumer's many cultural achievements are celebrated, the important question of her ethnic composition is frequently glossed over or left out of discussions all together. It is obvious that the bright light of Sumerian civilization must be attributed to the arrival of Black migrants from Africa's Nile Valley. In their own literature the Sumerians called themselves "*the Black-Heads,*" and were only one of the numerous Nilotic Kushite colonies implanted in early Asia.

3,475 B.C. KING KHUFU

Khufu is credited with having built the Great Pyramid or Cheops as named by the Greeks. Khufu was born in a town close to present day Beni Hasan in Middle Egypt. His Great Pyramid was the greatest building of the ancient world and would pave the way for what would become one of the seven true wonders of the world.



3,340 B.C. GREAT PYRAMIDS



Ten miles west of Cairo, at the geographical center of the Earth's landmass, is a man-made limestone plateau which is one mile square and rises one hundred thirty feet above the Nile Delta. This area, which today is called Giza, is unmistakably the most important archaeological site on the planet. The ancient remains of a vast industrial complex comprising ten pyramidal structures, the most famous of which is the Great Pyramid, is at the Giza Plateau. This great pyramid is the largest, oldest and only remaining of the Seven Wonders of the World. The Great Pyramid was among other things an astronomical observatory, and is still, many thousands of years after its construction, the most perfectly aligned building to true north.

2,800 B.C. INDUS / HARAPPA CIVILIZATION



The earliest known civilization of South Asia, corresponding to the Bronze Age cultures of ancient Egypt, are Mesopotamia, and Crete. The remains of settlements belonging to this culture have been found throughout the Indus River Valley in Pakistan, westward along the coast to the Iranian border, in India's northwestern states as far east as New Delhi, and on the Oxus River in northern Afghanistan. The Indus Valley civilization encompasses one of the largest geographical areas covered by a single Bronze Age culture. Excavations at Harappa (what is now Pakistan) is sometimes called Harappan civilization after the latter site.

1,900 B.C. The Call of Abraham

Abraham, the son of Terah, came from Ur (an ancient city of Babylon) of the Chaldees. Abraham was a descendant of Noah's son, Shem. Abraham came to Canaan with his son and nephew Lot (*Canaan is the name of one of the sons of Noah called Ham*) and were the first **Hebrews**. The name *Hebrew* (*He'-broo*) was the earliest name for Abraham (Gen. 14:13) and his descendants. It also became a designation of the patriarchs and the Israelites. ***“And there came one that had escaped, and told Abram the Hebrew...”*** (*Genesis 14:13*) He and his followers were called “Hibri,” which is from the ancient term ‘Ibriy’ {ib-ree'} meaning ***“one from beyond.”*** This refers to immigrants from the other side of the Euphrates by the natives of Canaan.

The term **Jew** (*Ioudaios*) {ee-oo-dah'-yos} was the name given to those returning from the Babylonian captivity. It solidified the bond of unity for the returning captives. The Hebrew word for *Jew* is *Yehoudi*. There would also be those who would arise as Jews by name and nation. They are Jews outwardly, but not inwardly and spiritually. (Rom 2:28,29); They are carnal wicked persons, under the influence of Satan, though they pretend to be religious worshipers of God but they do lie. (Rev. 3:9)

The Jews of North Africa, Syria, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Turkey, Arabia, the West Indies and Latin America are (mostly) called **Sephardim**. Some of them are admixtures of African, Asian and European groups.

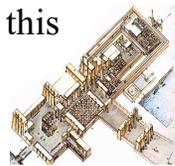
The Jews of Europe, especially Central Europe, are called **Ashkenazim**. Some of them are descendants, and admixtures, of Hebrews and even Gentiles. Others are proselytes converted several centuries ago.

The Jews of North, East and West Africa, particularly Ethiopia, are **Falashim**. They settled from Morocco to Angola. Most of them have been absorbed into other tribes.

The Jews of India are called **Cochin**. They are supposed to have settled in that part of India after Kangore was captured by the Portuguese in 1523.

1,800 B.C. IPET ISUT

The city of “Wo-Se,” called *Waset*, was once heralded as the seat of government for the most powerful nation in ancient times. The Greeks renamed this ancient city *Thebes*. One of the most magnificent temples in ancient Waset was the *Ipet-Isut*, which is now called the Temple of Karnak. This was the largest complex ever constructed in ancient Kemet. It is nearly a quarter of a mile in length and consisted of a series of temples built over a period of nearly 2,000 years, at the edict of numerous kings. *Ipet-Isut* is an ancient Kemet word which meant *“the holiest of places”*.



1,800 B.C. THE TEMPLE OF HATSHEPSUT



This complex was created by the architect Senmut, a worthy heir to Imhotep who had lived hundreds of years earlier. The gigantic temple was dedicated, in part, to the Ka of Thutmosis I, father of Queen Hatshepsut and to her Ka; this confirmed her right to regality despite the fact that she was a woman. She ruled as one of Ta-Merry's most efficient monarchs.

1700 to 1550 B.C. HITTITE EMPIRE



In Asia Minor the Hittites came to prominence. They used a cuneiform system of written language. During the late third millennium they had moved into central Asia Minor and began to gain ascendancy among the city-states. By circa 1550 they had created a kingdom in central and eastern Asia Minor, with the capital at Hattusas (modern Boghazkoy). They soon came into conflict with the Hurrian kingdom of Mitanni. From a lightning-like raid of Mursilis I, an early ruler of the Hittite Old Kingdom, the Hittites were not able to take the path of empire for another century.

MOSES / MUSHEH (Hebrew) MU-SHA (Egyptian):



Carried in an ark of bulrushes as an infant, found in a sea of reeds. MU means "sea" or "pool" and SHA means "to obtain" or "to draw from." The medu neter of Moses shows how the cultures of Africa, particularly ancient Kemet (Egypt), and the Mediterranean were the crucible of Judeo-Christian values, in whose development Kemet played a significant role. Moses fled from Egypt for the land Of Midian in the Sinai wilderness where he married Zipporah, the daughter of Jethro (Reuel).

And Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds. (Acts 7:22)

1,500 B.C. QUEEN TIYE



Queen Tiye (or Tiy), Great Royal Wife and virtual co-regent with Amenhotep III, mother of King Ankh-ew-n-aten, was perhaps the greatest Queen of the entire Kemetic historical period. She reigned at the peak of Kemetic imperial power and during the cultural development of its greatest golden age. During the time of her husband's reign and her son's reign, the kings of foreign lands wrote to her when they were desperate. She is shown with her husband in a colossal statue in the Cairo museum. They are the same size and are seated side by side, which indicates equal status according to Kemetic canon.

1,450 B.C. KING THUTMOSES III

Men-Keper-Re Thut-Mes III (1483 to 1429 B.C.) is said to have been the greatest, most powerful king of all. It was during his reign that Kemet reached the peak of its imperial power. At one time his army numbered nearly 700,000. Kemet embarked upon a phase of imperialism because of the invasion of the Hyksos. At the height of its power, under the leadership of Thut-mes III, Kemet controlled the known world, at a time when Asia had yet to develop its great civilizations. He is sometimes referred to as the “*Napoleon of Antiquity.*”



1,450 B.C. OLMEC CIVILIZATION



Beginning circa 1450 B.C., quantum changes including hierarchical social organization and the construction of monolithic religious and ceremonial centers sprang up suddenly in what is now Mexico. Some historians and archaeologists now believe that a major cultural influence originating in Africa made its way across the Atlantic and created this cultural impetus.

The civilization that arose from this transatlantic insemination came to be known as the Olmec, the mother civilization whose cultural legacy gave birth to the great Mayan, Aztec, Toltec and Tajin races of Mesoamerica.

1338 to 1328 B.C. NEB-KHEPERU-RE TUT-ANKH-AMEN

The boy king Tut-ankh-Amen of Kemet, known to the world as, “*King Tut*” was approximately nine years old when he became king. He died as a teenager. However, since his tomb with all its incredible riches was discovered intact, it attracted the attention of the world.. With the rise of King Tut-ankh-Amen, whose original name was Tut- ankh-Aten, signifying his identification with Ankh-en-Aten's God Aten, the old time religion of Amen returned to power. His significance as a King, therefore, does not go beyond the fact that so much information about his time came from the analysis of the materials in his tomb.

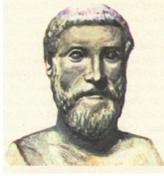


710 - 644 B.C. TAHARKA



Taharka, the boy king, was the last ruler of the 25th dynasty. (*Note: Some records place the time as early as 850 B.C.*). Taharka ascended the throne at age sixteen. During his reign the Assyrians threatened Egypt’s border and many campaigns were launched to subdue them. One such conflict reassured the defense of Egypt’s ally, Israel. This action earned Taharka a place in the Bible (Isaiah 37:9 and II Kings 19:9). During his 25 year reign, Taharka controlled the largest empire in ancient Africa. His domain stretched more than 1,500 miles south of the Mediterranean Sea. As Egyptologists have noted; “His way was so complete and his power so absolute that he was dubbed ‘Emperor of the World’.”

600 B.C. **GREEKS IN KEMET (Egypt)**



The numerous Greek philosophers who studied in Kemet (*Egypt*), such as Pythagoras, Thales, Archimedes, Hipparchus, Ptolemy, and Plato, must have spent their time in the Temple of Amon at Waset (Thebes).

After about 600 B.C., when selected students such as Thales and Pythagoras began to trickle into Egypt thirsting for knowledge, the temple learning of the Nile Valley began to flow toward the northern Mediterranean in increasing volume. As Cheikh Anta Diop said, there is no Greek mathematics, philosophy, or science until after prolonged contact with Egypt. Even the term "philosopher," meaning "lover of wisdom," was coined by Pythagoras as a consequence of the 22 years he spent studying in Egypt.



As Cheikh Anta Diop said, there is no Greek mathematics, philosophy, or science until after prolonged contact with Egypt. Even the term "philosopher," meaning "lover of wisdom," was coined by Pythagoras as a consequence of the 22 years he spent studying in Egypt.

300 B.C. to 1200 A.D. **WEST AFRICAN EMPIRES**

The migration of people from Eastern Africa to the West African savannas occurred over thousands of years, accelerating from the third century B.C. to the tenth century A.D. The old state or empire of Ghana was the first of the great kingdoms of the Western Sudan to become known to Europe. Some writers believe that Ghana was founded as early as 700 B.C. since an impressive list of 44 kings had ruled in that land before 1000 A.D. Ghana, Mali, and Songhay are the best documented civilizations of the region that have contributed to the richly textured history of the civilization of West Africa.

B.C. To A.D. Timeline Transition

B. C. (*Before Christ*) - A.D. (*Anno Domini*) In the year of the Lord - used to indicate that a time division falls within the Christian era. (*After the birth of Christ*) Referencing the Judeo-Christian timeline from the call of Abraham from Sumer to Canaan, the span falls between 2000 - 1800 B.C. The rise of King David is marked around 1000 B.C. and the fall of the Northern Kingdom of Israel took place in 722 B.C. and the fall of Judah to Babylon occurred in 586 B.C.



The birth of Christ marks the reckoning of time division.

(see *Matthew 1:16,17*)

500 B.C. to 324 A.D. **ROMAN REPUBLIC AND EMPIRE**

The traditional date for the founding falls between 753 B.C. and 500 B.C. although little is known of its actual origin. The decline and division of Rome

fell between 375 and 395 A.D. The Eastern, or Byzantine, Empire held until its fall in 1453 A.D.

63 BC — 324 CE / AD The Roman Period

- 63 General Pompey captures Jerusalem for Rome
 - 63-37 Hasmonean rule continues but under the protection of Rome. During the reign of the Romans, most Hebrews had no political rights, and they paid special taxes. Apart from that and a few minor restrictions, they were allowed to move about freely.
 - 40 Rome appoints Herod King of Judea
 - 40-AD 4 Reign of Herod the Great
 - 37 King Herod the Great captures Jerusalem
 - 19 Preparation of stones for the rebuilding of the Temple
 - 18 Herod starts actual rebuilding of the Temple
 - 10 Although not complete until AD 63, Temple is dedicated About 05/04
 - 04 John the Baptist, Jesus of Nazareth born (year approximate) B.C. to A.D., Herod the Great dies
 - 26-36 Pontius Pilate, Roman procurator of Judea (10 years)
 - 31 April 25 / Nisan 14 **Crucifixion of Jesus**
 - 41-44 Agrippa, king of Judea, builds new city wall (The "Third Wall")
 - 44 Death of Herod Agrippa
 - 63 Temple completed
 - 66-73 The Great Revolt - The War of the Jews against the Romans
 - 70 AD Fall of Jerusalem and destruction of the Second Temple by Titus
 - 73 Fall of Masada
 - 132-135 Bar Kochba's war of freedom - Jerusalem again the Jewish Capital
 - 135 Emperor Hadrian's total destruction of Jerusalem and building of new walls and new city renamed Aelia Capitolina. The dispersal of the Hebrews and Jews was finally achieved, but it gave birth to Christianity, a greater thorn in the side of the Romans.
-

324 — 638 The Byzantine Period

- 326 Queen Helena, mother of Emperor Constantine the Great, visits Jerusalem, determines locations of events associated with the last days of Jesus Christ.
- 614 Persian conquest of Jerusalem — They destroy most churches and expel Jews.
- 629 Recaptured by Byzantines

638 — 1099 The Early Muslim Period

- 638 Six years after Mohammed's death, the Caliph Omar enters Jerusalem and Jews are readmitted to Jerusalem
- 691 Dome of the Rock completed by Caliph Abd al-Malik
- 711 The Hebrews regained their freedom during the Arab conquest. Since they were Semitic Falashim and Sephardim, it was not difficult for them to quickly distinguish themselves as translators of Greek and Arabian writings, astronomers and physicians.
- 820 Their influence reached France and Germany where they became well received and acclaimed. Bishop Agobard of Lyons became alarmed at their popularity and began writing diatribes against the Hebrews.
- 1010 Caliph al-Hakim orders destruction of synagogues and churches.
-

1095 — 1244 The Crusader Kingdom

- 1095 The first Crusaders massacred all the Hebrews they encountered. Thousands of them were burnt in their synagogues at Jerusalem.
- 1099 Crusaders, led by Godfrey de Bouillon, capture of Jerusalem following Pope Urban's call in 1096. Baldwin I declared King of Jerusalem.
- 1187 Kurdish general Saladin captures Jerusalem from Crusaders. He permits Jews and Muslims to return and settle in the city.
- 1192 Richard the Lion Heart attempts to re-capture Jerusalem but fails. Treaty with Saladin permitting Christians to worship at their Holy sites.
- 1219 City walls razed by Sultan Malik-al-Muattam
- 1244 Khawarizmian Turks capture Jerusalem. End of Crusader rule.
-

1260 — 1517 The Mameluk Period

- 1244 Mameluk Sultans defeat the Ayyubids and rule Jerusalem
- 1260 The Mameluks of Egypt capture Jerusalem
- 1267 Rabbi Moshe Ben Nahman (Nahmanides) arrives from Spain, revives the Jewish congregation and establishes synagogue and center of learning bearing his name.
- 1275 Marco Polo stops in Jerusalem on his way to China.
- 1348 The Black Death Plague hits Jerusalem.
- 1300 England uprooted the Hebrews and confiscated their property. France copied

her in 1306 and 1395. The French Jews, mostly with lighter skin through mutation or amalgamation with Gentiles, went into Germany, Hungary and Poland. There they mixed Slavic words with High German and their Hebrew tongue. This amalgamated language is commonly known as “Yiddish.”

1484 King John of Portugal deported great numbers of Black Jews to the African Island of San Thorne, near Nigeria and the Cameroon.

1492 Spain and Portugal (1497) deported great numbers of Black Jews and confiscated their property. They left Spain they took refuge in Turkey, and Morocco. However, they were received with kindness only in Turkey. As Sephardim, they retained their Spanish language.

1517 — 1917 The Ottoman Turkish Period

1517 Ottomans effect peaceful takeover of Jerusalem

1537-1541 Unwalled since 1219, Sultan Suleiman, rebuilds the city walls including the present day 7 gates and the "Tower of David."

1838 First consulate (British) opened in Jerusalem

1860 First Jewish settlement outside walls of the city.

1898 Modern Zionism focus and the reinstatement of a Jewish homeland.

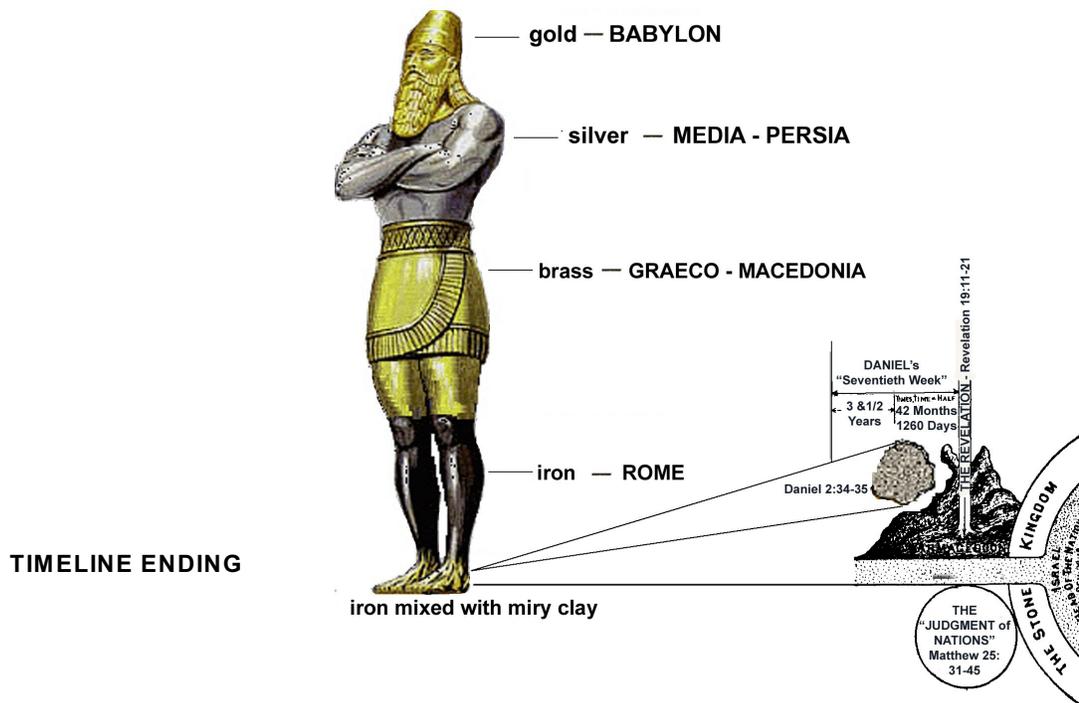
1967 Moslems, Christians and Jews are given access to their Holy Places.

1971 Hebrew Israelites from America relocated to the Promised Land. These Black Hebrews went to Israel and were forced to live in an underdeveloped area called Dimona. It is a case observed and commented upon throughout the world. (Newsweek Magazine, Oct. 18, 1971)

1980 Jerusalem Basic united Jerusalem to be
1994 Mutual PLO

Law enacted declaring capital of Israel.
recognition of Israel and the





“Thou sawest till that a stone was cut out without hands, which smote the image upon his feet that were of iron and clay, and brake them to pieces.³⁵ Then was the iron, the clay, the brass, the silver, and the gold, broken to pieces together, and became like the chaff of the summer threshing floors; and the wind carried them away, that no place was found for them: and the stone that smote the image became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth.” (Daniel 2:34-35)

This image (based on the book of Daniel) is a prophetic philosophy of history which shows a view of the world’s kingdoms likened to an image of a powerful Colossus. The Empires introduced are the Babylonian, Medo-Persian, Grecian-Macedonian, and Roman. We are now living in the times of the **feet of iron and clay**, awaiting the Stone which establishes the New Jerusalem and ends the timeline. This will be the kingdom of the Messiah when all the antichristian states will be destroyed and the God of heaven will set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed. The kingdoms of this world will become the kingdom of Christ.

Now to Abraham and his seed (which are the elect of Christ) were the promises made by God to Believers of all times. *“There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus. And if you are Christ's, then you are Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise.”* (Gal. 3:28-29) God’s elect people are of more consequence than all the kingdoms which are conspicuous in the world.

The kingdoms of the world can never ascend to the height of Christ’s kingdom, which surpasses the very heavens. In the times of Abraham, Hagar and Sarah were

the types of the two dispensations of the covenant, and Ishmael and Isaac were the figures of the two different seeds, the natural and spiritual seed of Abraham, (*legalists and true believers*). The world continues to persecute those that are born after the Spirit. Nothing is more contrary to our natural judgment than to seek life in death, riches in poverty and glory in shame and disgrace, but such are the ways of God which surpasses our understanding.

The heavenly Jerusalem continues to bring forth many souls to Christ, even many more than are classified by Jewish designations (*Sephardim, Falashim, Ashkenazim, etc.*). In this latter day, Zion continues to travail in birth bringing forth a numerous offspring. This is the effect of God's supernatural Divine Power. This is in consequence of a promise, not only made to Abraham, but to the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall see His seed, and His Kingdom will endure for ever.

Reverend Pennon Lockhart, Ph.D., May, 2019