

2 Kin 25.22------(Dan 4.1-37)-2 Kin 25.30; (Dan 7.1-8.27)-Dan 5.1-Dan 5.29 | Dan 5.30---Dan 9.27; Ezra 1.1------(Daniel 10.1-12.13)-----Nehemiah

↓ Legend ↓

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- Kingdom of Judah/Judea
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- Medo-Persian Empire
- Greek Empire
- Republic of Rome
- Roman Empire

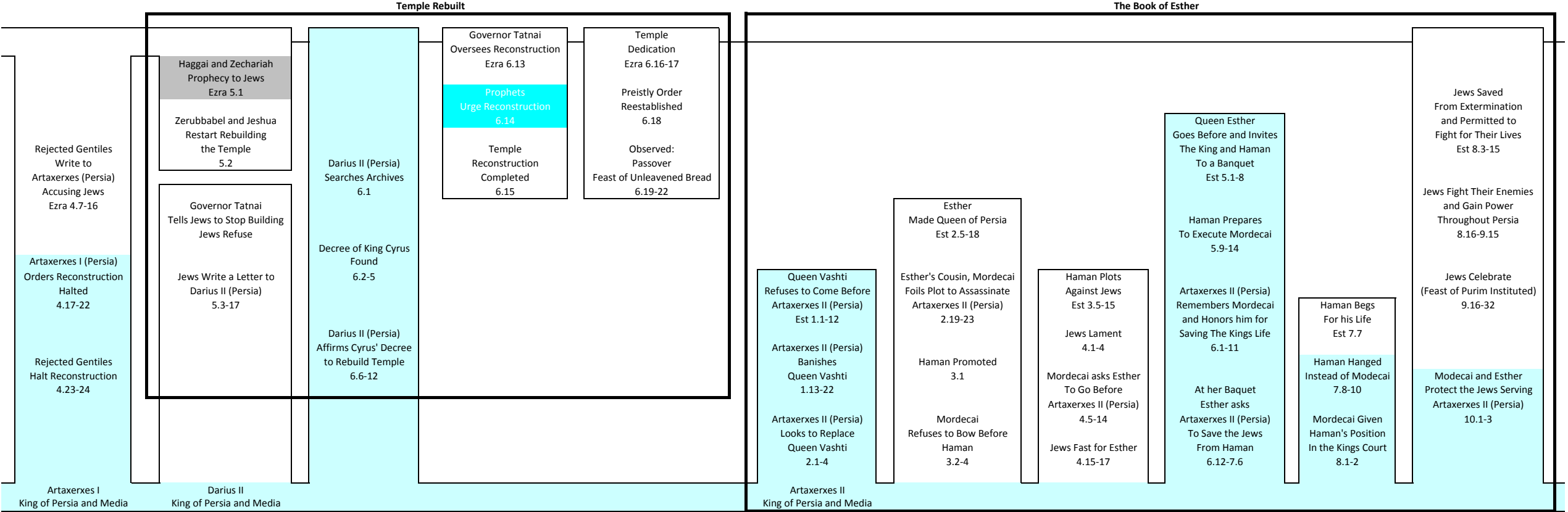
**\*Note: The Prophet Obadiah**  
Scholars extensively debate dates for Obadiah's work. Timeframes range from the time of King Jehoram to anytime before the fall of Babylon. Exact dating is difficult and depends on when Edom was destroyed in fulfillment of the prophecy.

**Note: Medo-Persian Kings During Israel's Captivity**  
Cyrus--(Conquered Media, Lydia, and Babylon)--(Dan 5.30)  
Cambyses II--(Conquered Egypt)  
Bardiya  
Darius I  
Xerxes I--(Some Scholars claim this is Ahasuerus, the King who married Esther)--(Ezra 4.6)  
Artaxerxes I--(Ezra 4.7)  
Xerxes II  
Sogdianus  
Darius II--(Ezra 5.5-6)  
Artaxerxes II--(Some Scholars claim this is Ahasuerus, the King who married Esther)--(Esther 1.1; Neh 2.1)  
Artaxerxes III--(Some Scholars claim this is Ahasuerus, the King who married Esther)  
Arses  
Darius III--(Fell to Alexander; Darius' assassin, Bessus, tries to proclaim himself king)--(Mac 1.1)

Notes:

Haggai (Identified as a Prophet Ezra 5.1 Last Reference Ezra 16.14) Haggai  
 Zechariah (Identified as a Prophet Ezra 5.1 Last Reference Ezra 16.14) Zechariah  
 (Son of Berechiah, son of Iddo) (Son of Berechiah, son of Iddo)

**\*Note: The Book of Esther**  
 Scholars widely debate on the precise time period in which the events of Queen Esther took place. The Book of Esther identifies that the events unfold during the third year of the Medo-Persian King Ahasuerus (Esther 1.1-3). According to Strong's (H325) the term 'Ahasuerus' seems to be a generic title rather than a specific name, given to identify any Persian King. Some Scholars identify Ahasuerus with Xerxes I, others with Artaxerxes II, and others still with Artaxerxes III. The general consensus seems to fall strongest toward Artaxerxes II.



Daniel 5.30 ----- (Esther 1.1) ----- Esther

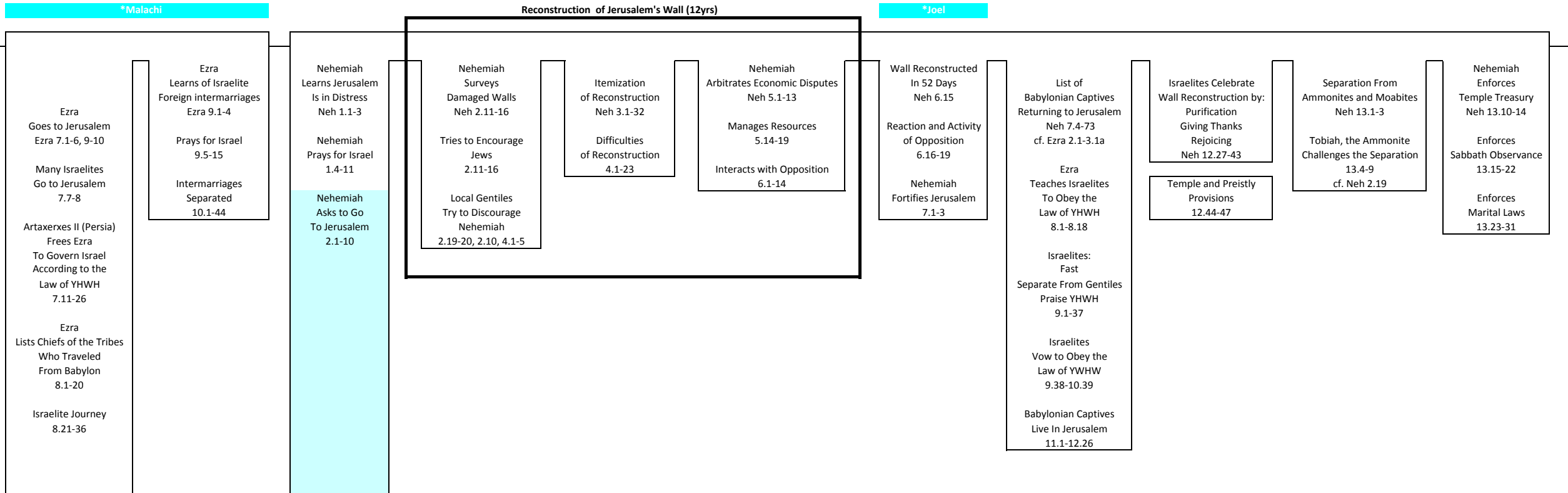
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**Note: Anshei Knesset HaGedolah (The Geat Assembly, or Great Synagogue)**

Hebrew tradition holds that his is the timeperiod in which the Great Assembly was formed by Ezra. It is said to have originally comprised of Haggi, Zechariah, and Modecai (from Book of Esther). This group is seen by Rabbinic Jews as the transition from the Prophets to the Rabbis, it is attributed with canonization of the Hebrew Scripture and the creation of Oral Law.



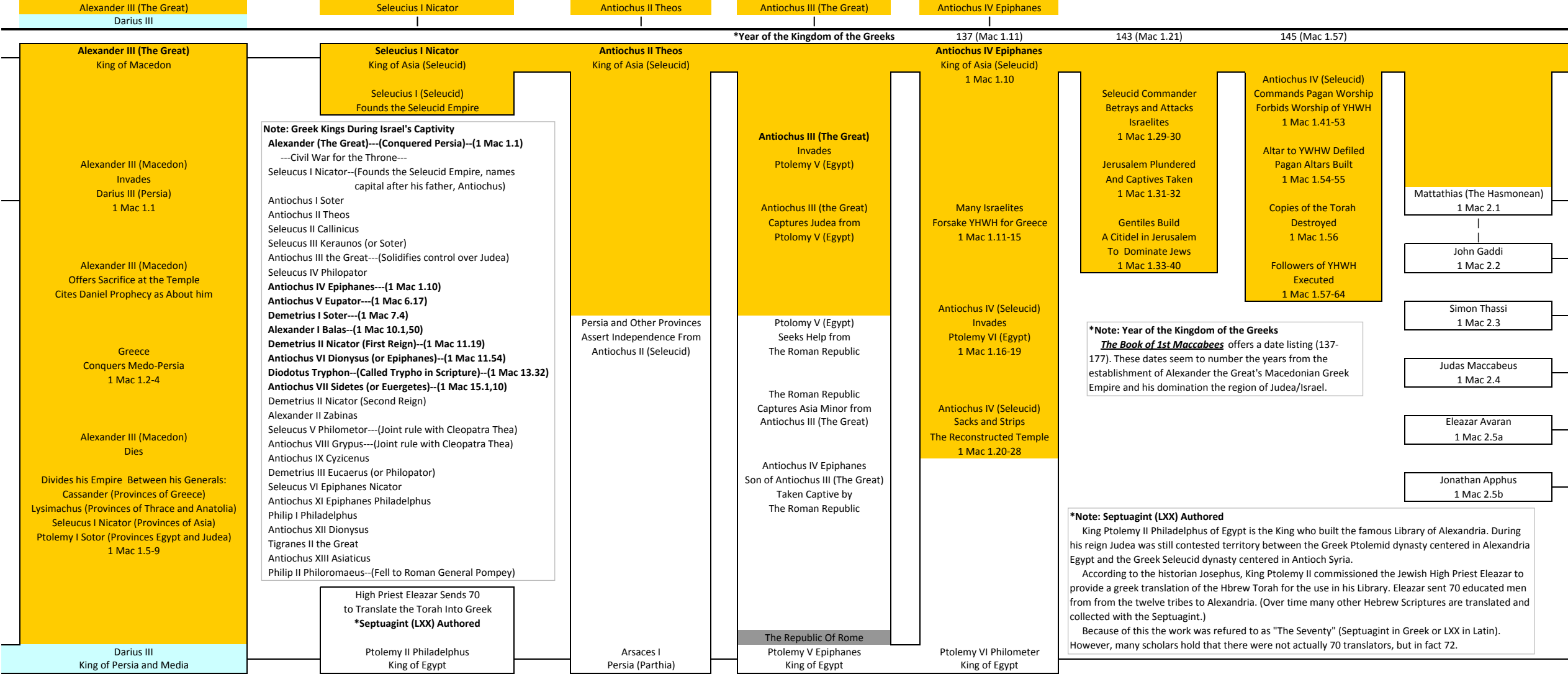
**Daniel 5.30-----Ezra 10.44; Nehemiah 1.1-----Nehemiah**

**\*Note: Malachi**  
 "Malachi" is a hebrew term meaning "my messenger". In fact the hebrew translators of the Septuagint did not translate this as a name but as a word. This has lead many scholars to believe that "malachi" is not the name of a prophet but merely a reference to a prophet.  
**The Book of Malachi** does not identify a specific timeframe for its writing, leading to wide ranging debate on the dating of this book. Some scholars point to textual clues which seem to indicate a time during Medo-Persia's domination of Israel.  
 --The use of the term Governor (1.8), indicates a time after the Babylonian Invasion.  
 --The inclusion of worship at The Temple (Malachi 1.7-10), which indicates a time after The Temple's Reconstruction.  
 --The inclusion of improper marriages (Malachi 2.11), which was a concern in Ezra's time.

**\*Note: The Prophet Joel**  
**The Book of Joel** does not specify any King, no King of Judah, King of Israel, or King of any Gentile Nation, by which to date the book. As a result there is extensive debate regarding when the Prophet Joel was working. Some scholars argue for an early Post-exile dateing near Ezra-Nehemiah because:  
 --The lack of a King or reference to the Kingdom and the stong Priesthood seems to indicate a Post-exile date.  
 --The use of the term Israel to identify all of Jacobs descendants, not only the Northern Kingdom (Joel 2.27).  
 --Jerusalem has a wall, meaning Joel must take place before the captivity or after the wall has been rebuilt (Joel 2.7-9).  
 Others scholars have argued for a late Post-exile dating because of textual clues which include:  
 --Joel 1.4, 2.25 which seems to be symbolic references to the Four kingdoms prophesied by Daniel.  
 --Joel 3.6 which uses the term "Grecians" (others-"Ionians") seems to indicate a timeperiod of strong Greek influence.

↓ Legend ↓

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## 1 Maccabees 1.1 1 Maccabees

**Note: What is The Book of 1st Maccabees ?**  
**The Book of 1st Maccabees** discuss the events of the Macabean revolt in Judea starting roughly 50 years after the works of Nehemiah and ending roughly 80 years before the birth of Jesus of Nazareth.  
 Maccabees is among a list of Scriptural writings known as the "Deuterocanon" (Second Canon). The Apocrypha and Deuterocanonical writings have been highly contested within Christendom. **The Book of 1st Maccabees** is found in the Bishops, Geneva, and 1611 King James Bibles. In the 1880's the *English Revised Version* is the first Bible to be printed without the Apocrypha.

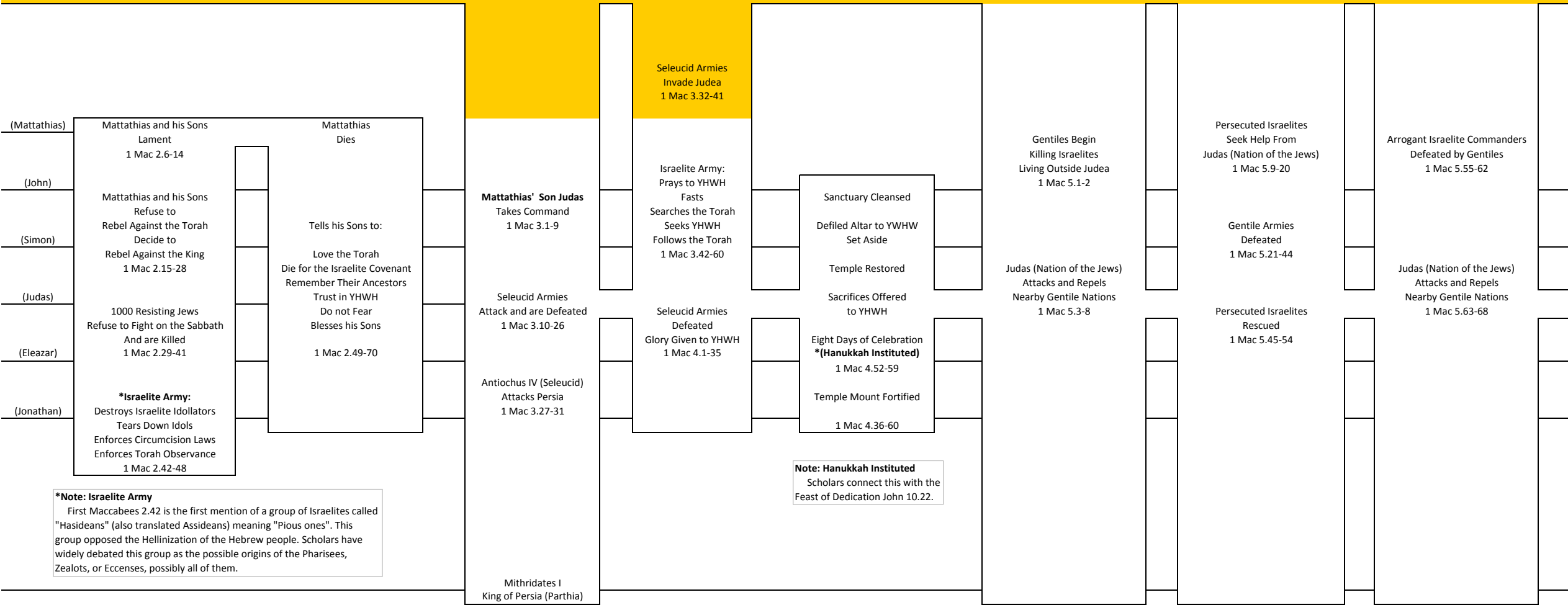
Useful Source:  
[www.greatsite.com/timeline-english-bible-history](http://www.greatsite.com/timeline-english-bible-history)

**Note: Sections of Information without Scripture References**  
 There are three sections in this timeline which lack any Bible verses. The timeperiods are when:  
 ---Judea switches from Persian to Greek domination (Page 4)  
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 ---Judea suffers destruction of the Temple by the Roman Empire (Page 13)  
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This information was collected from a variety of sources, but the three most prominent were:  
 The Writings of Josephus  
 THE SILENT CENTURIES: The Hasmonean Dynasty, Al Maxey <[www.zianet.com/maxey/Inter4.htm](http://www.zianet.com/maxey/Inter4.htm)>  
 Various articles from the website <[www.myjewishlearning.com](http://www.myjewishlearning.com)>

**Notes:**

**Note: Why is The Book of 1st Maccabees here?**  
 Our intent is not to enter into the debate on whether or not Maccabees should be included in the Protestant canon. Our interest is only to outline the events which took place during what it commonly referred to as "The Intertestamental Period". **The Book of 1st Maccabees** offers a clear, concise, and vivid record of many events of this timeperiod.  
 There are other Deuterocanonical books which provide historical information, however, in the interest of simplification, we have chosen to utilize only First Maccabees.



1 Maccabees 1.1

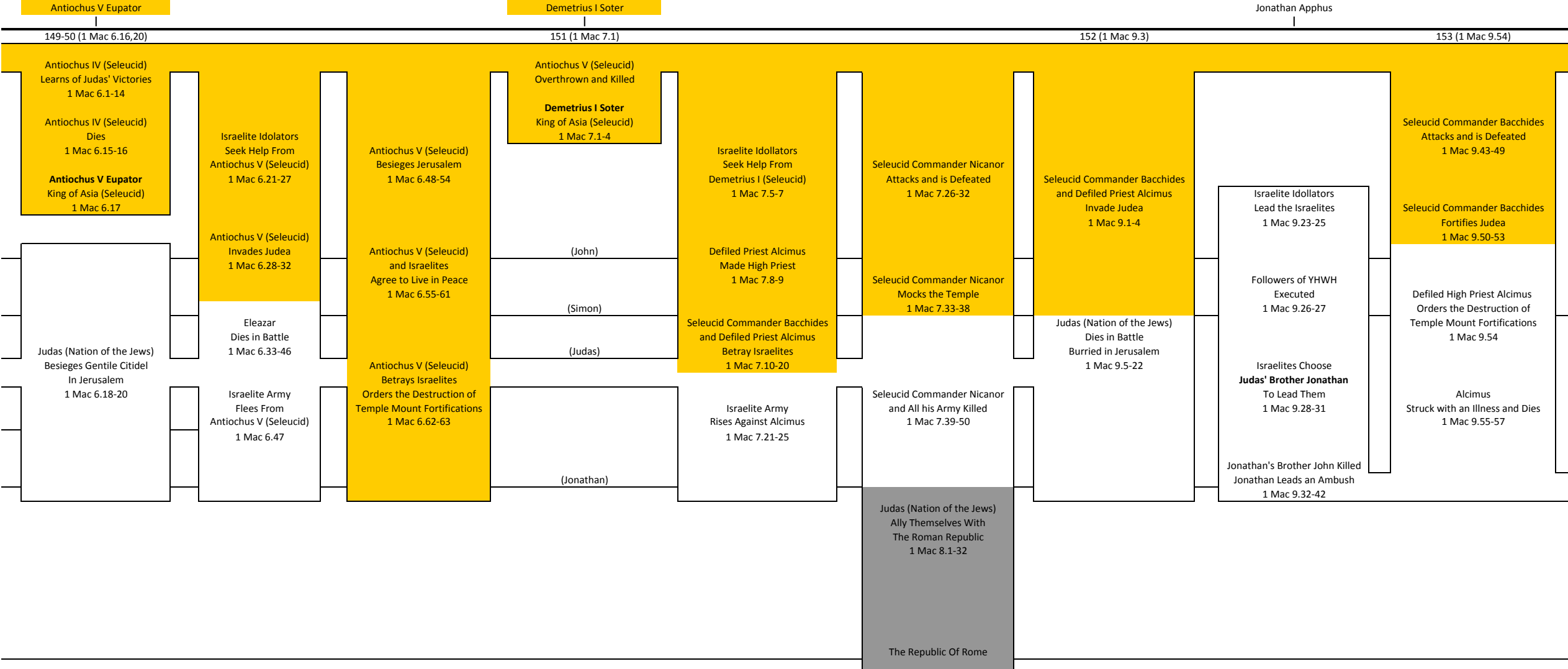
1 Maccabees

**Legend**

- Event
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Notes:



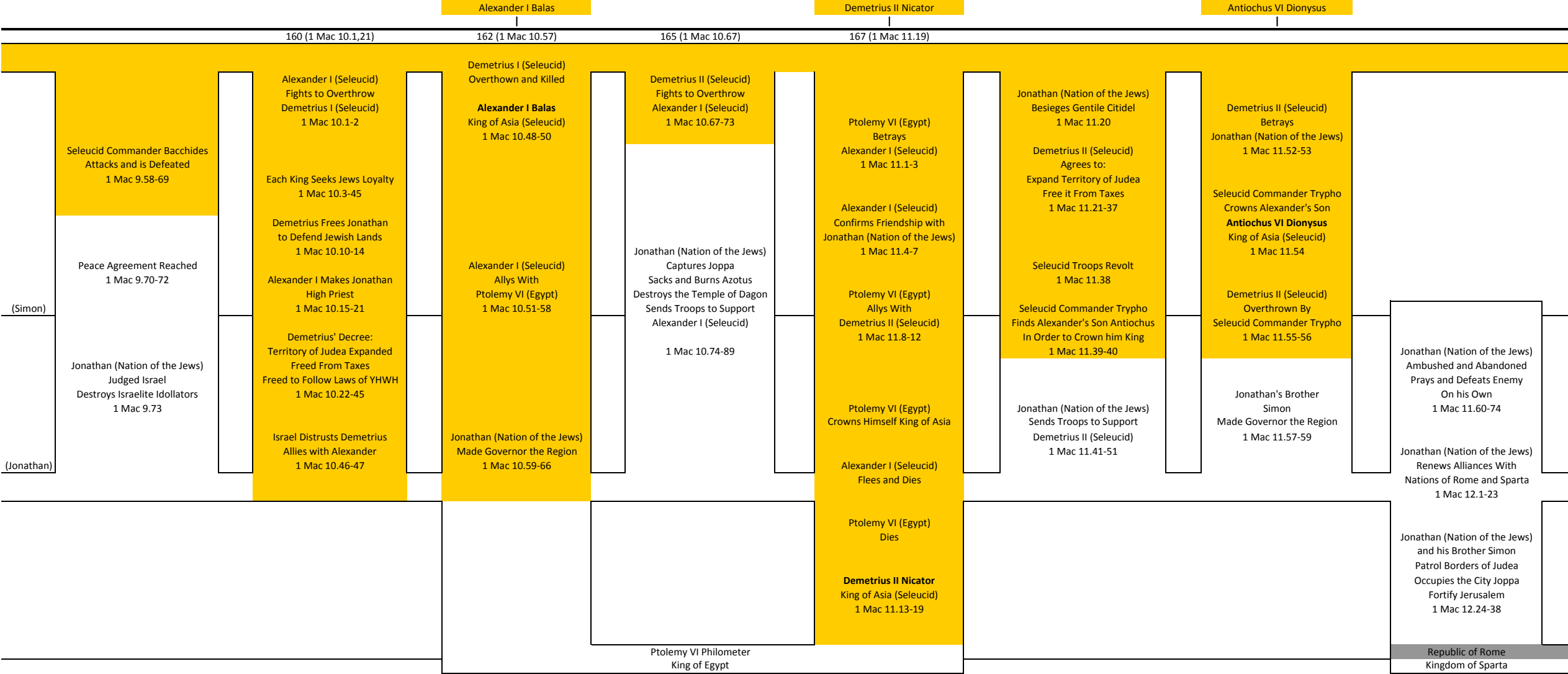
**1 Maccabees 1.1** **1 Maccabees**

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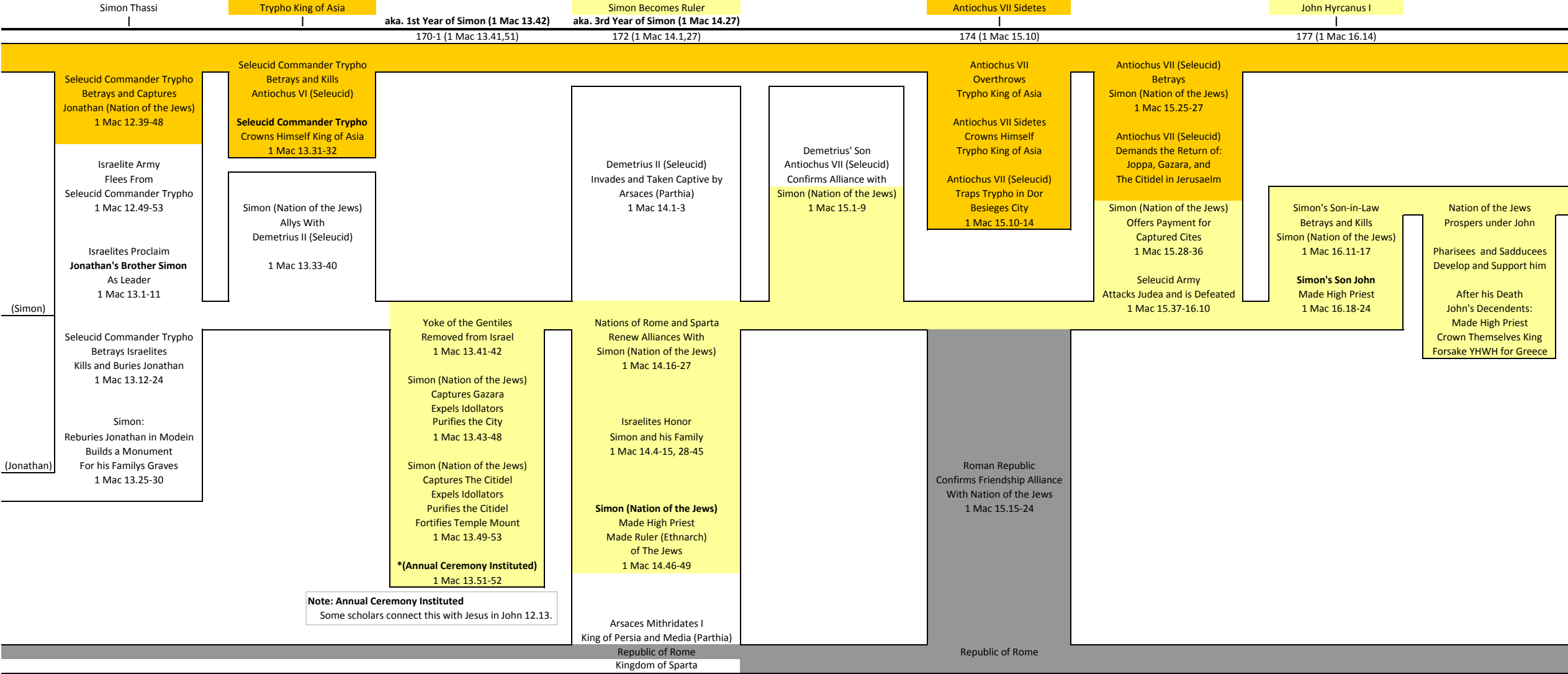


1 Maccabees 1.1

↓ Legend ↓

Event	Kingdom of Judah/Judea
Prophecy	Babylonian Empire
Prophet Information	Medo-Persian Empire
Scriptures Covered	Greek Empire
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Notes: \_\_\_\_\_



# 1 Maccabees 1.1

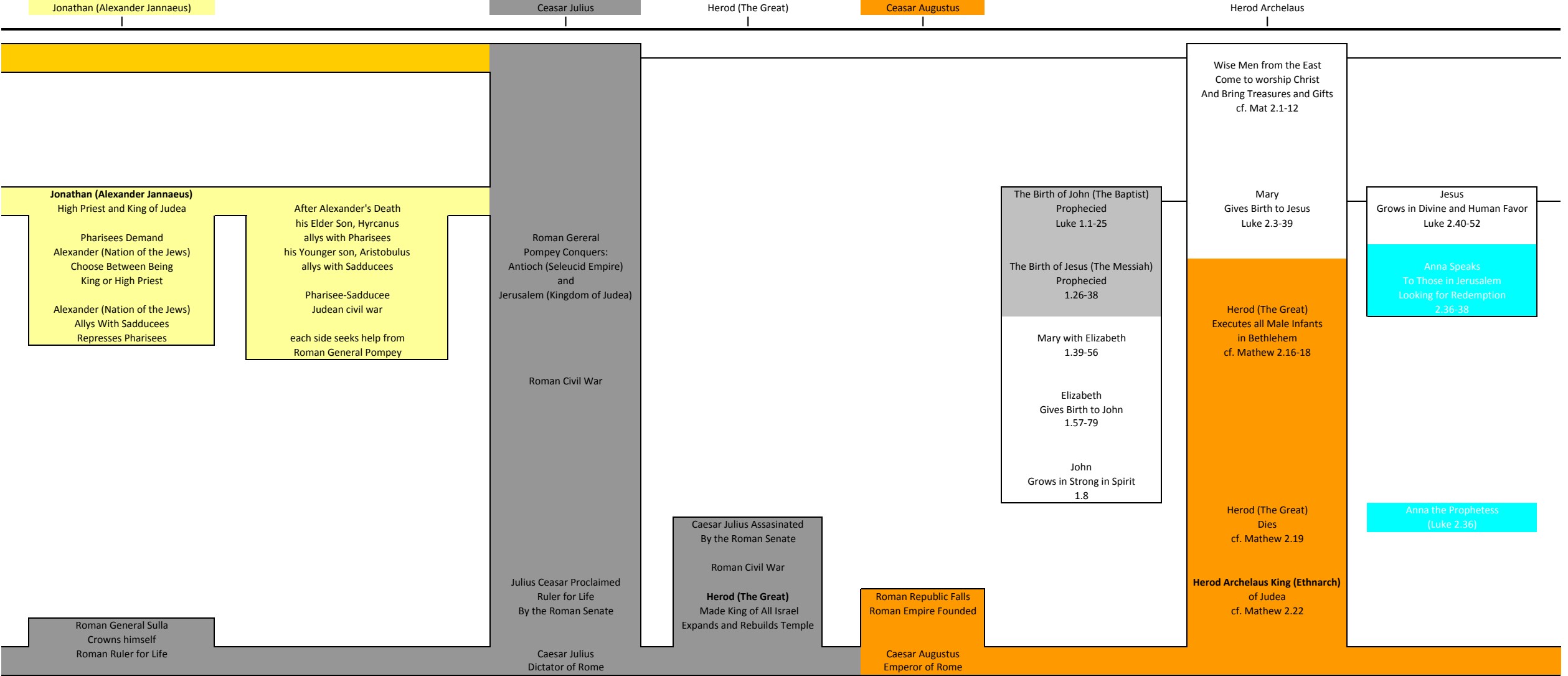
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**Notes:**

**Note: Kingdom of Judea (Hasmonean Dynasty)**  
**Simon Thasi--(1 Mac 14.47)**  
**John Hyrcanus I--(1 Mac 16.24)**  
 Aristobulus I--(Declares himself King)  
 Johnathan (Renamed: Alexander Jannaeus)--(Continues Kingship)  
 Alexandra Salome--(Queen)  
 John Hyrcanus II / Arisobus II---Civil War  
 ---Conquered by Roman General Pompey---  
 John Hyrcanus II (High Priest only)  
 Antigonus  
 Herod (The Great) --- (Appointed King of all Israel by the Roman Senate, Begins Herodian Dynasty.)





**Herod's Temple Construction Work** Luke 1.1-----Acts

↓ Legend ↓

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Scriptures Covered	Greek Empire
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**Note: Sections of Information without Scripture References**

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**Note: King of Jews (Herodian Dynasty)**

---Assasination of Caesar Julius, Roman Republic falls into civil war---

**Herod (The Great)**---(Elected King of all Israel by the Roman Senate)--(Luke 1.5)

**\*Herod Archelaus**---(Ethnarch of Judaea)--(cf. Matthew 2.22)

**\*Herod Antipas**---(Tetrarch of Galilee)--(Luke 3.1)

\*Herod II---(Tetrarch of Batanaea)

**\*Herod Philip II**---(Tetrarch of Ituraea and Trachonitis)--(Luke 3.1)

**Herod Agrippa I**---(Tetrarch of Batanaea and Galilee, later King)--(Acts 12.1)

**Herod Agrippa II**---(Tetrarch of Chalcis, later Tetrarch of Batanaea)--(Acts 23.35)

---Revolt of the Zealots against Rome ends the Herodian Dynasty---

*Rulers marked by '\*' all began their reigns at the same time.*

**Note: Emperors of the Roman Empire During Israel's Captivity**

**Caesar Augustus**---(Founds Roman Empire)--(Luke 2.1)

**Caesar Tiberius**---(Luke 3.1)

Caesar Gaius (Caligula)

**Caesar Claudius**---(Acts 11.28)

Caesar Nero

---Civil War (Year of the Four Emperors)---

Caesar Galba----- (June-January)

Caesar Otho----- (January-April)

Caesar Vitellius--- (April-December)

Caesar Vespasian---(Founds a New Imperial Dynesty; Destroys Temple)

Raymond Harris & Seth Bartley  
Faith and Conviction <[www.raymondharris.com](http://www.raymondharris.com)>

Jesus' Ministry

Jesus  
Grows in Divine and Human Favor  
2.40-52

Anna Speaks  
To Those in Jerusalem  
Looking for Redemption  
2.36-38

John the Baptist  
Baptizes Jesus  
Luke 3.2-22

Jesus  
Tempted in the Wilderness  
40 Days  
3.23-4.13

Jesus  
Begins his Ministry  
Attracts Many Disciples  
Luke 4.14-6.11

Names his 12 Apostles

Simon (Peter)	Philip	James (Son of Alphaeus)
Andrew (Brother of Peter)	Bartholomew	Simon the Zealot
James (Son of Zebedee)	Matthew	Judas (Brother of James)
John (Brother of James)	Thomas	Judas Iscariot

6.12-16

Teaches to a Multitude  
6.17-49

Continues his Ministry  
7.1-8.56

Gives Power to his 12 Apostles  
Sends Them To Minister to the People  
9.1-6

Herod Antipas  
Hears of Jesus  
9.7-9

Jesus  
Feeds the Multitude  
Luke 9.10-17

On the Mount of Transfiguration  
9.18-36

Completes his Ministry  
9.37-28

Jesus  
Arrives in Jerusalem in Praise  
Luke 19.29-44

Expels the Money Changers  
19.45-46

Teaches in the Temple  
19.47-21.38

Prophecy  
Against Temple  
21.5-7

Sadducees with Judas  
Conspire Against Jesus  
Luke 22.1-6

Jesus  
Celebrates Passover  
22.7-38

**Note: Gospel of Luke**  
According to Luke 1.3, Luke wrote with stronger emphasis on the chronological narrative about the life of Jesus than did the other Gospel writers. Luke writes to Theophilus in both Luke and Acts (Luke 1.4, Acts 1.1) thus making Luke/Acts a two-volume collection and as such serves as our base text.

Anna the Prophetsess  
(Luke 2.36)

Pontius Pilate Governor  
of Judea

Herod Antipas Ruler (Tetrarch)  
of Galilee

Philip Ruler (Tetrarch)  
of Ituraea and Trachonitis

Lysanias Ruler (Tetrarch)  
of Abilene

Luke 3.1

Caesar Tiberius  
Emperor of Rome

John the Baptist  
(Luke 7.28, 20.6)

Jesus

Herod Antipas  
Imprisons and Beheads  
John the Baptist  
9.9

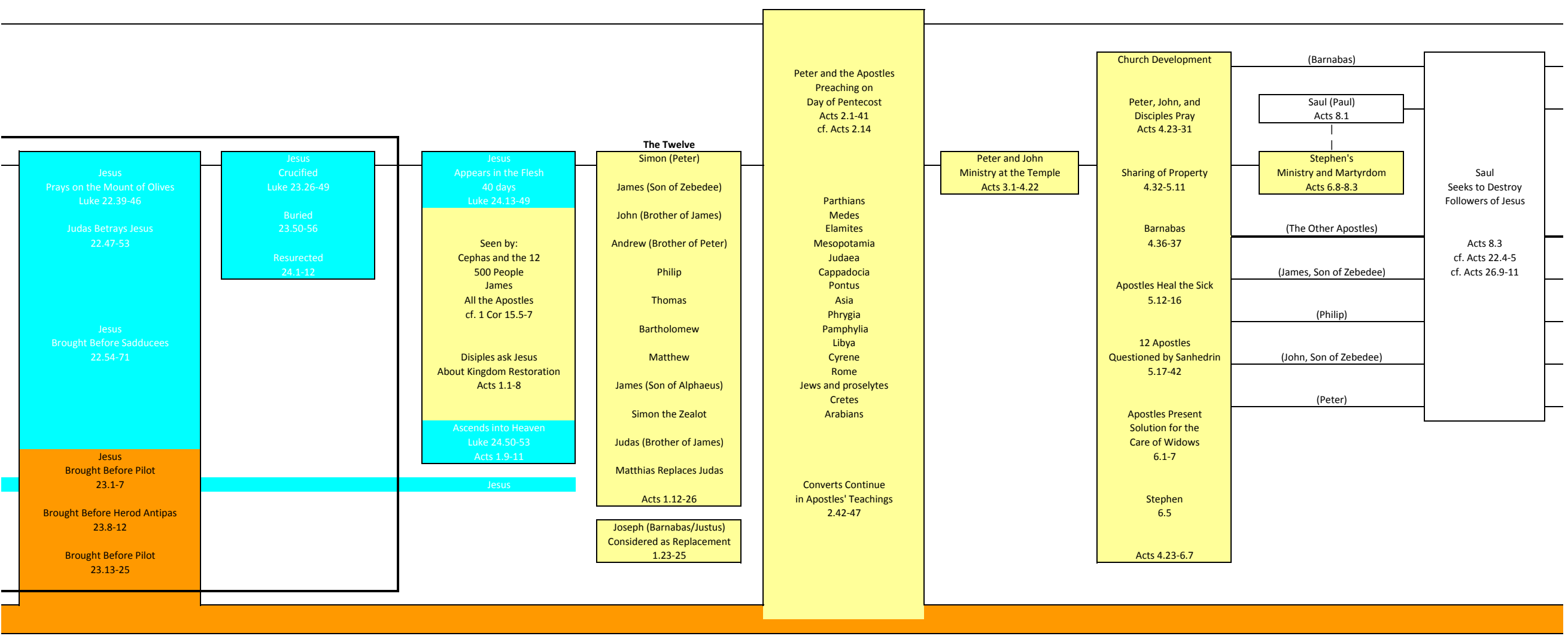
Luke 1.1------(Matthew 1.1-28.20; Mark 1.1-16.20; John 1.1-21.25;)-----Acts

↓ Legend ↓

Event	Kingdom of Judah/Judea
Prophecy	Babylonian Empire
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Scriptures Covered	Greek Empire
*Noteworthy Information:	Republic of Rome
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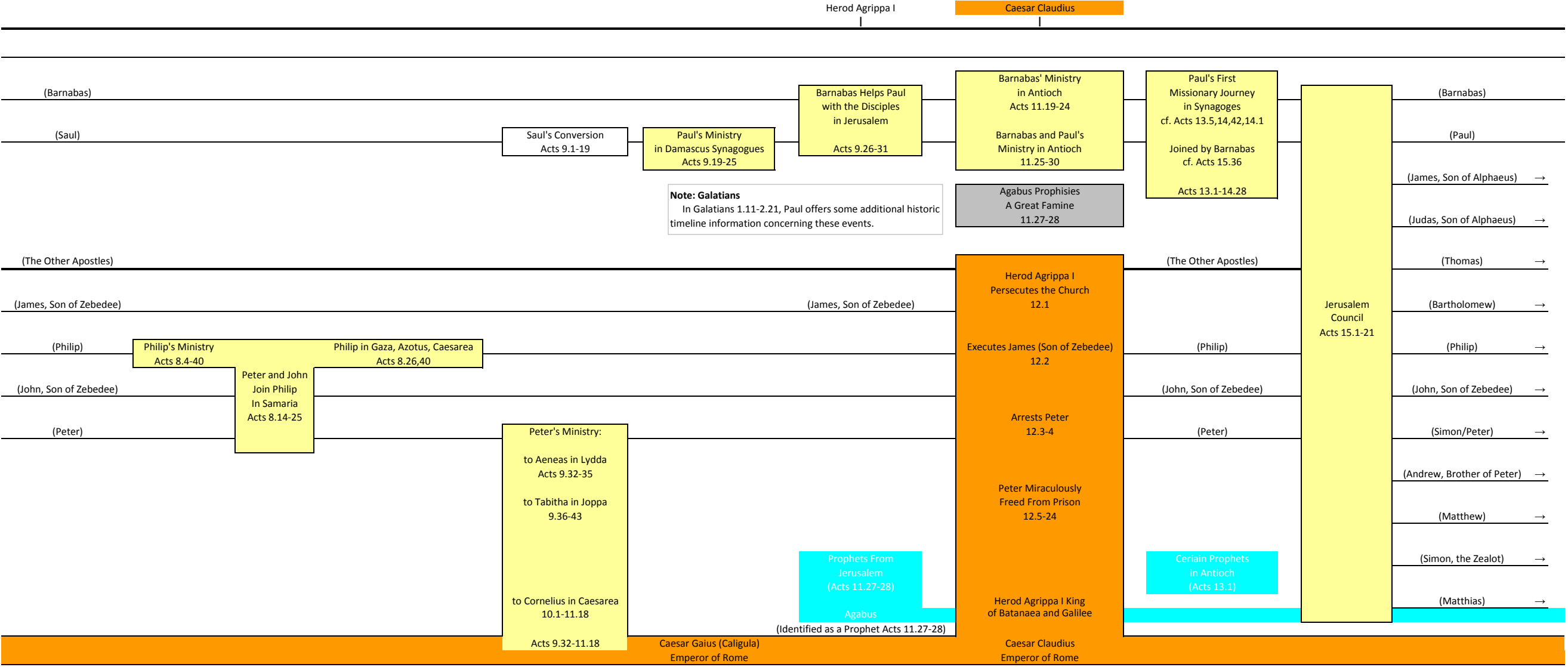
Luke 1.1-----Luke 24.53; (1 Corinthians 15.5-7;) Acts 1.1-----Acts 28.31

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**Note: Galatians**  
In Galatians 1.11-2.21, Paul offers some additional historic timeline information concerning these events.

**Note: Christian and Christians**  
The term "Christian" is found three times in the NT (Acts 11.26, 26.28; First Peter 4.16). Followers of Jesus being called "Christian" originates in Antioch (Acts 11.26).

**Notes:**

**Notes:**

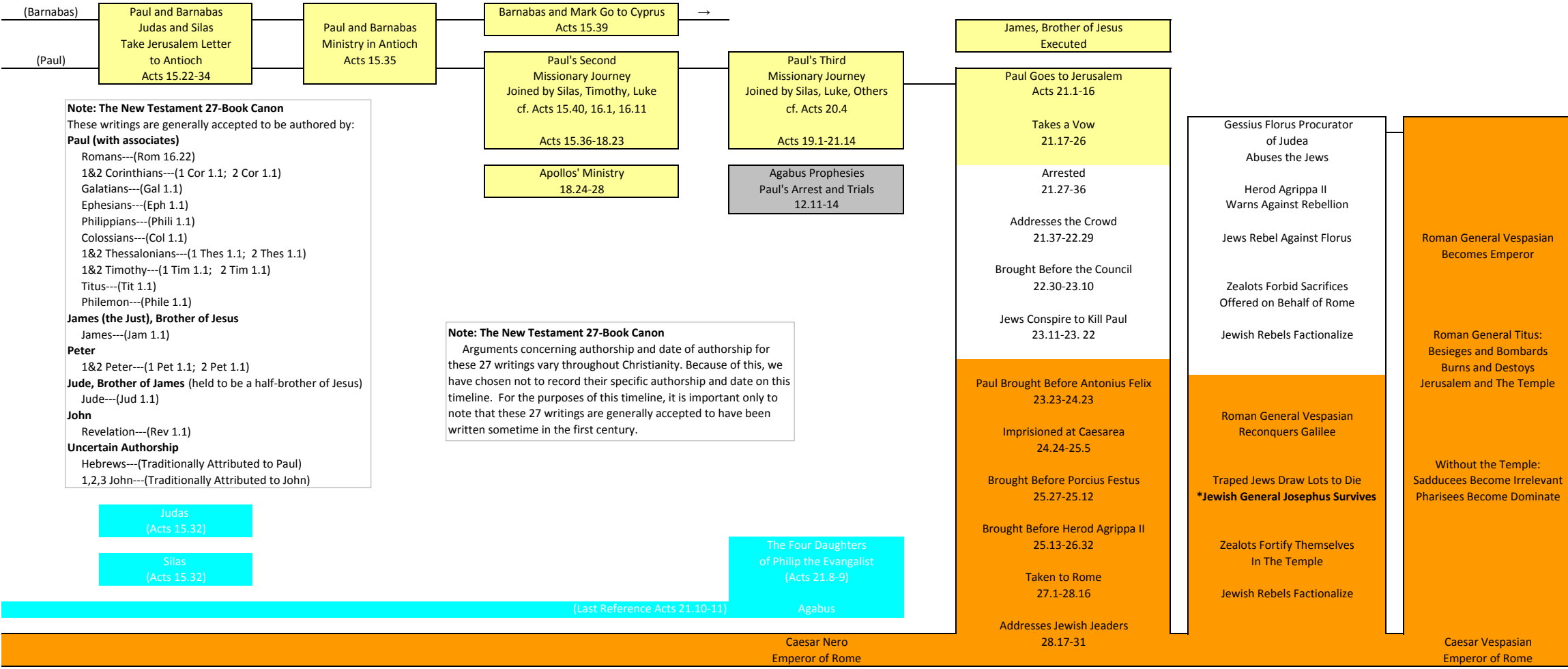
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Luke 1.1

Acts 28.31



**Note: The New Testament 27-Book Canon**  
 These writings are generally accepted to be authored by: **Paul (with associates)**

- Romans---(Rom 16.22)
- 1&2 Corinthians---(1 Cor 1.1; 2 Cor 1.1)
- Galatians---(Gal 1.1)
- Ephesians---(Eph 1.1)
- Philippians---(Phili 1.1)
- Colossians---(Col 1.1)
- 1&2 Thessalonians---(1 Thes 1.1; 2 Thes 1.1)
- 1&2 Timothy---(1 Tim 1.1; 2 Tim 1.1)
- Titus---(Tit 1.1)
- Philemon---(Phile 1.1)

**James (the Just), Brother of Jesus**  
 James---(Jam 1.1)

**Peter**  
 1&2 Peter---(1 Pet 1.1; 2 Pet 1.1)

**Jude, Brother of James** (held to be a half-brother of Jesus)  
 Jude---(Jud 1.1)

**John**  
 Revelation---(Rev 1.1)

**Uncertain Authorship**  
 Hebrews---(Traditionally Attributed to Paul)  
 1,2,3 John---(Traditionally Attributed to John)

**Note: The New Testament 27-Book Canon**  
 Arguments concerning authorship and date of authorship for these 27 writings vary throughout Christianity. Because of this, we have chosen not to record their specific authorship and date on this timeline. For the purposes of this timeline, it is important only to note that these 27 writings are generally accepted to have been written sometime in the first century.

Gessius Florus Procurator of Judea Abuses the Jews

Herod Agrippa II Warns Against Rebellion

Jews Rebel Against Florus

Zealots Forbid Sacrifices Offered on Behalf of Rome

Jewish Rebels Factionalize

Roman General Vespasian Reconquers Galilee

Traped Jews Draw Lots to Die  
 \*Jewish General Josephus Survives

Zealots Fortify Themselves In The Temple

Jewish Rebels Factionalize

Roman General Vespasian Becomes Emperor

Roman General Titus: Besieges and Bombards Burns and Destroys Jerusalem and The Temple

Without the Temple: Sadducees Become Irrelevant Pharisees Become Dominate

Caesar Vespasian Emperor of Rome

**Note: John at Patmos**  
 While we are not concerned with authorship or date of authorship, it seems proper to conclude with the Apostle John writing **The Book of Revelation** at Patmos.

→ May YHWH bless you and may this study be profitable for you.

**Luke 1.1--(Rom; 1&2Cor; Gal; Eph; Phili; Col; 1&2Thes; 1&2Tim; Tit; Phile; Heb; James; 1&2Pet; 1,2,3John; Jud; Rev)--Acts 28.31**

**Note: Jewish General Josephus**  
 This is the same Josephus who will eventually write **The Antiquities of the Jews** and **The War of the Jews**.

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