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Rainbow
Gen 9.12-17

Ark Exited
8.15-9.17

Noah Builds an Altar
8.20

Genesis 1.1-----9.17

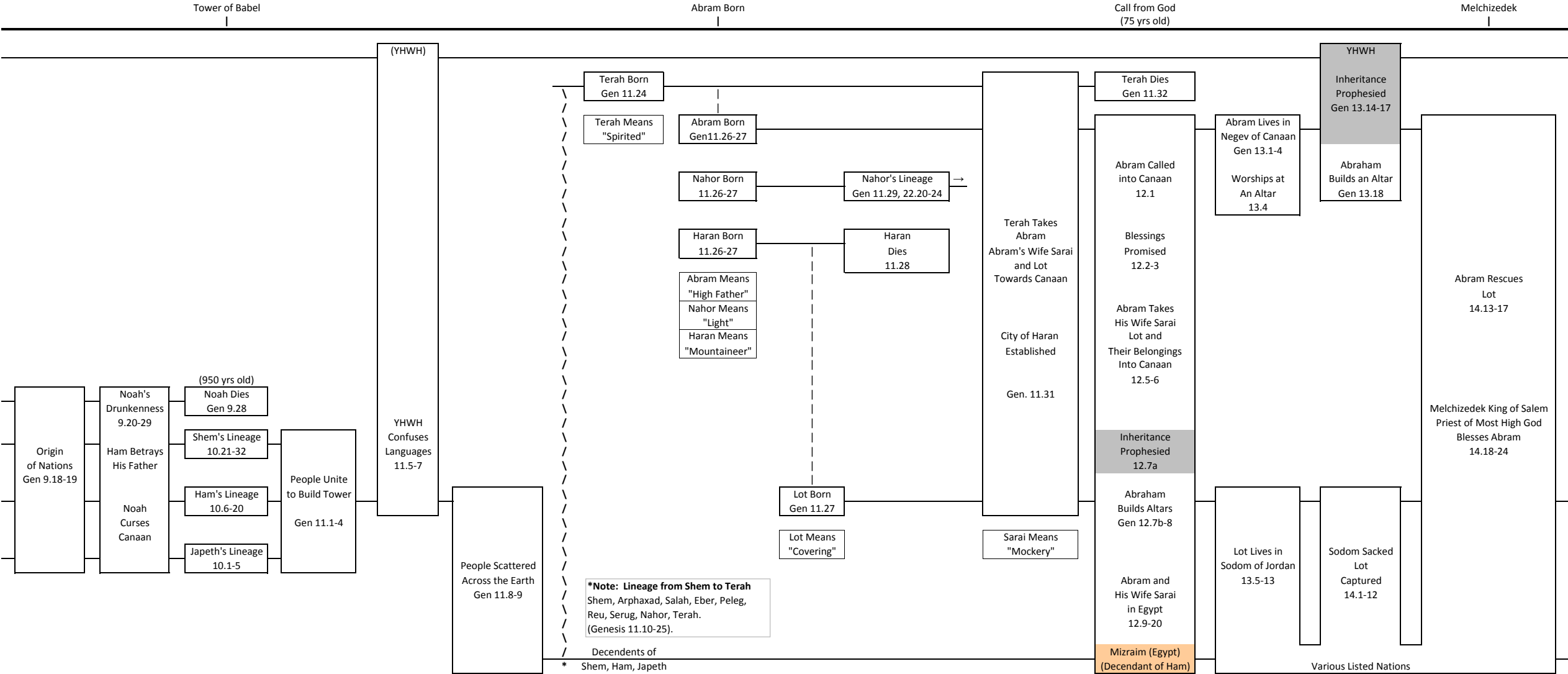
Legend

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- Event [Symbol]
- Sign / Token [Symbol]
- *Prophet Information [Symbol]
- Scriptures Covered [Symbol]
- Noteworthy Information: [Symbol]
- *Name Meaning [Symbol]
- Prophecy [Symbol]

***Note: Name Meaning**
Name Meanings come from various sources including, but not limited to, Study Bibles, Strong's, Thayer's, BDB definitions; and Internet Websites.
(BDB = Brown-Driver-Briggs' Hebrew Definitions)

***Note: Prophet Information**
For Prophet lines, what is displayed is the minimum time understood that the Prophet was working, it is possible that the Prophets may have worked longer than displayed.

Note: Pre-Flood Manuscripts
If there were any pre-flood writings, it seems that they would have been lost during the Great Flood, unless Noah brought something other than oral tradition into the New World.
If no writings were brought into the New World, it seems that following the Great Flood concepts (e.g. righteousness) would have been first passed from generation to generation and family to family (society) via oral tradition, a verbal re-telling of significant events. Eventually, those traditions would have been written down.
As for "Biblical Writings" it seems that the actual recording and collecting of Scripture does not begin until God inspires Moses and Moses delivers that message to the Israelites during their Exodus from Egypt, giving them their national history and code of conduct (*Torah*).
Interestingly, it seems that Humanity does not have a concept of a "Bible" until the end of the 40-year Israelite Exile in the Wilderness. The only "Bible" the Israelite people would have had available when conquering Canaan was The Books of Moses (*Torah* : Genesis through Deuteronomy); this means that Joshua would not have had The Book of Joshua because he was living those events, not reading about them.



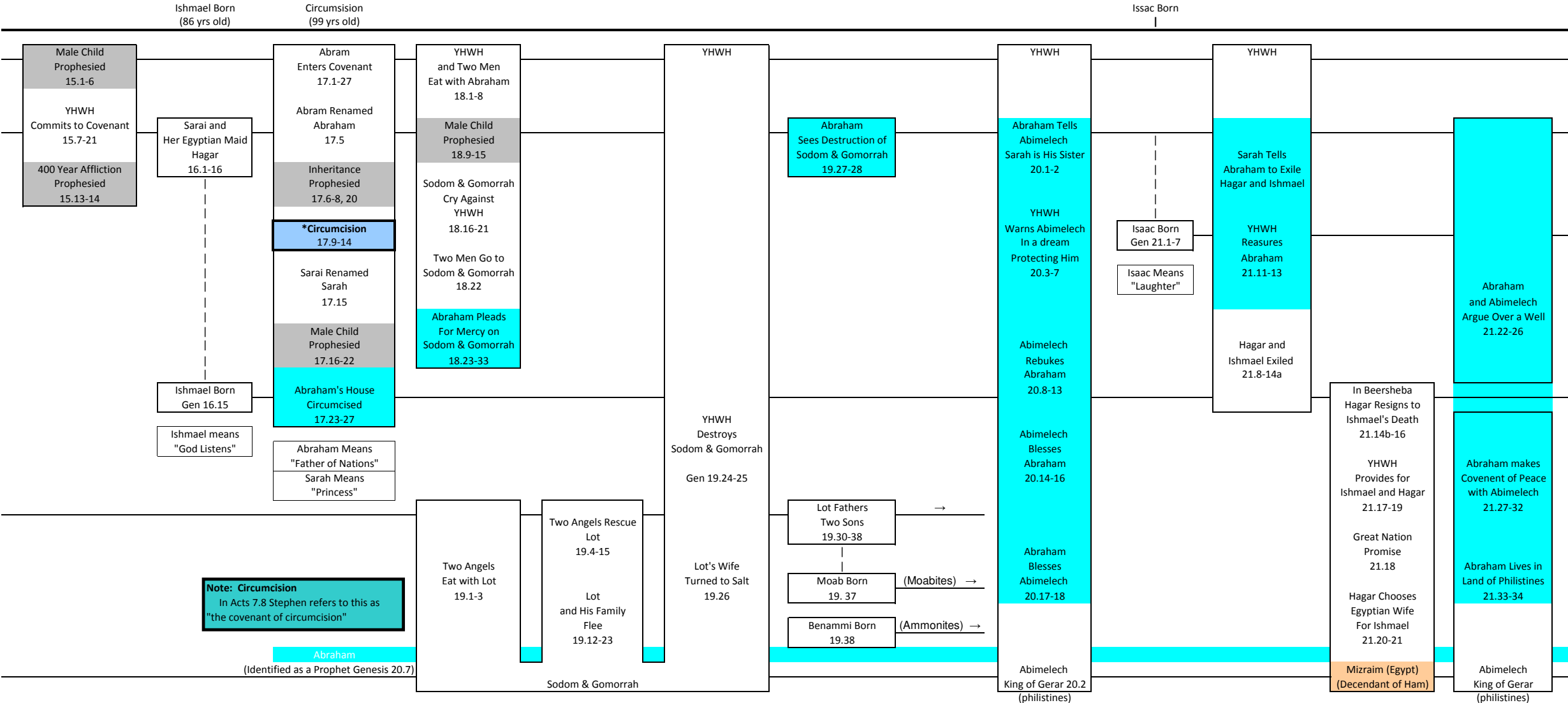
Genesis 9.18 ----- **25.10**

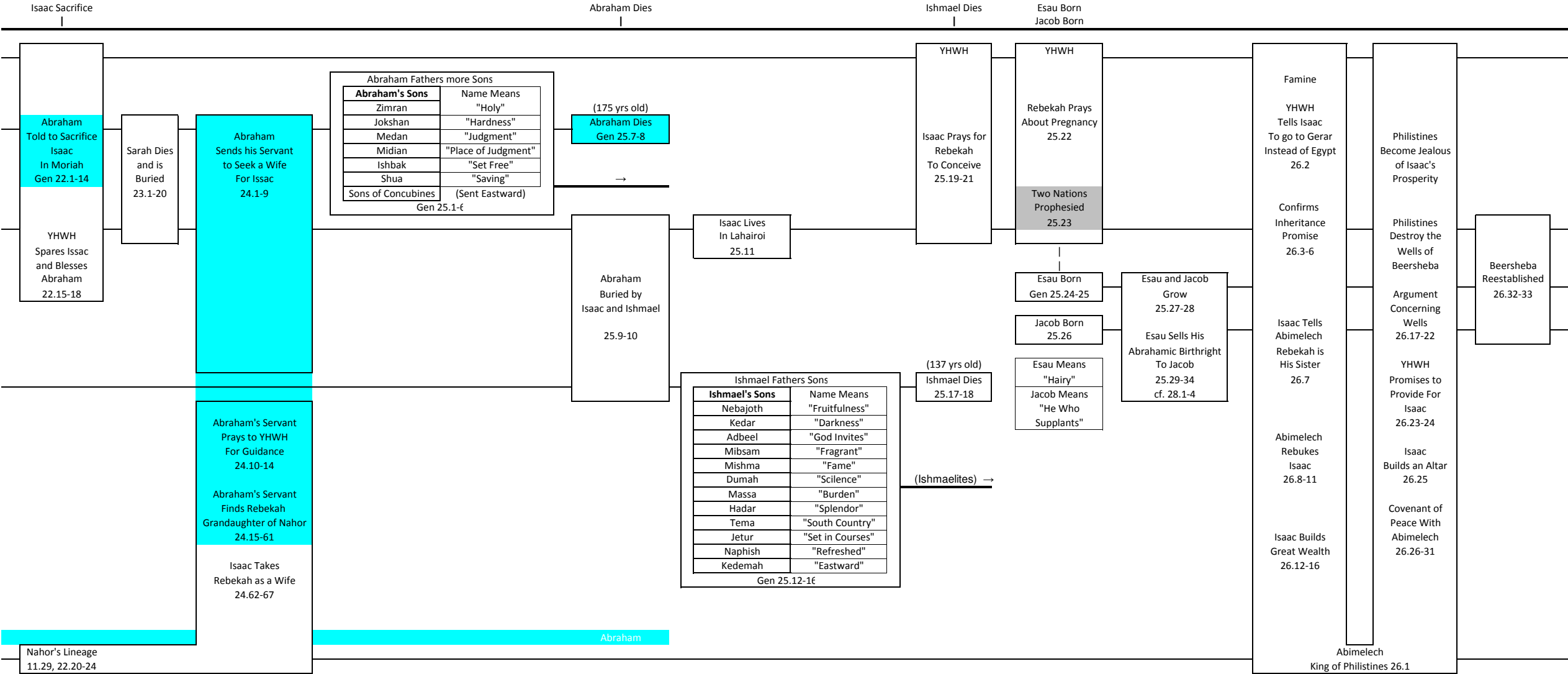
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Notes:

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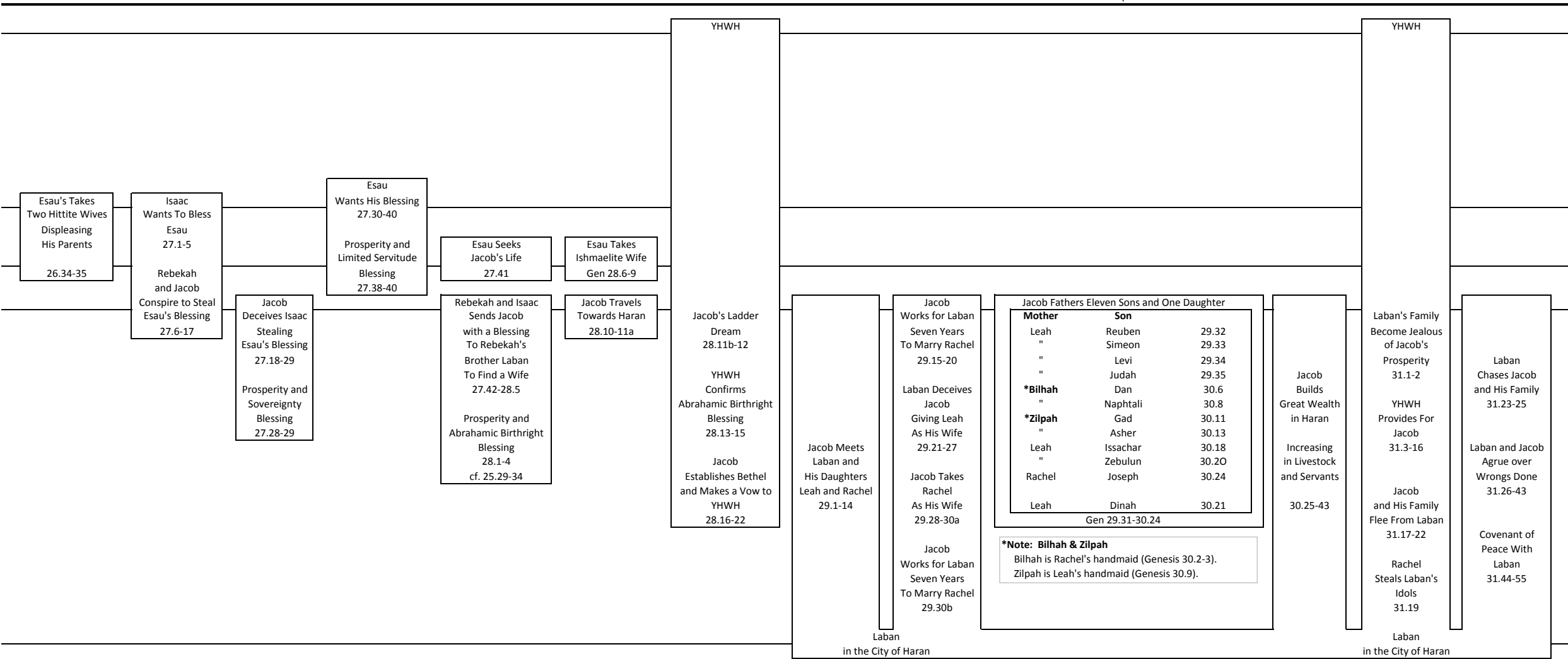




Genesis 9.18-----25.10 Genesis 25.11-----36.43

Notes:

Notes:



Genesis 25.11-----(*Job: Earliest Possible Occurance)-----36.43

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(Abbr. Lineage) Event *Name Meaning

(Direct Lineage) Sign / Token Prophecy

*Prophet Information

Scriptures Covered

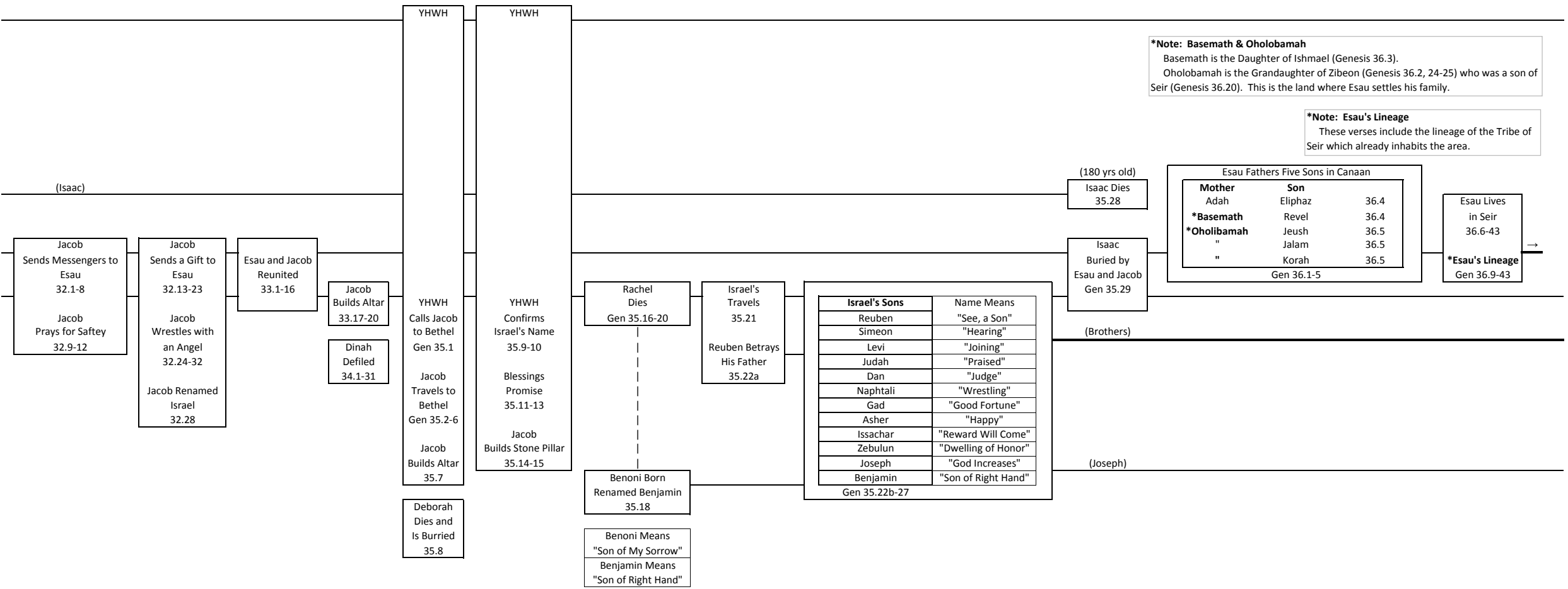
(Line Continues) Noteworthy Information:

Notes:

***Note: Book of Job**
Precise writing date is difficult, the events within Job suggest a time period around the lifetime of Jacob.
---Like Jacob, Job serves as family priest (Job 1.5), Job's wealth is measured in livestock (Job 1.3, 42.12).
---Job has about the same lifespan as Jacob; Job lived 140 years (Job 42.16), and Jacob lived 147 years (Gen 47.28, 49.33).

While there are some scholars that argue for a Post-Babylonian Exile composition for *The Book of Job*, it seems that this argument neglects oral history and/or the possibility of transmission through an early version of the written Hebrew language. This gives insight into the *Earliest Possible Recording*.

Notes:



***Note: Basemath & Oholobamah**
 Basemath is the Daughter of Ishmael (Genesis 36.3).
 Oholobamah is the Granddaughter of Zibeon (Genesis 36.2, 24-25) who was a son of Seir (Genesis 36.20). This is the land where Esau settles his family.

***Note: Esau's Lineage**
 These verses include the lineage of the Tribe of Seir which already inhabits the area.

Esau Fathers Five Sons in Canaan

Mother	Son	Age
Adah	Eliphaz	36.4
*Basemath	Revel	36.4
*Oholibamah	Jeush	36.5
"	Jalam	36.5
"	Korah	36.5

Gen 36.1-5

Esau Lives in Seir 36.6-43
 *Esau's Lineage Gen 36.9-43

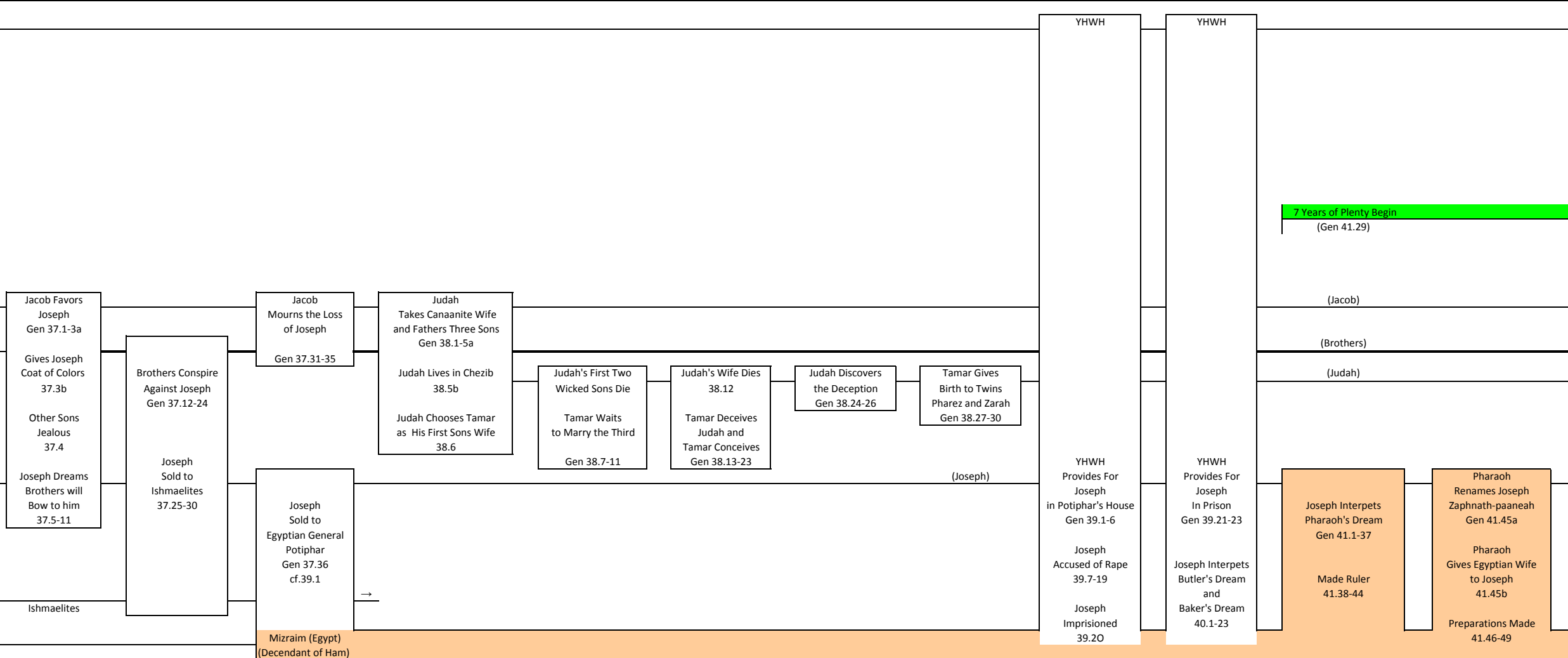
Genesis 25.11-----36.43

Legend

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- Sign / Token [Blue box]
- Prophecy [Grey box]
- *Prophet Information [Cyan box]
- Scriptures Covered [White box with dashed border]
- Noteworthy Information: [White box]

Notes:

Notes:



7 Years of Plenty Begin (Gen 41.29)

(Jacob)

(Brothers)

(Judah)

(Joseph)

Joseph Interprets Pharaoh's Dream Gen 41.1-37

Made Ruler 41.38-44

Pharaoh Renames Joseph Zaphnath-paaneah Gen 41.45a

Pharaoh Gives Egyptian Wife to Joseph 41.45b

Preparations Made 41.46-49

Genesis 37.1

Exodus 1.7

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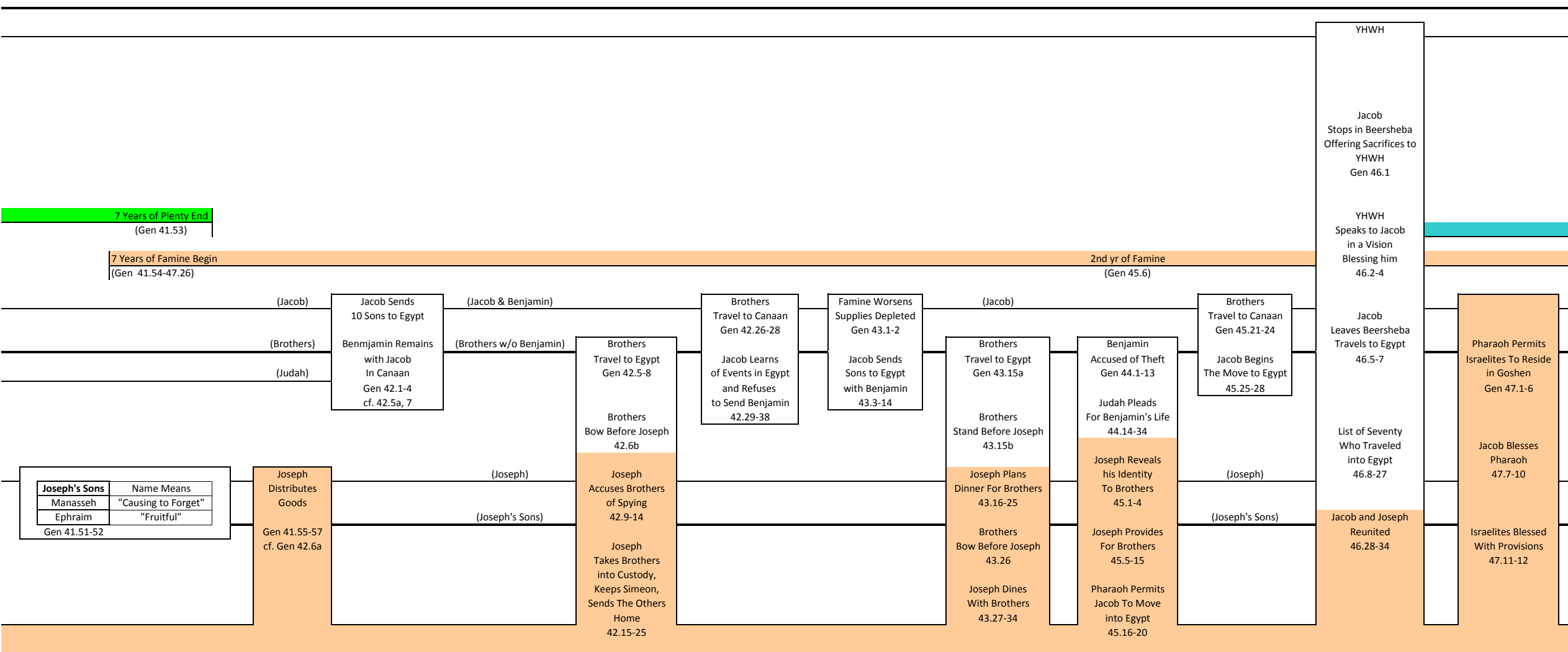
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Scriptures Covered [Symbol]

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Notes:

Notes:



Genesis 37.1 ----- Exodus 1.7

Legend

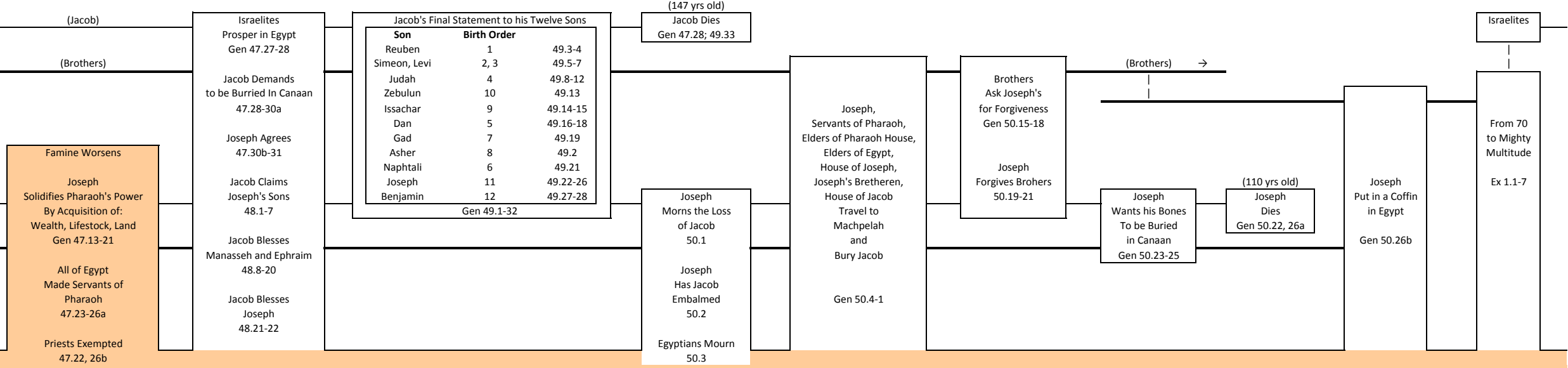
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- *Name Meaning
- Sign / Token
- Prophecy
- *Prophet Information
- Scriptures Covered
- Noteworthy Information:

Notes:

Notes:

Jacob's Life in Egypt 17 yrs (Gen 47.28)

Famine →



-----Genesis 37.1-----Exodus 1.7-----

↓ Legend ↓

(Abbr. Lineage) | (Direct Lineage) | (Line Continues)

Event | Sign / Token | *Name Meaning | *Prophet Information | Scriptures Covered | Noteworthy Information:

Notes:

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***Note: Lineage from Jacob to Moses**
 Jacob, Levi, Kohath, Amram, Moses
 Jacob (Gen 29.34, 35.23); Levi (Ex 6.16); Kohath
 (Ex 6.16, 18); Amram (Ex 6.18, 20); Moses (Ex
 6.20, 26)

***Moses**

Moses Lives
 40 years
 in Egypt
 Ex 2.10
 cf. Acts 7.22-23

Moses Kills
 An Egyptian
 2.11-13

Moses Flees
 Egypt
 2.13-15

New Pharaoh
 Ex 1.8

Israelites
 Enslaved
 1.9-14

Male
 Israelite Infants
 Executed
 1.15-22

Israelite Infant
 Rescued By
 Pharaoh's Daughter
 2.1-9

Israelite Infant
 Named Moses
 2.1

Moses Receives
 a Midianite Wife
 Zipporah
 Ex 2.16-21

Moses Fathers
 A son, Gersom
 2.22

Moses Lives
 40 years
 Ex 2.16-22
 cf. Acts 7.30

Pharaoh Dies
 2.23a

Israelites Cry Out to
 YHWH
 for Deliverance
 2.23b

YHWH
 Remembers
 His Covenant
 2.24-25

YHWH

Moses Works as
 a Shepherd
 For Jethro
 Ex 3.1

YHWH
 Calls to Moses
 From a Burning Bush
 3.2-4

YHWH
 Comands Moses
 To go to Egypt
 3.5-10

Moses Does not
 Feel Capable
 Ex 3.11

YHWH
 Reasures Moses
 3.12-4.12

Moses Des not
 Wish to Go
 4.13

YHWH
 Rebukes Moses
 and
 Confirms Mission
 4.14-16

YHWH

Moses
 and his Family
 Go to Egypt
 Ex 4.18-20

YHWH
 Guides Moses
 in Egypt
 4.21-24

Moses's Wife
 Circumcises
 Their son Gersom
 4.25-26

Arron Assists
 Moses
 4.27-30

Israelites
 Worship
 YHWH
 4.31

**Note: Moses' Brother
 Aaron is identified as
 Moses' Prophet in Exodus
 7.1**

Moses and Aaron
 Speak to Pharaoh
 Ex 5.1-5

Pharaoh Increases
 Israelites Burden
 5.6-18

Israelites Blame
 Moses
 5.19-21

YHWH
 Reaffirms
 Inheritance Promise
 Ex 5.22-6.8

YHWH's
 Name Revealed
 6.3

Israelites
 Refuse to Listen
 to Moses
 6.9-13

List of
 Israelite Families
 6.14-27

YHWH
 Commands
 Moses
 to Speak to
 Pharaoh
 Ex 6.28-30

YHWH
 Will Harden
 Pharaoh's Heart
 7.1-5

Moses and Aaron
 Speak to Pharaoh
 7.6-7

Moses' Staff
 Becomes a
 Serpent
 7.8-12

Pharaoh's Heart
 is Hardened
 7.13

YHWH
 Plagues Egyptians
 and Spares Israelites
 Ex 7.14-10.29

Plague 1--Water to Blood
 7.14-25

Plague 2--Frogs
 8.1-15

Plague 3--Lice
 8.16-19

Plague 4--Flies
 8.20-32

Plague 5--Cattle die
 9.1-7

Plague 6--Boils
 9.8-12

Plague 7--Hail
 9.13-35

Plague 8--Locusts
 10.1-20

Plague 9--Darkness
 10.21-29

Moses warns Pharaoh
 of Final Plague
 11.1-10

Pharaoh's Heart
 is Hardened
 Ex 7.23; 8.15,19,32;
 9.7,12,35; 10.20,27; 11.10

Pharaoh of Egypt

Exodus 1.8-----18.27

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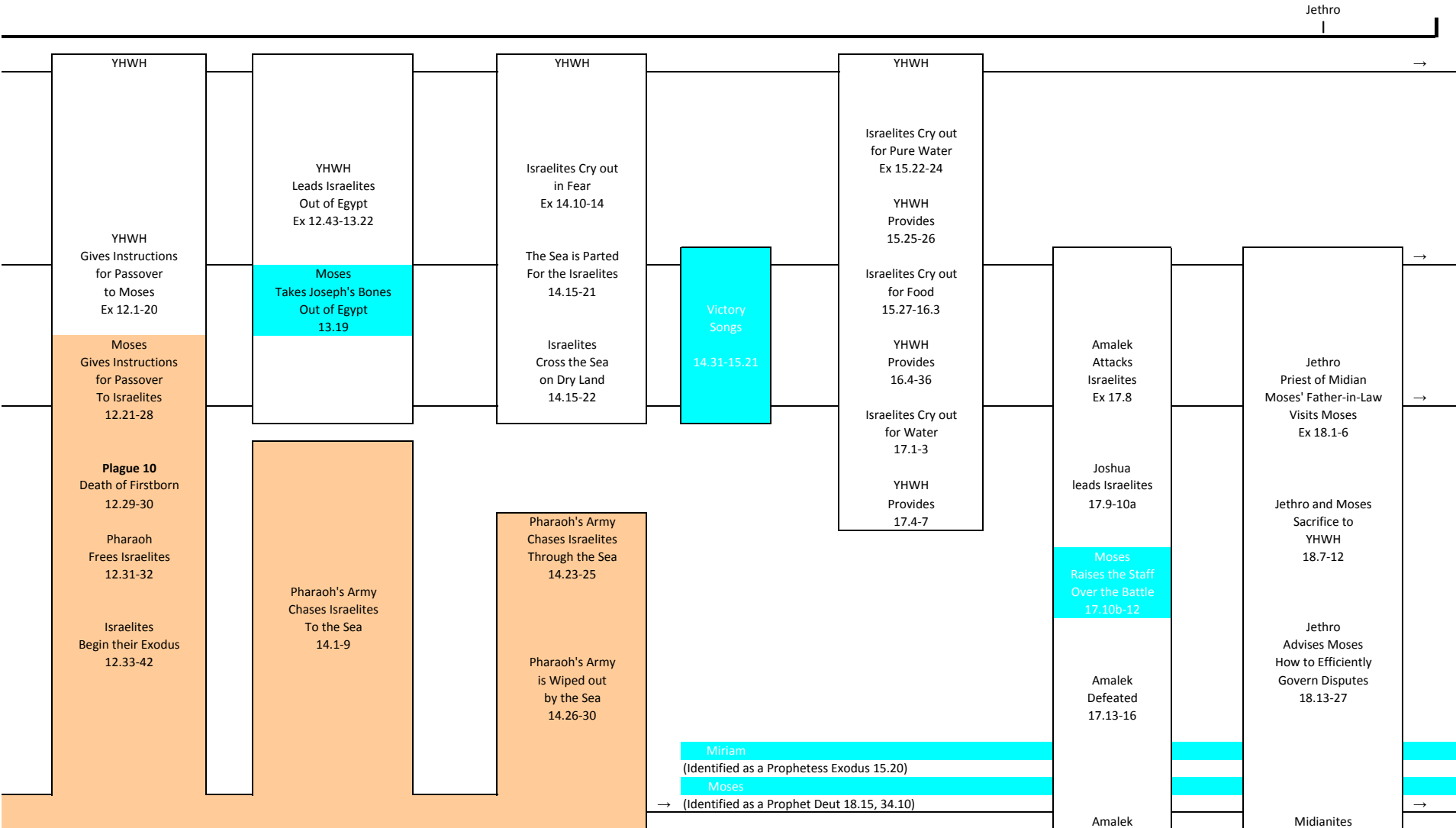
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Notes:



Exodus 1.8 ----- 18.27

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Event [Symbol]

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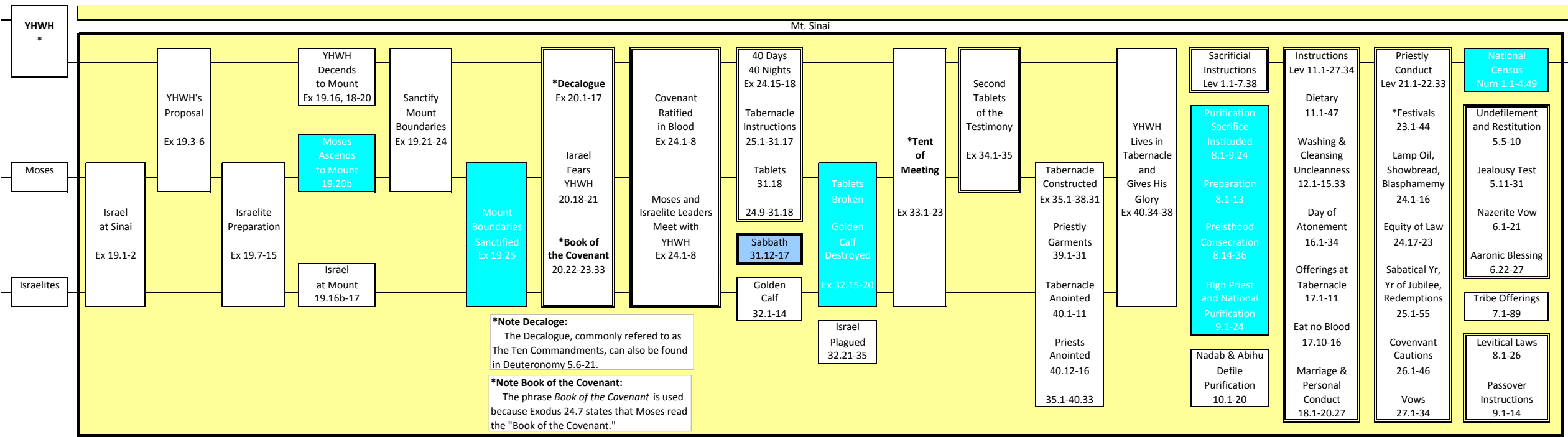
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*Prophet Information [Symbol]

Scriptures Covered [Symbol]

Noteworthy Information: [Symbol]

Notes: Notes:



***Note Decalogue:**
The Decalogue, commonly referred to as The Ten Commandments, can also be found in Deuteronomy 5.6-21.

***Note Book of the Covenant:**
The phrase *Book of the Covenant* is used because Exodus 24.7 states that Moses read the "Book of the Covenant."

***Note Tent of Meeting:**
At this Tent, God appeared as a Cloud Pillar when He spoke to Moses as a friend "face to face". Joshua, Moses' servant (Ex 33.11), is the attendant at this Tent. This Tent was located outside the camp, yet anyone could visit the Tent of Meeting.

Note: Festivals
Three Feasts are also mentioned within the *Book of the Covenant* (Exodus 23.14-19) and within the Second Tablets (Exodus 34.18-26): Passover Instituted (Exodus 12.1-20); Passover Instructions (Exodus 12.43-13.16; Numbers 9.1-14); Festival Instructions (Numbers 28.1-29.40).

***Note: YHWH=LORD (The Existing One)**
BDB states YHWH is:
"...the proper name of the one true God."

Miriam (Identified as a Prophetess Exodus 15.20)

Moses (Identified as a Prophet Deuteronomy 18.15, 34.10)

Gentiles

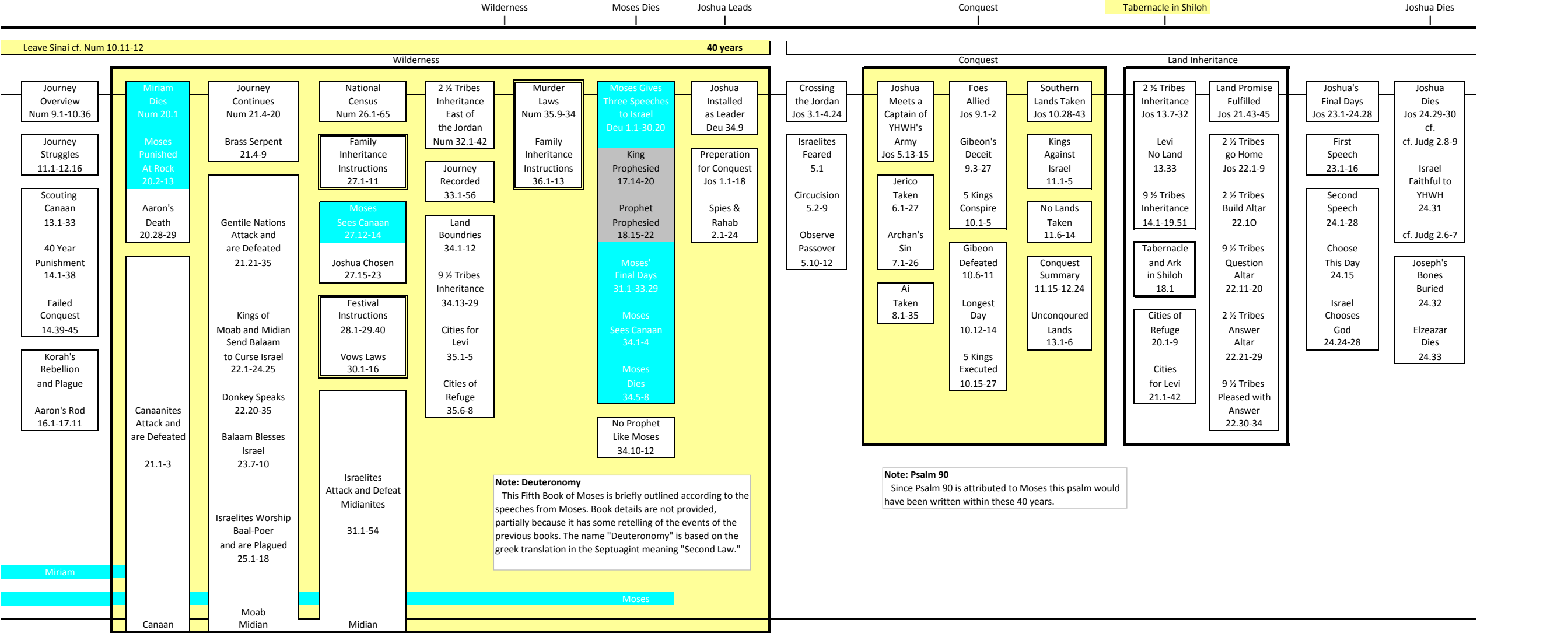
Exodus 19.1-----40.38; Leviticus 1.1----27.34; Num 1.1-

Notes:

Notes:

↓ Legend ↓

- Event
- Sign / Token
- Instructions
- Prophecy
- Prophet Information
- Scriptures Covered
- Noteworthy Information:



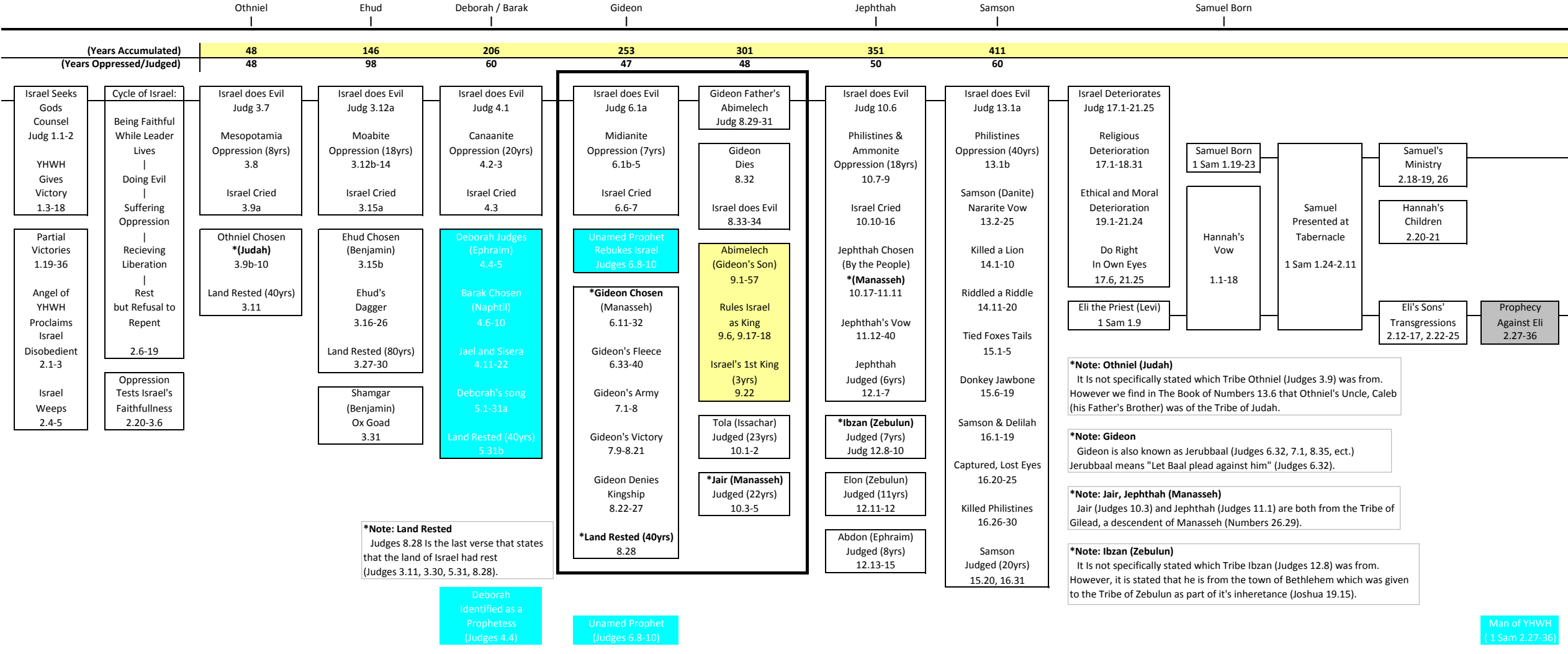
Numbers 1.1-----36.13 Deut. 1.1-----34.12; Joshua 1.1-----

Notes:

Notes:

↓ Legend ↓

- Event
- Sign / Token
- Instructions
- Prophecy
- Prophet Information
- Scriptures Covered
- Noteworthy Information:



Judges 1.1-----(*Ruth 1.1-4.22)-----Judges 21.25; First Samuel 1.1-----2.36

Notes:

Event Legend

Instructions Prophecy

Kingdom of Judah

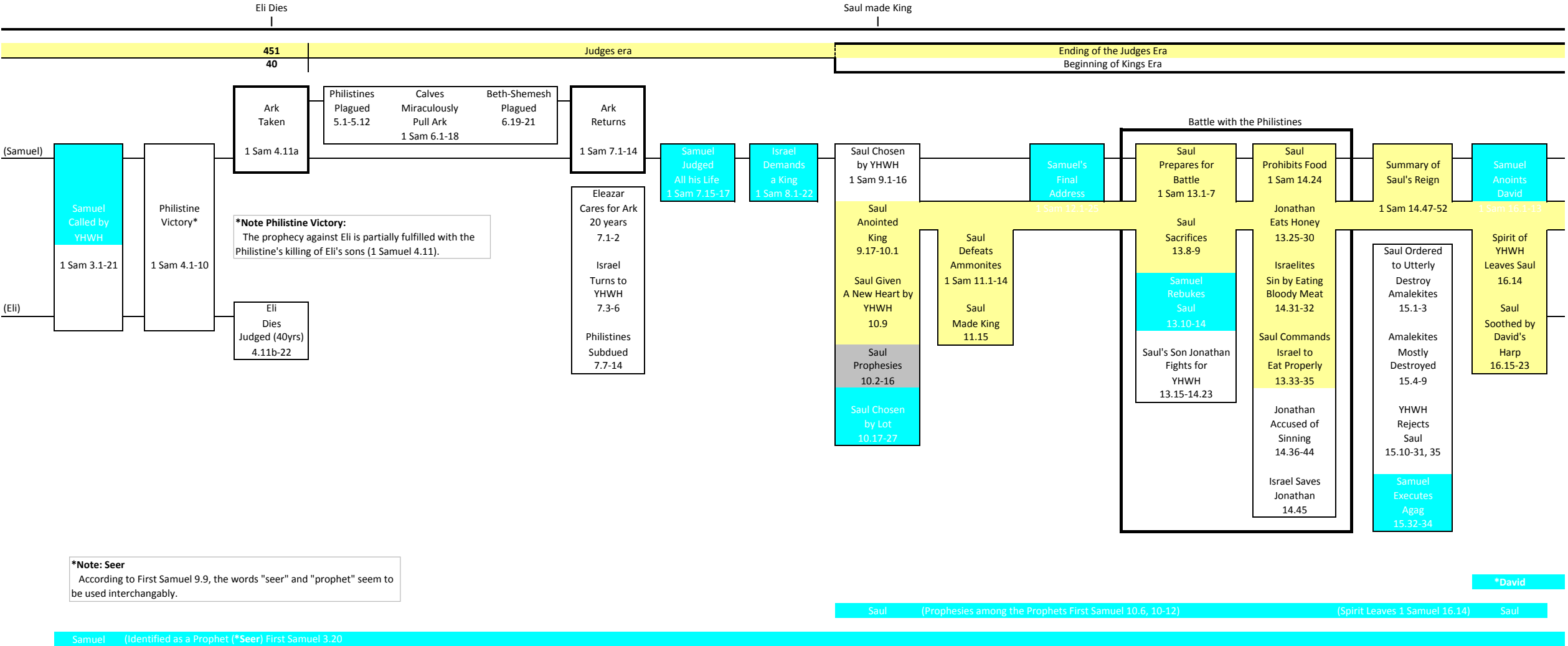
Prophet Information

Scriptures Covered

Noteworthy Information:

*Note: Where is The Book of Ruth?
 In First Samuel 16, we learn that David's father is Jesse, from Ruth 4.18-22 we learn that Jesse's father is Obed, and Obed's father is Boaz (Ruth's husband) and therefore is David's great-grandfather. Not knowing these men's ages nor their exact age at the birth of their sons, it seems conceivable that Boaz and Ruth lived sometime in the latter period of *The Book of Judges*.

Notes:



First Samuel 3.1

Notes:

Notes:

Event ↓ Legend ↓

Instructions Prophecy

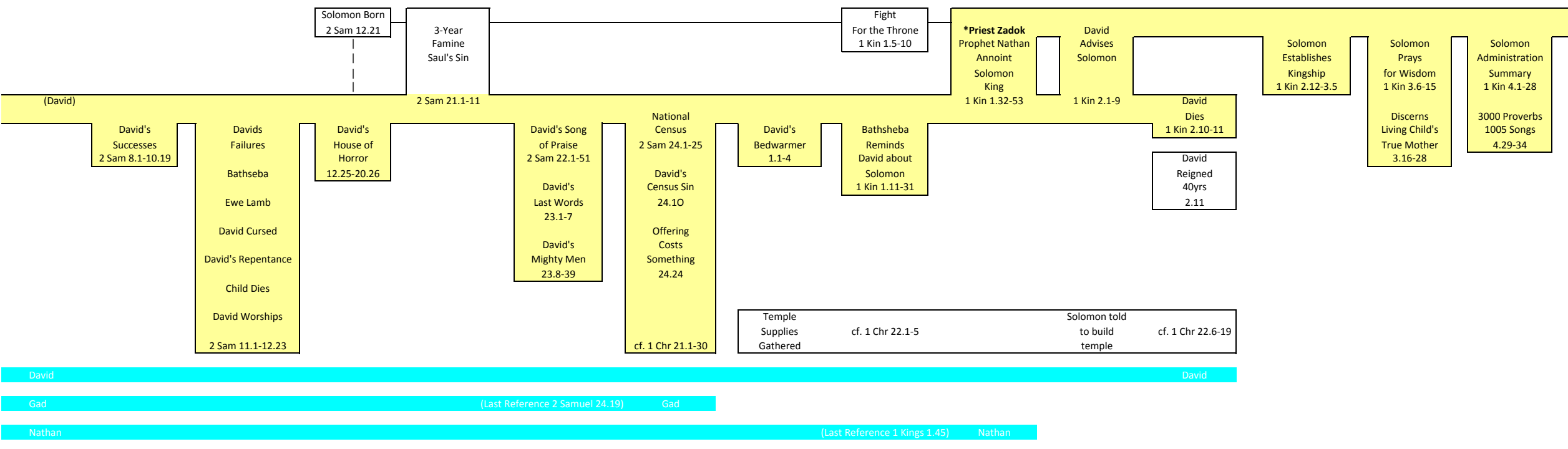
Kingdom of Judah

Prophet Information

Scriptures Covered

Noteworthy Information:

Note: Priest Zadok
 There is a great deal of speculation concerning the origins of the Priestly order called the Sadducees. Strong's identifies the term "Sadducee" (G4523) as "Tsadokian" (Za-doe-ki-an) meaning 'of Zadok'.
 One theory states that the "Tsadokians" were descendants of the Priest Zadok.
 Another theory holds that this term does not identify the Priest Zadok, but merely the word "zadok" (G4524) meaning 'rightous'. This would identify the Sadducees as "Rightous ones" which differentiated them from the Pharisees who were "Set-apart ones".



Second Samuel 1.1-----Second Samuel 23.39

Second Samuel 24.1-----First Kings 4.34

Event ↓ Legend ↓

Instructions Prophecy

Kingdom of Judah

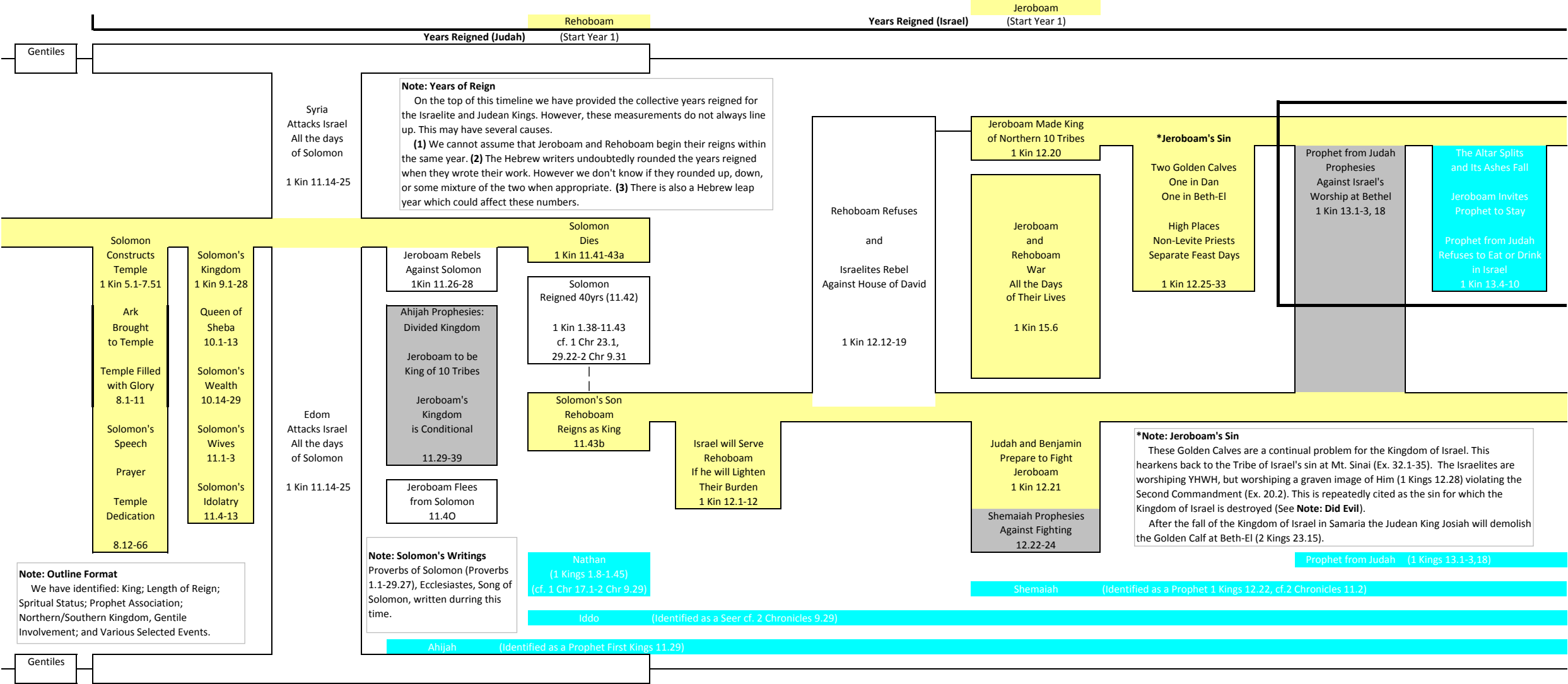
Prophet Information

Scriptures Covered

Noteworthy Information:

Notes:

Notes:



First Kings 5.1-----First Kings 11.40

First Kings 11.41-----First Kings

Notes:

Note: Reign of Kings

Notes:

Bare in mind that this outline is according to Biblical Narrative, not chronology, hence there are no BC/BCE dates and the various Kings reigns do not appear to scale. One King may reign forty years and take up three columns while another reigns only one year and takes up ten columns.

Event **Legend** ↓

Instructions **Prophecy**

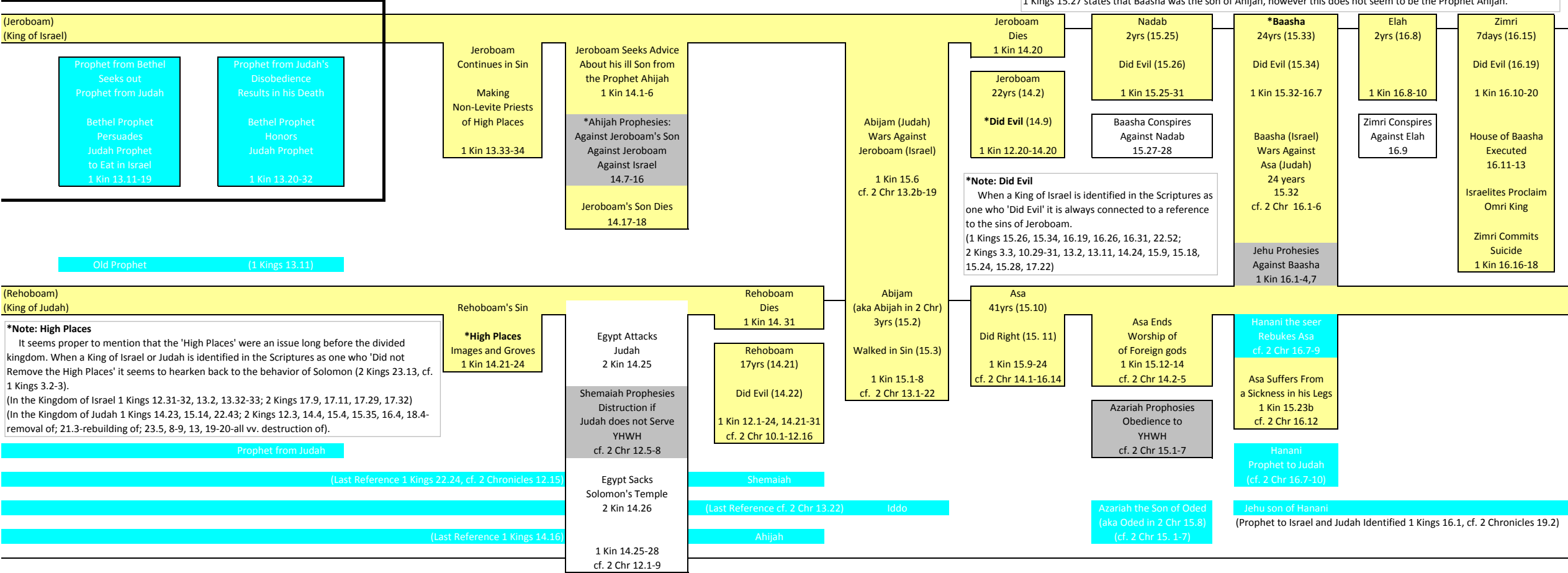
Kingdom of Judah

Prophet Information

Scriptures Covered

Noteworthy Information:

***Note: Baasha**
 Baasha kills all of the House of Jeroboam fulfilling the prophecy made by Ahijah (1 Kings 14.7-16).
 1 Kings 15.27 states that Baasha was the son of Ahijah, however this does not seem to be the Prophet Ahijah.



-----**First Kings 11.41**-----**First Kings**-----

Notes:

Notes:

Event ↓ Legend ↓

Instructions Prophecy

Kingdom of Judah

Prophet information

Scriptures Covered

Noteworthy Information:

Within the First 3 yrs of Ahab's Reign

Omri
12yrs (16.23)
Wrought Evil (16.25)
***Did Worse than Any Before him**
(16.25-26)
1 Kin 16.21-28

Omri Defeats Challenge to his Throne
16.21-22

Ahab
22yrs (16.29)
Did Evil (16.30)
***Did Worse than Any Before him**
(16.30-33)
1 Kin 16.29-22.40

Builds Alter for Baal In Samaria
16.32

Elijah Prophecies to Ahab: No Rain
Birds Feed Elijah
Widow Feeds Elijah
Elijah Raises Widow's Dead Son
1 Kin 17.1-24

YHWH Sends Elijah to Ahab
Elijah Challenges and Defeats the Prophets of Baal
Elijah Prays for Rain
1 Kin 18.1-46

Ahab's Wife Jezebel Seeks Elijah's Life
Elijah Flees for his Life and Prays for YHWH to Take his Life
Elijah Hears YHWH in a Still Small Voice
1 Kin 19.1-12

Elijah to Anoint: Hazael King of Syria *Jehu King of Israel
Elisha to Replace him
1 Kin 19.13-21

Ben-hadad King of Syria Attacks Israel
(over two years)
1 Kin 20.1-34

Unnamed Prophet Rebukes Ahab
Prophecy Against Ahab and Israel
20.35-43
Unnamed Prophet (1 Kin 20.13-22)

Ahab and Jezebel Steal a Vineyard
Elijah Prophecies Against Ahab
Ahab Repents
1 Kin 21.1-29
Another Unnamed Prophet (1 Kin 20.35-43)

Ahab (Israel) and Jehoshaphat (Judah) War Against Ben-hadad (Syria)
1 Kin 22.1-4
Micaiah Prophecies Against Ahab
22.5-28
Ahab Killed in Battle
22.29-40
1 Kin 22.1-40

Moabites Rebel Against Israel
2 Kin 1.1, 3.4-5
Ahaziah 2yrs (22.51)
Did Evil (22.52)
1 Kin 22.40, 1 Kin 22.51-2 Kin 1.18
Elijah Prophecies Against Ahaziah
1.2-18
Elijah (Last Reference 2 Kin 2.11)

Jehoram 12yrs (3.1)
Wrought Evil (3.2-3)
2 Kin 1.17-9.26
Elijah taken in Whirlwind
Elisha takes Elijah's Mantel
2.1-25

Jehoram (Israel) Allies with Jehoshaphat (Judah)
2 Kin 3.6-10
Elisha Prophecies Victory
3.11-19
Jehoram (Israel) and Jehoshaphat (Judah) War Against Moab
3.20-27

Elijah (Identified as a Prophet 1 Kings 17.1)

Elisha (Identified as a Prophet 1 Kin 19.16)

(Asa) (King of Judah)

Jehoshaphat 25yrs (22.42)
Did Right (22.43)
1 Kin 22.41-50
cf. 2 Chr 17.1-21.1

Zedekiah Prophet to Israel (1 Kings 22.11)
Micaiah Prophet to Israel (1 Kings 22.8-28)

Jehu son of Hanani Rebukes Jehoshaphat
cf. 2 Chr 19.2-3
Elielzer Prophecies Against Jehoshaphat
cf. 2 Chr 20.37
Elielzer (cf. 2 Chronicles 20.37)

(Last Reference 1 Kings 16.12, 2 Chronicles 20.34) Jehu son of Hanani

*Multiple Prophets (First identified 1 Kings 18.4)

***Note: Did Worse than Any Before him**
Omri, King of Israel, and his son Ahab set into motion the corruption which will spread across both Israel and Judah. Of Ahab the Scriptures state that it became "a light thing for him to walk in the sins of Jeroboam" (1 Kings 16.31). Their corrupt behavior is the center focus of the Prophets Elijah and Elisha's preaching. This family's corruption will not be cleansed from the nations until the reigns of Jehu (Israel) and Jehoash (Judah).

***Note: Jehu Anointed King of Israel**
Taking into account that these events occur within the first three years of Ahab's reign, Elijah prophesied that Jehu will be King of Israel over 40 years prior to his Jehu's ascendancy to the throne during Elisha's prophetic office.

***Note: Multiple Prophets**
There are several instances in 1 and 2 Kings which reference not just one but an association of Prophets. These men are identified as: the *Sons of the Prophets* (1 Kings 20.35; 2 Kings 2.3, 2.5, 2.7, 2.15, 4.1, 4.38, 5.22, 6.1), or the *Children of the Prophets* (2 Kings 9.1).

First Kings 16.21-----First Kings 22.52; Second Kings 1.1--Second Kings

Notes:

Event Legend ↓

Instructions Prophecy

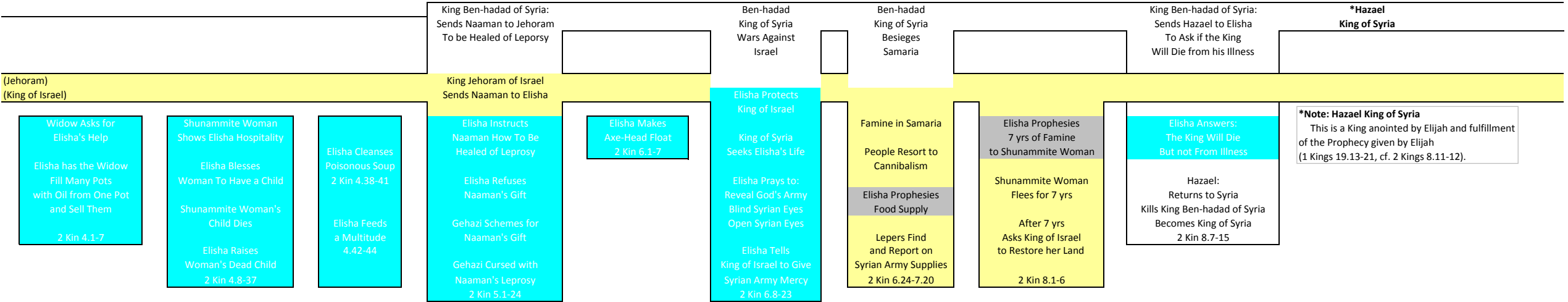
Kingdom of Judah

Prophet Information

Scriptures Covered

Noteworthy Information:

Notes:



Widow Asks for Elisha's Help

Elisha has the Widow Fill Many Pots with Oil from One Pot and Sell Them

2 Kin 4.1-7

Shunammite Woman Shows Elisha Hospitality

Elisha Blesses Woman To Have a Child

Shunammite Woman's Child Dies

Elisha Raises Woman's Dead Child

2 Kin 4.8-37

Elisha Cleanses Poisonous Soup

2 Kin 4.38-41

Elisha Feeds a Multitude

4.42-44

Elisha Instructs Naaman How To Be Healed of Leprosy

Elisha Refuses Naaman's Gift

Gehazi Schemes for Naaman's Gift

Gehazi Cursed with Naaman's Leprosy

2 Kin 5.1-24

Elisha Makes Axe-Head Float

2 Kin 6.1-7

Elisha Protects King of Israel

King of Syria Seeks Elisha's Life

Elisha Prays to: Reveal God's Army Blind Syrian Eyes Open Syrian Eyes

Elisha Tells King of Israel to Give Syrian Army Mercy

2 Kin 6.8-23

Famine in Samaria

People Resort to Cannibalism

Elisha Prophesies Food Supply

Lepers Find and Report on Syrian Army Supplies

2 Kin 6.24-7.20

Elisha Prophesies 7 yrs of Famine to Shunammite Woman

Shunammite Woman Flees for 7 yrs

After 7 yrs Asks King of Israel to Restore her Land

2 Kin 8.1-6

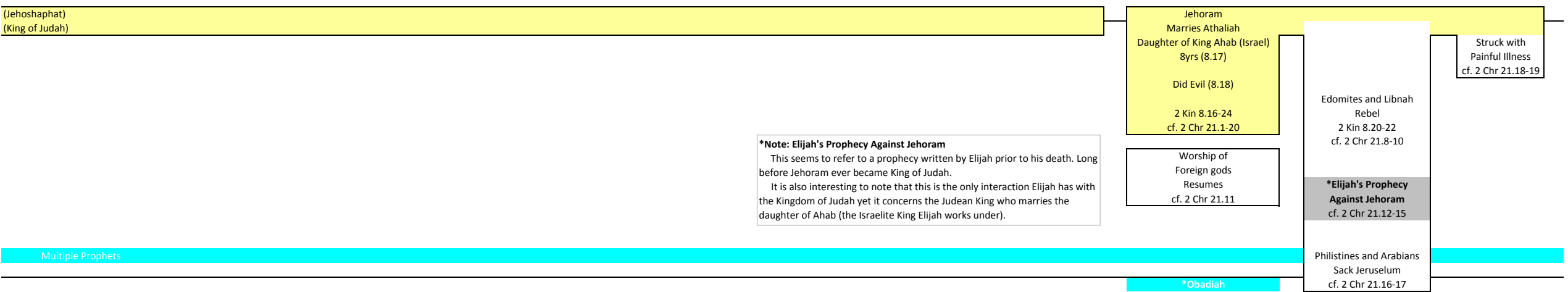
Elisha Answers: The King Will Die But not From Illness

Hazael: Returns to Syria Kills King Ben-hadad of Syria Becomes King of Syria

2 Kin 8.7-15

***Note: Hazael King of Syria**
This is a King anointed by Elijah and fulfillment of the Prophecy given by Elijah (1 Kings 19.13-21, cf. 2 Kings 8.11-12).

Elisha



(Jehoshaphat) (King of Judah)

Jehoram Marries Athaliah Daughter of King Ahab (Israel) 8yrs (8.17)

Did Evil (8.18)

2 Kin 8.16-24 cf. 2 Chr 21.1-20

Worship of Foreign gods Resumes

cf. 2 Chr 21.11

Edomites and Libnah Rebel

2 Kin 8.20-22 cf. 2 Chr 21.8-10

***Elijah's Prophecy Against Jehoram**

cf. 2 Chr 21.12-15

Philistines and Arabians Sack Jerusalem

cf. 2 Chr 21.16-17

Struck with Painful Illness

cf. 2 Chr 21.18-19

***Note: Elijah's Prophecy Against Jehoram**
This seems to refer to a prophecy written by Elijah prior to his death. Long before Jehoram ever became King of Judah. It is also interesting to note that this is the only interaction Elijah has with the Kingdom of Judah yet it concerns the Judean King who marries the daughter of Ahab (the Israelite King Elijah works under).

Multiple Prophets

***Obadiah**

First Kings 16.21-----Second Kings

Notes:

Event ↓ Legend ↓

Instructions Prophecy

Kingdom of Judah

Prophet information

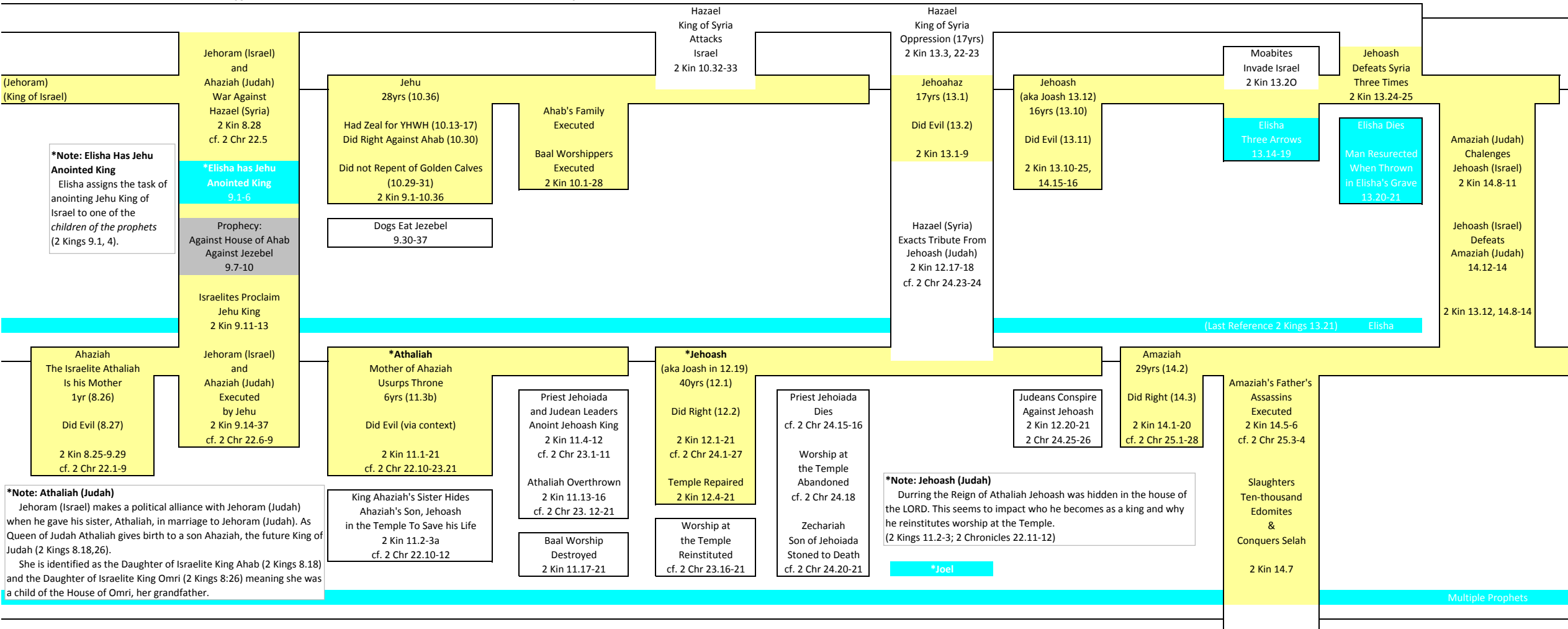
Scriptures Covered

Noteworthy Information:

***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.

Notes:



First Kings 16.21-----Second Kings

Second Kings 12.1-----Second Kings

Notes:

Event ↓ Legend ↓

Instructions Prophecy

Kingdom of Judah

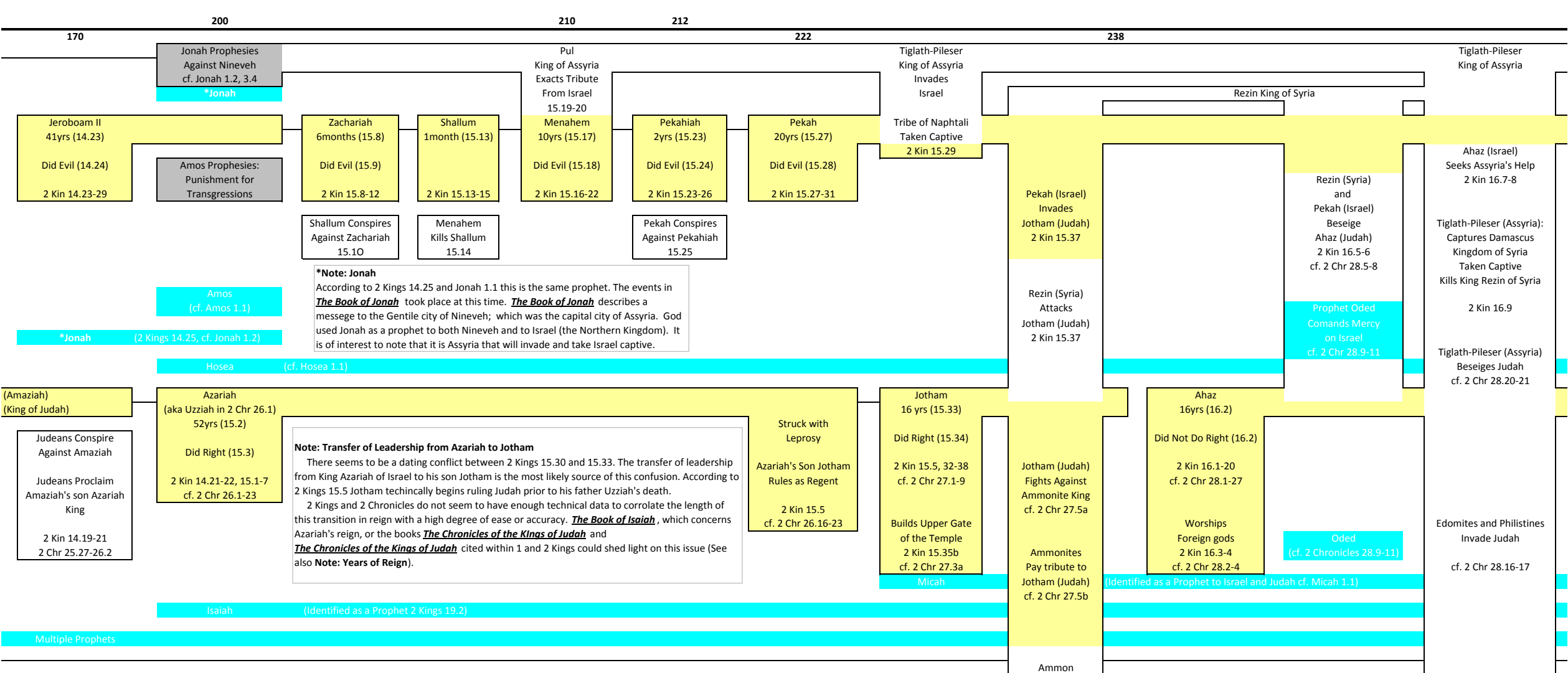
Prophet Information

Scriptures Covered

Noteworthy Information:

***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 place Joel during the reign of Jehoash and the Priest Jehoiada because:
 --As a boy-King he was not a governing force, which might explain the lack of a king reference and a strong role of the Priesthood.
 (See also ***Note: The Prophet Joel**, during Temple Reconstruction)

Notes:



Second Kings 12.1-----Second Kings 16.1-----Second Kings 20.21

Notes:

Notes:

Event Legend

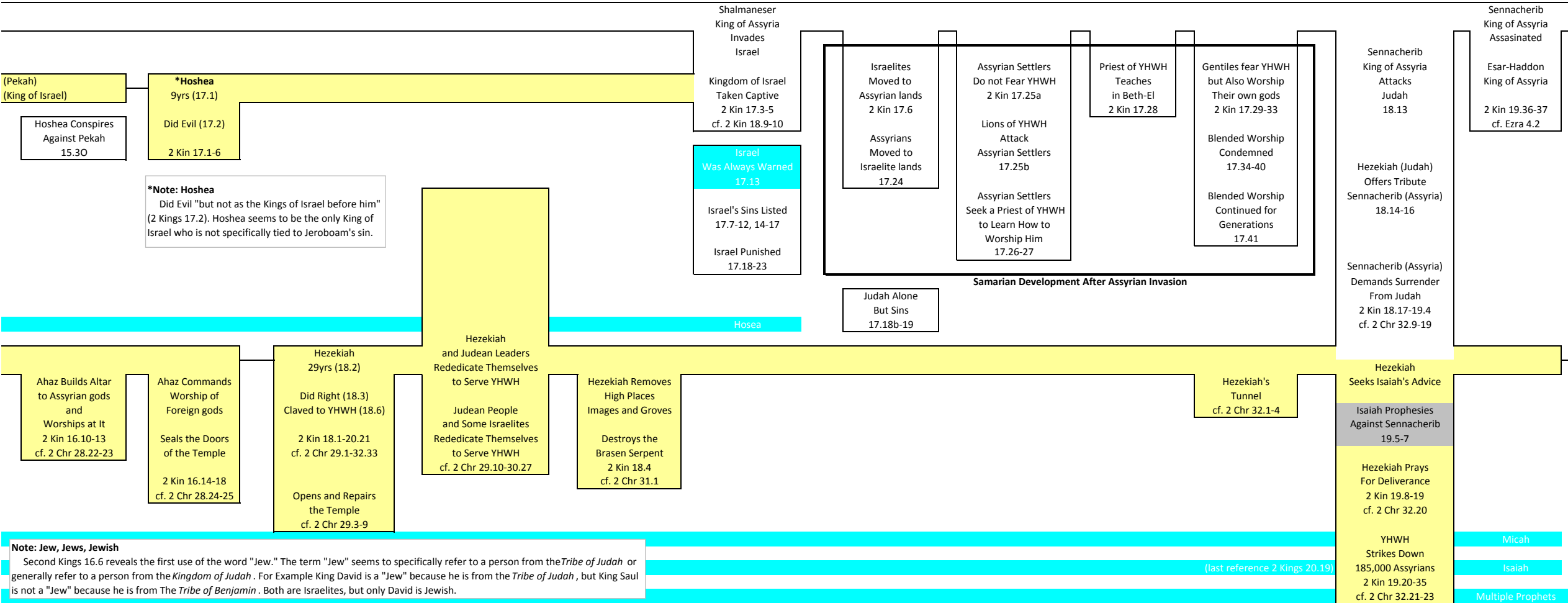
Instructions Prophecy

Kingdom of Judah

Prophet Information

Scriptures Covered

Noteworthy Information:



Second Kings 16.1-----Second Kings

Notes:

Notes:

Event ↓ Legend ↓

Instructions Prophecy

Kingdom of Judah

Prophet Information

Scriptures Covered

Noteworthy Information:

Esar-Haddon
King of Assyria

Manasseh (Judah)
Taken Captive by
Esar-Haddon (Assyria)
cf. 2 Chr 33.11

Manasseh (Judah)
Repents
cf. 2 Chr 33.12

Manasseh
Set Free Back to
Jerusalem
cf. 2 Chr 33.13a

Manasseh
55yrs (21.1)

Did Evil (21.2)
Wrought Wickedness (21.6)

2 Kin 21.1-18
cf. 2 Chr 33.1-20

Manasseh Rebuilds
High Places
Images and Groves

Builds Altars
For Foreign gods
In the Temple

Seduces Judah
to Do Evil

2 Kin 21.3-9
cf. 2 Chr 33.3-9

Prophecy:
Against Manasseh
Against Judah
Against Jerusalem

2 Kin 21.10-15
cf. 2 Chr 33.10

Manasseh Fills
Jerusalem With
Innocent Blood

2 Kin 21.16

Removes the Altars
For Foreign gods
In the Temple

Commands Judah
to Serve
YHWH

cf. 2 Chr 33.13b-17

Amon
2yrs (21.19)

Did Evil (21.20)

2 Kin 21.19-26
cf. 2 Chr 33.21-25

Worships
Foreign gods

Abandons
YHWH

2 Kin 21.21-22
2 Chr 33.22-23

Zephaniah

Judeans Conspire
Against Amon

Amon's Assassins
Executed

Judeans Proclaim
Amon's Son Josiah
King

2 Kin 21.23-26
2 Chr 33.24-25

(cf. Zephaniah 1.1)

Josiah
31yrs (22.1)

Did Right (22.2)

2 Kin 22.1-30
cf. 2 Chr 34.1-35.27

Repairs Temple
2 Kin 22.3-7
2 Chr 34.3a, 8-13

Law
Found
2 Kin 22.8-13
2 Chr 34.14-21

Huldah Prophecies:
Against Judah
Mercy for Josiah
2 Kin 22.14-20, 23.26-27
cf. 2 Chr 34.22-28

Judah Renews Covenant
to YHWH
2 Kin 23.1-3
cf. 2 Chr 34.29-33

Huldah the Prophetess
(2 Kin 22.14-20)

Josiah Demolishes:
High Places
Images and Groves
All forms of Idolotry
In Judah and Israel
23.4-20

Destroys
The Golden Calf of Israel
at Bethel
23.15

Priests of Idolotry
Executed
2 Kin 23.16-20
cf. 2 Chr 34. 3b-7

Passover
Observance
Commanded
2 Kin 23.21-23
cf. 2 Chr 35.1-19

Josiah Praised
For Following
YHWH
23.24-25

(Last Reference 2 Kings 23.2)

Multiple Prophets

Second Kings 21.1

Second Kings

Notes:

Notes:

Event ↓ Legend ↓

Instructions Prophecy

Kingdom of Judah

Prophet Information

Scriptures Covered

Noteworthy Information:

Pharaoh-Nechoh King of Egypt Attacks Assyria 2 Kin 23.29 cf. 2 Chr 35.20a

Josiah (Judah) Fights Against Nechoh (Egypt) cf. 2 Chr 35.20b

Josiah Killed in Battle 2 Kin 23.28-30 cf. 2 Chr 35.23-25

Pharaoh-Nechoh King of Egypt

Nahum Prophecies Against Nineveh (cf. Nahum 1.1-3.19) Assyrian Capital of Nineveh Destroyed Assyria Conquered by Babylon

Nahum Prophet to Ninevah (cf. Nahum 1.1)

Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon Jehoiakim (Judah) Serves Nebuchadnezzar (Babylon) 2 Kin 24.1a Jehoiakim (Judah) Rebels Against Nebuchadnezzar (Babylon) 2 Kin 24.1b Gentile Nations Invade Judah 2 Kin 24.2-4 Jehoiakim (Judah) Taken Captive by Nebuchadnezzar (Babylon) cf. 2 Chr 36.6 Nebuchadnezzar (Babylon) Sacks the Temple cf. 2 Chr 36.7

Jehoiakim (Judah) Taxes Judeans to Pay Tribute to Nechoh (Egypt) 2 Kin 23.35

*Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah Prepared to Serve Nebuchadnezzar (Babylon) In Babylon Dan 1.3-19 Serve Mightily In his Kingdom Dan 1.20-21

*Note: Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah are given Babylonian names. Daniel----Belshazzar Hananiah--Shadrach Mishael----Meshach Azariah----Abednego

Daniel (Daniel 1.1-3)

Daniel Interprets the Secret Meaning of Nebuchadnezzar's Dream *Of The Great Image Dan 2.1-45 Nebuchadnezzar Makes Daniel Ruler Over Babylon Dan 2.46-49

Nebuchadnezzar (Babylon) Builds Golden Idol Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah Thrown Into Firey Furnace Dan 3.1-30

*Note: The Great Image Daniel Identifies the five sections of this image indicate five future kingdoms (Daniel 2.32-33, 38-45). This image has a: Head of -----Gold (Babylon) Chest and Arms of -----Silver (Medo-Persia) Abdomen and Thighs of---Brass (Greece) Legs of -----Iron (Roman Republic) Feet of-----Iron and Clay (Roman Empire) Daniel states that it is during the last Kingdom that God will establish an everlasting kingdom (Daniel 2.27-45). Joel seems to reference back to this dream (Joel 1.4, 2.25).

Habakkuk (No King stated, but Habakkuk 1.6 identifies the Babylonian Chaldean Dynasty)

Nebuchadnezzar (Babylon) Besieges Jerusalem 2 Kin 24.10-11

Jehoiachin (Judah) and 10,000 Judeans Taken Captive by Nebuchadnezzar (Babylon) 2 Kin 24.12-16 cf. 2 Chr 36.10a

Nebuchadnezzar (Babylon) Sacks the Temple 2 Kin 24.13

Jehoiachin 3months (24.8) Did Evil (24.9) 2 Kin 24.8-16 cf. 2 Chr 36.9-10

Ezekiel (cf. Ezekiel 1.1)

Nebuchadnezzar (Babylon) King of Judah Renames him Zedekiah 2 Kin 24.17 cf. 2 Chr 36.10b

Zedekiah 11yrs (24.18) Did Evil (24.19) 2 Kin 24.17-18 cf. 2 Chr 36.11-21

Priests of YHWH Pollute the Temple Judah Rebels Against YHWH cf. 2 Chr 36.14-16

Zedekiah (Judah) Rebels Against Nebuchadnezzar (Babylon) 2 Kin 24.20 cf. 2 Chr 36.13

Nebuchadnezzar (Babylon) Invades and Besieges Jerusalem 2 Kin 25.1-2 cf. 2 Chr 36.17

Zedekiah (Judah) Eyes Put out And Taken Captive by Nebuchadnezzar (Babylon) 2 Kin 25.3-7

Nebuchadnezzar (Babylon) Sends Nebuzaradan To Sack and Destroy Solomon's Temple 2 Kin 25.8-17 cf. 2 Chr 36.18-19

Priests of YHWH Executed 2 Kin 25.18-21a

Kingdom of Judah Taken Captive 2 Kin 25.21b cf. 2 Chr 36.20

Jeremiah

2 Kings 21.1------(Jeremiah 1.1-52.34; *Lamentations 1.1-5.22; Ezekiel 1.1-48.35; Daniel 1.1-12.13; Habakkuk 1.1-3.19;)-----2 Kings

Notes:

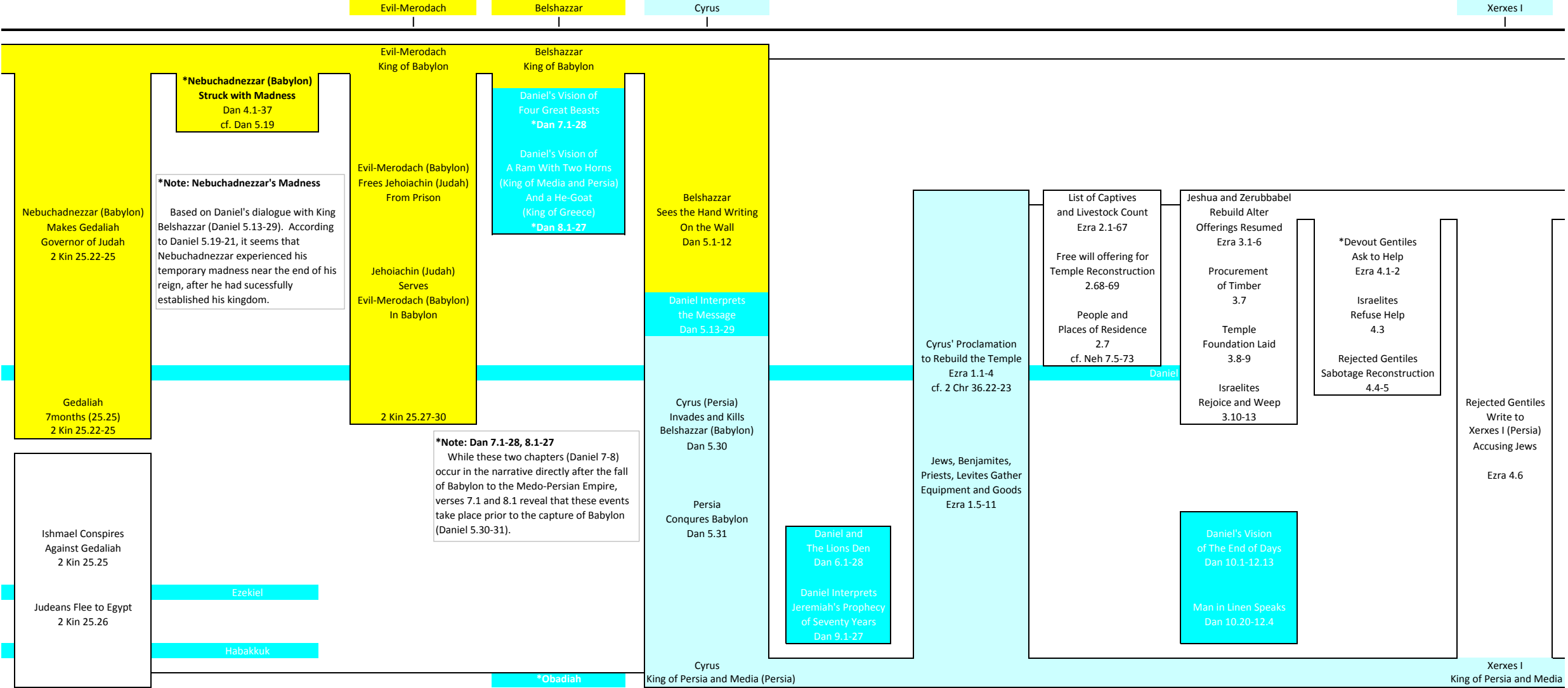
Event Legend Instructions Prophecy Kingdom of Judah Prophet Information Scriptures Covered Noteworthy Information:

Note: Babylonian Kings During Captivity in Babylon Nebuchadnezzar--(2 Kin 24.1; Dan 1.1) Evil-Merodach--(2 Kin 25.27) Neriglissar Labosoarchad Nabonidus Belshazzar--(Dan 5.1,7.1,8.1)

*Note: Lamentations

The author of Lamentations is not specified within the Book of Lamentations, however it is traditionally assigned to the Prophet Jeremiah. 2 Chronicles 35.25 states that Jeremiah composed a lament concerning King Josiah's Death which is recorded in the Book of Lamentations.

Notes:



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

- Event
- Prophecy
- Prophet Information
- Scriptures Covered
- *Noteworthy Information:

- Kingdom of Judah/Judea
- Babylonian Empire
- 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.

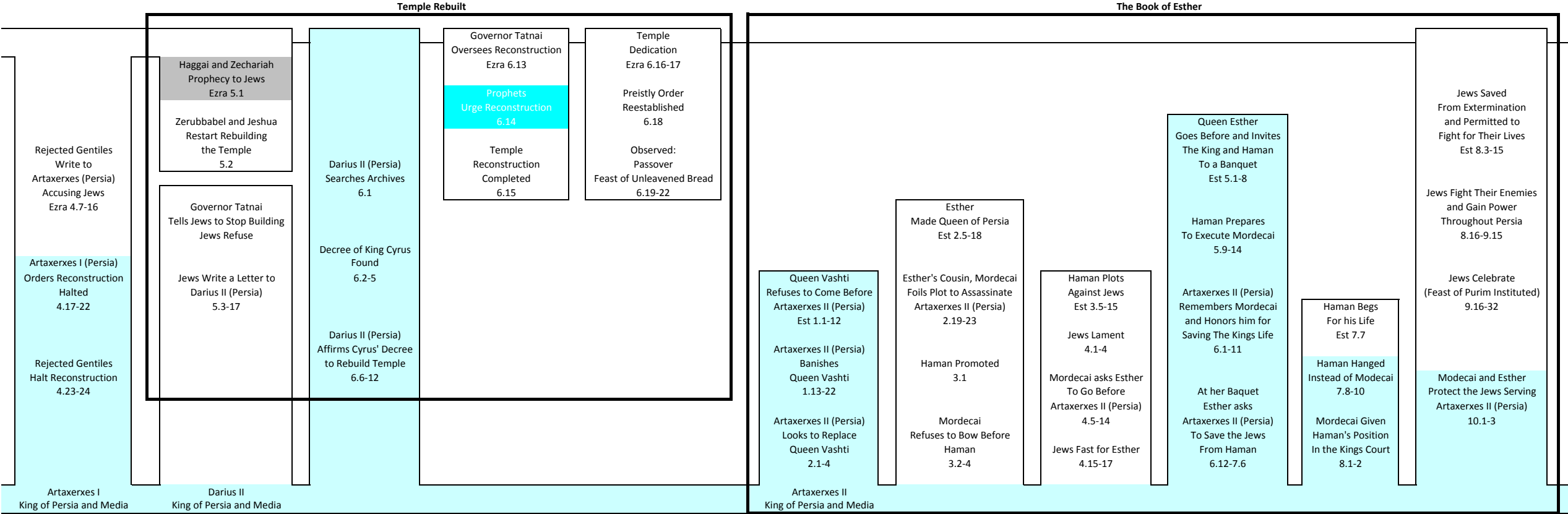
Note: Medo-Persian Kings During Israel's Captivity
Cyrus--(Conquered Media, Lydia, and Babylon)--(Dan 5.30)
Cambyses II--(Conquered Egypt)
Bardiya
Darius I
Xerxes I--(Some Scholars claim this is Ahasuerus, the King who married Esther)--(Ezra 4.6)
Artaxerxes I--(Ezra 4.7)
Xerxes II
Sogdianus
Darius II--(Ezra 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:

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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

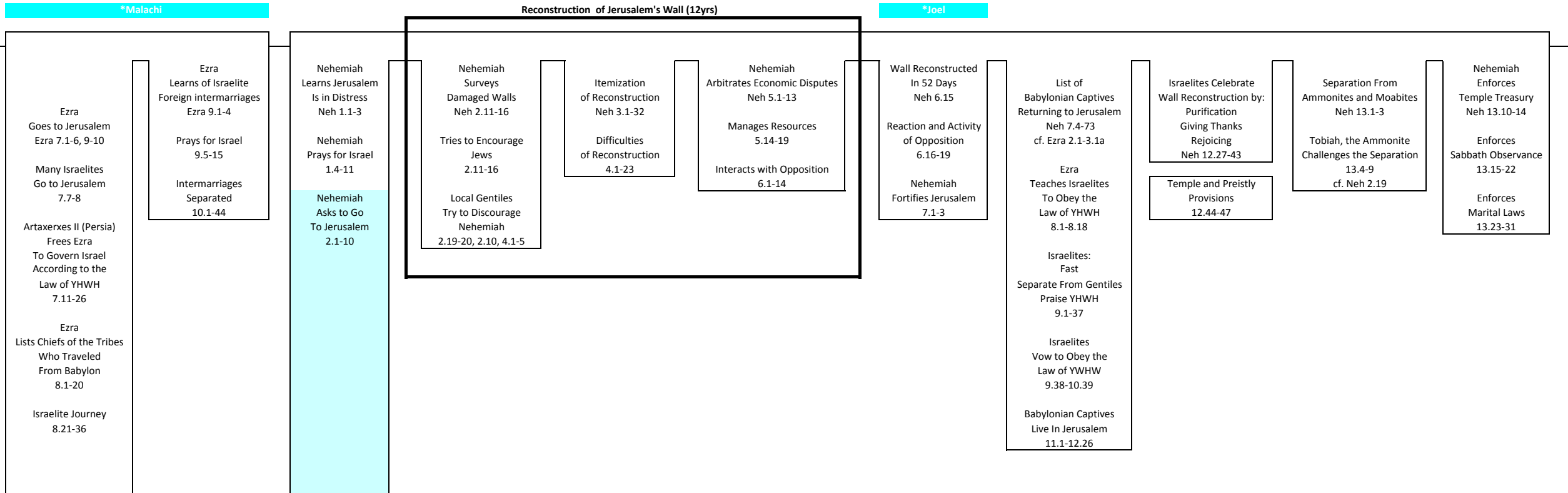
Legend

- Event
- Prophecy
- Prophet Information
- Scriptures Covered
- *Noteworthy Information:
- Kingdom of Judah/Judea
- Babylonian Empire
- Medo-Persian Empire
- Greek Empire
- Republic of Rome
- Roman Empire

Notes: _____ Notes:

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.



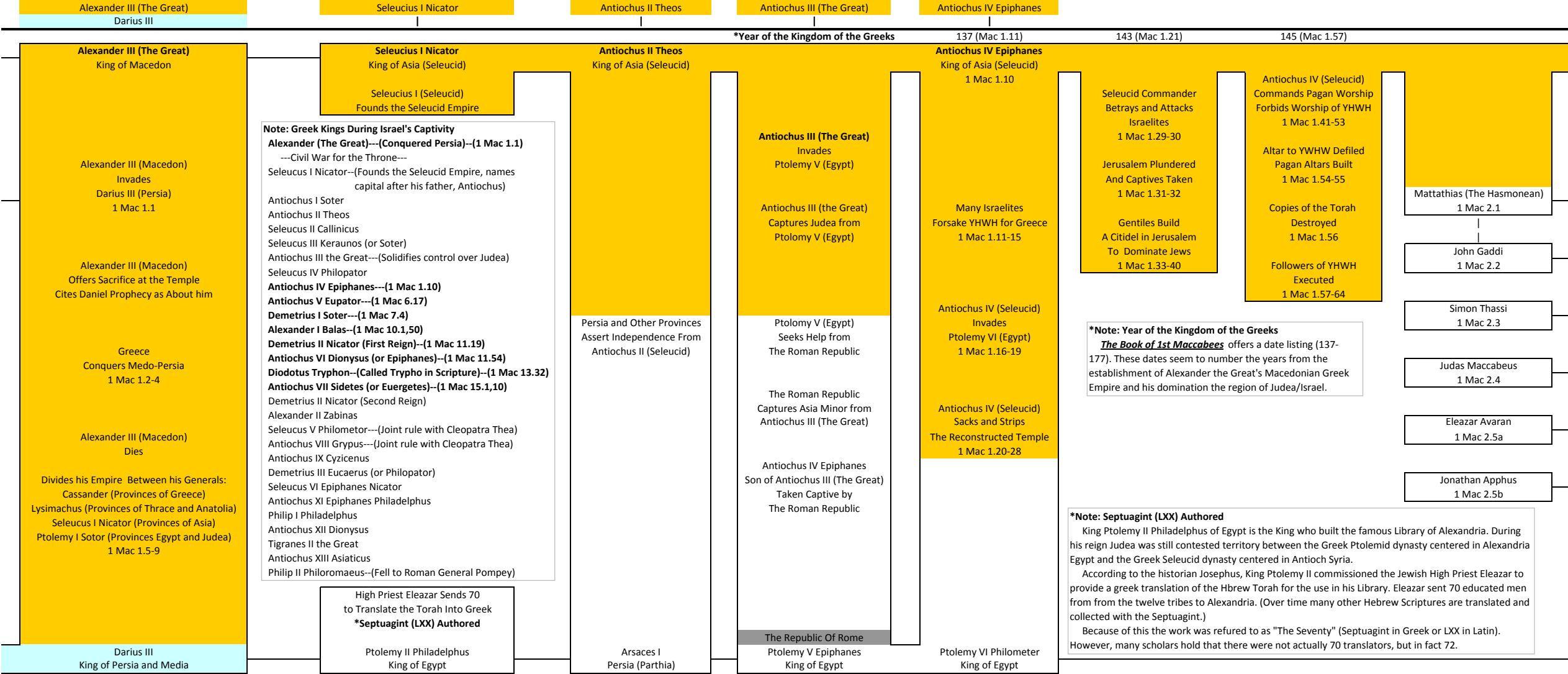
Daniel 5.30-----Ezra 10.44; Nehemiah 1.1-----Nehemiah

***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 decendants, 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 ↓

- Event
- Prophecy
- Prophet Information
- Scriptures Covered
- *Noteworthy Information:
- Kingdom of Judah/Judea
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- Medo-Persian Empire
- Greek Empire
- Republic of Rome
- Roman Empire



***Note: Year of the Kingdom of the Greeks**
The Book of 1st Maccabees offers a date listing (137-177). These dates seem to number the years from the establishment of Alexander the Great's Macedonian Greek Empire and his domination the region of Judea/Israel.

***Note: Septuagint (LXX) Authored**
King Ptolemy II Philadelphus of Egypt is the King who built the famous Library of Alexandria. During his reign Judea was still contested territory between the Greek Ptoleimid dynasty centered in Alexandria Egypt and the Greek Seleucid dynasty centered in Antioch Syria.
According to the historian Josephus, King Ptolemy II commissioned the Jewish High Priest Eleazar to provide a greek translation of the Hbrew Torah for the use in his Library. Eleazar sent 70 educated men from the twelve tribes to Alexandria. (Over time many other Hebrew Scriptures are translated and collected with the Septuagint.)
Because of this the work was referred to as "The Seventy" (Septuagint in Greek or LXX in Latin). However, many scholars hold that there were not actually 70 translators, but in fact 72.

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>

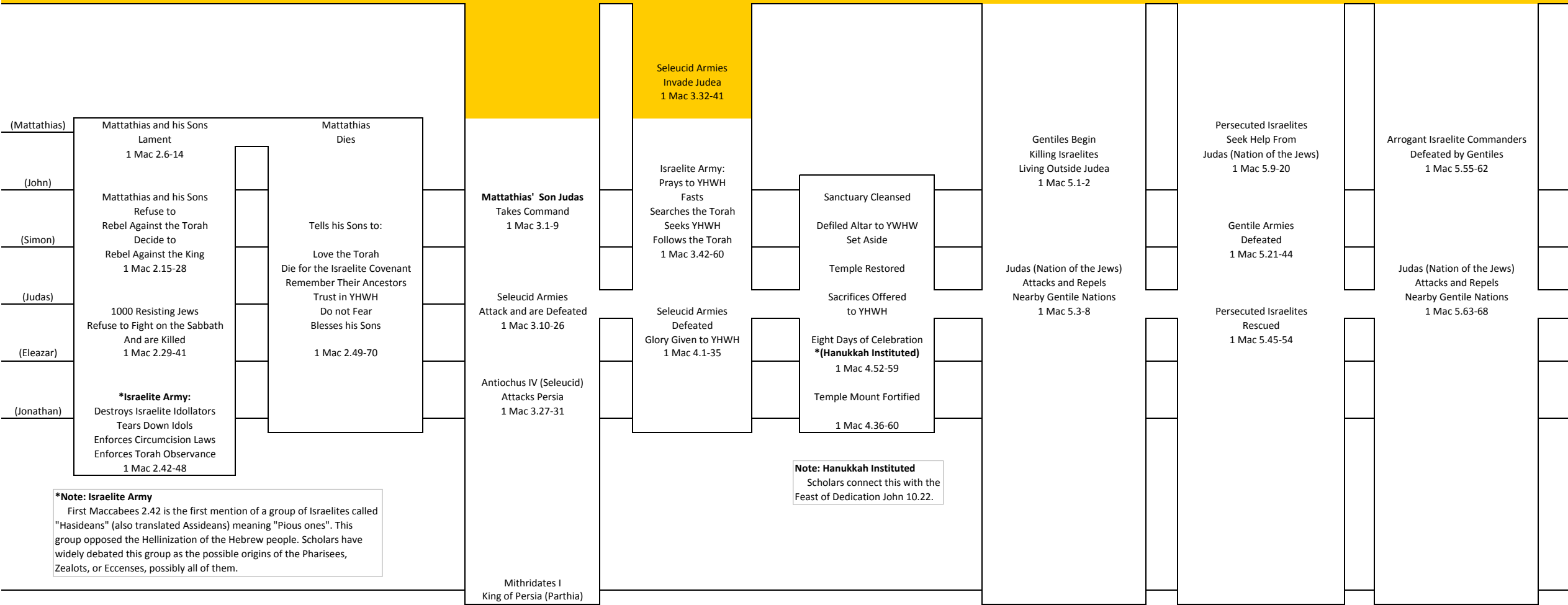
Note: Sections of Information without Scripture References
There are three sections in this timeline which lack any Bible verses. The timeperiods are when:
---Judea switches from Persian to Greek domination (Page 4)
---Judea switches from Greek to Roman Imperial domination (Page 8-9)
---Judea suffers destruction of the Temple by the Roman Empire (Page 13)
We felt it was important to offer this information in order to further clarify the context of the Biblical Information.

This information was collected from a variety of sources, but the three most prominate were:
The Writings of Josephus
THE SILENT CENTURIES: The Hasmonean Dynasty, Al Maxey <www.zianet.com/maxey/Inter4.htm>
Various articles from the website <www.myjewishlearning.com>

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.

Notes:

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***Note: Israelite Army**
 First Maccabees 2.42 is the first mention of a group of Israelites called "Hasideans" (also translated Assideans) meaning "Pious ones". This group opposed the Hellenization of the Hebrew people. Scholars have widely debated this group as the possible origins of the Pharisees, Zealots, or Eccenses, possibly all of them.

Note: Hanukkah Instituted
 Scholars connect this with the Feast of Dedication John 10.22.

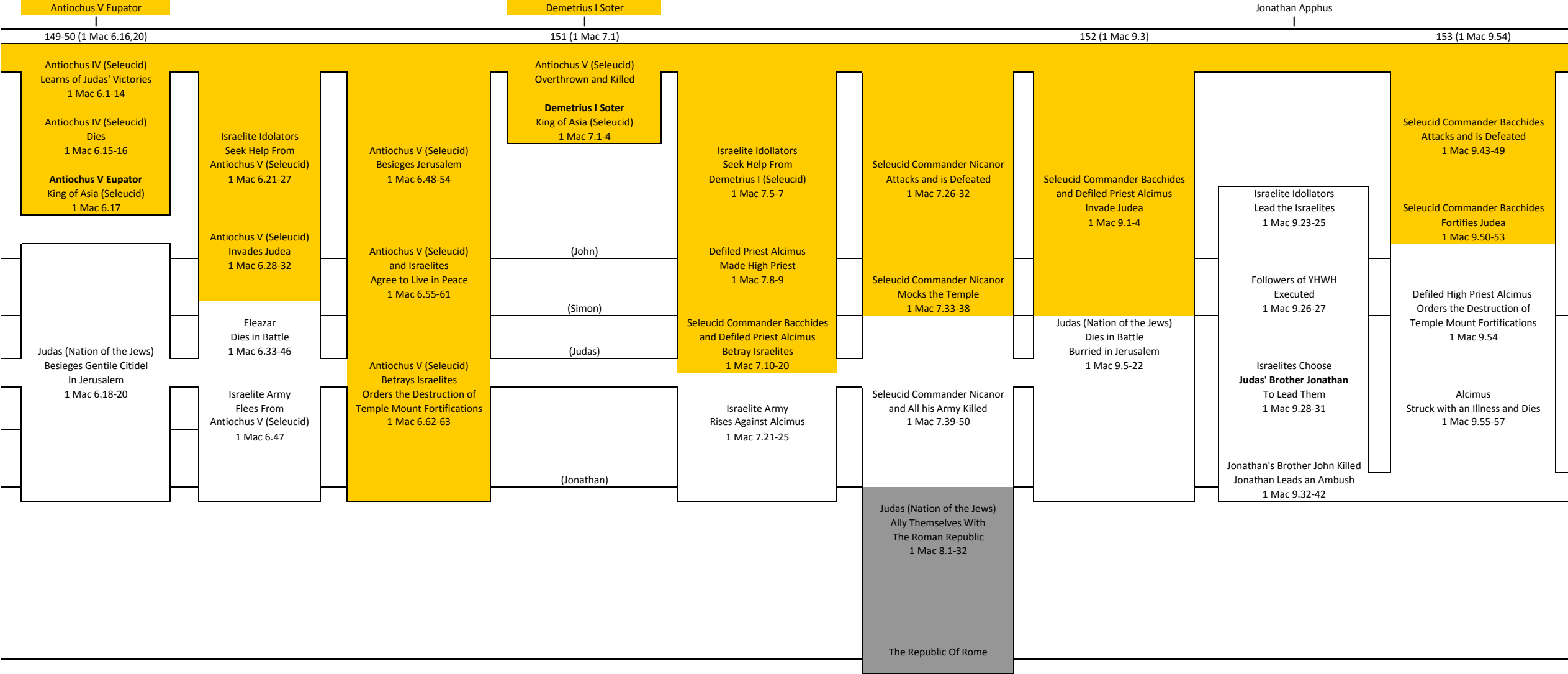
1 Maccabees 1.1-----1 Maccabees

Legend

- Event
- Prophecy
- Prophet Information
- Scriptures Covered
- *Noteworthy Information:
- Kingdom of Judah/Judea
- Babylonian Empire
- Medo-Persian Empire
- Greek Empire
- Republic of Rome
- Roman Empire

Notes:

Notes:



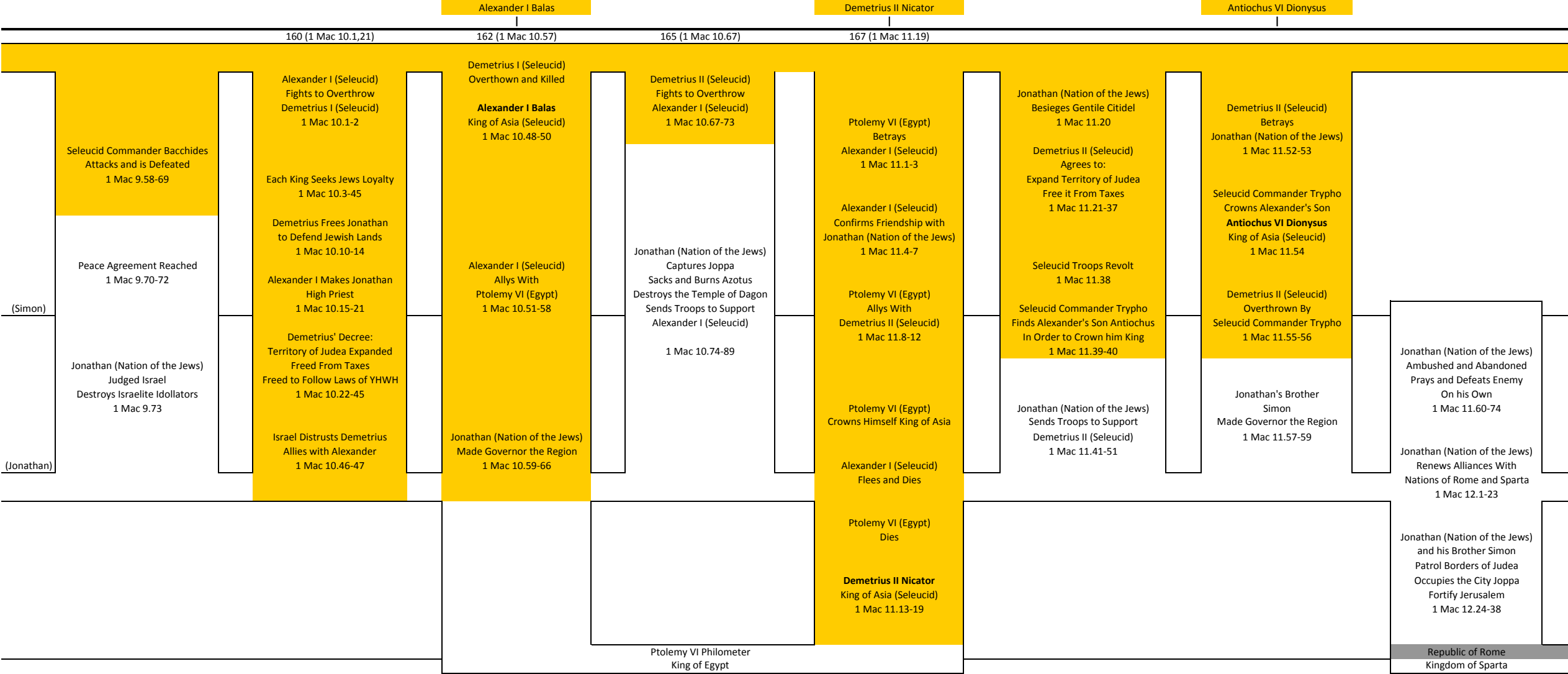
1 Maccabees 1.1 **1 Maccabees**

Legend

- Event
- Prophecy
- Prophet Information
- Scriptures Covered
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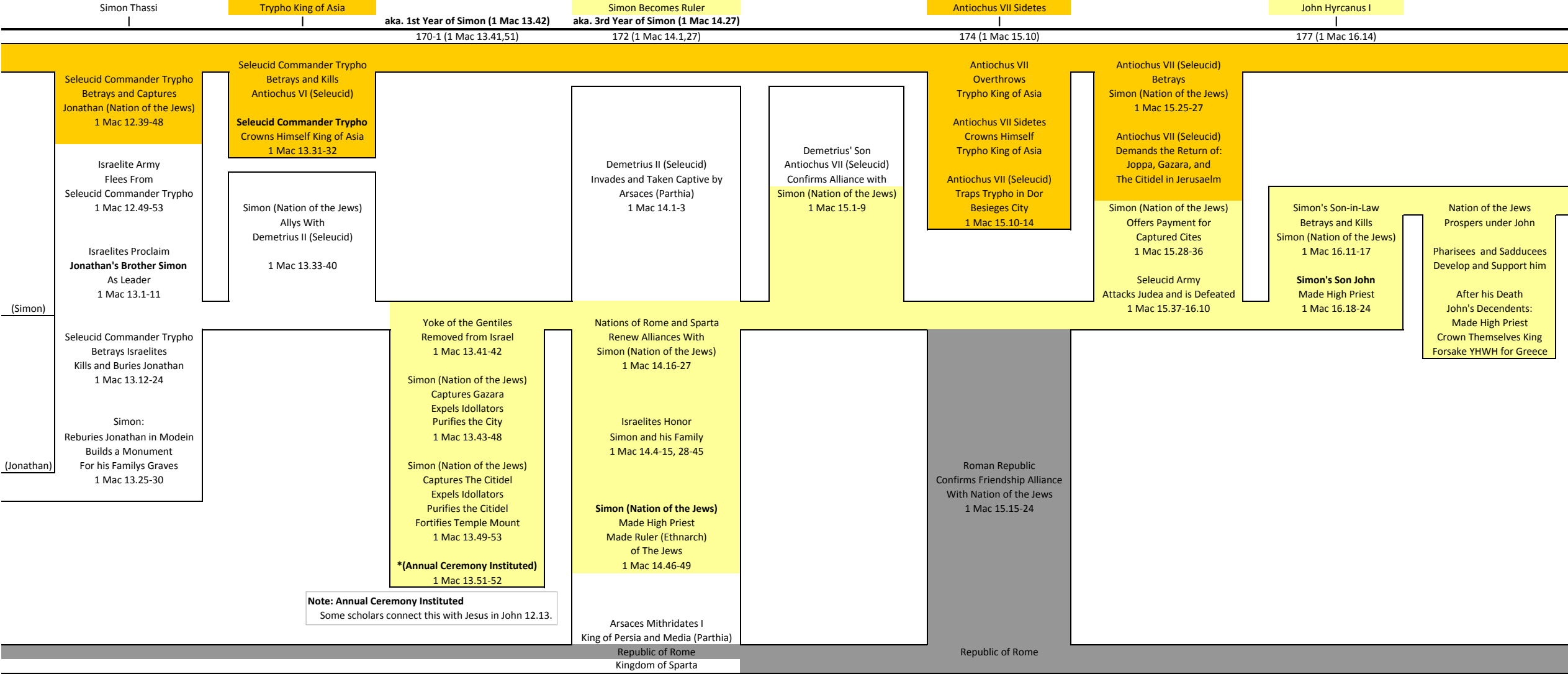


1 Maccabees 1.1-----1 Maccabees

↓ Legend ↓

Event	Kingdom of Judah/Judea
Prophecy	Babylonian Empire
Prophet Information	Medo-Persian Empire
Scriptures Covered	Greek Empire
*Noteworthy Information:	Republic of Rome
	Roman Empire

Notes: _____ Notes:



1 Maccabees 1.1

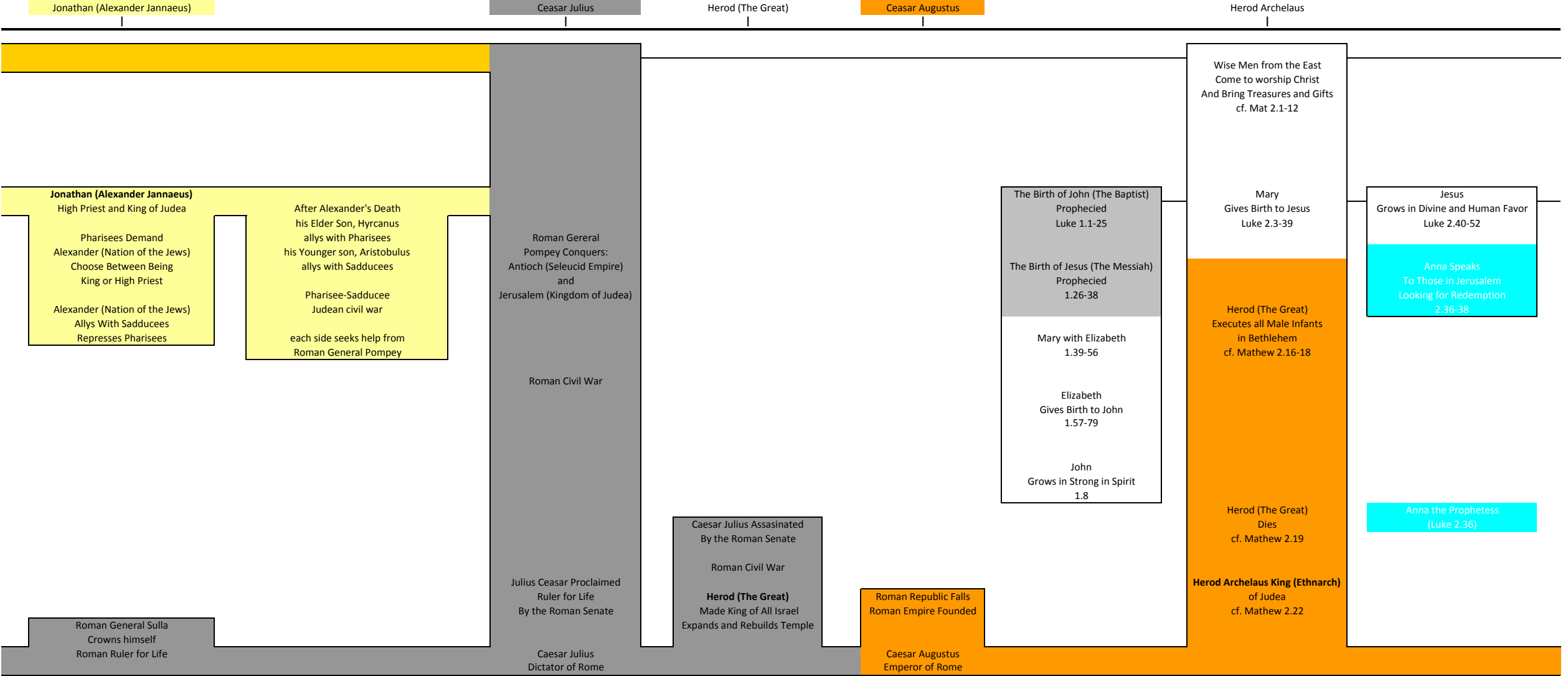
1 Maccabees

Legend

- Event
- Prophecy
- Prophet Information
- Scriptures Covered
- *Noteworthy Information:
- Kingdom of Judah/Judea
- Babylonian Empire
- Medo-Persian Empire
- Greek Empire
- Republic of Rome
- Roman Empire

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 ↓

Event	Kingdom of Judah/Judea
Prophecy	Babylonian Empire
Prophet Information	Medo-Persian Empire
Scriptures Covered	Greek Empire
*Noteworthy Information:	Republic of Rome
	Roman Empire

Note: Sections of Information without Scripture References

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 Various articles from the website <www.myjewishlearning.com>

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)

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

Anna the Prophetess
(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

John the Baptist
(Luke 7.28, 20.6)

Jesus

Herod Antipas
Imprisons and Beheads
John the Baptist
9.9

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.

Caesar Tiberius
Emperor of Rome

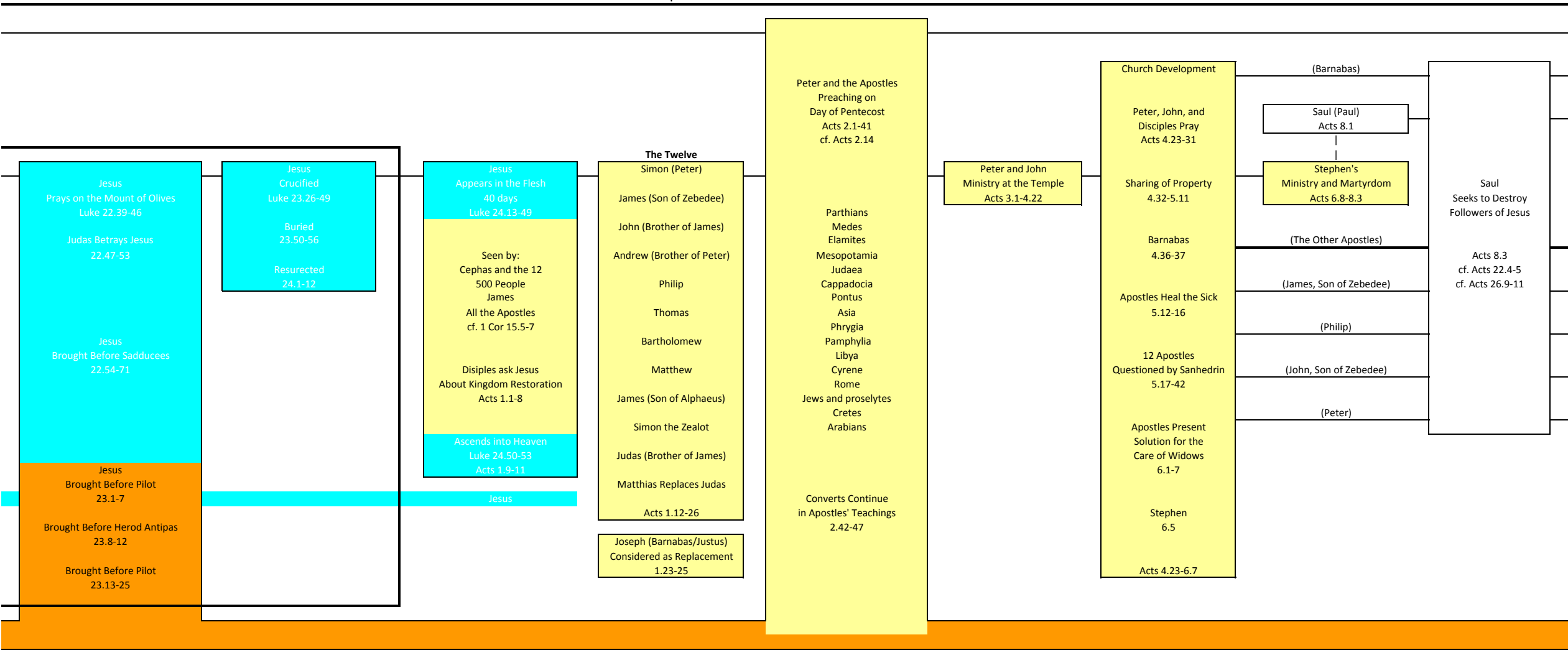
Luke 1.1------(Matthew 1.1-28.20; Mark 1.1-16.20; John 1.1-21.25;)-----Acts

↓ Legend ↓

Event	Kingdom of Judah/Judea
Prophecy	Babylonian Empire
Prophet Information	Medo-Persian Empire
Scriptures Covered	Greek Empire
*Noteworthy Information:	Republic of Rome
	Roman Empire

Notes:

Notes:



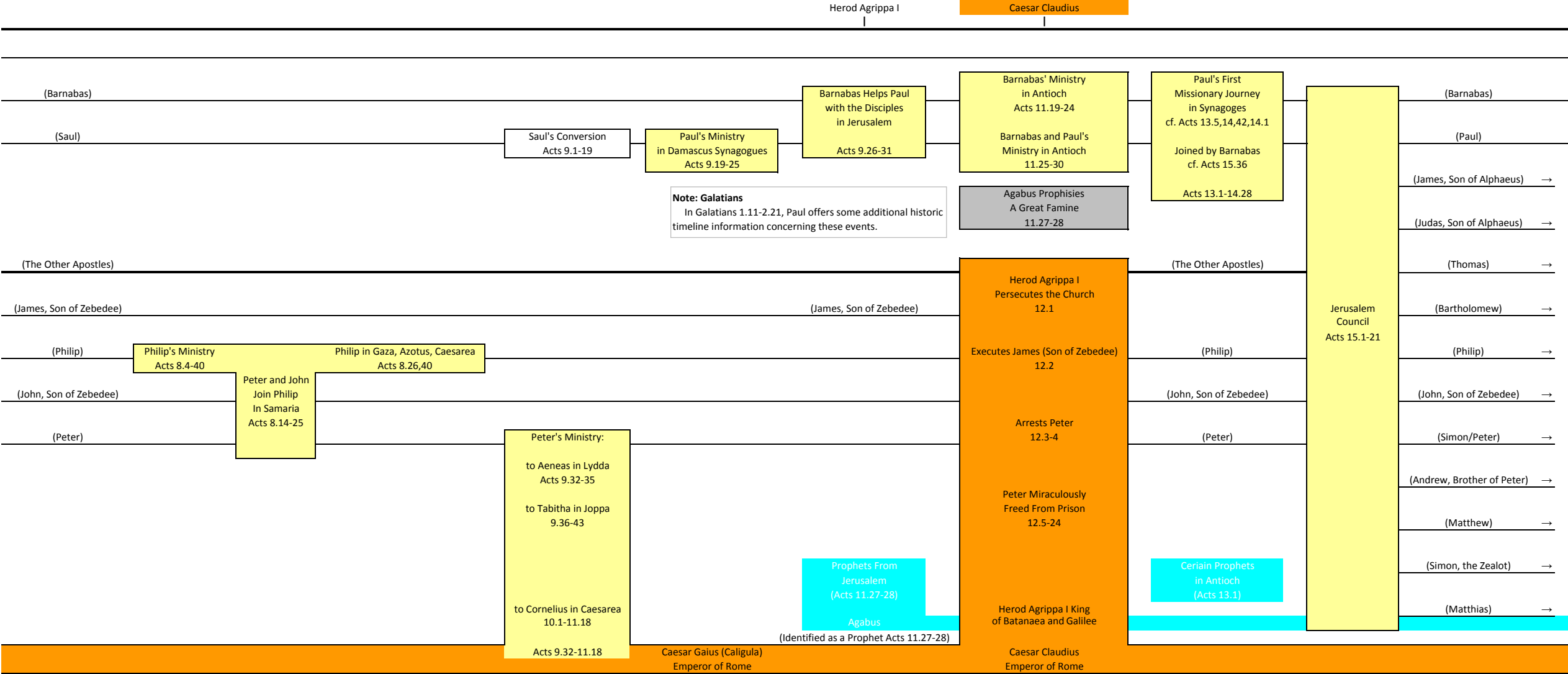
Luke 1.1-----Luke 24.53; (1 Corinthians 15.5-7;) Acts 1.1-----Acts 28.31

↓ Legend ↓

Event	Kingdom of Judah/Judea
Prophecy	Babylonian Empire
Prophet Information	Medo-Persian Empire
Scriptures Covered	Greek Empire
*Noteworthy Information:	Republic of Rome
	Roman Empire

Notes:

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

Agabus Prophecies
A Great Famine
11.27-28

Prophets From Jerusalem
(Acts 11.27-28)

Agabus
(Identified as a Prophet Acts 11.27-28)

Certain Prophets
in Antioch
(Acts 13.1)

Luke 1.1

Acts 28.31

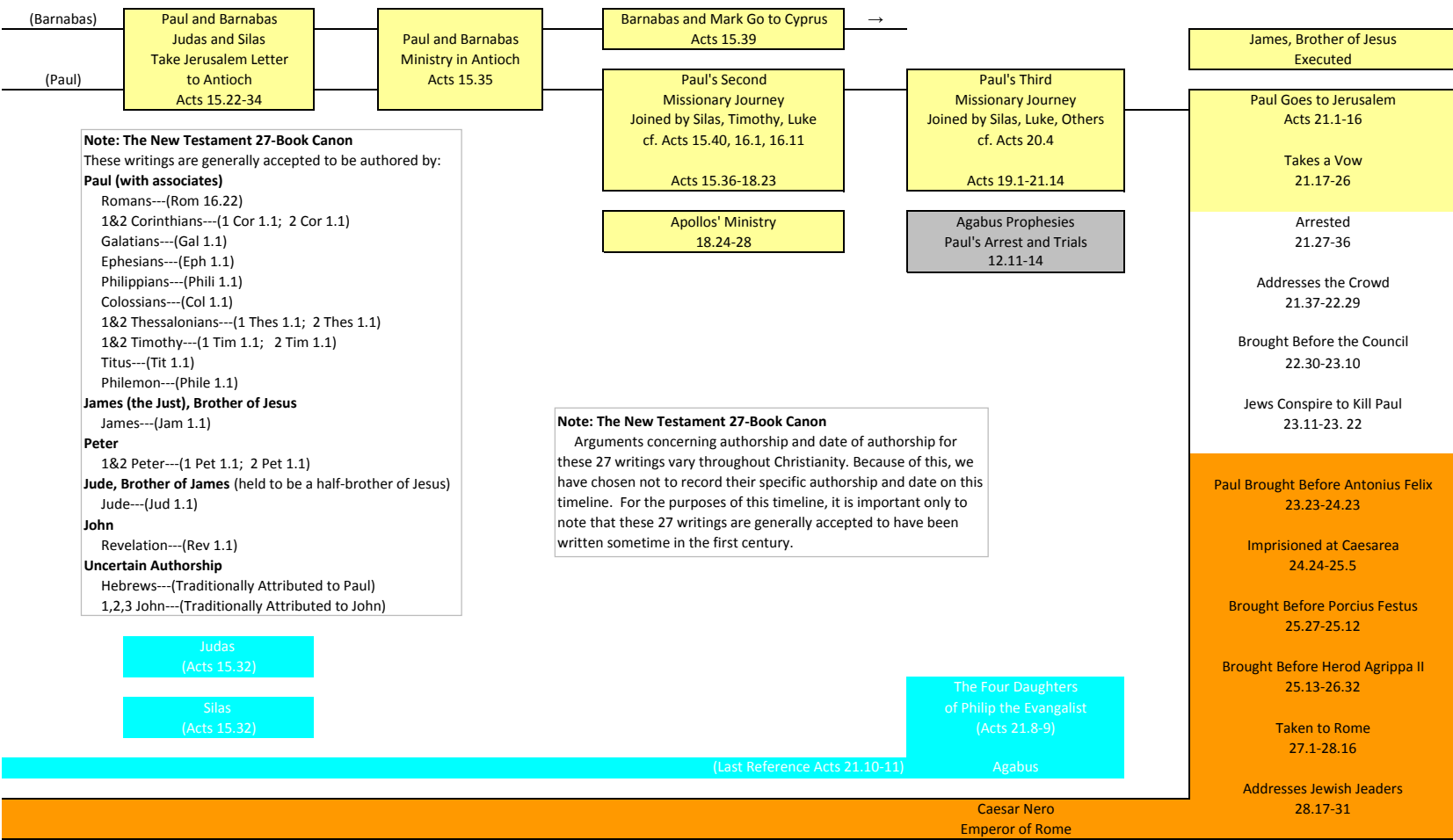
↓ Legend ↓

- Event
- Prophecy
- Prophet Information
- Scriptures Covered
- *Noteworthy Information:
- Kingdom of Judah/Judea
- Babylonian Empire
- Medo-Persian Empire
- Greek Empire
- Republic of Rome
- Roman Empire

Notes:

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:



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 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.

Judas (Acts 15.32)

Silas (Acts 15.32)

The Four Daughters of Philip the Evangelist (Acts 21.8-9)

(Last Reference Acts 21.10-11) Agabus

Caesar Nero Emperor of Rome

Caesar Vespasian Emperor of Rome

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

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

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)
 ---Judea switches from Greek to Roman Imperial domination (Page 8-9)
 ---Judea suffers destruction of the Temple by the Roman Empire (Page 13)
 We felt it was important to offer this information in order to further clarify the context of the Biblical Information.

This information was collected from a variety of sources, but the three most prominate were:
 The Writings of Josephus
 THE SILENT CENTURIES: The Hasmonean Dynasty, Al Maxey <www.zianet.com/maxey/Inter4.htm>
 Various articles from the website <www.myjewishlearning.com>

Legend

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