

# HISTORICAL TIMELINE

(Biblical and Historical Chronology)

**Initial source:** [http://www.bible-history.com/jesus/jesusHistorical\\_Time\\_Chart.htm](http://www.bible-history.com/jesus/jesusHistorical_Time_Chart.htm) Note: Biblical dating follows that of several scholars in my Bibliography, esp. Whitcomb and Boyer. Some dates are uncertain. There is also some overlap, especially in the case of the judges and the kings – Rusty Russell  
*Corrections, changes, and additions (e.g. chronology of David) by William H. Gross 2006 [www.onthewing.org](http://www.onthewing.org)*

- B.C.**
- 2167 Abram is born (Abraham)
  - 2092 Abram goes to the Promised Land at 75 (Gen 12.4)
  - 2082 Hagar conceives **Ishmael** by Abraham (Gen 16.3)
  - 2068 **Abraham** named by God at 99 (Gen 17.1-5)
  - 2067 **Isaac** born to Sarah at 90 (Gen 17.17)
  - 2030 Sarah dies at 127 (Gen 23.1)
  - 2027 Isaac marries Rebekah at 40 (Gen 25.20)
  - 2007 **Jacob** born to Isaac at 60 (Gen 25.26)
  - 1992 Abraham dies at 175 (Gen 25.7)
  - 1967 Jacob flees to Laban (Gen 28.1)
  - 1960 Jacob marries Leah & Rachel (Gen 29.28-30)
  - 1947 Jacob returns home (Gen 31.41)
  - 1916 Joseph born to Jacob and Rachel (Gen 30.24)
  - 1887 Isaac dies at 180 (Gen 35.28)
  - 1877 Jacob arrives in Egypt (Gen 46.6)
  - 1860 Jacob dies in Egypt at 147 (Gen 47.28)
  - 1806 Joseph dies in Egypt at 110 (Gen 50.26)
  - 1730 Hyksos invasion of Egypt; Hebrews bondage begins.
  - 1728 Hammurabi of Sumer born
  - 1570 Hyksos expelled from Egypt; Amose I founds 18th dynasty
  - 1548 Amenhotep I becomes pharaoh of Egypt
  - Hebrew midwives ordered to destroy all Hebrew male children
  - 1528 Thutmose I becomes pharaoh
  - All newborn Hebrew males are to be cast into the Nile
  - 1525 **Moses** born
  - 1510 Thutmose II becomes pharaoh
  - 1504 Hatshepsut becomes pharaoh
  - 1487 Moses flees Egypt
  - 1486 **Joshua** and **Caleb** born (*trad. same age*)
  - 1483 Thutmose III becomes pharaoh
  - The great oppression of the Hebrews begins
  - 1450 Amenhotep II becomes pharaoh
  - 1447 The **Exodus** begins
  - 1446 The Tabernacle constructed; spies sent out
  - 1423 Thutmose IV becomes pharaoh
  - 1410 Amenhotep III becomes pharaoh
  - 1407 Moses dies; Joshua crosses Jordan
  - 1401 Joshua conquers Canaan; division of land.
- 1377 Akhnaton becomes pharaoh; inaugurates monotheistic reforms
  - 1376 Joshua dies at 110.<sup>1</sup>
  - 1375 Othniel becomes judge 40 yrs (Jdg 3.11)
  - 1319 Ehud becomes judge 80 yrs peace (Jdg 3.30)
  - 1318 Rameses I founds the 19th dynasty in Egypt
  - 1280 ? Shamgar becomes judge (Jdg 3.31; 5.6)
  - 1240 Deborah judges Israel 40 yrs (Jdg 5.31)
  - 1194 Gideon becomes judge 40 yrs (Jdg 8.28)
  - 1167 Eli born
  - 1155 Abimelech usurps power in Israel
  - 1152 Tola becomes judge 23 yrs (Jdg 10.2)
  - 1131 Jair becomes judge 22 yrs (Jdg 10.3)
  - 1109 Eli becomes judge/priest 40 yrs (1Sam 4.18)
  - 1105 **Samuel** born
- 1091 Samson born
  - 1089 Jephthah becomes judge 6 yrs (Jdg 12.7)
  - 1083 Ibzan becomes judge 7 yrs (Jdg 12.8-9)
  - 1071 Elon becomes judge 10 yrs (Jdg 12.11)
  - Samson** becomes judge 20 yrs (Jdg 15.20);
  - 1069 **Eli** dies (1Sam 4.1) **Samuel** becomes a judge;
  - 1061 Abdon becomes judge 8 yrs (Jdg 12.14)
  - 1051 Samson dies (Jdg 16.30)
- Detailed Chronology of David's life*
- 1040** (possibly 1050) **Saul becomes king** at age 30; he will reign for forty (42) years (1Sam 11.15; 13.1)
  - 1038 Samuel tells Saul his kingdom will not continue, that God is seeking a man after His own heart (1Sam 13.14)
  - 1035 David is likely born in Bethlehem between 1040 and 1030.
  - 1030 Jonathan is a mighty warrior of whom his own father is jealous (1Sam 13-14). He is fiercely and

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<sup>1</sup> It appears that Caleb was 40 yrs old when the spies were sent out, and 85 when he received his portion of the division (Jos 14.7,10). So 45 yrs passed from when the spies were sent out. The spies were sent out a little over a year after the exodus following the construction of the tabernacle – making it 46 yrs from the Exodus to the division of the land. Forty yrs were passed in the wilderness (Ac 7.36; Heb 3.9); so the remaining 6 yrs were spent conquering and dividing the Promised Land. Joshua died at 110 (Jos 24.29) and traditionally is believed to be the same age as Caleb.

- loyally defended by his men against Saul's intent to kill him.
- 1025 David is anointed by Samuel (1Sam 16) at age 10-13 - which Saul undoubtedly hears about, later choosing to keep David nearby for observation and ready dispatch.
- 1023 David, bar-mizvah'd, serves Saul in an ad hoc musical capacity (1Sam 16:17, "provide me a *man*"). He returns to his father's house to tend sheep, but comes to Saul when needed - (1Sam 17:15).
- 1020 David defeats Goliath probably at 15-17 years of age (1Sam 17)
- 1020 Jonathan, who is much older than David, becomes one in spirit with him (1Sam 18:1).
- 1015 Because of his reputation he was appointed armor-bearer to Saul (1Sam 16:21 - it may be mentioned in chap. 16, but the actual event is probably later - i.e. "he [later] became...").
- 1010 Saul banishes David from his court, yet he makes him commander of a thousand (1Sam 18:13). Maybe he hopes David will die in battle. David is perhaps 25 years old.
- 1008 His success as a warrior has made Saul offer him the hand of his daughter Michal "as a snare." (1Sam 18:21). Michal marries him, and she loves him (1Sam 18:27-28).
- 1007 At Jonathan's warning (and Michal's), David flees from Saul to Samuel at Ramah (1Sam 19). Michal remains behind with Saul. An evil spirit caused Saul to pursue David, but he is stopped by the Spirit of God at Ramah. Ps 59
- 1006 David and Jonathan covenant together at Ramah (1Sam 20)
- 1006 David flees to Nob and is helped by Ahimelech the priest (1Sam 21). He gives David the consecrated bread, and the sword of Goliath. Doeg the Edomite is present. Ps 56.
- 1006 David flees to Achish, king of the Philistine city of Gath, the first time (1Sam 21:10). He feigns madness to protect himself and his men, and he is expelled. Ps 34.
- 1005 David hides at the Cave at Adullam (1Sam 22:1-5) where he is joined by 30 chiefs. Three enter the camp of the Philistines to get David an off-handed request for a drink of water (1Chr. 11:15). His father's household joins him there. Ps 142.
- 1005 David takes his parents to Mizpah of Moab leaving them with the king (1Sam 22:3-4)
- 1005 Doeg the Edomite, at Saul's command, kills Ahimelech the priest who helped David and his men. He also kills 85 priests and everyone at Nob for helping David. Abiathar, the son of the priest flees to David with the ephod (1Sam 22:6-23). Ps 52.
- 1005 David liberates Keilah from the Philistines (1Sam 23:6). Saul hears of it and gathers his forces against David at Keilah. Using the ephod, David learns that the people of Keilah will betray him to Saul, and so he flees again. Jonathan visits him at Ziph and covenants with him again (23:16). Ziphites betray David, but God hides him from Saul in the Desert of Ziph. Ps 63.
- 1005 Saul pursues David at en-Gedi. Ps 54. David cuts off a corner of his robe in the cave near the Craggs of the Wild goats. When Saul leaves the cave, David pleads his cause and his intent not to harm Saul (1Sam 24). He returns to his stronghold (Masada?). Ps 57. This is *just before Samuel dies* (1Sam 25:1).
- 1005 David is living "off the land" as he encounters Nabal and Abigail at Carmel (1Sam 25). His men kindly provide protection for Nabal's flocks expecting to be paid, but Nabal rebuffs them. David threatens to kill Nabal for his affront until Abigail diplomatically intercedes with food and praise. David has married Ahinoam of Jezreel (1Sam 25:43). When Nabal dies shortly after this incident, David marries Abigail as well. In David's absence, Saul gives Michal to Paltiel in Gallim, which is probably on the border near Jerusalem.
- 1004 David encounters Saul and his 3000 men in his camp at Hakilah, having been betrayed by the Ziphites a second time. He spares Saul's life again (1Sam 26). Saul "repents" of his pursuit of David, but David doesn't trust him.
- 1004 David flees to Gath a second time with 600 men and their families. Saul stops his pursuit of David (1Sam 27:4).
- 1003 After living with Achish at Gath probably for a month or two, David asks to move to Ziklag with his men (1Sam 27:6). David "serves" the Philistines for over a year (see 1Sam 27:6; 29:3). Achish defends David against his officers ((1Sam 29:1-11).
- 1000** Saul solicits the witch of Endor to call up Samuel (1Sam 28:4-7). He prophesies Saul will die the next day. In a battle with the Philistines on Mt. Gilboa, three of Saul's sons die;
- 1000 Saul is wounded and falls on his sword** (1Sam 31). David's Lament (2Sam 1:17-27). David's service is "dismissed" by the Philistines. The Amalekites raze Ziklag and take the wives of David's men (1Sam 28-2Sam 1). David and 400 men recapture the women, but 200 men cannot go. David shares the plunder equally with them, and with the elders of Judah.
- 1000 David reigns for forty years** 2Sam 5:4 David with the help of his allies assumes control of Judah, and is anointed its king with Hebron as his capital (2Sam 2:7). He reigns for 7 years and 6 months (2Sam 2:11). While there, he marries Maacah, daughter of the king of Geshur. He also marries Haggith, Abital, and Eglah (2Sam 3:1-5) and

has sons by all but Michal (2Sam 6:23), and daughter by Maacah (Tamar).

### David's Sons *before* Bathsheba:

*Amnon* by Ahinoam of Jezreel  
*Kileab* by Abigail (Nabal's widow)  
*Absalom* by Maacah the Caananite  
*Adonijah* by Haggith  
*Shephatiah* by Abital  
*Ithream* by Eglah

998 Ishbosheth, with Abner as his general, has liberated the remainder of the Western territory from the Philistines over a two-year period. He is declared king over Israel, the northern kingdom (2Sam 2:9-10). Abner slays Asahel at Gibeon (where the sun stopped for Joshua) which begins five and a half years of war with David (2Sam 2:12-32; 3:1). After Ishbosheth accuses Abner of infidelity with Saul's concubine, Abner threatens his life and covenants with David, who wants Michal back (3:9-13). Michal is returned to David by Ishbosheth (3:14). Joab, David's general, murders Abner at Hebron (3:22,27).

997 David conquers Jerusalem (2Sam 5:6). He rebuilds it, and moves there from Hebron.

993 Ishbosheth is murdered by two cut-throats. David is publicly anointed king over all of Israel, north and south (2Sam 5:17). Battle of Baal Perazim (2Sam 5:17-25; 1Chr 14:8-17; Ps 18). David's 33-year reign at Jerusalem begins (1Chr 3:4). His total kingship lasts 40 years (1Kgs. 2:11).

992 Ark returned to Jerusalem to a tent (2Sam 6). The tabernacle remains in Gibeon (1Chr 16). David desires to build a temple to house the ark (2Sam 7; 1Chr 17). God sends Nathan to David with the Davidic Covenant instead, promising a perpetual throne to his offspring (2Sam 7:12-29). Ps 105, 96.

982 After 7-10 years of war, David has solidified his empire (2Sam 8). David's sons become royal advisers 2Sam 8:18 (though too young – probably 14-18 years old; it distorts their sense of self-importance). Mephibosheth is found and David honors his pledge to Jonathan (2Sam 9).

981 Ammon and Syria conquered by Joab and Abishai after David's ambassadors are humiliated by the young king of Ammon (2Sam 10).Ps 60.

980 While indulging his children, and allowing his generals to run their own war, David falls prey to the temptations of the flesh, of peace, and of plenty: he sleeps with Bathsheba (2Sam 11). Uriah is slain in April. In December, Nathan confronts David and he repents. The child dies (2Sam 11-12; Ps 51).

**979 Solomon is born, youngest of David's sons,** identified by name as *future heir* to the throne. Compare **1Chr 3:5** with 2Sam 12:24 – if Solomon is Bathsheba's 4<sup>th</sup> born, then this may be 975. She may

have been “comforted” with previous children by David, and then Solomon was born. Perhaps the others were unnamed in 12:24, thus giving honor to Solomon over them.

979 David returns to his duties, conquering Rabbah-Ammon (2Sam 12:26-31; 1Chr 20:1-3).

978 Amnon rapes his half-sister Tamar, who is Absalom's sister (2Sam 13:1-22).

976 Absalom murders Amnon (2Sam 13:23-38). He is banished from the king's presence to Geshur for 3 years.

974 Absalom pleads for and is returned to Jerusalem via Joab's intercession and conniving use of the woman of Tekoa (2Sam 14); but he is banished from the king's presence for 2 more years.

972 Absalom begs and coerces Joab into interceding yet again that Absalom might see the king's face. He begins his 4-year plot against David. (2Sam 14:28-33; 15:1-7).

**969 Absalom's revolt** steals the hearts of the people from David (2Sam 15-19). David weeps on the Mount of Olives (15:30). Shimei, a relative of Saul, curses David on his way out of the city, but Hushai offers to be David's ally in the palace. Ps 3. Absalom lies with his father's concubines as Abner had done with Saul's (16:22). Hushai, against Ahithophel, advises Absalom not to pursue David immediately. As a result, David is able to conquer Absalom's army. Ahithophel hangs himself. While riding a mule, Absalom's hair (symbol of his pride) is caught in a tree where he hangs helplessly (18:14) until slain by Joab, against David's wishes. David mourns his son's death, “Absalom, Absalom!” (19:1).

969 No sooner has one rebellion been quashed than another arises by Sheba (2Sam 20). Amasa who was appointed over the army by Absalom in place of Joab, is considered by David to be a threat in this conflict. Amasa is sent on an errand by David, but David also gives orders to Abishai to have Amasa killed. Joab kills Amasa at Gibeon and Sheba flees to Abel Beth Maacah. A wise woman of the city has his head delivered to Joab to preserve the city (2Sam 20:4:-22).

968 A three-year famine occurs as a result of Saul's attack on the Gibeonites (2Sam 21:1). The attack violated a covenant made with them by Joshua (Josh 9:16).

966 David makes amends with the Gibeonites by having seven sons of Saul executed except Jonathan's son, Mephibosheth, whom he vowed to protect (2Sam 21:2-14).

965 Battles with the Philistines. David is almost killed by a giant, and he is asked to stay home for his own safety. Four giants are killed in these battles (2Sam 21:15-22). They no longer terrorize Israel or mock

God as they had in David's youth under Saul. David's Eulogy (2Sam 23:1-7).

964 David takes 9 months to number the people as if to quantify his security (2Sam 24:10). Joab, curiously, is the voice of reason here, asking David not to do it. David repents of it, but God demands a price: pestilence takes 70,000 (24:15). God then instructs David to buy the threshing floor of Araunah (Ornan) for an altar (24:18-25; 1Chr 21:1-17). David offers sacrifices on the threshing floor which God accepts with an angel's fiery sword. David fears approaching God in the tabernacle, because it now sits on the high place at Gibeon (1Chr 21:26-30). He begins the preparations to construct the temple around the altar, gathering all the materials according to the pattern God shows him (1Chr 22; 28). Ps 30.

**963 David charges Solomon and the princes with constructing the temple (1Chr 22:6-19).**

962 David's health begins to fail him (1Kgs 1:1-4). A beautiful young woman is sought to serve him and keep him warm in his old age (Abishag). Adonijah, 4<sup>th</sup> born son of David, attempts a coup with Joab. At Nathan's insistence, Bathsheba convinces David to declare Solomon king-in-waiting (per the promise in 2Sam 11:24-25; 1Chr 22:9), and have him assume the throne (1Kgs 1:5-53; 1Chr 23:1; 26:31). David agrees (**Solomon publicly declared pro-rex**).

961 David calls for a National Assembly, and passes to Solomon his pattern for the temple (1Chr 28). He exhorts the people to give willingly, in joyful worship (1Chr 29:10-20). Solomon is anointed a 2<sup>nd</sup> time, publicly, and is now co-rex (1Chr 29:1-25). In private, David instructs Solomon to walk with God, and after his death, to deal with Joab and Shimei son of Gera, the traitors (1Kgs 2:1-98).

**961 David dies a natural death** at 70-75. Although David begins to rule at age 30 for 40 years, he may be older than 70 if we add Solomon's over-lapping time of rule. (2Sam 5:4-5; 1Kgs 2:10-11; 1Chr 29:26-30; see Ps 90:10). David is buried in Jerusalem (2Sam 5:4-5; 1Kgs 2:10-12; 1Chr 29:26-30), having served God's purposes in his own generation (Ac 13:22, 36).

**961 Solomon reigns for forty years** 1Kg 11:42 – which includes his 10 years as pro-rex.<sup>2</sup>

957 Temple construction begins (1Kgs 6.1)

**950 Temple completed** (7 yrs; 1Kgs 6.38)

945 Sheshshonk (Shishak) becomes pharaoh of Egypt

937 Solomon's house completed (13 yrs; 1Kgs 7.1) It took 20 yrs for temple & palace (1Kgs 9.10)

931 Rehoboam becomes king of Israel and Judah

Jeroboam rebels; sets up a rival kingdom in the north

913 Abijam becomes king of Judah

911 Asa becomes king of Judah

910 Nadab becomes king of Israel

909 Bausha becomes king of Israel

890 Benhadad becomes king of Syria

886 Elah becomes king of Israel

Zimri becomes king of Israel

885 Tibni becomes king of Israel

883 Ashurbanipal II becomes king of Assyria

880 Omri becomes king of Israel

874 **Ahab** becomes king of Israel

873 Jehoshaphat becomes king of Judah

859 Shalmaneser III becomes king of Assyria

858 **Elijah** begins to prophesy

853 Ahaziah becomes king of Israel

Jehoram becomes king of Judah

852 Joram becomes king of Israel

**Elisha** begins to prophesy

841 Jehu becomes king of Israel

Ahaziah becomes king of Judah

Athaliah seizes the throne of Judah

841 Hazael becomes king of Syria

835 Joash becomes king of Judah

830 **Joel** prophecies

814 Jehoahaz becomes king of Israel

801 Benhadad II becomes king of Syria

798 Jehoash becomes king of Israel

796 Amaziah becomes king of Judah

790 Uzziah becomes co-regent of Judah

783 Shalmaneser IV becomes king of Assyria

783 **Jonah** begins his ministry

782 Jeroboam II becomes king of Israel

776 Olympic games begin in Greece

767 Uzziah becomes full king of Judah

764 **Amos** begins to prophesy

755 **Hosea** begins to prophesy

753 Rome founded

753 Zechariah becomes king of Israel

752 Shallum becomes king of Israel

Menahem becomes king of Israel

745 Tiglath-pileser III becomes king of Assyria

742 Pekahiah becomes king of Israel

740 Pekah becomes king of Israel – Reuben, Gad, and

Manasseh are conquered and deported by the

Assyrians (2Kg 15:29) – some say 734.

739 Uzziah dies; **Isaiah's vision** (Isa 6.1)

Jotham becomes king of Judah

737 Assyria conquers Damascus, 2Kng 16.9

736 **Micah** begins to prophesy

735 Ahaz becomes king of Judah

732 Hoshea becomes king of Israel

727 Shalmaneser IV becomes king of Assyria

722 Sargon II becomes king of Assyria; Samaria falls; the ten tribes go into captivity 2Kg 17:6

<sup>2</sup> Solomon's 4<sup>th</sup> year as king is 480 years after leaving Egypt (1Kings 6.1) which would place the Exodus at 1437 assuming the other dates in David's chronology are correct. The Exodus is dated 1447 above, but this discrepancy is accounted for by the later date chosen for Saul's reign (1040 instead of 1050).

715 Hezekiah becomes king of Judah  
705 Sennacherib becomes king of Assyria

701 Judah invaded by the Assyrians  
686 Manasseh becomes king of Judah  
681 Esarhaddon becomes king of Assyria  
669 Ashurbanipal becomes king of Assyria  
664 Manasseh carried off to Babylon 2Chr 33.11  
662 Manasseh returns to Jerusalem? 2Chr 33.12-13  
660 Zoroaster born  
648 **Nahum** predicts the fall of Nineveh  
642 Amon becomes king of Judah  
640 Josiah becomes king of Judah  
634 **Zephaniah** begins to prophesy  
627 **Jeremiah** begins to prophesy  
626 Nabopolassar becomes king of Babylon  
622 Revival in Judah  
619 **Habakkuk** begins to prophesy (?)  
**612 Nineveh falls**  
609 Neco II becomes pharaoh of Egypt  
Jehoahaz becomes king of Judah (2Kg 23.29-31)  
Jehoiakim becomes king of Judah  
605 (to 562) Nebuchadnezzar II king of Babylon  
605 **The Babylonians invade Judah**  
**Daniel** begins to prophesy

597 Jehoachin becomes king of Judah, exiled  
Zedekiah becomes king of Judah (2Kgs 24.17)  
593 **Ezekiel** begins to prophesy  
588 Babylonian siege of Jerusalem, (Jer 52.4-5)  
**586 The Babylonians destroy Jerusalem and the Temple** – *Lamentations* written by Jeremiah  
Jews deported to Babylon; Gedaliah becomes governor of Jerusalem. Siege of Tyre (585-572), Eze 26.7-14.  
The rabbis preempt the priests as the chief custodians of divine truth

570 Pharaoh Hophra (*Apries*) deposed (Jer 44.30)  
563 Buddhism founded by Siddhartha  
559 Cyrus II (the Great) becomes king of Persia  
553 Belshazzar becomes regent in Babylon  
550 The temple of Artemis erected at Ephesus  
550 Confucius begins to teach  
539 Babylon falls to the Medes and Persians  
Darius the Mede rules in Babylon  
538 Zerubbabel and Joshua lead a small party of Jewish repatriates back to Palestine  
**536 The Temple started in Jerusalem**  
530 Cambyses II becomes king of Persia  
521 Smerdis becomes king of Persia  
Darius I Hystaspes becomes king of Persia  
520 Zechariah begins to prophesy  
Haggai begins to prophesy  
Construction of the Jerusalem Temple resumed  
**516 The Temple completed**  
**509 The Roman Republic founded**

486 Xerxes I (Ahasuerus) becomes king of Persia  
484 Herodotus the historian born  
480 The Greeks defeat Xerxes at Salamis  
479 The Greeks defeat Xerxes at Thermopylae  
479 **Esther** chosen among all the virgins  
478 Esther becomes “queen” of Persia  
474 Haman’s plot to exterminate the Jews  
473 Jews are delivered - Feast of Purim  
469 Socrates born  
464 Artaxerxes I *Longimanus* becomes king of Persia  
458 **Ezra** takes a small contingent of Jews back to Palestine  
447 The building of the Parthenon commenced  
445 **Nehemiah** takes a small contingent of Jews back to Palestine upon **Artaxerxes’ decree** (Neh 2.1-8; also see Dan 9.24-27)  
443 Nehemiah and Ezra read the Scriptures to the Jews and help them understand them; Midrash<sup>3</sup> initiated; the Sopherim (Scribes) flourish  
436 **Malachi** begins to prophesy  
423 Darius II becomes king of Persia  
404 Artaxerxes II becomes king of Persia

#### OLD TESTAMENT IS CLOSED

400 The Midrash begins to develop  
399 Socrates condemned to death  
390 Gauls under Brennus sack Rome  
386 Sparta signs treaty with Persia  
380 Last Egyptian Dynasty (to 343)  
371 Athenian League and Sparta make peace  
370 Thebes forms Arcadian League vs. Sparta  
359 Artaxerxes III becomes king of Persia  
359 Philip becomes king of Macedonia  
355 Macedonia fights Athens; Alexander born  
343 Artaxerxes III of Persia captures Egypt  
342 Epicurus teaches his philosophy  
339 4<sup>th</sup> Sacred War between Athens and Macedonia  
338 Artaxerxes III assassinated in Persia  
336 Darius III *Codomannus* becomes king of Persia  
Alexander the Great becomes king of Greece  
**335 Aristotle teaches at Athens**  
**333 Battle of Issus; Alexander defeats Persians**  
Alexander takes Egypt  
332 Alexander destroys Tyre  
331 Alexander seizes Babylon  
330 Darius III of Persia assassinated  
329 Alexander marries Roxana in a symbolic gesture of uniting East and West  
327 Alexander invades India  
326 Alexander’s army refuses to go further  
326 Claudius builds the Appian Way to move Roman troops more easily to the war

<sup>3</sup> An ancient commentary on the Hebrew scriptures; also the Jewish methods of interpretation of the Scriptures.

- 323 Alexander claims to be the son of Zeus  
**Alexander dies – buried in Alexandria**  
 Alexander's empire divided between his four chief generals  
 Ptolemy I Soter takes Egypt  
 320 Ptolemy I seizes Palestine; Egypt takes Libya  
 311 Seleucus I Nicator takes Babylon  
 301 Mayan civilization spreads South; Seleucus rules Syria; Ptolemy I rules Palestine/Egypt
- 300 Rome becomes a major world power in the western Mediterranean  
 Seleucus I adds Syria to his realm  
 287 b. Archimedes (d. 212)  
 285 Ptolemy II Philadelphus becomes king of Egypt  
 Between 285 and 130 the Septuagint translated  
 280 Antiochus I Soter becomes king of Syria  
 276 The first Syro-Egyptian war begins; b. Euclid  
 275 Ptolemy of Egypt invades Syria  
 274 Hinduism codified in India  
 264 Rome's first Punic war against Carthage begins  
 261 Antiochus II Theos (the God) king of Syria  
 260 The second Syro-Egyptian war begins  
 252 Antiochus II marries Bernice, daughter of Ptolemy II  
 250 The Parthian kingdom founded; b. Apollonius; Judea is part of Ptolemaic empire (to 198)  
 246 Seleucus II Callinicus becomes king of Syria  
 Ptolemy III Euergetes becomes king of Egypt  
 The third Syro-Egyptian war begins  
 245 Ptolemy invades Syria  
 241 Rome gains Sicily from Carthage  
 240 Seleucus invades Egypt  
 225 Romans defeat Celts in Italy  
 223 Antiochus III (the Great) becomes king of Syria and ruler of Babylon (Seleucid Empire)  
 221 Ptolemy IV Philopater becomes king of Egypt  
 The fourth Syro-Egyptian war begins  
 219 Antiochus the Great invades Egypt  
 218 Rome's 2nd Punic war against Carthage  
 217 Hannibal invades Italy Ptolemy IV invades Syria; Battle of Raphia  
 215 Hannibal defeated by Marcellus; Rome's first Macedonian war begins  
 211 Macedonia and Carthage fight Rome  
 214 China begins construction of Great Wall  
 206 Rome drives Carthage out of Spain  
 205 Rosetta Stone carved  
 203 Ptolemy V ( Epiphanes ) becomes king of Egypt; Hannibal recalled to Carthage but they are defeated, ending 2<sup>nd</sup> Punic War.  
 201 The fifth Syro-Egyptian war begins Carthage surrenders to Rome
- 200 Rome's second Macedonian war begins  
 200 The **Mishna** begins to appear among the Jews  
 198 Judea part of Seleucid Empire to 166
- 193 Ptolemy V marries Cleopatra, daughter of Antiochus III  
 192 Syrian War to 189; Rome defeats Antiochus III  
 190 Antiochus III defeated by Romans at Magnesia  
 190 b. Hipparchus (d. 120) - astronomer  
 187 Seleucus IV Philopator becomes king of Syria  
 183 Hannibal commits suicide  
 181 Ptolemy VI Philomater becomes king of Egypt  
 175 Antiochus IV Epiphanes becomes king of Syria  
 171 Ptolemy VII becomes co-regent of Egypt with Ptolemy VI . Rome's third Macedonian war begins  
 171 Mithridates I begins the conquest of Babylonia and Media, adding them to Persia and Bactra to form the Parthian Empire  
 169 Antiochus Epiphanes captures Jerusalem  
 168 The Romans interfere in Antiochus's war with Egypt and prevent his capturing Alexandria.  
 Antiochus pollutes the Temple in Jerusalem and suspends the sacrifices of the Jews  
 166 Matthias (Maccabeus – a Hasmonean) kills two Syrians who order him to offer a pig in sacrifice to Zeus. His son Judas then leads the Jews in a revolt against Antiochus Epiphanes IV  
 165 The Jerusalem Temple repaired and cleansed  
 164 Antiochus Epiphanes dies  
 160 Judas Maccabeus killed in battle vs. Syria; his brother Jonathan leads the Jews to 143; he and the Hasmoneans enter an alliance with Rome against the Syrians.  
 157 Judea becomes an independent principality  
 154 The Jews in Egypt build a temple at Leontopolis  
 149 Rome's third Punic war against Carthage begins  
 Rome's fourth Macedonian war begins  
 146 The Romans destroy Carthage  
 143 Simon Maccabeus leads Jews to 134  
 141 Jews liberate Jerusalem; Judea proclaimed an independent kingdom  
 135 John Hyrcanus becomes high priest in Jerusalem: son of Simon Maccabeus  
 133 Rome begins to expand her empire eastward  
 130 The Pharisees begin to emerge as a sect – liberal interpreters of the Law using oral traditions to augment the written text.  
 124 Mithridates II (the Great) conquers Scythia, adds it to the Parthian Empire, and makes a treaty with Rome  
 120 Hyrcanus repudiates the Pharisees and declares himself a Sadducee – strict interpreters of the Law, but seeking political dominion over all  
 116 Ptolemy VIII dies; empire splits up  
 108 Wu Ti of China conquers Korea  
 106 Cicero born
- 90 Revolt of the Pharisees in Judea  
 88 Rome's first Mithridatic war begins  
 83 Rome's second Mithridatic war begins  
 74 Rome's third Mithridatic war begins

- 70 b. Virgil (*Aeneid*) (d. 19 BC)  
 65 Rome invades Syria, conquers Palestine; b. Horace (d. 8 BC)  
 64 Pompey captures Jerusalem; leaves the Maccabean high priest Hyrcanus II in power with Antipater as civil adviser  
 61 Julius Caesar wins major victory in Spain  
 60 The first Triumvirate at Rome (Caesar, Crassus, and Pompey)  
 59 Julius Caesar becomes proconsul; Pompey marries Julia, daughter of Caesar  
 58 Caesar conquers Gaul  
 54 Caesar invades Britain  
 49 Caesar crosses the Rubicon to start civil war against Pompey, who flees.  
 48 Pompey assassinated in Egypt  
 Caesar makes Cleopatra queen of Egypt  
 45 Julian calendar introduced; adopts Octavian  
 44 Caesar becomes dictator of Rome for life; Caesar assassinated  
 43 The second Triumvirate at Rome (Anthony, Lepidus, and Octavian)  
 42 Triumvirate defeats Cassius and Brutus  
 40 Herod the Great, escaping the clutches of Cleopatra, solicits Antony to make him king of Judea; this is done by the proclamation of the Roman Senate; He replaces the inept son of Salome, Antigonus. Herod rules to 4 BC.  
 37 Herod drives out Antigonus, captures Jerusalem after 3 month siege and massive slaughter; Antigonus is slain, ending the Hasmoneans.  
 31 Battle of Actium, Anthony slain, Octavian becomes master of the Roman world, the final triumph of Empire  
 30 Egypt becomes a Roman province  
 30 Shammai, Hillel, and Philo of Alexandria all flourished  
 27 BC-14 AD Octavian (Augustus) is emperor  
 21 Octavian assumed the title of Augustus

- 20 Herod begins to rebuild the Jerusalem Temple  
 12-2 Quirinius quells mountain rebellion in Pirsidia  
 7 Saturninus replaced by Varus as gov in Syria  
 5 Augustus orders census throughout the region; Quirinius as military ruler conducts his 1<sup>st</sup> census (Lk 2:1-3)  
 4 Herod the Great dies; kingdom split among sons

## **B.C.**

### **4 THE BIRTH OF JESUS**

## **A.D.**

- 6 Herod Archelaus deposed by Augustus; Samaria, Judea, and Idumea annexed by Rome; Quirinius, still ruling (though not governor), conducts 2<sup>nd</sup> census.  
 9 Hillel the Elder dies (leader of Pharisees)

## **14-37 Tiberius is emperor**

- 18-36 Caiaphas appointed high priest by Prefect Valerius Gratus  
 26-36 Pontius Pilate: Roman Prefect of Iudaea (Samaria, Judea, and Idumea)  
 26 John the Baptist begins his ministry; 6 months later Jesus begins teaching; his ministry is completed three and a half years later.  
 29 John the Baptist beheaded  
 30 Jesus is crucified<sup>4</sup> and raised from the dead; Pentecost; the NT Christian church is born with about 120 disciples (Ac 1:15).  
 32 Jewish Persecution of Christians in Jerusalem; Church split into Hebrew-Hellenist factions.  
 33 Stephen (Hellenist) martyred as Paul watches; Peter moves central church to Rome. Church is scattered throughout the region.  
 33-41 Churches planted in Galilee, Lydda, Joppa, Phoenicia, Samaria, Caesarea, Cyprus, Antioch, Tyre, Ptolemais (Ac 9:32,36; 11:19; 15:3; 18:22; 21:4,7)  
 34 Paul converted (Ac 9:21; Gal 1:23); “high” Christology is in place; four Gospels have a fixed oral tradition at this point until written down prior to 68. Period of peace for Church. Paul goes to Arabia (Gal 1:17-18; Acts 9:22-23)  
 36 Assault on Samaritans; Aretas king of Nabateans defeats Herod’s army; Pilate dismissed.  
 37 Paul sees Peter and Apostles at Jerusalem (Gal 1:18); Paul in Syria-Cilicia; Tiberius dies; Caiaphas dismissed by Syrian Legate Vitellius.  
 37-41 Caligula is emperor;  
 38 Serious riots in Alexandria; Jews attacked at Caligula’s instigation; statues of Caligula are erected in the synagogues.

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<sup>4</sup> The work of John the Baptist began in the “fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judea,” Luke 3:1. If we count that fifteenth year from the time of the death of Augustus, then 28 or 29 would be correct. But, that doesn’t connect with other facts. If we count the fifteenth year from the time Tiberius became co-regent with Augustus, effectively taking control of the government from the aging Augustus, we arrive at the year 26. This corresponds with Luke 3:23 that Jesus was 30 years old at the time he began his work. The first Passover of his ministry (John 2:13) was the occasion for Jesus’ statement about his resurrection that brought the response that “Forty and six years was this temple in building....” John 2:19-20. Since the temple was begun in 19 B.C., forty six years would bring the time to 27 A.D. Jesus observed three other Passovers after this, John 5:1; 6:4; 12:1. That would bring events to the Passover of the year 30. For his last Passover, Jesus came to Bethany six days before the Passover (John. 12:1). The events of the text show that the journey had to occur on Friday – they couldn’t have traveled there on the Sabbath, and the first day of the week would have been too late for the events of the following week. Six days later would be a Thursday. Passover always begins on the 14th of Abib, or Nisan, Exodus 12:6, Lev. 23:5. This is called the *Day of Preparation*. The High Sabbath (Passover day) begins at 5 p.m. that day – it is considered Friday, the 15<sup>th</sup> of Nisan. Jesus’ resurrection would be the third day afterward, Sunday, the first day of the week. To confirm this, the Mar 29, 1974 issue of **Christianity Today** carried a computer dating analysis, for the years 26-36 A.D. In those years, the 14th of Nisan only came on a Thursday in the year 30, April 6<sup>th</sup> of our calendar. So, the crucifixion was on Thursday April 6<sup>th</sup>, and the resurrection on Sunday April 9<sup>th</sup>, 30 A.D. – Pentecost was fifty days later, Sunday May 28, 30 A.D. For more detail on the final week, see the Appendix “Crucifixion Week”

39 Goaded by Herodias, Herod Antipas heads to Rome to seek his kingship, but is exiled instead. Agrippa made king over Herod's territory.

40 Gentiles are added to the church with the conversion of Cornelius;

**41-54 Claudius is emperor;**

41 Claudius exiles Jews from Rome (instigated by Crestus when Jesus as Christ is preached in the synagogues), Priscilla and Aquila are among them (Ac 18:1-2); Antioch becomes the new center of church activity

43 Theudas says he is Messiah; executed (Ac 5:36)

44 James, Son of Zebedee beheaded (Ac 12:2); death of Herod Agrippa.

45 Barnabas brings Paul to Antioch Ac 11:25

46 Jerusalem Famine: Paul & Barnabas sent on first missionary journey (Ac 13-14).

47-48 Paul & Barnabas on Cyprus (Ac 13)

48 Herod Agrippa II appointed Tetrarch by Claudius

49 Jews expelled from Rome (Ac 18:2)

50 Paul arrives in Achaia on second missionary journey (Ac 15-18), goes to Philippi, Corinth; Passover riot in Jerusalem, 20-30,000 killed.

51 Paul's 2<sup>nd</sup> visit to Apostles (Gal 2:1); Gallio is proconsul 51-52; Paul writes 1Th from Corinth.

52 Paul writes 2Th; leaves Corinth (*he was there about 18 mos*) Thomas founds church in India

53 Peter visits Paul at Antioch (Gal 2:11); Paul's third missionary journey begins (Ac 18-20). Goes to Ephesus.

**54-68 Nero is emperor**

56 Paul writes (Gal ?), writes 1Cor (Spring); makes 2<sup>nd</sup> visit to Corinth; writes "painful letter;" goes to Macedonia to meet Titus; receives news that Corinthians have repented – returns to Ephesus.

56 Paul writes 2Cor (late Autumn); went to Corinth during winter 56-57; supervised the collection of the money for Jerusalem; writes Romans.

58 Paul imprisoned at Caesarea by Felix (Ac 24) at Pentecost (end of May); remains there 2 years

60 Paul heard by new Governor Festus (Ac 25) and 'King' Agrippa II; Matthew killed in Parthia

61-63 Paul under house arrest in Rome; acquitted. Timothy released too (Heb. 13:23) Paul writes (Gal?)<sup>5</sup>, Eph, Php, Phm, Col.; Luke writes Acts.

62 Procurator Festus dies; James the Just, earthly half-brother of Jesus, stoned to death; Paul writes 1Tim;

64 Peter writes 1Pet; Paul writes Titus, Paul's fourth missionary journey; Paul writes 2Tim.

**64 Rome burns, Nero blames the Christians**

64 1st General Persecution

65 "Q" is written (hypothetical Greek source text for both Luke and Mark)

66-70 Revolt in Judea, Vespasian sent to quell it

67 Peter and Paul martyred at Rome (~before 68)

68 Essene community destroyed (Dead Sea Scrolls)

**68 New Testament is closed<sup>6</sup>** – Nero dies June 9.

69-79 Vespasian is emperor; Jochanan ben Zakkai seeks audience with Vespasian

70 Jerusalem destroyed; Temple is burned; *Great Diaspora* as Jews are deported

72 Jude crucified

73 Barnabas dies of unknown causes

**73 Masada falls**

74 Simon the Zealot crucified in Britain

79 Mt. Vesuvius explodes burying Pompei

79-81 Titus is emperor

**80 Paul's letters are circulating as a group**

81-96 Domitian (Titus' younger brother) is emperor

85 2nd General Persecution

96 Clement I sends letter supporting Apostolic succession

96-98 Nerva is emperor – frees John from Patmos.

97 Timothy beaten to death by mob

98-117 Trajan is emperor

108 3rd General Persecution

**110 John dies of old age at Ephesus - End of Apostolic Era**

110 Sunday is Christian Sabbath at this time

113-117 Parthian War/Revolt of the Jews

115 2nd Jewish uprising against Rome

117-138 Hadrian is emperor (built wall in England)

132 Simon Bar Cocheba declares himself Messiah

138-161 Antoninus Pius is emperor

139 Marcion splits church at Rome with heretical teachings

140 Justin Martyr's description of Sabbath worship

140 Shepherd of Hermas published as guide to church order

150 Tertullian born; Worship service divided between true believers & others

156 Montanus' "Phrygian" movement: revival of prophets/revelation

161-180 Marcus Aurelius (last great emperor of Rome)

163 4th General Persecution

163 Justin Martyr & Polycarpus martyred

180-192 Commodus is emperor

185 Irenaeus upholds incarnation, crucifixion and resurrection as fact

**190 Clement of Alexandria takes over catechetical school at Alexandria**

190 Clement instructs young pupil named Origen

192 5th General Persecution

<sup>5</sup> Paul accused of "preaching circumcision" (Gal 5:11); he may refer to events in Jerusalem prior to his arrest in 58 (Ac 21:21)

<sup>6</sup> Philip Schaff dates Revelation at 68-69 AD. Some date it at 95 AD, because Irenaeus mistakenly believed that Domitian was the tyrant of Revelation who persecuted the church; but Domitianou, the name Irenaeus mistook, was an alternate name for Nero.



193 Pertinax is emperor  
 193-211 Severus is emperor  
 195 Tertullian becomes Christian  
**197 Tertullian's Apology**  
 c.199 Apostle's Creed standardized

200 Muratorian NT Canon established  
 202 Clement of Alexandria trains Origen  
 206 Tertullian joins Montanists  
 211-217 Caracalla is emperor  
 218-222 Elagabalus is emperor  
 222-235 Severus Alexander is emperor  
 227 Zoroastrianism revived in Parthia  
 230 Origen ordained in Palestine  
**230 Origen finishes first Hexapla & Sys. Theology**  
 235-238 Maximinus is emperor  
 235 6th General persecution  
 238-244 Gordianus III is emperor  
 244-249 Philippus is emperor  
 248 Cyprian named Bishop of Carthage 1 yr. after conversion  
 249-251 Decius is emperor  
 249 7th General Persecution  
**250 Origen's NT/Major period of church construction**  
 251-253 Gallus is emperor  
 251 Cyprian advocates Papism and episcopacy  
 251 Novatian schism and anti-pope  
 253-259 Valerian is emperor  
 257 8th General Persecution  
 257 St. Lawrence and Cyprian martyred  
 259-268 Gallien is emperor  
 268-270 Claudius II is emperor  
 270-275 Aurelian is emperor  
 270 9th General Persecution  
 270 St. Alban martyred  
 275-276 Tacitus is emperor  
 276-282 Probus is emperor  
 282-283 Carus is emperor  
 284-305 Diocletian is emperor  
 296 Pope Marcellinus offers pagan sacrifices

**300 Eusebius' NT** – 40 churches now in Rome  
 300 Anthony of Koma becomes 1st monk (friend of Athanasius)  
 301 Armenia first nation to adopt Christianity as state religion  
 303 10th General Persecution under Diocletian  
 303 St. Sebastian and St. George martyred  
 305 Galerius and Constantius are emperor  
 305 Meletian schism  
 306-337 Constantine the Great is emperor  
 310 Maximus deports Pope Eusebius and Heraclius  
 312 Constantine's vision of Cross to conquer  
**313 Christianity legalized by Edict of Milan under Constantine**

314 Constantine calls Council of Ancyra against the Donatist Schism; formalizes discipline  
 314-340 Eusebius is bishop of Caesarea  
 318 Arian heresy denies true divinity of Christ  
 321 Constantine declares Sunday day of rest  
**325 Council of Nicea called by Constantine**  
 325 Nicean Creed; Eusebius writes Ecclesiastical History; Ethiopia is second nation to adopt Christianity as state religion; Constantine orders Church of the Nativity built in Bethlehem.  
 326 Pope Sylvester I consecrates basilica of St Peter in Rome, built over Peter's tomb.  
 330 Constantine moves capital from Rome to Byzantium (Constantinople).  
 335 Athanasius exiled, Arius declared orthodox  
 335 December 25th is being celebrated as Christmas  
 337 Mirian II of Georgia third to adopt Christianity as state religion. May 22 Constantine dies  
 337-361 Rule by sons of Constantine  
 341 Ulfilas becomes missionary to the Goths  
 361-363 Julianus "The Apostate" (organized a pagan church) – last non-Christian emperor  
 363-364 Jovianus (surrendered Mesopotamia to the Persians)  
 364-375 Valentinus is emperor  
 367 Bishop Athanasius' Easter letter lists 27 books of NT  
 370-379 Basil the Great, Bishop of Caesarea  
 372-394 Gregory, Bishop of Nyssa  
 373 John Chrysostom becomes monk  
 374-397 Ambrose, Bishop of Milan  
 374 Augustine joins Manicheans  
 375-383 Gratianus is emperor  
 376 Visigoths cross the Danube  
 379-395 Theodosius "The Great" is emperor  
 379-381 Gregory Nazianzus, Bshp Constantinople  
 379 Basil creates Rule of Discipline for eastern monasteries<sup>7</sup>  
 380 Theodosius declares Christianity the official religion of Roman Empire (Feb 27<sup>th</sup>).  
 380 Theodosius is baptized (Nov 24<sup>th</sup>)  
 381 John Chrysostom ordained deacon; Nicene Creed updated at 2<sup>nd</sup> Ecumenical Council to declare Jesus had human soul.  
**382 Jerome Bible begun**; Canon debated  
 384 Bishop Ambrose' sermon leads to Augustine's conversion  
 386 Augustine of Hippo becomes Christian  
 386 John Chrysostom becomes elder  
 387 Augustine baptized

<sup>7</sup> Gregory of Nyssa, together with his brother Basil of Caesarea and Gregory of Nazianzus are known as the *Cappadocian Fathers*. They developed the doctrine of the Trinity against Arianism, and refuted the ideas of Greek philosophy that undermined the gospel.

389 The great library of Alexandria intentionally destroyed by a Christian mob on Theodosius' orders.

**DARK AGES** - though usually dated from 476 when Rome falls (Gibbon dates it 476 when the Germanic warrior Odoacer deposed and exiled the last Western emperor, Romulus Augustus).

390 Theodosius massacres 7000 people at Thessalonica to crush a rebellion there. Bishop Ambrose of Milan forces him to do penance.

391 most Pagan rituals outlawed in Rome

**391 Augustine ordained against his better judgment**

392 Augustine opposes Donatist teaching that efficacy of sacrament depends on administrator

395-408 Arcadius- Emperor of the East

395-423 Honorius- Emperor of the West

396-430 Augustine, Bishop of Hippo

398-404 John Chrysostom archbishop of Constantinople

398 4th General Council at Carthage prohibits laymen from preaching without permission, and fixes NT for the west. OT at this time includes the apocrypha.

**400 Jerome Bible completed;** Ethiopic and Syriac bibles standardized with different canon.

400 Augustine rejects Pelagian teachings which oppose predestination and imputed sin from Adam. He upholds irresistible grace.

407 Roman Legions Evacuate Britain

408-450 Theodosius II publishes the earliest collection of existing laws.

**410 Aug 24<sup>th</sup> Rome is sacked**

410-450 Attila the Hun ravages the Empire.

412 Cyril of Alexandria coins "hypostatic union"

415 Coptic Christian mob murders Hypatia (famous woman philosopher, mathematician, and astronomer) allegedly over a dispute between Cyril and governor Orestes.

419 Pelagians banished

430 Augustine dies

431 Council at Ephesus condemns Pelagianism

**432 Patrick is missionary to Ireland**

436 Aetius defeats the Visigoths

439 Vandals take Carthage

440-461 Pope Leo the Great – "first" Pope

447 Council of Toledo adds Filioque clause to the Nicene Creed of 381 ('descended into hell')

449 2<sup>nd</sup> Council of Ephesus – Monophysite (Jesus divine but not human)

450-457 Marcian

450 Attila the Hun moves into Gaul

451 Council at Chalcedon renounces Arian teachings – Athanasian Creed; Affirms Hypostatic union (fully God, fully man); Leo rejects canons in 453 tho' affirming union.

451 Aetius defeats the Huns at Battle of Chalons with the help of the Visigoth king Theodoric I.

452 Attila, warned by Pope Leo I, departs Italy

Sep. 454 Valentinian murders Aetius

Mar. 455 Valentinian murdered by Aetius' guards

455 Eudoxia (Valentinian's widow) calls the Vandals from Africa to revenge her husband's death

**Jun. 455 Rome is sacked by the Vandals**

457-474 Leo I- Emperor of the East

474 Leo II-Emperor of the East

474-491 Zeno- Emperor of the East

**FALL OF ROME**

**476 Sep 4<sup>th</sup> – Romulus Augustus, last Emperor of West, deposed.**

(400-1033) The Burgundians rule in S.E.Gaul

(415-711) The Visigoths rule in Spain

(429-533) The Vandals rule in N.Africa

(443-485) The Jutes, Angles and Saxons rule in Britain

481 Clovis becomes first real king of the Franks

484-519 Acacian Schism splits Eastern (Greek) and Western (Latin) churches.

491 Armenian Orthodox split from other churches

493 Clovis becomes Catholic Christian

(486-752) The Franks ruled by the Merovingians

(493-554) The Ostrogoths rule in Italy

500 Incense introduced into worship; Vatican plans

525 Dionysius Exiguus establishes the Christian Calendar (B.C.-A.D.)

527 Justinian is emperor of Easter Empire

529 Council of Orange condemns Pelagianism

529 Benedictine Order founded

529 Justinian closes pagan philosophical school of Athens

543 Justinian condemns Origen; earthquakes hit

550 St. David converts Wales; crucifix introduced

553 Justinian calls 5th Ecumenical Council at Constantinople: outlaws the Monophysites who teach single human nature of Christ

(568-774) The Lombards rule in N.Italy

563 Columba missionary to Scotland

**590 Gregory the Great becomes pope of Rome;** reforms church structure; introduces purgatory, Gregorian chant; seven deadly sins.

591 Columban missionary to Burgundians

**596 Augustine of Canterbury becomes missionary to England**

600 Mohammed founds Islam

604 St. Paul's Cathedral begun in London

607 Pope Boniface III, first bishop of Rome to be called "Pope"

613 Abbey of St. Gall in Switzerland

614 Khosrau II of Persia takes Damascus, Jerusalem, and holy cross of Christ

624 Battle of Badr, beginning of Islamic Empire  
 628-629 Battle of Mut'ah, Heraclius recovers cross of Christ and Jerusalem till 638  
 634-644 Umar, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sunni Islam Caliph with capital at Damascus conquers Syria in 635, defeats Heraclius at Yarmuk in 636, conquers Egypt and Armenia in 639, Persia in 642  
 640 Library of Alexandria destroyed by the Arabs, Center of Western Culture: 300,000 ancient texts  
 663 Wilfrid argues for Rome at Synod of Whitby  
 664 Synod of Whitby turns Britain Catholic  
 674-678 First Arab siege of Constantinople  
 687-691 **Dome of the Rock** built in Jerusalem  
 690 Willibrord becomes apostle to Frisia. Trains Boniface for 3 years.  
 698 Fall of Carthage to the Arabs – dark ages of Byzantine Empire; silences church in Africa.

714 Charles Martel rules the Franks  
 717 Second Arab siege of Constantinople  
**723 Boniface missionary to Germany (Thuringia)**  
 730-787 First Iconoclasm – Leo III of Byzantium bans icons; Pope Gregory II excommun's him.  
 732 Charlemagne stops the Moors at Battle of Tours  
 751 Pepin III, the Short rules the Franks  
 751 Boniface crowns Pepin  
 754 Pope Stephen III crowns Pepin  
 756 Pepin donates the Patrimony of St. Peter to church  
**774 Charlemagne defeats the Lombards**  
 781 Christianity enters China  
 787 7<sup>th</sup> Ecumenical Council of Nicea ends First Iconoclasm  
 793 Viking raids begin on Christendom

## MIDDLE AGES

800 Charlemagne becomes protector of the Pope, first Holy Roman Emperor under Leo III.  
 812 Charlemagne recognized by Constantinople  
 814 Charlemagne dies and his kingdom with him  
 829 Anskar 1st Bishop of Hamburg. Missionary to Scandinavia  
 860 Cyril and Methodius missionaries to Slavs; create alphabet, translate Bible into Slavonic

**910 Cluny monastery founded: opposes simony & lay investiture**  
 962 Otto the Great of Germany restores W. Empire  
 984 Antipope Boniface VIII murders Pope John XIV, may have murdered Benedict VI in 974  
 997 Boniface VIII deposed by Pope Gregory V and Holy Roman Emperor Otto III

## 1000 Scholasticism begins

1012 Antipope Gregory VI removed by Henry II  
 1022 Lay reformists burned at stake at Orleans, France

1045 Sigfrid of Sweden, Benedictine evangelist  
 1050 Anselm joins group at Bec  
 1054 East-West Schism formalized  
**1059 College of Cardinals created**  
 1065 Westminster Abbey consecrated  
 1066 William the Conqueror invades England  
 1071 Eastern emperor captured by Seljuk Turks  
**1073 Hildebrand elected as pope Gregory VII**  
 1075 Gregory VII prohibits lay investiture  
 1075 Gregory declares papal infallibility as basis for appointing bishops over king's preferences.  
 1077 Henry begs forgiveness from Gregory VII in the snow  
**1093 Anselm archbishop of Canterbury** writes *Cur Deus Homo* (Why God Became Man) on the Atonement: ransom paid to God not Satan.  
 1095 Eastern emperor Alexius I appeals for help against Turks  
 1095 1st Crusade called by pope Urban II to reconquer the Holy Land for Christendom  
 1098 Cistercian movement begun by Robert, a Benedictine monk

**1115 Bernard founds monastery at Clairvaux**  
 1118 Knights Templar founded  
 1121 Abelard charged with heresy  
 1122 Concordat of Worms acknowledges church's right to elect bishops  
 1122 Abelard arranges contradictory statements from church Fathers and the Bible for his students to reconcile.  
 1130 Peter of Bruys (*reformer*) burned at stake for his rejection of the doctrinal and disciplinary authority of the church; recognition of the Gospel freely interpreted as the sole rule of faith; condemnation of the baptism of infants, of the eucharist, of the sacrifice of the mass, of the communion of saints, and of prayers for the dead; and refusal to recognize any form of worship or liturgy.  
 1131 Tintern Abbey founded in Wales  
 1140 Abelard declared heretic by Bernard of Clairvaux  
 1149 2nd Crusade called by Bernard of Clairvaux  
 1155 Carmelites founded  
 1163 Cathedral at Notre Dame begun  
 1173 Waldensians founded: believed in vow of poverty, public lay preaching, and the literal interpretation of the scriptures – similar to Francis of Assisi.  
 1179 Peter Waldo (Waldenses) approaches 3rd Lateran Council for permission to preach to the common people in the vernacular  
**1184 Peter Waldo's movement condemned (Waldenses)**  
 1189 3rd Crusade starring Richard the Lion Heart  
 1198 Innocent III becomes pope; declares supremacy of papal throne

### **1209 Francis of Assisi becomes an itinerant preacher**

- 1213 Innocent III deposes King John of England
- 1215 4th Lateran Council: Celibate clergy, laity denied communion, state punishment of heretics/supporters; special dress for Jews and Muslims
- 1220 Inquisition placed in hands of Dominicans
- 1220-1263 Alexander Nevsky holy patron of Russia
- 1229 Council of Toulouse decrees forceful suppression of Waldenses; entrusted to the Dominican Order.
- 1231 Charter of Univ of Paris under Gregory IX
- 1244 Thomas Aquinas becomes a Dominican monk**
- 1252 Pope Innocent IV authorizes torture for Inquisition
- 1260 Shroud of Turin dated
- 1265 Aquinas begins *Summa Theologiae*: prior reason leads to subsequent faith. Challenges Immaculate Conception of Mary but is willing to submit to papal stance.
- 1270 John Duns Scotus b.
- 1274 Aquinas finishes his systematic theology
- 1291 Holy Land falls to Islam
- 1296 Conflict between Pope Boniface and the kings of England and France

### **THE RENAISSANCE**

- 1300 Pope Boniface VIII declares Jubilee year and himself emperor;
- 1300 Duns Scotus teaches at Oxford – defends Immaculate Conception of Mary.
- 1305 Clement V, a Frenchman, elected pope; begins 72 year Babylonian Captivity of papacy at Avignon
- 1308 Duns Scotus d.
- 1311 Divine Comedy by Dante Alighieri
- 1314 Jacques de Molay, last Grandmaster of Knights of Templar, burned at stake as Philip VI of France and Pope Clement persecuted the Templars to steal their wealth and power for themselves. At the stake, Molay cursed the Pope and the King who both died within the year.
- 1330 William of Occam leads strong attack on Scholasticism
- 1377 Wyclif's teachings against abuses condemned by pope – Wyclif held anti-Catholic views of the sacraments of penance and communion, opposed relics and clerical celibacy.
- 1378 Great Schism of the papacy for next 39 years
- 1408 Council of Oxford forbids vernacular translation unless fully approved by Church
- 1415 Council of Constance condemns Hus & Wyclif; Hus burned at stake**
- 1425 Catholic University of Leuven
- 1431 Joan of Arc burned at stake
- 1432 Archbishop of Canterbury declares Wyclif a heretic
- 1439 Notre Dame tallest building in world till 1874
- 1453 Constantinople falls to the Turks

Greek Orthodox Confession of Gennadius

### **1455 Guttenburg Bible – Printing Press**

- 1473-1481 Sistine Chapel built
- 1478 Spanish Inquisition under Pope Sixtus IV
- 1484 Pope Innocent VIII issues bull vs. witchcraft
- 1486 Vasco de Gama rounds Cape of Good Hope
- 1492 Columbus sails the “Ocean Blue”
- 1508-1512 Michaelangelo frescoes Sistine Chapel
- 1515 Luther realizes salvation by grace

### **THE REFORMATION**

#### **1517 Luther posts 95 theses**

- 1519 Zwingli begins reform in Zurich
- 1520 Papal bull gives Luther 60 days to recant
- 1521 Luther takes stand at Diet of Worms
- 1521 Cortes destroys Aztec empire; Magellan claims Philippines for Spain.
- 1522 Knights' Revolt in Germany is precursor to the Peasants War; Luther's NT; German NT
- 1524 Peasants' War in Germany; Luther opposes it
- 1525 Anabaptist movement begins; finds radical support from those in the Peasants War.

#### **1526 William Tyndale smuggles his bibles into England; banned by Henry VIII in 1546**

- 1527 Anabaptists call first synod of Protestant Reformation
- 1529 Luther splits with Zwingli on nature of eucharist
- 1529 Diet of Speir issues Anabaptist Protestatio
- 1530 Diet of Augsburg develops Augsburg Confession
- 1531 Calvin converts to Protestantism**
- 1533 Pizarro destroys Incas
- 1534 King Henry VIII creates Anglican church
- 1534 Jesuit Order founded to oppose Reformers
- 1535 Luther pens the Articles of Smalkald
- 1535 Thomas More executed for refusing to accept Henry VIII's claim as head of Church of Eng
- 1536 Erasmus' Greek NT used for translations
- 1536 Tyndale executed
- 1536 1st edition of Calvin's Institutes; Helvetic Confessions of Switzerland (Zwingli)
- 1536-1540 Dissolution of monasteries in Britain
- 1536-1541 Michaelangelo paints Last Judgment
- 1537-1551 Matthew Bible by John Rogers
- 1538 Calvin and Farel expelled from Geneva
- 1539-1569 Cromwell Bible auth. for public use
- 1540 Jesuit order sanctioned for counter Reformation
- 1541 Calvin called back to Geneva to establish a theocracy
- 1542 Roman Inquisition estab by Pope Paul III
- 1543 Tyndale Bible banned by Eng. Parliament

### **THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION**

- 1543 Copernicus – *Revol. Heavenly Spheres*
- 1545-1563 Council of Trent; counter-Reformation**
- 1546 Luther dies

1547 Open warfare between Protestants and Catholics in Germany

1549 Compromise of Zurich – Calvin & Zwingli

1549 Cranmer's Book of Common Prayer Eng.

1552 John Knox objects to 2nd Book of Common Prayer in England

1553 Servetus (Unitarian) executed at Geneva

1553 Knox flees to Continent when Mary Queen of Scots takes throne

1553-1558 Mary persecutes Reformers; burns 238 at the stake, including John Rodgers, Hugh Latimer, Nicholas Ridley, Thomas Cranmer

**1555 Peace of Augsburg makes Germany Lutheran**

1556 John Knox minister of English refugee church in Geneva

1556 Roman Catechism

1558 Elizabeth takes throne of England

1559 Last edition of Calvin's Institutes

1559 7,000 Huguenots murdered in France

1560 Geneva Bible; Scottish Reformation

1560-1598 French Wars of Religion

1561 Belgic Confession

1561 Mennonites formed (from Anabaptists)

1563 Thirty-nine Articles of Church of England

1563 Heidelberg Catechism of Reformed Churches

1566 Roman Catechism

1571 Dutch Reformed Church

1571 Foxe's Book of Martyrs

1572 John Knox founds Scottish Presby Church

1580 Book of Concord of Lutheranism

1582 Teresa of Avila

1582 Gregorian Calendar adopted

1587 Jesuits expelled from Japan

1588 Defeat of Spanish Armada by England

1590 Michaelangelo completes Basilica dome

1592 Shakespeare becomes playwright

1600 Giordano Bruno, Dominican priest, burned at the stake for Calvinist views, scientific studies

1604 Socinianism (Unitarian & Pelagian)

1607 Anglicans arrive in Jamestown Virginia

1609 Baptist Church founded by John Smyth

1609 Douay-Rheims Bible – 1<sup>st</sup> Catholic Eng bible

1610 Galileo sees moons of Jupiter

**1611 King James Bible**

1614 Rosicrucian Manifesto

1618-1648 Thirty Years War in Germany between Protestants and Catholics, but joined in by other nations – subject of book Three Musketeers.

1618 Canons of Dort – Five Points of Calvinism

Kepler – *Laws of Planetary Motion*

1620 Plymouth Colony founded

1621 Cardinal Robt Bellarmine (Socinian) takes Galileo to task for holding Copernican views.

1630 John Winthrop writes *City Upon a Hill*

1633 Galileo condemned by Catholic Church

1636 Harvard founded to train ministers

**AGE OF REASON – *man's mind is the measure***

1637 Descartes – *Discourse on Method*

1638 Anne Hutchinson banished as heretic from Massachusetts

1641 John Cotton, advocate of theonomy, helps establish social constitution for Mass Bay

1642 Greek Orthodox Confession of Mogilas

1643 Westminster Assembly convened

1644 Oliver Cromwell defeats Royalists

1646 Westminster Confession of Faith

1648 George Fox founds Quakers

1650 Treaty of Westphalia ends 30 Years War

1650 James Ussher calculates day of creation as October 23, 4004 BC

1651 Thomas Hobbes – *Leviathan*

1658 Oliver Cromwell dies

1662 Great Ejection – Eng. Puritans removed from pulpits following the Act of Uniformity

1672 Greek Orthodox Synod of Jerusalem decrees biblical canon

1675 Helvetic Consensus (Confession)

**AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT – EMPIRICISM**

1677 Spinoza – *Ethics*

1684 Roger Wms (theologian) advocates separation of Church and State in America

1685 Edict of Fontainebleau outlaws Protestantism in France; Russian Orthodox Church introduces orthodoxy to Beijing.

1686 Leibnitz – *Metaphysics*

1687 Newton publishes *Mathematical Principles*

1689 Locke – *Essay on Human Understanding – Two Treatises on Government*

1692 Salem witch trials in Colonial America

1693 Jacob Amman founds Amish

1710 **Berkeley** – *Principals of Human Knowledge*

1725 Moravians established

**1733 First Great Awakening in America** to 1749

1735 Welsh Methodist Revival

1737 **Hume** – *Treatise of Human Nature*

1738 John Wesley visits Aldersgate - Methodism

1739 George Whitfield begins preaching

1741 Jonathan Edwards – *Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God*

1754 Isaac Newton writes *An Historical Account of Two Notable Corruptions of Scripture*

1765 Leibnitz *On Human Understanding* published

1767-1815 Suppression of the Jesuits in Portugal, France, Sicily and Spain by advocates of the Enlightenment (in the RC Church)

1768 New Smyrna FL Greek Orthodox colony

1768 Reimarus dies – wrote radical work separating historical Jesus from biblical Jesus (Liberalism)

1769 First California mission: San Diego de Alcala  
 1772 Swedenborgian cult founded  
 1774 Founding of Shakers by Ann Lee  
 1774 Reimarus' works published anonymously  
 1776-1788 Gibbon's Decline and Fall of Rome which is critical of Christianity  
 1776 Mission Delores founded in San Francisco  
**1776 American Revolution**  
 1779 Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom – no coercion by the state regarding religion  
 1780 Robert Raikes begins Sunday Schools to reach poor & uneducated children in England  
 1781 **Kant** – Critique of Pure Reason  
 1784 Asbury and Coke – Methodist missionaries form American Methodist Episcopal Church  
**1787 Wilberforce begins anti-slavery campaign** – this is just 2 years after his conversion.  
 1789 French Revolution – the de-Christianization of France  
 1789 John Carroll 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Roman Catholic bishop at Baltimore  
 1791 First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution  
 1792 Second Great Awakening in Britain  
 William Carey – missions pamphlet  
 1793 Herman of Alaska brings orthodoxy to Alaska  
 1795 Thomas Paine – Age of Reason (deism)  
 1796 American Treaty with Tripoli states, "The Government of the United States is not, in any sense, founded on the Christian religion."  
 1797 Wilberforce writes *Practical View of Prevailing Religious Practices* which profoundly affects British culture.

## INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

1800 Schleiermacher begins Liberal Movement  
 1807 Hegel – *Phenomenology of Spirit*  
 1811 Campbells begin Restoration Movement  
 1815 Protestant Peter the Aleut tortured & martyred in Catholic San Francisco CA  
 1816 Bishop Richard Allen, former slave, founds the African Methodist Episcopal Church  
 1819 Schopenhauer – *The World as Will and Representation*  
 1819 Jefferson produces his Jefferson Bible  
 1820 F. Schleiermacher father of liberal Protestantism  
 1820 Joseph Smith's vision – Mormonism  
 1821 Charles Finney ordained  
 1824 Gesenius' Heb-Eng Lexicon published  
 1827 Plymouth Brethren founded – Darby et al  
 1830 Mormonism founded – Joseph Smith – Book of Mormon published  
 1830 Finney's revivals: 2<sup>nd</sup> Great Awakening  
 1832 Church of Christ (Disciples) founded, made of Presbyterians distressed over factionalism  
**1833 Slavery Abolition Act** – England  
 1833 John Darby formulates Dispensationalism

1833 Keble's sermon 'Nat'l Apostasy' initiates the Oxford Movement in England (Church of Eng is direct descendant of Apostolic Church)  
 1835 Finney teaches theology at Oberlin College  
**1836 Mahan - Holiness Movement**  
 1838-39 – Lutheran Church Mo Synod founded  
 1838 – Schleiermacher's *Hermeneutics* - Higher Criticism and dawn of Liberalism.  
 1840 Millerism – root of Seventh Day Adventists  
 1843 Kierkegaard – Christian Existentialism  
 1843 Schism in Church of Scotland  
 1844 Millerite prediction of 2<sup>nd</sup> Coming fails  
 1845 Southern Baptist Convention GA  
 1846 Finney Systematic Theology  
 1848 Karl Marx' Communist Manifesto  
 1848 Perfectionist Movement Western NY  
 1854 Hudson Taylor arrives in China  
 1854 Immaculate Conception is Catholic dogma  
 1855 d. Kierkegaard  
 1857 Third Great Awakening Canada & U.S.  
**1859 Charles Darwin's Origin of Species**  
 1860 American Civil War  
 1863 Seventh-Day Adventists – Ellen White  
 1865 Wm Booth founds Salvation Army  
 1865 Hudson Taylor founds China Inland Mission  
 1869 First Vatican Council: Papal Infallibility  
 1870 Italy declares war on papal states  
 1871 German Kulturkampf against Catholicism  
 1871 D.L. Moody "Endowed" with power  
 1873 D.L. Moody and Ira Sankey begin ministry  
 1875 Keswick Convention (Eng) "Higher Life"  
 1879 C.T. Russell founds Watch Tower – later to be Jehovah's Witnesses under Rutherford 1931  
 1879 Mary Baker Eddy founds Christian Scientists  
 1881 Revised Version by Church of Eng  
 1883 Nietzsche's *Superman* – "God is dead"  
 1885 Baltimore Catechism – Catholic school text  
 1886 Nietzsche – *Beyond Good and Evil*  
 1887 Chicago Crusade – D.L. Moody  
 1889 Moody Bible Institute founded as the Chicago Evangelization Society – R.A. Torrey presides  
**1889 Hull House – Social Gospel – Jane Addams**  
 1894 Christian anarchism – Leo Tolstoy  
 1897 Christian flag conceived in Brooklyn NY  
 1899 d. D.L. Moody  
 1899 Gideon's Int'l founded  
 1900 *What is Christianity* by Adolf Harnack reduces Christianity to the personality of Jesus and it promotes the Social Gospel  
 1901 ASV translation  
 1902 Madame Curie discovers radium  
 1905 Einstein – *Special Theory of Relativity*  
 1905 French law separates church and state  
 1906 Albert Schweitzer: Quest of Historical Jesus  
 1906 Biblia Hebraica

1906 American Pentacostalism – Asusa St Revival  
 1907 Nicholas of Japan, Archbishop Orthodox Ch.  
 1908 Rutherford discovers atomic half-life  
 1909 **Scofield Reference Bible** – As the first study Bible, it resulted in a widespread dispensational interpretation of Scripture (Darbyism).  
 1909 Rosicrucian Fellowship (Christian mysticism)  
 1910 Edinburgh Missionary Conf: modern missions  
 1910 The Fundamentals – 12-volume collection of essays forming foundation of Fundamentalism  
 1913 Our Lady of Fatima appears to 3 children  
 1913 Catholic Encyclopedia  
 1914 Welsh Church Act disestablishes Welsh Church and absorbs it under Church of England

#### DEATH OF ENLIGHTENMENT

1914 World War I  
 1915-1917 Armenian genocide  
 1915 Einstein – *General Theory of Relativity*  
 Kafka - *Metamorphosis*  
 1917 Russian Revolution  
 1917 Independent *True Jesus Church* established in China without oversight (house churches)  
 1918 Execution: Romanovs, Holy Martyrs - Russia  
 1919 German Nazi Party founded  
 1919 Karl Barth pub. Commentary on Romans that critiques Liberalism and begins neo-orthodoxy  
 1920 **Fundamentalism spreads in America**  
 1921 d. B.B. Warfield  
 1922 Niels Bohr discovers discrete electron orbits  
 1922 “Shall the Fundamentalists Win?” sermon by Harry Emerson Fosdick - Liberalism  
 1923 *Christianity and Liberalism* by J. Gresham Machen  
 1923 Aimee Semple McPherson builds Angelus Temple  
 1924 H.L. Mencken declares Christian Faith laughable  
 Dallas Theological Seminary formed

#### 1925 Scope’s Monkey Trial brings national attention to Fundamentalism

1926 Father Chas. Coughlin’s first radio broadcast  
 1927 Heisenberg – *Uncertainty Principle*  
 1927 Heidegger – *Being and Time*  
 1927 Pope declares *Johannine Comma* debatable (textual support for Trinity)  
 1928 John Dewey in Russia; admires Communism  
 1929 Lateran Treaty signed between Italy and Pope recognizing Roman papacy as sovereign state  
 1929 Machen and others found Westminster Seminary after Princeton is lost to the liberals

#### 1929 Wall Street Stock Market Crash begins the Great Depression

1930 Rastafarians founded  
 1931 Jehovah’s Witnesses organized under Joseph Rutherford  
 1931 Christ the Redeemer statue, Rio de Janeiro  
 1932 Earnest Rutherford discovers neutron  
 1933 Catholic Worker Movement – Dorothy Day

1933 Hitler Nazi Party in power; Heidegger joins  
 1933 Dawson Trotman founds Navigators  
 1934 Herbert W. Armstrong – Radio Church of God, Worldwide Church of God  
 1934 Conversion of Billy Graham  
 1934 Mao Tse Tung – Long March  
 1935 Billy Sunday – radio evangelist  
 1939 Southern and Northern Methodist Episcopal churches reunite after schism over slavery  
 1939 World War II  
 1940 World’s Largest Cross erected at Madrid  
 1940 Wycliffe Bible Translators founded  
 1940 John Dewey redefines Am. public education  
 1941 Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor  
 1942 **National Association of Evangelicals**  
 1945 Roman Catholic sex abuse cases begin  
 1945 Dietrich Bonhoeffer martyred in Germany  
 1945 Atom Bomb dropped  
 1945 suicide of Ludwig Müller– Nazi Christian  
 1945 Nag Hammadi library discovered  
 1947 Dead Sea Scrolls discovered  
 1947 Carl F.H. Henry writes *Uneasy Conscience of Modern Fundamentalism* distinguishing it from Evangelicalism  
 1947 Oral Roberts founds Evangelistic Association  
 1948 World Council of Churches  
 1948 Israel declared sovereign  
 1949 Billy Graham begins crusade in Los Angeles  
 1950 Korean War  
 1950 Pope decrees doctrine of the Assumption of Mary body and soul as with Christ’s Ascension  
 1950 Missionaries of Charity – Mother Teresa  
 1951 *Last Temptation* published by Kazantzakis – fictional work widely banned  
 1951 Bill Bright founds Campus Crusade for Christ  
 1951 Camus – *The Rebel*  
 1951 *Novum Testamentum Graece* critical Greek NT – basis of modern translations  
 1952 *Mere Christianity* by C.S. Lewis  
 1954 Linus Pauling Nobel Prize for Quantum Chem  
 1954 Unification Church – Moonies  
 1954 U.S. Pledge of Allegiance modified to include “under God”  
 1955 New Age Cults – Eastern Mysticism become popular  
 1955 Schaeffer – *How Should We Then Live?* founds L’Abri  
 1956 U.S. motto on coins: “In God We Trust”  
 1956 Anchor Bible Series  
 1956 Ten Commandments movie blockbuster  
 1956 Billy Graham founds *Christianity Today*  
 1957 United Church of Christ – Calvinist/Lutheran  
 1958 Foundation of the Internet  
 1960 Sartre – *Critique of Dialectical Reason*  
 1961 Christian Broadcasting Network – Robertson

## **1962-1965 Vatican Council II**

1962 Watson and Crick determine DNA structure  
1963 d. C.S.Lewis; Kennedy assassination  
1963 Martin Luther Jr. march on Wash. D.C.  
1963 Madalyn Murray O’Hair – school prayer ends  
1963 Oral Roberts University  
1965 Rushdoony founds Chalcedon Foundation –  
Christian Reconstruction, Dominionism, and the  
Home School movement  
1965 Vietnam War  
1967 Israeli 7-Day War  
1967 C.F. Henry – *Evangelicals at Brink of Crisis*  
1968 d. Karl Barth, M.L. King Jr. & R. Kennedy  
1968 United Methodist Church  
1969 First man on the Moon  
1970’s Jesus Movement  
1970 Hal Lindsey – *Late Great Planet Earth*  
1971 *The Exorcist* published  
1971 Liberty University – Jerry Falwell  
1973 Trinity Broadcasting N/W Crouch, Bakker  
1974 Jim Bakker founds PTL television ministry  
1974 Lausanne Covenant – International Congress on  
World Evangelization  
1975 Seeker Churches – Willow Creek established by  
Bill Hybels  
1977 Focus on the Family established  
1977 New Perspective on Paul  
**1978 Chicago Statement on Biblical Inerrancy**  
1979 Moral Majority founded by Jerry Falwell  
1979 Chuck Colson founds Prison Fellowship  
1979 *Jesus Film* – most-watched film of all time

## ***Information Revolution***

1980 Personal Computers  
**1982 Chicago Statement on Biblical Hermeneutics**  
1984 Schaeffer – *The Great Evangelical Disaster*  
d. Francis Schaeffer  
1984 Italy ends Roman Catholicism as state religion  
1985 Internet expands to commercial interests

1985 Jesus Seminar founded – critical review of the  
historicity of Jesus  
1988 Christian Coalition – political advocacy group  
founded by Pat Robertson and Ralph Reed  
1988 Last Temptation of Christ - movie  
1989 Berlin Wall Falls  
1989 Christian Coalition founded by Pat Robertson  
1989 Lausanne II – Manila Manifesto – Second  
Congress on World Evangelization  
1990 Middle East War  
1990 Expansion of cell phone use (5b by 2010)  
1990 American Center for Law and Justice founded to  
defend Christians and First Amendment rights  
1991 MegaChurch Phenomenon  
1992 Catholic Catechism revised  
**1994 Declaration of Cooperation between Catholics  
and Evangelicals – ECT**  
1994 Ken Ham *Answers in Genesis* – Creationism as a  
viable theory of origins  
1994 Porvoo Communion - Anglican churches unite in  
upholding the Oxford Movement  
1995 Internet use becomes widespread  
**1996 Cambridge Declaration** – Alliance of Confessing  
Evangelicals affirms Reformation doctrine  
1997 World Council of Churches – common date for  
Easter between East and West  
  
2001 World Trade Center destroyed by Islamic terrorists  
of Al Qaeda  
2001 U.S. attacks Al Qaeda in Afghanistan  
2002 President Bush declares War on Terror  
**2002 Emerging Church Movement**  
2003 U.S. invades Iraq to remove Saddam Hussein  
2005 Pope Benedict XVI – Latin Mass returns  
2007 Declaration that Roman Catholic Church is the  
only “authentic” Apostolic Church  
2007 Russian Orthodox Church reunited



*Chronology of Modern English Translations of the Bible:*

- 1901 ASV American Std Version translation
- 1933 Lamsa translation of the Peshitta
- 1946 RSV Revised Std Version NT translation
- 1950 New World translation (Jehovah's Witnesses)
- 1952 RSV OT translation
- 1957 Lamsa translation of the Peshitta (updated)
- 1958 J.B. Phillips NT translation (paraphrase)
- 1961 NEB New English Bible translation
- 1966 RSV Revised Std Version; Ecumenical Bible – joint Catholic/Protestant ongoing translation
- 1966 Jerusalem Bible translation
- 1966 TEV Today's Eng Version (Good News for Modern Man)
- 1970 NAB New American Bible translation
- 1971 NASB New American Std translation
- 1971 LB Living Bible translation (paraphrase)
- 1972 J.B. Phillips NT translation (revised)
- 1973 NIV New International Version translation
- 1976 GNB translation
- 1977 RSV Ecumenical Bible new edition widely accepted
- 1978 NIV translation (revised)
- 1982 NKJV New King James translation
- 1995 CEV Contemporary Eng Version translation
- 1995 NASU translation (NASB updated)
- 1996 NET "live" bible translation online with translator notes [www.bible.org](http://www.bible.org)
- 1996 NLT New Living Translation (LB revised)
- 1997 WEB World English Bible ; free "live" public domain online bible translation
- 2002 ESV Eng Std Version translation
- 2002 The Message (colloquial restatement)
- 2003 ISV International Std Version translation
- 2003 HCSB Holman Christian Std Bible translation
- 2005 TNIV Today's NIV translation (NIV revised)

## *Jesus' Final Week*

- Nisan 10, Sun Apr 2<sup>nd</sup> – Jesus enters into Jerusalem riding the colt of a donkey (Mt. 21:7). Passover lambs, those without blemish, are being chosen throughout the city; they will be held until Nisan 14, Passover, when they will be killed in the evening (Ex. 12:6). Likewise, Jesus is being chosen by his followers who throw palm leaves in his path and cry out, “Hosanna to the Son of David, who comes in the name of the Lord.” (Mt. 21:9)
- Nisan 11, Mon Apr 3<sup>rd</sup> – The unfruitful fig tree is cursed (Mk. 11:12-14). Jesus cleanses the temple (Mt. 21:12-13). A plot to kill him is delayed (Mk. 11:18). Children praise him (Mt. 21:14-16). Jesus reveals that his hour has come (Jn. 12:23); The Son of Man must be lifted up – you will have the light only a little while longer (Jn. 12:34-36). At evening he returned to Bethany where Lazarus lived (Mk. 11:11).
- Nisan 12, Tue Apr 4<sup>th</sup> – The fig tree is withered from its roots (Mt. 21:20-22). His authority is questioned – is John’s baptism from man or God? (Mk. 11:27-33). Parable of the two sons (Mt. 21:28-32). Parable of the murderous tenants (Mk. 12:1-9). Parable of the rejected stone (Mt. 21:42-44). Chief priests and Pharisees look for a way to arrest him (Mt. 21:45-46). Parable of the wedding banquet (Mt. 22:1-14). Trap concerning taxes: “Render unto Caesar...” (Mt. 22:15-22). Resurrection questioned: woman marries/widowed seven times – “You know neither the Scripture nor the power of God... God is not the God of the dead, but of the living” (Mt. 22:23-33). Greatest Commandment (Mk. 12:28-34). No one dared to test him with any more questions (Mt. 22:41-46). Do what the Pharisees say, not what they do (Mt. 23:1-12). Woe to the teachers of the law: hypocrites and blind guides (Mt. 23:1-36). Jesus weeps over Jerusalem (Mt. 23:37-39). Widow’s mite (Mk. 12:41-44). Prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem (Mk. 13:1-2; Mt. 24:4-35). Parable of the talents (Mt. 25:14-30). Sheep and the goats (Mt. 25:31-46). “In two days... the Son of Man will be handed over to be crucified.” (Mt. 26:1-2) Jesus is anointed at Bethany (Jn. 12:3). Priests and elders conspire to arrest him, but not during the feast (Mt. 26:3-5). Judas arranges to betray Jesus (Lk. 22:3-6; Mk. 14:10).
- Nisan 13, Wed Apr 5<sup>th</sup> – Jesus teaches at the temple (Lk. 21:37-38). Many still disbelieve; others are afraid; Jesus quotes Isa. 6:10 “they can neither see... nor understand.” “When a man believes in me, he... believes in the One who sent me” (Jn. 12:38-50). In the afternoon, two disciples go to the upper room to remove any leaven in preparation for the Passover (Lk. 22:7-13). No leaven may be found in their homes from the 14<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> of Nisan (Ex. 12:19). After 5 p.m. they eat the Last Supper: washing feet; Judas then quickly leaves to betray him; promise to send the Holy Spirit (Jn. 13-14). Jesus ordains communion (Mt. 26:26-27). Prayer at Gethsemane (Mt. 26:36). Jesus’ arrest in the Garden (Mt. 26:50). His initial trial and beating (Mt. 26:57ff). Peter’s betrayal three times (Mt. 26:70-74).
- Nisan 14, Thu Apr 6<sup>th</sup> – It is the *Preparation Day for Passover* (Jn. 19:14,31,42), and the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread (Ex 12:16; Lev. 23:6). At daybreak, the council of elders meet and by early morning they have condemned him (Lk. 22:66); Jesus is sent to Pilate (Mt. 27:2), to Herod (Lk. 23:8), and back to Pilate (Lk. 23:15) who has him flogged in hopes of saving his life (Lk. 23:22); just before noon Barabbas is released and Jesus is taken to Golgotha for crucifixion. The sky goes black at noon as he is crucified (Mt. 27:45). At 3 p.m., Jesus dies on the cross; there is an earthquake, the veil is torn in two in the temple, and many saints are raised from their graves (Mt. 27:51-52). The paschal lambs are slaughtered throughout the city from 3 p.m.-5 p.m. (Ex 12:6; also Josephus *Wars of the Jews*). Joseph of Arimathea asks for the body on this *Preparation Day* (Mk. 15:42). Jesus is buried before 5 p.m. – the women follow Josephus to see where the body is laid, and then go home to prepare spices and perfumes (Lk. 23:55-56). The Passover Meal is eaten on Thursday evening, which begins Nisan 15 (Ex 12:16) – it is celebrated after the slaughter of the lambs.

Nisan 15, Fri Apr 7<sup>th</sup> – “After the Preparation day”, the chief priest and Pharisees ask Pilate for a guard for the tomb, thus violating the High Sabbath (Mt. 27:62-66), when no work may be done (Ex. 12:16); the women, by contrast, do not go to the tomb (Lk. 23:56).

Nisan 16, Sat Apr 8<sup>th</sup> – The regular Sabbath: Jesus is in the tomb.

Nisan 17, Sun Apr 9<sup>th</sup> – *Jesus is resurrected* at dawn on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day, the first day of the week; a violent earthquake occurs; the stone is rolled away (Mt. 28:2-4). The women come to the tomb and hear from the two angels of Jesus’ resurrection (Mk. 16:1-9). Then they encounter Christ (Lk. 24:4-8). They flee the tomb (Mk. 16:8). They tell Peter and John who run to the tomb (Jn. 20:2-10). The chief priests cover it up, saying the disciples stole the body (Mt. 28:11-15).<sup>8</sup> The women tell the eleven what they saw and heard (Lk. 24:9-11). That afternoon, Jesus appeared to Cleopas and another disciple on the road to Emmaus, and again at dinner with them when he broke the loaf of bread and they recognized him (Lk. 24:13-32). They returned immediately to Jerusalem to tell the eleven (Lk. 24:33-35). That evening, Jesus came to the disciples – except for Thomas, “‘Peace be with you! As the Father has sent me, I am sending you.’ And with that he breathed on them and said, ‘Receive the Holy Spirit.’” (see Jn. 20:19; Lk. 24:36-44). Jesus opened the minds of the apostles so they could understand the Scriptures (Lk. 24:45).

### *Epilogue*

A week later, Jesus appeared to Thomas and the others (Jn. 20:26-29) and rebuked them for not believing the testimony (Mk. 16:14)

“Afterward” he appeared to six of them at the Sea of Galilee as they are fishing; Peter is restored (Jn. 21:1-17).

On a mountain in Galilee, Jesus commissions the apostles to disciple the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the HS, and teaching them to obey all that he has commanded (Mt. 28:16-20; Mk. 16:15-18).

Forty days after the resurrection (Ac. 1:3), Jesus instructed the eleven to go into Jerusalem and await the empowering of the Holy Spirit. (Lk. 24:50-51; Ac. 1:6-11). He **ASCENDS** into the heavens at the Mount of Olives across from the temple in the sight of more than 500 disciples (1Cor. 15:6).

Ten days later, the Holy Spirit comes upon the apostles with power at Pentecost (Ac. 2).

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<sup>8</sup> This is circumstantially possible, since the body was laid in the tomb on Thursday, and the guard wasn’t set till Friday. But it’s unlikely that the Roman guards would place a seal on an uninspected tomb. It doesn’t account for the women’s expectation to find Jesus’ body that Sunday morning, the wrappings left crumpled in the tomb, the various recorded appearances of Jesus over a period of forty days, and the complete turnaround in the courage of the disciples.

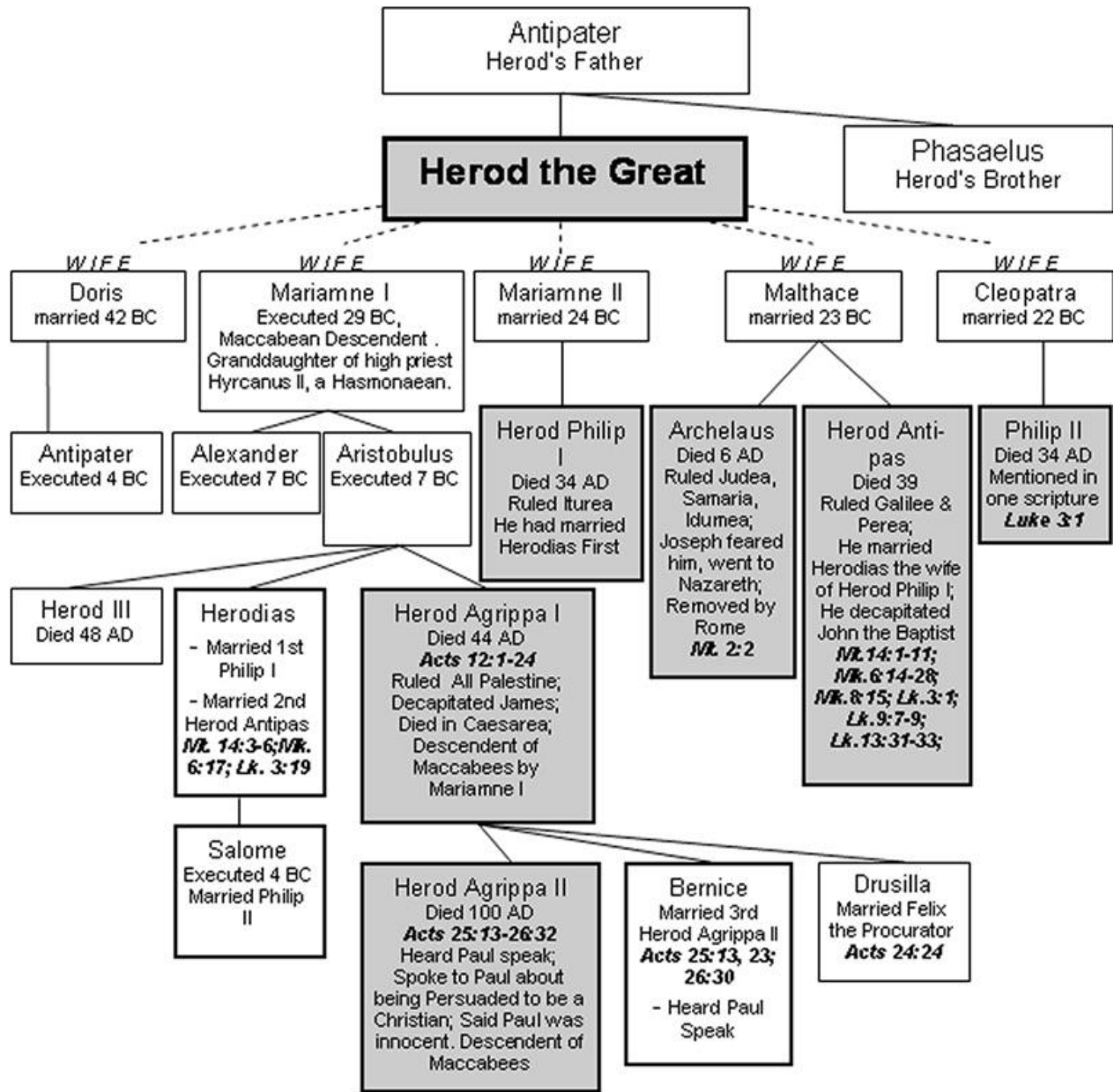
## The Hasmonean Dynasty LINEAGE



Key			
<span style="background-color: #f4a460; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Leading Judean priest	<span style="background-color: #f08080; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Spouse of high priest
<span style="background-color: #f4a460; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Lesser descendents	<span style="background-color: #ff69b4; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Spouse of priest's daughter
=	double line > married		single line > descendents
<b>1.</b>	Numeral preceding name = order of succession		

Source: <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/History/hasmoneans.html>

## HERODIAN DYNASTY



Source page: [http://www.generationword.com/audio\\_series/gospels.html](http://www.generationword.com/audio_series/gospels.html)

**New Testament**  
**ROMAN EMPERORS**  
*30 B.C. – 98 A.D.*

1. Augustus.....	30 B.C.-14 A.D.
2. Tiberius.....	12/14 -37
3. Caligula.....	17-41
4. Claudius.....	41-54
5. Nero.....	54-68
6. Galba, Otho, Vitellius.....	68-69
7. Vespasian....	69-79
8. Titus.....	79-81
9. Domitian.....	81-96
10.Nerva.....	96-98