|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Pre-Ancestoral  History | Unknown | Genesis 1-3  Genesis 4-11 | Creation - 2 Narratives  Adam and Eve; Cain and Abel; Noah and the Flood; Tower of Babel |
| A Nation is Born  Ancestoral History | 1800 BCE?? --  1500 BCE?? | Genesis 15 – 50 | Israel’s Ancestors –Abraham – Isaac – Jacob – Joseph  COVENANT to ABRAHAM |
| Israel in Egypt  In Slavery | 1500 BCE?? –  1280 BCE?? | None | No significant history of Israel written during their Egyptian slavery |
| Exodus  Wilderness Wandering to  Canaan | ??1280 BCE  ??1240 BCE | Exodus  Leviticus  Numbers  Deuteronomy | Moses leads Israel out of slavery from Egypt  Sinai COVENANT- Obey Yahweh - be blessed; Disobey- be punished Yahweh thru Moses gives Israel the Law; 10 Commandments.  The Bible from here on records Israel’s repeated history of violating their COVENANT with Yahweh and the Law of Moses.  Palestinian Land COVENANT  At the end of Deuteronomy Moses dies. |
| We have  NO KING | 1200? BCE 1240? BCE  To  1025 BCE ??? | Joshua  Judges  Ruth | Joshua – Leads Israel into the Promised Land of Canaan  Rahab -- Canaanite woman helps Joshua defeat her own people  Judges – 12 local charismatic leaders who act for Yahweh in repeatedly delivering a tribe from their repeated sin and apostasy and back to Yahweh  Ruth – an enemy [Moabite] and a foreigner becomes Kind David’s Great Grand Mother |
| United Israel  United Monarchy | 1025BCE –  928 BCE | 1 -2 Samuel  1-2 Kings  1-2 Chronicles | Why the Monarchy?  SAUL -- Chosen 1st king by Yahweh then rejected by Yahweh.  DAVID – The ideal leader according to Bible historians  Davidic Dynasty COVENANT -- Yahweh’s unconditional love of David leads Him to promise that David’s lineage shall never end. The Jews in exile and afterwards focus on this promise.  Prophet – Samuel; Nathan  SOLOMON – Build the TEMPLE plus elaborate palaces.  Under Solomon Israel was the most important power in the region |
| Israel is Divided | 928 -- 722 BCE  North-Israel falls to Assyria  928 – 586 BCE  South-Judah falls to Babylon | 1Kings 12 to 2Kings23  Amos, Hosea  2 Chron. 29-35  Zephaniah, Nahum | When Solomon dies Israel divides into a North Kingdom, Israel and a South Kingdom, Judah. Bible writers [Deuteronomistic Historians] wrote much of the Bible from Judah during the Exilic Period. Their bias was for the South [Judah] and against the North [Israel]  Prophets to Israel-North –Elijah succeeded by Elisha; Amos [to both], Hosea, Micah.  Prophets to Judah-South – Jeremiah, 1st Isaiah, Ezekiel [from Babylon], Amos [both], Zephaniah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Micah [both] |
| Exilic Period | 586 – 539 BCE | 2 Kings 23-25,  2 Chron. 36, Ezra Nehemiah, Isaiah 34,35, 40-66, Jeremiah, Ezekiel Lamentations Zechariah, Joel Obadiah, Ezekiel,  Habakkuk, Malachi | Babylon attacks Israel twice. Beginning in 597 BCE most religious and political leaders, are exiled to Babylon and elsewhere. In 586 BCE Babylon destroyed the Temple in Jerusalem in their 2nd attack.  Birth of Judaism: Hebrews develop new national and religious identity in exile. Without political and national power and thru the prophets, the Jews realize Yahweh was the author of these events. Yahweh can be worshiped anywhere apart from land, priest, kings, or Temple. Longing for the fulfilment of the Davidic Promise, the Jews rededicate themselves to Moses Law, worship of Yahweh alone, honoring the Sabboth, and develop religiously and ethnically.  Prophet – Ezekiel who was exiled to Babylon in 597 BCE.  Jeremiah in Judah, 2nd Isaiah, Obadaiah |
| Post-Exilic Period  Persian Occupation | 538 –  ??330 BCE |  | Cyrus of Persia conquers Babylon in 537 BCE and sends the Jews back to Judah where they become a colonial outpost of Persia.  Birth of Judaism – the Jews continue to redefine themselves as they are a religious community with no political power.  Prophets – Haggai, 1st Zechariah, Ezra, Nehemiah, Malachi,??Joel??  Author of Chronicles active in this Period. |
| Hellenistic Period  Greek Occupation | 330BCE –  63BCE | Ecclesiastes  Daniel | Greeks under Alexander the Great conquered the Persians in 330 BCE. He reigned until 323 BCE, then his kingdom divided into 4 parts. Egypt ruled Palestine for 125 years. Syria took over until Rome conquered Palestine in 63 BCE. Jvh 3-15  Maccabees and Hasmoneans, small Jewish tribes, overthrew the Syrians and ruled parts of Palestine from 165 BCE till Rome came in 63 BCE. The Dead Sea Scrolls written in this Period. |
| Roman  Period | 63 BCE –  330 CE |  | Romans conquered the Greeks and others  Jewish revolt in 70 CE resulted in the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem. Jvh 3-15 |