

Biblical Timeline and the Land of Israel

World Period	Estimated Dates	Israel Timeline	Biblical Time (Estimated)	Event
Stone Age	<5800	Old Age	Before Time	The Creation. In the Beginning was the Word
Chalcolithic	-5800	Old Age	> 4000 BC	Garden of Eden, The Fall, Noah, the Great Flood, Covenant of the Rainbow, Shem-Ham-Japheth
Canaanite	-3600		> 2100 BC	Job, Tower of Babel
			2091 BC to 1991 BC	Abraham, Lot, Sarah & Hagar, Ishmael & Issac, Destruction of Sodom, Offering of Isaac, Death of Sarah, Isaac Marries Rebekah, Birth of Jacob and Esau, Death of Abraham
			1990 BC to 1903 BC	Esau sells his birthright, Jacob Gets Isaac's Blessing, Jacob Flees, Jacob's ladder, Marriage of Jacob and Rachel, Joseph born, Jacob meets Esau and settles in Shechem, Jacob Named Israel, Rachel dies
		In Egypt	1898 BC to 1806 BC	Joseph's Dreams and Betrayal Sold into Slavery, Joseph Prospers Under Potiphar, Joseph Imprisoned, Cupbearer - Baker's – and Pharaohs Dreams interpreted, Joseph Put in Charge, 7 years of plenty, 7 years of famine, Joseph's Brothers Sent to Egypt, Benjamin and the Silver Cup, Joseph Reveals His Identity – Jacob travels to Egypt, Jacob's Blessing and Death, Josephs death
			1700 BC to 1446 BC	Israelites Multiply in Egypt, Oppression, killing of the male children, birth and adoption of Moses. Moses flees to Midian.
			1446 BC to 1406 BC	Israelites Groan in Slavery, Moses Sent to Deliver Israel, Ten Plagues, Passover and the Exodus, Israelites At Mount Sinai, Moses Receives the Commandments & Law, Aaron allows the Golden Calf, Moses' Anger, Tabernacle Erected and Dedicated, Laws for Sacrifices and Offerings, Laws of Purity, Punishments and Regulations, Feasts and Jubilee, The People Complain, Twelve Spies, Aaron's Staff Buds, Water from the Rock at Meribah, Aaron's Death, Joshua Chosen to Succeed Moses, Summary of Israel's Journey, Borders and Cities of Refuge, Psalm of Moses, Recapitulation of the Law, Song of Moses, Blessings of Moses, Death of Moses
		Settlement	1406 BC to 1375 BC	God Commissions Joshua, Rahab Welcomes the Spies, The Israelites Cross the Jordan, Kings Join against Israel, The Sun Stands Still, Northern Palestine Defeated, Land allotted among the Tribes, Joshua's Farewell Address,
Judges	-1200		1375 BC to 1050 BC	Deborah and Barak, Gideon and the Midianites, Naomi, Ruth and Boaz, Abimelech Conspires to Become King, Plot and Slaying of Abimelech, Birth of Samuel, Israel Oppressed by the Philistines, Samson's Marriage – Riddle – Delilah – Death, Battle of Shiloh, Philistines Take the Ark, Philistines Return the Ark to Israel, Ark brought to Abinadab's House, Israelites Repent at Mizpeh
			1043 BC to 1004 BC	Saul Becomes King, Defeats the Ammonites, War with the Philistines, Jonathan's Miraculous Victory, Saul's Disobedience and Samuel's Rebuke, Samuel Anoints David at Bethlehem, David Kills Goliath, Jonathan's Friendship with David, David Protected from Saul, David and Jonathan's Covenant, David's Psalm Fleeing Saul, David's Psalms in the Cave, David Spares Saul's Life, Samuel Dies, David Spares Saul a Second Time, David Flees to the Philistines, David Destroys the Amalekites, Saul and His Sons

Biblical Timeline and the Land of Israel

World Period	Estimated Dates	Israel Timeline	Biblical Time (Estimated)	Event
				Killed, David Mourns for Saul and Jonathan, David Made King over Judah, House of David Strengthened, Joab murders Abner,
Israelite	-1004	1 st Temple	1004 BC to 979 BC	Saul's Overthrow and Defeat, David Reigns over All Israel, David's Army Grows, David fetches the ark, David's Family Grows, The Ark is Brought to Jerusalem, David Plans a Temple, David Defeats the Philistines, David's Psalms, David and Bathsheba, Nathan Rebukes David, David's Psalm of Repentance, Solomon is Born
			979 BC to 970 BC	David Forces a Census, Divisions of Levites, Preparation for building the Temple – Singers – Gatekeepers – Treasurers, Absalom's Conspiracy, David Flees Jerusalem, Shimei Curses David, David's Psalm of Thirst for God, Hushai's Warning Saves David, Absalom Slain by Joab, Sheba Rebels Against David, David's Song of Deliverance, David's Last Song, David's last days,
			967 BC to 931 BC	Psalms for Solomon, Solomon Asks for Wisdom, Solomon's Preparations for the Temple, The Building of Solomon's Temple, The Ark Brought to the Temple, God's covenant with Solomon, Solomon Prepares for a Temple and Palace, Solomon's Prayer of Temple Dedication, God's Glory in the Temple, Solomon Psalm of Blessing, The Proverbs of Solomon, Solomon's Song of Songs, The Queen of Sheba Visits Solomon, Solomon's Wives and Idolatry, Solomon's Death
			931 BC to 913 BC	The Kingdom is Divided, Israelites Rebel against Rehoboam, Rehoboam's Reign over Judah, Rehoboam's sin, Rehoboam's Wicked Reign, Abijam's wicked reign, Civil War against Jeroboam
			913 BC to 858 BC	Asa Destroys Idolatry, Asa's Reforms, Jehoshaphat Succeeds Asa, Elijah Prays for Drought, Elijah Fed by Ravens, The Widow at Zarephath, Elijah on Mount Carmel, Elijah Flees Jezebel, Elisha Called
			858 BC to 851 BC	Ahab Defeats Ben-Hadad, Ahab Takes Naboth's Vineyard, Israel and Judah against Syria, The Vision of Obadiah, Jehoshaphat Allies with Ahab, Jehosaphat's deeds, War with Ammon and Moab, Jehoram's Wicked Reign in Judah, Moab Rebels
			851 BC to 835 BC	Elijah Taken up to Heaven, Elisha Succeeds Elijah, The Widow's Oil, Elisha Raises The Shunammite boy, The Healing of Naaman, Elisha Floats an Axhead, Elisha Promises Plenty in Samaria, Jehu Reigns in Israel, Jehu Kills Joram, Ahab's Family Killed, Baal Worshipers killed, Joash escapes Athaliah, Ahaziah Succeeds Jehoram in Judah, Jehoiada Makes Joash King, Joash Reigns Well,
			835 BC to 766 BC	The Word of the LORD to Joel, Joash Orders Temple repairs, Jehoahaz's wicked reign, Amaziah's good reign, Azariah's good reign, Uzziah Reigns in Judah,
			766 BC to 725 BC	The Words of Amos, Jonah Sent to Nineveh, Hosea's Prophecies, Jotham Succeeds Uzziah, Wicked Reign of Ahaz, Isaiah Complains of Zion's Corruption, Isaiah's Vision and Commission, Isaiah's Prophecy of Immanuel, Uriah and Zechariah, Isaiah Prophesies a Child Is Born, Isaiah Prophesies Judgments Upon Israel, Isaiah Prophesies The Root of Jesse, Isaiah's Joyful Thanksgiving, Isaiah Prophesies against the Nations, Isaiah's Further Warnings, Isaiah Declares the Joyful Will Flourish in

Biblical Timeline and the Land of Israel

World Period	Estimated Dates	Israel Timeline	Biblical Time (Estimated)	Event
				Zion
			725 BC to 701 BC	Hoshea the Last King of Israel, Israel Led into Captivity, Hezekiah's Good Reign, Hezekiah proclaims a solemn Passover, Idolatry is Destroyed, Hezekiah's Illness and Healing, Hezekiah Shows Treasures, Isaiah Prophesies Captivity and Restoration
			701 BC to 627 BC	Sennacherib Threatens Jerusalem, Hezekiah's Prayer, The Vision of Nahum, Manasseh's Wicked Reign, Josiah's good reign, The Word of the LORD to Zephaniah, The Call of Jeremiah
			627 BC to 604 BC	The Oracle to Habakkuk, Jeremiah Proclaims God's Covenant, Josiah Prepares for Temple Repair, Hilkiah finds the lost Book of the Law, Josiah Celebrates the Passover, Jehoiakim's wicked reign, Jeremiah Proclaims Covenant Is Broken, Jeremiah Prophesies against Egypt & Philistia,
			604 BC to 586 BC	Rebellion of Jehoiakim, Zedekiah reigns in Judah, Jeremiah Prophesies against Moab & Ammon, Ezekiel's Calling and Instruction, Ezekiel Eats the Scroll, Ezekiel Foretells Siege of Jerusalem, Ezekiel's Vision of the End, Ezekiel's First Temple Vision, Ezekiel Prophesies against Jerusalem, Siege of Jerusalem Begins, The Fall of Jerusalem
Persian	-586	2 nd Temple	586 BC to 539 BC	Psalms of Desolation (Jer. 52), Jeremiah Prophesies against Babylon, Ezekiel Pronounces Judgment on Tyre, Ezekiel Prophesies against Egypt, Ezekiel Explains Jerusalem's Fall, Ezekiel Foresees Reproof and Restoration, Ezekiel Sees Resurrection of Dry Bones, Ezekiel Sees God's judgment upon Gog, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, Daniel Refuses the King's Portion, Daniel Interprets Nebuchadnezzar Dream, Ezekiel's Second Temple Vision
			539 BC to 535 BC	Daniel Survives the Lions' Den, Daniel's Vision of Four Beasts, Daniel's Prayer and Gabriel's Answer, Daniel Comforted by the Angel, Daniel Prophesies Overthrow of Persia, Daniel Prophesies Deliverance for Israel, The Proclamation of Cyrus, The Exiles Return
			535 BC to 515 BC	Temple Work Begins, Adversaries Hinder Temple Work, Artaxerxes Orders Work Stopped, Tattenai's Letter to Darius, The Word of the LORD by Haggai, The Word of the LORD to Zechariah, Temple Work Resumed by Darius' Decree, Completion and Dedication of the Temple
			515 BC to 472 BC	Queen Vashti Deposed, Esther Becomes Queen, Mordecai Thwarts a Conspiracy, Haman Seeks Revenge on the Jews, Mordecai Informs Esther of Haman's Plot, Esther Prepares a Banquet, The King Honors Mordecai, Haman Is Hanged, Xerxes' Edict on Behalf of Esther and Jews, Xerxes' Tribute to Mordecai
			472 BC to 330 BC	Ezra Commissioned by Artaxerxes, Families Return to Jerusalem with Ezra, Ezra's reforms, Nehemiah's Prayer for the Exiles, Artaxerxes Sends Nehemiah to Jerusalem, Builders of the Walls Named, Nehemiah Abolishes Debt and Bondage, Completion of the Wall, Census of Returned Exiles, Ezra Reads the Law, Israelites Fast and Repent, Israelites Seal the Covenant, Nehemiah Restores Laws, The Word of the LORD by Malachi

Biblical Timeline and the Land of Israel

World Period	Estimated Dates	Israel Timeline	Biblical Time (Estimated)	Event
Hellenistic	-332	2 nd Temple	332 BC	Macedonian ruler Alexander the Great conquers the region. 1 st biblical translation from Hebrew to Greek (Septuagint). Alexander dies in 323 BC. Judah became the region between two of his Generals – The Seleucid Empire (north) and Ptolemaic Egypt (south).
			301 BC to 221 BC	General Ptolemy took control of Palestine. Egyptian culture influenced the land. Ptolemy II reigned 283-246 BC
			221 BC to 201 BC	The Seleucid king Antiochus III invades Palestine and failed. In 203 BC King Ptolemy IV Philopator died and way for Antiochus III to invade again, and he conquered the region in 201 BC.
			201 BC to 168 BC	Seleucids were solidly in control. The region was heavily influenced by the Greek/Hellenism culture. In 168 BC, Antiochus Epiphanes IV the ruler of the Syrian kingdom, stepped up his campaign to quash Judaism, so that all subjects would share the same culture and worship the same gods.
Hasmonean	-167	2 nd Temple	168 BC to 164 BC	Maccabean Revolt, led by Judas Maccabee and his five sons Jonathan, Simon, Judah, Eleazar, and Yohanan. (Ref 1 st and 2 nd Macabees) Antiochus Epiphanes IV marched into Jerusalem, vandalized the Temple, erected an idol on the altar, and desecrated its holiness with the blood of swine (pig). Decreeing that studying Torah, observing the Sabbath, and circumcising Jewish boys were punishable by death. Judas Maccabee led the revolt with the rallying cry “Whoever is for God, follow me!”. A ragtag army of men dedicated to the laws of Moses, fought a guerrilla war Syrian army. In 164 BC the revolt reclaimed the Temple Mount. They cleaned the Temple, constructing a new altar and rededicating the Temple. They rekindled of the golden menorah, placed torches around the entire Temple Complex for eight days, celebrating and praising God. The festival of Hanukkah is observed to recognize the events of the revolt and rededication of the Temple.
			164 BC to 135 BC	Hasmonean dynasty of Jewish priest-kings ruled Judea with the Pharisees, Sadducees and Essenes as the principal Jewish social movements. Pharisee leader Simeon ben Shetach established the first school, leading to Rabbinical Judaism. Justice was administered by the Sanhedrin, which was a Rabbinical assembly and law court whose leader was known as the Nasi. The Nasi's religious authority gradually superseded that of the Temple's high priest, who under the Hasmoneans was the king himself.
			135 BC to 63 BC	The Hasmoneans extended their control over much of the region. In 125 BCE the Hasmonean ethnarch, John Hyrcanus dominated Edom and forcibly converted its population to Judaism. Hyrcanus' son Alexander Jannaeus established good relations with the Roman Republic, however there was growing tension between Pharisees and Sadducees and a conflict over the succession to Jannaeus, in which the warring parties invited foreign intervention on their behalf.
Roman	-63	2 nd Temple	63 BC to 37 BC	Roman general Pompey conquered Syria and intervened in the Hasmonean civil war. During the siege of Alexandria in 47 BCE, the lives of Julius Caesar and Cleopatra were saved by 3,000 Jewish troops sent by King Hyrcanus II, commanded by Antipater, whose descendants Caesar made kings of

Biblical Timeline and the Land of Israel

World Period	Estimated Dates	Israel Timeline	Biblical Time (Estimated)	Event
				Judea.
			37 BC to 6 CE	The Herodian dynasty began by Jewish-Roman kings were appointed by the Romans from the descendents of Antipater. Herod the Great considerably enlarged the temple mount and rebuilt the Temple. Rabbinical Judaism, led by Hillel the Elder, began to assume popular prominence over the Temple priesthood.
			6 BC	Birth of John the Baptist
Messiah	-4 to 30	2 nd Temple	5 BC	Birth of Jesus. Visit of the Magi. Escape to Egypt.
			4 BC	Slaughter of Infants, Return to Nazareth.
			8 AD	The Boy Jesus at the Temple
			26 AD	John the Baptist Prepares the Way, The Baptism of Jesus
			27 AD	Temptation of Jesus, Jesus Calls his First Disciples, Wedding at Cana, Jesus Teaches Nicodemus, Jesus Testifies to the Samaritan Woman, Sermon on the Mount
			28 AD	Instructions on Prayer, Jesus Ministers in Galilee, The Pool of Bethesda, Jesus Lord of the Sabbath, Jesus Answers John's Disciples, Jesus Speaks Many Parables, Jesus Heals a Demoniac, Jesus Heals a Paralytic
			29 AD	Jesus Sends out His Twelve Apostles, John the Baptist Beheaded, Jesus Feeds the 5000, Teachings on Clean and Unclean, Peter's Confession of Christ, The Transfiguration, Greatest and Least in the Kingdom, Jesus Sends out the Seventy-two, Jesus Teaches at the Feast of Tabernacles, The Woman Caught in Adultery, Jesus Affirms He is the Son of God, The Shepherd and His Flock
			30 AD	Jesus Speaks More Parables, Jesus Cleanses the Ten Lepers, Jesus Raises Lazarus, Final Journey to Jerusalem, The Triumphal Entry, Closing Ministry in Jerusalem, Thursday Before Passover, Jesus Comforts His Disciples, Jesus the True Vine, Jesus Promises the Holy Spirit, Jesus' Intercessory prayers, Jesus' Betrayal, Trial, Crucifixion, Jesus' Resurrection, The Ascension
			30 AD	Matthias Chosen by Lot, The Holy Spirit Comes at Pentecost, Peter Heals and Preaches, Peter and John Arrested and Released, Believers Share All, Deaths of Ananias and Sapphira, Apostles Preach and Heal
			31 AD	Stephen's Speech Stoning and Death, Saul Persecutes the Church, Philip in Samaria, Simon the Sorcerer, Philip and the Ethiopian
			34 AD	Saul becomes a believer in Messiah
			37 AD	Peter Preaches to the Gentiles
			42 AD	Barnabas Sent to Antioch, Peter Led from Prison by the Angel
			44 AD	Herod Agrippa Dies
			45 AD	James Writes his Letter

Biblical Timeline and the Land of Israel

World Period	Estimated Dates	Israel Timeline	Biblical Time (Estimated)	Event
			48 AD	Paul's First Missionary Journey, Paul preaches in Pisidian Antioch,
				Paul and Barnabas in Iconium, Paul and Barnabas in Lystra and Derbe, Paul and Barnabas Return to Syrian Antioch, Return to Syrian Antioch, The Council at Jerusalem
			49 AD	Paul's Second Missionary Journey, Paul in Philippi, Paul in Thessalonica, Berea, Athens
			51 AD	Paul in Corinth, Paul Writes to the Thessalonians
			52 AD	Paul Writes again to the Thessalonians
			54 AD	Paul in Ephesus, Paul Writes to the Corinthians, Paul Writes to the Galatians
			57 AD	Paul in Macedonia and Greece, Paul Writes to the Romans, Paul Writes again to the Corinthians
			59 AD	Paul Returns to Jerusalem
			60 AD	Paul imprisoned in Caesarea
			62 AD	Paul Before Festus, Paul Before Agrippa, Paul Sails for Rome, The Shipwreck, Paul Ashore at Malta, Paul Preaches at Rome, Paul Writes to the Ephesians, Paul Writes to the Philippians, Paul Writes to the Colossians, Paul Writes to Philemon
			63 AD	Paul Writes to Timothy
			64 AD	Peter Writes his First Letter
			66 AD	Paul Writes to Titus, Jews in Judea revolt against Rome
			67 AD	Paul Writes Again to Timothy, Peter Writes his Second Letter
			68 AD	Letter to the Hebrews, Jude Writes his Letter
			69 AD – 70 AD	Siege and destruction of Jerusalem
			72 AD -73 AD	Siege and destruction of Masada
			90 AD	John Writes his First Letter
			92 AD	John Writes his Second Letter
			94 AD	John Writes his Third Letter
			95 AD	John's Revelation on Patmos
			115 AD – 131 AD	Tensions and attacks on Jews around the Roman Empire led to a massive Jewish uprising against Rome. In 131, the Emperor Hadrian renamed Jerusalem "Aelia Capitolina" and constructed a Temple of Jupiter on the site of the former Jewish temple. Jews were banned from living in Jerusalem.
			132 AD – 136 AD	the Jewish leader Simon Bar Kokhba led another major revolt against the Romans. The revolt was eventually crushed by Emperor Hadrian himself. After suppressing the Bar Kochba revolt, the Romans exiled the Jews of Judea, but not of Galilee and permitted a hereditary Rabbinical Patriarch (from the House of Hillel, based in Galilee) to represent the Jews in dealings with the Romans.

Biblical Timeline and the Land of Israel

World Period	Estimated Dates	Israel Timeline	Biblical Time (Estimated)	Event
			300 AD ~	Emperor Constantine made Constantinople the capital of the East Roman Empire and made Christianity the official religion. His mother, Helena made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem (326–328) and led the construction of the Church of the Nativity (Bethlehem), the Church of the Holy Sepulchre (Jerusalem).
Byzantine	324	Islam	370 AD – 611 AD	The Roman Empire split and the region became part of the (Christian) East Roman Empire, known as the Byzantine Empire. Byzantine Christianity was dominated by the (Greek) Eastern Orthodox Church whose massive land ownership. In the 5th century, the Western Roman Empire collapsed leading to Christian migration into the Roman province of Palaestina Prima and development of a Christian majority. Jews numbered 10–15% of the population, concentrated largely in the Galilee. Judaism was the only non-Christian religion tolerated, but restrictions on Jews slowly increased to include a ban on building new places of worship. In 425, following the death of Nasi, Gamliel VI, the Sanhedrin was officially abolished. Sacred Jewish texts written in Palestine at this time are the Gemara (400), the Jerusalem Talmud (500) and the Passover Haggadah.
Muslim	638	Islam	634 AD – 1099 AD	According to Muslim tradition, in 620 Muhammed was taken on spiritual journey from Mecca to the "farthest mosque", whose location many consider to be the Temple Mount. In 634–636 the Arabs conquered Palaestina Prima and renamed it Jund Filastin, ending the Byzantine ban on Jews living in Jerusalem. Over the next few centuries, Islam replaced Christianity as the dominant religion of the region. In 691, Umayyad Caliph Abd al-Malik (685–705) constructed the Dome of the Rock shrine on the Temple Mount. Jews consider it to contain the Foundation Stone (see also Holy of Holies), which is the holiest site in Judaism. A second building, the Al-Aqsa Mosque, was also erected on the Temple Mount in 705.
Crusader	1099	Middle Ages	1099 AD - 1291 AD	In 1099, the First Crusade took Jerusalem and established a Catholic kingdom, known as the Kingdom of Jerusalem. During the conquest, both Muslims and Jews were indiscriminately massacred or sold into slavery. The murder of Jews began as the Crusaders travelled across Europe and continued when they reached the Holy Land. Around 1180, Raynald of Châtillon, ruler of Transjordan, caused increasing conflict with the Ayyubid Sultan Saladin (Salah-al-Din), leading to the defeat of the Crusaders in the 1187 Battle of Hattin (above Tiberias). Saladin was able to peacefully take Jerusalem and conquered most of the former Kingdom of Jerusalem. Saladin's court physician was Maimonides, a refugee from persecution in Córdoba, Spain. This was the end of the Golden age of Jewish culture in Spain and Maimonides possessed extensive knowledge of Greek and Arab medicine. From 1260 to 1291 the area became the frontier between Mongol invaders (Crusader allies) and the Mamluks of Egypt. The conflict impoverished the country and severely reduced the population. Sultan Qutuz of Egypt eventually defeated the Mongols in the Battle of Ain Jalut ("Goliath's spring" near Ein Harod), ending the Mongol advances, and his successors eliminated the Crusader states. The last Crusader

Biblical Timeline and the Land of Israel

World Period	Estimated Dates	Israel Timeline	Biblical Time (Estimated)	Event
				state, the Kingdom of Acre, fell in 1291, ending the Crusades.
Mameluke	1291	Middle Ages	1291 AD - 1517 AD	<p>Egyptian Mamluk sultan, Baibars conquered much of the Holy Land, ultimately leading to the end of Crusader rule in 1291. The Mamluks ruled Palestine until 1516, regarding it as part of Syria. In Hebron, Baibars banned Jews from worshipping at the Cave of the Patriarchs (the second-holiest site in Judaism); the ban remained in place until its conquest by Israel 700 years later. The Mamluks, continuing the policy of the Ayyubids, made the strategic decision to destroy the coastal area and to bring desolation to many of its cities, from Tyre in the north to Gaza in the south. Ports were destroyed and various materials were dumped to make them inoperable. The goal was to prevent attacks from the sea, given the fear of the return of the crusaders.</p> <p>The collapse of the Crusades was followed by increased persecution and expulsions of Jews in Europe. Expulsions began in England (1290) and were followed by France (1306). In Spain, persecution of the highly integrated and successful Jewish community began, including massacres and forced conversions. During the Black Death, many Jews were murdered after being accused of poisoning wells. The completion of the Christian reconquest of Spain led to expulsion of the Jews of Spain in 1492 and Portugal in 1497. These were the wealthiest and most integrated Jewish communities in Europe. Many Jews converted to Christianity, however many secretly practiced Judaism and prejudice against converts (regardless of their sincerity) persisted, leading many former Jews to move to the New World.</p>
Ottoman	1516	Modern		<p>Under the Mamluks, the area was a province of Bilad a-Sham (Syria). It was conquered by Turkish Sultan Selim I in 1516–17, becoming a part of the province of Ottoman Syria for the next four centuries, first as the Damascus Eyalet and later as the Syria Vilayet. Between 1535 and 1538 Suleiman the Magnificent built the current city walls of Jerusalem; Jerusalem had been without walls since the early 13th century. The construction followed the historical outline of the city, but left out some sections which had been within the walls during certain previous time periods, such as the City of David and what is now known as Mount Zion. From the Middle Ages on, there was small scale individual Jewish migration to the Land of Israel, which increased when persecution grew elsewhere. Jewish population was concentrated in Jerusalem, Hebron, Safed and Tiberias, known in Jewish tradition as the Four Holy Cities. Between 1904 and 1914, around 40,000 Jews settled in the area now known as Israel (the Second Aliyah). In 1908 the Zionist Organization set up the Palestine Bureau (also known as the "Eretz Israel Office") in Jaffa and began to adopt a systematic Jewish settlement policy. Migrants were mainly from Russia (which then included part of Poland), escaping persecution. The first Kibbutz, Degania, was founded by nine Russian socialists in 1909. In 1909 residents of Jaffa established the first entirely Hebrew-speaking city, Ahuzat Bayit (later renamed Tel</p>

Biblical Timeline and the Land of Israel

World Period	Estimated Dates	Israel Timeline	Biblical Time (Estimated)	Event
				Aviv). Hebrew newspapers and books were published, Hebrew schools, Jewish political parties and workers organizations were established.
British	1917	Modern		<p>The British Mandate (rule) of Palestine was confirmed by the League of Nations in 1922 and came into effect in 1923. The boundaries of Palestine initially included modern Jordan, which was removed from the territory by Churchill a few years later. Britain signed a treaty with the United States in which the United States endorsed the terms of the Mandate. Between 1919 and 1923, another 40,000 Jews arrived in Palestine, mainly escaping the post-revolutionary chaos of Russia. The French victory over the Arab Kingdom of Syria and the Balfour Declaration led to the emergence of Palestinian Nationalism and Arab rioting in 1920 and 1921. In response, the British authorities imposed immigration quotas for Jews. Exceptions were made for Jews with over 1,000 pounds in cash (roughly 100,000 pounds at year 2000 rates) or Jewish professionals with over 500 pounds. The new arrivals were mainly middle-class families who moved into towns and established small businesses and workshops. In 1925 the Jewish Agency established the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and the Technion (technological university) in Haifa. In 1929 tensions grew over the Kotel (Wailing Wall), a narrow alleyway where Jews were banned from using chairs or any furniture (many of the worshipers were elderly). The Mufti claimed it was Muslim property and that the Jews were seeking control of the Temple Mount. This (and general animosity) led to the August 1929 Palestine riots. The main victims were the ancient Jewish community at Hebron, which came to an end. The riots led to right-wing Zionists establishing their own militia in 1931, the Irgun Tzvai Leumi (National Military Organization, known in Hebrew by its acronym "Etzel"). Between 1929 and 1938, 250,000 Jews arrived in Palestine (Fifth Aliyah). 174,000 arrived between 1933 and 1936, after which the British increasingly prevented immigration. Many of the migrants were from Germany and included professionals, doctors, lawyers and professors. German architects of the Bauhaus school made Tel-Aviv the world's only city with purely Bauhaus neighborhoods and Palestine had the highest per-capita percentage of doctors in the world. Fascist regimes were emerging across Europe and persecution of Jews increased. In many countries, Jews reverted to being non-citizens deprived of civil and economic rights, subject to arbitrary persecution. Significantly antisemitic governments came to power in Poland, Hungary, Romania and the Nazi created states of Croatia and Slovakia, while Germany annexed Austria and the Czech territories.</p>
	1940-1945			<p>During the Second World War, the Jewish Agency worked to establish a Jewish army that would fight alongside the British forces. Churchill supported the plan but British Military and government opposition led to its rejection. The British demanded that the number of Jewish recruits match the number of Arab recruits, but few Arabs would fight for Britain, and the Palestinian leader, the Mufti of Jerusalem, allied with Nazi Germany. In May 1941, the Palmach was established to defend the</p>

Biblical Timeline and the Land of Israel

World Period	Estimated Dates	Israel Timeline	Biblical Time (Estimated)	Event
				<p>Yishuv against the planned Axis invasion through North Africa. The British refusal to provide arms to the Jews, even when Rommel's forces were advancing through Egypt in June 1942 (intent on occupying Palestine) and the 1939 White Paper, led to the emergence of a Zionist leadership in Palestine that believed conflict with Britain was inevitable. Despite this, the Jewish Agency called on Palestine's Jewish youth to volunteer for the British Army (both men and women). 30,000 Palestinian Jews and 6,000 Palestinian Arabs enlisted in the British armed forces during the war. In June 1944 the British agreed to create a Jewish Brigade that would fight in Italy. Approximately 1.5 million Jews around the world served in every branch of the allied armies, mainly in the Soviet and US armies. 200,000 Jews died serving in the Soviet army alone. Many of these war veterans later volunteered to fight for Israel or were active in its support.</p> <p>Between 1939 and 1945, the Nazis, aided by local forces, led systematic efforts to kill every person of Jewish extraction in Europe (The Holocaust), causing the deaths of approximately 6 million Jews. A quarter of those killed were children. The Polish and German Jewish communities, which played an important role in defining the pre-1945 Jewish world, mostly ceased to exist. In the United States and Palestine, Jews of European origin became disconnected from their families and roots. Sepharadi and Mizrahi Jews, who had been a minority, became a much more significant factor in the Jewish world. Those Jews who survived in central Europe, were displaced persons (refugees). An Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, established to examine the Palestine issue, surveyed their ambitions and found that over 95% wanted to migrate to Palestine.</p>
Israel	1948	Modern		<p>On 2 April 1947, the United Kingdom requested that the question of Palestine be handled by the General Assembly. The General Assembly created a committee, United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP), to report on "the question of Palestine". In July 1947 the UNSCOP visited Palestine and met with Jewish and Zionist delegations. The Arab Higher Committee boycotted the meetings. On 29 November 1947, in Resolution 181, the General Assembly adopted the majority report of UNSCOP. Israel was recognized by the UN as a Nation.</p>
Messiah	??	Messianic		