

Resource 2: Timeline

One day I was reading the Bible and noticed that it had many verses which said that an event happened a certain number of years after a different event. I thought it would be a fun exercise to link all those statements together until reaching a known point in history, and then work backward to put dates on all those events. The result is this timeline.

Keep in mind that I put it together as a learning exercise. I'm not a scholar and I make no promises that this is free from errors, but I'm hopeful that it's fairly accurate because it's based on a literal interpretation of the text. I realize that there are many other timelines out there, but I thought I would learn a lot from creating my own so that's what I did. (Besides, no two timelines are the same. It turns out there's endless debate among scholars over many points. When I created this timeline I stuck to a literal interpretation of the text. This means I interpreted a "year" as a normal calendar year, and I didn't assume that the genealogies were full of gaps. I took the text to mean exactly what it said and acted accordingly.)

Date	Event	Notes
4008 BC	In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth [Genesis 1:1]	When God created the world it was 0 years old
4008 BC	On the first day God created the light and divided it from the darkness [Genesis 1:3-5]	
4008 BC	On the second day God created the firmament [Genesis 1:6-8]	
4008 BC	On the third day God created the seas, the dry land, and plants [Genesis 1:9-13]	

4008 BC	On the fourth day God created the sun, moon, planets, and stars [Genesis 1:14-19]	
4008 BC	On the fifth day God created fish and birds [Genesis 1:20-23]	
4008 BC	On the sixth day God created land animals, insects, and Adam and Eve [Genesis 1:24-31]	Adam's name means "Man". (Why is this important? Because the names in Genesis 5 tell a story.)
4008 BC	On the seventh day God rested [Genesis 2:2-3]	
3879 BC	Cain kills Abel; God puts a mark on him and curses him [Genesis 4:8]	Genesis 4:25 says God gave Seth to Eve because Cain killed Abel, so those two events happened near the same time. At this time there could have been 5 generations of people alive, which explains why Cain was concerned about other people killing him.
3878 BC	Adam is 130 years old [Genesis 5:3]	
3878 BC	Adam's son Seth is born [Genesis 5:3]	1st generation from Adam. Seth means "substituted" or "put".
3773 BC	Seth is 105 years old [Genesis 5:6]	
3773 BC	Seth's son Enos is born [Genesis 5:6]	2nd generation from Adam. Enos means "mortal".
3683 BC	Enos is 90 years old [Genesis 5:9]	
3683 BC	Enos' son Cainan is born [Genesis 5:9]	3rd generation from Adam. Cainan means "dwelling". Adam / Seth / Enos / Cainan: man put on mortality as his dwelling.

3613 BC	Cainan is 70 years old [Genesis 5:12]	
3613 BC	Cainan's son Mahalaleel is born [Genesis 5:12]	4th generation from Adam. Mahalaleel means "praiseworthy God".
3548 BC	Mahalaleel is 65 years old [Genesis 5:15]	
3548 BC	Mahalaleel's son Jared is born [Genesis 5:15]	5th generation from Adam. Jared means "come down" or "descend".
3386 BC	Jared is 162 years old [Genesis 5:18]	
3386 BC	Jared's son Enoch is born [Genesis 5:18]	6th generation from Adam. Enoch means "teach" or "train". Mahalaleel / Jared / Enoch: the praiseworthy God shall come down and teach.
3321 BC	Enoch is 65 years old [Genesis 5:21]	Jude 1:14-15 says that Enoch prophesied about the Second Coming of Christ, in which He returns to this world to judge the wicked. That means he prophesied about the return of Jesus more than 3000 years before His first coming in Bethlehem!
3321 BC	Enoch's son Methuselah is born [Genesis 5:21]	7th generation from Adam. Methuselah will die the year of the Flood. He was born 243 years before Adam died, which means the year the Flood took place there was someone alive who knew Adam. The name Methuselah means "death will cast out" or "death will

		send away".
3134 BC	Methuselah is 187 years old [Genesis 5:25]	
3134 BC	Methuselah's son Lamech is born [Genesis 5:25]	8th generation from Adam. Methuselah was 187 years old when Lamech was born, and he would live to be 969 years old. However, this chapter never says that these people were the firstborn of each generation (and we know that Seth definitely wasn't). What we have in this chapter is the ancestry of Noah. The name Lamech means "despair".
3078 BC	Adam dies when he is 930 years old [Genesis 5:5]	At this point the rest of the people mentioned in Genesis 5 were still alive. Adam lived long enough to see his children to the 8th generation. When Adam died Seth was 800 Enos was 695, Cainan was 605, Mahalaleel was 535, Jared was 470, Enoch was 308, Methuselah was 243, and Lamech was 56. Noah had not yet been born.
3021 BC	Enoch is raptured when he is 365 years old [Genesis 5:23-24]	Enoch is the second descendant of Adam to disappear (from the line of Seth). He was raptured 57 years after Adam died and 69 years before Noah was born.
2966 BC	Seth (the son of Adam) dies when he is 912 years old [Genesis 5:8]	1st generation from Adam dies

2952 BC	Lamech is 182 years old [Genesis 5:28]	
2952 BC	Lamech's son Noah is born [Genesis 5:28]	9th generation from Adam. Noah means "comfort". If you put all the names together you get this: Man put on mortality as his dwelling; the praiseworthy God shall come down and teach; [His] death will cast out despair and bring comfort. The names in this chapter give a basic outline of the gospel!
2868 BC	Enos (the grandson of Adam) dies when he is 905 years old [Genesis 5:11]	2nd generation from Adam dies
2773 BC	Cainan dies when he is 910 years old [Genesis 5:14]	3rd generation from Adam dies
2718 BC	Mahaleel dies when he is 895 years old [Genesis 5:17]	4th generation from Adam dies
2586 BC	Jared dies when he is 962 years old [Genesis 5:20]	5th generation from Adam dies. Enoch was raptured, so only Methuselah and Lamech remained from the line of Seth.
2472 BC	God calls Noah to build the Ark 120 years before the Flood [Genesis 6:3]	This was 549 years after Enoch was raptured.
2450 BC	Noah is 502 years old [Genesis 11:10]	Shem was born when Noah was 502, not 500. It's true that Genesis 5:32 says "And Noah was 500 years old: and Noah begat Shem, Ham, and Japheth". However, Genesis 11:10 makes it clear that Noah's three children were not triplets. Noah began

		having children when he was 500, but Shem was born when he was 502.
2450 BC	Noah's son Shem is born [Genesis 11:10]	10th generation from Adam
2357 BC	Lamech dies when he is 777 years old [Genesis 5:31]	8th generation from Adam dies. Lamech died before his father Methuselah did.
2352 BC	Methuselah dies when he is 969 years old [Genesis 5:27]	7th generation from Adam dies. At this point only Noah remained. This is the same year the Flood happened.
2352 BC	The Flood occurs when Noah is 600 years old [Genesis 7:6]	The Flood happened 669 years after Enoch was raptured and 726 years after Adam died
2351 BC	The Flood ends when Noah is 601 years old [Genesis 8:13]	
2350 BC	Shem is 100 years old [Genesis 11:10]	
2350 BC	Shem's son Arphaxad is born [Genesis 11:10]	11th generation from Adam. Genesis 11:10 says that Arphaxad was born 2 years after the Flood, when Shem was 100, so Shem was born 98 years before the Flood.
2315 BC	Arphaxad is 35 years old [Genesis 11:12]	
2315 BC	Arphaxad's son Salah is born [Genesis 11:12]	12th generation from Adam
2285 BC	Salah is 30 years old [Genesis 11:14]	
2285 BC	Salah's son Eber is born [Genesis 11:14]	13th generation from Adam
2251 BC	Eber is 34 years old [Genesis 11:16]	

2251 BC	Eber's son Peleg is born [Genesis 11:16]	14th generation from Adam. 1 Chronicles 1:19 says that in Peleg's days "the earth was divided". That may mean in his days the world was divided into nations. Could this be when the tower of Babel happened?
2221 BC	Peleg is 30 years old [Genesis 11:18]	
2221 BC	Peleg's son Reu is born [Genesis 11:18]	15th generation from Adam
2189 BC	Reu is 32 years old [Genesis 11:20]	
2189 BC	Reu's son Serug is born [Genesis 11:20]	16th generation from Adam
2159 BC	Serug is 30 years old [Genesis 11:22]	
2159 BC	Serug's son Nahor is born [Genesis 11:22]	17th generation from Adam
2130 BC	Nahor is 29 years old [Genesis 11:24]	
2130 BC	Nahor's son Terah is born [Genesis 11:24]	18th generation from Adam
2060 BC	Terah begins having children when he is 70 years old [Genesis 11:26]	However, Abraham is not born until much later
2012 BC	Peleg (the 5th generation from Noah) dies 209 years after his son Reu's birth [Genesis 11:19]	14th generation from Adam dies
2011 BC	Nahor (the 8th generation from Noah) dies 119 years after his son Terah's birth [Genesis 11:25]	17th generation from Adam dies
2002 BC	Noah dies when he is 950 years old [Genesis 9:29]	9th generation from Adam dies. Noah died 349 years after the Flood ended. He saw his children to the 8th

		generation. He died 2 years before Abraham was born.
2000 BC	Terah is 130 years old [Genesis 11:32, 12:4]	
2000 BC	Terah's son Abraham is born [Genesis 11:32, 12:4]	Acts 7:4: Abraham moved to Canaan when Terah died; Terah died at 205; Abraham was 75 at the time; therefore Terah was 130 when Abraham was born. Most timelines do not take this into account and therefore come up with very different dates for this part of the Old Testament. Abraham was the 19th generation from Adam.
1990 BC	Sarah is born 10 years after Abraham [Genesis 17:17]	
1982 BC	Reu (the 6th generation from Noah) dies 207 years after his son Serug's birth [Genesis 11:21]	15th generation from Adam dies
1989 BC	Serug (the 7th generation from Noah) dies 200 years after his son Nahor's birth [Genesis 11:23]	16th generation from Adam dies
1925 BC	Terah (Abraham's father) dies when he is 205 years old [Genesis 11:32]	18th generation from Adam dies
1925 BC	God commands Abram (Abraham) to leave his country and go to Canaan; God makes a covenant with him to turn him into a great nation, and promises that through him all families of the world would be blessed; Abraham enters Canaan when he is 75 years old; God promises to give Canaan to Abraham's offspring. [Genesis 12:4,	The 430 years of Exodus 12:40-41 (the "sojourning of the children of Israel") seems to have started here, not when Jacob's family moved to Egypt. The genealogy of Aaron doesn't allow 430 years to pass in Egypt (Exodus 6:16-20).

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1916 BC	God tells Abraham that his children would be a stranger in a land that was not theirs, and would be afflicted for 400 years; God said that He would judge that nation, whom they shall serve, and they will come out with great substance in the 4th generation; God also promises to give His descendants all the land from the Nile river to the Euphrates river [Genesis 15:13-21]	This seems to have happened right before Abraham married Hagar. Abraham and his children were afflicted long before they entered Egypt (which you can see by reading Genesis). This passage makes it clear that the Israelites were only in Egypt for 4 generations, which is more evidence that they couldn't have spent 430 years there.
1915 BC	Abraham marries Hagar after 10 years in Canaan; Hagar immediately becomes pregnant; the angel of the Lord names her unborn son Ishmael [Genesis 16:3]	
1914 BC	Abraham is 86 years old [Genesis 16:16]	
1914 BC	Abraham's son Ishmael is born [Genesis 16:16]	
1912 BC	Arphaxad (the grandson of Noah) dies 403 years after his son Salah's birth [Genesis 11:13]	11th generation from Adam dies
1901 BC	God institutes circumcision when Abraham is 99 years old; He promises to make Abraham a father of many nations; He promises to give Abraham's descendants all the land of Canaan for an everlasting possession; God changes Abram's name to Abraham [Genesis 17:1, 5, 24]	The land promise was said to be "everlasting". This means God may remove Israel from the promised land for a time, but He will always gather them back. This is because the covenant He made with Abraham is unconditional and does not depend on Israel's

		obedience.
1901 BC	Ishmael is circumcised when he is 13 years old [Genesis 17:25]	
1901 BC	The Lord rained fire and brimstone upon Sodom and Gomorrah and destroyed the cities of the plain [Genesis 18:10-14, 19:24-25]	This seems to have happened a year before Isaac was born.
1901 BC	Abraham lied to Abimelech and said Sarah was his sister; God shut all the wombs of Abimelech's household until he returned Sarah [Genesis 20]	This seems to have happened after Sodom was destroyed but before Isaac was conceived.
1900 BC	Abraham is 100 years old [Genesis 21:5]	
1900 BC	Abraham's son Isaac is born [Genesis 21:5]	20th generation from Adam
1900 BC	Lot's two daughters get him drunk and have children by him; they gave birth to Moab and Ammon [Genesis 19:30-38]	This seems to have happened shortly after Sodom was destroyed
1898 BC	Isaac is weaned; Ishmael mocks him; Abraham sent Hagar and Ishmael away; the angel of God saves Hagar and Ishmael when they are dying in the wilderness [Genesis 21:1-19]	According to scholars, children in the ancient world were weaned at the age of 2 or 3. Ishmael would have been 16 years old.
1898 BC	Abraham makes a covenant with Abimelech; he sojourns in the land of the Philistines for many days [Genesis 21:22-34]	Genesis 21:22 says this "came to pass at that time".
1882 BC	Salah (the great-grandson of Noah) dies 403 years after his son Eber's birth [Genesis 11:15]	12th generation from Adam dies
1880 BC	God commands Abraham to sacrifice Isaac; when Abraham	This date is estimated by scholars. Isaac was old

	stretches forth his hand; the angel of the Lord stopped him and blessed him for not withholding his only son; God provided a ram in place of Isaac [Genesis 22:1-18]	enough to carry wood for the sacrifice but his mother Sarah had not yet died. (Why is Isaac said to be "his only son"? Because he had driven Ishmael away 18 years earlier.)
1880 BC	Abraham is told that Nahor, Abraham's brother, has had a daughter named Rebekah [Genesis 22:20-24]	Since the passage doesn't provide exact dates, this is just a rough guess. Rebekah was probably born sometime around this date.
1863 BC	Sarah dies when she is 127 years old; Abraham purchases a cave in Hebron (Canaan) and buries her [Genesis 23]	Abraham was charged 40 times the market price of the cave. That is the only piece of Canaan he ever owned. He was charged 450 shekels for a small cave. 1 Kings 16:23-24 says Omri paid just 6000 shekels (two talents) for the entire country of Samaria.
1860 BC	Abraham sends his eldest servant to find a wife for Isaac; Isaac marries Rebekah when he is 40 years old [Genesis 24:1-4, 25:20]	Isaac married Rebekah 3 years after his mother died. Rebekah was probably around 20 years old at the time.
1860 BC	Abraham marries Keturah and has 6 more children [Genesis 25:1-2]	The exact date isn't given, but this seems to have happened after Isaac got married. Sarah had been dead for at least several years by this point.
1850 BC	Shem (son of Noah) dies 500 years after his son Arphaxad's birth [Genesis 11:11]	Shem was born 98 years before the Flood and died when Isaac was 50 years old. He died 10 years before Jacob and Esau were born.

		Shem died 13 years after Abraham's wife Sarah.
1840 BC	Isaac is 60 years old [Genesis 25:26]	
1840 BC	Isaac's sons Jacob and Esau are born [Genesis 25:26]	21st generation from Adam
1825 BC	Abraham dies when he is 175 years old; he is buried in the family cave with Sarah [Genesis 25:7-8]	Jacob and Esau were 15 years old when their grandfather Abraham died
1821 BC	Eber (the 4th generation from Noah) dies 430 years after his son Peleg's birth [Genesis 11:17]	13th generation from Adam dies
1800 BC	Esau is 40 years old [Genesis 26:34]	Isaac was 100 years old when this happened
1800 BC	Esau marries his first two wives: Judith the Hittite and Bashemath the Hittite [Genesis 26:34]	Jacob wouldn't marry his two wives until 45 years later
1777 BC	Ishmael dies when he is 137 years old [Genesis 25:17]	
1762 BC	Jacob steals his brother Esau's blessing and flees to his uncle Laban 14 years before Joseph is born; on his way there he sees the vision of a ladder that reaches up to Heaven; he sets up a pillar to mark the place and calls it Bethel [Genesis 30:25]	Jacob was 78 years old at the time. Isaac was 138 years old. This would have been about 50 years after Jacob took Esau's birthright.
1755 BC	Jacob marries Leah after working for Laban for 7 years; he marries Rachel the next week and commits to working 7 more years [Genesis 29:20-27]	Jacob was 85 years old at the time
	Leah gives birth to Reuben, then Simeon, then Levi, then Judah; Rachel gives her maid Bilhah to Jacob, who gives birth to Dan and Naphtali; Leah gives her maid Zilpah	All of these children were born sometime between 1755 BC and 1748 BC. The exact dates are not known.

	to Jacob, who gives birth to Gad and Asher; Leah gives birth to Issachar and Zebulun and Dinah; Rachel gives birth to Joseph [Genesis 29:31 to 30:25]	
1748 BC	Joseph is born 30 years prior to standing before Pharaoh [Genesis 41:46]	The only child of Jacob that was born after Joseph was Benjamin. This means Benjamin was born after this date and the rest of Jacob's children (including Levi) were born before this date. Jacob's children were the 22nd generation from Adam.
1748 BC	Joseph is born after Jacob's 14 years of service to Laban are over [Genesis 30:25]	Jacob was 92 years old at the time
1748 BC	Jacob agrees to work for Laban in exchange for the speckled and spotted livestock [Genesis 30:30-43]	This agreement lasts for 6 years
1742 BC	Jacob and his family leave Laban after Jacob worked for him for 20 years; Jacob wrestles with God, who changes his name to Israel; Jacob encounters his brother Esau [Genesis 31:38, 32:28]	Jacob was 98 years old at the time. It had been 20 years since he last saw his brother Esau.
1740 BC	Jacob's daughter Dinah goes out to see the daughters of the land, and is raped; Simeon and Levi trick the men of the city into getting circumcised and then kill all of them when they are recovering; Jacob has to flee the area [Genesis 34]	The exact date is not known but it would have been after Jacob left Laban but before Joseph was sold into slavery.
1739 BC	Jacob returns to Bethel, where Deborah (Rebekah's nurse) dies [Genesis 35:1-8]	The exact date is unknown but this seems to have happened shortly after his

		sons killed the men of Shechem.
1737 BC	Rachel dies while giving birth to Benjamin; she is buried on the road to Bethlehem; Jacob sets up a pillar to mark her grave [Genesis 35:16-20]	The exact date is unknown but it was around this time.
1735 BC	Reuben has sex with Bilhah, his father Jacob's concubine; this ultimately costs him his birthright, which is given to Joseph [Genesis 35:22; 1 Chronicles 5:1]	The exact date is unknown but it was around this time.
1731 BC	Joseph is 17 when he brings an evil report of his brothers to his father Jacob; Judah convinces his brothers to sell Joseph as a slave to the Ishmaelites for 20 pieces of silver [Genesis 37:2, 28]	
1731 BC	Joseph is Potiphar's slave for one year [Genesis 37:36, Jasher 44:76]	This seems to be generally accepted
1730 BC	When Joseph refused to have sex with Potiphar's wife, she lied to her husband about him and had him cast in prison [Genesis 39:7-20]	
1730 BC	Joseph begins his 12 years of imprisonment; the keeper of the prison puts Joseph in charge, because God blesses whatever Joseph does [Jasher 44:76; Genesis 39:21-23]	Multiple ancient sources say that Joseph was in prison for 12 years
1720 BC	Isaac dies when he is 180 years old; he is buried by both Jacob and Esau in the family cave [Genesis 35:28-29, 49:31]	20th generation from Adam dies. Isaac died before Joseph met his brothers. As far as Isaac knew Joseph was eaten by wild animals.
1720 BC	Joseph interprets the dreams of the	

	butler and baker 2 years before he stands before Pharaoh; he says that in 3 days the butler will be restored to his position and the baker will be executed, and that is exactly what happened [Genesis 40, 41:1]	
1718 BC	Joseph is 30 when he stands before Pharaoh; Pharaoh makes him second in command over all of Egypt; Pharaoh gives Joseph Asenath for a wife [Genesis 41:44-46]	Assumes Joseph did this when the 7 good years began
1718 BC	The 7 years of plenty start in Egypt [Genesis 41:47, 45:11]	
	Joseph has two children with Asenath during the years of plenty: Manasseh and Ephraim [Genesis 41:50-52]	The exact date is unknown
1712 BC	The 7 years of plenty end in Egypt [Genesis 41:53, 45:11]	
1711 BC	The 7 years of famine start in the Middle East; the Egyptians go to Joseph to buy corn [Genesis 41:54-57, 45:11]	The famine impacted more than just Egypt. Food was scarce in Canaan as well.
1711 BC	Joseph's 10 brothers go to Egypt to buy food; Joseph recognizes them and decides to test them by saying they are spies; Joseph imprisoned them for 3 days; Simeon is left in prison in Egypt while the rest of the brothers return home with food; Joseph says they cannot return unless they bring Benjamin [Genesis 42]	
1710 BC	Joseph's brothers return to Egypt a second time and bring Benjamin; when Joseph accuses them of being	

	thieves, Judah begs Joseph to set Benjamin free and let him remain in prison instead; Joseph reveals his true identity to his brothers [Genesis 44, 45]	
1710 BC	Joseph calls his brothers to Egypt when there are 5 years of famine left; God speaks to Jacob in a vision and tells him to go to Egypt; Jacob moves his family to Egypt; the family settles in Goshen [Genesis 45:6, 11; 46:1-4, 28]	Joseph had been in Egypt for 21 years when his brothers came to buy food. His grandfather Isaac died while he was away.
1710 BC	Jacob stands before Pharaoh when he is 130 years old [Genesis 47:9]	
	The Egyptians give all their money for food; when the money runs out, they give their cattle; when that runs out they sell their land, with the agreement that going forward they will have to give 20% of their harvest to Pharaoh [Genesis 47:13-24]	This is how things played out in the last 5 years of the famine
1705 BC	The 7 years of famine end in the Middle East [Genesis 45:11]	
1693 BC	Before Jacob dies he blesses Joseph's sons and says that Ephraim will be greater than the firstborn Manasseh [Genesis 48:19]	
1693 BC	Before Jacob dies he blesses his children, but curses Reuben because he had sex with Jacob's concubine Bilhah [Genesis 49]	Jacob said that Reuben would "not excel". This curse came to pass: no prophet, judge, or king ever came from the tribe of Reuben.
1693 BC	Jacob dies when he is 147 years old [Genesis 47:28]	

1693 BC	Jacob dies after being in Egypt for 17 years; he is buried in the family cave, where he buried his wife Leah [Genesis 47:28, 49:29-32]	The Bible doesn't say when Leah died. It's interesting that Leah was buried in the family cave but Rachel was not.
1693 BC	Joseph's brothers beg him not to destroy them now that their father is dead; Joseph forgives them for what they did to him and promises to take care of them and their children [Genesis 50:15-21]	This was 38 years after the brothers sold Joseph into slavery
1638 BC	Joseph dies when he is 110 years old; he is put in a coffin in Egypt but tells the Israelites to carry his bones out of Egypt when they one day leave the country [Genesis 50:22-26]	That day will come in 143 years
	Two children of Ephraim, the son of Joseph, are killed by Philistines who come to Egypt to steal cattle [1 Chronicles 7:20-22]	The exact date is not known but it was during this era
	The Israelites are fruitful and multiply exceedingly [Exodus 1:7]	God commanded Abraham to go to Canaan 215 years before Jacob moved to Egypt. In that time the family grew from 2 people to 70 (Genesis 46:27). However, when the Israelites left Egypt 215 years after Jacob moved there they had 603,550 males who were 20 years old or older (Numbers 1:46). That's astonishing growth!
	A new Pharaoh arises who doesn't know Joseph, and who is alarmed at the rapid growth of the Hebrews; he afflicts them with taskmasters	

	but that doesn't stop their rapid growth [Exodus 1:8-12]	
	Miriam, the sister of Aaron and Moses, is born [Exodus 2:4]	The exact date is not known. However, she was old enough to watch baby Moses in the Nile to see what became of him, and she was old enough to talk to the daughter of Pharaoh, so she was definitely at least a few years older than Aaron (who was just 3 years old at the time that Moses was in the Nile).
1578 BC	Aaron is born 83 years before the exodus from Egypt [Exodus 7:7]	Aaron's father was Amram (Exodus 6:20), who lived 137 years. Amram's father was Kohath, who lived 133 years. The father of Kohath was Levi, who also lived 137 years. Levi was a son of Jacob and must have been born before Joseph's birth in 1748 BC. Moses and Aaron were therefore the 25th generation from Adam. The Bible doesn't tell us how much the lives of Aaron, Amram, Kohath, and Levi overlapped, but this information means the time spent in Egypt must have been much less than 400 years.
	Pharaoh commands that all of the Hebrew males must be killed by casting them into the Nile river [Exodus 1:22]	Since this command didn't apply to Aaron but did apply to Moses, it must have been given at some point during this time.

1575 BC	Moses is born 80 years before the exodus from Egypt [Exodus 7:7]	Moses was born 63 years after Joseph died
1575 BC	Moses is hid for three months and is then placed in an ark in the Nile river; the daughter of Pharaoh sees him and adopts him as her child [Exodus 2:3-10]	
1535 BC	Moses is 40 years old [Acts 7:21-24]	The Israelites had been in Egypt for 175 years. Joseph had been dead for 103 years.
1535 BC	Moses sees an Egyptian beating a Hebrew and kills the Egyptian; the Hebrews betray Moses to Pharaoh; Moses has to flee the country to avoid being killed [Acts 7:21-24]	This seems to be when the 450 years of Acts 13:20 begins (the days of the judges). This means Moses was the first judge.
1535 BC	Moses flees to the land of Midian; he becomes friends with Reuel; Moses marries his daughter Zipporah [Exodus 2:18-21]	The exact year that Moses married Zipporah is not known
1535 BC	Caleb is born 85 years before the conquest of Canaan ends and Joshua gives each tribe its inheritance [Joshua 14:10]	Caleb was actually a year older than Joshua
1534 BC	Joshua is born 40 years before the spies search Canaan [Joshua 14:7]	Joshua was born the year before Moses had to flee Egypt after killing the Egyptian oppressor
	Moses has two children while living in Midian: Gershom and Eliezer [Exodus 18:2-4]	The exact year of their birth is not known, but they were born during this time
1495 BC	After Pharaoh dies, God speaks to Moses out of a burning bush and commands him to return to Egypt [Exodus 2:23-25, 3:10]	
1495 BC	Moses begins traveling to Egypt	It's not clear how old the

	with his wife and two sons; God meets him on the way and tries to kill him; Zipporah saves Moses by circumcising her son; Zipporah takes her children back to Midian [Exodus 4:24-26]	children were at the time, but by this point Moses may have been married for decades
1495 BC	Moses stands before Pharaoh and tells him to let God's people go, but Pharaoh refuses [Exodus 5:1-2]	
1495 BC	The Nile is turned into blood; the plague of frogs; the plague of lice; the plague of flies; the plague that killed the livestock; the plague of boils; the plague of hail; the plague of locusts; the plague of darkness [Exodus 7:19-21, 8:1-6, 16-17, 20-24; 9:6, 8:10, 18-25; 10:4-15, 21-23]	
1495 BC	God institutes the Passover; the Hebrews paint the blood of the lamb on their doorposts so the angel of death will pass over their house [Exodus 12]	
1495 BC	God kills all the firstborn in Egypt, including the firstborn of animals, who are not covered by the blood of the sacrificed lamb; Pharaoh drives the Hebrews out of Egypt [Exodus 12:29-33]	
1495 BC	The Hebrews loot the land of Egypt as they leave; Moses takes the bones of Joseph out of Egypt [Exodus 12:35-36, 13:19]	Joshua 24:32 says that his bones were buried in Shechem, a piece of ground that Jacob purchased for 100 pieces of silver
1495 BC	The Exodus from Egypt takes place 430 years after Abraham entered Canaan [Exodus 12:40-41]	Galatians 3:17: the Law came 430 years after the covenant
1495 BC	Moses is 80 years old at the time of	The Hebrews were in Egypt

	the Exodus [Exodus 7:7]	for 215 years. The exodus took place 143 years after Joseph died.
1495 BC	Aaron is 83 years old at the time of the Exodus [Exodus 7:7]	
1495 BC	Pharaoh takes 600 chariots to enslave the Israelites again; Moses parts the Red Sea so they can cross on dry ground; Pharaoh and his army drown in the Red Sea [Exodus 14:3-9, 21-30]	
1495 BC	The Israelites murmur against Moses because the waters of Marah are bitter [Exodus 15:22-26]	
1495 BC	The Israelites murmur against Moses and say they wish they had died in Egypt, because they were hungry and there was no food in the wilderness; God gives them manna to eat [Exodus 16:2-15]	Exodus 16:35 says that the Israelites ate manna for 40 years until they entered Canaan
1495 BC	The Israelites murmur against Moses because there is no water to drink; Moses provides water by smiting a rock [Exodus 17:1-7]	
1495 BC	Amalek fights Israel at Rephidim; Joshua leads the battle against them; the Israelites win as long as Moses holds up his hands, but lose when he lets his hands drop; Aaron and Hur hold up his hands [Exodus 17:8-13]	
1495 BC	Jethro visits Moses and brings him his wife and two children; when he sees that Moses is trying to handle all the disputes of the entire nation personally he advises Moses to appoint judges over the people;	This is the last we ever hear about Zipporah. Moses will later remarry, which heavily implies that Zipporah left him.

	Moses does so [Exodus 18:2-6, 13-26]	
1495 BC	God appears to the Israelites at mount Sinai as a thick cloud of darkness; God audibly gives the Israelites the 10 Commandments; the people panic and ask Moses to go talk to God because they can't stand hearing His voice [Exodus 19:10-20; 20:1-21]	
1495 BC	God gives His laws to Moses [Exodus 21, 22, 23]	
1495 BC	God commands Moses to bring Aaron, Nadab, Abihu, and the 70 elders of Israel to come and worship Him from afar off; they see the God of Israel with a paved work of sapphire stones under His feet; they eat and drink in His presence [Exodus 24:1-10]	Yes, this is the same Nadab and Abihu who later offer "strange fire" before the Lord and are killed on the spot
1495 BC	God commands Moses to come up to the mountain so He can give Moses the tables of stone; Joshua goes with him; Moses is with God for 40 days and nights; the Israelites saw God as a devouring fire at the top of the mountain [Exodus 24:12-13, 17-18]	
1495 BC	God gives Moses the instructions for crafting the tabernacle and its related items [Exodus 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31]	
1495 BC	The Israelites ask Aaron to create some idols for them to worship; Aaron takes their golden earrings and forms two golden calves, and gives those idols the credit for	Yes, Aaron had just seen the Lord with his own eyes a few weeks earlier. Yes, they did this while the entire nation could see the

	saving Israel; the Israelites hold a feast and worship them [Exodus 32:1-6]	glory of God at the top of the mountain, which appeared as a devouring fire.
1495 BC	Moses comes down from the mountain, sees their sin, and breaks the 2 tables of stone that God gave him; Moses destroys the golden calves, grinds them into powder, puts it in water, and forces the Israelites to drink it [Exodus 32:15-20]	
1495 BC	Moses prays to God for 40 days and nights, asking God not to kill Aaron or the entire nation for their idolatry; God agrees to forgive them [Deuteronomy 9:18-20]	
1495 BC	Moses asks to see the glory of God; the Lord puts Moses in the cleft of a rock and passes by [Exodus 33:18-23]	
1495 BC	God tells Moses to make two more stone tables to replace the two that he broke; the Lord writes His Law upon them; Moses is up on the mountain for 40 days and nights; when Moses returns his face glows, so he has to wear a veil when speaking to the Israelites [Exodus 34:1, 28-35]	In 2 Corinthians 3:15 the apostle Paul said that this veil is still upon the hearts of the Israelites, and is why they can't understand the words of Moses
1494 BC	The tabernacle is constructed after 1 year in the wilderness; Aaron and his sons are anointed as priests [Exodus 40:17; Leviticus 8]	
1494 BC	Nadab and Abihu offer strange fire before the Lord, and the Lord kills them on the spot [Leviticus 10:1-2]	The total at this time, before the 40 years in the wilderness, was 603,550

1494 BC	God commands a census of Israel after 1 year in the wilderness; the census covers all males 20 years old or older who are able to go forth to war, but does not include the tribe of Levi [Numbers 1:1-3, 46-47]	
1494 BC	God commands Israel to keep the Passover after 1 year in the wilderness [Numbers 9:1-3]	
1494 BC	When the Israelites complain, it displeases the Lord; the fire of the Lord burns among them and consumes those who are at the edges of the camp [Numbers 11:1]	
1494 BC	The mixed multitude that is in Israel's midst complains about the manna and demands flesh to eat; Moses says the burden of taking care of Israel is too great; God puts His Spirit upon the 70 elders; when two of them prophesy in the camp Joshua urges Moses to forbid them; Moses refuses [Numbers 11:4-29]	
1494 BC	God uses a wind to bring so many quails for the Israelites to eat that it takes them all day, and all night, and all the next day to gather them; as the Israelites eat them God smites them with a great plague [Numbers 11:31-33]	
1494 BC	Miriam and Aaron speak against Moses because he married an Ethiopian; God becomes angry and smites Miriam with leprosy; when Moses prays for her healing, God refuses to heal her until she has suffered for 7 days [Numbers 12:1-5]	Notice that God doesn't condemn Moses for entering into an interracial marriage, or for remarrying. Instead He defends him.

1494 BC	God commands Moses to select 12 men to spy on the land of Canaan; two of the men that he selects are Joshua and Caleb; they spy on the land for 40 days [Numbers 13:1-29; 14:34]	
1494 BC	Joshua is 40 years old when the spies search Canaan [Joshua 14:7]	
1494 BC	10 of the spies report that there are Amalekites in the land that cannot be defeated; Caleb and Joshua urge the nation to trust God for victory; Israel refuses to enter Canaan and decides to kill Moses and return to Egypt [Numbers 13:28-33; 14:1-10, 32-34]	Keep in mind that these very people had witnessed the plagues that God sent upon Egypt, the parting of the Red Sea, the destruction of Pharaoh's 600 chariots, and Joshua's victory over Amalek – and yet they refused to believe that God could give them victory over the very nation that God had already saved them from just a few months ago!
1494 BC	God tells Moses that He is going to kill the Israelites and turn Moses into a mightier nation than them; Moses intercedes on their behalf; God sentences Israel to wander in the wilderness for 40 years until the rebellious generation has died, but spares Joshua and Caleb [Numbers 14:11-34]	
1494 BC	The Israelites ignore what God said and try to invade Canaan anyway; the Amalekites and Canaanites defeat them [Numbers 14:40-45]	
	Korah joins with 250 princes and launches a rebellion against Moses; God opens up the ground underneath them and they are	The exact date is unknown but it happened in this period

	<p>killed; the 250 princes are consumed by fire; the next day the Israelites murmur against Moses for killing good people; God sends a plague that begins killing them immediately; Aaron runs with a censer to save the people; the plague is stopped but 14,700 people die [Numbers 16:1-35, 41-49]</p>	
1456 BC	<p>Miriam dies and is buried in Kadesh [Numbers 20:1]</p>	<p>According to Numbers 33:37, the Israelites reached Kadesh at the end of their 40 years of wandering through the wilderness</p>
1456 BC	<p>The Israelites murmur against Moses at Kadesh because there is no water to drink; they say they wish they had died when God punished the rebels of Korah; God commands Moses to speak to a rock to give them water; Moses doesn't believe God and strikes the rock twice instead; God says that since Moses and Aaron didn't have faith in Him then they will not be allowed to enter Canaan [Numbers 20:2-12]</p>	
1456 BC	<p>The Edomites refuse to allow Israel to travel through their land [Numbers 20:14-21]</p>	
1455 BC	<p>Aaron dies when he is 123 years old, 40 years after the Exodus; his son Eleazar becomes the next high priest [Numbers 20:24-29; 33:38-39]</p>	
1455 BC	<p>King Arad the Canaanite attacks Israel and takes some of them as</p>	<p>This time the Israelites are having to fight battles as</p>

	<p>prisoners; God gives Israel victory over them and the Israelites utterly destroy their cities [Numbers 21:1-3]</p>	<p>they reach Canaan. By the time they reach the Jordan river they will have already conquered much territory and gotten used to war. That means they are never given the option of simply not going to war and returning to Egypt.</p>
1455 BC	<p>Since the Israelites cannot go through Edom they have to take a long detour; as they do this they murmur against Moses and tell him that they despise the manna God is giving them every day and want something else; God punishes them by sending fiery serpents that kill them; when the Israelites ask for relief God tells Moses to craft a bronze serpent on a pole, and whoever was bitten could look at it and would be saved [Numbers 21:5-9]</p>	<p>This was intended to point people to Christ and teach them that in order to be saved they had to look at something outside of themselves. In approximately 725 BC (more than 700 years later) King Hezekiah destroyed this pole because the Israelites had turned it into an idol and began worshiping it (2 Kings 18:4).</p>
1455 BC	<p>When the Israelites ask Sihon king of the Amorites if they could travel through his territory, he comes out with his army to kill them; God gives Israel the victory, and they conquer his territory and move into his cities [Numbers 21:21-26]</p>	
1455 BC	<p>The giant Og king of Bashan comes out to fight Israel at Edrei; God gives him into Israel's hand, and they defeat him and move into his cities [Numbers 21:33-35]</p>	
1455 BC	<p>Balak hires Balaam to curse the Israelites; God sends an angel to kill Balaam, but his donkey sees the</p>	<p>Numbers 31:8 tells us that in the end the Israelites killed Balaam. It turns out it</p>

	angel and saves Balaam; when Balaam beats his donkey, God allows the donkey to speak to him; Balaam ends up blessing Israel 3 times instead of cursing them; when Balak gets mad, Balaam tells him to send pagan women into Israel's camp to fornicate with them, because that would cause God to curse them [Numbers 22, 23, 24; 31:16]	was unwise for him to join forces with the enemies of God in an attempt to curse a nation that God loved.
1455 BC	The Israelites commit fornication with Moabite women and worship their idols; when God commands that the idolaters be put to death, a man publicly takes a Midianite woman and began to fornicate with her; Phinehas the son of Eleazar takes a javelin and kills both the man and the woman on the spot; God says that because he did this his descendants would have the covenant of an everlasting priesthood [Numbers 25:1-13]	1 Chronicles 6:4-15 indicates that all of the high priests of Israel until the time of the Babylonian exile were descendants of Phinehas. (Does this mean that the church should be killing sinners? Absolutely not. The apostles killed no one, and God never gave the sword to the church. Jesus commanded His disciples to preach the gospel to the nations, not wage war. There is a big difference between ancient Israel, which was a theocracy governed by God, and the church.)
1455 BC	God commands Moses and Eleazar to take a census of Israel; the census covers all males 20 years old or older who are able to go forth to war; the census proves that the entire previous generation had died with the exceptions of Joshua and Caleb [Numbers 26:1-2, 64-65]	Numbers 26:51 says that the total that was left after wandering in the wilderness for 40 years was 601,730. Their total population had declined by 1,820 since the last census, in spite of the fact that this census included the Levites when

		the previous one did not. There won't be another census until 400 years later when King David takes one; 2 Samuel 24:9 says that at that time there were 1.3 million men who were old enough to go to war.
1455 BC	God tells Moses that he is going to die because of the lack of faith he displayed when he struck the rock; when Moses asks God to appoint a successor for him, the Lord tells Moses to lay hands on Joshua and make him his successor [Numbers 27:18-33]	Joshua was 80 years old at the time
1455 BC	God commands Moses to go to war against the Midianites; they kill the males but take the women captive; Moses is angry with them because the Midianite women were the very people who led Israel to sin; Moses commands that the women be killed as well, but spare the children and the virgins [Numbers 31:1-18]	
1455 BC	The tribes of Reuben and Gad ask Moses if they could inherit the land that Israel had conquered on this side of the Jordan river, because it was good for raising livestock and they had a lot of livestock; they promise to build cities for their families and animals, but the males would go over the Jordan to help the rest of Israel receive their inheritance; their request is granted [Numbers 32]	These people will not see their families again for 5 years, in a time before email and telephones
1455 BC	Moses gives the Law to Israel a	

	second time, 40 years after the Exodus [Deuteronomy 1:3]	
1455 BC	Moses blesses each tribe of Israel [Deuteronomy 33]	
1455 BC	Moses goes to the mountain of Nebo, to the top of Pisgah, and the Lord shows him the land of Canaan [Deuteronomy 34:1-3]	
1455 BC	Moses dies at 120 years old; the Lord buries him in a valley in the land of Moab, but no one knows where [Deuteronomy 34:7]	Jude 1:9 tells us that the devil disputed with Michael the archangel about the body of Moses, but the passage doesn't tell us what the argument was about.
1455 BC	The Israelites reach Canaan 40 years after the Exodus [Exodus 16:35]	
1455 BC	Joshua sends spies into Jericho; when Rahab the harlot saves their lives, they promise to spare her and her household when the Israelites conquer the city [Joshua 2:1-21]	
1455 BC	The nation of Israel crosses over the Jordan river on dry ground; Joshua set up 12 stones in the midst of the Jordan as a memorial for what God had done for them [Joshua 3:4]	
1455 BC	God commands the Israelites to circumcise themselves before they began the conquest of Canaan [Joshua 5:2-8]	The Law required that infant males be circumcised on the 8th day, but the Israelites apparently hadn't been doing that
1454 BC	The Israelites celebrate the Passover; after the Passover they eat of the food of Canaan, and the manna stops appearing [Joshua 5:10-12]	The Passover is the beginning of Israel's year (Exodus 12:2), so another year has begun

1454 BC	The Lord commands Joshua to march around Jericho for 6 days, then march around it 7 times on the 7th day and then make a long blast with a ram's horn; when Joshua does this the Lord causes the walls of Jericho to fall down flat, and the Israelites conquer the city; the Israelites spare Rahab and her household; Joshua puts a curse on whoever rebuilds Jericho [Joshua 6]	1 Kings 16:34 tells us that Hiel the Bethelite rebuilt Jericho in the days of Ahab, and offered two of his children as human sacrifices to do so. Ahab became king in 922 BC, which was more than 500 years later.
1454 BC	Achan took some loot from Jericho even though God had forbidden the Israelites from doing this; because of his sin God left Israel and they lost their next battle, and 36 people died; the Israelites found Achan by casting lots, and he confessed his sin; the Israelites stoned him to death and burned his corpse [Joshua 7]	
1454 BC	The Israelites use an ambush to conquer the city of Ai; God gives the city into their hand; Joshua burns it and makes it a desolation; Joshua also hangs the king of Ai on a tree until the evening [Joshua 8:1-29]	Deuteronomy 21:22-23 forbade Israel from allowing someone to hang all night, which is why Joshua took the king down once evening came
1454 BC	Joshua builds an altar on mount Ebal; he writes upon stones a copy of the Law of Moses; Joshua reads all the words of the Law, the blessings and the curses, to all the congregation, including the women and the little children [Joshua 8:30-35]	Moses commanded the Israelites to do this back in Deuteronomy 11:29
1454 BC	The inhabitants of Gibeon pretend to be from a distant land and trick	The Gibeonites were turned into hewers of wood and

	Israel into making a peace treaty with them; the Israelites don't inquire of the Lord and agree to the treaty; when Adonizedec king of Jerusalem finds out he forms an alliance with 4 other powerful kings and attacks the Gibeonites; Israel has to go to war to rescue them [Joshua 9, 10]	drawers of water, thus fulfilling the curse that Noah put on the descendants of Canaan back in Genesis 9:26-27 (900 years earlier)
1454 BC	God gives Israel the victory when they fight the nations that come against Gibeon; the Lord hurls great hailstones from Heaven to kill Israel's enemies; Joshua asks God to stop the sun from setting so he could finish the battle; God grants his prayer, and the sun remains in the sky for about a whole extra day; Joshua kills the 5 kings and hangs them until evening [Joshua 10:10-27]	This would have been quite puzzling for people who lived in other parts of the world, and who would surely have wondered why the sun didn't set or why the sun didn't rise. God is able to do astounding things for those who put their faith in Him and who ask for His help to carry out His will.
	Joshua conquers Makkedah, and Libnah, and Lachish, and Horem king of Gezer, and Eglon, and Debir; he defeats all the country of the hills, and the south, and the vale, and the springs; he leaves none remaining [Joshua 10:28-40]	This is a summary of the conquest that Joshua did during the 5 years of conquest. There's no way to put dates on any of those battles but they happened in this timeframe.
	Jabin king of Hazor forms an alliance with other kings and attacks Israel; God gives Israel the victory; Joshua also defeats the Anakims from the mountains; the land then rested from war [Joshua 11]	This happened near the end of this timeframe. Joshua 12:24 says that the Israelites defeated a total of 31 kings.
1450 BC	The initial conquest of Canaan ends after 5 years [Joshua 14:7, 10]	
1450 BC	God commands Joshua to divide the land and give each tribe its	The land was divided by casting lots before the Lord

	inheritance; Joshua and Eleazar the priest do so; they also set aside 6 cities of refuge, and cities for the Levites to dwell in [Joshua 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21]	(Joshua 18:10)
1450 BC	Caleb is 85 years old when Joshua gives each tribe its inheritance; Caleb asks Joshua to give him Hebron as his inheritance even though the Anakims lived there in fortified cities, and Joshua does [Joshua 14:10-14]	
	Joshua sends the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh back home, to their inheritance and families on the other side of the Jordan river; when those tribes get their they build an altar; when the rest of the tribes confront them, they say they built it as a memorial so that no one would try to disown them and claim they weren't part of Israel [Joshua 22]	The exact date is unknown. What's curious is that Eleazar was the priest when each tribe received its inheritance, but by the time this encounter took place his son Phinehas was the high priest (Joshua 22:30). The Law said a priest could only serve from the ages of 30 to 50. Either Eleazar's term ended shortly after the land was divided, or this happened a number of years later.
	The tribe of Judah is unable to drive the Jebusites out of Jerusalem [Joshua 15:63]	The person who ultimately drove the Jebusites out of Jerusalem was actually David, who conquered it about 400 years later (2 Samuel 5:6-9). Joab led the effort, which is how he became David's captain (1 Chronicles 11:6).
	The tribe of Ephraim makes peace with the Canaanites at Gezer and	This was an act of direct disobedience to God, who

	doesn't drive them out; the tribe of Manasseh does the same thing [Joshua 16:10, 17:13]	forbade Israel from doing this
	The tribe of Dan sends 5 spies to look for more territory; they find the house of Micah, who has a Levite and a pagan idol; when they see Laish they decide to conquer it; the tribe sends an army of 600 men, who take the Levite and the idol from Micah and who conquer Laish; the Danites then move into that territory [Joshua 19:47, Judges 18]	The exact date is unknown. The tribe of Dan had only been in the promised land for a few years but they had already become idolaters. Judges 18:30 says that they remained idolaters until the time of the captivity, which was 700 years later.
	When a Levite's concubine leaves him, the Levite goes to her father to fetch her; on the way home they stop at Gibeah, a city that belonged to the tribe of Benjamin; there the concubine is raped to death by a gang of men; when the rest of Israel hears about this they demand the Benjamites hand over the murderers, but the tribe of Benjamin instead goes to war to defend their right to rape women; God ultimately gives Israel victory over the Benjamites; when Israel realizes that only a few hundred Benjamite males are left, they tell those men to get wives by kidnapping them when women go to Shiloh to celebrate a feast to the Lord [Judges 19, 20, 21]	This is an astonishing tale of depravity and evil. The exact date is unknown but it seems to have happened during the lifetime of Joshua because the priest who inquired of the Lord before the battle was Phinehas the son of Eleazar (Judges 20:28), who was active in the days of Moses (Numbers 25:7). This shows that the Israelites became evil very quickly after entering the promised land.
	At the end of Joshua's life he gathers all Israel together, commands them to obey the Lord, warns them that God will drive them out of the land if they disobey the Him, and makes a covenant	The exact date is unknown, but this seems to have happened right before Joshua died

	with them to obey God; Joshua sets up a great stone under an oak as a witness to the covenant [Joshua 23, 24]	
1424 BC	Joshua dies when he is 110 years old; he is buried in his inheritance in Timnathserah in mount Ephraim [Joshua 24:29-30]	
	Eleazar the son of Aaron dies [Joshua 24:33]	He seems to have died after Joshua did. It's important to remember that the job of the high priest wasn't a lifelong position. Priests could only serve from the ages of 30 to 50 (Numbers 4:3, 23, 30, 35).
1423 BC	After Joshua dies, the tribes of Judah and Simeon continues the conquest of Canaan and defeats Adonibezek; Judah is able to defeat the Canaanites in the mountain but not in the valley; the Benjamites do not drive the Jebusites out of Jerusalem [Judges 1:1-7, 19-21, 27-36]	If you add all the years that the judges served, you end up with too many years between the dates the exodus is known to have occurred and the date the first temple is known to have been built. This means the book of Judges is actually composed of different sections that took place in parallel. It is not told in sequential order! First Judges 1 and 2 took place. Then Judges 3 to 5 took place while chapters 6 to 16 were happening in other parts of Israel. Judges 17 to 21 may have taken place while Joshua was still alive because Judges 20:28 tells us that Phinehas, the grandson of Aaron, took

		part in the events (and yet he was active in the days of Moses – see Numbers 25:7).
1413 BC	The Israelites stop conquering Canaan and put the Canaanites under tribute instead; an angel of the Lord rebukes Israel for this and says that God will no longer drive the Canaanites out, but instead they will remain in the land and be a thorn in their side [Judges 1:27-36, 2:1-5]	A gap of 10 years from the death of Joshua to the first judge seems to make the most sense based on the rest of the timeline.
1413 BC	The Israelites do evil and serve Baal [Judges 3:7]	Once again: Judges 3-5 takes place at the same time as Judges 6-13
1413 BC	Chushanrishathaim king of Mesopotamia begins oppressing Israel [Judges 3:8]	
1412 BC	When the Israelites do evil in the sight of God, He delivers them to the Midianites; the oppression is so severe that the Israelites have to live in caves [Judges 6:1-2]	The text does not use the word "again", so Judges 6 to 15 does not follow chronologically after Judges 5:31. Judges uses the word "again" when it is taking about sequential events, and then drops the word when it's changing the subject to talk about events that were happening in a different part of Israel. (Judges is a very difficult book to put on a timeline.)
1405 BC	The Midianites oppress Israel for 7 years; God calls Gideon to defeat them; Gideon refused to go to war until God performed 2 different miracles with a piece of wool; when Gideon's army was too large God	This means that Gideon and Othniel both saved Israel at the same time, which is why Israel had 40 years of rest

	sent most of them home; God gave Gideon victory over the Midianites; Gideon killed the two princes of the Midianites (Oreb and Zeeb); a period of rest begins [Judges 6, 7]	
1405 BC	When Gideon pursues the kings of Midian (Zebah and Zalmunna), the princes of Succoth and Penuel refuse to help him; after Gideon captures the kings he returns to Succoth and Penuel and punishes those cities; Gideon then kills the two kings of Midian [Judges 8:1-21]	The story doesn't end when Gideon smashes the clay pots and the Midianites attack one another in panic. People tend to skip chapter 8.
1405 BC	When the men of Israel ask Gideon to become their king, he refuses; instead Gideon asks for their golden earrings, which he turns into an ephod; the ephod becomes an object of worship and is a snare to both Israel and Gideon's household [Judges 8:22-27]	Aaron made the two golden calves out of the earrings of the Israelites (Exodus 32:2)
1405 BC	After Chushanrishathaim oppresses Israel for 8 years, Othniel son of Kenaz (Caleb's younger brother) saves Israel from him; a period of rest begins [Judges 3:8-11]	According to Josephus this took place 18 years after the death of Joshua
	Gideon has 70 sons and many wives; he has a son named Abimelech with a concubine in Shechem [Judges 8:31]	His children would have been born in this era
1365 BC	The 40 years of rest that take place after Gideon saves Israel comes to an end [Judges 8:28]	This assumes this is the same 40 year rest that is mentioned in Judges 3:11
1365 BC	The 40 years of rest that take place after Othniel saves Israel comes to an end [Judges 3:11]	This assumes that this is the same 40 years that is mentioned in Judges 8:28
1365 BC	As soon as Gideon dies Israel turns	

	to Baal worship [Judges 8:33]	
1365 BC	Abimelech (son of Gideon) murders all of his brothers except for Jotham; the men of Shechem help him accomplish this, and then make him king [Judges 9:1-6, 24]	Not only was Shechem a Levite city, but it was a city of refuge (Joshua 21:21). If a person accidentally killed someone they could flee to that city, and their life would be saved. That was also the city where Joshua made a covenant with the entire nation to serve the Lord (Joshua 24:25). Now this city of Levites was a city of murderers.
1365 BC	Abimelech begins his reign [Judges 9:22]	
1365 BC	After Othniel dies, the Israelites "again" do evil so God raises up Eglon king of Moab against them; Eglon gathers Ammon and Amalek and takes the city of palm trees [Judges 3:12-13]	
1362 BC	After Abimelech reigns as king from Shechem for 3 years, Gaal starts a rebellion against him; Abimelech destroys the tower of Shechem and kills 1000 men and women; when Abimelech attacks Thebez a woman casts a piece of millstone out of the tower and crushes his skull, and he dies [Judges 9:22-56]	
1362 BC	After Abimelech's death Tola begins judging Israel [Judges 10:1-2]	
1347 BC	After Eglon the king of Moab oppresses Israel for 18 years, God raises up Ehud, a left-handed Benjamite, who assassinates him	

	with a hidden dagger; Ehud then blows a trumpet to rally Israel, and they kill 10,000 men of Moab; an 80 year period of rest begins [Judges 3:14-29]	
1339 BC	Tola judges Israel for 23 years and then dies, and is buried in Shamir [Judges 10:2]	
1339 BC	After Tola's death Jair begins judging Israel; he has 30 sons, who had 30 cities in Gilead [Judges 10:3]	
1317 BC	Jair judges Israel for 22 years and then dies, and is buried in Camon [Judges 10:3-5]	
1317 BC	The Israelites do evil "again" and serve Baalim and Ashtaroth; they serve the gods of Syria, Zidon, Moab, Ammon, and the Philistines; they forsake the Lord [Judges 10:6]	These nations had a history of oppressing Israel. God proved that He was more powerful than those idols by defeating those nations and giving Israel the victory, and yet the Israelites still turned away from God to serve the idols of their enemies.
1317 BC	The Philistines and Ammonites begin oppressing Israel; first they attack the Israelites who were on the other side of the Jordan, but then they crossed the Jordan to attack Judah, Benjamin, and Ephraim [Judges 10:7-9]	
1299 BC	After 18 years of oppression God raises up Jephthah, who saves Israel from the Ammonites [Judges 10:8, 11:32-33]	
1299 BC	Jephthah claims that he is fighting the Ammonites approximately "300" years after the conquest of	Jephthah's estimate of 300 years was way off. There is no way to get 300 years no

	Canaan [Judges 11:26]	matter what you do to the timeline. This actually makes sense given his complete lack of education. The date was adjusted by 156 years to harmonize Judges 8:28 and 3:11.
1299 BC	After the battle is over Jephthah returns home and offers his daughter as a human sacrifice [Judges 11:34-40]	Some people claim that he actually dedicated her to service in the tabernacle, but there's no textual evidence to support that. The text is clear that he really did kill her, which is why ancient Israel had a holiday to lament her death.
1299 BC	The men of Ephraim are so angry at Jephthah for not asking for their help when he attacked the Ammonites that they say they are going to kill him; Jephthah gathers the men of Gilead and defeats Ephraim; his men find the hidden Ephraimites by their difference in speech ("Sibboleth" instead of "Shibboleth"); 42,000 Ephraimites are killed [Judges 12:1-6]	
1293 BC	Jephthah judges Israel for 6 years and then dies, and is buried in one of the cities of Gilead [Judges 12:7]	
1293 BC	After Jephthah's death Ibzan begins judging Israel; he has 30 sons and 30 daughters; he takes pagan wives for all of his sons, and sends his daughters off to marry pagan men [Judges 12:8-9]	The Mosaic Law forbade pagan intermarriage but he did it anyway. It's very unlikely that he had 60 children in the span of just 7 years, so he probably started having children before he became a judge.

1286 BC	Ibzan judges Israel for 7 years and then dies, and is buried in Bethlehem [Judges 12:9-10]	
1286 BC	After Ibzan's death Elon the Zebulonite begins judging Israel [Judges 12:11]	
1276 BC	Elon judges Israel for 10 years and then dies, and is buried in the country of Zebulun [Judges 12:11-12]	
1276 BC	After Elon's death Abdon begins judging Israel; he has 40 sons and 30 nephews [Judges 12:13-14]	
1268 BC	Abdon judges Israel for 8 years and then dies, and is buried in Pirathon in the land of Ephraim [Judges 12:13, 15]	
1268 BC	The Israelites do evil "again" so God delivers them into the hands of the Philistines [Judges 13:1]	
1268 BC	Before Samson is born an angel of the Lord appears to his mother and tells her that he will be a Nazirite from birth; God also said he would "begin" to deliver Israel from the Philistines [Judges 13:3-5]	Scholars believe that this angel was a preincarnate appearance of Christ
1267 BC	The 80 years of rest that took place after Ehud assassinated Eglon the king of Moab comes to an end [Judges 3:30]	This period of rest seems to end when Ehud dies (Judges 4:1)
	Shamgar kills 600 Philistines with an ox goad [Judges 3:31]	The exact date is not known but it was after the 80 years of rest
1267 BC	After Ehud is dead, the Israelites "again" do evil so God gives them to Jabin king of Canaan, and the	

	captain of his army Sisera; he mightly oppresses Israel with his 900 iron chariots [Judges 4:1-3]	
	Deborah the prophetess judges Israel from the palm tree that was between Ramah and Bethel in Ephraim [Judges 4:4]	The passage says that she judged Israel during the time of Sisera's oppression
	Samson becomes engaged to a Philistine woman; he kills a lion with his bare hands, and later finds a beehive with honey in its carcass; during the wedding feast he uses that lion to make a bet with 30 people who are there; the people win the bet by threatening Samson's wife and getting her to tell them the answer; Samson becomes angry and obtains 30 pieces of clothing by killing 30 Philistines; when Samson goes home his wife is given to someone else [Judges 14]	The exact date is not known but it seems to have happened around this time
	At the time of the wheat harvest Samson tries to go to his wife, only to find out she had been given to someone else; as an act of revenge Samson catches 300 foxes, ties their tails together, ties a firebrand in between their tails, and lets them go in the standing corn of the Philistines; when their fields burn down the Philistines come and burn the Philistine woman and her father to death [Judges 15:1-6]	
	When the Philistines come to arrest Samson he kills 1000 of them with the jawbone of a donkey; when he was thirsty after that victory God	

	gave him water to drink, and his spirit revived [Judges 15:15]	
1248 BC	Samson becomes Israel's judge [Judges 15:20]	Judges is extremely difficult to put in chronological order. If this is correct then Samson was judge while the Canaanites were oppressing a different part of Israel. Samson was raised up to deliver Israel from the Philistines, not the Canaanites.
1247 BC	After Sisera, the captain of Jabin's army, oppressed Israel for 20 years the prophetess Deborah calls for Balak and tells him to fight Sisera; when he says that he will not go unless Deborah joins him, she tells him that Sisera will be delivered into the hand of a woman [Judges 4:3-9]	
1247 BC	God gives Balak the victory over Sisera's iron chariots, but Jael kills Sisera with a hammer and a nail when he falls asleep; a period of rest begins [Judges 4:15-22]	This seems to have happened at the beginning of Samson's reign as judge. The reason Sisera trusted Jael was because she was a Kenite, and there was peace between him and the Kenites. Judges 1:16 tells us that the Kenites were the people of Moses' father-in-law.
	When Samson visits a prostitute in Gaza, the Philistines encompass the city; Samson escapes at midnight by carrying away the gates of the city to Hebron [Judges 16:1-3]	Gaza is a Philistine city. It is about 37 miles from Hebron. The city gates would have weighed more than a thousand pounds.
	Samson falls in love with Delilah	This seems to have

	and tells her the secret of his great strength; Delilah has a servant cut his hair; the Philistines capture Samson, put out his eyes, and imprison him [Judges 16:4-21]	happened shortly before his death
1228 BC	The lords of the Philistines threw a big party to rejoice over the capture of Samson, and offer sacrifices to their false god Dagon for Samson's capture; they bring Samson to this event; Samson brings down the pillars of the house and kills 3000 people; Samson dies [Judges 16:23-30]	
1228 BC	Samson died after judging Israel for 20 years and is buried between Zorah and Eshtaol in the buryingplace of Manoah his father [Judges 16:31]	
1228 BC	The Philistines' oppression of Israel ends after 40 years [Judges 13:1]	
1210 BC	Eli is born [1 Samuel 4:15]	If the timeline for Judges is correct then Eli was born 18 years after Samson died
1207 BC	The period of rest that began when Jael killed Sisera comes to an end [Judges 5:31]	
1152 BC	Eli becomes Israel's judge 40 years before he dies [1 Samuel 4:18]	
	Elimelech and Naomi go to Moab during the famine that happened in the days of the judges [Ruth 1:1]	Josephus 5:9:1 says this happened in the days of Eli. However, since the book of Ruth does not contain any date information it's impossible to narrow it down any further than that.

	After 10 years Naomi decides to return to Bethlehem, because her husband and her two sons are dead; her Moabite daughter-in-law Ruth goes with her [Ruth 1:4, 16-17]	
	Ruth marries Boaz [Ruth 4:13]	Ruth had a son named Obed, who had a son named Jesse, who had a son named David (Ruth 4:17-21).
	Elkanah had two wives, Hannah and Peninnah; Peninnah torments Hannah for not having any children; Hannah asks God to give her a child and says that if He does then she will give him to the Lord; Hannah gives birth to Samuel and brings him to Eli once he is weaned [1 Samuel 1]	After this Hannah had 3 sons and 2 daughters (1 Samuel 2:21)
	The sons of Eli, Hophni and Phinehas, openly desecrate the sacrifices of God by stealing from them; God tells Eli that because of this sin He is going to kill both of his sons on the same day; Eli ignores God and refuses to do anything [1 Samuel 2:12-36]	
	Samuel hears God call to him when he is 12 years old; God tells Samuel that He is angry with Eli for refusing to stop his sons from abusing His sacrifices; as punishment He is going to destroy the house of Eli; when Samuel tells Eli this the next day he doesn't care [Antiquities of the Jews 5:10:4; 1 Samuel 3:1-18]	Josephus says that this happened when Samuel was 12. Since the Bible does not contain any date information relating to Samuel (including how long he lived), there is no way to narrow this down any further.
1112 BC	When the Philistines attack Israel	Even though the Philistines

	they kill 4,000 people; the Israelites bring the Ark of the Covenant onto the battlefield, with Hophni and Phinehas carrying it; the Philistines then kill 30,000 people, including Hophni and Phinehas, and capture the Ark as well [1 Samuel 4:1-11]	will return the Ark a few months later, it will not be returned to the Holy of Holies until Solomon completes the temple 103 years from now
1112 BC	When Eli hears the news he falls backwards, breaks his neck, and dies because he was very fat; Eli dies after judging Israel for 40 years [1 Samuel 4:12-18]	On this same day the wife of Phinehas died in childbirth after hearing the news, and named her son "Ichabod" because the glory had departed from Israel (1 Samuel 4:19-22)
1112 BC	Eli dies when he is 98 years old [1 Samuel 4:15]	
1112 BC	Samuel becomes the last judge of Israel after Eli dies, 12 years before Saul is anointed king [Antiquities of the Jews 6:13:5]	This is according to Josephus.
1112 BC	Samuel becomes a judge approximately 450 years after Moses killed the Egyptian [Acts 13:20]	The actual time is 423 years. This is the best guess; it makes Moses the first judge.
1112 BC	The Philistines capture the Ark the day that Eli dies [1 Samuel 4:17-18]	
1111 BC	The Ark is in Philistine territory for 7 months, where it causes immense suffering and death; the Philistines then return it to Bethshemesh in Israel on an ox cart with an offering of 5 golden emerods and 5 golden mice [1 Samuel 5, 6:1-12]	
1111 BC	The men of Bethshemesh kill the oxen as a sacrifice to the Lord; when they look into the Ark God kills 50,070 people [1 Samuel 6:14-	The Ark was so holy that the Mosaic Law required it to be covered with fabric when it was moved (Numbers 4:5-

	20]	6). Looking into the Ark was an enormous violation! The Levites who were present (1 Samuel 6:14) should never have allowed people to do this.
1111 BC	The people of Bethshemesh tell the inhabitants of Kirjathjearim to come and get the Ark; they retrieve it and bring it to the house of Abinadab, and sanctify his son Eleazar to keep the Ark [1 Samuel 6:21, 7:1]	The Israelites should have had the Levites cover the Ark, carry it back to the tabernacle, and return it to the Holy of Holies, but that didn't happen. They had no right to put it in a random person's house and have his son "keep it".
1091 BC	The Ark's time in Kirjathjearim ends after 20 years [1 Samuel 7:2]	
	Samuel delivers Israel from the Philistines; after the victory he set up a stone and called it Ebenezer, saying hitherto has the Lord helped us; the Philistines stop coming into Israel during the lifetime of Samuel, and restore some territory that they had taken [1 Samuel 7:3-14]	The exact date is not known
	After the battle Samuel judges Israel all the days of his life [1 Samuel 7:15]	This means he continued to judge Israel during Saul's reign
1100 BC	When Samuel is old he appoints his two sons, Joel and Abiah, as judges; his sons are corrupt and take bribes; the Israelites ask for a king; God warns them that they are rejecting Him, and their desire for a king will bring terrible things upon the nation; the Israelites refuse to listen and demand a king who can lead them into battle [1 Samuel 8]	1 Chronicles 15:17 says that Samuel's son Joel had a son named Heman, who was a singer and a prophet in King David's administration (1 Chronicles 25:1). Heman was legendary for his wisdom (1 Kings 4:31).

1100 BC	Samuel anoints Saul as king, and he begins his 40 year reign over Israel [1 Samuel 10:1; Acts 13:21]	We can figure this date out by back-dating the reigns of the kings from the year the first temple was finished, which is a known year in history. This is the year the kingdom of Israel began (since Israel now has a king).
1100 BC	Ishbosheth (son of Saul) is born 40 years before he becomes king [2 Samuel 2:10]	This means Ishbosheth was born the year that Saul became Israel's king
1100 BC	Nahash the Ammonite encamps against Jabeshgilead; Saul puts together an army and defeats him, and saves the city; the kingdom is then renewed at Gilgal and Saul is established as king [1 Samuel 11]	When Saul later dies in 1060 BC, the men of Jabeshgilead will enter Philistine territory to retrieve his corpse and give it a proper burial (1 Samuel 31:11-13)
1100 BC	At Gilgal Samuel rebukes Israel for their sin of asking for a king; he tells the Israelites that if they obey the Lord then their king would as well, but if they rebelled against God then He would be against them; God sends thunder and rain at the time of the wheat harvest as a sign against them [1 Samuel 12]	
1099 BC	Saul attacks the Philistines in the 2nd year of his reign; 2000 men were with Saul at Michmash while 1000 were with his son Jonathan at Gibeah; Jonathan smote the Philistine garrison; Saul waited 7 days for Samuel to come and offer the sacrifice, but when he didn't appear Saul offered it himself; Samuel then appeared and said that because Saul had done this his kingdom would not continue [1	Saul lost the kingdom in the second year of his reign. His dynasty would not continue after him.

	Samuel 13:1-14]	
1099 BC	Jonathan and his armorbearer went and fought the Philistines; God gives them a victory; Saul forbids any of his soldiers from eating any food; Jonathan isn't aware of this and eats some honey; Saul tries to kill Jonathan for this, but the people stop him [1 Samuel 14]	
1090 BC	David is born 30 years before he begins reigning [2 Samuel 5:4]	Saul had been king for 10 years when David was born
	Samuel commands Saul to destroy Amalek; Saul disobeys and spares Agag the king, and keeps the best of the loot; God says that because Saul disobeyed, God rejected him as king [1 Samuel 15]	This happened at some point between the time when David was born and Samuel died, but the exact year is unknown.
	God sends Samuel to anoint David as king [1 Samuel 16]	This must have happened after David was born but before Samuel died. If the timeline is correct the David couldn't have been more than 8 years old at the time.
1082 BC	Samuel is judge for the first 18 years of Saul's reign [Antiquities of the Jews 6:13:5]	This is according to Josephus. However, I don't think this can possibly be right. When Samuel died David was already living in the wilderness of Paran. However, according to this timeline David would have been just 8 years old. Samuel must have died much later.
1082 BC	Samuel dies in the 18th year of Saul's reign (according to Josephus) [1 Samuel 25:1]	No one knows how old he was when he died, which means it's impossible to tell

		what year he was born
1065 BC	Mephibosheth (son of Jonathan and grandson of Saul) is born 5 years before Saul dies [2 Samuel 4:4]	
1062 BC	David takes his 600 men and moves to Philistine territory 1 year and 4 months before Saul is killed; he lives in the territory of Achish, king of Gath; Achish gave him the town of Ziklag as a home [1 Samuel 27:1-7]	This means David was 28 years old when he had to flee Israel. At this point David had two wives: Ahinoam and Abigail.
1061 BC	David spends his time in Ziklag invading the Geshurites, the Gezrites, and the Amalekites [1 Samuel 27:8-9]	1 Samuel 27:8 says that these were remnants of the old Canaanite nations that God had commanded the Israelites to destroy long ago.
1060 BC	Saul is worried about his upcoming battle with the Philistines; he tries to inquire of the Lord but gets no response; he goes to a witch in Endor and asks her to bring up the dead prophet Samuel; Samuel tells Saul that God is his enemy and Saul will die the following day [1 Samuel 28]	
1060 BC	David tries to join Achish in the battle against Saul, but the other Philistine leaders make him return to Ziklag; when he returns home he finds the entire town destroyed and the wives and children kidnapped; David and his men rescue them and recover everything [1 Samuel 29, 30]	
1060 BC	Saul's sons Jonathan, Abinadab, and Melchishua are killed in battle with the Philistines; Saul is hit at random	

	by an enemy archer, and when he sees that he is fatally wounded he kills himself; his armorbearer then commits suicide as well [1 Samuel 31]	
1060 BC	The next day the Philistines find Saul and his sons on the battlefield; they put his armor in the house of Ashtaroth and nailed his corpse to the wall in Bethshan; the inhabitants of Jabeshgilead recover the bodies at night and bury them under the tree at Jabesh, and then fast for 7 days [1 Samuel 31]	Why did the men of Jabeshgilead do this? Because Saul saved them at the beginning of his reign. They were repaying the favor.
1060 BC	Three days after the death of Saul, a man goes to Ziklag and tells David that he killed Saul; David puts him to death; David laments the passing of Saul [2 Samuel 1]	
1060 BC	David's reign over Judah begins 40 years before Solomon is made king [1 Kings 2:11]	The kingdom of Israel is 40 years old
1060 BC	David moves to Hebron and reigns over Judah for 7 years [1 Kings 2:11]	
1060 BC	Ishbosheth begins reigning over Israel after his father Saul dies, when Abner the captain of Saul's army puts him on the throne [2 Samuel 2:8-10]	
1058 BC	Ishbosheth is assassinated by Rechab and Baanah after reigning over Israel for 2 years; when they tell David what they did, David executes them [2 Samuel 2:10, 4:5-12]	
1053 BC	David moves to Jerusalem and reigns over Israel for 33 years [1	

	Kings 2:11]	
1021 BC	Rehoboam (son of Solomon) is born [2 Chronicles 12:13]	Rehoboam was actually born before Solomon became king.
1020 BC	David's son Adonijah tries to make himself the king; Nathan the prophet works with Bathsheba to put down his rebellion and anoint Solomon as king instead [1 Kings 1:5-53]	
1020 BC	David makes his son Solomon king after reigning for 40 years [1 Kings 2:11]	Scholars think that Solomon was 20 years old when he became king but that is just a guess. The Bible doesn't tell us how old he was when he died. If that is true then Solomon was born in 1040 BC and had Rehoboam when he was 19. The kingdom of Israel is now 80 years old.
1020 BC	David dies when he is 70 years old, and is buried in the city of David [2 Samuel 5:4; 1 Kings 2:10]	
1020 BC	Solomon's reign begins 4 years before the construction of the temple is started [1 Kings 6:1]	Since we know when the first temple was built we can date the kings based on this information
1017 BC	Solomon kills Shimei in the 3rd year of his reign when Shimei breaks his promise to not leave Jerusalem, and travels to Gath to retrieve a servant who had run away [1 Kings 2:39]	Solomon did this because David told him to (1 Kings 2:8-9)
1016 BC	Construction of the first temple begins in the 480th year after the exodus from Egypt [1 Kings 6:1]	480 years (minus 1 since it was at the beginning of the 480th year). Since we know there were only 480 years

		between the exodus and the time of the kings, that means Judges can't be in chronological order because the reigns of the judges are too long if they happened sequentially.
1009 BC	The first temple is finished in Solomon's 11th year; Solomon fetches the Ark of the Covenant out of Jerusalem and moves it into the temple; Solomon prays over the temple; Solomon offers 22,000 oxen and 120,00 sheep as peace offerings; Solomon holds a 14-day feast for all Israel [1 Kings 6:38, 8:1-66]	The Ark of the Covenant was taken out of the tabernacle in the days of Eli. David moved it to a tent in Jerusalem during his reign, but he never returned it to the tabernacle. The Ark had been out of place for 103 years.
1000 BC	In Solomon's 20th year Hiram comes to see the cities that Solomon gave to him; the cities displeased Hiram [1 Kings 9:10-11]	
1000 BC	In Solomon's 20th year he repairs the cities that Hiram restored to him [2 Chronicles 8:10-2]	
	The Queen of Sheba comes to visit Solomon; the king answered all her questions; the queen was very impressed and said that the truth of Solomon's reign exceeded the stories she had heard; she gave Solomon an enormous quantity of spices and 120 talents of gold [1 Kings 10]	The exact year is unknown but this seems to have occurred in the second half of Solomon's reign
	When Solomon is old his many wives turn his heart away from God, and he builds pagan temples; God begins stirring up adversaries against him [1 Kings 11:1-9]	

	God sends Ahijah to anoint Jeroboam as king over 10 of the tribes of Israel; when Solomon tries to kill Jeroboam, he flees to Egypt and remains there until Solomon dies [1 Kings 11:26-40]	God promised Jeroboam that He would make his children kings after him if Jeroboam faithfully obeyed the Lord and walked in His ways. Jeroboam didn't do that, though. Instead he created golden calves and commanded the Israelites to worship them. In response God wiped out the entire household of Jeroboam.
980 BC	Solomon dies after reigning over Israel for 40 years; he is buried in the city of David [2 Chronicles 9:30]	The kingdom of Israel is now 120 years old
980 BC	Rehoboam (son of Solomon) is 41 years old [2 Chronicles 12:13]	
980 BC	Rehoboam begins reigning over Judah; Jeroboam and all of Israel asks Rehoboam to lighten the heavy burden that Solomon placed on them; when Rehoboam refuses, Jeroboam and 10 of the tribes of Israel rebels against him; when Rehoboam sends Adoram to collect tribute from the 10 tribes, the people stone the tax collector to death [2 Chronicles 12:13; 1 Kings 12:1-18]	
980 BC	Rehoboam assembles an army of 180,000 chosen men to wage war against the 10 tribes, but God sends Shemaiah to stop the war; Rehoboam listens and returns home [1 Kings 12:20-24]	
980 BC	Israel splits into two kingdoms; Jeroboam begins reigning over the 10 tribes of Israel while Rehoboam	At this point the nation of Israel is split into "Judah" (the tribes of Judah and

	reigns over the tribes of Judah and Benjamin [2 Chronicles 10:16]	Benjamin) and "Israel" (the other 10 tribes, not counting Levi)
980 BC	Jeroboam built two golden calves and commanded the 10 tribes of Israel to worship them; he put one in Bethel and the other in Dan; he created high places and appointed pagan priests and created pagan festivals [1 Kings 12:26-33]	The reason Jeroboam did this is because he was afraid that if the Israelites went to Jerusalem to worship the Lord, he would eventually lose his kingdom. Jeroboam didn't believe God's promise to him to make him a kingdom if he was obedient.
980 BC	The Lord sent "a man of God out of Judah" to Jeroboam, who told him that one day a king named Josiah would be born; that king would destroy Jeroboam's idols and burn the bones of the pagan priests on the pagan altars [1 Kings 13:1-10]	The exact year is unknown but this seems to have happened shortly after the golden calves were created. Josiah destroyed them in 627 BC, which was 353 years later.
977 BC	Rehoboam only obeys God for 3 years [2 Chronicles 11:17]	
975 BC	Shishak (the king of Egypt) attacks Rehoboam in the 5th year of his reign [2 Chronicles 12:2]	
975 BC	Shishak takes away all the treasures from the palace and the temple [2 Chronicles 12:9]	This happened 33 years after building the temple. The Egyptians looted Solomon's immense wealth 520 years after the Israelites looted Egypt during the exodus.
963 BC	Rehoboam dies when he is 58 years old and is buried in the city of David [2 Chronicles 12:13-16]	
963 BC	Rehoboam's reign over Judah ends after 17 years [2 Chronicles 12:13]	

962 BC	Abijah (son of Rehoboam, 3rd generation from David) begins reigning over Judah in Jeroboam's 18th year [2 Chronicles 13:1]	The kingdom is 137 years old [Judah]. 1 Kings 14:31 calls him Abijam.
960 BC	Abijah dies after reigning over Judah for 3 years, and is buried in the city of David [2 Chronicles 13:2, 14:1]	
960 BC	Asa (son of Abijah, 4th generation from David) begins reigning over Judah [2 Chronicles 14:1]	The kingdom is 140 years old [Judah]
960 BC	Asa becomes king over Judah in Jeroboam's 20th year [1 Kings 15:9]	
959 BC	Nadab (son of Jeroboam) becomes king over Israel in Asa's 2nd year [1 Kings 14:20]	His reign seems to have started before his father's reign ended. The 10 tribes kingdom is 22 years old [Israel]
958 BC	Jeroboam dies after reigning over Israel for 22 years [1 Kings 14:20, 15:25]	
957 BC	In the 2nd year of Nadab's reign over Israel he is killed by Baasha [1 Kings 15:25]	
957 BC	Baasha kills Nadab in Asa's 3rd year, and then begins reigning over Israel; Baasha then killed everyone in the house of Jeroboam [1 Kings 15:28-30]	The 10 tribes kingdom is 24 years old [Israel]. 1 Kings 15:29 says that Baasha's slaughter of the entire house of Jeroboam was the fulfillment of a prophecy that came from Ahijah the Shilonite. It was God's punishment for Jeroboam's idolatry. Jeroboam's house was destroyed 23 years after he made the golden calves.

	Baasha continues the idolatrous practices of Jeroboam; God sends Jehu the son of Hanani to tell him that because of Baasha's idolatry He would do to Baasha what Baasha had just done to Jeroboam [1 Kings 16:1-4]	The exact date is unknown but it seems to have happened in this time period
954 BC	Jehoshaphat (son of Asa, 5th generation from David) is born [2 Chronicles 20:31]	
950 BC	Under Asa's reign the land of Judah is quiet for 10 years [2 Chronicles 14:1]	
949 BC	Zerah the Ethiopian invades Asa's territory; God defeats Zerah and saves Judah [2 Chronicles 14:12]	
944 BC	In the "36th year", Baasha king of Israel attacks Asa; Asa loots the temple and uses the money to bribe the Syrians to break their league with Baasha, so he will leave [2 Chronicles 16:1-3]	Commentators say that the "36th year" actually means 36 years after Israel was split into two kingdoms, because Baasha had been dead for 10 years by the 36th year of Asa's reign
934 BC	Elah (son of Baasha) begins reigning over Israel in Asa's 26th year [1 Kings 16:8]	His reign seems to have started before his father's reign ended. The 10 tribes kingdom is 47 years old [Israel]
933 BC	Baasha dies after reigning over Israel for 24 years [1 Kings 15:33, 16:6]	
933 BC	After Elah reigns over Israel for 2 years he is killed by his servant Zimri while he was "drinking himself drunk"; Zimri then killed the entire household of Baasha, along with all of Baasha's friends [1 Kings 16:8-12]	1 Kings 16:12 says that this was the fulfillment of the word of the Lord, which came by Jehu the prophet. This was punishment for the idolatry of Baasha and Elah.

		The 10 tribes kingdom is 49 years old [Israel]
933 BC	Zimri kills the entire house of Baasha and leaves absolutely no survivors [1 Kings 16:11-12]	The 10 tribes kingdom is 49 years old [Israel]
933 BC	Zimri kills Elah in the 27th year of Asa's reign, and then starts reigning over Israel [1 Kings 16:10]	
933 BC	Zimri reigns over Israel for 7 days; when Omri and all Israel encamps against him, he sets fire to the palace and kills himself [1 Kings 16:15-18]	
933 BC	After the death of Zimri, a civil war breaks out in Israel; half the nation follows Tibni while the other half follows Omri; in the end Tibni dies and Omri wins [1 Kings 16:21-22]	
929 BC	Omri begins reigning over Israel in Asa's 31st year; he is worse than all the kings who came before him [1 Kings 16:23-25]	The 10 tribes kingdom is 49 years old [Israel]
926 BC	Jehoram (son of Jehoshaphat, 6th generation from David) is born [2 Chronicles 21:5]	Jehoshaphat is 28 at the time his son Jehoram is born. Jehoshaphat will not become king for another 7 years.
923 BC	Omri reigns over Israel from Tirzah for 6 years [1 Kings 16:23]	
922 BC	Ahab (son of Omri) begins reigning over Israel in Asa's 38th year; he is worse than all the kings who came before him, because he introduced Baal worship to Israel [1 Kings 16:29-33]	The 10 tribes kingdom is 55 years old [Israel]. Ahab and Omri may have co-reigned for a while. Elijah the prophet was active during the reign of Ahab.
921 BC	In Asa's 39th year he became	

	diseased in his feet but he didn't seek the Lord [2 Chronicles 16:12]	
919 BC	Asa dies after reigning over Judah for 41 years; he is buried in his own sepulchre, which he made for himself in the city of David; the people make a very great burning for him after he dies [2 Chronicles 16:13-14]	
919 BC	Jehoshaphat is 35 years old [2 Chronicles 20:31]	
919 BC	Jehoshaphat begins reigning over Judah [2 Chronicles 20:31]	The kingdom is 181 years old [Judah]
917 BC	Omri's reign over Israel ends after 12 years [1 Kings 16:23]	
916 BC	In Jehoshaphat's 3rd year he sends out priests to teach people the Law [2 Chronicles 17:7]	This took place 579 years after God gave the Law to Moses, who gave it to Israel.
908 BC	Ahaziah (son of Jehoram, 7th generation from David) is born [2 Kings 8:26]	
902 BC	Ahaziah (son of Ahab) begins reigning over Israel in Jehoshaphat's 17th year [1 Kings 22:51]	He reigned for 2 years and then died (1 Kings 22:51, 2 Kings 1:17)
901 BC	Jehoram (son of Ahab) begins reigning over Israel in Jehoshaphat's 18th year [2 Kings 3:1]	The 10 tribes kingdom is 76 years old [Israel]
900 BC	Ahab reigns over Israel for 22 years and then dies [1 Kings 16:29]	Ahab's sons may have co-reigned with him for a while
900 BC	The reign of Ahaziah (son of Ahab) ends after 2 years, when he falls through a lattice in his upper chamber, becomes critically injured, and dies [1 Kings 22:51; 2 Kings 1:1-4]	When Ahaziah was injured he sent people to ask Baalzebub if he would recover; the angel of the Lord sent Elijah to meet those messengers and tell

		<p>them that since they inquired of Baalzebub, Ahaziah would die. Ahaziah then sent 50 people and a captain to arrest Elijah, but fire came down from Heaven and consumed them. Ahaziah sent 50 more people and a captain to arrest him, and more fire came down from Heaven. The third group of 50 people with their captain pleaded for their life and were spared.</p>
894 BC	Jehoshaphat dies after reigning over Judah for 25 years, and is buried in the city of David [2 Chronicles 20:31, 21:1]	
894 BC	Jehoram is 32 years old [2 Chronicles 21:1, 5]	
894 BC	Jehoram (son of Jehoshaphat) becomes king of Judah [2 Chronicles 21:1, 5]	The kingdom is 206 years old [Judah]
889 BC	Elisha sends one of the children of the prophets to anoint Jehu king; the prophet tells Jehu that he will slaughter the entire house of Ahab in order to avenge the blood of God's servants, who Jezebel had slain [2 Kings 9:1-10]	
889 BC	The reign of Jehoram (son of Ahab) ends after 12 years when he is killed by Jehu [2 Kings 3:1]	
889 BC	Jehu begins reigning over Israel after killing Jehoram (son of Ahab), Jezebel, and the 70 sons of Ahab [2	The 10 tribes kingdom is 89 years old [Israel]

	Kings 10:36]	
889 BC	Jehu kills all of the worshipers of Baal, and ends Baal worship in Israel; God tells him that because he destroyed the house of Ahab, his children to the 4th generation would sit on the throne [2 Kings 10]	In spite of this promise Jehu refused to destroy the golden calves that Jeroboam had created
888 BC	2 years before Jehoram (son of Jehoshaphat) dies, God sends a prophet to tell him his bowels are going to fall out [2 Chronicles 21:19]	
886 BC	Jehoram (son of Jehoshaphat) is 40 years old when he dies; he is buried in the city of David but not in the sepulchres of the kings [2 Chronicles 21:5, 20]	
886 BC	The reign of Jehoram (son of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah) ends after 8 years [2 Chronicles 21:5]	
886 BC	Ahaziah (son of Jehoram, 7th generation from David) is 22 years old [2 Kings 8:26]	2 Chronicles 22:2 has "42", but that can't be referring to his age because that would mean he was born when his father was -2 years old
886 BC	Ahaziah (son of Jehoram) becomes king over Judah [2 Kings 8:26]	The kingdom is 214 years old [Judah]
885 BC	Joash (son of Ahaziah, 8th generation from David) is born [2 Chronicles 24:1]	Joash was born the same year his father died
885 BC	Ahaziah (son of Jehoram) dies when he is 23 years old [2 Kings 8:26]	
885 BC	Ahaziah's reign over Judah ends after 1 year when Jehu assassinates him; he is buried in the city of David in his sepulchre with his fathers [2 Kings 8:26, 9:28]	Ahaziah and Jehu were both killed by Jehu at the same time, and yet the timeline places their deaths 4 years apart. It's strange.

885 BC	Queen Athaliah (mother of Ahaziah) reigns over Judah after Ahaziah is assassinated [2 Chronicles 22:10-12]	The kingdom is 215 years old [Judah]
885 BC	Queen Athaliah murders "all the seed royal", but she misses Joash; Jehoiada the priest hides Joash in the temple for 6 years [2 Chronicles 22:10-11; 2 Kings 11:1-3]	
878 BC	Queen Athaliah is executed by Jehoiada the priest after reigning for 7 years; Jehoiada the priest makes a covenant between the people and the Lord; the people destroy the house of Baal [2 Chronicles 23:1; 2 Kings 11:17-18]	
878 BC	Joash begins reigning over Judah when he is 7 years old; he does what is right as long as Jehoiada the priest is alive [2 Chronicles 24:1; 2 Kings 12:2]	The kingdom is 222 years old [Judah]. 1 Kings 11:21 calls him "Jehoash".
863 BC	Joash (king of Judah) is 22 years old [2 Chronicles 25:1]	
863 BC	Amaziah (son of Joash, 9th generation from David) is born [2 Chronicles 25:1]	
861 BC	Jehu reigns over Israel for 28 years and then dies [2 Kings 10:36]	
855 BC	Joash orders the temple to be repaired, but by the 23rd year of his reign it had not been done; to solve this problem Jehoiada the priest put a box by the altar; the money that was put into the box was given to the repair crews, who completed repairing the temple [2 Kings 12:6-12]	This was 154 years after the temple was finished

855 BC	Jehoahaz (son of Jehu, 1st generation) begins reigning over Israel in the 23rd year of the reign of Joash [2 Kings 13:1]	It seems that he became king of Israel 6 years after his father Jehu died. The 10 tribes kingdom is 123 years old [Israel]
	Jehoiada the priest dies when he is 130 years old [2 Chronicles 24:15]	The text doesn't give us any information we can use to date exactly when this happened
841 BC	Jehoash (son of Jehoahaz, 2nd generation of Jehu) begins reigning over Israel in the 37th year of Joash king of Judah [2 Kings 13:10]	The 10 tribes kingdom is 137 years old [Israel]
838 BC	Jehoahaz (son of Jehu) dies after reigning for 17 years [2 Kings 13:1]	He may have co-reigned with his son Jehoash for a few years
838 BC	When Jehoiada's son Zechariah rebukes Joash king of Judah for idolatry, Joash murders him [2 Chronicles 24:22]	
838 BC	The Syrians defeat Joash (king of Judah) in battle and wound him [2 Chronicles 24:23-25]	
838 BC	When Joash returns home to heal, his own servants (Jozachar and Jehozabad) murder him; he dies at the age of 47; he is buried in the city of David but not in the sepulchres of the kings [2 Chronicles 24:1, 25; 2 Kings 12:21]	
838 BC	Joash's reign over Judah ends after 40 years [2 Chronicles 24:1, 25]	
838 BC	Amaziah (son of Joash) is 25 years old [2 Chronicles 24:27, 25:1]	
838 BC	Amaziah (son of Joash) begins reigning over Judah; as soon as he	The kingdom is 262 years old [Judah]. 2 Kings 14:6

	becomes king he executes the servants who murdered his father [2 Chronicles 24:27, 25:1]	makes a point of saying that Amaziah didn't put to death the children of the assassins
825 BC	Amaziah is 38 years old [2 Chronicles 26:1]	
825 BC	Uzziah (son of Amaziah, 10th generation from David) is born [2 Chronicles 26:1]	Isaiah's ministry began in the reign of Uzziah (Isaiah 1:1). Hosea's ministry did as well (Hosea 1:1).
825 BC	The reign of Jehoash (son of Jehoahaz) over Israel ends after 16 years [2 Kings 13:10]	
824 BC	Joash ("Jehoash") king of Israel dies 15 years before the death of Amaziah king of Judah [2 Chronicles 25:25]	
823 BC	Jeroboam (son of Jehoash, 3rd generation of Jehu) begins to reign over Israel in the 15th year of the reign of Amaziah [2 Kings 14:23]	The 10 tribes kingdom is 159 years old [Israel]
809 BC	Amaziah (king of Judah) is assassinated when he is 54 years old; he is buried with his fathers in the city of David [2 Chronicles 25:1, 27-28]	
809 BC	Amaziah's reign over Judah ends after 29 years [2 Chronicles 25:1, 27]	
809 BC	Uzziah (son of Amaziah) begins reigning over Judah when he is 16 years old [2 Chronicles 26:1]	The kingdom is 291 years old [Judah]
793 BC	Jonah is swallowed by a great fish, then goes to Nineveh [Jonah 1-4]	This date is estimated by scholars, based on what is known about when Jonah lived.

780 BC	The word of the Lord comes to Amos "two years before the earthquake" in the days of Jeroboam king of Israel and Uzziah king of Judah; he prophesies against Damascus, Gaza, Tyre, Edom, Ammon, Moab, Judah, and Israel [Amos 1, 2]	The earthquake seems to have happened around this time, as estimated by archaeologists and scholars. This is when the ministry of Amos began.
782 BC	Uzziah is 27 years old [2 Chronicles 27:1]	
782 BC	Jotham (son of Uzziah, 11th generation from David) is born [2 Chronicles 27:1]	
782 BC	The reign of Jeroboam (king of Israel) ends after 41 years [2 Kings 14:23]	Jonah is mentioned in 2 Kings 14:25, so he must have lived before this point.
771 BC	Zachariah (son of Jeroboam, 4th generation of Jehu) begins reigning over Israel in the 38th year of Uzziah's reign [2 Kings 15:8]	His reign seems to have started 11 years after his father died. The 10 tribes kingdom is 200 years old [Israel]. This fulfilled the promise God made to Jehu that his descendants to the 4th generation would reign over Israel as a reward for Jehu's destruction of the house of Ahab (2 Kings 10:30, 15:12).
771 BC	The reign of Zachariah (son of Jeroboam) over Israel ends after 6 months when Shallum kills him [2 Kings 15:8]	
770 BC	Shallum begins reigning over Israel in the 39th year of Uzziah's reign [2 Kings 15:13]	The 10 tribes kingdom is 201 years old [Israel]
770 BC	Shallum is killed by Menahem after reigning over Israel for 1 month [2	

	Kings 15:13]	
770 BC	Menahem begins reigning over Israel in the 39th year of Uzziah's reign [2 Kings 15:17]	The 10 tribes kingdom is 201 years old [Israel]
761 BC	Jotham (son of Uzziah) is 21 years old [2 Chronicles 28:1]	
761 BC	Ahaz (son of Jotham, 12th generation from David) is born [2 Chronicles 28:1]	
760 BC	The reign of Menahem (king of Israel) ends after 10 years [2 Kings 15:17]	The 10 tribes kingdom is 211 years old [Israel]
759 BC	Pekahiah (son of Menahem) begins reigning over Israel in the 50th year of Uzziah [2 Kings 15:23]	The 10 tribes kingdom is 212 years old [Israel]
757 BC	The reign of Pekahiah (king of Israel) ends after 2 years when Pekah kills him [2 Kings 15:23]	
757 BC	Pekah begins reigning over Israel in the 52nd year of Uzziah's reign [2 Kings 15:27]	The 10 tribes kingdom is 214 years old [Israel]
757 BC	Uzziah dies when he is 68 years old; he is buried in a burial field that belonged to the kings, because the people said he was a leper [2 Chronicles 26:3. 26:23]	
757 BC	Uzziah's reign over Judah ends after 52 years [2 Chronicles 26:3]	
757 BC	Jotham (son of Uzziah) becomes king at 25 years old [2 Chronicles 27:1]	The kingdom is 343 years old [Judah]. Isaiah's ministry continued during the reign of Jotham (Isaiah 1:1). Hosea's ministry did as well (Hosea 1:1). Micah's ministry began during

		Jotham's reign (Micah 1:1).
757 BC	The year that Uzziah dies, Isaiah has his vision of the Lord on His throne [Isaiah 6:1]	
750 BC	Ahaz is 11 years old [2 Chronicles 28:27]	
750 BC	Hezekiah (son of Ahaz, 13th generation from David) is born [2 Chronicles 28:27]	It is surprising that Ahaz would have a son when he was just 11 years old, but apparently this wasn't unheard-of among royalty in the ancient world.
741 BC	Jotham (king of Judah) dies at 41 years old, and is buried in the city of David [2 Chronicles 27:8-9]	
741 BC	Jotham's reign over Judah ends after 16 years [2 Chronicles 27:8]	
741 BC	Ahaz (son of Jotham) becomes king when he is 20 years old [2 Chronicles 28:1]	The kingdom is 359 years old [Judah]. Isaiah's ministry continued during the reign of Ahaz (Isaiah 1:1). Hosea's ministry did as well (Hosea 1:1), along with Micah (Micah 1:1).
737 BC	The reign of Pekah (king of Israel) ends after 20 years when Hoshea kills him [2 Kings 15:27]	
735 BC	The word of the Lord comes to Micah the Morashite; he prophesies against Samaria and Jerusalem [Micah 1:1]	This date is estimated by scholars.
734 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Tiglath-Pileser III conquers the Philistines city by city [Amos 1:6-8]	Known historical date.
732 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Tiglath-Pileser	Known historical date.

	III conquers Damascus [Amos 1:3-5]	
729 BC	Hoshea begins reigning over Israel in the 12th year of Ahaz king of Judah [2 Kings 17:1]	The 10 tribes kingdom is 242 years old [Israel]
727 BC	Tiglath-Pileser III dies, causing the Philistines to rejoice "because the rod of him that smote thee is broken" [Isaiah 14:29]	Known historical date.
725 BC	Ahaz (king of Judah) dies when he is 36 years old; he is buried in Jerusalem but not in the sepulchres of the kings [2 Chronicles 28:1, 28:27]	
725 BC	The reign of Ahaz (king of Judah) ends after 16 years [2 Chronicles 28:1]	
725 BC	The year that Ahaz dies, Isaiah has his burden for Palestina [Isaiah 14:28]	
725 BC	Hezekiah becomes king of Judah at 25 years old [2 Chronicles 28:27]	The kingdom is 375 years old [Judah]. Isaiah's ministry continued during the reign of Hezekiah (Isaiah 1:1). Hosea's ministry did as well (Hosea 1:1), along with Micah (Micah 1:1).
725 BC	Hezekiah begins repairing the temple [2 Chronicles 29:3]	The temple is 284 years old at this point. It was 130 years since Joash repaired the temple.
723 BC	The king of Assyria begins a 3-year siege against Samaria after Hoshea stopped paying him tribute and sent messengers to Egypt [2 Kings 17:4-5]	
721 BC	Shalmaneser (king of Assyria)	

	attacks Samaria in the 4th year of Hezekiah's reign [2 Kings 18:9]	
720 BC	The reign of Hoshea (king of Israel) ends after 9 years [2 Kings 17:1]	
720 BC	In the 9th year of Hoshea, the king of Assyria carries the Israelites into captivity [2 Kings 17:6]	The 10 tribes kingdom comes to an end after 251 years [Israel]
719 BC	Shalmaneser (king of Assyria) conquers Samaria in the 6th year of Hezekiah's reign [2 Kings 18:10]	
711 BC	Shalmaneser (king of Assyria) conquers the fenced cities of Judah in the 14th year of Hezekiah's reign; when Hezekiah prayed to God for deliverance, the Lord sent an angel who slaughtered the entire Assyrian army in a single night (185,000 soldiers) [2 Kings 18, 19]	
711 BC	When the king of Assyria returned home to Nineveh, his sons Adrammelech and Sharezer murdered him while he was worshiping an idol in a pagan temple [2 Kings 19:36-37]	
711 BC	Hezekiah becomes deathly ill when he is 39 years old [2 Kings 20:6]	
711 BC	God sends Isaiah to tell Hezekiah that he is going to die; when Hezekiah weeps and asks for more years of life, God grants Hezekiah's prayer and adds 15 years to Hezekiah's life; as a sign God has the shadow go backward ten degrees [2 Kings 20:1-11]	This sign means that the sun would have gone backwards in the sky for a time, which is an amazing miracle
711 BC	A delegation from Babylon comes to see Hezekiah because they heard	

	he had been sick; Hezekiah showed the Babylonians all of his wealth; when Isaiah told Hezekiah that one day the Babylonians would take away all those treasures and turn his descendants into eunuchs, Hezekiah said he didn't care because it wouldn't happen during his lifetime [2 Kings 20:12-19]	
708 BC	Hezekiah is 42 years old [2 Chronicles 33:1]	
708 BC	Manasseh (son of Hezekiah, 14th generation from David) is born [2 Chronicles 33:1]	2 Kings 24:3-4 says God gave Jerusalem to Nebuchadnezzar because of the innocent blood that Manasseh shed. Manasseh was born during the 15 extra years of life that Hezekiah requested.
696 BC	Hezekiah dies when he is 54 years old, and is buried in the chiefest of the sepulchres of the sons of David [2 Chronicles 29:1, 32:33]	
696 BC	Hezekiah's reign over Judah ends after 29 years [2 Chronicles 29:1]	
696 BC	Manasseh (son of Hezekiah) becomes king of Judah when he is 12 years old; he is an exceedingly wicked king who "seduced them to do more evil than did the nations whom the Lord destroyed before the children of Israel" [2 Chronicles 33:1; 2 Kings 21:9]	The kingdom is 404 years old [Judah]
671 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Egypt is conquered by the "cruel lord" Esarhaddon [Isaiah 19:4]	Known historical date.
663 BC	Manasseh is 45 years old [2	

	Chronicles 33:21]	
663 BC	Amon (son of Manasseh, 15th generation from David) is born [2 Chronicles 33:21]	
663 BC	The word of the Lord comes to Nahum the Elkoshite; he prophesies against Nineveh [Nahum 1:1]	This date is estimated by scholars.
647 BC	Josiah (son of Amon, 16th generation from David) is born [2 Chronicles 34:1]	
645 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Asshur-banipal conquers the territory of Dimon [Isaiah 15:9]	Known historical date.
642 BC	Nebuchadnezzar is born	Known historical date.
641 BC	Manasseh dies when he is 67 years old, and is buried in his own house [2 Chronicles 33:1, 33:20]	
641 BC	Manassah's reign over Judah ends after 55 years [2 Chronicles 33:1]	
641 BC	Amon (son of Manasseh) becomes king of Judah when he is 22 years old [2 Chronicles 33:21]	The kingdom is 459 years old [Judah]
639 BC	Amon is 24 years old [2 Chronicles 33:21]	
639 BC	Amon dies after reigning for 2 years, when his own servants assassinate him in his own house [2 Chronicles 33:21; 2 Kings 21:23]	
639 BC	The people put to death those who assassinated Amon and make his son Josiah king; Josiah (son of Amon) becomes king of Judah when he is 8 years old [2 Chronicles 34:1; 2 Kings 21:24]	The kingdom is 461 years old [Judah]. Zephaniah's ministry took place during the reign of Josiah (Zephaniah 1:1).

635 BC	The word of the Lord comes to Zephaniah in the days of Josiah; he prophesies against Judah, the Philistines, the Moabites, the Ammonites, Ethiopia, and Assyria [Zephaniah 1, 2]	This date is estimated by scholars.
631 BC	Josiah seeks the Lord in the 8th year of his reign [2 Chronicles 34:3]	
631 BC	Josiah (king of Judah) is 16 years old [2 Chronicles 36:2]	
631 BC	Jehoahaz (son of Josiah, 17th generation from David) is born [2 Chronicles 36:2]	
627 BC	Josiah begins to purge the idols and high places from Judah in the 12th year of his reign [2 Chronicles 34:3]	
626 BC	The word of the Lord comes to Jeremiah in the 13th year of Josiah's reign (start of Jeremiah's ministry) [Jeremiah 1:2; 25:3]	This seems to be when Jeremiah's ministry began
623 BC	Ezekiel is born 30 years before his vision of cherubs and wheels [Ezekiel 1:1]	
621 BC	Josiah begins rebuilding the temple in the 18th year of his reign [2 Chronicles 34:8]	The temple is 388 years old. This was 104 years after Hezekiah repaired the temple.
621 BC	Hilkiah the priest finds a book of the Law in the temple, which had been lost; when it is read to Josiah he tears his clothes in anguish; Josiah sends Hilkiah to inquire of the Lord, for Judah had not kept the Law; the prophetess Huldah says that God is going to bring evil upon Jerusalem for its sins, but that would not	The Law had been given in 1495 BC, 874 years earlier. It was the job of the Levites to teach the Law to the people, but instead of doing that they apparently lost it.

	happen in the days of Josiah because his heart was tender and he humbled himself [2 Kings 22:8-20]	
621 BC	Josiah gathers the nation, reads the Law to them, and makes a covenant with the people to keep the Law; he then cleanses the land of its idols [2 Kings 23:1-8]	
621 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Josiah destroys the altar at Bethel that Jeroboam built [1 Kings 13:2, 2 Kings 23:15]	This took place 359 years after a prophet told Jeroboam about this judgment
621 BC	Josiah keeps the Passover in the 18th year of his reign [2 Chronicles 35:19]	
612 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Nineveh is destroyed [Nahum 1:1, Zephaniah 2:13]	Known historical date.
608 BC	Pharaoh Necho goes up against the king of Assyria; when Josiah tries to intervene, Pharaoh told him that God had commanded him to do this, and Josiah should remain home; Josiah refused to listen to this word from the Lord and attacked Pharaoh; he was critically injured by archers, brought to Jerusalem, and died of his injuries [2 Kings 23:29; 2 Chronicles 35:20-24]	
608 BC	Josiah is 39 years old [2 Chronicles 34:1]	
608 BC	Josiah dies after reigning over Judah for 31 years; he is buried in Jerusalem in one of the sepulchres of his fathers; the prophet Jeremiah	

	lamented his death [2 Chronicles 34:1, 35:24-25]	
608 BC	Jehoahaz (son of Josiah) becomes king of Judah when he is 23 years old [2 Chronicles 36:2]	The kingdom is 492 years old [Judah]
608 BC	The reign of Jehoahaz ends after 3 months [2 Chronicles 36:2]	
608 BC	The king of Egypt (Pharaoh Necho) makes Jehoahaz's brother Eliakim (17th generation from David) king and renames him Jehoiakim; Jehoahaz is brought to Egypt and dies there [2 Chronicles 36:4; 2 Kings 23:24]	This seems to be when the 70 years of exile started (Jeremiah 25:11)
607 BC	The word of the Lord comes to Habakkuk; he prophesies against Judah [Habakkuk 1:1]	This date is estimated by scholars.
605 BC	Nebuchadnezzar becomes ruler of Babylon	Known historical date.
605 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: God begins raising up the Babylonians to punish Judah for their sins [Habakkuk 1:6-11]	
605 BC	In the 3rd year of the reign of Jehoiakim he rebels against Babylon; Nebuchadnezzar goes to Jerusalem, loots the temple, and carries Daniel away captive [Daniel 1:1-6; 2 Kings 24:1]	The kingdom is 495 years old [Judah]
604 BC	In the 4th year of the reign of Jehoiakim, Jeremiah prophesies that Nebuchadnezzar will conquer Judah [Jeremiah 25:1]	
604 BC	In the 4th year of the reign of Jehoiakim, Jeremiah has Baruch write his prophecies down in a	

	scroll [Jeremiah 36:1-8]	
604 BC	In the 4th year of the reign of Jehoiakim, God promises Baruch that He would save his life wherever he goes [Jeremiah 45:1-5]	
604 BC	In the 4th year of the reign of Jehoiakim, Jeremiah prophesies against Egypt [Jeremiah 46:1-2]	
604 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Nebuchadnezzar exiled the kings of the Philistines to Babylon and absorbed their territory, thus bringing them to an end [Isaiah 14:31; Jeremiah 47; Zephaniah 2:4-7]	Known historical date.
603 BC	In the 5th year of the reign of Jehoiakim, the king burns Jeremiah's words; God curses him and his descendants forever [Jeremiah 36:9-31]	
602 BC	in the 2nd year of Nebuchadnezzar's reign he has his dream of the golden statue, which Daniel interprets [Daniel 2:1]	This seems to be when Daniel's ministry began. He had been in captivity for 3 years.
597 BC	The reign of Jehoiakim (Eliakim) over Judah ends after 11 years when Nebuchadnezzar imprisons him [2 Chronicles 36:5]	The known historical date of the first Babylonian captivity is 597 BC. This is a specific point in history that can be used to calculate other dates.
597 BC	Nebuchadnezzar carries the temple vessels to Babylon [2 Chronicles 36:7]	
597 BC	Jehoiachin (son of Jehoiakim, 18th generation from David) becomes king over Judah when he is 8 years	2 Kings 24:8 says that he was 18 years old. One theory is that he co-reigned

	old [2 Chronicles 36:9]	with this father for 10 years, and was actually 18 in 597 BC (and not 8).
597 BC	The reign of Jehoiachin ends after 3 months when Nebuchadnezzar comes against Jerusalem and besieges it; Nebuchadnezzar loots all the treasures in the temple and the palace; he carries away all the princes and the men of valor, and only leaves behind the poorest of the poor; Jehoiachin and his family are carried away captive to Babylon [2 Chronicles 36:7-9; 2 Kings 24:14-15]	2 Kings 24:12 says that this happened in the 8th year of Nebuchadnezzar's reign
597 BC	Ezekiel is captured and taken into captivity [Ezekiel 40:1]	Ezekiel was 26 years old when this happened.
597 BC	Nebuchadnezzar replaces Jehoiachin with his brother Mattaniah, who is renamed to Zedekiah [2 Chronicles 36:10; 2 Kings 24:17]	The kingdom is 502 years old [Judah]
597 BC	Zedekiah (18th generation from David) becomes king of Judah when he is 21 years old [2 Chronicles 36:11]	
597 BC	Judah is now under Babylonian rule	
593 BC	In the 4th year of Zedekiah's reign, the false prophet Hananiah prophesies against Nebuchadnezzar [Jeremiah 28:1-4]	
593 BC	God kills the false prophet Hananiah the same year that he prophesied [Jeremiah 28:16-17]	
593 BC	In the 5th year of Jehoiachin's captivity, Ezekiel has his vision of	This seems to be when Ezekiel's ministry began.

	angelic creatures and wheels [Ezekiel 1:1-2]	
592 BC	In the 6th year of Jehoiachin's captivity, Ezekiel is given his vision of Judah's abominations [Ezekiel 8:1]	
591 BC	In the 7th year of Jehoiachin's captivity, the elders came to inquire of Ezekiel; God refuses to hear them [Ezekiel 20:1-3]	
589 BC	In the 9th year of Jehoiachin's captivity, God gives Ezekiel the vision of the pot [Ezekiel 24:1-3]	
588 BC	In the 10th year of Jehoiachin's captivity, God gives Ezekiel a prophecy against Egypt [Ezekiel 29:1-2]	
588 BC	In the 9th year of Zedekiah's reign, when Zedekiah breaks his oath to serve Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar comes against Jerusalem and besieges the city [2 Kings 25:1, 2 Chronicles 36:13]	
587 BC	In the 11th year of Jehoiachin's captivity, God gives Ezekiel a prophecy against Tyrus [Ezekiel 26:1-2]	
587 BC	In the 11th year of Jehoiachin's captivity, God tells Ezekiel that He has broken Pharaoh [Ezekiel 30:20-26]	
587 BC	In the 11th year of Jehoiachin's captivity, God gives Ezekiel a prophecy against Egypt [Ezekiel 31:1-2]	
587 BC	In the 10th year of Zedekiah's reign,	

	God commands Jeremiah to buy land from his uncle [Jeremiah 32:1-7]	
586 BC	In the 12th year of Jehoiachin's captivity, God gives Ezekiel a prophecy against Egypt [Ezekiel 32:1-2]	
586 BC	The word of the Lord comes to Jeremiah until the end of Zedekiah's reign and the fall of Jerusalem [Jeremiah 1:3]	
586 BC	The reign of Zedekiah ends after 11 years, when all food is gone in Jerusalem and the city falls to the Babylonians; the king and the men of war try to escape by night but are captured [2 Chronicles 36:11; 2 Kings 25:3-5]	Known historical date of the second Babylonian captivity: 586 BC. The kingdom ends after 513 years [Judah]. Israel was removed from the promised land 869 years after crossing the Jordan river in the days of Joshua.
586 BC	Nebuchadnezzar kills all of Zedekiah's children in front of him and then put out his eyes; he also destroys the temple and the wall around Jerusalem (in the 4th and 5th month); both the temple and the palaces are burned; Zedekiah is carried away in chains to Babylon; only a few people are left in the land to be vinedressers [2 Chronicles 36:19; 2 Kings 25:3-12]	Took place in the 19th year of Nebuchadnezzar. The first temple lasted for 423 years before it was destroyed.
586 BC	Nebuchadnezzar leaves Gedaliah in charge; in the 7th month Ishmael assassinates him [2 Kings 25:23-25]	
586 BC	The few Jews who are left in Judah ask Jeremiah to inquire of the Lord for them, to tell them what to do in response to Gedaliah's death;	

	Jeremiah tells them God wants them to stay in Judah and not go to Egypt, for if they go to Egypt they will die by the sword and disease; the people claim that Jeremiah is lying to them, and the right thing to do is to engage in more pagan worship and go to Egypt (which is what they do) [Jeremiah 42, 43; 2 Kings 25:26]	
586 BC	In the 12th year of Jehoiachin's captivity, Ezekiel is told that Jerusalem has fallen (in the 10th month) [Ezekiel 33:21]	Ezekiel was 37 years old when this happened.
586 BC	In the 12th year of Jehoiachin's captivity, God gives Ezekiel a prophecy against Egypt (in the 12th month) [Ezekiel 32:1-2]	
582 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Moab is conquered by the Babylonians [Jeremiah 48:1-4, Amos 2:1-3; Zephaniah 2:8-11]	Known historical date.
582 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: The Ammonites are conquered by the Babylonians [Jeremiah 49:2; Ezekiel 25:1-5; Amos 1:13-15; Zephaniah 2:8-11]	Known historical date.
573 BC	In the 25th year of Jehoiachin's captivity, God gives Ezekiel the vision of a temple [Ezekiel 40:1]	
573 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Nebuchadnezzar conquers the inland city of Tyre, but the island city survives [Isaiah 23; Ezekiel 26; Amos 1:9-10]	Known historical date.
571 BC	In the 27th year of Jehoiachin's captivity, God told Ezekiel He was	

	giving Egypt to Nebuchadnezzar as a reward for his hard work attacking Tyre [Ezekiel 29:18-21]	
568 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Nebuchadnezzar attacks Egypt [Ezekiel 29:19]	Known historical date.
562 BC	The reign of Nebuchadnezzar ends when he dies	Known historical date.
561 BC	In the 37th year of Jehoiachin's captivity, Evilmerodach king of Babylon releases Jehoiachin from prison, sets him above the other kings, and gives him an allowance [2 Kings 25:27-30]	
553 BC	in the 1st year of Belshazzar's reign, Daniel is given the vision of the four great beasts (Babylon, Medes and Persians, Greeks, and Rome) [Daniel 7:1-3]	Known historical date. Daniel had been in Babylon for 53 years.
551 BC	In the 3rd year of Belshazzar's reign, Daniel is given the vision of the ram (Medes and Persians) and the goat (Greeks) [Daniel 8:1-6, 20]	Daniel had been in Babylon for 55 years.
550 BC	The Edomites are driven out of their historic territory and move to cities they had taken from Zedekiah; the Edomites occupy Petra; the Edomites are now known as the Idumeans [Malachi 1:3; Jeremiah 49:7-17]	This date is estimated by scholars.
547 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in Daniel's vision of the four great beasts, the bear takes the first rib (Medes conquer Lydia) [Daniel 7:5]	This date is estimated by scholars. This was 6 years after Daniel received the prophecy.
547 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in Daniel's vision of the ram with two horns	

	(Medes and Persians), the ram is now pushing to the west, north, and south [Daniel 8:4]	
539 BC	Belshazzar sees the writing on the wall ("Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin"); Daniel interprets the meaning of the writing; that night Belshazzar is killed by the invading Medes and Persians [Daniel 5:30-31]	Known historical date. Daniel had been in Babylon for 67 years. Note that the writing are actually units of money that, when combined, add up to 126 shekels or 2520 gerahs (Ezekiel 45:12). The number 2520 will be important later.
539 BC	Darius the Median takes control of Babylon when he is 62 years old [Daniel 5:31]	
539 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: the "head of gold" in Nebuchadnezzar's vision (Babylon) ends; the "arms of silver" (Medes and Persians) period begins [Daniel 2:38-39]	This took place 64 years after Daniel interpreted this dream for Nebuchadnezzar.
539 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in Daniel's vision of the four great beasts, the reign of the lion (Babylon) comes to an end [Daniel 7:4]	This happened 14 years after Daniel received the four great beasts prophecy.
539 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in Daniel's vision of the four great beasts, the bear takes the second rib (Medes conquer Babylon) [Daniel 7:5]	
539 BC	Judah is now under Persian rule	Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Jerusalem 48 years prior to this. Judah lost its independence 70 years before this when the king of Egypt conquered Jerusalem.
539 BC	In the 1st year of Darius, Daniel prays for Israel because he understood the prophecies of	At this point 70 years had passed since the king of Egypt conquered Jerusalem

	Jeremiah about the 70 years that Israel was to spend in exile [Daniel 9:1-27]	and made Jehoahaz's brother Eliakim king, which brought Judah's independent existence to an end. Daniel was carried away to Babylon 3 years after that event.
539 BC	God sends Daniel an angel who gives him the prophecy of the 70 weeks [Daniel 9:1-27]	
538 BC	In the 2nd year of Darius, Zechariah is given the vision of the man on the red horse; he also prophesies against Damascus, Tyrus, Zidon, and the Philistines [Zechariah 1:7-8; 9:1-7]	This is when the prophet Zechariah's ministry began.
538 BC	An angel confirms that the Lord has had indignation upon Judah for 70 years [Zechariah 1:12]	Confirmation that the 70 years was over at this point. This means it started when the king of Egypt conquered Jerusalem (2 Chronicles 36:3-4), not when Nebuchadnezzar conquered it again 3 years later.
538 BC	In the 1st year of Cyrus he issues a command to rebuild the temple; he encourages Jews to return to Jerusalem, and gave them the temple vessels that Nebuchadnezzar had taken [Ezra 1:1-8; 6:3]	Known historical date of the Cyrus edict: 538 BC. This was 70 years after the 608 BC captivity, and 1 year after Daniel prayed for God to bring Israel's captivity to an end.
538 BC	In response to the edit from Cyrus, 42,360 Jews travel to Jerusalem (along with 7,337 servants) [Ezra 2:64]	
538 BC	In the 7th month after Cyrus' edict, the Jews gather at Jerusalem; the	

	altar is rebuilt; the people begin offering the daily sacrifices; the feast of tabernacles is kept [Ezra 3:1-6]	
536 BC	In the 4th year of Darius, Zechariah is given a message that rebukes the Jews for false fasting [Zechariah 7:1-2]	
536 BC	In the 3rd year of Cyrus, Daniel is given a vision of what will happen in the latter days [Daniel 10, 11, 12]	Daniel had been in Babylon for 70 years.
536 BC	An angel tells Daniel that there will be 4 more Persian kings, and the fourth will "stir up all" against the Greeks [Daniel 11:2]	
536 BC	In the 2nd year after the Jews returned to Jerusalem, the foundation of the second temple is laid; when the elderly people saw it they wept, because they remembered the previous temple and it was clear the new temple would be much less glorious [Ezra 3:8-13]	Known historical date.
536 BC	The enemies of the Jews try to stop them from rebuilding Jerusalem and the temple [Ezra 4:5]	The command from Cyrus to rebuild the temple had been given just 2 years earlier.
534 BC	The reconstruction of the temple is stopped [Ezra 4:5]	
530 BC	The opposition to the rebuilding efforts continues for the whole reign of Cyrus [Ezra 4:5]	Known date of the ending of Cyrus' reign
525 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in Daniel's vision of the four great beasts, the bear takes the third rib (Medes conquer Egypt) [Daniel 7:5, Ezekiel	Known historical date. This happened 28 years after Daniel was given the four great beasts prophecy.

	30:6-19]	
525 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Cambyses II destroys Egypt's idols [Ezekiel 30:13]	Known historical date.
520 BC	In the 2nd year of Darius, Haggai commands the people to rebuild the temple [Haggai 1:1]	Known historical date. This is when the prophet Haggai's ministry began.
520 BC	The Jews resume their efforts to rebuild the temple [Haggai 1:15]	This was 18 years after the edict from Cyrus to rebuild the temple, and 14 years after the reconstruction effort had been halted.
518 BC	Darius issues a command to rebuild the temple [Ezra 6:1-2]	Known historical date of the Darius edict
516 BC	In the 6th year of Darius, the construction of the second temple is completed [Ezra 6:15]	Known historical date. This was 22 years after Cyrus issued an edict to rebuild the temple.
485 BC	Ahasuerus ("Xerxes I", son of Darius) becomes king of Persia	Known historical date.
485 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Ahasuerus is the 1st of the 4 Persian kings in Daniel's vision [Daniel 11:2]	This happened 51 years after Daniel was given the prophecy.
485 BC	Under the reign of Ahasuerus (Xerxes), opposition to the reconstruction of Jerusalem continues [Ezra 4:5]	The Jews had been released from captivity 53 years prior to this.
485 BC	At the beginning of the reign of Ahasuerus the opposition writes a letter asking the king to stop the Jews from rebuilding Jerusalem [Ezra 4:6]	
483 BC	In the 3rd year of Ahasuerus, he holds a banquet in Sushan the palace for 180 days [Esther 1:3]	

483 BC	When Vashti refuses her husband's command to make an appearance at the banquet, she loses her position as queen [Esther 1:19]	
479 BC	In the 7th year of Ahasuerus, Esther is brought before the king [Esther 2:16]	The Jews had been released from captivity 59 years prior to this.
479 BC	Ahasuerus loves Esther and makes her queen in place of Vashti [Esther 2:17]	
474 BC	In the 12th year of Ahasuerus, Haman cast lots to destroy the Jews; Esther pleaded with the king to spare her life, and the life of her people; the king put Haman to death and granted the Jews the ability to defend themselves; when the 12th month came the Jews triumphed over their enemies [Esther 3:7; 7:3-10; 8:11; 9:5]	Esther had been queen for 5 years at this point.
474 BC	The Jews establish the feast of Pur (Purim) in memorial of their deliverance from Haman [Esther 9:26]	
465 BC	Opposition to the rebuilding of Jerusalem continues until the end of the reign of Ahasuerus (Xerxes) [Ezra 4:5]	Known date of the ending of his reign
465 BC	Artaxerxes I (son of Ahasuerus) becomes king of Persia	Known date of the beginning of his reign
464 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Artaxerxes I is the 2nd of the 4 Persian kings in Daniel's vision [Daniel 11:2]	This happened 72 years after Daniel was given the prophecy.
464 BC	Opposition to the rebuilding of Jerusalem continues under the reign of Artaxerxes I [Ezra 4:5]	The Jews had been released from captivity 74 years prior to this.

464 BC	In the days of Artaxerxes I, the opposition wrote a letter asking the king to stop the rebuilding of Jerusalem [Ezra 4:7]	The exact date is unknown.
458 BC	Artaxerxes I issues his command to beautify the temple in Jerusalem [Ezra 7:11-28]	Known historical date of the Artaxerxes edict. This edict was made 80 years after the Jews were released from captivity.
458 BC	In the 7th year of Artaxerxes, Ezra goes to Jerusalem [Ezra 7:7-8]	
458 BC	All the men of Judah and Benjamin gather at Jerusalem to address the problem of foreign wives [Ezra 10:9]	
457 BC	Ezra's 3-month investigation into Jews who took foreign wives ends [Ezra 10:17]	
444 BC	In the 20th year of Artaxerxes, Hanani tells Nehemiah about the poor state of Jerusalem [Nehemiah 1:1]	This happened 14 years after the edict from Artaxerxes I to rebuild Jerusalem. The Jews had been released from captivity 94 years prior to this.
444 BC	Artaxerxes I issues his second command (to Nehemiah) to rebuild Jerusalem [Nehemiah 2:5-8]	Known historical date of the second Artaxerxes edict
444 BC	In the 20th year of Artaxerxes, Nehemiah becomes governor of Judah [Nehemiah 5:14]	
444 BC	Nehemiah finishes building the wall around Jerusalem in 52 days [Nehemiah 6:15]	Let that fact sink in. 94 years after the Jews were freed from captivity, and 14 years after the first edict from Artaxerxes I, the walls were rebuilt in 52 days.
444 BC	Start of Daniel's 69 weeks of years	Since the 69 weeks of years

		ends with the crucifixion of the Messiah (the Lord Jesus Christ), this is the only date the countdown could have begun. This means it did not start when the Jews were initially released from captivity.
432 BC	In the 32nd year of Artaxerxes, Nehemiah's term as Judah's governor ends [Nehemiah 5:14]	Nehemiah served as governor for 12 years.
432 BC	In the 32nd year of Artaxerxes, Nehemiah returns to Babylon [Nehemiah 13:6]	
432 BC	Malachi foretells the destruction of the Edomites [Malachi 1:1-5]	This date is estimated by scholars.
424 BC	Opposition to the reconstruction of Jerusalem continues until the end of the reign of Artaxerxes I [Ezra 4:5]	Known date of the ending of his reign. The Jews had been released from captivity 114 years prior to this. The walls around Jerusalem had been rebuilt 20 years earlier.
423 BC	Darius II (son of Artaxerxes I) becomes king of Persia	Known date of the start of his reign.
423 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Darius II is the 3rd of the 4 Persian kings in Daniel's vision [Daniel 11:2]	This happened 113 years after Daniel was given the prophecy.
404 BC	The reign of Darius II ends when he dies	Known historical date.
404 BC	Artaxerxes II (son of Darius II) becomes king of Persia	Known historical date.
404 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Artaxerxes II is the 4th of the 4 Persian kings in Daniel's vision, and is the wealthy king who stirred up all against the Greeks [Daniel 11:2]	This happened 132 years after Daniel was given the prophecy.

358 BC	The reign of Artaxerxes II ends when he dies	Known historical date.
358 BC	Artaxerxes III (son of Artaxerxes II) becomes king of Persia	Known historical date.
345 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Artaxerxes III conquers Sidon [Ezekiel 28:21-23]	Known historical date.
338 BC	The reign of Artaxerxes III ends when he is killed	Known historical date.
336 BC	Darius III becomes king of Persia	Known historical date.
333 BC	Alexander the Great defeats Darius III	Known historical date.
333 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Alexander the Great defeats Damascus [Zechariah 9:1-4]	Known historical date.
332 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Alexander the Great defeats Tyre [Isaiah 23; Ezekiel 26]	Known historical date.
332 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Alexander the Great conquers Ashkelon, Gaza, Ekron, and Ashdod [Zechariah 9:5-8]	Known historical date.
330 BC	Alexander the Great finishes his conquest of Persian empire	Known date of the assassination of Darius III
330 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: the "arms of silver" in Nebuchadnezzar's vision (Medes and Persians) ends; the "thighs of brass" (Greeks) period begins [Daniel 2:39]	This happened 273 years after Daniel interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream.
330 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in Daniel's vision of the four great beasts, dominion is given to the leopard (Greeks) [Daniel 7:6]	This happened 223 years after Daniel was given the prophecy about the four great beasts.
330 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in Daniel's vision of the ram (Medes) and the	This happened 221 years after Daniel was given the

	goat (Greeks), the goat casts the ram to the ground and stamps on it [Daniel 8:7, 21]	vision of the ram and the goat.
330 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, the mighty king has now stood up and is ruling with "great dominion" [Daniel 11:3]	This happened 206 years after Daniel was given a prophecy about the latter days.
330 BC	Judah is now under Greek rule	Judah lost its independence 279 years prior to this, when the king of Egypt conquered Jerusalem.
323 BC	When Alexander the Great dies, his four generals (Casander, Lysimachus, Seleucus, and Ptolemy) divide up his empire and begin fighting among themselves	Known historical date.
323 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in Daniel's vision of the four great beasts, the four heads of the leopard appear (Alexander's 4 generals dividing up his territory) [Daniel 7:6]	This happened 230 years after Daniel was given the prophecy about the four great beasts.
323 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in Daniel's vision of the ram (Medes) and the goat (Greeks), the great horn was broken (Alexander died) and the "four notable ones" (Alexander's four generals) arose to power [Daniel 8:8, 22]	This happened 228 years after Daniel was given the vision of the ram and the goat.
323 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, Alexander's kingdom is broken and "divided toward the four winds of heaven" [Daniel 11:4]	This happened 213 years after Daniel was given a prophecy about the latter days.
320 BC	Ptolemy (former general of Alexander the Great) conquers Jerusalem	Known historical date.

320 BC	Judah is now under Ptolmey's rule	Judah lost its independence 289 years prior to this, when the king of Egypt conquered Jerusalem.
320 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, the "king of the south" (Ptolemy) now has dominion over Judah [Daniel 11:5]	This happened 216 years after Daniel was given a prophecy about the latter days.
301 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: Seleucus ("king of the north"), former general of Alexander, becomes strong and takes dominion over Syria; he founds the Seleucid empire [Daniel 11:5]	Known historical date. This happened 235 years after Daniel was given a prophecy about the latter days.
282 BC	The reign of Ptolemy ends when he dies	Known historical date.
284 BC	Ptolemy II (son of Ptolemy) begins his reign over the Ptolemaic Kingdom	Known historical date.
252 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, the daughter of the "king of the south", Berenice (daughter of Ptolemy II) marries the Seleucid ruler Antiochus II (the "king of the north") [Daniel 11:6]	Known historical date. This happened 284 years after Daniel was given a prophecy about the latter days.
246 BC	The reign of Ptolemy II ends when he dies	Known historical date.
246 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, the daughter of the "king of the south" (Berenice) "shall not retain the power of her authority": when Ptolemy II died, Antiochus II put away Berenice and took back his former wife Laodice [Daniel 11:6]	Known historical date. This happened 290 years after Daniel was given a prophecy about the latter days.

246 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, "neither he nor his authority shall stand": Laodice poisoned her husband Antiochus II [Daniel 11:6]	Known historical date.
246 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, "she shall be given up, and they that brought her": after Laodice poisoned her husband Antiochus II, she had Berenice, her infant son, and her attendants killed [Daniel 11:6]	Known historical date.
246 BC	Ptolemy III (son of Ptolemy II) begins his reign over the Ptolemaic Kingdom	Known historical date.
241 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, "out of a branch of her roots": Ptolemy III ("the king of the south") was the brother of Berenice; he avenged his sister by invading Syria and humbling Seleucus II ("the king of the north" and the son of Antiochus II) [Daniel 11:7]	Known historical date. This happened 295 years after Daniel was given a prophecy about the latter days.
225 BC	Seleucus II ("the king of the north") dies when he falls off his horse	Known historical date.
222 BC	The reign of Ptolemy III ("the king of the south") ends when he dies	Known historical date.
222 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, "he shall continue more years than the king of the north": Ptolemy III ("the king of the south") lived longer than Seleucus II ("the king of the north") [Daniel 11:8]	This happened 314 years after Daniel was given a prophecy about the latter days.
221 BC	Ptolemy IV (son of Ptolemy III)	Known historical date.

	begins his reign over the Ptolemaic Kingdom	
219 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, "his sons shall be stirred up" and "one shall certainly come" and "overflow": Antiochus III (a son of Seleucus II, "the king of the north") took control of Judah from the Ptolemaic Kingdom [Daniel 11:10]	This happened 317 years after Daniel was given a prophecy about the latter days.
217 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, "but he shall not be strengthened by it": Ptolemy IV ("the king of the south") defeated Antiochus III ("the king of the north") at the battle of Raphia and took back control over Judah [Daniel 11:11-12]	Known historical date. This happened 319 years after Daniel was given a prophecy about the latter days.
204 BC	The reign of Ptolemy IV ends when he dies	Known historical date.
204 BC	Ptolemy V (son of Ptolemy IV) begins his reign over the Ptolemaic Kingdom	Known historical date.
200 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, "the king of the north shall return": Antiochus III ("the king of the north") defeats Ptolemy V ("the king of the south") [Daniel 11:13]	Known historical date. This happened 336 years after Daniel was given a prophecy about the latter days.
200 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, "there shall many stand up against the king of the south": the Jews helped Antiochus III defeat Ptolemy V ("the king of the south") [Daniel 11:14]	
198 BC	Judah becomes part of the Seleucid empire under Antiochus III and IV	Known historical date. Judah lost its independence 411

		years prior to this when the king of Egypt conquered Jerusalem.
196 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, "he shall give him the daughter": Antiochus III gave his daughter Cleopatra (not the famous one) to Ptolemy V [Daniel 11:17]	Known historical date. This happened 340 years after Daniel was given a prophecy about the latter days.
191 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, "he shall stumble and fall, and not be found": the Romans defeated Antiochus III at Thermopylae [Daniel 11:19]	Known historical date. This happened 345 years after Daniel was given a prophecy about the latter days.
187 BC	The reign of Antiochus III ends when he dies	Known historical date.
187 BC	Seleucus IV (son of Antiochus III) begins his reign over the Seleucid empire	Known historical date.
187 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, "a raiser of taxes": Seleucus IV tries to tax the land of Judah and pillage the temple [Daniel 11:20]	Known historical date. This happened 349 years after Daniel was given a prophecy about the latter days.
175 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, "he shall be destroyed": the reign of Seleucus IV dies when he is assassinated [Daniel 11:20]	Known historical date. This happened 361 years after Daniel was given a prophecy about the latter days.
175 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, "a vile person" shall "obtain the kingdom by flatteries": Antiochus IV ("the king of the north") takes power through flattery [Daniel 11:21]	Known historical date.

169 BC	The temple in Jerusalem is plundered	Known historical date.
168 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, "but he shall not stand": the Roman navy ("ships of Chittim") defeats Antiochus IV and forces him to surrender, putting him under Roman rule [Daniel 11:25, 30]	Known historical date. This happened 368 years after Daniel was given a prophecy about the latter days.
167 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in the prophecy found in Daniel 11, "shall take away the daily sacrifice" Antiochus IV begins persecuting the Jews; he dedicates the Jewish temple to Zeus [Daniel 11:31]	Known historical date. This happened 369 years after Daniel was given a prophecy about the latter days.
167 BC	The Maccabean revolt against the Seleucid empire begins when a Jewish priest named Mattathias from the Hasmonean family refuses to worship Greek gods at a Modein altar	Known historical date.
166 BC	When Mattathias dies, his son Judas Maccabeus leads the revolt	Known historical date.
165 BC	The first Hanukkah is celebrated when the temple is cleansed	Known historical date. This was 351 years after the 2nd temple was completed.
164 BC	Antiochus IV dies of an illness	Known historical date.
164 BC	Judas Maccabeus rededicates the temple	Known historical date.
163 BC	The Edomites are still living in what is now called Idumea (former territory of Judah) [1 Maccabees 5:63-65]	Known historical date.
163 BC	Lysias besieges Jerusalem with a large army; when Judas Maccabeus agrees to remain loyal to the	Known historical date.

	Seleucids, he makes peace with them and departs	
163 BC	A civil war breaks out between Hellenizing and Hebraic Jews	Known historical date.
160 BC	When Judas Maccabeus is killed in battle by the Hellenizing Jews, his brother Jonathan becomes the leader of the Jews	Known historical date.
157 BC	Judah becomes independent	Known historical date. This is the first time Judah had been independent since its conquest by the king of Egypt 452 years prior to this.
146 BC	Rome defeats the Greeks in the Battle of Corinth and puts an end to the Greek empire	Known historical date.
146 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: the "thighs of brass" in Nebuchadnezzar's vision (Greeks) ends; the "legs of iron" period begins [Daniel 2:40]	This happened 457 years after Daniel interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream.
146 BC	Prophetic fulfillment: in Daniel's vision of the four great beasts, the fourth beast with "great iron teeth" achieves dominion [Daniel 7:7]	This happened 407 years after Daniel was given the vision of the 4 great beasts.
143 BC	Jonathan Maccabeus is executed by the Seleucids	Known historical date.
143 BC	Simon Maccabeus becomes the leader of the Jews	Known historical date.
142 BC	Simon Maccabeus negotiates independence for the Jews and the Hasmonean period of Judea begins	Known historical date.
135 BC	Simon Maccabeus is murdered by his son-in-law	Known historical date.
135 BC	Simon's son John Hyrcanus becomes ruler of the Hasmonean	Known historical date.

	realm, but only by making it a puppet state of the Seleucid kingdom	
135 BC	John Hyrcanus conquers the Edomites and forces them to become circumcised [Antiquities of the Jews 13.9:1]	Known historical date.
139 BC	The Jews are expelled from Rome	Known historical date.
128 BC	When Antiochus VII dies, the Hasmonean realm becomes independent again	Known historical date.
104 BC	Aristobulus (son of John Hyrcanus) starts calling himself the king of Judea	Known historical date. The last true king of Judah was Jehoahaz, who reigned for three months 505 years before this.
103 BC	The reign of Aristobulus ends	Known historical date.
103 BC	Alexander Janneus becomes ruler over Judea	Known historical date.
103 BC	The Jews gain control over Idumea [Antiquities of the Jews 13.15:4]	Known historical date.
100 BC	Julius Caesar is born	Known historical date.
94 BC	A civil war breaks out between the Pharisees and Sadducees. When the Pharisees win, they let Alexander take the throne again. Alexander then kills the Pharisees and their families	Known historical date.
93 BC	Anna the prophetess is married [Luke 2:36-37]	She will live long enough to see Jesus in the temple.
86 BC	Anna the prophetess becomes a widow when her husband dies [Luke 2:36-37]	
76 BC	The reign of Alexander Janneus over	Known historical date.

	Judea ends when he dies	
76 BC	Salome Alexandra, the wife of Alexander, rules over Judea as queen	Known historical date. The last queen of Judah was Athaliah, who became queen 810 years before Salome.
67 BC	The reign of Salome Alexandra over Judea ends when she dies; her sons Aristobulus II and Hyrcanus II fight over the throne	Known historical date.
67 BC	Aristobulus II gets Hyrcanus II to concede the throne and begins ruling over Judea	Known historical date.
67 BC	A civil war breaks out in Judah between Aristobulus II and Hyrcanus II; Rome favors Hyrcanus II	Known historical date.
63 BC	Pompey captures Jerusalem and annexes Judea; he makes Hyrcanus II the high priest and puts Antipater (father of Herod the Great) in charge of the province	Known historical date. This is 94 years after Judah became independent during the time of the Maccabees.
63 BC	Judea is no longer independent and is now ruled by Rome	
57 BC	Antigonus (son of Aristobulus II) escapes Rome and returns to Judea	Known historical date.
48 BC	Pompey is assassinated in Egypt	Known historical date.
47 BC	Antipater becomes procurator of Judea	Known historical date.
40 BC	The Parthian empire declares Antigonus to be king of Judea; Herod goes to Rome and is appointed the king of Judea by the Roman senate	Known historical date. This was 23 years after Pompey captured Jerusalem.
37 BC	Herod recaptures Jerusalem with Rome's help and executes	Known historical date.

	Antigonus. The Hasmonean period ends.	
37 BC	Herod becomes governor of Galilee	Known historical date.
20 BC	Herod the Great begins rebuilding the Jewish temple	Known historical date. This took place 496 years after the 2nd temple was completed.
3 BC	Zechariah is told that he and Elizabeth will have a son named John [Luke 1:13]	
3 BC	6 months later, Mary is told that she will have a son named Jesus [Luke 1:30-31]	
3 BC	When Joseph finds out that Mary is pregnant he decides to divorce her [Matthew 1:18-19]	
3 BC	An angel of the Lord appears to Joseph in a dream and tells him that her child is of the Holy Ghost [Matthew 1:20]	
2 BC	John the Baptist is born [Luke 1:57]	
2 BC	Joseph takes Mary to Bethlehem [Luke 2:3-4]	
2 BC	Jesus is born in Bethlehem [Luke 2:6-7]	Estimated based on Luke 3:23, which says Jesus was "about 30" when He started His ministry, and based on the fact that Jesus seems to have celebrated 3 Passovers during that ministry, which would give Him a 3 year ministry before His crucifixion.
2 BC	After Jesus is circumcised on the 8th day He is brought to Jerusalem	

	[Luke 2:21-22]	
2 BC	Simeon and Anna meet Jesus at the temple [Luke 2:25-27, 36-38]	
1 BC	The wise men go to Jerusalem and ask Herod where the King of the Jews had been born [Matthew 2:1-2]	These Parthian wise men went to Herod to find the one who had been born "king of the Jews" 39 years after the Parthian empire declared Antigonus to be king of Judah.
1 BC	Herod tells them to go to Bethlehem [Matthew 2:4-8]	
1 BC	The wise men follow the star to Jesus [Matthew 2:9-10]	
1 BC	The wise men visit the young child Jesus and give Him gifts [Matthew 2:11]	
1 BC	When God warns the wise men not to return to Herod, they go home another way [Matthew 2:12]	
1 BC	The angel of the Lord appears to Joseph in a dream and tells him to flee to Egypt [Matthew 2:13-14]	
1 BC	Herod kills all the male children who are 2 years old or younger [Matthew 2:16]	
1 BC	Herod the Great dies	Known historical date.
1 AD	When Herod is dead, an angel of the Lord appears to Joseph in a dream and tells him it is safe to return to Israel [Matthew 2:20]	This date is estimated by scholars.
1 AD	Joseph returns to Israel, but when he hears that Archelaus reigns he becomes afraid [Matthew 2:22]	

1 AD	When God warns Joseph in a dream, he goes to Nazareth and lives there [Matthew 2:22]	
10 AD	When Jesus is 12 years old He goes to the temple [Luke 2:42]	
10 AD	Jesus returns with His parents to Nazareth [Luke 2:51]	
27 AD	In the 15th year of Tiberius Caesar, the word of God comes to John the Baptist [Luke 3:1-2]	
27 AD	Many people from Jerusalem and Judea go to John the Baptist and are baptized [Matthew 3:1-6; Mark 1:5]	
28 AD	Jesus is baptized by John the Baptist [Matthew 3:13-17; Mark 1:9; Luke 3:21]	
28 AD	When Jesus is baptized, the Holy Ghost descends upon Him in the form of a dove, and a voice from Heaven speaks [Matthew 3:16-17; Luke 3:21-22; Mark 1:10-11; John 1:32-33]	
28 AD	Immediately after Jesus' baptism, the Holy Spirit leads Him into the wilderness where He is tempted by the devil for 40 days [Matthew 4:1-10; Mark 1:12; Luke 4:1-3]	Mark says this happened "immediately", which is why it is placed here in the timeline. John skips this entirely.
28 AD	After Jesus' period of temptation is over, angels come and minister to Him [Matthew 4:11; Mark 1:13]	
28 AD	Start of Jesus' 3-year ministry	Jesus is about 30 (Luke 3:23). Putting together a timeline of the ministry of Jesus is extremely difficult because the 4 gospels put the events in different order.

		(This usually goes unnoticed unless you compare the details of the 4 gospels, and then it becomes obvious.) Since the 4 gospels aren't in strict chronological order it is very difficult to tell the precise order of events. The order presented here is a reasonable guess based on what can be determined from the text.
28 AD	Jesus goes back to see John, who testifies that He is the Lamb of God [John 1:29-34]	Trying to reconcile Mark 1:9-12 with John 1:29-39 is a challenge. The best guess is that the baptism of Jesus happened first, then Jesus was tempted in the wilderness, then Jesus went back to John.
28 AD	The next day, John and Andrew become disciples of Jesus [John 1:35-40]	Based on Mark 1:12, it seems that Jesus didn't acquire any disciples until after the 40 days of temptation.
28 AD	Peter becomes a disciple of Jesus [John 1:40-42]	
28 AD	The next day, Philip becomes a disciple of Jesus [John 1:43]	
28 AD	Nathanael becomes a disciple of Jesus [John 1:45-51]	
28 AD	On the 3rd day, Jesus goes to a wedding in Cana and turns water into wine [John 2:1-11]	Jesus only had 5 disciples at this point: John, Andrew, Peter, Philip, and Nathanael.
28 AD	Jesus goes to Capernaum for a short time [John 2:12]	

28 AD	First Passover celebrated by Jesus [John 2:13]	Passover #1
28 AD	Jesus goes to Jerusalem to celebrate the Passover [John 2:13]	
28 AD	Jesus drives the moneychangers out of the temple and says "make not my Father's house a house of merchandise" [John 2:14-16]	This is the first time that Jesus did this. He will do it again later in His ministry.
28 AD	Jesus tells the Jews that if they destroy "this temple" then He will raise it up in 3 days [John 2:19]	
28 AD	Nicodemus goes to visit Jesus by night [John 3:1-3]	It's remarkable that Nicodemus went to visit Jesus so early in His ministry. This means the religious rulers had some idea of who Jesus was from the very beginning.
28 AD	Jesus and His disciples go to Judea, where His disciples baptize people [John 3:22; 4:1-2]	
28 AD	John the Baptist is baptizing in Aenon near Salim [John 3:23-24]	
28 AD	John the Baptist calls himself a "friend of the bridegroom" and says "He must increase but I must decrease" [John 3:29-30]	
28 AD	Herod puts John the Baptist in prison [Luke 3:19-20]	
28 AD	Jesus commands people to repent, for the kingdom of Heaven is at hand [Matthew 4:17; Mark 1:14-15]	
28 AD	Jesus leaves Judea and goes into Galilee, and passes through Samaria [Matthew 4:12; John 4:1-4]	

28 AD	In the city of Sychar, Jesus encounters the Samaritan woman at the well [John 4:5-29]	
28 AD	2 days later Jesus departs and goes into Galilee [Matthew 4:12; John 4:43]	
28 AD	Jesus returns to Galilee in the power of the Spirit and teaches in the synagogues [Luke 4:14-15]	
28 AD	The Galileans receive Him because they had seen the things He did at the Passover in Jerusalem [John 4:45]	
28 AD	Jesus returns to Cana, where He had turned the water into wine [John 4:46]	
28 AD	When a nobleman from Capernaum asks Jesus to heal his dying son, Jesus says "Go thy way; thy son liveth" [John 4:46-53]	
28 AD	Jesus goes to Nazareth and teaches from Isaiah, and mentions the miracles He did in Capernaum [Matthew 4:13; Luke 4:16-23]	One of these miracles was healing the nobleman's son without even being present for it (John 4:46-53).
28 AD	The people in the Nazareth synagogue become so angry at Jesus that they lead Him to a hill to kill Him, but He walks way [Luke 4:28-30]	
28 AD	Jesus goes to Capernaum and teaches the people on the Sabbath days [Matthew 4:13; Mark 1:21; Luke 4:31]	
28 AD	In a synagogue in Capernaum, Jesus commands an "unclean devil" to come out of a man [Mark 1:23-26;	

	Luke 4:33-35]	
28 AD	Jesus leaves the synagogue and goes to Peter's house, where He heals the fever of Peter's wife's mother [Matthew 8:14-15; Mark 1:29-31; Luke 4:38-39]	Matthew tells this story after the Sermon on the Mount, but that seems to be out of order. It looks like it actually happened first. This is one of many cases where the gospels present things in a different order.
28 AD	As the sun is setting, Jesus heals many sick people and casts out many devils [Matthew 8:16; Mark 1:32-34; Luke 4:40-41]	
28 AD	The next day Jesus departs for a desert place, but crowds follow Him [Mark 1:35; Luke 4:42]	
28 AD	Jesus preaches in the synagogues of Galilee [Luke 4:44]	
28 AD	At the lake Gennesaret, Jesus teaches the people from one of Peter's boats in the lake [Luke 5:1-3]	
28 AD	Peter tells them that they had been fishing all night but had caught nothing [Luke 5:5]	This was definitely after Peter and Andrew began following Jesus, and after the miracle at Cana, and yet here they were fishing.
28 AD	Andrew was also there with Peter at Gennesaret [Matthew 4:18]	
28 AD	When Jesus tells Peter to try fishing again, he catches so many fish that their boats begin to sink [Luke 5:1-7]	
28 AD	When Jesus tells them "from henceforth thou shalt catch men", they forsake all and follow Him [Matthew 4:19-20; Mark 1:16-18;	

	Luke 5:10]	
28 AD	James and John are also present at Gennesaret, mending nets [Matthew 4:21-22; Mark 1:19-20; Luke 5:10]	
28 AD	When Jesus calls to James and John, they leave everything and follow Him [Matthew 4:22]	This seems to be when James became a disciple.
28 AD	Jesus heals a man who is full of leprosy [Mark 1:40-42; Luke 5:12-14]	
28 AD	Great multitudes come to hear Jesus and be healed [Mark 1:45; Luke 5:15]	
28 AD	Jesus goes into the wilderness and prays [Luke 5:16]	
28 AD	Jesus heals a man with palsy who is lowered down through the roof by his friends [Mark 2:3-12; Luke 5:17-25]	
28 AD	When Jesus commands Levi to follow him, he does [Mark 2:14; Luke 5:27-28]	This is when Levi became a disciple.
28 AD	Levi makes a great feast for Jesus in his house [Mark 2:15; Luke 5:29]	
28 AD	The scribes and Pharisees ask Jesus why the disciples of John fast but His disciples do not [Mark 2:18; Luke 5:33]	
28 AD	Jesus goes to Jerusalem for "a feast of the Jews" [John 5:1]	No one knows what this unnamed feast is.
28 AD	On the Sabbath, Jesus heals a man at the pool of Bethesda [John 5:2-9]	
29 AD	On the Sabbath, Jesus goes through	Matthew 12:1-8 says "at

	a cornfield and his disciples pluck corn and eat it [Matthew 12:1-8; Mark 2:23; Luke 6:1]	that time"
29 AD	On the Sabbath, in the synagogue, Jesus heals a man with a withered hand [Matthew 12:9-13; Mark 3:1-5; Luke 6:6-10]	
29 AD	When Jesus comes down from the mountain and stands in the plain, a great multitude comes to Him to be healed [Matthew 12:15; Luke 6:17-18]	
29 AD	Jesus gives the Sermon on the Mount [Matthew 5 – 7; Luke 6:20]	
29 AD	Jesus heals a leper [Matthew 8:2-3]	
29 AD	Jesus goes to Capernaum [Matthew 8:5; Mark 1:21; Luke 7:1]	
29 AD	A centurion sends people to ask Jesus to give the command to heal his servant, saying that he was unworthy to approach Jesus himself or have Him enter his home [Matthew 8:5-9; Luke 7:3-10]	
29 AD	Jesus marvels at the centurion's faith; his servant is healed that instant [Matthew 8:10-13; Luke 7:9-10]	
29 AD	Jesus goes to Nain and heals a dead man who is being carried on a bier [Luke 7:11-15]	
29 AD	Jesus goes to the house of a Pharisee to eat, and a woman washes His feet with her tears and wipes them with her hair [Luke 7:37-38]	

29 AD	Jesus heals someone who is sick of the palsy [Matthew 9:1-9]	
29 AD	When Jesus commands Matthew to follow Him, he does [Matthew 9:9]	This is when Matthew became a disciple.
29 AD	The disciples of John the Baptist ask why they fast while Jesus' disciples do not [Matthew 9:14-17]	This same conversation is found in Luke 5:33, but in that gospel different people ask the question. It seems that Jesus was asked this twice.
29 AD	Jairus begs Jesus to come and heal his 12-year-old daughter [Matthew 9:18-19; Mark 5:22-23; Luke 8:41-42]	Matthew: "while He spake these things unto them..."
29 AD	While Jesus is on the way there, He heals a woman who had an issue of blood for 12 years [Matthew 9:20-22; Mark 5:25-34; Luke 8:43-48]	
29 AD	Jesus raises the daughter of Jairus from the dead [Matthew 9:23-25; Mark 5:35-43; Luke 8:41-56]	
29 AD	Jesus opens the eyes of 2 blind men [Matthew 9:27-30]	
29 AD	Jesus casts a demon out of a man who couldn't talk [Matthew 9:33]	
29 AD	The Pharisees claim that Jesus uses the devil's power to cast out demons [Matthew 9:34]	
29 AD	Jesus goes to a mountain to pray, and prays all night [Luke 6:12]	"in those days"
29 AD	The next day Jesus chooses His 12 disciples [Matthew 10:1-4; Mark 3:14; Luke 6:13]	The Bible tells us how Jesus met some of His disciples, but not all of them. This is the point at which the 12 disciples are officially

		chosen. Notice that the ministry of Jesus actually started the previous year, and the crucifixion occurred the following year.
29 AD	Jesus sends His 12 disciples out to preach the kingdom of God and heal the sick [Matthew 10:5-6; Mark 6:7-11; Luke 9:1-2]	
29 AD	After His disciples leave, Jesus departs and teaches in the cities that they had visited [Matthew 11:1]	
29 AD	John the Baptist sends two disciples to ask Jesus if He is the Messiah; Jesus then does many miracles and tells them to tell John what they had seen [Matthew 11:2; Luke 7:18-24]	
29 AD	Jesus says that John the Baptist is the greatest of all the prophets [Luke 7:28]	
29 AD	Jesus pronounces woe upon Chorazin and Capernaum [Matthew 11:20-24]	There is no mention of the 70 who were sent out, so appears to be a different conversation from the one that is recorded in Luke 10:13-15.
29 AD	Jesus teaches His disciples how to pray [Luke 11:1-4]	"as He was praying in a certain place"
29 AD	When Jesus' friends hear what He is doing, they try to lay hold on Him because they think He is crazy [Mark 3:21]	Jesus had already gone to Nazareth and been rejected the previous year, so this isn't surprising.
29 AD	When Jesus casts out a demon, the person is able to talk again	

	[Matthew 12:2; Luke 11:14]	
29 AD	People accuse Jesus of casting out demons with the power of the devil [Matthew 12:24; Mark 3:22; Luke 11:15]	
29 AD	When people claim that Jesus is demon-possessed, He warns them about the unforgivable sin of blaspheming the Holy Spirit [Mark 3:28-30; Luke 12:10]	
29 AD	Jesus says that an evil generation desires a sign, but the only sign they will receive is the sign of Jonah [Matthew 12:38-40; Luke 11:29-30]	
29 AD	When Jesus is told that His mother and brother desired to see Him, He says that His family are all those who do God's will [Matthew 12:46-50; Mark 3:31-32; Luke 8:19-21]	
29 AD	That same day Jesus teaches the parable of the sower [Matthew 13:1-9; Mark 4:1-9; Luke 8:4-5]	
29 AD	Jesus explains that He taught in parables to hide the mysteries of the kingdom from Israel [Matthew 13:10-14; Mark 4:11-12; Luke 8:10]	
29 AD	When Jesus sees the multitudes, He gives the commandment to cross the lake [Matthew 8:18; Mark 4:35]	Mark 4:35 says this was the same day Jesus told the Parable of the Sower
29 AD	When a scribe says that he would follow Jesus, the Lord replies that He has no place to lay His head [Matthew 8:19-20]	
29 AD	When a disciple says that he would follow Jesus after his father dies, the Lord told him to let the dead	

	bury their own dead [Matthew 8:21-22]	
29 AD	When the disciples try to cross the lake with Jesus, a storm arises; Jesus rebukes the storm [Matthew 8:24-27; Mark 4:37-39; Luke 8:22-25]	
29 AD	Jesus arrives at the country of the Gaderenes [Mark 5:1; Luke 8:26]	Matthew 8:28 refers to this same area as the country of the Gergesenes
29 AD	Jesus casts a legion of demons out of a man [Mark 5:2-9; Luke 8:27-35]	Matthew 8:28 reports two men, not just one
29 AD	The demons leave the man and enter into a heard of pigs, which then drowns [Matthew 8:30-32; Mark 5:12-13; Luke 8:32-33]	
29 AD	The people of that area ask Jesus to leave, and He does [Matthew 8:34; Mark 5:14-17; Luke 8:37]	
29 AD	When Jesus is in His own country, people are offended because they know who His family is [Matthew 13:55-58; Mark 6:1-3]	This seems to be the second time that Jesus made a trip to Nazareth. The last time He visited that city the people tried to kill Him.
29 AD	A Pharisee invites Jesus to dinner and is surprised when He doesn't wash His hands [Luke 11:37-38]	
29 AD	Herod beheads John the Baptist [Matthew 14:1-12; Mark 6:16-28; Luke 9:9]	
29 AD	The disciples of John the Baptist bury his body [Matthew 14:12; Mark 6:29]	
29 AD	Herod desires to see Jesus [Mark 6:14; Luke 9:7-9]	

29 AD	When Jesus hears that John the Baptist has been executed, He decides to depart by ship to a desert place [Matthew 14:13; Mark 6:30-32]	
29 AD	Jesus crosses over the sea of Galilee and goes up into a mountain; Passover is near [Matthew 14:13; John 6:1-3]	
29 AD	Jesus uses 5 loaves and 2 small fish to feed 5000 people [Matthew 14:15-21; Mark 6:35-44; Luke 9:16; John 6:5-13]	This is the first time Jesus fed a large crowd with a small meal
29 AD	Jesus tells His disciples to get into a boat while He dismisses the crowd [Matthew 14:22; Mark 6:45]	
29 AD	Jesus departs into a mountain alone [Matthew 14:23; Mark 6:46; John 6:15]	
29 AD	The disciples enter a boat and try to cross over the sea to Capernaum without Jesus, but a great wind begins to blow [Matthew 14:24; Mark 6:48; John 6:16-18]	
29 AD	Jesus walks across the water [Matthew 14:25; Mark 6:49; John 6:19]	
29 AD	The disciples become terrified when they see Jesus walking on the water, and think He is a ghost [Matthew 14:27; Mark 6:49; John 6:19]	
29 AD	Peter asks Jesus if he could walk on water too; Jesus says to come, but when Peter tries it he starts to sink [Matthew 14:28-30]	
29 AD	Jesus rescues Peter and then goes	

	into the boat; the wind then ceases [Matthew 14:31-32]	
29 AD	Once Jesus is in the boat it is immediately at the land where the disciples were trying to go [John 6:19-21]	
29 AD	The crowd that had been fed the day before takes shipping and goes to Capernaum to find Jesus [John 6:22-25]	
29 AD	After this Jesus would no longer "walk in Jewry, because the Jews sought to kill Him" [John 7:1]	
29 AD	Jesus goes to the land of Gennesaret, where He heals many people [Matthew 14:34-36]	
29 AD	The Pharisees condemn Jesus' disciples for not washing their hands; Jesus condemns the Pharisees for voiding God's Law [Matthew 15:1-9; Mark 7:5-13]	
29 AD	Jesus goes to the coasts of Tyre and Sidon [Matthew 15:21]	
29 AD	Jesus casts a demon out of the daughter of a Canaanite woman [Matthew 15:22-28; Mark 7:26-30]	Mark refers to her as a Greek and a Syrophenician, which this Canaanite woman was by way of the Roman occupation
29 AD	Jesus sighs while healing someone who is deaf and had a speech impediment [Mark 7:32-35]	In Mark 7 Jesus sighed when doing this, then in Mark 8 Jesus sighed deeply when people asked for a sign. Why? Because the miracles of Jesus were a clear sign that He really was the Messiah!

29 AD	Jesus departs that area and goes near the sea of Galilee, where He goes up a mountain [Matthew 15:29]	
29 AD	When great multitudes go up the mountain, Jesus heals them [Matthew 15:30-31]	
29 AD	After 3 days Jesus fed the multitude of 4000 people with 7 loaves and a few small fish [Matthew 15:32-38; Mark 8:1-9]	This is the second time Jesus fed a large crowd with a small meal
29 AD	Jesus sends the multitudes away and takes a ship to the coasts of Magdala [Matthew 15:39]	
29 AD	When the Pharisees and Sadducees demand a sign, Jesus sighs deeply and says no sign would be given except for the sign of Jonah [Matthew 16:1-4; Mark 8:11-12]	
29 AD	When Jesus warns of the leaven of the Pharisees, the disciples think it's because they forgot to bring bread [Mark 8:14-16; Matthew 16:6-7]	
29 AD	At Bethsaida Jesus heals a blind man and tells him not to tell anyone [Mark 8:22-26]	Why? Perhaps because at this point people were trying to kill Him, so He was no longer walking openly
29 AD	Jesus goes to the coasts of Caesarea Philippi [Matthew 16:13; Mark 8:27]	
29 AD	When Jesus asks His disciples who people are saying that He is, they reply John the Baptist or Elijah [Matthew 16:13-14; Mark 8:27-28; Luke 9:18-19]	
29 AD	When Jesus asks His disciples who they think He is, Peter says that	

	Jesus is the Messiah [Matthew 16:16; Mark 8:29; Luke 9:20]	
29 AD	Jesus tells His disciples that He would be killed and then raised to life on the 3rd day [Matthew 16:21; Mark 8:31; Luke 9:22-23]	
29 AD	When Peter rebukes Jesus for saying this, Jesus says "Get thee behind me, Satan" [Matthew 16:22-23; Mark 8:32-33]	
29 AD	Jesus says there were some standing there who wouldn't die until they saw the Son of Man coming in His kingdom [Matthew 16:28; Mark 9:1 Luke 9:27]	
29 AD	6 days later Jesus takes Peter, James, and John up the mountain, where they witnessed His transfiguration [Matthew 17:1-8; Mark 9:2-8; Luke 9:28-36]	Luke says "about eight days"
29 AD	The next day they came down from the mountain and are told that the disciples couldn't cast a demon out of a child [Matthew 17:14-16; Mark 9:17-18; Luke 9:38-40]	
29 AD	Jesus casts the demon out of the child [Matthew 17:17-18; Mark 9:25-27; Luke 9:41-42]	
29 AD	The people who collected tribute money asks Peter if Jesus pays tribute; Jesus tells Peter to get the tribute money from a fish [Matthew 17:24-27]	
29 AD	The disciples argue about which of them would be the greatest [Matthew 18:1; Mark 9:34; Luke	This is the first time they argue about who should be the greatest. It will not be

	9:46-48]	the last.
29 AD	Peter asks how often he should forgive someone; Jesus says "until 70 times 7" [Matthew 18:22]	
29 AD	John says he saw someone casting out demons in the name of Jesus and forbade him; Jesus says to not forbid him [Mark 9:38-40; Luke 9:49-50]	
29 AD	Jesus decides to go to Jerusalem [Luke 9:51]	
29 AD	A village of Samaritans refuses to receive Him because He is going to Jerusalem [Luke 9:52-53]	
29 AD	Second Passover celebrated by Jesus [John 6:4]	Passover #2
29 AD	The feast of tabernacles is at hand [John 7:2]	
29 AD	Jesus goes up to the feast in secret [John 7:10]	
29 AD	In the midst of the feast Jesus teaches in the temple [John 7:14]	
29 AD	The Jews try to arrest Jesus but no one laid hands on Him because His hour had not yet come [John 7:30]	
29 AD	Jesus goes to the mount of Olives [John 8:1]	
29 AD	Early in the morning Jesus goes into the temple to teach [John 8:2]	
29 AD	The scribes and Pharisees bring a woman who was caught in the act of adultery to Jesus [John 8:3-11]	
29 AD	Jesus says "Before Abraham was, I Am" [John 8:58]	

29 AD	When the Jews try to stone Jesus, He hides Himself and leaves the temple "and so passed by" [John 8:59]	
29 AD	As Jesus "passed by" He sees a man who was blind from birth, and heals him [John 9:1-7]	
29 AD	Jesus sends out 70 disciples two by two, so they can visit every city and place that Jesus is going to visit [Luke 10:1]	
29 AD	While instructing the 70 disciples, Jesus pronounces woe upon Chorazin and Capernaum [Luke 10:13-15]	This appears to be the second time Jesus pronounced woe upon those cities.
29 AD	The 70 disciples return with joy [Luke 10:17]	
29 AD	Jesus teaches the parable of the good Samaritan [Luke 10:30-37]	
29 AD	When Martha and Mary receive Jesus into their home, Martha is busy serving [Luke 10:38-42]	
29 AD	Jesus is in Jerusalem for the feast of dedication (Hanukkah), "and it was winter" [John 10:22]	
29 AD	Jesus walks in the temple in Solomon's porch [John 10:23]	
29 AD	When the Jews ask Him if He is the Messiah, Jesus tells them that He and His Father are one [John 10:24-30]	
29 AD	When the Jews take up stones to stone Him, He escapes out of their hand [John 10:31-39]	

29 AD	Jesus goes beyond Jordan to the place where John the Baptist first baptized, and remains there [John 10:40-42]	
30 AD	Jesus goes to Bethany and raises Lazarus from the dead [John 11:1-45]	
30 AD	The high priest Caiaphas says that it is expedient for one man to die for the people, so that the whole nation doesn't perish [John 11:49-52]	
30 AD	Jesus no longer walks openly among the Jews, but goes to a city named Ephraim [John 11:54]	
30 AD	On the Sabbath, Jesus heals a woman who had been sick for 18 years [Luke 13:10-13]	
30 AD	Jesus goes through cities and villages, teaching and making His way toward Jerusalem [Luke 13:22]	
30 AD	On the Sabbath, while in the home of a Pharisee, Jesus heals a man who had dropsy [Luke 14:1-5]	
30 AD	The Pharisees murmur against Jesus because He receives sinners and eats with them [Luke 15:1-2]	
30 AD	Jesus tells the story of the rich man and Lazarus [Luke 16:19-31]	
30 AD	As Jesus makes His way to Jerusalem He passes through Samaria and Galilee [Luke 17:11]	
30 AD	Jesus heals 10 lepers, but only the Samaritan returns and thanks Him [Luke 17:12-16]	

30 AD	Jesus tells His disciples that He must suffer many things and be rejected by that generation [Luke 17:25]	
30 AD	A ruler asks Jesus what he had to do to inherit everlasting life; Jesus tells him to sell his possessions and follow Him [Matthew 19:16-22; Mark 10:17-22; Luke 18:18-23]	
30 AD	Jesus tells His disciples that in the regeneration they would sit on 12 thrones and judge the 12 tribes of Israel [Matthew 19:27-28; Mark 10:28-30; Luke 18:28-30]	This is the first time Jesus told them this.
30 AD	Jesus tells His disciples that they were going to Jerusalem, where He would be killed and then raise on the 3rd day [Matthew 20:17-19; Mark 10:32-34; Luke 18:31-33]	
30 AD	The mother of Zebedee's children asks for her two sons to sit on Christ's left and right hand in His kingdom [Matthew 20:20-23; Mark 10:35-37]	Mark identifies them as James and John. This is now the second time the subject of "who should be the greatest" has come up.
30 AD	Jesus passes through Jericho [Luke 19:1]	
30 AD	Jesus meets Zacchaeus and eats at his house [Luke 19:2-10]	
30 AD	Jesus tells the parable of the nobleman who went into a far country to receive a kingdom [Luke 19:11-27]	
30 AD	When Jesus departs from Jericho He heals two blind men [Matthew 20:29-34; Mark 10:46-52]	Mark identifies one of them as Bartimaeus
30 AD	The Passover is near [John 11:55]	

30 AD	The Pharisees command that if anyone knows where Jesus is they should tell them so they can arrest Him [John 11:57]	
30 AD	Jesus goes to Bethany 6 days before the Passover [John 12:1]	
30 AD	The chief priests consult to put Lazarus to death [John 12:10]	
30 AD	When Jesus is near Bethany He sends two disciples to get a donkey for Him to ride on [Matthew 21:1-6; Mark 11:2-7; Luke 19:29-31]	
30 AD	Jesus rides into Jerusalem on a donkey, and people greet Him with palm leaves (Palm Sunday) [Matthew 21:7-11; Mark 11:9-10; Luke 19:35-40; John 12:12-15]	
30 AD	Jesus weeps over Jerusalem because of its coming destruction [Luke 19:41]	
30 AD	The blind and the lame come into the temple, and Jesus heals them [Matthew 21:14]	
30 AD	Jesus leaves Jerusalem and lodges at Bethany [Matthew 21:17; Mark 11:11]	
30 AD	The next day Jesus returns to Jerusalem; when He sees a barren fig tree He curses it [Matthew 21:19; Mark 11:12-13]	
30 AD	Jesus goes into the temple and casts out the vendors, saying that they had made the temple "a den of thieves" [Matthew 21:12-13; Mark 11:15-17; Luke 19:45-46]	Mark says this was the next day, after cursing the fig tree. This is the second time that Jesus has done this.

30 AD	Jesus teaches in the temple daily; the priests look for a way to destroy Him [Mark 11:18; Luke 19:47-48]	
30 AD	That evening Jesus leaves Jerusalem [Mark 11:19]	
30 AD	The next day the fig tree had dried up from the roots [Mark 11:20]	
30 AD	The priests demand to know by what authority Jesus did His works [Matthew 21:23-27; Mark 11:27-33; Luke 20:1-2]	
30 AD	Jesus tells the parable of the tenants who stole a vineyard by murdering the owner's son [Matthew 21:33-44; Mark 12:1-9; Luke 20:9-16]	
30 AD	The priests and scribes try to arrest Jesus but fail [Matthew 21:45-46; Mark 12:12; Luke 20:19]	
30 AD	Jesus tells the parable about the king who invited people to a wedding feast [Matthew 22:1-14]	
30 AD	Jesus is asked about giving tribute to Caesar [Matthew 22:16-21; Mark 12:13-17; Luke 20:21-25]	
30 AD	The Sadducees ask Jesus about the resurrection of the dead [Matthew 22:23-32; Mark 12:18-27; Luke 20:28-39]	
30 AD	Jesus pronounces woe upon the Pharisees and calls them whited tombs full of dead men's bones [Matthew 23:1-36]	
30 AD	Jesus praises the poor widow who put 2 mites into the temple treasury	

	[Mark 12:42-44; Luke 21:1-4]	
30 AD	Jesus says the temple would be destroyed; His disciples ask Him questions about it [Matthew 24-25; Mark 13; Luke 21:6-7]	
30 AD	During the day Jesus teaches at the temple; at night He goes to the mount of Olives [Luke 21:37]	
30 AD	People go to the temple early in the morning to hear Him [Luke 21:38]	
30 AD	Some Greeks who came to the feast go to Philip because they want to see Jesus [John 12:20-21]	
30 AD	When Jesus asks His Father to glorify His name, a voice from Heaven responds [John 12:27-28]	
30 AD	Jesus says that now shall the prince of this world be cast out, and if He is lifted up then He would draw all men unto Him [John 12:31-32]	
30 AD	The Passover is near [Luke 22:1]	
30 AD	Jesus says that the Passover is in 2 days, and He would be crucified [Matthew 26:2; Mark 14:1]	
30 AD	The chief priests and scribes meet at the palace of Caiaphas to find a way to kill Jesus [Matthew 26:3-4; Mark 14:1; Luke 22:2]	
30 AD	In Bethany, at the house of Simon the leper, Mary anoints the feet of Jesus and wipes His feet with her hair [Matthew 26:6-13; Mark 14:3; John 12:3]	
30 AD	Judas becomes angry at the "waste"	

	of that ointment on Jesus [Matthew 26:8; Mark 14:4; John 12:4-6]	
30 AD	Satan enters Judas, and he meets with the priests about betraying Jesus [Matthew 26:14-16; Mark 14:10; Luke 22:3-6]	
30 AD	Jesus tells Peter and John to prepare a place for them to eat the Passover [Luke 22:8]	
30 AD	The Passover is celebrated before the crucifixion of Jesus [John 11:55-57]	Passover #3
30 AD	Jesus sends His disciples to prepare the "upper room" for them to celebrate the Passover in [Matthew 26:17-19; Mark 14:12-15]	
30 AD	Jesus takes the cup and the bread and gives thanks [Matthew 26:26-29; Mark 14:22-25; Luke 22:17-20]	
30 AD	Jesus washes the feet of His disciples [John 13:1-5]	
30 AD	Jesus identifies Judas as the disciple who would betray Him [Matthew 26:25; John 13:21-26]	
30 AD	Judas immediately goes out to betray Jesus [John 13:30]	
30 AD	The disciples argue about which of them would be the greatest [Luke 22:24-27]	Here the disciples are, arguing about who should be the greatest yet again.
30 AD	Jesus tells His disciples that He had appointed them a kingdom and they would sit on thrones judging the 12 tribes of Israel [Luke 22:30]	This is the second time Jesus told them this.
30 AD	Jesus tells Peter that He had prayed for Him [Luke 22:31-32]	

30 AD	Jesus tells Peter that he would betray Him 3 times before the cock crowed twice [Matthew 26:34; Mark 14:30; Luke 22:34; John 13:38]	Mark says "twice", and lists both times the cock crowed that night
30 AD	Jesus tells His disciples that they should buy a sword if they didn't have one [Luke 22:36]	
30 AD	Jesus and His disciples sing a hymn [Matthew 26:30; Mark 14:26]	
30 AD	Jesus goes to the mount of Olives [Matthew 26:30; Mark 14:26; Luke 22:39]	
30 AD	Jesus goes with His disciples over the brook Cedron, "where was a garden" [John 18:1]	
30 AD	Jesus tells His disciples to pray so they didn't enter into temptation [Mark 14:32; Luke 22:40]	
30 AD	Jesus takes Peter and the two sons of Zebedee with him to pray [Matthew 26:37; Mark 14:33]	Mark identifies them as James and John
30 AD	Jesus steps a stone's throw away from His disciples and prays [Matthew 26:39; Mark 14:35; Luke 22:41]	
30 AD	Jesus asks the cup to be removed from Him if possible [Matthew 26:39; Mark 14:36; Luke 22:42]	
30 AD	An angel appears and strengthens Jesus [Luke 22:43]	
30 AD	Jesus sweats great drops of blood [Luke 22:44]	
30 AD	When Jesus gets up He finds His disciples asleep [Matthew 26:43;	

	Mark 14:40; Luke 22:45]	
30 AD	Judas brings a band of men and officers to arrest Jesus [John 18:2-3]	
30 AD	Judas betrays Jesus with a kiss [Matthew 26:48-49; Mark 14:44-45; Luke 22:47-48]	
30 AD	When Jesus says "I Am He", the officers go backward and fall to the ground [John 18:6]	
30 AD	Peter draws his sword and cut off the ear of Malchus, the high priest's servant [Matthew 26:51; Mark 14:47; Luke 22:49-50; John 18:10]	
30 AD	A certain young man (probably Mark) flees the scene naked [Mark 14:51-52]	
30 AD	Jesus heals the ear of Malchus which had been cut off [Luke 22:51]	
30 AD	The officers bind Jesus and bring Him to Annas, the father in law to Caiaphas [John 18:13]	First, Jesus is brought to Annas
30 AD	Annas sends Jesus bound to Caiaphas the high priest [Matthew 26:57; Mark 14:53; Luke 22:54; John 18:24]	Second, Jesus is brought to Caiaphas (the high priest)
30 AD	Peter and John follow Jesus; John goes in but Peter stands at the door [Matthew 26:58; Mark 14:54; Luke 22:54; John 18:15-16]	
30 AD	Peter denies Jesus to the damsel at the door [Matthew 26:69-70; Mark 14:67-68; Luke 22:56-57; John 18:17]	Mark says Peter claimed he didn't understand what the woman was saying
30 AD	Peter warms himself at the coals because it was cold [John 18:18]	

30 AD	The high priest questions Jesus; one of the officers strikes Him with the palm of his hand [John 18:22]	
30 AD	The high priest demands that Jesus tell them if He was the Christ, the Son of God [Matthew 26:63; Mark 14:61]	
30 AD	Jesus say that He is the Son of God [Matthew 26:64; Mark 14:62]	
30 AD	The high priest says that Jesus had spoken blasphemy, and the council says He is "guilty of death" [Matthew 26:65-66; Mark 14:64]	
30 AD	They mock Him, spit in His face, blindfold Him, hit Him, and say prophesy thou Messiah – who hit you? [Matthew 26:67-68; Mark 14:65 Luke 22:63-65]	
30 AD	When Peter warms himself at the coals, he denies Jesus again [Matthew 26:71-72; Mark 14:69-70; Luke 22:58; John 18:25]	Matthew says "he denied with an oath"
30 AD	An hour later a relative of Malchus says that he saw Peter in the garden with Jesus; Peter denies Jesus a third time [Matthew 26:73-74; Mark 14:71; Luke 22:59-60; John 18:26-27]	Matthew says he began "to curse and swear"
30 AD	The cock crows [Matthew 26:74; Mark 14:72; John 18:27]	
30 AD	Jesus turns and looks at Peter, who then goes outside and weeps bitterly [Matthew 26:75; Mark 14:72; Luke 22:61-62]	
30 AD	When it is day the elders, chief priests, and scribes demand that	This is a different trial from the one that happened at

	Jesus tell them if He is the Messiah [Luke 22:66-67]	night.
30 AD	Jesus says that He is the Son of God [Luke 22:70]	
30 AD	The council says "what need we any further witnesses?" [Matthew 27:1; Luke 22:71]	
30 AD	Jesus is bound and taken from Caiaphas to Pilate at the hall of judgment [Matthew 27:2; Mark 15:1; John 18:28]	Third, Jesus is brought to Pilate
30 AD	Judas returns the 30 pieces of silver, and then goes and hangs himself [Matthew 27:3-5]	
30 AD	The chief priests decide to use the money to buy the potter's field to bury strangers in [Matthew 27:6-8]	
30 AD	Pilate tells the Jews to take and judge Jesus, but they say they can't put anyone to death [John 18:31-32]	
30 AD	Pilate enters the judgment hall again and asks Jesus if He is the King of the Jews [Matthew 27:11; John 18:33]	
30 AD	Pilate tells the Jews that he had found no fault in Jesus at all [John 18:38]	
30 AD	When Pilate finds out Jesus is a Galilean, he sent Jesus to Herod [Luke 23:7]	Fourth, Jesus is sent to Herod
30 AD	Herod asks Jesus many questions but Jesus says nothing [Luke 23:8-9]	
30 AD	Herod and his men of war mock Jesus, put a gorgeous robe on Him,	Fifth, Jesus is sent back to Pilate

	and send Him back to Pilate [Luke 23:11]	
30 AD	Pilate and Herod become friends [Luke 23:12]	
30 AD	Pilate calls the chief priests and rulers together [Luke 23:13]	
30 AD	When Pilate sits down on the judgment seat, his wife tells him not to have anything to do with that "just man", who she had just dreamed about [Matthew 27:19]	
30 AD	Pilate says that neither he nor Herod had found any fault in Jesus at all [Luke 23:14-15]	
30 AD	Pilate asks the Jews if they want him to release Jesus; the Jews demand Barabbas instead [Matthew 27:15-17, 20-21; Mark 15:7-11; Luke 23:18-19; John 18:39-40]	For the record, "Barabbas" means "Son of the father". Why was Jesus being crucified? Because He claimed that God was His father.
30 AD	The multitude demands that Jesus be crucified [Matthew 27:22-23; Mark 15:13-14; Luke 23:21-23]	
30 AD	Pilate washes his hands and says that he is innocent of the blood of that "just person" [Matthew 27:24]	
30 AD	The multitude says "His blood be on us, and on our children" [Matthew 27:25]	
30 AD	Pilate releases Barabbas [Matthew 27:26; Luke 23:25]	
30 AD	Pilate takes Jesus and scourges Him [Mark 15:15; John 19:1]	
30 AD	The soldiers put a crown of thorns on His head, put a purple robe on	Mark says this happened in the hall of Praetorium

	Him, and hit Him with their hands [Matthew 27:27-30; Mark 15:16-19; John 19:2-3]	
30 AD	The soldiers take off the robe and put Jesus' clothes back on Him [Matthew 27:31; Mark 15:20]	
30 AD	Pilate brings Jesus out and says that he found no fault in Him [John 19:5-6]	
30 AD	The chief priests and officers demand that Pilate crucify Jesus because He claimed to be the son of God [John 19:6-7]	
30 AD	Pilate goes back into the judgment hall and tries to question Jesus, but Jesus won't talk to him [John 19:9]	Keep in mind that at this point Jesus had been scourged and the crown of thorns had been put on His head.
30 AD	Pilate tries to release Him but the Jews say that if he lets Jesus go then he is no friend of Caesar [John 19:12]	
30 AD	Pilate brings Jesus forth and sits down in the judgment seat (Gabbatha) [John 19:13]	
30 AD	When Pilate asks the Jews if they wanted him to crucify their king, the Jews say that they had no king but Caesar [John 19:15]	
30 AD	Pilate delivers Jesus over to Roman soldiers be crucified [Luke 23:24; John 19:16]	
30 AD	Simon the Cyrenian carries the cross of Christ [Matthew 27:32; Mark 15:21; Luke 23:26]	

30 AD	A group of women bewail Jesus; He tells them to weep for themselves and their children [Luke 23:27-31]	Why? Because in 40 years judgment is coming: the Romans are going to destroy Jerusalem and kill more than 1 million people.
30 AD	Jesus is crucified at the place of the skull (Golgotha), along with two thieves [Matthew 27:33; Mark 15:22,27; Luke 23:33; John 19:17-18]	
30 AD	Jesus is crucified at the 3rd hour of the day [Mark 15:25]	
30 AD	There is darkness over the land from the 6th hour to the 9th hour [Matthew 27:45; Mark 15:33 Luke 23:44]	The darkness began 3 hours after the crucifixion started
30 AD	Pilate puts a title on the cross: Jesus of Nazareth the King of the Jews [Matthew 27:37; Mark 15:26; John 19:19]	This formed an acrostic: YHWH (the name of God)
30 AD	The chief priests object to this sign, but Pilate ignores them [John 19:21-22]	
30 AD	Jesus asks His Father to forgive them, for they know not what they do [Luke 23:34]	
30 AD	After the soldiers crucify Jesus they take His garments and cast lots for His coat [Matthew 27:35; Mark 15:24; Luke 23:34; John 19:23-24]	
30 AD	One of the crucified criminals mocks Jesus, but the other asks Jesus to remember Him when He comes into His kingdom; Jesus said that day he would be with Him in paradise [Luke 23:39-43]	

30 AD	Several women stand by the cross of Jesus: Mary the mother of Jesus, Mary the wife of Cleophas, Mary Magdalene, and Salome [Matthew 27:56; Mark 15:40; John 19:25]	
30 AD	Jesus gives John the responsibility of caring for His mother Mary [John 19:26-27]	
30 AD	When Jesus says that He is thirsty they give Him vinegar to drink [Matthew 27:48; Mark 15:36; John 19:29]	
30 AD	Jesus says "It is finished", bows His head, and gives up the ghost [Matthew 27:50; Mark 15:37; John 19:30]	
30 AD	The Messiah the prince is cut off after 69 weeks of years (483 prophetic years / 476 calendar years) [Daniel 9:25]	Matthew 12:40 says that Jesus would be in the grave for 3 days and 3 nights. There is no way to get 3 days and 3 nights from Friday afternoon to Sunday morning no matter what calendar scheme you use. This means Jesus must have been crucified on a Thursday. Given that fact and when Passover falls, the only possible date for the crucifixion is 30 AD. That matches the 69 "weeks of years" prophecy of Daniel, and it means that God's judgment came upon Jerusalem exactly 40 years later.
30 AD	The veil of the temple is torn in two [Matthew 27:51; Luke 23:45]	

30 AD	The graves are opened and many saints are resurrected and go into Jerusalem [Matthew 27:52-53]	Matthew is the only gospel that mentions this. It clearly happened, but we aren't given any details about it.
30 AD	The centurion says that surely this was a righteous man [Matthew 27:54; Mark 15:39; Luke 23:47]	Matthew says the centurion called him the Son of God
30 AD	The Jews ask Pilate to break the legs of those who were crucified; since Jesus is already dead they don't break His legs [John 19:33-34]	
30 AD	One of the soldiers pierces the side of Jesus with a spear, and out comes blood and water [John 19:34]	
30 AD	Joseph of Arimathaea asks Pilate for the body of Jesus [Matthew 27:57-58; Mark 15:43; Luke 23:50-52; John 19:38]	
30 AD	Pilate asks a centurion if Jesus is already dead, and then gives the body to Joseph [Mark 15:44-45]	
30 AD	Nicodemus brings a mixture of myrrh and aloes [John 19:39]	
30 AD	They take the body of Jesus and wrapped it in linen clothes with the spices [Matthew 27:59; Mark 15:46; Luke 23:53; John 19:40]	
30 AD	The body of Jesus is placed in a new sepulchre in a garden, and a great stone is used to seal it [Matthew 27:60; Mark 15:46; Luke 23:53; John 19:41-42]	
30 AD	The women follow and see where the body of Jesus is laid [Matthew 27:61; Mark 15:47; Luke 23:55]	

30 AD	The women prepare spices and ointments for the body of Jesus and then rest on the Sabbath [Luke 23:56]	According to the Mosaic Law the day after the Passover is always a Sabbath regardless of what day of the week it falls on. Jewish days went from evening to morning (Genesis 1:5). In 30 AD the Passover began Wednesday night (March 22; when Jesus was arrested) and finished Thursday afternoon (March 23; when Jesus died). That Friday was a Sabbath because it was the day after the Passover. Saturday was then the regular Sabbath, so there were two Sabbath days in a row.
30 AD	The next day the chief priests ask Pilate to guard Jesus' tomb; he said "ye have a watch", so they secure the tomb [Matthew 27:65]	
30 AD	On the 1st day of the week an angel of the Lord rolls back the stone and sits on it [Matthew 28:2-4]	If the crucifixion occurred in 30 AD then this took place on March 26. It is worth noting that the word "Sabbath" in Matthew 28:1 is plural, not singular. That fits with the theory there were two Sabbath days between the crucifixion and resurrection, which only happened in 30 AD.
30 AD	The guards at the tomb see the angel, are terrified, and "became as dead men" [Matthew 28:4]	You have to do a lot of digging to piece together the order of events that happened on the day of the resurrection. It is an

		enormous challenge to put together the pieces from the 4 gospels into a single account. (If you doubt me then try it.) This is my best guess as to how things unfolded that day.
30 AD	Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, Salome, and Joanna go to the tomb [Mark 16:1-2; Luke 24:10]	A total of 4 women made the trip to the tomb
30 AD	When the four women arrive at the tomb they find the stone already rolled away [John 20:1]	
30 AD	Mary Magdalene runs and tells Peter and John that someone stole the body of Jesus [John 20:2]	This means Mary Magdalene didn't encounter the angel who told the women that Jesus had risen from the dead
30 AD	An angel tells the three remaining women that Jesus has risen from the dead, and command the women to tell His disciples [Matthew 28:5-7]	
30 AD	The women enter the tomb and see two men; one of them says that Jesus has risen, and commands the women to tell His disciples [Mark 16:5-7; Luke 24:3-7]	It seems that the women received this news from both an angel (who seems to have been outside the tomb) and from two men (who were inside the tomb).
30 AD	Some of the women are so terrified that they run away and tell no one [Mark 16:8]	
30 AD	After Mary Magdalene talks to the disciples, Peter and John run to the tomb; John gets there first [John 20:4]	

30 AD	John only looks inside the tomb, but Peter goes into the tomb and sees the linen clothes and the napkin [John 20:6-7; Luke 24:12]	
30 AD	John then goes inside, sees the linen clothes and the napkin, and believes [John 20:8]	
30 AD	Peter and John go home [John 20:10]	Note that they do not return to tell what they found to the other disciples
30 AD	Mary Magdalene stands outside the sepulchre and weeps [John 20:11]	
30 AD	As Mary Magdalene weeps, she looks into the tomb and sees two angels who ask her why she is weeping [John 20:11-13]	
30 AD	When Mary Magdalene turns around, she sees Jesus but doesn't recognize Him [John 20:14]	
30 AD	When Jesus reveals Himself to Mary Magdalene, He says "touch me not" [John 20:15-17]	
30 AD	Mary Magdalene tells the disciples that she had seen the Lord [John 20:18]	This may not have included telling Peter and John, who apparently went home
30 AD	When the other women (who weren't terrified) go to tell the disciples, they meet Jesus along the way [Matthew 28:8-10]	
30 AD	The other women tell the disciples what they had seen but they aren't believed [Luke 24:8-11]	
30 AD	Mary Magdalene tells the disciples what she had seen but she isn't believed either [Mark 16:9-11]	

30 AD	The guards tell the chief priests what happened at the tomb [Matthew 28:11]	
30 AD	The chief priests bribes the guards to lie about what happened at the tomb [Matthew 28:12-15]	
30 AD	Two men who are on the road to Emmaus encountered Jesus; they only recognize Him after He breaks bread, but then He vanishes [Luke 24:13-30]	
30 AD	The two men who recognized Jesus immediately return to tell His disciples that they had seen the Lord [Luke 24:31-35]	
30 AD	That evening on the same day, the disciples are assembled together; Jesus suddenly appears in their midst [John 20:19; Mark 16:14]	
30 AD	The disciples are terrified and think that Jesus is a ghost [Luke 24:36-37]	
30 AD	Jesus tells them that a ghost doesn't have flesh and bones, as He had [Luke 24:38-39]	
30 AD	Jesus shows His disciples His hands and side [John 20:20; Luke 24:40]	
30 AD	Jesus eats a piece of broiled fish and a honeycomb [Luke 24:41-43]	
30 AD	Jesus opens the disciples' understanding of the Scriptures [Luke 24:44-48]	
30 AD	Jesus breathes on them and says "Receive ye the Holy Ghost" [John 20:22]	

30 AD	Jesus commands them to remain in Jerusalem until they receive power from on high [Luke 24:49]	
30 AD	Thomas wasn't there; when the disciples tell him what happened he says he won't believe unless he sees Jesus himself [John 20:24-25]	
30 AD	8 days later the disciples gather again, and Thomas is there; Jesus appears in their midst once again [John 20:26]	
30 AD	Jesus tells Thomas to not be faithless, but believing; Thomas answers "my Lord and my God" [John 20:27-28]	
30 AD	After these things Jesus shows Himself to His disciples at the sea of Tiberias [John 21:1]	
30 AD	Peter, Thomas, Nathanael, the sons of Zebedee, and two other disciples go fishing [John 21:2-3]	
30 AD	The group of disciples fishes all night but catches nothing [John 21:3]	
30 AD	Jesus comes and commands them to cast the net on the right side of the ship; they then catch 153 fish [John 21:6-11]	The only other place where you will find the number 153 in the Bible is in 2 Kings 1:9-14. Ahaziah sent 153 men to arrest Elisha. Of those men, two thirds were killed by divine fire from Heaven and one third were saved.
30 AD	John tells Peter that the man who is speaking to them is the Lord [John 21:7]	

30 AD	Jesus invites them to dine; there is a fire, with fish and bread [John 21:9-13]	
30 AD	This is the third time that Jesus showed Himself to His disciples after He had risen from the dead [John 21:14]	
30 AD	Jesus asks Peter three times if he loved Him, and then commands Peter to feed His sheep [John 21:15-18]	
30 AD	When Jesus tells Peter about the type of death he would die, Peter asks about John's death [John 21:18-21]	
30 AD	Jesus appears to 500 people at once [1 Corinthians 15:6]	
30 AD	Jesus ascends into Heaven [Acts 1:9]	
30 AD	Two angels tell the disciples that Jesus would return the same way He departed [Acts 1:11]	
30 AD	The disciples return to Jerusalem from mount Olivet [Acts 1:12]	The dates assigned for Acts seem to be generally accepted (plus or minus a year or two). That being said, I have found that whenever one scholar makes a claim another will arise and dispute it. If you are looking for total agreement among scholars then you are on a fool's errand. However, these dates seem pretty reasonable based on what is known.

30 AD	At this time there are 120 disciples and 11 apostles [Acts 1:15, 26]	
30 AD	In those days Peter says that Judas should be replaced; they cast lots and Matthias is chosen [Acts 1:15-26]	
30 AD	On Pentecost they are all in one place; a rushing mighty wind comes and they are all filled with the Holy Ghost [Acts 2:1-4]	
30 AD	When the apostles speak, Jews from every nation hear the wonderful works of God in their own native language [Acts 2:5-12]	This is when the apostolic period begins. This period ran from 30 AD to about 100 AD. The 7 letters to the churches which are found in Revelation 2-3 offer a prophetic overview of all of church history. This period is depicted in the 1st of the 7 letters to the churches that are found in Revelation (the letter to Ephesus in Revelation 2:1-7; "thou hast tried them which say they are apostles"; "thou hast left thy first love").
30 AD	Peter preaches a sermon which proclaims that Jesus is the Messiah [Acts 2:14-40]	
30 AD	That day 3000 souls are added to the church [Acts 2:41]	
30 AD	The apostles continue daily in one accord in the temple [Acts 2:46]	
30 AD	The Lord adds to the church daily "such as should be saved" [Acts 2:47]	

30 AD	When Peter and John go to the temple to pray, Peter heals a man who had been lame from birth [Acts 3:1-8]	
30 AD	When a crowd gathers, Peter uses the opportunity to preach Jesus [Acts 3:11-26]	
30 AD	The priests and Sadducees arrests Peter and John and puts them into prison until the next day [Acts 4:1-3]	
30 AD	5000 people are saved [Acts 4:4]	
30 AD	The next day Annas the high priest, Caiaphas, John, Alexander, and the high priest's relatives puts Peter and John on trial [Acts 4:5-7]	
30 AD	Peter preaches Jesus to them [Acts 4:8-12]	
30 AD	The council commands them to stop preaching Jesus [Acts 4:18]	
30 AD	Peter and John refuses to stop; the council threatens them and lets them go [Acts 4:19-21]	
30 AD	When Peter and John pray for boldness, they are filled with the Holy Ghost and speak the word of God with boldness [Acts 4:31]	
30 AD	Barnabas sells land and brings the proceeds to the apostles [Acts 4:36-37]	
30 AD	Ananias and Sapphira sell land, keep part of the money, and lie about it by saying they had given all the money [Acts 5:1-2]	

30 AD	When Ananias lies to Peter, Ananias dies on the spot [Acts 5:3-5]	
30 AD	The young men go and bury Ananias [Acts 5:6]	
30 AD	Three hours later Sapphira lies to Peter, and she also dies on the spot [Acts 5:7-10]	
30 AD	The young men bury her by her husband [Acts 5:10]	
31 AD	The apostles are all in one accord in Solomon's porch in the temple, and do many signs and wonders [Acts 5:12]	
31 AD	Multitudes of men and women believe [Acts 5:14]	
31 AD	People bring the sick into the streets in order to be healed when Peter's shadow passes over them [Acts 5:15]	
31 AD	Many from the cities around Jerusalem come who are possessed by unclean spirits, and all of them are healed [Acts 5:16]	
31 AD	The high priest and Sadducees arrest the apostles and put them in prison [Acts 5:17-18]	
31 AD	The angel of the Lord opens the prison doors at night and tells them to go preach in the temple [Acts 5:19-20]	
31 AD	The high priest gathers the council and the senate, but the prisoners are gone [Acts 5:21-23]	
31 AD	The apostles are discovered in the temple and are arrested again [Acts	

	5:25-26]	
31 AD	The council has the apostles beaten and commands them to stop preaching Jesus, and then lets them go [Acts 5:40]	
31 AD	The apostles preach Jesus daily in both the temple and in every house [Acts 5:42]	
31 AD	The Greek widows become upset because they are being neglected [Acts 6:1]	This happened extremely early in church history.
31 AD	Stephen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, and Parmenas are chosen to handle the matter [Acts 6:2-6]	
31 AD	The number of disciples in Jerusalem multiplies greatly [Acts 6:7]	
31 AD	Stephen does great wonders and miracles among the people [Acts 6:8]	
31 AD	When people of the synagogue can't resist Stephen's wisdom they falsely accuse him of blaspheming God [Acts 6:9-11]	
31 AD	The elders and scribes arrest Stephen and put him on trial before the high priest [Acts 6:12-13, 7:1]	
31 AD	Stephen preaches a sermon that recounts Israel's rebellious history [Acts 7:2-53]	
31 AD	Stephen sees the heavens open and Jesus stand at the right hand of God, and proclaims this to the council [Acts 7:55-56]	
31 AD	The council casts Stephen out of the	The religious leaders of

	city and stones him [Acts 7:58]	Jerusalem brought Jesus to Pilate because it wasn't legal for them to put anyone to death. In this case they were so angry they killed him at the spot in spite of the fact it wasn't legal to do that.
31 AD	Saul is present at the time and agrees with the murder of Stephen [Acts 8:1]	
31 AD	Devout men bury Stephen and lament for him [Acts 8:2]	
31 AD	Saul enters every house and imprisons both men and women [Acts 8:3]	
31 AD	In response to Saul's persecution the disciples scatter from Jerusalem [Acts 8:4]	
31 AD	Some of those who are scattered go as far as Phenice and Cyprus and Antioch, but they only preach to the Jews [Acts 11:19]	
31 AD	A few people from Cyprus and Cyrene preach Jesus to the Greeks, and a great number believes [Acts 11:20-21]	
31 AD	Philip goes to Samaria and preaches Christ [Acts 8:5]	
31 AD	When the apostles in Jerusalem hear that people in Samaria are believing, they send Peter and John [Acts 8:14]	
31 AD	Peter and John lay hands on the believers and they receive the Holy Ghost [Acts 8:15-17]	

31 AD	Simon the sorcerer tries to buy that power from Peter and John, but Peter rebukes him [Acts 8:18-23]	
31 AD	Peter and John return to Jerusalem [Acts 8:25]	
31 AD	An angel of the Lord tells Philip to go south from Jerusalem to Gaza [Acts 8:26]	
31 AD	Philip obeys and meet an Ethiopian who is reading from the book of Isaiah [Acts 8:27-30]	
31 AD	Philip uses the prophecy from Isaiah to preach Jesus to the Ethiopian [Acts 8:31-35]	
31 AD	The Ethiopian believes and is baptized [Acts 8:36-39]	
31 AD	The Spirit of the Lord catches Philip away, and he is found in Azotus [Acts 8:40]	
34 AD	Saul goes to the high priest and asks for letters so he could go to Damascus, arrest believers, and bring them to Jerusalem [Acts 9:1-2]	
34 AD	On the road to Damascus Jesus speaks to Saul [Acts 9:3-6]	
34 AD	Saul is blinded by the encounter, and is led by hand to Damascus [Acts 9:8]	
34 AD	Saul is blind for 3 days and doesn't eat or drink [Acts 9:9]	
34 AD	God commands Ananias to heal Saul because he was chosen to testify about Jesus before the Gentiles and before kings [Acts	

	9:10-16]	
34 AD	Ananias goes and lays his hands on Saul, and his blindness is cured [Acts 9:17-18]	
34 AD	Saul is baptized [Acts 9:18]	
34 AD	Saul immediately preaches Christ in the synagogues [Acts 9:20]	
34 AD	After many days the Jews decide to kill him, but the disciples helped him escape by lowering him down the wall in a basket [Acts 9:23-25]	
34 AD	Saul goes to Arabia for a time, and then returns to Damascus [Galatians 1:17]	
37 AD	After 3 years Saul goes to Jerusalem to see Peter [Galatians 1:18]	
37 AD	The disciples are afraid of Saul and won't meet with him because they don't believe he is a disciple [Acts 9:26]	
37 AD	Barnabas brings Saul to the disciples and testifies that Saul preached the gospel boldly in Damascus [Acts 9:27]	
37 AD	The only apostles that Saul sees in Jerusalem are Peter and James (the Lord's brother) [Galatians 1:18-19]	
37 AD	When the people of Jerusalem plot to kill Saul, the disciples bring him to Caesarea and then send him to Tarsus [Acts 9:30]	
37 AD	The churches have rest throughout all Judaea and Samaria and Galilee, and are multiplied [Acts 9:31]	

37 AD	Peter goes to the saints at Lydda [Acts 9:32]	
37 AD	Peter heals Aneas, who had been sick of the palsy for 8 years [Acts 9:33-34]	
37 AD	Those who dwelt at Lydda and Saron see him and turn to the Lord [Acts 9:35]	
37 AD	Peter goes from Lydda to Joppa, and raises Dorcas from the dead [Acts 9:36-41]	
37 AD	This miracle is known throughout Joppa and many believe in the Lord [Acts 9:42]	
37 AD	Peter tarries many days in Joppa with Simon the tanner [Acts 9:43]	
37 AD	An angel of God appears to the centurion Cornelius in a vision and tells him to send to Joppa for Peter [Acts 10:1-6]	
37 AD	Cornelius sends two of his household servants to Joppa to get Peter [Acts 10:7-8]	
37 AD	The next day when the servants approach the city, God gives Peter a vision of all manner of creatures and tells him to "Rise, Peter; kill and eat" [Acts 10:10-13]	This vision was given 7 years after the crucifixion, just as the gospel was being spread to the Gentiles
37 AD	When Peter refuses, a voice says "What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common"; this happened 3 times [Acts 10:14-16]	
37 AD	The servants of Cornelius arrive at the house and ask if Peter is there [Acts 10:17-18]	

37 AD	The Spirit tells Peter to go with them [Acts 10:19-20]	
37 AD	The servants tell Peter about Cornelius' vision [Acts 10:22]	
37 AD	The servants lodge with Peter that night [Acts 10:23]	
37 AD	The next day Peter goes with them to the centurion and is accompanied by "certain brethren" [Acts 10:23]	
37 AD	The day after that the group reaches Caesarea, where Cornelius is waiting for them with his relatives and friends [Acts 10:24]	
37 AD	Peter shares the gospel with them; while he is talking the Holy Ghost falls upon them and they begin speaking in tongues [Acts 10:25-46]	
37 AD	Peter commands that they be baptized, and then he tarries with them "certain days" [Acts 10:48]	
37 AD	When Peter returns to Jerusalem, he is criticized for eating with uncircumcised people [Acts 11:1-3]	
37 AD	Peter explains what happened and testifies that the Holy Ghost fell upon the Gentiles [Acts 11:4-17]	
37 AD	The people glorify God because He had chosen to save the Gentiles [Acts 11:18]	
42 AD	When the church at Jerusalem hears that Gentiles are believing in Antioch, they send Barnabas there [Acts 11:22]	

42 AD	Barnabas exhorts them all to cleave to the Lord [Acts 11:23-24]	
42 AD	Barnabas goes to Tarsus to look for Saul [Acts 11:25]	Why? Because in Acts 9:30 the disciples sent Saul to Tarsus because the people of Jerusalem were trying to kill him.
42 AD	When Barnabas finds Saul he brings him to Antioch [Acts 11:26]	
42 AD	The disciples are first called Christians at Antioch [Acts 11:26]	
43 AD	Barnabas and Saul spend 1 year there [Acts 11:26]	
43 AD	Saul (Paul) has his vision of the third heaven 14 years before writing the book of II Corinthians [2 Corinthians 12:1-4]	
43 AD	Prophets go from Jerusalem to Antioch; Agabus prophesies that there would be a great famine throughout the world [Acts 11:28]	The verse says this came to pass in the days of Claudius Caesar. Historians think it took place around 44 AD, although there is much debate about the exact year.
43 AD	The disciples send famine relief to their brethren in Judaea by the hand of Barnabas and Saul [Acts 11:30]	
43 AD	"About that time" Herod kills James the brother of John [Acts 12:1-2]	This is the apostle James. This happened 14 years after Jesus chose His 12 disciples.
43 AD	Herod arrests Peter and puts him in prison [Acts 12:3-4]	
43 AD	An angel of the Lord frees Peter from prison [Acts 12:7-11]	

43 AD	Peter goes to the house of Mary the mother of John Mark, tells the assembled people that he had been freed, and then leaves [Acts 12:12-17]	
43 AD	The next day Peter can't be found, so Herod has the prison keepers put to death [Acts 12:19]	Acts 12:4 says this happened at Easter (KJV). The NIV translates that word as "Passover", but that is a clear error because the days of unleavened bread were already over (verse 3), and those take place the day immediately following Passover – but the king was waiting for a day in the future! Herod was going to celebrate the pagan festival that today we call Easter – not the Passover, which was already past.
44 AD	When the people of Tyre and Sidon call Herod a god, an angel of the Lord kills him because he doesn't glorify God [Acts 12:20-23]	
44 AD	Barnabas and Saul return from Jerusalem and take John Mark with them [Acts 12:25]	
47 AD	James writes the book of James from Jerusalem	This seems to be the first book of the New Testament that was written. If this date is correct then it was written 17 years after the resurrection.
48 AD	The church at Antioch has prophets and teachers: Barnabas, Simeon, Lucius, Manaen, and Saul [Acts 13:1]	

48 AD	The Holy Ghost commands the church to separate Barnabas and Saul [Acts 13:2]	
48 AD	The Holy Ghost sends them to Seleucia [Acts 13:4]	
48 AD	From there they sail to Cyprus [Acts 13:4]	
48 AD	At Salamis they preach in the synagogues with John Mark [Acts 13:5]	
48 AD	They go to the isle of Paphos, where they meet the sorcerer Barjesus [Acts 13:6]	
48 AD	Barjesus (Elymas) tries to stop them from telling the gospel to the deputy Sergius Paulus [Acts 13:7-8]	
48 AD	Saul is called Paul for the first time [Acts 13:9]	This was 14 years after Saul encountered Jesus on the road to Damascus
48 AD	When Saul says that the sorcerer would be blind for a season, he immediately becomes blind [Acts 13:10-11]	Just like Saul had been blind for a season.
48 AD	When the deputy sees the miracle he believes [Acts 13:12]	
48 AD	Paul goes from Paphos to Perga in Pamphylia [Acts 13:13]	
48 AD	John Mark leaves them and returns to Jerusalem [Acts 13:13]	
48 AD	Paul and Barnabas leave Perga and go to Antioch in Pisidia [Acts 13:14]	
48 AD	Paul preaches a sermon there in the synagogue on the Sabbath [Acts 13:15-41]	

48 AD	The Gentiles say they want to hear Paul speak again on the following Sabbath [Acts 13:42]	
48 AD	The next Sabbath much of the city comes to hear Paul; the Jews become envious and speak against Paul out of jealousy [Acts 13:44-45]	
48 AD	Paul and Barnabas say it was necessary to preach to the Jews first, but now they are turning to the Gentiles [Acts 13:46-47]	
48 AD	When the Gentiles hear this they are glad, and "as many as were ordained to eternal life believed" [Acts 13:48]	
48 AD	The word of the Lord is published throughout that region [Acts 13:49]	
48 AD	The Jews persecute Paul and Barnabas and expel them "out of their coasts" [Acts 13:50]	
48 AD	Paul and Barnabas go to Iconium [Acts 13:51]	
48 AD	At Iconium they go to the synagogue, and a great multitude of Jews and Greeks believe [Acts 14:1]	
48 AD	Unbelieving Jews stir up the Gentiles and the city is divided [Acts 14:2-4]	
48 AD	Paul and Barnabas are there a "long time" [Acts 14:3]	
48 AD	When the Gentiles and Jews try to stone them, they flee to Lystra and Derbe (cities of Lycaonia) and preach the gospel there [Acts 14:6]	

48 AD	At Lystra Paul heals a man who had been crippled since he was born [Acts 14:8-10]	
48 AD	The people of the city called Paul and Barnabas gods in their native language [Acts 14:11-13]	
48 AD	When Paul and Barnabas realizes what is going on they stop them [Acts 14:14-18]	
48 AD	Jews from Antioch and Iconium go to Lystra and persuade the people to stone Paul and leave him for dead [Acts 14:19]	This can't have been the time when Paul had his vision of the "third heaven". The timing is off by 5 years. If Paul had died at this point (and remained dead) then none of his epistles would have been written. That would have been a staggering loss.
48 AD	Paul gets up, and the next day he and Barnabas go to Derbe [Acts 14:20]	
48 AD	After they preach the gospel there they return to Lystra, and Iconium, and Antioch [Acts 14:21]	
48 AD	Paul and Barnabas exhort the church and ordain elders [Acts 14:23]	
48 AD	Paul and Barnabas pass through Pisidia and go to Pamphylia [Acts 14:24]	
48 AD	After preaching in Perga they go to Attalia [Acts 14:25]	
48 AD	Paul and Barnabas sail to Antioch, where they remain for a "long time" [Acts 14:26-28]	

48 AD	Some people come from Judaea and teach that you must be circumcised to be saved [Acts 15:1]	
48 AD	Paul and Barnabas dispute this claim [Acts 15:2]	
48 AD	It is decided that Paul and Barnabas and a few others should go to Jerusalem and ask the apostles and elders [Acts 15:2]	
48 AD	On the way there they pass through Phenice and Samaria [Acts 15:3]	
48 AD	When they reach Jerusalem they tell the church what God has been doing [Acts 15:4]	
48 AD	A sect of the Pharisees rises up and says you must be circumcised and keep the Law of Moses to be saved [Acts 15:5]	
48 AD	Peter points out God had given the Gentiles the Holy Ghost even though they weren't circumcised; he says you only have to believe in Jesus to be saved [Acts 15:7-11]	
48 AD	Paul and Barnabas tell the assembly the great miracles God has been doing through the Gentiles [Acts 15:12]	
48 AD	James says they should write a letter telling the Gentiles to abstain from idols, fornication, things strangled, and blood [Acts 15:13-20]	
48 AD	The apostles and elders choose to send Judas and Silas with Paul and Barnabas to Antioch, and send a letter with them [Acts 15:22-29]	

48 AD	They go to Antioch and deliver the epistle [Acts 15:30]	
48 AD	After a while Judas returns to Jerusalem [Acts 15:33]	
49 AD	Paul writes the book of Galatians while in Antioch [Galatians 2:11]	This seems to be the 1st letter than Paul wrote. If the date is correct then it was written 15 years after Paul encountered Jesus on the road to Damascus. That also means the book of James was written 2 years earlier. Why did Paul write the book of Galatians? To address the false teaching that people are saved by works instead of faith. [There are now 2 books of the New Testament.]
49 AD	After "some days" Paul tells Barnabas they should go visit the churches [Acts 15:36]	
49 AD	Barnabas wants to take John Mark with them, but Paul disagrees because Mark abandoned them at Pamphylia [Acts 15:38]	John Mark left them just the previous year (Acts 13:13). It's not surprising Paul still remembered it.
49 AD	Barnabas takes Mark and sails to Cyprus [Acts 15:39]	
49 AD	Paul takes Silas and goes through Syria and Cilicia [Acts 15:40-41]	
49 AD	Paul goes to Derbe and Lystra, where he meets Timothy [Acts 16:1]	
49 AD	Paul circumcises Timothy and has him join him [Acts 16:2-3]	
49 AD	As Paul travels through the cities he delivers the epistle that had been	Only two books of the New Testament had been written

	written in Jerusalem [Acts 16:4]	at this point: James and Galatians.
49 AD	The churches are established in the faith and increase daily [Acts 16:5]	
49 AD	When Paul and Silas go through Phrygia and Galatia, the Holy Ghost forbids them from preaching in Asia [Acts 16:6]	
49 AD	They go to Mysia and want to go to Bithynia, but the Holy Ghost forbids them [Acts 16:7]	
49 AD	They go to Troas instead [Acts 16:8]	
49 AD	At night Paul receives a vision of a man in Macedonia who is praying for help [Acts 16:9]	
49 AD	Paul goes from Troas to Samothracia [Acts 16:11]	
49 AD	The next day Paul goes to Neapolis [Acts 16:11]	
49 AD	Paul goes to Philippi, which is the chief city of Macedonia, and remains there "certain days" [Acts 16:12]	
49 AD	On the Sabbath Paul and Silas meet Lydia [Acts 16:13-14]	
49 AD	Paul shares the gospel with her, and she and her household are baptized [Acts 16:14-15]	
49 AD	As Paul goes to pray, a demon-possessed woman begins following Paul around [Acts 16:16-18]	
49 AD	After she does this for many days Paul casts the demon out of her [Acts 16:18]	

49 AD	The woman's masters have Paul and Silas arrested; they bring them to the magistrates and falsely accuses them [Acts 16:19-21]	
49 AD	Paul and Silas are beaten with many stripes and are then cast into prison and placed in stocks [Acts 16:22-24]	
49 AD	At midnight Paul and Silas pray and sing hymns; there is a great earthquake and the prison doors are opened [Acts 16:25-26]	
49 AD	The prison keeper asks what he must do to be saved; he is then saved, and he and his household are baptized [Acts 16:27-34]	
49 AD	The magistrates command that Paul and Silas be released; when Paul demands an apology, they apologize [Acts 16:36-39]	
49 AD	When Paul and Silas are freed they go to the house of Lydia and then depart [Acts 16:40]	
49 AD	Paul passes through Amphipolis and Apollonia and then go to Thessalonica [Acts 17:1]	
49 AD	On 3 Sabbath days Paul goes to the synagogue and reasons with the Jews about Jesus [Acts 17:1-3]	
49 AD	Only a few Jews believe, but a great many Greeks believe [Acts 17:4]	
49 AD	The unbelieving Jews become envious, put the city into an uproar, and assault the house of Jason [Acts 17:5]	
49 AD	When the Jews can't find Paul and	

	Silas they bring Jason to the rulers of the city and falsely accuse him [Acts 17:6-8]	
49 AD	They take "security of Jason" and let him go [Acts 17:9]	
49 AD	The brethren immediately send Paul and Silas away by night to Berea [Acts 17:10]	
49 AD	Paul goes and teaches in the synagogue there [Acts 17:10]	
49 AD	The Jews there are more noble than the ones in Thessalonica and search the Scriptures to see if what Paul is saying is true [Acts 17:11]	
49 AD	Many of them believe, including Greeks [Acts 17:12]	
49 AD	When the Jews at Thessalonica discover that Paul is in Berea, they go there and stir up the city [Acts 17:13]	
49 AD	Immediately the brethren send Paul away; Silas and Timothy remain behind [Acts 17:14]	
49 AD	Paul is brought to Athens, and then sends word for Silas and Timothy to join him [Acts 17:15]	
49 AD	While Paul is in Athens he gives his sermon about the Unknown God [Acts 17:16-33]	
49 AD	A few people believe, including Dionysius and a woman named Damaris [Acts 17:34]	
51 AD	Paul departs from Athens and goes to Corinth [Acts 18:1]	

51 AD	Paul meets Aquila and Priscilla; he lives with them because they are tentmakers like him [Acts 18:2-3]	Claudius had commanded all Jews to depart from Rome
51 AD	Paul reasons with the Jews in the synagogue every Sabbath and persuades both Jews and Greeks [Acts 18:4]	
51 AD	Silas and Timothy arrive from Macedonia [Acts 18:5]	
51 AD	Paul, Silas, and Timothy write the book of I Thessalonians from Corinth [1 Thessalonians 1:1]	There are 3 names on this book. This is the 2nd book that Paul has written. It was written 17 years after Paul encountered Jesus on the road to Damascus. [There are now 3 books of the New Testament.]
51 AD	When the Jews blaspheme, Paul says "from henceforth I will go unto the Gentiles" [Acts 18:6]	
51 AD	Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, believes on the Lord along with all of his household [Acts 18:8]	
51 AD	Many of the Corinthians believe and are baptized [Acts 18:8]	
51 AD	The Lord tells Paul in a night vision that he shouldn't be afraid to speak because God is with him and no one will hurt him [Acts 18:10]	
52 AD	Paul remains there 1 year and 6 months [Acts 18:11]	
52 AD	Paul, Silas, and Timothy writes the book of II Thessalonians from Corinth [2 Thessalonians 1:1]	There are 3 names on this book as well. This is the 3rd book that Paul has written. It was written about a year

		after 1 Thessalonians, and 18 years after Paul encountered Jesus on the road to Damascus. Apparently that church was very concerned that "the day of Christ is at hand" (2 Thessalonians 2:2) and Paul wanted to put their fears to rest. [There are now 4 books of the New Testament.]
52 AD	When Gallio is deputy of Achaia, the Jews make insurrection against Paul and bring him to Gallio's judgment seat [Acts 18:12]	
52 AD	Gallio refuses to listen to the Jews and drives them from his judgment seat [Acts 18:14-16]	
52 AD	The Greeks beat Sosthenes, the chief ruler of the synagogue, before the judgment seat but Gallio doesn't care [Acts 18:17]	1 Corinthians 1:1 says that the book was written by Paul and Sosthenes. That book would not be written for another 4 years.
52 AD	After that Paul tarries there a good while and then sails to Syria; Priscilla and Aquila go with him [Acts 18:18]	
52 AD	Paul shaves his head in Cenchrea because of a vow [Acts 18:18]	
52 AD	Paul goes to Ephesus, where he reasons with the Jews [Acts 18:19]	
52 AD	Paul refuses to tarry there because he wants to keep the feast in Jerusalem [Acts 18:20-21]	
52 AD	After sailing to Caesarea he goes to Antioch (leaving Priscilla and Aquila	

	behind in Ephesus) [Acts 18:22]	
52 AD	After spending some time there he goes to Galatia and Phrygia [Acts 18:23]	
52 AD	Apollos goes to Ephesus and boldly teaches the baptism of John in the synagogue [Acts 18:24-25]	
52 AD	When Aquila and Priscilla hear Apollos they teach him about Jesus [Acts 18:26]	
52 AD	Apollos goes to Achaia and mightily convinces the Jews that Jesus is the Christ [Acts 18:27-28]	
54 AD	Nero becomes emperor of Rome	Known historical date.
54 AD	While Apollos is at Corinth, Paul passes through Ephesus [Acts 19:1]	
54 AD	Paul finds 12 disciples there who hadn't heard about the Holy Ghost, and only knew about John the Baptist's baptism [Acts 19:2-3]	
54 AD	Paul teaches them about Jesus and baptizes them; he then lays hands upon them and the Holy Ghost falls upon them [Acts 19:4-7]	
54 AD	Paul teaches in the synagogue for 3 months; when people don't believe and speak evil of the gospel he leaves [Acts 19:8-9]	
54 AD	Paul disputes daily in the school of Tyrannus [Acts 19:9]	
56 AD	Paul remains there for 2 years, so all those who were in Asia heard the gospel [Acts 19:10]	
56 AD	God does special miracles through	

	Paul; his handkerchiefs could heal disease and cast out demons [Acts 19:11-12]	
56 AD	The seven sons of Sceva try to cast out a demon "by Jesus whom Paul preacheth"; the demon beats them up [Acts 19:13-16]	
56 AD	When this happens fear falls upon the Jews and Greeks at Ephesus, and the name of Jesus is magnified [Acts 19:17]	
56 AD	Many of them take their books of "curious arts" and burn them [Acts 19:19]	
56 AD	Paul sends Timothy and Erastus to Macedonia, but he remains in Asia [Acts 19:22]	
56 AD	Paul and Sosthenes writes the book of I Corinthians from Ephesus [1 Corinthians 1:1, 4:17, 16:8]	This is the 4th book that Paul has written. The reason we know it was written from Ephesus is because Paul said he had sent Timothy to them, and he was going to remain at Ephesus until Pentecost. It was written 22 years after Paul encountered Jesus on the road to Damascus. 1 Corinthians 5:9 says that Paul sent the church a letter before this one, but that letter has been lost. 1 Corinthians 7:1 says that the church sent a letter to him, and 1 Corinthians was his response to it. [There are now 5 books of the New Testament.]

56 AD	Demetrius the silversmith throws the city into an uproar over Diana of the Ephesians [Acts 19:23-28]	
56 AD	The crowd grabs Gaius and Aristarchus and rush into the theater [Acts 19:29]	
56 AD	Paul tries to go to the theater but the disciples stop him [Acts 19:30]	
56 AD	The crowd cries out for 2 hours "Great is Diana of the Ephesians" [Acts 19:34]	
56 AD	The town clerk appeases the people and dismisses them [Acts 19:35-41]	
57 AD	After the uproar Paul leaves for Macedonia [Acts 20:1]	
57 AD	Paul and Timothy write the book of II Corinthians from Macedonia [2 Corinthians 1:1, 1:16, 2:13, 9:1]	This is the 5th book that Paul has written. It was written about a year after 1 Corinthians. It was written 23 years after Paul encountered Jesus on the road to Damascus. 2 Corinthians 2:4 says that Paul wrote a letter of "anguish" between writing 1 and 2 Corinthians, but that letter has been lost. [There are now 6 books of the New Testament.]
57 AD	Paul then goes to Greece and remains there for 3 months [Acts 20:2-3]	
57 AD	The Jews try to kill him when he attempts to sail into Syria, so he decides to return through Macedonia instead [Acts 20:4]	

57 AD	Paul goes to Asia with Sopater, Aristarchus, Secundus, Gaius, Timothy, Tychicus, and Trophimus [Acts 20:4]	
57 AD	They leave Philippi after the days of unleavened bread, and come to Troas in 5 days [Acts 20:6]	
57 AD	They remain in Troas for 7 days [Acts 20:6]	
57 AD	On the 1st day of the week Paul preaches until midnight; Eutychus falls asleep, falls down from the third loft, and dies [Acts 20:7-9]	
57 AD	Paul raises him from the dead [Acts 20:10, 12]	
57 AD	The group sails to Assos but Paul travels on foot [Acts 20:13]	
57 AD	The group meets Paul at Assos and goes to Mitylene [Acts 20:14]	
57 AD	The next day they reach Chios [Acts 20:15]	
57 AD	The next day they reach Samos and tarry at Trogyllium [Acts 20:15]	
57 AD	The next day they reach Miletus [Acts 20:15]	
57 AD	Paul doesn't spend time in Asia because he wants to reach Jerusalem by Pentecost [Acts 20:16]	
57 AD	From Miletus Paul calls the elders of the Ephesian church to come to him [Acts 20:17]	
57 AD	When they come, Paul tells them he is going to Jerusalem and the Spirit is testifying in every city that he is	Paul said that for 3 years he ceased not to warn every one night and day with tears

	going to be arrested [Acts 20:18-23]	
57 AD	Paul writes the book of Romans while on the way to Jerusalem [Romans 15:24-25]	This is the 6th book that Paul has written. He was not in prison at the time this book was written. It was written 23 years after Paul encountered Jesus on the road to Damascus. [There are now 7 books of the New Testament.]
59 AD	Paul goes to Coos, then Rhodes, then Patara [Acts 21:1]	
59 AD	Paul sails on a ship that is headed to Phrenicia [Acts 21:2]	
59 AD	Paul goes to Syria and lands at Tyre [Acts 21:3]	
59 AD	Paul remains there with some disciples for 7 days [Acts 21:4]	
59 AD	The disciples tell Paul through the Spirit not to go to Jerusalem [Acts 21:4]	
59 AD	Paul goes to Ptolemais and remained there with brethren for 1 day [Acts 21:7]	
59 AD	The next day they go to Caesarea and enter the house of Philip the evangelist [Acts 21:8]	The verse says that Philip "was one of the seven". This is a reference to Acts 6:5, which said Philip was one of the 7 deacons that were chosen that day to minister to the Greek widows.
59 AD	After many days Agabus comes down from Judaea and tells Paul through the Spirit that if he goes to Jerusalem he will be arrested [Acts 21:10-11]	

59 AD	Paul goes to Jerusalem [Acts 21:15]	
59 AD	The day following, Paul meets with James and the elders he and tells them what God had been doing among the Gentiles [Acts 21:19]	
59 AD	Paul is asked to prove that he still follows the Mosaic Law by taking four Jews into the temple and purifying with them [Acts 21:20-24]	
59 AD	When Paul goes into the temple, the Jews grab him and try to kill him [Acts 21:26-31]	
59 AD	The chief captain takes soldiers and centurions and runs down; when the Jews see them they stop beating Paul [Acts 21:31-32]	
59 AD	Paul is bound with two chains and carried to the castle [Acts 21:33-34]	
59 AD	The crowd is so violent that soldiers have to carry him [Acts 21:35]	
59 AD	When Paul is about to be led into the castle he tries to speak to the crowd [Acts 21:37-40]	
59 AD	When Paul gives his testimony, the crowd interrupts him and demands that he be put to death [Acts 22:1-21]	
59 AD	The chief captain brings Paul into the castle and commands that he be bound and examined [Acts 22:24]	
59 AD	When Paul says that he is a Roman, the examiners depart [Acts 22:24-29]	

59 AD	The chief captain asks the chief priests and council to appear and explain their case against Paul [Acts 22:30]	
59 AD	When Paul tells the council he had a good conscience, the high priest Ananias commands him to be slapped [Acts 23:1-2]	
59 AD	When Paul realizes that the group is divided between Pharisees and Sadducees, he says his case is about the resurrection [Acts 23:6]	
59 AD	The council gets into an uproar because the Pharisees believe in a resurrection and the Sadducees don't [Acts 23:7-9]	
59 AD	The chief captain uses soldiers to rescue Paul from being torn apart and brings him to the castle [Acts 23:10]	
59 AD	That night the Lord stands by Paul and tells him to be of good cheer, for he must bear witness of Him in Rome [Acts 23:11]	
59 AD	The next day a group of more than 40 Jews swears and oath that they won't eat or drink until they had killed Paul [Acts 23:12-13]	
59 AD	That group tells the chief priests and elders, who agree to help them murder Paul [Acts 23:14-15]	
59 AD	Paul's sisters's son overhears their conversation and tells the chief captain [Acts 23:16-22]	
59 AD	The chief captain calls for 2 centurions, 200 soldiers, 70	

	horsemen, and 200 spearmen to leave at the 3rd hour of the night to bring Paul safely to Felix [Acts 23:23-24]	
59 AD	The chief captain Claudius Lysias writes a letter to Felix about Paul's case [Acts 23:26-30]	
59 AD	The soldiers bring Paul by night to Antipatris [Acts 23:31]	
59 AD	The governor says he will hear Paul's case once his accusers arrive, and keeps Paul in Herod's judgment hall [Acts 23:35]	
60 AD	After 5 days Ananias arrives with elders and the orator Tertullus [Acts 24:1]	
60 AD	After Tertullus makes the case against Paul, the governor allows Paul to speak [Acts 24:10]	
60 AD	After Felix hears Paul speak he says he will wait for Lysias to come down before continuing the case [Acts 24:22]	
60 AD	"After certain days" Felix comes with his wife Drusilla, and Paul tells him about faith in Christ [Acts 24:24]	
60 AD	Felix trembles and tells Paul to "go thy way", and says that he would call for Paul "when I have a convenient season" [Acts 24:25]	
60 AD	Felix sends for Paul often because he is hoping that Paul would bribe him to let him go [Acts 24:26]	
60 AD	Paul writes the book of Ephesians	This is the 7th book that

	while imprisoned [Ephesians 3:1, 4:1, 6:20]	Paul has written. It was written 26 years after Paul encountered Jesus on the road to Damascus. [There are now 8 books of the New Testament.]
60 AD	Jude writes the book of Jude	This book was written 30 years after the resurrection. [There are now 9 books of the New Testament.]
62 AD	After 2 years Porcius Festus replaces Felix, and he leaves Paul imprisoned in order to please the Jews [Acts 24:27]	
62 AD	3 days after Festus comes into the province, he travels from Caesarea to Jerusalem [Acts 25:1]	
62 AD	The high priest and chief of the Jews asks him to bring Paul to Jerusalem because they're planning on murdering Paul during the trip [Acts 25:2-3]	
62 AD	Festus refuses and says Paul should be kept at Caesarea, and tells them to go there if they had a case against Paul [Acts 25:4-5]	
62 AD	After more than 10 days Festus goes to Caesarea [Acts 25:6]	
62 AD	The next day Festus sits on the judgment seat and commands that Paul be brought out [Acts 25:6]	
62 AD	The Jews accuse Paul but can't prove anything [Acts 25:7]	
62 AD	When Festus asks Paul if he would go to Jerusalem, he appeals to Caesar [Acts 25:9-11]	

62 AD	"After certain days" King Agrippa and Bernice go to Caesarea to salute Festus [Acts 25:13]	
62 AD	After they had been there many days, Festus tells Agrippa about Paul's case [Acts 25:14-21]	
62 AD	The next day Agrippa enters into the place of hearing, and Festus commands that Paul be brought out [Acts 25:22-23]	
62 AD	Paul preaches to Agrippa [Acts 26:1-23]	
62 AD	Festus tells Paul that "much learning" had made him go insane [Acts 26:24]	
62 AD	King Agrippa tells Paul that he had almost persuaded him to become a Christian [Acts 26:28]	
62 AD	Agrippa tells Festus that Paul could have been freed if he hadn't appealed to Caesar [Acts 26:32]	
62 AD	Once it's decided they would sail to Italy, Paul is delivered to the centurion Julius [Acts 27:1]	
62 AD	They enter into a ship of Adramyttium and launch, intending to sail by the coasts of Asia [Acts 27:2]	
62 AD	The next day they arrive at Sidon [Acts 27:3]	
62 AD	From there they sail under Cyprus because the winds are contrary [Acts 27:4]	
62 AD	After sailing over the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia they come to Myra,	

	a city of Lycia [Acts 27:5]	
62 AD	The centurion finds a ship of Alexandria that's sailing to Italy and puts Paul on it [Acts 27:6]	
62 AD	After sailing slowly for many days due to the wind they sail under Crete over against Salmone [Acts 27:7]	
62 AD	They reach a place called "The fair havens" near the city of Lasea [Acts 27:8]	
62 AD	After much time is spent and sailing was dangerous, Paul warns them not to keep going [Acts 27:9-10]	
62 AD	The centurion believes the master of the ship instead of Paul [Acts 27:11]	
62 AD	They decide to try to reach Phenice (a haven of Crete) and spend the winter there [Acts 27:12]	
62 AD	At first a south wind blows softly and they sail close to Crete [Acts 27:13]	
62 AD	A tempestuous wind called the Eyroclodon arises and drives the ship [Acts 27:14-15]	
62 AD	After running under the island of Clauda, they strike the sail and allow the wind to drive them [Acts 27:17]	
62 AD	The next day they lighten the ship due to the tempest [Acts 27:18]	
62 AD	On the 3rd day they cast the tackling of the ship overboard [Acts 27:19]	

62 AD	When they still can't see the sun or stars after many days, and the tempest is still raging, they lose all hope [Acts 27:20]	
62 AD	After a long absence Paul stands in their midst and tells them an angel of God appeared to him that night and said everyone would be saved [Acts 27:21-25]	Acts 27:37: there were 276 people on the ship. Keep in mind that at this point Paul had only written 7 of his 13 books. If he died at this point then the other 6 books would never have existed.
62 AD	When the 14th night comes, the shipmen realize they are approaching land [Acts 27:27]	
62 AD	When the morning comes, Paul tells them they had been fasting for 14 days and urges them to eat [Acts 27:33-34]	
62 AD	When the ship runs aground, the centurion stops the soldiers from killing the prisoners [Acts 27:42-43]	Note that this cannot be the shipwreck that Paul mentioned in 2 Corinthians 11:25 because this shipwreck took place 5 years after Paul wrote 2 Corinthians.
62 AD	Everyone makes it safely to shore by using boards and broken pieces of the ship [Acts 27:44]	
62 AD	The island that they had reached is named Melita [Acts 28:1]	
62 AD	When Paul gathers sticks for a fire, a viper bites him; when he doesn't die the locals decide he must be a god [Acts 28:2-6]	
62 AD	Paul heals the father of Publius, the	

	chief man of the island [Acts 28:7-8]	
62 AD	Others who are sick come to Paul and he heals them [Acts 28:9]	
62 AD	After 3 months they depart on a ship of Alexandria which had wintered on that island [Acts 28:11]	
62 AD	After landing at Syracuse they tarry for 3 days [Acts 28:12]	
62 AD	From there they go to Rhegium [Acts 28:13]	
62 AD	The next day they come to Puteoli, where they find brethren and remain for 7 days [Acts 28:13-14]	
62 AD	When they reach Rome the centurion delivers the prisoners but lets Paul live by himself with a soldier [Acts 28:16]	
62 AD	After 3 days Paul calls the chief of the Jews together, who says they hadn't heard anything about Paul from anyone [Acts 28:17-21]	
62 AD	Paul appoints a day and teaches the Jews about Jesus from morning to evening [Acts 28:23]	
62 AD	Some believe but some do not [Acts 28:24]	
62 AD	Paul and Timothy write the book of Philippians while Paul is imprisoned [Philippians 1:13, 4:22]	Paul said the saints of Caesar's household saluted them. This is the 8th book that Paul has written. It was written 28 years after Paul encountered Jesus on the road to Damascus. [There are now 10 books of the New Testament.]

62 AD	Paul and Timothy write the book of Colossians while Paul is imprisoned [Colossians 4:3]	This is the 9th book that Paul has written. It was written 28 years after Paul encountered Jesus on the road to Damascus. [There are now 11 books of the New Testament.]
62 AD	Paul says that Demas sends his greetings [Colossians 4:14]	Demas is going to forsake Paul right before the apostle is executed (2 Timothy 4:10)
62 AD	Paul and Timothy write the book of Philemon while Paul is imprisoned [Philemon 1:1]	This is the 10th book that Paul has written. It was written 28 years after Paul encountered Jesus on the road to Damascus. [There are now 12 books of the New Testament.]
62 AD	Paul mentions Demas his fellowlabourer [Philemon 1:24]	
62 AD	Peter writes the book of I Peter [1 Peter 1:1]	This book was written 32 years after the resurrection. [There are now 13 books of the New Testament.]
64 AD	Paul lives for 2 years in his own hired house [Acts 28:30]	
64 AD	Luke writes the book of Luke	This seems to have been the 1st gospel that was written. Based on Acts 1:1 this gospel was clearly written before Acts, so if Acts was written in 64 AD then this book must have been written in that year or at some earlier point. Luke wrote it 34 years after the resurrection, which was during the lifetime of a great

		many witnesses to the events. [There are now 14 books of the New Testament.]
64 AD	Luke writes the book of Acts	The book of Acts seems to have been written after Paul was imprisoned and waiting on Caesar to judge him but before he was released. If it was written afterward it surely would have mentioned Paul's release, and not ended so abruptly. This places its date at 64 AD. [There are now 15 books of the New Testament.]
64 AD	Paul is released from prison	
64 AD	Paul begins traveling to Macedonia, Crete, Troas, Nicopolis	
64 AD	Paul writes the book of I Timothy from Macedonia [1 Timothy 1:3]	This is the 11th book that Paul has written. It was written 30 years after Paul encountered Jesus on the road to Damascus. [There are now 16 books of the New Testament.]
64 AD	Peter writes the book of II Peter shortly before he is martyred [2 Peter 1:14-15]	This book was written 2 years after 1 Peter. It was written 34 years after the resurrection. [There are now 17 books of the New Testament.]
64 AD	Peter is martyred in Rome	Known historical date. This happened 35 years after Jesus chose His 12 disciples.
64 AD	Mark writes the gospel of Mark	This makes Mark the 2nd gospel that was written (34

		years after the resurrection). This was written 15 years after Barnabas chose to take Mark with him on a missionary journey, in spite of the fact Mark abandoned Paul and Barnabas the year before. [There are now 18 books of the New Testament.]
65 AD	Paul writes the book of Titus from Corinth [Titus 1:1]	This is the 12th book that Paul has written. It was written 31 years after Paul encountered Jesus on the road to Damascus. [There are now 19 books of the New Testament.]
65 AD	Someone wrote the book of Hebrews	No one knows who wrote this book or when it was written. 65 AD is a guess based on the fact that Timothy was still alive at the time (Hebrews 13:23). I don't believe Paul wrote it because Paul himself said that the proof of his authorship was his signature, and he didn't sign Hebrews (2 Thessalonians 3:17). The author of Hebrews also said he was told the gospel by others (Hebrews 2:3-4), while Paul claimed the proof of his apostleship was that he was told it from the Lord Jesus (Galatians 1:12). [There are now 20 books of the New

		Testament.]
66 AD	Matthew writes the gospel of Matthew	This makes Matthew the 3rd gospel that was written (36 years after the resurrection). Matthew, Mark, and Luke were all written while a great many witnesses to the life of Jesus were still alive. [There are now 21 books of the New Testament.]
66 AD	The Jews revolt against the Romans (1st Jewish-Roman War) during the 12th year of Nero's reign when the Roman governor (Gessius Florus) plundered the temple; the Romans were pushed out and a Judean provisional government was formed	Known historical date.
67 AD	Vespian and Titus invades Galilee with 4 Roman legions to retake Judea	Known historical date.
67 AD	Paul is imprisoned a second time	
67 AD	Paul writes the book of II Timothy shortly before he is martyred [2 Timothy 4:6]	This is the 13th and last book that Paul has written. It was written 33 years after Paul encountered Jesus on the road to Damascus. [There are now 22 books of the New Testament.]
67 AD	Paul says that Demas had forsaken him [2 Timothy 4:10]	Paul wrote this 5 years after saying that Demas was his "fellowlabourer" in Philemon 1:24
67 AD	Paul is executed	Known historical date. This took place 33 years after Paul encountered Jesus on the road to Damascus.

68 AD	Emperor Nero commits suicide	Known historical date.
68 AD	Vespian conquers Idumea [The Wars of the Jews 4.446-448 (Josephus)]	Known historical date.
69 AD	Vespian is recalled to Rome and appointed emperor; Titus continues the war against the Jews	Known historical date.
69 AD	James (brother of Jesus) is martyred in Jerusalem	Known historical date.
70 AD	The Roman army under Titus destroys Jerusalem and the second temple after a 7 month siege; 1.1 million Jews die	Known historical date. This happened 40 years after the resurrection, 585 years after the 2nd temple was completed, and 656 years after Nebuchadnezzar destroyed the 1st temple.
70 AD	Thomas is martyred in India	Known historical date. This happened 41 years after Jesus chose His 12 disciples.
70 AD	Matthew is martyred in Ethiopia	Known historical date. This happened 41 years after Jesus chose His 12 disciples.
70 AD	Bartholomew is martyred in Armenia	Known historical date. This happened 41 years after Jesus chose His 12 disciples.
72 AD	Thaddeus is martyred in Edessa	Known historical date. This happened 43 years after Jesus chose His 12 disciples.
73 AD	The last stand of Jews takes place at Masada	Known historical date.
74 AD	The Roman victory at Masada ends the 1st Jewish-Roman war	Known historical date.
74 AD	Simon the Zealot (KJV: "Simon the Canaanite") is martyred in Syria	Known historical date. This happened 45 years after Jesus chose His 12 disciples.

85 AD	John writes the gospel of John	This is the 4th and last gospel that was written, 55 years after the resurrection and 19 years after the gospel of Matthew. [There are now 23 books of the New Testament.]
90 AD	John writes the books of I, II, and III John	These books were written 60 years after the resurrection. [There are now 26 books of the New Testament.]
94 AD	John is exiled to the Isle of Patmos	
96 AD	John writes the book of Revelation	This book was written 66 years after the resurrection. [All 27 of the books of the New Testament have now been written.]
98 AD	John dies of natural causes	John died 68 years after the resurrection. He was the only one of the 12 disciples to die of natural causes.
115 AD	The 2nd Jewish-Roman War (the Kitos War) begins when the Jews revolt during Rome's attack on the Parthian Empire	Known historical date.
117 AD	In Cyprus the Jews kill 240,000 Greeks; Rome reconquered the island and forbade all Jews from living there	Known historical date.
132 AD	The 3rd Jewish-Roman War (the Bar Kokhba revolt) is started by Simon Bar Kokhba; the Jews drive the Romans out and establish an independent state that lasts for 3 years	Known historical date.

134 AD	Emperor Hadrian sent General Severus to Judea with 1/3 of the Roman army to put down the Kokhba revolt	Known historical date.
135 AD	Bar Kokhba is killed and the rebellion put down when Betar falls to the Roman army	Known historical date.
156 AD	Polycarp, the bishop of Smyrna, is martyred	Known historical date. The 7 letters to the churches which are found in Revelation 2-3 offer a prophetic overview of all of church history. The age of the martyrs (2nd and 3rd centuries AD) is depicted in the 2nd of the 7 letters to the churches that are found in Revelation (the letter to Smyrna in Revelation 2:8-11; "fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer").
313 AD	Israel falls under Byzantine rule	Known historical date. The 7 letters to the churches which are found in Revelation 2-3 offer a prophetic overview of all of church history. The age of the state church (313 AD to 590 AD) is depicted in the 3rd of the 7 letters to the churches that are found in Revelation (the letter to Pergamos in Revelation 2:12-17; "I have a few things against thee, because thou hast there them that hold the doctrine of Balaam").
590 AD	Pope Gregory I becomes the pope	Known historical date. The 7

		letters to the churches which are found in Revelation 2-3 offer a prophetic overview of all of church history. The age of the church ruling as a government (590 AD to 1517 AD) is depicted in the 4th of the 7 letters to the churches that are found in Revelation (the letter to Thyatira in Revelation 2:18-29; "I will cast her into a bed, and them that commit adultery with her into great tribulation, except they repent").
614 AD	The Persian (Sasanian) empire takes Jerusalem from the Byzantine empire when the Sasanian military conquers the city; the Jews help in the fight against the Byzantine empire; the Persians loot the city and massacre 90,000 Christians	Known historical date.
636 AD	Muslims besiege Jerusalem as part of their conquest of the Levant	Known historical date.
637 AD	Patriarch Sophronius surrenders the city of Jerusalem to the Rashidun Caliphate	Known historical date.
685 AD	The Dome of the Rock is built by Caliph Abd el-Malik	Known historical date.
1099 AD	During the 1st Crusade, the crusaders capture Jerusalem from the Muslim caliphate and establish the Kingdom of Jerusalem	Known historical date.
1187 AD	The Muslim sultan Saladin conquers Jerusalem and takes it from the	Known historical date.

	crusaders	
1291 AD	The Mamluk Sultanate defeats the remaining crusaders in the Siege of Acre and gains control over Jerusalem	Known historical date.
1517 AD	Jerusalem is conquered by the Ottoman Empire	Known historical date.
1517 AD	The Reformation begins when Martin Luther nails his 95 thesis on the church door at Wittenberg (October 31)	Known historical date. The 7 letters to the churches which are found in Revelation 2-3 offer a prophetic overview of all of church history. The age of the Protestant reformation (1517 AD to 1790 AD) is depicted in the 5th of the 7 letters to the churches that are found in Revelation (the letter to Sardis in Revelation 3:1-6; "thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead").
1535 AD	Suleiman orders the reconstruction of the walls around Jerusalem	Known historical date. This was 1,978 years after Nehemiah rebuilt the walls around Jerusalem.
1791 AD	The worldwide emancipation of the Jews begins (first in France, then other countries follow)	Known historical date. The 7 letters to the churches which are found in Revelation 2-3 offer a prophetic overview of all of church history. The age of the great modern mission movement (1790 AD to 1900 AD) is depicted in the 6th of the 7 letters to the churches that are found in Revelation (the letter to

		Philadelphia in Revelation 3:7-13; "I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it").
1860 AD	The first neighborhood is built outside walls of Jerusalem's Old City	Known historical date.
1878 AD	The Petah Tikva is established in Israel	This is 2520 360-day years after the king of Egypt conquered Jerusalem in 608 BC. (The Bible uses a lunar calendar; when talking about prophecy it uses a 360 day year instead of a 365 day year, which can clearly be seen in passages like Revelation 11:3 which say 1260 days is 3.5 years.)
1881 AD	The Hebrew language is revived by Eliezer Ben-Yehuda	Known historical date.
1881 AD	The first Aliya (large-scale immigration) begins, mainly from eastern Europe	Known historical date.
1897 AD	The first Zionist Congress takes place in Basel	Known historical date.
1900 AD		The 7 letters to the churches which are found in Revelation 2-3 offer a prophetic overview of all of church history. The age of the apostate church of the last days (1900 AD to the rapture) is depicted in the 7th of the 7 letters to the churches that are found in Revelation (the letter to Laodicea in Revelation 3:14-22; "thou sayest, I am rich,

		and increased with goods, and have need of nothing; and knowest not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind...").
1904 AD	The second Aliya begins, mainly from Russia	Known historical date.
1909 AD	The first kibbutz (Degania) and the first modern all-Jewish city (Tel Aviv) is founded	Known historical date.
1914 AD	World War I begins when the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated (June 28)	Known historical date. This is 2520 years after the king of Egypt conquered Jerusalem in 608 BC.
1917 AD	The British take Jerusalem from the Ottoman Empire	Known historical date.
1917 AD	The British Foreign Minister Balfour pledges support for the establishment of a "Jewish national home in Palestine" (November 2)	Known historical date.
1918 AD	World War I ends when Germany signs an armistice (November 11)	Known historical date.
1919 AD	The third Aliya takes place, mainly from Russia	Known historical date.
1922 AD	Britain grants a Mandate for Palestine (Land of Israel) by the League of Nations; Transjordan sets up on three-fourths of the area, leaving only one fourth for the Jewish national home	Known historical date.
1924 AD	The fourth Aliya takes place, mainly from Europe	Known historical date.
1933 AD	The fifth Aliya takes place, mainly from Germany	Known historical date.

1933 AD	Hitler is appointed chancellor of Germany; the Dachau concentration camp opens	Known historical date. This is 2520 years after Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Jerusalem in 586 BC.
1934 AD	Hitler proclaims himself Fuhrer	Known historical date.
1936 AD	Sachsenhausen concentration camp opens	Known historical date.
1937 AD	Buchenwald concentration camp opens	Known historical date.
1938 AD	Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass) takes place; 30,000 Jews sent to concentration camps	Known historical date.
1939 AD	Jewish immigration is severely limited by the British White Paper (May)	Known historical date.
1939 AD	Germany begins World War II by invading Poland (September)	Known historical date.
1940 AD	Auschwitz concentration camp opens	Known historical date.
1941 AD	Birkenau and Chelmo concentration camps opens	Known historical date.
1942 AD	Heydrich outlines his plans to murder Europe's Jews at the Wannsee Conference in Berlin; the mass extermination of Jews begins at Belzec and Sobibor	Known historical date.
1943 AD	The Nazis massacre Jews at ghettos throughout Europe (Warsaw, Minsk, etc.)	Known historical date.
1944 AD	The Nazis deport hundreds of thousands of Jews to Auschwitz to be killed; death march of 40,000 Jews from Budapest to Austria	Known historical date.
1945 AD	The Soviet and Allied forces put an	Known historical date.

	end to the holocaust; an estimated 6 million Jews were killed	
1945 AD	World War II ends when Japan surrenders	Known historical date.
1947 AD	The UN proposes the establishment of Arab and Jewish states in the Middle East	Known historical date.
1948 AD	The British Mandate ends (14 May)	Known historical date.
1948 AD	The State of Israel is proclaimed, and becomes an independent nation again (14 May)	Known historical date. In Ezekiel 4 God said He would punish the Israelites for a combined 430 years for their sins. After the 70 year exile there were 360 years left – but since Israel didn't repent their punishment was multiplied by 7 (Leviticus 26:23-24). That results in 2520 years. This date is 2520 360-day years after the Jews were released from 70 years of captivity in 538 BC.
1948 AD	Israel is invaded by five Arab states (15 May)	Known historical date.
1948 AD	Israel's War of Independence is fought (May 1948-July 1949)	Known historical date.
1949 AD	Israel signs armistice agreements with Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon	Known historical date.
1949 AD	Jerusalem is divided under Israeli and Jordanian rule	Known historical date.
1949 AD	The first Knesset (parliament) is elected	Known historical date.
1949 AD	Israel is admitted to United Nations as its 59th member	Known historical date.

1956 AD	The Sinai Campaign (Suez Crisis) takes place; Israel conquers the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt	Known historical date.
1967 AD	The Six-Day War takes place when Jordan, Syria, and Egypt attack Israel; Jerusalem is reunited	Known historical date.
1967 AD	Egypt's War of Attrition against Israel begins as Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO launch attacks against Israel	Known historical date.
1970 AD	The War of Attrition ends with a ceasefire	Known historical date.
1973 AD	The Yom Kippur War takes place when Egypt and Syria launch a surprise attack against Israel	Known historical date.
1981 AD	The Israel Air Force destroys an Iraqi nuclear reactor just before it becomes operative	Known historical date.
1982 AD	Israel's three-stage withdrawal from Sinai Peninsula is completed	Known historical date.
1984 AD	Operation Moses takes place, which involves the immigration of Jews from Ethiopia	Known historical date.
1990 AD	The first cornerstone for the 3rd temple is dedicated	Known historical date.
1991 AD	Israel is attacked by Iraqi Scud missiles during the Gulf war	Known historical date.
1991 AD	Operation Solomon takes place, which involves an airlift of Jews from Ethiopia	Known historical date.
1991 AD	President Bush announces a new Middle East peace plan ("Madrid conference"), in which Israel will be forced to surrender parts of its land in return for peace – including parts of Jerusalem. (October 30)	On that same day a powerful storm developed off the coast of Nova Scotia, which quickly reached hurricane strength. The next day the storm (which by

		<p>now was hundreds of miles wide) smashed into New England, then traveled down the East Coast into the Carolinas. It caused millions of dollars in damage and was nicknamed "The Perfect Storm". (The storm was so significant that a book and a movie were written about it, both named The Perfect Storm.) President Bush owned a home in Kennebunkport, Maine, that was heavily damaged in the storm. The storm hit his home on the same day that the President initiated the Madrid Peace Conference, in which Israel was pressured to give up land.</p>
1992 AD	<p>The Madrid Peace Conference is moved to Washington, D.C., making it the first time that conference is held on American soil. Not only will Israel be pressured to give up more land, but the Palestinians will be governing the land that Israel will have to give up. (August 24)</p>	<p>On that same day Hurricane Andrew hit Florida and became the worst natural disaster ever hit to America (up to that time). \$27 billion in damage was done. The hurricane struck just a few hours before the Madrid peace conference began.</p>
1993 AD	<p>In Washington, DC Israel signs an agreement with Yasser Arafat ("Oslo Accords"), surrendering Gaza, Jericho, and the West Bank to Palestinians. (September 13)</p>	<p>The only major hurricane of the 1993 season, Hurricane Emily, hits North Carolina. The hurricane hit the same day that the proposed peace agreement was announced in the news (September 1).</p>

1994 AD	President Clinton meets with Syria's dictator, President Hafez Assad. They talk about making peace with Israel, and the agreement they come up with includes Israel surrendering the Golan Heights to Syria. (January 16)	The next day a 6.8 magnitude earthquake hit Los Angeles, causing \$25 billion in damage. This happened less than 24 hours after President Clinton pressured Israel to give up more land.
1994 AD	The implementation of Palestinian self-government in the Gaza Strip and Jericho area takes place	Known historical date.
1995 AD	Prime Minister Rabin is assassinated at a rally for the Oslo Accords	Known historical date.
1997 AD	A genetic test is developed that can identify the descendants of Aaron (priestly line)	Known historical date.
1998 AD	Secretary of State Madeline Albright meets with Arafat in New York City, to finalize an agreement in which Israel would surrender 13% of its land in exchange for peace. (September 27)	Hurricane Georges hit the Gulf Coast, doing extensive damage to Mississippi and Florida. That same day the hurricane stalled, causing severe flooding. The total damage came to \$9 billion.
1999 AD	The golden lampstand ("menorah") for the 3rd temple is created and put on display	This menorah is very famous and is mentioned in a great many places, but I couldn't find anything that indicated when it was finished and put on display (although it's apparently been on display for a long time). One website gave a date of 1999 but the link it offered as proof didn't give a date.
2004 AD	The Sanhedrin is reformed	Known historical date. This doesn't appear to have been very successful though.

2005 AD	The garments for the high priest are completed	Known historical date.
2005 AD	In April 2005 President Bush meets with Israeli Prime Minister Sharon to set a timetable for Israel's withdrawal from 25 Jewish settlements. The process is started on August 16 and completed on August 23, 2005. Approximately ten thousand Jews were forcibly evicted from their land. The reason this happened is because President Bush put enormous pressure on Israel to evict them and give that land to the Palestinians. In fact, the United States offered to give Israel \$1.2 billion to relocate the settlers. (In other words, the United States was actually paying the bill to make this happen.) This was the first step in evicting all Jews from Gaza to further Bush's plan to establish a Palestinian state. The eviction of these settlers is not a minor task. Thousands of people lived there. The area was a major agricultural center of Israel and produced about 15% of Israel's vegetables. It takes 10,000 troops to force the settlers to leave. After they are evicted the army demolishes their homes and destroys their settlements. The last settler is removed on August 23, and on that date President Bush praises Prime Minister Sharon for his "courageous decision to withdraw from Gaza and parts of the West Bank."	On August 23 a tropical depression formed over the Bahamas, which grew into Hurricane Katrina. The total damages from that storm came to \$125 billion.
2006 AD	The Second War in Lebanon takes	Known historical date.

	place, during which Israel carries out military operations against Hizbullah terrorism from southern Lebanon, following missile attacks and the kidnapping of two Israeli soldiers	
2008 AD	Israel launches its Gaza Operation (Operation Cast Lead) in response to the barrage of over 10,000 rockets and mortars that are fired from the Gaza Strip	Known historical date.
2008 AD	120 garments for Aaronic priests are completed	I found an old article in the wayback archive talking about this, but the article didn't give a date. The only website that gave a date didn't have any evidence to back up that date.
2011 AD	Japan announces that they are rejecting Israel's claim on Jerusalem (Feb 10). They then announce that they are sending millions of dollars to support the Palestinians (March 8).	On March 11 Japan is hit by a 9.0 magnitude earthquake. The damage from that earthquake was estimated to be \$360 billion.
2015 AD	The blueprints are created and unveiled for the 3rd temple	Known historical date.
2016 AD	Baruch Kahane is made the first high priest since Phannias ben Samuel in AD 70	Known historical date.
2016 AD	The Temple Institute begins a registry of Aaronic priests using genetic tests	Known historical date.
2017 AD	A total solar eclipse crosses over the entire contiguous United States (August 21)	The eclipse occurred 33 days before the Revelation 12 sign on 9/23/17. It began in the 33rd state (Oregon) and ended in South Carolina

		<p>at the 33rd parallel. It occurred on the 233rd day of the year, which is 33 weeks and 2 days into 2017. It occurred 133 days before the end of the year. It took 1 hour and 33 minutes to cross the nation and ended on the 33rd second. The last total eclipse to cross the entire United States happened 99 years ago (3 x 33). The eclipse was exactly 40 days from Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement. 7 years later there will be another total solar eclipse that will cross over the United States, forming a giant X over the nation. The place where the two eclipse paths cross each other is a place in Illinois known as "Little Egypt". Ezekiel 33:33: "And when this cometh to pass (lo, it will come,) then shall they know that a prophet hath been among them."</p>
2017 AD	<p>Prophetic fulfillment: the sign of the woman appears in the sky (September 23) [Revelation 12:1-2]</p>	<p>An analysis of the night sky was done from 4000 BC to 3000 AD. This is the only date that exact configuration of stars appears (Jupiter is in the constellation Virgo for 9 months; moon is at Virgo's feet; sun is at her shoulder; 3 planets are in the 9-star constellation Leo to make it</p>

		a crown of 12 stars above Virgo).
2018 AD	The Jewish nation state bill passes in Israel, which gives national recognition for the Sabbath, biblical festivals, etc.	Known historical date.
2018 AD	The main altar of the 3rd temple is dedicated	Known historical date.
2020 AD	The Deal of the Century is revealed. This would create a permanent Palestinian state and divide Jerusalem between the Jews and the Palestinians. (January 28)	That same day the largest earthquake of the year up to that point (7.7 magnitude) struck. It could be felt at Mar-a-Lago, the personal residence of Trump, the man who was pushing the deal. Three days later the US Government declared a public health emergency due to COVID-19.
2020 AD	The electoral college met to certify the results of the 2020 election. Biden was announced the winner. (December 14)	This happened at exactly the halfway point between the 2017 eclipse (8/21/17 – 1212 days in the past) and the 2024 eclipse (4/8/24 – 1212 days in the future).
2024 AD	A second solar eclipse crosses over the contiguous United States (April 8)	
???? AD	Israel will begin to suffer and be in great pain [Revelation 12:2]	
???? AD	The devil and his demonic army will invade this world in a highly visible way – most likely pretending to be aliens. In spite of why they will claim, the true reason they have come is because they know the rapture is near and they plan on	

	<p>attacking the church the moment after the saints are resurrected. [Revelation 12:3-4]</p>	
???? AD	<p>The Lord Jesus Christ will return to this world and resurrect the church saints. He will snatch them out of this world before the devil can attack, and bring them to Heaven. [1 Corinthians 15:52; Revelation 12:5]</p>	
???? AD	<p>The devil will follow the saints to Heaven and try to attack them there. The devil and his demons will fight against Michael and his angels. The devil will lose and be cast out of Heaven forever. [Revelation 12:7-9]</p>	
???? AD	<p>Israel will be attacked by a united coalition of her immediate neighbors [Psalm 83]</p>	
???? AD	<p>Israel will be severely damaged and a great multitude of her people will be killed, but the nation will not be completely destroyed. However, Syria will be utterly destroyed, Damascus will be reduced to rubble, and Egypt will be so severely damaged that the nation will be abandoned for 40 years. Israel will win and her neighboring countries will be defeated. [Isaiah 17:1-2, 4-6; Ezekiel 29:12]</p>	
???? AD	<p>Civilization will collapse. Modern technology will be lost. Mankind will revert to a more primitive state. Wars are fought with horses and swords; Israel burns the wooden bows and arrows to heat their homes instead of chopping down</p>	

	trees. [Ezekiel 38:4, 39:9-10]	
???? AD	The world will spend a long time in this primitive state (perhaps decades or even centuries). During that time God will bless Israel, and they will become a rich and prosperous nation with much cattle, which will be coveted in a post-apocalyptic world. Since Israel already defeated all the hostile nations around her, she will no longer worry about her defense. Her cities will have no walls and her people will dwell carelessly. [Ezekiel 38:11, 12]	
???? AD	While mankind is in this primitive state, Gog-Magog will invade Israel in order to steal her riches and cattle. The Lord will fight against Gog and save Israel in a miraculous way. Israel will spend 7 months burying the dead and 7 years burning the primitive wooden weapons from Gog's army. [Ezekiel 38-39]	See Ezekiel 38:22-23, 39:1-5, 9, 12
???? AD	During this time the demons (who may be posing as aliens) will try to create a hybrid race that's part demon and part alien. The purpose of this (regardless of what they claim) will be to change mankind's DNA to make people no longer human, and therefore ineligible for salvation. (This is probably what the Mark of the Beast actually does. Those who take it become non-human and therefore cannot be saved.) [Daniel 2:43]	Daniel 2:43, KJV: "they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men"

???? AD	The city of Babylon will be rebuilt and gain power over the world. The 10 demonic kings that appeared with the devil before the rapture will divide the world among themselves. Over time technology is reintroduced. The antichrist will appear and start to gain power. [Revelation 18:10, 17:12, 11:9]	In Revelation 18:10 Babylon is described as a "great and mighty city". In Revelation 11:9 the entire world sees the dead bodies of the two witnesses
???? AD	The prophet Elijah will return. [Malachi 4:5-6]	
???? AD	Israel will become afraid and sign a treaty with the antichrist. This treaty will start the 7-year tribulation period. [Isaiah 28:14-18]	
???? AD	Halfway through the tribulation, the antichrist will go into the temple and proclaim himself to be God. The third temple (which exists at this point) will be defiled by the abomination that causes desolation. Everyone in Jerusalem should immediately run for their lives. [2 Thessalonians 2:3-4; Matthew 24:15, 16-20]	
???? AD	The Mark of the Beast will be instituted. God will send an angel to warn the world that everyone who takes it cannot be saved and will be cast into the lake of fire. The antichrist will behead everyone who refuses it. [Revelation 13:16-18, 14:8-11, 20:4]	Rev 20:4 - "the souls of them that were beheaded ... neither had received his mark"
???? AD	At the end of the tribulation the antichrist will gather his armies at Armageddon. [Revelation 16:16]	
???? AD	The antichrist will conquer	

	Jerusalem. [Zechariah 14:2]	
???? AD	The antichrist will approach the Jews who are in hiding (most likely at Petra). The Jews will repent and cry out to Jesus to save them. [Zechariah 12:10-14]	
???? AD	Jesus will return and defeat the antichrist. [Revelation 19; Joel 3]	
???? AD	The antichrist and the false prophet will be cast into the lake of fire. [Revelation 19:20]	
???? AD	Satan will be bound and cast into the bottomless pit for 1000 years. [Revelation 20:1-2]	
???? AD	The tribulation saints and Old Testament saints will be raised from the dead. [Revelation 20:4]	
???? AD	The fourth temple will be built. [Ezekiel 40-48]	
???? AD	There will be great peace and righteousness for 1000 years. There will no longer be any war. The animal kingdom will be at peace. People will live for a very long time, but the wicked will be cursed. [Isaiah 2:4, 11:6, 9, 65:25; Habakkuk 2:14; Micah 4:3]	
???? AD	After 1000 years the devil will be freed. [Revelation 20:7]	
???? AD	The devil will deceive the nations and gather a large army of people from all nations to attack God. When they try to attack, fire will come down from God and kill them. [Revelation 20:8-9]	

???? AD	The devil will be cast into the lake of fire. [Revelation 20:10]	
???? AD	This heaven and earth will be destroyed. [Revelation 20:11, 21:1]	
???? AD	The final "great white throne" judgment will happen. All of the wicked will be cast into the lake of fire. All the righteous who died after the tribulation will be raised from the dead. [Revelation 20:15]	
???? AD	God will create a new heaven and earth. He will move the heavenly city the New Jerusalem there. He will dwell with mankind on the new earth that He created. [Revelation 21:1-3]	
???? AD	God promised that from that point forward there would be no more death, suffering, crying, or pain. [Revelation 21:4]	
???? AD	The eternal state will begin. [Revelation 21]	