

Biblical Timeline	
334-330	Alexander the Great (356-323 BC) conquers the Persian Empire including Egypt and Mesopotamia. Hellenistic Age begins with Greek culture and language (from the death of Alexander to the establishment of the Roman Imperial Rule 30 BC. As a result the entire NT will be written in Greek.
333	Alexander passes through Palestine (Judea and Galilee)
323-281	<p>After Alexanders death (323 BC) conquered territory divided up into four areas by four of his generals.</p> <p>Greece: Antipater (and later Cassander and Antigonos)</p> <p>Thrace and Asia Minor: Lysimachus</p> <p>Mesopotamia and Persia: Seleucus Nicator</p> <p>Egypt and Palestine: Ptolemy Lagi Soter</p>
310*	Zeno of Citium (334-262 BC) founds Stoicism in Athens, a philosophy that prizes logic, reason and indifference toward pleasure and pain alike.
307*	Epicurus (341-270 BC) founds the Garden, an egalitarian community based on friendship in Athens. Epicureans are opposite of Stoicism in pursuit of pleasure emphasizing the importance of eating, drinking, friendships.
277	<p>3 of 4 Hellenistic kingdoms stabilize</p> <p>(1) Antigonid dynasty in Macedonia</p> <p>(2) Ptolemaic dynasty in Egypt</p> <p>(3) Seleucid dynasty in Syria</p>
198	The Seleucids gain control over Judea from the Ptolemies, led by King Antiochus III the Great (reigned 223-187 BC)
190	Antiochus III the Great and the Seleucids are defeated by the Romans at the Battle of Magnesia. The Seleucids continue to rule over Judea.
176*	The Teacher of Righteousness, founder of Qumran community (Essenes) which produced many of the Dead Seas Scrolls become active

174	
168/167	Antiochus IV Epiphanes, led into the sanctuary by the high priest Menelaus, loots and desecrates the temple in Jerusalem.
167/166	Mattathias, father of Judas, and his brothers lead the Maccabean Revolt against Seleucid king Antiochus IV Epiphanes
164	Judas “Maccabeus”, third son of Mattathias and second leader of the revolt and later the Jewish government during 166/165-161/160 purifies the Temple – an event still remembered by Jews during Hanukkah.
161*	The Zadokite priest Onias IV migrates to Egypt and founds a rival temple at Leontopolis.
152	Jonathan (leadership 160-143/142, third leader of the revolt accepts high priesthood from Alexander Epiphanes (Balas). Three distinct sets within Judaism become active (1) The Essenes (or perhaps Qumran community – Dead Sea Scrolls.) (2) The Pharisees (3) The Sadducees
142	Jewish independence is recognized by Seleucid King Demetrius II Nicator (d. 125). Simon is named high priest and commander, leader of the Judeans effectively establishing the Hasmonean Dynasty. Simon rules 142-135 BC
135/134-104	John Hyrcanus I, son of Simon, rules following his father’s murder
113	The Hasmonean King John Hyrcanus I destroys the Samaritan Temple
104-103	Judah Aristobulus I, oldest son of John Hyrcanus I rules
103-76	Alexander Jannaeus, youngest son of Hyrcanus I rules
88	The Seleucid King Demetrius III Eukairos (son of Antichus VIII Grypus) is invited by the opponents of Alexander Jannaeus to invade Palestine
76-67	Salome Alexandra, wife of Alexander Jannaeus rules

73-71	Spartacus leads an unsuccessful slave revolt (Third Seville War) against the Roman Republic
67	Civil wars break out in Judea between supporters of Hyrcanus II and Aristobulus, Hasmonian brothers
64	Syria becomes a roman province, establishing roman rule on Palestine's northern border
63	Aemilius Scaurus leads Pompey's armies into Palestine, leading to Roman control over Palestine, marking an end of Jewish political independence.
47	The library of Alexandria is burned. Once the largest in the world, containg 1/2 a million scrolls
44	Julius Caesar is murdered (March 15)
43-40	Parthian invasion and interregnum
40-37	Mattathias Antigonus, son of Aristobulus II, rules in Jerusalem.
40	Roman senate declares Herod the Great "King of the Jews" giving him rule over Palestine (with Judea and Galilee)
37-4	Herod the Great rules and is the legitimate successor to the Hasmonean Dynasty.
37-31	Herod fortifies Masada in SE Israel
31	Octavian (later called Caesar Augustus) defeats Antony and Cleopatra in the Battle of Actium, effectively consolidating power as sole ruler of the Roman Empire. His reign lasts until his death 14 AD, with Tiberius assuming power after him.
30	Egypt becomes a Roman province
20/19	Herod begins to rebuild the temple in Jerusalem

5*	Jesus of Nazareth is born within the province of Judea in the town of Bethlahem
4 BC	<p>Herod dies and his kingdom is divided between his three surviving sons.</p> <p>(1) Herod Archelaus (Herod the Ethnarch) – Judea, Samaria and Idumea (Ruled 4 BC – 6 AD)</p> <p>(2) Herod Antipas – Galilee and Perea (Ruled 4 BC – 39 AD)</p> <p>(3) Herod Philip II – Iturea and Trachonitis (Ruled 4 BC – 34 AD)</p> <p>Jesus family flees to Egypt to escape Herod's plan to kill him. Jesus family returning from Egypt reside in Nazareth.</p>
6	Archelaus is exiled for incompetence; Judea becomes a Roman province; Judas the Galilean leads a revolt against the tax census
8	
8-28/30	
28-29	
28-30	
33 (or 30)	Jesus returns to Judea, is crucified, and resurrected. James the brother of Jesus becomes a believer after witnessing the resurrected Jesus. Jesus' first followers receive the Holy Spirit at Pentecost and begin to proclaim the gospel.
33/34	
34-37	
36	Pilate loses his position for incompetence
36/37	
37-45	
38*	
39	Antipas is exiled
40-45*	
41-44	
42-44	Paul receives his "thorn in the flesh"
44	
44-46	
44-47*	
46-47	
46-48	
48*	
48-49*	
48/49-51*	
49	
49-51*	
51	

50-54*	Peter comes to Rome
52-57*	
52-55	
53-55*	
18-36 AD	Caiaphas high priest of the Sadducees, primarily wealthy, priestly families in Jerusalem.
475 AD	Fall of the Roman Empire