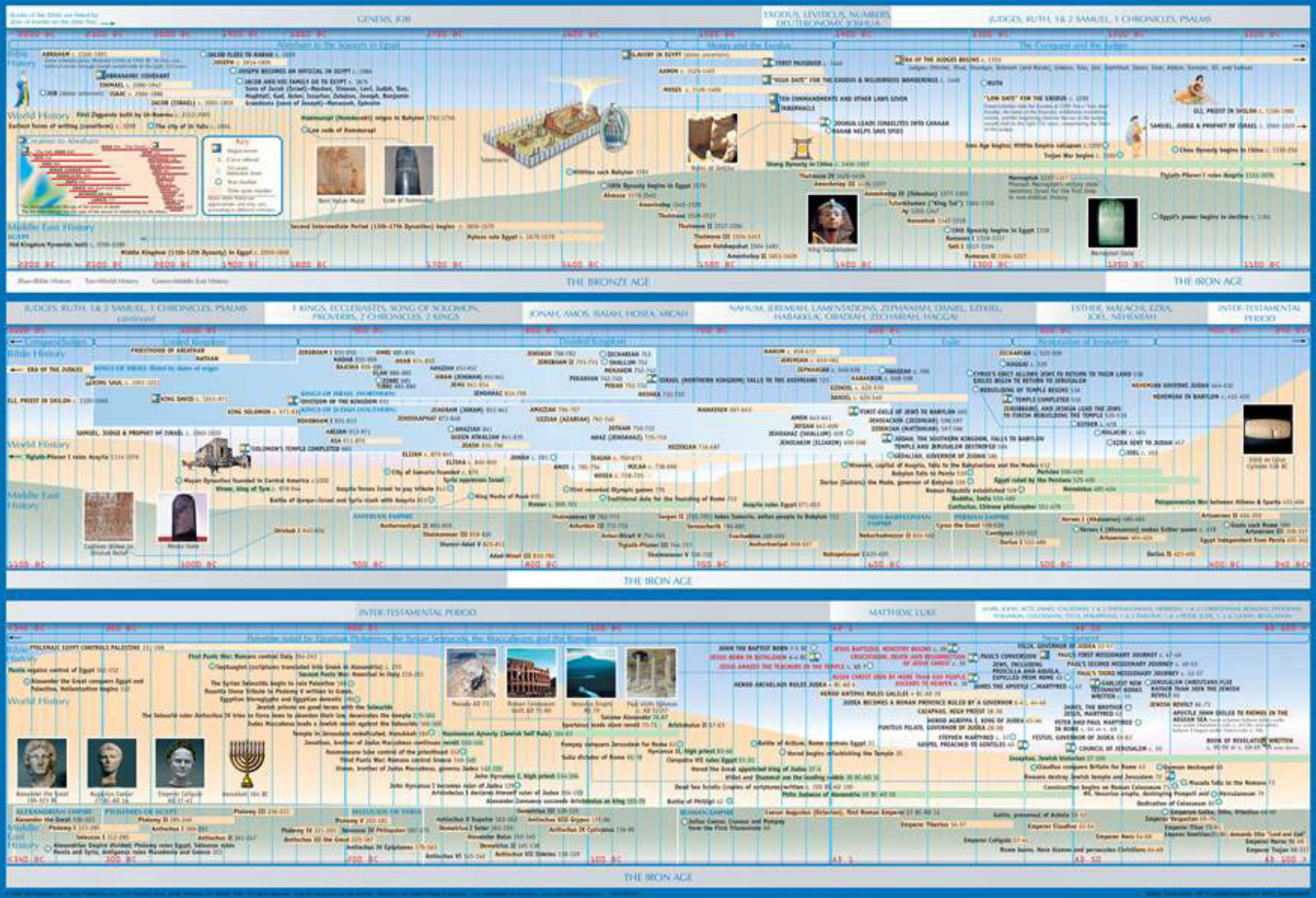


# Bible Time Line



# Time Line of the Holy Land and the Middle East

Approx. Date*	The Holy Land	The Middle East
<b>The Beginning</b>		Creation Adam and Eve Noah and the Flood Tower of Babel
<b>2000 BC</b>	Abraham leaves Ur and travels to Canaan, the Promised Land Goes to Egypt and back due to famine	Ur in Sumer in Mesopotamia; Haran Pyramids in Egypt built 100 years earlier Period of Egyptian Empire
<b>1800 BC</b>	Jacob (Israel) and family go to Egypt In slavery about 400 years	Period of Old Babylonian Empire Hittites destroy Babylon
<b>1600 BC</b>		Assyria rises as a major power
<b>1400 BC</b>	The Passover The Exodus: Moses leads Israelite people out of Egypt Ten Commandments The Tabernacle Joshua conquers Canaan Period of Judges and continual disobedience to God	King Tutankhamen in Egypt
<b>1200 BC</b>	Invasion by Philistines and others	
<b>1100 BC</b>	Samuel Saul United Kingdom	
<b>1000 BC</b>	David Solomon First Temple built	
<b>900 BC</b>	Divided Kingdom (Judah and Israel) Elijah Elisha	Period of Assyrian Empire
<b>800 BC</b>	Jonah	Nineveh, capital of Assyria; remaining Israelites carried into captivity by Assyria
<b>700 BC</b>	Fall of Samaria (Israel) to Assyria Isaiah	Nineveh destroyed by Babylonians, Medes
<b>600 BC</b>	Ezekiel Fall of Jerusalem (Judah) to King Nebuchadnezzar II of Babylon; Captives taken to Babylon 70 years Jeremiah in exile in Egypt	Period of New Babylonian Empire Judah carried into captivity by Babylonians Daniel in captivity in Babylon Babylon conquered by Medes and Persians The Edict of Cyrus, Persian King
<b>536 BC</b>	Jews permitted to return to homeland Second Temple started Haggai Temple completed Zechariah	
<b>500 BC</b>	Esther Ezra Nehemiah	Period of Persian Empire Persian kings: Darius I, Xerxes (Ahasuerus)
<b>400 BC</b>		Artaxerxes II Alexander the Great conquers Persia Period of the Greek Kingdoms
<b>300 BC</b>	Land falls to Alexander the Great Period of Greek domination	
<b>200 BC</b>	Judea is possessed by Ptolemy of Egypt	Judea is possessed by Seleucus of Syria Antiochus Epiphanes desecrates Temple
<b>100 BC</b>	Maccabean Revolt	Period of the Roman Republic and Empire Cleopatra on Egyptian throne
	Julius Caesar The Roman Empire Herod the Great Third Temple Birth of Jesus Christ	

\* Events and people in approximate order.

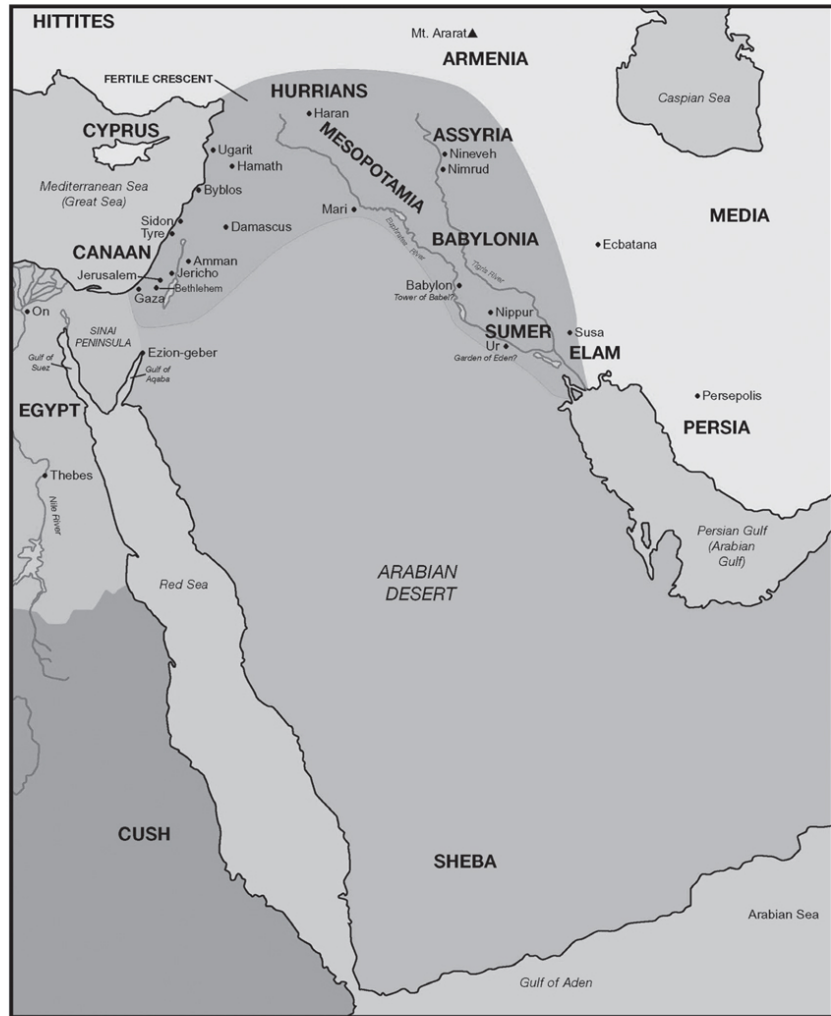
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# The Middle East

## Then (B.C.)

## Now



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# Genealogy from Adam to Abraham

(The Fall) **ADAM** 930\*

**SETH** 912

**ENOS** 905

**KENAN (CAINAN)** 910

**MAHALALEEL** 895

**JARED** 962

**ENOCH** 365 (God took him.)

**METHUSELAH** 969

**LAMECH** 777

**NOAH** 950 (The Flood)

**SHEM** 600

**ARPHAXAD** 438

**SALAH (SHELAH)** 433

**EBER** 464

**PELEG** 239

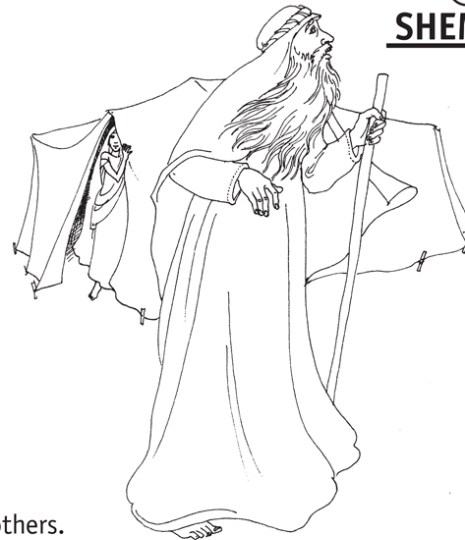
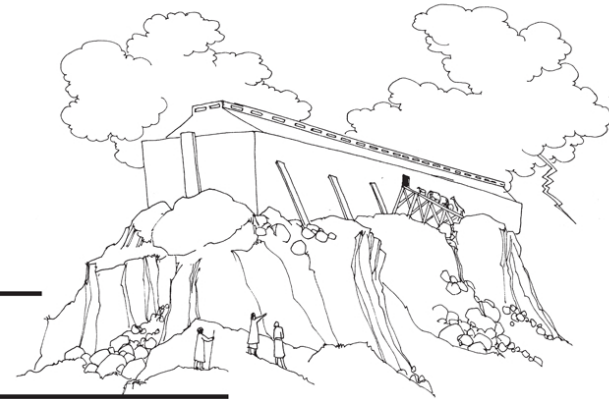
**REU** 239

**SERUG** 230

**NAHOR** 148

**TERAH** 205

**ABRAHAM** 175



\* The numbers indicate the age of the person at death.  
The lines indicate the life span of the person in relationship to the others.

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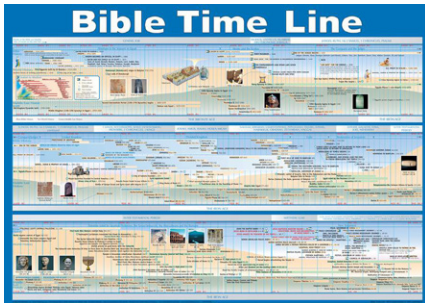
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# Important Archeological Finds and the Bible

Archaeological Find	Description of the Find	Importance of the Find
<p><b>Beni Hasan Tomb Painting</b></p> <p>This ancient Egyptian tomb painting, dating close to the time of Abraham, shows a caravan of people from Palestine carrying merchandise for trade in Egypt. They carried eye paint to sell and armed themselves with bows and spears.</p>	<p>A portion of the Beni Hasan tomb painting depicts people from Canaan entering Egypt. The men are wearing long garments that cover their chest and the woman are wearing long multicolored garments. The bottoms of the garments are fringed. They seem to be wearing slippers for footwear. The women are wearing headbands and have long hair.</p>	<p>Dating to around 1900 BC, this tomb painting, with words and pictures on it, shows how Old Testament people from the time of Abraham and Sarah looked, how they dressed, their hair styles, and even a musical instrument of the day (lyre). The weapons shown (spear, bow and arrow, ax, sword) depict some of the armaments available to Abraham (Gen. 14).</p>
<p><b>The Law Code of Hammurapi</b></p> <p>This black diorite stele (a carved upright stone slab) was commissioned around 1750 BC by Hammurapi (Hammurabi), king of Babylon. It contains about 300 laws. The stele was found, partially defaced, at Susa (in Iran today) where it was taken as loot in the 12th century BC.</p>	<p>On top of the Code of Hammurapi, the king is shown in front of a seated deity, Marduk. The king's laws are written on the remainder of the stele for public display. The stele is over seven feet tall. The stele was originally erected at Sippar, which is north of Babylon.</p>	<p>Some of the laws, and the way they are written, are remarkably similar to those found in Exodus, Leviticus, and Deuteronomy, indicating that a "common law" existed in the ancient Near East. For example, <i>lex talionis</i> ("an eye for an eye") is found in both the law code of Hammurapi and in Exodus 21:24. Unlike Hammurapi's law, the biblical law is between God and His people.</p>
<p><b>Merneptah (Merenptah) Stele (aka the Israel Stele)</b></p> <p>The hieroglyphic text of the stele made in Egypt describes the victories of Pharaoh Merneptah around 1230 BC over the Libyans and people of Palestine. The stele stands more than seven feet high.</p>	<p>The Merneptah Stele depicts the god Amon-Re twice in the top center. It also depicts Merenptah with the goddess Mut and the god Khonsu. It contains the earliest extrabiblical mention of the name "Israel" thus far known. The Egyptian pharaoh brags of a victory over Israel.</p>	<p>Although this battle between Egypt and Israel is not mentioned in the Old Testament, the stele does show that the Israelites were in fact living in the Promised Land at that time, and that their entrance into the land had already taken place by 1230 BC.</p>
<p><b>Jericho, Gateway into the Promised Land</b></p> <p>The earliest ruins at Jericho date to the Stone Age (Neolithic). A tower found in the Jericho ruins dates back before Abraham's time. The tower is made from stones obtained when the surrounding moat was cut. It was connected to a mudbrick wall.</p>	<p>There is debate over whether Joshua's wall of Jericho has been found. Massive erosion has removed much of the remains of that period, and mud bricks could easily erode away over the centuries. When straw bricks decompose, a rich fertilizer results. Therefore, some archeologist suggest that many bricks could have been removed to fertilize fields.</p>	<p>The biblical importance of Jericho is underscored by the fact that it is referred to more than 50 times in the Old Testament. Perhaps the most significant references are those in Joshua 6, which tell of the Israelite conquest of the city, their first victory in the Promised Land. Archaeology has shown where the city once stood, and that it guarded the key spot for entering into the Promised Land from the east.</p>
<p><b>Shishak's Invasion Record</b></p> <p>A record of Pharaoh Shishak's raid of the Kingdom of Judah has been found in Egypt carved on a wall in the Karnak Temple of Amun, god of Thebes (Luxor today). The Shishak Relief (Sheshonk I) commemorates his victory over Rehoboam when Solomon's temple was robbed of its riches (probably 925 BC). The relief shows that Egypt raided Israel, not just Judah.</p>	<p>The Shishak relief shows Shishak invading Judah and Israel and names 156 places he claims to have conquered in the raid. The relief depicts the Egyptian goddess Mut holding a club and bow as she leads five rows of captives. Another part of the relief depicts Shishak grasping a group of captives by the hair and striking them with his club.</p>	<p>According to the Old Testament (1 Kings 14 and 2 Chronicles 12), Pharaoh Shishak of Egypt invaded Judah during the fifth year of King Rehoboam's reign. "...Shishak, king of Egypt, came up against Jerusalem, because they had transgressed against the LORD, with twelve hundred chariots, and threescore thousand horsemen; and the people were without number that came with him out of Egypt..." (2 Chronicles 12:2-3). Other verses that refer to Thebes (the city of No) in Egypt are Jeremiah 46:25 and Ezekiel 30:14-16.</p>

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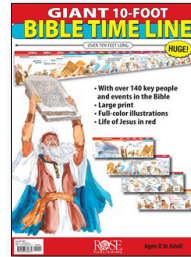


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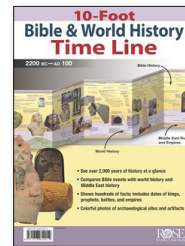
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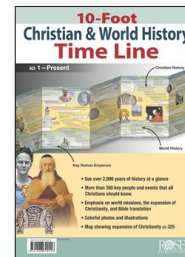
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