

Israel's Timeline: From Ancient to Contemporary Times

Beginnings to the Destruction of the First Temple ca. 1850 BCE – 586 BCE

ISRAEL'S PATRIARCHAL PERIOD

according to Traditional and Archaeological sources

1813-1000 BCE

ca. 1850 - 1700

Mesopotamian tribes known as the *B'nei Yisra'el*, (Heb. "Sons of Israel"), migrate to *K'na'an* (Canaan). Tradition tells of the chieftain of these tribes being *Avraham* (Abraham), and his wife Sarah, who become the Patriarch and Matriarch of the *B'nei Yisra'el* or the Jewish people. Judaism, Christianity and Islam trace their spiritual heritage to Abraham.

Abraham and Sarah bear a son named *Yitzhak* (Isaac) through whom the spiritual and ancestral line of the Jewish people passes. Abraham also has a son *Yishma'el* (Ishmael) through Sarah's handmaiden Hagar who, according to Islamic tradition, becomes the father of the Arab peoples and the descendant of Abraham through which the spiritual line passes to Islam.

1653

Ya'akov (Jacob) is born to *Yitzhak* and his wife *Rivka* (Rebecca). Later in his life, *Ya'akov* will have his name changed to *Yisrael*, Hebrew for "He who strives with God." *Ya'akov* (aka *Yisrael*) has 12 sons, which according to tradition, are the patriarchs of the 12 Tribes of Israel.

1638

Abraham dies

1562

Yosef (Joseph) is born to *Ya'akov* and Rachel

1546

Yosef sold into Egyptian slavery

1533

Yitzhak dies

1532

Yosef becomes Viceroy of Egypt

1523

Ya'akov and his clan migrate to Egypt escaping famine in Canaan. *Ya'akov* dies in Egypt.

1452

Yosef dies

1429

Egyptian enslavement of the Hebrews begins

Ca 1300 - 1200

Tradition

Historical Record

Moshe (Moses) born.

Yehoshua bin Nun (Joshua) born.

Exodus from Egypt, Moses receives the Torah on Mt. Sinai, Canaan Re-Entry

After setting up the Ark of the Covenant at Shiloh near Shechem (Nablus), Joshua launches foray into Jerusalem (Joshua 10:23, 15:63)

Israelite settlement in Canaan multiplies in the hill country (modern day West Bank), as well in the Galilee and the Negev desert. During this period, a group known as the "Sea Peoples" or *P'lishtim* in Hebrew (aka the Philistines) settled on Canaan's coast, in what is now the Gaza Strip, up to present day Tel Aviv-Jaffa.

ca. 1200-

1050/1000

Period of the Judges

ca. 1106

Deborah judges Israel

MONARCHY AND THE PROPHETS (ca. 1000-587)

United Kingdom of Israel

ca. 1030-1010	Sha'ul (Saul, first monarch of <i>Malkhut Yisrael</i> (Kingdom of Israel))
ca. 1010-970	David ben Yishai (David son of Jesse, second monarch of the Kingdom of Israel) conquers the Jebusites and makes <i>Yerushalayim</i> (Jerusalem) his capital
ca. 970-931	Shlomo ben David (Solomon son of David) builds First Temple on Mount Moriah in Jerusalem
ca. 931	Secession of Northern Kingdom of Israel (10 northern tribes) from Southern Kingdom of Judah (two tribes, Judah and Benjamin)

The Divided Kingdoms of Israel

Kings of Israel and Prophets		Kings of Judah and Prophets	
931-910	Yerav'am (Jeroboam I) rules Israel chooses Shechem as his first capital, later moves it to Tirzah	931-913	Rehav'am ben Shlomo (Rehoboam son of Solomon)
910-909	Nadav ben Yerav'am (Nadab son of Jeroboam) rules Israel	913-911	Aviyam ben Rehav'am (Abijam son of Rehoboam)
909-886	Ba'asha ben Ahiyah (Baasha son of Ahijah) kills Nadab and rules Israel	911-870	'Asa ben Aviyam (Asa son of Abijam)
886-885	'Elah ben Ba'asha (Elah son of Baasha) rules Israel		
885	Zimri kills 'Elah, but reigns just seven days before committing suicide, 'Omriyya (Omri) chosen by army as King of Israel		
885-880(?)	War between 'Omriyya and Tivni ben Gilat (Tibni son of Gilath)		
885-874	'Omriyya kills Tivni, rules Israel		
879	'Omriyya moves capital of Israel from Tirzah to Shomron (Samaria)		
874-852	Ah'av ben 'Omriyya (Ahab son of Omri), is killed in battle, Izavel (Jezebel) reigns as Queen. 'Atalyah bat (daughter of) Ah'av and Izavel, marries Yeroham (Jehoram), crown prince of Judah	870-848	Yehoshafat ben 'Asa (Jehoshaphat son of Asa) rules Judah
852-851	'Ahazyahu ben Ah'av (Ahaziah son of Ahab), rules Israel, dies in accident		
851-842	Yehoram ben Ah'av (Jehoram son of Ahab). Killed by Yehu ben Nimshi who then rules Israel	848-841	Yehoram ben Yehoshafat (Jehoram son of Jehoshaphat)
842-815	Yehu ben Nimshi (Jehu son of Nimshi)	841	'Ahazyahu ben Yehoram (Ahaziah son of Jehoram)

		841-835	'Atalyah bat Ah'av (of the Northern Kingdom of Israel) reigned over Judah in Jerusalem for 6 years. She was killed by troops assigned by Yehoyada HaKohen (Jehoiada the Priest) to protect Yeho'ash (Joash). She was Queen Mother, widow of Yehoram and mother of Ahaziah
819-804	Yeho'ahaz ben Yehu (Jehoahaz son of Jehu)	835-796	Yeho'ash ben 'Ahazyahu (Joash son of Ahaziah)
805-790	Yeho'ash ben Yeho'ahaz (Joash son of Jehoahaz)	796-767	'Amatzyah ben Yehoash (Amaziah son of Joash)
790-750	Yerav'am ben Yeho'ash (Jeroboam II, son of Joash)	767-740	'Uziah ben 'Amatzyah (Uzziah son of Amaziah)
	Hosea the Prophet (Hoshe'a HaNavi)		Amos the Prophet ('Amos HaNavi)
	Amos the Prophet ('Amos HaNavi)		Joel the Prophet (Yo'el HaNavi)
	Jonah the Prophet (Yonah HaNavi)		
750-749	Zekharyah ben Yerav'am (Zachariah son of Joeroboam) ruled for 6 months when Shallum ben Yevesh killed him	740-732	Yotam ben 'Uziah (Jotham son of Uzziah)
			Micah the Prophet (Micha HaNavi)
749	Shallum ben Yavesh rules for one month, is assassinated by Menahem ben Gadi		Isaiah the Prophet (Yeshayahu HaNavi)
749-738	Menahem ben Gadi		
738-736	Pekahyah ben Menahem ruled 2 years; assassinated by Remalyahu (Remaliah) who puts his son Pekah on the throne		
736-732	Pekah ben Remalyahu rules for 20 years; assassinated by Hoshe'a ben 'Elah		
732-722	Hoshe'a ben 'Elah reigned over Israel in Samaria for 9 years. Assyrian King Shalmanser attacked and captured Samaria. He charged Hoshe'a with treason and imprisoned him. Ten tribes of Israel are deported to Assyria, and disappear from history (aka: Ten Lost Tribes of Israel)	732-716	'Ahaz ben Yotam (Ahaz son of Jotham) The Assyrian king Tiglath-Pileser III records he received tribute from Ahaz; see 2 Kings 16:7-9
		716-687	Hizqiyah ben 'Ahaz (Hezekiah son of Ahaz) Contemporary with Sennacherib of Assyria and Merodach-Baladan of Babylon.

Nahum the Prophet (Nahum HaNavi)

- 687–643 Menasheh ben Hizqiyah (Menassah son of Hezekiah) mentioned in Assyrian records as a contemporary of Esarhaddon
- 642–640 'Amon ben Menasheh (Amon son of Menassah)
- 640–609 Yo'shiyahu ben 'Amon (Josiah son of Amon)
- Jeremiah the Prophet (Yirmiyahu HaNavi)
- Obadiah the Prophet (Ovad'ya HaNavi)
- Zephaniah the Prophet (Tzefaniyah HaNazvi)
- 609 Yeho'ahaz ben Yo'shiyahu (Jehoahaz son of Josiah) Neco, Pharaoh of Egypt, dethroned him and was replaced by his brother, Yehoyakim (Eliakim). He was brought to Egypt where he died.
- 609–598 Yehoyaqim ben Yo'shiyahu (Eliakim son of Josiah)
- Habakkuk the Prophet (Havaquq HaNavi)
- 598–597 Yehoyaqim ben Yehoyaqim (Eliakim son of Eliakim) King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon sent for him and brought him to Babylon, where he lived and died.
- Jerusalem was captured by the Babylonians and Eliakim II deposed
- Ezekiel the Prophet (Yehezq'el HaNavi)
- 597–586 Tzidqiyahu ben Yo'shiyahu (Zedekiah son of Josiah). His reign saw the second rebellion against Nebuchadnezzar (588–586 BCE). Jerusalem was captured after a lengthy siege, the Temple burnt, Zedekiah blinded and taken into exile, and Judah reduced to a province.
- 541** Persian ruler Cyrus the Great conquers Babylonian Empire, issues decree that Jews may return to Judea and Jerusalem
- 539** First Jews return from Babylon in small numbers to rebuild Jerusalem and its walls. Seventy years of exile terminated. (Daniel 9, Haggai 2:18-19)