

Chronological Chart of Israel from the Early Bronze to the Roman Period[†]

Period/Date	Israel	Biblical Figures	Other Relevant Items								
Early Bronze / Canaanite Age (3150-2200 BCE)	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flourishing urban culture in Canaan. • Law codification in Mesopotamia, as well as Epic, and religious texts. • International trade routes crossing Canaan bringing Egyptian and Mesopotamian influences. 								
Middle Bronze Age (2200-1550 BCE)		Abraham Isaac Jacob	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small city-states. • Hyksos invasion of Canaan and Egypt (ca. 1720) 								
Late Bronze Age (1550-1200 BCE)	Exodus from Egypt Covenant at Sinai	Moses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canaanite fortified city-states. • Canaan under Egyptian rule. → Armarna letters • Kingdoms of Edom and Moab founded → Merneptah's stele mentions "Israel" (ca. 1220) 								
Iron/Israelite Age I (1200-1000 BCE)	Invasion of Canaan Rule by Judges Samuel	Joshua Gideon Deborah Samson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philistines ("Sea Peoples") invade Canaan and establish their cities along the Mediterranean coast. • Hittite Empire Falls (cf. Hittite Vassal Treaties) • Israelites struggle with the Philistines 								
Iron Age IIa / Kingdom of Israel (1000-900 BCE)	<p>1000 Saul (1020-1000) David (1000-962) Solomon (961-922)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Division of Kingdom (922 BCE)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">Judah</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">Israel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rehoboam (922-915)</td> <td>Jeroboam I (922-901)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Abijah (915-913)</td> <td>↳ Nadab (901-900)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asa (913-873)</td> <td>Baasha (900-877)</td> </tr> </table> <p>900</p>	Judah	Israel	Rehoboam (922-915)	Jeroboam I (922-901)	Abijah (915-913)	↳ Nadab (901-900)	Asa (913-873)	Baasha (900-877)	Johnathan Nathan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David conquers Jerusalem (ca. 1000) → City of David excavations uncover → Tel Dan inscription mentions the house of David (?) • Solomon builds first temple and walls of Jerusalem • Economic and cultural prosperity; "Solomonic Enlightenment" → Solomonic Gates at Gezer, Hazor, Meggido
Judah	Israel										
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Asa (913-873)	Baasha (900-877)										
Iron Age IIb / Fall of Israel and Judah (900-586 BCE)	<p>Jehoshaphat (873-849) ↳ Elah (877-876) Zimri (876) Omri (876-869) ↳ Ahab (869-850) ↳ Ahaziah (850-849) ↳ Jehoram (849-842)</p> <p>Jehoram (849-842) Ahaziah (842) Athaliah (842-837) Jehoash (837-800) Amaziah (800-783) Uzziah (783-742)</p> <p>800</p> <p>Jotham (742-735) Ahaz (735-715)</p> <p>700 Hezekiah (715-687) Manasseh (687-642) Amon (642-640) Josiah (640-609) Jehoahaz II / Shallum (609) Jehoiakim / Eliakim (609-598) Jehoiachin / Jeconiah (598-597) Zedekiah / Mattaniah (597-587) Fall of Jerusalem/Destruction of Temple (587)</p> <p>600 Exile in Babylon (587-538) Gedaliah (Governor) (587)</p>	<p>Elijah Micaiah</p> <p>Elisha Jehoiada</p> <p>Amos Hosea</p> <p>Isaiah Micah</p> <p>Zephaniah Jeremiah Nahum Habbakuk</p> <p>Ezekiel (Isaiah 40-55)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time of prosperity in Israel. • Assyrian expansion under Tiglath-pileser III (745-727) • Syro-Ephraimite war: Assyria crushes anti-Assyrian league and strips N. Kingdom of territories (734-732) <p>→ Hezekiah expands Jerusalem's water supply via tunnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Led by Sennacherib, Assyria ravages Judah; and unsuccessfully sieges Jerusalem (701) • Babylon throws off Assyrian rule (626) • Fall of Ninevah (612) • Rise of Cyrus (556) 								

[†] Prepared by Tyler F. Williams (1997).

Period/Date	Israel	Biblical Figures	Other Relevant Items
Iron Age III / Persian Period (586-332 BCE) 500 400	Sheshbazzar (538) Zerubbabel (538-510) Ezra's mission (458) Nehemiah's first mission (445-433) Nehemiah's second mission (431-?)	Joshua Haggai Zechariah Malachi Joel (?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fall of Babylon (539) • Return from Babylonian captivity in the reign of Cyrus (537). • Construction of second temple; dedicated (515). • Judah becomes a Persian province – Yehud. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alexander the Great conquers the Near East (334-323)
Hellenistic Period (332-135 BCE) 300 200	Persian rule replaced by Greek rule Rule by the Ptolemies of Egypt (323-200) Rule by the Selucids of Syria (200) Persecution of Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-163) Maccabean Revolt led by Mattathias (167-164) ↳ Judas Maccabeus (166-160) • Jonathan (160-143) • Simon (143-134)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Hellenization" of Judah: • Translation of the Bible into Greek (LXX) started → Foundation of many Hellenistic cities in Judah (Gaza, Asdod, Ashkelon, Joppa, Ptolemais, Samaria, Scythopolis, etc.) • Rededication of the Temple (164) (Of which Hanukkah celebrates) • Judah recognized as an independent Jewish state (142 - 63); Simon recognized as high priest, governor, and commander. → Phase Ia at Qumran; only a small settlement
Hasmonean Period (134-63 BCE) 100	↳ John Hyrcanus (134-104) ↳ Aristobulus I (104-103) • Alexander Janneus (103-76) Salome Alexander (76-67, widow of Janneus) ↳ Aristobulus II (67-63)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiochus VII Sidetes besieges Jerusalem, but fails • Emergence of Pharisees and Sadducees (?) • Judah expands, subdues Idumeans, takes Samaria; Alexander Janneus brings all Palestine under his control → Phase Ib at Qumran; expanded settlement that was abandoned after earthquake in 31 BCE
	Antipater (63-43, procurator) Hyrcanus II (47-40, ethnarch)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syro-Palestine incorporated into the Roman province of Syria (63)