

I. Creation to Adam

- A. **Gen. 1** **Creation and Recreation**
- B. **Gen.. 2** **Creation of Man**
- C. **Gen. 3.** **Fall of Man**
- D. **Gen. 4.** **First Murder**
- E. **Gen. 5 & 10** **Geneologies**
- F. **Gen. 6-8** **The Flood**
- G. **Gen. 9** **Human Government**
- H. **Gen. 11** **Human Government**

II. From Abraham to Joseph

A. **Four Leave Ur of the Chaldees**

B. **Four arrive in Haran**

1. Charan = a dry place (Gesinius)
2. "barran Haran"

C. **Leave Harran by way of Carchemish, Aleppo, and Damascus**

1. Carchemish: Nebuchadnezzar defeats Nebo in 605 BC.
2. Aleppo: Gas station in the desert like Elko, Nevada
3. Damascus: Abe's servant girl gives birth to a baby boy here.¹

D. **God promises Abe three things (Land, Seed, & Blessing)**

E. **Abe had two sons I and I (Ishmael and Isaac)**

F. **Isaac had two son J and E (Jacob and Esau)**

G. **Jacob had 12 sons and 1 daughter (Dinah, Gen. 34)**

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Reuben | 7. Dan |
| 2. Simeon | 8. Gad |
| 3. Levi | 9. Asher |
| 4. Judah | 10. Naphtali |
| 5. Zebulon | 11. Joseph |
| 6. Issachar | 12. Benjamin |

1. Shechem
2. Bethel
3. Negeb
4. Egypt (due famine)
5. Negeb → Bethel
6. Hebron (Lot & Sodom) Oaks of Mamre

¹ Dmascus js on the east side of the anti Lebanon Mountains ((eastern mountain range) The Lebanon Mountains are the Western Mountain range. Lebanon is the name because both of these ranges are snow covered. The Bekah Valley is formed in the middle by the Orontes River. (Nahar Barada flows through Damascus.)

III. From Joseph to Moses

- A. **Jacob's youngest son was little Benjamin but his favorite was Joseph.**
- B. **Joseph was sold into slavery (1st stop: Potiphar's house)**
- C. **Mention Joseph's interpretation of dreams about**
 - 1. The Butler: Went free in three days
 - 2. The Baker: Was decapitated in three days

IV. From Moses to Joshua

- A. **God raises a mighty deliverer named Moses**
 - 1. In Hebrew, it means "drawn out" (of the Nile)
 - 2. How did Moses end up in the Nile anyway?
- B. **After 10 mighty plagues, God delivers His people out of Egypt**
 - 1. Water turned to blood
 - 2. Frogs
 - 3. Fleas
 - 4. Flies
 - 5. Cattle Disease
 - 6. Boils
 - 7. Hail & Fire
 - 8. Locusts
 - 9. Darkness
 - 10. Death of the First-born
- C. **They take a hard right hand turn and go down the Sinai Peninsula**
 - 1. Crossing the Red Sea is called the Baptism of Moses (1 Cor. 10:2)
 - 2. Marah: Bitter Water Ex. 15:26
 - 3. Elim: "Palm Springs" Ex. 15:27
 - 4. Dophkah (also Alush. Here they got the manna.) Ex. 16 of Num.33:13-14
 - 5. Rephadim: No water because of the Amelakites Ex. 17
 - 6. Mt. Sinai Ex. 19-ff.

1. Gods	5. Ma & Pa
2. Images	6. Murder (רצח ratsach not הרג harag)
3. Name	7. Adultery
4. Sabath	8. Stealing
	9. False Witness
	10. Covet

- D. At Mount Sinai two things were given to Moses**
 - 1. Codex 1 & Codex 2 (and Codex 3)
 - 2. Golden Calf Incident Ex. 32
- E. They reach an oasis by the name of Kadesh Barnea & send out 12 spies**
- F. So the Israelites had to wander an additional 38 years in the wilderness**
- G. At the end of the 40 years Moses delivers 5 sermons recorded in the Book of Deuteronomy.**
1-3 → 4-11 → 12-27 → 28-30 → 31-33 (34)

V. From Joshua to Anarchy

- A. Jordan at flood tide**
- B. Gilgal**
- C. Jericho → Ai and Achan**
 - 1. Instructions
 - 2. 200 shekels of silver, wedge of gold, and a Babylonian garment
- D. Wedge dividing North and South**
 - 1. Mt. Ebal and Gerazim Discourse (Deut 27:9-15; Josh 8:33-35)

Gerazim (BLESSING)

- 1. Simeon (Leah's 2nd)
- 2. Levi (Leah's 3rd)
- 3. Judah (Leah's 4th)
- 4. Issachar (Leah's 5th)
- 5. Joseph (Ephraim & Manasseh (Rachel's 1st))
- 6. Benjamin (Rachel's 2nd)

Ebal (CURSING)

- 1. Reuben (Leah')
- 2. Gad (Zilpah's 1st)
- 3. Asher (Zilpah's 2nd)
- 4. Zebulon (Leah's 6th)
- 5. Dan (Bilhah's 1st)
- 6. Naphtali (Bilhah's 2nd)

- 2. Southern Campaign
 - a. Gibeonite interlude
 - b. Aijalon and Makadanian Kings
- 3. Northern Campaign

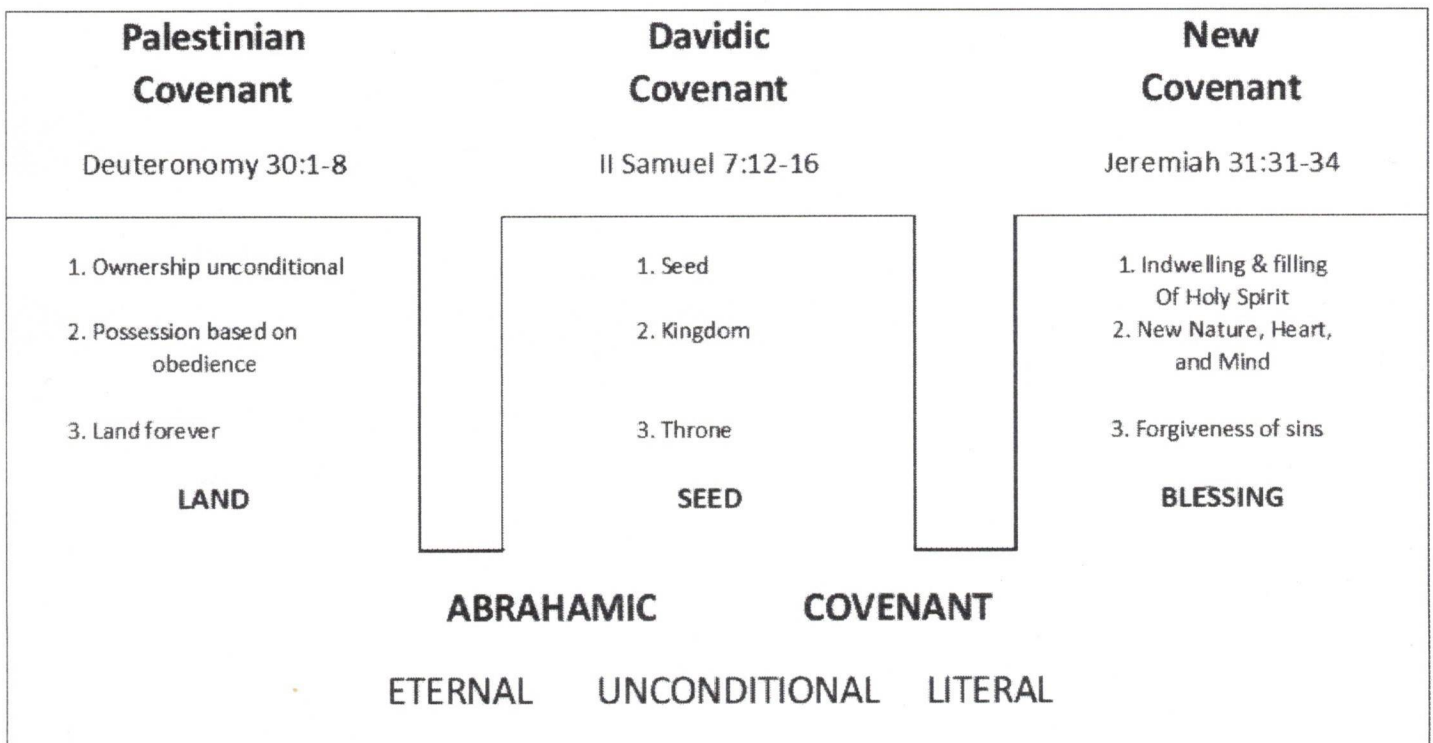
E. *Divides the Land according to the inheritance of the 12 Tribes of Israel*

VI. From Anarchy to Samuel

A. *Sin, Suffering, Sorrow, Salvation (Salvation came to them by the hands of a Judge.)*

B. *Samuel was the last Judge and the first Prophet.*

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Othniel | Judges 3:9-11 |
| 2. | Ehud | Judges 3:15-30 |
| 3. | Shamgar | Judges 3:31 |
| 4. | Deborah | Judges 4-5 |
| 5. | Gideon | Judges 6:11-40; Judges 7-8 |
| 6. | Abimelech | Judges 9:1-54 |
| 7. | Tola | Judges 10:1-2 |
| 8. | Jair | Judges 10:3-5 |
| 9. | Jephthah | Judges 11; Judges 12:1-7 |
| 10. | Ibzan | Judges 12:8-10 |
| 11. | Elon | Judges 12:11-12 |
| 12. | Abdon | Judges 12:13-14 |
| 13. | Samson | Judges 13-16 |
| 14. | Eli | Judged Israel 1Sam. 4:18 |
| 15. | Samuel as Judge | 1Sam. 7:6; 15-17 |
| 16. | The sons of Samuel | 1Sam. 8:1-5 |



VII. From Samuel to the Silent Period

A. *Samuel anoints the first two kings of Israel*

B. *At Solomon's death, the kingdom splits over taxes (Jerrybomb to the North and Rehoboam to the South)*

1. The North is called Israel, Samaria, and Ephraim (10 lost tribes)
2. The South is called is called Judah (Benjamin and Judah + Levi)
3. 250 years after the split, the Northern kingdom is taken into slavery in the year 722 B.C. by the Assyrians.
4. 150 years after the split, the South is taken into slavery (586 B.C.)
5. The people are under slavery for 70 years and return to the land under the leadership of Ezra, Nehemiah, and Zerubabel.
 - a **Ezra**: priest that started a revival of love for the WOG.

- 1) His book dedicates the first half to the leadership of Zerubabel in bringing the people back from captivity and
- 2) the 2nd half into Ezra's leadership in rebuilding the temple.

b **Nehemiah** was the one who spearheaded the work to rebuild the walls of the city.)

- 1) All that is known of his family is that he was the son of Hacaliah (Neh. 1:1) and that one of his brothers was called Hanani (Neh. 1:2; 7:2);
- 2) Uncertainty prevails as it refers to Nehemiah being a priest or being of noble blood, or just having distinguished himself in service to the Persian king.
- 3) Appointed by Artaxerxes, king of Persia, to the responsible position of cupbearer to the king. There is now no possible doubt that this King his king was Artaxerxes, the first of that name, commonly called Longimanus, who ruled over Persia from 464 to 424 BC. (Neh. 2:6)
- 4) Having appeared before the king, in the 1st month of the 21st year of Artaxerxes, 444 BC, he was granted permission to go to Jerusalem to build the city.
 - a) Hanani, the brother of Nehemiah, and other men of Judah came to visit Nehemiah while he was in Susa in the 9th month of the 20th year of

Artaxerxes. They reported that the Jews in Jerusalem were in great affliction and that the wall thereof was broken down and its gates burned with fire. Thereupon he grieved and fasted and prayed to God that he might be granted favor by the king.

- b) Nehemiah was given letters to the governors of Syria and Palestine and especially to Asaph, the keeper of the king's forest, ordering him to supply timber for the wall, the fortress, and the temple.
 - c) He was also appointed governor of the province of which Jerusalem was the capital.
- 5) Nehemiah left for Jerusalem and immediately set about the restoration of the walls
- a) **He appointed the officers necessary for better government.**
 - b) **He caused the people to be instructed in the Law by public readings, and expositions.**
 - c) **He celebrated the Feast of Tabernacles; and observed a national fast, at which the sins of the people were confessed and**
 - d) **A renewal covenant with Yahweh was solemnly confirmed.**
 - (1) The people agreed to avoid marriages with the heathen,
 - (2) to keep the Sabbath, and
 - (3) to contribute to the support of the temple.
 - (4) To provide for the safety and prosperity of the city,
 - (5) one out of every ten of the people living outside Jerusalem was compelled to settle in the city. In all of these reforms he was assisted by Ezra,

- c Zerubbabel: In the Davidic line, ancestor of Jesus, BUT NEVER KING.
- 1) Zerubbabel traveled to Judah after King Cyrus II allowed the Judean captives to return to their homeland to rebuild the temple (Ezra 1:1–4; 6:3–5, 8–10). The prophet Haggai identifies Zerubbabel as the governor of Judah after the exile (Haggai 1:1; 2:2, 21).
 - 2) Zerubbabel is a Babylonian name meaning “offspring of Babylon.” As governor of Judah, Zerubbabel was appointed as one of the initial leaders who supervised the reconstruction of the Jerusalem temple with the help of Joshua, the high priest (Ezra 3:2–3, 8)
 - 3) After only 14 months, local opposition influenced King Artaxerxes to sign a “stop building order. (Ezra 4:1–24)
 - 4) After a seventeen-year delay, under the next king of Persia, Darius, the Jews were granted permission to continue rebuilding.
 - a) During this period, God raised up three prophets: Haggai; Zechariah; Malachi
 - b) During this stoppage, Zechariah gave this message to Zerubbabel “Not by might nor by power, but by My Spirit,’ says the LORD of hosts”
 - 5) *Many of the older priests and Levites and family heads, who had seen the former temple, wept aloud when they saw the foundation of this temple being laid” (Ezra 3:12). **the** temple Zerubbabel helped rebuild paled in comparison to the size and grandeur of Solomon’s, it far-outlasted it. In fact, Zerubbabel’s temple was still standing 500 years later when the promised Messiah, Jesus Christ, graced its courts Although Zerubbabel’s temple was smaller than Solomon’s had been, God promised a greater glory: “The glory of this present house will be greater than the glory of the former house,” said the Lord (Haggai 2:9). The glory bestowed on*

Zerubbabel's temple came centuries later when Jesus Christ, the Son of God, came into the temple courts. Solomon's temple never received a visit from the Messiah, but Zerubbabel's did.

VIII. The Silent Period

A. *The land is governed by the Persians (Medo-Persian Empire)*

B. *The land is governed by the Greeks (Alexander's diadoxoi)*

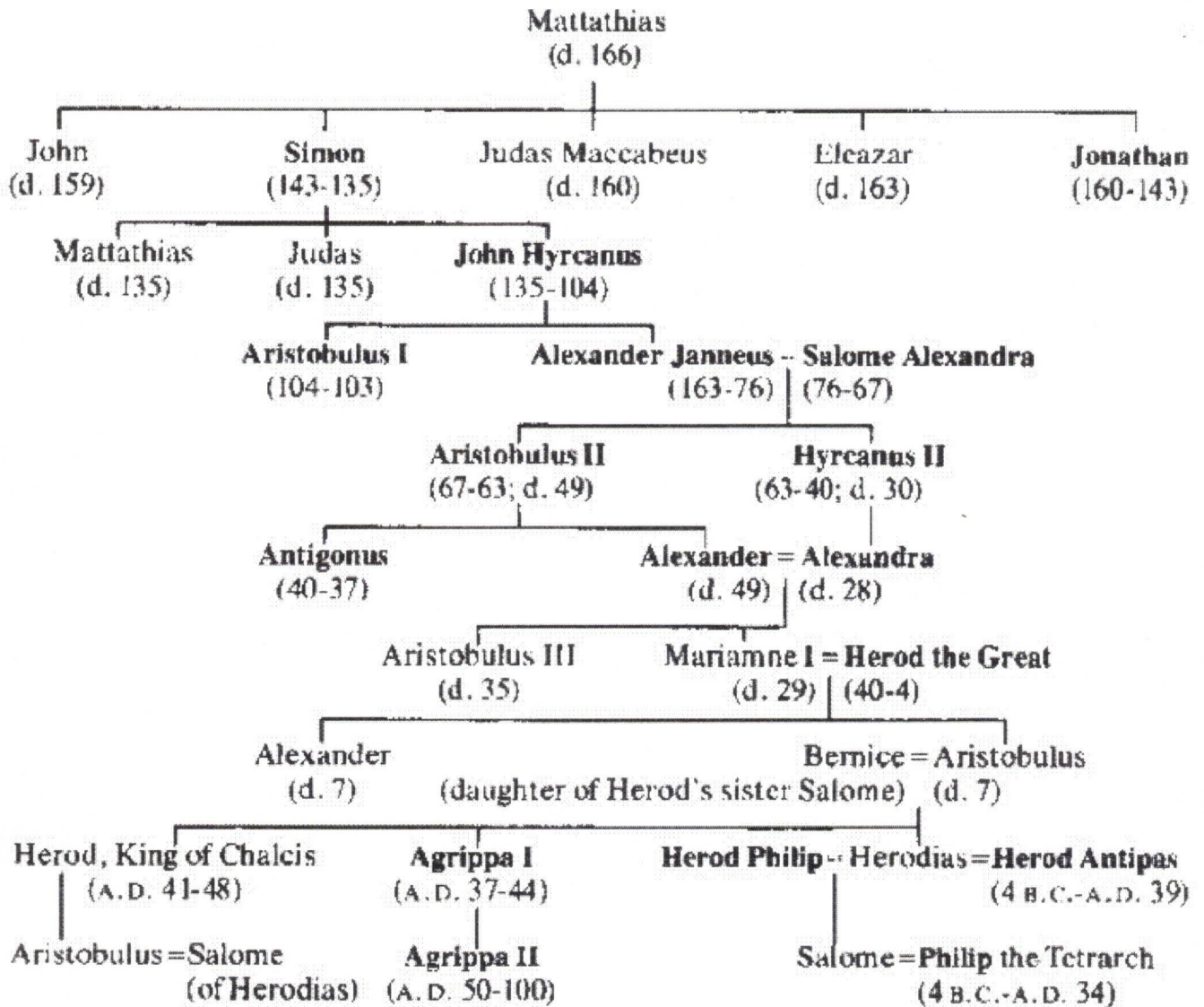
1. Cassander: Macedonia
Murdered Roxana and her son (Alexander's wife and son)
2. Ptolemis (Lagi): Egypt
One of his generals was Seleucus who later defeats Antigonus at the Battle of Gaza in 312 B.C.
3. Antigonus: Palestine but was over-powered by Seleucus
4. Lysimachus: Thrace

C. *The land is governed by the Macabees (Hasmoneans)*

1. Mattathias Father
2. Judas son
3. Jonathan son
4. Simon son
5. John Hyrcanus grand son

D. *The Land is governed by the Romans*

THE MACCABEES AND THE HASMONEANS (166 B.C.-A.D. 100)



ISRAEL'S RETURN TO THE LAND	
T I M E L I N E	
1843	First Zionist writings of Rabbi Alcajay and of Rabbi Kalscher.
1844	First census in Jerusalem shows 7,120 Jews, 5,760 Muslims, 3,390 Christians.
1856	Ottoman reforms (Tanzimat) - including requirement to register ownership of land in Palestine and pay taxes on it.
1860	First Jewish settlement (Mishkenot Sha'ananim) outside Jerusalem walls.
1878	First Zionist Settlement - Petah Tikva.
1870s	Formation of Hovevei Tziyon in Russia.
1882	Leon Pinsker writes Auto-Emancipation in 1882; formation of B'nei B'nei B'nei (beginning of the First Aliya wave of immigration).
1896	Theodore Herzl writes <i>Der Judenstaat</i> (The Jewish State).
1897	Theodor Herzl convenes the First Zionist Congress in Basel, Switzerland.
Nov 2, 1917	British issued the Balfour Declaration, promising a "National Home" for the Jews in Palestine.
1936-1939	Arab Revolt led by Haj Amin Al Husseini. British White Paper (1939) severely restricts Jewish immigration.
May 9, 1942	Biltmore Program - Zionist leaders, headed by Chaim Weizmann and David Ben-Gurion, set their postwar program. It recommends an end to the British Mandate and demand Jewish control over immigration to Palestine.
May 15, 1948	Israel War of Independence (1948 War). Departure of Israel as the Jewish State. British leave Palestine. Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia declared war on Israel. Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian invasion began.
April 3, 1949	Armistice - Israel and Arab states agree to armistice. Israel gained about 50% more territory than was originally allotted to it by the UN Partition Plan.

200 BC	100 BC	50 BC	200-197	100-197
<p>Palestine comes under Seleucid Syrian control 198</p> <p>Macchabean Period</p> <p>Judas Maccabeus leads revolt of Jews, 186-160</p> <p>Temple rededicated 164</p> <p>Jonathan 160-142</p> <p>Simon 142-134</p> <p>John Hyrcanus I 134-104</p> <p>Agrippas I 104-40</p>	<p>Alexander Jannaeus 104-78</p> <p>Alexandra 78-68</p> <p>Aristobulus II 68-67</p> <p>Pompey takes Jerusalem for Rome 68</p> <p>Hyrcanus II high priest 68-66</p> <p>Antipater granicher 65</p>	<p>Ptolemy VI 182-146</p> <p>Ptolemy IV Cleopatra III 204</p> <p>Ptolemy VII 146-116</p> <p>Ptolemy VIII 116-81</p> <p>Ptolemy XI 81-80</p> <p>Cleopatra VII 51-30</p>	<p>Parthian Empire</p> <p>Mithridates I 171-138</p> <p>Mithridates II 124-88</p> <p>Mithridatic Wars</p> <p>Tetrarchs of Armenia</p> <p>Phraates IV 70-57</p> <p>Orontes I 57-38</p> <p>War with Rome 65-38</p> <p>Crassus defeated</p>	<p>Battle of Magasa 190</p> <p>Antiochus IV Epiphanes 175-164</p> <p>Antiochus V 162-150</p> <p>Demetrios I 162-150</p> <p>Demetrius II 145-139</p> <p>Tyrr Independence</p> <p>Spartan annexed by Rome</p> <p>Crusade of the Roman Republic</p> <p>3rd Punic War</p> <p>Romans destroy Carthage and Corinth 146</p> <p>Reforms of the Gracchi</p> <p>Sulla dictator 82-78</p> <p>1st Triumvirate</p> <p>Pompey's campaigns in Asia 68-67</p> <p>Cesar's Gallic Wars 68-51</p>

ISRAEL'S RETURN TO THE LAND
TIMELINE

1843

First Zionist writings of Rabbi Alcalay and of Rabbi Kalischer.

1844

First census in Jerusalem shows 7,120 Jews, 5,760 Muslims, 3,390 Christians

1856

Ottoman reforms (Tanzimat) including requirement to register ownership of land in Palestine and pay taxes on it.

1860

First Jewish settlement (Mishkenot Sha'ananim) outside Jerusalem walls.

1878

First Zionist Settlement - Petah Tikva.

1870s

Formation of Hovevei Tziyon in Russia.

1882

Leon Pinsker writes Auto-Emancipation in 1882; Formation of Bilu; beginning of the First Aliya (wave of immigration).

1896

Theodore Herzl writes Der Judenstaat. (The Jewish State)

1897

Theodore Herzl convenes the First Zionist Congress in Basel, Switzerland.

Nov 2, 1917

British issued Balfour Declaration, promising a "National Home" for the Jews of Palestine.

1936-1939

Arab Revolt led by Haj Amin Al-Husseini. British White Paper (1939) severely restricts Jewish immigration.

May 9, 1942

Biltmore Program - Zionist Leaders, headed by Chaim Weizmann and David Ben-Gurion, set their postwar program. It recommends an end to the British Mandate and demand Jewish control over immigration to Palestine.

May 15, 1948

Israel war of Independence (1948 War). Declaration of Israel as the Jewish State; British leave Palestine, Egypt Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia declared war on Israel. Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian invasion began.

April 3, 1949

Armistice - Israel and Arab states agree to armistice. Israel gained about 50% more territory than was originally allotted to by the UN Partition Plan.

		Ptolemy V 203-181		223-187	
200 BC	<p>Palestine comes under Seleucid Syrian control 198</p> <p>Maccabean Period</p> <p>Judas Maccabeus leads revolt of Jews 166-160 Temple rededicated 164 Jonathan 160-142 Simon 142-134 John Hyrcanus I 134-104</p> <p>Aristobulus I 104-103</p>	<p>Ptolemy VI 181-146</p> <p>Antiochus IV campaigns in Egypt</p> <p>Ptolemy VII 146-116</p>	<p>Parthian Empire</p> <p>Mithridates I 171-138</p> <p>Mithridates II 124-88</p>	<p>Battle of Magnesia 190</p> <p>Antiochus IV (Epiphanes) 175-163</p> <p>Antiochus V 163-162</p> <p>Demetrius I 162-150</p> <p>Demetrius II 145-139 Tyre independent</p>	<p>Spain annexed by Rome</p> <p>Empire of the Roman Republic</p> <p>3rd Punic War</p> <p>Romans destroy Carthage and Corinth 146</p> <p>Reforms of Gracchi</p>
100 BC	<p>Alexander Jannaeus 103-76</p> <p>Alexandra 75-76</p> <p>Aristobulus II 67-63</p> <p>Pompey takes Jerusalem for Rome 63</p> <p>Hyrcanus II, high priest 63-40</p> <p>Antipater governor 55</p>	<p>Ptolemy VIII 116-81</p> <p>Ptolemy XI 80-81</p> <p>Cleopatra VII 51-30</p>	<p>Tigranes of Armenia</p> <p>Phrates III 70-57</p> <p>Orodes I 57-38</p> <p>War with Rome 55-38 Crassus defeated</p>	<p>Mithridatic Wars</p> <p>Antiochus XIII 68-67</p> <p>Anatolia and Syria under Roman control</p>	<p>Sulla dictator 82-79</p> <p>1st Triumvirate Pompey's campaigns in Asia 66-63</p> <p>Caesar's Gallic Wars 58-51</p>
50 BC					