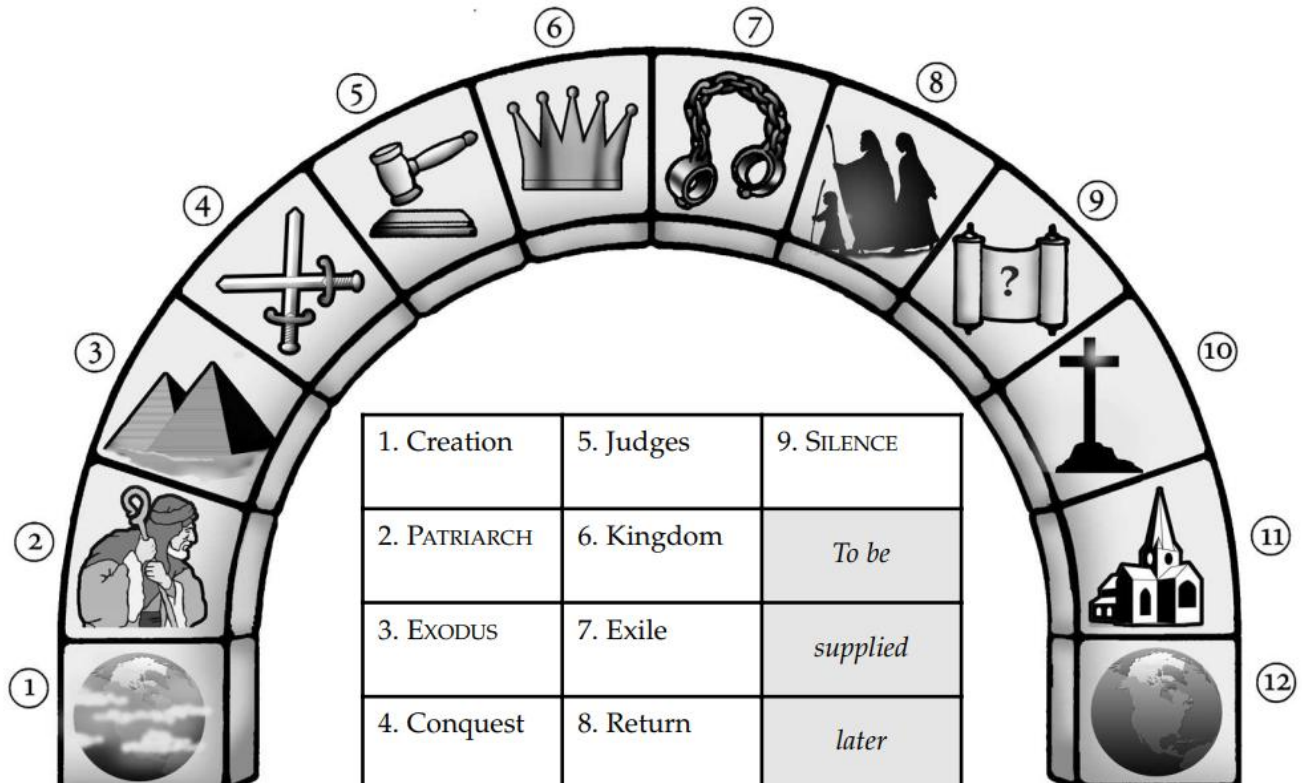


Arc of Bible History – Diagram

https://www.academia.edu/17167079/30_days_understanding_bible

ARC OF BIBLE HISTORY



Arc of Bible History - Chart

Era	Figure	Location	Summary
Creation	Adam	Eden	God's good creation destroyed by sin
Patriarchs	Abraham	Canaan	God chooses Abraham be a father of many nations
Exodus	Moses	Egypt	God delivers Jews from slavery, gives them the Law
Conquest	Joshua	Canaan	Joshua leads the conquest of the Promised Land
Judges	Samuel	Canaan	Judges govern the people for four hundred rebellious year
Kingdom	David	Israel	Three kings govern a united kingdom. Mostly unrighteous kings govern a divided kingdom
Exile	Daniel	Babylonia	The Jews are in exile for the seventy years
Return	Ezra	Jerusalem	Ezra leads the people back from exile to rebuild Jerusalem
Silence	Pharisees	Israel	Attempts to live righteously end in legalism
Gospels	Jesus	Israel	The Son of Man fulfills prophecies and offers salvation to those who believe.
Church	Peter	Israel	The Holy Spirit empowers the apostles
Missions	Paul	Roman Empire	The Church expands to include Gentiles throughout the empire

Map – Noah's sons

<https://kdmanestreet.com/2015/07/31/the-table-of-nations-genesis-10/>



<https://cahwatukee.com/teachings/other-resources>

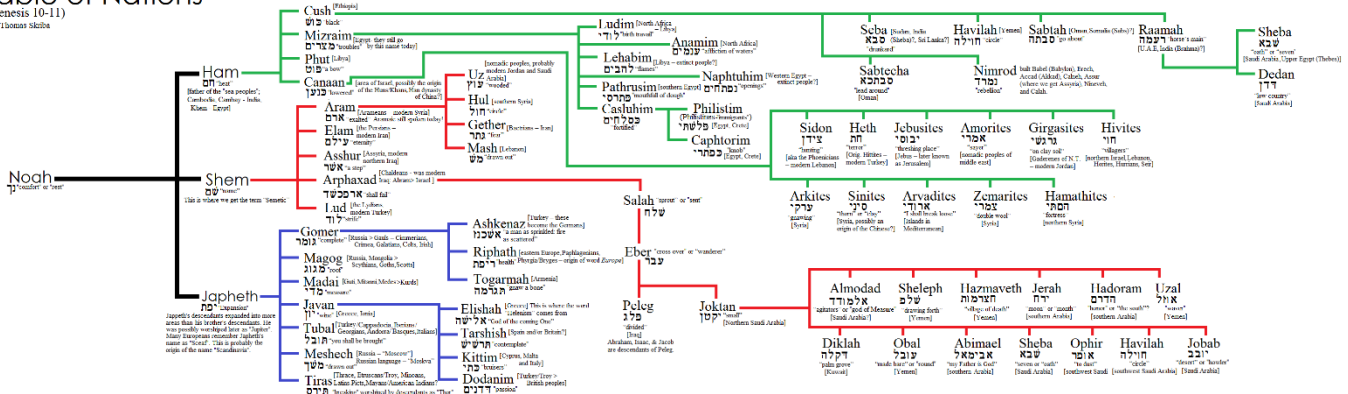
https://s3.amazonaws.com/media.cloversites.com/ba/ba45be5a-86a6-4f61-ba84-231f11047c39/documents/B01_Distribution_of_Nations.png



<https://cahwatukee.com/teachings/other-resources>

https://s3.amazonaws.com/media.cloversites.com/ba/ba45be5a-86a6-4f61-ba84-231f11047c39/documents/A2_05_Table_of_Nations_WIDE_1.png

Table of Nations
(Genesis 10-11)
by Thomas Skriba



Imagining the Tower of Babel



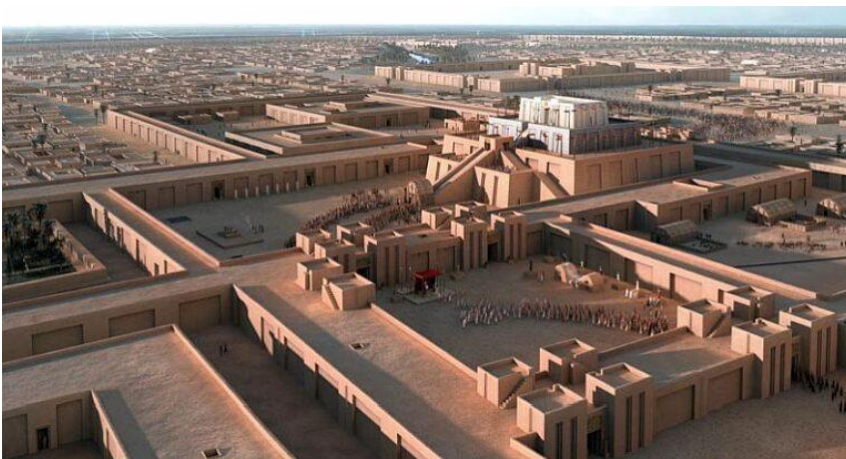
Step pyramid in Egypt

<https://jethrojeff.com/>



Current Ziggurat of Ur

<https://www.renegadetribune.com/the-ancient-sumerians-the-great-ziggurat/>

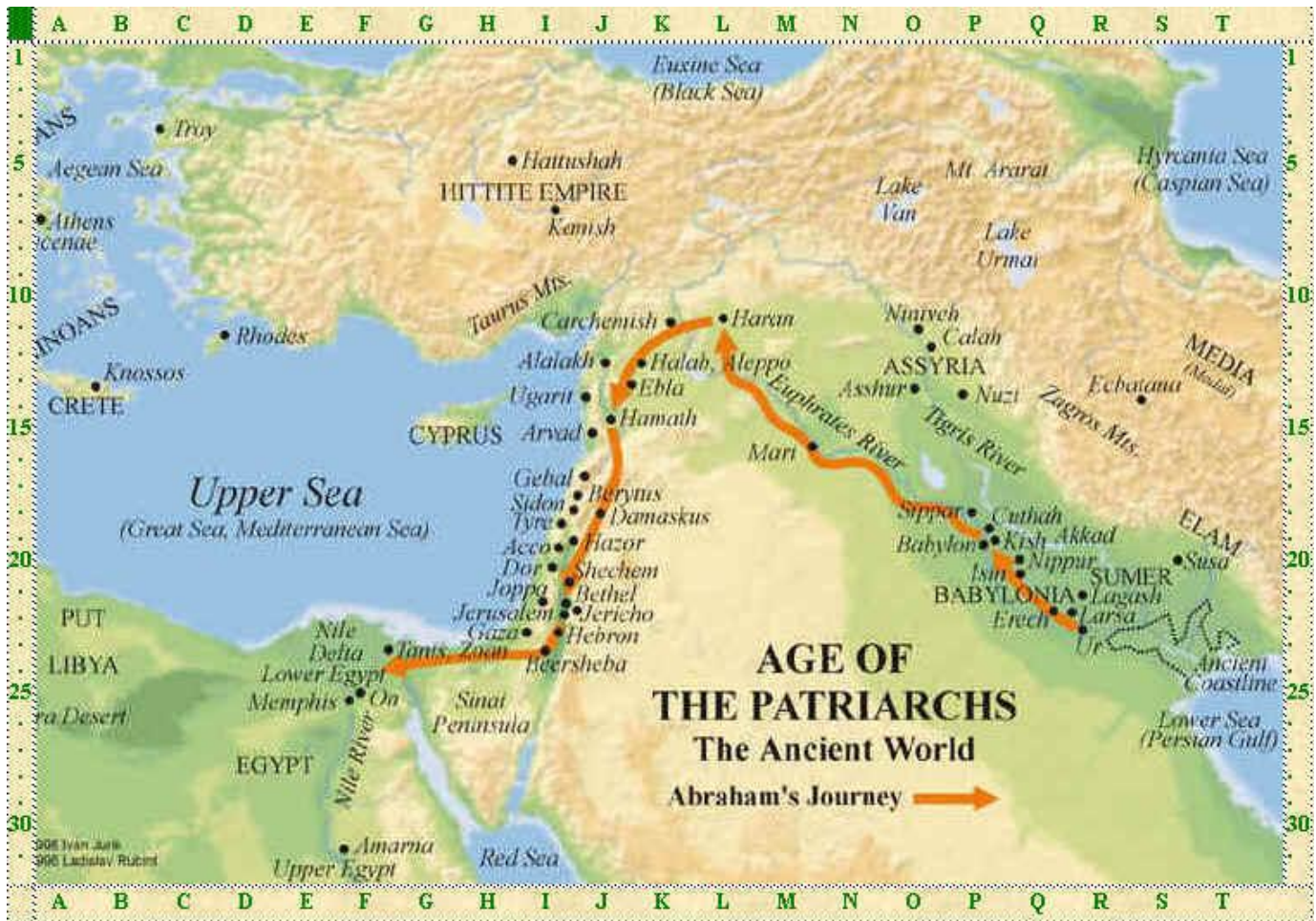


Artists recreation of city of Ur

<https://www.realmofhistory.com/2023/06/26/10-famous-ancient-cities-reconstructed/>

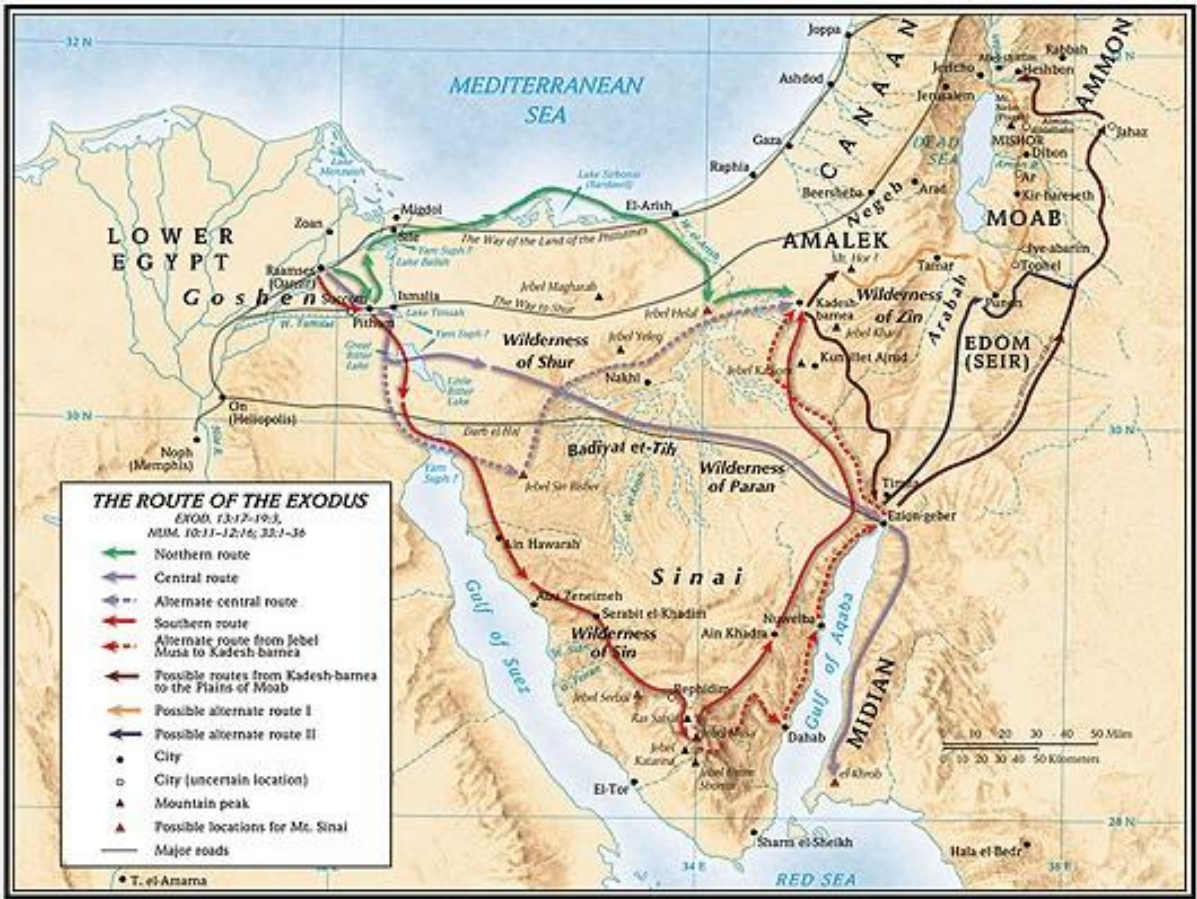
Map of Abraham's Journey

<https://jesselatour.blogspot.com/2014/09/geography-of-bible.html>



Map Exodus Journey

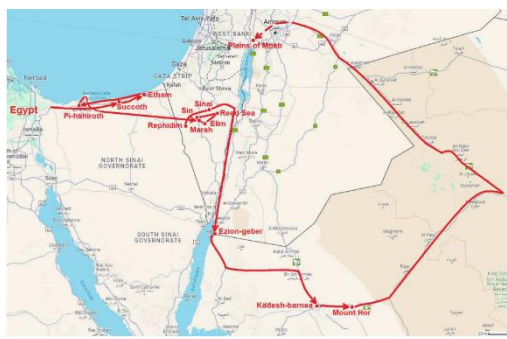
<http://www.bibleorigins.net/WildernessOfShurEtham.html>



oracioncristiana.org/en/where-did-moses-cross-the-red-sea/ www.biblicalchronologist.org/products/archives/BC148.PDF

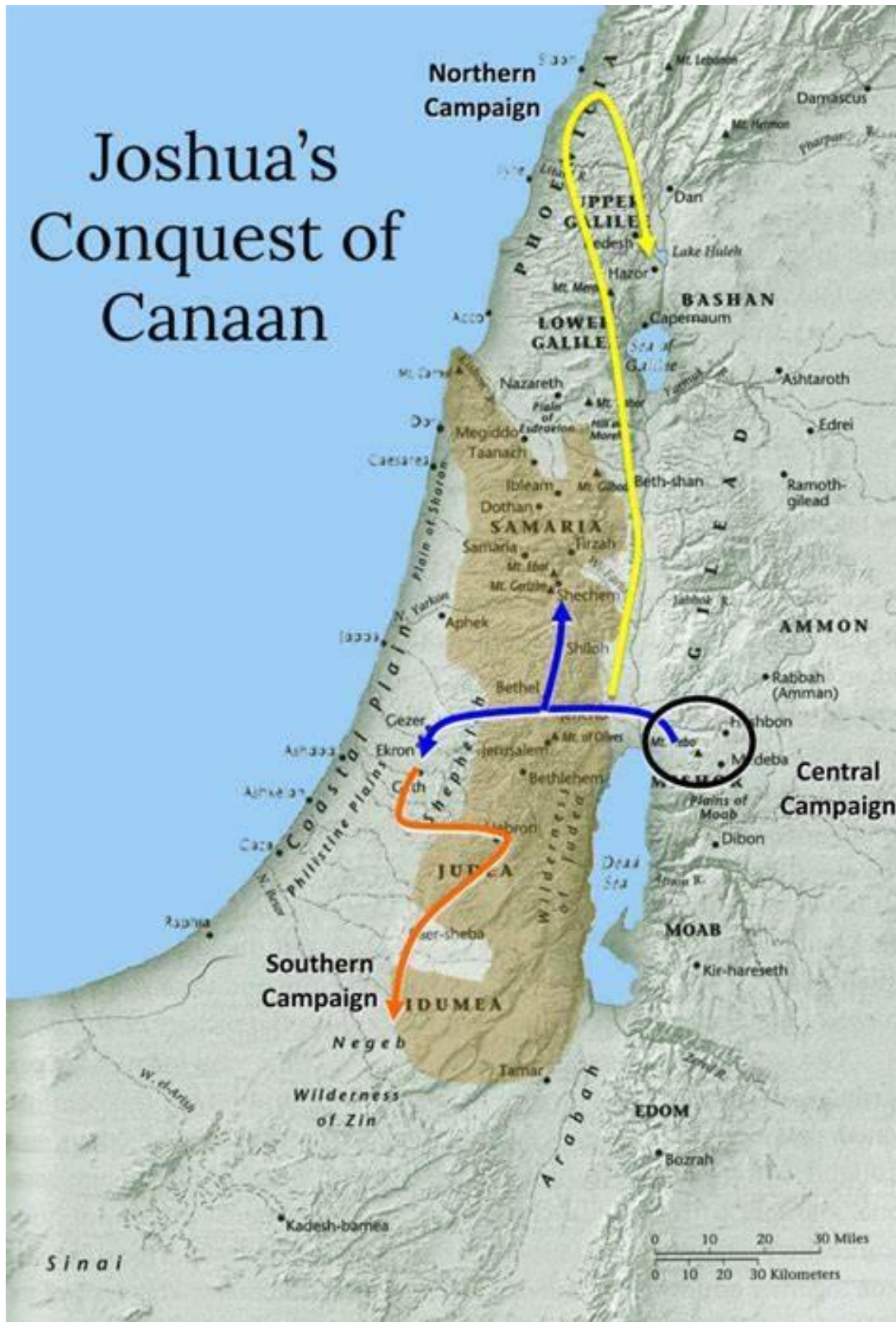


<https://www.bibleinsight.com/exodus.html>



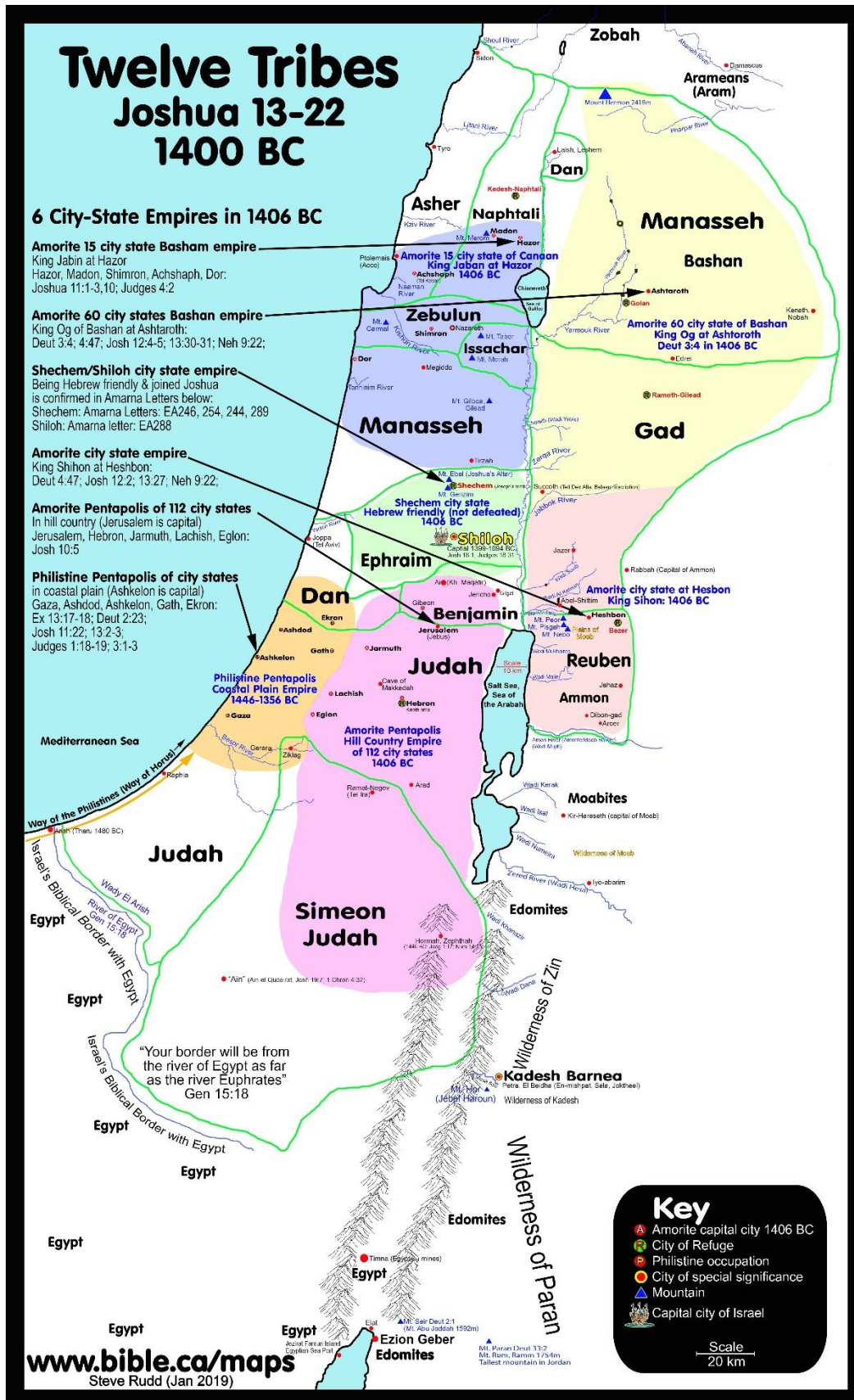
Joshua's conquest

https://www.historyinthebible.com/supplementary_pages/joshua-conquest-of-canaan.html



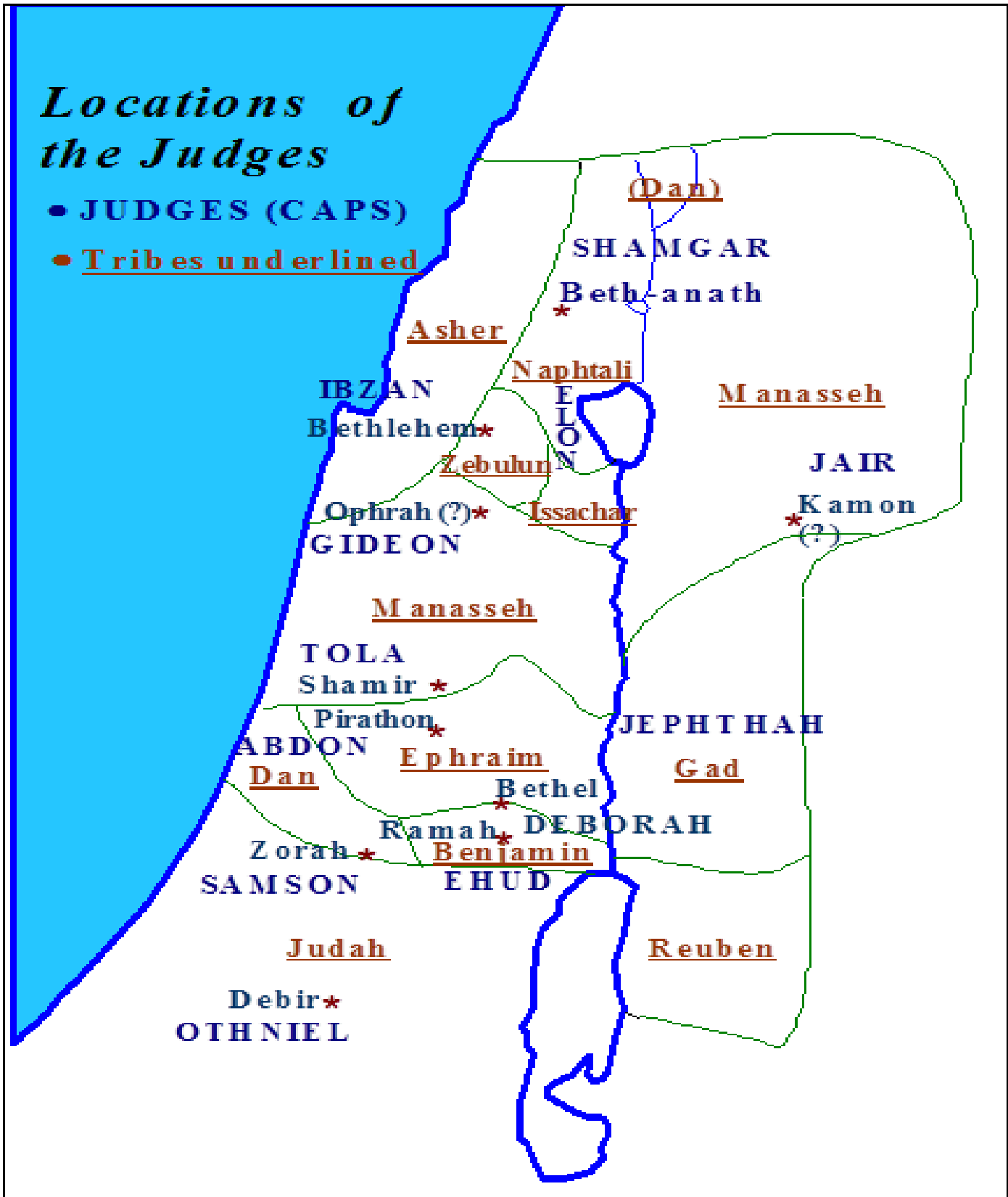
Twelve Tribes

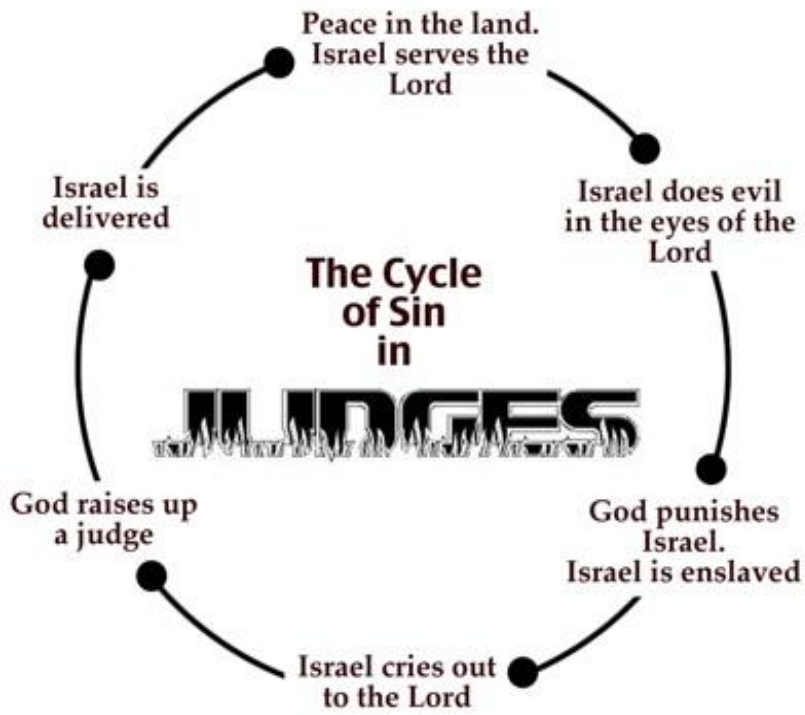
<https://www.bible.ca/maps/bible-maps-master-index-borders-twelve-12-tribes-israel-promised-land-joshua13-22-conquest-1400BC.htm>



Judges

<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/208784132708937998/>

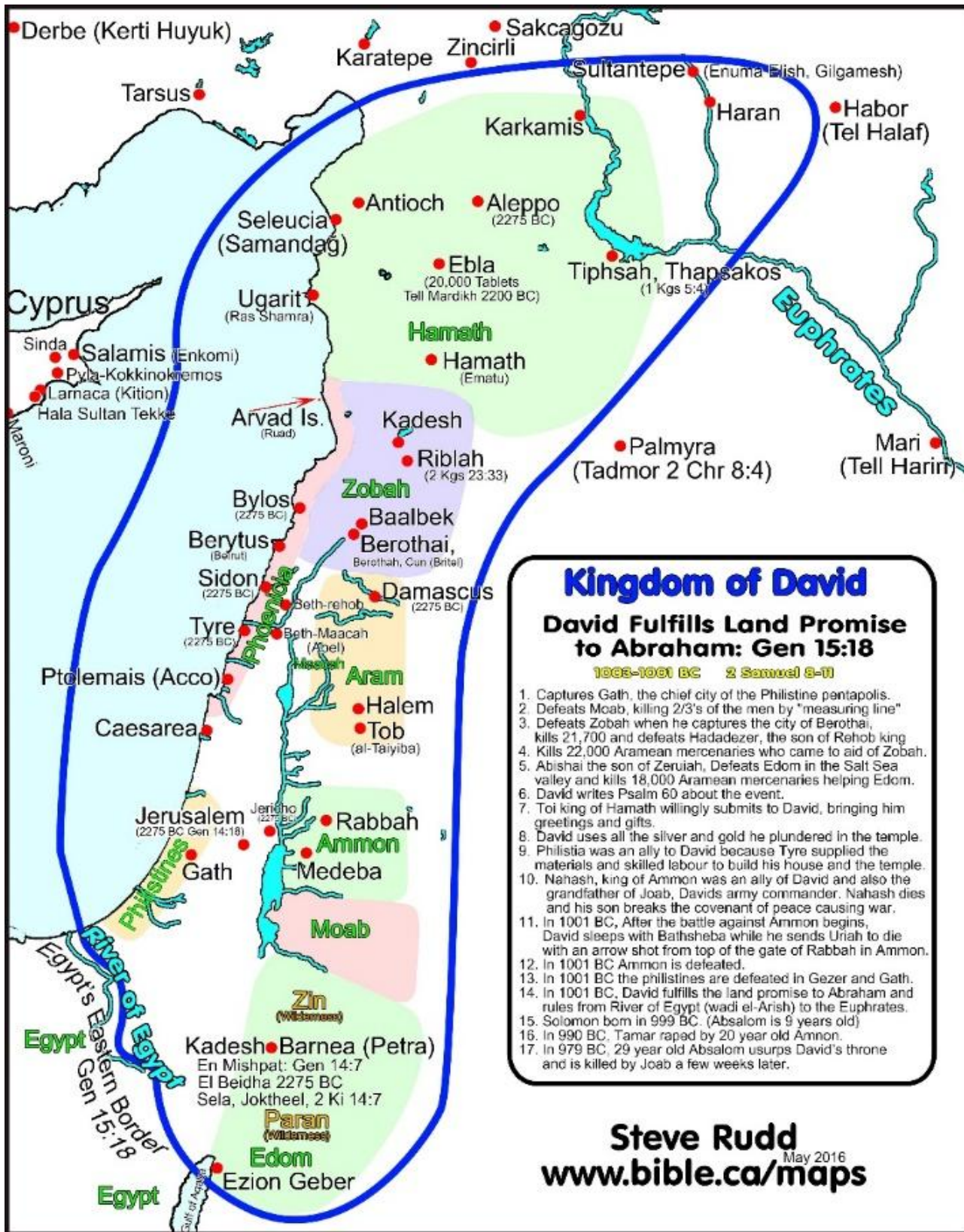




Kingdom of David

<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/283304632783225314/>

<https://www.joedmundanderson.com/a-biblical-history-of-israel-by-iain-provan-an-extended-book-analysis-part-7-the-settlement-of-the-land-i-e-joshua-and-judges/>



Kingdom of David

David Fulfills Land Promise to Abraham: Gen 15:18

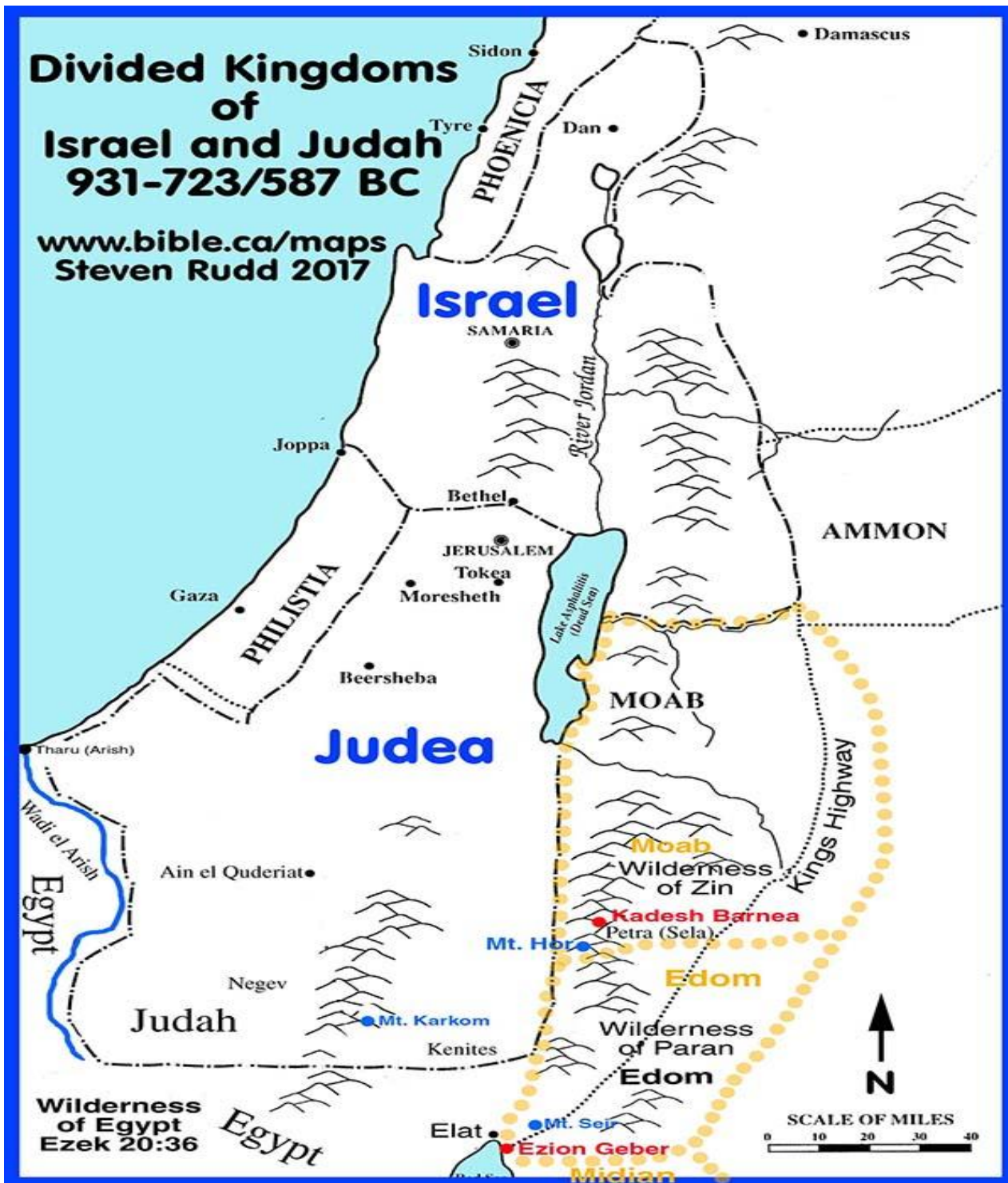
1000-1001 BC 2 Samuel 8-11

1. Captures Gath, the chief city of the Philistine pentapolis.
2. Defeats Moab, killing 2/3's of the men by "measuring line"
3. Defeats Zobah when he captures the city of Berothai, kills 21,700 and defeats Hadadezer, the son of Rehob king
4. Kills 22,000 Aramean mercenaries who came to aid of Zobah.
5. Abishai the son of Zeruiah, Defeats Edom in the Salt Sea valley and kills 18,000 Aramean mercenaries helping Edom.
6. David writes Psalm 60 about the event.
7. Toi king of Hamath willingly submits to David, bringing him greetings and gifts.
8. David uses all the silver and gold he plundered in the temple.
9. Philistia was an ally to David because Tyre supplied the materials and skilled labour to build his house and the temple.
10. Nahash, king of Ammon was an ally of David and also the grandfather of Joab, Davids army commander. Nahash dies and his son breaks the covenant of peace causing war.
11. In 1001 BC, After the battle against Ammon begins, David sleeps with Bathsheba while he sends Uriah to die with an arrow shot from top of the gate of Rabbah in Ammon.
12. In 1001 BC Ammon is defeated.
13. In 1001 BC the philistines are defeated in Gezer and Gath.
14. In 1001 BC, David fulfills the land promise to Abraham and rules from River of Egypt (wadi el-Arish) to the Euphrates.
15. Solomon born in 999 BC. (Absalom is 9 years old)
16. In 990 BC. Tamar raped by 20 year old Amnon.
17. In 979 BC. 29 year old Absalom usurps David's throne and is killed by Joab a few weeks later.

Steve Rudd
 May 2016
www.bible.ca/maps

Divided kingdoms

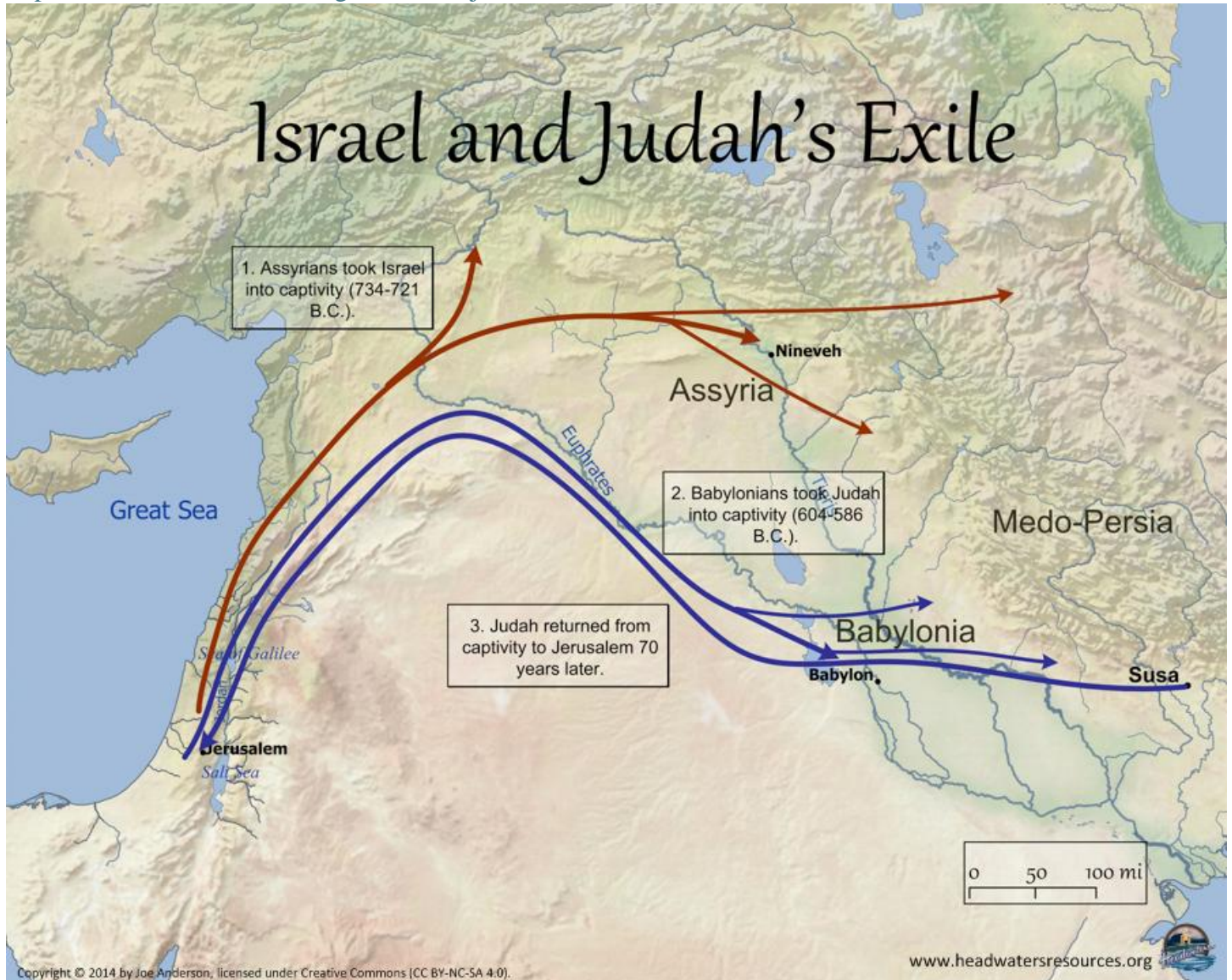
<https://walkingwithjesus.ddawj-365.com/wednesday-08-may-2024-israel-divided/>





Map Exile

<https://headwatersresources.org/israel-and-judahs-exile/>



Timeline for Middle East Empires

(all dates are approximate)

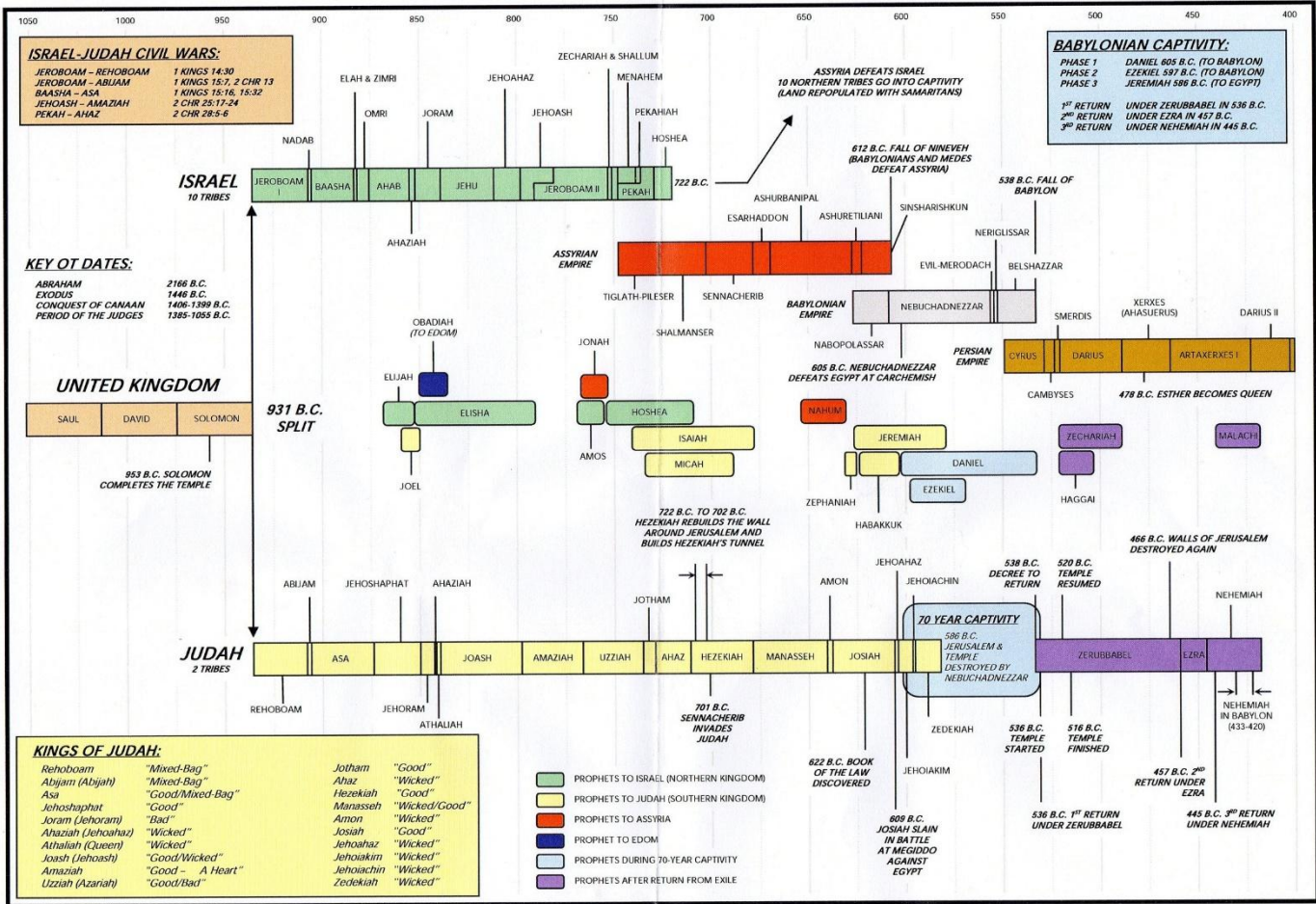
Empire	Biblical events	
Akkad 2334-2112 BC		
Sumeria 2112-1717 BC	2166 BC	Abraham born
	2066 BC	Isaac born
	2006 BC	Jacob and Esau born
Egyptian Empire, New Kingdom 1570-1069 BC	1915 BC	Joseph was born
	1876 BC	Israel settles in Egypt
Assyria 2025-609 BC	1440 BC	Moses leads Israel out of Egypt
	1360 BC	Period of Judges begins
Egyptian Empire expands to greatest height 1458-1353 BC	1040 BC	Saul becomes king
	1000 BC	David becomes king
	960 BC	Solomon becomes king
	920 BC	Divided kingdom begins
	734-722 BC	Assyria captures northern kingdom
Babylonia 626-539 BC	605 BC	Babylon captures southern kingdom
Persian 550-330 BC	539 BC	Cyrus captures Babylon
	535 BC	Cyrus allows Jews to return
Greek 333-146 BC Seleucid 312-63BC Parthian Empire 247BC-AD 224	166 – 129 BC	Maccabean revolt and Kingdom
Roman Republic 509 BC-AD 476	63 BC	Rome captures land of Israel
	6 BC	Jesus is born

<https://ancientdynasties.com/empires-of-mesopotamia-timeline-a-chronological-journey-through-history/>

Prophets and Kings

<https://www.scribd.com/doc/316386566/Kings-and-Prophets-Timeline>

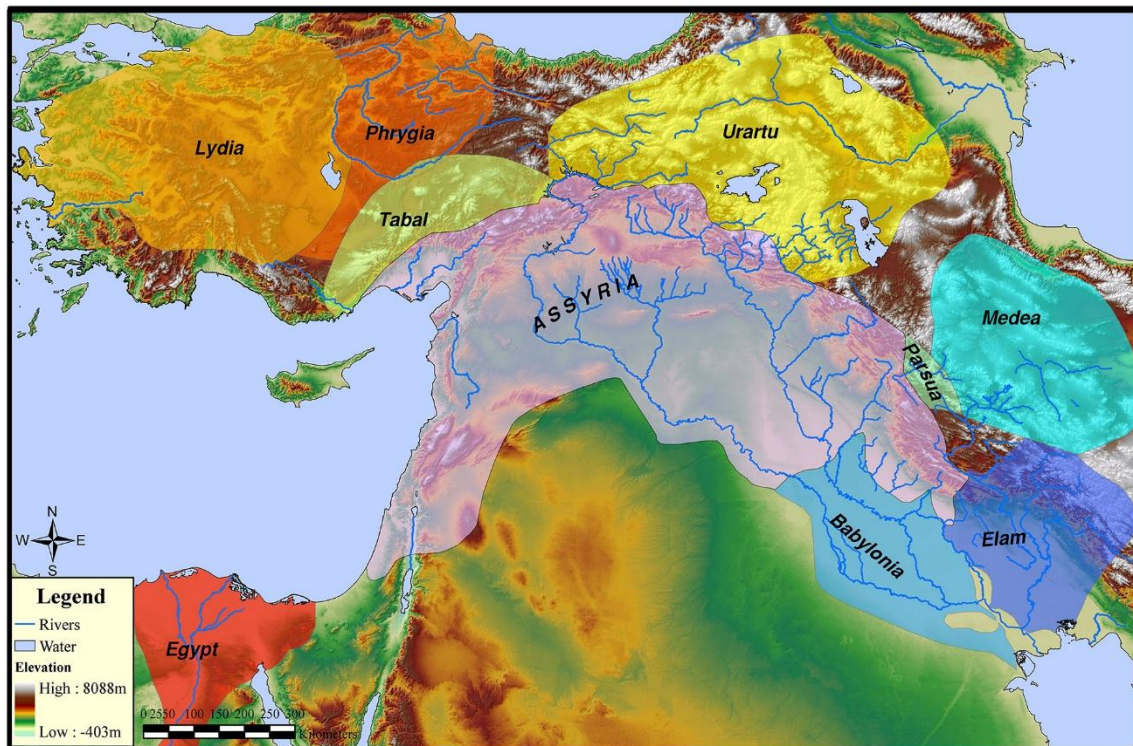
KINGS AND PROPHETS



<https://www.asor.org/resources/photo-collection/maps/mid000023>



<https://www.asor.org/resources/photo-collection/maps/mid000023>



Protestant Old Testament Books (in English Order)

Book	Author ¹	Approx. Date	Subject
The Pentateuch			
Genesis	Moses	4004 – 200,000 BC ²	Beginning of the Chosen Family
Exodus	Moses	1635 BC	The Covenant with the Chosen Nation
Leviticus	Moses	1490 BC	Moral, Civil, and Ceremonial Laws
Numbers	Moses	1490 BC	Journey to the Promised Land
Deuteronomy	Moses	1451 BC	Laws of the Hebrew Nation
The Historical Books			
Joshua	Joshua	1451 BC	The Conquest of Canaan
Judges	Samuel	1425 BC	The 15 Judges
Ruth	Samuel	1322 BC	David's Messianic Family Begins
1 Samuel	Nathan	1171 BC	The Hebrew Monarchy
2 Samuel	Nathan	1171 BC	The Reign of King David
1 Kings	Jeremiah	1015 BC	The Divided Kingdom
2 Kings	Jeremiah	1015 BC	History of the Divided Kingdom
1 Chronicles	Ezra	1056 BC	The Reign of King David
2 Chronicles	Ezra	1056 BC	History of the Southern Kingdom
Ezra	Ezra	536 BC	The Return from Captivity
Nehemiah	Nehemiah	446 BC	The Rebuilding of Jerusalem
Esther	Mordecai	521 BC	The Jews In Exile
The Poetical Books			
Job	Unknown	1520 BC	Providence and Suffering
Psalms	David	1056 BC	Devotion to God
Proverbs	Solomon	1000 BC	Wisdom in Life
Ecclesiastes	Solomon	977 BC	Happiness in Life
Song of Songs	Solomon	1014 BC	The Glories of Marriage and Love
The Greater Prophets			
Isaiah	Isaiah	760 BC	The Messianic Kingdom
Jeremiah	Jeremiah	629 BC	The Doom of Judah
Lamentations	Jeremiah	588 BC	A Dirge Over the Loss of Jerusalem
Ezekiel	Ezekiel	595 BC	The Final Restoration of Israel
Daniel	Daniel	607 BC	The Triumph of the Messiah
The Minor Prophets			
Hosea	Hosea	785 BC	The Apostasy of Israel
Joel	Joel	800 BC	The Kingdom of Judah
Amos	Amos	787 BC	The Kingdom of David
Obadiah	Obadiah	587 BC	The Destruction of Edom
Jonah	Jonah	862 BC	The Mercy on Nineveh
Micah	Micah	750 BC	Bethlehem's King
Nahum	Nahum	713 BC	The Destruction of Assyria
Habakkuk	Habakkuk	626 BC	The Judgement of the Babylonians
Zephaniah	Zephaniah	630 BC	The Day of the Lord
Haggai	Haggai	520 BC	Rebuilding of the Temple
Zechariah	Zechariah	520 BC	Christ's 1st and 2nd Coming
Malachi	Malachi	397 BC	Final Message to Rebellious Israel

¹ Mentioned by name or traditionally accepted

² Ross, Hugh. "When did God create Adam and Eve?" *"The Bible's genealogical record has apparent gaps. 4004BC (as calculated by Bishop Ussher in 1650AD) would be the date of Adam's creation – if there were no gaps in the record. Some estimates go back to 200,000 years ago."*; Steinmann, Andrew E. "Gaps in the Genealogies in Genesis 5 and 11?"

Compare Hebrew Bible to Protestant Bible

Division		Hebrew Canon	Protestant OT	
Torah		Bereshith	Genesis	
		Sh'mot	Exodus	
		Vayikra	Leviticus	
		Bamidmar	Numbers	
		D'varim	Deuteronomy	
Nevi'im (Prophets)		Y'hoshua	Joshua	
		Shoftim	Judges	
		Sh'muel	1 Samuel	
			2 Samuel	
		M'lakhim	1 Kings	
			2 Kings	
		Y'shayahu	Isaiah	
	Yir'mi'yahu	Jeremiah		
	Y'khezqel	Ezekiel		
	The Twelve – Trei Assar (are combine into one scroll)	Hoshea Yo'el Amos Ovadyah Yonah Mikhah Nakhum Havakuk Ts'phanyah Khagai Z'kharyah Mal'akhi	Hosea Joel Amos Obadiah Jonah Micah Nahm Habakkuk Zephaniah Haggai Zechariah Malachi	
	Ketuvim	Sefrei Emet (Books of Truth)	Tehillim	Psalms
			Mishlei	Proverbs
			Iyov	Job
Chomeish Megillot (Five Scrolls)		Shir Hashirim	Song of Songs	
		Rut	Ruth	
		Elkhah	Lamentations	
		Kohelet	Ecclesiastes	
		Esther	Esther	
Other writings		Daniel	Daniel	
		Ezra v'Nechemia	Ezra-Nehemiah	
	Divrei Hayamin	1 and 2 Chronicles		

Deuterocanonical texts

The Deuterocanonical (or Apocryphal) books is the name given to a group of writings found in some versions of the Old Testament but not in others. These texts are usually included in Roman Catholic bibles but not in Protestant ones. They were, however, included in Protestant versions until the second quarter of the nineteenth century. When, in the year 382 A.D., Jerome was commissioned by the pope to make a new translation of the Scriptures, he went to Palestine rather than to Alexandria, Egypt, to obtain original copies. By doing so, he discovered fourteen books included in the Alexandrian, or Greek, version of the Old Testament that were missing in the Palestinian version. The question then arose concerning the status of these newly discovered books. The name Apocrypha, which means "hidden things," was given to these books because of the belief that the men who wrote them were not addressing their contemporaries but were writing for the benefit of future generations; the meaning of these books would be hidden until their interpretation would be disclosed at some future date by persons qualified to do so.

In 1546, at the Council of Trent, the Roman Catholic Church officially accepted the apocryphal books into their canon. The Catholic Church refers to these books as deuterocanonical, which in their usage means books that were fully accepted into the canon after the other books. As a result, Catholics believe these books have the same status as any other biblical book.

The Eastern Orthodox Church uses the Septuagint as the basis for their Old Testament. Consequently, the Orthodox Church also includes the additional books in their canon. Although they too label these works deuterocanonical, they mean something slightly different by the term. In the Eastern Orthodox view, the deuterocanonical books are important, but have a lesser status than other biblical books. Eastern Orthodoxy calls these books anagnoskomena, meaning "worthy of reading" or "things to read." The anagnoskomena include the Roman Catholic deuterocanonical books and about five additional texts.

Deuterocanonical books in the Catholic Bible	
Tobit (721 BC)	Discusses Jews who have been faithful to the ritualistic requirements of their religion and have been abundantly rewarded for their good works.
Judith (600 BC)	Similar to the Book of Esther, tells of a Jewish woman living in the city of Jerusalem at a time when the city is besieged by the Assyrians and her people are in a desperate situation. She is not only a faithful Jew but a courageous person who invades the camp of the enemy and succeeds in a plot that enables the Jews to achieve a remarkable victory.
Additions to Esther (114 BC)	Includes several prayers to God, perhaps because it was felt that the above-mentioned lack of mention of God was inappropriate in a holy book. Jerome recognized them as later additions, placing them at the end of his work.
Wisdom of Solomon (1 st cent. BC)	Appears to have been written as a reply to the argument given in the Book of Ecclesiastes. In it, the author affirms his belief in Yahweh, whose activities influence the course of Hebrew history. Interestingly, the author believes in a life after death
Sirach (or Ecclesiasticus) (700-275 BC)	Sometimes been called "The Wisdom of Jesus ben Sirach." Ecclesiasticus, which resembles the Book of Proverbs but covers many more topics, concludes with a famous discourse introduced by the words "Let us now praise famous men." The author includes himself in the list of Israel's most famous men
Baruch (including Letter of Jeremiah) (6 th cent. BC)	Central themes are Israel's disobedience to God, God exiling Jews to Babylon due to their behavior, God's just action, the need to repent and honor and obey God's Word and begging for God's mercy. In the first chapter of Baruch, it is stated that Baruch read this book aloud to Judah's King Jeconiah
Prayer of Azariah (addition to Daniel 3) (167-164 BC)	Additions to the Book of Daniel - a record of the prayer that was offered by a Hebrew who was thrown into a fiery furnace by King Nebuchadnezzar.

Song of the Three Children (1 st or 2 nd cent. BC)	Additions to the Book of Daniel - the song of praise that was sung by Hebrews as an expression of gratitude for the marvelous way in which they were delivered from Nebuchadnezzar's furnace.
Story of Susanna (400 BC – AD 70)	Tells of a woman who has been accused unjustly of the sin of adultery. The wickedness of her accusers and the innocence of the woman are established by the prophet Daniel
Bel and the Dragon (100-100 BC)	Relates how Daniel was delivered from the hands of his enemies, who were trying to put him to death.
1 Maccabees (165 BC)	Maccabean war from the position of the Sadducees
2 Maccabees (15 BC)	Maccabean war from the position of the Pharisees

Eastern Orthodox Bibles additional Deuterocanonical books	
3 Maccabees (1 st cent. BC)	The story of Jewish persecution under Ptolemy IV Philopator (222—205 BC) is told.
4 Maccabees (1 st cent. BC)	More philosophical than historical. In it, the idea that pious reason trumps passion is illustrated by the martyrdom of Eleazer and the Maccabean youths under Antiochus IV Epiphanes.
1 Esdras (AD 100)	First Esdras contains the whole of Ezra with the addition of one section; its verses are numbered differently. Just as Ezra begins with the last two verses of 2 Chronicles, 1 Esdras begins with the last two chapters; this suggests that Chronicles and Esdras may have been read as one book at some time in the past.
2 Esdras (AD 100-200)	Seven visions of Ezra dealing with his doubts about the pain and suffering inflicted upon Jews by Gentiles.
Letter of Jeremiah (separate from Baruch) (2 nd cent. BC)	The Book of Baruch is an addition to the Book of Jeremiah. In some versions, it contains a section called "An Epistle of Jeremiah."
Psalms 151 (1010-970 BC)	Written by David after his battle with Goliath
Prayer of Manasseh (1 st cent BC)	Supplements a story recorded in the Book of Chronicles, telling how Manasseh, who had done so many wicked things during his life, repented of his sins before he died.

Old Testaments Compared

Division	Modern Catholic [New American Bible (Revised Edition)]	Greek Orthodox	Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo	Protestant OT
Pentateuch	Genesis	Genesis	Genesis	Genesis
	Exodus	Exodus	Exodus	Exodus
	Leviticus	Leviticus	Leviticus	Leviticus
	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers
	Deuteronomy	Deuteronomy	Deuteronomy	Deuteronomy
Histories	Joshua	Joshua	Joshua	Joshua
	Judges	Judges	Judges	Judges
	Ruth	Ruth	Ruth	Ruth
	1 Samuel	1 Kingdoms	Samuel	1 Samuel
	2 Samuel	2 Kingdoms		2 Samuel
	1 Kings	3 Kingdoms	Kings	1 Kings
	2 Kings	4 Kingdoms		2 Kings
	1 Chronicles	1 Paralipomenon	1 Chronicles	1 Chronicles
	2 Chronicles	2 Paralipomenon (with the Prayer of Manasseh)	2 Chronicles (with the Prayer of Manasseh)	2 Chronicles
	—	—	Jubilees	—
	—	—	Enoch	—
	—	1 Esdras	—	—
	Ezra	2 Esdras	Ezra-Nehemiah	Ezra
	Nehemiah	—		Nehemiah
	—	—	2 Ezra and Ezra Setuel (Ezra Apocalypse)	—
	Tobit	Tobit	Tobit	—
	Judith	Judith	Judith	—
	Esther	Esther	Esther	Esther
Wisdom and Poetry	Job	Job	Job	Job
	Psalms	Psalms (with Psalm 151)	Psalms (with Psalm 151)	Psalms
	Proverbs	Proverbs	Messale (Proverbs 1-24) Taagsas (Proverbs 25-31)	Proverbs
	Ecclesiastes	Ecclesiastes	Ecclesiastes	Ecclesiastes
	Song of Songs	Song of Solomon	Song of Solomon	Song of Solomon
	Wisdom (Wisdom of Solomon)	Wisdom of Solomon	Wisdom of Solomon	—
	Ben Sira (Sirach, Ecclesiasticus)	Sirach	Sirach	—
Prophets	Isaiah	Isaiah	Isaiah	Isaiah
	Jeremiah	Jeremiah	Jeremiah	Jeremiah
	Lamentations	Lamentations	Lamentations	Lamentations
	Baruch (with the Letter of Jeremiah as ch. 6)	Prophecy of Baruch	Baruch (with the Letter of Jeremiah as ch. 6)	—
	—	Letter of Jeremiah	—	—
	Ezekiel	Ezekiel	Ezekiel	Ezekiel
	Daniel (with Susanna as ch 13, and Bell and the Dragon as ch 14)	Daniel	Daniel	Daniel
	Hosea	Hosea	Hosea	Hosea
	Joel	Joel	Joel	Joel
	Amos	Amos	Amos	Amos
	Obadiah	Obadiah	Obadiah	Obadiah
	Jonah	Jonah	Jonah	Jonah
	Micah	Micah	Micah	Micah
	Nahum	Nahum	Nahum	Nahum

	Habakkuk	Habakkuk	Habakkuk	Habakkuk
	Zephaniah	Zephaniah	Zephaniah	Zephaniah
	Haggai	Haggai	Haggai	Haggai
	Zechariah	Zechariah	Zechariah	Zechariah
	Malachi	Malachi	Malachi	Malachi
Further Histories	1 Maccabees	1 Maccabees	—	—
	2 Maccabees	2 Maccabees	—	—
	—	3 Maccabees	—	—
	—	4 Maccabees (as an appendix)	—	—
	—	—	1 Maqabeyan	—
	—	—	2 and 3 Maqabeyan	—