## BASIC TIMELINE OF ISRAELITE HISTORY

	TIMELINE OF ISKAELITE HIS	IOKI
Ca. 2000-1700 BCE –	The era described in the Genesis	
Patriarchal period	narratives about Abraham and his	
	progeny.	
Ca. 1300-1200 BCE –	The era described in the rest of	
Mosaic period	the Pentateuch + Joshua, covering	
	the Exodus from Egypt and	
	migration(s) to Canaan.	
	inigration(s) to Canaan.	
C- 1200 1050/1000 P.CE	Th	
Ca. 1200-1050/1000 BCE -	The era described in the Book of	
Period of the <b>Judges</b>	Judges and Ruth.	
1000 707 707 707		
1000-587 BCE - Monarchic	The era described in 1-2 Samuel,	
period in Israel	1-2 Kings	
• 1030-1010 BCE – King Saul		
• 1010-970 BCE – King		
David, ruling with Jerusalem		
as his capital		
• 970-931 BCE – King		10 <sup>th</sup> century BCE – Many
Solomon; building of the		scholars date "J" and "E" sources
Jerusalem Temple		of the Pentateuch to around this
• 931 BCE – With death of		time
King Solomon, Northern		
Kingdom (= Israel) secedes		
from Southern Kingdom (=		
Judah)		
• 722/721 BCE - Northern		
Kingdom (Israel) conquered		
by Assyrians, population		
dispersed (= "lost tribes of		
Israel")		
• 620 BCE – King Josiah (of		
Judah) and "Deuteronomic		
Reforms"		
• 600-580 BCE - Judean		
Prophets, Jeremiah and		721-535 B.C.E. – Composition of
Ezekiel		most of Deuteronomistic history
		most of Deuteronomistic history
506 DCE Couthorn Vinador		Many cahalara data final atmata :-
586 BCE - Southern Kingdom		Many scholars date final strata in
(Judah) and Jerusalem Temple		"P" source of the Pentateuch to
destroyed by Babylonians;		the Exile, although most also
BABYLONIAN EXILE		stress that it took form in the
		monarchic period as well,
		possibly in the setting of a
		priestly school.
538 BCE – Cyrus the Persian		
conquers Babylon. The Persians		
allow Jews to return to their land		
and grant them funds to rebuild		
_		
the Jerusalem Temple (= Second		
Temple); beginning of <b>SECOND</b>		
TEMPLE PERIOD		

**Prophets/Nevvim -** Second main division of the Hebrew Bible, comprising the Former and the Latter Prophets; the "n" of TaNaKh (i.e., the Hebrew acronym for Torah + Neviim + Ketuvim = Hebrew Bible). Often divided into Former Prophets and Minor Prophets.

Former Prophets –Books of Joshua, Judges, 1-2 Samuel, 1-2 Kings.

**Deuteronomistic history** - The body of material which consists of the introduction to Deuteronomy (chapters 1-4) and Joshua, Judges, Samuel and Kings; it is an extended review of Israel's history from the conquest under Joshua through the destruction of 587 B.C.E. written from the perspective of principles found in the book of Deuteronomy: God's punishment.

## **Outline of the Book of Judges**

- I. Failure to Occupy Canaan (1:1-2:5)
- II. Theological Framework (2:6-3:6)
- III. Judge Narratives
  - A. Othniel (3:7-11)
  - B. **Ehud** (3:12-31)
  - C. **Deborah** (4-5)
  - D. **Gideon** (6-8)
  - E. Abimelech (9)
  - F. Tola (10:1-2)
  - G. Jair (10:3-5)
  - H. **Jephthah** (10:6-12:7)
  - I. Ibzan (12:8-10)
  - J. Elon (12:11-12)
  - K. Abdon (12:13-15)
  - L. **Samson** (13-16)
- IV. Failures of Israelite Tribes (17-21)
  - A. Danites (17-18)
  - B. Benjaminites (19-21)

## **Outline of the Book of Ruth**

- 1- From Moab to Bethlehem: Ruth Returns with Naomi
- 2- In the field of Boaz: Boaz helps Ruth
- 3- On the threshing floor of Boaz: Ruth and Boaz engaged
- 4- In the Bethlehem city gate: Boaz and Ruth marry