

**THE JEWISH LINE OF SUCCESSION AND CHRONOLOGY:
FROM ANTIQUITY TO THE PRESENT**

Edward A. C. Goodman

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Edward A. C. Goodman (1945–2024) was a lawyer by profession, a historian by inclination. He served twelve years as a borough councillor and was a parliamentary candidate. He co-authored *Britain: An Unfree Country* (Heterodox, 1986). He worked on a series of history projects before his death. This is one of them. It was not intended as an e-book but as a manuscript for the consideration of publishers. However, it is made available in this format as a resource for other researchers and for general interest.

This work is dedicated to Clio, the Muse of History



Above: Clio - Muse of History by Paulus Moreelse (1571–1638)

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INTRODUCTION

Jews constitute a fraction of 1% of the world's population and their national home (Israel) likewise occupies less than a hundredth of global land. They should, therefore, by normal standards be inconsequential. However, they are anything but: through their diaspora, they have achieved influence in all fields of human endeavour out of all proportion to their tiny number. Amongst other things, they have given humankind Jesus and Christianity, the Bible, Marxism, Hollywood and nuclear weapons (the scientists who made the first atom and hydrogen bombs were Jews). They are some of the best brains of the Western World.

Their recorded and legendary history stretches back five millennia. It is an incredible story: depatriation for nearly two millennia (586–538 BCE and 135–1920 CE) and attempted genocide (1942–1945). A chronology follows in Part Two.

Throughout that time they, nonetheless, maintained their national identity with a recognised head: the Davidic Exilarch, then Ottoman Chief Rabbi, followed by Presidents of the World Zionist Organisation and Presidents of the modern State of Israel. A list of these leaders can thus be compiled and it is this Succession with which we start in Part One.

Our knowledge of the distant past can be fragmentary or even contradictory. The names, dates and relationships used in this Directory are not the only defensible ones and the lists are not always exhaustive. Names in capitals in the following indicate, as far as it is known, a direct line of familial descent starting with each dynasty or era's progenitor.

PART ONE: JEWISH SUCCESSION FROM ANTIQUITY TO THE PRESENT

MESOPOTAMIA (LEGENDARY OR TRADITIONAL): c. 4000–2100 BCE

1. ADAM “FATHER OF MANKIND”



Above: Apple, attributed by author as the armorial of Adam. Genesis 3:6: “When the woman saw that the fruit of the tree was good for food and pleasing to the eye, and also desirable for gaining wisdom, she took some and ate it. She also gave some to her husband, who was with her, and he ate it.”

4004 BCE

Expelled. Tomb on Mount Zion at Jerusalem.

2. SETH “THE WISE”



Above: Eponymous seed, attributed by author as the armorial of Seth.

fl. 3854 BCE

Son of Adam

Buried his father. His own tomb at Tiberias.

3. ENOSH (ENOS) “THE PIOUS”



Above: Hand of God (Jubilees 11), attributed by author as the armorial of Enosh.

fl. 3750 BCE

Son of Seth

First worshipper of God, but as an idol.

4. KENAN (QENAN, CAINAN) “THE ASTROLOGER”



Above: Eponymous black for sorrow, attributed by author as the armorial of Kenan

fl. 3660 BCE

Son of Enosh

5. MAHALALEL (MALELEEL) “PRAISE GOD”



Above: Praying hands, attributed by author as the armorial of Mahalalel.

fl. 3790 BCE

Son of Kenan

6. JARED (JERED)



Above: Angel, attributed by author as the armorial of Jared.

fl. 3520 BCE

Son of Mahalalel

Visited by angels when born.

7. ENOCH



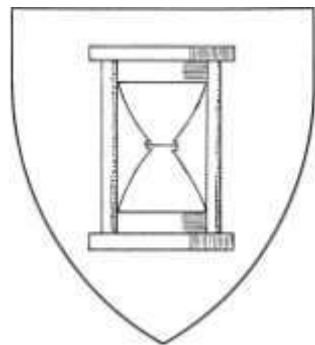
Above: Cloud: Enoch is said to have been brought up to Heaven by God while still alive (Enoch 69).

fl. 3360 BCE

Son of Jared

The first prophet. Purported author of Books of Enoch, Giants and Jubilees. Tomb at Giza, Egypt.

8. METHUSELAH “OLD FATHER TIME”



Above: Hourglass: “Altogether, Methuselah lived a total of 969 years” (Genesis 5:27).

fl. 3330 BCE

Son of Enoch

Died just before the Deluge.

9. LAMECH



Above: Eponymous lament, attributed by author as the armorial of Lamech.

fl. 3100 BCE

Son of Methuselah

Killer of Cain. Prophesied his son's greatness. Tomb at Mihtarlam, Afghanistan.

10. NOAH (NUH) "PROPHET OF THE FLOOD"



Above: Ark: "So make yourself an ark of cypress wood; make rooms in it and coat it with pitch inside and out" (Genesis 6:14).

fl. 2348 BCE

Son of Lamech

Built Ark to save his family from the Deluge. (The Smithsonian Institute calculates that a great flood occurred c. 2360 BCE caused by Tsunami set off by a huge asteroid.)

11. SHEM



Above: Jewish prayer shawl: “But Shem and Japheth took a garment and laid it across their shoulders” (Genesis 9:23).

fl. 2340 BCE

Son of Noah

Progenitor of the Semites. Tomb at Safed, North Israel.

12. ARPACHSHAD (ARPHAXAD)



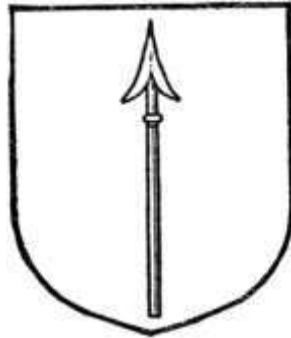
Above: Arrapachitis: Land of the Two Rivers, Mesopotamia, attributed by author as the armorial of Arpachshad.

fl. 2320 BCE

Son of Shem

Of Kirkuk, modern Iraq.

13. SHELAH (SELAH, SALIH)



Above: Eponymous throwing spear, attributed by author as the armorial of Shelah.

fl. 2311 BCE

Grandson of Cainan (according to Septuagint or Greek Old Testament)

Of Hegra, modern Saudi Arabia.

14. EBER (HUD)



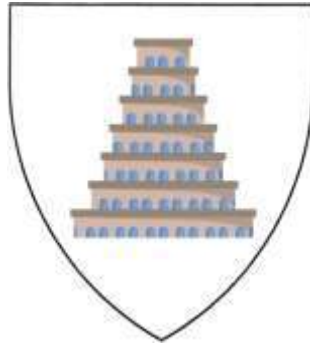
Above: Eponymous man from across River Euphrates, attributed by author as the armorial of
Eber.

fl. 2260 BCE

Son of Shelah

Progenitor of the Jews. Became King of Ebla in Syria. Refused to help build Tower of Babel.

15. PELEG “FOUNDER”



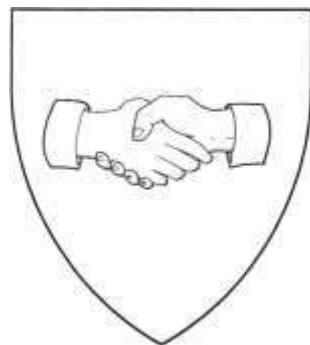
Above: Tower of Babel: According to Genesis 10:25 and 1 Chronicles 1:19, it was during the time of Peleg that the earth was divided and traditionally, this is often assumed to be just before, during, or after the failure of the Tower of Babel.

fl. 2246 BCE

Son of Eber

Founded a tribe after fall of the Tower of Babel.

16. REU (RAGAU)



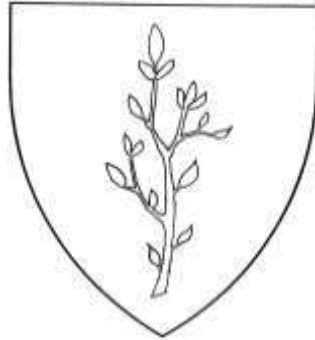
Above: Eponymous shaking hands, attributed by author as the armorial of Reu.

fl. 2220 BCE

Son of Peleg

Founder of Rhagae in modern Iran.

17. SERUG



Above: Eponymous branch, attributed by author as the armorial of Serug.

fl. 2185 BCE

Son of Reu

Founder of Sarugi, modern Turkey.

18. NAHOR



Above: Eponymous blowing face, attributed by author as the armorial of Nahor.

fl. 2130 BCE

Son of Serug

Founder of Nahr, in modern Palestine.

19. TERAH



Above: Eponymous ibex, attributed by author as the armorial of Terah.

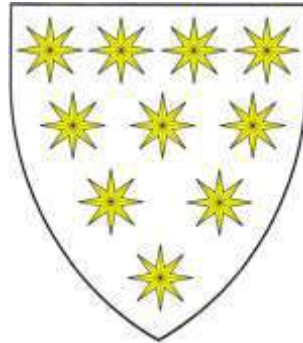
fl. 2100 BCE

Son of Nahor

Moon-priest at Ur in Mesopotamia. Migrated with son Abraham to Cainan.

PATRIARCHS AT HEBRON: 2091–1859 BCE

1. ABRAHAM (IBRAHIM)



Above: Stars: “I will surely bless you [Abraham] and make your descendants as numerous as the stars in the sky” (Genesis 22:17).

2091–1991 BCE

“Father of Nations”

Son of Terah

Progenitor of Arabs and Jews. Migrated from Ur to Hebron.

2. ISAAC (ISHAK)



Above: Ram's head: "God said. "Do not do anything to him [Abraham's son]. Now I know that you fear God, because you have not withheld from me your son, your only son."

Abraham looked up and there in a thicket he saw a ram caught by its horns. He went over and took the ram and sacrificed it as a burnt offering instead of his son" (Genesis 12:22–23).

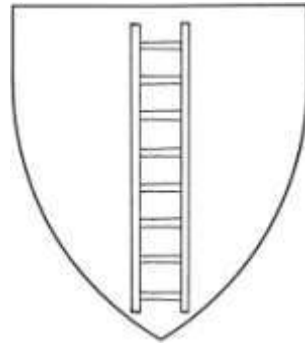
1991–1886 BCE

"Son of Promise"

Son of Abraham

At Hebron.

3. JACOB (YAKUB)



Above: Ladder to heaven: “[Jacob] had a dream in which he saw a stairway resting on the earth, with its top reaching to heaven, and the angels of God were ascending and descending on it” (Genesis 28:12).

1886–1859 BCE

“Founder of Israel”

Son of Issac

Migrated to Egypt from Hebron. His sons were the progenitors of the tribes of Israel.

SOJOURN IN EGYPT: 1859–1446 BCE

1. JOSEPH THE VIZIER



Above: Wheatsheaves: “[Joseph] said to them, “Listen to this dream I had: We were binding sheaves of grain out in the field when suddenly my sheaf rose and stood upright, while your sheaves gathered around mine and bowed down to it”” (Genesis 37:6–7)

1859–1805 BCE

Son of Jacob

Appointed Vizier of Egypt aged 3, 1885 BCE. Settled Israelites there, 1876 BCE. At Goshen, Wadi Tumilat. Died aged 110.

2. EPHRAIM



Above: The bull, recognised in modern Israel as armorial for Tribe of Ephraim: “In majesty he is like a firstborn bull... Such are the ten thousands of Ephraim” (Deuteronomy 33:17)

c. 1800 BCE

Son of Joseph

Settled at Goshen, Wadi Tumilat. Progenitor of eponymous senior tribe of Israel.

3. REPHAH

c. 1750 BCE

Grandson of Ephraim

4. RESHEPH

c. 1700 BCE

Grandson of Rephah

5. TELAHA

c. 1650 BCE

Grandson of Resheph

6. TAHAN

c. 1600 BCE

Grandson of Telah

7. LADAN

c. 1550 BCE

Grandson of Tahan

8. AMMHUD

c. 1500 BCE

Grandson of Ladan

Oppressed by Pharaoh Amenhophis I.

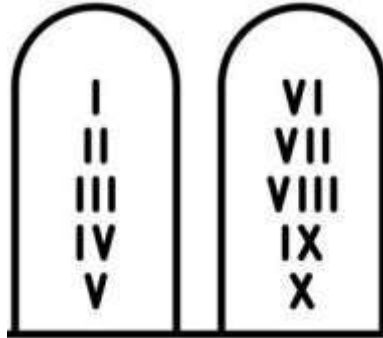
9. ELISHAMA

c. 1450 BCE

Grandson of Ammhud

COMMONWEALTH AND SAUL: 1446–1010 BCE

1. Moses the Deliverer



Above: The Tablets of the Law, attributed by author as armorial of Moses

1446–1406 BCE

Oppressed by Pharaoh Tuthmosis III. Led Exodus of Israelites out of bondage in Egypt. Founded Jewish religion and instituted High Priesthood. Wrote Pentateuch and, according to tradition, the Book of Job. Died on Mount Nebo.

2. Joshua the Conqueror



Above: Trumpet of Jericho, attributed by author as armorial of Joshua

1406–1390 BCE

Grandson of Elishama

At Timnah. Conquered Canaan and allotted land to each Israelite tribe. Wrote Book of Joshua.

3. Othniel the Kenazzite



Above: Speculative tribal banner of Judah, attributed by author as armorial of Othniel

1374-1334 BCE

At Debir in Judah. First Judge of Israel. Liberated Israel. Buried at Hebron.

4. Ehud the Left-Handed



Above: Speculative tribal banner of Benjamin, attributed by author as armorial of Ehud

1316–1236 BCE

Of the Tribe of Benjamin, north of Jerusalem. Second Judge of Israel. Assassinated King Eglon of Moab, oppressor of Israel.

5. Shamgar the Ox-Goad



Above: Speculative tribal banner of Naphtali, attributed by author as armorial of Shamgar

1236 BCE

From Bethanath. Third Judge of Israel. Defeated Philistines

6. Deborah the Prophetess



Above: Speculative tribal banner of Ephraim, attributed by author as armorial of Deborah

1216–1176 BCE

“Mother of Israel”

At Bethel. Fourth Judge of Israel. Defeated Canaanites, oppressors of Israel.

7. GIDEON THE DEFENDER



Above: Speculative tribal banner of Manasseh, attributed by author as armorial of Gideon

1169–1129 BCE

At Ophrah. Fifth Judge of Israel. Defeated Midianite oppressors of Israel. Refused offer of Kingship pursuant to end of Egyptian suzerainty.

8. ABIMELECH THE TYRANT



*Above: Speculative tribal banner of Manasseh, attributed by author as armorial of
Abimielech*

1129–1126 BCE

Son of Gideon

Self-proclaimed King at Schechem. Killed by rebels.

9a. Tola of Ephraim



Above: Speculative tribal banner of Issachar, attributed by author as armorial of Tola

1126–1103 BCE

At Shamir, Mount Ephraim. Judged Cis-Jordan.

9b. Jair of Gilead



Above: Speculative tribal banner of Manasseh, attributed by author as armorial of Jair

1126–1104 BCE

At Kamon. Judged Trans-Jordan. His 30 sons each governed a town in Israel.

10. Jephthah the Oath-Taker



Above: Speculative tribal banner of Manasseh, attributed by author as armorial of Jephthah

1103–1096 BCE

At Mizpah. Eighth Judge of Israel. Defeated Ammonites. Sacrificed own daughter.

11a. Ibzan of Bethlehem



Above: Speculative tribal banner of Judah, attributed by author as armorial of Ibzan

1096–1086 BCE

His daughters married into other tribes for national unity. Fought Philistines.

11b. Elon of Zebulun



Above: Speculative tribal banner of Zebulun, attributed by author as armorial of Elon

1096–1088 BCE

At Aijalon. Judged north Israel. Fought Philistines.

11c. Abdon the Pirathonite



Above: Speculative tribal banner of Ephraim, attributed by author as armorial of Abdon

1096–1086 BCE

At Pirathon. Judged central Israel. Assisted by 40 grandsons and 30 grandsons.

12. Samson the Nazirite (monk)



Above: Speculative tribal banner of Dan, attributed by author as armorial of Samson

1083–1063 BCE

At Zorah. Twelfth Judge of Israel. Killed himself in suicide attack on Philistines.

13. Samuel the Prophet



Above: Lamp of God, attributed by author as armorial of Samuel

1063–1050 BCE

At Schechem. Reluctantly anointed Saul as king but then anointed David as counter-king.
Wrote Book of Ruth and part of Book of Samuel.

14. King Saul the Rejected



Above: Speculative tribal banner of Benjamin, attributed by author as armorial of Saul

1050–1010 BCE

At Gibeah (Tell el-Ful, modern Givat Shaul). Anointed by Prophet Samuel but then killed High Priest Ahimelech. Defeated by Philistines and committed suicide.

DAVIDIC DYNASTY: 1010–586 BCE, AND GEDALIAH: 586–582 BCE



Above: Star of David on blue, the colour of the Tribe of Israel

1. KING DAVID “THE SHEPHERD KING”

1010–970 BCE

Son-in-law of Saul

Anointed by Prophet Samuel. Took Jerusalem and wrote Psalms. House of David would exercise authority over Jewish history for more than two millennia.

2. KING SOLOMON “THE WISE”

970–930 BCE

Son of David

Anointed by Nathan the Prophet. Built First Temple. Wrote part of Bible.

3. KING REHOBOAM “THE SCORPION”

930–913 BCE

Son of Solomon

Lost Israel, becoming merely King of Judah. Introduced paganism. Advised by Prophet Shemaiah not to try to reconquer Israel. Defeated by Pharaoh Shoshenq I who looted Temple and exacted tribute.

4. KING ABIJAH “THE VALIANT”

913–911 BCE

Son of Rehoboam

Advised by Iddo the Prophet. Defeated Israelites.

5. KING ASA “THE RESTORER”

911–870 BCE

Son of Abihah

Depaganised the Temple. Rebuked by Prophet Hanani for alliance with Syria against Israel.

6. KING JEHOASHAPATH “THE JUST”

870–848 BCE

Son of Asa

Allied with Israel. Saved by Prophet Elisha. Established law courts.

7. KING JEHORAM (JORAM) “THE PAGAN”

853–841 BCE

Son of Jehoshaphat

Married Athaliah, sister of King Jehoram of Israel and adopted her paganism. Cursed by Prophet Elisha then afflicted by rectal prolapse.

8. KING AHAZIAH “THE THISTLE”

841 BCE

Son of Jehoram

Adopted paganism of his mother, Athaliah. Killed by Jehu, King of Israel, supported by Prophet Elisha.

9. Queen Athaliah “The Usurper”

841–835 BCE

Mother of Ahazia

Usurped throne on Ahaziah’s death and attempted to exterminate Davidic dynasty.
Assassinated.

10. KING JEHOASH (JOASH) “THE APOSTATE”

835–796 BCE

Grandson of Athaliah and son of Ahaziah

Martyred High Priest Zechariah, then himself assassinated.

11. KING AMAZIAH “THE VASSAL”

796–767 BCE

Son of Jehoash

Reduced to vassalage by King Jehoash of Israel (sic). Persecuted Amoz the Prophet.

Assassinated.

12. KING UZZIAH (AZARIAH) “THE DESECRATOR”

767–740 BCE

Son of Amaziah

Martyred Amoz the Prophet. Usurped function of High Priest, then afflicted with leprosy.

13. KING JOTHAM “THE BUILDER”

740–732 BCE

Son of Uzziah

Advised by Prophets Isaiah, Hosea, Amos and Micah. Built Upper Gate of Temple and City walls.

14. KING AHAZ “THE APOSTATE”

732–716 BCE

Son of Jotham

Rejected advice of Prophet Isaiah. Paid tribute to Assyria and introduced its paganism.

15. KING HEZEKIAH “SECOND SOLOMON”

716–687 BCE

Son of Ahaz

Conquered Samaria and reformed religion. Advised by Prophet Isaiah and resisted Assyrian invasion.

16. KING MANASSEH “THE APOSTATE”

687–642 BCE

Son of Hezekiah

Martyred Prophet Isaiah. Suppressed High Priesthood. Imprisoned by King of Assyria then belatedly repented.

17. KING AMON “THE IDOLATER”

642–640 BCE

Son of Manasseh

Pagan. Assassinated.

18. JOSIAH “THE GOOD”

640–609 BCE

Son of Amon

Restored religion. Advised by Prophets Zephaniah, Habakkuk and Nahum. Killed fighting Pharaoh Necho II.

19. King Jehoahaz “The Exile”

609 BCE

Second son of Josiah

Quickly deposed and exiled by Pharaoh Necho II.

20. KING JEHOIAKIM (ELIAKIM) “THE TYRANT”

609–597 BCE

Brother of Jehoahaz (that is, elder son of Josiah)

Installed by Pharaoh Necho II. Pagan. Martyred Prophet Uriah and persecuted Prophet Jeremiah. Executed by Nebuchadnezzar the Great who imposed First Deportation to Babylon including Prophets Daniel and Ezekiel.

21. KING JEHOIACHIN (JECONIAH) “THE CAPTIVE”

597 BCE

Son of Jehoiakim

Cursed by Prophet Jeremiah. Deposed by Nebuchadnezzar the Great who imposed Second Deportation to Babylon.

22. King Zedekiah “The Blinded”

597–586 BCE

Younger son of King Josiah

Imprisoned Prophet Jeremiah. Then himself deposed, blinded and imprisoned by Nebuchadnezzar the Great. Temple destroyed. Third Deportation to Babylon.

23. Gedaliah “The Martyr”

586–582 BCE

A noble

Appointed Governor of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar the Great. Protected by Prophet Jeremiah.

Assassinated by Jewish nationalists.

**EXILARCHS (REISH GALUTA) AT BABYLON:
1ST (JEHOIACHIN) DYNASTY: 582 BCE–130 CE**



Above: Star of David on blue, the colour of the Tribe of Israel

1. JEHOIAKIN (JECONIAH)

d. 559 BCE

Son of earlier King Jehoiachin

Captive ex-King of Judah. Released from prison 561 BCE and appointed Prince of the Captivity by King Amel-Marduk of Babylon. Exilarchs exercised temporal authority whilst Gaon (scholars) exercised spiritual authority. Erected mausoleum to Prophet Ezekiel at Kefil (Al Kifl, Iraq).

2. SHEALTIEL

561–545 BCE

Son or step-son of Jehoiakin

Prince of the Captivity. Brother, Sheshbazzar, led First Return to Jerusalem, 538 BCE, and served as Governor of Judah, 538–522 BCE.

3. ZERUBABEL (ZOROBABEL)

545–510 BCE

Son of Shealtiel

Governor of Judah, 520–519 BCE. Advised by Prophets Haggai and Zechariah. Rebuilt Temple, 515 BCE. Recalled and imprisoned, 513 BCE. Executed 510 BCE.

4. Meshullam

c. 510 BCE

Son by Zerubbabel's Jewish wife Esthra

His brother-in-law, Elnathan, served as Governor of Judah, 519–498 BCE.

5. HANANIAH I

510–490 BCE

Son of Zerubabel

King Darius the Great organised road and postal system throughout Achaemenid (Persian) Empire

6. Birchiah

490–485 BCE

Son of Meshullam and grandson of Zerubbabel

Served as Governor of Judah, 490–470 BCE.

7. Hasadiah

485–480 BCE

Son of Meshullam

Babylonia revolted against Xerxes the Great, 484 BCE.

8. YESHAI AH

480–475 BCE

Son of Hananiah I

9. Hezekiah I

475–450 BCE

Son of Hasadiah and great-grandson of Zerubbabel

Served as Governor of Judah, 470–458 BCE.

10. REPHAIAH

450–440 BCE

Son of Yeshaiiah

Ezra the Chronicler led Second Return to Judah and served as Governor of Judah until 445 BCE. Nehemiah the Cup-bearer led Third Return to Judah and served as Governor of Judah, 445–425 BCE and 420–410 BCE.

11. OBADIAH I

440–420 BCE

Grandson of Rephaiah

Nehemiah enforced Jewish law at Jerusalem, 428 BCE. Malachi prophesied at Jerusalem, 423 BCE.

12. SCHANIA I

420–410 BCE

Son of Obadiah I

Jewish Temple erected on Elephantine Island in Egypt, 419 BCE.

13. SHEMAYA I

410–400 BCE

Son of Schania I

Jews of Elephantine Island in Egypt requested assistance from Jerusalem, 407 BCE.

14. Shemida

400–390 BCE

Son of Shemaya I

King Artaxerxes II built Temple to Goddess Anahita at Babylon, 400 BCE.

15. Hattush

390–380 BCE

Son of Shemaya I

Persian (Achaemenid) Empire waged war against Egypt.

16. Igal

380–350 BCE

Son of Shemaya I

Persian (Achaemenid) invasion of Egypt, 373 BCE.

17. Baraiah

370–350 BCE

Son of Shemaya I

Served as Governor of Judah, 370–332 BCE

18. NEARIAH

350-325 BCE

Son of Shemaya I

Babylon taken by Alexander the Great who made it his capital, 331 BCE.

19. Shaphat

325–310 BCE

Son of Shemaya I

Babylon taken by Seleucus I Nicator. Start of the Seleucid (Greek) Era, 311 BCE.

20. ELIOENAI

310–300 BCE

Son of Neariah

King Seleucus I founded Seleucia-on-Tigris (New Babylon) as his capital, 305 BCE.

21. Hezekiah II

300–280 BCE

Son of Neariah

Seleucid victory at Battle of Corupedium in Turkey, 281 BCE, ends War of the Diadochi.

22. Nakhum I

280–260 BCE

Son of Hezekiah II

Septuagint (Greek) Bible published at Alexandria, 270 BCE.

23. Ezrikam I

260–240 BCE

Son of Neariah

24. HODAVIAH

240–210 BCE

Son of Elioenai

Co-ruled with his brothers. King Ptolemy III opposed High Priest Onias II at Jerusalem, 239 BCE.

25. HILLEL

210–180 BCE

Son of Hodaviah

King Antiochus III the Great took Jerusalem from Egypt, 198 BCE.

26. Kizkiya

180–160 BCE

Son of Hillel

First Nasil (Jewish Prince) appointed in Judea, 170 BCE.

27. YAIR

160–140 BCE

Son of Hillel

Babylon taken by Parthians (Iranians), 141 BCE.

28. SIMON III (SHIMON)

140–120 BCE

Son of Yair

Judea obtained independence from Seleucid Empire, 125 BCE.

29. YEHUDA I

120–100 BCE

Son of Simon III

In Jerusalem, Aristobulus I Yehuda usurped title of King, 104–103 BCE.

30. YEHOSHUA

100–80 BCE

Son of Yehuda I

In Jerusalem, Alexander Jannaeus usurped title of King, 103–76 BCE.

31. YEHUDA II

80–60 BCE

Son of Yehoshua

In Jerusalem, Salome Alexandra usurped title of Queen, 76–67 BCE. Then Aristobulus II Yehuda usurped title of Priest-King, 66–63 BCE.

32. HILLEL II

60–50 BCE

Son of Yehuda II

Judea annexed to Roman Empire, 57–41 BCE.

33. Hizkaya (Hezekiah III)

50–45 BCE

Descendant of Akkuo, brother of Hodaviah

34. Eudamus

45–40 BCE

35. Mennius (Menodorus)

40–35 BCE

Son of Eudamus

Helped Arsinoe IV, Queen of Egypt, 48–47 BCE.

36. Ptolemy Bar Mennius

35–13 BCE

Married Alexandra, a sister of King Antigonus II Mattathias of Judea (40–37 BCE), and had issue. Deposed 13 BCE by Roman invaders of Mesopotamia and fled with his family to interior of Parthia whose king gave him refuge. Meanwhile in Jerusalem, Herod the Great usurped title of King (37–4 BCE) and brought new High Priest from Babylon, Hanameel aka Ananelus.

37. Phillipon

13 BCE–15 CE

His sister, Tausorapis, married Vonones I, King of Parthia (8–12 CE). Hillel the Elder, Jewish sage, emigrated from Babylon to Jerusalem, 10 CE. Judea annexed to Roman Empire, 6 CE.

38. Azrikas II

15–20

Son of Phillipon

39. Asineus

20–25

Brother of Azrikas II

Roman prefects of Judea deposed and appointed High Priests at Jerusalem.

40. Amilias

25–30

Son of Asineus

Assassinated 30, the last of his line. Ministry of Jesus Christ in Roman Empire, 29–33.

41. SHEMAYA II

30–40

Descendant of Hodaviah

Jews permitted to return to Italy, 32. Martyrdom of Jesus Christ at Jerusalem, 33.

42. Liunan

40–50

Descendant of Hezekiah III

Usurper. In Jerusalem, Herod Agrippa I usurped title of King, 41–44.

43. SCHANIA II

50–80

Son of Shemaya II

Jerusalem destroyed by Romans, 70. High Priesthood ended after two millennia. Replaced by Davidic Patriarch at Yavne in Judea (inferior in status to Exilarchs at Babylon).

44. UVADA (UVADAYA II)

80–90

Son of Schania II

Jewish Canon codified by Council of Jamnia that also denounced Christians, 85.

45. SHLOMO

90–120

Nephew of Uvada and Grandson of Schania II

Roman invasion, 116–117.

46. PINCHI

120–130

Brother of Shlomo and Grandson of Schania II

Last Exilarch of 1st Dynasty. Civil War in Parthian Empire.

**EXILARCHS AT BABYLON:
2ND (AHIJAH) DYNASTY: 130–642**



Above: Star of David on blue, the colour of the Tribe of Israel

1. AHIJAH

130–145

Son of Yakov ben Shlomo

Bar Kokhba revolt in Judea, 132–135, after which inhabitants depatriated and province renamed Palestine.

2. NAKHUM (NAHUM) I

145–170

Son of Ahijah

Roman Jews hailed Parthian invasion.

3. JOHANAN

170–175

Son of Ahijah

Palestinian Patriarch conceded precedence to Exilarch at Babylon, 174.

4. SHAPHAT

175–195

Son of Johanan

Revolt of Osroes II in Parthian Empire.

5. HUNA I

195–210

Son of Nakhum I

War between Parthia and Rome, 195–202.

6. Yakob I

210–215

Brother of Huna I

Civil war in Parthian Empire between brother kings, 213–216.

7. MAR UKBA I (NATHAN)

215–240

Son of Nakhum I

Jewish Academies founded at Nehardeah (near Babylon), 220 and at Sura, 225. Babylon taken by Sasanians (Iranians), 224 BCE.

8. HUNA II

240–259

Son of Mar Ukba I

Nehardeah (near Babylon) established as centre of Jewish learning (the Babylonian Jerusalem), 248.

9. Hiyya

259

Cousin of Huna II

Jewish Academy at Nehardea (near Babylon) removed to Pumbedita because of Palmyrene invasion.

10. ANAN (HANAN)

260

Son of Shaphat

Messianism amongst Roman Jews pursuant to Persian invasion.

11. NATHAN I UKBA

260–270

Son of Anan

Odenath of Palmyra invaded Babylonia and massacred Jews, 263.

12. Nosson I

270

Brother of Nathan I

13. Yakob II

270

Cousin of Nosson I

14. NEHEMIAH I BEN NATHAN

270–313

Son of Nathan I Ukba

Jews prohibited from public office in Parthia, 280. Deposed and executed.

15. MAR UKBA II BEN NEHEMIAH

313–320

Son of Nehemiah I

Executed by Sasanian Shah Sapor II of Persia.

16. Nahman

320

Cousin of Mar Ukba II

Shapur II hostile to Roman Empire.

17. MAR UKBA III

320–337

Son of Nehemiah I

18. Issac

337

Cousin of Mar Ukba III

Outbreak of Perso-Roman Wars, 337.

19. Huna III (Huna-Mar I)

337–350

Son of Nehemiah I

Continuation of Roman–Persian Wars, 337–361.

20. ABBA MARI HA-DAVID

350–370

Son of Mar Ukba II

Opposed by Romans under Emperor Julian the Apostate.

21. NATHAN II

370–400

Son of Abba Mari ha-David

Completion of Jerusalem Talmud, c. 390.

22. Hachni

400

Son of Nathan II

23. MAR KHANAI BEN NATHAN

400–415

Son of Nathan

Recognised by Jews in Yemen, 411.

24. Huna IV

415–442

Son of Kahana I

Office of Nasi (Prince) in Palestine abolished by Emperor Theodosius II.

25. MAR ZUTRA I

442–455

Son of Mar Khanai

Jews barred from all public office in the Roman Empire, 447.

26. KAHANA II

455–465

Grandson of Mar Zutra I

Jews persecuted in Persia, 461.

27. Huna V

465–470

Brother of Kahana II

Executed by Sasanian King Peroz I of Persia.

28. Nosson II

470

Brother of Huna V

Executed by King Peroz I.

Interregnum: 470–484

29. HUNA VI

484–508

Nephew of Nosson II

Exilarchate restored by Shah.

30. MAR-ZUTRA II

508 & 512–520

Son of Haninai, Head of The Academy

Moved his seat to Mahoza (near Baghdad) and opposed Shah Kobad of Persia who crucified him. His son, Sutra I, became Nasi (Price) of Israel, 550. (Pachda, descendant of Huna IV, regent, 508–512.)

Interregnum: 520–550

31. HUNNA MAR II BEN ZUTRA

550–560

Son of Mar-Zutra II

Seat at at Mahoza. Refused to appear in public for many years because of his father's fate.

32. QAFNAI BEN HUNNA

560–581

Son of Hunna Mar II

Persecuted by Sasanian King Hormizd IV.

33. HANINAI I BEN QOFNAI

581–589

Son of Qafnai

Executed by Sasanian King Khosrau II.

34. Mar Zutra III

589

Descendant of Kahana I

Regency

589–614

35. Nehemiah II

614–640

Son of Kafnai

Babylon taken by Arabs, 636, followed by Jerusalem in 637.

36. Abdullah

Son of Kafnai

640–642

Deposed for converting to Islam. Died in 660.

**EXILARCHS AT BAGHDAD:
3rd (BOSTONATE) DYNASTY: 642–1401**



Above: Star of David on blue, the colour of the Tribe of Israel

The 3rd Exilarch Dynasty is complex. Beyond the obscurity of some of the individuals, the House of Bostanai split into two branches, one descending from his first, Jewish, wife and the other from his second, Persian, one. Jewish judges decided that the first branch was the legitimate one and a list follows. However, adherents of the modern Bahá'í faith claim descent from the latter.

1. BOSTONAI (BUSTANAI)

642–665

Son of Haninai ben Qofnai of the 2nd Dynasty

Appointed by the Arab Caliph and married daughter of last Sassanid king, Yezdegerd III, founding 3rd Dynasty of Exilarchs. Adopted wasp as symbol.

2. Hisdai I

665–685

Son of Bostonai

Also a Gaon (scholar). Raised money from Jewish Diaspora for academies at Pumbedita and Sura (near Baghdad).

3. Ishak

685–700

Represented previous Exilarch dynasty. Deposed. Dome of the Rock created on Temple Mount, Jerusalem, 691–692.

4. Hisdai II

700–730

Grandson of Bostonai

Sent Makhir to be head of Jews of Narbonne, 725.

5. Zakkai I

730–733

Son of Hisdai II

Byzantine Emperor Leo III prohibited icons in order to facilitate conversion of Jews and Muslims.

6. Solomon I

733–759

Son of Hisdai II

Civil war in Abbasid Caliphate, 756–762.

7. Isaac Iskoi I

760

Son of Solomon I

8. Hananiah

762

Grandson of Hisdai II

His cousin, Anan, founded the Karaite sect, 762, following dispute over succession to Exilarchate. Babylon replaced by Baghdad, which became capital of Abbasid Caliphate, 762.

9. Zakkai-Yehuda

d. 771

Great-grandson of Bostonai

10. Natronai I

c. 771–773

Great-great-grandson of Bostonai

Deposed.

11. Makhir

773

Great-great-grandson Bostonai

Deposed.

12. Zakkai II

773

Great-great-grandson Bostonai

Deposed.

13. Babawai-Moses

fl. 773

Great-grandson of Bostonai

Isaac the Jew arrived at Baghdad on mission from Emperor Charlemagne to the Abbasid Caliph Harun al-Rashid, 797.

14. Hisdai III

803

Son of Natronai I

15. Samuel I

803–816

Great-great-gandson of Bostonai

Urged North African Jews to accept Babylonian, not Jerusalem, Talmud.

16. Isaac Iskoi II

817

Son of Babawai-Moses

Anti-Samaritan wall around Mount Gerizim demolished.

17. Daniel I

820

Grandson of Isaac Iskoi I

Disputed succession.

18. DAVID I

820–840

Great-great-great-grandson of Bostonai

Appointed by Caliph Al-Ma'mun due to disputed succession.

19. Lucke

840

Son of David I

20. JUDAH I

840–857

Son of David I

Solicited support from Spanish and North African Jews. Sent Aaron of Baghdad as his representative to Italy, 849. Abbasid caliph ordered Jews to wear yellow star, 850.

21. Natronai II

857

Great-grandson of Hananiah

Jewish Khazars took Kiev, 858.

22. Hisdai IV/III

c. 875

Son of Natronai II

Palestine conquered by Tulunid Egyptians, 878.

23. Jehoshaphat

c. 880–890

Son of Hisdai IV/III

Sicilian Jews forced to put sign of donkey on clothes and front doors, 887.

24. Hisdai V/IV

c. 890–900

Son of David I

Pumbedita Jewish Academy removed to Baghdad, 891.

25. Ukba

913 & 918

Son of Judah I

Deposed twice by Caliph, 913 and 918.

26. DAVID II

921–930 (first time)

Grandson of Judah I

Kabbalah formulated at Babylon, 10th century CE.

27. Josiah I

930-933

Grandson of Judah I

Deposed. Deposed. Power struggle between Exilarch and Gaon (scholar) of Sura, 931.

28. DAVID II

933–940 (second time)

Reconciliation between Exilarch and Gaon (scholar) of Sura, 936.

29. JUDAH II

940–941

Son of David I

30. CHIZKIYA I I

941 (first time)

Son of Judah II

31. Heman II

941–951

Son of David II

Member of the B'ne Haiman family. Baghdad taken by Buwayhid, 945.

32. Solomon II

951–953

Son of Josiah I

33. CHIZKIYA I

953–975 (second time)

Destruction of Jewish Khazar kingdom by Russians, 970. Byzantine Emperor, John I Tzimiskes, invaded Palestine, 974–975.

34. Azariah I

975

Son of Solomon II

35. CHIZKIYA I

c. 980 (third time)

36. DAVID III/I

980–1001

Son of Chizkiya I

Administration of Egypt reorganised by Ibn Killis, Jewish-born vizier, 981.

37. Zakkai III

1001–1021

Son of Chizkiya I

38. HEZEKIAH IV BEN DAVID (CHIZKIYA II)

1021–1040

Son of David III/I

Last Gaon (scholar) of Pumbedita Academy. Gaonate and Exilarchate combined in person of Exilarch. Deposed and executed by Caliph of Baghdad, 1058. Increasing decline of influence of Exilarchs on Jewish history.

39. DAVID IV/II

1040 (first time)

Son of Hezekiah IV (Chizkiya II)

Abdicated in favour of successor, Solomon III.

40. Solomon III Rosh

1040–1055

Descendant of Hisdai II

Gaonate (Jewish professorship) of Pumbedita (near Baghdad) abolished.

41. Zakkai IV

1055–1065

Son of Azariah I

42. Joseph

1065–1081

Grandson of Azariah I

Jews settled in England in retinue of William the Conqueror, 1066. Grand Vizier of Granada Joseph ibn Naghrela crucified and much of the Jewish population of Grenada massacred, 1066.

43. Jedidah

1081

Grandson of Joseph

David ben Daniel of House of David received by Caliph of Egypt and became head of Jewish community there.

44. DAVID IV/II

1081–1092 (restored)

Jews expelled from Granada, 1090.

45. CHIZKIYA III

1092–1094 (first time)

Son of David IV/II

In Palestine, David ben Daniel proclaimed himself counter-Exilarch, 1092.

46. Solomon IV

1094–1096

Son of Jedidah

Crusaders massacre Jews in Rhineland, 1096.

47. CHIZKIYA III

1096–1099 (restored)

Crusaders took Jerusalem and massacred Jews and Muslims there, 1099.

48. DAVID V/III

1099–1134

Son of Chizkiya III

Anti-Semitic Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, 1099–1187 and 1192–1291.

49. Nehemiah III

1134

Son of David V/III

Naqidi (Head) of Jews of Yemen appointed by Exilarch.

50. Hisdai IV/V

1134–1135

Son of David V/III

Received Abraham ibn Ezra the Sage at Baghdad.

51. Solomon V

1135–1160

Son of Hisdai IV/V

Persecution of Jews in Rhineland and Spain, 1146.

52. Daniel II

1160–1175

Son of Hisdai IV/V

Had weekly audience with caliph. Received Benjamin of Tudela at Baghdad. Died without sons.

53. NATRONAI III

1175

Son of David V/III

54. Judah III

1175

Son of Natronai III

55. Samuel II/I

1175

Son of Natronai III

Usurper. Transferred power to heads of Jewish Academies.

56. David IV/V

1175

Grandson of Hisdai IV/V

57. SAMUEL II

1175–1195

Son of Natronai III

Visited by Judah al-Harizi the poet. Established Academy.

58. DAVID VII/V

1195–1201

Son of Samuel II

59. AZARIAH II

1201–1216

Son of David VII/V

Anglo-French Aliyah (pilgrimage) to Palestine, 1211.

60. David VIII/VI

1216–1220

Son of Judah III

Jewish badge of shame (Yellow Star of David) imposed on European Jews, 1216.

61. Hasdai V/VII

1220–1225

Son of David IV/V

Lalibela, Emperor of Ethiopia, built replica of sacred sites of Jerusalem, 1221.

62. Solomon VI

1225–1230

Son of Hasdai V/VII

Jews expelled from Jerusalem by King Frederick II, 1229.

63. Hisdai VI/VII

1230–1240

Grandson of Juda III

Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem restored, 1229–1244.

64. Daniel III

1240

Grandson of Judah III

At Mosul. Disputation of Paris on Jewish religion, 1240.

65. SAMUEL IV/III

1240–1270

Son of Azariah II

Baghdad taken by Mongols, 1258.

66. Josiah II

1270–1288

Great-grandson of Natronai III

End of Baghdad Gaonate (Jewish professorship), 1280.

67. David IX/VIII

1288–1290

Son of Hisdai VI/VII

Defended Moses ben Maimon's (Maimonides) book.

68. Daniel IV

1290–1295

Son of Solomon VI

Jews expelled from England, 1290.

69. Nissim

1295–1300

Grandson of David VIII/VI

Anti-Semitic "Rintfleisch" massacres throughout Germany, 1298.

70. Judah IV

1300–1310

Son of Josiah II

Aaron the Younger of Nicomedia considered the Karaite Maimonides and completed Gan Eden (The Garden of Eden) legal code, 1308.

71. Solomon VII

1310–1330

Son of Judah IV

Talmudic Code completed by Asher ben Jehiel, 1310.

72. David X

1330–1341

Son of Solomon VII

Arnleider massacres of German Jews with thousands killed, 1336–1339.

73. SAR-SHALOM

1341–1350

Grandson of Samuel IV/III

Black Death massacres of Jews in France, Germany and Spain, 1348–1349.

74. MELCHI NASI

1350–1365

Son of Sar-Shalom.

Pogrom against Jews of Toledo with 1,200 killed, 1355.

75. SHALOM THE LAST

1365–1401

Son of Melchi Nasi

Deposed by Tartar King Tamerlane (Timur) who abolished Exilarchate.

INTERREGNUM: 1401–1452



Above: the menorah or seven-branched candelabra described in the Hebrew Bible

The office of Nasi or Jewish Prince survived in Baghdad following the abolition of the Exilarchate in 1401. However, after this sources remain silent other than that during the era of Mongol invasion organized Jewish life in the region ceased to exist until its capture by the Ottomans and the institution of the office of Hahambaşı (Chief Rabbi) within the Ottoman Empire in 1452.

CHIEF RABBIS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE (HAHAMBASI AT ISTANBUL): 1452–1920



Above: the menorah or seven-branched candelabra described in the Hebrew Bible

Elijah Capsali

1452–1454

Appointed by Sultan Mehmet II as part of policy of governing the ethnically and religiously diverse Ottoman Empire.

Moses Capsali

1454–1495

Uncle of Elijah Capsali. Supported Ottoman Sultans. Spanish Jews granted asylum in Ottoman Empire, 1492.

Elijah Mizrachi

1497–1526

Talmudic scholar and mathematician. Ottoman conquest of Palestine, 1516.

Mordechai Komitano

1526–1542

Walls of Jerusalem rebuilt, 1537–1541.

Tam ibn Yahya

1542–1543

Builder of Jerusalem walls executed for omitting Mount Zion.

Eliyyah Benjamin ha-Levi

1543

Studied under both Moses Capsali and Elijah Mizrachi. Martin Luther denounced Jews, 1543.

Eliyyah ben Ḥayyim

1543–1602

Jewish bankers settled in Istanbul, 1552.

Yeḥiel Bassan

1602–1625

Jews of Baghdad maltreated by Persian invaders, 1623.

Joseph Miṭrani

1625–1639

Polish Jews granted rights, 1635.

Yomṭov Ben Ya'esh

1639–1642

Jews settled in Latin America, 1642.

Yomṭov ben Ḥananiah Ben Yaqar

1642–1677

Jews admitted to England by Oliver Cromwell, 1656.

Ḥayyim Qamḥi

1677–1715

Polish Jews settled in Jerusalem, 1701.

Judah Ben Rey

1715–1717

Jewish bankers' loan to King Frederick William I at Berlin, 1716.

Samuel Levi

1717–1720

Synagogue in Jerusalem burned by Arabs, 1720.

Abraham ben Ḥayyim Rosanes

1720–1745

Jews of Istanbul undertook to pay debts of co-religionists in Jerusalem, 1727.

Solomon Ḥayyim Alfandari

1745–1762

Jerusalem raised to provincial status in Ottoman Empire, 1756.

Meir Ishaki

1762–1780

Polish and Russian Jews settled in Palestine, 1777.

Elijah Palombo

1780–1800

Jews constituted a quarter of population of Jerusalem by 1800.

Ḥayyim Jacob Benyakar

1800–1835

Revolt in Jerusalem suppressed by Ottoman forces, 1826.

Abraham ha-Levi

1835–1836

Jews allowed to repair synagogue in Jerusalem, 1835.

Samuel ben Moses Ḥayyim

1836–1837

Hebrew presses closed in Russia, 1836.

Moses Fresco

1839–1841

Ottoman Jews granted citizenship, 1839.

Jacob Behar David

1841–1854

Abolition of office of Nasi (Jewish Prince) of Baghdad, 1849.

Ḥayyim ha-Kohen

1854–1860

Emancipation of Jews in Britain, 1858.

Jacob (or Yakup) Avigdor

1860–1863

Alliance Israélite Universelle founded in Paris, 1860.

Yakir Geron

1863–1872

Decorated by Sultans Abdulmejid I and Abdulaziz.

Moses Levi

1872–1908

Urged Jewish support for Ottoman war against Russia, 1877. Assassination of Alexander II in 1881, followed by anti-Semitic pogroms in Russian Empire, Aliyah (Migration of Jews to Palestine) and Great Migration to USA. First Zionist Congress held in Basle, Switzerland, 1897.

Haim Nahum Effendi (Chaim Nahum)

1908–1920

Last Chief Rabbi of Ottoman Empire. Later attended Lausanne Peace Congress, 1922–1923. Republic of Turkey formally replaced Ottoman Empire, 1923.

UNITED KINGDOM'S HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE: 1920–1925



Above: Public Seal of High Commissioner of Palestine (Source: Wikimedia)

Herbert Samuel, 1st Viscount Samuel

1920–1925

At Jerusalem. First Jewish ruler in Jerusalem for two millennia. Followed by subsequent non-Jewish High Commissioners until establishment of Israel as the Jewish nation state in 1948.

PRESIDENTS OF THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION: 1925–1946



Above: Emblem of the World Zionist Organization

Chaim Weizmann

1925–1931 (first time)

President of WZO since 1921. Biochemist. Future first President of Israel.

Nahum Sokolow

1931–1935

Author and journalist.

Chaim Weizmann

1935–1946 (second time)

PRESIDENTS OF ISRAEL (EXCLUDING INTERIM): 1949–PRESENT



Above: Presidential Standard of Israel (source: Wikimedia)

Chaim Weizmann

1949–1951

Biochemist. Former President of the World Zionist Organisation.

Yitzhak Ben-Zvi

1952–1963

“Father of the State of Israel”

Former member of the Knesset (Israeli legislature).

Zalman Shazar

1963–1973

Former member of the Knesset.

Ephraim Katzir

1973–1978

“The Scientist”

Biophysicist.

Yitzhak Navon

1978–1983

Civil servant.

Chaim Herzog

1983–1993

Son of Chief Rabbi of Ireland. General in the Israel Defence Forces.

Ezer Weizman

1993–2000

“The Pilot”

General in the Israel Defence Forces. Nephew of first President, Chaim Weizmann.

Moshe Katsav

2000–2007

“The Rapist”

Former Deputy Prime Minister. Later imprisoned for rape.

Shimon Peres

2007–2014

“The Vulture”

Former Prime Minister.

Reuven Rivlin

2014–2021

“Ruvi”

Former Speaker of the Knesset.

Isaac Herzog

2021–Present

“Boogie”

Son of former president, Chaim Herzog.

APPENDICES TO PART ONE: JEWISH SUCCESSION

APPENDIX 1.1: THE RABBINICAL ERAS: 1446 BCE TO THE PRESENT

The following Rabbinical Eras are the Jewish religious regimes from ancient times:

1. **Soferian** (Scribes): Moses to Ezra: 1446–142 BCE
2. **Zugot** (Pairs): 142 BCE–40 BCE
3. **Tannaim** (Teachers): 40 BCE–220 CE
4. **Amoraim** (Expounders): 220–500
5. **Savoraim** (Reasoners): 500–650
6. **Geonim** (Presiders): 650–1050
7. **Rishonim** (First Ones): 1050–1500
8. **Acharonim** (Last Ones): 1500–Present

APPENDIX 1.2: JEWISH RULERS OF JUDAH: 586 BCE–135 CE

While under foreign rule, Judah had Jewish governors as follows:

1. UNDER NEO-BABYLONIAN EMPIRE

Gedaliah the Martyr. 586–582 BCE. Scion of cadet branch of Line of David. Assassinated.

2. UNDER ACHAEMENID (PERSIAN) EMPIRE

Sheshbazzar. 538–520 BCE. Son of King Jehoiachin.

Zerubbabel. 520–519 BCE. Grandson of King Jehoiachin.

Elnathan. 519–498. Son-in-law of Zerubbabel.

Birchiah. 490–470 BCE. Son of Meshullam.

Hezekiah I. 470–458 BCE. Great-grandson of Zerubbabel.

Ezra. 458–445 BCE. Cousin of High Priest.

Nehemiah. 445–425 BCE & 420–410 BCE. A noble.

Hannani. 425–420 BCE. Brother of Nehemiah.

Bahogi. 410–370 BCE. A noble.

Baraiah. 370–332 BCE. Son of Shemaya I. Deposed by Alexander the Great.

3. UNDER GREEK EMPIRE

Jaddua. 332–323 BCE. Appointed by Alexander the Great.

Onias I. 323–300 BCE. Son of Jaddua.

Simon I. 300–291 BCE. Son of Onias I.

Eleazar II. 291–276 BCE. Brother of Simon I.

Manasseh. 276–250 BCE. Uncle of Eleazar II.

Onias II Honya. 250–217 BCE. Son of Simon I.

Simon II Zaddik (the Just). 217–195 BCE. Son of Onias II.

Onias III the Righteous. 195–175 BCE. Son of Simon II. Deposed and martyred.

Jason (Joshua II). 175–172 BCE. Brother of Onias III. Deposed.

Menelaus the Bilgah. 172–164 BCE. Brother-in-law of Jason. Fled and executed.

4. HASMONEAN DYNASTY

Judas Maccabeus. 164–162 BCE. Rebel. Killed.

Alcimus (Joakim). 162–159 BCE. Interloper appointed by King Antiochus V of Asia.

Jonathan Apphus. 159–143 BCE. Son of Mattathias ben Johanan. Executed.

Simon III Thassi. 142–134 BCE. Brother of Jonathan Apphus. Assassinated.

John Hyrcanus I. 135–104 BCE [134–104 BCE in P&P]. Son of Simon Thassi.

King Aristobulus I. 104–103 BCE. Son of John Hyrcanus.

King Alexander Jannaeus. 103–76 BCE. Brother of Aristobulus I.

Queen Salome Alexandra. 76–67 BCE. Widow of both Aristobulus I and Alexander Jannaeus.

King Aristobulus II. 66–63 BCE. Son of Salome Alexandra. Deposed and martyred.

John Hyrcanus II. 63–40 BCE. Son of Salome Alexandra. Deposed and executed.

King Antigonus II Mattathias. 40–37 BCE. Son of Aristobulus II. Deposed and executed.

5. HERODIAN DYNASTY

King Herod the Great. 37–4 BCE. Grandson-in-law of John Hyrcanus II and Antigonus II Mattathias.

Herod Archelaus. 4 BCE–6 CE. Son of Herod the Great. Ethnarch. Deposed by Roman emperor Augustus.

Herod Antipas. 6–39. Brother of Herod Archelaus. Tetrarch. Deposed.

King Herod Agrippa I the Great. 39–44. Grandson of Herod the Great.

King Herod of Chalcis. 44–48. Brother of Herod Agrippa I.

King Herod Agrippa II. 48–c. 93. Son of Herod Agrippa I. Died childless.

6. NASI (PRINCE) OF JERUSALEM

Rabbi Gamaliel II of Yavne. c. 93–c. 118. Descendant of King David.

Rabbi Eleazar ben Azariah. 118–132. Descendant of Ezra the Scribe.

7. REBEL

Simon bar Kokhba. 132–135. Descendant of King David. Rebel Messiah. Killed. Jews depatriated from Judea.

APPENDIX 1.3: DUAL LEADERSHIP OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH

On the death of King Solomon in 930 BCE, the United Kingdom of Israel suffered the Disruption. The north (Israel proper) seceded leaving only the rump Kingdom of Judah to be ruled by Solomon's son Rehoboam and the Line of David. Israel was destroyed by the Assyrians in 722 BCE and Judah by the Babylonians in 586 BCE. The Davidic line of Exilarchs, however, continued for another thousand years at Babylon/Baghdad.

Kingdom of Judah (Jerusalem): South		Kingdom of Israel (Samaria): North	
King Saul	1050–1010 BCE		
King David	1010–970 BCE		
King Solomon	970–930 BCE		
King Rehoboam	930–913 BCE	King Jeroboam	930–910 BCE
King Abijah	913–911 BCE	“	
King Asa	911–870 BCE	King Nadab	910–909 BCE
“		King Baasha	909–886 BCE
“		King Elah	886–885 BCE
“		King Zimri	885 BCE
“		King Tibni	885 BCE
“		King Omri	885–874 BCE
“		King Ahab	874–853 BCE
King Jehoshaphat	870–848 BCE	King Ahaziah	853–853 BCE
King Jehoram	848–841 BCE	King Jehoram (Joram)	853–841 BCE
King Ahaziah	841 BCE	King Jehu	841–814 BCE
Queen Athaliah	841–835 BCE	“	
King Jehoash (Joash)	835–796 BCE	King Jehoahaz	814–798 BCE
“		King Jehoash	798–782 BCE
King Amaziah	796–767 BCE	King Jeroboam II	782–753 BCE
King Uzziah (Azariah)	767–740 BCE	King Zechariah	753–752 BCE
“		King Shallum	752 BCE
“		King Menahem	752–742 BCE
“		King Pekahiah	742–740 BCE
King Jotham	740–732 BCE	King Pekah	740–732 BCE

King Ahaz	732–716 BCE	King Hoshea	732–722 BCE
King Hezekiah	716–687 BCE		
King Manasseh	687–642 BCE		
King Amon	642–640 BCE		
King Josiah	640–609 BCE		
King Jehoahaz	609 BCE		
King Jehoiakim	609–597 BCE		
King Jehoiachin (Jeconiah)	597 BCE		
King Zedekiah	597–586 BCE		
Gedaliah	586–582 BCE		

Some Exilarchs (hereditary Davidic Princes of the Captivity) also served contemporaneously as Governors of Judah. These are indicated with asterisks.

Governorship of Judah		Exilarchate of Babylon	
		Jehoiakin (Jeconiah)	d. 559 BCE
		Shealtiel	561–545 BCE
Sheshbazzar	538–520 BCE	Zerubabel (Zorobabel)*	545–510 BCE
Zerubbabel (Zorobabel)*	520–519 BCE	“	
Elnathan	519–498 BCE	“	
“		Meshullam	c. 510 BCE
“		Hananiah I	510–490 BCE
Birchiyah*	490–470 BCE	Birchiyah*	490–485 BCE
“		Hasadiah	485–480 BCE
“		Yashaiah	480–475 BCE
“		Hezekiah I*	475–450 BCE
Hezekiah I*	470–458 BCE	“	“
Ezra	458–445 BCE	Rephaiah	“
Nehemiah (first time)	445–425 BCE	Obadiah I	440–420 BCE
Hannani	425–420 BCE	“	
Nehemiah (second time)	420–410 BCE	Schania I	420–410
Bahogi	410–370 BCE	Shemaya I	410–400 BCE
“		Shemida	400–390 BCE
“		Hattush	390–380 BCE
“		Igal	380–350 BCE
Baraiah	370–332 BCE	Baraiah	370–350 BCE
“		Neariah	350–325 BCE
Jaddua	332–323 BCE	Shaphat	325–310 BCE
Onias I	323–300 BCE	Elioenai	310–300 BCE
Simon I	300–291 BCE	Hezekiah II	300–280 BCE
Eleazar II	291–276 BCE	Nakhum I	280–260 BCE
Manasseh	276–250 BCE	Ezrikam I	260–240 BCE
Onias II Honya	250–217 BCE	Hodaviah	240–210 BCE

Simon II Zaddik (the Just)	217–195 BCE	Hillel	210–180 BCE
Onias III the Righteous	195–175 BCE	Kizkiya	180–160 BCE
Jason (Joshua II)	175–172 BCE	“	
Menelaus the Bilgah	172–164 BCE	“	

The Maccabees liberated Judea from Greek rule and revived the Kingdom of Judea under their non-Davidic dynasty. It lasted until destroyed by the Romans. Only the Davidic dynasty of Exilarchs at Babylon endured for another millennium.

Maccabees		Exilarchate of Babylon	
Judas Maccabeus	164–162 BCE	“	
Alcimus	162–159 BCE	Yair	160–140 BCE
Jonathan Apphus	159–143 BCE	“	
Simon III Thassi	142–134 BCE	Simon III (Shimon)	140–120 BCE
John Hyrcanus I	134–104 BCE	Yehuda I	120–100 BCE
Aristobulus I	104–103 BCE	“	
Alexander Jannaeus	103–76 BCE	Yehoshua	100–80 BCE
“		Yehuda II	80–60 BCE
Queen Salome Alexandra	76–67 BCE	“	
Aristobulus II	66–63 BCE	“	
John Hyrcanus II	63–40 BCE	Hillel II	60–50 BCE
“		Hizkaya (Hezekiah III)	50–45 BCE
“		Eudamus	45–40 BCE
Antigonus II Mattathias	40–37 BCE	Mennius (Menodorus)	40–35 BCE
King Herod the Great	37–4 BCE	Ptolemy Bar Mennius	35–13 BCE
“		Phillipon	13 BCE–15 CE
Herod Archelaus	4 BCE–6 CE	“	
Herod Antipas	6–39	Azrikas II	15–20
“		Asineus	20–25
“		Amilias	25–30
“		Shemaya II	30–40
King Herod Agrippa I the Great	39–44	Shemaya II	30–40
Ananus II & Joshua VI	66–68	“	
John of Gishala	68–69	“	
King Simon bar Giora	69–70	“	
King Herod Agrippa II	48–c. 93	Schania II	50–80

Nasi (Jewish Prince) of Judah		Exilarchate of Babylon	
Gamaliel II of Yavne	93–118		
Eleazar ben Azariah	118–132	Pinchi	120–130
“		Ahijah	130–145
Simon bar Kokhba	132–135	“	
Judah bar Ilai	135–150	Nakhum (Nahum) I	145–170
Shimon ben Gamaliel	150–170	“	
Judah ha-Nasi	170–220	Johanan	170–175
“		Shaphat	175–195
“		Huna I	195–210
“		Yakob I	210–215
“		Mar Ukba I (Nathan)	215–240
Gamaliel III	220–230	“	
Judah II	230–270	Huna II	240–259
“		Hiyya	259
“		Anan (Hanan)	260
“		Nathan I Ukba	260–270
Gamaliel IV	270–290	Nosson I	270
“		Yakob II	270
“		Nehemiah I Ben Nathan	270–313
Judah III	290–320	Mar Ukba II Ben Nehemiah	313–320
Hillel II	320–365	Nahman	320
“		Mar Ukba III	320–337
“		Issac	337
“		Huna III (Huna-Mar I)	337–350
“		Abba Mari Ha- David	350–370
Gamaliel V	365–385	Nathan II	370–400
Judah IV	385–400	“	
Gamaliel VI	400–425	Mar Khanai Ben	400–415

		Nathan	
“		Huna IV	415–442

President of World Zionist Organisation		Chief Rabbis of the Ottoman Empire (Hahambaşı at Istanbul)	
Theodor Herzl	1897–1904	Moses Levi	1872–1908
Max Nordau	1904–1905		
David Wolffsohn	1905–1911	Haim Nahum Effendi (Chaim Nahum)	1908–1920
		United Kingdom’s High Commissioner for Palestine	
Otto Warburg	1911–1921	Herbert Samuel, 1st Viscount Samuel	1920–1925
Chaim Weizmann (1st time)	1921–1931	“	
		Presidents of the Jewish National Council	
“		David Yellin	1920–1929
“		Pinhas Rutenberg	1929–1931
Nahum Sokolow	1931–1935	Yitzhak Ben-Zvi	1931–1944
Chaim Weizmann (2nd time)	1935–1946	David Remez	1944–1948
Nahum Goldmann	1946–1948	“	

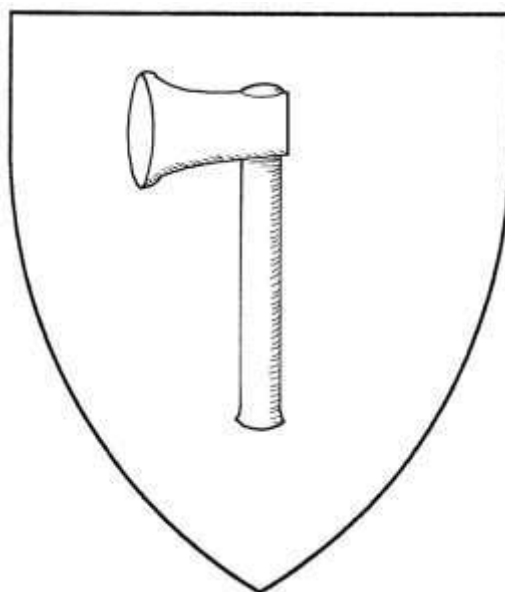
The establishment of the modern State of Israel in 1948 saw the creation of two offices: the largely ceremonial President as Head of State with the Executive led by the Prime Minister.

President of Israel		Prime Minister of Israel	
Chaim Weizmann	1949–1951	David Ben-Gurion (first time)	1948–1953
Yitzhak Ben-Zvi	1952–1963	Moshe Sharett	1953–1955
“		David Ben-Gurion (second time)	1955–1963
Zalman Shazar	1963–1973	Levi Eshkol	1963–1969
“		Golda Meir	1969–1974
Ephraim Katzir	1973–1978	Yitzhak Rabin (first time)	1974–1977
“		Menachem Begin	1977–1983
Yitzhak Navon	1978–1983		
Chaim Herzog	1983–1993	Yitzhak Shamir (first time)	1983–1984
“		Shimon Peres (first time)	1984–1986
“		Yitzhak Shamir (second time)	1986–1992
“		Yitzhak Rabin (second time)	1992–1995
Ezer Weizman	1993–2000	Shimon Peres (second time)	1995–1996
“		Benjamin Netanyahu (first time)	1996–1999
“		Ehud Barak	1999–2001
Moshe Katsav	2000–2007	Ariel Sharon	2001–2006
“		Ehud Olmert	2006–2009
Shimon Peres	2007–2014	Benjamin Netanyahu (second time)	2009–2021

Reuven Rivlin	2014–2021		
Isaac Herzog	2021–	Naftali Bennett	2021–2022
“		Yair Lapid	2022
“		Benjamin Netanyahu (third time)	2022–

APPENDIX 1.4: NON-DAVIDIC KINGS AT JERUSALEM

Judea regained its independence in 129 BCE and then had the following rulers not from the line of King David:



Above: The Hammer of the Maccabees: The symbol of Judas Maccabee (166 BCE) who led the Revolt against the Seleucid Empire

1. Aristobulus I Yehuda “the Matricide”

104–103 BCE

Executed his mother and brother.

2. Alexander Jannaeus “the Lion of Wrath”

103–76 BCE

Brother of Aristobulus I

3. Queen Salome Alexandra “the Pious”

76–67 BCE

Widow of both Aristobulus I and Alexander Jannaeus

4. John Hyrcanus II “the Martyr”

76–66 BCE.

Son of Alexander Jannaeus and Salome Alexandra

Deposed, mutilated and later executed.

5. Aristobulus II Yehuda “the Usurper”

66–63 BCE.

Younger brother of John Hyrancus II

Deposed and then assassinated.

6. Antigonus II Mattathias “the Romanophobe”

40–37 BCE

Son of Aristobulus II and brother-in-law of Exilarch Ptolemy Bar Mennius (47–13 BCE).

Deposed and later executed.

7. Herod the Great

37–4 BCE

Nephew-in-law of Antigonus II Mattathias.

Herod Archelaus

4 BCE–6 CE

Son of Herod the Great

Ethnarch

Herod Antipas the Tetrarch

4 BCE–39 BCE

Brother of Herod Archelaus

8. Herod Agrippa I the Great

41–44 CE

Grandson of Herod the Great

King Herod of Chalcis

41–48 BCE

Brother of Herod Agrippa I

9. Herod Agrippa II

48–100 CE

Son of Herod Agrippa I

Died childless.

APPENDIX 1.5: SOLOMONIC ETHIOPIAN DYNASTY: 10TH CENTURY BCE TO THE MODERN ERA



Above: Imperial Coat of Arms of Ethiopia, featuring the conquering Lion of Judah

The Solomonic dynasty of the Ethiopian Empire claimed descent from the biblical King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. The following is the line of descent from foundation in the 10th century CE until overthrow and dissolution in the 1970s. The historicity and regnal dates of Solomonic rulers prior to the 13th century CE restoration are often speculative.

SOLOMONIC DYNASTY

Names in capitals are in a father-son or grandfather-grandson line of succession

- KING SOLOMON OF ISRAEL: c. 10th century BCE
- EMPEROR MENELIK I OF ETHIOPIA (DAURIT): c. 10th century BCE. Son of Solomon and Makada, Queen of Sheba
- ZERA: c. 10th century BCE
- EMPEROR TIRHAKAH: c. 8th century BCE
- Lilibela: 409 BCE

FOLLOWED BY PERIOD OF NON-SOLOMONIC KINGS OF AXUM

RESTORED SOLOMONIC DYNASTY: 1ST CENTURY CE

- Candace: c. 22. Queen Mother
- Zoskales: c. 100
- GDRT (Gadarat): c. 200
- 'DBH (Azaba): c. 230–240
- BYGT (Beyga, Baygat): c.240s. Son of GDRT
- GRMT (Girma, Garmat): c.240s. Son of 'DBH
- Sembrouthes: c. 250
- DTWNS (Datawnas): c. 260
- Ezanas I: 270
- Endybis (Endubis): c. 270–300
- Ella Amida I: c. 4th century
- Aphilas bisi Dimele: c. early 4th century. Descendant of Lilbela
- Wazeba (Mzamba): c. early 4th century
- Uzana (Ousanas): c. 320
- Exanus (Ezara, Esana, Ezn, Aezanes): c. 320s–350s. Son of Ousanas.
- Shizann (Shiazana): c. 330s–370s. Brother of Exanus. Converted to Christianity, c. 330
- MHDYS (Mehadeyis): c. 350s
- Ella Asfeha: c. 350s.or 360s. Brother of Ella Abreha and Ella Shahel.
- Ouazebas: c. 4th century
- Eon: c. 5th century
- Ebana: c. 5th century
- Nezool: c. 5th century
- Ayabe (Agabe): c. 474. Brother of Levi.
- Levi (Lewi): c. 474. Brother of Ayabe.
- Ella Amida IV: c. 475–486
- Jacob I: c. 486. Brother of David.
- David: c. 486. Brother of Jacob.
- Armah I: 489–504

- Zitura (Zitana): 504–505
- Ousas (Ousanas): c. 500
- Jacob II: 505–514
- Caleb (Kaleb, Ella-Asheba): 514–542
- Gabra Masqal: 550–564. Son of Caleb
- Anaeb: c. 6th century
- Ella Alamicis (Alla Amidas, Alamiris): c. 6th century
- W'ZB (Ella Gabaz): c. 6th century
- Joel (Loel or Ioel): c. 6th century
- Israel: c. 6th century
- Gershem I: c. 6th century
- Ella Tsaham (Armah, Sahama): c. 620s. Welcomed Moslem refugees.
- Armah II: c. 7th century
- Lathlia: c. 7th century
- Hataz I (Lathlin): c. 7th century
- Wazena: c. 7th century
- Za Yaabiyo: c. 7th century
- Armah III: c. 7th century
- Hataz II: c. 7th century
- Gersem II: c. 7th century
- Hataz III: c. 7th century
- Kwastantinos (Constantine): c. 7th century
- Wasan Sagad (Bazagar?): c. 7th century
- Fere Shanay (Fere Shernay): c. 7th century
- 'Adre'az ('Adre'azar): c. 7th century
- 'Akla Wedem: c. 7th century
- Germa Safar: c. 7th century
- Zergaz (Gergaz): c. 7th century
- Degna Mikael: c. 7th century
- Bahr Ikela: c. 7th century
- Gum: c. 8th century
- 'Asgwomgum: c. 8th century

- Letem: c. 8th century
- Talatem: c. 8th century
- 'Oda Gosh ('Oda Sasa): c. 8th century
- 'Ayzur: c. 8th century. Reigned half a day and then strangled to death.
- Dedem: c. 8th century
- Wededem: c. 8th century
- Wedem 'Asfare: c. 9th century
- 'Armah: c. 9th century
- Degna Djan (Ged'a Djan, Degna-Zan): c. 9th century Died on campaign.
- 'Anbasa Wedem: c. 9th century. Son of Degna Djan
- Dil Na'od: 10th century. Brother of 'Anbasa Wedem. Last king of Axum.

SOLOMONIC DYNASTY THEN OVERTHROWN BY ZAGWE DYNASTY, 960

RESTORED SOLOMONIC DYNASTY: 1270–1975

Names in capitals are in a father-son or grandfather-grandson line of succession

- **EMPEROR YEKUNO AMLAK**: 1270–1285: Descendant of Ella Tsaham
- **EMPEROR WEDEM ARAD**: 1299–1314
- **EMPEROR AMDA SEYON I**: 1314–1344
- **EMPEROR NEWAYA KRESTOS**: 1344–1372
- **EMPEROR DAWIT I**: 1382–1413
- **EMPEROR ZARA YAQOB (CONSTANTINE)**: 1434–1468
- **EMPEROR BAEDA MARYAM I**: 1468–1478
- **EMPEROR NA'OD**: 1494–1508
- **EMPEROR LIBNE DENGEL (DAWIT II)**: 1508–1540
- **Abeto Yakob (Prince Jacob) (son of Libne Dengel)**: 1540–1607
- **Abeto Werede Qal (cousin of Emperor Susneyous)**: 1607–1632
- **Abeto Libse Qal (cousin of Emperor Fasiledes)**: 1632–1667
- **Abeto Negassi (Negasi Krestos), Governor of Shoa**: c. 1682–1703
- **Merid Azmatch Sibiste (Sebestyanos), hereditary lord of Shoa**: c. 1703–1718
- **Kidane Kale (Abuye), Ruler of Shoa**: c. 1718–1744
- **Amha Iyasus (Ammehayes), Ruler of Shoa**: c. 1744–1775

- Asfaw Wossen, Ruler of Shoa: c. 1770–1808
- Wossen Seged, Merid Azmach, Ruler of Shoa: 1808–1813
- Sahle Selassie, King of Shoa: 1813–1847
- Princess Woizero Tenagnework: Haile Selassie's grandmother
- Ras Makonnen, Governor of Harar (cousin of Emperor Menelik II, r. 1889–1913):
1887–1906
- EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE: 1930–1974. Deposed and assassinated.
- EMPEROR AMHA SELASSIE: 1974–1975. Deposed.
- Prince Zera Yacob. Born 1953. In exile since 1975.

PART TWO: JEWISH CHRONOLOGY FROM ANTIQUITY TO THE PRESENT

Pre-History: 4112–1876 BCE

- 4112 BCE.** Adam born in Iraq.
- 3990 BCE.** The Fall: Adam expelled from Eden.
- 3982 BCE.** Enosh born in Iraq.
- 3840 BCE.** Enosh adopted idolatry.
- 3787 BCE.** Kenan born in Iraq.
- 3717 BCE.** Mahalalel born in Iraq.
- 3670 BCE.** Mahalalel founded Babylon.
- 3652 BCE.** Jared born in Iraq.
- 3490 BCE.** Enoch born in Iraq.
- 3450 BCE.** Enoch discovered astrology.
- 3425 BCE.** Methuselah born in Iraq.
- 3238 BCE.** Lamech born in Iraq.
- 3220 BCE.** Lamech accidentally killed Cain.
- 3056 BCE.** Noah born in Iraq.
- 2554 BCE.** Shem born in Iraq.
- 2456 BCE.** The Deluge.
- 2454 BCE.** Arpachshad born in Iraq.
- 2450 BCE.** Nimrod the Hunter founded first empire.
- 2419 BCE.** Shelah born in Iraq.
- 2389 BCE.** Eber born in Iraq.
- 2355 BCE.** Peleg born in Iraq.
- 2354 BCE.** Founding of Tower of Babel at Babylon.
- 2325 BCE.** Reu born in Iraq.
- 2297 BCE.** Completion of Tower of Babel at Babylon.
- 2295 BCE.** Serug born in Iraq.
- 2290 BCE.** Ashor, son of Shem, founded Assyria.
- 2265 BCE.** Nahor born in Iraq.
- 2236 BCE.** Terah born.
- 2210 BCE.** Terah becomes first moon-priest at Ur.
- 2166 BCE.** Abraham born in Iraq.
- 2091 BCE.** Abraham migrates to Canaan.
- 2090 BCE.** Famine in Canaan.
- 2085 BCE.** Abraham and his nephew Lot part.
- 2084 BCE.** Abraham saves Lot.

2081 BCE. Divine Covenant with Abraham.

2080 BCE. Ishmael born.

2066 BCE. Isaac born.

2050 BCE. Abraham offers Isaac for sacrifice.

2008 BCE. Jacob and Esau born in Canaan.

1991 BCE. Abraham dies.vAccession of son Isaac.

1981 BCE. Amenemhat I succeeded as Pharaoh. Later built Pyramid at Lisht.

1971 BCE. Jacob's Ladder dream.

1970 BCE. Jacob settled in Laban.

1963 BCE. Jacob married Leah and her sister, Rachel.

1962 BCE. Birth of Rueben.

1961 BCE. Birth of Simeon.

1960 BCE. Birth of Levi.

1959 BCE. Birth of Judah.

1952 BCE. Amenemhat I assassinated.

1950 BCE. Jacob and family moved from Haran to Sukkoth.

1929 BCE. Jacob flees to Haran.

1917 BCE. Amenemhat II succeeded as Pharaoh.

1898 BCE. Joseph sold into Egypt.

1886 BCE. Death of Isaac in Canan. Accession of Jacob.

1885 BCE. Joseph appointed Chief Minister of Egypt by Pharaoh Amenemhat II. Seven plentiful years in Egypt. Sensusret II succeeded as Pharaoh and later enslaved Israelites.

1877 BCE. Kohath born.

Egyptian Rule: 1876–1382 BCE

1876 BCE. Famine. Jacob and his family settled in Egypt. Commencement of 430-year Sojourn in Egypt.

1864 BCE. Jacob varied his succession in favour of Joseph's sons, Ephraim and Manasseh.

1859 BCE. Jacob died in Egypt. Accession of Joseph. Commencement of Jewish Sojourn in Egypt.

1805 BCE. Joseph died in Egypt. Queen Sobekneferu succeeded as Pharaoh.

1802 BCE. Death of Queen Sobekneferu.

1780 BCE. Wegaf succeeded as Pharaoh.

1770 BCE. Ameny Intef IV succeeded as Pharaoh.

1760 BCE. Hor succeeded as Pharaoh.

1750 BCE. Sobekhotep II succeeded as Pharaoh.

1745 BCE. Khendjer succeeded as Pharaoh followed by Sobekhotep III.

1735 BCE. Neferhotep I succeeded as Pharaoh.

1730 BCE. Second Oppression by Hyksos. Sobekhotep IV succeeded as Pharaoh.

1720 BCE. Ay succeeded as Pharaoh.

1657 BCE. Hyksos (Sea Peoples) appeared.

1550 BCE. Amhose I succeeded as Pharaoh.

1529 BCE. Birth of Aaron.

1526 BCE. Moses born in Egypt just after Pharaoh Ahmose ordered killing of all newborn Hebrew boys.

1525 BCE. Amenhotep I succeeded as Pharaoh.

1504 BCE. Thutmose I succeeded as Pharaoh.

1492 BCE. Thutmose II succeeded as Pharaoh.

1486 BCE. Moses fled from Egypt to Midian, Arabia.

1485 BCE. Moses entered service of Jethro the Priest as a shepherd.

1484 BCE. Moses married Jethro's daughter, Zipporah.

1483 BCE. Birth of Gershom, eldest son of Moses and Zipporah.

1482 BCE. Birth of Eliezer, second son of Moses and Zipporah.

1479 BCE. Queen Hatshepsut succeeded as Pharaoh.

1458 BCE. Thutmose III succeeded as Pharaoh.

1447 BCE. Prophetic Burning Bush vision of Moses at Mount Horeb, Sinai.

1446 BCE. Moses returned to Egypt and organised the Exodus by Israelites from Raamses (Qantir). Number of Israelites circa 20,000. Moses led the Israelites from Pihahiroth (Jebel Ataqah) in Egypt across the Red Sea to Mount Sinai. There Moses founded the Jewish religion and appointed his brother, Aaron, as High Priest.

1445 BCE. Moses wrote Books of Genesis and Exodus in Sinai. Israelites at Sukkoth (Wadi Tumilat) and then Etham (Ismailia). Golden Calf rebellion.

1444 BCE. Moses wrote Book of Leviticus and dedicated Tabernacle. Israelites at Pi-Hahiroth (Arsinoe). Israelites proceeded to Sin Wilderness.

1443 BCE. Israelites proceeded to Dophkah (Sarabit el-Khadim).

1442 BCE. Israelites proceeded to Alush.

1441 BCE. Israelites continued to Rephidim (Wadi Refayied) where Moses produced water from rock face and Joshua defeated Amalekite (Arab) attackers.

1440 BCE. Israelites at Alush (Red Sea shore).

1439 BCE. Israelites at Rephidim (Wadi Feiran).

1438 BCE. Israelites at Sinai Wilderness.

1437 BCE. Israelites at Kibroth-Hattaavah (Sinai Desert). Miracle of the quail.

1436 BCE. Israelites at Hazeroth (Sinai Desert). Aaron and Miriam (his sister) opposed

Moses and she was struck with leprosy.

1435 BCE. Israelites at Rithmah (Sinai Desert). Rebellion of Korah and 250 Israelites, who were killed by an earthquake.

1434 BCE. Israelites at Rimmon-Perez.

1433 BCE. Israelites at Libnah.

1432 BCE. Israelites at Rissah.

1431 BCE. Israelites at Kehelathah.

1430 BCE. Israelites at Mount Shapher.

1429 BCE. Israelites at Haradah (northeast of Jebel Araif en-Nakah).

1428 BCE. Israelites at Makheloth.

1427 BCE. Israelites at Tahath.

1426 BCE. Israelites at Terah.

1425 BCE. Israelites at Mithcah. Amenhotep II succeeded as Pharaoh.

1424 BCE. Israelites at Hashmonah.

1423 BCE. Israelites at Moseroth.

1422 BCE. Israelites at Bene-Jaakan.

1421 BCE. Israelites at Hor Haggidgad.

1420 BCE. Israelites at Jotbathah.

1419 BCE. Israelites at Abronah.

1418 BCE. Israelites at Ezion-Geber (Tell el-Kheleifeh).

1417 BCE. Israelites at Kadesh (Tell el-Qudeirat).

1416 BCE. Israelites at Mount Hor (south of Dead Sea).

1415 BCE. Israelites at Zalmonah (Wadi Feynan).

1414 BCE. Israelites at Punon.

1413 BCE. Israelites at Oboth.

1412 BCE. Israelites at Iye Abarim.

1411 BCE. Israelites at Dibon Gad (Dhiban, Jordan).

1410 BCE. Israelites at Diblathaim.

1409 BCE. Israelites at Abarim Mountains (Mount Nebo, Jordan) and then proceeded to Ezion Geber (Tell el-Kheleifeh).

1408 BCE. Israelites at Plains of Moab (Transjordan).

1407 BCE. Israelites proceeded to Kadesh (Darb el-Shur).

1406 BCE. Moses wrote Books of Numbers, Deuteronomy and Job in Transjordan then died. Death of Aaron: succeeded as High Priest by Eleazar at Gilgal then Bethel. Commencement of leadership of Joshua until 1390 BCE. Invasion of Southern Canaan. First census: Total number of Israelites only 20,000.

1405 BCE. First full year of leadership of Joshua. Joshua builds altar on Mount Ebal.

Ceremony of Blessing and Cursing. Joshua took Jericho.

1404 BCE. Battle of Ai.

1403 BCE. Joshua dedicated an altar on Mount Hood.

1402 BCE. Battle of Gibeon. Conquest of South Canaan.

1401 BCE. Battle of Merom. Conquest of North Canaan.

1400 BCE. Thutmose IV succeeded as Pharaoh. Joshua decides to try to conquer Philistia near Lebanon.

1399 BCE. Completion of the conquest of Canaan.

1398 BCE. Tabernacle sited at Gilgal.

1397 BCE. Manasseh unable to conquer its allotment of land,

1396 BCE. Joshua awarded extra land to Ephraim and Manasseh.

1395 BCE. Joshua established seat at Shiloh.

1394 BCE. Joshua sent three representatives from each of the seven remaining tribes to survey unconquered part of Canaan.

1393 BCE. The Tabernacle moved to Shiloh.

1392 BCE. Remaining seven tribes allotted to Central Canaan.

1391 BCE. Alliance between tribes of Judah and Simeon to help conquer their allotted lands.

1390 BCE. Amenhotep III succeeded as Pharaoh. The tribe of Judah attacked Jerusalem but unable to take it. Death of Joshua aged 110. Israel administered by Elders.

1389 BCE. The tribe of Judah took Hebron.

1388 BCE. Othaniel of Judah took Kirjath-Sepher in southern Canaan.

1387 BCE. Fourth year of administration of Elders.

1386 BCE. Fifth year of administration of Elders.

1385 BCE. Danites take Laish from Ephraimites and rename it Dan. Micah established pagan tabernacle there. Punitive raid against Benjaminites by rest of Israelites.

1384 BCE. Seventh year of administration of Elders.

1383 BCE. Eighth year of administration of Elders.

INDEPENDENT COMMONWEALTH: 1382–1050 BCE

1382 BCE. Commencement of Mesopotamian oppression.

1381 BCE. Second year of Mesopotamian oppression.

1380 BCE. Third year of Mesopotamian oppression.

1379 BCE. Fourth year of Mesopotamian oppression.

1378 BCE. Fifth year of Mesopotamian oppression.

1377 BCE. Sixth year of Mesopotamian oppression.

1376 BCE. Seventh of Mesopotamian oppression.

1375 BCE. Eighth year of Mesopotamian oppression.

1374 BCE. Judgeship of Othniel the Kenizzite at Debis in Judah for 40 years.

1373 BCE. Second year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1372 BCE. Third year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1371 BCE. Fourth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1370 BCE. Fifth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1369 BCE. Sixth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1368 BCE. Seventh year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1367 BCE. Eighth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1366 BCE. Ninth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1365 BCE. Tenth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1364 BCE. Eleventh year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1363 BCE. Twelfth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1362 BCE. Thirteenth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1361 BCE. Fourteenth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1360 BCE. Fifteenth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1359 BCE. Sixteenth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1358 BCE. Seventeenth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1357 BCE. Eighteenth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1356 BCE. Phineas is third High Priest at Shiloh for 60 years.

1355 BCE. Twentieth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1354 BCE. Twenty-first year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1353 BCE. Amarna letters to Pharaoh Amenhotep III from Canaan, complaining of Hebrews, but he refused to help.

1352 BCE. Akhenaten (Amenhotep IV) succeeded as Pharaoh.

1351 BCE. Twenty-fourth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1350 BCE. Reports from rulers of Canaanite towns to Pharaoh Akhenaten complained about Hebrew raiders.

1349 BCE. Twenty-sixth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1348 BCE. Twenty-seventh year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1347 BCE. Twenty-eighth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1346 BCE. Twenty-ninth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1345 BCE. Thirtieth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1344 BCE. Thirty-first year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1343 BCE. Thirty-second year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1342 BCE. Thirty-third year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1341 BCE. Thirty-fourth year of Judgeship of Othniel.
1340 BCE. Thirty-fifth year of Judgeship of Othniel.
1339 BCE. Thirty-sixth year of Judgeship of Othniel.
1338 BCE. Thirty-seventh year of Judgeship of Othniel.
1337 BCE. Thirty-eighth year of Judgeship of Othniel.
1336 BCE. Tutankhamun succeeded as Pharaoh.
1335 BCE. Fortieth and last whole year of Judgeship of Othniel.
1334 BCE. End of Judgeship of Othniel. Moabite Oppression.
1333 BCE. Second year of Moabite Oppression.
1332 BCE. Third year of Moabite Oppression.
1331 BCE. Fourth year of Moabite Oppression.
1330 BCE. Fifth year of Moabite Oppression.
1329 BCE. Sixth year of Moabite Oppression.
1328 BCE. Seventh year of Moabite Oppression.
1327 BCE. Ay succeeded as Pharaoh.
1326 BCE. Ninth year of Moabite Oppression.
1325 BCE. Tenth year of Moabite Oppression.
1324 BCE. Eleventh year of Moabite Oppression.
1323 BCE. Horemheb succeeded as Pharaoh.
1322 BCE. Thirteenth year of Moabite Oppression.
1321 BCE. Fourteenth year of Moabite Oppression.
1320 BCE. Fifteenth year of Moabite Oppression.
1319 BCE. Sixteenth year of Moabite Oppression.
1318 BCE. Seventeenth year of Moabite Oppression.
1317 BCE. Last year of eighteen-year Moabite Oppression.
1316 BCE. Judgeship of Ehud.
1315 BCE. Peace Treaty between Pharaoh and Muršili II King of Hittites. Canaan and Phoenicia recognised as Egyptian and Syria remained Hittite.
1314 BCE. Third year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1313 BCE. Fourth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1312 BCE. Fifth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1311 BCE. Sixth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1310 BCE. Seventh year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1309 BCE. Eighth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1308 BCE. Ninth year of Judgeship of Ehud.

1307 BCE. Tenth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1306 BCE. Eleventh year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1305 BCE. Twelfth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1304 BCE. Thirteenth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1303 BCE. Fourteenth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1302 BCE. Fifteenth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1301 BCE. Sixteenth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1300 BCE. Seventeenth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1299 BCE. Eighteenth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1298 BCE. Nineteenth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1297 BCE. Twentieth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1296 BCE. Abishua is High Priest at Shiloh for 40 years.
1295 BCE. Ramesses I succeeded as Pharaoh.
1294 BCE. Seti I succeeded as Pharaoh and initiated series of wars in Syria and Nubia.
1293 BCE. Twenty-fourth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1292 BCE. Twenty-fifth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1291 BCE. Twenty-sixth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1290 BCE. Twenty-seventh year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1289 BCE. Twenty-eighth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1288 BCE. Twenty-ninth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1287 BCE. Thirtieth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1286 BCE. Thirty-first year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1285 BCE. Thirty-second year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1284 BCE. Thirty-third year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1283 BCE. Seti I took Kadesh from Hittites.
1282 BCE. Thirty-fifth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1281 BCE. Thirty-sixth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1280 BCE. Thirty-seventh year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1279 BCE. Ramesses II succeeded as Pharaoh.
1278 BCE. Thirty-ninth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1277 BCE. Fortieth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1276 BCE. Forty-first year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1275 BCE. Forty-second year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1274 BCE. Pharaoh Ramesses II the Great invaded Hittite Syria and Hittite Anatolia at Battle of Kadesh.

1273 BCE. Forty-fourth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1272 BCE. Forty-fifth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1271 BCE. Forty-sixth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1270 BCE. Forty-seventh year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1269 BCE. Forty-eighth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1268 BCE. Forty-ninth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1267 BCE. Fiftieth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1266 BCE. Fifty-first year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1265 BCE. Fifty-second year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1264 BCE. Fifty-third year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1263 BCE. Fifty-fourth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1262 BCE. Fifty-fifth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1261 BCE. Fifty-sixth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1260 BCE. Fifty-seventh year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1259 BCE. Fifty-eighth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1258 BCE. Fifty-ninth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1257 BCE. Sixtieth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1256 BCE. Shesha is High Priest at Shiloh for 50 years.
1255 BCE. Sixty-second year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1254 BCE. Sixty-third year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1253 BCE. Sixty-fourth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1252 BCE. Sixty-fifth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1251 BCE. Sixty-sixth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1250 BCE. Sixty-seventh year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1249 BCE. Sixty-eighth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1248 BCE. Sixty-ninth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1247 BCE. Seventieth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1246 BCE. Seventy-first year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1245 BCE. Seventy-second year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1244 BCE. Seventy-third year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1243 BCE. Seventy-fourth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1242 BCE. Seventy-fifth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1241 BCE. Seventy-sixth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1240 BCE. Seventy-seventh year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1239 BCE. Seventy-eighth year of Judgeship of Ehud.

1238 BCE. Seventy-ninth year of Judgeship of Ehud.

1237 BCE. Eightieth year of Judgeship of Ehud.

1236 BCE. End of Peace of Ehud. Judgeship of Shamgar.

1235 BCE. Canaanite oppression for 20 years.

1234 BCE. Second year of Canaanite oppression.

1233 BCE. Third year of Canaanite oppression.

1232 BCE. Fourth year of Canaanite oppression.

1231 BCE. Fifth year of Canaanite oppression.

1230 BCE. Six year of Canaanite oppression.

1229 BCE. Seventh year of Canaanite oppression.

1228 BCE. Eighth year of Canaanite oppression.

1227 BCE. Ninth year of Canaanite oppression.

1226 BCE. Tenth year of Canaanite oppression.

1225 BCE. Eleventh year of Canaanite oppression.

1224 BCE. Twelfth year of Canaanite oppression.

1223 BCE. Thirteenth year of Canaanite oppression.

1222 BCE. Fourteenth year of Canaanite oppression.

1221 BCE. Fifteenth year of Canaanite oppression.

1220 BCE. Sixteenth year of Canaanite oppression.

1219 BCE. Seventeenth year of Canaanite oppression.

1218 BCE. Eighteenth year of Canaanite oppression.

1217 BCE. Nineteenth year of Canaanite oppression.

1216 BCE. Judgeship of Deborah for 40 years. Battle of Mount Tabor: Deborah the Prophetess and General Barak defeat the Canaanites.

1215 BCE. Second year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1214 BCE. Third year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1213 BCE. Merneptah succeeded as Pharaoh and erected victory Israel Stele.

1212 BCE. Fifth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1211 BCE. Sixth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1210 BCE. Seventh year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1209 BCE. Eighth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1208 BCE. Merneptah stele erected at Thebes recording victory over Israelites.

1207 BCE. Tenth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1206 BCE. Bukki High Priest at Shiloh for 35 years.

1205 BCE. Twelfth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1204 BCE. Thirteenth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1203 BCE. Amenmesses succeeded as Pharaoh.

1202 BCE. Fifteenth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1201 BCE. Sixteenth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1200 BCE. Seti II succeeded as Pharaoh. Stele of Pharaoh Merneptah mentioned Israelites in Canaan.

1199 BCE. Eighteenth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1198 BCE. Nineteenth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1197 BCE. Twentieth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1196 BCE. Twenty-first year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1195 BCE. Twenty-second year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1194 BCE. Siptah succeeded as Pharaoh.

1193 BCE. Twenty-fourth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1192 BCE. Twenty-fifth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1191 BCE. Twenty-sixth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1190 BCE. Twenty-seventh year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1189 BCE. Twenty-eighth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1188 BCE. Queen Twosret succeeded as Pharaoh.

1187 BCE. Thirtieth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1186 BCE. Setnakhte succeeded as Pharaoh.

1185 BCE. Thirty-second year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1184 BCE. Ramesses III succeeded as Pharaoh.

1183 BCE. Thirty-fourth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1182 BCE. Thirty-fifth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1181 BCE. Thirty-sixth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1180 BCE. Thirty-seventh year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1179 BCE. Thirty-eighth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1178 BCE. Battle of Djahy: Pharaoh Ramesses III defeated the Sea Peoples.

1177 BCE. Fortieth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1176 BCE. Death of Deborah followed by Midianite Oppression by first camaleer raiders for seven years.

1175 BCE. Second year of of Midianite Oppression.

1174 BCE. Third year of Midianite Oppression.

1173 BCE. Fourth year of Midianite Oppression.

1172 BCE. Fifth year of Midianite Oppression.

1171 BCE. Uzzi High Priest at Shiloh.

1170 BCE. Seventh year of Midianite Oppression.

1169 BCE. Gideon liberated Israel and commenced forty-year Judgeship at Sheoham.

1168 BCE. Second year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1167 BCE. Third year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1166 BCE. Fourth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1165 BCE. Fifth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1164 BCE. Six year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1163 BCE. Seventh year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1162 BCE. Uzzi deposed and replaced by Eli; Uzzi remained as Counter-High Priest at Mount Girizim in Samaria.

1161 BCE. Ninth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1160 BCE. Tenth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1159 BCE. Possible date of Hekla 3 eruption in Iceland during reign of Pharaoh Ramesses III leading to famine.

1158 BCE. Twelfth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1157 BCE. Thirteenth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1156 BCE. Fourteenth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1155 BCE. Fifteenth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1154 BCE. Sixteenth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1153 BCE. Assassination of Pharaoh Ramesses III the Great: succeeded by Ramesses IV.

1152 BCE. Eighteenth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1151 BCE. Nineteenth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1150 BCE. Twentieth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1149 BCE. Twenty-first year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1148 BCE. Twenty-second year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1147 BCE. Ramesses V succeeded as Pharaoh.

1146 BCE. Twenty-fourth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1145 BCE. Twenty-fifth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1144 BCE. Twenty-sixth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1143 BCE. Ramesses VI succeeded as Pharaoh.

1142 BCE. Twenty-eighth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1141 BCE. Twenty-ninth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1140 BCE. Thirtieth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1139 BCE. Thirty-first year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1138 BCE. Thirty-second year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1137 BCE. Thirty-third year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1136 BCE. Ramesses VII succeeded as Pharaoh.

1135 BCE. Thirty-fifth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1134 BCE. Thirty-sixth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1133 BCE. Thirty-seventh year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1132 BCE. Thirty-eighth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1131 BCE. Thirty-ninth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1130 BCE. Fortieth and last full year of Judgeship of Gideon. Boaz of Bethlehem married Ruth the Moabitess.

1129 BCE. Death of Gideon. Self-proclaimed three-year Kingship of his son, Abimelech the Tyrant. Ramesses VIII succeeded as Pharaoh.

1128 BCE. Second year of Tyranny of Abimelech.

1127 BCE. Third year of Tyranny of Abimelech.

1126 BCE. Abimelech at Shechem killed by rebels at Thebez. Judgeship of Tola of Ephraim at Shamir. Ramesses IX succeeded as Pharaoh.

1125 BCE. Second year of Judgeship of Tola.

1124 BCE. Third year of Judgeship of Tola.

1123 BCE. Fourth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1122 BCE. Battle of Aphek: Philistines defeat Israelites and capture Ark of the Covenant. Death of High Priest Eli: succeeded by Ahitub at Nob.

1121 BCE. Sixth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1120 BCE. Seventh year of Judgeship of Tola.

1119 BCE. Eighth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1118 BCE. Ninth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1117 BCE. Tenth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1116 BCE. Eleventh year of Judgeship of Tola.

1115 BCE. Twelfth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1114 BCE. Thirteenth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1113 BCE. Fourteenth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1112 BCE. Fifteenth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1111 BCE. Sixteenth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1110 BCE. Seventeenth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1109 BCE. Eighteenth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1108 BCE. Ramesses X succeeded as Pharaoh.

1107 BCE. Twentieth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1106 BCE. Twenty-first year of Judgeship of Tola.

1105 BCE. Twenty-second year of Judgeship of Tola.

1104 BCE. Twenty-third year of Judgeship of Tola.

1103 BCE. Ammonite Oppression in Transjordan. Judgeship of Jephthah the Oath-Taker at Mizpah in Gilead.

1102 BCE. Second year of Judgeship of Jephthah.

1101 BCE. Third year of Judgeship of Jephthah.

1100 BCE. Fourth year of Judgeship of Jephthah.

1099 BCE. Ramesses XI succeeded as Pharaoh.

1098 BCE. Sixth year of Judgeship of Jephthah.

1097 BCE. Seventh year of Judgeship of Jephthah.

1096 BCE. Commencement of Judgeships of Ibzan of Bethlehem and Abdon the Pirathonite until 1086 BCE and Elon of Zebulun until 1088 BCE.

1095 BCE. Second year of Judgeships of Ibzan, Abdon and Elon.

1094 BCE. Tabernacle removed from Shiloh to Nob.

1093 BCE. Fourth year of Judgeships of Ibzan, Abdon and Elon.

1092 BCE. Fifth year of Judgeships of Ibzan, Abdon and Elon.

1091 BCE. Sixth year of Judgeships of Ibzan, Abdon and Elon.

1090 BCE. Seventh year of Judgeships of Ibzan, Abdon and Elon.

1089 BCE. Eighth year of Judgeships of Ibzan, Abdon and Elon.

1088 BCE. Ninth year of Judgeships of Ibzan, Abdon and Elon.

1087 BCE. Tenth year of Judgeships of Ibzan and Abdon.

1086 BCE. Eleventh and last year of Judgeships of Ibzan and Abdon.

1085 BCE. Philistine Oppression.

1084 BCE. Philistine Oppression.

1083 BCE. Twenty-year Judgeship of Samson the Nazirite at Zorah in Dan.

1082 BCE. Second year of Judgeship of Samson.

1081 BCE. Third year of Judgeship of Samson.

1080 BCE. Fourth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1079 BCE. Fifth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1078 BCE. Sixth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1077 BCE. Seventh year of Judgeship of Samson.

1076 BCE. Eighth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1075 BCE. Ninth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1074 BCE. Tenth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1073 BCE. Eleventh year of Judgeship of Samson.

1072 BCE. Twelfth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1071 BCE. Thirteenth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1070 BCE. Smendes succeeded as Pharaoh.

1069 BCE. Fifteenth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1068 BCE. Sixteenth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1067 BCE. Seventeenth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1066 BCE. Eighteenth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1065 BCE. Nineteenth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1064 BCE. Twentieth and final full year of Judgeship of Samson.

1063 BCE. Judgeship of Samuel the Prophet at Ramathaim-Zophim.

1062 BCE. Samuel the Prophet convened assembly at Mizpah. It declared Samuel as ruler of Israel. Philistine attack repulsed.

1061 BCE. Second year of administration of Samuel. He demarcated frontier with Philistines who made no further incursions.

1060 BCE. Ekron reannexed from Philistines.

1059 BCE. Fourth year of administration of Samuel.

1058 BCE. Fifth year of administration of Samuel.

1057 BCE. Sixth year of administration of Samuel.

1056 BCE. Seventh year of administration of Samuel.

1055 BCE. Eighth year of administration of Samuel.

1054 BCE. Ninth year of administration of Samuel.

1053 BCE. Tenth year of administration of Samuel.

1052 BCE. Eleventh year of administration of Samuel.

1051 BCE. Twelfth year of administration of Samuel.

INDEPENDENT KINGDOM: 1050–586 BCE

1050 BCE. Final year of Judgeship of Samuel. Samuel anointed Saul as first King of Israel. Total population of Israel only 55,000.

1049 BCE. Saul attacked Ammonites.

1048 BCE. Coronation of Saul at Gilgal.

1047 BCE. Saul King of Israel at Gibeah.

1046 BCE. King Saul defeated the Ammonites.

1045 BCE. At Gilgal, Samuel reaffirmed Saul as King. Aaron's two eldest sons died after committing sacrilege.

1044 BCE. King Saul rebuked Samuel for sacrilege. Aaron's staff blossomed into almonds, symbolising his dynasty, and it was placed in the Ark of the Covenant.

1043 BCE. Battle of Geba: Philistines defeated by Jonathan, Saul's son.

1042 BCE. Philistines forced out of Judean Hills.

1041 BCE. Battle of Michmash: Saul attacked Philistines.

1040 BCE. Birth of David at Bethlehem. Philistines defeated by earthquake

1039 BCE. Twelfth year of Kingship of Saul. Philistines forced out of Judean Valley to coast.

1038 BCE. King Saul defeated Moabites.

1037 BCE. King Saul defeated Edom.

1036 BCE. King Saul defeated Moabites.

1035 BCE. King Saul defeated Zobah.

1034 BCE. King Saul waged war against Philistines on coast.

1033 BCE. King Saul defeated Philistines.

1032 BCE. King Saul defeated Amalekites.

1031 BCE. King Saul killed Agag, King of the Amalekites.

1030 BCE. War continued against Philistines on coast. Ahijah became tenth High Priest of Israel at Shiloh.

1029 BCE. Israel ruled Jordan Valley and Judean Hills.

1028 BCE. Doeg the Edomite appointed Saul's steward.

1027 BCE. Samuel denounced King Saul.

1026 BCE. David anointed as future King Samuel.

1025 BCE. King Saul sent David back to Bethlehem.

1024 BCE. David killed Goliath of Gath, the Philistine giant. David appointed harpist to King Saul.

1023 BCE. King Saul jealous of David and tried to kill him.

1022 BCE. David promised hand of King Saul's daughter Michal for impossible bride price of 100 Philistine foreskins.

1021 BCE. Thirtieth year of Kingship of Saul. David brought 200 Philistine foreskins to King Saul at Gibeah and was married to latter's daughter Michal.

1020 BCE. David, a fugitive from the jealousy of King Saul, took refuge with Prophet Samuel at Ramah.

1019 BCE. David received by High Priest Ahimelech at Nob, from whom he received Goliath's sword.

1018 BCE. David granted asylum by Achish, Philistine King of Gath, but fled on being recognised as slayer of Goliath.

1017 BCE. David gathered army in cave of Adullam and secured asylum for his parents in Moab.

1016 BCE. Thirty-fifth year of Kingship of Saul. Saul massacred priests at Nob for having helped David, but High Priest Ahimelech's son Abiathar escaped.

1015 BCE. King Saul chased David's force into wilderness of Ziph but they were miraculously saved a Philistine attack on Saul.

1014 BCE. High Priest Ahimelech martyred by King Saul at Nob. Intersacerdotum until 1010 BCE. David, an exile in wilderness of Paran, married Abigail of Carmel.

1013 BCE. Thirty-eighth year of Kingship of Saul. David married Maacah, daughter of King Talmai of Geshur in Syria.

1012 BCE. Samuel the Prophet died and was given state funeral at his home town of Ramah.

1011 BCE. Fortieth year of Kingship of Saul. Saul consulted Witch of Endor: Ghost of Samuel predicted doom of House of Saul.

1010 BCE. Battle at Mount Gilboa: Philistines defeated King Saul, killing three of his sons whereupon he committed suicide. Ish-bosheth, surviving son of Saul, became King of Israel at Mahanaim in Transjordan. David anointed as King of Judah at Hebron. Abiathar High Priest at Gibeon.

1009 BCE. King David concluded alliance with Philistines against Amalekites. War between David, King of Judah, and Ish-bosheth, King of Israel at Mahanaim in Transjordan.

1008 BCE. Battle of Pool of Gibeon: Judah defeated Israel.

1007 BCE. War continued between Judah and Israel.

1006 BCE. Fifth year of Kingship of David. Abner campaigned in Western Israel for Ish-bosheth.

1005 BCE. Abner conquered Western Israel for Ish-bosheth.

1004 BCE. Judah ruled by King David at Hebron. Israel ruled by Elders at Gibeon.

1003 BCE. Eighth year of Kingship of David. King Ish-bosheth of Israel deserted by his uncle Abner and then assassinated. King David recognized as King of Israel.

1002 BCE. King David's first campaign against Philistines in Central Highlands.

1001 BCE. Tenth year of Kingship of David. David took Jerusalem and made it capital of Israel. He prevented his wife Michal, daughter of late King Saul, from having children so as to stop continuance of that dynasty.

1000 BCE. King David repulsed Philistine invaders. Nathan the Prophet announced to King David that his dynasty would be eternal.

999 BCE. Famine.

998 BCE. Second year of famine.

997 BCE. Third year of famine. To end it, King David granted blood expiation to the Gibeonites by killing seven descendents of their violator, the late King Saul. King David conquered Ammon.

996 BCE. Fifteenth year of Kingship of David. King David conquered Aramea. Mephibosheth, sole surviving grandson of late King Saul, recognised as latter's harmless heir at Jerusalem (because he was son of Jonathan who had helped David).

995 BCE. King David took Gath, metropolis of the Philistines.

994 BCE. Battle of Helam: King David defeated Arameans (Syrians).

993 BCE. King David conquered Zebah (Lebanon).

992 BCE. King David conquered Aram (Syria) and brought gold shields to Jerusalem.

991 BCE. Twentieth year of Kingship of David. Israelites, commanded by Joab, defeated Ammonites.

990 BCE. King David received tribute from Tou, King of Hamath (Antakya).

989 BCE. King David conquered Edom (Negev).

988 BCE. Seduction of Bathsheba by King David.

987 BCE. As prophesied by Nathan the Prophet, death of child of adultery of King David with Bathsheba.

986 BCE. Birth of Solomon to David and Bathsheba.

985 BCE. Battle of Rabbah: David took crown of King of Amman.

984 BCE. Death of King David's first child by Bathsheba.

983 BCE. Famine in Israel.

982 BCE. King David warned that famine caused by unavenged massacre of Gibeonites (north of Jerusalem) by late King Saul.

981 BCE. Amnon, son of King David, raped his half-sister Tamar. Absalom, brother of Tamar, killed Amnon and then fled.

980 BCE. Absalom granted asylum by his grandfather, King of Geshur in Syria.

979 BCE. Joab, cousin of Absalom and military commander, lobbied for his return.

978 BCE. King David allowed Absalom back into the court.

977 BCE. Absalom took Jerusalem and publically copulated with King David's concubines to demonstrate his kingship. Battle of Forest of Ephraim: Absalom defeated and killed.

976 BCE. Thirty-fifth year of Kingship of David. Suppression of revolt of Sheba who was defeated.

975 BCE. Abandoning faith in divine protection, King David conducted a sacrilegious and unpopular census, which caused a plague: David built an altar to Jerusalem in expiation.

974 BCE. Abishag made concubine of ailing King David, who was proved impotent. Adonijah, eldest surviving son of King David, therefore tried to proclaim himself King at En-Rogal near Jerusalem, but dying King David proclaimed Solomon as his heir.

973 BCE. King David surrendered seven guilty sons of Saul to Gibeonites to be executed: famine ended.

972 BCE. King David publishes his Psalms.

971 BCE. King David designated Solomon as his successor over Adonijah.

970 BCE. Accession of King Solomon. Execution of Adonijah (Solomon's half-brother) for treason. Abiathar deposed as High Priest for having supported Adonijah: replaced by Zadok. Israelite population circa 150,000.

969 BCE. King Solomon received pentacle seal from heaven and adopted it as his signet.

968 BCE. King Solomon married daughter of Pharaoh.

967 BCE. King Solomon concluded alliance with King Hiram of Tyre.

966 BCE. Fifth year of Kingship of Solomon. King Hiram sent cedar, pine and stonemasons to King Solomon in return for what and olive oil. Commencement of building of Temple.

965 BCE. Judgement of Solomon awarding baby to true mother.

964 BCE. King Solomon mined local lime for Temple.

963 BCE. Gold from Tyre used to manufacture Temple vases.

962 BCE. Shimei, relative of late King Saul, executed for treason.

961 BCE. Tenth year of Kingship of Solomon. Walls of Temple completed.

960 BCE. Roof of Temple completed.

959 BCE. Completion of Temple.

958 BCE. Dedication of Temple.

957 BCE. Commencement of building of King Solomon's palace. He recruited sailors from Tyre to sail to Ophir from Ellat.

956 BCE. King Solomon's palace built.

955 BCE. Visit of Queen of Sheba (Sana'a in Yemen).

954 BCE. King Solomon granted twenty towns to King Hiram of Tyre.

953 BCE. Queen Sheba gave birth to King Solomon's son, Menelik.

952 BCE. Queen Sheba returned home with infant Menelik.

951 BCE. Twentieth year of Kingship of Solomon. He constructed fortified cities.

950 BCE. King Solomon constructed storage cities.

949 BCE. King Solomon constructed chariot cities.

948 BCE. King Solomon constructed cavalry cities. He made 200 gold shields for his bodyguards.

947 BCE. King Solomon completed walls around Jerusalem.

946 BCE. King Solomon ordered new royal palace beside Temple using conscript labour.

945 BCE. Shoshenq I (Sheshonk) succeeded as Pharaoh and contrived alliance with King Solomon.

944 BCE. King Solomon's palace completed. Prophet Ahijah predicted that Jeroboam, commander of Joseph's conscripts, would be King. Palace of Solomon built near Temple.

943 BCE. King Solomon married Pharaoh's daughter and built palace for her at Millo.

942 BCE. King Solomon built fort of Tadmor as desert outpost. Solomon married foreign princesses.

941 BCE. Thirtieth year of Kingship of Solomon. King Solomon wrote *Ecclesiastes*, *Proverbs* and *Song of Songs*.

940 BCE. King Solomon wrote some *Psalms*.

939 BCE. King Solomon imported horses from Egypt. *Ecclesiastes* written by Solomon.

938 BCE. King Solomon sold horses to Syria. *Proverbs* written by Solomon.

937 BCE. King Solomon continued to impose heavy taxes.

936 BCE. Thirty-fifth year of Kingship of Solomon. He maintained standing army and wrote *Wisdom of Solomon*.

935 BCE. King Solomon continued to use conscript labour. His household included 700 wives and 300 concubines.

934 BCE. Jeroboam commanded conscript workers from Tribe of Ephraim. Heavy taxation in Israel to support Solomon's court.

933 BCE. Ahijah the Prophet hailed Jeroboam as next King of Israel.

932 BCE. Jeroboam fled to Egypt.

931 BCE. Fortieth and last full year of Kingship of Solomon. Visit of Menelik, son of Queen of Sheba

930 BCE. The Disruption: Death of King Solomon, succeeded by son Rehoboam. Opposed by Northern Ten Tribes of Israel who elected Jeroboam as King. He established capital at Shechem. First Year of Division. Ahimaaz, who married daughter of Solomon, succeed as High Priest at Jerusalem with authority only in Judah. Population of Israel circa 300,000; population of Judah circa 100,000.

929 BCE. King Jeroboam of Israel fortified Peniel in Transjordan.

928 BCE. King Jeroboam of Israel established worship of Golden Calf at Bethel in south and Dan in North.

927 BCE. King Rehoboam of Judah adopted Ammonite religion of his mother.

926 BCE. Raid by King Shoshenq I of Egypt. Temple pillaged to pay ransom.

925 BCE. King Rehoboam restored worship of Jehovah assisted by new High Priest Azariah.

924 BCE. King Rehoboam of Judah fortified cities near Egyptian frontier.

923 BCE. Menelik I (son of Solomon and Queen of Sheba) became King of Ethiopia and progenitor of Falashas.

922 BCE. King Jeroboam of Israel injured while worshipping Golden Calf at Bethel.

921 BCE. Tenth Year of Division. Battle of Zemaraim. Son of King Jeroboam of Israel fell ill.

920 BCE. Prophet Ahijah at Shiloh prophesied end of family Jeroboam. Johanan I succeeded as High Priest of Israel at Jerusalem. Accession of Astartus, King of Tyre.

919 BCE. At Bethel, Man of God warned King Jeroboam I of Israel (while latter was worshipping the Golden Calf there) that the religion of Judah would triumph.

918 BCE. Thirteenth Year of Division.

917 BCE. Birth of Elijah the Prophet in Tishbe in Gilead in Kingdom of Israel.

916 BCE. Population of Judah: 450,000.

915 BCE. Population of Israel: 1,300,000.

914 BCE. King Rehoboam of Judah had a total of 28 sons by 18 wives.

913 BCE. King Rehoboam of Judah distributed gifts to his sons to reconcile them to succession of Abijah. Death of King Rehoboam and accession of King Abijah.

912 BCE. King Abijah of Judah invaded Israel and took Bethel and he restored Ammonite religion of his father.

911 BCE. Twentieth Year of Division. Death of King Abijah. Accession of King Asa of Judah.

910 BCE. Accession of King Nadab of Israel.

909 BCE. Accession of Baasha as King of Israel by assassinating Nadab. Massacre of House of Jeroboam by Baasha, fulfilling prophecy of Ahijah.

908 BCE. War between Israel and Judah.

907 BCE. King Baasha of Israel continued worship of Golden Calf and established capital at Tirzah.

906 BCE. Jehu the Prophet denounced King Baasha of Israel for idolatry and foretold destruction.

905 BCE. King Asa of Judah allowed continuance of sacrifices on hills.

904 BCE. Jews visited Portugal.

903 BCE. Continuous war between Israel and Judah.

902 BCE. Urartu major power in Anatolia.

901 BCE. Thirtieth Year of Division. Battle of Zephath near Maresha: Asa, King of Judah, defeated invading Zerah the Ethiopian.

900 BCE. Azariah the Prophet persuaded Asa, King of Judah, to outlaw paganism.

899 BCE. Ethbaal I, priest of Astarte, usurped throne of Tyre.

898 BCE. Birth of Prophet Elisha at Abel-Meholah on Jordan in Kingdom of Israel.

897 BCE. King Adad-nirari II of Assyria defeated Absalom of Gozan.

896 BCE. Religious assembly of Jerusalem convened by King Asa of Judah: Israelites attended. He destroyed phallic Asherah pole created by his grandmother and made peace with Israel.

895 BCE. King Baasha of Israel closed frontier with Judah and built Fort of Ramah.

894 BCE. King Asa of Judah shut Temple and Royal Treasure to King Ben-Hadad I of Syria, his ally against Israel.

893 BCE. King Ben-Hadad I of Syria drove Israelites out of Ramah and razed it.

892 BCE. King Asa of Judah conscripted manpower and plundered Israeli building materials.

891 BCE. Fortieth Year of Division. King Asa of Judah fortified cities of Geba and Mispah against Israel.

890 BCE. Accession of King Tukulti-Ninurta II of Assyria. Jehoiarib succeeded as High Priest at Jerusalem.

889 BCE. King Asa of Judah reconquered Edom.

888 BCE. King Asa of Judah restored port of Eilat.

887 BCE. Accession of King Elah of Israel, son of late Baasha.

886 BCE. Forty-fifth Year of Division.

885 BCE. Coup of King Zimri in Israel: counter-coup and accession of King Omri and suicide of Zimri. Omri surrendered cities to Assyria and later removed capital from Tizah to Samaria. Massacre of House of Baasha as foretold by Jehu the Prophet.

884 BCE. King Omri of Israel paid tribute to Assyria.

883 BCE. Accession of King Ashurnasirpal II of Assyria. King Omri of Israel waged war against Judah over 63-year-old trade route.

882 BCE. King Omri of Israel invaded Judah whose King Asa concluded alliance with King Ben-Hadad of Syria. Hanani the Seer denounced King Asa of Judah who imprisoned him.

881 BCE. Fiftieth Year of Division. King Omri of Israel renewed treaty with King of Tyre.

880 BCE. King Omri of Israel established peaceful relations with Judah.

879 BCE. King Ashurnasirpal II of Assyria established his capital at Nimrud (Kalhu in Iraq) which he had rebuilt into a great city.

878 BCE. King Asa of Judah struggled against idolatry.

877 BCE. King Asa of Judah afflicted by gout as punishment for imprisoning Hanani the Seer.

876 BCE. King Omri of Israel built his new capital at Samaria.

875 BCE. Using forced labour, King Asa of Judah built border fortresses for protection against Israel.

874 BCE. Accession of King Ahab of Israel.

873 BCE. King Ahab of Israel and his pagan wife, Jezebel of Tyre, imposed worship of Baal.

872 BCE. King Ahab of Israel killed prophets of Jehovah but Obadiah saved 100 by hiding them in caves.

871 BCE. Sixtieth Year of Division. Elijah the Prophet warned King Ahab of Israel of coming punitive drought.

870 BCE. Accession of King Jehoshaphat of Judah. Drought in Israel. Prophet Elijah in hiding.

869 BCE. Drought continued in Israel. King Ahab blamed Elijah the Prophet.

868 BCE. Combat on Mount Carmel. Elijah killed the prophets of Baal. Rains returned.

867 BCE. Elijah the Prophet fled to Mount Horeb to escape vengeance of Jezebel, Queen of Israel.

866 BCE. King Ahab of Israel built Ivory Palace at Samaria and fortified the town.

865 BCE. Siege of Samaria, capital of Israel, by King Ben-Hadad II of Syria.

864 BCE. King Ahab of Israel defeated and then made peace with King Ben-Hadad II.

863 BCE. Micaiah the Prophet denounced King Ahab of Israel.

862 BCE. Queen Jezebel murdered Naboth of Jerusalem and stole his vineyard.

861 BCE. Seventieth Year of Division. Elijah the Prophet predicted dire retribution for King Ahab and Queen Jezebel.

860 BCE. Marriage alliance at Samaria between Jehoram, Crown Prince of Judah, to Athaliah, daughter of King Ahab of Israel.

859 BCE. Accession of King Shalmaneser III of Assyria.

858 BCE. *Book of Joel* the Prophet published.

857 BCE. King Jehoshaphat of Judah's ill-omened shipbuilding partnership with King Ahaziah of Israel.

856 BCE. King Jehoshaphat of Judah controlled Edom (Negev).

855 BCE. King Jehoshaphat of Judah reformed justice system assisted by High Priest Amariah I.

854 BCE. Prophecy of Elisha commenced in Israel.

853 BCE. Death by injury of King Ahaziah of Israel. Succeeded by his brother Jehoram (Joram). Battle of Qarqar, joint attack by King Jehoshaphat of Judah and King Jehoram of Israel against Moab. Armies saved by Prophet Elisha.

852 BCE. Jehoram, new King of Israel, demolished phallic columns of Baal that his father, Ahab, had erected in Temple at Samaria.

851 BCE. Eightieth Year of Division. Repulse of Syrian attack on Judah.

850 BCE. Jerusalem sacked by neighbouring peoples. King Ben-Hadad II of Syria erected monument at Dan proclaiming his annexation of the town.

849 BCE. Elisha the Prophet performed miracles in Israel.

848 BCE. Accession of Jehoram as King of Judah. He bore the same name as his brother-in-law Jehoram (Joram) King of Israel.

847 BCE. Edom (Negev) rebelled against Judah and defeated its King Jehoram.

846 BCE. Eighty-fifth Year of Division. King Shalmaneser III of Assyria defeated King King Ben-Hadad II of Syria.

845 BCE. Eighty-sixth Year of Division. Edom (Negev) secured independence from Judah.

844 BCE. King Jehoram of Israel fought King Mesha of Moab (Jordan).

843 BCE. Both Israel and Judah ruled by Kings called Jehoram who were brothers-in-law.

842 BCE. King Shalmaneser III of Assyria devastated Kingdom of Aram (Damascus).

841 BCE. Ninetieth Year of Division. Ahaziah (new King of Judah) and King Jehoram (Joram) of Israel were both killed by Jehu, who replaced the latter. Athaliah (mother of Ahaziah) became new monarch of Judah. In both countries, the members of the old royal family were massacred.

840 BCE. Accession of Mattan I, King of Tyre.

839 BCE. King Jehu of Israel destroyed Sacred Pillars of Baal.

838 BCE. King Jehu of Israel converted Temple of Baal into public lavatory.

837 BCE. Usurper Queen Athalia ruled at Jerusalem, while her infant nephew (the rightful King Joash) was in hiding.

836 BCE. King Jehu of Israel worshipped Golden Calf to be different from Judah.

835 BCE. Assassination of Queen Athaliah of Judah. Accession of infant King Jehoash (Joash) of Judah on whose behalf his uncle the High Priest Jehoiada administered the realm.

834 BCE. Elisha prophesied that Jehu's Dynasty would only last five generations because of worship of Golden Calf.

833 BCE. Israel harassed by King King Hazael of Aram (Damascus) who took territory in Transjordan.

832 BCE. At Kalhu, King Shalmaneser III of Assyria erected Ziggurat of Ninurta (Mesopotamian war god) Temple

831 BCE. One-hundredth Year of Division. King Hazael of Aram (Damascus) opposed Israel. King Shalmaneser III of Assyria defeated King Hazael. Religious divisions between King Jehu of Israel and King Jehoash of Judah.

830 BCE. King Hazael of Aram (Damascus) looted Jerusalem.

829 BCE. King Hazael of Aram (Damascus) retained his throne but only as a vassal of King Shalmaneser III of Assyria

828 BCE. Marriage of King Jehoash of Judah: two wives.

827 BCE. King Jehoash fathered children, thereby continuing line of David after massacre by late Queen Athaliah.

826 BCE. King Jehoash repaired Temple at Jerusalem.

825 BCE. King Shalmaneser III of Assyria erected Black Obelisk at Nimrud celebrating his suzerainty over 12 kings including Jehu of Israel.

824 BCE. King Jehoash raised money himself for Temple reconstruction. Accession of King Shamshi-Adad V of Assyria.

823 BCE. King Hazael of Syria conquered Israeli Transjordan.

822 BCE. King Jehu of Israel ruled as vassal of King of Aram (Damascus).

821 BCE. One-hundred-and-tenth Year of Division. Elisha prophesied that King Jehu's dynasty would occupy the throne of Israel for four generations.

820 BCE. King Jehu of Israel continued to worship Golden Calf statues at Bethel and Dan.

819 BCE. King Jehu of Israel lost Transjordan to King Hazael of Aram (Damascus).

818 BCE. Judah administered by High Priest Jehoiada on behalf of infant King Jehoash.

817 BCE. King Jehoash attained age of majority.

816 BCE. King Jehoash of Judah sent Levites to villages to raise money for Temple.

815 BCE. King Jehoash of Judah repaired Temple.

814 BCE. Death of King Jehu of Israel. His son, Jehoahaz, succeeded to the throne.

813 BCE. King Jehoahaz of Israel continued to worship phallic Asherah column at Samaria (his capital).

812 BCE. King Hazael of Aram (Damascus) destroyed most of Israelite army.

811 BCE. One-hundredth-and-twentieth Year of Division. King Jehoahaz of Israel reigned as a vassal of King Hazael of Aram (Damascus).

810 BCE. King Jehoahaz of Israel able to resist Syrian invasion and annexed Transjordan.

809 BCE. King Jehoahaz of Israel managed to retain a reduced realm around his capital, Samaria.

808 BCE. King Jehoash of Judah converted to paganism. King Jehoahaz of Israel denounced by Prophet Amos.

807 BCE. King Jehoash of Judah killed his religious cousin Zachariah (son of late High Priest Jehoiada (Joiada)) who cursed him.

806 BCE. As prophesied by Elisha the Prophet, King Jehoahaz of Israel defeated Syrians for third time. Assyrian attack on Kingdom of Aram (Damascus). Ended oppression of latter on Kingdom of Israel.

805 BCE. War between Aram (Damascus) and Assyria helped Israel.

804 BCE. Second Assyrian attack on Kingdom of Aram (Damascus).

803 BCE. Israel and Judah free from Aramite and Assyrian domination.

802 BCE. Prophet Elisha had performed fifteen miracles in Israel.

801 BCE. One-hundred-and-thirtieth Year of Division. Accession of High Priest Pediah (Phideas) followed by High Priest Zechariah (Sudeas).

800 BCE. Prophet Elisha had eliminated Baal worship in Israel.

799 BCE. King Jehoahaz of Israel retained territory west of the Jordan as a vassal of King of Aram (Damascus).

798 BCE. Accession of King Jehoash of Israel.

797 BCE. High Priest Zechariah killed by his protégé King Jehoash. Azariah II became High Priest at Jerusalem. King Jehoash of Israel consulted Elisha shortly before latter's death.

796 BCE. Assassination of King Jehoash of Judah to avenge his killing of High Priest Zechariah. Accession of King Amazia of Judah.

795 BCE. Miraculous resurrection of dead man on Elisha the Prophet's tomb in Israel. King Amazia of Judah worshipped Jehovah but tolerated paganism.

794 BCE. Battle of Valley of Salt. King Amazia of Judah defeated Edom using Israeli mercenaries. King Amazia of Judah executed assassins of his father, King Jehoash.

793 BCE. Plotting against King Amazia of Judah who was worshipping Edomite gods.

792 BCE. Israelite mercenaries looted Judah and were expelled then given refuge by King Jehoash of Israel. Accession of King Uzziah (Azariah) of Judah as joint ruler with his father King Amaziah until 767 BCE.

791 BCE. One-hundred-and-fortieth Year of Division. King Uzziah (Azariah) of Judah repudiated suzerainty of Israel.

790 BCE. King Uzziah (Azariah) of Judah tolerated pagan worship on hilltops.

789 BCE. King Jehoash of Israel continued to worship Golden Calf statues at Dan and Beersheba.

788 BCE. Israel suffered under oppression by Aramites.

787 BCE. Everyone in Israel suffering injustice from oppression by King Aram (Damascus).

786 BCE. No prophet active since death of Elisha.

785 BCE. Jonah started prophesying in Israel and swallowed by whale near Jaffa.

784 BCE. Jonah went to Nineveh and prophesied to King Adad-nirari III of Assyria.

783 BCE. Jonah reformed Nineveh.

782 BCE. King Jeroboam II becomes sole King of Israel on death of his father, Jehoash.

781 BCE. One-hundred-and-fiftieth Year of Division. Co-regency in Judah of King Amaziah and his son Uzziah

780 BCE. Peace and prosperity in Judah under King Uzziah.

779 BCE. High Priest Azariah II resisted King Uzziah of Judah. Israel prospered under King Jeroboam II.

778 BCE. King Jeroboam II of Israel restored previous borders of Israel.

777 BCE. Judah under suzerainty of King Jeroboam II of Israel.

776 BCE. King Uzziah of Judah repaired walls of Jerusalem and placed projectile machines on towers. Jonah the Prophet published his book of prophesies.

775 BCE. King Uzziah of Judah established cultivation in hills. Death of Jonah the Prophet in Nineveh with tomb at Mosul.

774 BCE. No prophet active.

773 BCE. Accession of King Ashur-dan III of Assyria. No prophet active.

772 BCE. No prophet active. Judea divided into 12 geographical districts each administered by a royal governor.

771 BCE. One-hundred-and-sixtieth Year of Division. King Amaziah of Judah tolerated pagan ceremonies on hilltops.

770 BCE. King Jeroboam II of Israel forced Damascus and Hamath to acknowledge his authority.

769 BCE. King Amaziah of Judah worshipped Edomite idols from Negev.

768 BCE. Plotting against King Amaziah at Jerusalem.

767 BCE. Accession of Uzziah (Azariah) of Judah as sole King on assassination at Lachish of his father King Amaziah who received a state funeral.

766 BCE. King Jeroboam II restored frontiers of Israel by retaking Transjordan from Aramites of Damascus.

765 BCE. King Uzziah of Judah fortified Jerusalem.

764 BCE. King Uzziah raised a large, well-equipped army.

763 BCE. King Uzziah constructed defensive shelters for archers on walls of Jerusalem. Solar eclipse observed in Near East.

762 BCE. King Uzziah conquered Philistia.

761 BCE. One-hundred-and-seventieth Year of Division. King Uzziah defeated Arabs. Accession of King Nabu-shuma-ishkun of Babylon.

760 BCE. King Uzziah fortified Edom (Eilat). Ehbaal II (Ithobaal) King of Tyre.

759 BCE. King Uzziah forced Aramites of Damascus to pay tribute.

758 BCE. King Uzziah sacrilegiously tried to usurp functions of High Priest.

757 BCE. King Uzziah afflicted with leprosy and forced to live in house separate from royal palace and cease attending the Temple.

756 BCE. Earthquake in Israel as prophesied by Amos.

755 BCE. Amos the Prophet expelled from Israel and returned to Judah.

754 BCE. King Jeroboam II of Israel restored its borders.

753 BCE. Accession of King Zechariah of Israel. 60,000 landowners in Israel. Hosea started prophesying in Israel. Hosea the Prophet rescued his adulterous wife Gomer from slavery. Assyrian conquest of northern Israel.

752 BCE. King Zechariah assassinated after a reign of six months, ending Jehu Dynasty as prophesied by Amos. Accession of King Shallum of Israel followed after one month by King Menahem. Two rival kings in Israel: Menahem at Samaria and Pekah at Gilead.

751 BCE. One-hundred-and-eightieth Year of Division. Last prophecy of Amos.

750 BCE. Death of Amos the Prophet at Tekoa in Judah. Co-regency of Jotham with his father King Uzziah (Azariah) of Judah.

749 BCE. King Uzziah of Judah mentored by Zechariah, a priest.

748 BCE. King Uzziah of Judah conducted census.

747 BCE. Accession of King Nabonassar of Babylon.

746 BCE. King Uzziah of Judah had cisterns dug to irrigate country.

745 BCE. Accession of King Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria.

744 BCE. King Uzziah of Judah built watchtowers in the desert to protect country.

743 BCE. King Uzziah planted vineyards.

742 BCE. Pekahiah succeeded Menahem as King of Israel at Samaria. Outbreak of war between Israel and Syria.

741 BCE. One-hundred-and-ninetieth Year of Division. Oracle of Immanuel by Isaiah.

740 BCE. End of reign of King Pekahiah of Israel at Samaria, leaving Pekah sole King of Israel. Accession of King Jotham of Judah. Amaria succeeded as High Priest at Jerusalem. Urikki, Hittite King in Anatolia. Micah commenced prophesying, warning of fall of Israel.

739 BCE. King Pekah of Israel and King Rezim of Aram (Damascus) invaded Judah. Rezim annexed Elath (Eilat).

738 BCE. King Ahaz of Judah took Temple treasure to King Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria to pay for assistance against Aram (Damascus).

737 BCE. King Ahaz of Judah visited pagan altar at Damascus with King Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria.

736 BCE. On his return to Jerusalem, King Ahaz of Judah erected Assyrian-style altar in front of Temples in place of existing bronze one, which he set as tribute to King Tiglath-Pileser III.

735 BCE. New co-regent of Judah Judah defeated by King Rezim of Aram (Damascus). Ahitub II (Urijah) succeeded as High Priest.

734 BCE. King Pekah of Israel raided Judah and took prisoners back to Samaria where he was persuaded by Obed the Prophet to send them back. King Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria conquered Galilee from Israel and forced King Ahaz of Judah to pay tribute. Population of Israel 400,000; that of Judah 110,000.

733 BCE. King Pekah of Israel ceased paying tribute to King Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria. Weakened Judah attacked by Philistines. King Ahaz of Judah practiced pagan human sacrifice by having his eldest son burn alive.

732 BCE. Assassination of King Pekah of Israel and accession of Hoshea installed by Assyrians as king of rump Israel. King Ahaz sole king of Judah.

731 BCE. Two-hundredth Year of Division. King Ahaz of Israel sent furnishings of Jerusalem Temple to King Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria with a plea for military assistance.

730 BCE. King Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria responded by destroying the Kingdom of Aram (Damascus).

729 BCE. King Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria proclaimed King of Babylon. Hezekiah

installed as joint king of Judah by father Ahaz at insistence of Isaiah the Prophet. King Ahaz of Judah erected Assyrian-style pagan altars throughout Israel.

728 BCE. Jewish refugees fled to Jerusalem from Assyrian Empire.

727 BCE. Call for assistance by King Ahaz of Judah to Assyria to fight Philistines. King Hoshea became king of rump Israel refused to pay tribute to new overlord Shalmaneser V of Assyria. End of Kingdom of Aram (Damascus): it is annexed to Assyrian Empire by King Tiglath-Pileser III.

726 BCE. Ahaz ruler of Judah.

725 BCE. King Shalmaneser V of Assyria declared war on King Hoshea of Israel.

724 BCE. Pagan fertility rites performed under large trees in Judah.

723 BCE. Final year of Division. Continuation of Siege of Samaria. *Book of Hosea* written by prophet in Samaria prophesying its doom. Destruction of Kingdom of Israel by new King Sargon II of Assyria. Inhabitants of Samaria deported to Assyria and became 10 Lost Tribes of Israel, numbering one million. Deported Israelites numbered circa 350,000; population of Judah circa 100,000. Hamathites settled in Samaria. *Book of Micha* written in Judah foretelling restoration of Israel.

722 BCE. Hoshea, last King of Israel, “the silly dove”, deposed and imprisoned by his overlord King Shalmaneser V of Assyria. “Fall of Kingdom of Israel”. Refugees from destroyed Northern Kingdom came to Jerusalem.

721 BCE. Expansion of Jerusalem to accommodate refugees from Samaria.

720 BCE. Sargon II of Assyria conquered Damascus and Gaza.

719 BCE. Sargon II organised Levant into provinces.

718 BCE. Ashdod organized as Assyrian province.

717 BCE. Sargon II conquered Carchemish.

716 BCE. Death of King Ahaz leaving King Hezekiah as sole ruler of Judah. He repaired and reopened Temple assisted by Isaiah. Climate change: less rainfall.

715 BCE. Accession of High Priest Azariah III (Nerias). Death of Prophet Hosea at Tekoa in Judea.

714 BCE. Hezekiah (ruler of Judah) invited Northern Israelites to worship at Temple of Jerusalem.

713 BCE. Second rebellion of Hezekiah (ruler of Judah) after warning by Prophet Isaiah.

712 BCE. Sargon II attacked rebel Ashdod.

711 BCE. Rising of King Merodach-Baladan II of Babylon against Assyria. Prophecy of Isaiah.

710 BCE. Sargon II conquered Babylon. Ashdod organized as Assyrian province. Population of Kingdom of Judah circa 300,000.

709 BCE. Sargon II besieged Tyre.

708 BCE. Assyrians took Kummuh (in Turkey).

707 BCE. Tenth year of sole reign of Hezekiah of Judah. Hezekiah built new wall around Jerusalem.

706 BCE. Manasseh installed as junior King of Judah (with father Hezekiah). End of prophesying of Micah in Judah.

705 BCE. Death of Sargon II in battle. His successor, Sennacherib, appointed Ahkar (a Jew) as treasurer.

704 BCE. Hezekiah (ruler of Judah) fortified Jerusalem.

703 BCE. Embassy from Merodach-Baladan II to Judah.

702 BCE. Hezekiah (ruler of Judah) ill but Isaiah the Prophet added fifteen years to his life and he fortified Jerusalem.

701 BCE. On advice of Isaiah, Hezekiah (ruler of Judah) bought off invading Assyrians led by Sennacherib who were suffering from plague.

700 BCE. Accession of High Priest Zadok II.

699 BCE. Further campaign of Sennacherib against Elam (south-west Iran).

698 BCE. Hezekiah (ruler of Judah) commended anti-Assyrian policy.

697 BCE. Tenth year of joint reign of Kings Hezekiah and Manasseh of Judah. Second rebellion of Hezekiah (ruler of Judah) against Sennacherib of Assyria.

696 BCE. Twenty-eighth Year of Reunification. King Hezekiah reigned jointly with son, Manasseh.

695 BCE. Twenty-ninth Year of Reunification. King Hezekiah maintained true religion.

694 BCE. Sennacherib of Assyria invaded Elam.

693 BCE. Battle of Nippur (in Iraq): Babylonians defeated by Assyrians.

692 BCE. Mushezib-Marduk installed as anti-Assyrian rebel King of Babylon.

691 BCE. Prophets of Jehovah put to death. Further campaign of Sennacherib against Elam.

690 BCE. Completion of Book of Isaiah at Jerusalem. He was then sawn in half by Manasseh (ruler of Judah).

689 BCE. Babylon destroyed by Sennacherib.

688 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) paid tribute to Sennacherib of Assyria and adopted his religion.

687 BCE. Death of King Hezekiah leaving King Manasseh as sole ruler of Judah. He replaced altar in Temple by four-faced idol and martyred Prophet Isaiah and High Priest Zadok II.

686 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) practised idolatry with no High Priest during intersacerdotium.

685 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) strengthened walls of Jerusalem.

684 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) appointed generals to command Jerusalem's walled cities.

683 BCE. King Manasseh (ruler of Judah) erected a phallic Asherah pole in Temple courtyard.

682 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) paid tribute to Assyria. Assyrian invasion of Egypt repulsed.

681 BCE. Assassination of King Sennacherib of Assyria at Nineveh who was then succeeded by son Esarhaddon who appointed Akhtar (Jewish nephew of Tobit) as Treasurer.

680 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) one of the tribute-paying kings subject to King Esarhaddon of Assyria.

679 BCE. King Esarhaddon of Assyria took Tyre and invaded Egypt reaching Memphis.

678 BCE. Tenth year of sole reign of Manasseh (ruler of Judah). He erected altars to Baal in courtyard.

677 BCE. King Esarhaddon of Assyria conquered Medes (Iran).

676 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) paid tribute to Assyria. King Esarhaddon imposed suzerainty over Phoenicia.

675 BCE. Urtak acceded as King of Elam (south-west Iran). King Esarhaddon of Assyria concluded alliance with Elam.

674 BCE. Unsuccessful invasion of Egypt by King Esarhaddon of Assyria.

673 BCE. Peace and prosperity of Judah under Manasseh (ruler of Judah).

672 BCE. Revolt against King Esarhaddon of Assyria by Israelites and other subject peoples.

671 BCE. King Esarhaddon of Assyria conquered Egypt. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) built new wall of Jerusalem.

670 BCE. King Manasseh (ruler of Judah) installed pagan altars in Temple.

669 BCE. Death of King Esarhaddon of Assyria.

668 BCE. Twentieth year of sole reign of Manasseh (ruler of Judah). Sacrifices to Jehovah continued on high places in Judah.

667 BCE. Library of Ashurbanipal at Nineveh.

666 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) worshipped pagan god and sacrificed at Temple of Jerusalem.

665 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) sacrilegiously constructed huge new idol of himself in Temple of Jerusalem.

664 BCE. Tantamani seized power in Egypt.

663 BCE. Assyrian conquest of Egyptian. Preaching of Nahum against Nineveh there.

662 BCE. Psamtik I ruled as Assyrian vassal Pharaoh.

661 BCE. Pharaoh Psamtik I recruited an army of mercenaries but remained loyal to Assyria.

660 BCE. Pharaoh Psamtik I invaded the Nile Delta.

659 BCE. King Ashurbanipal of Assyria unable to restrain his vassal, Pharaoh Psamtik I.

658 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) tolerated paganism in Judah to appease his Assyrian overlord.

657 BCE. King Manasseh (ruler of Judah) sacrificed oldest son to Baal in Valley of Ben Hinnom.

656 BCE. Solar eclipse.

655 BCE. Egypt managed to repudiate Assyrian sovereignty, thereby weakening it over Judah.

654 BCE. King Manasseh (ruler of Judah) consulted mediums.

653 BCE. Tammaritu I, King of Elam. Birth of Prophet Jeremiah at Anathoth near Jerusalem.

652 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) joined revolt of King Shamash-shum-ukin of Babylon against King Ashurbanipal of Assyria.

651 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) removed Ark from Judah in revolt against Assyria.

650 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) in revolt, captured by Assyrians and led by a hook in his nose whereupon he repented before God.

649 BCE. Indabibi King of Elam.

648 BCE. King Manasseh (ruler of Judah) held captive in Babylon by King Ashurbanipal of Assyria.

647 BCE. Shallum became High Priest following intersacerdotium. Accession of Kandalanu as King of Babylon. King Ashurbanipal of Assyria captured Susa (Iran). End of intersacerdotium by succession of High Priest Shallum (Meshullam).

646 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) released from captivity at Babylon and returned to Jerusalem where he abolished paganism.

645 BCE. King Ashurbanipal of Assyria conducted punitive raid against Arabians in Transjordan.

644 BCE. Decline in population of Moab as prophesied by Isaiah.

643 BCE. Reformed King Manasseh (ruler of Judah) published Penitential Prayer.

642 BCE. Death of reformed King Manasseh (ruler of Judah): buried in Peace Garden. Succeeded by son, King Amon.

641 BCE. King Amon (ruler of Judah) worshipped idols.

640 BCE. Assassination of King Amon (ruler of Judah), succeeded by his infant son Josiah. King Josiah of Judah adopted worship of Jehovah.

639 BCE. Josiah (ruler of Judah) fathered sons.

638 BCE. Pharaoh Psamtik I of Egypt occupied Egypt. Prophecy of Zedekiah.

637 BCE. Huldah the Prophetess at Jerusalem.

636 BCE. Josiah (ruler of Judah) banned idolatry.

635 BCE. Sixth year of reign of Josiah (ruler of Judah). Zephaniah the Prophet warned of fall of Jerusalem.

634 BCE. Youthful King Josiah of Judah reined as vassal of King Ashurbanipal, last great King of Assyria.

633 BCE. Having reached maturity, King Josiah started studying religion.

632 BCE. On reaching majority, King Josiah of Judah adopted Davidic religion.

631 BCE. Tenth year of reign of Josiah (ruler of Judah). Death of King Ashurbanipal of Assyria. Commencement of break-up of Neo-Assyrian Empire. Josiah (ruler of Judah) declared independence on death of Ashurbanipal and he removed Assyrian alters from Temple at Jerusalem and desecrated pagan altars elsewhere. Outbreak of war between Assyria and Babylon.

630 BCE. Religious reformation by Josiah (ruler of Judah).

629 BCE. King Josiah of Judah commenced campaign against idolatry.

628 BCE. Assembly of Judah readopted worship of Jehovah: pagan priests suppressed.

627 BCE. Pagan altars destroyed in Judah and Samaria by Josiah (ruler of Judah)

626 BCE. Nabopolassar proclaimed first King of Neo-Babylonian Empire. Assyrians driven out of Babylon. Jeremiah, prophet of doom, started preaching.

625 BCE. Hilkiyah succeeded as High Priest. Found lost Book of Deuteronomy in the Temple that he then redacted. Daniel commenced prophesying.

624 BCE. Prophecy of Zephaniah II of Babylonian destruction of Jerusalem.

623 BCE. Josiah (ruler of Judah) repaired and purified Temple. *Book of Nahum* written by that Prophet foretelling fall of Assyria.

622 BCE. Judah celebrated Passover and annexed provinces of Gilead, Megiddo and Samaria.

621 BCE. Twentieth year of reign of Josiah (ruler of Judah). Babylonians besieged Assyrian garrison of Uruk.

620 BCE. Commencement of ministry of Habakkuk.

619 BCE. Fighting in Babylonia between King Nabopolassar of Babylonia and King Sinsharishkun of Assyria.

618 BCE. Scythians (from central Asia) raided Judah but was bought off by Pharaoh Psamtik I.

617 BCE. Assyrians driven out of Babylonia.

616 BCE. Assyria attacked by its former vassals, Babylon and Persia.

615 BCE. First *Book of Kings* written by Jeremiah the Prophet in Judah.

614 BCE. Commencement of prophesying of Daniel.

613 BCE. King Sinsharishkun of Assyria failed to persuade King Nabopolassar of Babylonia to call off attack.

612 BCE. Destruction of Nineveh fulfilling prophecy of Nahum.

611 BCE. Thirtieth year of reign of Josiah (ruler of Judah). Ashur-uballit II, last King of Assyria, ruled at Harran.

610 BCE. Accession of Necho II as Pharaoh. He adopted an anti-Babylonian (pro-Assyrian) policy. Josiah (ruler of Judah) opposed this.

609 BCE. King Josiah (ruler of Judah) killed in battle against Pharaoh Necho II. Succeeded by second son Jehoahaz who was deposed by Necho II after only three months and replaced by older brother Jehoiakim. Azariah IV succeeded as High Priest.

608 BCE. Jehoiakim (ruler of Judah) withheld tribute to Babylon and instead paid it to Egypt. He built new palace at Ramat Rachel and martyred prophet Uriah ben Shemaiah. Cyrus of Persia abandoned at birth by grandfather King Astyages after warning dream.

607 BCE. Red Sea Canal commenced by Pharaoh Necho II.

606 BCE. Jehoiakim (ruler of Judah) rebelled against his overlord, King Nebuchadnezzar the Great of Babylon.

605 BCE. Battle of Carchemish: Egyptians defeated by Nebuchadnezzar the Great to whom Jehoiakim (ruler of Judah) gave some Temple treasure. First deportation to Babylon included young Prince Daniel the Prophet.

604 BCE. *Book of Jeremiah* published.

603 BCE. Jehoiakim (ruler of Judah) ruled as a tyrant at Jerusalem.

602 BCE. Jehoiakim (ruler of Judah) stole wives and property of subjects.

601 BCE. Jehoiakim (ruler of Judah) renounced vassalage to Nebuchadnezzar the Great.

600 BCE. Tenth year of reign of Jehoiakim (ruler of Judah). King Nebuchadnezzar the Great suppressed rebellion in Phoenicia.

599 BCE. King Nebuchadnezzar suppressed rebellion in Samaria.

598 BCE. King Nebuchadnezzar invaded Judah and besieged Jerusalem.

597 BCE. Rebel King Jehoiakim (ruler of Judah) died: body thrown outside Jerusalem fulfilling prophecy of Jeremiah. Succeeded by son Jehoiachin who reigned briefly then succeeded by his uncle Zedekiah. Second deportation to Babylon. Temple Treasures taken from Jerusalem to Babylon.

596 BCE. Zedekiah ruled as King at Jerusalem, subject to his overlord, Nebuchadnezzar the Great, at Babylon.

595 BCE. Abortive revolt against King Nebuchadnezzar which Zedekiah (ruler of Judah) refused to join.

594 BCE. Zedekiah (ruler of Judah) visited Babylon with Seraiah, taking a scroll from Jeremiah.

593 BCE. First vision of Ezekiel at Babylon.

592 BCE. Zedekiah (ruler of Judah) at Jerusalem ignored warnings of prophet Jeremiah.

591 BCE. Second vision of Ezekiel at Babylon and commencement of his ministry.

590 BCE. Ezekiel's vision of a boiling kettle and death of his wife. Seraiah succeeded as High Priest.

589 BCE. Accession of Pharaoh Apries (Hophna), vassal of King Nebuchadnezzar the Great at Babylon.

588 BCE. Tenth year of reign of Zedekiah (ruler of Judah). King Nebuchadnezzar marched on Jerusalem.

587 BCE. Jeremiah warned Zedekiah (ruler of Judah) who therefore imprisoned the prophet.

Babylonian Rule: 586–539 BCE

586 BCE. Fall of Jerusalem: Tower and Temple destroyed. Nebuchadnezzar the Great deposed, blinded and imprisoned Zedekiah (ruler of Judah); killed High Priest Seraiah; and appointed Gedaliah Governor of Judah at Mizpah who was advised by Jeremiah. King Nebuchadnezzar commenced 13-year siege of Tyre. Ezekiel's seventh vision at Babylon.

585 BCE. 28th May solar eclipse caused Nebuchadnezzar to conclude battle with Lydians and concluded armistice. End of Jeremiah's prophesying followed by Ezekiel's oracles against Pharaoh.

584 BCE. Third year of Babylonian captivity. King Nebuchadnezzar the Great built fabled Hanging Gardens of Babylon to please his wife Amytis who missed the green hills of her native Media (Iran).

583 BCE. King Nebuchadnezzar built Median Wall north of Babylon to keep out Medes.

582 BCE. Gedaliah (Governor of Judah) assassinated at Mizrah by Jewish rebels who then fled to Tahpanhes in Egypt, taking Jeremiah with them.

581 BCE. Book of Baruch written at Babylon.

580 BCE. Babylonian siege of Tyre continued.

579 BCE. Babylonian siege of Tyre continued.

578 BCE. Babylonian siege of Tyre continued.

577 BCE. King Nebuchadnezzar the Great expanded Babylon, building canal and city walls.

576 BCE. Babylonian siege of Tyre continued.

575 BCE. Babylonian siege of Tyre continued.

574 BCE. Babylonian siege of Tyre continued.

573 BCE. Tyre fell to Babylonians. Ezekiel's vision at Babylon of restoration from captivity.

572 BCE. Ezekiel's last vision (at Babylon against Tyre).

571 BCE. Daniel prophesied seven-year madness of King Nebuchadnezzar.

570 BCE. King Baal II reigned over Tyre as Assyrian vassal.

569 BCE. Oracle of Ezekiel. Insanity of King Nebuchadnezzar: lived like an animal. His son Amel-Marduk administered.

568 BCE. Martyrdom of Prophet Ezekiel at Babylon at hands of apostate Jews.

567 BCE. Twentieth year of Babylonian captivity. Unsuccessful Babylonian invasion of Egypt to restore Pharaoh Apries, who was killed in battle.

566 BCE. Fourth year of madness of Nebuchadnezzar.

565 BCE. Fifth year of madness of Nebuchadnezzar.

564 BCE. Eighteenth Jewish Jubilee.

563 BCE. Nebuchadnezzar repented and restored to sanity and power.

562 BCE. Death of Nebuchadnezzar. Succeeded as King of Babylon by Amel-Marduk (Evil-Merodach), his son.

561 BCE. King Amel-Marduk released ex-kings of Judah Jehoiachin and Zedekiah (ruler of Judah) from prison and made them guests in royal palace at Babylon, but Zedekiah died. Accession of Shealtiel as Exilarch at Babylon.

560 BCE. Assassination of King Amel-Marduk by his brother-in-law Neriglissar. Death of Prophet Jeremiah.

559 BCE. King Neriglissar married sister of late King Amel-Marduk.

558 BCE. Neriglissar restored Temples of Babylon.

557 BCE. Thirtieth year of Babylonian captivity. King Neriglissar restored Temples of Borsippa and he campaigned in Cilicia (Anatolia).

556 BCE. King Neriglissar died. Succeeded by son Labashi-Marduk (grandson of King Nebuchadnezzar). Reigned two months then assassinated by Nabonidus, a general, who married Nitocris, daughter of Nebuchadnezzar.

555 BCE. Nabonidus, new King of Babylon, subdued Cilicia (in Anatolia).

554 BCE. Dream of Nabonidus warned him about Medes of Iran.

553 BCE. Cyrus the Great, defeated and captured King Astyages, King of the Medes. Daniel's vision of four beasts at Babylon represented the Babylonian, Persian, Greek and Roman Empires.

552 BCE. Nabonidus restored his mother's Temple of the Moon God at Harran.

551 BCE. Nabonidus unpopular at Babylon for disloyalty to national god Marduk and severe inflation. Daniel's vision of ram and goat (representing Darius III and Alexander the Great) at Babylon.

550 BCE. In response to a dream, Nabonidus retired to Oasis of Tayma for ten years.

549 BCE. Belshazzar, son of Nabonidus, acted as latter's regent at Babylon.

548 BCE. Cyrus the Great of Persia conquered Central Anatolia and proclaimed himself King.

547 BCE. Fortieth year of Babylonian captivity. Cyrus the Great crossed River Tigris and attacked King Croesus of Lydia.

546 BCE. King Croesus of Lydia (richest man in the world) sent request to King Nabonidus at Tayma for assistance against Cyrus the Great.

545 BCE. Lydia incorporated into Persian Empire. Croesus well-treated. Accession of Zerubabel (Zorobabel) as Exilarch at Babylon.

544 BCE. Cyrus the Great spread his propaganda in Babylonian Empire.

543 BCE. More inflation at Babylonia.

542 BCE. At Oasis of Tayma, Nabonidus supervised Arabian caravan trade.

541 BCE. For ninth successive year, no New Year service at Babylon because of absence of Nabonidus.

540 BCE. Nabonidus returned to Babylon from Tayma.

Persian Rule: 539–332 BCE

539 BCE. Fall of Babylon. Nabonidus defeated in battle by Cyrus the Great of Persia and fled. Persians diverted Euphrates and then took Babylon without a flight whilst Crown Prince Belshazzar was feasting. Vision of Prophet Zechariah at Babylon.

538 BCE. Persian occupation of Jerusalem. Repatriation Decree of Cyrus for restoration of Jews.

537 BCE. Fiftieth year of Babylonian captivity. First return to Yehud of Sheshbazzar: 42,360 pious Jews plus 7,337 slaves and 200 singers. Restoration of Altar of Holocaust.

536 BCE. Restoration. First year of Persian rule. Foundation of Second Temple. End of captivity. First sabbatical year observed since restoration. Temple construction at Jerusalem delayed by Samaritan complaint to King. Vision of Daniel in Persia. Joshua I (Jeshua) became High Priest.

535 BCE. Second year of Persian rule. Nabonidus, exiled last King of Babylon, died mad in exile in Persia.

534 BCE. Completion of *Book of Daniel* at Babylon. Then he died aged 92.

533 BCE. Second return to Jerusalem led by Prince Zerubbabel and High Priest Joshua I.

532 BCE. King Cyrus the Great decreed that Edomites evacuate Yehud.

531 BCE. Babylonian Jews settled Yehud but Egyptian ones did not.

530 BCE. Cyrus the Great killed in battle. Accession of Cambyses II as King of Persia (including Yehud). He halted rebuilding of Temple of Jerusalem following Samaritan complaints.

529 BCE. Pharaoh Ahmose II promised to give his daughter in marriage to King Cambyses II to cement an alliance, but did not.

528 BCE. Athenian “owl” currency used at Jerusalem.

527 BCE. Tenth year of Persian rule. Jewish quarter by River Chebar remained in Babylon in Nippu district. Second sabbatical year since restoration.

526 BCE. Battle of Pelusium: Egyptian army defeated by Cambyses of Persia.

525 BCE. King Cambyses of Persia conquered Egypt.

524 BCE. Persians destroyed temples in Egypt but not the Jewish one at Elephantine.

523 BCE. Persians recruited Jewish mercenaries in Egypt.

522 BCE. Accession of Darius I the Great of Persia, son-in-law of Cyrus the Great.

521 BCE. Persian Empire divided into 20 satrapies with Yehud as Trans-Euphrates Satrapy. Third sabbatical year since restoration.

520 BCE. Governor Zerubbabel sent to Jerusalem. Call of Prophets Haggai and Zechariah and resumption of rebuilding of Temple at Jerusalem. Zechariah bestowed second Crown on High Priest Joshua I.

519 BCE. King Darius I the Great promulgated second decree. He visited Jerusalem on his way to suppress revolt in Egypt: removed Zerubbabel as governor.

518 BCE. Prophecy of Zechariah at Jerusalem.

517 BCE. Twentieth year of Persian rule. King Darius I conquered North-West India. Governor of Abarnahara (Trans-Euphrates) captured.

516 BCE. Scythia expedition of King Darius I. Search of archives at Babylon.

515 BCE. Dedication of Second Temple by Prince Zerubbabel and High Priest Joshua I.

514 BCE. King Darius the Great of Persian (including Yehud) invaded Europe.

513 BCE. King Darius I invaded Europe. Egyptian priests oppressed Jews of Elephantine.

512 BCE. King Darius I forced Thrace and Macedonia to acknowledge Persian suzerainty.

511 BCE. At Susa, Darius supervised building of palace there and at Persepolis.

510 BCE. King Darius I organised road and postal system throughout Persian (Achaemenid) Empire. Accession of Hananiah I as Exilarch at Babylon.

509 BCE. Persepolis established as capital of Persian Empire with Susa as royal residence.

508 BCE. King Darius I worshipped Zoroaster as omnipotent.

507 BCE. Thirtieth year of Persian rule. Athenian ambassadors accepted Persian suzerainty as protection from neighbouring states.

506 BCE. Yehud surrounded by hostile provinces.

505 BCE. Yehud maintained its hostility to Samaria.

504 BCE. “Remnant” (who remained in Yehud when rest of population deported) hostile to returnees from Babylon.

503 BCE. Population of Yehud 70,000.

502 BCE. Heraclitus of Ephesus’ philosophy studied by Jews.

501 BCE. Aramaic used as administrative language of Persian Empire. It became the vernacular lingua franca of south-west Asia (including Yehud) until c. 650 CE. Documents prepared by scribes at Susa, the Persian capital.

500 BCE. King Darius I declared war against Greeks.

499 BCE. Ionian raid on Anatolia. Persians attacked Naxos.

498 BCE. Ionians burned Sardis.

497 BCE. Fortieth year of Persian rule. Persian invasion of Cyprus and Anatolia. Persian palace at Babylon.

496 BCE. King Darius I built precursor to Suez Canal.

495 BCE. Persian advance on Miletus.

494 BCE. Persians defeat Ionians at Battle of Lade.

493 BCE. Persian rule restored in Eastern Aegean. Reform of administration of Persian Empire.

492 BCE. Persian wars: Persian conquest of Thrace and Macedonia.

491 BCE. Thrace submitted to King Darius I who also demanded submission of rest of Greece.

490 BCE. Battle of Marathon: Persians defeated by Greeks. Birchiyah appointed Governor of Yehud and Exilarch at Babylon. Joiakim succeeded as High Priest.

489 BCE. Imitation of Athenian “owl” currency used at Yehud.

488 BCE. Jews of Jerusalem ended using Babylonian names.

487 BCE. Fiftieth year of Persian rule. Samaritans jealous of development of Jerusalem.

486 BCE. Complaint by Governor of Samaria to new King Xerxes I the Great stopped rebuilding of walls of Jerusalem.

485 BCE. King Artaxerxes I of Persia (including Yehud) continued construction of Persepolis. Accession of Hasadiah as Exilarch at Babylon.

484 BCE. Babylonia revolted against Persia. Egyptian revolt suppressed.

483 BCE. King Xerxes divorced Vashti and then assembled fleet to invade Greece.

482 BCE. As punishment for revolt against Persia, walls and Temple of Babylon destroyed.

481 BCE. King Xerxes reached Sardis: Persians defeated by Athenians.

480 BCE. Battle of Salamis: Persians defeated by Athenians. Accession of Yeshaiah as Exilarch at Babylon.

479 BCE. Battles of Plataea and Mycale: Persians defeated by Greeks and retreated.

478 BCE. King Xerxes married Esther the Jewess.

477 BCE. Sixtieth year of Persian rule. Athens assumed leadership of allied forces fighting Persia.

476 BCE. Decline of Persian Empire.

475 BCE. Book of Zechariah published. Accession of Hezekiah I as Exilarch at Babylon.

474 BCE. Taanit feast by Esther, Jewish Queen of Persia at Susa.

473 BCE. Purim festival (14th of Adar): Esther, Jewish Queen of Persia, saved Jews.

472 BCE. Book of Tobit written by Mordecai at Susa.

471 BCE. King Artaxerxes I of Persia (including Yehud) continued construction of Persepolis.

470 BCE. Book of Esther written by Mordecai at Susa. Hezekiah I appointed Governor of Yehud. Eliashib succeeded as High Priest.

469 BCE. Battle of Eurymedon against Greeks: latter defeated Persians.

468 BCE. Yehud under-populated and infested by lions.

467 BCE. Seventieth year of Persian rule. Famine in Yehud.

466 BCE. Aramaic, official language of Persian Empire, replaced by Akkadian amongst Jews.

465 BCE. Accession of Artaxerxes I Longimanus on assassination of father King Xerxes.

464 BCE. Representatives of all parts of Persian Empire bought gifts at Persepolis on the Equinox.

463 BCE. Revolt of Inaros II of Egypt against Persian Empire.

462 BCE. Persian Empire (including Judea) stretched from Thrace (in Europe) to India and included Egypt.

461 BCE. Aramaic became the lingua franca of the Persian Empire (including Judea).

460 BCE. Continuing revolt of Inaros II of Egypt, with Athenian allies, against Persian Empire. Battle of Papremis: Persians defeated.

459 BCE. Siege of Memphis: Persians besieged by Egyptians and Athenians.

458 BCE. Ezra the Scribe led Third Return: 1,500 Jewish families migrated from Susa to Jerusalem. Ezra became Governor of Yehud.

457 BCE. Eightieth year of Persian rule. Report of Ezra's Committee of Investigation sent from Jerusalem to King Artaxerxes I.

456 BCE. Persian forces besieged in Memphis by Egyptian rebels and their Athenian allies.

455 BCE. Continuing Siege of Memphis.

454 BCE. Defeat of Egyptians and Athenians by Persians led by Satrap Megabyzus: Inaros II captured and later executed.

453 BCE. Priestly tribunal occupied special room in Temple for upkeep of genealogical lists.

452 BCE. Cohens (Priests) required to check appropriate ancestry of descent of their intended brides.

451 BCE. Jewish traders at Babylon continued to dominate Jewish community.

450 BCE. Revolt of Megabyzus in Syria. Accession of Rephaiah as Exilarch at Babylon.

449 BCE. Two lines of descent from Governor Zerubbabel became paternal and maternal ancestors of Jesus.

448 BCE. Peace of Callias between Athenians and Persian Empire.

447 BCE. At Jerusalem, Ezra chronicled Jewish history.

446 BCE. Return to Jerusalem led by Nehemiah the Cupbearer from Susa.

445 BCE. Fourth return to Jerusalem led by Nehemiah the Cupbearer who became Governor of Yehud.

444 BCE. Nehemiah rebuilt walls of Jerusalem. Ezra compiled the Talmud. Feast of Tabernacles. Nehemiah conducted a census in Yehud: population 70,000.

443 BCE. Ezra, back in Babylon, published his Biblical book and chronicles.

442 BCE. Province of Yehud ruled by Nehemiah assisted by four District Governors.

441 BCE. Zoroastrians reformed calendar by adopting Persian months.

440 BCE. Samaritan revolt against Persia. Samaritan Temple on Mount Gerizim. *Book of Ezra* written by him at Jerusalem. Accession of Obadiah I as Exilarch at Babylon.

439 BCE. Yehud remained a province in the fifth (Trans-Euphrates) Persian satrapy.

438 BCE. Yehud surrounded by hostile provinces.

437 BCE. One hundredth year of Persian rule. Nehemiah completed walls of Jerusalem.

436 BCE. Nehemiah organised Great Synagogue.

435 BCE. Herodotus of Halicarnassus (Bodrum) wrote of Jews.

434 BCE. Nehemiah recalled from Jerusalem to Susa, capital of the Persian Empire.

433 BCE. Book of Malachi written by last prophet of Jerusalem.

432 BCE. Joiada I succeeded as High Priest.

431 BCE. Nehemiah initiated second Reformation at Jerusalem.

430 BCE. Pissuthnes the Satrap intervened at Colophon.

429 BCE. Hellanicus of Lesbos synchronised different Greek chronologies to a common standard.

428 BCE. Artaxerxes I decided not to intervene in Peloponnesian War.

427 BCE. One hundred-and-tenth year of Persian rule. Egyptian temple built next to Jewish one at Elephantine.

426 BCE. Artaxerxes I built Hall of 100 Columns at Persepolis.

425 BCE. Hannani succeeded his brother Nehemiah as Governor of Yehud.

424 BCE. Death of Artaxerxes I and his wife Damaspias on same day. Xerxes II, their son, succeeded.

423 BCE. Accession of Darius II Nothus as Achaemenid (Persian) Emperor.

422 BCE. Darius II called out a levy.

421 BCE. Darius II permitted rebuilding of Jerusalem walls.

420 BCE. Persian Empire (including Yehud) ruled by Darius II Nothus (Bastard) and his sadistic wife/half-sister, Parysatis. Accession of Schania I as Exilarch at Babylon.

419 BCE. Decree of Darius II on celebration of Passover. Then letter of instruction from Temple at Jerusalem to Temple at Elephantine in Egypt.

418 BCE. Walled area of Jerusalem smaller than pre-existing City because built higher on slope.

417 BCE. One-hundred-and-twentieth year of Persian rule. Rebellion of Arsites, brother of Darius II.

416 BCE. Revolt of Pissuthnes.

415 BCE. Choerilus of Samos wrote of Jews.

414 BCE. Anti-Persian rebellion at Sais in Egypt.

413 BCE. Darius II asked his satraps Tissaphernes and Pharnabazus for assistance.

412 BCE. Treaty between Persia and Sparta: end of revolt.

411 BCE. First rebellion of Amyrtaeus in Egypt.

410 BCE. Bahogi succeeded as Governor of Yehud. New High Priest Johanan received request for assistance from Jews of Elephantine Temple in Egypt. Accession of Shemaya I as Exilarch at Babylon.

409 BCE. Egyptian priests destroyed part of Jewish Temple at Elephantine.

408 BCE. Samaritan Temple on Mount Gerizim rebuilt with permission of Darius II.

407 BCE. One-hundred-and-thirtieth year of Persian rule. Persian mission to Sparta. Bahogi, Governor of Yehud, encouraged rebuilding.

406 BCE. Jewish Temple at Elephantine rebuilt.

405 BCE. Darius II campaigned against rebels in Media.

404 BCE. Revolt of Amyrtaeus in Egypt.

403 BCE. Cyrus the Younger, Satrap of Lydia (in Anatolia), conspired against his brother Artaxerxes II (ruler of Persia and Judea).

402 BCE. Jewish force in Egypt fought for local ruler.

401 BCE. Battle of Cunaxa (near Babylon). Cyrus the Younger, assisted by “The Ten Thousand” (Greek mercenaries) failed to overthrow his brother, Artaxerxes II.

400 BCE. Persian evacuation of Egypt. Accession of Shemida as Exilarch at Babylon.

399 BCE. Revolution in Egypt. 29th Dynasty founded at Mendes by Nephertites I. Establishment of Persian border hyparchy (governorate) of Idumea.

398 BCE. Pharaoh Nephertites I adopted anti-Persian policy.

397 BCE. One-hundred-and-fortieth year of Persian rule. Spartan invasion of Persian Anatolia.

396 BCE. Persians took Rhodes from Spartans, despite Egyptian assistance to latter.

395 BCE. Outbreak of Corinthian War against Sparta. King Artaxerxes II helped Corinthians.

394 BCE. Naval Battle of Cnidus: Spartans defeated by Persians.

393 BCE. Persians expelled Spartans from Ionia (Western Anatolia).

392 BCE. Persian peace conference with Spartans at Susa.

391 BCE. Corinthian War continued in Greece.

390 BCE. One-hundred-and-forty-seventh year of Persian rule. Accession of Hattush as Exilarch at Babylon.

389 BCE. Spartan victory over Arcadia in Greece.

388 BCE. Spartan invasion of Argos in Greece.

387 BCE. One-hundred-and-fiftieth year of Persian rule. Peace of Antalcidas (King's Peace) concluded by King Artaxerxes II (ruler of Persian Empire including Judea) and Athens.

386 BCE. Consequent to King's Peace: Persian control over Eastern Aegean.

385 BCE. Persian invasion of Egypt.

384 BCE. Persian campaign in Egypt.

383 BCE. Persians defeated in Egypt.

382 BCE. Persians expelled from Egypt.

381 BCE. Battle of Citium (Larnaca): Cypriot King fled from Cyprus but returned as Persian vassal.

380 BCE. Sanballat II, Governor of Samaria, built Samaritan Temple on Mount Gerizim. Accession of Igal as Exilarch at Babylon.

379 BCE. Persian war against Caucasians (Elburz Mountains). Greek mercenaries hired for invasion of Egypt.

378 BCE. War between Greek states.

377 BCE. One-hundred-and-sixtieth year of Persian rule. King Artaxerxes II prepared for Persian reconquest of Egypt.

376 BCE. Cyprus agreed to pay tribute to Persia.

375 BCE. Spartans defeated in Greece.

374 BCE. Huge Persian force assembled in Levant.

373 BCE. Unsuccessful Persian attempt to reconquer Egypt.

372 BCE. Great Satraps (Governors) Revolt against King Artaxerxes II; Pharaoh Nectanebo supported rebels.

371 BCE. Pharaoh Nectanebo assisted Great Satraps Revolt against King Artaxerxes II.

370 BCE. Jaddua succeeded as Jewish High Priest in Jerusalem. Baraiah appointed Governor of Yehud. Accession of Baraiah as Exilarch at Babylon.

369 BCE. New Governor of Yehud refused to join Satraps Revolt.

368 BCE. King Artaxerxes II tried to mediate in Theban-Spartan War.

367 BCE. One-hundred-and-seventieth year of Persian rule. Standardised 19-year cycle in Persian rule Empire.

366 BCE. Revolt of Ariobarzanes, satrap of Phrygia in Anatolia.

365 BCE. Athenians took Samos from Persians. Yehud (Judea) joined revolt.

364 BCE. Failure of Persian attempt to intervene in Heracleia in Anatolia.

363 BCE. New Pharaoh Teos solicited assistance of Sparta to attack Persia.

362 BCE. Revolt of Orontes I, Satrap of Armenia. Assassination of Datames (rebel satrap of Cappadocia) in Anatolia.

361 BCE. Sidon revolted against Persian rule supported by Pharaoh Teos.

360 BCE. Nectanebo II seized power in Egypt.

359 BCE. Deposed Pharaoh Teos fled to Susa but sent back to Egypt by King Artaxerxes II.

358 BCE. Death of Artaxerxes II: tomb at Persepolis. Accession of King Artaxerxes III Ochus of Persia.

357 BCE. Mausolus, Satrap of Caria (in Anatolia) in Persian Empire, commenced erection of the first Mausoleum.

356 BCE. Revolt of Ariobarzanes, satrap of Phrygia (Anatolia), suppressed.

355 BCE. Artaxerxes III of Persia (including Yehud) concludes pact with Athens requiring latter to evacuate Anatolia.

354 BCE. Revolt of Artabazos II, satrap of Phrygia.

353 BCE. Artemisia II of Caria (in Anatolia) appointed first female Satrap in Persian Empire (which included Judea) in succession to her late husband.

352 BCE. Aegean revolt against Artemisia II because she was female.

351 BCE. First Egyptian campaign of Artaxerxes III of Persia (including Yehud). Rebellion of Cyprus and Phoenicia.

350 BCE. Persian expedition to Cyprus. Accession of Neriaiah as Exilarch at Babylon.

349 BCE. Artaxerxes III of Persia (including Yehud) besieged rebel city of Sidon.

348 BCE. Continuation of Persian siege of Sidon.

347 BCE. Continuation of Persian siege of Sidon.

346 BCE. Visit of Aristotle to Yehud.

345 BCE. Artaxerxes III of Persia (including Yehud) took Sidon then killed its King, Tennes, and all its leading inhabitants. Jews there banished to Hyrcania (on Caspian Sea) and city burnt to the ground.

344 BCE. Pharaoh Nectanebo II supported Phoenician rebellion against Persia.

343 BCE. Second Egyptian campaign of Artaxerxes III of Persia (including Yehud). Pelusium in Nile Delta taken by Persians. Country conquered and temples looted. Rebellion of Cyprus and Sidon.

342 BCE. Pharaoh Nectanebo II defeated and fled. Artaxerxes III of Persia (including Yehud) entered Memphis.

341 BCE. Pacification of Western Anatolia by Pesinos.

340 BCE. Artemesia, widow of Mausolus, completed his Mausoleum.

339 BCE. Artaxerxes III of Persia (including Yehud) erected palace at Persepolis.

338 BCE. Artaxerxes III of Persia (including Yehud) assassinated by Bagoas the Eunuch: succeeded by his son, Artaxerxes IV Arses. Philip of Macedon conquered Greece.

337 BCE. Two-hundredth year of Persian rule. League of Corinth formed to liberate Anatolia from Persian rule. Bagoas ruled Empire through puppet King Artaxerxes IV.

336 BCE. Artaxerxes IV assassinated by Bagoas the Eunuch: succeeded by his cousin Darius III Codomannus who killed Bagoas. Philip of Macedon assassinated: succeeded by his son Alexander the Great.

335 BCE. Alexander the Great mustered Greek army for invasion of Persia.

334 BCE. Battle of Granicus: Persians defeated by Alexander the Great.

333 BCE. Last year of Persian rule. Battle of Issus: Persians defeated by Alexander the Great.

Greek Rule: 332–129 BCE

332 BCE. First year of Greek rule. Jerusalem opened gates to Alexander the Great. Alexander welcomed by High Priest Jaddua who was appointed as Ethnarch of the Jews in place of Persian-appointed Governor.

331 BCE. Alexander visited oracle of Ammon in Egypt and appointed Laomedon as satrap of Trans-Euphrates (including province of Judea).

330 BCE. Assassination of Darius III of Persia. Alexander the Great undisputed King of Asia.

329 BCE. Alexander conquered Bactria (Central Asia): Bessus, Persian satrap, executed.

328 BCE. Alexander allowed Samaritans to build temple at Mount Gerizim.

327 BCE. Alexander invaded India.

326 BCE. Battle of the Hydaspes: Alexander defeated King Porus of Punjab.

325 BCE. Alexander abandoned attempt to conquer rest of India. Accession of Shaphat as Exilarch at Babylon.

324 BCE. Alexander returned to Susa (Shushan) in Persia.

323 BCE. Tenth year of Greek rule. Death of Alexander the Great at Babylon, his capital. Power struggle between Diadochi (successors). Jerusalem held by Antigonus I Monophthalmus (one-eyed). Onias I succeeded as High Priest.

322 BCE. Ptolemy I, satrap of Egypt, diverted funeral cortege of Alexander the Great to Alexandria where he was buried. Outbreak of First Diadochi War. Ptolemy I married Eurydice, daughter of Antipater, regent of Macedonia.

321 BCE. Victory of Ptolemy I (satrap of Egypt) over Perdikkas (satrap of Babylon).

320 BCE. Ptolemy I invaded satrapy of Trans-Euphrates (Syria and Judea) and deposed Laomedon its satrap. Ptolemy I took Jerusalem on the Sabbath. Settled Jews on new Egyptian frontier in Syria and at Alexandria. End of First Diadochi War.

319 BCE. Outbreak of Second Diadochi War over Judea between Ptolemy I and Cassander, King of Macedonia.

318 BCE. Eumenes (general and satrap) defeated both Antigonos I Monophthalmus (Regent of the Empire) and Ptolemy I (satrap of Egypt).

317 BCE. Eparchy of Idumea (Negev) created by Ptolemy I (satrap of Egypt) alongside Judea and Samaria. Ptolemy I married Berenice, cousin of King Demetrius I Macedon.

316 BCE. Antigonos I (Regent of the Empire) captured and executed Eumenes.

315 BCE. End of Second Diadochi War between Antigonos I (Regent of the Empire) and other Diadochi.

314 BCE. Outbreak of Third Diadochi War. Antigonos I (Regent of the Empire) took Jerusalem from Ptolemy I (satrap of Egypt). Eparchy of Idumea organised into three toparchies: Marissa, Adora and Jamnia.

313 BCE. Twentieth year of Greek rule. Ptolemy I established Alexandria as capital of Egypt and created a Jewish Quarter called Delta.

312 BCE. Battle of Gaza: Although victorious, Ptolemy forced to evacuate Judea, demolishing the forts there and taking many Jews with him. He, however, maintained his claim to the territory.

311 BCE. Destruction of Edom by Nabatean Arabs (as prophesied by Obadiah the Prophet five hundred years previously). Antigonos I (Regent of the Empire) took Judea from Ptolemy I and settled Greeks there. End of Third Diadochi War.

310 BCE. Renewal of war between Antigonos I (Regent of the Empire) and Diadochi. Ptolemy I of Egypt annexed Cyprus. Accession of Elioenai as Exilarch at Babylon.

309 BCE. Antigonos I (Regent of the Empire) expelled from Persia by Seleucus I Nicator, satrap of Babylon.

308 BCE. Gaza rebuilt by Ptolemy I of Egypt. Outbreak of Fourth Diadochi War.

307 BCE. Ptolemy I founded Library of Alexandria.

306 BCE. Antigonos I (Regent of the Empire) repulsed from Egypt by Ptolemy I.

305 BCE. Ascalon rebuilt by Ptolemy I.

304 BCE. Joppa rebuilt by Ptolemy I. He took the title of Soter (saviour) and King.

303 BCE. Thirtieth year of Greek rule. Beersheba and old forts in Idumea rebuilt by Ptolemy I.

302 BCE. Ptolemy I attacked Jerusalem and planted colonies of veteran soldiers in Idumea.

301 BCE. Battle of Ipsus. Antigonos I (Regent of the Empire) killed. Partition of Alexander the Great's empire between Epigoni (heirs). Ptolemy I of Egypt took Jerusalem on the Sabbath and demolished walls. End of Fourth Diadochi War. Judea annexed to Ptolemaic Egypt.

300 BCE. Simon I succeeded as High Priest. Jews in Crimea. Sarcophagus of Alexander the Great constructed at Alexandria by King Ptolemy I Soter of Egypt. Accession of Hezekiah II as Exilarch at Babylon.

299 BCE. Eboda in Negev settled by Nabataean Arabs.

298 BCE. Samaria settled by Macedonians.

297 BCE. Ptolemy I's Greek soldiers in Idumea (Negev) cohabited with local females. Ptolemy I founded Museum of Alexandria.

296 BCE. Census of Idumea (Negev) counted 200,000 people. Demetrius I Poliorcetes (Besieger), son of Antigonus I, took Samaria from Ptolemy I.

295 BCE. Ptolemy I of Egypt reconquered Cyprus.

294 BCE. Eparchy of Idumea (Negev) had mixed population of ethnic Edomites, Greeks, Jews and Phoenicians.

293 BCE. Fourtieth year of Greek rule. Seleucus I Nicator (King of Asia), granted Jews citizenship.

292 BCE. Ptolemy I of Egypt established protectorate over Aegean Islands.

291 BCE. Eleazar II succeeded as High Priest and Governor of Judea.

290 BCE. High Priest Eleazar II translated Bible into Greek.

289 BCE. Euhemerus of Messene wrote *Hiera Anagraphê (Sacred History)*.

288 BCE. Ptolemy I (ruler of Egypt and Judea) conquered the Aegean Islands and dominated the Mediterranean.

287 BCE. Ptolemy I favoured Jews, who grew into a third of the population of Alexandria, capital of Egypt (including Judea).

286 BCE. Ptolemy I took Tyre and Sidon from Demetrius I Poliorcetes of Madecon.

285 BCE. Ptolemy II Philadelphus made joint King of Egypt with this father, Ptolemy I.

284 BCE. Jewish settlement in Syria. Marriage of Ptolemy II Philadelphus, joint King of Egypt (including Judea), to Arsine I, daughter of King of Thrace.

283 BCE. Fiftieth year of Greek rule. Death of Ptolemy I Soter: Ptolemy II became sole King of Egypt (including Judea).

282 BCE. Seleucus I Nicator, senior King of Syria, invaded Anatolia.

281 BCE. Assassination of Seleucus I: Antiochus I Soter sole King.

280 BCE. King Ptolemy I posthumously deified. Outbreak of Syrian War of Succession between Ptolemy II Philadelphus and Antiochus I Soter. Accession of Nakhum I as Exilarch at Babylon.

279 BCE. Civil war between Antiochus I and adherents of Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea).

278 BCE. Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea) conquered Miletus. Jews in Athens.

277 BCE. Galatian invasion of Anatolia. Panic in Judea.

276 BCE. Manasseh succeeded as High Priest. Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea), his overlord, defeated by Antiochus I, King of Syria. End of Syrian War of Succession.

275 BCE. End of Babylon as prophesied by Isaiah. Population removed to Seleucia, new capital of Kingdom of Asia.

274 BCE. Outbreak of First Syrian War between Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and Antiochus I Soter (King of the North).

273 BCE. Sixtieth year of Greek rule. Continuation of the First Syrian War. Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea) concluded alliance with Rome.

272 BCE. Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea) defeated Antiochus I Soter, King of Asia (Syria), and annexed Phoenicia (Lebanon) and south Anatolia.

271 BCE. End of First Syrian War between victorious Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and Antiochus I. Victory celebrations of Ptolemy II at Alexandria. Ptolemy II and sister-wife Queen Arsinoe II of Egypt received divine honours.

270 BCE. 30,000 Jews settled in Sinai to protect Egypt. Death and deification of Queen Arsinoe II.

269 BCE. Manetho compiled list of Egyptian dynasties. Farmers reduced to slavery by high taxation in Judea.

268 BCE. Greek translation of Torah in Alexandria.

267 BCE. Coalition by Athens, Egypt and Sparta against Antigonus II Gonatas, King of Macedonia.

266 BCE. Jews in Alexandria bilingual in Aramaic and Greek.

265 BCE. Jews settled in Anatolia.

264 BCE. Jews settled in Pontus on Black Sea.

263 BCE. Seventieth year of Greek rule. Jews settled in Greece.

262 BCE. Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea), took Ephesus.

261 BCE. Zeno of Kaunos the scribe arrived in Egypt. King Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea) organized census. Accession of Antiochus II Theos as King of Greek Seleucid Empire.

260 BCE. Outbreak of Second Syrian War between Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and Antiochus II Theos of Syria. Accession of Ezrikam I as Exilarch at Babylon.

259 BCE. Destruction of Nehardea, Babylonian Jewish centre of learning.

258 BCE. Continuation of Second Syrian War between Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and Antiochus II (King of the North). Ptolemy II lost control of Cyrene where many Jews lived.

257 BCE. Continuation of Second Syrian War. Jews constituted a considerable proportion of population of Antioch, capital of Seleucid Kingdom of Syria.

256 BCE. Continuation of Second Syrian War.

255 BCE. Truce in Second Syrian War between Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and Antiochus II.

254 BCE. Hermippus of Smyrna alleged that Pythagoras derived his philosophy from Jews.

253 BCE. Eightieth year of Greek rule. End of Second Syrian War.

252 BCE. Antiochus II Theos divorced Laodice I and married Berenice Phernophorus, daughter of King Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea), cementing alliance.

251 BCE. Completion of Septuagint Bible at Alexandria.

250 BCE. Onias II Honya succeeded as High Priest. Demetrius the Fair became King of Cyrene, where many Jews lived, but was soon assassinated.

249 BCE. Petra settled by Nabatean Arabs.

248 BCE. Letter of Aristeas written at Alexandria in Egypt.

247 BCE. Commencement of Parthian era by Arsaces I, its new King.

246 BCE. Outbreak of Third Syrian (Laodicean) War between Ptolemy III Euergetes, new King of Egypt (including Judea), and Seleucus II Kallinikos (Gloriously Triumphant), King of Asia, consequent to killing of son of Berenice Phernophorus by Laodice.

245 BCE. Forces of Ptolemy III (ruler of Egypt and Judea) advanced into Syria.

244 BCE. Forces of Ptolemy III (ruler of Egypt and Judea) reached southern Anatolia.

243 BCE. Ninetieth year of Greek rule. Forces of Ptolemy III (ruler of Egypt and Judea) reached central Anatolia.

242 BCE. Forces of Ptolemy III (ruler of Egypt and Judea) reached western Anatolia.

241 BCE. End of Third Syrian (Laodicean) War between Ptolemy III (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and Seleucus II: Ptolemaic kingdom at height of its power.

240 BCE. To ensure payment of taxes, King Ptolemy III (ruler of Egypt and Judea) appointed Joseph the Tobiad prostatis (financial administrator) of Judea. Accession of Hodaviah as Exilarch at Babylon.

239 BCE. War of the Brothers between Seleucus II, King of Syria, and Antiochus Hierax.

238 BCE. Canopus Decree by Ptolemy III (ruler of Egypt and Judea).

237 BCE. Ptolemy III founded Temple of Horus at Edfu.

236 BCE. Egyptians devised 25-year cycle of 309 (ruler of Egypt and Judea) months as civil calendar.

235 BCE. Ptolemy III (ruler of Egypt and Judea) supported rebellion of Antiochus Hierax against latter's brother, Seleucus II, King of Syria.

234 BCE. More Jews in Alexandria than Jerusalem.

233 BCE. One-hundredth year of Greek rule. Jewish Diaspora extended from Egypt to Persia.

232 BCE. Eratosthenes of Cyrene wrote *Geographika* at Alexandria in which he describes Judea.

231 BCE. Expedition of Seleucus II, King of Syria, against Parthia.

230 BCE. War between King Attalus I of Pergamon and Antiochus Hierax in Anatolia.

229 BCE. Accession of Antigonos III Doston in Macedonia.

228 BCE. Battle of the Harpasus: Antiochus Hierax defeated by Attalus I in Anatolia.

227 BCE. Antiochus Hierax invaded Crete but there forced to surrender to King Ptolemy III Euergetes.

226 BCE. Accession of Seleucus III Ceraunus as King of Seleucid Empire.

225 BCE. Synagogue at Kafr el-Dawar, North Alexandria. Debasement of wage of Egypt but not Judea.

224 BCE. 2,000 Jewish families from Babylon settled in Anatolia by Syrian King Seleucus III.

223 BCE. One-hundredth-and-tenth year of Greek rule. Accession of Antiochus III as King of Seleucid Empire.

222 BCE. Accession of Ptolemy IV Philopator as King of Egypt (including Judea) (King of the South).

221 BCE. King Antiochus III (King of the North) prepared for war against Ptolemy IV of Egypt.

220 BCE. *On the Kings of Judea* published by Jewish Demetrius the Chronographer in Egypt.

219 BCE. Outbreak of the Fourth Syrian War between Ptolemy IV (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and Antiochus III, King of the Seleucid Empire. Invasion of Egypt by Antiochus III: Judean contingent defeated him.

218 BCE. Truce between Ptolemy IV (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and Antiochus III, King of the Seleucid Empire.

217 BCE. Battle of Raphia (near Gaza). Failure of attempt by Antiochus, King of Asia, to conquer Egypt. Victorious Ptolemy IV offered sacrifices at Temple of Jerusalem. End of Fourth Syrian War.

216 BCE. Ptolemy IV (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and sister-wife Arsinoe III included into dynastic cult.

215 BCE. Achaeus blockaded at Sardis by own cousin, Antiochus III, King of the Seleucid Empire.

214 BCE. Ptolemy IV (ruler of Egypt and Judea) gave financial assistance to Greek states.

213 BCE. One-hundredth-and-twentieth year of Greek rule. Achaeus captured and put to death by cousin, Antiochus III the Great.

212 BCE. Antiochus III recovered Armenia and settled Jews in Anatolia.

211 BCE. Antiochus III, King of Asia and claimant of Judea, conquered Armenia.

210 BCE. Ptolemy IV Philopator (ruler of Egypt and Judea) descended into bisexual depravity.

209 BCE. Antiochus III, King of Asia, conquered Parthia (Iran).

208 BCE. Joseph the Tobaid became tax guarantor of Judea.

207 BCE. Insurrection in Egypt.

206 BCE. King Antiochus III of the Seleucid Empire made peace with Euthydemus, King of Bactria.

205 BCE. King Antiochus III assumed title of “Great”.

204 BCE. Mount Gerizim held by Samaritans. Accession of Ptolemy V Epiphanes as King of Egypt and Judea.

203 BCE. One-hundredth-and-thirtieth year of Greek rule. King Antiochus III the Great formed coalition with King Philip V King of Macedon against new child-King Ptolemy V (ruler of Egypt and Judea).

202 BCE. Outbreak of Fifth Syrian War between King Ptolemy V (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and Antiochus III the Great, King of the Seleucid Empire. Antiochus III took Sidon.

201 BCE. Jews active in proselytising. Gaza taken by Antiochus III the Great (King of the North).

200 BCE. Battle of Panium: Antiochus III the Great (King of the North) with Jewish soldiers defeated King Ptolemy V (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and took Jerusalem.

199 BCE. King Ptolemy V (ruler of Egypt and Judea) recovered Jerusalem with help of Jewish Tobiad family.

198 BCE. Antiochus III the Great (King of the North) entered Jerusalem and repaired Temple.

197 BCE. Antiochus III the Great in Anatolia. Hasidim at Qumran.

196 BCE. King Ptolemy V (ruler of Egypt and Judea) married Cleopatra I Syra, daughter of Antiochus III the Great.

195 BCE. End of Fifth Syrian War. Judea ceded to Antiochus III the Great. Onias III the Righteous, High Priest and Ethnarch.

194 BCE. One-hundredth-and-thirty-ninth year of Greek rule.

193 BCE. One-hundredth-and-fortieth year of Greek rule. Abortive negotiations between Flamininus (Roman envoy) and Antiochus III the Great, King of the Seleucid Empire.

192 BCE. Outbreak of Roman–Seleucid (Syrian) War: King Antiochus III the Great invaded Greece.

191 BCE. Romans victorious over Antiochus III the Great and Seleucids at Battle of Thermopylae.

190 BCE. Romans victorious over Antiochus III the Great and Seleucids at Battle of Magnesia. *Book of Ecclesiasticus* written by Jesus Sirach (Ben Sira) at Jerusalem.

189 BCE. King Antiochus III the Great made his son, Seleucus IV Philopator, co-ruler.

188 BCE. Treaty of Apamea: End of Roman–Seleucid (Syrian) War. Antiochus III the Great and Seleucids forced to pay huge reparations and cede Western Anatolia.

187 BCE. King Antiochus III the Great killed in Parthia: Seleucus IV Philopator became sole ruler of Seleucid Empire (including Judea). Heliodorus, chancellor, tried to seize funds from Jerusalem temple on behalf King Seleucus IV.

186 BCE. Anthedon founded northwest of Gaza by Seleucus IV (King of the North) and settled by Greeks from Boeotia.

185 BCE. Customs post at Antipatris between Judea and rest of Kingdom of Syria.

184 BCE. Seleucus IV King of Asia (including Judea) paid expenses of Jerusalem temple.

183 BCE. Simon the Biilgah appointed administrator of the Jerusalem temple.

182 BCE. Death of Carthaginian general Hannibal in Bithynia. War in Anatolia between Eumenes II of Pergamon and Pharnaces I of Pontus.

181 BCE. Accession of Ptolemy VI Philometor in Egypt. He settled dispute between Jews and Samaritans.

180 BCE. Simon the Bilgah, administrator of the Jerusalem temple, tried to undermine authority of High Priest Onias III the Righteous.

179 BCE. Jewish tradition gave way to Hellenism in Judea.

178 BCE. Antiochus IV Epiphanes, released from Rome and replaced as hostage by his nephew Demetrius I.

177 BCE. Marriage of Laodice V, daughter of King Seleucus IV, to King Perseus of Macedon.

176 BCE. Heliodorus, minister of King Seleucus IV, failed to seize Temple funds at Jerusalem to pay reparations to Rome. Nessana in Negev settled by Nabatean Arabs.

175 BCE. Heliodorus assassinated King Seleucus IV. Latter's infant son Antiochus succeeded as King of Syria swiftly followed by Antiochus IV Epiphanes, son of Antiochus III the Great. King Antiochus IV Epiphanes deposed High Priest Onias III and appointed latter's brother Jason as High Priest who Hellenized Jerusalem.

174 BCE. High Priest Jason built gymnasium and ephebeum in citadel of Jerusalem.

173 BCE. One-hundredth-and-sixtieth year of Greek rule. King Antiochus IV Epiphanes, King of Asia (and Judea), entertained at Jerusalem by Jason. City renamed Antiochia.

172 BCE. Menelaus the Bilgah bribed King Antiochus IV (ruler of Asia and Judea) to appoint him High Priest and Ethnarch in place of Jason.

171 BCE. King Antiochus IV in Judea preparing for invasion of Egypt.

170 BCE. Outbreak of Sixth Syrian War between Antiochus IV (ruler of Asia and Judea) and Ptolemy VI Philometor of Egypt (King of the South). Antiochus IV invaded Egypt. Revolt in Jerusalem.

169 BCE. Antiochus IV Epiphanes (ruler of Asia and Judea) withdrew from Egypt to Jerusalem and plundered Temple.

168 BCE. Second invasion of Egypt by Antiochus IV (ruler of Asia and Judea). Day of Eleusis. Antiochus IV forced to leave by Roman ultimatum. End of Sixth Syrian War. Revolt at Jerusalem.

167 BCE. Revolt at Jerusalem. Abomination of Desolation: Altar of Zeus Olympia erected in Temple by King Antiochus IV (ruler of Asia and Judea); Samaritan Temple on Mount Gerizim converted into Temple of Zeus Xenios. Maccabean Revolt led by Mattathias (Mattathias the Hasmonean) the Hasmonean.

166 BCE. Death of Mattathias the Hasmonean. His third son Judas Maccabeus assumed leadership of the Revolt.

165 BCE. Battle of Emmaus: Judas Maccabeus defeated commander Syrian-Seleucid general Gorgias.

164 BCE. Judas Maccabeus took Jerusalem. Hanukkah: Rededication of Temple. Death of King Antiochus IV (ruler of Asia and Judea) in Isfahan. Succeeded by his infant son, Antiochus V Eupator.

163 BCE. One-hundredth-and-seventieth year of Greek rule.

162 BCE. Battle of Beth Zechariah: Seleucid victory: Eleazar Maccabeus, brother of Judas, killed stabbing a Syrian war elephant. Jerusalem taken by Syrians. Peace of Lysius. King Antiochus V granted toleration to the Jews. Killed apostate High Priest Menelaus and appointed Alcimus, a Zadokite, as his successor.

161 BCE. Battle of Adasa: Day of Nicanor: Demetrius I Sofer (new King of Asia) defeated by Judas Maccabeus who concluded alliance with Rome.

160 BCE. Battle of Elasa: Seleucid victory: Defeat and death of Judas Maccabeus. Pro-Seleucid Alcimus restored at Jerusalem as High Priest.

159 BCE. Death of High Priest Alcimus while arranging demolition of Temple Wall. No successor appointed as High Priest by Seleucid King Demetrius I.

158 BCE. Jonathan Apphus (brother of late Judas Maccabeus) took Jerusalem. Hellenism suppressed in Judea.

157 BCE. Treaty between Jonathan Apphus and Bacchides (general of King Demetrius I): Seleucid evacuation of Jerusalem except for Acra fortress.

156 BCE. Pharaoh Ptolemy VI Philometor survived assassination attempt by Ptolemy VIII, who thereupon fled to Rome.

155 BCE. Jonathan Apphus waged guerrilla war.

154 BCE. Jonathan Apphus fortified Beth-Hogla near Jericho.

153 BCE. One-hundredth-and-eightieth year of Greek rule. Jonathan Apphus formally installed as High Priest and fortified Jerusalem.

152 BCE. Alexander Balas, Roman-approved King of Syria, took Acre.

151 BCE. Alexander Balas took Lebanon.

150 BCE. Jonathan Apphus supported and then attended wedding of his new overlord Alexander Balas at Ptolemais (Acre).

149 BCE. Mithridates I of Parthia invaded Seleucid Kingdom of Asia (which included Judea).

148 BCE. Parthians took Persia from Alexander Balas.

147 BCE. Demetrius II Nicator, King of Syria, invaded Syria. Jonathan Apphus assisted and was granted city of Ekron.

146 BCE. Alexander Balas occupied with revolt in Cilicia (Turkey).

145 BCE. Battle of the Oenoparus (Antioch on the Orontes, Turkey). Alexander Balas killed and succeeded as King of Asia by Demetrius II who concluded peace treaty with Jonathan Apphus.

144 BCE. Parthians took Babylon: Exarch became their subject.

143 BCE. One-hundredth-and-ninetieth and final year of Greek rule. Battle of Beth-Shean: Jonathan Apphus captured and executed by Diodotus Tryphon (general of Antiochus VI Dionysus, King of Syria).

142 BCE. First year of Hasmonean era: Dynasty would rule Judea for next centuries. New High Priest Simon Thassi obtained tax exemption from King Demetrius II Nicator (ruler of Asia) at Seleucia.

- 141 BCE.** Syrian garrisons of anti-King Diodotus Tryphon expelled from Acra (citadel) of Jerusalem and port of Joppa by Simon III Thassi.
- 140 BCE.** New High Priest Simon Thassi acclaimed hereditary Ethnarch with palace in Acra.
- 139 BCE.** Alliance between Judea and Rome but Jews expelled from latter for proselytising.
- 138 BCE.** Battle of Kedron: John Hyrcanus, son of Simon Thassi, defeated forces of new King Antiochus VII Sidetes (ruler of Asia). Suicide of Diodotus Tryphon (killer of High Priest Jonathan Apphus).
- 137 BCE.** Forces of Antiochus VII Sidetes tried to conquer Judea.
- 136 BCE.** Forces of Antiochus VII driven out of Judea.
- 135 BCE.** Antiochus VII besieged Jerusalem and demanded tribute from High Priest Simon Thassi.
- 134 BCE.** Comet seen in Rome and elsewhere. High Priest Simon Thassi assassinated in Jericho at instigation of King Antiochus VII. Accession of John Hyrcanus I as Jewish Priest-King.
- 133 BCE.** Tenth year of Hasmonean era. Judea invaded by Antiochus VII (ruler of Asia).
- 132 BCE.** Jerusalem besieged Antiochus VII. First Jewish coins struck by High Priest John Hyrcanus I in Hebrew and Greek. *Ecclesiasticus* published in Egypt by grandson of Jesus Sirach (Ben Sira).
- 131 BCE.** John Hyrcanus I opened tomb of David and took his treasure to pay tribute to Antiochus VII so latter lifted siege of Jerusalem after demolishing its walls.
- 130 BCE.** John Hyrcanus I accompanied King Antiochus VII Sidetes on Parthian campaign.

INDEPENDENT HASMONEAN RULE: 129–62 BCE

- 129 BCE.** King Antiochus VII Sidetes killed by Parthians. End of Seleucid suzerainty over Judea.
- 128 BCE.** High Priest John Hyrcanus I destroyed 200-year-old Samaritan Temple on Mount Gerizim.
- 127 BCE.** John Hyrcanus I refortified Jerusalem.
- 126 BCE.** Alexander II Zabinas (ruler of Asia) recognized independence of Judea. John Hyrcanus I of Judea concluded alliance with Rome to secure his independence from Seleucid King of Asia. [See also next entry.]
- 125 BCE.** John Hyrcanus I of Judea commenced border wars of expansion.
- 124 BCE.** John Hyrcanus I of Judea took Aleppo.
- 123 BCE.** Twentieth year of Hasmonean era. John Hyrcanus I raised mercenary army paying with gold taken from Tomb of David by Zion Gate.
- 122 BCE.** John Hyrcanus I used mercenaries in attempt to conquer coast.
- 121 BCE.** John Hyrcanus I of Judea took territory in Transjordan.
- 120 BCE.** John Hyrcanus I of Judea conquered Samaria and destroyed its temple on Mount Gerizim.

119 BCE. John Hyrcanus I conquered Idumeans (Edomites) of Negev and forcibly converted them Judaism. Continuing border war between John Hyrcanus I of Judea and Antiochus VIII Philometor of Asia.

118 BCE. Struggle between High Priest John Hyrcanus I and the Pharisees.

117 BCE. Continuing border war between John Hyrcanus I of Judea and Antiochus VIII Philometor of Asia.

116 BCE. Death of Ptolemy VIII Physcon of Egypt: accession of Ptolemy IX Soter and Cleopatra III.

115 BCE. Accession of Antiochus IX Cyzicenus of Asia.

114 BCE. Jewish generals Ananias and Helkias in Egypt.

113 BCE. Thirtieth year of Hasmonean era. Continuing border war between John Hyrcanus I of Judea and Antiochus VIII Philometor of Asia.

112 BCE. John Hyrcanus I took coast from Antiochus VIII Philometor of Asia.

111 BCE. John Hyrcanus I lost Jaffa (coast) to King Antiochus IX Cyzicenus of Asia.

110 BCE. John Hyrcanus I conquered coast and Samaria.

109 BCE. John Hyrcanus I destroyed Samaria.

108 BCE. John Hyrcanus I conquered Syrian Greek towns neighbouring Judea.

107 BCE. Pharisees (Jewish sect) demanded that John Hyrcanus I relinquish High Priesthood.

106 BCE. John Hyrcanus I made the Sadducees (Jewish sect) the dominant party.

105 BCE. Peace in Judea.

104 BCE. Death of John Hyrcanus I of Judea: succeeded by eldest son Aristobulus I. Aristobulus I conquered Galilee, forcibly converting Itureans.

103 BCE. Fortieth year of Hasmonean era. Death of Aristobulus I: succeeded as King of Judea by brother Alexander Jannaeus. Ascalon autonomous.

102 BCE. Alexander Jannaeus of Judea commenced campaign of conquest by besieging city of Ptolemais (Acre).

101 BCE. King Alexander Jannaeus took Gaza.

100 BCE. *1 and 3 Maccabees* written in Judea.

99 BCE. Struggle between King Alexander Jannaeus of Judea and the Pharisees.

98 BCE. Continuation of war by King Alexander Jannaeus of Judea against Egypt. Birth of St Joseph of Nazareth.

97 BCE. King Alexander Jannaeus of Judea defeated at Amathus in Transjordan.

96 BCE. Judean Civil War between King Alexander Jannaeus and the Pharisees.

95 BCE. Outbreak of civil war in Judea between King Alexander Jannaeus and Pharisees (supported by King Demetrius III of Asia).

94 BCE. Outrage of Alexander Jannaeus in Temple.

93 BCE. Fiftieth year of Hasmonean era. Outbreak of civil war in Judea between King Alexander Jannaeus and the Pharisees.

92 BCE. Continuing civil war between King Alexander Jannaeus and the Pharisees.

91 BCE. King Alexander Jannaeus defeated by Obodas I, King of the Nabataean Arabs.

90 BCE. In Judean Civil War, Pharisees secured promise of assistance from Demetrius II Eucerus, King of Asia.

89 BCE. Continuing civil war between King Alexander Jannaeus and the Pharisees.

88 BCE. Pharisees instigated Syrian invasion. Battle of Shechem: King Alexander Jannaeus defeated by Demetrius III Eukarios Philopator Soter, King of Syria, who then withdrew when his Jewish mercenaries deserted. Infant St Joseph orphaned and adopted by his uncle Jacob.

87 BCE. King Alexander Jannaeus crucified 800 Pharisee rebels at Jerusalem: 8,000 others fled abroad.

86 BCE. Founding of Qumran sect: Dead Sea Scrolls.

85 BCE. Aretas III Philhellen, King of the Nabataean Arabs. Jews in Cyrene.

84 BCE. King Alexander Jannaeus of Judea built palisades against Antiochus XII Dionysus, King of Syria.

83 BCE. Sixtieth year of Hasmonean era. Invasion of Syria by Tigranes II, King of Armenia.

82 BCE. Marriage of Antipater (son of Antipas, Governor of Idumea in Judea) to Cypros, Daughter of Aretas III, King of the Nabataean Arabs.

81 BCE. King Alexander Jannaeus of Judea conquered more territory in Galilee.

80 BCE. Judah ben Tabbaï and Simeon ben Shetach (President and Vice-President of Sanhedrin), formulators of oral law.

79 BCE. Settlement of Kurnub-Mampsis in Negev by Nabataean Arabs.

78 BCE. Settlement of Subeita in Negev by Nabataean Arabs.

77 BCE. King Alexander Jannaeus conquered territory in Trans-Jordan.

76 BCE. Death of King Alexander Jannaeus of Judea. Widow Salome Alexandra succeeded as Queen with her eldest son John Hyrcanus II as High Priest.

75 BCE. Antipator succeeded his father Antipas as Strategos (Governor) of Idumea (Negev). Commencement of Herodian dynasty in Judea.

74 BCE. Pharisees introduced into Sanhedrin by Queen Salome Alexandra in place of Sadducees

73 BCE. Seventieth year of Hasmonean era. Antipator, Strategos (Governor) of Idumea (Negev), persuaded his father-in-law King Aretas III of Nabatea to support Aristobulus II of Judea.

72 BCE. Former anti-Pharisee ministers of late King Alexander Jannaeus executed.

71 BCE. Roman invasion of Asia. Defeat of Mithridates VI Eupator: his realm of Pontus (Northern Anatolia) conquered by Rome and he fled to Armenia.

70 BCE. Roman invasion of Armenia.

69 BCE. Roman occupation of Armenia.

68 BCE. Anti-Pharisee opposition supported Aristobulus II brother of High Priest John Hyrcanus II.

67 BCE. Death of Queen Salome Alexandra of Judea: succeeded by her son, High Priest John Hyrcanus II. Latter urged civil war against his brother Aristobulus II.

66 BCE. Battle of Jericho: King John Hyrcanus II defeated and deposed by his brother Aristobulus II. Moab ceded to Kingdom of Nabataean Arabs.

65 BCE. King Aristobulus II (supported by Jewish scholar Honi the Righteous) of Judea besieged at Jerusalem by his brother John Hyrcanus II.

64 BCE. Syria conquered by Pompey who supported claim of John Hyrcanus II to be King of the Jews.

63 BCE. Eightieth year of Hasmonean era. On 28th September (Day of Atonement) Pompey stormed and profaned (but did not loot) Temple, demolished walls of Jerusalem and restored John Hyrcanus II but merely as Ethnarch (not King) of central Judea. Rest of realm annexed to new tributary Roman province of Syria.

Roman Rule: 62–47 BCE

62 BCE. Pompeian settlement of East: Roman client rulers established in Anatolia and Levant including Judea.

61 BCE. Antipator I of Idumea moved to Jerusalem and administered Judea. Deposed King Aristobulus II paraded in Pompey's Triumph at Rome.

60 BCE. Caster of Rhodes synchronized Eastern and Western Chronologies.

59 BCE. John Hyrcanus II officiated as High Priest without secular authority, which was vested in Roman Governor of Syria.

58 BCE. Saint Joseph married Salome at Nazareth.

57 BCE. Rebellion in Judea instigated by Alexander, son ex-King of Judea Aristobulus II, suppressed by Aulus Gabinius (Roman Proconsul of Syria) who annexed Judea to his province. John Hyrcanus II remained High Priest but was no longer Ethnarch.

56 BCE. Rebellion in Judea instigated ex-King of Judea Aristobulus II suppressed by Aulus Gabinius (Roman Proconsul of Syria).

55 BCE. Antipator I of Idumea appointed Procurator (administrator) of Jerusalem. Roman Proconsul Aulus Gabinius plundered Temple to finance attack on Parthia.

54 BCE. Rebellion by Antigonus II Mattathias, nephew of Ethnarch John Hyrcanus II, suppressed by Roman Proconsul Aulus Gabinius.

53 BCE. Ninetieth year of Hasmonean era. Battle of Carrhae: Marcus Licinius Crassus, plundering Governor of Syria, killed by Parthians.

52 BCE. *Apocrypha of Ezekiel* published in Judea. Rebellion in Judea crushed by Gaius Cassius Longinus, Proconsul of Syria.

51 BCE. Accession of Ptolemy XII Auletes and his sister Cleopatra VII Philopator as joint sovereigns of Egypt.

50 BCE. *Book of Wisdom* published at Alexandria. Fights between Jews and Samaritans.

49 BCE. Julius Caesar (Dictator of Rome) appointed Antipater the Idumaeen as Prefect of Judea.

48 BCE. On 28th September (anniversary of his profaning of the Temple at Jerusalem), assassination of Pompey at Alexandria. High Priest John Hyrcanus II assisted Julius Caesar at Ascalon. Antipater the Idumaeen appointed Governor of Judea by Roman Proconsul Aulus Gabinius.

INDEPENDENT HASMONEAN-HERODIAN RULE: 47 BCE–6 CE

47 BCE. In thanks for Judean assistance in Alexandrine War, Julius Caesar visited Judea and restored its nominal independence. He reappointed John Hyrcanus II as Ethnarch and Antipater the Idumaeen as Chief Minister. Also made Judaism a protected religion. Wall of Jerusalem rebuilt by Antipater.

46 BCE. Herod the Great, son of Antipater the Idumaeen (Chief Minister of Judea), appointed Strategos (Governor) of Galilee by John Hyrcanus II, Ethnarch and High Priest.

45 BCE. *Upon the Jews* published by Alexander Polyhistor at Rome. Acquittal of Herod the Great, Strategos of Galilee, on charge of murdering false messiah Hezitas the Robber.

44 BCE. Death of Julius Caesar mourned in Judea, whose autonomy he had restored.

43 BCE. One-hundredth year of Hasmonean era. Civil war in Judea. Assassination of Antipater the Idumaeen (Chief Minister of Judea) by Malichus who was then also assassinated.

42 BCE. Mark Antony (Roman Triumvir) installed Phasael and latter's brother Herod the Great as Tetrarchs in Judea under John Hyrcanus II as Ethnarch.

41 BCE. Mark Antony visited Queen Cleopatra VII Philopator at Alexandria. Parthian attack on Jerusalem.

40 BCE. Parthian conquest of Judea. Antigonus II Mattathias installed as High Priest in place of his brother John Hyrcanus II whom he deposed and mutilated at Rome. Herod the Great designated as Anti-King of the Jews.

39 BCE. Herod the Great invaded Judea with Roman forces.

38 BCE. Last year of Hasmonean era. Herod the Great took Galilee from Antigonus Mattathias, King of Judea (who retreated into Jerusalem).

37 BCE. First year of reign of King Herod the Great. After he took Jerusalem, he married Princess Mariamne I (granddaughter of Hasmonean ex-High Priest John Hyrcanus II) and appointed Ananelus as High Priest in place of deposed Priest-King Antigonus II.

36 BCE. Herod the Great, new King of Judea, was opposed by Queen Cleopatra VII of Egypt, who wanted to annex his realm.

35 BCE. Herod the Great had High Priest Aristobulus III killed and restored Ananelus. Philopator.

34 BCE. Visit of Queen Cleopatra VII of Egypt to Herod the Great of Judea who ceded Gaza to her.

33 BCE. King Herod the Great married his cousin as additional wife.

32 BCE. Outbreak of war between Herod the Great and Malichus I, King of the Nabataean Arabs (Jordan).

31 BCE. Earthquake in Judea. Victory of Herod the Great in war against Nabataean Arabs. Herod supported Mark Antony against Octavian (Augustus) but then changed sides.

30 BCE. Execution of ex-High Priest John Hyrcanus II. Joshua III ben Phiabi acceded as High Priest. King Herod visited Octavian (Augustus) at Rhodes where he was confirmed as King of the Jews despite previous support for Mark Antony.

29 BCE. King Herod the Great executed his wife, Mariamne I (granddaughter of late Hasmonean High Priest John Hyrcanus II).

28 BCE. Tenth year of reign of King Herod the Great. He executed his mother-in-law Alexandra the Maccabee (daughter of late Hasmonean High Priest John Hyrcanus II).

27 BCE. Construction of Sebaste (Samaria), named after Emperor Augustus (Greek “sebastos” means venerable or “Augustus” in Latin).

26 BCE. King Herod the Great tracked down and executed surviving relatives of late Hasmonean High Priest John Hyrcanus II.

25 BCE. King Herod the Great sent forces with Roman expedition to Yemen. He continued massive building programme including Caesarea Maritima “Little Rome”.

24 BCE. King Herod the Great of Judea continued his programme of public building, paid for by high taxation, enforced by his army of Greek mercenaries.

23 BCE. Appointment as High Priest of Simon IV Boethus (father of Mariamne II, another wife of Herod the Great).

22 BCE. Emperor Augustus granted lands to King Herod the Great.

21 BCE. Emperor Augustus visited Asia. *Treatise of Shem* written in Judea.

20 BCE. King Herod the Great visited Emperor Augustus who ceded Golan to him.

19 BCE. King Herod the Great rebuilt main building of Second Temple at Jerusalem then started construction of courtyards.

18 BCE. Twentieth year of reign of King Herod the Great. Nativity of Virgin Mary.

17 BCE. High Priest Simon IV Boethus attended first birthday of Virgin Mary.

16 BCE. King Herod the Great married Elpis as another wife. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa sent to inspect Roman provinces in Asia by his father-in-law Emperor Augustus.

15 BCE. Agrippa, heir of Emperor Augustus, sacrificed oxen at Temple in Jerusalem. Virgin Mary dedicated as Temple Virgin.

14 BCE. King Herod the Great toured Anatolia with Agrippa and rendered assistance to Jews there.

13 BCE. King Herod the Great’s eldest son Antipater II went to Rome to be recognised as heir by Augustus. Phillipon, Exilarch at Babylon.

12 BCE. Herod and sons (Alexander III and Aristobukus IV) visited Augustus at Aquileia (Venice).

11 BCE. Dissension in King Herod’s family: Alexander III and Aristobulus IV imprisoned.

10 BCE. Dedication of restored Temple. Herod the Great inaugurated Caesarea and sanctuary of Hebron

9 BCE. Quadrennial Games celebrated by Herod at Caesarea. Augustus rebuked Herod for invading Naratala (Judea).

8 BCE. Reconciliation of Augustus with King Herod the Great. Latter sent his younger sons to Rome to be educated.

7 BCE. King Herod the Great executed two of his sons, Alexander and Aristobulus IV for treason. Tigranus IV Herodii King of Armenia. St Joseph the Worker betrothed to Virgin Mary.

6 BCE. Pharisees refused to take oath to Augustus and King Herod the Great: Antipas, son of Herod, married Phasaelis, daughter of Arestas IV of Natataka.

5 BCE. Arrest of Antipater II. Herod divorced. Mariamne II deposed her father Simon IV Boethus as High Priest and appointed Matthias I.

4 BCE. Lunar eclipse. Death of King Herod the Great: succeeded by sons as rulers of divided kingdom. War of Varus. Uprisings by Athonges the shepherd, Judas of Galilee and Simon of Pheroras.

3 BCE. Herod Archelaus instated as ethnarch of the Jews and ruled as a tyrant. Deposed Joazar as High Priest and appointed brother Eleazar.

2 BCE. Archelaus, deposed High Priest Eleazar and replaced him by Joshua IV.

1 BCE. Armenian war between Rome and Persia. Ethnarch Herod Archelaus rebuilt winter palace at Jericho which had previously been destroyed by rebels.

1 CE. Ethnarch Herod Archelaus deposed High Priest Joazar.

2. Augustus affirmed Jewish rights in Anatolia. Samaritans moved to Nablus from Shechem.

3. Ethnarch Herod Archelaus built new town named after himself near his winter palace at Jericho.

4. Ethnarch Herod Archelaus divorced Marianne IV and illegally married Glaphyra, his ex-sister-in-law.

5. Death of Glaphyra, wife of Ethnarch Herod Archelaus, after her prophetic dream of her husband's deposition

Roman Rule (restored): 6–66

6. Emperor Augustus deposed Ethnarch Herod Archelaus after latter's prophetic dream. Uprisings by Judas the Zealot and Zadok the Pharisee. Quirinius, Roman Governor of Syria, appointed Ananus High Priest.

7. Coponius Prefect at Caesarea. Samaritans defiled Temple.

8. Population of Palestine 2,500,000 of whom 600,000 in Judea. Ananus High Priest.

9. Ambibalus Prefect of Judea. Jews 8% of population of Israel: Two million in Judea, four million elsewhere (Archelais, Azotis, Jamma and Phasaelis).

10. Death of Salome, sister of late Herod the Great: she bequeathed her land to Augustus.

11. *Sibylline Oracles I and II* written in Judea. Jewish Diaspora now six million (one million in Alexandria).

12. Annus Rufus Prefect of Judea. One million Jews in Babylonia (Persian Empire).

13. *Lives of the Prophets* written in Judea. Population of Judea two million.

14. Antipas “the fox” tetrarch of Galilee founded Tiberias in honour of new Roman Empire.

15. Valerius Gratus appointed prefect of Judea. He appointed Ishmael ben Fabus as High Priest. Azrikas II, Exilarch at Babylon.

- 16.** Death at Vienne in Gaul of Herod Archelaus, exiled ex-Etharch of the Jews.
- 17.** Germanicus, on tour of inspection in East, received petition from Judea to reduce taxation.
- 18.** Valerius Gratus, Prefect, appointed as High Priest Caiaphas, son-in-law of ex-High Priest Annas.
- 19.** At instigation of Sejanus, the anti-Semitic Praetorian Prefect Tiberius expelled Jews from Italy for proselytizing upper classes.
- 20.** Herod Antipas, Tetrarch of Galilee and Perea, removed his seat from Sepphoris to Tiberias. Jewish state in Babylonia. Asineus, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 21.** Jewish state in Neharden founded by Hanilai and his brother Hasinai.
- 22.** Parthian calendar altered.
- 23.** *4 Maccabees* written in Judea.
- 24.** *Assumption of Moses* written in Judea.
- 25.** Caiaphas High Priest. Amilias, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 26.** Pontius Pilate appointed Prefect of Judea.
- 27.** Herod Antipas the Fox, Tetrarch of Galilee and Perea, divorced daughter of King Aretas IV of Nabaea (Judea) and married Herodias, his own sister-in-law.
- 28.** Commencement of ministry of St John the Baptist in Galilee.
- 29.** Commencement of Ministry of Jesus at Capernaum.
- 30.** Jesus Great Ministry in Galilee. Helena, Queen of Adiabene, converted to Judaism. Shemaya II, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 31.** Imprisonment of St John the Baptist at Machaeus by Herod Antipas, the Fox, Tetrarch of Galilee.
- 32.** Jews permitted to return to Italy by Emperor Tiberias.
- 33.** Last Supper. Crucifixion of Jesus outside Jerusalem.
- 34.** Sanhedrin recognised Christians as a Jewish sect. Death of Philip, Tetrarch of Iturea (Golan) whereupon it was annexed to Roman Empire.
- 35.** Massacre of Samaritans by Pontius Pilate, Prefect of Judea, on Mount Gerizim. Conversion to Judaism by royal family of Adiabene.
- 36.** Pilate recalled. Vitellius, Governor of Syria, appointed Jonathan as High Priest in place of Caiaphas.
- 37.** Herod Agrippa I created King of Iturea (Golan) by new emperor Caligula. Marullus appointed prefect of Judea.
- 38.** Altar to Caligula at Jamnia destroyed by Jews during visit of Herod Agrippa I. Pogrom in Alexandria and Jews there deprived of citizenship (Josephus, *Against Apion* 2:32–42). Conversion of King Izates of Adiabene to Judaism.
- 39.** Jewish demonstrators prevented erection of altar to Caligula in Temple at Jerusalem.
- 40.** Herod Agrippa I persuaded Caligula to abandon attempt to impose emperor worship at Jerusalem. Herod Antipas the Fox deposed as Tetrarch of Jerusalem. Liunan, Exilarch at Babylon.

- 41.** New Emperor Claudius appointed Herod Agrippa I as King of the Jews. Claudius settled Jewish dispute of Alexandria.
- 42.** Herod Agrippa I started to build new north wall of Jerusalem.
- 43.** King Herod Agrippa I deposed Simon VI as High Priest and appointed Elioneus, son of Simon VI. Agrippa ordered to stop building new wall. Agrippa I convened conference of Eastern Kings at Jerusalem.
- 44.** Martyrdom of Saint James the Great, cousin of Jesus. Death of King Agrippa I at Caesarea. Emperor Claudius reannexed Judea. Fadus appointed Procurator.
- 45.** Revolt of false messiah Thadeus (Jew) who tried to part River Jordan; beheaded by Fabus, Procurator of Judea.
- 46.** Tiberius Julius Alexander, a Jewish convert to paganism, appointed Procurator of Judea.
- 47.** Crucifixion of two Zealot sons of Judas the Galilean false Messiah. Herod II, Jewish King of Chalcis, deposed Joseph III as High Priest and appointed Ananias.
- 48.** Ventidius Cumanus appointed Procurator of Judea. Death of Herod II, Jewish King of Chalcis
- 49.** Religious riot in Jerusalem: 10,000 killed. Emperor Claudius expelled Jews from Rome.
- 50.** Emperor Claudius appointed Herod Agrippa II King of Nurean Chalcis and supervisor of Temple in succession to his late uncle Herod II. Schania II, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 51.** Sectarian violence between Jews and Samaritans.
- 52.** Cumanus recalled, exiled by Emperor Claudius. Replaced as Procurator of Judea by Felix.
- 53.** Marriage of Felix to Princess Drusilla, sister of Agrippa II. Emperor Claudius made Agrippa II King of Iturea instead of Chalchis.
- 54.** Zealot (Jewish) uprising. Felix the Procurator captured Eleazar Dinaei its leader and had Jonathan, ex-High Priest, assassinated.
- 55.** Revolt of the Egyptian false Messiah. Sicarii (Jewish Zealot assassins) killed ex-High Priest Jonathan.
- 56.** Emperor Nero ceded part of Perea, Tarichea and Tiberius to Herod Agrippa II, Jewish King of Iturea (Golan)
- 57.** Installation as King of Armenia Minor of Aristobulus V, cousin of Agrippa II, Jewish King of Iturea (Golan).
- 58.** Porcius Festus Procurator of Judea. Agrippa II, Jewish King of Iturean Chalcis, resided at Rome and administered Temple of Jerusalem from there.
- 59.** Herod Agrippa II appointed Ishmael as High Priest then Joseph Kabi, the Egyptian false messiah.
- 60.** Death of Izates, Jewish King of Adiabene. Festus Albinus Prefect of Judea. Jewish High Priest Ananias deposed by Agrippa II and replaced by Ishmael II.
- 61.** Jewish Embassy to Rome including high priest Ishmael II where it was detained. Tigranus VI King of Armenia.

- 62. Appointment of Ananias II as Jewish High Priest. Death of Festus, Procurator of Judea. Ananias II then killed St James the Just, brother of Jesus, for which he was deposed. Albinus appointed Procurator
- 63. Consecration of completely rebuilt Temple portico. Herod Agrippa II deposed Joshua V as High Priest and appointed Joshua VI.
- 64. Florus appointed Procurator of Judea. Joshua VI deposed as High Priest by Herod Agrippa II who appointed Matthias III. Completion of outer courtyard of Temple.
- 65. Accession of Gamaliel I as Patriarch of the Jewish Sanhedrin. Speech of Herod Agrippa II at Jerusalem against rebellion.

INDEPENDENT REBEL RULE: 66–70

- 66. Halley's Comet. Outbreak of 1st Jewish war. Anti-Roman Jewish rebel High Priest Phannias elected. Ex-High Priest Ananus (who had killed St James the Just, first Bishop of Jerusalem) lynched by Jewish rebels. Simon I (descendant of David) became Patriarch at Jerusalem.
- 67. Galilee invaded by Romans commanded by Vespasian.
- 68. Jewish civil war in Jerusalem. Ananus assassinated by Zealots.
- 69. Roman siege of Jerusalem.

Roman Rule (restored): 70–330

- 70. Jerusalem fell to Roman besiegers under Titus: Destruction of Temple; High Priest killed (end of Jewish High Priesthood); town depopulated with 600,000 Jews killed and 97,000 enslaved. Simeon I recognised as Jewish Patriarch at Jabna.
- 71. Fiscus Judaicus tax imposed on Jews in Roman Empire. Menorah from Temple at Jerusalem paraded through Rome by Vespasian after his Triumph. Then Jewish leader Simon bar Giora executed there.
- 72. Jewish Temple at Leontopolis in Egypt closed by Romans. Commencement of Roman Siege of Jewish rebels of Masada. Commencement of construction of Colosseum at Rome.
- 73. Fall of Masada: Zealot defenders all committed suicide.
- 74. Arrest of John the Weaver, false Messiah at Cyrene.
- 75. Treasures from Temple of Jerusalem deposited in Temple of Peace built at Rome to celebrate end of Jewish War.
- 76. Titus cohabited with Berenice (daughter of Herod Agrippa I) at Rome.
- 77. Jewish slave labour building Colosseum at Rome using booty from former Temple at Jerusalem.
- 78. Josephus published *Jewish War* for Emperor Vespasian.
- 79. Accession of Emperor Titus. He separated from mistress Berenice because of Roman anti-Semitism. Volcanic explosion of Vesuvius: attributed by Jews as divine retribution for earlier destruction of Jerusalem Temple.

- 80.** Colosseum completed and dedicated by Emperor Titus and hosted inaugural games. Anti-Christian Jewish prayer Shemoneh Esreh (Amidah) instituted by Rabbi Gamaliel II, Nasi (Prince) of the Jews. Uvada (Uvadaya II), Exilarch at Babylon.
- 81.** Erection of Arch of Titus to celebrate victory over Jews at Yavne. He then died aged only 41: Jews celebrate. Accession of anti-Semitic Emperor Domitian.
- 82.** Judaea Capta coins struck at Ceaserea in Judea.
- 83.** *Apocalypse of Abraham* written by a Jew in Galilee in Hebrew.
- 84.** Johanan ben Zakka framed Jewish rules at Jabneh (Jamnia).
- 85.** Jewish Canon codified by academy at Jamnia: Christianity denounced.
- 86.** Jewish seven-day week had replaced traditional Roman eight-day one.
- 87.** *Odes of Solomon* written in Syriac.
- 88.** *Life of Adam and Eve* written in Hebrew in Galilee.
- 89.** Revolt of Saturninus at Mainz. Vologenes II King of Parthia.
- 90.** Accession of Gamaliel II as Jewish Patriarch at Jamnia where he convened Rabbinical Synod. Shlomo, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 91.** Pseudo-Philo wrote *Liber Antiquitatum Biblicarum*.
- 92.** Emperor Domitian annexed northern part of Herod Agrippa II's realm to Province of Syria
- 93.** At Rome Josephus published *Antiquities of the Jews*.
- 94.** Emperor Domitian persecuted Judaists.
- 95.** *Apocalypse of Ezra* published in Judea. *Book of Revelation* written by St John the Divine, a Jewish Christian.
- 96.** Accession of Emperor Nerva at Rome.
- 97.** Nerva reformed Fiscus Judaicus (Jewish) Tax) to make it less oppressive.
- 98.** Accession of Emperor Trajan at Rome.
- 99.** Further *Sibylline Oracles* published at Babylon.
- 100.** Death of Herod Agrippa II childless at Rome. End of Jewish Herodian dynasty. His realm annexed to province of Syria. *Tagrum of Oakelon (On the Law)* written. Rashbi (Rabbi Shimon bar Yochai) revealed the Kabbalah and wrote *Sefer Zohar (The Book of Radiance)*. Bnai Menashe (Children of Manasseh) expelled from Kaifeng in China.
- 101.** Hillel the Elder, Jewish sage, emigrated from Babylon to Jerusalem.
- 102.** Papias succeeded St John the Divine as Bishop of Ephesus. Antonius Diogenes claimed Pythagoras learnt his theory from Jews.
- 103.** *Fourth Book of Ezra* written in Hebrew in Galilee.
- 104.** Second *Apocalypse of Baruch* written in Galilee in Hebrew.
- 105.** Second Dacian War: start of expansion of Roman Empire by Trajan. Romans take Kerak in Jordan.
- 106.** Emperor Trajan annexed Nabataea (Jordan).

- 107.** Emperor Trajan ordered execution of descendants of David to defeat Jewish Messianism including martyrdom of St Simeon (cousin of Jesus) Bishop of Jerusalem.
- 108.** *Baruch III* written in Greek by a Jew in Syria.
- 109.** *Apocalypse of Adam* written in Greek by a Jew in Alexandria. Osroes I rival king in Western Parthia.
- 110.** *Apocalypse of Elija* written in Greek by a Jew in Alexandria. Two warring kings in Parthia.
- 111.** Via Nova Traiana built through new province of Arabia Nabataea. Emperor Trajan deployed ten legions in Asia in preparation for war against Parthia (Iran).
- 112.** Jewish *Testaments of Abraham and Isaac* written in Greek in Alexandria. Babylonian Jews opposed Roman Empire.
- 113.** Roman Parthian War. Emperor Trajan annexed Armenia. Patriarch in Judea protested to Exilarch at Babylon about latter's anti-Romanism.
- 114.** Emperor Trajan annexed Armenia Minor. Accession of Simeon II as Patriarch.
- 115.** Jewish (Kitos) War against Romans in Cyrene led by Lukuas who proclaimed himself Messiah while Trajan invading Parthia.
- 116.** Jewish Revolt spread to Egypt and Cyprus.
- 117.** End of Jewish War. Lukuas (Jew) killed in Judea. Accession of Emperor Hadrian.
- 118.** Execution of Quietus on orders of Hadrian. Jews a majority of population of Galilee, Judea and Perea.
- 119.** *Sibyline Oracle V* written in Galilee.
- 120.** Philo Herennius of Byblos wrote a history of the Jews. Pinchi, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 121.** Rabbis administered Jewish society under supervision of Patriarch at Jamnia (Jabnith).
- 122.** Second Moorish Revolt against Rome.
- 123.** Synod of Rabbis at Jamnia, Sepphoris and Tiberius.
- 124.** Hadrian visited Anatolia.
- 125.** Christians Quadratus and Aristides addressed Apologies to Emperor Hadrian.
- 126.** *3 Enoch* written by Rabbis Ishmael of Galilee.
- 127.** Census by Sextius Florentinus, Governor of Arabia Nabataea.
- 128.** Sextius Florentinus elected to be buried at Petra.
- 129.** Hadrian visited Transjordan. Hadrian's Arch built at Jerash.
- 130.** Hadrian visited Judea. Sepphoris renamed Diocaesarea. Ahijah, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 131.** Aelia Capitolina founded on site of Jerusalem, angering Jews.
- 132.** Jews reconquered Aelia Capitolina during Bar Kokhba revolt. New Era proclaimed.
- 133.** Provisional Jewish Temple erected at Aelia Capitolina.
- 134.** Hadrian visited Judea. Jerusalem taken.

- 135.** Hadrian at fall of Beththera. Death of Simon bar Kokhba (Jew). Bronze doors of Temple of Jerusalem used for Temple of Zeus. Depatriation of Jews by Hadrian. Hypsistos on Mount Gerizim.
- 136.** Dedication of Aelia Capitolina on site of Jerusalem. Jews banned.
- 137.** Fall of last Jewish stronghold. Jewish religion suppressed.
- 138.** Accession of Emperor Antoninus Pius. He exempted Jews from prohibition of circumcision.
- 139.** Aristo of Pella wrote dialogue between a Jew and Christian.
- 140.** Simeon II ben Gamaliel (Jew), a descendant of King David, Patriarch of the Sanhedrin (council of elders) in succession to his father Gamaliel II.
- 141.** *Mishua* published by the Rabbis of Judah.
- 142.** Marcion of Synope held that Christ was a divine spirit who did not take earthly form.
- 143.** Appian of Alexandria wrote of Jews at Rome.
- 144.** Pausanius of Magnesia ad Sipylum described Jerusalem.
- 145.** Palestinian sages visited Exilach at Babylon to protest against calendar used there. Nakhum (Hahum), Exilarch at Babylon.
- 146.** Emperor Antoninus Pius proscribed castration for anyone who circumcised a Gentile.
- 147.** *Sibylline Oracle VI* written in Galilee.
- 148.** Temple to Pan at Baniyas. Accession of Vologases IV in Persia.
- 149.** Hananiah drafted a Hebrew calendar at Babylon.
- 150.** St Justin arrived at Rome and held disputations with Jews, pagans and heretics. Rabbi Meir was Light of the Law at Jamnia.
- 151.** Jewish rebellion.
- 152.** Peace restored in North Africa but Revolt in Egypt.
- 153.** Suppression of revolt in Egypt.
- 154.** *Dialogue with Trypho a Jew* published by Justin Martyr at Rome.
- 155.** Jews present at martyrdom of St Polycarp, Bishop at Smyrna.
- 156.** *Apocalypse of Sedrach* written in Galilee.
- 157.** *Sibylline Oracle VII* published. Galen the Jew practised medicine at Pergamum.
- 158.** *Apocalypse of Ezra* written in Greek.
- 159.** *Fourth Baruch* redacted by a Christian.
- 160.** African uprisings against Rome suppressed. Ptolemy the Geographer wrote of Jews at Alexandria.
- 161.** Accession of Emperor Marcus Aurelius.
- 162.** Outbreak of Parthian War. Jews hailed Parthian invasion as bringing Messiah.
- 163.** Parthians expelled from Armenia.
- 164.** Roman invasion of Parthia.

165. Temple of Hercules at Amman built by Governor Germinius Macianus in honour of Emperor Marcus Aurelius.
166. Plague in Palestine.
167. St Sofer, 12th Pope, rejected Quartodeciman, the Passover date for Easter.
168. Athenagoras' Christian letter to Emperors Marcus Aurelius and Commodus.
169. Death of co-emperor Verus. Galen the Jew court physician.
170. Judah I Patriarch at Bet Shearim in succession to father at Usha. Huna I, Exilarch at Babylon.
171. Lag BaOmer: death of Rabbi Simeon ben Yohai.
172. Revolt against Roman rule in Egypt.
173. Montanus Phryx founded Montanists in Anatolia praying for New Jerusalem at Pepuza.
174. Patriarch Judah I conceded precedence to Exilarch Huna I.
175. Emperor Marcus Aurelius passed through Palestine where he made anti-Semitic comments.
176. *Sibylline Oracle VIII* written in Galilee.
177. Mauritanian revolt suppressed by Emperor Marcus Aurelius who confirmed death penalty for Christians who refused to recant.
178. Temple to Nemesis at Banias.
179. Celsus the Philosopher wrote *The True Doctrine* praising Judaism and condemning Christianity.
180. Accession of Emperor Commodus as sole ruler.
181. Theophilus of Antioch calculated Biblical chronology
182. Execution of Lucilla, a sister of Emperor Commodus. *Toledot Yeshu* anti-Christian work published.
183. Musanus the Christian wrote against Severians.
184. Charax of Pergamum wrote about Jewish origins.
185. A Christian, disrupted synagogue service at Rome then sentenced to work in mines of Sardinia.
186. Unrest throughout Roman Empire because of corrupt government. Commodus persecuted Samaritans.
187. Future Emperor Septimius Severus married a Syrian princess. Numenius of Apamea wrote of Moses: *On the Good*.
188. Sexmus Empirious the doctor wrote of Jewish abhorrence of pork.
189. Plague. Numenius of Apamea praised Jewish religion.
190. Suppression of North African insurrection. 300,000 Samaritans at Shechem.
191. Pope St Victor I tried to eliminate Jewish customs from Christianity. Accession of Vologases as V King of Parthia.
192. Assassination of Emperor Commodus.

- 193.** Year of Five Emperors. Accession of Emperor Septimius Severus.
- 194.** Battle of Issus: forces of Septimius Severus defeated rival Pescennius Niger.
- 195.** Samaritans of Shechem deprived of rights by Emperor Septimius Severus.
- 196.** Council of Bishops in Palestine to decide date of Easter.
- 197.** Jews hailed Parthian invasion as heralding Messiah.
- 198.** St Clement of Alexandria calculated Biblical chronology to death of Emperor Commodus.
- 199.** Emperor Septimius Severus visited Palestine and raised Sebaste to status of a colony.
- 200.** *Sefer Yetzirah (Book of Formation)* published. *Adversus Judaeos* published at Rome by Tertullian. Seat of Patriarch of Palestine removed from Beit Shearim to Sephora. Septimius Severus visited Palestine.
- 201.** Redaction of the *Mishnah* (Jewish law) by Rabbi Judah I the Patriarch of Palestine.
- 202.** Septimius Severus prohibited conversion to Christianity or Judaism. Persecution of Christians but not Jews. Peace between Rome and Parthia.
- 203.** Jews by birth permitted to serve on city councils. Jewish coin of Noah at Apamea, Phrygia.
- 204.** Toledot Yeshu completed. Hama bar Bis (Jew), scholar at Galilee.
- 205.** Septimius Severus permitted rebuilding of synagogues in Rome and Mursa. Civil war in Parthia.
- 206.** Septimius Severus gave synagogue at Rome the sacred copy of the Torah taken from the Temple at Jerusalem. Usurper, Pabag, rules Parthia.
- 207.** At Rome, Philostratus of Lemnos wrote about Jews. Accession of Vologases VI as King of Parthia.
- 208.** Synagogues built in Galilee which remained predominantly Jewish. Civil war in Parthia.
- 209.** Rebellion of Vologases V of Parthia.
- 210.** One million Jews in Roman Empire (Galilee and Diaspora) and 500,000 in Babylon (Parthian Empire). Yakob I, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 211.** Death of Septimius Severus. Succeeded by his sons Caracalla and Geta: former then killed latter in same year.
- 212.** Constitutio Antoniniana: all free men in Roman Empire (including Jews) granted Roman citizenship.
- 213.** Artabanus IV rebelled against his brother Vologases VI of Parthia who retained only Seleucia (Babylon).
- 214.** At Rome, Claudius Aelian wrote about Jews. Osroene (Edessa (Mesopotamia)) annexed to Roman Empire.
- 215.** Emperor Caracalla ordered massacre in Alexandria. Mar Ukba I (Nathan), Exilarch at Babylon.
- 216.** Death of Galen the Jew, Court Physician at Rome. Emperor Caracalla provoked war against Parthia and annexed Armenia.

- 217.** Emperor Caracalla assassinated near Edessa (Mesopotamia). His successor Macrinus defeated by Parthians and made peace.
- 218.** Battle of Antioch: Emperor Macrinus killed by Elagabalus, a cousin of Caracalla, a Syrian and supporter of Judaism.
- 219.** Emperor Elagabalus disbanded two Legions in Syria for mutiny.
- 220.** Accession of Judah I as Patriarch. Amoraim period of rabbis in Palestine and Babylonia.
- 221.** Chronographiai of Sextus Lulius Africanus based on Bible.
- 222.** Accession of Emperor Severus Alexander who persecuted Samaritans but supported Jews.
- 223.** Berossus of Chaldea, father of Sabhe the Babylonian Sibyl, wrote further *Sibylline Oracles*.
- 224.** Philosemitic King Artabanus IV of Persia defeated and killed by anti-Semitic Ardashir I.
- 225.** Accession of Gamaliel III as Jewish Patriarch. Emperor Alexander Severus had statue of Abraham in his shrine.
- 226.** Anti-Semitic Ardashir I of Persia tried to forcibly convert Jews but Exilarch survived.
- 227.** Death of last Parthian King: Babylonian Jewish apprehension about future.
- 228.** Zoroastrianism imposed as official religion of Persia: Jews of Babylon persecuted.
- 229.** Julius Africanus calculated Biblical chronology.
- 230.** Persian raided Roman Empire. Jews supported Persians.
- 231.** Arrival of St Origen at Caesarea; he established great library.
- 232.** Failure of Roman offensive against Persia.
- 233.** *Sentences of the Menander* written in Syriac.
- 234.** Dio Cassius' Roman History mentioned Jews.
- 235.** Sanhedrin removed from Sepphoris to Tiberias: Accession of Emperor Maximinus Thrax.
- 236.** *Sibylline Oracle XII* written at Alexandria.
- 237.** Persians took Nisibis and Carrhae.
- 238.** Assassination of Emperor Maximinus Thrax. Accession of Gordian III.
- 239.** Preaching of Mani in Persia (based on Enoch) to Christians, Jews and Zoroastrians.
- 240.** Accession of Judah II as Patriarch: removed seat to Tiberias where he built 13 synagogues and College of Rabbis. Huna II, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 241.** Mani of Ctesiphon proclaimed himself Messiah.
- 242.** Emperor Gordian III repulsed King Sapor of Persia from Syria. Later granted religious freedom.
- 243.** Rebuilding of Synagogue at Dura. Timesithus defeated Persians. Their

Queen mother, Ifra Hormizd, favoured Jews.

244. Death of Emperor Gordian III. New Emperor Philip the Arab concluded humiliating peace treaty with Shapur I of Iran. Colonia Flavia Iulia Sergia Neapolis (Nablus) built. Revolt of Aurelius Uranices against Philip the Arab. Fighting in Palestine.

245. Dura-Europos synagogue built.

246. Lines and Opinions of Eminent Philosophers by Diogenes Laertius mentioned Jews.

247. Death of Rav in Babylonia.

248. Nehardea (the Babylonian Jerusalem) became centre of Jewish learning in Babylonia under Samuel Exilarch. "Prince of Captivity" at Ctesiphon.

249. Accession of Emperor Decius.

250. Jews witnessed martyrdom of Christian St Pionius at Smyrna.

251. Accession of Emperor Gallus.

252. Persian invasion hailed by Jews as return of ten lost tribes.

253. Accession of Emperors Valerian and Gallienus. Persian invasion of Syria. Twenty Jewish tribes resided around Medina.

254. Death of Samuel of Babylon (Jew) at Neherdea.

255. Accession of Hillel I as Jewish Patriarch in Palestine.

256. Emperor Valerian in Syria.

257. Outbreak of Persian war of Emperor Valerian. Huna of Sura stated "in Babylon we consider ourselves exactly as if were in the Holy Land".

258. Persian invasion: King Shapur took Dura-Europas.

259. Academy of Nehardea removed to Pumbedeta pursuant to Palmyrene Invasion. Hiyya, Exilarch at Babylon.

260. Messiahnisation of Jews at Caesarea Mazaca pursuant to Persian invasion. Nathan I Ukba, Exilarch at Babylon.

261. Creation of Christian Patriarchate of Jerusalem.

262. The Thirty Tyrants: pretenders all over Empire including Odaenathus of Palmyra who invaded Persia. Jews of Nehardea resisted him.

263. Odaenathus invaded Babylonia and massacred Jews.

264. *Sibylline Oracle XIII* written in Galilee.

265. Odaenathus of Palmyra appointed Roman Governor of the East.

266. Accession of Artavasdes in Parthia.

267. Zenobia of Palmyra succeeded to Governorship of the East and received Jewish envoys.

268. Accession of Emperor Claudius II Gothicus.

269. Accession of Emperor Aurelian "Restorer of the World".

270. Accession of Gamaliel IV as Jewish Patriarch and Nathan I as Exilarch. Nehemiah I Ben Nathan, Exilarch at Babylon.

- 271.** Zenobia of Palmyra declared herself Empress of the East and anti-Semitic.
- 272.** Conquest of East by Emperor Aurelian. Rejoicing by Jews. Accession of Hormizd I of Persia. Council of Antioch.
- 273.** Destruction of Palmyra by Romans. Rejoicing by Jews at fall of “Tadmor”. Accession of Vanram I of Persia.
- 274.** Triumph of Emperor Aurelian at Rome who then dedicated Temple of Solomon.
- 275.** Accession of Emperor Tacitus. Accession of Judah III at Patriarch. Chariton of Iconium settled in Fara, Palestine.
- 276.** Johanan Ben Nappaha (Jew) compiling Jerusalem Talmud at Tiberias. Accession of Emperor Probus and Vahram II of Persia.
- 277.** Martyrdom of Mani in Persia at instigation of Kartir the Soul-Saviour.
- 278.** Emperor Probus pacified Anatolia. Katir condemned all non-Mazden religions.
- 279.** Katir the Mazdean organised unofficial persecution of Parthian Jews.
- 280.** Jews prohibited from public office in Parthia.
- 281.** Manicheans and Christians officially persecuted in Parthia but not Jews.
- 282.** Outbreak of Persian war of Emperor Carus.
- 283.** End of Persian war of Carus: treaty with Bahram II.
- 284.** Accession of Emperor Diocletian: commencement of Diocletianic Era of five year indictions.
- 285.** St Antony lived as a hermit in desert fort in Egypt. Petrarch Judah III sent tax collectors to Diaspora.
- 286.** Diocletian stayed at Paneas in Galilee for several weeks.
- 287.** Menander the Rhetor of Laodicea-Lycus wrote of Jewish pilgrimage to Jerusalem.
- 288.** Emperor Diocletian suppressed revolt in Egypt.
- 289.** Banishment for Jews who circumcised Gentiles.
- 290.** Accession of Judah III as Patriarch.
- 291.** Diocletian suppressed rebellion in Egypt.
- 292.** Rebellion in Egypt.
- 293.** South of province of Arabia transferred to Palestina. Accession of Narseh I of Persia.
- 294.** Pursuant to accession of Narseh I, Babylonian Jews ceased to be persecuted by Mazdian Persian government.
- 295.** Outbreak of Persian war of Diocletian. Roman Jews supported Persia led by Rabbi Abaheu at Caesarea. Ituraea (Golan) transferred from Roman province of Syria to that of Arabia.
- 296.** Battle of Carrhae. Galerius defeated Narseh of Persia who made peace
- 297.** Death of Huna of Babylon at Sura. Diocletian and Constantine the Great visited Palestine.
- 298.** Strata Diocletiana: frontier road built by Emperor Diocletian from Damascus to Azraq.

- 299.** Death of Judah ben Ezekiel (Jew) of Babylon. Academy of Pumbedita then superseded.
- 300.** Jews a minority in Palestine but their Patriarchate respected.
- 301.** Illyrian cavalry stationed at Acropolis (Rabba in Jordan).
- 302.** Accession of Hormizd II of Persia.
- 303.** Martyrdom of St Procopius in Caesarea and St George at Lydda. Jews exempted from persecution.
- 304.** Monks joined St Antony in Egypt.
- 305.** Accession of Galerius as Eastern Emperor.
- 306.** Fort built at Deir Al-Kahf in Transjordan.
- 307.** Breakdown of Tetrarchy: five emperors.
- 308.** Hilarion of Palestine readopted ascetic life near Gaza.
- 309.** Death of Hormizd II, King of Parthia.
- 310.** Emperor Maximinus Daza defeated Persians.
- 311.** Death of Eastern Emperor Galerius: succeeded by nephew Maximinus Daza.
- 312.** Second Indiction of 15 years adopted throughout Roman Empire.
- 313.** Death of Eastern Emperor Maximinus Daza: replaced by Licinius. Nehemiah exiled. Mar Ukba II Ben Nehemiah, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 314.** Christian Chronicle of St Eusebius adopted by Christians. Church at Tyre.
- 315.** St Eusebius became Bishop of Caesarea.
- 316.** First Licinian War between Emperors Constantine the Great and Licinius.
- 317.** Treaty of Serdica (Sofia) between Emperors Constantine the Great and Licinius.
- 318.** Eusebius, Bishop of Caesarea, published there *Proof of the Gospel*.
- 319.** Emperor Constantine the Great promulgated law protecting Jewish converts to Christianity.
- 320.** Accession of Hillel II as Jewish Patriarch. Mar- Ukba III, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 321.** Jews in Cologne mentioned in edict of Constantine the Great on local questions.
- 322.** Monastery at Tabennisi in Egypt founded by Pachomius.
- 323.** Theodore joined monastery at Tabennisi in Egypt.
- 324.** Licinius deposed as Eastern Emperor. Constantine the Great sole Emperor.
- 325.** Council of Nicaea: Christian toleration of Jews but with discrimination and separation.
- 326.** Pilgrimage of St Helen, mother of Emperor Constantine, to Holy Land.
- 327.** Invention of the Cross: St Helen discovered the True Cross. Ethiopia adopted Christianity.
- 328.** First Church of Holy Sepulchre built by St Helen in place of Hadrian's Temple of Venus.
- 329.** Eusebius, Bishop of Caesarea, published the *Theosophy*.

Byzantine Rule: 330–638

- 330.** Dedication of Constantinople as Eastern metropolis.
- 331.** Emperor Constantine the Great issued edict granting rights to Rabbis. Execution of Persian Rabbah bar Nachmani.
- 332.** Emperor Constantine the Great prohibited conversion to Judaism and protected converts to Christianity.
- 333.** *Itinerarium Burdigalense (Bordeaux Itinerary)* published at Bordeaux.
- 334.** Jewish revolt in Galilee against Christian settlement.
- 335.** Consecration of Anastasis (Church of Holy Sepulchre) by Constantine on site of Temple of Aphrodite. Edict protected Jewish converts to Christianity.
- 336.** Bishop Maximus of Jerusalem built Church of the Apostles on Mount Zion.
- 337.** Accession of Constantius II as Eastern Emperor. Huna III (Huna-Mar I), Exilarch at Babylon.
- 338.** Eusebius, Bishop of Caesarea, published his *Life of Constantine*.
- 339.** Emperor Constantius II prohibited Jews from having Christian slaves. Basilica of the Nativity dedicated at Bethlehem.
- 340.** Maximus, Bishop of Aelia (Jerusalem) built Church of the Upper Room on site of Last Supper.
- 341.** Persecution of pagans by Emperor Constans I in Western Roman Empire does not affect Jews.
- 342.** Monastery of the Temptation at Jericho built by St Chariton.
- 343.** Continuation of Roman–Persian Wars.
- 344.** Battle of Singara: Persian victory.
- 345.** Emperor Constantius II at Nisibis. Synod of Litopolis in Egypt.
- 346.** Second siege of Nisibis. Plague. Jewish settlers in Kerela, India.
- 347.** Horsiesius headman of Egyptian monks.
- 348.** Mention of stone from Christ’s tomb in Church of Holy Sepulchre.
- 349.** Catechical sermons by Cyril of Jerusalem.
- 350.** Third siege of Nisibis. *Sibylla Tiburtina* revealed return of late Emperor Constans to convert Jews and prepare for Second Coming. Abba Mari Ha-David, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 351.** Jewish revolt in Galilee: destruction of Bet Sh’earim. Patricius proclaimed King of Jews.
- 352.** Rebellion of Patricius, “King of the Jews” in Galilee. Death of Rava of Babylon
- 353.** Constantius sole Emperor. Jews in Medina, Arabia.
- 354.** Cyril, Bishop of Jerusalem.
- 355.** Letter of Ammon about Pachomius the Monk of Serapis.
- 356.** Hilarion left Palestine. Death of St Anthony the Great in Egypt. Athanasius a fugitive in Egypt.
- 357.** Hilarion withdrew to interior mountain of Sinai. St Basil toured Egypt and Palestine.

- 358.** Palestina bifurcated to form new province of Palestina Salutaris (Aila).
- 359.** Publication of permanent Jewish calendar by Hillel II, Patriarch. Persian War.
- 360.** St Cyril of Jerusalem deposed as bishop there for alleged heresy.
- 361.** Emperor Julian abolished Jewish tax. Temple on Mount Gerizim converted into Samaritan synagogue.
- 362.** Emperor Julian the Apostate changed name of Aelia back to Jerusalem and gave permission for rebuilding of Temple. Followers of pseudo-Messiah persecuted in Persia.
- 363.** Attempt to rebuild Temple at Jerusalem. Accession of Emperor Jovian.
- 364.** Accession of Emperor Valens. Jews of Antioch in coronation. Shapur II removed 7,000 Jews to Interior.
- 365.** Accession of Gamaliel V as Jewish Patriarch.
- 366.** Valens Eastern Emperor, baptised an Arian.
- 367.** Expansion of frontier fort at Deit al-Kahj in Transjordan. Rav Ashi at Sura.
- 368.** Death of Theodore: Orsiesius resumed headship of Egyptian monks on Strait.
- 369.** *Vision of Ezra* written in Greek.
- 370.** Innocent the monk on Mount Olivet. Nathan II, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 371.** Isaac, a Jewish convert to Christianity, accused Pope St Damasus I of adultery
- 372.** King Shapur II of Persia deported Armenian Christians and Jews to Isfahan.
- 373.** Saracens attacked hermits in Sinai.
- 374.** Panarion by Epiphanius, bishop of Salamis in Cyprus, attacked heresies.
- 375.** Annual miracle of wine fountain at Jarash in Transjordan noted by Epiphanius, bishop of Salamis.
- 376.** Melania the nun on Mount Olivet.
- 377.** Pitirim of Porphyry the monk by River Jordan
- 378.** St Jerome's chronology. Death of Eastern Emperor Valens. Church of Ascension at Jerusalem.
- 379.** Monastery on Mount of Olives founded by Sts Rufinus and Melania.
- 380.** Latin version of Eusebius' Chronicle updated by St Jerome and accepted in West. Accession of Emperor Theo and Ardashir II.
- 381.** Council of Constantinople.
- 382.** Church at Joseph's Well in Shechem.
- 383.** Lex Colonatus enforced in Palestine: farmers' descendants bound in perpetuity to land.
- 384.** Pilgrimage of Egeria.
- 385.** Monastery and convent at Bethlehem founded by Sts Jerome and Paula.
- 386.** St Jerome settled in Bethlehem.
- 387.** John Chrysostom, Bishop of Antioch, condemned Christian attendance in synagogues.
- 388.** Prohibition of intermarriage between Jews and Gentiles by Emperor.

- 389.** Church of Gethsemane built.
- 390.** Completion of Jerusalem Talmud.
- 391.** Legislation of Emperor Theodosius I against pogroms. Destruction of the Serapeum (pagan temple) at Alexandria and its conversion into a church.
- 392.** Porphyry the monk Gross-Warden in Palestine. King Abū Karib As'ad al-Kāmil in Yemen converted to Judaism.
- 393.** Emperor Theodosius the Great protected Jews. Epiphanius visited Jerusalem, where St Jerome opposed Origen.
- 394.** Theophilus, Bishop of Alexandria at Constantinople.
- 395.** Partition of Roman Empire: Arcadius ruled East. Regulation of Jews on town councils
- 396.** Compilation of the Tosefta (Jewish law) in Palestine.
- 397.** Bishop John II of Jerusalem rebuilt Church of the Apostles in Mount Zion.
- 398.** Reduction of judicial power of Patriarch.
- 399.** Emperors Arcadius and Honorius prohibited taxation of Jews by their Patriarch. Palestine reorganised into three provinces.
- 400.** Accession of Gamaliel VII as last Jewish Patriarch. Mar Kahanai Ben Nathan, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 401.** Arrival of Bishop Porphyry at Gaza to find eight pagan temples there.
- 402.** Temples of Gaza destroyed by order of Emperor Arcadius. Isaurian brigands in Syria.
- 403.** Jews of Tripolitania asked by Bishop to translate *Book of Jonah* from Hebrew.
- 404.** Vulgate (Latin) Bible published at Jerusalem by St Jerome. Arcadius and Honorius restored right of Patriarch to tax Jews.
- 405.** Palestina bifurcated into Prima (Caesarea) and Secunda. Palaestina Salutaris renamed as Tertia.
- 406.** Palladius in exile at Syene in Egypt.
- 407.** Cold War between Eastern and Western Empires: diplomatic and economic relations cut.
- 408.** Accession of Eastern Emperor Theodosius II: relations with Western Empire restored.
- 409.** Imperial ruling against Caelicolae.
- 410.** 4,000 Eastern soldiers sent to Italy against Alaric the Visigoth.
- 411.** Jews in Sabaea (Yemen).
- 412.** Rav Ashi (Jew), head of Sura Academy, redacted *Babylonian Talmud*.
- 413.** Fort of Umm al-Jimal Transjordan built by Count Flavius Pelegius Antipate.
- 414.** Pulcheria created Augusta (Empress) and regent for her younger brother Theodosius II. Jews expelled from Alexandria.
- 415.** Emperor Theodosius II deprived Jewish Patriarch Gamaliel VII of rank of Praefectus Praetorio. Anti-semitic riots in Alexandria. Huna IV, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 416.** Pagans excluded from Eastern army and civil service. Jews expelled from Alexandria.

- 417.** Synagogue in Minorca burned. New Monastery on Mount of Olives founded by Melania the Younger, granddaughter of Emperor Theodosius II.
- 418.** Rebellion of Count Plintha of Palestine. Jews barred from army and civil service.
- 419.** Bar Sauna of Nisibis, a monk, entered Palestine.
- 420.** Hermitage of St George of Chazibin in Judea. Crucifixion of Christian boy at Inmestar.
- 421.** Accession of Vahram V of Persia. Outbreak of Roman-Sassanian war.
- 422.** Treaty with Arabs regarding Palestine. End of Roman-Sassanian war.
- 423.** Jewish decree by emperor Theodosius II. Compensation for synagogue damaged by Christians.
- 424.** Completion of Jerusalem Talmud at Tiberias.
- 425.** Emperor Theodosius II deposed Gamaliel VI as House of Hillel Patriarch.
- 426.** Death of Gamaliel VI ex-Patriarch of the Jews.
- 427.** Death of Ashi of Babylon
- 428.** Juvenal became Bishop of Jerusalem and consecrated.
- 429.** Emperor Theodosius II confiscated funds of Jewish Patriarchate and abolished it. Sanhedrin survived.
- 430.** Peter the Iberian founded monastery of St James Intercisus at Jerusalem.
- 431.** First Council of Ephesus denounced Nestorianism.
- 432.** Emperor Heraclius ordered forced baptism of Jews.
- 433.** Jews concentrated in Alexandria, Antioch, Babylon and Rome (i.e. Roman and Persian Empires).
- 434.** *Adversos Hereticos* by Vincentius Lirinensis the presbyter.
- 435.** Exile of Nestorius. Theodosian Code prohibited construction of new synagogues.
- 436.** Synagogues decorated pictorially.
- 437.** Wedding at Constantinople of western Emperor Valentinian III to Eudoxia, daughter of Eastern Emperor Theodosius II.
- 438.** Novellae of Emperor Theodosius II against Jews, pagans and Samaritans. Eudoxia allowed Jews back into Jerusalem.
- 439.** Empress Eudoxia dedicated shrine to St Stephen at Jerusalem.
- 440.** Yazdgerd II of Persia invaded Palestine. Messiah expected.
- 441.** Empress Eudoxia settled in Jerusalem and built churches.
- 442.** Jewish quarter established at Constantinople. Mar Zutra I, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 443.** Ascendancy of Chrysaphius the Eunuch.
- 444.** Assassinations at Jerusalem of Empress Eudoxia's clergy and revenge killing of Count Saturninus.
- 445.** Composition of Leviticus Rabbah in Galilee.
- 446.** Marinus, chief of Neoplatonic school, a Samaritan from Nablus.

- 446.** Marinus (a Samaritan from Nablus) chief of Neoplatonic school.
- 447.** Jews barred from public office in Roman Empire.
- 448.** Arab raids in Asia.
- 449.** Robber Synod of Ephesus. In History of Armenia Moses of Chorene claimed that Basrat family descended from Jewish noblemen.
- 450.** Accession of Emperor Marcian. Christians a majority in Palestine.
- 451.** Samaritan revolt. Bishopric of Jerusalem raised to Patriarchate by Council of Chalcedon. It was declared place of Ascension of Virgin Mary. Jerusalem reverted to its original name (from Aelia Capitolina, imposed in 135 CE).
- 452.** Soldiers commanded by Count Dorotheus arrested Theodosius, Monophysite, anti-bishop of Jerusalem.
- 453.** Empress Eudocia built new Church of the Visitation at Jerusalem.
- 454.** Public baths at Gerasa rebuilt by Bishop Plassus.
- 455.** Great sack of Rome by Gaiseric the Vandal who took Menorah (gold Jewish candlestick formerly in Temple of Jerusalem) to Carthage. Kahana II, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 456.** Empress Eudocia built Church of St Stephen at Jerusalem on site of house of Caiaphas the High Priest who condemned Jesus.
- 457.** Yazdegerd II of Parthia died after prohibiting Jews from observing Sabbath the previous year. Accession of King Hormizd III of Persia. St Sabas at Jerusalem.
- 458.** Empress Eudocia built Church of St Stephen at Jerusalem.
- 459.** Accession of Peroz I in Persia, anti-Semite.
- 460.** Death of Empress Eudocia at Jerusalem. Mausoleum built there.
- 461.** Peroz I of Persia persecuted Jews.
- 462.** Jews from Himyar in Yemen settled in Medina.
- 463.** Syriac spoken in Palestine.
- 464.** Monastery of Holy Sion founded near Olivet.
- 465.** Huna V, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 466.** Submission at Constantinople of Gubazes, client King of Lazica (Georgia).
- 467.** Eastern Emperor Leo I appointed Anthemius as western colleague.
- 468.** Synagogues destroyed in Persia; study of Torah prohibited.
- 469.** Zeno the Isaurian, son-in-law of Emperor Leo I, appointed Magister Militum (commander-in-chief).
- 470.** Exilarch Huna V executed by King Peroz of Persia. No successor appointed. Jews fled to Arabia and India.
- 471.** Overthrow of Asper the Patrician at Constantinople.
- 472.** Island of Jabal al-Tair in Red Sea occupied by Kais the Arab who expelled Roman tax gatherers.
- 473.** Emperor Leo I ceded island of Jabal al-Tair in Red Sea to Kais the Arab.

- 474.** Accession of Emperor Zeno the Isaurian, anti-Semite Magister Militum per Orientem but end of persecution in Persia.
- 475.** Usurpation of anti-Emperor Basiliscus at Constantinople.
- 476.** Samaritans rebelled, led by Justa the Robber, who was proclaimed emperor at Caesarea.
- 477.** Roman Duke of Palestine killed Samaritan anti-emperor at Justus in Caesarea.
- 478.** Composition of Midrash Pesikta de-Rav Kahana (homilies) in Galilee.
- 479.** Enlargement of Basilica of Church of Beatitudes in Galilee.
- 480.** Monastery to Mother of God founded by St John of Choziba in Judea.
- 481.** Rebellion of Ilus, Magister Militum per Orientem: he promised to restore pagan cults.
- 482.** Emperor Zeno issued controversial religious Henotikon.
- 483.** Emperor Anastasius stopped subsidy payments to Persia.
- 484.** Revolt of Samaritans who destroyed Churches on their sacred sites. They took Caesarea Maritima and crowned Justus at Caesarea. Exilarchate revived in Persia. Huna IV, restored Exilarch at Babylon.
- 485.** Emperor Zeno sent troops against Samaritans. Justus King of the Samaritans executed.
- 486.** Marcian the Archimandrite in Palestine. Samaritans expelled in Mount Gerizim. Church of Virgin Mary built there.
- 487.** Peter the monk fled from Palestine to Phoenicia to escape summons to Constantinople.
- 488.** Accession of Kavad of Persia.
- 489.** Theodoric the Great left eastern empire in peace.
- 490.** Consecration of “God-built church” at Jerusalem.
- 491.** Accession of Emperor Anastasius I. Sallustius Bishop of Jerusalem consecrated Church of Mar Saba.
- 492.** Monastery of Castellium (Hycania) near Mount Saba haunted by demons.
- 493.** Theodoric the Great of Italy defended rights of Jews there. St Saba archimandrite of hermits of Palestine.
- 494.** Christian Patriarch Elias of Jerusalem at Megale Penagla monastery.
- 495.** Revolt by Mar Zutra II Exilarch of Babylon against Mazdakist persecution.
- 496.** Emperor Anastasius deposed Christian Patriarch Euphemius of Constantinople.
- 497.** Suppression of Isaurian revolt in Anatolia.
- 498.** Romanos, Duke of Palestine, repelled invasion by Ghassanid Arabs.
- 499.** Completion of Babylonian Talmud by Ravina.
- 500.** Death of Ravina, last Babylonian sage. End of Talmudic era.
- 501.** Large church of Marsaba built. Two million Jews in Babylonia. St Symmachus, 51st Pope, accused of celebrating Easter on wrong date.
- 502.** Outbreak of Persian War of Anastasius.

- 503.** Chiefs of Ghassan and Kiada Arabs appointed joint phylarchs (governors) of Palestine. Jews of Constantia conspired to help Persian enemy take the city.
- 504.** Amida taken from Persians.
- 505.** Truce with Persia: Emperor Anastasius built border fortress of Dara. Jews of Agde in Southern France mentioned.
- 506.** Alaric II, King of the Visigoths (Spain), discriminated against Jews.
- 507.** Closing of Babylonian Talmud.
- 508.** Christian Patriarch Elias of Jerusalem persecuted Monophysite heretics. Huna VI executed in Persia. Son Mar-Zutra II escaped and recognised as hereditary Head of the Jewish Sanhedrin in Palestine.
- 509.** Delegation of Palestinian monks to Constantinople protesting at persecution of Monophysites.
- 510.** Jewish Exilarch repudiated loyalty to Persia. Chalcedonian controversy amongst Palestine monks.
- 511.** Theodoric the Ostrogoth allowed Jews of Geneva to restore synagogue.
- 512.** Revolt of Vitalian against Emperor Anastasius I.
- 513.** Jewish Kingdom of Mahoza in Iraq established by Mar Zutra Exilarch.
- 514.** Battle of Varna: victory for rebel Vitalian.
- 515.** Defeat of usurper Vitalian. Return of Exilarch Zutra II to Persia.
- 516.** Height of Monophysite heresy. Jerusalem firmly Orthodox.
- 517.** Elias, Bishop and Patriarch of Jerusalem, in banishment at Aila.
- 518.** Synod at Jerusalem. Christian Ethiopian invasion of Jewish Himyarite state (Yemen). Accession of Emperor Justin II.
- 519.** Civil war between Christian and Jewish Himyarites in Yemen.
- 520.** Persian conquest of Jewish Kingdom of Mahoza in Iraq. Its monarch Mar Zutra crucified.
- 521.** Massacre of Christians by Jews in Najran in Himyarite state (Yemen) Sacre.
- 522.** Christian Ethiopians invaded State (Yemen) and killed its King Dhu Nuwas.
- 523.** Eutharicus, western consul, persecuted Jews of Rome but his father-in-law King Theodoric the Great protected those of Ravenna.
- 524.** Axumite (Ethiopian) expedition against Jewish state of Himyar (Yemen).
- 525.** End of Jewish kingdom (Himyar) in South Arabia: defeat of King Dhu Nuwas, killed by Abyssinians.
- 526.** Adoption of Anno Domini system by Dionysius Eziguus at Rome.
- 527.** New Emperor Justinian I promulgated edicts against heretics, Manichees, and Samaritans.
- 528.** Abu Karib ibn Jabala, a Ghassanid Arab, appointed phylarch (governor) of Palestina Tertia.
- 529.** Third Samaritan uprising at Nablus. Julian crowned king there.

- 530.** Emperor Justinian persecuted Samaritans as heretics. 20,000 including children sold as slaves. 50,000 fled to Persia. Wall built around Mount Gerizim their holy site.
- 531.** Suppression of Third Samaritan revolt. Emperor Justinian the Great imposed financial limitations on Jews and Samaritans.
- 532.** Emperor Justinian the Great ordered that Latin and Greek be used in synagogues in place of Hebrew.
- 533.** Theopaschite Edict. Emperor Justinian the Great repealed prohibition of Jews owning Christian slaves.
- 534.** Recovery of menorah (gold candelabra formerly in Temple of Jerusalem) from Carthage by Belisarius. Paraded in Constantinople then deposited in palace.
- 535.** At Ravenna a Jewish soothsayer warned Theodahad, King of Ostrogoths of defeat. Emperor Justinian the Great prohibited establishment of new synagogues.
- 536.** Menorah (gold candelabra formerly in Temple of Jerusalem) sent to Jerusalem after a court Jew warned that it had brought ill luck to Rome and then Carthage.
- 537.** Dedication of Hagia Sophia at Constantinople. Justinian the Great declared “Solomon, I have surpassed you”. Novella 43 of Justinian that year imposed municipal taxes on Jews but excluded them from holding office.
- 538.** Zutra II, son of executed Exilarch, appointed head of Sanhedrin at Tiberias.
- 539.** Emperor Justinian the Great banished Julian, Bishop of Halicarnassus and Severus of Antioch for heresy.
- 540.** Pilgrimage to Jerusalem of Saint David. Antioch sacked by Persians.
- 541.** Simplicius the Neoplatonist denounced Manichaeism at Harran.
- 542.** Plague in Palestine.
- 543.** Nea (New) Church dedicated at Jerusalem.
- 544.** Successful defence of Edessa against Persian invasion.
- 545.** Truce with Persia. Emperor Justinian the Great prohibited Jews holding land on which a church had been erected but repealed prohibition of erection of new synagogue.
- 546.** Gelasius the monk died, returning to Palestine from a vain visit to Constantinople.
- 547.** Pope Virgilius summoned to Constantinople. George the Origenist deposed as head man of monks.
- 548.** Samaritan revolt at Caesarea.
- 549.** Arabs of Medina adopted some Jewish practices.
- 550.** Outbreak of Lazic war against Persia. Completion of Haggada text. Excerpta Valesiana mentioned Jews in Italy. Hunna Mar II Ben Zutra, restored Exilarch at Babylon.
- 551.** Earthquake in Lebanon and Palestine. Emperor Justinian the Great ended persecution of Samaritans.
- 552.** Macarius deposed as Christian Patriarch of Jerusalem.
- 553.** Fifth ecumenical council at Constantinople. Emperor Justinian the Great proscribed the Talmud.
- 554.** Origenist controversy at monastery of New Laura in Palestine.

- 555.** End of Lazic war against Persia. Outbreak of Fourth Samaritan Revolt. Nablus attacked by Samaritans.
- 556.** Uprising of Jews and Samaritans at Caesarea Maritima. They stormed palace of Governor of Palestine and killed him.
- 557.** Monastery at Beth Shear built by Lady Mary.
- 558.** Dome of Hagia Sofia at Constantinople collapsed due to earthquake: evil omen for Christianity.
- 559.** Kotrigus attacked Constantinople.
- 560.** Savoraim Babylonian Jewish school of philosophy. Qafnai, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 561.** Factional fighting in Constantinople: Jews there supported the Blues.
- 562.** Peace with Persia. Chronicon Paschale.
- 563.** Hagia Sophia consecrated at Constantinople by Emperor Justinian the Great. Largest church in the world and inspiration for domed mosques.
- 564.** Eustochius deposed as Christian Patriarch of Jerusalem and Macarius II restored.
- 565.** Accession of Emperor Justin II.
- 566.** Longinus headman of monks in Sinai.
- 567.** Council of Callinicum of Emperor Justin II with Monophysite monks ended in riot.
- 568.** Gregory headman of Sinai monks.
- 569.** Edict of Emperor Justin II that provincial governors be nominated by local groups without bribery.
- 570.** Piacenza pilgrim to Jerusalem (Antonini Piacenza).
- 571.** Outbreak of Justin II's war against Persia.
- 572.** Persians took Dara. Suppression of Fourth Samaritan revolt.
- 573.** Persians sacked Apamea, capital of province of Syria Secunda.
- 574.** Attempted conversion of French Jews. Truce with Persia.
- 575.** Devastation of monastery of Scetis in Egypt.
- 576.** Bishop of Clermont-Ferrand ordered that Jews be baptised or expelled.
- 577.** Persian invasion of Byzantine Armenia.
- 578.** Judeo-Samaritan revolt suppressed by Emperor Tiberius II. End of truce with Persia. Apostles church at Madaba.
- 579.** Accession of Hormizd IV of Persia. Persecution of Jews resumed there. Samaritan uprising in Palestine.
- 580.** Persecution of Jews by Hormizd IV.
- 581.** Disputation between Chilperic I (Christian) and Priscas (Jew). Emperor Tiberius II ordered arrest of Al-Mundhir III ibn al-Harith, Arab Phylarch of Palestine. Haninai I Ben Qofnai, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 582.** Accession of Emperor Maurice, anti-Semite. Forced conversion of French Jews by King Chilperic I.

583. Bostra sacked by Arabs.
584. Philippicus, brother-in-law of Emperor Maurice, raided Persian frontier near Nisibis.
585. Moschus the monk in Egypt.
586. Battle of Solachon: Phlippicus defeated Persians.
587. Church of Bishop Sergius, Umm er-Rasas in Transjordan.
588. Battle of Martyropolis: Byzantines defeated Persians.
589. Visigoths conquered Southern France. Jews emigrated. Gaons (Jewish professors) recognised in Iraq.
590. Bostanai exilarch. Pope Gregory I prohibited forced conversion of Jews.
591. Peace with Persia. King Khosrow II restored to Persian throne.
592. Moschus the monk in Sinai. Joint Byzantine-Persian persecution.
593. Death of John III, Christian Patriarch of Jerusalem.
594. Amos enthroned as Christian Patriarch of Jerusalem.
595. Patriarch Amos publicly stripped a sinful monk of habit and used it to clothe a pig, a greater sin.
596. Patriarch Amos built church of St John the Baptist outside Jerusalem to atone for clothing a pig in a monk's habit.
597. St John the Baptist appeared to Patriarch Amos and condemned him despite building of church.
598. Jewish poet Samuel ibn Adiya.
599. Fort of Nizzana converted to monastery.
600. Eleazar Kaller, Jewish liturgical poet. Kaaba at Mecca rebuilt as Church.
601. Jewish population of Mesopotamia reached 806,000. Death in disgrace of Patriarch.
602. Accession of Emperor Phocas. Outbreak of Byzantine-Sasanian War.
603. Persian invasion of Byzantine Empire by King Khosrow II.
604. Emperor Phocas bought off Arab invaders.
605. Geonim Jewish academy at Babylon.
606. Persian invasion. Dapas taken.
607. Mosdus and Sophron as monks in Egypt.
608. Emperor Phocas persecuted Jews of Constantinople for alleged treasonable communication with Persians.
609. Edessa taken by Persians.
610. Jewish revolt against Byzantine Empire. Accession of Emperor Heraclius.
611. Antioch taken by Persians.
612. End of dating by previous consulates in Egypt. Sisehut persecuted French Jews.
613. Damascus taken by Persians from Byzantines.

- 614.** Holy Cross and Menorah taken from Jerusalem by King Khosrow II of Persia. Nehemiah the Jew appointed Governor. Christians massacred.
- 615.** King Sigbert forcibly converted Spanish Jews. Jews controlled Jerusalem and Tiberias.
- 616.** Persian invasion of Egypt.
- 617.** Nehemiah, Jewish Governor of Jerusalem, killed by Persians to appease Christians.
- 618.** Churches sacked in 614 rebuilt.
- 619.** Alexandria taken by Persians.
- 620.** Emperor Heraclius informed by astrologers that his reign would be destroyed by the circumcised. French Jews forcibly converted.
- 621.** Isra' and Mi'raj: Mohamed's miraculous night flight from Mecca to Jerusalem.
- 622.** Expedition of Emperor Heraclius to reconquer Palestine. Hijra (flight) of Mohamed to Medina.
- 623.** End of First Campaign of Emperor Heraclitus against Persians.
- 624.** Mohamed's break with the Jews.
- 625.** Cilician campaign by Emperor Heraclitus against Persians whom Jews supported.
- 626.** Great Siege of Constantinople by Avars and Persians. Muslims expelled Jews from Medina.
- 627.** Emperor Heraclius reconquered Northern Palestine.
- 628.** Emperor Heraclius reconquered Southern Palestine using Bedouin mercenaries. End of Byzantine-Sasanian War.
- 629.** Emperor Heraclius took Jerusalem from Jews. They were massacred. Golden Gate erected and Exaltation of Holy Cross
- 630.** Exaltation of the Holy Cross at Jerusalem by Emperor Heraclius after he recovered it from Persians.
- 631.** Emperor Heraclius received fragments of Holy Cross.
- 632.** Emperor Heraclius decreed forced baptism of Jews. Institution of the Haj. Death of Mohamed: start of Caliphate.
- 633.** Muslim Arab invasion of Palestine. Fragment of True Cross taken to Constantinople.
- 634.** Caliph Omar conquered Iraq and honoured Exilarch Bostanai to whom he gave captured daughter of Persian King.
- 635.** Battle of Fahl. Arabs took Galilee. Bostanai, Exilarch at Babylon, had two wives, only one being Jewish.
- 636.** Battle of Yarmuk. Byzantines defeated by Arabs who besieged Jerusalem.
- 637.** Arab siege of Jerusalem. Covenant of Omar defined Muslim attitudes to Jews.

Caliphate Rule: 638–1071

- 638.** Arab conquest of Jerusalem by Omar. Covenant of Omar. Jews permitted to reside in Jerusalem (for the first time since 135 CE) but it remained predominantly Christian.

- 639.** Arab invasion of Egypt.
- 640.** Caesarea and Egypt taken by Arabs. Emperor Heraclius ordered forcible conversion of Jews. Abduallah, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 641.** Ashkelon taken by Arabs from Byzantines.
- 642.** Muslim conquest of Babylonia: Jewish seat of learning moved. Exilarch Abduallah deposed to converting to Islam: replaced by Bostonai (Bustanai) as Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 643.** Muslim conquest of Cyrenaica. Emmaus (Lustrun) administrative centre of Palestine.
- 644.** Accession of Uthman ibn Affan as Caliph.
- 645.** Byzantine recovery of Alexandria from Muslims. Self-proclaimed messiah crucified for killing Christians.
- 646.** Final loss of Alexandria to Muslims.
- 647.** *Sibylline Oracles XIV* written by a Jew at Alexandria.
- 648.** Completion of conquest of Spain by Muslims.
- 649.** Recceswinth, King of Visigoths in Spain, ordered forced conversion of Jews.
- 650.** Caliph Uthman invaded Eastern Anatolia. Huni appointed Gaon (Jewish Professor) of Sura.
- 651.** Koran codified. Muslims conquered Western Anatolia. End of Zoroastrian Empire in Anatolia.
- 652.** Sea battle of Alexandria: Muslim victory over Byzantines.
- 653.** Remains of bronze Colossus of Rhodes sold to a Jew from Edessa by Mualwiya the Arab.
- 654.** Arabic replaced Aramaic as dominant language in South West Asia.
- 655.** Battle of the Masts at Finike, near Antalya in Anatolia. Emperor Constans II defeated by Muslims.
- 656.** First Islamic Civil War. Battle of the Camel at Basra. Aisha (widow of Prophet Mohamed) defeated by Ali (son-in-law of Mohamed).
- 657.** Civil War between rival claimants to Caliphate. Title of Gaon (Jewish Professor) recognised in Iraq. Standardisation of Koran.
- 658.** Ali recognised Rabbi Mar Isaac (Firuz Shabur) as Jewish spiritual leader.
- 659.** Arbitration of Adhruh between Ali and Muawiyya of Syria.
- 660.** Emperor Constans removed his seat from Constantinople to Syracuse in Sicily.
- 661.** Assassination of Ali. Accession of Caliph Muawiya I at Jerusalem: established capital at Damascus. Umayyad Dynasty.
- 662.** Caliph Muawiya built winter palace at Sinnabra in Galilee.
- 663.** Caliph Muawiya settled Jews in Syria and Palestine.
- 664.** Synod of Whitby condemned Celtic dating of Easter based on Jewish Passover.
- 665.** Arab invaders joined by fugitive slaves from Constantinople. Hisdai I, Exilarch at Baghdad.

- 666.** Arab invasion led by Basur.
- 667.** Jewish tomb in Narbonne. Second Arab-Byzantine War.
- 668.** One million Jews in Iraq.
- 669.** First Muslim attack on Constantinople.
- 670.** Bishop Arculf from France visited Jerusalem. Hisdai I exilarch, son of Bostanai by latter's Persian wife.
- 671.** Muslim conquest of Persia.
- 672.** Wamba, King of Visigoths, expelled Jews from Narbonne.
- 673.** Bosai appointed Gaon (Jewish professor) of Pumbedita Academy.
- 674.** Muslim siege of Constantinople.
- 675.** Bosai appointed Gaon (Jewish Professor) of Pumbedita in Iraq.
- 676.** Descendants of late Bostanai by his Jewish wife excluded from succession to Exilarchate by Hisdai I.
- 677.** Exilarch raised money from Diaspora for academies of Sura and Pumbedita.
- 678.** Lifting of Muslim siege of Constantinople.
- 679.** Election of Exilarch and heads of academies of Sura and Pumbedita required confirmation of others.
- 680.** Massacre of Karbala. Martyrdom of Husayn Ibn Ali, grandson of Mohamed. Accession of Caliph Yezid I at Damascus. Pilgrimage of Arculf to Jerusalem.
- 681.** Caliph Yazid I proscribed idolatry at instigation of two Jews who promised him a long reign (which he did not have!).
- 682.** Erwig, King of Visigoths of Spain, ordered forced baptism of Jews.
- 683.** Second Muslim Civil War.
- 684.** Accession of Caliph Marwan I elected at Damascus.
- 685.** Assassination of Caliph Marwan at Sinnabria. Accession of Abd al-Malik at Damascus. Ishak, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 686.** Islamic Civil War in South-West Asia.
- 687.** Commencement of building of Dome of Rock in Jerusalem.
- 688.** Jewish inscription at Narbonne.
- 689.** Egica, King of Visigoths of Spain, persecuted Jews.
- 690.** Huna Mari ben Mar R. Joseph Gaon (Jewish professor) of Pumbedita.
- 691.** Muslim Civil War. Completion of Dome of the Rock at Jerusalem by Caliph Abdul Malik.
- 692.** Isaurian Civil War in Byzantine Empire.
- 693.** Rauya Gaon (Jewish Professor) of Pumbedita.
- 694.** Spanish Jews accused of treason and reduced to slavery by King Egica.

- 695.** Codex Amiatinus, Latin Bible, transcribed at scriptorium in at Monkwearmouth–Jarrow monastery.
- 696.** Islamic coins ceased to be pictorial by order of Caliph Abdul Malik.
- 697.** Umayyad coinage: no imagery.
- 698.** Muslim conquest of Tunisia.
- 699.** Hiyya of Meshan appointed Gaon (Jewish professor) of Pumbedita.
- 700.** Conversion of Khazars in South Russia to Judaism. Hisdai II, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 701.** Mopsuestia taken by Arabs.
- 702.** Konon the ass-driver (later Emperor Leo III) converted to iconoclasm by two Jewish magicians in Thrace who predicted he would be emperor.
- 703.** Emperor Heraclius repulsed Muslim invasion of Cilicia.
- 704.** Emperor Heraclius defeated Muslims.
- 705.** Accession of Caliph Al-Walid I at Damascus.
- 706.** Muslim invasion of Anatolia.
- 707.** Ravva appointed Gaon (Jewish professor) of Pumbedita.
- 708.** Death of Jacob of Edessa.
- 709.** Tyana destroyed by Edessa.
- 710.** Visit of Omar to Kharana in Transjordan.
- 711.** Jews delivered Toledo to Muslims. End of Visigoth rule in Spain: Muslim rule and Jews returned.
- 712.** Amasea taken by Muslims. Judaism introduced to Khazaria from Khorezm in Central Asia.
- 713.** Muslim invasion of Anatolia.
- 714.** Embassy from Emperor Anastasius II to Caliph Walid II at Damascus.
- 715.** Death of Walid II at Damascus. Suleiman proclaimed Caliph at Jerusalem and established seat at Ramleh.
- 716.** Muslim siege of Amorium in Anatolia. Caliph Suleiman built up Ramleh and allowed Jews there.
- 717.** Death of Caliph Suleiman at Ramleh. Accession of fanatical Omar II.
- 718.** Muslim siege of Constantinople . Jews excluded from civil service of Caliph.
- 719.** Covenant of Omar. Jews forced to wear yellow turbans by Caliph Omar II (Christians blue, Samaritans red).
- 720.** Accession of Caliph Yazid II at Damascus. Serenus (Serene) of Syria proclaimed himself Messiah in Babylonia.
- 721.** Caliph Yazid II outlawed Christian religious images at instigation of Jew of Laodicea who prophesied it would give him a reign of 30 years.
- 722.** Emperor Leo III compelled Jews and Montanists to be baptised.
- 723.** Judah Gaon (Jewish professor) of Pumbedita. Caliph Yazid II prohibited religious

images.

724. Execution by new Caliph Hisham at Damascus of Serenus, Messiah of Babylon, and of Jew of Laodicea for false prophecy.

725. Emperor Leo III conceived iconoclast campaign at instigation of Jews condemning idolatry.

726. Violence following commencement of iconoclasm by Emperor Leo III at Constantinople.

727. Iconodule revolt in Greece.

728. Death of Hasan of Basra, writer of a *Hadith* (story) of Islam.

729. Abandonment of forced conversion of Jews in Byzantine Empire.

730. Leo III prohibited icons in order to facilitate conversion of Jews and Muslims. Zakkai I, Exilarch at Baghdad.

731. Biblical chronology of St Bede at Jarrow History of the English Church and People.

732. John of Damascus writing at St Saba's monastery in Palestine.

733. Solomon ben Hisdai, Exilarch at Baghdad.

734. Muslim invasion of Anatolia.

735. Solomon ben Hisdai Exilarch appointed his brother-in-law Natronai Kaham as Goan of Pumbedita.

736. Repeal of anti-Jewish decree at Constantinople.

737. Umayyad campaign against Khazar Jews.

738. Khazars defeated.

739. Battle of Akroinon.

740. Conversion of Khazar King Bulan to Judaism: capital on River Volga.

741. *Halakhot Pesakit* (religious code) written by Simeon Kayyara (Jew) in Germany.

742. Samuel Goan of Sura and Joseph Goan of Pumbedita.

743. Accession of Caliph Walid II at Damascus. Built winter palace at Mshalta in Syrian desert.

744. Assassination of Caliph Walid II. Accession of Yazid II, then Ibrahim, then Marwan II.

745. Caliphate removed to Harran in Iraq.

746. Muslim attack on Cyprus. Yudghan hailed as Messiah at Hamadan in Persia.

747. Earthquake damaged Holy Places. Abbasid Revolution.

748. Revolt against Caliph Marwan II. Earthquake damaged Tiberias.

749. Caliph Marwan II had walls of Jerusalem razed.

750. Battle of the Zab: Umayyad Dynasty overthrown. Abul Abbas (As-Saffah) Caliph at Baghdad founded Abasid dynasty.

751. Four sects of Islam: Hanafiyya, Malikiyya, Shafiyya and Hanbaliyya.

752. Tiberias scholars invented system of Hebrew vocalisation.

- 753.** Abu Isa of Isfahan proclaimed himself Jewish Messiah and led revolt.
- 754.** Accession of Caliph Al-Mansur. Caliphate removed to Baghdad.
- 755.** Exilarch moved to Baghdad. Christian Church on Mount Gerizim destroyed.
- 756.** Yehudia ben Nahmon Head of Academy at Sura.
- 757.** Yehuda ben Nahman, Gaon (Jewish Professor) of Sura failed to persuade Palestinian Jews to follow Babylon.
- 758.** Caliph Al-Mansur visited Jerusalem on way home from Haj and ordered construction of Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- 759.** Isaac Iskoi Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 760.** Abu Isa (Isaac ibn Jacob al-Isfahani), self-styled Jewish Messiah, killed by Muslim forces. Isaac Iskoi I, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 761.** Dodai ben Nahman (brother of Gaon (Jewish Professor) of Sura) appointed Gaon (Jewish Professor) of Pumbedita.
- 762.** Karaism founded by Anan ben David at Baghdad, capital of Caliphate. Hananiah, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 763.** Jewish quarter in Baghdad. Yudghan revered as new Messiah at Hamadan.
- 764.** Judah (Zakkai ben Ahunai) Exilarch.
- 765.** Death of sixth Shiite Imam Jafar al-Sadiq, succeeded by son Musa.
- 766.** Hananya ben R. Mesharsheya Gaon (Jewish Professor) of Pumbedita Academy.
- 767.** Death of Muḥammad ibn Ishāq, compiler of first Hadith (story) of Islam and biographer of Muhammad.
- 768.** Jews of Narbonne allowed to own real estate, live amongst Christians and employ them.
- 769.** Pope Stephen III protested against privileges of Narbonne Jews.
- 770.** Natronai Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 771.** Earthquake at Jerusalem. Caliph al-Mansur's second visit to Jerusalem.
- 772.** Malka ben R. Aha Gaon (Jewish Professor) of Pumbedita.
- 773.** Rabba (Abba) ben Dodai appointed Gaon (Jewish Professor) of Pumbedita Academy. Babawai-Moses, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 774.** Completion of Al-Aqsa Mosque at Jerusalem then damaged by earthquake.
- 775.** Accession of Caliph Al-Mahdi at Baghdad.
- 776.** Rebellion of al-Muqanna, "the Veiled" in Khorasan.
- 777.** Caliph Al-Mahdi rebuilt Al-Asqa Mosque at Jerusalem.
- 778.** Battle of Marash: Muslims defeated by Byzantines.
- 779.** Bekai as Gaon (Jewish Professor) of Syria.
- 780.** Caliph al-Mahdi visited Jerusalem.
- 781.** Rav Shinwai appointed Gaon (Jewish Professor) of Academy of Pumbedita.
- 782.** Haninai Kahana ben Abraham appointed Gaon (Jewish Professor) of Academy of

Pumbedita.

783. Conversion of Beirut Jews to Christianity by image of Christ from which gushed blood and water when pierced.

784. Pope Adrian I denounced iconoclasm as Jewish inspired.

785. Accession of Caliph Al-Hadi then Haroun al-Rashid at Baghdad. St Stephen's Church of Umm al-Rasas in Jordan.

786. Exilarch in Babylon proclaimed regulations differing from Talmud.

787. Council of Nicaea: Toleration for Jewish iconodulism reintroduced to Byzantine Empire after 60 years.

788. Caliph Harun al-Rashid persecuted Jews.

789. Subterranean reservoir built at Ramla by Caliph Harun al-Rashid.

790. Death in Egypt of Ibn Lahi'a, an author of Hadeth.

791. Hilai b. Mari Gaon (Jewish Professor) of Sura and Manasseh ben R. Joseph Gaon of Pumbedita.

792. Jewish scholar Makhir invited from Babylon by Charlemagne, King of the Franks at Aachen.

793. Death of Abdul Wahid bin Zayd, author of a Hadith (story) of Islam.

794. Letter of Pope Adrian I to bishops of Spain urged segregation of Jews.

795. Death of Malik ibn Anas, compiler of Al-Muwatta (law of Islam).

796. Bedouin attack on monastery at Bethlehem.

797. Mission by Isaac the Jew for Charlemagne, King of the Franks at Aachen to Caliph Haroun al-Rashid at Baghdad.

798. Jews trading in North Africa. Naming of Karaite sect.

799. Jewish emigration from Asia to North Africa.

800. At his imperial coronation in Rome, Charlemagne received key to Church of Holy Sepulchre as Protector.

801. Reformation of Khazar Judaism under its King Obadiah.

802. Pirqoi ben Baboi (Jew) of Babylon attacked traditions of Palestinian Academy.

803. *Apocalypse of Daniel* written in Greek at Constantinople. Samuel I, Exilarch at Baghdad.

804. Kahana ben Hinanai appointed Gaon (Jewish Professor) of Academy of Pumbedita.

805. Large scale translation from Greek to Arabic by Jewish scholars in service of Caliphate.

806. End of Church of Tellal-Husn; converted into Arab village.

807. Sectarian riot at Jerusalem between Greek and Latin Christians.

808. *Apocalypse of Ezra* written in Latin. Emir Idriss II of Morocco admitted Andalusian Jews to Fez.

809. Accession of Caliph Al-Amin at Baghdad. Bedouin attack on monastery at Bethlehem.

810. Ikhomai Gaon (Jewish Professor) of both academies at Sura and Pumbedita. Letter of

Pirqoi Ben Baboi to North African Jews urging acceptance of Babylonian, not Jerusalem, Talmud.

811. Emperor Nikephoros I condemned use of profane prophecies, e.g. Revelation of Ezra.

812. Islamic Civil war. Commencement of siege of Baghdad.

813. Accession of Caliph Al-Ma'mun at Baghdad. Earthquake damaged Anastasis Church at Jerusalem.

814. Caliph Al-Ma'mun allotted money to rebuild Jerusalem after earthquake damage.

815. Death of Ma'ruf al-Karkhi, author of Hadith (story) of Islam.

816. Caliph Al-Ma'mun ended persecution of Jews.

817. Anti-Samaritan wall around Mount Gerizim demolished. Isaac Iskoi II, Exilarch at Baghdad.

818. Death of 8th Shiite Imam, Ali al-Rida.

819. Caliph Al-Ma'mun re-entered Baghdad.

820. Disputed succession to Exilarchate at Baghdad: Caliph chose David I ben Judah.

821. Marble pillars built into north façade of Al-Aqsa Mosque by Abdallah ibn Tahir, Governor of Syria.

822. Mesharsheya Kahana ben Jacob, Gaon (Jewish professor) of Sura Assembly.

823. Exilarchate declined in authority: forced to share it with heads of Jewish academies.

824. Jewish trade between Sicily and North Africa

825. Caliph Al-Ma'mun allowed Karaite Jews their own Nasi (Prince) independent of Exilarch.

826. Emperor Louis I the Pious accorded bill of rights to Rabbi Donatus of Lyons and Abraham of Saragossa.

827. Muslim complaint that Dome of Church of Holy Sepulchre bigger than Dome of the Rock.

828. Letters of Agobard condemned Jews of Lyons.

829. Rabanus Maurus, Abbot of Fulda, learned Hebrew from a Jew.

830. Karaite doctrine (Jewish religious movement) founded by Benjamin ben Moses Nahawendi at Narvend in Persia.

831. Caliph Al-Ma'mun repaired Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem.

832. Caliph Al-Ma'mun persecuted Jews.

833. Accession of Caliph Al-Mu'tasim at Baghdad.

834. Jews in Frankish Empire tolerated by Louis the Pious.

835. Babylonian Jewish leaders reaffirmed Palestinian calendar.

836. Abraham of Saragossa received Privilegium from Emperor Louis the Pious.

837. Gaonate (Jewish professorship) of Sura Academy vacant. Ukbarite (Karaite Jewish) sect near Baghdad.

838. Bobo the priest secretly converted to Judaism in France, adopted name Eleazar and fled

to Muslim Spain.

- 839.** Sar Shalom ben Boaz, Gaon (Jewish professor) of Sura.
- 840.** Babylonian Exilarch solicited support from Spanish and North African Jews. Judah I, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 841.** Jerusalem pillaged by Tamim Abu-Harb.
- 842.** Uprising of Tamim Abu-Harb in Palestine against high taxation.
- 843.** Paltoi ben Abaye, Gaon (Jewish professor) of Pumbedita, sent Talmud and commentaries to Jewish scholars in Spain.
- 844.** Kohen Tzedek ben Abimai as Gaon (Jewish professor) of Sura and Paltoi ben Abaye as Gaon of Pumbedita.
- 845.** Synod of Meaux drafted anti-Semitic regulations.
- 846.** King Charles the Bald of France refused to ratify anti-Semitic regulations.
- 847.** Accession of Caliph Al-Mutawakkil at Baghdad.
- 848.** Natronai ben R. Hilai Gaon (Jewish professor) of Sura.
- 849.** Arrival of Aaron of Baghdad in Italy as representative of Exilarch.
- 850.** Caliph Al-Mutawakkil ordered Jews to wear yellow hood and belt. Daniel al-Kumisi founded Karaite Jewish settlement in Palestine.
- 851.** Paltoi ben Abaye Gaon (Jewish professor) of Pumbedita. Battle of Damietta: Muslim defeat.
- 852.** Paltoi ben Abaye Gaon (Jewish professor) at Pumbedita Academy and Sar Shalom ben Boaz Gaon at Sura Academy.
- 853.** Natronai ben Hilai appointed Gaon (Jewish professor) of Academy of Sura.
- 854.** Caliph Al-Mutawakkil segregated Jews.
- 855.** Babylonian Jewish community acknowledged authority of Jerusalem academy.
- 856.** Caliph Al-Mutawakkil appointed Jewish court bankers at Baghdad.
- 857.** Arab attack on Italy. Natronai II, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 858.** Jewish khazars took Kiev.
- 859.** Polians, Severians and Viatchians paid Jewish Khazars annual tribute of one white squirrel skin per head.
- 860.** *Order of Prayers (Siddur Rab Amram)* published by Amram bar Sheshna, Gaon (Jewish professor) of Sura. New karaite Jewish sect at Ukbara near Baghdad founded by Mishawayh.
- 861.** Accession of Caliph Al-Muntasir at Baghdad.
- 862.** Accession of Caliph Al-Musta'in (son of Al-Muntasir) at Baghdad.
- 863.** Pope Nicholas I prohibited wearing of Jewish vestments by Christian priests.
- 864.** Jewish Khazars recorded as observing circumcision and all other Jewish rites.
- 865.** *Kitab Al-Jami'i Al-Sahih* revered *Hadith* (story) of Islam written.
- 866.** Abdication of Caliph Al-Musta'in. Accession of Caliph Al-Mu'tazz at Baghdad.

- 867.** Death of Sari al-Saqati, author of Hadith (story) of Islam.
- 868.** Secession of Egypt from Abbasid Caliphate.
- 869.** Assassination of Caliph Al-Mu'tazz, Accession of Al-Muhtadi at Baghdad.
- 870.** Assassination of Caliph Al-Muhtadi: Accession of Al-Mu'tamid at Baghdad
- 871.** Ibn Tulun rebuilt part of Acre.
- 872.** *Sahih a Hadith* (story) of Islam written by Muslim ibn al-Hajjaj.
- 873.** Emperor Basil I proscribed Judaism. Jewish Karaism in Palestine. Battle of Edessa: Muslims defeated by Byzantines.
- 874.** Decree of forced conversion of Jews by Emperor Basil I.
- 875.** Jewish calendar researched by Nahshon ben Zadok. Hisdai IV/III, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 876.** Judah ibn Quraysh, Hebrew grammarian, at Tahert in Algeria.
- 877.** Ahmed ibn Tulun of Egypt occupied Syria.
- 878.** Palestine conquered by Ahmed ibn Tulun of Egypt.
- 879.** Eldad ha-Dani, Jewish traveller, visited North Africa.
- 880.** Jahbadhiyya (Jewish banks) in Baghdad. Jehoshaphat, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 881.** Zemah ben R. Hayyim Gaon (Jewish professor) of Sura.
- 882.** Zemah ben Paltoi Gaon (Jewish professor) of Pumbedita.
- 883.** Meir I Gaon of Erez Israel at Jerusalem. Eldad ha-Dani arrived at Kairouan stating that he had located the lost tribes of Israel in Ethiopia.
- 884.** Accession of Khumarawayh at Cairo. Zemah Gaon (Jewish professor) of Erez Israel at Judea.
- 885.** Battle of Yarkon River: Egyptians defeated Caliphate.
- 886.** Arab-Byzantine War in Italy.
- 887.** Saracen government of Sicily forced Jews to put sign of donkey on clothes and front doors. Death of Abu Abdullah ibn Majah, compiler of a Hadith (story) of Islam.
- 888.** Jews of Moselle mentioned.
- 889.** Arab pirates from Al-Andalus (Spain) anchor in Provence and raid surrounding area.
- 890.** Hai ben R. David, Gaon (Jewish professor) of Pumbedita, lived in Baghdad. Hisdai IV/III, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 891.** Al-Mutadid became Caliph of Baghdad.
- 892.** Battle of Abu Futrus: Khumarawayh repulsed Abbasid invasion of Palestine.
- 893.** Caliph dreamt of Prophet Elijah and refused to sign death warrant of Jews.
- 894.** Karaite Jewish community established at Jerusalem.
- 895.** Tiberius manuscript of prophets copied by Moses ben Asher.
- 896.** Khumarawayh assassinated near Damascus.
- 897.** Qarmati rebellion against Abbasid Caliph.
- 898.** Hai bar Rav David Gaon removed yeshiva (Jewish religious school) from Pumbedita to

Baghdad.

899. Shiite Quarmatian revolt in Arabia. 75 per cent of Jews now in Europe.

900. *Book of Josippon*, Hebrew version of Josephus, published in Italy.

901. Isaac ben Salomon wrote philosophy and medical works. Jewish Academy of Sura removed to Baghdad. Golden Age of Dispersion.

902. Saadia Gaon condemned Anan ben David: dispute between Jewish sects: Karaites and Rabbanites.

903. Syria reconquered by Abbasids of Baghdad.

904. Arab-Byzantine War.

905. Palestine reconquered by Abbasids of Baghdad. Governor appointed.

906. Palestine raided by Qarmati of the Syrian desert. Jews in Prague.

907. Isaac ben Solomon Israeli appointed court physician at Kairouan in Tunisia.

908. Abdul Munajja Jewish inspector of Damietta in Egypt.

909. Tolerant Fatimid dynasty at Cairo.

910. Death of Abu al-Qasim ibn Muhammad al-Junayd, author of a Hadith.

911. Caliph Al-Muqtadir enforced yellow clothes for Jews

912. Meir dynasty at Palestinian Academy. Jewish cultural revival in Spain.

913. Exilarch Ukba expelled by Caliph Al-Muqtadir from Baghdad to Kermanshah. Russian raid on Jewish Khazaria down Volga.

914. Banished Exilarch Ukba received with respect at Kairouan in Tunisia.

915. *Kitabras Sunnan* on Islamic law written.

916. Sherira bar Hanina Gaon (Jewish professor) at Pumbedita Academy and Jacob ben Natronai Gaon at Sura Academy.

917. Kohen Zedek of Pumbedita became Gaon (Jewish professor) of academy there. Migration of Kalonymus family from Lucca to Mainz.

918. Entrance cut in Tomb of Patriarchs by Caliph. Restored Exilarch Ukba again deposed by Caliph.

919. Saadiah ben Joseph (Jew) published *Sefer ha-Agron* (Hebrew dictionary) in Palestine.

920. Academy of Baghdad closed.

921. Calendar controversy between Jews of Palestine and Baghdad (Babylon). David II, Exilarch at Baghdad.

922. Passover date calculated by Aaron Ben Meir (Jew) in Palestine as different from Babylonian.

923. Babylonian calculation of date of Passover generally accepted.

924. Ibn Sakaweih Karaite Jewish scholar in Babylonia.

925. Kaheri Zedek appointed Goan (Professor of Judaism) of Pumbedita during lifetime of predecessor.

- 926.** Jewish Book of documents and Deeds by Saadia ben Joseph (Jew) in Arabic.
- 927.** David ibn Merwan al-Mukkamas (Jew), originator of Kabbalah, at Babylon.
- 928.** Saadia ben Joseph appointed Gaon (Jewish professor) of Sura by the exilarch David ben Zakkai.
- 929.** Nasir al-Dawla al-Hasan established Muslim Hamdanid dynasty at Mosul.
- 930.** Emperor Romanos I encouraged conversion of Jews to Christianity. Qarmati Muslims took Black Stone of Mecca. Josiah I, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 931.** Power struggle between Exilarch of Baghdad and Saadia Gaon. Keter Aram Zora Bible manuscript copied in Tiberias by Solomon ben Bulyaa.
- 932.** Letter of complaint against Jews sent by Christians of Jerusalem to Western Emperor Henry I.
- 933.** Persecution of Jews by Eastern Emperor Romanos II: forced conversion. Emigration to Khazorem in Central Asia. David II, again Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 934.** Caliph al-Radi appointed Jewish officials including Ahmad ibn Fadlan.
- 935.** *Emunoth ve-Deoth* published by Saadia Gaon. Ikhshidi conquest of Egypt.
- 936.** Bishr effected reconciliation between Exilarch and Gaon (Jewish professor) of Sura.
- 937.** Despite opposition of Exilarch, Vezir had Saddiah reinstated as head of Academy at Sura
- 938.** Church of Holy Sepulchre burnt down by Muslims.
- 939.** Jihad (Holy War) by philosemitic Muslims in Spain against anti-Semitic Christians.
- 940.** Judah II ben David, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 941.** Ikhshidi conquest of Palestine. Ruled by Muhammad al-Ikhshid at Cairo. Chizkiya I, Exilarch at Baghdad for first time, followed by Heman II.
- 942.** Hasdai ibn Shaprut, Jewish Vezir to Caliph Abd al-Rahman III.
- 943.** Russian raid on Jewish Khazaria down Volga. Jewish Academy of Baghdad closed.
- 944.** Accession of Caliph al-Mustakfi. Academy of Sura closed for 45 years.
- 945.** Baghdad taken by Buwayhids: end of Abbasid power.
- 946.** Accession of Unujur at Cairo. Death of Sa'adiah ben Yosef (Saadia Gaon), Rector of Jewish Sura Academy in Syria.
- 947.** Buwayhid emir persecuted Jews, Christians and Sunnis. Many rights of Exilarch of Baghdad abolished.
- 948.** Hisdai ibn Shaprut Jewish counsellor to Umayyad Caliph Abd al-Rahman III.
- 949.** Dunash ibn Tamim, Jewish writer, wrote on astronomy, mathematics and philosophy at Baghdad.
- 950.** Jewish tax collectors appointed at Basra. Jewish Governor of Siraj in Iran.
- 951.** Black stone returned to Mecca. Solomon II, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 952.** West Qanatir built in Jerusalem.

- 953.** Solomon Ben Judah Ha-Baull, Hebrew hymnologist in Europe. Chizkiya I, Exilarch at Baghdad for second time.
- 954.** Death of Isaac Ben Solomon Israeli, Jewish philosopher and court physician at Kairouan in Tunisia.
- 955.** Letter from King Joseph of the Jewish Khazars to Hasdai ibn Shaprut, Jewish Vizier of Spain.
- 956.** Travels of Ibrahim ibn Yaqub, Jew of Tortosa.
- 957.** Menorah (gold Jewish candlestick formerly in Temple of Jerusalem) reportedly in imperial palace at Constantinople having been rescued from Muslims.
- 958.** *Mahberet* written by Menahem ben Saruq.
- 959.** King Sancho the Fat of Castile cured at Cordova by Hisdai ibn Shaprut, Jewish doctor.
- 960.** Death of Unujur the Jew at Cairo. Rhine Jews sent halakhic questions to Palestine Academy.
- 961.** Joseph ibn Abitur, Spanish Talmudic scholar, left Cordoba.
- 962.** Jewish library founded at Cordoba by Hisdai ibn Shaprut.
- 963.** Judah ben David Hayyuj, Hebrew grammarian at Cordoba.
- 964.** End of payment of tribute by Vitachians to Jewish khazars.
- 965.** Destruction of power of Jewish khazars by Svyatoslav of Kiev.
- 966.** Christian churches in Jerusalem pillaged by Muslims and Jews. Christian Patriarch of Jerusalem assassinated.
- 967.** Byzantine advance into Syria.
- 968.** Fatimid Muslim invasion of Egypt.
- 969.** Fatimid conquest of Egypt. Ruled by Caliph al-Muizz at Qahirah (Cairo).
- 970.** Destruction of Jewish Khazar kingdom by Russians.
- 971.** Qarramite Muslims invaded Palestine.
- 972.** David ben Abraham al-Fasi of Fez wrote book of Hebrew synonyms. Pilgrimage to Jerusalem by Benedict Bishop of Sutri, later Pope Benedict VII.
- 973.** Caliph al-Muizz removed his capital to Cairo from Qayram in Maghreb.
- 974.** Qarranite Muslims driven out of Palestine and Syria by Fatimid Muslims.
- 975.** Accession of Caliph Al-Aziz Billah at Cairo. Byzantine crusade reached Beisen. Azariah I, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 976.** Yaqub ben Killis, Jewish convert to Islam, appointed Egyptian Minister of Finance. Eastern Emperor John I Tzimiskes invaded Palestine.
- 977.** Caliph Al-Aziz of Egypt defeated Qarmatian Muslims.
- 978.** Head of Palestine Yeshiva (Jewish religious scholar) recognised by Fatimid Muslim government as Nagid (ruler or head of the Jews).
- 979.** Judah ha-Kohen Leontin, first known German Talmudic scholar.

- 980.** Ibn Abitur, Spanish Talmudic scholar, emigrated to Palestine. Chizkiya I, Exilarch at Baghdad for third and final time, followed by David III/I.
- 981.** Ibn Killis, Jewish Vizier of Caliphate of Egypt, reorganised administration.
- 982.** Battle of Cape Colonna: Western Emperor Otto II rescued by Kalonymus Ben Meshullam, Jew of Lucca.
- 983.** Philosophy lectures by Jews of Mosul. Karaite Jewish exegete Japheth ben Ali.
- 984.** Isaac Ibn Khalfun, Hebrew poet in Spain.
- 985.** Account of Jerusalem by Muhammad Al-Maqdisi (Arab geographer) showed it to be predominantly Christian.
- 986.** Khazars tried to convert Vladimir, Prince of Kiev, to Judaism.
- 987.** *Iggeret* of Rabbi Sherira Gaon published.
- 988.** Abraham ben Ha-Baghdadi Gaon at Sura.
- 989.** Death of Jacob ibn Jau, leader of Jews in Muslim Spain.
- 990.** Uqaylid Muslim rule established at Mosul.
- 991.** Legend of the Four Rabbis, Jewish prisoners ransomed by their coreligionists in Egypt, Spain and Tunisia.
- 992.** Jews of Limoges accused of witchcraft and persecuted.
- 993.** Hefez ben Yazliah, blind talmudic scholar of Mosul.
- 994.** Joseph Rabban granted right to live in Changanore in Southern India.
- 995.** Byzantine conquest and annexation of Syria.
- 996.** Accession of Caliph Al-Hakim at Cairo.
- 997.** Japheth ben Ali of Basra, Jewish scholar, translated Pentateuch into Arabic with his own commentary. Samuel ben Hofni Gaon (Jewish professor) of Sura.
- 998.** Revolt of Mufarrij ibn Daghfal ibn al-Jarrah the Bedouin who instilled anti-Caliph at Ramilah in Palestine.
- 999.** Levi ben Japheth wrote Book of Precepts (Code of Jewish Religious Law) at Jerusalem.
- 1000.** Sherira Gaon (Jewish professor) of Pumbedita.
- 1001.** Said ben Babslad composed “piyyutim” (Jewish liturgical poem). Zakkai III, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1002.** Jacob ben Nissim spiritual leader of Jewish academics in North Africa: “Golden Age” of Jewish studies.
- 1003.** Persecution of Jews and Christians by Muslims. Jewish population in excess of one million. Decline in Babylonia.
- 1004.** Sherira ben Hanina Gaon (Jewish professor) of Pumbedita . Caliph El-Hakim persecuted non Muslims.
- 1005.** Hishiel ben Elhanan, Jewish scholar, emigrated from Italy to Kairouan.
- 1006.** Hai ben Sherira Gaon (Jewish professor) of Pumbedita tried to impose authority on Rath Hanoch ben Moses in Spain.

- 1007.** Hananel ben Hushi'el, leader of Kairouan Jews of Tunisia, wrote commentary on Talmud.
- 1008.** Persecution of Jews in Palestine by Caliph El-Hakim, who destroyed Church of Holy Sepulchre. Ashkenazi Jews in Germany, Sephardi Jews in Spain.
- 1009.** Destruction of Christian shrines and synagogues at Jerusalem by mad Caliph El-Hakim; non-Muslim pilgrimages prohibited.
- 1010.** Jews forced to wear yellow turbans. Christian basilica and holy sepulchre levelled by Caliph El-Hakim. Expulsion of Jews from Limoges.
- 1011.** Jews and Christians ordered to adopt Islam or leave Palestine.
- 1012.** Expulsion of Jews from Mainz by Emperor Henry II. Jews persecuted in Egypt. Synagogue at Cairo sacked.
- 1013.** Death of Al-Mufarris ibn Daufal, Jewish scholar. Egyptian forces ended Bedouin rule in Palestine.
- 1014.** Relaxation of requirement for Jews to wear yellow turbans.
- 1015.** Palestinian Academy banished to Ramleh.
- 1016.** Earthquake in Palestine. Dome of Rock collapsed.
- 1017.** Foundation of Druze religion by Al-Hakim, Caliph in Egypt. Duke Taksony of Hungary invited Jewish khazars to settle on his lands.
- 1018.** Bolesław I the Brave, plundered Jews of Kiev.
- 1019.** Abraham ben Nathan, Jewish court physician to Emir of Karouan and Nagid in North Africa.
- 1020.** Dispute between leaders of Palestinian and Babylonian Jewish communities over precedence.
- 1021.** Persecution of Jews in Palestine by Caliph El-Hakim of Egypt. Hezekiah IV Ben David (Chizkiya II), Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1022.** Dome of Rock in Jerusalem rebuilt by Caliph al-Zahir.
- 1023.** Cairo synagogue rebuilt. Christian Patriarch of Jerusalem went to Constantinople to advocate restoration of churches.
- 1024.** Bedouin insurgents took Ramleh. "Second war of the sons of Jarrah".
- 1025.** Rabbi Salomon ben Judah acceded as head of Jewish academy at Jerusalem.
- 1026.** Abraham ha-Cohen Haro'eh (the Seer) advocated Jewish Karaism.
- 1027.** Caliph al-Zahir allowed Eastern Emperor Constantine VIII to have Church of Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem rebuilt.
- 1028.** Jews of Attalia in Anatolia seized by Muslim pirates and ransomed in Egypt.
- 1029.** Battle of Lake Kinneret: Bedouins suppressed.
- 1030.** Commencement of Church of Holy Sepulchre. Christian pilgrimages resumed.
- 1031.** Treaty between Caliph Al-Zahir and Emperor Romanus III regarding rebuilding Church of Holy Sepulchre.
- 1032.** Samuel HaNagid, Jewish Vizier of Granada.

- 1033.** Earthquake in Palestine destroyed Church of Holy Sepulchre and al-Aqsa Mosque.
- 1034.** Aqba and Town walls of Jerusalem repaired. First synagogue at Worms in Germany.
- 1035.** Jewish advisers to Spanish Emirs.
- 1036.** Accession of Caliph Al-Mustansir at Cairo. Jewish advisers at his court.
- 1037.** Treaty between Caliph Al-Mustansir and Emperor Michael IV regarding rebuilding Church of Holy Sepulchre.
- 1038.** Hezekiah ben David the Exilarch of Baghdad became Gaon (Jewish professor) of Pumbedita.
- 1039.** Golden Age of Jewish poetry in Spain commenced by Samuel HaNagid.
- 1040.** Gaonate (Jewish professorship) abolished at Pumbedita. Church of the Holy Sepulchre rebuilt by Eastern Emperor Michael IV. Pilgrimage to Jerusalem of Harald Hardrada, pretender to Norwegian throne (later king). David IV/II, Exilarch at Baghdad for first time, abdicated in favour of Solomon III Rosh.
- 1041.** *Kitab al-Anqih (Book of Grammar)* published in Saragossa by Jonah ibn Janah, Jewish scholar.
- 1042.** Third Bedouin attack on Palestine.
- 1043.** End of Jewish academies of Sura and Pumbedita in Iraq: replaced by Academy of Baghdad, established by Exilarch.
- 1044.** Abu Sad, Jewish Secretary of State in Egypt.
- 1045.** Church of Holy Sepulchre rebuilt by Byzantine Governor of Cyprus.
- 1046.** At Saragossa, Gabirol the Jewish poet made a female golem (humanoid) out of wood.
- 1047.** Travelogue of Nasir Khusraw at Jerusalem. Assassination of Abu Sad, Jewish State Secretary in Egypt.
- 1048.** New Anastasis Church of the Holy Sepulchre completed in Jerusalem. Paid for by Byzantine Emperor Constantine IX Monomachos.
- 1049.** Samuel HaNagid, Jewish vizier of Granada.
- 1050.** Jaffa starving according to Arab geographer.
- 1051.** Daniel ben Azariah acceded as Head of Jewish Academy at Jerusalem.
- 1052.** Daniel ben Azariah adopted title of Gaon (Jewish professor) and Nasi (Prince) of Palestine Jews.
- 1053.** Nassim ben Jacob ibn Shahin, head of Talmudic Jewish school at Kairouan in Tunisia.
- 1054.** Ahimaaz Scoll composed in Capua by Ahimaaz the Jew.
- 1055.** Tughril Beg established Seljuk sultanate at Baghdad. Al-Mustamir confiscated treasures of Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Zakkai IV, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1056.** Death of Samuel HaNagid, Jewish vizier of Granada.
- 1057.** Death of Hananel ben Hushi'el in North Africa, Jewish commentator on Talmud.
- 1058.** Exilarch of Baghdad Hezekiah II executed: succeeded by son.
- 1059.** Joseph ben Samuel, head of Jews of Granada.

- 1060.** Candelabrum in Dome of Rock fell down.
- 1061.** Rabbi Shlomo Yitzhaki (Rashi) writes commentaries on Tanakh and Talmud.
- 1062.** Death of Daniel ben Azariah. Pogrom in Granada: Rabbi Yoseph I, hereditary Jewish Grand Vizier, assassinated.
- 1063.** Miracle-working Messiah in Lyons.
- 1064.** Rabbi Samuel ben Ali ha-Levi acceded as Gaon (Jewish professor).
- 1065.** Judah ben Sa'adya first Nagid (head of Jews) in Egypt. Joseph, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1066.** Jews settled in England in wake of William the Conqueror. Pogrom in Granada.
- 1067.** Madrasa (Muslim college) Al-Nizamiyya founded by Seljuk Sultan at Baghdad.
- 1068.** Earthquake damaged Ramla.
- 1069.** Jews expelled from Constantinople to neighbouring Pera. Albalia the Talmudist appointed Prime court astrologer at Seville and later Nasi (Prince).
- 1070.** Gaonate (Jewish professorship) of Baghdad exiled.

Seljuk Rule: 1071–1099

- 1071.** Jewish Academy (Gaonate) removed from Jerusalem to Tyre pursuant to Turkish invasion.
- 1072.** Continuing commentaries written by Rabbi Shlomo Yitzhaki (Rashi).
- 1073.** Christian pilgrimages hampered by Seljuk Turkish capture of Jerusalem.
- 1074.** Jewish Orthodoxy in Spain suppressed Karaism.
- 1075.** In Constantinople, Tobias ben Moses the Jewish copyist advocated Karaism.
- 1076.** Rebellion at Jerusalem put down: Seljuk Turk general, Atsiz, stormed city and massacred inhabitants.
- 1077.** Caliph Al-Muqtadi imposed heavy taxes on Jews and Christians.
- 1078.** Elijah ben Solomon head of Jewish Academy at Tyre. Seljuk Muslims attacked Christian pilgrims.
- 1079.** Ib Barun, Hebrew grammarian in Spain.
- 1080.** Bahya ibn Paquda, Jewish scholar at Saragossa, wrote Chovot HaLevavot (Duties of the Hearts).
- 1081.** David ben Daniel of House of David received respectfully by Caliph of Egypt. Jedidah, Exilarch at Baghdad, followed by restored David IV/II.
- 1082.** Jewish calendar proclaimed at Haifa at celebration of Sukkot.
- 1083.** David ben Daniel of House of David head of Jews in Egypt.
- 1084.** Bishop Rüdiger of Speyer granted a charter of privileges to Jewish settlers.
- 1085.** Artuk Bey appointed Seljuk Muslim Prince of Jerusalem.
- 1086.** Battle of Zallaqa: Jews on both sides. Almoravid Muslim rule in Andalusia: Jews of Granada emigrated.

- 1087.** Shlomo Yitzchaki (Rashi), Talmud scholar, living in Worms.
- 1088.** Isaac ben Ghayat, Talmud teacher at Lucena in Spain.
- 1089.** Fatimid Muslims took coast of Palestine from Seljuks. Massacre of Jews following coronation of King Richard I the Lionheart at Westminster.
- 1090.** Jews expelled from Granada. Gilbert Crispin, Abbot of Westminster, published *Discussion between a Jew and a Christian*.
- 1091.** Artuk Bey's sons, Sökmen and Ilghazi, ruled Jerusalem alone.
- 1092.** David ben Daniel of House of David proclaimed himself counter-Exilarch in Fostat in Egypt in opposition to Academy at Tyre. Chizkiya III, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1093.** Isaac Alfasi, Talmud reader at Lucena in Spain.
- 1094.** Messianism amongst Jews of Baghdad. Jews fled from Muslim Almoravides to Christian Spain. Solomon IV, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1095.** Pope Urban II proclaimed First Crusade at Clermont in France.
- 1096.** Prophet Elijah at Salonika. First Crusaders massacred Jews in Rhineland. Fatimid Muslims retook Jerusalem. Chizkiya III, restored Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1097.** Fatimid rule restored at Jerusalem. Caliph Al-Mustali ruled it from Cairo. Western Emperor Henry IV allowed forcibly converted Jews to recant.
- 1098.** First Crusades took Edessa and Antioch. Jews helped Fatimid Muslims fight Crusaders.

Crusader Rule: 1099–1187

- 1099.** Jerusalem taken by First Crusaders: Muslims and Jews massacred. Jewish Academy removed to Hadrak. David V/III, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1100.** Ibn Aryeh proclaimed himself Messiah. Crusaders conquered southern Transjordan and Haifa and killed Jews. Baldwin I crowned Christian King of Jerusalem at Bethlehem.
- 1101.** First Battle of Ramla. Crusaders took Arsuf and Caesarea. Commencement of Golden Age of Hebrew literature.
- 1102.** Second Battle of Ramla: Crusader King Baldwin I defeated.
- 1103.** Reichstag at Mainz: imperial protection accorded to Jews because they were not allowed to bear arms.
- 1104.** Western Emperor Henry IV decreed toleration of Judaism.
- 1105.** Death at Troyes in France of Rashi the Rabbi "Prince of Bible commentators". His followers known as Tosafists.
- 1106.** Jews believed first Crusade served to gather nations in Holy Land for war of Gog and Magog.
- 1107.** First Crusaders conquered Wadi Musa.
- 1108.** Murder by Christians of Solomon ibn Ferruziel, Jewish scholar in Spain. Treaty of Devol between Bohemond I of Antioch and Byzantine Emperor Alexios I Komnenos: Bohemond submitted to suzerainty of Alexios.
- 1109.** First Crusaders took Tripoli in Lebanon. End of Gaonate (Jewish professorship) at Tyre. Massacre of Spanish Jews in Burgos and Toledo.

- 1110.** First Crusaders took Sidon and Beirut. Moses ben Mevorakh Nagid (Head of Jews) at Cairo.
- 1111.** Siege of Tyre by First Crusaders. Jews attacked by peasant rebels in Sahagun in Spain.
- 1112.** Tancred of Antioch killed.
- 1113.** First Crusaders conquered Elath. Battle of Tiberias: Crusaders defeated by Turkish Muslims.
- 1114.** Alliance between Baldwin I, Christian King of Jerusalem and Muslim Atabeg (ruler) of Damascus.
- 1115.** First Crusaders fortified Montreal (Shawbak). Battle of Tell Danith (Sarmin). First Crusaders and allies victorious.
- 1116.** Genizah text praised Rabbi ben Nathan, scholar and Dayyan (Jewish teacher) of Fostat.
- 1117.** Crusaders given fortress of Al-Qubba on road to Aleppo by Muslims.
- 1118.** Coronation of Christian King Baldwin II of Jerusalem: he invaded Egypt. Knights Templars founded in Al-Aqsa Mosque of Jerusalem.
- 1119.** Battle of Sarmada (Field of Blood) near Antioch: Christians defeated by Ilghazi ibn Artuq. Antioch dependency of Christian Kingdom of Jerusalem.
- 1120.** Prophecies at Baghdad foretold imminent return of Messiah.
- 1121.** King Baldwin II raided Transjordan. Solomon a Jewish Karaite declared himself Messiah in Palestine.
- 1122.** Death of Abu Muhammad Al-Baghawi, Jewish compiler of Masabih al-Sunnah.
- 1123.** King Baldwin II captured by Belek Ghazi.
- 1124.** King Baldwin II released. First Crusades took Tyre.
- 1125.** Abraham ben Nathan, court physician and first Naqid (Head of Jews) of Kairouan in Tunisia.
- 1126.** Bahya ibn Paquda, Jewish philosopher at Saragossa.
- 1127.** Moses Al-Duri announced coming of Messiah at Fez.
- 1128.** Gaonate (Jewish professorship) established in Egypt.
- 1129.** Banias taken by Crusaders. David Alroy self-styled Messiah.
- 1130.** First Crusaders lost Hama to Imad al-Din Zengi of Iraq who attacked Antioch.
- 1131.** Coronation of Fulk I as Christian King of Jerusalem.
- 1132.** Muslims retook Banias.
- 1133.** Fulk took Antioch. Ermengarde, Countess of Brittany rebuilt Church at Joseph's Well Shechem.
- 1134.** Crusader frontier raids. Naqid (Head) of Jews of Yemen appointed by Exilarch of Babylon. Nehemiah III, Hisdair IV/V and finally Solomon V, Exilarchs at Baghdad in quick succession, 1134–1135.
- 1135.** *Judah Halan (Jewish Flaming Pillar of Song)* written in Arabic.
- 1136.** Death of Abraham bar Hiyya, “the Prince”, Jewish philosopher, at Barcelona.

- 1137.** Battle of Ba'rin in Syria. King Fulk of Jerusalem surrendered to Imad al-Din Zengi at Montferrand.
- 1138.** Raymond, crusader Prince of Antioch, recognised suzerainty of Eastern Emperor John II Comnenus.
- 1139.** Alliance between King Fulk of Jerusalem and Muslim Damascus against Imad al-Din Zengi, Muslim Governor of Mosul.
- 1140.** Imad al-Din Zengi, Governor of Mosul lifted siege of Muslim Damascus. Aliya (pilgrimage) of Judah ha-Levi to Jerusalem from Spain.
- 1141.** Judah ha-Levi acclaimed by Jews of Cairo, where he died on way to Jerusalem.
- 1142.** Second Crusaders took Kerak and gained control of Muslim "Pilgrims Road" to Mecca.
- 1143.** Death of King Fulk of Jerusalem: succeeded by son Baldwin III.
- 1144.** First anti-Semitic Blood Libel at Norwich. Crusader state of Edessa taken by Imad al-Din Zengi of Mosul.
- 1145.** Fortified Crusader monastery on tomb of Lazarus.
- 1146.** St Bernard preached Second Crusade. Persecution of Jews in Spain. Anti-Semitic riots in Rhineland.
- 1147.** Almohad Muslim persecution of Jews in North Africa and Spain. Battle of Dorylaeum (Anatolia): Second Crusaders victorious.
- 1148.** Second Crusaders unsuccessfully besieged Damascus. Crusader Conrad III of Germany returned. End of Golden Age of Hebrew literature.
- 1149.** Consecration of new enlarged Crusader Church of Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Samaritan Chronicle of Eleazar ben Amran.
- 1150.** Decline of Jewish Karatism. Jewish carpet trade at Tustar in Irari. Ashkenazi (Western) Judaism developed.
- 1151.** Solomon V Exilach at Baghdad. Armenians built Convent of St James for Gregorians in Jerusalem.
- 1152.** Jewish Kabbala mysticism in Provence.
- 1153.** King Baldwin III of Jerusalem took Ascalon.
- 1154.** Papal Bull made Knights of St John of Jerusalem directly responsible to Pope.
- 1155.** Chateau du Roi at Mi'ilya. Bahya ibn Paquda, dayan (judge) at Saragossa.
- 1156.** Solomon V Exilarch of Baghdad opened academy of Baghdad independent of gaon (Jewish professorship).
- 1157.** Robert of Cricklade, Benedictine at Oxford, stated that silence of Josephus about Christ was a Jewish plot.
- 1158.** Christian King Baldwin III of Jerusalem married Theodora, niece of Eastern Emperor Manuel I.
- 1159.** Commencement of Travels of Benjamin of Tudela, Jewish writer. Crusader state of Antioch accepted Byzantine suzerainty.

- 1160.** Jewish Maimon family settled in Fez, capital of Morocco. Assassination of David Alroy, Messiah at Amadiya. Daniel II, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1161.** *Sefer ha-Qabbalah* published by Abraham ibn-Daud, Jewish writer.
- 1162.** Christian Chapel of Avensin rebuilt in Palestine.
- 1163.** Coronation of Amalric I as King of Jerusalem. Arsuf became separate Crusader Lordship.
- 1164.** King Amalric of Jerusalem visited Egypt and recognised as its protector against Shirkuh the Kurd.
- 1165.** Jewish Maimonides family settled in Egypt after pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Persecution of Jews in Yemen and Morocco.
- 1166.** Death of Abu al-Barakat al-Baghdadi, Jewish philosopher.
- 1167.** Hebrew translation of *Kuzari (Book of Refutation and Proof on Behalf of the Despised Religion)* published in Lunel by Ibn Tibbon.
- 1168.** Publication of Commentary on the Mishnah by Maimonides, Jewish philosopher. King Amalric of Jerusalem invaded Egypt.
- 1169.** Death of Rabbi Joseph Kimhi (Rikam) of Narbonne. Ten Jewish Academies at Baghdad.
- 1170.** Sultan Saladin of Egypt took Gaza. Pilgrimage of Henry the Lion from Gaza to Jerusalem. Benjamin of Toledo, Jewish traveller, reported four lost tribes of Israel had settled in Afghanistan.
- 1171.** Destruction of Jewish community in Blois in France. Saladin took Montreal and Elath.
- 1172.** Professed Messiah presents himself in Yemen. Epistle to Yemen by Moses Maimonides to reassure persecuted Jews there.
- 1173.** Sultan Saladin took Kerak. Benjamin of Tudela (Jewish writer) published *Book of Travels of Baghdad*.
- 1174.** Death of King Amalric of Jerusalem. Succeeded by son, Baldwin IV, the leper.
- 1175.** Jewess of Toledo, mistress of King Alfonso VIII of Castile, murdered by latter's wife. New Exilarch Samuel in Baghdad transferred most of his power to heads of Jewish academies there.
- 1176.** Fuero (Charter) of Teruel for Spanish Jews.
- 1177.** Battle of Montgisard: Sultan Saladin defeated by Baldwin IV, King of Jerusalem.
- 1178.** Continued skirmishing between forces of Saladin and Crusaders.
- 1179.** Christian-Jewish Debate at Ceuta in Morocco.
- 1180.** First Maimonidean controversy amongst Spanish Jews on his publication of *Mishneh Torah* in Egypt.
- 1181.** Moses Maimonides controversial head of Jewish community in Egypt.
- 1182.** Expulsion of Jews from France.
- 1183.** Sultan Saladin took Aleppo. King Baldwin IV, being childless, had his infant nephew Baldwin V crowned joint king.
- 1184.** Pilgrimage of John Phocas of Crete to Jerusalem.

1185. Death of King Baldwin IV. Succeeded by infant nephew Baldwin V with Guy de Lusignan as Regent. Maimonides the Jew physician to Vezir of Egypt.

1186. Death of infant King Baldwin V of Jerusalem. Succeeded by stepfather Guy de Lusignan.

Ayyubid Rule: 1187–1229

1187. Battle of Hattin. Muslim reconquest of Jerusalem by Ayyubid Sultanate.

1188. Sultan Saladin conquered all Palestine and Syria except Tripoli in Lebanon, Tyre and Antioch.

1189. Pope Gregory VIII proclaimed Third Crusade. Commencement of siege of Acre by Third Crusaders. First “Holocaust”: massacre of Jews in London.

1190. *Guide of the Perplexed* published by Maimonides (Jewish sage) in Egypt. Suicide of Jews of York. Teutonic Knights founded in Palestine.

1191. Richard the Lionheart took Acre. Migration of English Jews.

1192. End of Third Crusade: Treaty of Jaffa: Sultan Saladin permitted Christian pilgrimages to Jerusalem. Richard the Lionheart, King of the English and leader of the Crusade, returned to England.

1193. Death of Saladin: Muslim empire disintegrated.

1194. Abraham ben Nathan Ha-Yarhi, Jewish Talmudic scholar, visited Toledo.

1195. Anti-Semitic riots in Speyer and Boppard in Germany. End of Geonim (Jewish professors) in Egypt. David VII/V, Exilarch at Baghdad.

1196. Al-Malik al-Adil, brother of late Sultan Saladin, destroyed Jaffa.

1197. German Crusade took Beirut.

1198. Readmission of Jews to France. Wooden screen installed by Al-Aziz around Dome of the Rock at Jerusalem. Pope Innocent III published *Post Miserabile* calling for a Fourth Crusade.

1199. Fulk of Neuilly preaches Fourth Crusade.

1200. Qubbat al-Miraj built in Jerusalem where Mahomet had ascended into paradise. *Commentary on the Ten Sefirot* published by Rabbi Azriel ibn Menahem.

1201. David ben Joseph Kimchi, Jewish polemicist living in Narbonne. Azariah II, Exilarch at Baghdad.

1202. Commencement of Fourth Crusade. Meir HaLevi Abulafia of Toledo (Jewish sage) condemned Maimonides’ thesis.

1203. Fourth Crusaders took Constantinople.

1204. Death of Maimonides the great Jewish sage in Egypt buried at Tiberias.

1205. Death of King Amalric II (Aimery) of Jerusalem. Succeeded briefly by wife Isabella I.

1206. Death of Isabella I: succeeded by daughter Maria.

1207. Jacob of Mugeve, Tosafist, published in France.

1208. Rabbi David Kimhi (RaDaK) exercised power as exegete of Narbonne and Provence.

- 1209.** Jews expelled from England.
- 1210.** John of Brienne crowned Christian King of Jerusalem.
- 1211.** Anglo-French Aliyah (pilgrimage) of 300 Jews to Palestine.
- 1212.** Children's Crusade embarked from Marseilles and Genoa. Isabelle II Christian Queen of Jerusalem.
- 1213.** Jewish religious authority Daniel ben Saddiah of Babylon sent strictures to Abraham ben Mordechai Ha-Levi Naqid of Egypt.
- 1214.** Letter of Judah al-Harizi at Jerusalem decided synagogue there to be ruled by Yemeni Jews.
- 1215.** Fourth Lateran Council at Rome prescribed Jewish badge of shame (yellow Star of David) and proclaimed Fifth Crusade.
- 1216.** Jews allowed to resettle in Jerusalem. Fountain Shabil Shalom built in Jerusalem. Secular authorities in Europe enacted badge of shame for Jesus (yellow Star of David). David VIII/VI, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1217.** Fifth Crusade by Kings of Cyprus and Hungary. Caesarea fortified and Galilee attacked.
- 1218.** Fifth Crusaders besieged Damietta in Egypt. Muslims invited Jews to settle in Jerusalem. Jews forced to wear a badge.
- 1219.** Fifth Crusades took Damietta. Jerusalem defortified by Al-Muazzam. Jews in Russia. Pilgrimage to Jerusalem by St Francis of Assisi.
- 1220.** Fifth Crusaders refused offer by El-Kamil of Egypt that he cede Palestine to them in exchange for Damietta. Hasdai V/VII, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1221.** Fall of Damietta in Egypt to Muslims: End of Fifth Crusade. At Lalibela, its eponymous Ethiopian King reproduced sacred places of Jerusalem.
- 1222.** Pilgrimage of Philip d'Autigny to Jerusalem.
- 1223.** Book of the Devout by Elazar Rokeach (Jewish sage) of Worms.
- 1224.** Resumption of Christian (anti-Semitic) Reconquista of Iberia from (philo-Semitic) Muslims.
- 1225.** Western Emperor Frederick II proclaimed titular King of Jerusalem on marrying its heiress Isabella II at Brindisi and convened imperial Diet at Cremona to prepare for Crusade. Solomon VI, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1226.** King Sancho II the Pious of Portugal attacked (philo-Semitic) Muslims.
- 1227.** Council of Narbonne: Jews required to wear yellow badge and also remain indoors during Holy Week
- 1228.** Sixth Crusade led by Western Emperor Frederick III. Jews forced to wear yellow Badge of Shame in Navarre.

Crusader Rule (restored): 1229–1244

- 1229.** Climax of Sixth Crusade. Treaty of Jaffa. Emperor Frederick II crowned King of Jerusalem but its walls demolished. Jews expelled.

- 1230.** Second Maimonidean controversy against Spanish Jews. Nimrod's castle built by Arabs in Palestine. Hisdai VI/VII, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1231.** Civil war in Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem.
- 1232.** Church intervention in Jewish Maimonidean controversy in Spain. His books burned in France.
- 1233.** Ghettoization of Jews of Lincoln. Disputation of Paris. Maimonides Jewish Guide to Perplexed burned at Montpellier.
- 1234.** Jews of Navarre forced to wear yellow Badge of Shame.
- 1235.** First anti-Semitic blood libel at Fulda in Germany. Death of David ben Joseph Kimchi, Jewish sage.
- 1236.** Persecution of Jews in France. Western Emperor Frederick II introduced Servi Camerae Regis setting out situation of the Jews.
- 1237.** Jews excluded from public office in Vienna. Legend of the Wandering Jew who had no home since the Crucifixion.
- 1238.** Crusaders attempted to rebuild Ashkelon.
- 1239.** Battle of Gaza: Sixth Crusaders defeated by Ayyubids. Western Emperor Frederick II granted privileges to Jews.
- 1240.** Disputation of Paris on Jewish religion. Richard of Cornwall travelled to Holy Land: refortified Ascalon. Samuel IV/III, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1241.** Aaron of York appointed Presbyter omnium Judeorum in England.
- 1242.** Burning of Talmud in Paris (10,000 volumes). Nablus burnt by Knights Templars.
- 1243.** King Ferdinand III of Castile receives submission of Moors in Taifa (Muslim principality) of Murcia, Al-Andalus.

Ayyubid Rule (restored): 1244–1260

- 1244.** Jerusalem taken by Muslim Khwarazmian Tartars, sacked and annexed to Egypt. Jews expelled.
- 1245.** Messianic expectations consequent to fall of Jerusalem. Innocent IV condemned blood libel of Jews.
- 1246.** Meir ben Simon (Jewish writer) justified usury as interest on capital. Muslim Khwarizmians defeated in Palestine.
- 1247.** Jerusalem, Tiberias and Ashkelon taken by Egyptians led by Al-Salih Ayyub. Pope Innocent IV issued Bull prohibiting blood libel against Jews.
- 1248.** Seventh Crusade: St Louis IX, King of France, landed in Cyprus. Talmud burned in Paris.
- 1249.** St Louis and Seventh Crusaders took Damietta.
- 1250.** Battle of Al-Mansura: Seventh Crusaders evacuated Egypt. Karaite Jews in Baltic.
- 1251.** Seventh Crusaders in Palestine. Shepherd's Crusade.
- 1252.** Refortification of Caesarea by St Louis IX and Seventh Crusaders.

- 1253.** Break-up of Mongol Empire allowed Sultan Baybars I of Egypt to turn his attention to Seventh Crusaders. Forced conversion of Jews by Eastern Emperor John III.
- 1254.** End of Seventh Crusade: evacuation of Palestine by St Louis, King of France.
- 1255.** King Henry III of England mortgaged Jewish community there to Richard of Cornwall.
- 1256.** Civil War of St Sabas between Christians in Acre.
- 1257.** Tosafist Rabbi Jehiel from Paris emigrated to Acre. Jewish exilarchate restored at Baghdad.
- 1258.** Baghdad taken by Mongol invaders. End of Christian Civil War of St Sabas in Acre. Philosemitic Il-khanate dynasty in Persia.
- 1259.** Zohar Jewish mysticism founded by Abraham ben Samuel Abulafia.

Mamluk Rule: 1260–1516

- 1260.** Mongols sacked Jerusalem. Battle of Ain Jalut (Spring of Goliath): Egyptians defeated Mongols and restored order in Palestine. Jews allowed back into Jerusalem.
- 1261.** Jerusalem divided into Armenian, Christian, Jewish and Muslim Quarters.
- 1262.** At Toledo, King Alfonso X patronised Jewish scholars.
- 1263.** Disputation of Barcelona between Nachmanides (Moses ben Nachman) the Kabbalist Jew and Pablo Christiani, a Jew who had converted to Dominican Christianity.
- 1264.** Statute of Kalisz: Duke Bolesław the Pious of Poland granted privileges to Jews.
- 1265.** Jerusalem had only 2,000 inhabitants, of which 300 were Christians.
- 1266.** First Ghetto at Breslau.
- 1267.** Aliyah (pilgrimage to Palestine) of Nachmanides. Pope Clement IV investigated Jewish proselytism.
- 1268.** Sultan Baybars destroyed Jaffa.
- 1269.** Nachmanides leader of Jewish community in Acre. Muslim shrine built at Nabi Musa by Baybars.
- 1270.** Nachmanides left Jerusalem from Acre. Talmud burned in Southern Italy. Josiah II, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1271.** Edward, Duke of Gascony (later Edward I of England) and Ninth Crusaders relieved Acre.
- 1272.** Edward sailed home. End of Ninth Crusade.
- 1273.** King Alfonso X the Wise of Leon and Castile patronised Jewish scholars.
- 1274.** Pope Gregory X proclaimed new Crusade at Lyons (which did not follow) and condemned Blood Libels against Jews.
- 1275.** Statute of the Jewry (Statutum de Judaismo) in England restricted Jews. Swabian Mirror (Schwabenspiegel) mentioned Jewish servitude.
- 1276.** Moses de León (Jewish sage) published *The Mystical Midrash*.
- 1277.** Charles I of Anjou, titular Christian King of Jerusalem, took Acre.

- 1278.** Jewish Ethics by Jehiel ben Jekuthiel of Rome. Pope granted Lombard Dominicans access to synagogues.
- 1279.** Podesta (President) of Perugia swore not to admit Jews.
- 1280.** Abulfia Mov pleaded Jewry's case before Pope Nicholas III. End of Baghdad Gaonate (Jewish professorship).
- 1281.** Italian Doctors of Law defined aiding escape of Jews from forced conversion as capital offence.
- 1282.** Archbishop of Canterbury forbids Jewish doctors from practicing on non-Jews and orders closure of synagogues in London to close.
- 1283.** Abenmanasse, Court Jew of Aragon, exempted from obligation to wear Jewish badge.
- 1284.** Sad el-dauhah, the Jew, appointed Governor of Mesopotamia by Arghun, Khan of Persia. David Ben Abraham Maimuni the nagid (grandson of Maimonides) exiled from Egypt to Acre.
- 1285.** King Henry II of Cyprus became titular Christian King of Jerusalem. Destruction of Jewish community in Munich. Mausoleum of Esther and Mordecai built at Hamadan in Iran.
- 1286.** Jewish *Zohar* published by Moses ben Shem Tov de León. Spanish controversy in Acre over writings of Maimonides (Jewish sage). Pope Honorius IV wrote to Archbishop of Canterbury denouncing the Talmud.
- 1287.** Ban against Rabbi Solomon Petit by Nasi (Jewish leader) of Damascus.
- 1288.** Jews burned at Troyes in France. Letter against Solomon Petit by gaon (Jewish professor) of Baghdad. David IX/VIII, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1289.** Sa'd al-Dawla, Jew, Grand Vizier of Baghdad. Persecution of Jews by Rindfleisch in Germany. Fall of Tripoli in Lebanon to Muslims.
- 1290.** Tisha B'Av (Day of Jewish History). Jews (5,000) expelled from England by King Edward I. *Zohar (Book of Splendour)* published by Rabbi Moses de Leon of Guadalajara. Daniel IV, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1291.** Assassination at Tabriz of Sa'd al-Dawla, Jewish vizier of Iraq. Acre taken by Mamaluke Egyptians. Jews killed. End of Crusader state.
- 1292.** Palestine divided into districts which formed Muslim provinces of Damascus and Safed.
- 1293.** Death of rabbi Meir ben Baruch, who claimed Jews were nobles.
- 1294.** Acre, Jaffa and other coastal cities demolished by Muslims to prevent Crusader attacks.
- 1295.** False prophet at Avila predicted the Messiah would come that year. Nissim, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1296.** Abraham ben Samuel Abulajja (Jew) proclaimed himself Messiah in Spain.
- 1297.** Great Mosque of Ramla built.
- 1298.** Anti-Semitic riots throughout Germany started by Rindfleisch the Butcher of Rottingen: 6,000 killed. Rabbi Elijah de Pomi executed at Rome.
- 1299.** Jewish families from Rome settled in North Italian states.
- 1300.** Further Maimonidean Jewish controversy in Spain. Total of 950,000 Jews: half in Europe, rest in Asia. Judah IV, Exilarch at Baghdad.

- 1301.** Jewish Anti-Christian *Nizzahon Vetus* published. Pogroms against Jews in Muslim Mameluk Empire.
- 1302.** Muslims took Ruad Islad and Gibelet.
- 1303.** Jewish cemetery at Koblenz. Diaspora of Mesopotamian Jews.
- 1304.** Correspondence between Jewish communities of Southern France and Spain regarding teachings of Abbe Mari of Montpellier.
- 1305.** Excommunications between Jewish rationalists and anti-rationalists in Southern France.
- 1306.** Expulsion of Jews from France. Rabbi Estori Haparchi settled in Beisan.
- 1307.** Kaftor va-Ferah by Rabbi in Berlin. Estori Haparchi described Jews in Palestine.
- 1308.** Commencement of building West Wall Arcade in Jerusalem. Aaron the Younger of Nicomedia (Jewish sage, the Karaite Maimonides) compiled Gar Eden code.
- 1309.** Popular Crusade (Popular Crusade). Council of Pressburg: Hungarian clergy forbade Catholics to marry Jewish Khazars.
- 1310.** Talmudic Code completed by Asher ben Jehiel (Jewish sage). Jews guaranteed loans to King of Castile. Solomon VII, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1311.** Council of Vienne: Knights Templar ultimately dissolved.
- 1312.** Western Emperor Henry VII granted a charter of privileges to Jews of Rome.
- 1313.** Abraham ben David Maimuni, nagid (head) of Egyptian Jews, converted Karaites to Jewish Orthodoxy.
- 1314.** Minaret added to Great Mosque of Ramla. Estori Haparchi (Jew) settled in Palestine.
- 1315.** Jews readmitted to France by King Louis X under restrictive conditions.
- 1316.** Abu Sa'id Bahadur Khan, ruler of Mongol Ilkhanate in the Middle East.
- 1317.** Death of Israel Israeli, Spanish Jewish talmudist at Toledo.
- 1318.** Assassination at Tabriz of Rashid ad-Din, Jewish convert to Islam, banker of Iraq.
- 1319.** Battle of Chios: Christian fleet defeats Aydinid fleet.
- 1320.** Crusade of the Pastoureaux: persecution of Jews in France. Jews expelled from Rome.
- 1321.** "Lepers' plot" persecutions of Jews in France. Jews in Cyprus forced to wear yellow badge of shame.
- 1322.** Expulsion of Jews from France for second time. Talmud burned at Rome.
- 1323.** Gallichi (Italian family of French origin) Synagogue at Rome.
- 1324.** Manual of Bernard Gui advocating burning of Jewish writings.
- 1325.** Portuguese Jews forced to wear the yellow badge of shame.
- 1326.** Toleration for Jews in Mongol ruled Baghdad.
- 1327.** Death in Spain of Asher ben Jechiel the Saint (Jewish holy man).
- 1328.** Anti-Semitic riots in Navarre.
- 1329.** Jewish *Sefer Milhamot Ha-Shem (The Wars of the Lord)* published by Levi ben Gershon (Gersonides).

- 1330.** Christian Church at Samaria ruined by earthquake. David X, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1331.** Marble enamelling in Tomb of Patriarchs but Christians excluded.
- 1332.** Fakhriya Mosque at Jerusalem.
- 1333.** King Philip VI of France took the Cross and joined proposed Crusade.
- 1334.** Second Statute of Kalisz. New Charter for Jews granted by King Casimir III of
- 1335.** *Arba'ah Turim* published by Jacob Asher as Jewish legal code. Christian Franciscans returned to Israel.
- 1336.** Armleder massacres in Germany. Thousands of Jews killed in Franconia.
- 1337.** Council at Avignon proscribed Christian cohabitation with Jews. Armleder persecution of Alsace and Koblenz Jews.
- 1338.** Tenkiz Muslim viceroy of Syria restored water conduit to Jerusalem. Persecution of Jews in Alsace stopped.
- 1339.** End of Armleder massacres in Germany.
- 1340.** Leo Romans, Court Jew of Robert I of Anjou, translated texts into Hebrew.
- 1341.** Death of Sultan al-Malik. Sar-Shalom, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1342.** Opferpfennig (Poll tax) imposed on Jews of Germany. Franciscans granted custody of Christian holy places in Palestine.
- 1343.** Reburial in Damascus of Tankiz, executed former Jewish governor of Syria.
- 1344.** Death in France of Levi ben Gershon (Gersonides) Jewish scholar and inventor of “Jacob’s staff” in France. Persecution of Baghdad Jews. Expulsion of French Jews.
- 1345.** Commencement of building of West Wall in Jerusalem.
- 1346.** Christian Patriarch of Jerusalem crowned John VI Emperor. *Camarban Chronicle* written by Jacob ben Ismael.
- 1347.** Outer bays of Al-Aqsa Mosque built. Pilgrimage of Nicholas of Poggibonsi to Jerusalem. Franciscans at Bethlehem.
- 1348.** Black Death massacres of Jews in France, Germany and Spain.
- 1349.** More Black Death persecution of Jews. Immigration of Jews from Germany to Poland
- 1350.** Shemariah of Negropont proclaimed himself Messiah. King Pedro the Cruel of Castile recruited Jews to Royal Court. Aliyah (Jewish pilgrimage) of Isaac HaLevi Asir “the hopeful”. Melchi Masi, Exilarch at Baghdad.
- 1351.** Jews allowed back into Koblenz by Archbishop. Al-Aqsa mosque enlarged at Jerusalem.
- 1352.** Turba (Tomb) of Turkan Khatum (Persian prince) at Jerusalem.
- 1353.** Al-Klamiyya, tomb of Jamal al-Din Pahlavan, at Jerusalem.
- 1354.** Forced conversion to Islam of Jewish poet Moses ben Samuel and other Jews at Damascus.
- 1355.** Pogrom against Jews of Toledo: 1,200 killed by Christians and Muslims. Samaritan Annals composed in Arabic.
- 1356.** Prince Electors of Germany granted right to tax Jews.

- 1357.** Synagogue of El Transito in Toledo. Emperor Charles IV recognised use of Star of David in Prague.
- 1358.** Jewish *Sefat Emet* published by Abraham Kirimi in Crimea.
- 1359.** Battle of Lampsacus: Crusaders defeated Turkish Muslims.
- 1360.** Don Samuel HaLevi Abulafia, Jewish Royal Treasurer of Castile, arrested and tortured to death.
- 1361.** Jews recalled to France by King Charles V.
- 1362.** Jewish *Keter Torah (Crown of the Law)* published by Aaron ben Elijah at Izmir.
- 1363.** Jewish courtiers in Castile.
- 1364.** King Peter I of Cyprus, titular Christian King of Jerusalem, in West promoting new Crusade.
- 1365.** Muslim Tomb of Baraka Khan at Jerusalem. Crusade against Alexandria. Shalom the Last, final Exilarch at Baghdad until deposed by Tartar King Tamerlane.
- 1366.** Massacre of Jews in Castile during Civil War.
- 1367.** Cypriot raids on Latakia and Valantia by Peter I of Cyprus.
- 1368.** Attack on Christian-held Tomb of David at Jerusalem by Jews and Muslims. Cypriot raid on Sarepta.
- 1369.** Cypriot raids on Beirut and Sidon and rest of Lebanon by Peter II, titular Christian King of Jerusalem.
- 1370.** Peace with Mamluk Muslims. Cult of Miraculous Host at Brussels: Jews massacred there.
- 1371.** Jewish immigration to Salzburg encouraged by Archbishop Pilgrim II.
- 1372.** Tomb of David at Jerusalem transferred from Christians to Muslims. Pilgrimage of St Bridget of Sweden.
- 1373.** Anti-Semitic riot at Lisbon.
- 1374.** Madrasa al Luluiyya built in Jerusalem.
- 1375.** City of Ulm borrowed 2,500 gulden from Jud Jaecklin (Jewish banker). Jewish geographer Cresques Abraham publishes *Catalan Atlas* world map including first use of a compass rose.
- 1376.** Jerusalem constituted separate province by Sultan al-Malik.
- 1377.** Emperor Charles IV released Duke Henry of Werdenburg from his debts to Jud Jaecklin.
- 1378.** Archdeacon Martinez of Écija campaigned against Jews of Seville. Franciscans built cloister by Hall of Last Supper at Jerusalem. Western Schism amongst Catholics with rival claimants to the Papacy.
- 1379.** Jud Jaecklin expelled from Ulm and settled at Constance.
- 1380.** Baladiyya, funerary madrasa, (Muslim college) at Jerusalem.
- 1381.** Wafaiyya of Abul-Wafa Muslim family built in Jerusalem.
- 1382.** Pogroms against Jews in France.

- 1383.** Ḥasdai ben Abraham Crescas, rabbi of Barcelona, preeminent Jewish scholar.
- 1384.** Franciscan hospice near Church of Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem.
- 1385.** Western Emperor Wenceslaus arrested Jews living in the Swabian League and confiscated property.
- 1386.** Khan al-Sultan caravanserai at Jerusalem restored by Sultan Barquq.
- 1387.** Eleazar Golluf the Jew, Treasurer to Queen of Aragon.
- 1388.** Charter to Jews of Brest-Litovsk (then in Lithuania) by Grand Duke Vitold. Dar al Sitt Tushaq (Jewish sage) at Jerusalem.
- 1389.** Moses ben Samuel Abbas represented Saragossa Jews at Royal Court of Aragon. Pope Boniface IX used Jewish doctors. Massacre of Jews in Prague.
- 1390.** King Henry III of Castile restored synagogues to Jews of Seville.
- 1391.** Christian pogroms and forced conversion against Jews in Spain: flight to North Africa.
- 1392.** Execution of only son of Hasdai Crescus, Jewish philosopher, at Saragossa in Aragon. Jewish prophet of Burgos in Spain foretold coming of the Messiah.
- 1393.** French Jews seated in Piedmont. Timur (Tamerlane) the Mongol took Baghdad: many Jews fled to Syria.
- 1394.** Jews expelled from France (except for south-east).
- 1395.** Franciscan Christian pilgrim hospice at Ramla built.
- 1396.** Al tehî ka'âbôtèkâ (Be Not Like Thy Fathers) anti-Christian letter by Jewish Propheet Duran (Ephodi) from Palestine.
- 1397.** Jews readmitted to Fulda in Germany but expelled from Basle. Jews of Barcelona forced to wear yellow badge of shame.
- 1398.** Death at Jerusalem of Tunshuq al-Muzaffariyya, Persian princess.
- 1399.** Anti-Semitic blood libel in Poznan. Jean Boucicaut's Crusade in Levant.
- 1400.** Joseph ibn Habiba, Jewish Talmudic scholar, living in Barcelona.
- 1401.** Timur abolished exarchate. It was replaced by Nasi (head of Jews) of Baghdad.
- 1402.** Pope Boniface IX granted Charter to Jews.
- 1403.** John Boucicaut's and Knights Hospitallers raided coast of Syria.
- 1404.** Jews burned or expelled from Salzburg for allegedly desecrating the Christian Host.
- 1405.** Death of Timur at Otrar.
- 1406.** Death of Ibn Khaldun, Muslim philosopher, at Cairo. New King John II of Castile stopped persecution of Jews.
- 1407.** Israel of Krems appointed Hochmeister of all rabbis of Germany by Prince Elector Rupert.
- 1408.** Death of Isaac ben Sheshet Perfet, Spanish rabbi and halakic authority.
- 1409.** Messiah allegedly born at Cisneros in Castile.
- 1410.** Death of Ḥasdai ben Abraham Crescas in Saragossa.
- 1411.** Jews participated in Disputation of Tortosa in Spain.

- 1412.** Vincente Ferrer, a Dominican, promoted anti-Semitism in Castile. Ghettoization in Europe.
- 1413.** Christian-Jewish disputation of Tortosa in Spain commenced: Jews represented by Moshe ben Abbas.
- 1414.** Christian-Jewish disputation of Tortosa ended. Papal Bull prohibited study of Talmud.
- 1415.** Death of Profiat Duran, Jewish philosopher. Pope Benedict XII ordered expurgation of Talmud. Paul, Jewish convert, appointed Archbishop of Burgos.
- 1416.** King Alfonso V of Aragon stopped persecution of Jews.
- 1417.** Pope Martin V employed Elijah b. Shabbetai Be'er, a Jew, as his physician and favoured Jews.
- 1418.** Jews expelled from Koblenz. Pope Martin V revoked anti-Jewish Bull of Benedict XIII.
- 1419.** Pope Martin V prohibited forcible conversion of Jews to Christianity by Franciscans.
- 1420.** Jews expelled from Lyons and massacred at Toulouse and Vienna.
- 1421.** Vienna Gesera persecution: Jews expelled from Austria.
- 1422.** Accession of Mameluk Sultan Barsbay. Jewish Midrash Elziani of Avraham Ben Shlomo.
- 1423.** Republic of Venice bought Salonika and imposed heavy taxes on Jews there. Jews expelled from Zurich.
- 1424.** Jews expelled from Cologne and Freiburg-im-Briesgau.
- 1425.** *Sefer ha-Ikkarim (Book of Principles)* published by Joseph Albo (Jew).
- 1426.** Battle of Khirokitia: Janus of Cyprus, titular Christian King of Jerusalem, captured by Mamluks.
- 1427.** Jews expelled from Berne. Emigration of Jews from Rhineland to Ottoman Empire.
- 1428.** Interdict of the Sun: Pope Martin V prohibited Italian ships from taking Jews to Holy Land. Jews expelled from Fribourg.
- 1429.** St Louis of Ravensburg allegedly murdered by Jews (blood libel).
- 1430.** Catalan pirates seized Jews of Modon in Greece and ransomed them in Spain.
- 1431.** Accession of anti-Semitic Pope Eugenius IV. Jesuit immigration to Ottoman Empire in Salonika.
- 1432.** Pilgrimage of Bertrandon de la Broquière from Burgundy to Palestine. Blood libel of Majorca.
- 1433.** Paul, a Jewish convert, became Archbishop of Burgos in Spain.
- 1434.** Madrasa (Muslim college) of Husam al-Din al-Hasan built in Jerusalem.
- 1435.** Rabbi Elijah of Ferrara described Jewish emigration to Erez Israel.
- 1436.** Jews allowed back to Fraga in Aragon. Pilgrimage of Emperor Frederick III to Jerusalem.
- 1437.** Jews invited to Florence by Cosimo de Medici.
- 1438.** Plague in Palestine. Big Jewish bank founded at Pisa.

- 1439.** New synagogue built at Salzburg. Jews expelled from Augsburg.
- 1440.** Heavy annual tax imposed on Jews by Muslim Mamluk of Egypt and Palestine: many left Jerusalem.
- 1441.** Bishop of Valence in France upbraided Jews as being guests not citizens.
- 1442.** Jewish *Sefer Kebod Elohim (Glory of God)* published by Joseph ibn Shem-Tov in Spain. Part of Cairo synagogue destroyed. Jews expelled from Bavaria.
- 1443.** New Crusade (Crusade of Varna) proclaimed: defeated by Ottomans following year.
- 1444.** Death of Joseph Albo (Jewish philosopher) at Deroça in Spain.
- 1445.** Mosque built over Tomb of David.
- 1446.** Gianozza Manetti, Christian Hebraist, wrote polemics against Judaism.
- 1447.** Accession of anti-Semitic Pope Nicholas V.
- 1448.** Muslim Dome of Rock at Jerusalem destroyed by fire. Sultan Jaqmaq prohibited Muslims from consulting infidel physicians.
- 1449.** Anti-Semitic riot at Lisbon. Toledo barred Conversos (Jewish converts to Christianity) from public office.
- 1450.** Second expulsion of Jews from Bavaria. Anti-Semitic work by Pedro de la Cavallerie.
- 1451.** Inquisition established in Castile . Pope Nicholas V granted permission to Emperor Elect Frederick III to settle Jews in his dominions.
- 1452.** John of Capistrano incited persecution of German Jews. Attempt to build Christian Church on Mount Zion. Hahambaşı (Chief Rabbi) of Jews in Ottoman Empire was their new Ethnarch: Elijah Capsali first such.
- 1453.** Jewish Messianic hopes.
- 1454.** Revocation of Jewish rights in Poland: riots in Cracow, expulsion of Jews from Moravia. Moses Capsali, Hahambaşı.
- 1455.** Mission of Abraham HaLevi, leader of Jerusalem Jews, to Italy.
- 1456.** Crusaders fought Ottomans in Balkans. Mission of Abraham ben Eliezer from Jerusalem Diaspora advocating Aliyah (Jewish settlement in Palestine).
- 1457.** Skanderbeg's Albanian forces defeat Ottomans.
- 1458.** Earthquake in Palestine. Jews expelled from Erfurt.
- 1459.** Congress of Mantua: Pope Pius II called for Crusade.
- 1460.** New Crusade proclaimed against Ottoman Muslims. Juan Arias Davila, son of a converso (Jewish converts to Christianity), Bishop of Sequoia. Radical anti-Semitism of Alfonso de Sequoia.
- 1461.** Papal Inquisition at Valencia tried conversos suspected of Judaizing.
- 1462.** Martyrdom of Andreas of Rinn in Tyrol: allegedly murdered by Jews (blood libel).
- 1463.** Jewish physician to Pope Pius II.
- 1464.** At Ancona, Pope Pius II proclaimed new Crusade against Ottoman Muslims but died soon after.

- 1465.** Secret ceremony of Judaic Converso by Abraham Bilago of Aragon.
- 1466.** Work of Elijah ben Joseph Habillo, Spanish Jewish philosopher and translator.
- 1467.** Rabbi Isaac Sarfati called on his fellow Jews to settle in Erez Israel.
- 1468.** Removal of papal prohibition against Christians transporting Jews to Holy Land.
- 1469.** Plague in Palestine.
- 1470.** 150 Jewish families in Jerusalem according to Rabbi Isaac ben Meir Latif.
- 1471.** Don Isaac Ben Judah Abarbanel succeeded his father as Jewish Treasurer to King Alfonso V of Portugal.
- 1472.** Jews settled in Novgorod and introduced Judaizer heresy among Christians.
- 1473.** Jews expelled from Mainz. Muslims attacked Maimonides Synagogue in Jerusalem.
- 1474.** Muslims destroyed Rahmanides synagogue in Jerusalem.
- 1475.** Anti-Semitic blood libel of Trent. First Hebrew printing at Reggio di Calabria in Italy.
- 1476.** Plague in Palestine. Abolition of autonomy of Spanish Jews.
- 1477.** Abraham ben Hayyim “the Dyer” printed Hebrew books at Ferrara.
- 1478.** Novgorod annexed by Moscow: spread of anti-Trinitarian Judaizer heresy throughout Russia.
- 1479.** Ruter of Germany described Jewish emigrants from Germany to Palestine.
- 1480.** Jews helped defend Rhodes from Ottoman attack. Inquisition at Seville.
- 1481.** In Spain, the Inquisition persecuted Conversos (Jews who had converted to Christianity).
- 1482.** Anti-Semitic riot at Lisbon. Sultan Qaitbay founded Muslim college in Jerusalem.
- 1483.** Elders affair. Jewish dispute at Jerusalem reduced number of Jewish families there from 300 to 30. Jews expelled from Warsaw. Felix Fabri, Dominican, visited Jerusalem.
- 1484.** Locust plague in Palestine. Persecution of Jewish conversos in Spain by Torquemada of the Inquisition.
- 1485.** Martyrdom of Lorenzo de Sossio, a Jew, in Italy.
- 1486.** End of friendship of Elijah del Medigo (Jewish sage) and Count della Mirandola (Christian) at Florence.
- 1487.** Gennady, Archbishop of Novgorod, tortured Judaizers. Pope revoked decree against Christians shipping Jews to Palestine.
- 1488.** Obadiah of Bertinoro in Tuscan went on Aliya (Jewish pilgrimage to Palestine). Jews expelled from Parma.
- 1489.** Franciscan Church built on Mount Zion. Expected arrival of Messiah in Spain. Jews expelled from Geneva.
- 1490.** Jewish doctor brought to Moscow to treat son of Ivan the Great, Autocrat of Russia. Church on Mount Zion dedicated.
- 1491.** Martyrdom of Holy Child of La Guardia in Castile: allegedly murdered by Jews (blood libel).

- 1492.** Ninth Tisha B'Av (Day of Jewish History): 160,000 Jews expelled from Spain and welcomed by Ottoman Sultan.
- 1493.** Jews expelled from Spain and Halle. Jewish population down to 12m (from 26m in 1300).
- 1494.** Obadiah of Bertinoro described Jewish migration to Erez Israel. Jews expelled from Tuscany.
- 1495.** Jews expelled from Lithuania. 200 Jewish families in Jerusalem. Mujir al-Din writes history of Jerusalem and Hebron.
- 1496.** Abraham ben Samuel Zacuto of Salamanca, court astronomer to King of Portugal, advised on proposed exploration of Vasco Da Gama.
- 1497.** Jews expelled or forcibly converted to Christianity in Portugal. Refugees welcomed by Ottoman Sultan at Constantinople. Elijah Mizrachi, Hahambaşı.
- 1498.** Obadiah of Bertinoro wrote standard commentary on the Jewish Mishnah. Jews banished from Salzburg.
- 1499.** Jews expelled from Nuremberg. Few Jews left in Western Europe.
- 1500.** Karaite Jews in Crimea. Asher Lammlein proclaimed Messiah in Italy.
- 1501.** Death of Obadiah of Bertinoro in Jerusalem. Jews expelled from Provence.
- 1502.** Anti-Semitic Safavid dynasty in Persia maltreated the 30,000 Jews there.
- 1503.** Jews readmitted to Lithuania. Jacob Pollak "Rabbi of Poland".
- 1504.** First Hebrew Press in Istanbul. Judaizers killed in Moscow.
- 1505.** Jews expelled from Russia.
- 1506.** Massacre of Marranos (secret Jews) in Lisbon.
- 1507.** Confrontations between humanist and observant Jews.
- 1508.** Death at Venice of Isaac Abravanel, Jewish philosopher.
- 1509.** Takkanah of Rabbi Isaac Sholal, the nagid (head of Jews) in Egypt. Jews readmitted to Venice.
- 1510.** Hebrew press in Salonika in Ottoman Empire and Kohen (Jewish religious) press at Prague.
- 1511.** Publication in Germany of *Augenspiegel* by Reuchlin the Jew advocating Jewish emancipation. Expulsion of Jews from Naples.
- 1512.** Jews in China. Abraham Judaeus Bohemus appointed Collector of Jewish taxes by King Sigismund I of Poland.
- 1513.** Jews allowed back into Koblenz. Hebrew printing commenced in Salonika in Ottoman Empire.
- 1514.** Ottoman Sultan Selim I defeated Shah Ismail I of Iran. School of Shalal, naqid (head of Jews) of Egypt, moved to Jerusalem.
- 1515.** Pope Leo X destroyed Jewish banking monopoly by allowing Catholics to charge interest on loans.

Ottoman Rule: 1516–1917

- 1516.** Battle of Marj Dabiq (near Aleppo): Selim I conquered Palestine. First ghetto established in Venice
- 1517.** Jewish *De Arte Cabalistica* published by Reuchlin in Germany. Sultan Selim I took Jerusalem.
- 1518.** Peter Galatin, Leo X's confessor, introduced word "Jehovah" to Christians. Palestine divided into four Ottoman Sanjaks (Districts).
- 1519.** Rabbi Israel of Perugia described Jewish migration to Erez Israel. Jews expelled from Regensburg in Germany.
- 1520.** *Babylonian Talmud* published at Venice.
- 1521.** Rebellion of Janbirdi al-Ghazali, Governor of Syria (including Palestine). He was killed and his head sent to Jerusalem. Firman (order) of Sultan Sulayman I prohibiting religious harassment in Jerusalem.
- 1522.** Rabbi Moses Basola described Jewish migration to Erez Israel.
- 1523.** *Talmud* republished at Venice. *Das Jesus Christus ein geborener Jude sei* by Martin Luther condemning anti-Semitism.
- 1524.** Pope Clement VII received David Reuben, self-styled Prince of Lost Tribes of Israel in Arabia, seeking help against Muslims in Holy Land.
- 1525.** David Reuben welcomed by Portuguese converses.
- 1526.** Firman (order) of Sultan Suleiman I the Magnificent upholding Catholic control of Church of Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. Mordechai Komitano, Hahambaşı.
- 1527.** Muslim harassment of priests in Jerusalem. Rome sacked by forces of Emperor Charles V. Jews hailed Last Judgment.
- 1528.** In Portugal David Reuben, proclaimed himself Messiah.
- 1529.** Marj Bani Amir (Valley of Jezreel) temporarily constituted separate Ottoman Sanjak (district) of Nablus.
- 1530.** At meeting of Reichstag in Augsburg before Emperor Charles V, public disputation on anti-Semitism won by Josel of Rosheim, a Jew.
- 1531.** Inquisition established in Portugal. End of "Period of Grace" for Jews there.
- 1532.** Solomon Molcho burned in Matua for Jewish proselytism.
- 1533.** Assassination in Italy of David Reuben, self-proclaimed Messiah and representative of lost tribes of Israel.
- 1534.** King Sigismund I of Poland abolished compulsory Jewish badge. Hebrew press at Cracow.
- 1535.** Rabbi David de Rossi settled in Safed. Capitulation by Ottoman Sultan Suleiman I the Magnificent to Francis, King of France, allowing subjects of latter exemption from Jewish law.
- 1536.** Anti-Semitic inquisition in Portugal.
- 1537.** Expulsion of Jews from Saxony. Martin Luther refused to intercede.

- 1538.** Commencement of rebuilding of Walls of Jerusalem by order of Ottoman Sultan Suleiman I the Magnificent.
- 1539.** Ottoman Census: 1,000 Jews in Jerusalem. Dome of the Prophet (Qubbat an-Nabi) rebuilt in Jerusalem.
- 1540.** Expulsion of Jews from Thuringia. Hebrew Press at Isny near Wurtemberg.
- 1541.** Luther's Admonition to Prayer against the Turks. Expulsion of Jews from Prague, cities of Germany and Naples. Bricking up of Golden Gate, through which Jewish Messiah was to enter.
- 1542.** Completion of rebuilding of Walls of Jerusalem. Builder executed for omitting Mount Zion. Tam ibn Yahya, Hahambaşi.
- 1543.** Martin Luther denounced Jews in *On the Jews and Their Lies*. Eliyyah Benjamin ha-Levi, Hahambaşi, followed by Eliyyah ben Hayyim.
- 1544.** Emperor Charles V grants Jews liberal privileges in return for 3,000 Rhenish florins. *Shmuel-bukh* (tales of Saul and David) written by unknown Jewish author. French consul at Tripoli in Lebanon.
- 1545.** Central synagogue at Cairo closed by Ottoman Governor. Privilegium of Moses Kohen granted to Jews in Prague.
- 1546.** Suleiman I the Magnificent beautified Dome of the Rock at Jerusalem. Earthquake at Nablus.
- 1547.** Purity of blood (limpieza de sangre): Archbishop Seliceo of Toledo excluded conversos from ecclesiastical posts.
- 1548.** Ottoman Province of Damascus established (included modern Palestine).
- 1549.** Standard commentary on *Mishnah* by late Obadiah of Bertinoro published at Venice. Jerusalem annexed to Ottoman province of Syria.
- 1550.** Expulsion of Jews from Genoa and Venice. Jewish converts allowed into France.
- 1551.** Expulsion of Jews from Bavaria: invited to settle in Tuscany. Franciscan Christian monks expelled from Jerusalem.
- 1552.** Stability and increase of Jewish population in Palestine under Golden Period of Ottoman rule. 30,000 Jews in Istanbul.
- 1553.** Copies of Talmud burned on Campeo dei Fiori by order of Pope Julius III.
- 1554.** Moses Hamon, Jewish physician to Sultan, obtained firman (order) against authors of blood libels against Jews. Jewish *Shevet Yehudah* published by Solomon ibn Verga. All Hebrew books subject to Papal censorship.
- 1555.** Jewish *Beit Yosef* published by Joseph Caro. Pope Paul IV published anti-Semitic Bull: *Age of Ghetto*.
- 1556.** Jewish immigrants settled at Safed: in Iran; total 10,000. Conversos burnt at Ancona in Italy.
- 1557.** Jaffe, Jewish printer in Lublin. Jewish *Shehitah u-Vedikah* published in Cracow by Moses Isserles.
- 1558.** *Safer ha-Minhagim (Book of Chabad-Lubavitch Customs)* by Abraham Klausner published in Austria.

- 1559.** Jews of Przemysl granted privilege (founding charter) by King Sigismund II of Poland.
- 1560.** Jews constituted 10% of population of Jerusalem. Ottoman Sultan Suleiman I the Magnificent granted Tiberias and its surroundings to Joseph Nasi, duke of Naxos, Jewish leader.
- 1561.** Ottoman Sultan Suleiman I the Magnificent appointed Joseph Nasi as Lord of Tiberias and latter settled fellow Jews there.
- 1562.** Restoration of Dome of the Rock at Jerusalem by Ottoman Sultan Suleiman I the Magnificent.
- 1563.** Kalonymus ben Mordecai Jaffe founded a Hebrew printing-press in Lublin, Poland.
- 1564.** *Shulhan Arukh (Holy Digest)* published by Joseph Caro in Ottoman Empire. Jewish Council of four lands in Poland.
- 1565.** Jewish settlement in Tiberias by Joseph Cohen ben Ardicht. Jews allowed back into Metz.
- 1566.** Pope Pius V allowed printing of Jewish books. Ottoman Sultan Selim II appointed Joseph Nasi as Duke of Naxos and Ottoman chief minister.
- 1567.** Jews admitted to Prague.
- 1568.** Synagogue at Cochin in India. Kolonymus Jaffe published Jewish mahzer at Lublin.
- 1569.** Pope Pius V banished Jews from Papal States except Rome and Ancona. Rabbi Isaac Luria the mystic settled in Safed, Palestine.
- 1570.** Westward migration of Jews from Ottoman Empire.
- 1571.** Jewish *Mappach* published by Moses Isserles. Jews expelled from Tuscany except for ghettos of Florence and Siena. Jewish physician to Sultan Murad III at Constantinople.
- 1572.** Death of Rabbi Isaac Luria in Sfed. . Death of Moses Isserles. Franciscan monks in Jerusalem arrested but later released through intervention of King of France.
- 1573.** Rabbi David ibn Abu Zimra taught at Jerusalem. Jewish Talmudic scholar of Lithuania.
- 1574.** Accession of Ottoman Sultan Murad III. Dismissal of Joseph Nasi. End of Golden Period of Ottoman rule.
- 1575.** Jews expelled from Palatinate of the Rhine in Germany.
- 1576.** King Stephen Báthory of Poland outlawed anti-Semitic blood libels.
- 1577.** Esther Handali, a Jewess, was Kira (Harem Director) of Sultan Murad III.
- 1578.** Anarchy in Palestine. Joseph Jaffe obtained Jewish printing right from King Stephen Báthory of Poland.
- 1579.** Death of Joseph Nasi at Istanbul (former Jewish adviser to Sultan).
- 1580.** Jewish Council of Four Lands in Poland. Basle edition of Jewish Talmud censored.
- 1581.** *Reply of the Jew Jacob of Belzyce* published at Lublin in Poland.
- 1582.** Gregorian Calendar instituted at Rome by Pope Gregory.
- 1583.** Simone Luzzatto, Rabbi of Venice, advocated toleration.
- 1584.** Pope Gregory XIII ordered compulsory annual sermons to Jews of Rome at Easter. Cairo synagogue reopened.

- 1585.** Esther Handali the Jewess rewarded for diplomacy with Venetians by Ottoman Sultan Murad III.
- 1586.** Ottoman closure of Nahimanades Synagogue at Jerusalem.
- 1587.** Religious disputation at Pisa of Immanuel Aboab, a Jew, with Christian clerics.
- 1588.** Joseph ben Moses negotiated renewal of Jewish residential rights in Salonika in Ottoman Empire.
- 1589.** *Mareh Kohen* published at Cracow by Issachar. Jews granted religious liberty in Republic of Venice.
- 1590.** Bezalel Ashkenazi, dayyan (Israeli judge), attempted to rebuild Jerusalem. Esther the Jewess executed by Ottoman Sultan Mehmet III.
- 1591.** Jewish Don Solomon ibn Yaish influential at Istanbul.
- 1592.** Jewish *Zemah David* published by David Gans. Emperor Rudolf II consulted Rabbi Judah Loew ben Bezalel “Maha of Prague”.
- 1593.** Jews expelled from Papal States but protected at Livorno in Tuscany. Portuguese Conversos (Jewish converts to Christianity) settled there.
- 1594.** Visit of Amico (Jew), traveller, to Jerusalem. Execution of Dr Rodrigo Lopez, Jewish doctor to Queen Elizabeth I, in London.
- 1595.** Accession of Ottoman Sultan Mehmed III at Constantinople. Jewish *Lakeh Tov* published in Venice by Jagel.
- 1596.** Anti-Semitic *Merchant of Venice* written by Shakespeare.
- 1597.** Jews expelled from Milan by King Philip II. Jewish *Shalsholet Hakabbalah (Chain of Tradition)* written by Gedaliah ibn Yahya ben Joseph.
- 1598.** Golem legend: Judah Loew ben Bezalel, Rabbi of Prague, breathed life into a clay figure who then became his devoted servant.
- 1599.** Jelālī Revolt in Anatolia against Ottoman Sultan. Jews there made Amsterdam “the Jerusalem of the North”.
- 1600.** Greeks in Thessaly attempt to rebel against Ottoman Empire.
- 1601.** Jews constituted ten per cent of population in Jerusalem.
- 1602.** Jewish *Ma’aseh Buch (Story Book)* published in Basle by Jacob ben Abraham (Jew) of Meritz. Yehiel Bassan, Hahambaşi.
- 1603.** Jewish synod of Frankfurt.
- 1604.** Capitulation ordered by Ottoman Sultan Ahmed I recognised Henry IV of France as protector of Holy Places in Jerusalem.
- 1605.** Decrees of Jewish Council of Four Lands in Poland-Lithuania produced by Joshua Falk of Kiev. Jews at Kaifeng in China.
- 1606.** Ben Zakkai synagogue built at Jerusalem.
- 1607.** Publication of 25th edition of *Jewish Dialoghi* by late Judah Abrabanel.
- 1608.** *Response to Bezah* published at Venice by Moses Galacte (Jew).

- 1609.** Thomas Lydiat wrote Jewish *Emundatio Temporum*. Death of Rabbi Judah Loew ben Bezalel, Rabbi of Prague. Plan of Bethlehem Basilica built by Amico. Suspected Jews expelled from London.
- 1610.** Jewish *Memorbuch* published at Koblenz.
- 1611.** Zevi Hirsch Jaffe commenced publishing Jewish *Talmud* in Lublin, Poland.
- 1612.** Jewish *Hidushe Halakhot* published by Samuel Edels.
- 1613.** Suppression of autonomy of expansionist Druze emirate of Lebanon.
- 1614.** Fettmilch massacre at Frankfurt. Jews expelled.
- 1615.** Jews expelled from Worms but emancipated in Netherlands.
- 1616.** Jews readmitted to Frankfurt and Worms. Vincenz Fettmilch the anti-Semite publicly executed.
- 1617.** Jewish *Tosefet Yom-Tov* published by Yom Tov Lipmann Heller. Accession of Sultan Mustafa I the Imbecile.
- 1618.** Accession of Ottoman Sultan Osman II at Constantinople. 40 Jewish doctors appointed to his court.
- 1619.** King Sigismund III of Lithuania prohibited permanent settlement of Jews.
- 1620.** Death of Hayyim Vital, Jewish mystic. Jews of Prague adopted Star of David as their symbol.
- 1621.** Firman (Order) by Sultan Osman II confirmed Catholic control of Christian Holy Places at Judea. Jews emigrated from Amsterdam to Hamburg.
- 1622.** Assassination of Ottoman Sultan Osman II. Restoration of Sultan Mustafa I the Imbecile.
- 1623.** Jews of Baghdad maltreated by Persian invaders. Arrival of Jean Lempereur, French Consul, at Jerusalem and quarrel with Franciscan custodians of Holy Places.
- 1624.** Beta Israel (Ethiopian Jews) lost War of Independence. Ghetto established at Ferrara. Death of last Samaritan High Priest descended from Aaron.
- 1625.** Muhammad ibn Farruk, Sanjak Bey (Governor) of Jerusalem, persecuted Jews. Joseph Mitrani, Hahambaşı.
- 1626.** Jews of Jerusalem sent emissaries to Diaspora.
- 1627.** Jewish bankers recalled to Greece after bankruptcy of Italian bankers there.
- 1628.** Fountain Sabi Shalan restored in Jerusalem. Jews supported Catholic imperialists during Thirty Years War in Germany against Lutherans (who were anti-Semitic).
- 1629.** Posthumous publication at Amsterdam of *Nomologia o discursos legales (The Struggle over the Authority of the Law)* by Immanuel Aboab (Jew).
- 1630.** Sultan transferred praedominium (custody) of Holy Places from Catholics to Eastern Orthodox Church.
- 1631.** Roger of France visited Jerusalem. Emir Fakhr ad-Din II of Druzes granted Mount Tabor to Franciscans.
- 1632.** Franciscans on Mount Tabor pursuant for permission from Sultan.
- 1633.** Jewish blood libel at Istanbul. Carmelite Christians returned to Mount Carmel.

- 1634.** Surrender and imprisonment of Fakhr al-Din II, expansionist Druze Emir of Lebanon.
- 1635.** King Ladislaus IV of Poland ratified Jewish rights. Druze rebellion crushed at Hasbeiya.
- 1636.** Renewed pilgrimages to Church of St John the Baptist pursuant to its restoration by Franciscan Christian monks.
- 1637.** Ottoman Sultan transferred custody of Christian Holy Places to Eastern Orthodox Church.
- 1638.** Muslim Mihrab Ali Pasha built in Jerusalem. Jews helped Ottoman Muslims take Baghdad. Discourse on State of Jews in Venice by Simone Luzzatto.
- 1639.** Jewish *Talmud* published at Lublin, Poland, by Zevi Hirsch Jaffe. Yomtov Ben Ya'esh, Hahambaşi.
- 1640.** Suicide of Uriel da Costa, Portuguese Jewish heretic.
- 1641.** Antonio de Montezinos, crypto Jewish traveller, announced that he had discovered the Lost Tribes of Israel near Quito in South America. Jews, mainly in Poland, numbering 700,000.
- 1642.** Jews established in Latin America. Only 27 karaites (Jewish families) in Jerusalem. Yomtov ben Hananiah ben Yaqar, Hahambaşi.
- 1643.** Jewish bankers expelled from Genoa. Ransoming of Jews captured at Kremsier.
- 1644.** Teshuvot la-Nozerim (Jewish Psalms) printed at Altdorf. Forced conversion of Persian Jews by Shah Abbas II.
- 1645.** Shalom Italia, Jewish master engineer active in Amsterdam.
- 1646.** Hebrew press in Izmir in Ottoman Empire.
- 1647.** Antonio Vieira of Poland met Manasseh ben Israel (another Jewish sage) in Holland. Martyrdom of Isaac de Castro- Tartas, a Jew, in Lisbon.
- 1648.** Sabbatai Zevi proclaimed himself Messiah at Izmir. Chmielnicki massacres of Jews in Poland and Ukraine. Flight to Ottoman Empire.
- 1649.** Expulsion of Jews from Hamburg. Jewish slaves from Poland redeemed by co-religionists at Istanbul in Ottoman Empire.
- 1650.** *Hope of Israel* published by Manasseh Ben Israel at Amsterdam in Hebrew, English, Latin and Spanish. Messianic expectation.
- 1651.** Imber Synagogue in Kharkov (Ukraine).
- 1652.** Jews of Jassy killed by Cossacks. Christian Biblical Chronologie Sacra Chretien of James Ussher.
- 1653.** Establishment of synagogue singing in Eastern Europe with Klezmerian Jewish music.
- 1654.** Jews settled in New Amsterdam (New York). Franciscan house established at Jaffa for pilgrims.
- 1655.** Manasseh ben Israel (Jew of Amsterdam) visited London to petition readmission of Jews. Whitehall Conference on question convened by Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England.

- 1656.** Oliver Cromwell readmitted Jews to England. Spinoza published Jewish Biblical exegesis at Amsterdam.
- 1657.** Jews granted citizenship in Netherlands.
- 1658.** Jewish congregation founded in Newport in English colony of Rhode Island.
- 1659.** Faction fighting between Janissaries (Ottoman soldiers) at Damascus.
- 1660.** Acre rebuilt by Fakhr al-Din II, Emir of the Druzes.
- 1661.** Hebrew translation of *Dialoghi di amore (Dialogues of Love)* published by Joseph Baruch of Urbino. Edict allowed practice of Jewish religion in Persia.
- 1662.** Jewish *Short Treatise of God, Man and Human Welfare* published by Spinoza at Amsterdam.
- 1663.** Spanish edition of Jewish *Kuzan* published in Amsterdam by Jacob Abendana.
- 1664.** Anti-Semitic riot at Lvov (then in Poland). Privy Council of England issued warrant allowing Jews to remain and enter the country: citizenship in England granted to Jews. Sabbatai Zevi, self-styled Messiah, visited Jerusalem.
- 1665.** Sabbatai Zevi recognised as Messiah at Gaza.
- 1666.** Sabbatai Zevi arrested and forcibly converted to Islam at Constantinople.
- 1667.** Issachar Baer, leader of Prague Jewish community, imprisoned.
- 1668.** Jewish *Zikkaron li-Venei Yisrael* published at Venice by Rabbi Samuel ben Abraham Aboab.
- 1669.** Emperor Leopold I expelled Jews from Austria.
- 1670.** Tisha B'Av (Day of Jewish History). Anti-Semitic blood libel in Mainz. Jews expelled from Vienna but invited to Mark of Brandenburg.
- 1671.** Jews of Vienna settled in Berlin Mark of Brandenburg.
- 1672.** *Beit ha-Ozar* published by Abraham ben Josiah Troki, Jewish physician to King of Poland.
- 1673.** False messiah Sabbatai Zevi banished to Albania.
- 1674.** *Be'er Esek* published in Venice by Shabbatai Be'er. Prevention of expulsion of Jews from Poland and Lithuania.
- 1675.** *Ein Yosef* by Joseph ben Elijah. Hazzan (Jew) published at Izmir.
- 1676.** Death in exile in Albania of Rabbi Sabbatai Zevi of Izmir, former self-proclaimed Messiah.
- 1677.** Death in Amsterdam of Baruch Spinoza, Jewish poetic philosopher. Hayyim Qamhi, Hahambaşi.
- 1678.** Destruction of synagogues in Yemen. Abraham a Sancta Clara, Christian court preacher at Vienna, denounced Jews.
- 1679.** Moses ben Salomon ibn Habib, emissary from Jews of Jerusalem to Hungary.
- 1680.** Anti-Semitic riot in Brest-Litovsk (then in Poland). Death of Nathan of Gaza (Jewish sage).
- 1681.** Majority of Jews lived in Poland, which was thus their spiritual centre.

- 1682.** Anti-Semitic riot in Cracow in Poland. Pope Innocent XI closed Jewish banks in Papal States.
- 1683.** Sarah, widow of Sabbatai Zevi, late self-proclaimed Messiah, formed Dönme (Judeo Muslim) cult in Ottoman Empire.
- 1684.** Padua Ghetto pillaged. Theological “amicable discussion” between Orobio de Castro (Jew) and Philipp van Limborch (Christian) at Amsterdam. Abraham ben Mordechai Ha-Levi succeeded his father as Chief Rabbi of Egypt.
- 1685.** Moses Wulff appointed Court Jew in Dessau in Germany.
- 1686.** *Nayhalet Ya’akov* published by Jacob Keppel (Jew) at Zaslavl in Volhynia (then in Poland). Persecution of Russian Jews.
- 1687.** Anti-Semitic riot in Poznan. Abdication of Mehmet IV. Accession of Sultan Suleiman II.
- 1688.** Shabbatean agitation in Northern Italy in support of late Sabbatai Zevi, self-proclaimed Messiah.
- 1689.** William of Orange conquered Britain and Ireland using loan from Dutch Jews.
- 1690.** Messianist Jews permitted to settle in Kiel in Germany. Expulsion of Rabbi Samuel ben Abraham Aboab (Jew) from Venice at age of 80.
- 1691.** Accession of Sultan Ahmed II at Constantinople.
- 1692.** Jewish *Tikkim Shaloshm Mishmarot* published in Yiddish at Frankfurt-on-Oder.
- 1693.** Death at Amsterdam of Rabbi Isaac Aboab da Fonseca, leader of Jews there.
- 1694.** Model (family name) Court Jew of Margrave of Ansbach in Germany.
- 1695.** Jews settled in Charleston in English colony of South Carolina. Accession of Ottoman Sultan Mustafa II.
- 1696.** Jews in Évora burnt at the stake by Portuguese Inquisition Jews.
- 1697.** London Stock Exchange limited 12 of its 124 seats to Jews.
- 1698.** Prime elector of Brandenburg regulated election of Berlin Jewish community council. Blood libel of Sandomierz.
- 1699.** Treaty of Carlowitz: Christian Holy Places transferred from Eastern Orthodox to Catholic control.
- 1700.** Judah HeHasid and his 1,500 Jewish Hasidic followers arrived at Jerusalem from Eastern Europe.
- 1701.** 500 Ashkenazi Polish Jews led by Rabbi Yehuda HaNasi settled in Jerusalem. Bevis Marks synagogue built in England. Usher’s Chronology incorporated into English Bibles.
- 1702.** *De Jona Fugiente* published by Lutheran Johann Georg Abicht at Jena. Jews driven out of Korsun in Ukraine.
- 1703.** Muslim rebels took Jerusalem. Deposition of Ottoman Sultan Mustafa II and accession of Ahmed III.
- 1704.** Marranos (ethnic Jews) fled from Spain to British-held Gibraltar.
- 1705.** Muslim rebels fled from Jerusalem by Ottoman forces.
- 1706.** Jewish *Shoshanat Ya’akov* published at Amsterdam by Jacob Ben Mordechai.

- 1707.** Mission of Moses Khaghiz from Palestine to Amsterdam to encourage Aliyah.
- 1708.** First Jewish Purim play published.
- 1709.** Yiddish translation of *Kav ha-Yashar (The Just Measure)* published in Frankfurt.
- 1710.** “Every court has its Jew” in Holy Roman Empire. Jewish Milhemet Horah printed in Constantinople.
- 1711.** Battle of Ain Dara: Druzes migrated to Southern Syria.
- 1712.** First public synagogue in Berlin. Elkan Fränkel, Court Jew of Ansbach, imprisoned for blasphemy.
- 1713.** Visit to Jerusalem of Jean de Blacas, third French consul. Schism in Berlin Jewry.
- 1714.** *Reasons for Naturalizing the Jews in Great Britain and Ireland* published by John Toland in London.
- 1715.** Final departure of third French consul from Jerusalem. Judah ben Ray, Hahambaşi.
- 1716.** Gomperz, Jewish bankers of Berlin, lent money to King Frederick William I to recruit guardsmen.
- 1717.** Poll Tax on Polish Jews. Samuel Levi, Hahambaşi.
- 1718.** Jewish *Ginnat Veradim* (a treatise on divorce) published at Constantinople by Abraham ben Mordecai Ha-Levi of Egypt.
- 1719.** Jewish *Kehunnat Avraham* (portions of Psalms in verse) published at Venice by Abraham ben Shabbetai Ha-Kohan (Jew).
- 1720.** Haskalah (Jewish Enlightenment) commenced in Berlin. Askhenazi synagogue burned in Jerusalem by Arabs. Abraham ben Hayyim Rosanes, Hahambaşi.
- 1721.** Jewish *Sheva Petilot (Seven Weeks)* published by Isaac Aboab I at Amsterdam.
- 1722.** David Hazzan sent an emissary from Jerusalem Jews to Western Europe.
- 1723.** General Council of Jews of Piedmont. Sephardi Jews of Bordeaux granted recognition.
- 1724.** Death of Samson Wertheimer, Jewish Imperial court factor at Vienna.
- 1725.** Haskalah (Jewish enlightenment) Rabbis lifted ban on theatre and opera attendance in North Germany.
- 1726.** Familiant Laws in Austrian Empire limiting the number of Jews permitted to live there. Jassy blood libel and pogrom.
- 1727.** Jews of Istanbul undertook to pay debts of Jews of Jerusalem.
- 1728.** Visit to Italy by Raphael Kimhi as emissary of Jewish community of Safed.
- 1729.** Death of Moses Wulff, Court Jew of Prince Johann Georg I of Dessau in Germany.
- 1730.** First public synagogue in British colony in New York. Accession of Ottoman Sultan Mahmud I.
- 1731.** Jewish *De lege Sabbathi (On the Sabbath)* published by Johann Georg Abicht at Jena.
- 1732.** Jewish *Coplas de Yocef* published by Abraham de Toledo.
- 1733.** Jews settled in British colony of Georgia, North America.
- 1734.** Attacks on Jews by Haidamacks in Poland.

- 1735.** End of regular Jewish Kohan press in Prague.
- 1736.** Accession of philo-Semitic Afsharid dynasty Nahr Shah saved Safed Jews from persecution in Persia. Judah Diwan headed Yeshivah (Jewish court) in Jerusalem.
- 1737.** Death of Raphael Kimhi, emissary of Jewish Safed community.
- 1738.** Martyrdom of “Jud Suss” (Joseph Oppenheimer, banker and Court Jew) at Wurttemberg.
- 1739.** At Marischal College, Aberdeen, Jacob de Castro Sarmiento awarded first medical degree to a Jew in the English-speaking world.
- 1740.** Ottoman Sultan Mahmud I recognised France as Christian Protector of Holy Places at Jerusalem. Jews granted citizenship in British colonies.
- 1741.** Increase in Jewish immigration to Palestine (in Ottoman Empire).
- 1742.** First siege of Tiberias by Governor of Damascus to eliminate tax farmer Zahir al-Umar. Jewish congregation founded in Philadelphia in British colony of Delaware. Yeshivah (Jewish court) built in Jerusalem by Rabbi Hayyim.
- 1743.** Second siege of Tiberias. *La-Yesharim Tehillah (Praise for the Upright)* published by Jewish mystic Moses Hayyim Luzzatto.
- 1744.** Zahir al-Umar, Ottoman tax farmer. controlled Palestine.
- 1745.** Jews expelled from Prague. Solomon Hayyim Alfandari, Hahambaşi.
- 1746.** Vision of Rabbi Yisrael Baal Shem Tov (Besht), founder of Jewish Hasidim.
- 1747.** Jews settled at Mashhad in Iran.
- 1748.** Jews permitted to return to Prague.
- 1749.** Publication of *The Jews* by G.E. Lessing advocating emancipation.
- 1750.** Jacob Frank proclaimed messiah in Poland. 10,000 Jews in Palestine (8,000 in Jerusalem). Oppressive Jewry law in Prussia. Rabbi Mendel burnt at stake at Novy-Bydzov.
- 1751.** Death of Moses Hagiz (Jewish sage) in Palestine.
- 1752.** German period of Jewish philosophy.
- 1753.** Chaim Joseph David Azulai went to Europe to seek help for Jews of Hebron. Maria Theresa Ordnung (law) on Jews.
- 1754.** Accession of Ottoman Sultan Osman III.
- 1755.** *Philosophical Conversations (Philosophische Gespräche)* of Moses Mendelssohn (Jewish philosopher and theologian) published. Sevet Jew burned as heretic in Lisbon.
- 1756.** Jerusalem raised to status of a province in Ottoman Empire.
- 1757.** Sultan transferred custody of Christian Holy Places in Jerusalem from Catholics to Eastern Orthodox Church after riot there.
- 1758.** Dispute in London between Jewish Ashkenazi and Sephardic communities.
- 1759.** Orthodox Jewish disputation with Frankists at Lvov (then in Poland).
- 1760.** Board of Deputies at British Jews established. Death of Israel Baal Chern Tov, founder of the Jewish Besht Hassidim at Medzhybizh in Podolia.
- 1761.** Cardinal Ganganelli’s memorandum against anti-Semitic blood libel.

- 1762.** Jewish *Apologie pour la Nation Juive* published by Isaac de Pinto at Paris attacking Voltaire. Meir Ishaki, Hahambaşı.
- 1763.** Moses Mendelssohn (Jewish philosopher and theologian) won literature prize of Prussian Academy of Arts.
- 1764.** Judenordnung (Jewish Law) of Empress Maria Theresa at Vienna. Jewish council of four lands abolished in Poland. Stambouli Synagogue in Jerusalem.
- 1765.** Last burning of a Jew in Portugal.
- 1766.** Takhr al-Din, Druze Emir, rebuilt Acre.
- 1767.** *Phaedo (On the Immortality of Souls)* published at Berlin by Moses Mendelssohn.
- 1768.** Haidamack massacres of Jews in Poland.
- 1769.** Uthman Pasha, Ottoman Governor of Damascus, destroyed Jaffa for failing to pay extra tax.
- 1770.** *Commentary on Ecclesiastes* by Moses Mendelssohn published in Germany.
- 1771.** Ali Bey of Egypt conquered Palestine.
- 1772.** First Partition of Poland: most Jews under Russian rule.
- 1773.** Ali Bey, Mamluk Sultan of Egypt, killed by rebels.
- 1774.** Accession of Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid II. Treaty of Kucuk-Kaynarca: Ottoman Sultan recognised Russia as protector of Ottoman Holy Places at Jerusalem.
- 1775.** Assassination of Zahir al-Umar at Acre: restoration of Ottoman rule in Palestine.
- 1776.** Virginia Bill of Rights granted Jewish emancipation.
- 1777.** Commencement of settlement by Jewish Hasidim from Poland and Russia in Palestine. Rabbi Elijah ben Solomon, Gaon (Professor of Judaism) of Vilna, campaigned against Hasidism.
- 1778.** School established at Berlin by Isaac Daniel Itzig (Jew). Moses Mendelssohn advised Prussian Government.
- 1779.** Publication of *Nathan der Weise* by Gotthold Ephraim Lessing advocating Jewish Emancipation.
- 1780.** Jewish Hasidism founded. Jewish Toledot Yaakov Yosef by Jacob Joseph of Polonnoye. Elijah Palombo, Hahambaşı.
- 1781.** *Über die bürgerliche Verbesserung der Juden (On the Civil Improvement of the Jews)* pro-Semitic work by C.W. Von Dohm published in Germany.
- 1782.** Toleranz-patent of Emperor Joseph II at Vienna: Jews allowed into schools.
- 1783.** Jews became eligible to serve on municipal councils in Russian Empire. Society for Propagation of Hebrew Language founded in Prussia.
- 1784.** Jewish Body Tax abolished in France. Jewish journal *The Gatherer* in Prussia.
- 1785.** Virginia Act: Jewish equality granted there.
- 1786.** Death of Moses Mendelssohn in Germany.
- 1787.** Jewish leibzoll tax abolished in Prussia.

- 1788.** Metz Royal Society prize granted to Zalkind Hourwitz for essay on Jews.
- 1789.** United States Constitution granted Jews equality.
- 1790.** National Assembly granted citizenship to Sephardi Jews in France.
- 1791.** Pale of Jewish settlement established in Russian Empire. Full Jewish emancipation in France.
- 1792.** Judenamt (Jewish office) opened at Vienna.
- 1793.** Second partition of Poland. More Jews in Russian Empire.
- 1794.** Emancipation of Jews of Rhineland and Poland.
- 1795.** Third (Final) Partition of Poland. All East European Jews under Russian rule.
- 1796.** Emancipation of Jews in Netherlands and Italy. End of Age of the Ghetto.
- 1797.** Jewish *Likutei Amarim Tanya* published by Shneur Zalman of Lyady. At Berlin, King Frederick William III of Prussia refused request for improved Jewish rights.
- 1798.** Full emancipation of Italian Jews by Napoleon.
- 1799.** Unsuccessful siege of Acre by Napoleon who issued proclamation to Jews as “Rightful heirs of Palestine”.
- 1800.** Jews constituted a quarter of population of Jerusalem and 6,000 out of 300,000 in Erez Israel. Hayyim Jacob Benyakar, Hahambaşi.
- 1801.** Jewish school at Seesen. Total world population of Jews three million (80 per cent in East Europe).
- 1802.** Jewish *Midrash Agadat Bereshit* published at Vilna by Abraham ben Elijah.
- 1803.** Leibzoll (Jewish poll tax) abolished in Brunswick at instigation of Israel Jacobs.
- 1804.** Jewish statute: Russian emperor Alexander I granted Bill of Rights to Jews.
- 1805.** Aga Mahmud fortified Jaffa in Ottoman Empire.
- 1806.** Assembly of Jewish Notables established by Napoleon.
- 1807.** Sanhedrin established in Paris by Napoleon “to find Jerusalem in France”.
- 1808.** Napoleon’s anti-Semitic “Infamous Decrees”. Church of Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem burned down accidentally.
- 1809.** Emancipation of Jews in Baden, South Germany.
- 1810.** Isaac Jacobson introduced new Jewish rite in Germany.
- 1811.** Jews of Vienna allowed to build synagogues. Emancipation of Jews in Frankfurt and Hamburg.
- 1812.** Emancipation of Jews in Prussia. Messianic hopes on Napoleon's invasion of Russia by Jacob Isaac of Lublin.
- 1813.** Bavarian Jewry Edict. Death of Hasidic Rabbi Shneur Zalman at Lyady in Lithuania.
- 1814.** Emancipation of Jews in Denmark.
- 1815.** Congress of Vienna permitted abolition of Jewish emancipation in German states.
- 1816.** Death of Abraham Furtada (Jew) in France. Ashkenazi synagogue restored at Jerusalem.

- 1817.** Jews settled in Cincinnati, USA. Mamluk Ottoman Dawud Pasha of Baghdad oppressed Jews.
- 1818.** Repeal of anti-Semitic “Infamous Decree” in France but not Rhineland. Congress of Aachen discussed status of Jews.
- 1819.** Anti-semitic “Hep! Hep!” riots in Germany: Verein fuer Kultur und Wissenschaft der Juden (Association for Culture and Science of the Jews) formed in response. Reform Judaism at Hamburg.
- 1820.** *Geschichte der Israeliten* published by Isaac Marcus Jost. Samaritans expelled from Gaza.
- 1821.** Muslims attacked Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in Jerusalem.
- 1822.** The Khanate abolished in Russian Empire. Salomon Rothschild (Jewish trader) created Baron at Vienna.
- 1823.** Olry Terquem (Jew) advocated Jewish reform in *Lettres Tsarphartiques*. Anti-Semitic blood libel at Velizh in Russian Empire.
- 1824.** Rabbinical seminary established at Metz in France.
- 1825.** M.M. Noah’s Ararat project in USA. Jews removed from Russian frontier zone.
- 1826.** Revolt in Jerusalem suppressed by Ottoman forces.
- 1827.** Anti-Semitic Cantonist Decree in Russian Empire: Jewish conscription quota caused riots.
- 1828.** Oberkirchenbehörde (Jewry law) in Kingdom of Wurttemberg. *Jewish Testimony in Israel* published by Isaac Baer Levinsohn in Russia.
- 1829.** Istituto Convitto Rabbinico opened at Padua in Italy. Jews expelled from coast of Russia.
- 1830.** Petition in Liverpool called for removal of Jewish civil disabilities. Disraeli (Jewish writer) in Palestine.
- 1831.** Mohammed Ali of Egypt conquered Palestine. Judaism recognised in France. Heinrich Heine (Jewish writer) left Germany.
- 1832.** Mufti of Jerusalem recognised Egyptian rule there.
- 1833.** British Parliament debated emancipation of Jews. Emancipation in Hesse-Kassel, German state.
- 1834.** Anti-Egyptian revolt in Jerusalem.
- 1835.** Jews allowed to repair synagogue of Jerusalem. Jewish Regulations in Russian Empire. Pale of Settlement for Jews reduced. Abraham ha-Levi, Hahambaşi.
- 1836.** Death of Nathan Mayer Rothschild (Jewish leader) in London. Most Hebrew Press closed in Russia. Samuel ben Moses Hayyim, Hahambaşi.
- 1837.** Jewish newspaper *Allgemeine Zeitung des Judentums* founded in Berlin.
- 1838.** Palmerston established British Consulate in Jerusalem, partly to protect Jewish immigration there.
- 1839.** Ottoman forces invaded Syria. Ottoman Christians and Jews granted citizenship by Noble Edict of the Rose Chamber. Forced conversion of Jews in Merhad, Persia. Moses Fresco, Hahambaşi.

- 1840.** Damascus Blood Libel. Ottoman Firman (decree) of Jewish Rights granted to Chief Rabbi of Palestine.
- 1841.** Storming of Acre: Mohammed Ali of Egypt evacuated Palestine. The Offering of Judah: Rabbi Judah Alkalai proposed purchase of Palestine from Sultan by Jews: Palmerston, British Foreign Secretary, supported idea. Jacob Behar David, Hahambaşı.
- 1842.** Military conscription imposed on Jews of Russian Empire.
- 1843.** French Consulate re-established in Jerusalem after 130 years. Others followed.
- 1844.** Ottoman Edict of Toleration promised to cease executions of apostates from Islam. Abolition of autonomy of Jewish “Kahal” (community) in Russian Empire: Government supervision of Jewish schools imposed there.
- 1845.** Death of ethnic Jewish Anglican Bishop Michael Alexander of Jerusalem, Christian messianist. Jews admitted to British municipal office.
- 1846.** Abolition of “Jewish Oath” in France after campaign by Adolphe Crémieux.
- 1847.** Brawl in Church of Nativity at Jerusalem between Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Clergy. Lionel de Rothschild first practising Jew elected to British Parliament.
- 1848.** Jewish emancipation in Germany. Traditional Jewish dress prohibited in Russian Empire.
- 1849.** Abolition of Nasi (Jewish prince) of Baghdad.
- 1850.** Jews constituted plurality of population of Jerusalem: 6,000 as against 5,400 Muslims and 3,600 Christians.
- 1851.** Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch appointed head of Orthodox Congregation at Frankfurt.
- 1852.** Catholic monks granted custody of Christian Holy Places in Jerusalem at insistence of Emperor Napoleon III.
- 1853.** Outbreak of Crimean War between Ottoman Empire and Russia.
- 1854.** Britain and France enter Crimean War against Russia. Hayyim he-Kohen, Hahambaşı.
- 1855.** Cleveland Conference of Jews in USA. Sir David Salomons became first Jewish Lord Mayor of London.
- 1856.** Peace of Paris: Catholic control of Christian Holy Places in Jerusalem confirmed. Ottoman Reform Edict: Christian and Jewish emancipation in Ottoman Empire.
- 1857.** Jewish Union Prayer Book established American Reform rite.
- 1858.** Jews Relief Act: Emancipation of Jews in Britain: Lionel de Rothschild permitted to take seat as first Jew in British Parliament but never spoke.
- 1859.** Jewish merchants permitted to reside outside Pale of Settlement in Russian Empire.
- 1860.** Alliance Israélite Universelle founded in Paris. Jews permitted to own real estate in Austrian Empire. Civil War in Lebanon between Christians and Druzes. Jacob Avigdor, Hahambaşı.
- 1861.** Accession of Ottoman Sultan Abdülaziz. Ottoman Christian Governor of Lebanon installed. Jews allowed into Russian civil service.
- 1862.** Holy Sepulchre convention between Ottoman Sultan, France and Russia. *Rome and Jerusalem* by Moses Hess published in Germany. *Seeking Ottoman Zion* written by Tsevi Hirsch Kalischer.

- 1863.** Hurva Synagogue opened at Jerusalem: King of Prussia was a benefactor. Yakir Geron, Hahambaşi.
- 1864.** Jews admitted to the bar in Russian Empire.
- 1865.** Jewish craftsmen permitted to live outside Pale of Jewish settlement in Russian Empire.
- 1866.** Galaţi pogrom in Romania. Increase in Jewish population of Vienna.
- 1867.** Jewish disabilities abolished in Austria-Hungary and North Germany.
- 1868.** Christian settlers in Palestine. Mahane Israel neighbourhood built in Jerusalem by North African Jews. *Hebrew Ha-Shahar (The Dawn)* periodical published in Vienna. Carmelite Convent built on Mount of Olives.
- 1869.** Emperor Franz Joseph visited Jerusalem as its titular Christian King. Opening of Suez Canal.
- 1870.** Algerian Jews granted French citizenship: end of Rome ghetto. Mikveh Israel school established in Jaffa, Palestine.
- 1871.** Abolition of Jewish disabilities in South Germany. Odessa Pogrom (first in Russian Empire).
- 1872.** Jewish High School opened in Berlin. Alphonse Rothschild, Jewish banker, guaranteed payment of French indemnity to Germany. Moses Levi, Hahambaşi.
- 1873.** Naser al-Din, Shah of Persia, lobbied by European Jews who recalled the Spirit of Cyrus the Great. Rabbinical seminary opened at Berlin. Meah Shearim, Jewish suburb of Jerusalem founded.
- 1874.** Ethnically Jewish Benjamin Disraeli became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.
- 1875.** Reform Judaism's Hebrew Union College founded in Cincinnati.
- 1876.** Rabbinical seminary opened at Budapest. Yiddish theatre in Rumania opened by Abraham Goldfaden.
- 1877.** Anti-Semitic movement founded in Berlin by Adolf Stoecker. Jews allowed to hold public office in New Hampshire, last state excluding them.
- 1878.** "Anti-Semitism" League of Anti-Semites founded. Articles and lectures by Treitschke in Germany. Congress of Berlin discussed Jewish *Geschichte der Juden* published by Heinrich Graetz. Treaty of Berlin recognised France as Christian protector of Holy Places in Palestine. Words of *Hatikvah*, future national anthem of Israel, written by Jewish poet Naphtali Herz Imber.
- 1879.** 80% of world Jewry in Europe.
- 1880.** Commencement of regular pogroms in Russian Empire caused Great Migration to USA: two million Jews emigrated by 1914. *The Land of Gilead with Excursions in the Lebanon* published by Christian Zionist Laurence Oliphant.
- 1881.** Anti-Semitic *Jewish Question as a Racial, Moral and Cultural Question* published by Eugen Dühring at Berlin. Anti-Semitic May laws in Russian empire: First Aliyah (Jewish settlement in Palestine): 25,000 went from Russia by 1903.
- 1882.** Baron Edmund de Rothschild commenced assistance to Jewish settlements to Palestine.
- 1883.** Conference of Hibbat Zion (laws of Zion). Anti-semitic pogroms in Russian Empire.

1884. Expulsion from Germany of Russian Jewish refugees. Jewish settlement of Mishma HaYarden founded in Palestine by Mordechai Lubowsky.

1885. Nathaniel de Rothschild created Baron Rothschild, of Tring.

1886. La France juive (Jewish France) anti-Semitic work by Édouard Drumont. Baron Edmund de Rothschild visited Palestine. Quota ceiling of Jewish students in Russian secondary schools.

1887. Druzgenik Conference of Hovevei Zion.

1888. Jewish national anthem set to music by Samuel Cohen.

1889. Hebrew Language Literature Committee founded by Eliezer Ben-Yehuda. Discovery at Jerusalem of Tomb of ancient King Joachim of Judah. Jewish Odessa Conference in Russian Empire.

1890. Jewish emigration to Argentina. Settlement of Rehovot founded in Palestine by Warsaw Jews. Term “Zionism” coined by Nathan Birnbaum.

1891. Most Jews expelled from Moscow. Anti-Semitic Christian Social Party wins 13% of vote in Austrian (Cisleithanian) legislative election.

1892. Tivoli Conference: German Conservative Party adopted anti-Semitism. Jaffa-Jerusalem railway opened.

1893. Central Association of German Citizens of Jewish Faith founded. 15 Anti-Semites elected to German Reichstag .

1894. Jewish Captain Alfred Dreyfus falsely convicted of treason in France.

1895. Judaism given equal legal status to Christianity in Hungary.

1896. Zionism: publication in Vienna of *Der Judenstaat* by Theodor Herzl. Metullah and Beer Toviyah funded in Palestine by Russian Jews.

1897. First Zionist Congress at Basel. General Jewish Labour Bund founded Vilnius, then part of Russian Empire. Karl Lueger anti-Semitic Mayor of Vienna and anti-Semitic Christian Social Party wins 35% of vote in Austrian (Cisleithanian) legislative election.

1898. Thodore Herzl, President of World Zionist Organisations, met Kaiser Wilhelm II at Jerusalem.

1899. Anti-Semitic *Die Grundlagen des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts (The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century)* published by of Houston Stewart Chamberlain.

1900. Konitz blood libel in Germany. Jewish world population was 10 million, with half living in Russian Empire (including Poland) and two million in America. Jews constituted absolute majority of population of Jerusalem.

1901. Jewish National Fund established by Fifth Zionist Congress in Basel. Ottoman Sultan rejected Zionism and refused to allow Palestine to become Jewish homeland.

1902. Mizrachi (Religious Zionist Movement) founded.

1903. Kishinev Pogrom in Russia (present day Moldova). Lord Cromer, British Consul-General in Egypt, refused to allow Jewish settlement in Sinai. End of First Aliya (Jewish settlement in Palestine): 25,000 Jews in Palestine.

- 1904.** Second Aliyah (Jewish settlement in Palestine): emigration of 40,000 Jews from Russian Empire to Palestine to escape pogroms. Pope Pius X received Herzl but rejected Zionism.
- 1905.** Seventh Zionist Congress. Extension of discrimination against Jews in Russian school quotas. Tisha B'Av (Day of Jewish History): Russian pogroms. Hebrew High School founded at Jaffa.
- 1906.** Balfour received Weizman the Zionist. Helsingfors (Helsinki) Programme by Jews of Russian empire. Jewish Encyclopaedia completed.
- 1907.** Eighth Zionist Congress. Extension of discrimination against Jews in Russian school quotas. More Russian pogroms.
- 1908.** Young Turk Revolution: Jewish emancipation in Ottoman Empire. Haim Nahum Effendi (Chaim Nahum), last Hahambaşı.
- 1909.** Foundation of Tel Aviv, first all-Jewish city.
- 1910.** Jews expelled from Kiev in Roman Empire.
- 1911.** Pyotr Stolypin, anti-Semitic Prime Minister of Russia, assassinated at Kiev by a Jew. Jewish emancipation in Portugal.
- 1912.** Agudat Israel (Haredi political party) founded in Russian Poland. Kiev Blood Libel trial. Jews ineligible to be Russian magistrates.
- 1913.** Evreyskaya Entsiklopedia (encyclopaedia) completed. Anti-Semitic Beilis trials start in Russia.
- 1914.** Tisha B'Av (Evil Day of Jewish History): outbreak of First World War. Ottoman Empire declared war on Britain, France and Russia. 500,000 Arabs and 100,000 Jews in Palestine. End of Second Aliyah (Jewish settlement in Palestine).
- 1915.** Hussein-McMahon Correspondence: Arabs believed Palestine promised to them by Britain. German conquest of Russian Poland welcomed by persecuted Jews. Germany tried to obtain Ottoman Sultan's consent for Jewish emigration to Palestine.
- 1916.** Sykes-Picot Agreement: Palestine to be part British and part international; Syria (including Lebanon) to be French.

British Rule: 1917–1948

- 1917.** Balfour Declaration for Jewish homeland in Palestine. Jerusalem taken by British General Edmund "Bull" Allenby.
- 1918.** Armistice of Mudros: end of hostilities with Ottoman Empire. Anti-Semitic ex-Russian Emperor Nicholas II killed by Yakov Yurovsky, a Jew.
- 1919.** King-Crane report to League of Nations condemned Balfour Declaration. Third Aliyah (Jewish settlement in Palestine): 37,000 Jews from Poland and Lithuania.
- 1920.** Territory of Palestine awarded to Britain by Supreme Council of Allies at San Remo. Herbert Samuel, UK High Commissioner for Palestine, first Jewish ruler in Jerusalem for two millennia.
- 1921.** Emirate of Transjordan formed from Eastern Palestine. Arab attack on Jaffa.

- 1922.** Churchill White Paper; proposed limit on Jewish immigration to Palestine relative to economic capacity of country to absorb them.
- 1923.** Palestine Mandate came into force: Transjordan excluded and constituted as separate mandate but Balfour Declaration otherwise respected. End of Third Aliyah (Jewish settlement in Palestine).
- 1924.** Fourth Aliyah (Jewish settlement in Palestine): emigration from Poland.
- 1925.** YIVO (Institute for Jewish Research) founded at Vilnius. Hebrew University at Jerusalem opened by Lord Balfour. American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation organised Jewish migration to Crimea. Chaim Weizmann, President of World Zionist Organization.
- 1926.** More Kibbutzim (Jewish communal settlements) founded in Palestine.
- 1927.** Palestine pound goes into circulation.
- 1928.** Mandate of Transjordan granted internal self-government by Britain but not Mandate of Palestine. End of Fourth Aliyah (Jewish settlement in Palestine).
- 1929.** Wailing Wall riot in Jerusalem and anti-Jewish riot in Hebron: 133 Jews and 116 Arabs killed. Start of Fifth Aliyah (Jewish settlement in Palestine).
- 1930.** Passfield White Paper proposed limiting Jewish immigration to Palestine.
- 1931.** MacDonal Letter to Chaim Weizmann: Passfield White Paper rejected through Zionist pressure. Nahum Sokolow, President of World Zionist Organization.
- 1932.** Stalin prohibited emigration from Soviet Union (ban lasting until 1989) thereby preventing Soviet Jews from emigrating to Palestine.
- 1933.** Fifth Aliyah (Jewish settlement in Palestine) escalates: emigration from Nazi Germany. Port of Haifa built. Jewish population trebled
- 1934.** Establishment of Jewish Birobidzhan Autonomous Oblast (District) in Russia.
- 1935.** Nuremberg Laws: Jews deprived of German citizenship. 335,000 Jews in Palestine. Chaim Weizmann, President of World Zionist Organization for second time.
- 1936.** Great Arab Revolt in Palestine: c. 600 Jews and 5,000 Arabs killed.
- 1937.** Peel Report recommended partition of Palestine into Arab (80%) and Jewish (20%) states.
- 1938.** Evian Conference: all countries refused to accept Jewish refugees from Nazi persecution. Woodhead Report rejected partition of Palestine. Kristallnacht pogrom in Germany. Soviet government prohibited further immigration to Crimea after 47,740 Jews settled there.
- 1939.** Macdonald White Paper (Black Paper to Zionists): Jewish immigration to Palestine to be phased out. End of Fifth Aliyah (Jewish settlement in Palestine). Aliyah Bet (illegal migration): Jews managed to evade British prohibition of entry into Palestine. Jewish Einstein-Szilard letter to President Roosevelt (which Albert Einstein later regretted) caused development of American atomic bomb.
- 1940.** Establishment of ghettos in Poland by Nazis. 18 million Jews in world.
- 1941.** Axis invasion of Soviet Union: 1 million Jews massacred by German forces.

1942. Wannsee Conference organised by Adolf Eichmann (“Grand Inquisitor of European Jewry”). Commencement of the Holocaust in Warsaw Ghetto on Tisha B’Av (Evil Day of Jewish History).

1943. Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

1944. Jewish Morgenthau plan to deindustrialise Germany proposed in United States of America. Nazi extermination of Hungarian Jews (400,000).

1945. Liberation Day: Auschwitz concentration camp liberated by Red Army. Atom bomb developed by Jews in United States of America—Bethe, Bohr, Fermi, Fuchs, Oppenheimer, Szilard, Teller—too late to be used against Germany. Six million of nine million European Jews killed leaving a world population of 10 to 11 million, mostly in the USA and USSR.

1946. End of British mandate in Transjordan: independent Kingdom of Jordan established.

1947. United Nations voted for partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states (circa 50% each). Outbreak of Israeli War of Independence.

INDEPENDENT STATE OF ISRAEL: 1948–Date

1948. Independence Day: State of Israel re-established after two millennia: population 750,000 Jews out of world Jewish population of 11 million. David Ben-Gurion “King David” first prime minister.

1949. Arab-Israeli armistice: partition of Jerusalem. Menorah adopted as official emblem of state of Israel. *Operation Magic Carpet* brought in Yemeni Jews. Chaim Weizmann, President of Israel.

1950. Law of Return: all 10 million Jews of the world eligible to emigrate to Israel. *Operation Ezra and Nehemiah*: 125,000 Jews repatriated from Iraq after 2,500 years, thus finally ending the Babylonian captivity.

1951. Holocaust Memorial Day. Lake Huleh (Israel) drained. Assassination of King Abdullah of Jordan in Jerusalem by anti-Semites.

1952. Israeli reparations treaty with West Germany. Edward Teller, a Jew, became “the father of the hydrogen bomb” in USA. Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, President of Israel.

1953. Attacks on Israel by Fedayeen (Arab infiltrators). Holocaust memorial established. National Water Carrier irrigation canal built in Israel.

1954. Moshe Sharett “The Moderate” became prime minister. Immigration of Moroccan Jews to Israel. Samaritans relocated to Holon.

1955. David Ben-Gurion “King David” became prime minister again. River Yarkon redirected to Negev desert. Gaza raid by Israeli forces.

1956. Suez War: Israeli invasion of Egypt in collusion with Britain and France.

1957. “The ingathering of the exiles is the beginning of the realization of the Messianic vision” (David Ben-Gurion, prime minister of Israel). Martial law proclaimed in Jordan. Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. Jewish martyrs of Cairo executed.

1958. Dissolution of Arab Federation of Iraq and Jordan. Israel started to develop nuclear bomb as weapon of last resort with American, British, French and Norwegian assistance.

1959. Mock mobilisation fiasco in Israel.

- 1960.** Abduction from Argentina to Israel of Adolf Eichmann “Grand Inquisitor of European Jewry”.
- 1961.** Trial of Adolf Eichmann “Grand Inquisitor of European Jewry” at Jerusalem. *Operation Yachin* (named after a pillar of Solomon’s temple): emigration of Moroccan Jews to Israel.
- 1962.** Execution in Israel of Adolf Eichmann “Grand Inquisitor of European Jewry”.
- 1963.** Ben-Gurion resigned: Levi Eshkol “half-tea, half-coffee” became prime minister. Relics of Zealots discovered by Yigael Yadin at Masada after nearly two millennia. Zalman Shazar, President of Israel.
- 1964.** Palestine Liberation Organization formed and Palestinian flag adopted.
- 1965.** Recession in Israel. National Water Carrier irrigation canal completed: from Lake Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) to Negev Desert.
- 1966.** Completion of payment of reparations from West Germany to Israel. Knesset (parliament) building completed at Jerusalem.
- 1967.** Jerusalem day; temple mount taken by Israel in Six-Day War as well as Golan, Sinai and West Bank.
- 1968.** Samson Option: production of nuclear weapons commenced at Dimona in Negev.
- 1969.** Golda Meir “the iron lady” became prime minister. President Nasser of Egypt declared War of Attrition against Israel.
- 1970.** Law of return expanded. Black September: Palestine Liberation Organization driven out of Jordan.
- 1971.** Terrorist attacks by Palestine Liberation Organization against Israel. Refusenik campaign by Sakharov and others: 150,000 Jews managed to emigrate to Israel from Soviet Union.
- 1972.** Palestinian terrorist massacres at Lod Airport and at Munich Olympics where 11 Israeli athletes killed. Revenge *Operation Wrath of God* against the terrorists commenced.
- 1973.** Lillehammer fiasco in Norway. *Operation Wrath of God* ended. Yom Kippur (October) war between Israel and Arab states of Egypt and Syria. Sephardi chief rabbi of Israel made a ruling that Falasha of Ethiopia were descendants of the last Israelite tribe of Dan. Ephraim Katzir, President of Israel.
- 1974.** Yitzhak Rabin “analytical brain” became prime minister. Israeli withdrawal from Suez Canal and Golan disengagement agreement with Syria.
- 1975.** Israeli prime minister Rabin visited Germany. United Nations organisation condemned Zionism as “racism”.
- 1976.** Israeli commandos rescued hostages at Entebbe airport in Uganda. Syrian forces occupied Lebanon.
- 1977.** Menachem Begin “iron will” became prime minister. Israeli settlements established on West Bank.
- 1978.** Camp David peace agreement between Israel and Egypt signed by Begin, prime minister of Israel and Sadat, president of Egypt. Yitzhak Navon, President of Israel.
- 1979.** Treaty of Washington between Israel and Egypt. Vela incident: Israeli-South African nuclear test in Indian Ocean.

- 1980.** United Jerusalem declared capital of Israel.
- 1981.** Golan heights annexed by Israel. *Operation Opera*: bombing of Iraqi Tammuz nuclear reactor at Osirak.
- 1982.** Israeli evacuation of Sinai. Sabra and Shatila massacres of Palestinian refugees.
- 1983.** Yitzhak Shamir “Michael” (after Irish Republican leader Michael Collins) became moderate prime minister. Chaim Herzog, President of Israel.
- 1984.** Shimon Peres “vulture” became prime minister. *Operation Moses*: Ethiopian Jews (Beta Israel) airlifted from Sudan to Israel as lost tribe of Dan.
- 1985.** *Operation Joshua*: c. 800 Ethiopian Jews airlifted from Sudan to Israel. Israeli security zone established in south Lebanon.
- 1986.** Yitzhak Shamir became prime minister again. Climax of “Prisoners of Zion” campaign: release from Soviet Union of Anatoly Sharansky, a Refusenik.
- 1987.** First Palestinian Intifada (uprising) on 70th anniversary of Allenby’s conquest of Jerusalem.
- 1988.** Jordan renounced sovereignty over West Bank. Palestine declared independence. Israel launched its first satellite into orbit.
- 1989.** Soviet union allowed unlimited emigration to Israel. First Palestinian suicide bomber.
- 1990.** Temple Mount riots: c. 20 Palestinians killed by police. Start of mass immigration from Russia to Israel. 185,227 Jews emigrated from Soviet Union to Israel.
- 1991.** *Operation Solomon*: c. 14,000 Ethiopian Jews (Beta Israel) airlifted to Israel. 147,859 Jews emigrated from Soviet Union.
- 1992.** Election of Yitzhak Shamir again as pro-peace process prime minister. 200,000 Jews emigrated from Soviet Union to Israel.
- 1993.** Oslo Accords between Israel and Palestine Liberation Organization. End of First Intifada (uprising). Ezer Weizman, President of Israel.
- 1994.** Palestinian National Authority established at Ramallah. Israeli peace treaty with Jordan.
- 1995.** Celebration of 3,000th anniversary of conquest of Jerusalem by David. Assassination of Yitzhak Rabin, prime minister of Israel, in protest against Oslo Accords. Shimon Peres became prime minister for second time.
- 1996.** Election of Benjamin Netanyahu “Bibi” as prime minister of Israel opposed to Oslo peace process. *Operation Grapes of Wrath* against Lebanon.
- 1997.** Hebron agreement on Jerusalem.
- 1998.** Celebration of 50th jubilee of modern Israel. Five million Jews in Israel, nine million in Diaspora.
- 1999.** Ehud Barak “Napoleon” became prime minister and negotiated with Palestinians. Remaining Ethiopian Jews (Beta Israel) airlifted to Israel.
- 2000.** Second (Al-Aqsa) Intifada (uprising) by Palestine Liberation Organization. Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon. Moshe Katsav, President of Israel.
- 2001.** Ariel Sharon “the bulldozer” elected hardline prime minister of Israel.

- 2002.** *Operation Defensive Shield*: Second Intifada (uprising) suppressed by Sharon government.
- 2003.** Geneva Accord: abortive United States “road map” for negotiations for Palestinian state.
- 2004.** 700 kilometres separation barrier built on west bank between Palestinian and Israeli settlements: “the lock on Israel’s door”. Israeli national anthem formally adopted.
- 2005.** Syrian forces evacuated Lebanon after almost 29 years of occupation. Israel evacuated Gaza Strip as “painful sacrifice for peace” with 21 settlements dismantled.
- 2006.** Ehud Olmert becomes prime minister. Second Lebanon War: Hezbollah launches rocket attacks on Israel from Lebanon.
- 2007.** Hamas took control of Gaza. Shimon Peres, President of Israel.
- 2008.** *Operation Cast Lead* against Gaza. Ehud Olmert offered Palestinians 93% of West Bank and joint sovereignty over Jerusalem.
- 2009.** Discovery of major offshore natural gas deposits.
- 2010.** Break down of relations with Turkey because of Israeli killing nine Turkish citizens trying to enter Gaza.
- 2011.** Cost of living protests.
- 2012.** *Operation Pillar of Defense* against Gaza.
- 2013.** Aqaba desalination plant agreement with Jordan.
- 2014.** Operation Protective Edge: Israeli bombing of Gaza in retaliation for rocket attacks. Reuven Rivlin, President of Israel.
- 2015.** More Palestinian attacks on Israeli citizens. World Jewish population reached 16,600,000: about what it was before the Holocaust 75 years before.
- 2016.** USA concluded massive arms supply agreement with Israel.
- 2017.** USA recognised Jerusalem as capital of Israel.
- 2018.** USA recognised Israeli sovereignty over Golan Heights.
- 2019.** USA ceased to regard Israeli settlements on West Bank as illegal. Population of Israel rose to 9 million plus 5 million in Occupied Territories.
- 2020.** Abraham Accords with Bahrain, Morocco, Sudan and United Arab Emirates.
- 2021.** Conflict with Hamas after forced evictions in east Jerusalem. Isaac Herzog, President of Israel.
- 2022.** Benjamin Netanyahu “Bibi” re-elected at general election.
- 2023.** Benjamin Netanyahu restricts power of Israeli Supreme Court. Gaza War: National Emergency Government took office.

APPENDICES TO PART TWO: JEWISH CHRONOLOGY

APPENDIX 2.1: THE HEBREW BIBLE (TANAKH): 450 BCE

The Hebrew Bible is the canonical collection of Hebrew scriptures. Tanakh is an acronym derived from the three divisions: Torah (Law), Nevi'im (Prophets), and Ketuvim (Writings).

I: The Law (The Pentateuch): Torah

1. Genesis
2. Exodus
3. Leviticus
4. Numbers
5. Deuteronomy

II: The Prophets (Nevi'im)

A: The "Earlier Prophets"

6. Joshua
7. Judges
8. Samuel
9. Kings I & II

B: The "Later Prophets"

10. Isaiah
11. Jeremiah
12. Ezekiel
13. The Twelve prophets: Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi

III: The Writings (Ketuvim)

A: Poetic

14. Psalms
15. Proverbs
16. Job

B: The Five Scrolls (Megillot)

17. Song of Songs
18. Ruth
19. Lamentations
20. Ecclesiastes
21. Esther

C. Other Books

22. Daniel
23. Ezra-Nehemiah
24. Chronicles

APPENDIX 2.2: JEWISH BIBLICAL AUTHORS

The Bible (both Testaments) was compiled by Jews except for the two books written by St Luke (a gentile), namely his Gospel and Acts of the Apostles.

Note: Deuterocanonical authors (those not generally considered canonical by later Protestant denominations) are in capitals.

Old Testament

1. Moses: 1406 BCE: Pentateuch (Torah) and Job.
2. Joshua: 1382 BCE.
3. Samuel: 1050 BCE: Judges and Ruth.
4. David: 970 BCE: Psalms.
5. Solomon: 930 BCE: Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs and Book of Wisdom.
6. Zabud (Son of Nathan the Prophet): 930 BCE: Samuel.
7. Obadiah: 852 BCE.
8. Joel: 800 BCE.
9. Jonah: 775–760 BCE.
10. Amos: 750 BCE.
11. Micah: 725 BCE.
12. Hosea: 715 BCE.
13. Isaiah: 681 BCE.
14. Tobit: 680 BCE.
15. Nahum: 630 BCE.
16. Manasseh: 647 BCE: Prayer of Manasseh.
17. Zephaniah: 620 BCE.
18. Habakkuk: 610 BCE.
19. Jeremiah: 586 BCE: Kings and Lamentations.
20. BARUCH: 582 BCE.
21. Ezekiel: 571 BCE.
22. Daniel: 536 BCE.
23. Haggai: 520 BCE.
24. Zechariah: 520 BCE.
25. Mordecai: 460 BCE: Esther.

26. Ezra: 455 BCE: Chronicles, Ezra and Esdras.
27. Malachi: 425 BCE.
28. Nehemiah: 425 BCE.
29. ELEAZAR THE PRIEST: 217 & 167 BCE: 3 and 4 Maccabees.
30. JUDITH: 161 BCE.
31. JASON OF CYRENE [which Jason?]: 124 BCE: 2 Maccabees.
32. ALEXANDER JANNAEUS: 100 BCE: 1 Maccabees.

New Testament

33. St Matthew: 37 CE.
34. St James: 45.
35. St Paul: 52–62: Epistles.
36. St Mark: 62.
37. St Jude: 65.
38. St Peter: 66.
39. St John the Divine: 95: Gospel and Revelation.

APPENDIX 2.3: JEWISH CHAIN OF PROPHETS

Note: Author-prophets are in capitals.

Samuel: 1063–1050 BCE: The Kingmaker.

Gad: 1020 BCE: Prophet to King David of Israel.

Nathan: 990 BCE: Prophet to King Solomon of Israel.

Ahijah the Shilonite: 936 BCE: Prophet of the Disruption.

Shemaiah: 930 BCE: Prophet to King Rehoboam of Israel.

Jadon: 925 BCE: Prophet to King Jeroboam I.

Oded I: 910 BCE: Prophet to King Asa of Judah.

Azariah (son of Oded): 895 BCE: Prophet to King Asa of Judah.

Hanani: 885 BCE: Prophet against Syria.

Elijah: 875 BCE: The Thunderer. Prophet against King Ahab of Israel.

Jehu (son of Hanani): 870 BCE: Prophet against King Ahab of Israel.

OBADIAH: 852 BCE: Prophet against Edom.

Micaiah: 857 BCE: Prophet against King Ahab of Israel. Martyr.

Elisha: 848 BCE: Prophet to King Jehu of Israel.

JONAH: 785 BCE: The Unwilling Prophet.

AMOS: 760 BCE: The Prophet of judgement.

JOEL: 796 BCE: Prophet against the Plague.

HOSEA: 750 BCE: Prophet of Love.

MICAH: 749 BCE: Prophet of Justice.

Oded II: 740 BCE: Prophet to Syria.

ISAIAH: 740 BCE: The Suffering Servant. Martyr.

Nahum: 660 BCE: Prophet against Nineveh.

ZEPHANIAH: 630 BCE: Prophet of Doom.

JEREMIAH: 626 BCE: The Weeping Prophet. Martyr.

Huldah the Prophetess: 622 BCE: Prophetess to King Josiah of Judea.

HABAKKUK: 610 BCE: Prophet against Babylon.

Daniel: 605: BCE Prophet to King Nebuchadnezzar.

Uriah: 600 BCE: Prophet to King Jehoiakim of Judah. Martyr.

EZEKIEL: 593 BCE: Prophet of Hope. Martyr.

BARUCH: 582 BCE: Prophet in Babylon.

HAGGAI: 520 BCE: Prophet of the Second Temple.

ZECHARIAH: 520 BCE: Prophet of the Restoration. Martyr.

MALACHI: 430 BCE: The Messenger.

APPENDIX 2.4: CLAIMED MESSIAHS

Davidic

1. Jesus Bar-Panthera. Executed 63 BCE.
2. Hezekias the Brigand. 45 BCE, Founded a dynasty of messiah claimants. Summarily executed.
3. Judas the Sepphoris. 4 BCE. Son of (2) Hezekias.
4. Simon of Perea. 4 BCE. Summarily executed by Romans.
5. Theudas I. 4 BCE. Killed by Romans.
6. Athronges the Shepherd, 4 BCE. Imprisoned by Romans.
7. Judas the Galilean (Gamala). 6 CE. Killed by Romans.
8. Barabbas. 33. Captured by Romans but then pardoned.
9. Jesus Christ founded Christianity. 33. Executed by Romans.
10. Simon Magus. 35–50. With Helen (a former prostitute) as his divine consort. Buried alive at Rome promising to be resurrected in three days.
11. Dositheos the Samaritan. 40.
12. Theudas II. 44. Son of (6) Athronges. Summarily executed by Romans.
13. Simon bar Judas. 47. Son of (7) Judas the Galilean. Executed by Romans.
14. The Egyptian. 54. Fled into oblivion.
15. Menachem the Sophist. 66. Son of (7) Judas the Galilean. Killed by Zealots in Jerusalem.
16. John of Gischala. 68–69. Imprisoned by Romans.
17. Simon bar Giora. 68–70. Executed at Rome.
18. Lucas of Cyrene. 115–117. Killed by Romans.
19. Simon bar Kokhba. 132–135. Killed by Romans.

Outside of Judea

20. Moses of Crete. C. 470. Fled.
21. Serene. 720–723. In Syria. Recanted.
22. David Alroy. 1160. Assassinated in Baghdad.
23. The Yemenite Messiah. 1172–1173. Executed.
24. Abraham ben Samuel Abulafia. 1289–1291. In Messina, Sicily. Disappeared.
25. Nissim ben Abraham. 1295. At Ávila, Spain. Discredited.
26. Moses Botarel of Cisneros. 1413. In Spain.
27. Asher Lammlein. 1502. In Germany. Died or disappeared.

28. Solomon Molcho. 1525–1532. Arrested at Ratisbon, Germany, and executed at Mantua, Lombardy.
29. Isaac Luria. 1569–1572. At Safed, Galilee.
30. Hayyim Vital. 1572–1620. Successor to (29) Isaac Luria at Safed.
31. Abraham Shalom. C. 1550s. Rival messiah at Jerusalem.
32. Istanbul Messiah. 1615.
33. Coromandel Messiah. 1615.
34. Shabbetai Zevi. 1665–1676. At Constantinople. Founded a dynasty of messiah claimants.
35. Abraham Miguel Cardoso. 1665–1706. Became physician of the Pasha of Egypt then assassinated.
36. Jacob Querido. 1676–1687. Brother-in-law of (34) Shabbetai Zevi. At Salonica, adopted name of Jacob Tzvi and claimed to be the son of (34) Shabbetai Zevi. Finally converted to Islam.
37. Mordecai Mokia (Rebuke). 1678–1683. At Eisenstadt, follower of (34) Shabbetai Zevi, fled to Poland where he became insane.
38. Löbele Prossnitz. 1683. Follower of (37) Mordecai Mokia.
39. Isaiah Hasid. 1683. Follower of (34) Shabbetai Zevi. Secretly claimed to be the Messiah.
40. Berechiah. 1687–1740. Son of (36) Jacob Querido. At Mannheim.
41. Judah Leib ((Löbele)) Prossnitz. 1700–1749. In Germany then fled to Hungary.
42. Moshe Chaim Luzzatto. 1744–1746. At Padua then fled to Palestine.
43. Jacob Frank. 1755–1759. Last Shabbethian claimant. Converted to Christianity but imprisoned in Offenbach.
44. Eve Frank. 1791–1817. Daughter of (43) Jacob Frank. Only female Messiah claimant. At Offenbach but then fled to Poland.
45. Shukr Kuhayl I. 1861–1865. In Yemen where he was killed by local Arabs.
46. Shukr Kuhayl II (Judah ben Shalom). 1868–1878. In Yemen where he claimed to be Shukr Kuhayl I.
47. Moses Guibbory. Died 1985. British Israelite in the United States.
48. Menachem Mendel Schneerson. 1985–1994. Died in New York.

APPENDIX 2.5: THE NINE JEWISH CAPTIVITIES

The Jews have suffered depatriation and captivity throughout history, from Ancient Egypt to the Roman Empire. There follows a list of these and their primary instigators.

1. **Ahmoose I** (Egyptian Pharaoh): 1526 BCE
2. **Tiglath-Pileser III** (Neo-Assyrian Emperor): 740 BCE
3. **Sargon II** (Neo-Assyrian Emperor): 722 BCE
4. **Sennacherib** (Neo-Assyrian Emperor): 701 BCE
5. **Nebuchadnezzar II the Great** (Neo-Babylonian Emperor): 605 BCE
6. **Nebuchadnezzar II** again: 598 BCE
7. **Nebuchadnezzar II** again: 586 BCE
8. **Titus** (Roman Emperor): 70 CE
9. **Hadrian** (Roman Emperor): 135 CE

APPENDIX 2.6: ALIYAH: JEWISH MIGRATION TO PALESTINE

There were successive waves of Jewish migration to Palestine starting in the late 19th century CE. There follows a list of these including their population sources.

DURING THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE:

- 1. First Aliyah: 1882–1903:** 35,000 from Russian Empire
- 2. Second Aliyah: 1904–1914:** 40,000 from Russian Empire

DURING BRITISH PALESTINE:

- 3. Third Aliyah: 1919–1923:** 40,000 from Eastern Europe
- 4. Fourth Aliyah: 1924–1929:** 82,000 from Poland
- 5. Fifth Aliyah: 1929–1939:** 250,000 from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia
- 6. Aliyah Bet (illegal secondary migration):** 1939–1948: 110,000 from Germany

DURING THE STATE OF ISRAEL:

- 7. Soviet Aliyah: 1971–1972:** 150,000 from Soviet Union
- 8. Post-Soviet Aliyah: 1989–2001:** One million from Russia

**APPENDIX 2.7: THE SEVEN CALAMITIES OF THE NINTH OF AV (TISHA B'AV): JEWISH DAY
OF MOURNING**

Tisha B'Av, the Fast of the Ninth of Av, is a day of mourning to commemorate the many tragedies that have befallen the Jewish people.

1. Prohibition of entry into Canaan by King of Jericho: 1406 BCE
2. First Temple destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar: 586 BCE
3. Second Temple destroyed by Titus: 70 CE
4. Suppression of Bar Kokhba revolt at Bethar by Hadrian: 133
5. Jews prohibited from entering Jerusalem by Hadrian: 136
6. Jews expelled from Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella: 1492
7. Holocaust commenced in Warsaw by Hitler: 1942

APPENDIX 2.8: THE 14 CHIEF PERSECUTORS OF THE JEWS

The Jews have suffered persecution throughout history. There follows a list of some of their chief foes. The dates refer to periods of their main activity to this end and may refer to periods prior to accession to their thrones.

1. **AHMOSE I** (1526 BCE). Egyptian Pharaoh. Pharaoh of the Massacre of the First Born.
2. **THUTMOSE II** (1486 BCE). Egyptian Pharaoh. Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites.
3. **THUTMOSE III** (1446 BCE). Egyptian Pharaoh. Pharaoh of the Exodus.
4. **SARGON II** (722 BCE). Neo-Assyrian King. Depatriated Israelites. Assassinated.
5. **NEBUCHADNEZZAR II THE GREAT** (586 BCE). Neo-Babylonian King. Depatriated Jews.
6. **HAMAN** (471 BCE). Persian official. Attempted Genocide. Executed.
7. **PTOLEMY IV** (217 BCE). Ptolemaic Egyptian Pharaoh. Tried to seize the Temple then massacred Jews.
8. **ANTIOCHUS IV** (167 BCE). Seleucid King. Tried to suppress the Jewish religion.
9. **TITUS** (70 CE). Roman Emperor. Destroyed Temple.
10. **HADRIAN** (135 BCE). Roman Emperor. Depatriated Jews.
11. **CHARLES IV** (1348). Holy Roman Emperor. Massacred Jews.
12. **ALEXANDER III** (1881). Russian Tsar. Started the pogroms.
13. **NICHOLAS II** (1894). Russian Tsar. Continued the pogroms. Executed.
14. **ADOLF HITLER** (1942). German Führer. Organised the Holocaust. Committed suicide.

APPENDIX 2.9: THE 27 JEWISH HEROES

Throughout history, heroes have arisen from amongst the Jews. There follows a list of some of the most prominent.

1. **ABRAHAM** (2091 BCE). First Patriarch. Migrated to Canaan.
2. **ISAAC** (1991 BCE). Second Patriarch. Settled at Hebron.
3. **JACOB** (1886 BCE). Third Patriarch. Founded Israelite nation.
4. **JOSEPH THE VIZIER** (1876 BCE). Saved Israelites from famine.
5. **MOSES** (1446 BCE). Led Exodus from Egyptian bondage.
6. **JOSHUA** (1406 BCE). Conquered Canaan.
7. **DEBORAH** (1216 BCE). “Mother of Israel”. Ended Canaanite oppression.
8. **GIDEON** (1169 BCE). Ended Midianite oppression.
9. **JEPHTHAH** (1103 BCE). Ended Ammonite oppression.
10. **SAMSON** (1083 BCE). Ended Philistine oppression. Martyred.
11. **SAMUEL** (1063 BCE). Defeated Philistines. Founded monarchy.
12. **DAVID** (1010 BCE). Took Jerusalem.
13. **SOLOMON** (970 BCE). Built first Temple.
14. **HEZEKIAH** (716 BCE). “The Second Solomon”. Resisted Assyrians.
15. **JOSIAH** (640 BCE). Restored Jewish religion. Martyred.
16. **SHESHBAZZAR** (538 BCE). Led first Return to Jerusalem.
17. **ZERUBBABEL** (522 BCE). Led second Return to Jerusalem.
18. **ESTHER** (474 BCE). Saved Jews from genocide.
19. **EZRA** (458 BCE). “The Second Moses”. Led third Return to Jerusalem.
20. **NEHEMIAH** (445 BCE). Led fourth Return to Jerusalem.
21. **JUDAS MACCABEUS** (166 BCE). Liberated Jews. Martyred.
22. **SIMON BAR GIORA** (70 CE). Defended Jerusalem from Romans. Martyred.
23. **ELEAZAR BEN JAIR** (73). Defended Masada from Romans. Committed suicide.
24. **SIMON BAR KOKHBA** (135). Rebelled against Romans. Martyred.
25. **THEODOR HERZL** (1897). Founded Zionism.
26. **DAWID APFELBAUM** (1943). Led Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. Martyred.
27. **DAVID BEN GURION** (1948). Founded Israel.

**JEWISH LINE OF SUCCESSION & CHRONOLOGY:
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