

The Book of Daniel Timeline
According to The Book of Daniel by Clarence Larkin and History
As of 1/01/2021

- B.C. 2111** Abraham was born (Larkin: page 201)
- B.C. 1606** Exodus of Israel from Egypt (Larkin: page 201)
- B.C. 1270** Assyria was master of Chaldea. (Larkin: page 78)
- B.C. 1005** The temple was built by Solomon. (Larkin: page 202)
- B.C. 781** The prophet Jonah prophesies.
- B.C. 765** Amos prophesies until B.C. 754.
- B.C. 760** Isaiah prophesies until B.C. 673.
- B.C. 758** Hosea prophesies until B.C. 725.
- B.C. 745** Tiglathpileser (Tiglath-Pileser III), reigned in Assyria until B.C. 727.
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- B.C. 738** Micah prophesies until B.C. 698.
- B.C. 727** Shalmaneser V was king of Assyria and Babylon until B.C. 722. He is mentioned in **2 Kings 17 (KJV):3** Against him came up Shalmaneser king of Assyria; and Hoshea became his servant, and gave him presents. And in **2 Kings 18 (KJV):9** And it came to pass in the fourth year of king Hezekiah, which was the seventh year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel, that Shalmaneser king of Assyria came up against Samaria, and besieged it. According to 2 Kings, chapters 17–18, Shalmaneser accused Hoshea, King of Israel, of conspiring against him by sending messages to Pharaoh Osorkon IV of Egypt, and captured him. The Egyptians attempted to gain a foothold in Israel, then held largely by Assyria's vassal kings, by stirring them to revolt against Assyria and lending them some military support. After three years of siege he took the city of Samaria. The populations he deported to various lands of the empire, (together with ones deported about ten years earlier by Tiglath-Pileser III) are known as the "Ten Lost Tribes" of Israel. The populations he settled in Samaria instead form the origins of the Samaritans

- B.C. 722** The Kingdom of Israel in the north is invaded by Assyria and the inhabitants are deported to Assyria; the Assyrians resettle people from other lands in Israel who become known as Samaritans; **2 Kings 15 (KJV):29** In the days of Pekah king of Israel came Tiglathpileser king of Assyria, and took Ijon, and Abelbethmaachah, and Janoah, and Kedesh, and Hazor, and Gilead, and Galilee, all the land of Naphtali, and carried them captive to Assyria.
- B.C. 721** The ten northern tribes are carried captive to Assyria by King Sargon. (Larkin: page 19) King Sargon II reigned from B.C. 722 to B.C. 705. Merodach-Baladan II, Babylonian Marduk-apal-iddina II (“Marduk Has Given Me an Heir”), (died *c.* B.C. 694), was king of Babylonia B.C. 721–710 and for nine months in B.C. 703, who maintained Babylonian independence in the face of Assyrian military supremacy for more than a decade. He is mentioned in **Isaiah 39 (KJV):1** At that time Merodachbaladan, the son of Baladan, king of Babylon, sent letters and a present to Hezekiah: for he had heard that he had been sick, and was recovered. And in **Jeremiah 50 (KJV):2** Declare ye among the nations, and publish, and set up a standard; publish, and conceal not: say, Babylon is taken, Bel is confounded, Merodach is broken in pieces; her idols are confounded, her images are broken in pieces.
- B.C. 716** Hezekiah is king over Judah and Benjamin until B.C. 687.
- B.C. 705** Sennacherib was one of the most powerful and wide-ranging Assyrian kings who reigned from B.C. 705 until B.C. 681. He is mentioned in **2 Kings 18 (KJV):13** Now in the fourteenth year of king Hezekiah did Sennacherib king of Assyria come up against all the fenced cities of Judah, and took them. And in **2 Kings 19 (KJV):16** Lord, bow down thine ear, and hear: open, Lord, thine eyes, and see: and hear the words of Sennacherib, which hath sent him to reproach the living God. And in **2 Kings 19 (KJV):30** Then Isaiah the son of Amoz sent to Hezekiah, saying, Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, That which thou hast prayed to me against Sennacherib king of Assyria I have heard. And in **2 Kings 19 (KJV):36** So Sennacherib king of Assyria departed, and went and returned, and dwelt at Nineveh. He is mention also in nine other Scriptures in 2 Chronicles 32:1,2,9,10,22, and in Isaiah 36:1,17.
- B.C. 658** Nahum prophesies until B.C. 615.
- B.C. 640** Zephaniah prophesies until B.C. 626.
- B.C. 627** Jeremiah prophesies until B.C. 582.

- B.C. 626** Nabopolassar reigns in Babylon until B.C. 605 when his son Nebuchadnezzar succeeds him.
- B.C. 622** Ezekiel prophesies until B.C. 570.
- B.C. 620** Daniel prophesies until B.C. 521.
- B.C. 608** Habakkuk prophesies until B.C. 598.
- B.C. 606** The first invasion of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar took place. (Larkin: page 16) Daniel was carried captive during the third year of Jehoiakim in this invasion. The 70 years captivity of Israel mentioned in Jeremiah 25:11, and in Jeremiah 29:10, began in this year with the capture of the remaining tribes of Judah and Benjamin. (Larkin: page 19)
- B.C. 605** King Nabopolassar, Nebuchadnezzar's father, dies and Nebuchadnezzar becomes King of Babylon. (Larkin: page 28)
- B.C. 603** In the second year of Nebuchadnezzar, he has a dream. Daniel 2:2. (Larkin: page 28)
- B.C. 598** Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem a second time, taking the majority of the inhabitants, and many of the sacred vessels of the temple. (Larkin: page 63)
- B.C. 587** Nebuchadnezzar invaded Jerusalem for the third time, and this time he destroyed Jerusalem and the temple. (Larkin: page 21)
- B.C. 573** The Book of Daniel was written in this year according to the chronology of Josephus. (Larkin: page 10) However, it may have begun to be written in this year but not completed in this year because the vision Daniel had in the first year of Belshazzar would have been B.C. 549, and the first year of Darius the son of Ahasuerus, of the seed of the Medes in Daniel 9:1 would have been B.C. 521.
- B.C. 561** Nebuchadnezzar dies after a reign of 44 years. Evil-Merodach, his son, also known as Amel-Marduk reigned after him for two years and then was assassinated (Larkin: page 43), by Neriglissar who usurped the Babylonian throne and put him to death. Neriglissar was a prominent official and general in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar.
- B.C. 560** Neriglissar reigns in Babylon until B.C. 556 when he died. He was succeeded as king by his son, Labashi-Marduk, whose reign would only last for two or three months before being deposed and killed in favour of Nabonidus.

- B.C. 556** Nabonidus was the last king of the Neo-Babylonian Empire, reigning from B.C. 556–539 (17 years). He seized power in a coup, toppling King Labashi-Marduk. Nabonidus left the capital for ten years to build and restore temples – mostly to Sin – leaving his son, Belshazzar, in charge. As the Persians advanced to Babylon, Nabonidus returned. He was captured by the Persians in B.C. 539 and Babylon was occupied, thus ending the Neo-Babylonian Empire.
- B.C. 550** Cyrus the Great reigns in Persia.
- B.C. 549** This would have been the first year of Belshazzar’s reign if Nabonidus left his Son, Belshazzar, in charge for ten years to build and restore temples, and was captured by the Persians in B.C. 539. The first year of Belshazzar is mentioned in Daniel 7:1. Daniel had the vision of the Four Wild Beasts in this year. (Daniel 7) Now there is a problem with this chronology because Belshazzar is mentioned in Daniel 5:11, and 5:18 as the son of Nebuchadnezzar. “The objection to the historical character of the narrative of Daniel, based upon the fact that Belshazzar in Daniel 5:11,18 is said to have been the son of Nebuchadnezzar, whereas the monuments state that he was the son of Nabunaid, is fully met by supposing that one of them was his real and the other his adoptive father; or by supposing that the queen-mother and Daniel referred to the greatest of his predecessors as his father, just as Omri is called by the Assyrians the father of Jehu, and as the claimants to the Medo-Persia throne are called on the Behistun Inscription the sons of Cyaxares, and as at present the reigning sheikhs of northern Arabia are all called the sons of Rashid, although in reality they are not his sons.” **International Standard Bible Encyclopedia, Volume I, Page 433.** I believe we can trust the Biblical chronology because of the trustworthiness of the author, God, who inspired Daniel in visions and dreams and prophecy.
- B.C. 547** Daniel had a vision of the Ram and the He-goat in the third year of Belshazzar. This is mentioned in Daniel 8:1. The “RAM” was the emblem of Persia. Coins have been found which display a “Ram’s Head” on one side, and a Ram recumbent on the other. The national emblem of Macedonia (Greece) was a “Goat”, and is found on the coins of that country. The Aegean Sea is the “GOAT-SEA”. Lydia is conquered in this year by Cyrus for Medo-Persia.
- B.C. 539** Belshazzar is slain according to the writing on the wall in Daniel 5:25, and the interpretation of Daniel in Daniel 5:26-30. This is known as the fall of Babylon, as in **Daniel 5 (KJV):31** And Darius the Median took the kingdom, being about threescore and two years old. Darius the Median is not known historically. Cyrus actually captures Babylon in B.C. 539 for Medo-Persia. (Larkin: B.C. 538, page 95) But Larkin explains, “At the taking of Babylon, B. C. 538, Cyrus, as an act of courtesy, because Media was the older of the two Kingdoms Media and Persia,

and because he had some other military campaigns to finish, assigned the governorship of Babylon to his uncle Darius, the king of Media, who ruled for two years. The same year (B. C. 536) Cambyses, king of Persia, Cyrus' father, also died, thus making Cyrus the sole monarch of the Dual Kingdom. After a reign of seven years, Cyrus left the Empire to his son Cambyses, who reigned seven years and five months, to B. C. 522.” (Larkin: page 45)

- B.C. 536** Cyrus of Persia issued edict for Jews to return to Jerusalem, and build the city and the temple. (Larkin: page 21, page 184)
This was a fulfillment of prophecy in Isaiah 44:28.
This was also a fulfillment of the prophecy of 70 years captivity in Jeremiah 25:11-14, and Jeremiah 29:10. See also Ezra 1:1-4, Ezra 5:13-14, Ezra 5:17, Ezra 6:13-14, 2 Chronicles 36:22-23, Isaiah 44:28
Darius the Mede dies. (Larkin: page 106) Cyrus reigns in his place.
- B.C. 533** Daniel also receives prophecy in the third year of Cyrus (Daniel 10:1). The prophecy continues until the end of chapter 12. “Since the Prophecy was given in the third year of Cyrus (Daniel 10:1, B.C. 533), the three kings that were to "stand up yet," that is, "after him," were Ahasuerus, Artaxerxes, and Darius (Ezra 4:1-24), known in history as Cambyses (B.C. 529-522), Pseudo-Smerdis (B.C. 522-521), and Darius Hystaspes (B.C. 521-485). The "fourth" king was Xerxes (B.C. 485-465), the son of Darius Hystaspes, whose marvellous riches enabled him to put vast armies in the field. He stirred up Persia against Greece, which he invaded in B.C. 480, but failed to conquer it. Since prophecy touches only upon important events and characters, the remaining kings of Persia are omitted, and the prophecy jumps over Nehemiah 150 years to the time of Alexander the Great. B.C. 336-323.” (Larkin: page 229)
Note: Nehemiah is the central figure of the Book of Nehemiah, which describes his work in rebuilding Jerusalem during the Second Temple period. He was governor of Persian Judea under Artaxerxes I of Persia (B.C. 465–424). This Artaxerxes I was the son of the “fourth” king, Xerxes, mentioned above.
- B.C. 530** Cyrus dies in December.
Cambyses II, the son of Cyrus, called Ahasuerus in Ezra 4:6, Esther 1:1, and Daniel 9:1, reigns until B.C. 522. (Larkin: page 229)
- B.C. 525** Cambyses II conquers Egypt for the Medo-Persian empire.
- B.C. 522** Artaxerxes (Pseudo-Smerdis), also known in history as Bardiya, was a son of Cyrus the Great and the younger brother of Cambyses II, both Persian kings. Artaxerxes (Pseudo-Smerdis), or Bardiya, reigned for a few months before Darius, known in history as Darius the Great, or Darius Hystaspes, soon toppled him and reigned in Persia until B.C. 485. (Larkin: page 229) Ezra 4:5.

Daniel received the vision of Daniel 9 in the first year of Darius the Great, or Darius Hystaspes the son of Ahasuerus, that is, of Cambyses II, of the seed of the Medes (Daniel 9:1).

Zechariah prophesies from B.C. 522 until B.C. 509.

- B.C. 520** Haggai prophesies.
- B.C. 519** Second Decree by Darius in B.C. 519 for the Jews to return to Jerusalem. (Larkin: page 185-6)
Ezra 6:1-15, 5:1-17 reaffirmed the first decree or edict.
- B.C. 516** The building of the Temple was completed in the sixth year of Darius. (Ezra 6:15)
- B.C. 485** Xerxes I, son of Darius, reigns until B.C. 465. (Larkin: page 229)
- B.C. 465** Artaxerxes I (Artaxerxes Longimanus) was king of Persia from B.C. 465 to B.C. 424. He was the third son of Xerxes I.
- B.C. 464** Malachi prophesies until at least B.C. 432 (**International Standard Bible Encyclopedia, Volume III, page 1970**).
- B.C. 458** Third Decree of Artaxerxes I (Larkin: page 186) (Ezra 7:11-22)
- B.C. 457** Ezra the priest sent to Judah.
- B.C. 450** Joel prophesies.
- B.C. 445** Fourth Decree of Artaxerxes I (Artaxerxes Longimanus) who commanded to build Jerusalem. Nehemiah 2:1-8. Artaxerxes I is in Greek sources also surnamed "long-handed" (Ancient Greek: μακρόχειρ *Makrókheir*; Latin: *Longimanus*), allegedly because his right hand was longer than his left. The month was Nisan as we read in **Nehemiah 2 (KJV):1** And it came to pass in the month Nisan, in the twentieth year of Artaxerxes the king, that wine was before him: and I took up the wine, and gave it unto the king. Now I had not been beforetime sad in his presence. Nisan on the Hebrew calendar corresponds to March-April on the Gregorian calendar. So if we multiply (7 weeks + 62 weeks) times 360 days in the Biblical calendar, or (483 x 360), we get 173,880 days. Then we divide (173,880 / 365.25) and we get 476.05 years, when we need 475 years. If we now take into account the exact month of the decree in B.C. 445 which is some time in March, say March 14 as Larkin counts, and we can subtract days in January and February up to March 14 which equal (173,880 - (31 + 28 + 14)), or (173,880 - 73), and we get 173,807 days. We can then do the same for the year Jesus died. Since He died on Passover, which would be April 14, we can subtract

the rest of the days of the months in A.D. 30, which would be the days in the rest of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, which would equal $(173,807 - (16 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 31 + 31))$, or $(173,807 - 262)$, and we get 173,545. The if we divide 173,545 by the actual days in a year, 365.25, we get 475.14 years which is very close to our mark of 475 years when we take into account the Biblical calendar.

We can also do this another way. If we multiply 475×365.25 to get the actual days in the years between B.C. 445 and A.D. 30, we get 173,493.75. Then we must subtract 335 actual days from our total to account for when the decree was spoken and when Jesus died on the cross, and we get $(173,493.75 - 335) = 173,231.75$. Then we divide $(173,231.75 / 360) = 480.99$. So this way we are off by almost two years of the 483 years, or the 69 weeks.

We also have to consider the fact that the secular chronology is possibly not without error as well.

- B.C. 444** Nehemiah leads some Jews back to Palestine; he governs Judah until 432.
- B.C. 336** Alexander the Great in conquers the Persian Empire for Greece. He reigns until B.C. 323 (Larkin: page 45, page 229) (Daniel 8:5-8)
- B.C. 323** Alexander the Great dies. The empire of Greece is divided between his four generals. Seleucus took over Syria and the Eastern part of the empire, Cassander took Macedonia and the western part, Lysimachus took Thrace and the northern part, and Ptolemy took Egypt and the southern part. (Larkin: page 46, page 230) However, the Eastern part eventually took over the Northern part and the Seleucid Empire ruled over this part. (Larkin: page 228)
- B.C. 306** Lysimachus becomes king of Thrace, Asia Minor, and Macedon and reigned until B.C. 281 when he was killed in the battle of Corupedium.
- B.C. 305** Ptolemy, that is, Ptolemy I Soter, was a companion and historian of Alexander the Great of the Kingdom of Macedon in northern Greece, and one of his generals who became ruler of Egypt, part of Alexander's former empire. Ptolemy was pharaoh of Ptolemaic Egypt from B.C. 305/304 to his death in B.C. 282. Ptolemy's final marriage was to Berenice I.
Seleucus, that is, Seleucus I Nicator, reigned over Syria and the Eastern part of the empire from B.C. 305 to B.C. 281.
- B.C. 297** Philip IV of Macedon (Greek: Φίλιππος Δ' ὁ Μακεδών; died 297 BC) was the son of Cassander. He briefly succeeded his father on the throne of Macedon prior to his death. Philip IV died of wasting disease at Elatea, leaving the throne to his two younger brothers, Antipater and Alexander,
- B.C. 285** Septuagint, a Greek translation of the Old Testament, was completed.

- B. C. 283** Ptolemy II Philadelphus was the pharaoh of Ptolemaic Egypt from B.C. 283 to B.C. 246. He was the son of Ptolemy I Soter, the Macedonian Greek general of Alexander the Great who founded the Ptolemaic Kingdom in Egypt after the death of Alexander, and queen Berenice I, originally from Macedon in northern Greece.
- B.C. 281** Antiochus Soter, that is, Antiochus I Soter, the son of Seleucus Nicator, succeeded his father as king of Syria, and reigned until B.C. 261.
Ptolemy Ceraunus (Πτολεμαῖος Κεραυνός *Ptolemaios Keraunos*, ca. B.C. 319 – January/February B.C. 279) was a member of the Ptolemaic dynasty and briefly king of Macedon. As the son of Ptolemy I Soter, he was originally heir to the throne of Ptolemaic Egypt, but he was displaced in favour of his younger brother Ptolemy II Philadelphus. He fled to King Lysimachus of Thrace and Macedon where he was involved in court intrigue that led to the fall of that kingdom in B.C. 281 to Seleucus I, whom he then assassinated. He then seized the throne of Macedon, which he ruled for seventeen months before his death in battle against the Gauls in early B.C. 279.
- B.C. 275** Ptolemy II Philadelphus had a daughter, Berenice (Ancient Greek: Βερενίκη, romanized: *Berenikē*) (c. B.C. 275 BC–B.C. 246), also called Berenice Phernophorus ("Dowry Bearer") or Berenice Syra, by his first wife Arsinoe I of Egypt. She was probably named after his mother, queen Berenice I, the wife of his father, Ptolemy I Soter.
- B.C. 261** Antiochus Theus, that is, Antiochus II Theos, son of Antiochus I Soter, succeeds his father as king of Syria until B.C. 246.
Around B.C. 252, following the peace agreement of B.C. 253 between Antiochus II and Ptolemy to end the Second Syrian War, Berenice Phernophorus ("Dowry Bearer") or Berenice Syra, married the Seleucid monarch Antiochus II Theos, who divorced his wife Laodice I and transferred the succession to Berenice's children.
In B.C. 246, when Ptolemy (Ptolemy II Philadelphus) died, Antiochus II took up again with his first wife, Laodice. Antiochus II died shortly thereafter, many suspect from poisoning by Laodice. Queen Berenice claimed the regency for her infant son Antiochus, however, she and her son were both killed by Laodice. Berenice's brother, Ptolemy III Euergetes, succeeded their father and set about to avenge his sister's murder by invading Syria and having Laodice killed. This is also mentioned in Daniel 11:6-8. (Larkin: page 231-232)
- B.C. 246** Ptolemy III Euergetes, the eldest son of Ptolemy II Philadelphus, reigns in Egypt until B.C. 222. On his succession, Ptolemy married Berenice II, reigning queen

of Cyrenaica, thereby bringing her territory into the Ptolemaic realm. At his death, Ptolemy was succeeded by his eldest son, Ptolemy IV Philopator. Antiochus II Theos was succeeded by Seleucus Callinicus who reigned in the Seleucid Empire, a Hellenistic state in western Asia, from B.C. 246 to B.C. 225.

- B.C. 225** Seleucus Ceraunus, also known as Seleucus III Ceraunus, succeeded his father, Seleucus Callinicus, and reigned over the Seleucid Empire until B.C. 223.
- B.C. 222** Antiochus III the Great reigned over the Seleucid Empire, also known as the region of Syria, until B.C. 187. He is mentioned in Daniel 11:9-10.
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- B.C. 221** Ptolemy IV Philopator reigns over Egypt until B.C. 204.
- B.C. 219** The campaigns of B.C. 219 and B.C. 218 by Antiochus III the Great carried the Seleucid armies almost to the confines of the Ptolemaic Kingdom, but in 217 BC Ptolemy IV defeated Antiochus at the Battle of Raphia. (Daniel 11:9-12) (Larkin: page 233-234)
- B.C. 204** Ptolemy V Epiphanes, son of Ptolemy IV Philopator reigns over Egypt until B.C. 180.
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- B.C. 187** Seleucus IV Philopator succeeds his father, Antiochus III the Great, and reigned over the Seleucid Empire, a realm consisting of Syria (now including Cilicia and Judea), Mesopotamia, Babylonia and Nearer Iran (Media and Persia), until B.C. 175.
- B.C. 180** Ptolemy Philometer reigned over Egypt until B.C. 164.
- B.C. 175** Antiochus Epiphanes was a Hellenistic king of the Seleucid Empire from B.C. 175 until his death in B.C. 164.
- B.C. 166** Antiochus Epiphanes desecrated the temple altar at Jerusalem by erecting an “idol altar” upon it and offering swine flesh thereon. (Larkin: page 140)
The Maccabees fight to restore the national life of Israel from B.C. 166 to B.C. 47. Mattathias, an aged priest, began the revolt but died in B.C. 164. His third son Judas, known as “The Hammer”, succeeded him and defeated and routed every Syrian army sent against him, and in B.C. 165 retook Jerusalem, purified the Temple, and restored the daily sacrifice. (Larkin: page 242-3)
- B.C. 164** Antiochus V Eupator reigned over the Seleucid Empire from B.C. 164 until B.C. 161.
- B.C. 161** Demetrius I Soter reigned over the Seleucid Empire until B.C. 150.

- B.C. 60** Gāius Jūlius Caesar; (born 12 July B.C. 100 – 15 March B.C. 44) was a Roman general and statesman who played a critical role in the events that led to the demise of the Roman Republic and the rise of the Roman Empire. In B.C. 60, Caesar, Crassus and Pompey formed the First Triumvirate, a political alliance that dominated Roman politics for several years. He was assassinated in B.C. 44.
- B.C. 47** The Maccabees were succeeded by the Idumaen, Antipater, but was murdered in B.C. 43. Marc Anthony, a Roman politician and general, appointed two of Antipater's sons Phasaelus and Herod, afterwards known as "Herod the Great", to look after the Jews. Herod the Great was King from B.C. 37 until B.C. 4. Christ was born sometime before this between B.C. 6 and B.C. 4 before Herod died. (Larkin: page 243)
- B.C. 44** Augustus was born Gaius Octavius into an old and wealthy equestrian branch of the plebeian *gens* Octavia. His maternal great-uncle Julius Caesar was assassinated in B.C. 44, and Octavius was named in Caesar's will as his heir. Afterwards, Octavius took the name Gaius Julius Caesar and was called Octavianus. He, Mark Antony, and Marcus Lepidus formed the Second Triumvirate to defeat the assassins of Caesar. Augustus became Ceasar Augustus, the first Roman emperor in B.C. 27.
- B.C. 30** Roman Empire begins after conquering the four parts of the empire of Greece, the last being Egypt. (Larkin: page 46-47)
- B.C. 27** Caesar Augustus (born 23 September 63 BC – 19 August A.D. 14) was the first Roman emperor, reigning from B.C. 27 until his death in A.D. 14.
- B.C. 4** Jesus Christ born in Bethlehem before this date but some time after B.C. 6.
- A.D. 14** Tiberius Caesar Augustus (born 16 November 42 BC – 16 March A.D. 37) was the second Roman emperor, reigning from A.D. 14 to A.D. 37. He succeeded his stepfather, Augustus. He is mentioned in **Luke 3 (KJV):1** Now in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judaea, and Herod being tetrarch of Galilee, and his brother Philip tetrarch of Ituraea and of the region of Trachonitis, and Lysanias the tetrarch of Abilene,
- A.D. 26** Pontius Pilate becomes Procurator of Judea.
- John the Baptist begins his ministry.
 - Herod Antipas marries his brother's wife. Sometime after John, Jesus begins His ministry.

A.D. 27-28 Jesus begins His public ministry, A.D. 27. John the Baptist imprisoned by Herod. Afterwards he is beheaded by Herod. Jesus ministers for approximately 3½ years, as we see in **Luke 13 (KJV):6** He spake also this parable; A certain man had a fig tree planted in his vineyard; and he came and sought fruit thereon, and found none. 7 Then said he unto the dresser of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none: cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground? 8 And he answering said unto him, Lord, let it alone this year also, till I shall dig about it, and dung it: 9 And if it bear fruit, well: and if not, then after that thou shalt cut it down.

A.D. 29 Jesus is at the Feast of Tabernacles and the Feast of Dedication.

A.D. 30 Jesus crucified (Wednesday, April 14 on Passover) and resurrected three days and three nights later. The Hebrew calendar makes a day start at sundown and end at the sundown of the following day, making Jesus' resurrection on Sunday, after He was in the grave Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights, and Thursday, Friday, and Saturday days, that is, three days and three nights. Thus Jesus rose sometime after sundown on Saturday, and before morning on Sunday.

- Shammai (founder of the Pharisee school of Shammai) dies.
- Jesus is alive 40 days (Acts 1:3) after his resurrection appearing to many on earth, and then ascends into heaven.
- Pentecost happens 10 days later. The church begins its ministry. Apostles and disciples number 120 at this time (Acts 1:15. After Peter's speech the number grew to over 3000 (Acts 2:41).
- Sometime later Peter when Peter and John went up to the temple at the hour of prayer at three in the afternoon God used them to heal the blind man and after Peter spoke to the people their number grew to about 5000 (Acts 3:1 to 4:4). In Acts 5:14 more and more believed.
- In Acts 6:1 it is stated that the number of disciples was increasing. At this time the first deacons were appointed. Again in Acts 6:7 it is stated that the word of God spread and a large number of priests became obedient to the faith.

A.D. 36 Pilate butchers a group of Samaritans and is relieved of his position as Procurator for this act, and his treatment of Herod Agrippa;

- James, brother of John, martyred by Herod.

A.D. 37 Tiberius dies;

- Caligula succeeds him as emperor who reigns until A.D. 41.
- Caiaphas removed as High Priest by Pilate's successor Vitellius;
- Jonathan succeeds him.
- Peter visits Antioch.
- Paul persecutes the Christians but undergoes conversion (Acts 9:1-30),

thereafter going immediately to Arabia and coming back to Damascus and spending three years there, eventually becoming the target of an assassination attempt (Galatians 1:15-24). Then he went up to Jerusalem and Barnabas introduced him to the apostles for they were afraid of him, not believing he was a disciple. But he witnessed powerfully to the Grecian Jews and soon they tried to kill him. So the brothers there took him down to Ceasearea and sent him off to Tarsus (Acts 9:26-30). The church throughout Judea, Samaria, and Galilee had peace, strengthened and encouraged by the Holy Spirit; it grew in numbers living in the fear of the Lord (Acts 9:31).

- The first Gentile converts are recorded as a result of Peter's vision and ministry to the house of Cornelius (Acts 10: 1-48). They spoke with tongues and praised God.
- The other apostles acknowledged Gentile conversion after hearing Peter's story (Acts 11:18).
- As a result of the persecution that arose because of Stephen, those who had been scattered traveled as far as Phoenicia, Cyprus, and Antioch. In Phoenicia and Cyprus they told the message only to Jews. But in Antioch they began to tell the Greeks also telling them the good news about Jesus (Acts 11: 19-21). And a great number of the Greeks believed.

A.D. 41 Caligula dies, and Claudius reigns in Rome until A.D. 54.

A.D. 40-44 Paul went down to Jerusalem and spent 15 days with Peter and saw James the Lord's brother but none of the other apostles (Galatians 1: 18-24).

- When the apostles in Jerusalem heard about the Gentile conversion in Antioch, they sent them Baranabas (Acts 11: 22). When he came a great number were won to the Lord (Acts 11: 24).
- Barnabas went and got Saul in Tarsus and for a year Paul and Barnabas taught the church at Antioch.
- The disciples were first called Christians here in Antioch (Acts 11: 25-26). The term *Christian* comes to be used there for Believers.

A.D. 40-41 Caligula orders a statue of himself placed in the Temple at Jerusalem but is assassinated before the order is carried out. Claudius is declared emperor by the Praetorian Guard.

- James, brother of John, beheaded.

A.D. 44 Agrippa I dies (Acts 12: 21-23). But the word of God continued to spread and increase (Acts 12: 24).

- Paul visited Jerusalem a second time with Barnabas on a benevolent mission during the famine under Claudius, bearing a collection of the Christians at Antioch for the brethren in Judea.

- A.D. 45-50** First missionary trip of Paul and Barnabas to Cypress (Acts 13, 14). Ananias appointed High Priest. They were sent off by the Holy Spirit (Acts 13: 1-4).
- On Cyprus the pro-consul believes.
 - When they got to Psidian Antioch they spoke and many Gentiles believed (Acts 13: 48). Then the word of God spread through the whole region (Acts 13: 49). Great numbers of Jews and Gentiles believed (Acts 14: 1).
 - In Derbe they win a large number of disciples (Acts 14: 21). Elders were appointed in each church (Acts 14: 23).
- A.D. 50** Council of Jerusalem deals with the subject of circumcision in the church (Acts 15: 1-35). Some believers who were Pharisees stood up and said you had to be circumcised and obey the law of Moses. Peter speaks and says that it is by grace that both Jew and Gentile are saved. James--not Peter--issues a decree that the Gentiles are relieved from following the Torah and becoming circumcised. You don't have to be circumcised to be saved.
- Claudius expels the Jews from Rome as tension between orthodox and Christian Jews flares up in violence.
- A.D. 51-54** Paul and Barnabas separate over young John Mark.
- Paul undertakes second missionary journey with Silas, tours churches he established on the first missionary journey, and moved to Greece after the Macedonian vision.
 - He picked up Timothy, a young convert.
 - He spends 18 months in Corinth (Acts 18: 11).
 - Paul's, fourth visit to Jerusalem is in spring.
 - He has a short stay at Antioch (Acts 18:22).
 - The epistles of 1st and 2nd Thessalonians were written.
 - Gamaliel dies.
 - Matthew's Gospel possibly written in Aramaic, to be followed by a Greek translation after Mark's Gospel makes use of it.
 - Agrippa II made king of Chalcis by Claudius. Felix appointed procurator of Judea (Acts 23).
- A.D. 54** Claudius poisoned and succeeded by Nero (whose real name was Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus). Nero reigns over Rome until A.D. 68.
- A.D. 54-58** Paul enters (autumn, 54) on his third missionary journey, occupying about four years.
- Paul goes to Ephesus and stays there 2 years (Acts 19: 10) so that all the Jews and Greeks who lived in the province of Asia heard the word of the

Lord. He stayed in Ephesus at the close of the year 54 and actually stayed a total of 3 years. Paul at Ephesus, 54 to 57. Act_19:1-41).

- Revolt of the Sicarii, headed by an Egyptian (Act_21:38).
- Nero is Emperor.
- Paul writes to the Galatians from Ephesus or from some part of Greece on his journey to Corinth (57 - Act_20:1-38).
- Paul writes First Epistle to the Corinthians from Ephesus; starts for Macedonia and writes Second Epistle to the Corinthians from Macedonia.
- During this period he wrote the epistles to the Galatians, Corinthians, and Romans.
- The word of the Lord spread widely and grew in power. Then Paul heads back to Jerusalem.

A.D. 55 The "Egyptian" (see Acts 21:37) and thousands of Jews slain during a reenactment of Exodus.

A.D. 58 Paul tried before Festus, appeals to Ceasar and sent to Rome for two years; evidently Nero finds him innocent of wrongdoing. Or, more specifically, Afranius Burrus, the Praetorian Prefect who appears to have treated Paul well and who also, with the Stoic Seneca, kept Nero on a reasonably benign path. According to Tacitus, Nero did not judge cases personally appealed to him, delegating that to the Praetorian Prefect. Paul's second judgment, in which he was found guilty and martyred, would have been under Gaius Ofonius Tigellinus, Burrus' replacement from 62 AD, who was noted as a particularly odious and cruel Sicilian.

A.D. 60 Peter writes his first epistle from Babylon.

A.D. 60-63 Gospel of Luke, Colossians, and Ephesians written.

A.D. 62 James, head of the Jerusalem church, stoned and clubbed to death. Simeon, son of Cleopas, succeeds him.

- Books of Ephesians and Colossians written.
- Mark, who heads the church in Alexandria, gives up the position to Annianus.

A.D. 63 Jews begin forming rebellion against Roman rule. Philemon written.

A.D. 64 Rome burns; Nero blames the Christians and first severe persecution begins.

- Book of Acts written.
- Matthias stoned to death.

A.D. 65 1st and 2nd Peter written.

- A.D. 65-67** 1st Timothy, 2nd Timothy, and Book of Hebrews written.
- Book of Jude written?
- A.D. 67** Simeon leads the Christian Jews out of Jerusalem into the Decapolis as the rebellion against Rome formally starts;
- Paul martyred by Nero. Peter also was martyred in Rome according to Catholic tradition.
 - According to Catholic tradition, Linus succeeds Peter as pope of Rome.
 - Mark martyred.
- A.D. 68-69** Nero commits suicide, resulting in a quick succession of emperors—Galba A.D. 68-69, Otho A.D. 69, Vitellius A.D. 69.
- A.D. 69** Vespasian reigns over Rome, A.D. 69-79.
- A.D. 70** Rome destroys Jerusalem. (Larkin: page 244) Jerusalem destroyed by Titus. A Heavenly voice is supposedly heard in Yavneh declaring that the Jews should follow the teachings of Hillel over Shammai.
- A.D. 71** The Romans cut down every tree in Israel and salt the land to punish the Jews for the rebellion.
- A.D. 73** Masada taken, and the assassins who have held out against the Romans commit suicide. The Christian Jews return to Jerusalem.
- A.D. 79** Vespasian dies; succeeded by son Titus who reigns until A.D. 81.
- A.D. 80** 1st John written.
- A.D. 81** Domitian succeeds Titus as emperor, and reigns until A.D. 96; eventually begins second severe persecution of Christians after an assassination attempt.
- A.D. 85** 2nd and 3rd John written.
A sect mentioned in the Book of Revelation that will impact Christianity forever after it arises in Pergamum known as the *Nicolaitans*. Taking their name from Nicholas of Antioch, an early church elder mentioned in the Book of Acts, they will promote a number of false doctrines. Their lasting impact will be to greatly elevate the priesthood above the laity which will give birth to the Catholic and Orthodox hierarchies. The very name *Nicolaitan* translated means to *conquer laity*.
- A.D. 90** Rabbis Johanan ben Zakkai, Gamaliel II and Simeon (not the Simeon who heads the Christian church in Jerusalem) re-establish the Sanhedrin and expel all

Christians from the synagogues. They also forbid the reading of the 10 Commandments in synagogues, possibly because Gentile Christians were claiming these were the laws they should live their lives by.

- The Didache written.

A.D. 90-95 Epistles of John written.

A.D. 96 Domitian assassinated.

- Book of Revelation and Gospel of John written.
- Pope Clement of Rome writes a rebuke to the church at Corinth--the cornerstone of Catholic assertion that the Roman church has authority over all Christian churches.
- Nerva reigns over Rome until A.D. 98.

A.D. 98 Nerva dies at age 67, and Trajan reigns until A.D. 117. The third severe persecution of Christians begins.

A.D. 100 John, last of the Apostles, dies in Ephesus.

A.D. 107 Simeon, bishop of Jerusalem and last verifiable relative of Jesus, martyred at the ripe old age of 120.

- First recorded use of the term "Catholic church" by Ignatius.

A.D. 117 Hadrian reigns over Rome until A.D. 38.

A.D. 125 First recorded instance of a prayer to Mary.

A.D. 132 Bar Kochba proclaimed Messiah by Jewish leaders and revolt forms against Roman rule; the Christians do not participate.

A.D. 135 Last vestiges of Jewish self-rule eliminated by the Romans as the rebellion is crushed.

- The Temple is given over to Zeus.
- The first Gentile bishop, Marcus, appointed over the Jewish Christians in Jerusalem (the 15 previous bishops had been fully Jewish, and Torah observant).

A.D. 138 Antoninus Pius reigns over Rome until A.D. 161. Fourth severe persecution of Christians begins and continues under Marcus Aurelius.

A.D. 161 Marcus Aurelius reigns over Rome until A.D. 180.

Lucius Verus is co-emperor with Marcus Aurelius until Lucius dies in A.D. 169.

- A.D. 169** Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna and disciple of John, martyred.
- A.D. 175** The term *Old Testament* is first used by the bishop of Sardis in reference to the Tanakh.
- A.D. 180** Irenaeus, Bishop of Lyon, becomes the first post-Apostolic church father to assert primacy of the church in Rome over all other churches. Commodus reigns over Rome until A.D. 192.
- A.D. 185** Origen forbids teaching from Jewish sources.
- A.D. 192** Pertinax reigns over Rome until A.D. 193.
- A.D. 193** Didius Julianus reigns over Rome but is executed by Senate in the same year. Septimius Severus reigns over Rome until A.D. 211. The fifth severe persecution of Christians begins.
- A.D. 200** Christian ministers for the first time are called *priests*. Judah ben Nasi, of the school of Hillel, begins codifying Jewish philosophies and commentaries in the *Mishna*.
- A.D. 201** First specific Christian church *building* erected in Syria.
- A.D. 211** Caracalla reigns over Rome until A.D. 217. Geta, his brother, reigns with him until he is murdered on orders of Caracalla in A.D. 212.
- A.D. 217** Macrinus reigns over Rome until A.D. 218.
- A.D. 218** Diadumnian reigns over Rome about one month until he is executed. Elagabalus reigns over Rome until he was murdered in A.D. 222.
- A.D. 222** Severus Alexander reigns over Rome until he is lynched by mutinous troops alongside his mother in A.D. 235.
- A.D. 235** Maximinus Thrax reigns over Rome until A.D. 238. The sixth severe persecution of Christians begins.
- A.D. 249** Decius reigns over Rome until A.D. 251. The seventh severe persecution of Christians begins.
- A.D. 253** Valerian reigns over Rome until A.D. 260. The eighth severe persecution of Christians begins.

- A.D. 256** Pope Steven becomes the first head of the Roman church to openly declare succession to Peter and to hold supremacy over all church bishops.
- A.D. 260** First noted instance of Christians praying to the saints (Peter & Paul) for intercession.
- A.D. 274** Aurelian reigns over Rome until A.D. 287. The ninth severe persecution of Christians begins.
- A.D. 292** Diocletian reigns over Rome until A.D. 304. The tenth severe persecution of Christians begins.
- A.D. 300** By this point, only the clergy are permitted to speak from the pulpit. (In earlier centuries, both clergy and lay people were permitted to teach the Scriptures).
- A.D. 301** Armenia becomes the first Christian nation.
- A.D. 312** Constantine superficially converts to Christianity after a dream leads him to a military victory at the battle of the milvian bridge. He may have remained polytheistic until his death, even striking coins to honor Apollo. However it is said that he was baptized before his death by his distant relative Arian Bishop Eusebius of Nicomedia.
- A.D. 313** Constantine and Licinius issued the Edict of Milan granting religious toleration and freedom for persecuted Christians.
- A.D. 318** Jewish representatives meet with Pope Sylvester to complain about Gentile Bishops being appointed in key Middle East cities, and ask for acknowledgment that the Jerusalem church is the Mother church. They are rebuffed.
- A.D. 321** Constantine declares Sunday the official Christian sabbath day.
- A.D. 324** Constantine moves the capital to Constantinople, leaving the bishop of Rome the most powerful man in Italy.
- A.D. 325** Council of Nicea meets to codify Christian doctrines in response to growing heresies--Jewish bishops are specifically excluded from the meeting. Doctrine of the Trinity formally acknowledged--in some cases with bishops threatened with death if they do *not* accept it.
- A.D. 337** Christianity becomes the official state religion of Rome. Constantine finally receives baptism as a Christian (from heretical Arian priests), and dies on

Pentecost.

- A.D. 338** Jewish calendar converted to solar calendar.
- A.D. 343** The Council of Serdicia gives preference to the bishop of Rome--Pope Justin--in mediating over the Eastern churches which are embroiled in Arian heresies.
- A.D. 349** John Chrysostom is born in Antioch, Turkey.
- A.D. 350** Codex Vaticanus, the first complete Bible, is written. Codex Sinaiticus is generally dated to the fourth century, and sometimes more precisely to the middle of that century. This is based on study of the handwriting, known as palaeographical analysis. Only one other nearly complete manuscript of the Christian Bible – Codex Vaticanus (kept in the Vatican Library in Rome) – is of a similarly early date. The only manuscripts of Christian scripture that are definitely of an earlier date than Codex Sinaiticus contain small portions of the text of the Bible.
- A.D. 351** The Jews revolt against the Roman emperor Gallus in a losing war.
- A.D. 353** Emperor Constantius orders the closing of all pagan temples of the Empire.
- A.D. 354** Augustine is born on November 13 in Thagaste, Algeria.
- A.D. 359** Jewish calendar established in its present form by Rabbi Hillel.
- A.D. 364** Council of Laodicea anathematizes Christians who keep a 7th day Sabbath. Roman Empire divided into East (Constantinople), and West (Rome). (Larkin: page 47)
- A.D. 367** Athanasius forms the first true canon of New Testament Scripture.
- A.D. 380** The Edict of Thessalonica was issued by the three Roman emperors, Theodosius I, Gratian, and Valentinian II on February 27 which made Nicene Christianity the state religion of the Roman Empire.
- A.D. 385** Pope Siricius forbids bishops, priests and deacons from having sex.
- A.D. 395** The Roman Empire divides into two portions, the Eastern being Byzantium.
- A.D. 397** Augustine's council decrees there are 27 books in the official New Testament.
- A.D. 400** The *Gamara* (Babylonian Talmud) written. Statues are starting to appear in

churches with regularity.

- A.D. 404** Jerome publishes the Vulgate, the Latin translation of the Old and New Testaments.
- A.D. 407** John Chrysostom dies on September 14, in Comana Pontica, Turkey.
- A.D. 425** The Jewish Sanhedrin in Tiberius abolished for good by the Romans, acting under Catholic pressure.
- A.D. 430** Augustine dies on August 28 in Hippo Regius, (Annaba) Algeria.
- A.D. 431** Council of Ephesus formally acknowledges Mary is the mother of God and that Jesus was God in the flesh.
- A.D. 451** Council of Chalcedon gives the same authority to the Bishop of Constantinople as to the bishop of Rome, the beginning of the eventual schism between the Eastern and Western churches.
- A.D. 460** Pope Leo forbids priests to marry.
- A.D. 476** Western Empire comes to an end; the Catholic church now free of civil interference.
- A.D. 491** Armenian orthodox church declares independence from Rome and Byzantium.
- A.D. 500** The word *pope*, formerly applied to all church bishops, now is used solely by the Bishop of Rome.