

Timeline

B.C.E.

1900–1700	Patriarchs.
1700–1300	Hebrews in Egypt.
c. 1275?	Exodus from Egypt.
1250–1200?	Conquest of Canaan.
1000–961	David.
961–922	Solomon.
742–735	Isaiah.
625–587	Jeremiah.
587–538	Babylonian Exile.
520–515	Rebuilding of the Temple.
356–323	Alexander the Great.
c. 250	Septuagint (LXX).
167–143	Maccabean period.
c. 150?	Qumran community.
63	Pompey asserts Roman rule.
c. 20 B.C.E.–c. 50 C.E.	Philo of Alexandria.

C.E.

c. 29–32	Ministry and death of Jesus.
34–64/68	Ministry and correspondence of Paul.
67–70	Jewish War with Rome.
70	Destruction of the Temple.
70–90	Composition of the Gospels.
c. 90	Council of Jabneh.
100–200	Aquila, Symmachus, Theodotion.

135	Bar Kochba Revolt against Rome.
135–155	Marcion and Valentinus flourish.
160–225	Irenaeus and Tertullian flourish.
200	Judah ha Nasi Codifies Mishnah.
303	Persecution of Christians under Diocletian.
313	Edict of Milan.
325	Council of Nicea.
330	Constantinople made eastern capital.
382	Jerome begins Vulgate translation.
c. 450	Babylonian Talmud.
c. 480–c. 550.....	Benedict of Nursia, <i>Rule for Monks</i> .
c. 550	Talmud of the Land of Israel.
742–814	Charlemagne, Holy Roman Emperor.
863–885	Cyril and Methodius, mission to the Slavs.
c. 880–942	Saadia Gaon, translation into Arabic.
910	Monastery founded at Cluny.
1054	Schism between Eastern (Greek) and Western (Latin) Churches.
1040–1105	Rabbi Solomon ben Isaac (Rashi).
1095–1099	First Crusade.
1135–1204	Moses ben Maimon (Maimonides).
1202–1204	Fourth Crusade, sacking of Constantinople.
1225–1274	Thomas Aquinas, Scholastic theologian.
1250–1305	Moses de Leon, Zohar.

1265–1321	Life of Dante, author of <i>The Divine Comedy</i> .
c. 1330–1384	John Wycliffe, English reformer and translator.
1398–1468	Life of Johannes Gutenberg.
1453	Constantinople falls to the Turks; start of world exploration.
1455	Gutenberg prints the Vulgate Bible.
1471–1528	Albrecht Dürer, artist of biblical woodcuts.
1483–1546	Martin Luther, German reformer.
1484–1531	Ulrich Zwingli, Swiss reformer.
1489–1556	Thomas Cranmer, author of the <i>Book of Common Prayer</i>
1491–1547	Life of Henry VIII of England.
c. 1494–1536	Life of William Tyndale, great English translator.
1495–1498	Leonardo da Vinci's <i>Last Supper</i> .
1504	Michelangelo's <i>David</i> completed.
1509–1564	John Calvin, French reformer.
1513–1552	John Knox, Scottish reformer.
1516	Erasmus publishes Greek New Testament; Thomas More publishes <i>Utopia</i> .
1517	Luther's 95 Theses.
1522–1534	Luther's German translation of the Bible.
1533	Divorce of Henry, start of the Church of England.
1545–1563	Council of Trent.

1560	Geneva Bible.
1561–1626	Francis Bacon, author of <i>Novum Organum</i> .
1582–1610	Douay-Rheims Bible.
1606–1669	Rembrandt van Rijn.
1611	King James (Authorized) Version of the Bible.
1618–1648	Thirty Years War in Europe.
1632–1677	Baruch Spinoza, Jewish rationalist philosopher.
1638–1712	Richard Simon, pioneer of textual criticism.
1645	Herbert of Cherbury's <i>Religion of the Nations</i> .
1685–1750	Johann Sebastian Bach.
1667	John Milton, <i>Paradise Lost</i> .
1670–1722	John Toland, Deist writer.
1678	John Bunyan, <i>Pilgrim's Progress</i> .
1751–1752	John Jacob Wettstein publishes Greek edition of the New Testament.
1791	Jewish emancipation in France.
1812–1875	Moses Hess, founder of Zionism.
1835	David F. Strauss, <i>The Life of Jesus Critically Examined</i> .
1860–1904	Theodor Herzl, Zionist leader.
1894–1906	Dreyfus Affair reveals the depth of anti-Semitism.
1906	Albert Schweitzer's <i>Quest for the Historical Jesus</i> .

1909 Scofield Bible published.
1933–1945 The Holocaust (*shoah*).
1948 State of Israel established.