



RCIA  
at  
Saint Sylvester

Salvation History  
Segment 6



# For Tonight

- Opening Prayer
- Reconcile
- Salvation History

# Opening Prayer



# A Prayer for Salvation

Precious Blood and Word of God, You are my eternal salvation. Lost in sin, You liberated me. You lifted me from perdition. Treasuring my feeble soul, You excused my constant frailties. Forever, I am indebted to You. Your cost can never be repaid, For You bought my freedom with Blood. I will always seek You out my Lord, You are my beloved Deliverer! You are the Lamb of God! .

Amen.



Even after man sinned, God did not abandon him but promised a future victory over evil and man's restoration from his fall.

How would God restore the human race to himself?

He chose to reveal himself gradually to mankind through a series of covenants – formal, binding agreements and kinship bonds between God and man which are an exchange of mutual promises where each side must live up to their obligations.

I have over 70 slides, all built in layers. The following is a semester long course that I try to teach in one hour.

I encourage you to download these slides and then open as a PowerPoint Show, so you can see all the builds.

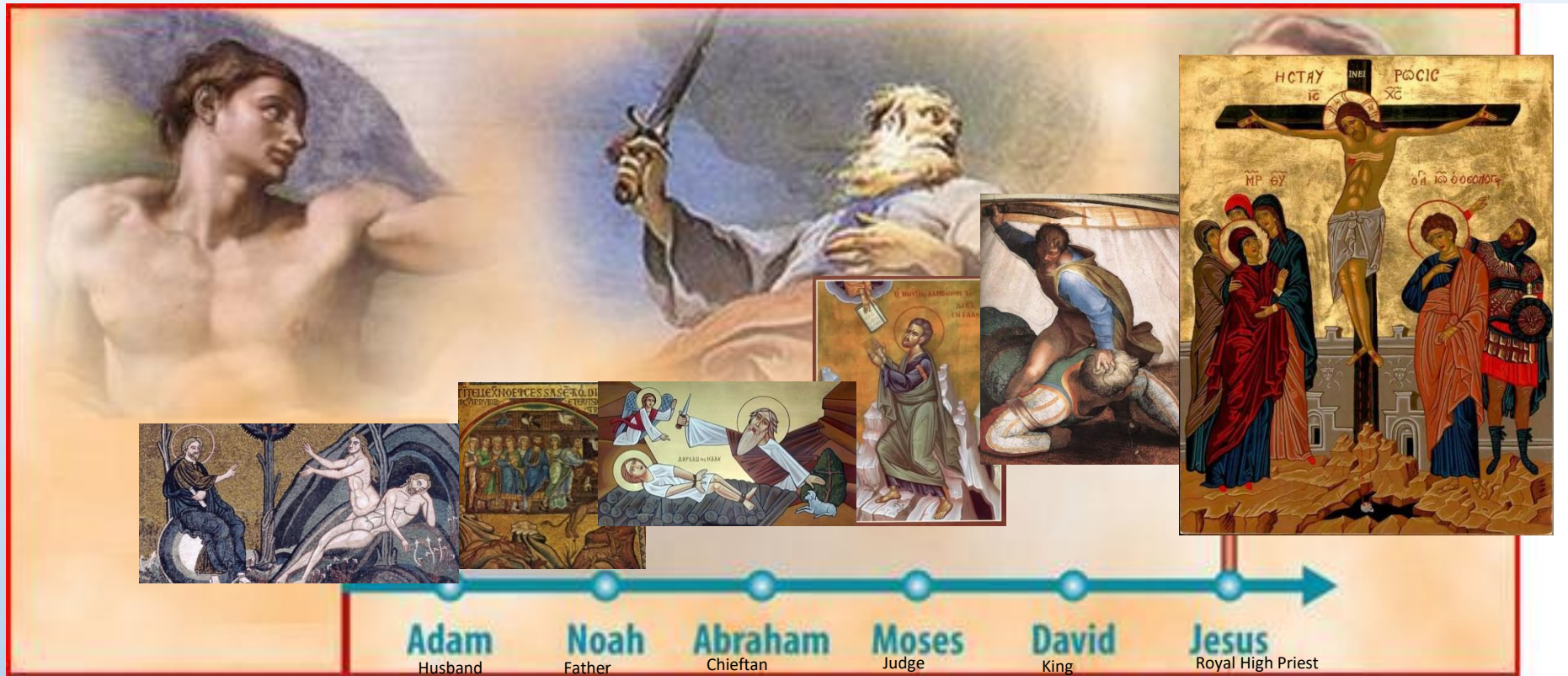
Let's see if you can get it in ten minutes











Form: Marriage    Family    Tribe    Nation    Kingdom    Catholic Church

Sign: Sabbath    Rainbow    Circumcision    Passover    Temple/  
Throne    **Eucharist**

# *History*

- The story of who we are & where we came from.

We want to know that our life has meaning.

The story of salvation which we profess in the Creed assures us that there is a purpose and reason to life.

Since creation through the Death and Resurrection of Jesus, God has been writing His plan of salvation

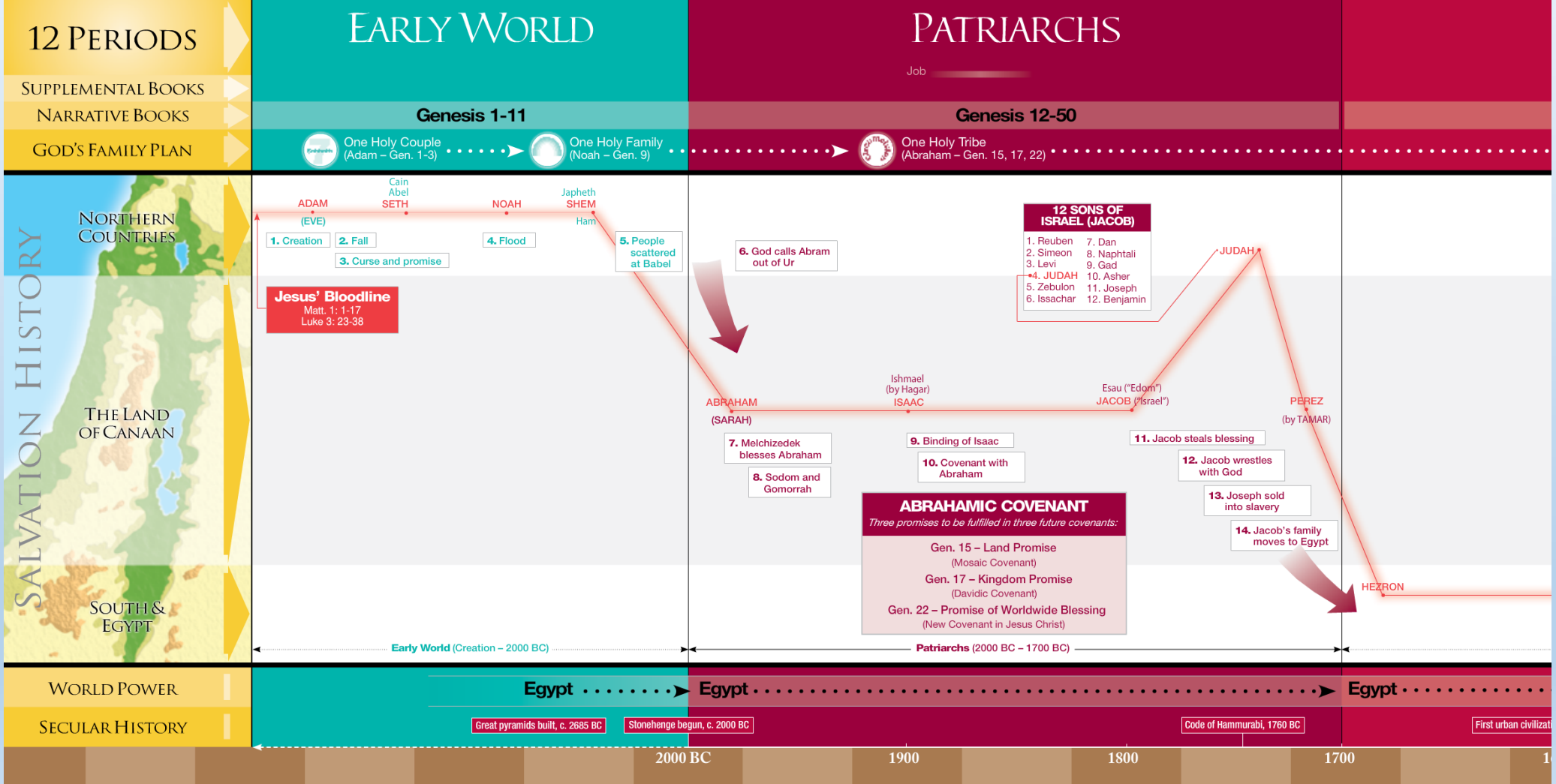


You are part of that story. God's story is not complete without each one of us

# *Timeline*

- Pre- History
- Patriarchs: Abraham, His Sons & Grandsons (c. 1800 B.C.)
- Exodus (c. 1250-1225 B.C.)
- Time of the Judges (c. 1200-1025 B.C.)
- Unified Kingdom (1010-931 B.C.)
- Two Kingdoms: Israel & Judah (931-586 B.C.)
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- Roman Empire (63 B.C. – 100 A.D)

# Pre-History



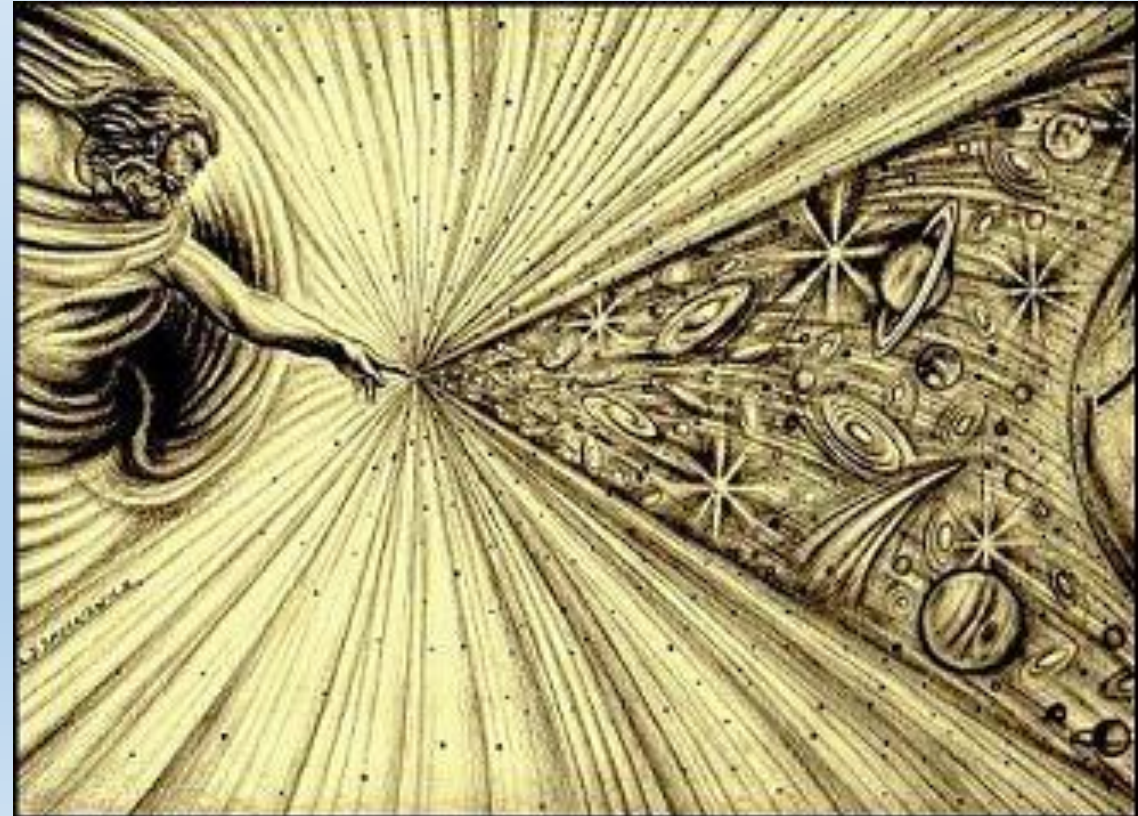
# Pre-History - 1

- Creation

At the dawn of creation, God made a covenant with the first human couple and parents of the whole human race. **MARRIAGE**

*Adopted them as his son and daughter who would form His human family and would eternally share in His glory and love.*

God, revealed himself as a loving Father



# Pre-History -2

- Fall

As long as they remained in intimacy with God, they did not have to suffer and die.

They knew the **truth** and purpose of their lives, which was to love God and each other

Under the form of a serpent, Satan tempted Adam and Eve and led them to disobey God's commandment and sin against Him.

Cast out of paradise, Adam and Eve transmitted their wounded human nature deprived of God's life to all mankind, and so we are now all subject to ignorance, suffering and death, and **inclined to sin**.

**Concupiscence**



# *Pre-History -3*

- Effects of Sin:

- Cain & Able

Two first children- Cain gives offerings from his labors - fruit of the soil, and Abel from his labors, the first-born of his flock

A jealous Cain kills Able

We see in his violence and violation of family love the furthest consequences of the alienation which Adam and Eve initiated. Cain is exiled





# Pre-History -5

- The Flood

After the sin of Adam and Eve, the earth quickly became very corrupted.

Because of the great wickedness of men, God decided to destroy all humankind through a great flood and re-found the human family through one righteous man, [Noah\\*](#), and his family.

God left Noah with the same commandment to “be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth” (Gen 9:1) as God had given to Adam and Eve.



God’s renewed covenant with the human race grew to a *household*, and it was marked with the sign of the *rainbow*.

**Covenant Two**

# *Pre-History -4*

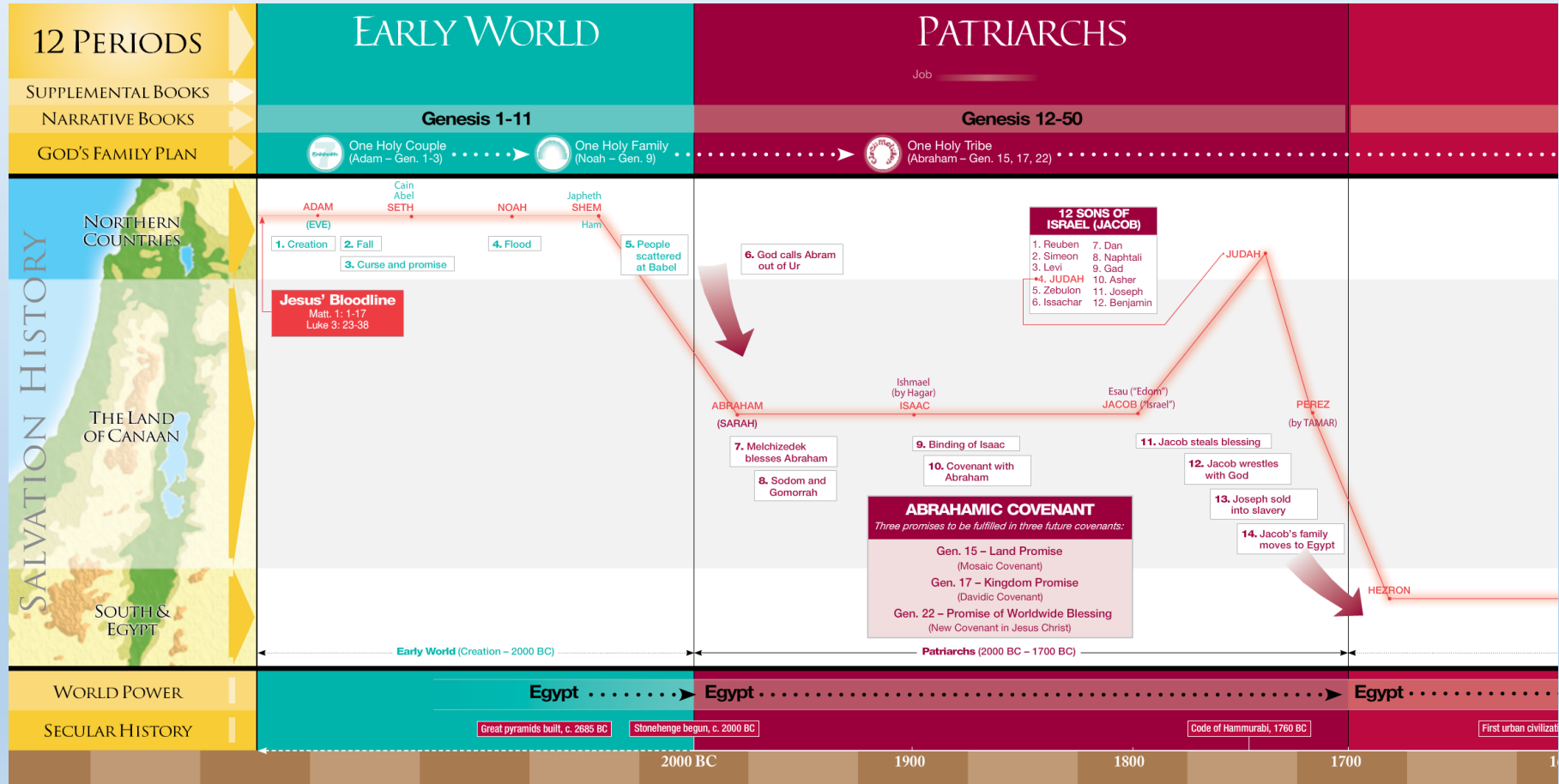
- Effects of Sin:
  - Babel makes us babble

As their population grew, they spread out. The descendants of Noah had migrated from the east probably Armenia across the Tigris into a plain in the land of Sennaar. Central Iraq. They built a tower to reach heaven and to be famous before they scattered through out the world even more. Would show the importance of their homeland.



But God confounded their tongue, so that they did not understand one another's speech, and thus scattered them from that place into all lands, and they ceased to build the city.

# The Patriarchs



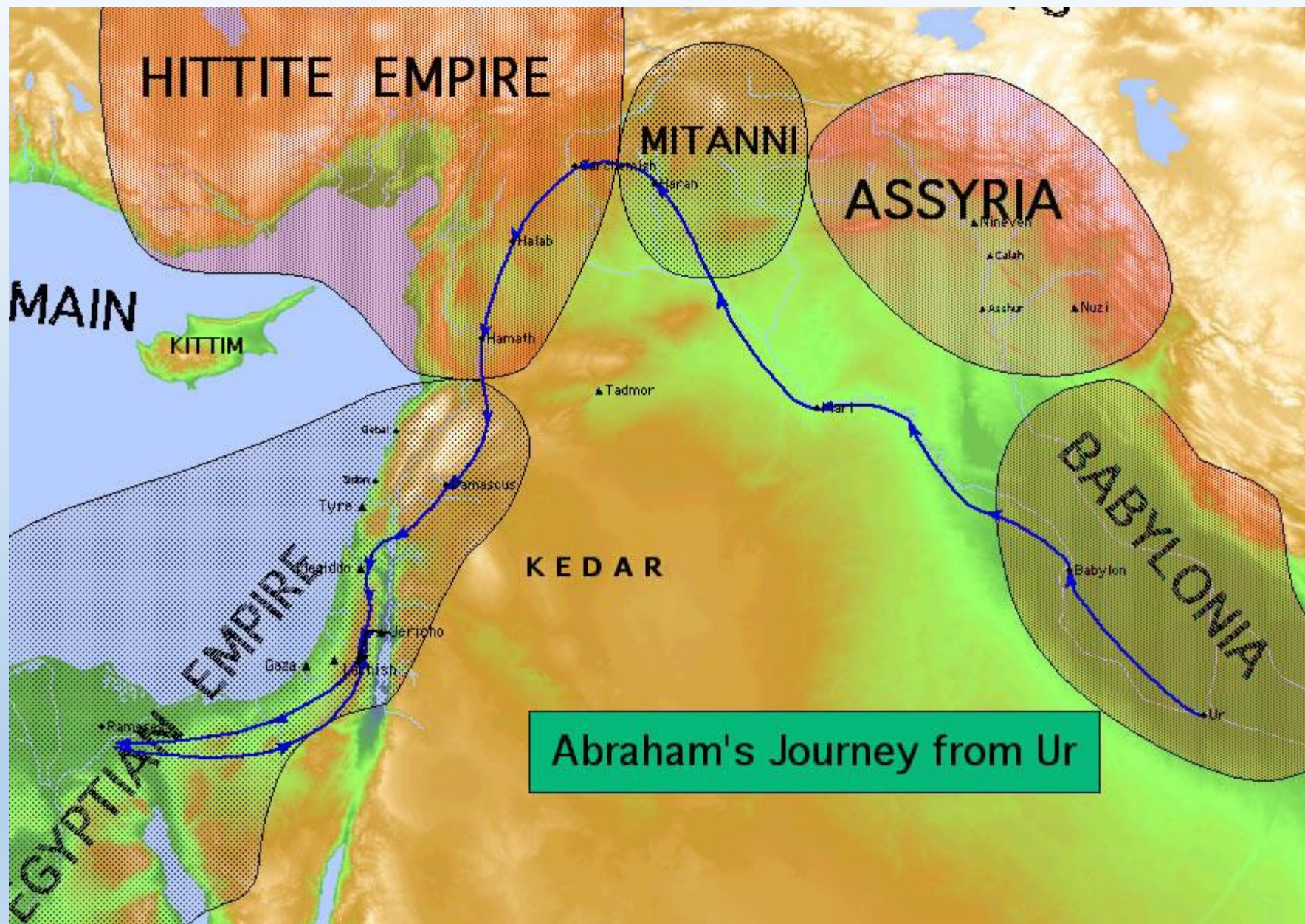
# The Patriarchs: Abraham, His Sons & Grandsons (c. 1800 B.C.)

**Abraham**, whom God called out of his native land to come to the land of Canaan, with the promise to make of his descendants a great nation, to make his “name” great, and to bless through him all families of the earth (Gen 12:1-3).

With this covenant, which now included a whole *tribe*, God began to gather a people to himself, the chosen people of Israel.



**Covenant Three**



# Points on Abraham

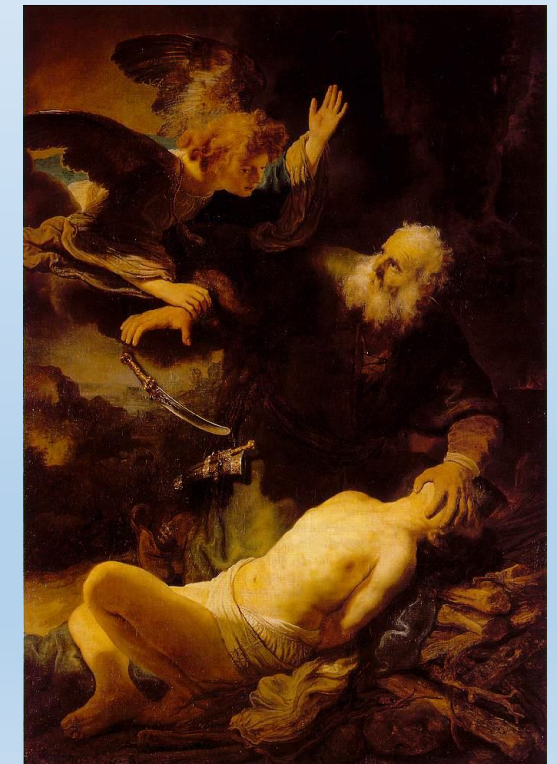
Abram (Abraham) Sarai (Sarah). God promised them a family as they could not conceive.

After an indiscretion they indeed conceive (Isaac) while in their 90s.

It was sealed with the sign of *circumcision*



Tested when Abraham was asked to sacrifice his only-begotten son Isaac.



# The Patriarchs

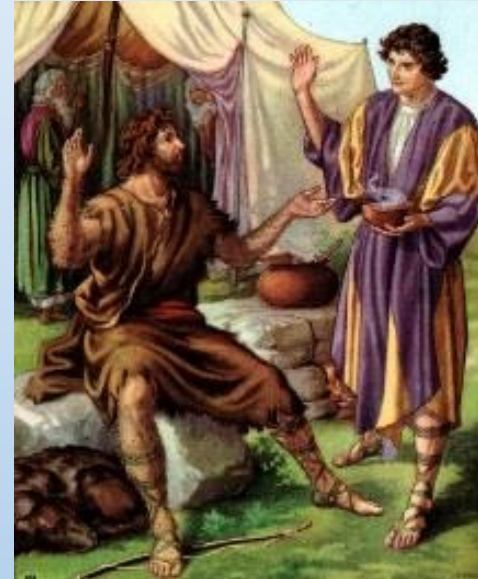
- Isaac

When Isaac was still a young boy, God ordered Abraham (Genesis chapter 22) to offer Isaac as a sacrifice.

Abraham did not hesitate, even though this seemed to clash with the promise that many nations would come from him through Isaac.

Toward the end of his life, Abraham arranged to have Isaac marry, Rebekah (Genesis 24). Abraham left all his possessions to Isaac, and died at the age of 175 (Genesis 25).

Isaac had twin sons, Esau and Jacob.



Why is Isaac so important? Because he could appoint the leader of Israel through birthright.

Who would that be?

# The Patriarchs

- **Jacob** "I have appointed him thy lord, and have made all his brethren his servants". (Genesis 27:6-37)

Esau was the oldest of the twins and therefore was first in line for the birthright.

HOWEVER

Jacob offered to give his brother some stew in exchange. Esau put his temporary, physical needs over his God-given blessing and sold his birthright to Jacob

Jacob, dressed as Esau fooled his father into giving him the blessing.

Isaac, although fooled, kept his promise.

Esau and Jacob both became fathers of nations.

Esau's descendants were the Edomites (Genesis 36). Edom was a nation that plagued Israel in later years and was finally judged by God (Obadiah 1:1-21).

God changed Jacob's name to Israel, which became the name of all the Hebrew people (Genesis 32:29).



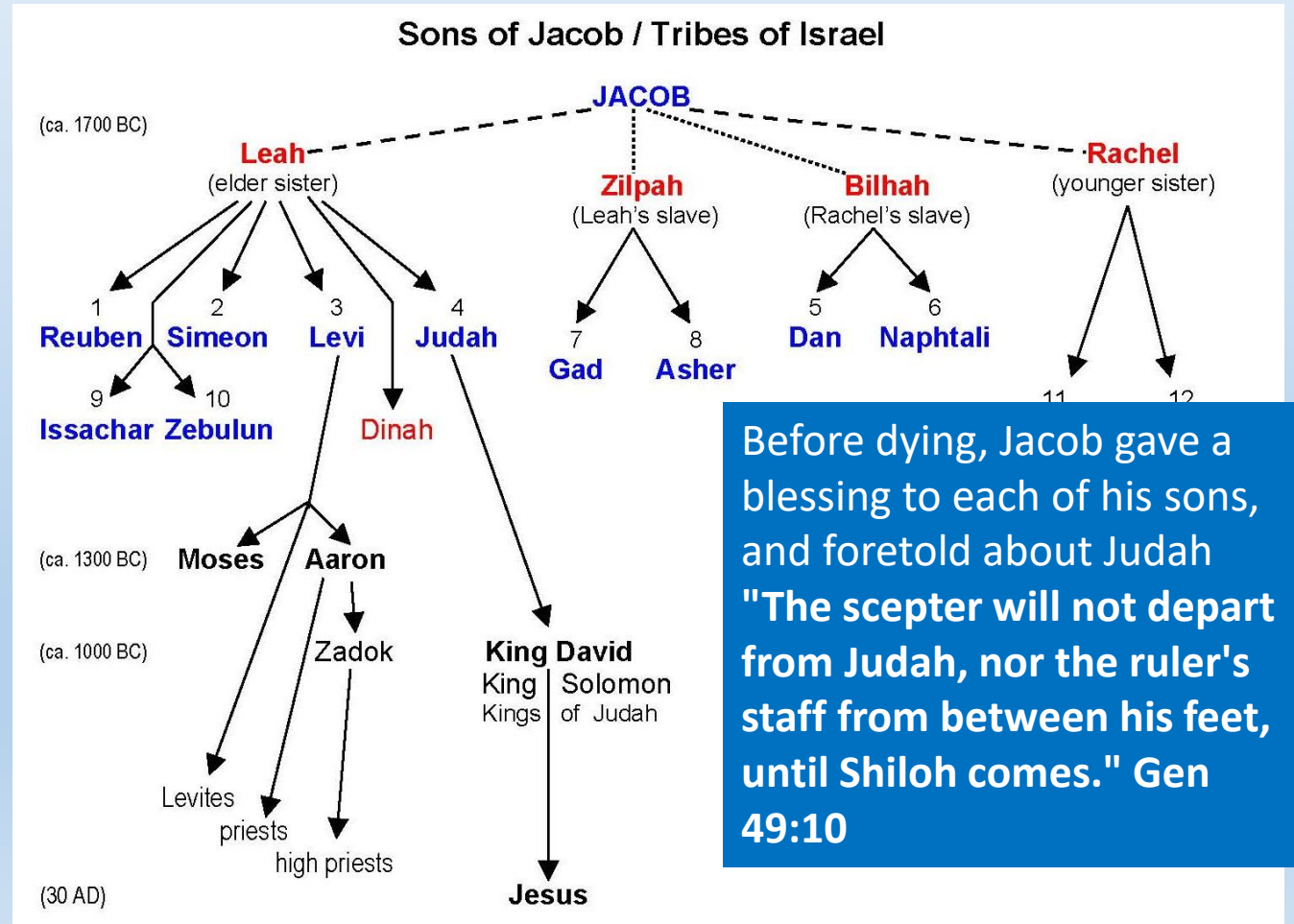
# The Patriarchs

## From Jacob came the twelve tribes of Israel

God chose the younger Jacob to carry on the Abrahamic Covenant, while Esau was providentially excluded from the Messianic line (Malachi 1:2-3; Romans 9:11-14).

The births of the sons are mentioned in chronological order, along with the meanings of their names (Gen 29, 30 and 35).

Jacob's 12 Sons = The 12 Tribes of Israel



Before dying, Jacob gave a blessing to each of his sons, and foretold about Judah "The scepter will not depart from Judah, nor the ruler's staff from between his feet, until Shiloh comes." Gen 49:10

# Real Quick

- Joseph and his amazing...

Joseph was favored by his Father. So his brothers became jealous of him and sold him as a slave into Egypt.

In prison he was able to interpret dreams of two of the Pharaoh's former servants.

He interpreted the King's strange dreams, warning him of a 7 year famine.

Joseph became a high official. His brother came to Egypt for grain but did not recognize Joseph.

He was put into prison for refusing the advances of the wife of his owner, for she charged him with exactly what he had refused.

*"I am your brother"*

All moved to Egypt



Even after man sinned, God did not abandon him but promised a future victory over evil and man's restoration from his fall.

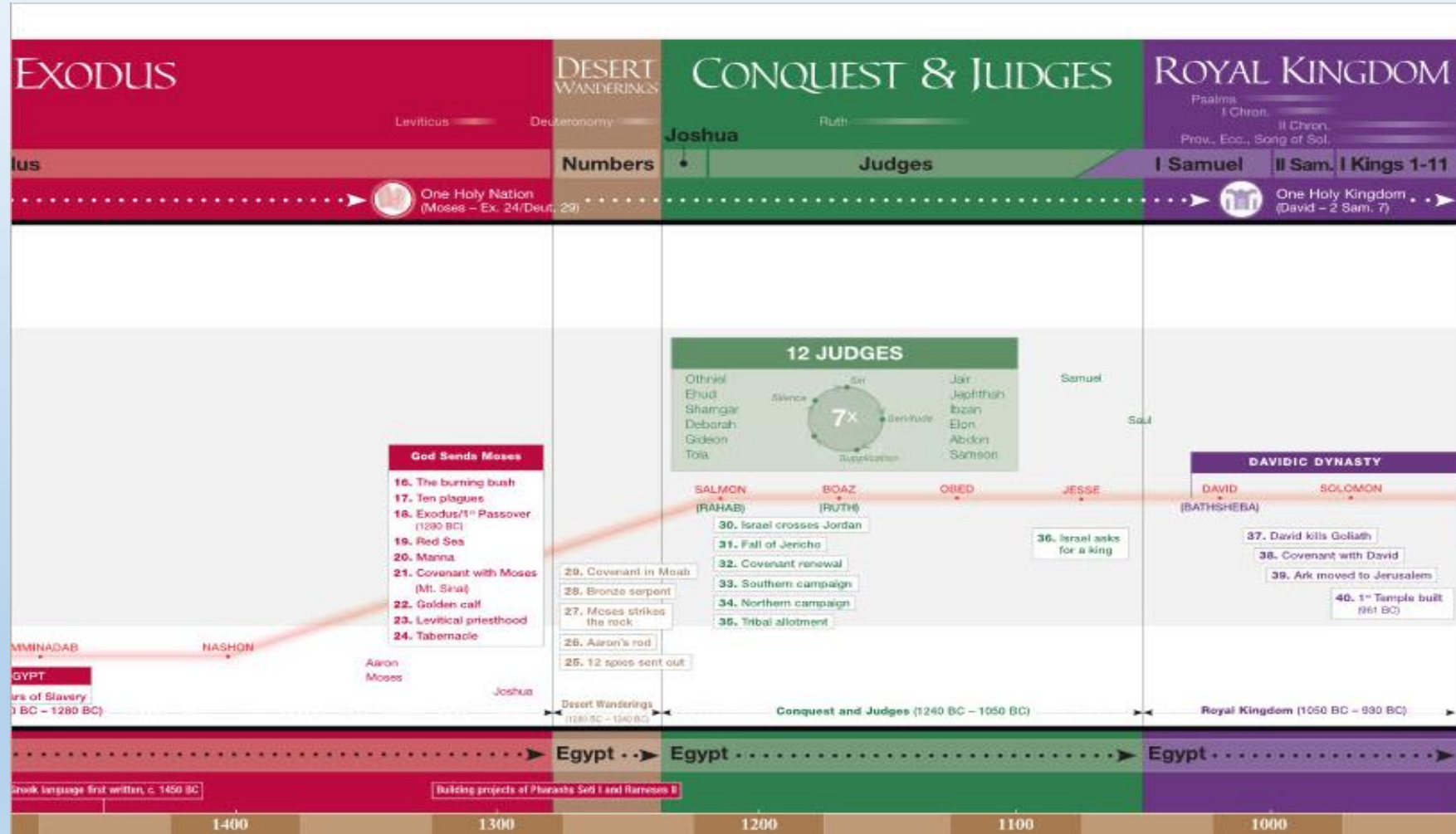
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# The Exodus



The Exodus (c. 1250-1225 B.C.)

When a new dynasty of Pharaohs came in Egypt that did not remember the great things Joseph had done, the Pharaoh began to oppress the Jews. He even ordered all boy babies to be killed.

- Five hundred years later, the Israelites find themselves enslaved in Egypt.



# *The Exodus (c. 1250-1225 B.C.)*

- Moses

Mentioned more than anyone else in the OT. 80 times

To save him from the mass killing of babies, his mother put him into a basket on the edge of the Nile. The daughter of the Pharaoh found him, and raised him as her own.



Later Moses left the royal court, and went to Midian, where God appeared to him in a burning bush (Exodus 3), revealed His name, and told him to go to the Pharaoh to deliver the people of Israel from slavery.



# The Exodus

- God used **Moses** to deliver them out of slavery through the ten plagues which He inflicted upon Egypt.

The Israelites were protected from the angel of death by sprinkling the blood of a young lamb on their doorposts.



The sign of this new covenant was the *Passover*.

As we will see, it took the form of a *nation*. **Covenant Four**



# *Exit US*

Moses led them through the Red Sea, which miraculously opened for them (Ex 14: 10-31)

But Pharaoh's troops were not so lucky

The Egyptians followed in pursuit after them—all Pharaoh's horses and chariots and horsemen—into the midst of the sea.

When Israel saw the Egyptians lying dead on the seashore and saw the great power that the LORD had shown against Egypt, the people feared the LORD. They believed in the LORD and in Moses his servant.



Of all Pharaoh's army which had followed the Israelites into the sea, not even one escaped.

For a little while

# *Mosaic Covenant*

“Now therefore, if you will indeed obey My voice and keep My covenant, then you shall be a special treasure to Me above all people; for all the earth is Mine. And you shall be to Me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.’ These are the words which you shall speak to the children of Israel.” – **Exodus 19:5-6**

- The Covenant continues on Sinai

The Ten Commandments - **Exodus 20**

God also instructed the construction of the Ark. You know the one.



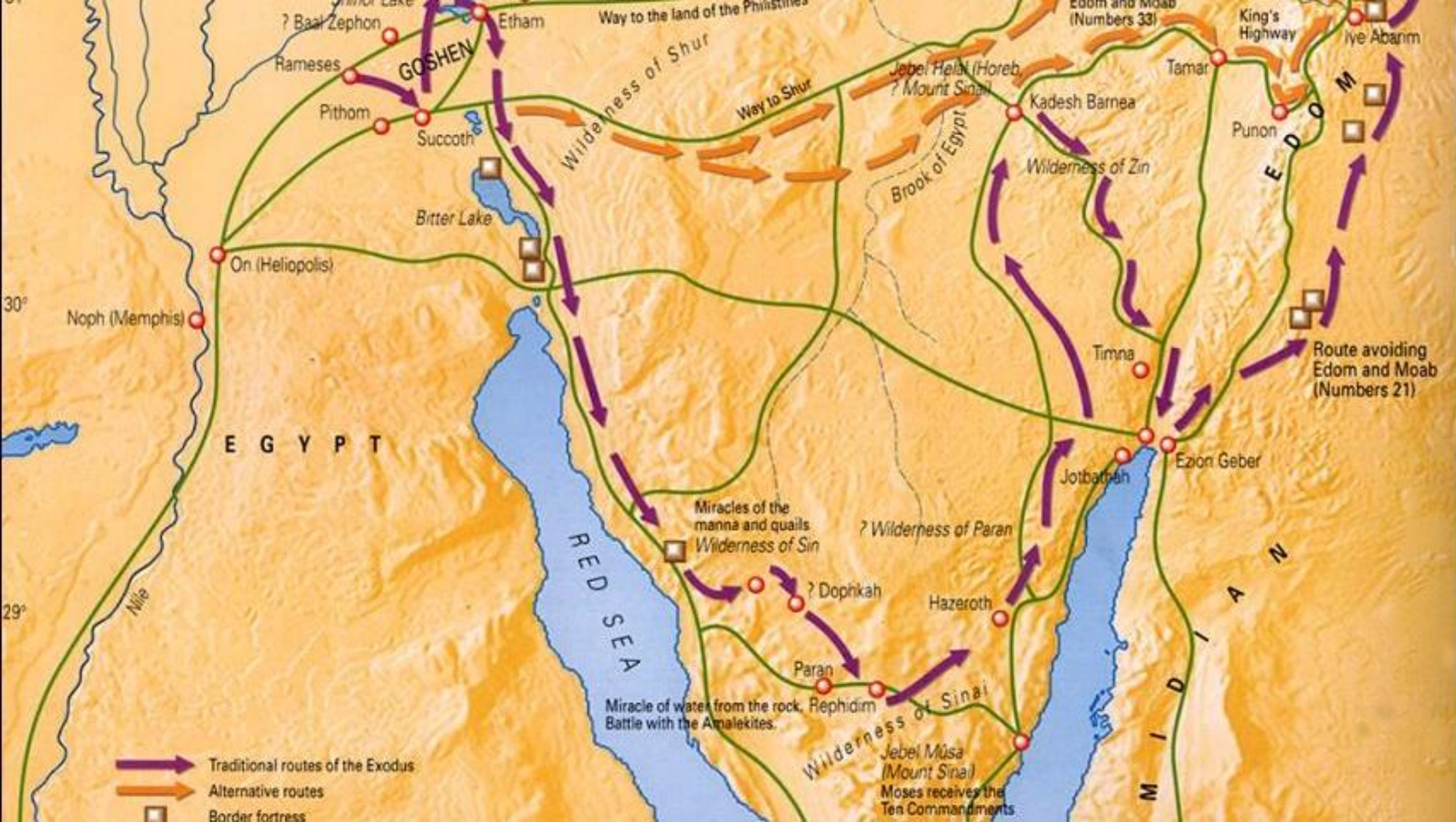
# *The Ark of the Covenant*

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- Hebrews 9:4 states that the **Ark** contained "the golden pot that had manna (Exodus 16:34), and Aaron's rod (Numbers 17:10) that budded, and the tablets of the **covenant**."

The holiest part of the Ark seems to have been the oracle, that is to say the place whence Yahweh made his prescriptions to Israel.





# *The Exodus*

- The Tabernacle

The portable earthly meeting place of God with the children of Israel from the time of the Exodus from Egypt through the conquering of the land of Canaan



God was faithful to his promise to Abraham and eventually brought Israel to the land that He promised them. Through Joshua

# Just can't get enough Moses

But we must move on. It is important to emphasize here though that...

The God  
foreto

The pa  
action

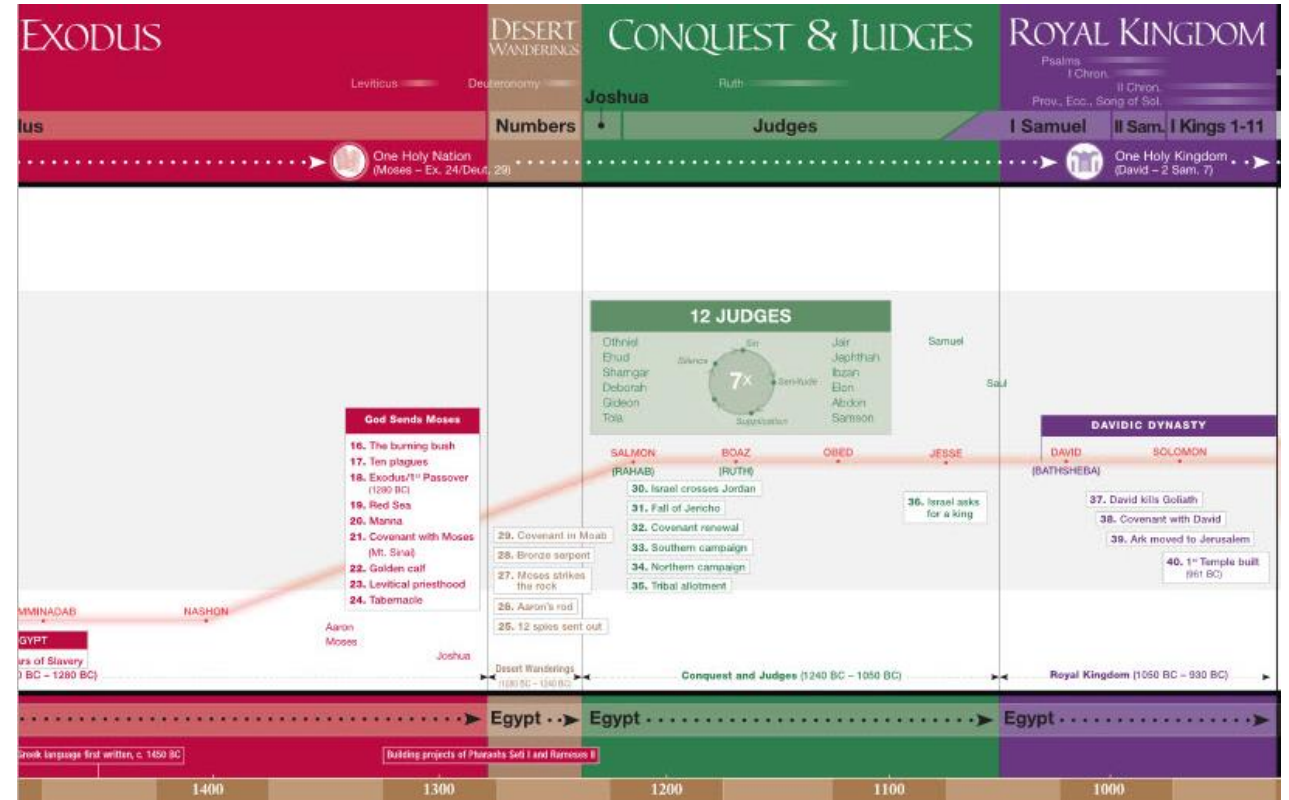
Moses

For all his greatness, Moses was not the ancestor of Jesus. Our Lord, on the human side, came from the great King David.



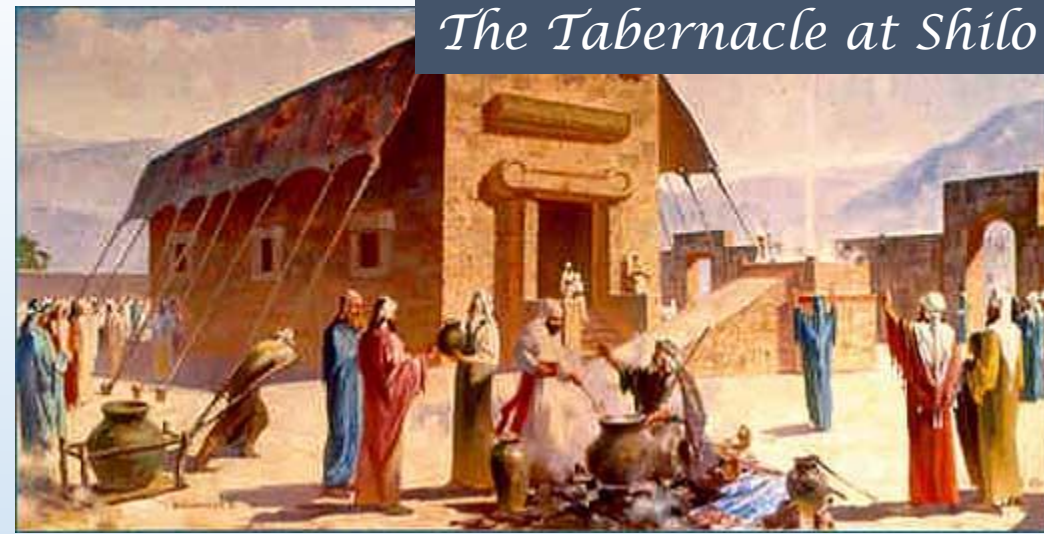
# Time of the Judges

- No less important in our Salvation History...



# Time of the Judges (c. 1200-1025 B.C)

Stories of 13 leaders. Six of which (The Majors) are related at length, and all are shown to have delivered Israel from oppression or danger.



Othniel, Ehud, Deborah, Gideon, Jephthah, and Samson

The final section consists of two episodes, one about the migration of the tribe of Dan and the other about an intertribal war directed against the tribe of Benjamin. These stories illustrate the religious and political disorder that prevailed at the time when, as yet, there was no king in Israel.



# Judges

Not specialized judicial officers or magistrates but general leaders.

**These judges led Israel from the end of the conquest of Canaan until the beginning of the monarchy.**

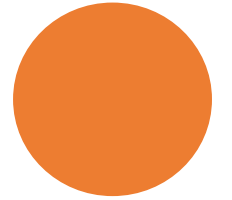
The period of the Judges, from the death of Joshua (Jos 24:29–31; cf. Jgs 1:1) until the installation of Saul as Israel's first king by the prophet Samuel, who was also the last judge ( 1 Sm 7:15–17).

**Much of the Judges narrative describes a cyclical pattern of infidelity, oppression, “crying out,” and deliverance.**

# *Unified Kingdom (1010-931 B.C.)*

- Saul, David & Solomon
  - Jerusalem

After many troubled years, David became king of Israel, and God formed with him His next covenant. God promised David to build a worldwide kingdom that would rule in justice over all nations. David's son Solomon built the temple in Jerusalem where not only Israelites but also people of all nations could come and worship the God of Israel.





No King-  
Yes King

The Lord did not want the people to have a human king because he wanted to be their king (12:12).

Yet they insisted on having a human king that would lead them in battle against the surrounding nations.

So the Lord tells Samuel to anoint Saul as the first king of Israel.



*Unified Kingdom  
(1010-931 B.C.)*



- Saul, David & Solomon
  - Jerusalem

# King of the Jews

- 1 Samuel tells Israel's history from the lives of three major characters: Samuel, Saul and David.
- Samuel himself is the last judge of Israel and he anoints the first two kings of Israel.
- The Lord tells Samuel to anoint Saul as the first king of Israel.
- Saul has military success; however, he tries to take the place of the prophet Samuel by making a sacrifice.
  - God strips him of his kingship enraging Saul, especially when he finds David appointed the new King.

# David

- Saul initially did not know of David's anointing.
- Played lyre for Saul and became a hero through the slaying of Goliath.
- The jealousy of Saul – Tried to kill David several times.
- David demonstrates his obedience to the Lord by refusing to kill Saul, the Lord's anointed king, on the battlefield.



- The new holy kingdom gets off to a rocky start with Saul's sinfulness. Yet the Lord provides a great leader in the person of David, whose leadership skill and faithfulness to the Lord become more evident in 2 Samuel. Saul's counter-example of grasping on to something the Lord is taking away is a powerful lesson for us.

# The Importance of David

- David is generally acknowledged as a defining figure in the Psalms, with more than 70 psalms attributed to him.
- David's career is the subject of 42 chapters, or nearly 30 percent of what scholars call the "Deuteronomistic History" (Joshua-2 Kings).
- David is mentioned 37 times in the prophets, Moses only seven times.
- The hopes of the prophets are frequently concerned with the return of a Davidic king.
- The prophets say nothing about the return of Moses and a restoration of Sinai.
- God's covenant with David comes as the last in a sequence of covenants found in the Old Testament.

# Davidic Covenant

- The background to the covenant with David, and indeed the entire story of Israel, is God's three-part promise to Abraham –
  - To give him and his descendants their own land
  - To make them a great and blessed nation
  - to make the children of Abraham the source of divine blessing for all the families of the earth
    - "Kings shall stem from you" (Genesis 17:6).

**The Davidic Covenant refers to God's promises to David through Nathan the prophet and is found in [2 Samuel 7](#) and later summarized in [1 Chronicles 17:11–14](#) and [2 Chronicles 6:16](#).**



# Covenant Five

- ...LORD will build you a house. When your days are fulfilled to go to be with your ancestors, I will raise up your offspring after you, one of your own sons, and I will establish his kingdom. He shall build a house for me, and I will establish his throne forever. I will be a father to him, and he shall be a son to me. I will not take my steadfast love from him, as I took it from him who was before you, but I will confirm him in my house and in my kingdom forever, and his throne shall be established forever.

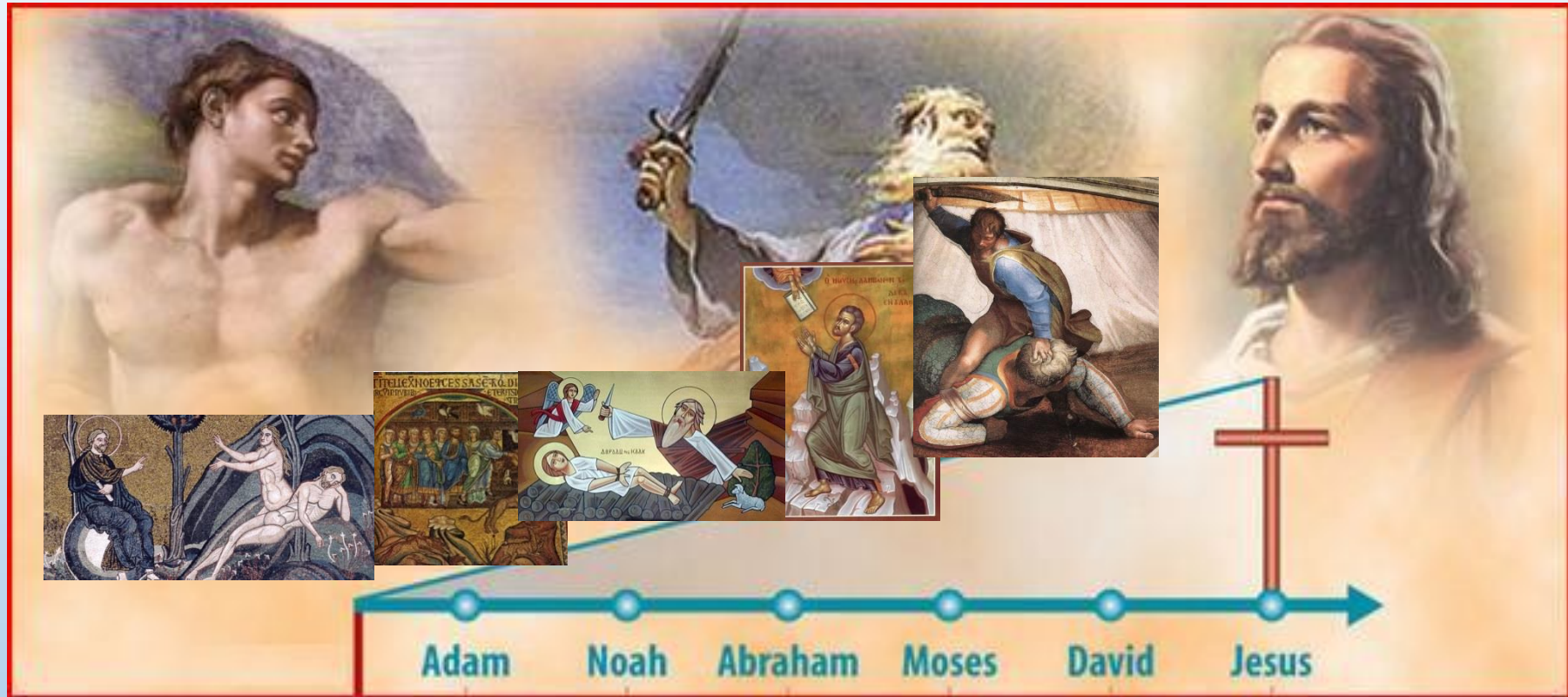
# Restore the Ark of the Covenant

- The Ark became crucial to the identity and character of David's new priestly kingdom.
- The installation of the Ark in the Temple (built by David's son, Solomon), marks the high point of the history told in the books of Chronicles.
- The Ark's restoration to Jerusalem is depicted as a noble and grand religious pilgrimage.
- David makes a joyous religious feast to the Ark, complete with liturgical dancing and songs led by David and the priests
- David's actions reestablish the presence of God among the people
- David, is given a divine "pattern" or "plan" for the Temple that will house the Ark of His covenant permanently.

# Significance

- The promise that David's "house," "kingdom," and "throne" will be established forever is significant
  - because it shows that the Messiah will come from the lineage of David and that He will establish a kingdom from which He will reign.
- The covenant is summarized by the words "house," promising a dynasty in the lineage of David;
  - "kingdom," referring to a people who are governed by a king;
  - "throne," emphasizing the authority of the king's rule;
  - "forever," emphasizing the eternal and unconditional nature of this promise to David and Israel

# Quick Review



Husband      Father      Chieftan      Judge      King



# David's Discretions

- King David, like a coward, stayed home at his palace while his army went off to wage war. Soon he spied a married woman, Bathsheba, bathing outdoors, and the text offers a stark portrayal of his response: “so David sent messengers, and took her; and she came to him, and he lay with her” (2 Sam 11:4 RSV). Through this power-rape, she becomes pregnant, so David tries to cover his tracks by bringing Bathsheba’s husband, Uriah, back from the battle, hoping that he will sleep with his wife and hide the evidence of David’s dalliance. Yet Uriah is a brave, battle-hardened man and refuses to go to his house while his comrades are out in the field of battle. David realizes that his cover-up plans have failed, so he turns his heart to murder. He sends sealed orders by Uriah’s hand (!) to his general to put Uriah in a vulnerable spot on the field and then withdraw the other troops. Uriah is thus murdered “with the sword of the Ammonites” (2 Sam 12:9). After Uriah’s death, David steals his wife as his own.

# WHY DAVID? WHY?

- “Why have you despised the word of the LORD, to do what is evil in his sight?” (2 Sam 12:9) This is the crucial question of this reading. It confronts David in his terrible sin, but it also confronts us when we sin. Unfortunately, there isn’t always a good answer. Often the reasons for our disobedience are shrouded in “the mystery of iniquity” (2 Thess 2:7 D-R). Sin is not a rational activity, but a kind of slavery, a surrendering to outside forces. Yet, after the accusation, David repents and acknowledges his sin (2 Sam 12:13). Nathan responds with the Lord’s forgiveness, and a promise that though he deserves to die (v. 5), he will not die (v. 13). Our hope lies not in our own ability to obey, but in the abundant forgiveness of God.

<b>KINGDOM</b> 1050 - 930 BC Purple (royalty)	<b>KINGDOM</b> 930 - 722 BC Black (Israel's darkest period)	722 - 540 BC Baby Blue (Judah "singing the blues" in Baby-land)	538 - 167 BC Yellow (Judah returning home to brighter days)	<b>REVOLT</b> 167 - 0 BC Orange (live in the oil lamps in the purified temple)	<b>FULFILLMENT</b> 0 - 33 AD Gold (gifts of the Magi)	<b>CHURCH</b> 33 - (end) White (the spotless bride of Christ)
I SAMUEL, I KINGS	I KINGS	II KINGS	EZRA, NEHEMIAH	I MACCABEES	LUKE	ACTS
Psalms, I Chronicles II Chronicles Proverbs Ecclesiastes Song of Solomon	Obadiah Joel, Amos, Jonah	Tobit, Nahum Hosea, Isaiah, Judith, Jeremiah Micah, Lamentations Zephaniah, Baruch	Zachariah Daniel Haggai Esther Malachi	II Maccabees Wisdom of Solomon Sirach	Matthew Mark John	Paul's Letters Other Letters Revelation
	<b>EARLY WORLD</b> Creation to 2000 BC Turquoise (the color of the Earth viewed from space)	<b>PATRIARCHS</b> 2000 - 1700 BC Burgundy (God's blood covenant with Abraham)	<b>EGYPT AND EXODUS</b> 1700 - 1280 BC Red (the Red Sea)	<b>DESERT WANDERINGS</b> 1280 - 1240 BC Tan (the color of the desert)	<b>CONQUEST AND JUDGES</b> 1240 - 1050 BC Green (the green hills of Canaan)	
	GENESIS 1-11	GENESIS 12-50	EXODUS	NUMBERS	JOSHUA, JUDGES	
		Job	Leviticus	Deuteronomy	Ruth	

## Two Kingdoms: Israel & Judah







# *Two Kingdoms: Israel & Judah (931-586 B.C.)*

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- Elijah
- Elisha
- Amos
- Hosea



*721 BC - Conquest  
of the North  
by Sargon II*

- Samaria

# The Kingdom of Judah

- Hezekiah
- Isaiah (1)
- Micha
- Josiah
- Jeremiah



# Exile in Babylon (586-538 B.C)

Ezekiel

Isaiah

- **Jehu, King of Israel, is forced to pay tribute**



# CCC 64

Through the prophets, God forms his people in the hope of salvation, in the expectation of a new and everlasting Covenant intended for all, to be written on their hearts.

The prophets proclaim a radical redemption of the People of God, purification from all their infidelities, a salvation which will include all the nations.

Above all, the poor and humble of the Lord will bear this hope.

**Lets not forget the women**

Such holy women as Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel, Miriam, Deborah, Hannah, Judith and Esther kept alive the hope of Israel's salvation. The purest figure among them is Mary.



*Restoration Under the  
Persian Empire (538-333  
B.C.)*

- Cyrus the Great

## *Restoration - 2*

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- The Second Temple
  - Haggai
  - Malachi
  - Ezra
  - Nehemiah



# Greek Empire & Kingdoms (333 – 63 B.C.)

## Alexander the Great







# *The Diaspora & The First Bible*

- Greek Speaking Jews -
  - Alexandria: The Septuagint (The 70)
  - The Old Testament of the Early Church
    - Quoted in the New Testament

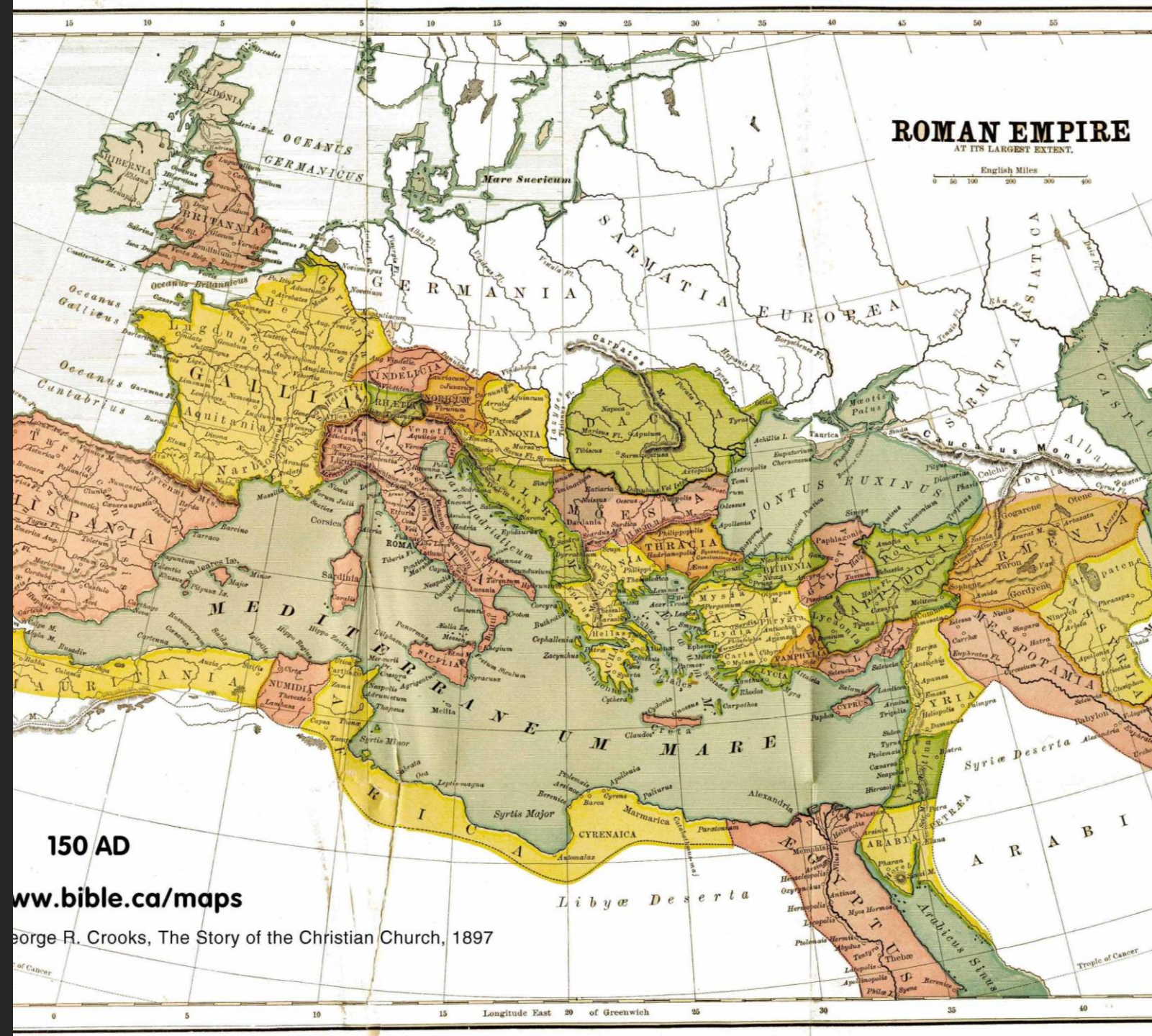


Greek Empire  
& Kingdoms  
(333 – 63 B.C.)

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The Revolt of the Maccabees (175-  
134 B.C.)

# Roman Empire (63 B.C. – 100 A.D)



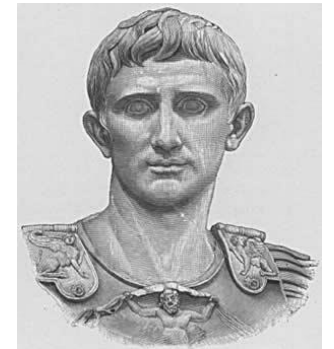
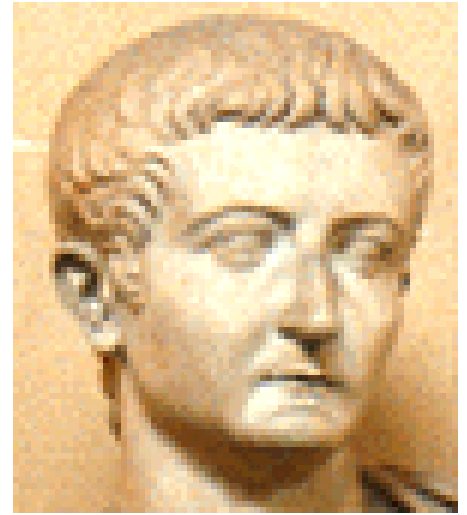
150 AD

[www.bible.ca/maps](http://www.bible.ca/maps)

George R. Crooks, The Story of the Christian Church, 1897

# *Roman Palestine*

- Caesar Augustus
  - 31 BC – 14 AD
- Tiberius
  - 14 – 37 AD



Beginning with the opening chapters of the book of Genesis and continuing to the book of Revelation, God the Father reveals His plan of salvation and His loving desire to re-establish the broken relationship between Himself and man.



The promise and the beginning of the fulfillment of that plan is manifested in the Incarnation of Jesus the Messiah.

*"History is not in the hands of dark forces, of chance, or of merely human choices. The Lord, supreme arbiter of historical events, rises above the discharge of evil energies, the vehement onslaught of Satan, the emergence of plagues and wickedness. He knowingly guides history to the dawn of the new heaven and the new earth..."* Pope Benedict XVI

Because of his superabundant love, God freely chose to create man, that we might share in the delight of existence and glorify his name.

**We see that played out in everything we talked about the last few weeks**

- **Human Search For God**
- **Faith and Creation**
- **Ten Commandments**
- **His Church- People of God**
- **Sacred Scripture**
- **Word Made Flesh**
- **Salvation History**



Because of his superabundant love, God freely chose to recreate man in Jesus Christ, that we might not perish but have eternal life.

# Jesus Christ

## The New and Everlasting Covenant

- Jesus "fulfills" the promises of each of the five covenants

## What do we mean by covenant fulfillment?

- Each of the earlier covenants was a pledge - an oath sworn by God to do certain things. For instance, in His covenant with Noah He swore not to destroy the world by water again; He swore to Abraham that by his descendants the nations of the world would be blessed.
- However, if the Bible ended with the last book of the Old Testament (remember "testament" is just another word for "covenant") then it would appear that few if any of God's promises had been fully kept.

# Jesus Christ

- By the end of the Old Testament, The twelve tribes of his Abraham's grandson, Jacob - could barely be identified. They had been scattered to the four corners of the known world.
- God's final covenant, the one in which each of the earlier ones was to be fulfilled - the "everlasting covenant" with David - seemed hopelessly abandoned.
- When Jesus was born, there was no kingdom to speak of, no Davidic heir. They awaited the fulfillment of God's promises, the consolation of Israel - the coming of the new son of David and the resurrection of his fallen Kingdom

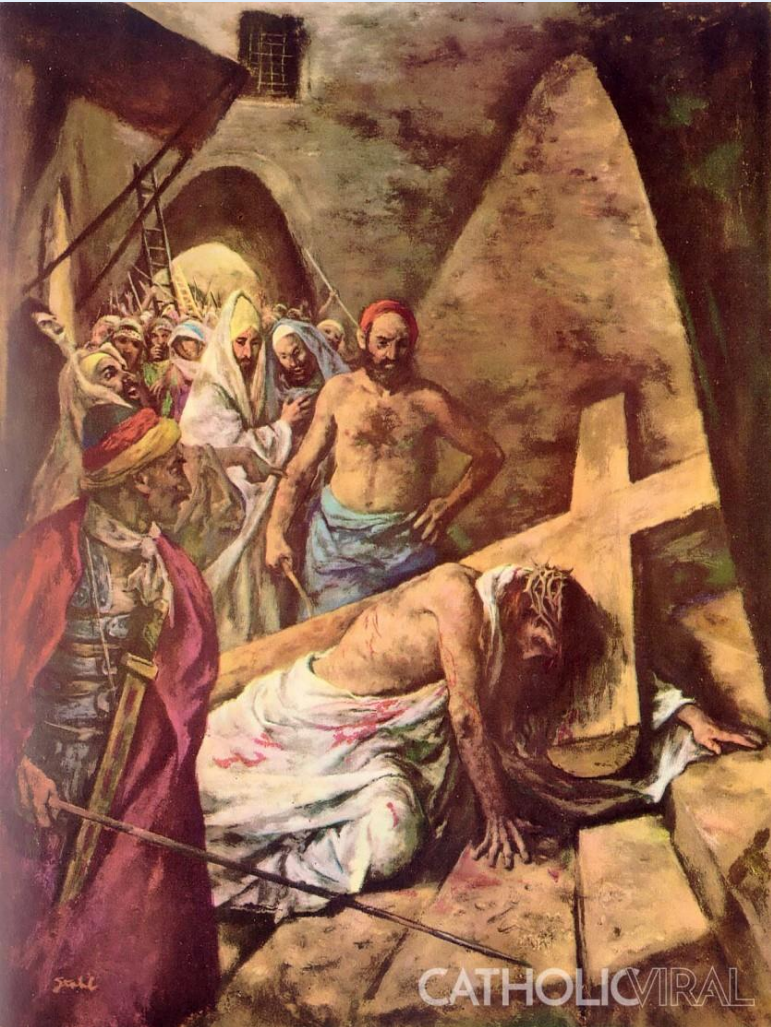


# JESUS CHRIST

- AND THAT IS WHAT EVERYTHING ELSE YOU LEARN IN THIS CLASS IS ABOUT.
- The NEW COVENANT and receiving that eternal salvation through His Church
  - The Mass
  - Rites of Acceptance
  - Sacraments
  - Judgment, Mercy, Purgatory
  - The season of Lent
  - Communion of Saints

**The HOLY  
EUCHARIST**

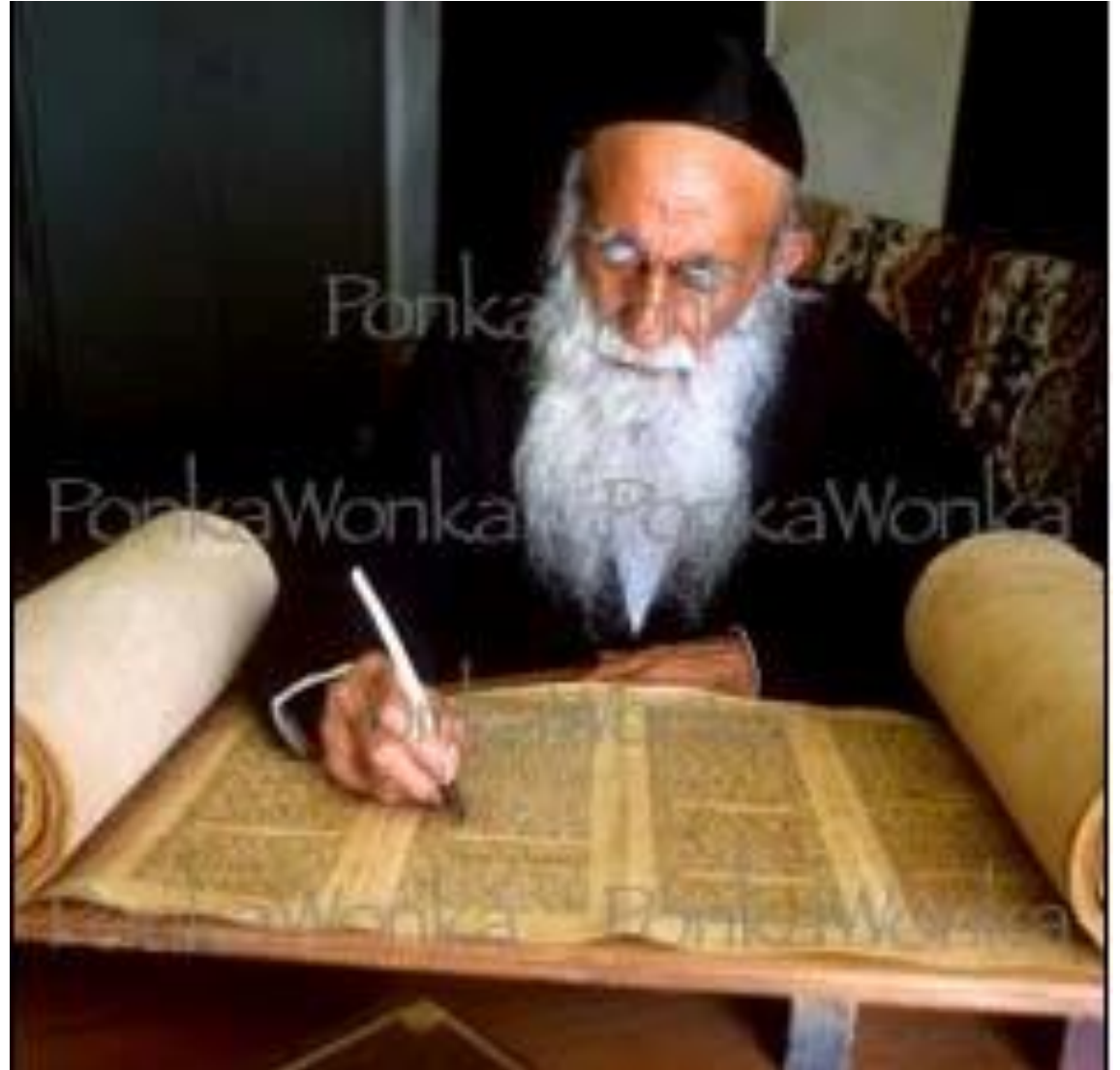
# THE BEST IS YET TO COME



# *How the Bible Came Together*

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- Oral Tradition
- Early Written Sources
- Compilation of Oral & Written Sources



# *Bible History Timeline*

- Pre- History
- Patriarchs: Abraham, His Sons & Grandsons (c. 1800 B.C.)
- Exodus (c. 1250-1225 B.C.)
- Time of the Judges (c. 1200-1025 B.C.)
- Unified Kingdom (1010-931 B.C.)
- Two Kingdoms: Israel & Judah (931-586 B.C.)
- Exile in Babylon (586-538 B.C.)
- Restoration Under the Persian Empire (538-333 B.C.)
- Greek Empire & Kingdoms (333 – 63 B.C.)
- Roman Empire (63 B.C. – 100 A.D.)

# New Testament Timeline

