Dr. Bob Utley's Bible Study Charts for Old and New Testament

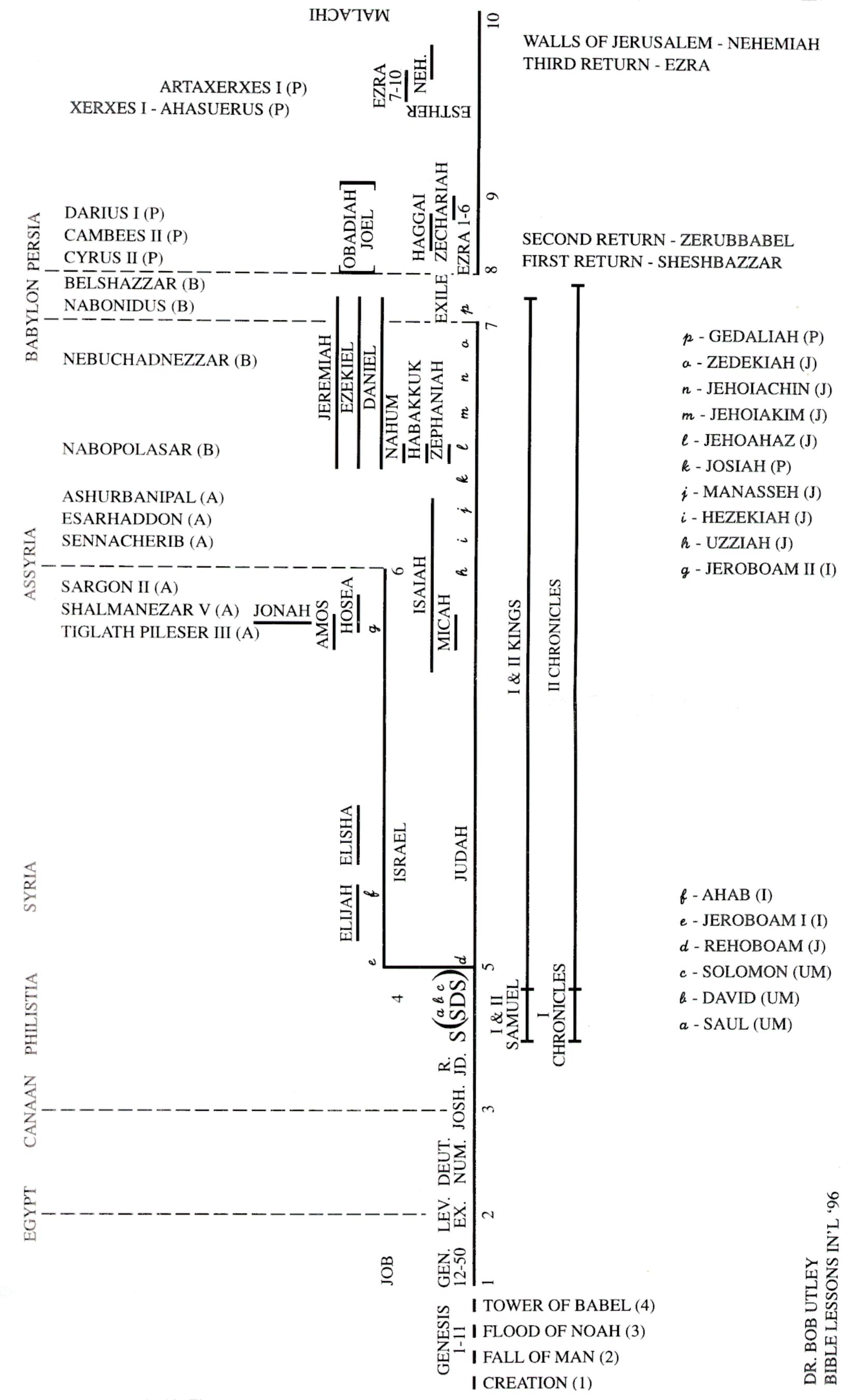
This is a collection of Dr. Utley's Bible Study Charts in a single PDF document.

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KINGS AND EVENTS OF THE BABYLONIAN, PERSIAN, AND GREEK DYNASTIES

612 B.C.	Nineveh falls to neo-Babylonian army (Nebuchadnezzar)
608	Pharaoh Necho II marched to Carchemesh to halt expansion of neo-Babylonian power
	Josiah, King of Judah, tries to stop him
	Death of Josiah and assumption of throne by his son, Jehoahaz
	Jehoiakim, another son of Josiah, replaced Jehoahaz on the authority of Pharaoh Necho II within 3 months
	Palestine and Syria under Egyptian rule
	Josiah's reforms dissipate
605	Nabopolassar sends troops to fight remaining Assyrian army and the Egyptians at Carchemesh
	Nebuchadnezzar chased them all the way to the plains of Palestine
	Nebuchadnezzar got word of the death of his father (Nabopolassar) so he returned to Babylon to receive the crown
	On the way back he takes Daniel and other members of the royal family into exile
605 - 538	Babylon in control of Palestine, 597; 10,000 exiled to Babylon
586	Jerusalem and the temple destroyed and large deportation
582	Because Jewish guerilla fighters killed Gedaliah another last large deportation occurred
	SUCCESSORS OF NEBUCHADNEZZAR
562 - 560	Evil-Merodach released Jehoiakim (true Messianic line) from custody
560 - 556	Neriglissar
556	Labaski-Marduk reigned
556 - 539	Nabonidus:
	Spent most of the time building a temple to the mood god, <i>Sin</i> . This earned enmity of the priests of Marduk.

	Spent the rest of his time trying to put down revolts and stabilize the kingdom.
	He moved to Tema and left the affairs of state to his son, Belshazzar
	Belshazzar:
	Spent most of his time trying to restore order.
	Babylonia's great threat was Media.
	Rise of Cyrus
585 - 550	Astyages was king of Media (Cyrus II was his grandson by Mandane)
550	Cyrus II, a vassal king, revolted
	Nabonidus, to restore balance of power, made alliances with:
	 Egypt Crecus, King of Lydia
547	Cyrus marched against Sardis (capital Lydia) and captured all of Asia Minor
539	Gobiyas took Babylon without resistance (Dan. 5; Belshazzar Nabonidus' coregent; also Gobiyas possibly Darius the Mede, Dan. 5:31).
Oct. 11, 539	Cyrus entered as liberator from Nabonidus' moon goddess, Zin
	Cyrus' Successors
530	Cyrus' son succeeded him (Cambyses II)
530 - 522	Reign of Cambyses (Elephantine Papyri)
	Added Egypt in 525 to the Medo-Persian Empire
522 - 486	Darius I came to rule
	He organized the Persian Empire along Cyrus' plan of satraps
	He set up coinage like Lydia's
486 - 465	Xerxes I (Esther)
	Put down Egyptian revolt
	Intended to invade Greece, but was defeated in the Battle of Thermopoly in 480
	Xerxes I was assassinated in 465
480	Battle of Thermopoly
465 - 424	Artaxerxes I Longimanus (Ezra 7-10, Nehemiah, and Malachi)

	Greeks continued to advance until confronted with Pelopanisian Wars
	Wars lasted about 20 years
	During this period the Jewish community is reconstructed
423 - 404	Darius II
	Authorized the feast of unleavened bread in the Elephantine Temple
404 - 358	Artaxerxes II
358 - 338	Artaxerxes III
338 - 336	Arses
336 - 331	Darius III
	GREECE
	GREECE
359 - 336	Philip II of Macedon built up Greece
	He was assassinated in 336
336 - 323	Alexander the Great (Philip's son)
	Routed Darius II at battle of ISUS
	He died in 323 in Babylon of a fever after conquering the eastern Mediterranean and the Near East
	Alexander's generals divided his empire at his death:
	 Cassander - Macedonia and Greece Lysimicus - Thrace Selects I - Syria and Babylon Ptolemy - Egypt and Palestine Antigonus - small part of Asia Minor
	Seleucids vs. Ptolemies
301	Palestine was under Ptolemy's rule for 100 years
175 - 163	Antiochus Epiphanes
	Wanted to Hellenize Jews, constructed gymnasium
	Constructed pagan altars; priests were mistreated
Dec. 13, 168	Hog was slain on the altar by Antiochus Epiphanies. Some consider this to be the abomination of desolation.

Mattathias and sons rebel. Mattathias killed. Judas took control.

Judas Maccabeaus wages successful guerilla warfare

Day 25

Dec. 25, Temple rededicated 165

RULERS

	BABYLON	MEDIA
626 - 605		Nabopolassar dies ("Nabu, Protect the Sun") 625 - 585 Cyrzares
605 - 562		Nebuchadnezzar II ("Nebo, Protect the Boundary") 585 - 550 Astyages
562 - 560		Evil Merodack 550 Cyrus II
556		Labaski Marduk
556 - 539		Nabonidus
		Belshazzar
539 -		Gobiyas
	MEDO-	PERSIAN
550 - 530	Cyrus II (538 Medo-Persian dor	minate power called Achaemenian Empire)
530 - 522	Cambyses II (Egypt added and C	Cyprus)
522	Gaumata or Pseudo, Smerdis (re	eign 6 months)
522 - 486	Darius I (Hystaspes)	
486 - 465	Xerxes I (Esther's husband)	
465 - 424	Artaxerxes I (Ezra and Nehemia	nh in Palestine)
423 -	Xerxes II	
424 - 404	Darius II Nothus	

404 - 359	Artaxerxes II Mnemon
359 - 338	Artaxerxes III Ochus
338 - 336	Arses
336 - 331	Darius III Codomannus

GREEK

359 - 336	Philip II of Macedon
336 - 323	Alexander the Great
323 -	Generals divide Empire
	1. Cassander - Macedonia
	2. Lysimicus - Syria
	3. Seleucus I - Svria and Babylon

- s. Seleucus i Sylla ulia E
- 4. Ptolemy Egypt
- 5. Antigonus Asia Minor (killed in 301 B.C.)

The Ptolemies controlled Palestine, but in 175 - 163 control passed to the Seleucids

175 - 163 Antiochus IV Epiphanes, the eighth Seleucid ruler

^{*}Dates and names have been mostly taken from A History of Israel by John Bright, pp. 461-471.

A BRIEF HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE POWERS OF MESOPOTAMIA

(using dates based primarily on John Bright's A History of Israel, p. 462ff.)

- I. Assyrian Empire (Gen.10:11)
 - A. Religion and culture were greatly influenced by the Sumerian/Babylonian Empire.
 - B. Tentative list of rulers and approximate dates:
 - 1. 1354-1318 Asshur-Uballit I:
 - (a) conquered the Hittite city of Carchemish
 - (b) began to remove Hittite influence and allowed Assyria to develop
 - 2. 1297-1266 Adad-Nirari I (powerful king)
 - 3. 1265-1235 Shalmaneser I (powerful king)
 - 4. 1234-1197 Tukulti-Ninurta I
 - first conquest of Babylonian empire to the south
 - 5. 1118-1078 Tiglath-Pileser I
 - Assyria becomes a major power in Mesopotamia
 - 6. 1012- 972 Ashur-Rabi II
 - 7. 972-967 Ashur-Resh-Isui II
 - 8. 966-934 Tiglath-Pileser II
 - 9. 934-912 Ashur-Dan II
 - 10. 912- 890 Adad-Nirari II
 - 11. 890- 884 Tukulti-Ninurta II
 - 12. 883- 859 Asshur-Nasir-Apal II
 - 13. 859- 824 Shalmaneser III
 - Battle of Qarqar in 853
 - 14. 824-811 Shamashi-Adad V
 - 15. 811-783 Adad-Nirari III
 - 16. 781-772 Shalmaneser IV
 - 17. 772-754 Ashur-Dan III
 - 18. 754-745 Ashur-Nirari V
 - 19. 745-727 Tiglath-Pileser III:
 - a. called by his Babylonian throne name, Pul, in II Kings 15:19
 - b. very powerful king
 - c. started the policy of deporting conquered peoples
 - d. In 735 B.C.. there was the formation of the "Syro-Ephramatic League" which was an attempt to unify all the available military resources of the transjordan nations from the head waters of the Euphrates to Egypt for the purpose of neutralizing the rising military power of Assyria. King Ahaz of Judah refused to join and was invaded by Israel and Syria. He wrote to Tiglath-Pileser III for help against the advise of Isaiah (cf. II Kgs. 16; Isa. 7-12).
 - e. In 732 Tiglath-Pileser III invades and conquers Syria and Israel and places a vassal king on the throne of Israel, Hoshea (732-722). Thousands of Jews from the Northern Kingdom were exiled to Media (cf. II Kings 15).

- 20. 727-722 Shalmaneser V
 - a. Hoshea forms an alliance with Egypt and is invaded by Assyria (cf. II Kgs.17)
 - b. besieged Samaria in 724 B.C.
- 21. 722-705 Sargon II:
 - a. After a three year siege started by Shalmaneser V, his successor Sargon II conquers the capital of Israel, Samaria. Over 27,000 are deported to Media.
 - b. The Hittite empire is also conquered.
 - c. In 714-711 another coalition of transjordan nations and Egypt rebelled against Assyria. This coalition is known as "the Ashdod Rebellion." Even Hezekiah of Judah originally was involved. Assyria invaded and destroyed several Philistine cities.
- 22. 705-681 Sennacherib:
 - a. In 705 another coalition of transjordan nations and Egypt rebelled after the death of Sargon II. Hezekiah fully supported this rebellion. Sennacherib invaded in 701. The rebellion was crushed but Jerusalem was spared by an act of God (cf. Isa. 36-39 and II Kgs. 18-19).
 - b. Sennacherib also put down the rebellion in Elam and Babylon.
- 23. 681-669 Esarhaddon:
 - a. first Assyrian ruler to attack and conquer Egypt
 - b. had great sympathy with Babylon and rebuilt its capital city
- 24. 669-633 Ashurbanipal:
 - a. also called Osnappar in Ezra 4:10
 - b. His brother Shamash-shum-ukin was made king of Babylon (later demoted to viceroy). This brought several years of peace between Assyria and Babylon, but there was an undercurrent of independence which broke out in 652 led by his brother (who had been demoted to Viceroy).
 - c. fall of Thebes, 663 B.C.
 - d. defeated Elam, 653, 645 B.C.
- 25. 633-629 Asshur-Etil-Ilani
- 26. 629-612 Sin-Shar-Ishkun
- 27. 612-609 Asshur-Uballit II:
 - a. enthroned king in exile in Haran
 - b. the fall of Asshur in 614 B.C. and Nineveh in 612 B.C.

II. Neo-Babylon Empire:

- A. 703-? Merodach-Baladan
 - Started several revolts against Assyrian rule

- B. 652 Shamash-shum-ukin:
 - 1. Esarhaddon's son and Assurbanipal's brother
 - 2. he started a revolt against Assyria but was defeated

C. 626-605 Nabopolassar:

- 1. was the first monarch of the Neo-Babylonian Empire
- 2. he attacked Assyria from the south while Cyaxares of Media attacked from the northeast
- 3. the old Assyrian capital of Asshur fell in 614 and the powerful new capital of Nineveh fell in 612 B.C.
- 4. the remnant of the Assyrian army retreated to Haran. They even installed a

king.

5. In 608 Pharaoh Necho II (cf. II Kings 23:29) marched north to help the remnant of the Assyrian army for the purpose of forming a buffer zone against the rising power of Babylon. Josiah, the godly king of Judah (cf. II Kings 23), opposed the movement of the Egyptian army through Palestine. There was a minor skirmish at Megiddo. Josiah was wounded and died (II Kgs. 23:29-30). His son, Jehoahaz, was made king. Pharaoh Necho II arrived too late to stop the destruction of the Assyrian forces at Haran. He engaged the Babylonian forces commanded by the crown prince Nebuchadnezzar II and was soundly defeated in 605 B.C. at Carchemesh on the Euphrates River.

On his way back to Egypt Pharaoh Necho stopped at Jerusalem and sacked the city. He replaced and deported Jehoahaz after only three months. He put another son of Josiah, Jehoiakim, on the throne (cf. II Kings 23:31-35).

6. Nebuchadnezzar II chased the Egyptian army south through Palestine but he received word of his father's death and returned to Babylon to be crowned. Later, in the same year, he returned to Palestine. He left Jehoiakim on the throne of Judah but exiled several thousand of the leading citizens and several members of the royal family. Daniel and his friends were part of this deportation.

D. 605-562 - Nebuchadnezzar II:

- 1. From 597-538 Babylon was in complete control of Palestine.
- 2. In 597 another deportation from Jerusalem occurred because of Jehoakim's alliance with Egypt (II Kings 24). He died before the arrival of Nebuchadnezzar II. His son Jehoiachin was only king for three months when he was exiled to Babylon. Ten thousand citizens, including Ezekiel, were resettled close to the City of Babylon by the Canal Kebar.
- 3. In 586, after continued flirtation with Egypt, the City of Jerusalem was completely destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar (II Kgs. 25) and a mass deportation occurred. Zedekiah, who replaced Jehoiachin, was exiled and Gedaliah was appointed governor.
- 4. Gedaliah was killed by Jewish renegade military forces. These forces fled to Egypt and forced Jeremiah to go with them. Nebuchadnezzar invaded a

fourth time (605, 596, 586, 582) and deported all remaining Jews that he could find.

- E. 562-560 Evil-merodach, Nebuchadnezzar's son, was also known as Amel-Marduk (Akkadian, "Man of Marduk")
 - He released Jehoiakim from prison but he had to remain in Babylon (cf. II Kings 25:27-30; Jer. 52:31).
- F. 560-556 Neriglissar
 - He assassinated Evil-merodach, who was his brother-in-law
 - He was previously Nebuchadnezzar's general who destroyed Jerusalem (cf. Jer. 39:3,13)
- G. 556 Labaski-Marduk
 - He was Neriglissar's son who assumed kingship as a boy, but was assassinated after only nine months (Berossos).
- H. 556-539 Nabonidus (Akkadian, "Nebo is exalted"):
 - 1. Nabonidus was not related to the royal house so he married a daughter of Nebuchadnezzar
 - 2. He spent most of the time building a temple to the moon god "Sin" in Tema. He was the son of the high priestess of this goddess. This earned him the enmity of the priests of Marduk, chief god of Babylon.
 - 3. He spent most of his time trying to put down revolts (in Syria and north Africa) and stabilize the kingdom.
 - 4. He moved to Tema and left the affairs of state to his son, Belshazzar, in the capital, Babylon (cf. Dan.5).
- I. ? 539 Belshazzar (co-reign)
 - The city of Babylon fell very quickly to the Persian Army under Gobryas of Gutium by diverting the waters of the Euphrates and entering the city unopposed. The priests and people of the city saw the Persians as liberators and restorers of Marduk. Gobryas was made Governor of Babylon by Cyrus II. Gobryas may have been the Darius the Mede of Dan. 5:31; 6:1. ""Darius"" means ""royal one.""
- III. Medio-Persian Empire: Survey of the Rise of Cyrus II (Isa. 41:2,25;44:28-45:7; 46:11; 48:15):
 - A. 625-585 Cyaxares was the king of Media that helped Babylon defeat Assyria.
 - B. 585-550 Astyages was king of Media (capital was Ecbatana). Cyrus II was his grandson by Cambyses I (600-559, Persian) and Mandane (daughter of Astyages, Median).
 - C. 550-530 Cyrus II of Ansham (eastern Elam) was a vassal king who revolted:
 - 1. Nabonidus, the Babylonian king, supported Cyrus.
 - 2. Astyages' general, Harpagus, led his army to join Cyrus' revolt

- 3. Cyrus II dethroned Astyages.
- 4. Nabonidus, in order to restore a balance of power, made an alliance with:
 - a. Egyp
 - b. Croesus, King of Lydia (Asia Minor)
- 5. 547 Cyrus II marched against Sardis (capital of Lydia) and it fell in 546 B.C.
- 6. 539 In mid-October the general Ugbaru and Gobryas, both of Gutium, with Cyrus' army, took Babylon without resistance. Ugbaru was made governor, but died of war wounds within weeks, then Gobryas was made governor of Babylon.
- 7. 539 In late October Cyrus II "the Great" personally entered as liberator. His policy of kindness to national groups reversed years of deportation as a national policy.
- 8. Jews and others (cf. the Cyrus Cylinder) were allowed to return home and rebuild their native temples (cf. II Chr. 36:22,23; Ezra 1:1-4). He also restored the vessels from YHWH's temple which Nebuchadnezzar had taken to Marduk's temple in Babylon (cf. Ezra 1:7-11; 6:5).
- 9. Cyrus' son, Cambyses II, succeeded him briefly as co-regent, but later the same year Cyrus died while in a military campaign.
- D. 530-522 reign of Cambyses II
 - 1. added Egyptian empire in 525 B.C. to the Medo-Persian Empire;
 - 2. he had a short reign:
 - a. some say he committed suicide;
 - b. Heroditus said he cut himself with his own sword while mounting his horse and died of the resulting infection.
 - 3. brief usurpation of the throne by Pseudo-Smerdis (Gaumata) 522
- E. 522-486 Darius I (Hystapes) came to rule
 - 1. He was not of the royal line but a military general.
 - 2. He organized the Persian Empire using Cyrus' plans for Satraps (cf. Ezra 5-6; also during Haggai's and Zechariah's time).
 - 3. He set up coinage like Lydia.
 - 4. He attempted to invade Greece, but was repulsed.
- F. 486-465 Reign of Xerxes I:
 - 1. put down Egyptian revolt
 - 2. intended to invade Greece and fulfill Persian dream but was defeated in the battle of Thermopoly in 480 B.C. and Salamis in 479 B.C.
 - 3. Esther's husband, who is called Ahasuerus in the Bible, was assassinated in 465 B.C.
- G. 465-424 Artaxerxes I (Longimanus) reigned (cf Ezra 7-10; Nehemiah; Malachi):
 - 1. Greeks continued to advance until confronted with the Pelopanisian Civil

Wars

- 2. Greece divides (Athenian Pelopanisian)
- 3. Greek civil wars lasted about 20 years
- 4. during this period the Jewish community is strengthened
- 5. brief reign of Xerxes II and Sekydianos 423

- H. 423-404 Darius II (Nothos) reigned
- I. 404-358 Artaxerxes II (Mnemon) reigned
- J. 358-338 Artaxerxes III (Ochos)reigned
- K. 338-336 Arses reigned
- L. 336-331 Darius III (Codomannus)reigned until the Battle of Issus 331 and was defeated by Greece

IV. Survey of Egypt:

- A. Hyksos (Shepherd Kings Semitic rulers)-1720/10-1550
- B. 18th Dynasty (1570-1310):
 - 1. 1570-1546 Amosis
 - a. made Thebes the capital
 - b. invaded southern Canaan
 - 2. 1546-1525 Amenophis I (Amenhotep I)
 - 3. 1525-1494 Thutmosis I
 - 4. 1494-1490 Thutmosis II married Thutmosis I's daughter, Hatshepsut
 - 5. 1490-1435 Thutmosis III (nephew of Hatshepsut)
 - 6. 1435-1414 Amenophis II (Amenhotep II)
 - 7. 1414-1406 Thutmosis IV
 - 8. 1406-1370 Amenophis III (Amenhotep III)
 - 9. 1370-1353 Amenophis IV (Akhenaten)
 - a. worshiped the Sun, Aten
 - b. instituted a form of high-god worship (monotheism)
 - c. Tel-El-Amarna letters are in this period
- 10. ? Smenkhare
- 11. ? Tutankhamun (Tutankhaten)
- 12. ? Ay (Aye-Eye)
- 13. 1340-1310 Haremhab
- C. 19th Dynasty (1310-1200):
 - 1. ? Rameses I (Ramses)
 - 2. 1309-1290 Seti I (Sethos)
 - 3. 1290-1224 Rameses II (Ramses II)
 - a. from archaeological evidence most likely Pharaoh of the exodus
 - b. built the cities of Avaris, Pithom and Ramses by Habaru (possibly Semites or Hebrew) slaves
 - 4. 1224-1216 Marniptah (Merenptah)
 - 5. ? Amenmesses
 - 6. ? Seti II
 - 7. ? Siptah
 - 8. ? Tewosret
- D. 20th Dynasty (1180-1065)
 - 1. 1175-1144 Rameses III

- 2. 1144-1065 Rameses IV XI
- E. 21st Dynasty (1065-935):
 - 1. ? Smendes
 - 2. ? Herihor
- F. 22nd Dynasty (935-725 Libyan):
 - 1. 935-914 Shishak (Shosenk I or Sheshong I)
 - a. protected Jeroboam I until Solomon's death
 - b. conquered Palestine about 925 (cf. I Kgs. 14-25; II Chr. 12)
 - 2. 914-874 Osorkon I
 - 3. ? Osorkon II
 - 4. ? Shoshnek II
- G. 23rd Dynasty (759-715 Libyan)
- H. 24th Dynasty (725-709)
- I. 25th Dynasty (716/15-663 Ethiopian/Nubian):
 - 1. 710/09-696/95 Shabako (Shabaku)
 - 2. 696/95-685/84 Shebteko (Shebitku)
 - 3. 690/689, 685/84-664 Tirhakah (Taharqa)
 - 4. ? Tantamun
- J. 26th Dynasty (663-525 Saitic):
 - 1. 663-609 Psammetichus I (Psamtik)
 - 2. 609-593 Neco II (Necho)
 - 3. 593-588 Psammetichus II (Psamtik)
 - 4. 588-569 Apries (Hophra)
 - 5. 569-525 Amasis
 - 6. ? Psammetichus III (Psamtik)
- K. 27th Dynasty (525-401 Persian):
 - 1. 530-522 Cambyses II (Cyrus II's son)
 - 2. 522-486 Darius I
 - 3. 486-465 Xerxes I
 - 4. 465-424 Artaxerxes I
 - 5. 423-404 Darius II
- L. Several brief dynasties (404-332)
 - 1. 404-359 Artaxerxes II
 - 2. 539/8 338/7 Artaxerxes III
 - 3. 338/7 336/7 Arses
 - 4. 336/5 331 Darius III

^{*}for a differing chronology see Zondervan's Pictorial Bible Encyclopedia, vol. 2 p. 231.

V. Survey of Greece:

- A. 359-336 Philip II of Macedon:
 - 1. built up Greece
 - 2. assassinated in 336 B.C.
- B. 336-323 Alexander II "the Great" (Philip's son):
 - 1. routed Darius III, the Persian king, at the battle of Isus
 - 2. died in 323 B.C. in Babylon of a fever at 32/33 yrs. of age
 - 3. Alexander's generals divided his empire at his death:
 - a. Cassander Macedonia and Greece
 - b. Lysimicus Thrace
 - c. Seleucus I Syria and Babylon
 - d. Ptolemy Egypt and Palestine
 - e. Antigonus Asia Minor (He did not last long)

C. Seleucids vs. Ptolemies struggle for control of Palestine:

- 1. Syria (Seleucid Rulers):
 - a. 312-280 Seleucus I
 - b. 280-261 Antiochus I Soter
 - c. 261-146 Antiochus II Theus
 - d. 246-226 Seleucus II Callinicus
 - e. 226-223 Seleucus III Ceraunus
 - f. 223-187 Antiochus III the Great
 - g. 187-175 Seleucus IV Philopator
 - h. 175-163 Antiochus IV Epiphanes
 - I. 163-162 Antiochus V
 - j. 162-150 Demetrius I
- 2. Egyptian (Ptolemaic Rulers):
 - a. 327-285 Ptolemy I Soter
 - b. 285-246 Ptolemy II Philadelphus
 - c. 246-221 Ptolemy III Evegetes
 - d. 221-203 Ptolemy IV Philopator
 - e. 203-181 Ptolemy V Epiphanes
 - f. 181-146 Ptolemy VI Philometor
- 3. Brief Survey:
 - a. 301 Palestine under Ptolemy rule for 181 years.
 - b. 175-163 Antiochus IV Epiphanes, the eighth Seleucid ruler, wanted to Hellenize Jews by force, if necessary:
 - (1) constructed gymnasiums
 - (2) constructed pagan altars of Zeus Olympius in the Temple
 - c. 168 December 13 hog slain on the altar in Jerusalem by Antiochus IV Epiphanes. Some consider this to be "the abomination of desolation" in Daniel 8.
 - d. 167 Mattathias, priest in Modin, and sons rebel. The best known of his sons was Judas Maccabeas, "Judas the Hammer."

e. 165 - December 25 - Temple rededicated. This is called Hanukkah or "Festival of Lights."

For a good discussion of the dating problems, procedures and presuppositions see *The Expositors Bible Commentary*, vol. 4, pp. 10-17.

KINGS OF THE DIVIDED KINGDOM

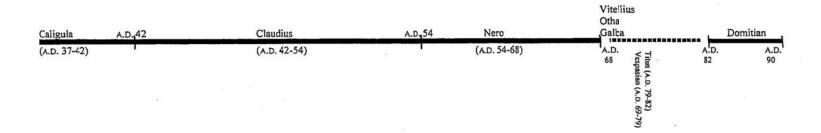
	Judah's K	Kings (I Chr	. 3:1-16; MATT. 1	1:6-11)	ISRAEL'S KINGS						
Names & Dates	Bright	Young	Harrison	BIBLE TEXTS	Names & Dates	Bright	Young	Harrison	BIBLE TEXTS		
Rehoboam	922-915	933-917	931/30-913	I Kgs. 11:43-12:27; 14:21- 31 II Chr. 9:31-12:16	Jerobo am I	922-901	933-912	931/30-910/09	I Kgs. 11:26-40; 12:12- 14:20		
Abijah (A bijam)	915-914	916-914	913-911/10	I Kgs. 14:31-15:8 II Chr. 11:20,22							
Asa	913-873	913-873	911/10-870/69	I Kgs. 15:8-30; 16:8,10, 23,29; 22:41,43,46 Jer. 41:9	Nadab	901-900	912-911	910/09-909/08	I Kgs. 14:20; 15:25-31		
					Baasha	900-877	911-888	909/08-886/85	I Kgs.15:16-16:7; II Kgs9:9 II Chr. 16:1-6 Jer. 41:9		
Jehoshaphat	873-849	873-849	870/69-848	I Kgs. 15:24; 22:1-51 II Kgs. 3:1-12; 8:16-19 I Chr. 3:10 II Chr. 17:1-21:1	Elah	877-876	888-887	886/85-885/84	I Kgs. 16:8-14		
(Jehoram Co- regent)			853-848	I Kgs. 22:50 II Kgs. 1:17; 8:16; 12:18	Zimri (Army General) Omri (Army General)	876 876-869	887 887-877	885/84 885/84-874/73	I Kgs. 16:9-20 II Kgs. 9:31 I Kgs. 16:15-28 II Kgs. 8:26 Micah 6:16		
Jehora m (Joram)	849-842	849-842	848-841	I Chr. 221:1-20 Matthew 1:8							
Ahaziah	842	842		II Kgs. 8:24-9:29 II Chr. 22:1-9	Ahab	869-850	876-854	874/73-853	I Kgs. 16:29-22:40		
					Ahaziah	850-849	854-853	853-852	I Kgs. 22:40,41,49,51-53 II Chr. 18:1-3,19		
Athaliah (Queen)	842-337	842-836	841-835	II Kgs. 8:26; 11:1-20 II Chr. 22:2-23:21	Jehoram (Joram)	849-842	853-842	852-841	II Kgs. 1:17; 3:1-27; 8:16- 9:29		
Joash (Jehoash)	837-800	836-797	835-796	II Kgs. 11:2-3; 12:1-21 II Chr. 22:11-12; 24:1-27	Jehu (Army General)	842-815	842-815	841-814/13	I Kgs. 19:16-17 II Kgs. 9:1-10:36; 15:12 II Chr. 22:7-9 Hosea 1:4		

Jι	JDAH'S KINGS	s (I CHR. 3:1-	-16; МАТТ. 1:6-	11) [Con't.]	ISRAEL'S KINGS (CON'T.)							
Names &Dates	Bright	Young	HARRISON	BIBLE TEXTS	Names &Dates	Bright	Young	HARRISON	BIBLE TEXTS			
Amaziah	800-783	797-779	796-767	II Kgs. 12:21; 14:1-22 II Chr. 25:1-28								
(Uzziah Co- regent)			791/90-767	II Kgs. 14:21; 15:1-7	Jehoahaz	815-801	814-798	814/13-798	II Kgs. 10:35; 13:1-9			
Uzziah (Azariah)	783-742	779-740	767-740/39	II Chr. 26:1-23 Hosea 1:1; Amos 1:1 Zechariah 14:5	Jehosah	801-786	798-783	798-782/81	II Kgs. 13:9-13,25 II Chr. 25:17-25 Hosea 1:1; Amos 1:1			
(Jotham Co- regent)	750-742		750-740/39	II Kgs.15:7,32-38	(Jer. II Co- regent)			793/92-782/81	II Kgs. 13:13; 14:16,23-29 Hosea 1:1			
Jotham	742-735	740-736	740/39-732/31	I Chr. 5:17 II Chr. 26:23-27:9 Isa. 1:1; 7:1	Jeroboam II	786-746	783-743	782/81-753	Amos 1:1; 79-11			
				Hosea 1:1; Micah 1:1	Zechariah	746-745	743	753-752	II Kgs.15:8-12			
(Ahaz Co-regent)			744/43-732/31	II Kgs. 15:30-16:20 II Chr. 27:9-28:27	Shallum	745	743	752	II Kgs. 15:10,13-15			
Ahaz	735-715	736-728	732/31-716/15	Isa. 1:1; 7:1ff; 14:28; 38:8 Hosea 1:1; Micah 1:1	Menahem	745-738	743-737	752-742/41	II Kgs. 15:14,16-22			
(Hezekiah Co- regent)			729-716/15	II Kgs. 16:20; 18:1-20,21 II Chr. 28:27-32:33 Prov. 25:1	Pekahiah	738-737	737-736	742/41-740/39	II Kgs. 15:23-26			
Hezekiah	715-687	727-699	716/15-687/86	Isa. 1:1; 36:1-39:8 Hosea 1:1; Micah 1:1 Matt. 1:9-10	Pekah	737-732	736-730	740/39-732/31	II Kgs. 15:27-31; 16:5 II Chr. 28:6; Isa. 7:1			
(Manaseh Co- regent)			696/95-687/86	II Kgs. 20:21-21:18; 23:12,26; 24:2	Hoshea	732-724	730-722	732/31-723/22	II Kgs. 17:1-18			
Manasseh	687/86-642	698-643	687/86-642/41	II Chr. 32:33-33:20 Jer. 15:4ff; II Kgs. 21:18-26	Fall of Samaria to Assyria	724 B.C.	722 B.C.	722 B.C.				
Amon	642-640	643-641	642/41-640/39	II Chr. 33:20-25 Jer. 1:2; Zeph. 1:1 I Kgs. 13:2-3								

		Judah's Kin	gs (Con't.)		ISRAEL'S KINGS (CON'T.)							
Names & Dates	Bright	Young	Harrison	BIBLE TEXTS	Names & Dates	Bright	Young	HARRISON	BIBLE TEXTS			
Josiah	610-609	640-609	640/39-609	II Kgs. 21:24; 22:1-23:30 II Chr. 33:25-35:27 Jer. 1:2; Zeph. 1:1 Matt. 1:10-11								
Jehoahaz	609 (3 months)	609	609	II Kgs. 23:30-34 II Chr. 36:1-4								
Jehoiakim	609-598	609-598	609-597	II Kgs. 23:34-24:6,19 II Chr. 36:4-8 Jer. 1:3; 22:18-23; 25:1ff; 26:1ff; 27:1ff; 35:1ff; 36:1ff Dan. 1:1-2								
Jehoiachin	598/97 (3 months)	598	597	II Kgs. 24:6,8-17; 25:27-30 II Chr. 36:8-9 Jer. 52:31; Ezek. 1:2								
Zedekiah	597-586	598-587	597-587	II Kgs. 24:17-25:7 II Chr. 36:10-11 Jer. 1:3; 21:1-7; 24:8-10; 27:1ff; 32:4-5; 34:1-22; 37:1-39:7; 52:1-11								
Fall of Jerusalem to Babylon	586 B.C.	587 B.C.	587 B.C.	Lamentations								

For a good discussion on the problems of dating see E. R. Thiele, *The Mysterious Numbers of the Hebrew Kings*.

ROMAN		4	Augustu						-				Tibe	erius					
EMPERORS			(27 B.C A	L.D. 15)									(A.D.	15 - 37)					
				John the Baptist's Ministry 1:1-11	Temptation 1:12-13	Early Galilean Ministry 1:4-3:12	Later Galilean Ministry 3:13-6:29	Per Witt 6:3	HRI riod of idrawal 0-9:32	Final Galilean Ministry 59:33-50	Ministry i Judea and Pere: 10:1-52	in T	he Last Week 11-15	Resurrection Events [cut short] 16:1-8		Mark (a.i	D. 50-60?)		
	Genealogy 1:1-17	Birth of Jesus 1:18-25	Magi and Flight to Egypt 2:1-23	John the Baptist's Ministry 3:1-17	Temptation 4:1-11	Early Galilea Ministr 4:12-14:	n Withdr ry 14:13-1	awal 7:20	Later Galilean Ministry 7:22-18:35		Ministry in Judea and Perea 19-20	וד	ne Last Week 21-27	Resurrection Events 28:1-20		Matthew	(A.D. 50-70)?)	
	The Annunciation 1:5-56	Birth of John 1:57-80	Birth and Childhood of Jesus 2:1-52	John the Baptist's Ministry 3:1-22	Genealogy	Temptation 4:1-13	Jesus' Ministry in Galilee 4:14-9:9	Period of Withdraw 9:10-50	in la	istry udea 13:26	Jesus' Ministry in Perea 13:27-19:27	7 19:	The Last Week 28-23:50	Resurrection Events and Ascension	66-1-57	Luke (a.d.	70-802)		
Logos Prologue 1:1-18				Ministry 1:19-34	Into Wine	Jesus Cleanses the Temple 2:12-25	Woman at the Well and Healing 4:1-54	Feast in Jerusalem 5:1-47	Feeding of 5,000 6:1-59	Feast in Jerusalem 7-8	Healing Blind Man 9:1-41	Jesus as Good Shepherd, 10:1-39	Lazarus, 11:1-57	Resurro an Spec Appea	d cial rances	JOHN (A.D.	97		
Ğ			6-4 B.C.	A.D.	25-26								A.D. 30		997 - WASTA	201111(1111			
43			Death of Herod the Great								-		Passion Week	Christ Appears 1:1-11	Waiting for the Spirit 1:12-26	Pentecost 2:1-13	Peter's Sermon 2:14-41	Preaching & Arrest of Peter & John, 3:1-4:31	Barnabas & Ananias 4:32-5:11



APOSTOLIC PERIOD

ACTS

1 John [85-95] John [85-95] I Peter [60-68?]

II Peter [65-68?]

Hebrews [before 70]

I Tim. [65-67]

O]

Titus [65-67]

O]

II Tim. [65-68]

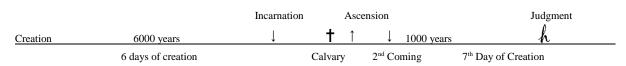
Jude [65-80] II John Galatians III John [notth theory,53-57] Romans [57] 1 Cor. [55] Eph./Col. [60] Philemon [60] Galatians (south theory Thessalonians [51/52] James Revelation [95] [before 50] 48-53] Il Thessalonians [52] Il Cor. [55] Phi ippians [61] A.D. A.D. 56 58 A.D . 70 A.D. 95-100 A.D. A.D. 52 A.D. A.D. A.D. 46 48 60 63 64 Jerusalem Council 15:1-35 Bamabas' & Paul's First Paul's Death of Peter and Paul in Rome Paul's Second Paul's Paul's Arrest Paul in Paul Released Third in Jerusaem Fourth Missionary House Missionary Missionary Journey Missionary and Arrest in Rome Journey Imprisonment Journey Journey 13-14 15:36-18:23 18:23at Caesarca 27:1-21:17 21:27-26:32 28:32 Bible Lessons International O 2000 ACTS (63-70?)

VIEWS OF THE SECOND COMING

INTRODUCTION

- This subject has caused great arguments.
- The how is not certain, the when is not certain, but the event is sure! B.
- C. Where did you get what you believe?
- What is the purpose of the Second Coming?
- Does the Bible teach a systematic eschatology? E.
- F Why is our day so interested in the Second Coming?
- All theories concerning the physical return of Jesus are conservative views.

EARLY CHURCH PREMILLENNIAL (Historical Premillennial)



Presuppositions

- History of the Earth is analogous to 7 days of Creation (Epistle of Barnabas, Irenaeus, Methodius)
- Each day represents 1000 years (II Pet. 3:8; Ps. 90:4)

Advocates

- Papias Irenaeus, Justin Martyr, Tertullian Hipplytus, Methodius
- George Ladd (Historical Premillennial)

Strengths

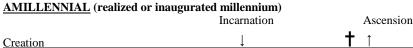
- 1. Certain events must occur before Parousia
 - Gospel to all nations (Matt. 24:14)
 - Conversion of Israel (Rom. 11:25ff) b.
 - C. Great Apostasy (Matt.24:10; II Thess. 2:3)
 - Great Tribulation (Matt. 24:21) d.
 - Revealing of Man of Sin Antichrist (II Thess. 2:3)

Judgment

A visible, universal Rapture and Coming

Victory won at Calvary. not Millennium

Satan bound now



2nd Coming Calvary

2.

Presuppositions

- The Church is Spiritual Israel (Gal. 3:9,29; 6:16; Rom. 2:5,9, 28-29; Rev. 1:6; I Pet. 3:6)
- One Covenant (Old and New, Rom. 4 - Abraham is Paul's example for justification by faith)
- Christ's Kingdom is not temporal (John 18:36)
- One Second Coming One Resurrection One Judgment The Eternal Kingdom

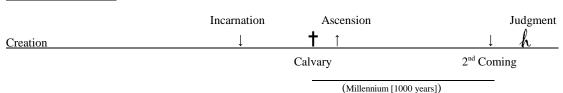
Advocates

- Some Early Church Fathers
- Augustine
- 3. Zwingli
- 4 Calvin (Presbyterianism)
- 5. Ray Summers (Baptist)
- 6. Jay Adams (Reformed) Most Churches of Christ

Strengths

Unity of God's plan of redemption

POSTMILLENNIAL (millennium now)



Presuppositions

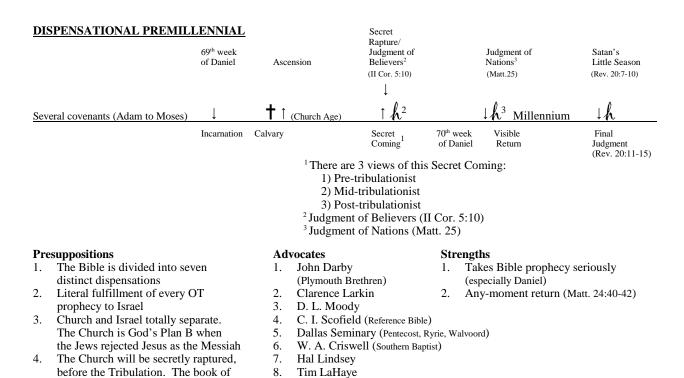
- Man's efforts will bring in the Kingdom (II Pet. 3:12; Matt. 6:10)
- Things are getting better and better

Advocates

- Jonathan Edwards 1.
- 2. A. H. Strong
- 3. W. T. Conner Most 19th Century Scholars 4

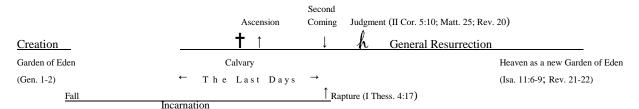
Strengths

- Takes Second Coming Seriously 1.
- 2. Man has a part in God's plan
- Optimistic about contemporary culture



BOB'S TENTATIVE OPINION (Historical Premillennial/Post-Tribulationist/Nonmillennial)

9.



Presuppositions

5.

- One Plan (Gen. 3:15)
- Unity of the people of God (Rom. 2:28-29;4; Gal. 3:29; 6:16)
- 3. Apocalyptic nature of Daniel, Ezekiel, and Revelation (literary genre)

Revelation, after chapter 5, is Jewish.

NT interpreted in light of OT prophecy

- OT saw one coming (Two Ages), one visible coming
- One visible coming (Matt. 24:27) One Rapture (I Thess. 4:13-18) One Resurrection One Judgment (Matt. 25; Rev. 20)

The Eternal Kingdom

Dialectical Tensions:

Bible Churches (Dallas Seminary)

- between Old Covenant prophetic models and New Covenant apostolic models
- between the Bible's monotheism (one God for all) and the election of Israel
- 3. between the conditional aspect of biblical covenants and promises ("if...then") and the unconditional faithfulness of God to fallen mankind's redemption
- 4. between Near Eastern literary genres and modern western literary models
- between the Kingdom of God as present, yet future 5.
- between belief in the imminent return of Christ and the belief that some events must happen first

Conclusion

- John Calvin said of the book of Revelation, "Only God knows what this means."
- 2. There is no approved or majority opinion on the Second Coming.
- 3. Every generation of believers forces the Bible into its own historical and cultural settings.
- 4. There is no systematic eschatology in the NT, but truth is revealed for us to "be ready" and "be active."
- 5. Only conservatives fight over this issue.
- 6. It is every generation of believers' hope, encouragement, and motivation to expect the Second Coming in their lifetime (Mark 13:33-37).