Old Testament Survey

Biblical Chronology

Session 2

All Saints Church

September 19, 2021

Old Testament Survey
All Saints Church

- Kevin Kanoff – Elder
  - BS Agricultural Engineering
  - 30 + years practicing Engineer

Overview

- Week 1 – Biblical Chronology - *prima facie Argument*
- Week 2 – Construct a timeline correlating the 39 books of the Old Testament to a timeline.
- Week 3 - Look at specific Old Testament Stories in relationship to time. Conclusions & Applications

Old Testament Survey

- Major Reference Works
  - Encountering the Old Testament
    - Bill T. Arnold
    - Bryan E. Beyer
  - The Biblical Chronology Question: An Analysis
    - James B. Jordan
  - WHO WAS BORN WHEN ENOSH WAS 90? A SEMANTIC REEVALUATION OF WILLIAM HENRY GREEN'S CHRONOLOGICAL GAPS
    - Jeremy Sexton -Westminster Theological Journal (2015)
  - The Westminster Dictionary of the Bible (1944)
    - John D Davis
    - Henry Snyder Gehman
  - Reasonable Faith
    - Jay L. Wile

Old Testament Survey

GOALS:

- Examine the Old Testament covering the 5 major categories; Pentateuch, History, Poetry & Wisdom, Major Prophets, Minor Prophets.
- Connecting each of the 39 books of the Old Testament to dates in time
- Making use of Biblical Chronology
- Correlating Major World/Regional Empires

Old Testament Survey

- Introduction
  - Goals
- Biblical Chronology
- Objections
  - Science
  - Evangelical Gap Theory
- Date of Creation
- Pentateuch
- History
- Major World/Regional Empires
- Major Prophets
- Poetry & Wisdom
- Minor Prophets

Old Testament Survey

- Importance of Scripture, as per John Calvin
  - *…besides the specific doctrine of faith and repentance that sets forth Christ as Mediator,*
  - *Scripture adorns with unmistakable marks and tokens the one true God, in that he has created and governs the universe, in order that he may not be mixed up with the throng of false gods.*

Old Testament Survey

- John Calvin continues,
  - Therefore however fitting it may be for man seriously to turn his eyes to contemplate God's works, since he has been placed in this most glorious theater to be a spectator of them,
  - It is fitting that he prick up is ears to the WORD, the better to profit.

Institutes of the Christian Religion Chapter VI 2.

Old Testament Survey

- What is the Bible?
  - 66 Books
    - 39 Old Testament
    - 27 New Testament
- Canon
  - Hebrew
  - Greek

Old Testament Survey

- Canon – Definition: *reed or measuring stick*
  - Biblical Canon is a measuring stick for faith and practice

Old Testament Survey

- The New Testament refers to the *Scriptures* as a body of authoritative writings.
  - Matt 21:42, 26:56
  - Mark 14:49,
  - John 10:35
  - II Timothy 3:16

Old Testament Survey

- The New Testament refers to the *Scriptures* as HOLY
  - Romans 1:2
  - II Timothy 3:15
- And are the Oracles of God
  - Romans 3:2
  - Hebrews 5:12
  - I Peter 4:11

Old Testament Survey

- Canon – Tests for Canonicity
  - #1 Written by a prophet or other Spirit-led person
  - #2 Written for all generations
  - #3 Written in accord with previous revelation
- Other Topics for Consideration
  - Inspiration: How was the Bible Written?
  - Textual Transmission: How did we receive the Bible
  - Hermeneutics: How do we interpret the Bible?

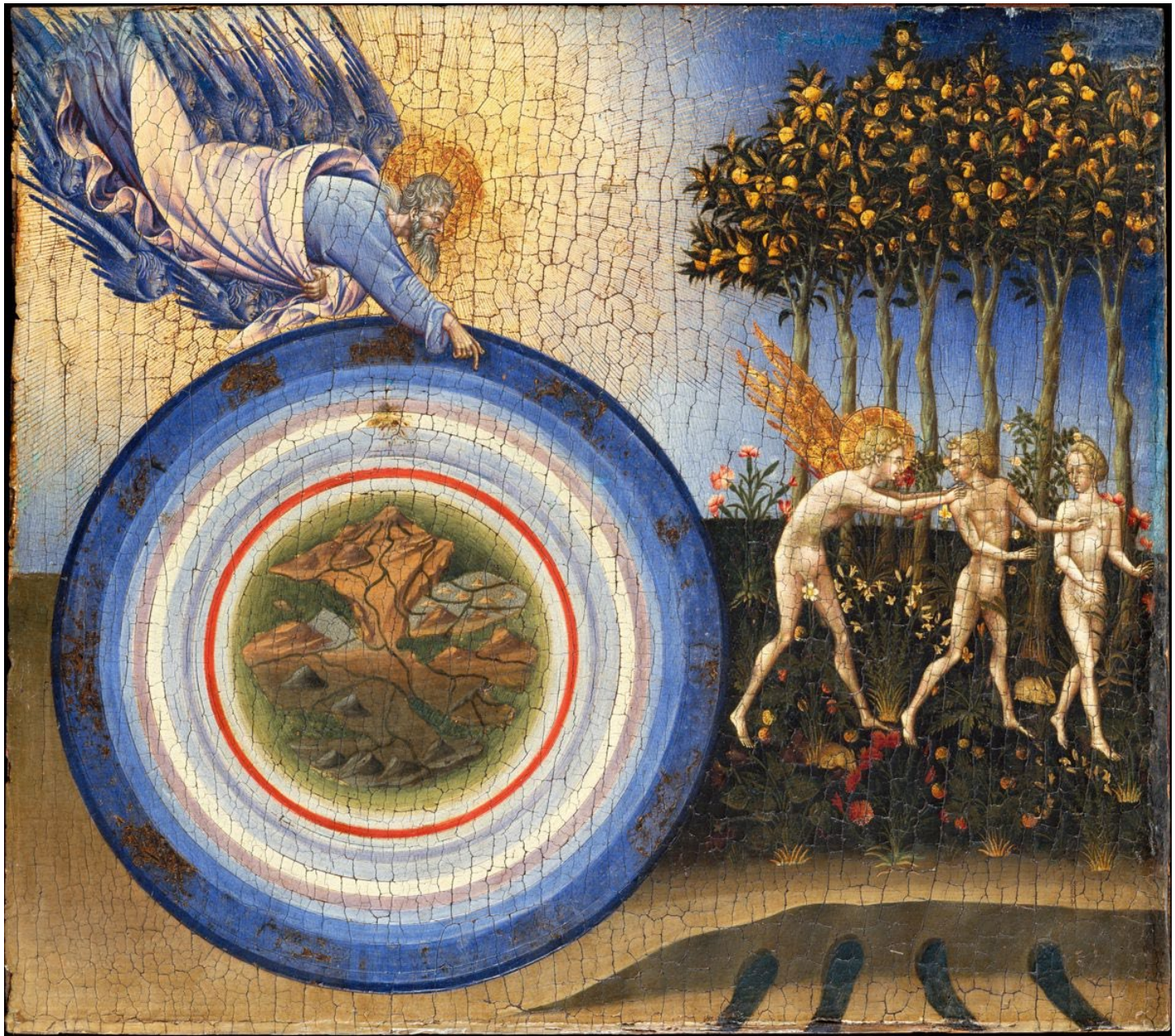
Old Testament Survey

- What is the date of Creation?
  - Historically
    - Jewish Scholars and Authors used genealogies for chronological computations: Demetrius (200 BC), Eupolemus (160 BC), Josephus (AD 93), Jubilees (150 BC), Seder Olam Rabbah (AD 150)
    - Early Churchmen: Theophilus of Antioch (AD 168), Julius Africanus (AD 218), Origen (AD 230), Eusebius (AD 315), Augustine (AD 354), Bede (AD 723) and Cedrenus (AD 1060).

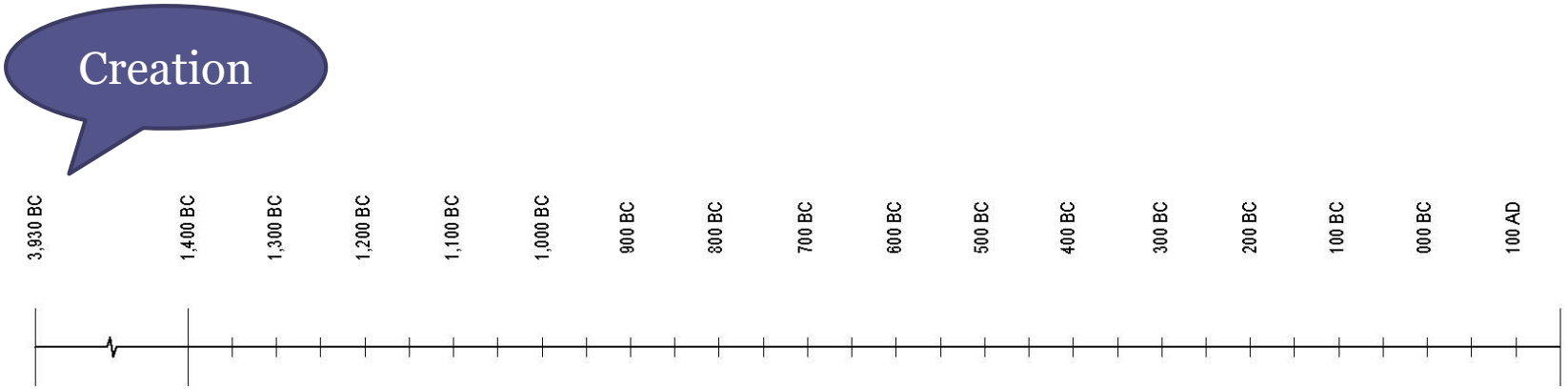
Old Testament Survey

- Reformers who used Biblical genealogies for chronological computation. Creation dates:
  - Luther 3960 BC
  - Melanchthon 3963 BC
  - Geneva 3943 BC

  Jeremy Sexton & Jim Jordan's articles present strong arguments for using the Genesis 5 & 11 genealogies for chronological computation.



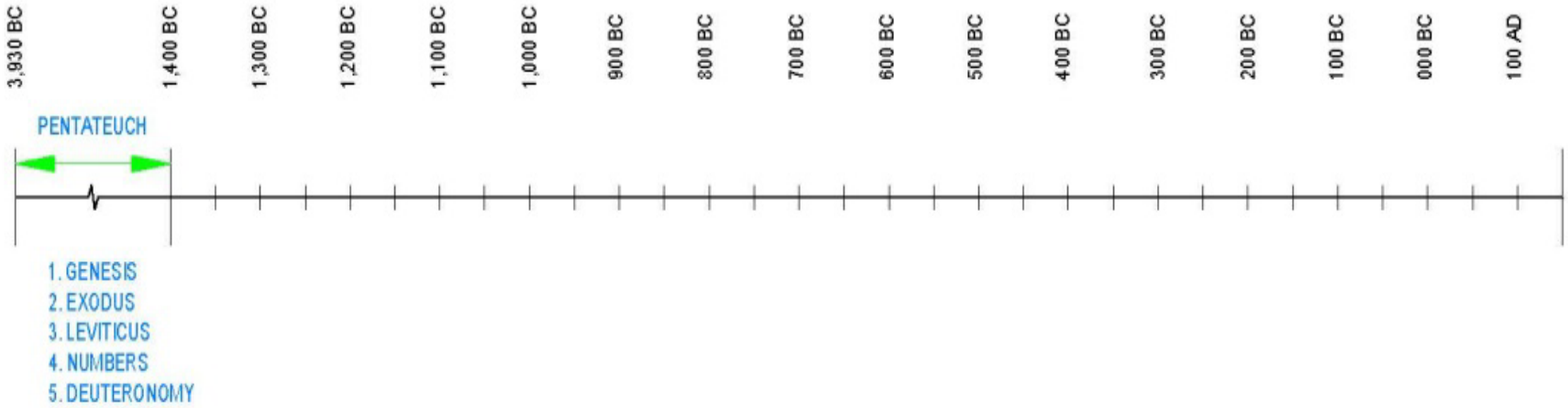
OLD TESTAMENT TIMELINE



Old Testament Survey

- Pentateuch
  - Themes of the Pentateuch
    - Sovereignty of God
    - History
    - Fallen Condition of Humanity
    - Salvation
    - Holiness
  - Jewish and Christians, Moses as the author
  - Talmud Book of Moses

OLD TESTAMENT TIMELINE



Old Testament Survey

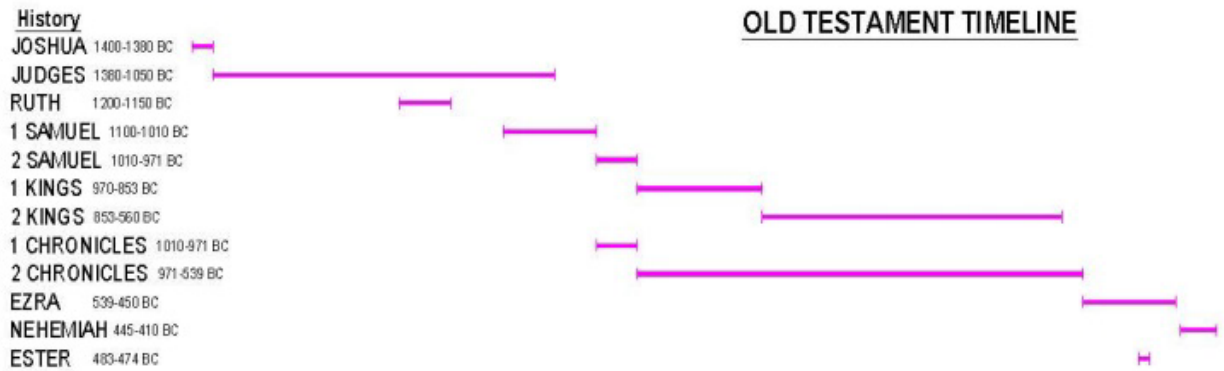
- Historical Books
  - Historically
    - Israel's conquest of the promised land
    - Period before Israel has kings
    - Period of the monarchy
    - United Kingdom
    - Divided Kingdom
    - Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah retell history from a later theological perspective and postexilic restoration
    - Esther illustrates God's people under Persian rule

Old Testament Survey

- Historical Books
  - Theological Importance
    - God's relationship with His nation
    - Revealing God's faithfulness and steadfast love for His people
    - Even when His people break the Covenant
  - II Timothy 3:16 "teaching, rebuking, correcting, and training in righteousness"

Old Testament Survey

- Pentateuch & Historical Books show that Israel was unique among her neighbors, due to the emphasis on history.
  - Other religions were mythological and aphorisms.
  - Israel
    - Cause-and-effect connections
    - Continuous narration
    - Fully developed characterization



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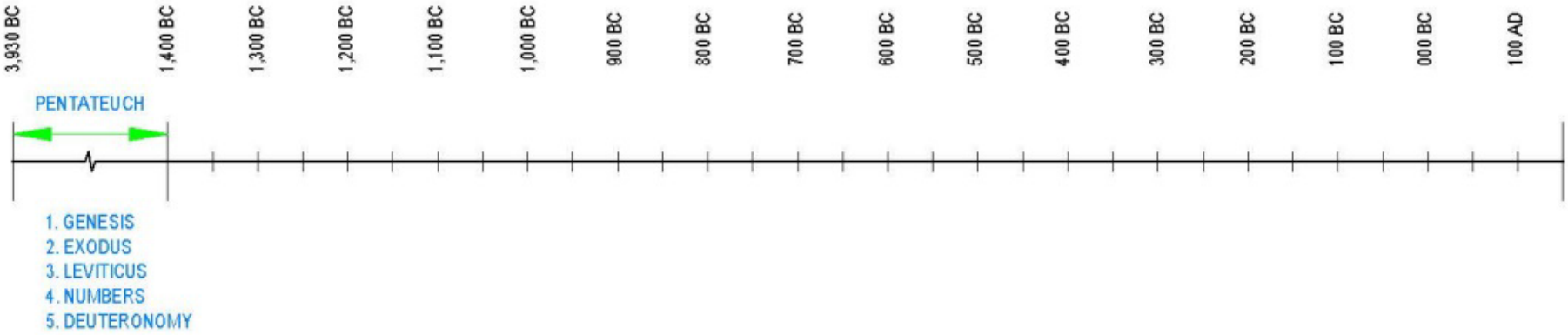
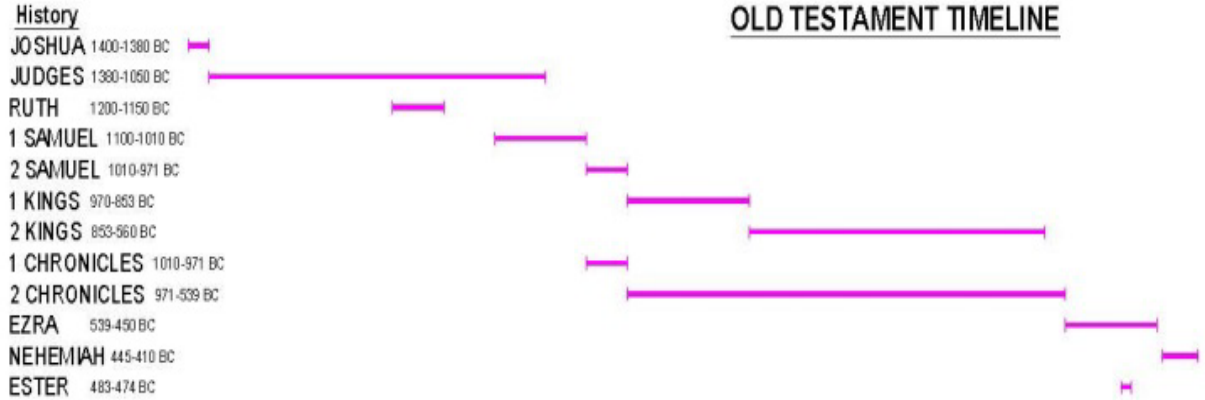


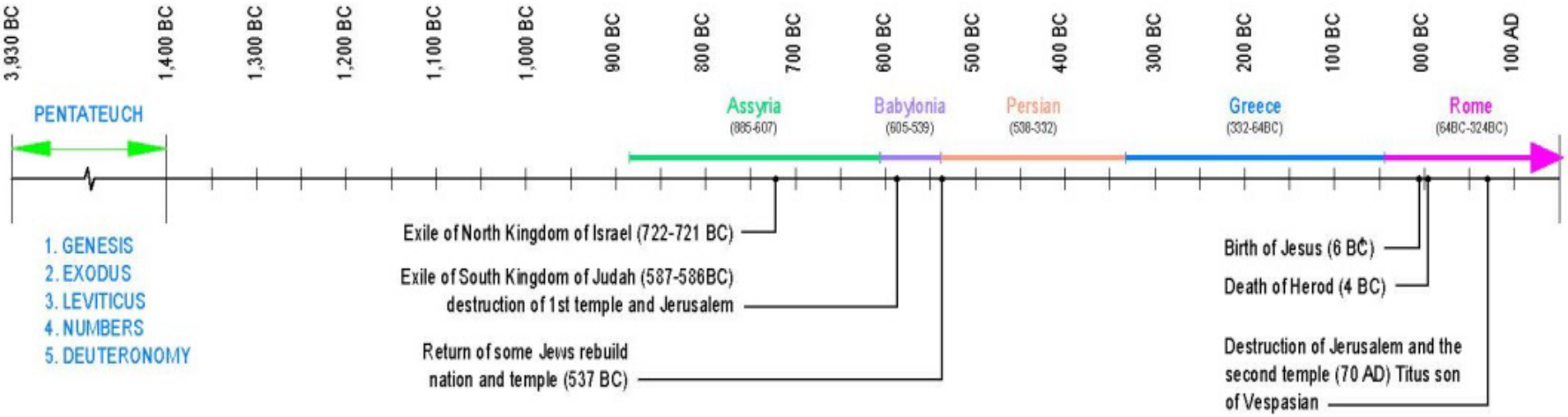
1. GENESIS
2. EXODUS
3. LEVITICUS
4. NUMBERS
5. DEUTERONOMY

Old Testament Survey

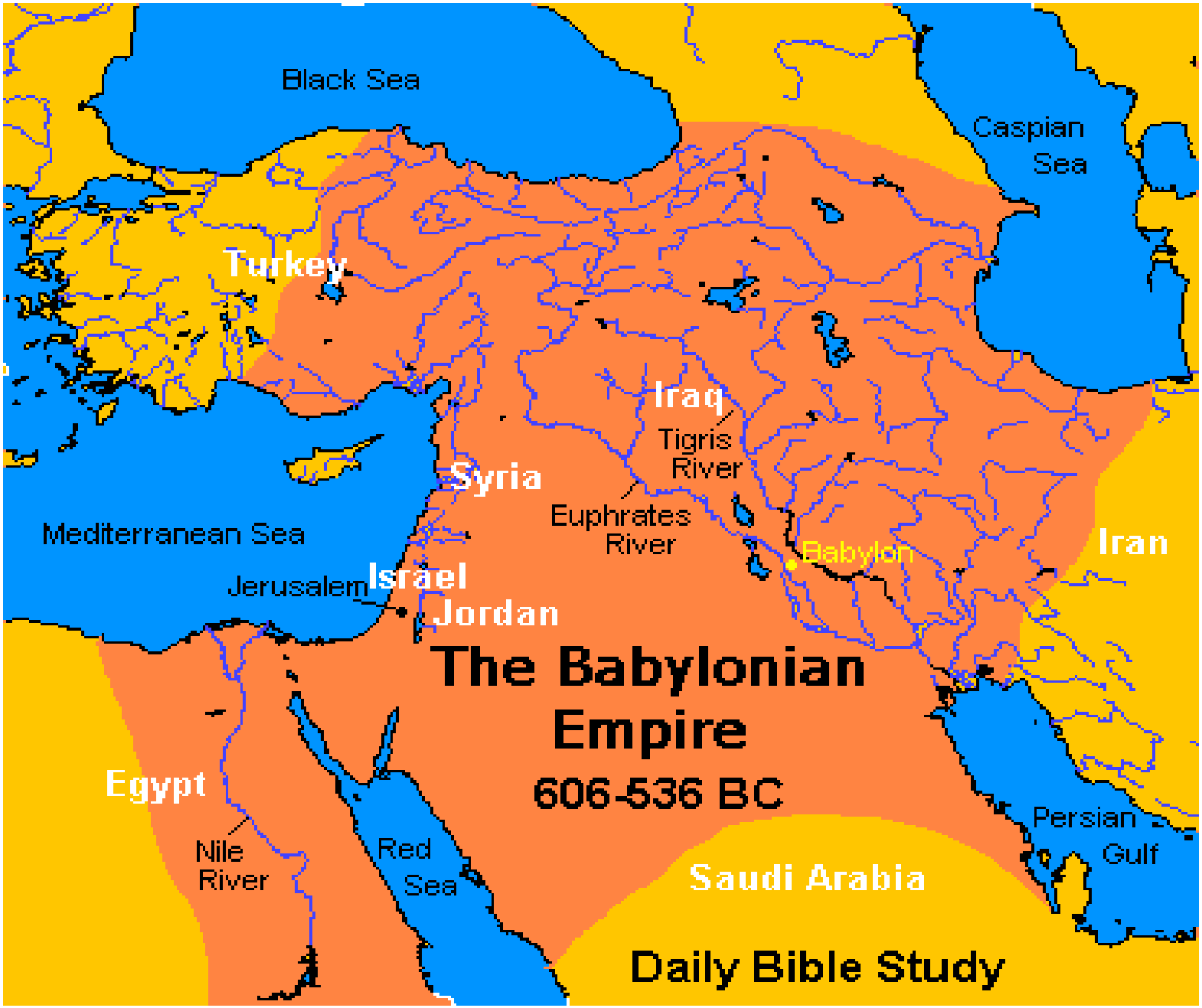
- Kingdoms
  - Assyria (885-607 BC)
  - Babylonia (605-539 BC)
  - Persian (538-332 BC)
  - Greece (332-64 BC)
  - Rome (64 BC-324 AD)

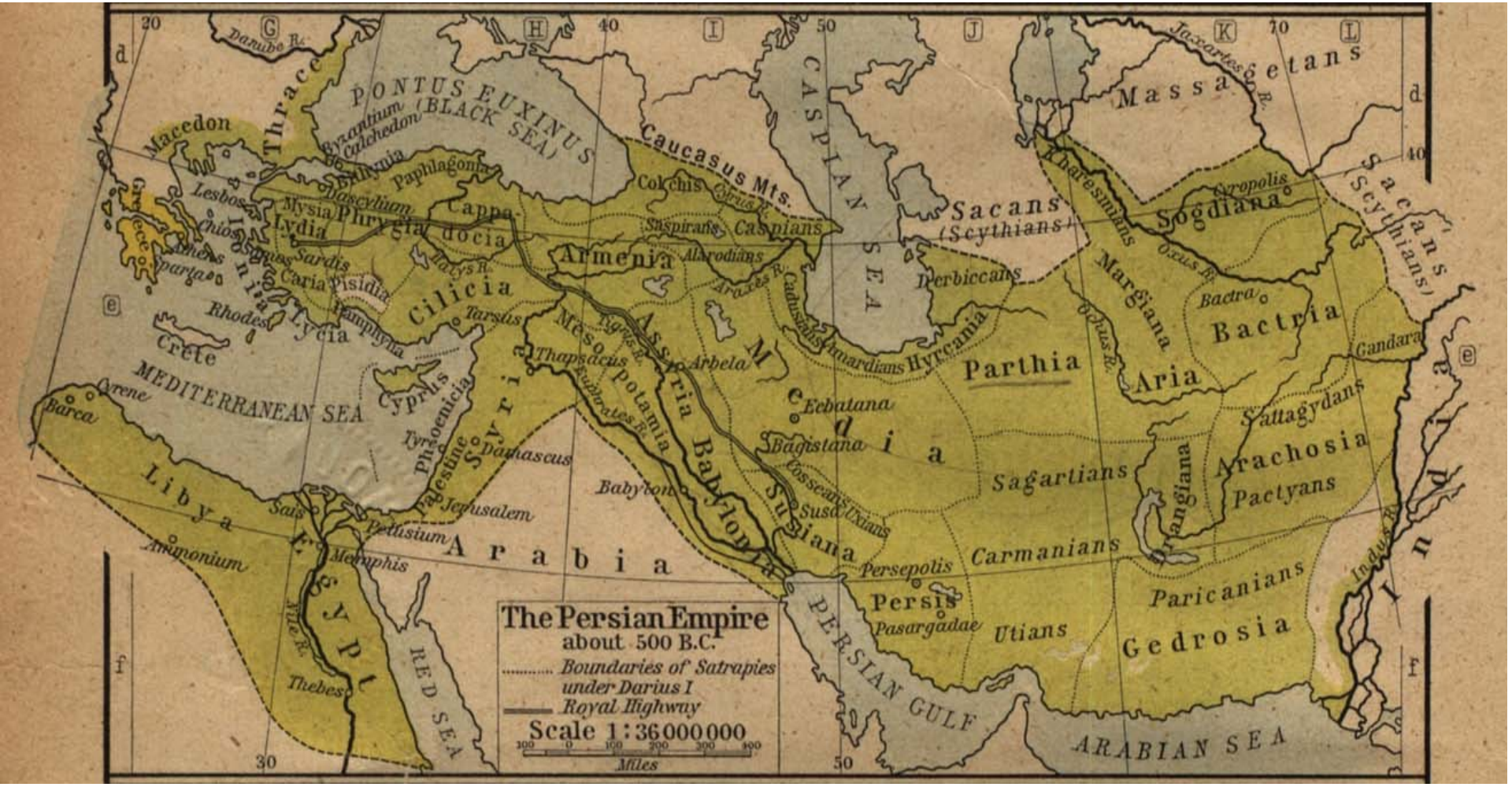
OLD TESTAMENT TIMELINE





Illyrians
Paeonians
Thracians
Black Sea
Sinope
Black Sea
Scythians
Caspian Sea
Macedon
Thasos
Greek Colonies
Byzantium
Chalcedon
Tieum
Trapezus
Kingdom
of
Urartu
(before 712 B.C)
Epirus
Abydos
Cyzicus
Astacus
Cimmerians
Phrygian
Kingdom
Gordium
Ancyra
Greek
City States
Aegean Sea
Lydian
Kingdom
Sardis
Celaenae
Corinth
Athens
Sparta
Miletus
Kanish
Tushpa
Marqash
Tarsus
Samal
Carchemish
Haran
Gozan
Nisibis
Musasir
Dur Sharrukin
Nineveh
Arbela
Calah
Til Barsip
Arpad
Phaselis
Rhodes
Crete
Cyprus
Salamis
Paphos
Karkar
Hamath
Arvad
Ashur
Arrapakha
Ecbatana
Tadmor
Anatho
Mediterranean Sea
Byblos
Sidon
Tyre
Damascus
Opis
Sippar
Cuthah
Babylon
Kish
Borsippa
Nippur
Susa
Cyrene
Libyans
Samaria
Eltekeh
Ashkelon
Jerusalem
Raphia
Judah
Erech
Ur
Sais
Tanis
Pelusium
Bubastis
Sela
Memphis
On
Dumah
Ammonium
Heracleopolis
Sinai
Peninsula
Persian Gulf
The Egyptian
Akhetaton
Siut
Kingdom
Abydos
Thebes
(before 671B.C)
Red Sea
Jeb
Assyrian Empire – 824 B.C.
Assyrian Empire – 671 B.C.


Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Turkey
Iraq
Tigris River
Syria
Euphrates River
Mediterranean Sea
Babylon
Iran
Jerusalem
Israel
Jordan
The Babylonian Empire
606-536 BC
Egypt
Nile River
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Saudi Arabia
Daily Bible Study

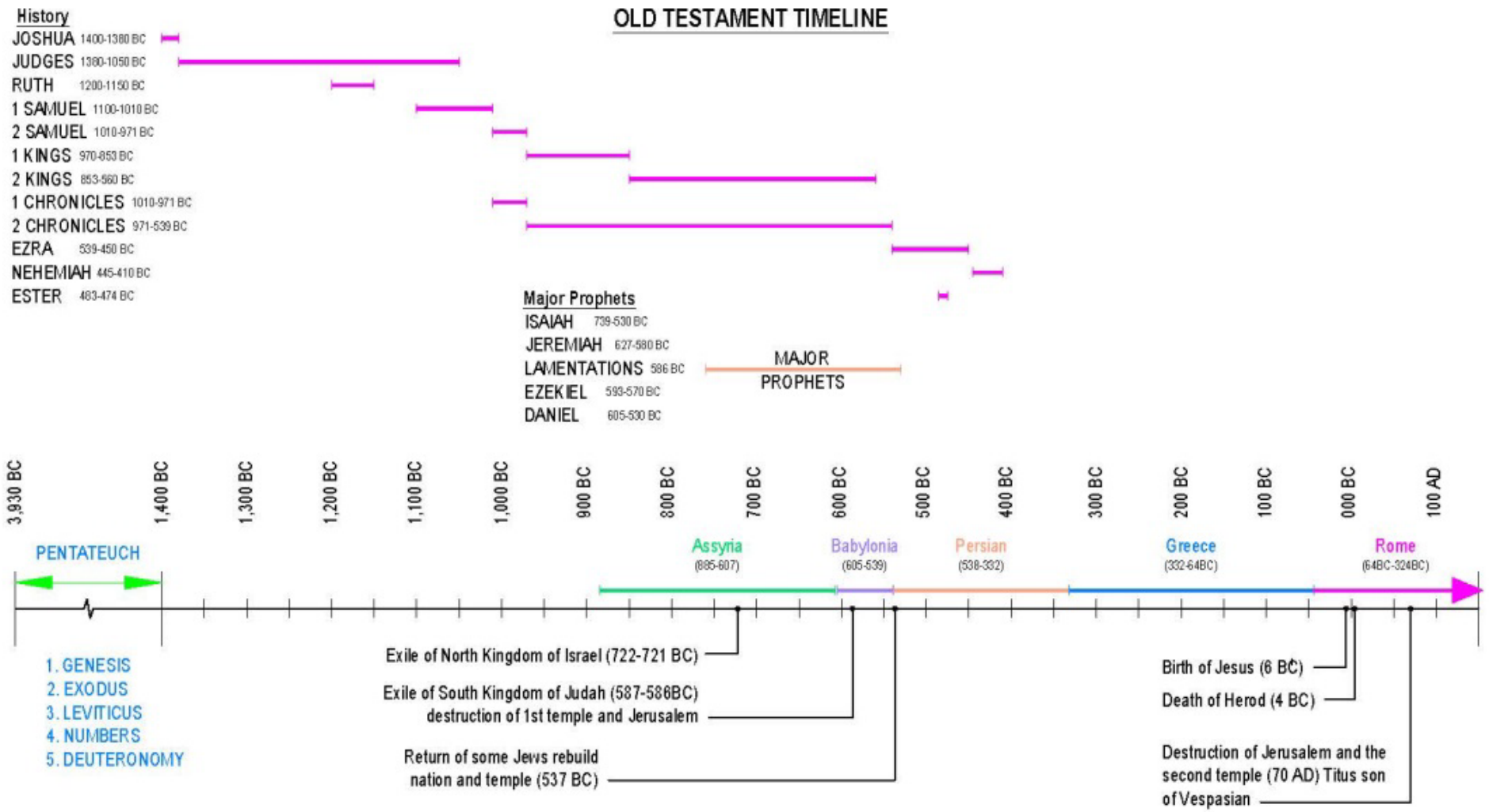

The Persian Empire
about 500 B.C.
Boundaries of Satrapies under Darius I
Royal Highway
Scale 1:36000000
Miles
PONTUS EUXINUS (BLACK SEA)
CASPIAN SEA
PERSIAN GULF
RED SEA
ARABIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Thrace
Macedon
Caucasus Mts.
Colchis
Armenia
Cappadocia
Phrygia
Lydia
Mysia
Paphlagonia
Bithynia
Cilicia
Assyria
Babylonia
Media
Parthia
Aria
Bactria
Margiana
Sogdiana
Massagetans
Sacans (Scythians)
Caspians
Hyrcania
Carmanians
Persis
Susiana
Arabia
Libya
Egypt
Crete
Cyprus
Phoenicia
Palestine
Syria
Lycia
Caria
Pisidia
Pamphylia
Rhodes
Lesbos
Chios
Sardis
Babylon
Susa
Persepolis
Pasargadae
Ecbatana
Bactra
Gedrosia
Arachosia
Paricanians
Utians
Sattagydans
Sagartians
Pactyans
Zarangiana
Gandara
Indus R.
Danube R.
Jaxartes R.
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Oxus R.
Nile R.

Alexander's Greek Empire (323 BC)
SCYTHIA
SCYTHIA
Aral Sea
MASSAGETE
CHORASMIA
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
MOESIA
MACEDONIA
THRACE
PONTUS
Sinope
Colchis
Trapezus
Pella
Abdera
ITALY
Ancyra
PHRYGIA
LYDIA
Sardis
ARMENIA
CAPPADOCIA
ASSYRIA
CILICIA
Gordium
Nineveh
MEDIA
HYRCANIA
Ecbatana
Behistun
Meshed
Margiana
Bactra
Herat
BACTRIA
SOGDIANA
Maracanda
Bokhara
Eschate
Oxiana
Aréon
Cabul
Indus River
PARTHIA
GREEK EMPIRE
DRANGIANA
Prophthasia
Mediterranean Sea
Cyrene
Tyre
SYRIA
PERSIA
Susa
Persepolis
Pasargadae
BABYLON
Babylon
Kerman
SISTAN
Kandahar
Lahore
LIBYA
Alexandria
JUDAH
ARABIA
Jerusalem
Ammon
Memphis
Pura
GEDROSIA
Pattala
INDIA
EGYPT
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Arabian Sea
ETHIOPIA

Ottaviano Augusto: 31 a.C. - 14 d.C.
Territori appartenenti a Roma prima del 31 a.C.
Annessioni e conquista di Ottaviano:
dal 31 al 19 a.C.
dal 19 al 9 a.C.
dal 9 a.C. al 6 d.C.
Regni clienti di Roma con Ottaviano:
Fortezze legionarie: nel 6 d.C.
HIBERNIA
BRITANNIA
Oceanus Germanicus
Oceanus Ibernicus
OCEANUS ATLANTICUS
Mare Britannicum
Mare Cantabricum
Mare Suebicum
Popoli baltici
Slavi
Aestii
Venedae
Sarmatia
GERMANIA
BELGICA
GALLIA
Lugdunensis
AQUITANIA
RAETIA
NORICUM
PANNONIA
DACIA
Getae
Daci
Bastarnae
Quadi
Marcomanni
Vandali
Lugii
Amadoci
Roxolani
Alani
Siraces
Caucasus M.
Albania
Iberia
Mare Caspium
PONTUS EUXINUS
MOESIA
DALMATIA
ITALIA
Mare Ligusticum
Mare Tyrrhenicum
Mare Hadriaticum
Mare Ionium
Mare Aegeum
MARE
CORSICA
SARDINIA
Sicilia
Mare Siculum
THRACIA
MACEDONIA
ACHAIA
EPIRUS
CRETA
INTERNUM NOSTRUM
Mare Balearicum
Mare Ibericum
HISPANIA
Lusitania
Baetica
Tarraconensis
MAURETANIA
NUMIDIA
AFRICA
PROCONSOLARIS
Mare Libycum
Gaetuli
Garamantes
CYRENAICA
AEGYPTUS
Arabia
ARABIA
NABATAEI
PALAESTINA IUDAEA
SYRIA
PALMYRENE
ASSYRIA
MESOPOTAMIA
PARTHORUM
REGNUM
ARMENIA
MAEDIA
ARTOPATENE
CAPPADOCIA
GALATIA
PONTUS
BITHINIA
PAMPHILIA
CILICIA
PISIDIA
PHRYGIA
LYCAONIA
CAESAREA
Sinus Arabicus

Old Testament Survey

- Major Prophets
  - Isaiah (739-530 BC)
  - Jeremiah (627-580 BC)
  - Lamentations (586 BC)
  - Ezekiel (593-570 BC)
  - Daniel (605-530 BC)

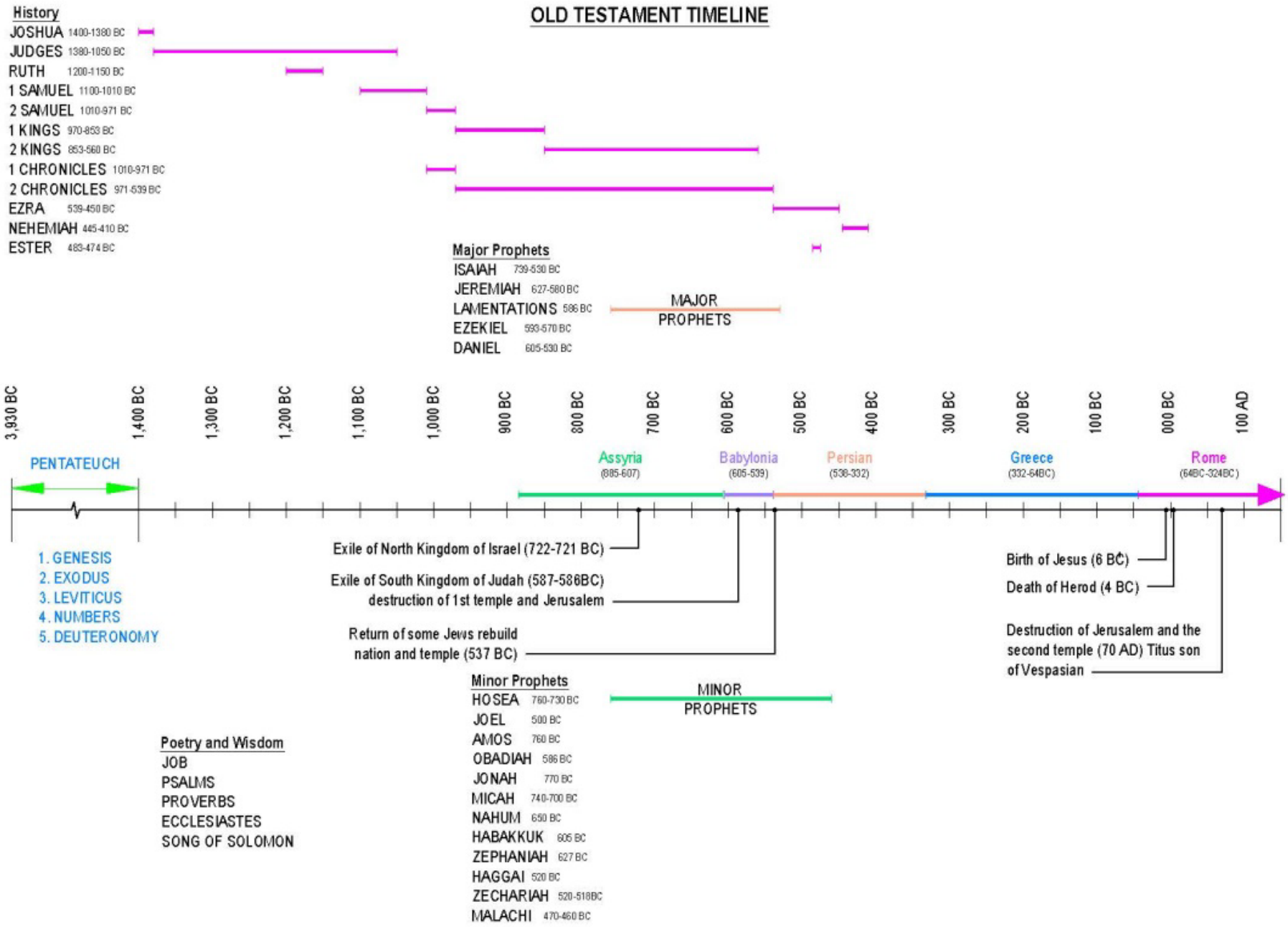

OLD TESTAMENT TIMELINE
History
JOSHUA 1400-1380 BC
JUDGES 1380-1050 BC
RUTH 1200-1150 BC
1 SAMUEL 1100-1010 BC
2 SAMUEL 1010-971 BC
1 KINGS 970-853 BC
2 KINGS 853-560 BC
1 CHRONICLES 1010-971 BC
2 CHRONICLES 971-539 BC
EZRA 539-450 BC
NEHEMIAH 445-410 BC
ESTER 483-474 BC
Major Prophets
ISAIAH 739-530 BC
JEREMIAH 627-580 BC
LAMENTATIONS 586 BC
EZEKIEL 593-570 BC
DANIEL 605-530 BC
MAJOR PROPHETS
3,930 BC
1,400 BC
1,300 BC
1,200 BC
1,100 BC
1,000 BC
900 BC
800 BC
700 BC
600 BC
500 BC
400 BC
300 BC
200 BC
100 BC
000 BC
100 AD
PENTATEUCH
Assyria (885-607)
Babylonia (605-539)
Persian (538-332)
Greece (332-64BC)
Rome (64BC-324BC)
1. GENESIS
2. EXODUS
3. LEVITICUS
4. NUMBERS
5. DEUTERONOMY
Exile of North Kingdom of Israel (722-721 BC)
Exile of South Kingdom of Judah (587-586BC) destruction of 1st temple and Jerusalem
Return of some Jews rebuild nation and temple (537 BC)
Birth of Jesus (6 BC)
Death of Herod (4 BC)
Destruction of Jerusalem and the second temple (70 AD) Titus son of Vespasian

0 (km) 20
Byblos
Beirut
Sidon
Tyre
PHOENICIAN STATES
Acre
ASSYRIAN EMPIRE
Damascus
KINGDOM OF ARAM-DAMASCUS
Umomium
Mediterranean Sea
KINGDOM OF ISRAEL
Samaria
Shechem
Jaffa
Beit El
Jerash
ARAMEAN TRIBES
KINGDOM OF AMMON
Rabbath-Ammon
Jericho
Jerusalem
Lachish
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Dibon
Hebron
PHILISTINE STATES
KINGDOM OF JUDAH
KINGDOM OF MOAB
Gaza
Beersheba
ARABU TRIBES
NABATU TRIBES
KINGDOM OF EDOM
Petra

Old Testament Survey

- Minor Prophets
  - Hosea (760-730 BC)
  - Joel (500 BC)
  - Amos (760 BC)
  - Obadiah (586 BC)
  - Jonah (770 BC)
  - Micah (740-700 BC)
  - Nahum (650 BC)
  - Habakkuk (605 BC)
  - Zephaniah (627 BC)
  - Haggai (520 BC)
  - Zechariah (520-518 BC)
  - Malachi (470-460 BC)

OLD TESTAMENT TIMELINE



Poetry & Wisdom

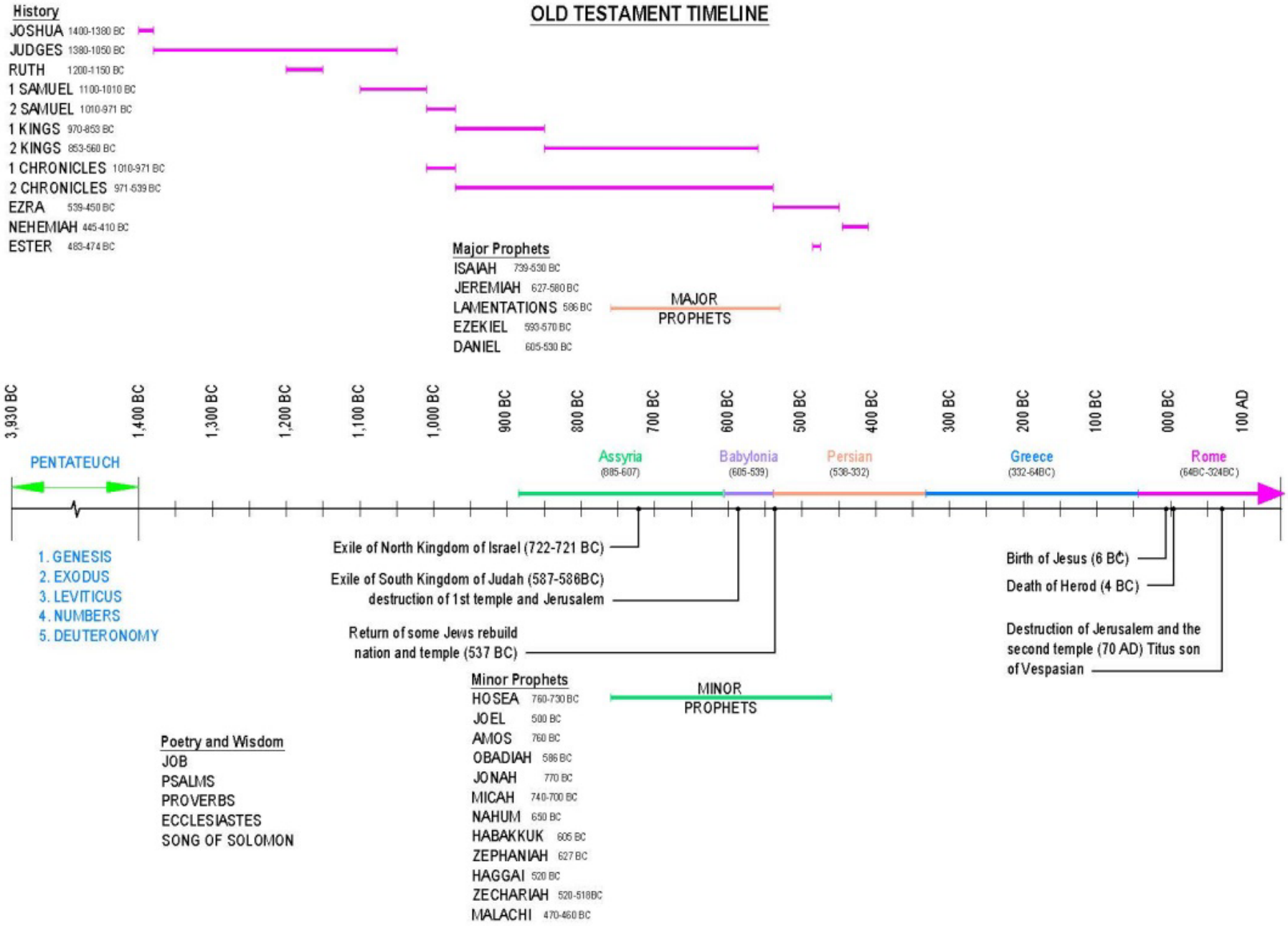
Old Testament Survey

- Poetry & Wisdom
  - Job
  - Psalms
  - Proverbs
  - Ecclesiastes
  - Song of Solomon

Dating Poetry & Wisdom Books

- Moses
  - Exodus from Egypt 2513 or 1417 BC
- David
  - Born 2919 or 1011 BC
  - Ascension 2949 or 981 BC
- Solomon
  - Ascension 2989 or 941 BC

Characteristics of Hebrew Poetry

- Meter – Hebrew poetry relies on meter. Different meters for certain “moods or ideas”
- Parallelism – two lines of thought. The righteous vs wicked
- Chiasm – successive lines of poetry reverse the order in parallel themes appear. (A-B-C-C-B-A)
- Acrostics – alphabetic poems. Psalm 119

OLD TESTAMENT TIMELINE