

1000-350 BCE

- 1000 BCE:** **David** establishes **Jerusalem** as the powerful capital of a united Israelite kingdom.
- 990 BCE:** **David** secures control over key trade routes and defeats surrounding enemies.
- 970 BCE:** **Solomon** becomes king, expanding the kingdom's wealth and influence.
- 960 BCE:** **Solomon** builds the **First Temple** in Jerusalem, solidifying the city as a religious center.
- 960 BCE:** The **First Temple** becomes the focal point of **Yahweh worship** in ancient **Israel**.
- 930 BCE:** After **Solomon's** death, division into two kingdoms: **Israel** in north and **Judah** in south.
- 930 BCE:** Archaeological evidence of administrative structures in **Samaria** aligns with reign of **Omri**
- 900 BCE:** **Omri** establishes **Samaria** as the capital of the northern kingdom of **Israel**.
- 870 BCE:** **King Ahab** marries **Jezebel**, leading to tensions over **Baal worship** versus **Yahwism**.
- 850 BCE:** The **prophetic tradition** emerges as a counterbalance to monarchy and corruption.
- 850 BCE:** Prophets **Elijah** and **Elisha** challenge **Baal worship**, advocating worship of **Yahweh**.
- 841 BCE:** **Jehu** becomes king of **Israel** after a coup, ending **Baal worship**.
- 830 BCE:** The **Moabite Stone** records a Moabite victory over **Israel**.
- 800 BCE:** **Jeroboam II** reigns in **Israel**, ushering in economic prosperity but also social inequality.
- 750 BCE:** Prophets **Amos** and **Hosea** condemn social injustices and idolatry in **Israel**.
- 745 BCE:** Assyria, under **Tiglath-Pileser III**, begins its expansion, threatening the region.
- 732 BCE:** **Israel** becomes a vassal state of **Assyria** after the conquest of Damascus.
- 722 BCE:** Fall of **Samaria**; the northern kingdom of **Israel** is destroyed by **Assyria**, and its people are exiled.
- 701 BCE:** **Hezekiah**, king of **Judah**, defends **Jerusalem** against the siege of **Sennacherib**, king of **Assyria**.
- 701 BCE:** **Hezekiah's Tunnel** in **Jerusalem** uses advanced engineering to secure the city's water supply.
- 640 BCE:** **Josiah**, king of **Judah**, initiates religious reforms, purging idolatry and restoring **Yahweh** worship
- 622 BCE:** Religious reforms under **Josiah** emphasize monotheism and covenantal faithfulness.
- 622 BCE:** **Book of the Law** (likely an early version of **Deuteronomy**) is discovered during **Temple renovations**.
- 609 BCE:** **Josiah** dies at the **Battle of Megiddo**, fighting **Pharaoh Necho II** of **Egypt**.
- 597 BCE:** **Nebuchadnezzar II**, king of **Babylon**, captures **Jerusalem**, beginning first deportations to **Babylon**.
- 586 BCE:** Destruction of **Jerusalem** and the **First Temple** by the **Babylonians**; start of the **Babylonian Exile**.
- 582 BCE:** **Gedaliah**, governor of **Judah** under Babylonian rule, is assassinated, leading to further instability.
- 539 BCE:** **Cyrus the Great** of **Persia** conquers **Babylon**, allowing exiled Jews to return to **Judah**.
- 520 BCE:** Construction of the **Second Temple** begins under **Zerubbabel**, supported by **Darius I** of **Persia**.
- 515 BCE:** Completion of the **Second Temple** in **Jerusalem** under Persian rule restoring Jewish worship.
- 500 BCE:** **Ezra** and **Nehemiah** reforms in **Judah** rebuild walls of **Jerusalem**, enforcing Torah observance.
- 450 BCE:** The community in **Judah** solidifies its identity under **Persian rule**, emphasizing covenantal laws.
- 400 BCE:** Final compilation of many **Hebrew Bible** texts during **Persian rule**.