

350 BCE – 100 CE

- 350 BCE:** A **Jewish Revolt** against **Persian rule** is suppressed, weakening **Jerusalem**.
- 332 BCE:** **Alexander the Great** conquers the region, introducing **Hellenistic culture** in the **Land of Israel**.
- 332 BCE:** **Hellenistic-style fortifications** are built in cities like **Samaria** and **Jerusalem**.
- 320 BCE:** **Ptolemaic rule** begins, blending **Greek** and local traditions in the **Land of Israel**.
- 312 BCE:** **Seleucid rule** begins after Battle of Gaza, with rule contested between the **Ptolemies** and **Seleucids**.
- 300 BCE:** Cities like **Jerusalem**, **Samaria**, and **Jaffa** grow under **Hellenistic influence**, spreading **Greek** culture.
- 250 BCE:** The **Septuagint**, the Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible, is initiated in **Alexandria**, Egypt.
- 200 BCE:** **Antiochus III** of the **Seleucid Empire** defeats the **Ptolemies** at **Panium**, controlling **Judea**.
- 200 BCE:** Judea's role as a buffer state between the **Seleucid** and **Ptolemaic Empires** brings instability.
- 175 BCE:** **Antiochus IV Epiphanes** ascends to the Seleucid throne, intensifying **Hellenization policies**.
- 167 BCE:** **Maccabean Revolt** after **Antiochus IV** desecrates the **Second Temple**, prohibiting Jewish practices.
- 164 BCE:** The **Hasmoneans** rededicate the **Second Temple**, marking the first **Hanukkah** celebration.
- 160 BCE:** **Judas Maccabeus** dies; leadership of the revolt passes to his brothers, **Jonathan** and **Simon**.
- 140 BCE:** The **Hasmonean dynasty** is established under **Simon Maccabeus**, securing independence for Judea.
- 135 BCE:** **John Hyrcanus I** expands **Hasmonean territory**, Idumea and Samaria, enforcing Jewish worship.
- 104 BCE:** **Alexander Jannaeus** becomes king, unifying Hasmonean rule and expanding the territory further.
- 76 BCE:** **Salome Alexandra** becomes queen, bringing relative peace and focusing on religious reforms.
- 63 BCE:** **Pompey the Great** conquers **Jerusalem**, bringing Judea into the **Roman Republic** as a client state.
- 40 BCE:** The **Parthians** invade, briefly installing **Antigonus II Mattathias** as king.
- 37 BCE:** **Herod the Great** becomes king of Judea under **Roman support**, initiating extensive building projects.
- 20 BCE:** **Herod the Great** begins the massive renovation of the **Second Temple**, enhancing its splendor.
- 4 BCE:** **Herod** dies; his kingdom is divided among his sons, with **Archelaus** ruling Judea as ethnarch.
- 6 CE:** **Judea** becomes a **Roman province** under direct rule, governed by a prefect or procurator.
- 30 CE:** **Crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth**, foundational event for the emergence of **Christianity**.
- 50 CE:** **Paul the Apostle** begins missionary journeys, spreading **Christianity** across the Roman Empire.
- 66 CE:** **First Jewish Revolt** begins against **Rome** due to high taxation and religious tensions.
- 70 CE:** **Second Temple** is destroyed by **Titus** during the Roman siege of **Jerusalem** and Jews are expelled.
- 73 CE:** The **Siege of Masada** ends with the mass suicide of Jewish rebels, symbolizing resistance to Roman rule.
- 90 CE:** The **Council of Jamnia** reorganizes Jewish religious practices after the destruction of the Temple.
- 100 CE:** The **canonization** of core texts of the **Hebrew Bible** begins to take form in Jewish tradition.
- 100 CE:** The spread of **Christianity** accelerates, with **Rome** becoming a center for the new faith.