

## 100 CE – 1800 CE

- 135 CE:** **Bar Kokhba Revolt** ends in defeat; **Hadrian** bans Jews from **Jerusalem**; **Romans** rename the city **Aelia Capitolina** and Judea as **Syria Palaestina** in an attempt to erase Jewish identity and ownership claims.
- 200 CE:** **Rabbi Judah the Prince** compiles the **Mishnah**, the first written codification of Jewish oral law, strengthening Jewish religious life despite Roman oppression.
- 325 CE:** **Council of Nicaea** under Emperor **Constantine** establishes Christianity as a central religion of the Roman Empire, marginalizing Jews further in the Holy Land.
- 351 CE:** A **Jewish revolt** against the **Byzantines** occurs in **Sepphoris**, but it is swiftly crushed.
- 361 CE:** Emperor **Julian the Apostate** lets Jews to return to **Jerusalem** and rebuild the **Temple**, but then dies.
- 400 CE:** Completion of **Jerusalem Talmud** in the Galilee provides interpretation and expansion of the Mishnah.
- 438 CE:** Empress **Eudocia** allows Jews to visit **Jerusalem** on **Tisha B'Av**, anniversary of Temple's destruction.
- 614 CE:** **Persian-Sassanid forces** capture Jerusalem with Jewish support, briefly allowing Jews control of the city and resumption of Temple rituals.
- 629 CE:** Byzantine Emperor **Heraclius** retakes Jerusalem, massacring Jews there and banning their presence.
- 638 CE:** **Muslim Caliph Umar** conquers Jerusalem, letting Jews return and settle in the city under Islamic rule.
- 691 CE:** The **Dome of the Rock** is constructed on the **Temple Mount** and established as an Islamic holy site.
- 750 CE:** **Abbasid Caliphate** begins, imposing difficult conditions on the Jewish population in the Holy Land.
- 1033 CE:** Earthquake devastates **Tiberias** and other Jewish towns, destabilizing Jewish presence.
- 1099 CE:** **First Crusade** captures Jerusalem; Crusaders massacre Jews and Muslims, destroying Jewish towns.
- 1187 CE:** **Saladin** retakes Jerusalem, allowing Jews to return and resettle after decades of Christian rule.
- 1211 CE:** Immigration of **Jewish scholars from France and England**, known as the **Aliyah of the 300 Rabbis**.
- 1260 CE:** The **Mamluks** defeat the Mongols at Ain Jalut and take control of the region, leading to economic decline and further hardships for Jews.
- 1488 CE:** **Rabbi Ovadiah of Bertinoro** arrives in Jerusalem, marking revival of Jewish learning and settlement.
- 1517 CE:** The **Ottoman Empire** conquers the Holy Land; **Suleiman the Magnificent** rebuilds **Jerusalem's walls**
- 1538 CE:** **Safed** becomes a major center of Jewish mysticism under **Rabbi Isaac Luria**, developing **Kabbalah**.
- 1567 CE:** **Joseph Nasi**, Jewish diplomat, becomes governorship of **Tiberias** and tries to create a Jewish refuge.
- 1620 CE:** Decline of Jewish communities in Safed and Tiberias due to Ottoman neglect and natural disasters.
- 1648 CE:** News of the **Chmielnicki Massacres** in Eastern Europe prompts Jewish migration to the Holy Land.
- 1700 CE:** **Rabbi Yehuda HeHasid** leads Jewish immigrants to Jerusalem, establishing a new synagogue.
- 1740 CE:** **Ottoman Sultan** grants Jews permission to resettle in **Tiberias**, aiding Jewish revitalization.
- 1764 CE:** Earthquake damages **Safed**, causing destruction of its Jewish population and infrastructure.
- 1777 CE:** **Chassidic Aliyah**, led by **Rabbi Menachem Mendel**, revives Jewish life in Tiberias and Safed.
- 1799 CE:** **Napoleon Bonaparte**, during his campaign in the region, issues a proclamation inviting Jews to return to their ancient homeland, though the plan does not materialize.