

Timeline: 1100 - 931BCE

A Timeline
Submitted to Dr. Paul D. Wegner
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Scottsdale, Arizona

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for
BI 502

by
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Start	End	Event	Bible Ref	
1200	900	Iron Age I		Overview: After a long period of war comes to a close, this era begins with Egypt, Assyria, and the Philistines relatively settled and worried about internal affairs. Israel's primary foes during this time are local Philistine settlements, who capture regions of the land, and as in the previous era, Israel is delivered from this punishment by God through judges who call the people to repentance. The middle of this era sees Israel begin a monarchy, and ends with a split between North and South. Main History: The Philistines had just defeated the Hittites, and taken over their role of pestering Egypt, which fizzled quickly. Assyria, warding off Babylon, began to look inwardly and hardened their empire. This time of relative stagnancy in the region left Israel undominated by any large empire, but nonetheless still harassed by neighboring Philistine regions. Egypt had historically exercised political reign over the Promised Land, but the Philistine people posed a bigger threat than Egypt felt the small area was worth. God allowed the new Philistinian empire to dominate Israel, on occasion, due to the same cycle of rebellion from the previous era seen in this, composed of waywardness from Yahweh, persecution, repentance, and then deliverance by judges. The most notable judge of this new era was Sampson, who performed great acts of strength, though he himself fell in the same way as Israel, by immorality, and failed to deliver his people from the Philistines. At one point, the Philistines succeeded in capturing the Ark of The Covenant from Israel after winning a military victory and killing the ruling priest's two sons. After learning of the defeat and of his sons' death, the priest, himself, dies from the overwhelming news. A new chief priest and prophet of God, Samuel, takes over. The Philistines do not keep the Ark of The Covenant long, as they are plagued by God, Who leads the Ark back to Israel driven by lone Oxen. Seeing the surrounding kingdoms and stuck in a rut, Israel asks their new spiritual leader to give them a king. Reluctantly, God appoints Israel's first king, Saul, who has reasonable military success against the Philistines. After haughty disregard for God's prescribed ordinances, God anoints a humble shepherd boy named David to replace him. Under Saul's reign, David brings Israel a victory over the Philistines by defeating their champion warrior. Saul makes many attempts to kill David, before he and his sons are finally killed in a battle against the Philistines. David finally takes over.
1105	1105	Samuel born	1 Sam 1:20	
1104	1084	Sampson judge of Israel		
1100	1100	Rise of Philistine league of cities		
1080	1080	Saul born		
1085	1085	Ark captured by Philistines		
1060	1060	Victory of Philistines over Israelites at Aphek		
1050	1010	Saul, king of Israel	1Sam 8-12	
1040	1040	David Born		
1025	1025	David annointed to succeed Saul	1 Sam 16:1-13	
1020	1020	David and Goliath		

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1014	1014	Samuel dies		God blessed David's kingdom greatly and Israel broke free from Philistinian rule. Finally Israel had their wish of a great victorious king to protect their land and establish their kingdom. Near the end of David's life, family struggles ensue for who will carry on the Israeli monarchy, but ultimately David's choice of his son Solomon prevails and succeeds him. Solomon inherits an established kingdom, and one which is fairly peaceful. He has a zeal to build a temple for Yahweh, and accomplishes this in great fashion. God grants Solomon with great wisdom and continues to prosper his kingdom. Solomon makes pacts and alliances with the surrounding empires and marries their royal daughters. Many wives will prove to be Solomon's downfall, as they lead him to worship their foreign gods, as had been Israel's folly from first entering the Promised Land. Ultimately, at Solomon's death and the end of our era, Israel would divide into Northern and Southern Kingdoms. Conclusion: As the great empires of the world grow old and turn inwardly, Israel is left again to cause her own turmoil. After cycles of rebellion and God repeatedly delivering them through judges, Israel becomes a monarchy and finally breaks free from Philistinian oppression. The unified kingdom of Israel is shortlived, for after the rules of just 3 kings, Saul, David, and Solomon, the people divide into Northern and Southern monarchies. Though King David's rule was overwhelmingly marked by royal faithfulness to God, throughout this time, even he, but especially the other kings and the people constantly struggled with moral purity and faithfulness to the One True God, Yahweh.
1010	1010	King Saul dies	1 Sam 31:4-6	
1010	1003	David, king of Judah	2 Sam 2:1,4,11	
1003	1003	Jerusalem captured		
1003	969	David, king of all Israel	2 Sam 5	
997	992	Uprisings against King David, wars	2 Sam 8:1-14	
991	991	Birth of Solomon	2 Sam 12:24	
980	979	King David calls for a census	2 Sam 24:1-9	
969	969	King David dies	1Kings 6:1, 11:42	
969	930	Solomon, king of Israel		
966	966	The beginning of the construction of Solomon's Temple	1Kings 6:1	
930	930	Succession of northern tribes. Division into the Northern (Israel) and Southern (Judah) Kingdoms		