Historical Time, Rome	Mythological Time	Historical Time, Greece	Approximate Biblical Chronology
7	1		OLD TESTAMENT
	The Beginning	The Beginning of time, whenever that was	The Beginning • Creation of the world (Genesis 1-2) • The Fall (Genesis 3)
	Age of Heroes Pentheus and the god Dionysus Jason and Medea End of the Age of Heroes Trojan War Nostoi ("homecomings") of the Trojan War heroes Aeneas comes to Italy	Mycenean Period (c. 1600 BC – c. 1100 BC) Greek Dark Ages (c. 1200 BC – 800 BC, about 400 years)	Patriarchs The Call of Abraham to the Promised Land (Genesis 12) (early second millennium BC) Abraham's son Isaac Isaac's son Jacob, aka Israel Egypt & Promised Land Israelites go to Egypt Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt (1200s BC, by some accounts) Law of Moses (Leviticus, Deuteronomy) Return to the Promised Land Judges Israel ruled by judges Ruth the Moabitess comes to Israel, becomes the ancestor of David (Ruth) Kings Kings of the united kingdom of Israel: Saul, David, Solomon (c. 1020 BC – c. 922 BC) (some of Psalms written by David, some of Proverbs and possibly Ecclesiastes written by Solomon) Division of the kingdom into southern kingdom of Judah and northern
			kingdom of Israel (c. 922 BC) • Ministry of the early prophets (1 Kings 18, Jonah, Hosea)

Historical Time, Rome	Mythological Time	Historical Time, Greece	Approximate Biblical Chronology
Rollic		GICCC	Cintoliology
Etruscans (no literature)		Archaic Period (800 BC – c. 500 BC) · Homer (Iliad, Odyssey) · Hesiod (Theogony, Works and Days)	Exile Northern kingdom of Israel conquered and exiled by Assyrian empire (722 BC) (Isaiah) Southern kingdom of Judah conquered and exiled by Babylonian empire (586 BC) (Jeremiah) Babylonian empire and Judah conquered by Persian empire; exiles allowed to return to Judah (538 BC)
Founding of Rome (753 BC)	Founding of Rome (Romulus and Remus, sons of Mars)	At the end of this period and at the beginning of the next: Pindar (and other lyricists) Pre-Socratic philosophy	
End of monarchy, beginning of Roman Republic (509 BC)	End of monarchy (?) (Tarquin the Proud)	Classical Period (c. 500 BC – 323 BC) · (mostly we mean "Classical Athens") · Herodotus, "Father of History" · the tragedians Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides (Euripides: c. 480–406 BC) · Socrates · Plato (c. 424–347 BC) · Aristotle (384–322 BC) · Epicurus (341–270 BC)	
First literature in Latin (c. 240 BC) · comedy · early epic · history More literature in Latin · Lucretius (c. 94-55/51) · Catullus (c. 84-54)		Hellenistic Period (from the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC to Rome's takeover of Greece as a province in 146 BC) · Callimachus (<"Callimachean" aesthetics) · Apollonius of Rhodes (Argonautica)	INTERTESTAMENTAL PERIOD (c. 420 BC – c. 20s AD, 400 years) Greeks and Romans Persian empire and Judah conquered by Alexander the Great (330s BC) Judah conquered by Roman empire (63 BC)

Historical Time, Rome	Mythological Time	Historical Time, Greece	Approximate Biblical Chronology
Caesar & Augustus · Murder of Julius Caesar (44 BC) · Octavian named Augustus; "Principate" (Empire) begins (27 BC)			
More literature in Latin · Horace (65-8 BC) · Vergil (70-19 BC)			
Empire & Christianity · Augustus dies; Tiberius becomes second emperor (14 AD) · Crucifixion of Christ (c. 30 AD) · Emperors Caligula, Claudius · Paul's first missionary journey (c. 46 AD) · Emperor Nero (emperor 54-68 AD) · Roman persecution of Christians begins with Nero (64 AD) · Destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem (70 AD) · 249 years (64 AD – 313 AD) · Over 40 more emperors · 120 years of comparative toleration of Christians · 129 years of overt intolerance of Christians			NEW TESTAMENT Life of Jesus Christ (Matthew, Mark, Luke, John) Jesus Christ born in Judah/Judea under Roman emperor Augustus Jesus calls the disciples/apostles, ministry of Jesus Crucifixion of Jesus (c. 30 AD) Resurrection of Jesus Apostles Preaching of the apostles (Acts) Missionary journeys of Paul (Acts) (c. 40s-50s AD) Paul and other apostles write letters/epistles to various churches and church leaders (Romans, 1&2 Corinthians, Philippians, Ephesians, Hebrews, 2 Peter) John writes Revelation (Revelation)
Other Faiths Plotinus, Neoplatonist philosopher (c. 204-270 AD) Iranian prophet Mani founds Manichaeism (c. 216-276) Arius (c. 256–336 AD) teaches Arianism: that God the Son (Jesus Christ) had not always existed and was not divine in the same way God the Father was			

Rome Christianity in the Empire Athanasius of Alexandria (296-373 AD) defends Christian Trinitarianism against Arianism Emperor Constantine (emperor 306-337 AD) Battle of Milvian Bridge: "in this sign, conquer" (312 AD, account of vision from Eusebius) Edict of Milan makes Christianity legal (313 AD) Council of Nicaea (325 AD) confirms Christian doctrine that Jesus Christ is as divine and eternal as God the Father, rejecting Arianism Edict of Thessalonica makes Christianity the state religion of the Roman empire (380 AD)	Historical Time,	Mythological Time	Historical Time,	Approximate Biblical
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empire (380 AD)				
· Ambrose of Milan (c. 339-				
397 AD)				
· Jerome (c. 342-420)	*			
· Sack of Rome by				
Visigoths (410 AD)				
· Augustine of Hippo (354-				
430 AD)	*			
· Confessions (c. 400 AD) · The City of God (early				
400s)				

Early Christian timeline adapted from Tim Heckenlively.

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