

Major Events of the Bible

www.thegirlwhotalkstogod.com

1. Creation (Genesis 1-2)
2. People repeatedly sinning against God (Genesis 3-11)
 1. Fall of Adam and Eve, and decline of descendants
3. The Flood
 1. God spares Noah and the animals as a remnant
 2. Makes a Covenant with creation to never again destroy it (rainbow)
4. Man again turns corrupt; the Tower of Babel- God confuses the languages and people scatter (Gen 11)
5. God's solution: God makes a Covenant Promise with Abraham (Genesis 12-17)
 1. Promises to make him into a great nation and to give him land
 2. Millions of descendants
 3. All nations will be blessed through him
6. Patriarchs of God's people (Gen 21-50)
 1. Abraham → Isaac → Jacob
 1. Jacob's other name- Israel, which means "wrestles with God"
 2. Jacob's 12 sons become the 12 tribes of Israel
 3. Jacob's son, Joseph, is sold into slavery in Egypt, which leads to his eventual position of power in Egypt
 4. Joseph saves his family, Israelites, during a great famine → family moves to Egypt
7. Israelite population rapidly grows in Egypt. When the old generation dies and new pharaoh no longer remembers Joseph, Israelites are made into slaves as a means to subdue them (Exodus)
 1. Moses' life is spared, raised by Pharaoh's daughter
8. God delivers his people out of Egypt in Exodus and enters Covenant relationship with them (the Mosaic Covenant) (Exodus 19 & 24)
 1. I will be your God, you will be my people; I will dwell in your midst
 2. Israelites are meant to be God's image bearers, to represent God to the world, to be set apart
 3. Israelites know little about Yahweh before this point; they have to *learn* how to live as people set apart (hence, The Law)
9. Deuteronomy (just prior to entering the Promised Land)

1. God restates their covenant relationship and details their blessings if they obey him and worship him alone, as well as the terrible judgments if they do not (see Deut 28)
 2. Israel *vows* to keep the Covenant, but of course they do not
10. Joshua through 2 Kings follows the Israelite's story of entering the Promised Land and seeing if they keep that agreement (clearly they do not)
1. They gradually conquest the land and then lose pieces again as they fall into sin
11. Time of the Judges
1. Israel's attempt to have a leader; someone representing God, to guide the people
 2. Judges were political military leaders but also a judicial role (like a Supreme Court)
 3. It goes horribly and by the end, it's written, "in those days Israel had no king: everyone did as they saw fit." (Judges 21:25)
 4. Outrageous moral decline- rape, murder, neglect of widows/orphans/poor, worshipping pagan gods
 5. Samuel is the last judge
12. The Cycle of Judgment: they do this all through the OT
1. the people are faithful and enjoy peace → People get complacent and rebel → God gives them into the hands of their enemies → People turn back to God and cry out in their oppression → God rescues them and people are faithful under that leader → Until that leader is gone and the people rebel again
13. Israel enters monarchy- a new strategy of trying to lead the people via a king (1 Samuel)
1. Saul is the first king- starts okay but can't remain faithful to God
 2. Samuel is instructed to go to Bethlehem and anoints David as the next king
 3. David is the one who takes Jerusalem and establishes it as the capitol
 1. David finishes conquering the Promised Land
 2. Israel's land being established; wants to build a permanent temple for God
 4. Solomon is the last king of Israel in its entirety-- cursed because of his unfaithfulness (1 Kings)
14. The Division of the Kingdom (1 & 2 Kings)
1. The Northern Kingdom- referred to as Israel
 1. There are no good kings here in its history; they turn to idol worship
 2. The Southern Kingdom- referred to as Judah
 1. Where Jerusalem is located

2. Where we get the term "The Jews"
 3. Has a few good kings mixed in with the bad
3. On-going civil war between the kingdoms
15. The destruction of the northern kingdom, Israel, by the Assyrians (722 BC) - 2Kings 17
16. The destruction of Solomon's temple and the southern kingdom, Judah, by the Babylonians (587 BC)- 2Kings 24 & 25
17. Exile in Babylonia and Egypt (550-450 BC)
18. Return to the land- Ezra & Nehemiah
 1. Persian age (538 BC)- In his first year of rule, King Cyrus frees the Israelites
 2. Rebuilding of the temple- Nehemiah
19. Intertestamental period (also referred to as the "400 Years of Silence")
 1. Greek empire from 336-165 BC
 1. Brings the Greek language (common trading language), making for one common language
 2. Greek cultural influence
 3. Greek preference for aesthetics over content
 2. Roman Empire in rule by the time Jesus is born
20. Jesus' Birth, Life, Death & Resurrection (The Gospels)
 1. Jesus ushers in the Kingdom of God and establishes a New Covenant
 2. Jesus becomes the final sacrificial Lamb of atonement for sins
 3. Jesus' death & resurrection restores right relationship with God
21. The formation of the early church (Acts)
 1. Jesus' disciples become the first missionaries
 2. The Holy Spirit arrives at Pentecost
 3. The invitation to be God's people is opened up to non-Jews (referred to as "Gentiles")
 4. Saul is converted on the road to Damascus and renamed "Paul"
22. Nero comes to power in the 60s AD
 1. Intense persecution- causes Christians to spread out and ultimately spread Christianity to other parts of the world
23. Revelation: One day Christ will return and restore all things; the earth will be made new and heaven will meet earth, and God will dwell among his people.
24.Until then, we eagerly wait and see what role we'll play in God's story.