<table>
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<tr>
<th>PERIODS</th>
<th>CULTURAL FEATURES, EVENTS, AND LEADING PERSONALITIES</th>
<th>ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES REFERRED TO IN THIS BOOK, WHERE REMAINS OF THE PERIOD HAVE BEEN FOUND</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PALAEOLITHIC</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Old Stone Age)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower Palaeolithic</td>
<td>Pebble culture (Primitive man) Hunting Hand axes First cave deposits</td>
<td>Ubediye (Jordan Valley)</td>
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<td>600 000 — 100 000 B.C.</td>
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<td>Mount Carmel caves</td>
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<td>Middle Palaeolithic</td>
<td>Galilee man</td>
<td>Wadi Amud</td>
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<td>100 000 — 50 000 B.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Palaeolithic</td>
<td>Homo sapiens</td>
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<td>50 000 — 12 000 B.C.</td>
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<td><strong>MESOLITHIC</strong></td>
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<td>(Middle Stone Age)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 000 — 7500 B.C.</td>
<td>Beginnings of agriculture Gathering of grain Hoes, picks, sickle-blades and stone mortars Beginnings of plastic art</td>
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<td><strong>NEOLITHIC</strong></td>
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<td>(New Stone Age)</td>
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<tr>
<td>7500 — 4000 B.C.</td>
<td>Yarmuk culture Permanent settlement Developed agricultural villages Domestication of animals Permanent shrines Fertility cults Beginnings of pottery towards end of period</td>
<td>Sha’ar Hagolan Tel Aviv area Jericho</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CHALCOLITHIC</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Copper Stone Age)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4000 — 3150 B.C.</td>
<td>Towns, villages Round and rectangular houses Underground dwellings Ghassulian culture Introduction of copper Well developed art — ivory, copper, stone, frescoes Secondary burials in house-shaped ossuaries</td>
<td>Lowest strata of Megiddo and Beth She’an Tel Aviv Azur Abu Ghosh Tell Gath Beersheba Caves of Bar Kochba Ein Gedi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BRONZE AGE

Early Bronze
3150 — 2200 B.C.
Fortified towns
Sanctuaries
Cultural contacts with Egypt,
Mesopotamia, Anatolia, Cyprus
Hazor
Beth Yerach
Beth She’an
Megiddo
Tell Gath
Lachish

Middle Bronze
2200 — 1500 B.C.
Execration Texts
Age of the Patriarchs —
Abraham, Isaac, Jacob
Political and cultural ties with
Egypt
Hyksos invasion and domination
of Canaan and Egypt
Beginnings of pictographic
alphabet
Ceramic and metal industries
Hazor
Beth She’an
Megiddo
Jaffa
Ashkelon
Lachish

Late Bronze
1500 — 1200 B.C.
Egyptian rule in Canaan with
vassal city-kingdoms
Tell el-Amarna archives
Exodus of the Israelites from
Egypt — Moses
The Ten Commandments
Conquest of Canaan by Israelite
tribes — Joshua
Flourishing international trade
Alphabetic writing
Hazor
Beth She’an
Megiddo
Jaffa
Ashkelon
Lachish

IRON AGE I
1200 — 922 B.C.

Invasion of the “Sea Peoples” —
including the Philistines
Settlement of Israelite tribes in
Canaan
Period of the Judges — notably
Ehud, Deborah, Gideon,
Jephthah, Samson
Philistine city-states
Samuel
United Monarchy (Saul, David,
Solomon) 1020—922
David makes Jerusalem capital of
Israel
Solomon builds Temple, and
guides Israel to peak of
political, economic and cultural
prosperity
Ties with Phoenicia
Hazor
Ein Gev
Beth She’an
Megiddo
Tel Aviv (Tell Kasile)
Azur
Gezer
Jerusalem
Ramat Rachel
Lachish
Ein Gedi
Solomon’s mines
IRON AGE II
922 — 587 B.C.

*Divided Monarchy: kingdoms of Israel (922—722) and Judah (922—587)
The prophets Elijah, Elisha, Amos, Hosea, I Isaiah (Chapters 1—39) and Micah
Fall of Samaria, 722
The prophets Jeremiah, Zephaniah, Nahum, Habakkuk
First deportation to Babylon, 597
The prophet Ezekiel
Destruction of Jerusalem and of the First Temple, 587
Second deportation to Babylon, 587

PERSIAN PERIOD
587 — 332 B.C.

Babylonian captivity, 587—536
The prophet II Isaiah (Chapters 40—66)
Edict by Cyrus granting Jews the right to return, 538
Return of the Jews from Babylon Zerubbabel, governor
The prophets Haggai and Zechariah
Building of the Second Temple (completed about 515)
The prophets Obadiah and Malachi
Judea an autonomous province of Persian empire
Ezra and Nehemiah and rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem

HELENISTIC PERIOD
332 — 63 B.C.

Hellenistic domination of the country with the conquest of the Persian empire by Alexander of Macedonia (Alexander the Great) in 332.
Rule of the Ptolemies, 312—198
The Septuagint
Rule of the Seleucids, 198—167
Maccabean War of Liberation, 167—141
(Matthathias and his son, Judah the Maccabee (166—160), Jonathan (160—142), Simon (142—134), Eleazar and Johanan)

Hazor
Ein Gev
Megiddo
Tel Aviv (Tell Kasile)
Gezer
Jerusalem
Ramat Rachel
Lachish
Ein Gedi
Solomon’s mines

Hazar
Tel Aviv (Tell Kasile)
Jerusalem
Ramat Rachel
Ashkelon
Lachish
Ein Gedi

Beth Yerach
Acre
Jewish tombs in Jerusalem
Ramat Rachel
Ashkelon
Mareshah
Ein Gedi

* Names and dates of the 19 kings of Israel and the 20 kings of Judah are given in a separate table.
Rededication of Temple, 164
Hasmonean Dynasty (The Maccabees), 141–63 (and, partially, up to 37): John Hyrcanus (134–104), Judah Aristobulus (104–103), Alexander Jannai (103–76), Salome Alexandra (76–67), Aristobulus II (67–63). High Priest Hyrcanus was nominal ruler under the Romans after 63, and Jewish freedom was briefly regained under Mattathias Antigonus (40–37).
Pompey’s conquest (63) and beginning of Roman rule
The Sages Hillel and Shammay

Hellenistic-Roman culture
Herodian Dynasty,
37 B.C. — 70 A.D. (Herod the Great, 37 B.C. — 4 B.C.)
Pontius Pilate, Roman Procurator Jesus and the beginnings of Christianity
First Jewish war against the Romans, 66–70 A.D.
Fall of Jerusalem and destruction of the Second Temple, 70 A.D.
Epic of Masada, 73 A.D.
Jewish religious centre at Yavne — Rabbi Yohanan Ben Zakkai
Second Jewish war against the Romans, led by Bar Kochba, 132–135 A.D.
Rabbi Akiva
Emperor Hadrian changes name of country from Judea to Syria Palestina (Palestine), and name of Jerusalem to Aelia Capitoline
Completion of the Mishnah — Rabbi Yehudah Ha’Nasi

BYZANTINE PERIOD
324 — 640 A.D.

Roman theatres
Early synagogues

Palestine part of Byzantine empire
Building of synagogues
Completion of “Jerusalem” Talmud

Galilean synagogues of Capernaum, Bar’am and Khorazin
Beth She’an
Beth She’arim
Caesarea
Jerusalem
Ramat Rachel
Ashkelon
Avdat
Shivta
Masada
Caves of Bar Kochba

Synagogues of Beth Yerach, Hammath (Tiberias), Beth She’an, Beth Alpha, Caesarea.
### MOSLEM PERIOD
640 — 1099 A.D.

- Building of churches
- Well-developed mosaic art
- Persian conquest, 614
- Re-conquest by Byzantium, 627
- Beginning of Moslem conquest, 634
- Palestine becomes an unimportant province of the Moslem empire
- Decline and impoverishment of the country
- Minya
- Tell Kasile
- Ramla
- Jerusalem
- Ashkelon

### CRUSADE PERIOD
1099 — 1291 A.D.

- Development and fortification of coastal cities
- Building of castles
- Feudal agriculture in Crusader estates
- Rabbi Moses ben Maimon (The Rambam, Maimonides)
- Safad
- Horns of Hattin
- Belvoir
- Acre
- Mount Tabor
- Montfort
- Yehiam
- Athlit
- Caesarea
- Ramla
- Lod
- Abu Ghosh
- Jerusalem
- Ashkelon
- Mareshah
- Beth Govrin

### MAMELUKE PERIOD
1291 — 1517 A.D.

- Systematic destruction of coastal cities
- Economic decline
- Neglect of land
- Tell Kasile
- Jaffa
- Ramla
- Lod
- Minya
- Tiberias
- Safad
- Acre
- Jaffa
- Abu Ghosh
- Ashkelon

### OTTOMAN PERIOD
1517 — 1917 A.D.