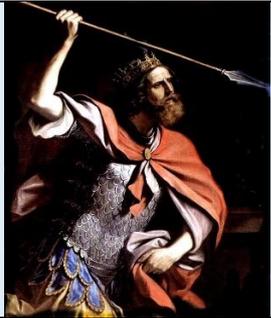
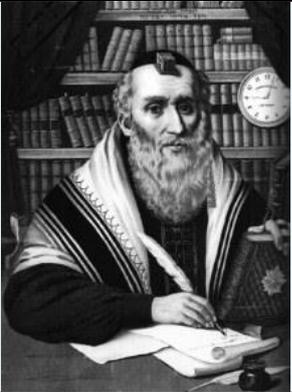
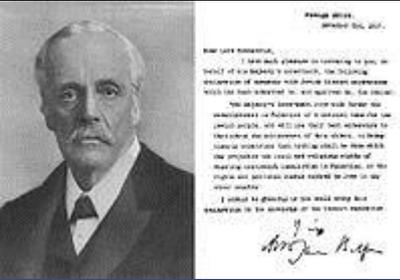


	c. 1025 BCE–c. 1010 BCE	King Saul	
	c. 1010 BCE–c. 970 BCE	King David	1
	c. 970 BCE–c. 931 BCE	King Solomon	
	c. 960 BCE	Building of the First Temple in Jerusalem completed	
	c. 931 BCE	Split between Kingdom of Israel (Samaria) and Kingdo m of Judah	
	c. 740 BCE–c. 700 BCE	prophecy of Isaiah	
	c. 626 BCE – c. 587 BCE	prophecy of Jeremiah	

		<p>586 BCE</p>	<p>Jerusalem falls to Nebuchadnezzar and First Temple destroyed</p>	
	<p>539 BCE</p>	<p>Jews allowed to return to Jerusalem, by permission of Cyrus</p>		
	<p>516 BCE</p>	<p>Second Temple of Jerusalem consecrated</p>		
	<p>167– 161 BCE</p>	<p>The Maccabees (Hasmoneans) revolt against the Hellenistic Empire of Seleucids, led by Judah Maccabee, resulting in victory and installation of the Hanukkah holiday.</p>		
	<p>63 BCE</p>	<p>Pompey the Great lay siege to and entered the Temple, Judea became a client kingdom of Rome.</p>		
	<p>40 BCE–4 BCE</p>	<p>Herod the Great, appointed King of the Jews by the Roman Senate.</p>		
	<p>66–70</p>	<p>The Great Jewish Revolt against Roman occupation ended with destruction of the Second Temple and the fall of Jerusalem. 1,100,000 people are killed by the Romans during the siege, and 97,000 captured and enslaved.</p>		

	<p>73 Final events of the Great Jewish Revolt – the fall of Masada. Christianity starts off as a Jewish sect and then develops its own texts and ideology and branches off from Judaism to become a distinct religion.</p>	
	<p>131–136 The Roman emperor Hadrian, among other provocations, renames Jerusalem "Aelia Capitolina" and prohibits circumcision. Bar Kokhba (Bar Kosiba) leads a large Jewish revolt against Rome in response to Hadrian's actions. In the aftermath, most Jewish population is annihilated (about 580,000 killed) and Hadrian renames the province of Judea to Syria Palaestina, and attempts to root out Judaism.</p>	
	<p>136 Rabbi Akiva is martyred.</p>	
	<p>200 The Mishnah, the standardization of the Jewish oral law as it stands today, is redacted by Judah haNasi in the land of Israel.</p>	
	<p>1800–1900 The Golden Age of Yiddish literature, the revival of Hebrew as a spoken language, and the revival of Hebrew literature</p>	

	1808–1840	In accordance with the Vilna Gaon's wishes, three groups of his disciples and their families, numbering over 500, made aliyah to the Land of Israel between	
	1860–1875	Moshe Montefiori builds Jewish neighbourhoods outside the Old City of Jerusalem starting with Mishkenot Sha'ananim.	
	1870–1890	Russian Zionist group Hovevei Zion (Lovers of Zion) and Bilu (est. 1882) set up a series of Jewish settlements in the Land of Israel, financially aided by Baron Edmond James de Rothschild. In Rishon LeZion Eliezer ben Yehuda revives Hebrew as spoken modern language.	
	1878	Petah Tikva is founded by religious pioneers from Jerusalem, led by Yehoshua Stampfer.	
	1881	On December 30–31, the First Congress of all Zionist Unions for the colonization of Palestine was held at Focșani, Romania.	
	1882–1903	The First Aliyah, a major wave of Jewish immigrants to build a homeland in Palestine.[33]	

	<p>1890 The term "Zionism" is coined by an Austrian Jewish publicist Nathan Birnbaum in his journal Self Emancipation and was defined as the national movement for the return of the Jewish people to their homeland and the resumption of Jewish sovereignty in the Land of Israel.</p>	
	<p>1897 In response to the Dreyfus affair, Theodore Herzl writes Der Judenstaat (The Jewish State), advocating the creation of a free and independent Jewish state in Israel.</p>	
	<p>1897 The First Zionist Congress was held at Basel, which brought the World Zionist Organization (WZO) into being.</p>	
	<p>1917 The British defeat the Turks and gain control of Palestine. The British issue the Balfour Declaration which gives official British support for "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people...it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine". Many Jews interpret this to mean that all of Palestine was to become a Jewish state.[34]</p>	

	1939	The British government issues the 'White Paper'. The paper proposed a limit of 10,000 Jewish immigrants for each year between 1940–1944, plus 25,000 refugees for any emergency arising during that period.	
	1938–1945	The Holocaust (Ha Shoah), resulting in the methodical extermination of nearly 6 million Jews across Europe.	
	1945–1948	Post-Holocaust refugee crisis. British attempts to detain Jews attempting to enter Palestine illegally.	
	November 29, 1947	The United Nations approves the creation of a Jewish State and an Arab State in the British mandate of Palestine.	
	May 14, 1948	The establishment of a Jewish state in Eretz-Israel, to be known as the State of Israel, which would come into effect on termination of the British Mandate at midnight that day. The event is celebrated annually in Israel with a national holiday Yom Ha'atzmaut (Hebrew: יום העצמאות, Independence Day) on 5 Iyar of every year according to the Hebrew calendar.	