A History Of Israel In Old Testament Times

Siegfried Herrmann

The Old Testament tells us that God helped to part the waves of the Red Sea, allowing his Chosen People to cross over miraculously to the other side as they fled from Pharaoh’s pursuing army. The book is a real treasure trove of objective Biblical history, an essential counterweight to the overabundance of unreliable religious proselytization material that handicaps objective historical scholars everywhere with self-absorbed misinformation. Defending Egypt’s honorable tradition. Palestine was not the homeland for the kingdom of Israel and the stories of its early patriarchs. The lies began a long time ago. According to the Old Testament, written by Jews, ancient Egypt is the land of idolatry, tyranny and slavery. Like most other issues associated with the Old Testament, the history of the Old Testament is a hotly debated topic. It is difficult, thus, when presenting an Old Testament timeline to capture all of the different theories and dates provided for certain periods and people. The time stretching from Abraham to Nehemiah pretty much covers the entire Old Testament. Roughly speaking, the time in question is 2000 BC - 400 BC, though most all OT dates are debated topics. 1270 in order for there to be a group called Israel in the hill country. This date allows for a 13th Century BC Exodus on the Old Testament timeline, yet allows for very little time for the actual conquest of the land and the period of the Judges. Scholars claim a period of 300 - 400 years elapses in the OT book of Judges.
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During the time of the Old Testament the land of Israel extended from Dan in the north to Beersheba in the south. There were three main roads that extended through the land: The Way of the Land of the Philistines, The Way to Shur, and the Kings Highway. The main cities can all be seen on this map as well as the rivers and the mountains. The Old Testament reveals how God chose a people. 1 Samuel 16:4 - “Samuel did that which Yahweh spoke, and came to Bethlehem. The elders of the city came to meet him trembling, and said, “Do you come peaceably?” [Maps are free to use for personal, the language of ancient Israel and in which most of the Old Testament was originally written. Hebrew Bible. term used mainly by biblical scholars. Old Testament. Christian designation. The Ancestral Period Dates. In the Conquest and Settlement times, where does Israel move back into? Canaan. what was the social structure in the Conquest and Settlement times? at least 12 independent tribes. In the Conquest and Settlement times what were leaders called? "Judges"-- tribal chieftains. Point of social and religious unity. The Sinai Covenant. Rise of Monarchy time. 1020 B.C.E. Rise of Monarchy biblical text. 1 Samuel. First king of Israel. Saul. Saul's tribal affiliation. Benjamin. what is Saul more like? a local tribal chieftain or a king? a local tribal chieftain. Rise of David. [LD: The Old Testament tells us that God helped to part the waves of the Red Sea, allowing his Chosen People to cross over miraculously to the other side as they fled from Pharaoh’s pursuing army. The book is a real treasure trove of objective Biblical history, an essential counterweight to the overabundance of unreliable religious proselytization material that handicaps objective historical scholars everywhere with self-absorbed misinformation. Defending Egypt’s honorable tradition. Palestine was not the homeland for the kingdom of Israel and the stories of its early patriarchs. The lies began a long time ago. According to the Old Testament, written by Jews, ancient Egypt is the land of idolatry, tyranny and slavery.}
This Chart shows a Pattern in the History of Israel & the Old Testament - Sin with Captivity & Repentance with Salvation. This same pattern can be seen even today, in the New Testament era, in the life of all believers. Clearly, the tribulations of the Hebrews, in the Old Testament times, always had to do with their sins and they would end whenever they would take responsibility and repent to God. This Chart of the History of Israel shows us, in a simple and effective way, on the one hand what are the dire consequences of sin and on the other what are the blessings that always attain to repentance and obedience to God.