

TEXT TIME LINE

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4200 B.C.	Cain and Abel – God’s plan of salvation and redemption <i>first told</i> in the Zodiac and by Adam and Eve. (See study on the ZODIAC , or books: “ <i>God’s Plan/Satan’s Plan</i> ,” or ‘ <i>Revelation, Apostasy, & End Times & “This Generation”</i> ’ at Target Truth Ministries.com)
1440 B.C.	Moses receives the Torah – spent 40 days on the mountain with God to learn the Torah – the Jewish tradition is the Torah was kept verbal (not written), because that was the way God gave it to Israel. However, writings could have been kept by the tribes. Ex. 17:14 and Deut. 31:24-26, indicate it was in written form from the beginning. Why the Bible?—see Study on Great Prophecies of the Bible — Target Truth Ministries.com
950 B.C.	J sources for parts of the Torah – The “ J ” writings – (name for God used in these writings is YHWH – JHWH in German) Gen. 2:4-3:24, etc. (See pg. 55, Francisco, “ <i>Introduction to the Old Testament</i> ”, “Jewish Torah” introduction, and detailed “ <i>Genesis Commentary</i> ” by Matthews). Due to threats to the nation, tribes began to preserve the word (see 450 B.C.). Ex. 17:14 and Deut. 31:24-26, indicate it was in written form from the beginning.
722 B.C.	Israel , in the north, conquered by Assyria – Capitol of Israel was Samaria – tribes scattered.
750 B.C.	E Elohim is the name used for God in these “ E ” writings (Gen. 1:1-2:3). Also the source for Gen. 15ff – Abraham (see 450 B.C. and 950 B.C.).
609 B.C.	King Josiah drafted the first writings of Torah , according to the Tel Aviv institute of Archeology – Dr. Finkelstein. (See also 950 B.C., and 450 B.C.)
587 B.C.	Judah , in the south, is conquered by Babylon. During the exile, the Talmud (commentaries on the Torah), were written in Babylon between 586 and 539 B.C. Capitol of Judah was Jerusalem. (See 400 A.D. – Palestinian Talmud)
538 B.C.	Zerubbabel and a group return to Jerusalem and begin the Jerusalem Talmud . Priestly work on the written Torah continues – “ P ” – the “ P ” (priest) writings.
520 B.C.	Second temple is completed.
450 B.C.	Ezra, and then Nehemiah, return from Babylon to Jerusalem. They complete the Torah by 397 B.C. – the “ P ” writings – (Priest). Leviticus are attributed to these priests – (page 49-55, “Introduction to Old Testament,” Francisco, and the “Jewish Torah” introduction, etc.). Also, the “ D ” writings of Deuteronomy are from another priestly source. All the Torah is from Moses, and verbally passed down through the generations, and finally put into writing by various priestly scribes, and then combined by the Priests in 397 B.C.

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285-150 B.C.	The Hebrew Torah (Pentateuch), is translated into Greek under Ptolemy, in Alexandria (in Egypt), and is completed by 246 B.C. from the old Hebrew text (not the Masoretic Hebrew, which is the traditional text today. Masoretic text differs slightly from the Dead Sea Scrolls—see 700 A.D.). The Jewish people in Alexandria lost the ability to read Hebrew, and needed Greek. The Septuagint, LXX was created when 72 scholars translated all the books of the Old Testament (except Esther), into Greek from Hebrew, including the Apocrypha (Jewish History – Maccabees – not recognized by Jewish rabbis, and not included in Jewish Bible – the Old Testament. Apocrypha recorded only in Greek and picked up by Roman church and included in Catholic Bible in 1546 A.D.). NOTE: Some argue that Jesus and apostles did not have all Old Testament books as a Greek Septuagint. Rather, the Septuagint was of the <i>Torah only</i> , called the Pentateuch, and Jesus and the apostles used various other manuscripts – Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek. Some argue that the so-called complete Greek Septuagint was actually the 5 th column of Origen’s 6-column Hexapla (230 A.D.) . However, several Jewish texts from the third century B.C. cite the Septuagint with all books as already done.
100 B.C.	Writings of all the Old Testament (except Esther), from this date, in original Hebrew, are discovered in 1948 (Dead Sea Scrolls).
33 A.D.	Following the resurrection of Jesus, Peter is the first to proclaim Gospel to Jews, and first to proclaim Gospel to Gentiles at home of Cornelius (Acts 1-2, 10). Peter and John are the early co-leaders (Acts 3 & 4) – Gentiles told they must obey Jewish Law by Peter – Peter called a hypocrite (Gal. 2:11-13). Peter recognizes God’s grace trumps the law (Acts 11:1-18).
44 A.D.	James became the first leader of the Christian Church (Acts 12:17, Acts 15:13-19). According to Dr. Thomas Noble, Professor of History at Notre Dame University, in his book “ <i>Pope and the Papacy</i> ,” Peter was in Jerusalem under James, and then went onto Antioch and Corinth. Peter didn’t arrive in Rome until many years after the Council of Jerusalem (Acts 15). Peter did not found the Roman Christian community, as it already existed when Peter arrived.
48 A.D.	Paul begins 3 missionary journeys and writes 13 letters to the new churches – Paul was converted 3 years after Jesus rose from the dead. (Acts 1:1-8; 1 Corinthians 15:1-8)
49-50 A.D.	Council of Jerusalem (Acts 15), is called by the church leader of Jerusalem, James, the half-brother of Jesus (Acts 12:17, Acts 15:13-19). Gentiles accepted without need to follow Jewish laws. Peter was under the leader of Jerusalem – James. The process of canonization was at work from the very beginning. The first churches were exhorted to select only the authentic apostolic writings. When a book was verified as authentic, either by signature, or by apostolic envoy, it was officially read to the church and then circulated among other churches. Collections of these apostolic writings began to take form in apostolic times. By the end of the first century, all twenty-seven New Testament books were written and received by various churches somewhere, yet no universal set of writings for all churches everywhere would be established for some time.

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62 A.D.	James is killed.
67-68 A.D.	Peter and Paul both are executed by Nero.
70 A.D.	Temple in Jerusalem destroyed, fulfilling the prophecy of Jesus (Matt. 24:2). Yet, none of the New Testament books mention the fulfilled prophecy, leading to the understanding today that all New Testament books were written before 70 A.D., perhaps even Revelation (although Justin Martyr and all early church agree evidence shows John wrote Revelation in 81-96 A.D.). Patmos was a Roman prison colony during reign of Domitian, 81-96 A.D. Christians flee to Alexandria, Carthage, Rome, and Antioch, which now becomes the center for Christianity.
85-150 A.D.	The year 150 A.D. is the earliest evidence of the bishop structure. Early church fathers writings: Barnabas, Clement of Rome, Ignatius, Polycarp. All bishops, each in a different geographic area, were of equal position and authority, and together they eventually united and adopted the biblical text and doctrines recognized by all Christianity. Each voted to include, or reject writings to be included in the recognized text. Only books which all accepted were included in the New Testament. Others were simply not of high enough authenticity to be agreed upon by all the church fathers or bishops. Clement of Rome emphasized the need for obedience to the area bishops, in order to guarantee unity. He believed in the perpetual virginity of Mary, but not all did, so it was not made a doctrine.
90 A.D.	Rise of Gnostic Docetism (Jesus not human). This causes need to defend Scripture and form an agreed upon accepted set of manuscripts
100 A.D.	Apostle John dies. Clement of Rome states triune nature of God. Aramaic Targums completed. The Jewish people from Babylon lost the ability to read Hebrew. By this date, writings of Mark and Matthew and Paul were being used by the churches and quoted in writings of Polycarp and Ignatius.
107 A.D.	Ignatius, the leader of the Antioch church in Syria, is killed. He opposed Gnostic and Docetic heresies. Gnostics are linked with Greek mythology which says there is no material body beyond this life. Gnostics believed flesh and matter were evil and Jesus was not human. Ignatius agreed with Clement of Rome that there is a need to obey area bishops, in order to maintain the unity of the Christian faith.
140-144 A.D.	Marcion puts together his <i>personal</i> canon, rejecting the Old Testament and any New Testament writings linked to the Old Testament. This caused the bishops of all areas to begin to develop an agreed canon.
155 A.D.	Justin Martyr rebuts Greek philosophies and wrote that Scripture offered truth, and that Greek religions were myths.
155 A.D.	Polycarp – Bishop of Smyrna and disciple of John, is killed.
170 A.D.	The first “canon”, or “accepted” writings, were put together and used by the church of Rome – “ Muratorian Canon ,” included the four Gospels, Acts, Paul’s letters, 1 - 3 John, and the Revelation of John.
172 A.D.	Montanism – a priest and his two prophetesses (Priscilla and Maximillia) insists gifts given to Jewish apostles of prophecies and tongues were still available. This was condemned by the bishops and essentially died out until 1758 (See study “ Tongues, Prophecies, & Healing ” at Target Truth Ministries.com)
180 A.D.	Irenaeus of Lyons, a student of Polycarp, lists 20 of the New Testament books as officially accepted and recognized as authoritative.
180 A.D.	The Roman church declared itself the leader, due to double apostleship (Peter & Paul), but no bishops recognized them.

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196 A.D.	Easter controversy splits the western churches from the eastern churches. The west focuses on Sunday and the resurrection, and the east focuses on Passover and Christ's sacrifice. Old Latin Translation Canon for the western church is missing the eastern texts of James and 1 & 2 Peter (See 340 A.D. for eastern churches and the Old Syriac Translation Canon).
200 A.D.	The Jewish Mishnah is written – the early Jewish commentaries on the Torah (from 400 B.C. to 200 A.D.). The Mishnah will be later combined with the Gemara (later commentaries—400 A.D.) into the Talmud (400-500 A.D.).
215 A.D.	Clement of Alexandria dies.
220-250 A.D.	Origen, student of Clement – founded school in Caesarea and compiles the Hexapla (6 column parallel translation). The 5 th column (Greek Theodotian), is regarded as his understanding. The other columns are from the Greek Aqula, Greek Symmachus, Hebrew texts, transliterated Hebrew, and Septuagint.
250 A.D.	Pupais – Bishop of Herapolis in Phrygia – records the records from older Christians who actually knew the apostles.
254 A.D.	Stephen I was the first bishop to refer to the “Chair of Peter” as authority over the church.
267 A.D.	Counsel of Antioch – rejects Modalism (Jesus is part God & part human—not “fully” Col. 1:19).
285-340 A.D.	Roman emperor Diocletian persecutes Christians and orders all Christian meetings to stop, the destruction of all churches, the imprisonment of Christians, and <i>the burning of all Scripture</i> . This forced the bishops to begin to adopt an agreed upon canon to be preserved. The church was being persecuted by Rome, and also by false teachings within the church.
295 A.D.	The phrase “ <i>catholic</i> ” is used to mean all churches that agree with the whole apostolic teaching, as opposed to heretical groups that follow a “secret revelation,” or “secret knowledge,” based upon only one teaching. The churches agreed on Christ and on various Scriptures at this point. The only agreed upon sacraments were baptism and the Lord's Supper. Various traditions and other sacraments were not agreed to, as yet.
313 A.D.	Constantine allows freedom of worship in the Western Empire. He declares Sunday as the official day of worship and declares December 25 th as the birthday of Jesus and all divinity, as Nimrod was born on this date, according to tradition (see Birth of Christ study at Target Truth Ministries.com).
325 A.D.	Council of Nicea – 303 Bishops voted on the understanding of the Trinity. 300 agreed and 3 denied Jesus as <i>fully</i> human, and <i>fully</i> God. Some report 318 yes, and 5 no.
330 A.D.	The capitol of the Roman Empire is established – Constantinople, Turkey.

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340 A.D.	<p>Eusebius of Caesarea compiled history which is considered to be the best source of Christianity for the first 300 years. Eusebius was hired by Constantine to produce 50 copies of texts, or canon of Scripture, to unite all Rome – the pagans, the Gnostics, Christians, and Jews. One <i>theory</i> is that Eusebius used Origen's Hexapla (220 A.D.), to make various texts to appeal to various groups, and that two of these remain today: The Sinaiticus and the Vaticanus. These two do not agree between themselves, or with various early writings. Because these are the oldest New Testament texts in existence today, they are given more weight—but should they be? The Sinaiticus (331 – 4th century) was found in a monastery on the “traditional” Mt Sinai and parts are stored in Petrograd, the British museum in London, the University library in Leipzig, and a few fragments are still at the monastery . It omits most of Matthew, much of Mark and John and Romans, but is considered complete by some, because all the books are listed. The Vaticanus (mid 300's – 4th century) is stored in the Vatican and omits Gen. 1-46, Psalms 105-137, most of Hebrews, parts of 1 and 2 Sam, 1 Kings, Nehemiah, and all of Timothy, Titus, Philemon, and Revelation. It also omits 1,491 clauses in the four Gospels. Old Syriac Translation in Syria in the east is from texts from the late 100's, and it is missing the western texts of 2 Peter, 2 & 3 John, Jude and Revelation (see 196 A.D., Old Latin Translation). It should be noted that no church council ever recognized any of these as canons of Scripture, and the officially recognized canon was finally completed in 397 A.D. The Paschetta is a translation from Greek to Syriac for Christians in Mesopotamia. Today, we know of 86,000 citations and quotes from early church writings, letters, and lecture notes, and the 5,000 copies of the early Bible in Greek that agree with these early writings, letters, and lecture notes more than with the Sinaiticus and Vaticanus. The King James Version is translated from these 5,000 early Greek copies, while most of our modern versions relate more to the Sinaiticus and Vaticanus (considered the older canons (most books combined into a “Bible”), and therefore, better that the even earlier writings, letters, and lecture notes, which also exist). 95% of the New Testament can be verified by quotes from early church fathers in the 86,000 letters, lectures, and notes.</p>
378 A.D.	<p>The Bishop of Rome named “Pontifus Maximus,” or Highest Priest – the first reference to high priest, or “pope”, in effect uniting the pagan worship practices of Ishtar, and the priests of Ishtar, into the Christian practices in Rome (see study on The Birth of Christ at BurneyFam.com). Constantinople, to the east, however, is still the capitol and center of Roman Empire, and the Bishop of Constantinople is still more powerful than Rome.</p>
381 A.D.	<p>Council of Constantinople finalizes the Nicene Creed – the statement of the Trinity – and condemns heresies.</p>
385 A.D.	<p><u>Siricius</u> was the first bishop to officially use title of “pope.”</p>
395 A.D.	<p>Christianity is declared the official religion of the Roman Empire by the emperor, but this is not recognized by the bishops.</p>
397 A.D.	<p>The Council of Carthage – the canon of the Old and New Testaments are complete – with no Apocrypha. Bishops in the east including Athanasius of Alexandria, also accept the canon, as Athanasius was actually the first to list these 27 books as Scripture.</p>
400 A.D.	<p>The Roman period (Palestinian) Talmud (see 538 B.C.), combines the Mishnah and Gemarah (completed in 500 A.D.—See 200 A.D.).</p>
405 A.D.	<p>The Latin Vulgate is complete – commissioned by Jerome, Bishop of Rome – used by churches for the next 1,000 years. The Old Testament is from Hebrew, and the New Testament is from Vaticanus (340 A.D.).</p>

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430 A.D.	Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, Algeria, states all teaching and doctrine are to be developed by the whole of Scripture. Most early doctrines were agreed to in the 4 th century. Prior to this various teachings and traditions circulated, as well as various texts, but eventually the bishops from all geographic areas agreed that certain sacraments were recognized by all, also certain doctrines, and that the agreed upon Scripture itself is the only repository of truth. Augustine never recognized Peter as pope, or any one bishop as authoritative, or Rome as central.
325-451 A.D.	Ecumenical Councils of Nicaea to Chalcedon – Bishops from all geographic areas, agree on major doctrines of the Trinity, and Jesus as fully God and fully human (one God), and salvation by grace of God. They agree on need to be unified in shared doctrine and interpretation of Scripture. The Alexandrius Text , from Alexandria, Egypt (stored in England), is from this period of the mid 400's. 250 Greek translations have Revelation. 24 are complete. Only the Alexandrius reads different from the other 23. The other 23 read the same as all the Latin Vulgate (405 A.D.).
440 A.D.	Pope Leo I declares his power and authority come from the line back to Peter and Rome. Most still see the bishop in Constantinople as the center of Christian authority.
432-461 A.D.	Patrick of Ireland – established Christianity in Ireland. The monks of Ireland copied most of the manuscripts of western civilization that we have today, including the Scriptures, as all the western libraries were destroyed after the fall of Rome (See 563 A.D.).
476 A.D.	The fall of the western Roman Empire – note that from about 400 A.D. through 800 A.D. the center of Christian authority actually rested in the east – Constantinople – where the true power of the Roman Emperor was seated. The bishop of Rome, in 480 A.D., declared that Rome was the seat of Christian authority, because of its line to Peter, even though any bishop could claim to have a line of authority back to Jerusalem, as the first leaders were from Jerusalem and the first bishop – James was the half-brother of Jesus. This split the eastern and western churches apart. For a few years, Rome maintained some power, but eventually Rome declined, and the power of the church rested in Constantinople. There was a period of western influence in the 6 th century, when Gregory was able to regain influence, but again the power soon went back to Constantinople.

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520 A.D.	Emperor Justin I got both east and west to agree that they were equal and the same church, but it did not last.
529 A.D.	Emperor Justinian ordered the closing of the school of philosophy at Athens. The church began to oppress and persecute pagans.
563 A.D.	In Iona, Scotland, a secret society (Culdees), from Glastonbury Bible College, established by Joseph of Arimathea (Jesus), prepares evangelists for the "dark ages" (500 through 1400 A.D.). During the Dark Ages , the only translations allowed were Latin (Catholic Church), which no one outside the church could read – this lasted 1,000 years.
313-590 A.D.	A slow transition, from several area Bishops (Jerusalem, Constantinople, Alexandria, Rome, Syria, etc., each being equal), and from Jerusalem being an important center, begins. Over the years Rome and Constantinople becomes the important centers due to these being the seat of the emperor. In 590, Gregory of Rome is strong in the west for a short period, but Christianity still looks to Constantinople for ongoing authority, up until the 800's. In the west, there is turmoil ...many men are claiming the seat of Peter – politically, an important seat.
700 – 1000 A.D.	MT- Masoretic text – Hebrew traditional text used today from Masoretes – "Edited" between 7 th and 10 th centuries from Hebrew sources.
720 A.D.	Emperor Leo III stripped the Pope in Rome from money and power in Italy, and gave authority to Constantinople.
787 A.D.	Council of Nicaea II – This is the last council recognized as binding by both east and west. Christ is recognized as both fully divine and fully human.
800 A.D.	In the west, Charlemagne (Charles the Great), becomes emperor, and once again, the Bishop of Rome (Leo), claims succession from Peter, and therefore, authority over all Christianity. After Charlemagne, the succession of popes led to multiple men again claiming the chair of Peter, and the church in Rome again lost its position of authority.
857 A.D.	East and west officially and formally split.
900 A.D.	In the 900's, Otto the Great becomes Western Emperor, and stability again returns to Rome, but many of the popes of this period were involved in adultery, and the church lost its authority again. All bishops in all areas all claim the same heritage of scripture from the apostles and Jesus, and all claim authority equally, except that Rome and Constantinople continue to claim supreme authority, due to the seat of the emperor being located there, and its political influence.
1000 A.D.	Otto III – emperor of Rome – unites with Sylvester – Pope of Rome, and restores authority to the Roman Church, and the pagan areas are converted. But the east will not reconcile with Rome...a split which remains to this day. Even at this date, uncial script was still used (no breaks between words or sentences). At this date, breaks and punctuation added.
1054 A.D.	East and west split over Nicene Creed – original western version ("and I believe in the Holy Spirit, who proceeds from the Father and the Son") – Eastern version (no reference to the words " <i>and the Son</i> ").
1228 A.D.	"Chapters" added to Old Testament to enable study.
1371-1384 A.D.	The entire Bible is translated from Latin to English – called the Wycliffe Bible (leads to KJV, 1611).
1378-1417 A.D.	Roman Church schism – 2 or 3 Popes at one time, each not recognizing the other.

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1438 A.D.	Council of Florence affirms the primacy of the pope of Rome over councils. This is not accepted by the eastern orthodox churches, but the east is losing political power.
1453 A.D.	Church of Constantinople (Hagia Sophia), is made a mosque by Ottoman Turks. Scholars with manuscripts fled to the west.
1455 A.D.	Gutenberg Press mass produces text.
1488 A.D.	" Verses " added to Old Testament to enable study.
1516 A.D.	Erasmus , priest and Greek scholar, does Greek translation of the New Testament from Greek manuscripts (over 5,000 are available today), and this becomes the basis for the Textus Receptus . This was used by Martin Luther, and William Tyndale, and later on, by the translators who make the King James Version (1611).
1517 A.D.	Reformation ignited by Martin Luther
1525 A.D.	Tyndale translates Greek to English and is killed for it. English versions are illegal in England (since 1408).
1522 A.D.	German translation (Martin Luther).
1535 A.D.	Cloverdale Bible – first English translation into "chapter and verse."
1537 A.D.	King of England allows English version – The Matthews Bible .
1539 A.D.	Great Bible – from the Cloverdale Bible (1535 A.D.), and leads to the Bishops Bible and the KJV.
1546 A.D.	The <u>Council of Trent</u> recognizes the Apocrypha for the Catholic Church (see 285 B.C.).
1551 A.D.	" Chapter and Verses " added to the New Testament to enable study.
1555-1560 A.D.	Queen Mary Tudor, of England, bans Protestant translation and persecutes Protestants. Protestants flee to Switzerland and print the Geneva Bible , which is the Pilgrim's Bible .
1568 A.D.	Bishops Bible – from the Great Bible (1539 A.D.), and leads to the KJV.
1582 A.D.	Catholic Church translates Vulgate to English (<u>Dougy</u>).
1600 A.D.	Midrash – a collection of Jewish commentaries gathered from 200 A.D. to 1600 A.D.

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1611 A.D.	The King James Version (aka the Authorized Version). 54 scholars took 6 years. The translators used the Bishops Bible, Tyndale's Bible, Latin translation (1384 A.D.), Septuagint (250 B.C.), Targums (100 A.D.), The Syriac Peshitta (340 A.D.), and the Textus Receptus (1516 A.D.). This version agrees with the majority of the 5,262 Greek manuscripts available today – 99 % error free – all errors are non-doctrinal. The Old Testament in the King James is from the Masoretic Hebrew Text , which was compiled by Masorete Hebrew scholars from the ancient manuscripts handed down by the Hebrew scribes. Many "modern" translations done today of the Old Testament use the German Kittel rationalistic translation.
1629, 1638, 1762, 1769	Re-printings of the King James to correct spelling, typos, and to standardize old gothic letters to present form.
1875 A.D.	Westcott & Hort used the oldest "canon" manuscripts (340 A.D.—primarily Alexandrus of 450 A.D.), to create a new Greek translation.
1881 A.D.	Greek Westcott & Hort used to make the Revised Version .
1901 A.D.	American Standard version came from the Westcott & Holt.
1946 A.D.	Revised Standard version came from the Westcott & Holt.
1950 A.D.	Jehovah's Witness New World Translation comes from the Westcott & Holt, and many changes are made regarding the deity of Jesus – Jesus is "a" god, not fully God.
1960 A.D.	New American Standard version comes from the Westcott & Holt.
1985 A.D.	Tanakh – Complete Hebrew text of Old Testament into English from the Hebrew.
Note:	All of our translations today are traced to the Greek texts, as the original Old Testament Hebrew texts were not discovered until 1948 – and they match.

See [Target Truth Ministries.com](http://TargetTruthMinistries.com) for Books & Studies: "Flat Earth & Genesis," "Science, Origins, & Ancient Civilizations," "God's Plan/Satan's Plan," or, "Revelation, Apostasy, End- Times, & "This Generation"