

Expanded Timeline of the Land and People of Israel (c. 2000 BC – 2025 AD)

Time Period	Land of Israel	People of Israel
c. 2000–1700 BC (Patriarchal Period)	Canaan inhabited by Canaanites, Perizzites, Hittites, Amorites, etc.	Patriarchs (Abraham, Isaac, Jacob) lived in Canaan as sojourners; not yet a nation
c. 1700–1300 BC (Egyptian Sojourn)	Still occupied by Canaanite tribes	Israelites (descendants of Jacob) living in Egypt under increasing oppression
c. 1300–1200 BC (Exodus and Conquest)	Canaan under local kings and fortified cities (e.g., Jericho, Ai)	Exodus from Egypt; 40 years in wilderness; began conquest of Canaan under Joshua
c. 1200–1050 BC (Period of the Judges)	Israelite tribes control much of Canaan but face constant incursions	Tribal confederacy in Canaan; intermittent oppression from Philistines, Midianites
c. 1050–930 BC (United Monarchy)	Kingdom of Israel under Saul, David, Solomon—controls from Egypt's border to Euphrates	United as a kingdom centered in Jerusalem; population thriving in the land
c. 930–722 BC (Divided Kingdom)	Divided into Northern Kingdom (Israel) and Southern Kingdom (Judah)	Northern tribes (Israel) under separate kings; Judah in the south under Davidic line
722–586 BC (Fall of Israel and Judah)	Northern Kingdom falls to Assyria (722 BC); Judah remains until Babylonian conquest	Israelites exiled to Assyria (Northern Kingdom); Judah falls to Babylon (586 BC)
586–539 BC (Babylonian Exile)	Under Babylonian control; Jerusalem destroyed	Judahites exiled to Babylon
539–332 BC (Persian Period)	Controlled by Persian Empire; Jews allowed to return and rebuild Temple	Returnees from Babylon settle in Judah; Temple rebuilt (516 BC)
332–167 BC (Hellenistic Period)	Ruled by successors of Alexander the Great—first Ptolemies, then Seleucids	Largely living in Judah under Greek influence and growing tensions
167–63 BC (Hasmonean Dynasty)	Jewish independence under Maccabees; partial restoration of borders	Jews rule themselves; reestablish religious and political autonomy
63 BC – AD 70 (Roman Period)	Roman province (Judea); Herodian client kings under Roman control	Jews live in the land but under Roman occupation

AD 70–135 (Revolts and Dispersion)	Temple destroyed (AD 70); Judea crushed and renamed after Bar-Kokhba revolt	Massive dispersion throughout Roman Empire
AD 135–313 (Late Roman Empire)	Renamed Syria Palaestina by Rome; Jews banned from Jerusalem; city renamed Aelia Capitolina.	Mass dispersion throughout the Roman Empire; some Jews remain in Galilee and coastal areas.
313–638 (Byzantine Rule)	Christianization of the land under Byzantines; churches built; Jews face legal restrictions.	Small communities in Galilee; Diaspora in Persia, North Africa, and Europe grows.
638–1099 (Early Islamic Rule)	Arab Muslim conquest; Jerusalem becomes Islamic holy site; Jews given dhimmi status.	Jews allowed back into Jerusalem; flourish in cities like Tiberias and Ramleh; Golden Age in Spain.
1099–1291 (Crusader Period)	Crusaders establish Kingdom of Jerusalem; Jews and Muslims massacred.	Jewish communities in Palestine decimated; survivors flee or live under Muslim rule.
1291–1517 (Mamluk Period)	Controlled by Mamluks; economic and political decline; population reduced.	Small Jewish presence in Jerusalem and Safed; Diaspora life dominant.
1517–1799 (Ottoman Period)	Ottoman rule brings stability; Jewish centers flourish in Safed, Jerusalem, Tiberias.	Sephardic Jews expelled from Spain settle in Ottoman lands and Palestine.
1800–1881 (Ottoman Decline)	Neglected, sparsely populated under weak Ottoman rule.	Early Zionist thinkers emerge; small migrations begin from Eastern Europe.
1882–1914 (First & Second Aliyah)	Jewish settlements established; land begins agricultural and economic revival.	Russian and Romanian Jews immigrate; Zionism gains traction.
1917–1948 (British Mandate)	Under British control; Balfour Declaration supports Jewish homeland; tensions with Arabs rise.	Massive immigration; Zionist institutions formed; Holocaust survivors attempt to enter.
1948–1967 (Early Statehood)	State of Israel declared; borders defined by 1949 Armistice Lines (Green Line); West Bank and Gaza under Jordanian and Egyptian control.	Mass immigration from Holocaust survivors, Arab countries; Jewish population in Israel grows rapidly; major wars with Arab states.
1967–1987 (Post-Six Day War)	Israel captures East Jerusalem, West Bank, Gaza, Sinai, and Golan Heights in Six-Day War; begins administering territories.	Jews return to historic areas like Jerusalem and Hebron; settlement movement begins; tensions with Palestinians escalate.

1987–2000 (Intifadas and Peace Process)	Territories remain disputed; Oslo Accords create Palestinian Authority; Gaza and parts of West Bank under partial Palestinian control.	First and Second Intifadas; peace hopes rise and fall; immigration from USSR; increasing internal divisions among Jews.
2000–2020 (Modern Israel)	Israel withdraws from Gaza (2005); faces rockets from Hamas; West Bank remains under partial Israeli-Palestinian control.	Jewish population surpasses 6 million; growing Haredi and secular divide; strong economy and military resilience.
2021–2025 (Current Period)	Ongoing conflict with Hamas; normalization with Arab states (Abraham Accords); tensions with Iran and Hezbollah escalate.	Jews from Ukraine, Ethiopia, and France immigrate; rising antisemitism globally; October 7, 2023 Hamas massacre shocks the nation.