



# TIME BETWEEN THE TESTAMENTS



EVENTS	YEARS	SCRIPTURE
The prophet Malachi rebuked the priests and people for apathy toward the Lord's sacrifices (Malachi 1:6-14), cruelty to their wives (2:13-16), and neglect of tithes (3:8-12). He also prophesied of the messenger who would prepare the way for the Messiah (3:1; 4:5-6).	460 BC	"Look, I am going to send you the prophet Elijah before the great and terrible day of the LORD comes. And he will turn the hearts of fathers to their children and the hearts of children to their fathers. Otherwise, I will come and strike the land with a curse." (Malachi 4:5-6)
Alexander the Great conquered the Persian Empire, including the land of Judea. As a result, koine Greek became the common language of Judea and more.	336–323 BC	"The shaggy goat represents the king of Greece, and the large horn between his eyes represents the first king." (Daniel 8:21)
Alexander the Great died without an heir, leading to his empire being broken up between the Antigonids (Macedonia), the Ptolemies (Egypt/Libya, including Judea), and the Seleucids (Syria/Persia). The Old Testament was translated into Greek, called the Septuagint.	323–200 BC	"A warrior king will arise; he will rule a vast realm and do whatever he wants. But as soon as he is established, his kingdom will be broken up and divided to the four winds of heaven, but not to his descendants . . ." (Daniel 11:3-4)
Antiochus III the Great, a Seleucid, captured Judea from the Ptolemies. After Antiochus IV Epiphanes came to power, he persecuted the Jews and defiled the temple in 167 BC with a pig sacrificed on the altar. This led to the Maccabean revolt.	200–167 BC	"He will make a firm covenant with many for one week, but in the middle of the week he will put a stop to sacrifice and offering. And the abomination of desolation will be on a wing of the temple until the decreed destruction is poured out on the desolator." (Daniel 9:27)
Mattathias Maccabeus and his sons led a revolt, recaptured Jerusalem, and in 164 BC cleansed the temple. Through military victories and diplomacy, the Jews enjoyed self-rule until the Romans conquered them.	167–63 BC	"Violent ones among your own people will assert themselves to fulfill a vision, but they will fail. Then the king of the North . . . will establish himself in the beautiful land with total destruction in his hand." (Daniel 11:14-16)
Rome asserted control over the priesthood and government of Judea. In 40 BC, the Roman Senate installed Herod the Great, an Idumean, as the king of Judea, leading to the Herodian dynasty. Herod began the construction of a renovated temple in Jerusalem. But most important, the 400-year silence of God was broken with the angel's promises of John the Baptist and Jesus (5 BC).	63–4 BC	"After Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea in the days of King Herod, wise men from the east arrived in Jerusalem, saying, 'Where is he who has been born king of the Jews? For we saw his star at its rising and have come to worship him.'" (Matthew 2:1-2)

## ITEM 14

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