ya in the Jordan Valley, south of the

Economic shifts with the introduction of

Advancments in pottery production (includ-

animal and agricultural husbandry.

ing Aceramic and Ceramic)

the "New Stone" age

Distinguishing Marks

Polished stone tools

Population increase

eolithic (ca. 8500 - 4300 BC)

ave been highly organized."

Paleolithic (before 10000 BC)

the "Old Stone" age

Distinguishing Marks

- Primitive stone tools (axes, scrapers, choppers, etc.)
- Humans congregating for protection and provision.
- Groups sustained by hunting and gathering.

Mesolithic (ca. 10000 - 9000 BC)

the "Middle Stone" age

Distinguishing Marks

- Advancment of stone tools (flint sckle used for the harvest of wild grains)
- Grinding stones (i.e. mortars & pestles for food processing)
- Artistic advancement (cave drawings, crude model figures, stone paintings)

Middle Bronze Age (2166 - 1550 BC) **Chalcholithic** (4300 - 3300 BC) Early Bronze Age (3300 - 2200 BC) the "Copper/Stone" age Egyptian First Dynasty (3000-2840 BC) Akkadian Empire (2360-2180 BC) Amenemhet I Major Advancements 1963-1934 metal (huge achievement) Writing Sesostris I 1943-1898 Urbanization tion of olives, dates, flax) Large-scale public works Architecture & Art Advancement in military and weaponry (urbanization) Gilgamesh Epic ca 2000 BC Contemporary Extra-Biblical History

Distinguishing Marks Smelting process for copper or to produce Agricultural domestication continued (addi- Distinctively painted pottery Organization of first known city-states Development of temples (central to life)

The History of Israel a timeline



