

Between the Testaments

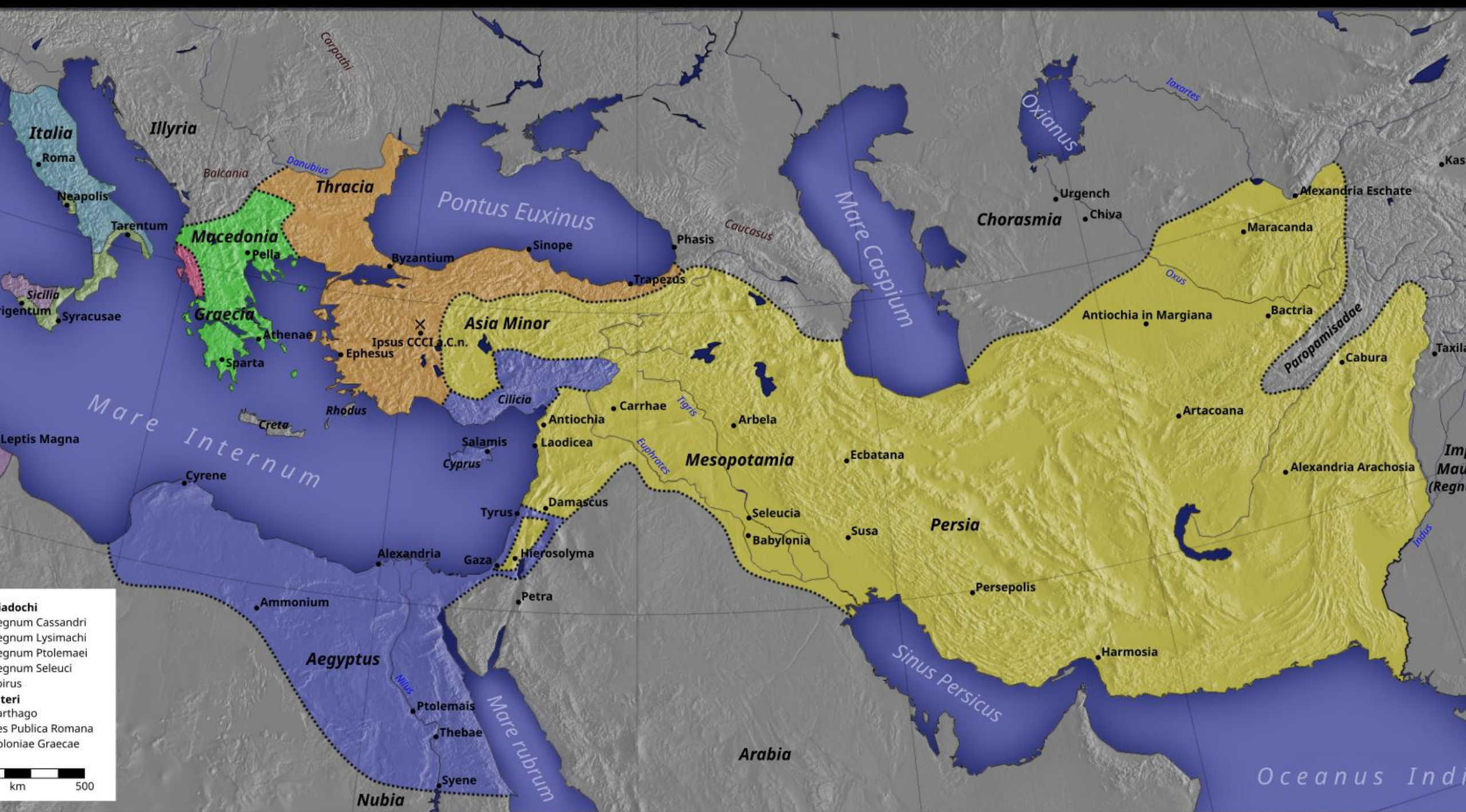
Historical Background – Part 2

722 – Samaria falls to Assyria

596 – Jerusalem falls to Babylon

538 – Cyrus decrees that the temple be rebuilt

430 – Last written prophecy: Malachi



adachi
egnum Cassandri
egnum Lysimachi
egnum Ptolemaei
egnum Seleuci
pirus
teri
arthago
es Publica Romana
loniae Graecae

km 500

Judea under the Seleucids: The Breaking Point

Mattathias of the Hasmonean line (d. 166)

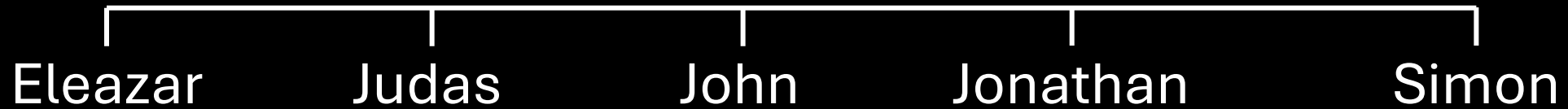
- Begins a revolt against Greek rule
- Leads a band of guerilla insurgents
- Draws religious zealots called Hasidim, meaning “pious ones”



The Hasmonean Dynasty

Mattathias

d. 166



Judea under the Seleucids: Revolt

Judas Maccabeus “The Hammerer” 165-161

- Unites the guerilla bands
- Enjoys various military successes against the Seleucids
 - Battle of Emmaus, 165 (40,000 vs. 3000)
 - Battle of Beth-Zur, 164 (60,000 vs. 10000)
- Antiochus IV dies in 164; Seleucid Empire begins to fray



Judea under the Seleucids: Revolt

Judas Maccabeus “The Hammerer” 165-161

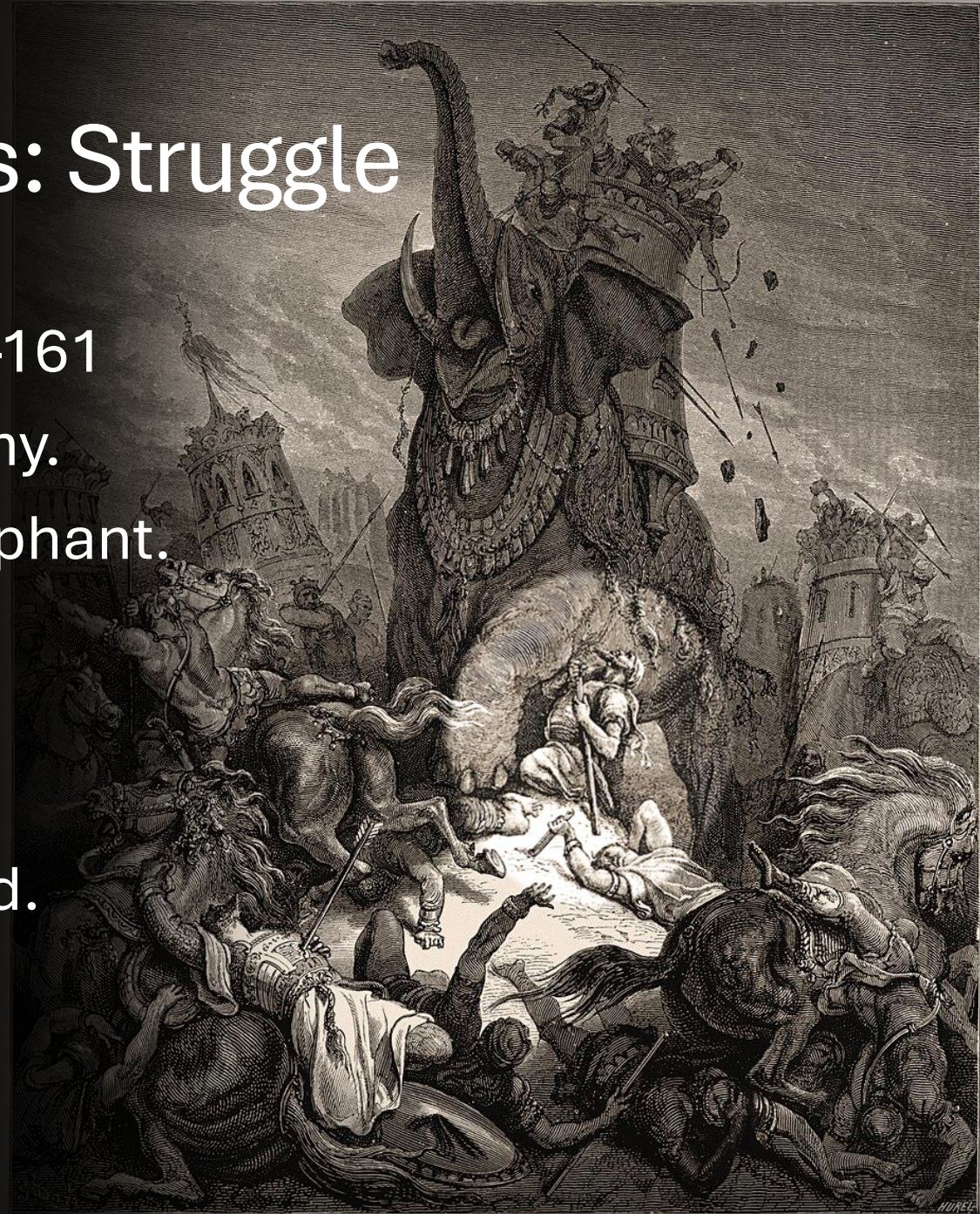
- Enters Jerusalem in 164; cleanses temple
- Hanukkah: Festival of Rededication (Kislev 25, 164 BC)
- John 10:22



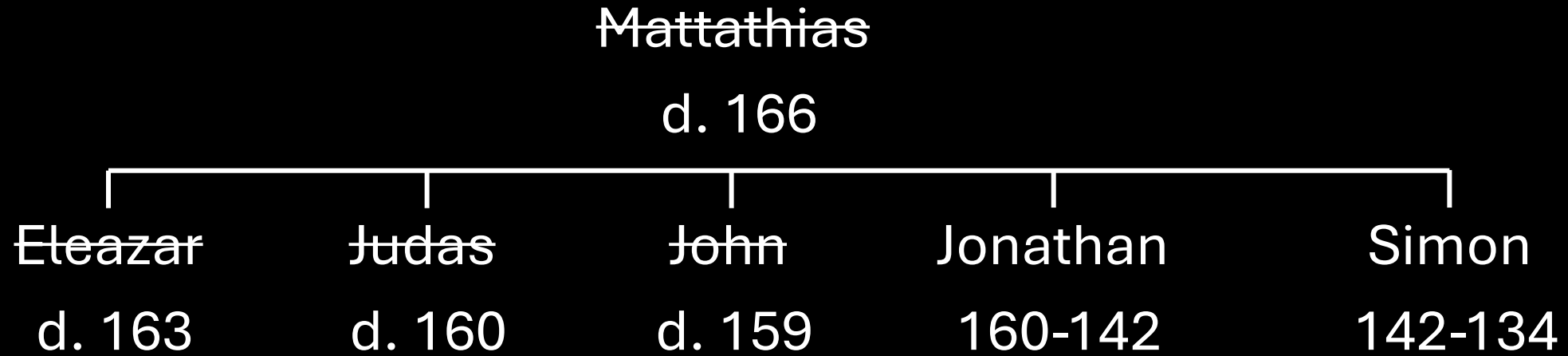
Judea under the Seleucids: Struggle

Judas Maccabeus “The Hammerer” 165-161

- Seleucids defeat Judas with a huge army.
- Judas’ oldest brother is killed by an elephant.
- Judas makes a treaty with Rome.
- Jerusalem politics turn against the Maccabees
- Three remaining sons flee; John is killed.



The Hasmonean Dynasty



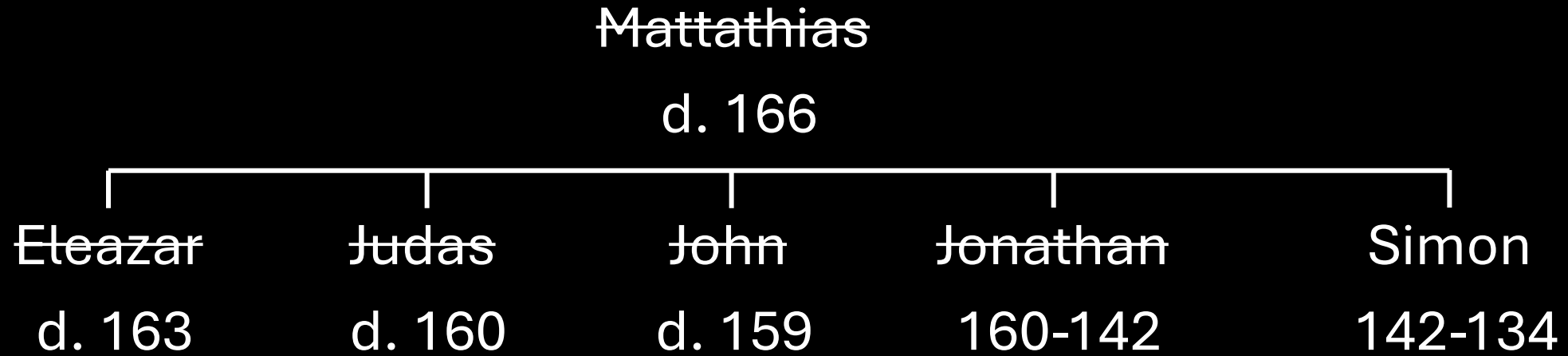
Judea under the Hasmoneans: Independence

Jonathan “The Cunning” 160-142

- Jonathan wins recognition by Seleucid rule as king of Jerusalem (153).
- Combines priestly and kingly offices
- Best quality becomes his downfall:
Murdered as a pawn in Seleucid power struggle.



The Hasmonean Dynasty



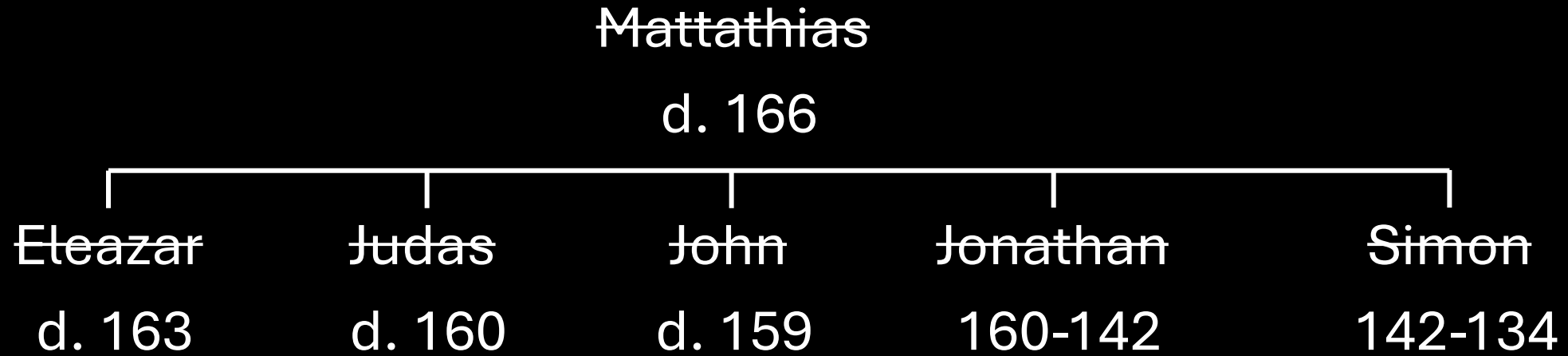
Judea under the Hasmoneans: Independence

Simon (142-134)

- Unites all Jewish sects under one banner. (Hellenists, Hasidim, Maccabees)
- Achieves Judean independence in 142.
 - Recognized by Seleucids and by Rome
- Minted own coins
- Murdered by son-in-law, along with two sons.



The Hasmonean Dynasty



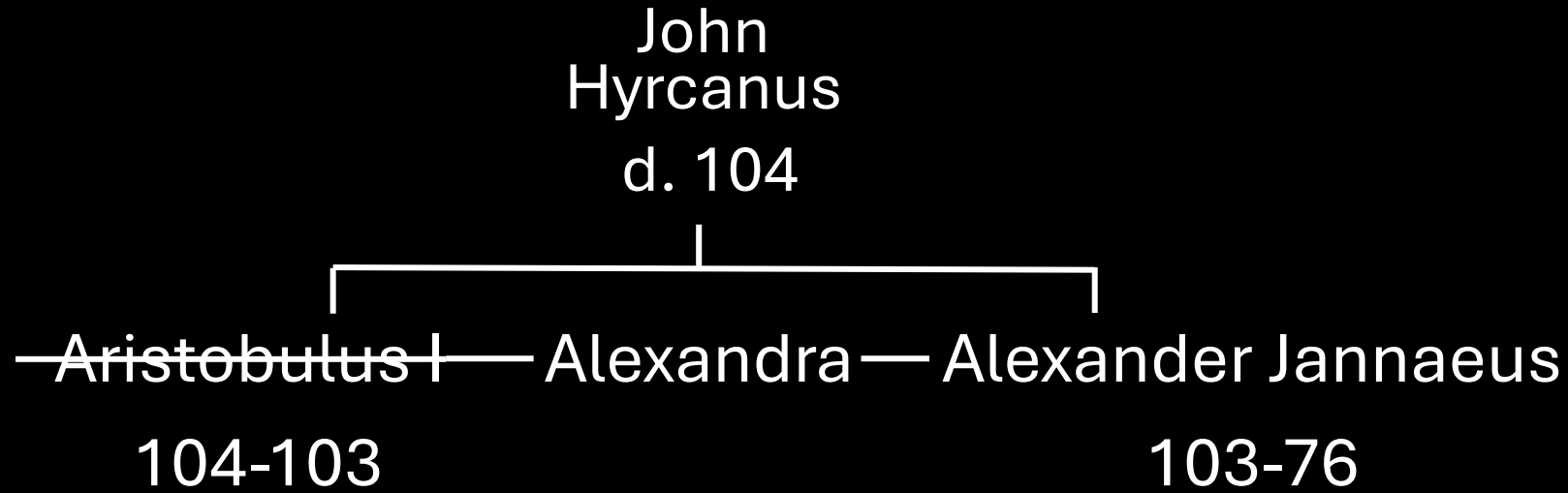
Judea under the Hasmoneans: Expansion and Decay

John Hyrcanus (134-104)

- Expanded the Jewish kingdom close to the size of Solomon's.
- Alienated the Hasidim
 - Hasidim → Pharisees and Essenes
 - Maccabees → Sadducees
- Son Aristobulus further alienates Hasidim/Pharisees: Hellenization
- Aristobulus I rules briefly and cruelly. (d. 103)



The Hasmonean Dynasty



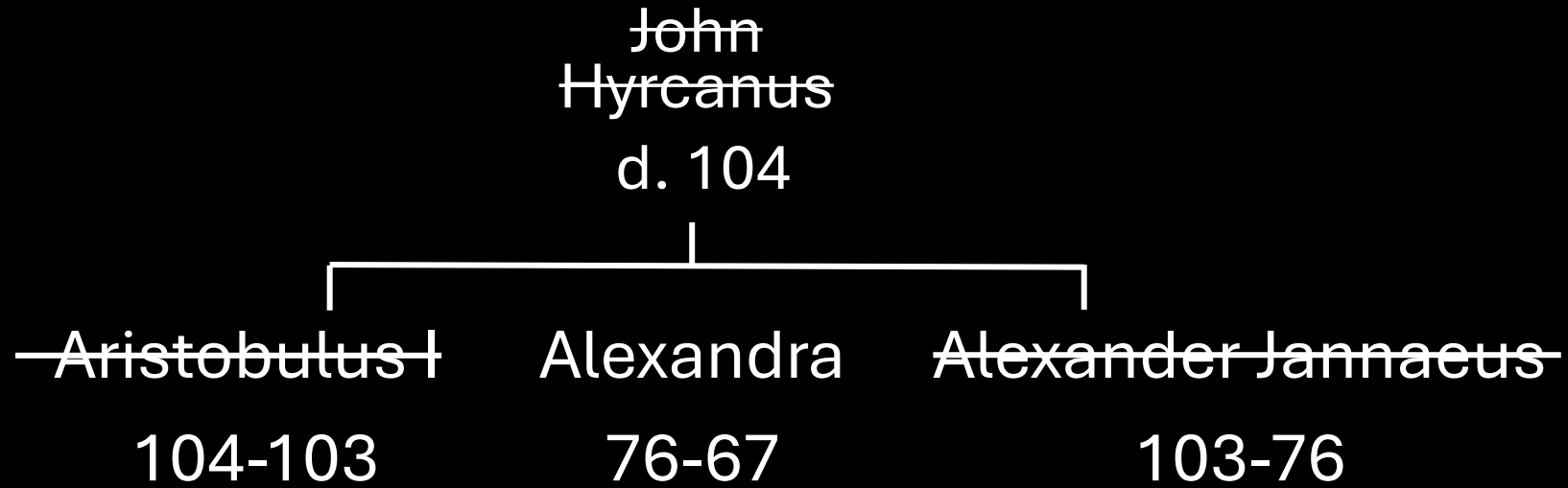
Judea under the Hasmoneans: Expansion and Decay

Alexander Jannaeus (103-76)

- Expanded the Jewish kingdom
- Further alienated the Pharisees
- Cruelly suppressed dissent



The Hasmonean Dynasty



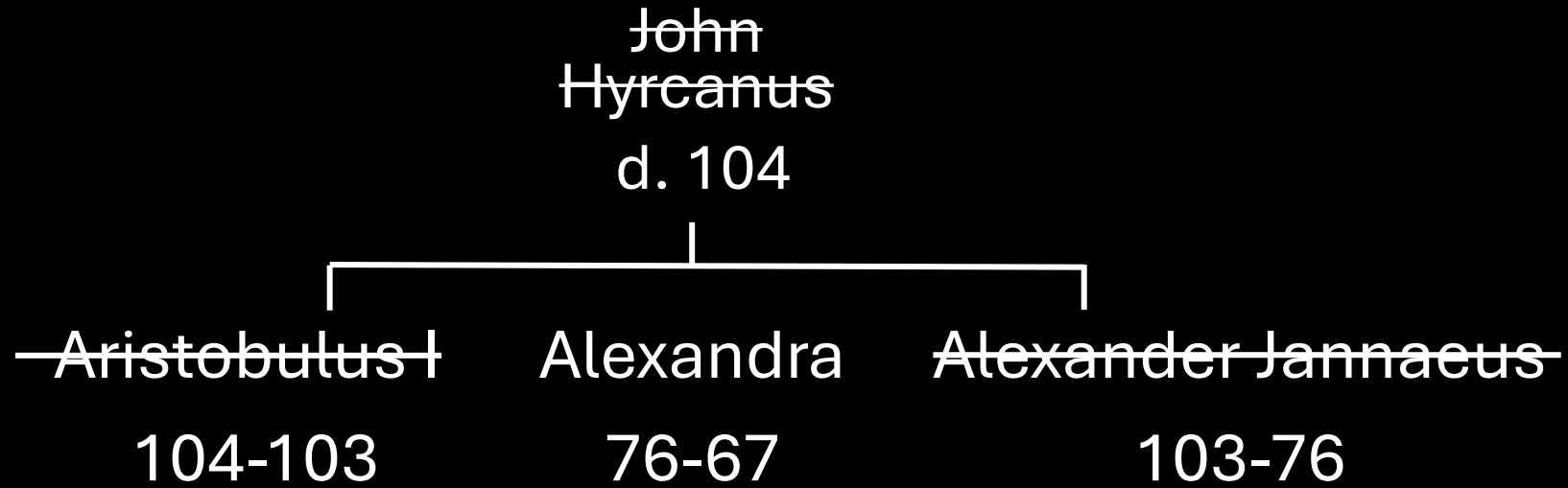
Judea under the Hasmoneans: Expansion and Decay

Salome Alexandra (76-67)

- Favored the Pharisees and restored Jewish religion.
- Loved and respected by the Jewish people.
- A nine-year “golden age” for the Jews.

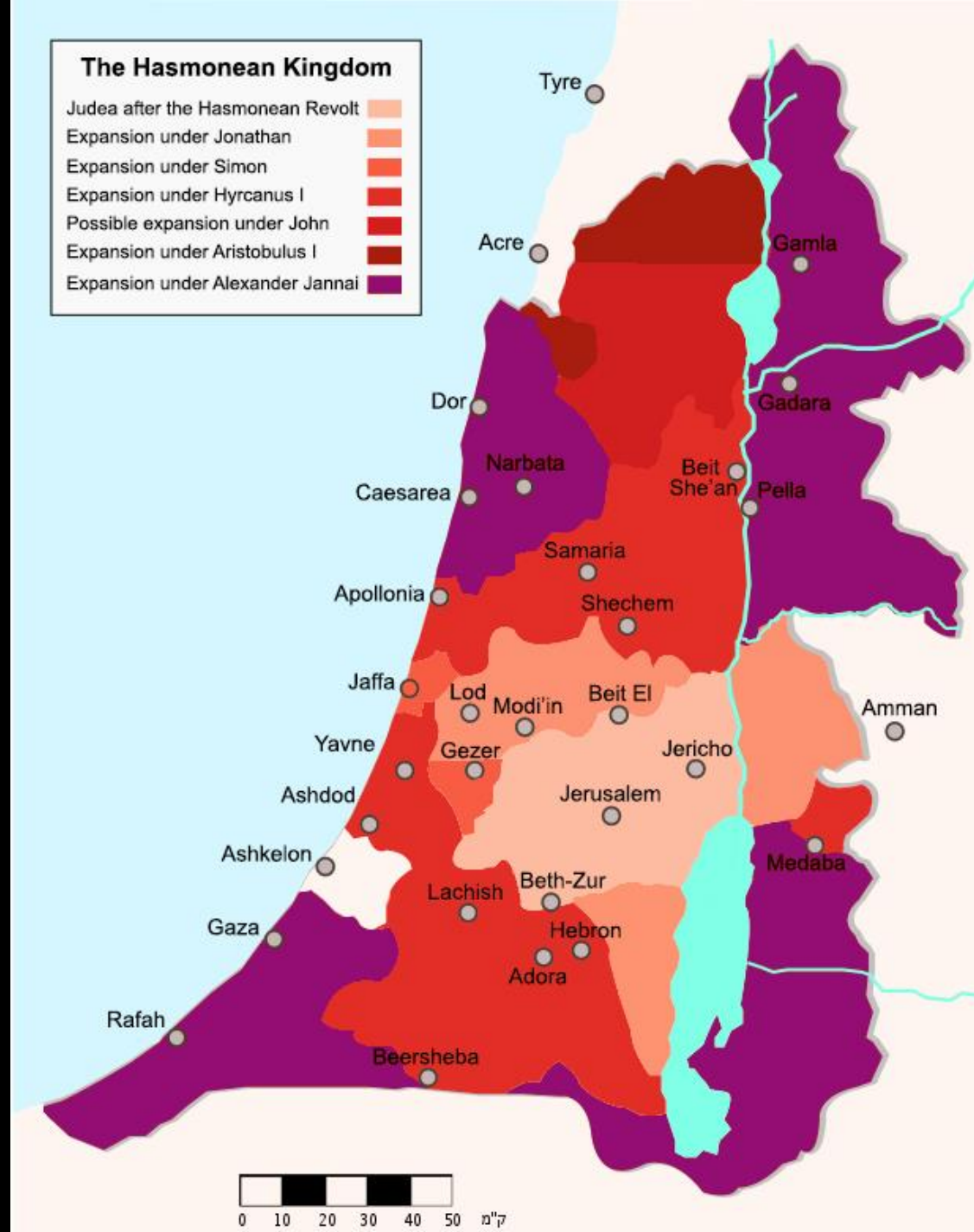


The Hasmonean Dynasty



The Hasmonean Kingdom

- Judea after the Hasmonean Revolt
- Expansion under Jonathan
- Expansion under Simon
- Expansion under Hyrcanus I
- Possible expansion under John
- Expansion under Aristobulus I
- Expansion under Alexander Jannai



Judea under Rome: The Idumean Dynasty

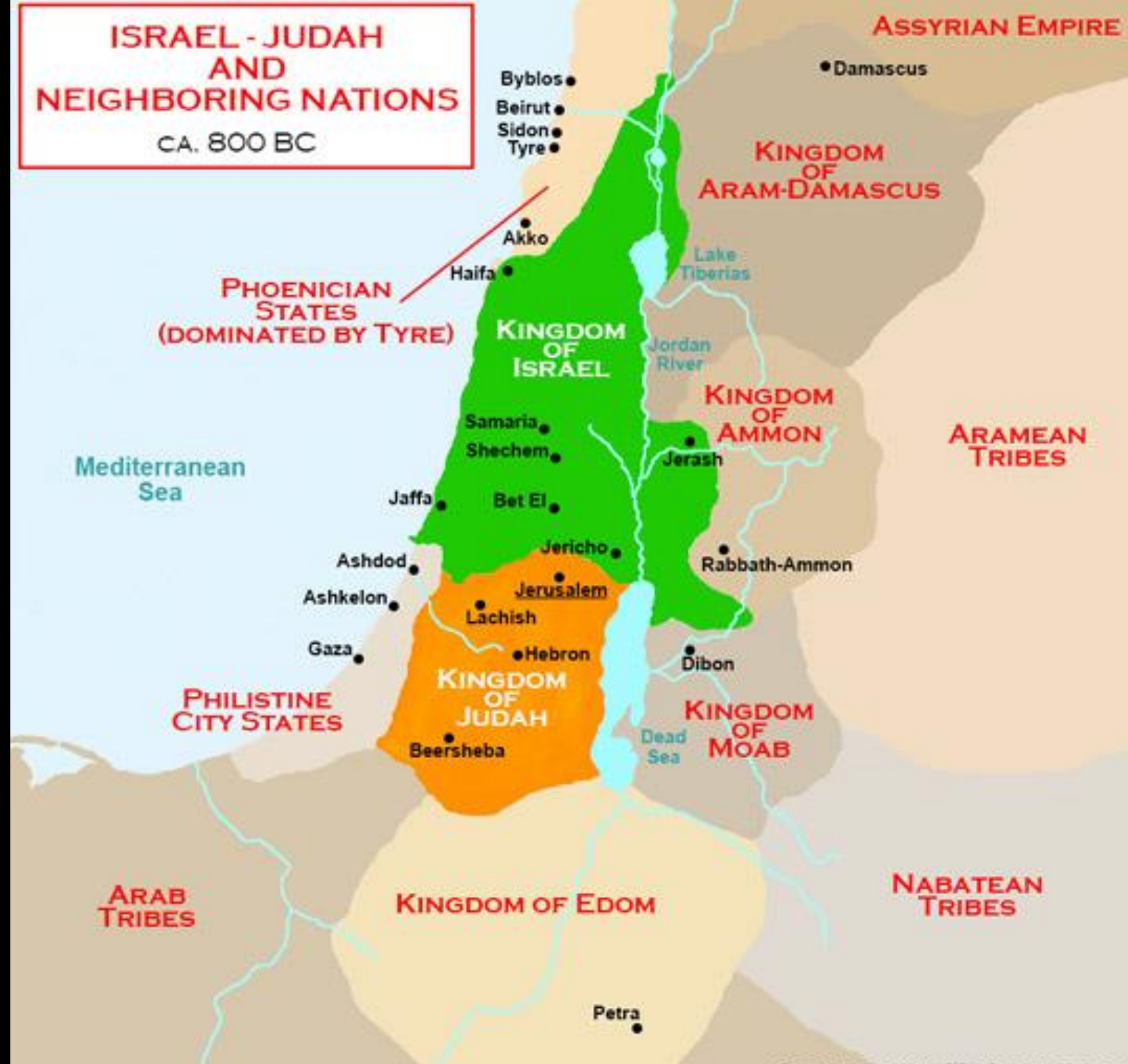
Antipater (63-43)

- Interfered with Judean politics, favoring Hyrcanus II.
- Rome eventually sided with Hyrcanus and made Antipater proconsul.
- Antipater was ruler of Idumea and father of Herod the Great.



ISRAEL - JUDAH AND NEIGHBORING NATIONS

CA. 800 BC



Judea under Rome: Herod the Great

Herod the Great (43-2 BC)

- Great builder



Caesarea Maritime



Caesarea Maritime



Caesarea Maritime



Caesarea Maritime

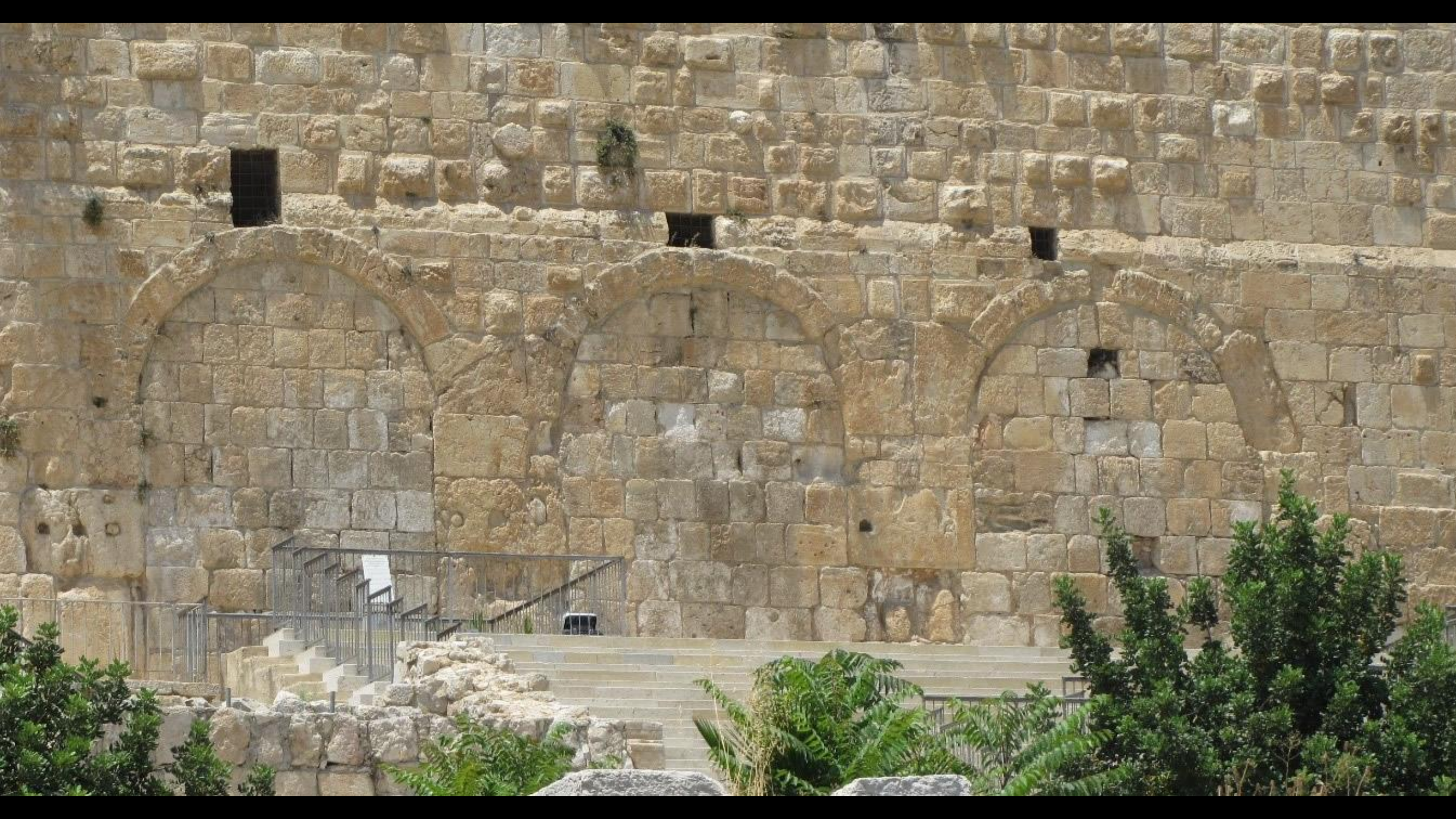


Caesarea Maritime









Judea under Rome: Herod the Great

Herod the Great (43-2 BC)

- Fully aligned with Rome
- Bent on securing power for self

