

1.3 Textbook

Story of the Jewish people and State of Israel



1020 – 920 BC United Monarchy

Three great kings of Israel: Saul, David and Solomon

Saul, warrior and founder: David, warrior, poet/songster, conqueror of Jerusalem: Solomon, man of wisdom, built the Temple and extended empire

922 -721– Assyrian conquers Northern Kingdom of Israel, Jeroboam to Hoshea

922 – Persia conquers Assyria and then Southern Kingdom of Judea

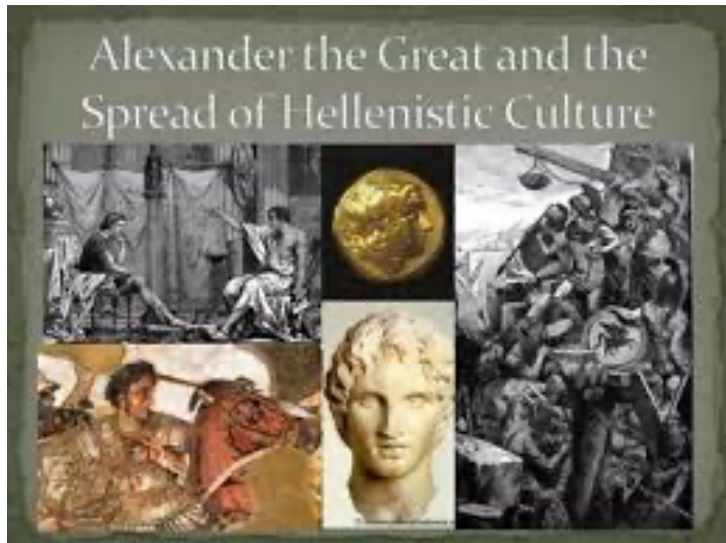
587-517 Babylonian Captivity and start of Rabbinic Judaism – no Temple for sacrifices - Rabbis are teachers and scholars who keep Judaism alive
Creation of a written TORAH (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy from oral “stories” passed on for almost 1000 years.
Torah, Prophets, Psalms and Prayers are the main divisions of Hebrew Bible. Many Orthodox Jews believe that is the completion of the Bible while most accept some of the “wisdom writings” of the 400’s

517-335 Rebuilding Temple in Jerusalem, rebuilding walls of Jerusalem and leadership of rulers



336-323 Conquest by Alexander the Great and Greek rule.

This brought in new pagan gods, gymnasiums for exercise, philosophy, science, democracy, foundation of human rights, emphasis on beauty, truth, justice and the importance of individual rights. It also meant a challenge to Jewish practices of a belief in God, “forbidden foods” and the Greek language.



323-63 Interim foreign rule and development of Hasmonean Jewish kings.

The **Hasmonean**

dynasty^[4] ([/ˌhæzməˈniːən/](#) ([audio](#)); [Hebrew](#): הַשְּׂמוֹנִיטִים *Hašmōna'īm*) was a ruling [dynasty](#) of [Judea](#) and surrounding regions during [classical antiquity](#), from c. 140 BCE to 37 BCE. Between c. 140 and c. 116 BCE the dynasty ruled Judea semi-autonomously from the [Seleucid Empire](#), and from roughly 110 BCE, with the empire disintegrating, Judea gained further autonomy and expanded into the neighboring regions of [Samaria](#), [Galilee](#), [Iturea](#), [Perea](#), and [Idumea](#). The Hasmonean rulers took the Greek title "[basileus](#)" ("king" or "emperor"), and some modern scholars refer to this period as an independent kingdom of [Israel](#).^[5] The kingdom was ultimately conquered by the [Roman Republic](#) and the dynasty was displaced by [Herod the Great](#) in 37 BCE.