

THE HEBREWS

ORIGINS

Semitic nomads of Mesopotamia

Circa 2000 B.C.E. – patriarch Abraham led his people from Ur to the Mediterranean shore

- Circa 1400 B.C.E. relocated to Egypt because of a drought
 - + Biblical story of Moses and Passover

EARLY LEADERS

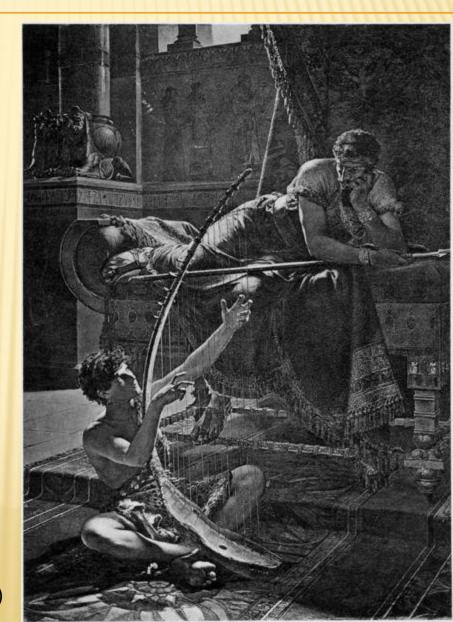
- Originally ruled by judges, tribal elders, or rabbis
- King Saul
 - + Reigned circa 1047-circa 1007 B.C.E.
- King David
 - + Reigned circa 1007-circa 970 B.C.E.
- × King Solomon
 - + Reigned circa 970-circa 930 B.C.E.
- King Rehoboam
 - + Reigned circa 930-circa 915 B.C.E.

KING SAUL

First real king

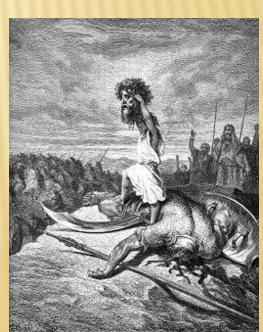
Anointed by Samuel

United Hebrews



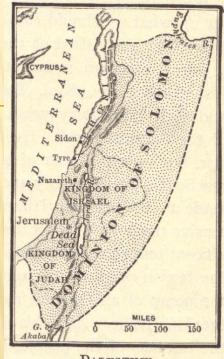
KING DAVID

- Biblical story of David and Goliath
- Extended boundaries
 - + Conquered Canaanites in Canaan
 - × Canaanites eventually intermarried with Phoenicians
 - + Conquered Philistines
 - Origin of the term "Palestine"
- Strong united government
- Credited with writing "Psalms"



KING SOLOMON

- Built a large palace
- Built first Jerusalem Temple
 - + "First Temple Period"

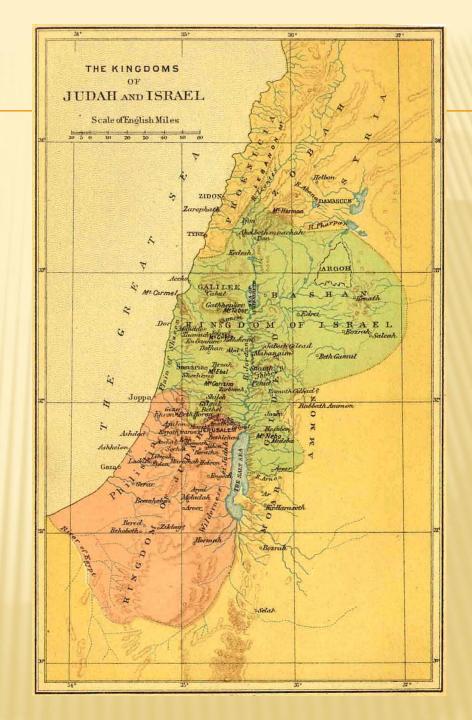


PALESTINE

- Levied high taxes to pay for construction projects
 - Made him somewhat unpopular
- Credited with authoring "The Song of Solomon"

KING REHOBOAM

- Discontent over high taxes
- Ten northern tribes revolted and established kingdom of Israel (932 or 931 B.C.E.)
- Two southern tribes remained loyal as the kingdom of Judah
- Separate states not as strong as unified state



HEBREWS' FATE

× Israel

+ Conquered by Assyria (721 B.C.E.)

× Judah

- + Conquered by King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon (586 B.C.E.)
- + Temple destroyed
- + Babylonian captivity (586-538 B.C.E.)
 - Ended when Babylon was conquered by King Cyrus of Persia, who allowed the Hebrews to return to Jerusalem



ASSIRIAN WAR CHARIOIS

From an Assyrian bas-relief. Notice that each chariot is drawn by three horses.



CUNEIFORM TABLET

Unearthed by the Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. This records the sale of part of a house about 2000 B.C.

SECOND TEMPLE PERIOD

- Peace under Persian rule for two centuries
 - × Jerusalem Temple rebuilt in 516 BCE
- Alexander the Great conquered Persia and took over Palestine (333-325 B.C.E.)
 - + Greeks ruled for approximately 150 years
- Maccabean Revolt (167-164 B.C.E.)
 - + Independent country for 100+ years
- Roman Conquest (63 B.C.E.)
 - + Jewish kings (Herodians) ruled under Roman protection
 - + 6 C.E. became an imperial province

THE JEWISH-ROMAN WARS

× Jewish Rebellion, 66-73 CE

Kitos War, 115-117 CE

Bar Kokhba Revolt, 132-136 CE

FIRST JEWISH-ROMAN WAR

- Jewish rebellion (66-73 C.E.)
- * First Jewish-Roman War
- Revolt crushed by future Emperor Titus
- Second Temple destroyed
 - + Treasures displayed in Rome



KITOS WAR, 115-117 CE

- Revolt by Jews throughout the Roman Empire
- Cyprus, Egypt, Judea, Libya, Mesopotamia, and Syria
- Sparked when Roman forces fought the Parthians
- × Romans won
- * Second Jewish-Roman War

BAR KOKHBA REVOLT (132-136 CE)

- Last (Third) Jewish-Roman War
- Jews led by Simon bar Kokhba
 - + Many believed him to be the messiah
- Crushed by the Romans
 - + Led by Hadrian
- × Results
 - + Jewish Diaspora (barred from Jerusalem)
 - + Early Christians began to separate themselves from Judaism

HEBREW CONTRIBUTIONS

- Monotheism belief in one god
- Jewish Talmud
 - + Book of Jewish laws and thoughts
- Christianity and Islam
 - World's two largest religions are based around
 Jewish beliefs, practices, and teachings
- × Jewish Tanakh
 - + Largely the same as the Christian Old Testament
 - Many stories have counterparts in the Muslim Qu'ran (Koran)

REVIEW QUESTIONS

- Where did the Hebrews originate?
- Who is considered to be the first real king of the Hebrews?
- Who built the first Jerusalem Temple?
- * How did the Hebrews come to form two separate kingdoms, Israel and Judah?
- What is the Babylonian captivity?
- Describe the Jewish revolt of 66-73 C.E. and its consequences.