

GREECE

Alexander the Great
356-323

Syrian Wars
323-168

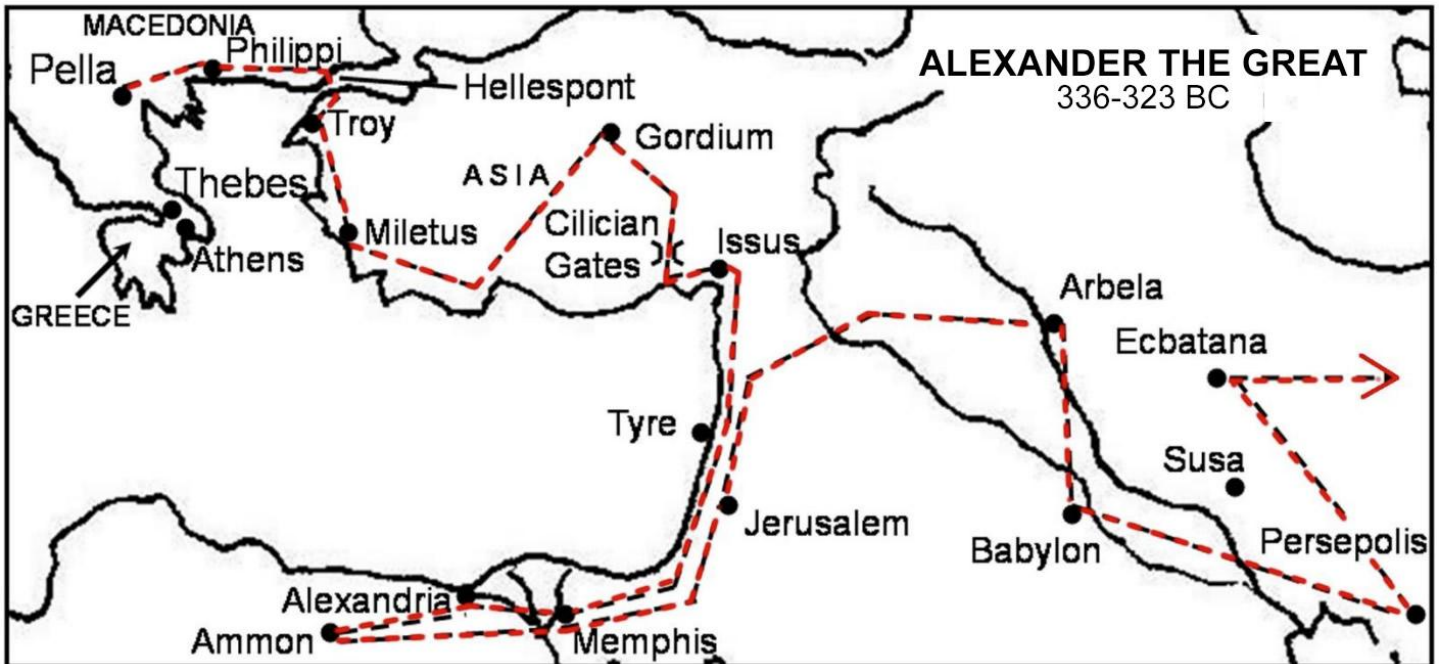
MACCABEAN
REVOLT
166-160 BC

HASMONEANS
157-46 BC

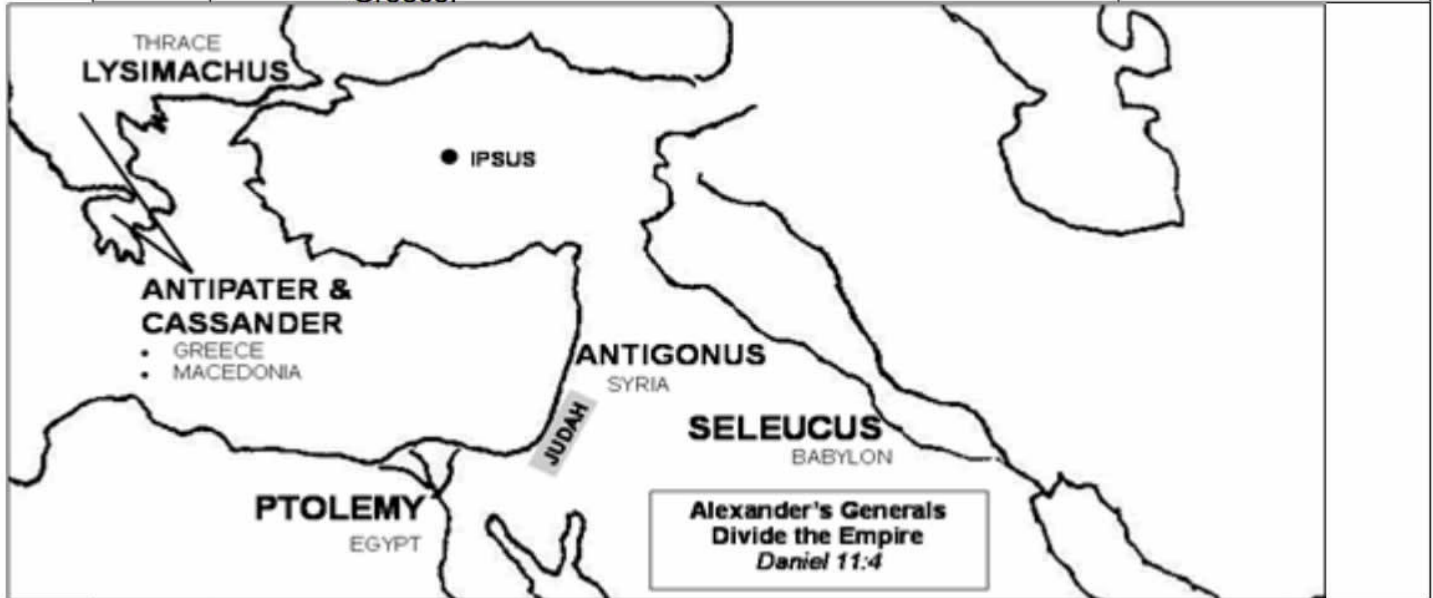
ROME

63 BC →

Antipater & Sons
(Phasael & Herod)
46 - 4 BC



323	- Alexander arrives back in Babylon. At the age of 32 he is worn out from wounds, hardships and over drinking. - June 11, Alexander is sick with a fever and dies. - At his death his oldest son, Hercules, is killed by his generals. A second son, Alexander II is born after his father died and is killed at the age of 13 in 310 BC. - Alexander's Generals: - Ptolemy takes control of Egypt. - Seleucus takes Babylon. - Antigonus seizes Syria from Ptolemy. - Lysimachus goes to Thrace and Asia Minor. - Antipater and his son Cassander take Macedonia and Greece.	Alexander Dies Alexander's Generals Divide Empire Daniel 11:4
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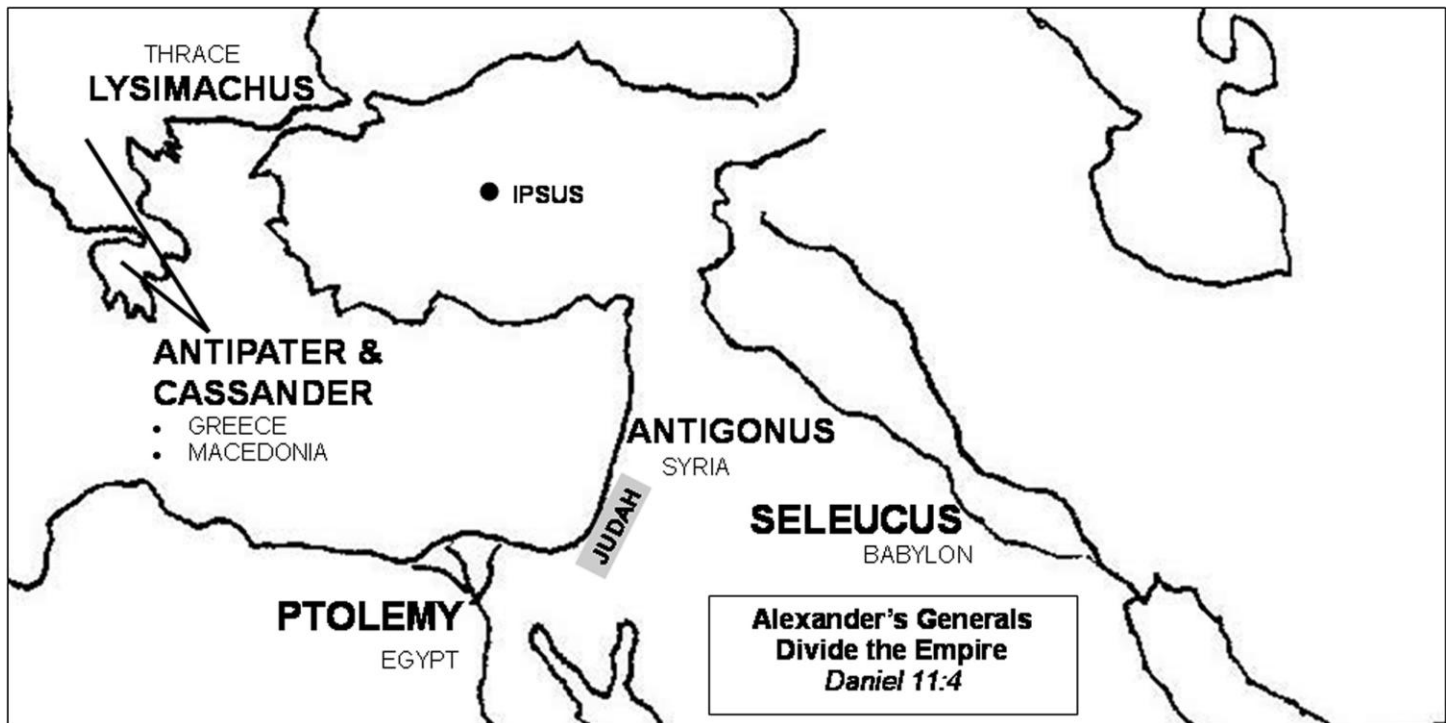
Greeks and Maccabees 332-20 BC

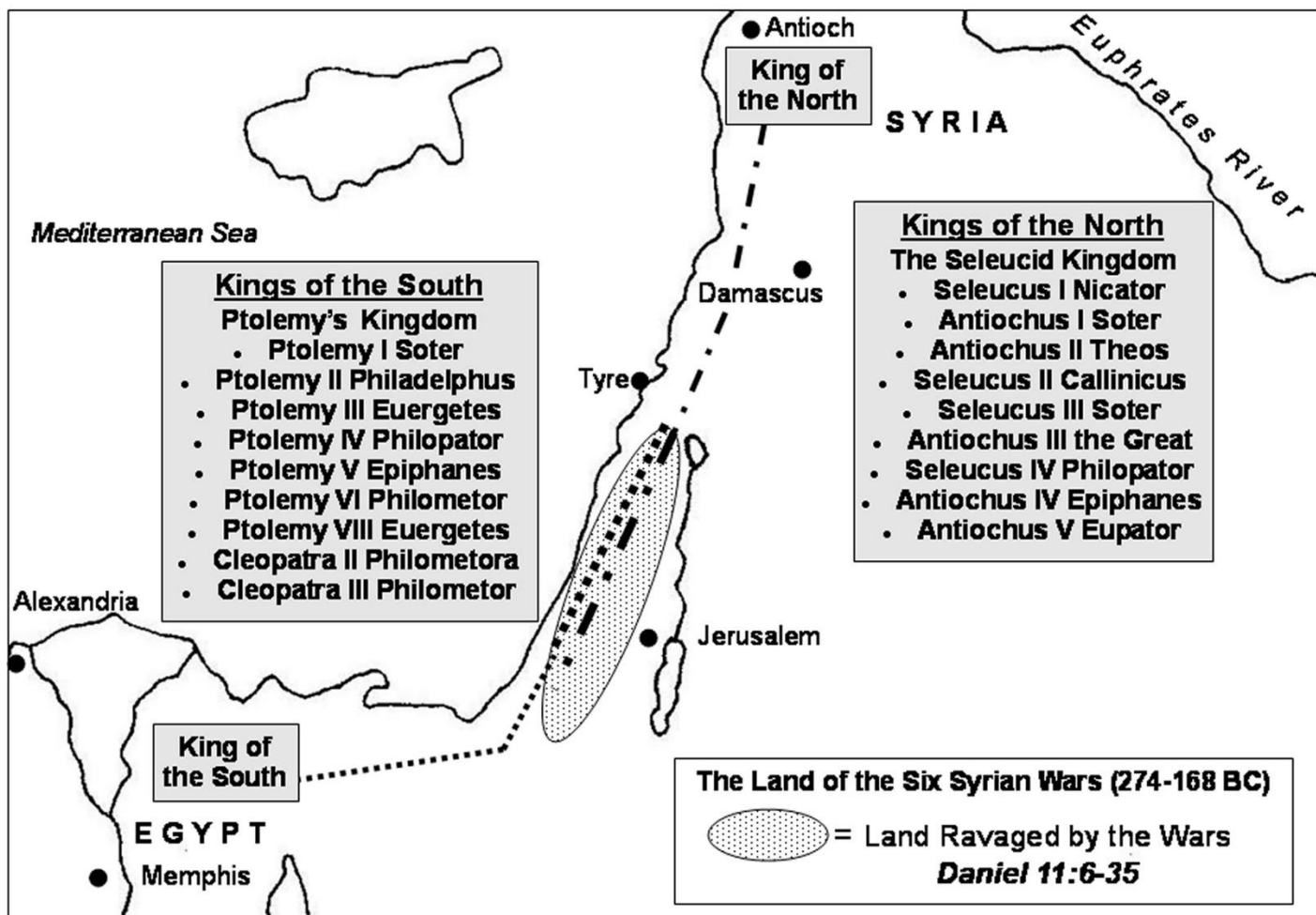
Archaeological Time Periods:

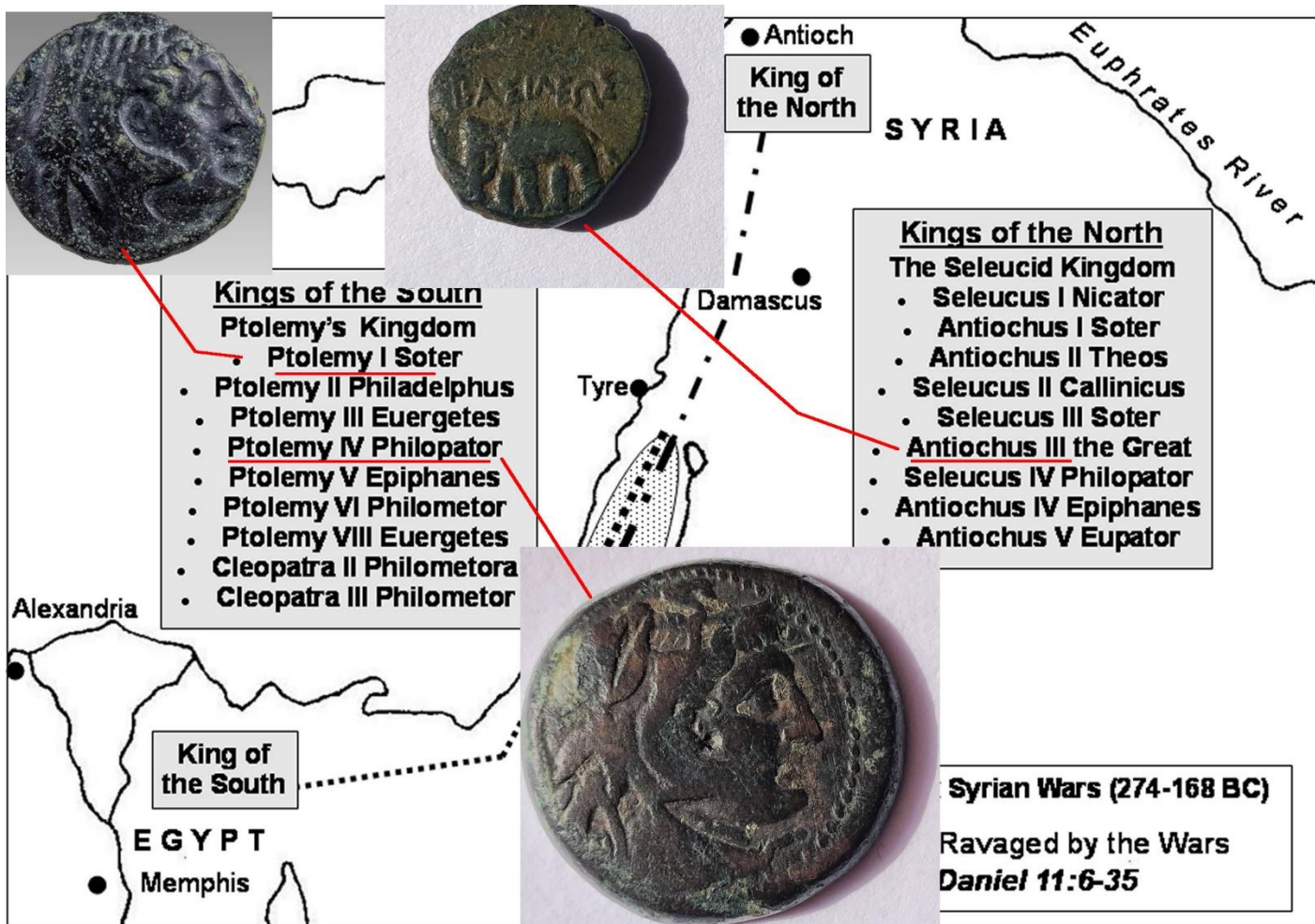
- Persian Period – 539-332 BC (Jews Return, Ezra, Nehemiah)
- Hellenistic (Greek) Period – 332-141 BC (Years between OT and NT)
- Roman Period – 37 BC-324 AD (Jesus, Apostles, NT, Early Church)

Kings of Persia		Events/People in ISRAEL	Kings of Macedonia (Greece)	
Artaxerxes III (359-338)	350 BC		Philip II (359-336)	
Arses (338-336)		Ezekiel 26 fulfilled (332)	Alexander III the Great (336-323)	
		Jaddua the Priest meets Alexander		
Darius III (336-330)		Daniel 11:4 fulfilled (323)		
Seleucid Dynasty in Asia Minor			Philip III Arrhidaios (323-317)	Ptolemy Dynasty Egypt
Seleukos I Nikator (312-281)			Alexander IV (323-310)	Ptolemy I Soter (323-282)
Antiochos I Soter (281-261)			Olympias (317-316)	Ptolemy II Philadelphos (284-246)
Antiochos II Theos (261-246)		Daniel 11:6 fulfilled (260-253)	Cassander (315-297)	
Seleukos II Kallinikos (246-226)	250 BC	Daniel 11:7-8 fulfilled (246-241)		Ptolemy II Euergetes (246-222)
Seleukos III (226-223)				
Antiochos III Megas (the Great) (223-187)		Daniel 11:9-19 fulfilled (219-187)		Ptolemy IV Philopator (221-204)
Seleukos IV Philopator (187-175)		Daniel 11:20-21 fulfilled (175)		
Antiochos IV Epiphanes (175-164)		Joshua (Jason) buys High Priesthood; Jerusalem Revolts; Maccabean Revolt		
Atiochos V Eupator (164-162)		Judas Maccabeus controls Judah; First Hanukkah (164) Rome recognizes Israel as		

		First Hanukkah (164) Rome recognizes Israel as a Maccabean (Hasmonean) State (161 BC)	
Demetrios I Soter (162-150)			
Alexander Balas (Epiphanes) (150-145)	150 BC	Jonathan is Priest, Governor, General	
Demetrios II Nikator (145-140, 129-125)			
Antiochos VI Epiphanes (145-142 BC)		Simon is Priest, King, General (142 BC)	
Diodotos Triphon (142-139)		Hasmonean Dynasty Established (142)	
		Ptolemy VIII kills Simon in Jericho (135)	Ptolemy VIII Physcon (169-116)
	100 BC		
		Civil War-Sadducees vs Pharisees for six years (94-88 BC); King Alexander Jannaus vs Sadducees; 50,000 die 63 BC Civil War in Jerusalem; Roman General Pompey takes Jerusalem to establish peace;	
	50 BC	Antipater (Idumean) appointed by Julius Caesar as Procurator of Judea, Samaria, Galilee (47 BC) Antipater appoints son Herod Governor of Galilee (46 BC) Augustus makes Herod King (30 BC)	Berenike IV & Cleopatra VI (58-55)
Roman Emperors			Ptolemy XII (51-47 BC)
Julius Caesar (49-44 BC)			Cleopatra VII (51-30 BC)
Augustus (27 BC-14 AD)			Ptolemy XIV (47-44 BC)









Ptolemy I Soter - 305-282 BC

Ptolemy I coin from 305 BC

With a bronze Head of Alexander wearing an elephant skull with curling horns used as a symbol of the Egyptian deity Ammon



Reverse: ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ

(Greek: *of King Ptolemy*),

eagle standing on thunderbolt, head right, wings spread



300-1 BC
Hellenistic
(Greek)



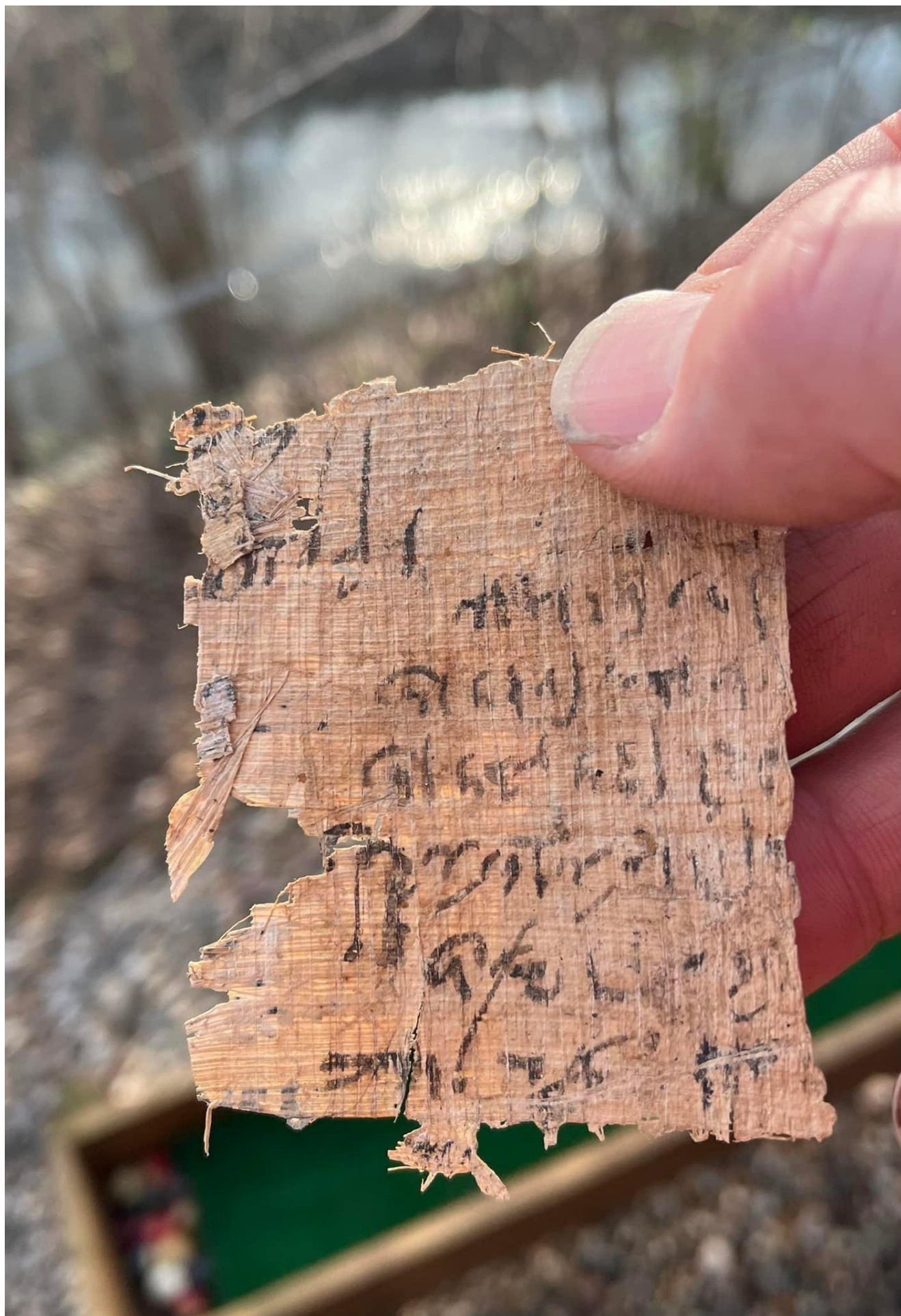


200 BC
 Hieratic script Papyrus Manuscript Fragment 200 BC,
 Egypt, Black ink on business document
 < Front of Hieratic script document



Back of document >





A list of the High Priest Genealogy is in 1 Chronicles 6
 From Solomon to the exile there were 17 high priests (Josephus) or 19
 another source

High Priests after the exile:

**Jewish High Priest
 521 BC - 36 AD**

- 521-490 - JOSHUA ●
- 490-470 - JOIKIM
- 470-433 - ELIASHIB
- 433-410 - JOIADA
- 410-371 - JONATHAN (JOHANAN) ●
- 371-320 - JADDUA - Neh. 12:10, 22 ●
- 320-280 - ONIAS I (son of Jaddua)
- 280-260 - SIMON I (son of Onias I)
- 260-245 - ELEAZAR (son of Onias I)
- 245-240 - MANASSEH (son of Jaddua)
- 240-218 - ONIAS II (son of Simon)
- 218-185 - SIMON II
- 185-175 - ONIAS III - (son of Simon II)
- 175-172 - JASON (son of Simon II)
- 172-162 - Menelaus
- 162-159 - ALCIMUS
- 159-153 - ?
- 153-143 - JONATHAN MACCABEUS (Apphus) ●
- 142-134 - SIMEON MACCABEUS (Tassi)
- 134-104 - JOHN HYRCANUS I (son of Simeon Maccabeus)
- 104-103 - ARISTOBULUS I (son of John)
- 103-76 - ALEXANDER JANNAEUS (son of John)
- 76-66 - JOHN HYRCANUS II (son of Alexander)
- 66-63 - ARISTOBULUS II (son of Alexander)
- 63-40 - JOHN HYRCANUS II - Restored to H.P.
- 40-37 - ANTIGONUS (son of Aristobulus)
- 37 - ARISTOBULUS III - Last Hasmonean; Mariamme's Brother, Grandson of Aristobulus II
- 36 -
- 36-30 - ANANIELUS
- 30-23 - JOSUA BEN FABUS
- 23-4 - SIMON BEN BOETHUS
- 4 - JOAZAR BEN BOETHUS
- 4-3 - ELEAZAR BEN BOETHUS
- 3BC-6AD - JOSHUA BEN SIE
- 6-15AD - ANANUS BEN SETH
- 15-16 - ISHMAEL BEN FABUS
- 16-17 - ELEAZER BEN ANANUS
- 17-18 - ~~ELIAZAR~~ SIMON BEN CAMITHUS
- 18-36 - JOSEPH CAIAPHAS ●



219 BC

Ptolemy IV Philopator (221-204)

< Alexander the Great image on a 229-219 BC coin
minted by Ptolemy IV showing Alexander wearing a lion
skin
portrayed as Herakles

On the reverse side is an eagle. >



Ptolemy IV Philopator - 221-204 BC



223-187

Coin of Antiochus III Megas,
or Antiochus the Great, the Seleucid king
of Syria 223-187.

< The obverse side shows (a faulty strike by the
craftsman minting this coin) the head of the god
Apollo.

The reverse side is the image of an > elephant, which
were used in wars at this time like we use tanks.

Above the elephant is the inscription:
"BASILEUS" in English or
"βασιλεύς" in Greek which
means "KING"



Antiochus III Megas was prophesied about in Daniel
11:11-19 where he is identified as the "King of the
North".

Antiochus III challenged a young Rome and their
General Scipio. He was suppressed and forced to pay
tribute to Rome.

In the end Antiochus III was killed stealing money
from a temple trying to pay his tribute to Rome.





182	• Joseph son of Tobias, the tax collector for Ptolemy, has two wives. <u>One wife has seven sons and the other wife has one son named Hyrcanus.</u> Joseph sent Hyrcanus to congratulate Ptolemy on the birth of his son but while he is there <u>Hyrcanus bribes Ptolemy for the authority to collect taxes on the east side of the Jordan.</u> When Hyrcanus' father, Joseph, and his seven step-brothers find out <u>they are furious and go out to kill him.</u> Two brothers die but Hyrcanus escapes to the east of Jordan. People in the city of Jerusalem and the land of Judea choose sides. The high priest Simon II sides with <u>the father, Joseph, and the five remaining sons.</u> • There are now two divisive issues in Jerusalem: 1. <u>Pharisees or Hellenizers</u> 2. <u>Joseph, the tax collector, or Hyrcanus, the tax collector</u>	
175	• Antiochus III's successor, Seleucus IV, now has the responsibility of <u>paying the 1,000 talents each year.</u> • The new high priest in Jerusalem is the righteous Onias III. Hyrcanus has deposited his money in the temple. • Apollonius, the governor of Judea, tells Seleucus about the money in the Jerusalem temple. • A <u>tax collector named Heliodorus is sent to plunder the temple in Jerusalem for Seleucus IV.</u> • 2 Maccabees tells the story like this: Heliodorus, the tax collector from Seleucus IV, asks Onias the priest about the money in the temple. Heliodorus begins to enter the temple but suddenly sees a terrible rider on a horse with fair covering and horse harness of solid gold. The horse runs towards Heliodorus bucking and kicking. Two young men with great beauty and strength scourged him with whips. Heliodorus leaves. • <u>Antiochus IV is in Rome as a hostage with twenty others until the Seleucids pay off the penalty for their war with Rome.</u> • <u>Seleucus IV exchanges his son, Demetrius, for Antiochus IV who is being held as a hostage in Rome. This results in Antiochus IV poisoning his brother, Seleucus IV.</u> • <u>The heir to the throne is Seleucus' son Demetrius who is a hostage in Rome.</u> • <u>Antiochus poses as the guardian of Demetrius and takes the throne.</u> • <u>Soon Demetrius is murdered and Antiochus has secured the throne for himself.</u> • Since Jerusalem and Judea are filled with strife and division, Onias decides to go visit Seleucus IV but Antiochus IV kills Seleucus IV first. • Onias' brother Joshua goes to Antiochus IV to offer him <u>440 talents for the high priestly position in Jerusalem.</u> Joshua promises to Hellenize all of Jerusalem and asks for <u>permission to build a gymnasium in Jerusalem to introduce the youth to the Greek games and customs.</u> • <u>Joshua changes his Hebrew name to the more favorable Greek name of Jason.</u>	Daniel 11:20 -21 Antiochus IV Epiphanes Onias III Heliodorus Joshua Buys High Priest Position

172	- Joshua sends Menelaus to Antiochus IV with his annual payment for the High Priest position, but Menelaus offers 300 talents more than Joshua and promises to Hellenize Jerusalem more vigorously. Antiochus IV appoints Menelaus, who is from the tribe of Benjamin, to the office of high priest. The Jews are outraged. - Menelaus then robs the temple treasury of some gold vessels. - Onias III the true high priest who lost his position when Joshua (Jason) bought it, protests from exile and is executed by Antiochus IV. This fulfills Daniel 11:22.	Menelaus, a Benjamite, buys the high priest position Daniel 11:22
170 to 168	- Sixth Syrian war Ptolemy declares war on Antiochus IV Epiphanes. - Antiochus IV Epiphanes is successful and the two regents who lead Egypt for the very young Ptolemy VI are killed . - Antiochus IV Epiphanes actually takes the young Ptolemy VI into his own guardianship during negotiations with Egypt which gives Antiochus IV Ephiphanes control of Egypt. - Alexandria in Egypt revolts and Antiochus lays siege to Alexandria.	Sixth Syrian War Antiochus IV Epiphanes Roman Senate Jerusalem Under Control of Seleucids Daniel 11:25-27

	Hellenism Comes to Jerusalem <u>Hellenism began with Alexander the Great.</u> Alexander began by freeing Greece from Persia but soon found himself as a unifier of the eastern and western world. Alexander had the Greek culture and ideas personally instilled into him by Aristotle. <u>Greek culture or Hellenism came to Jerusalem in art, literature, philosophy, religion, civic life and government.</u> Greek civilization was a <u>product of city life</u> and so it was best developed and reproduced in the city. Alexander started and populated cities. Within 20 years of having left Macedonia, the world was filled with Hellenism. Greek city life included sports. Cities would <u>build gymnasiums</u> where young men <u>trained their bodies</u>, <u>practiced their games</u> and met friends. This was a contrast to the Jewish way of life which centered on the temple. <u>Hellenism focused on enjoying this life;</u> Judaism focused on glorifying God. Art and architecture <u>were demonstrated in the court house for public business, the theatre for dramatic presentations, the gymnasium for training, the stadium for athletic contest, the hippodrome for chariot races, the colonnaded street for shops, the agora for market place and meetings, the stoa (pillared porch) for lounging on a hot afternoon.</u> All the buildings were decorated with statues of the gods or great men. The precise and beautiful Greek language produced great literary art and quickly became the language of business, government, literature, philosophy and art. Hellenism brought change to the culture. Months were renamed and years were counted differently. The Greeks in Jerusalem counted the years beginning in our year 312 BC when Seleucus defeated Antigonus. Jewish men changed their names to Greek names. Solomon became Alexander; Joseph became Menelaus, Judas became Aristobulus, Joshua became Jason or Jesus. But with Hellenism also came the loss of the righteous ways of the Lord and traditional culture values established by God for the protection and well-being of a society. Men were worshipped for the athletic ability. Political freedom produced deeply divided political parties. Personal righteousness and character declined. The rich aristocrats welcomed Hellenism first, but the middle class and the poor tended to resist and held to the Law of Moses and the ways of the Lord. The Jews were divided into two groups: the pious Jews and the Hellenistic Jews.	Page 158
169	• <u>While Antiochus IV is dealing with Jerusalem, the young Ptolemy VI sides with his brother in Egypt</u> against Antiochus IV Ephiaphanes. • Having lost power in Egypt Antiochus IV invades, but <u>Egypt has sent to Rome for help.</u> • <u>Menelaus plunders the temple and Judea revolts against Antiochus IV Ephiaphanes.</u> • <u>Antiochus IV Ephiaphanes leaves Egypt and goes to Jerusalem.</u> • <u>A rumor arrives back in Jerusalem that Antiochus IV has been killed in battle.</u> • <u>The pious Jews begin to slaughter the Hellenistic Jews.</u>	Jerusalem Revolts

168	• The <u>Roman Senate</u>, being interested in their supply of grain from Egypt, sends Gaius Popilius Laenas to Alexandria to be there when Antiochus IV arrived from his victories in the <u>Egyptian city of Memphis</u>. • <u>Laenas meets Antiochus IV outside Alexandria</u> and gives him an <u>ultimatum from the Roman Senate: Evacuate Egypt</u>. When Antiochus says he needs time to think about it <u>Laenas draws a circle around him in the sand with his cane and tells him to decide before he leaves the circle</u>. Antiochus is outraged, but agrees and heads back to secure his new territory in Judea. • <u>December, Antiochus hears the report that Jerusalem is in revolt against Hellenism and Menelaus (Antiochus IV Epiphanes' appointed high priest)</u>. • <u>Antiochus arrives in Jerusalem and begins to punish the Jews and saves Menelaus</u>. • <u>Homes are looted and burned. Thousands of women and children are sold into slavery. 22,000 soldiers attack and are stationed in the garrison in Jerusalem</u>. • <u>Menelaus leads Antiochus IV Epiphanes into the temple. Together the two plunder it and desecrate it.</u> • <u>December 25, An altar to Zeus is built and replaces the altar of burnt offerings. An image, or statue of Zeus is placed in the Holy of Holies that resembles Antiochus IV Epiphanes.</u> • <u>The Jews are forced to worship the image by offering swine flesh to the statue of Zeus/Antiochus Epiphanes.</u>	Rome Arrives Daniel 11:29-31 Abomination that causes Desolation
167	• <u>Menelaus is restored as the high priest in Jerusalem.</u> • <u>Soldiers force Jews to build altars and make sacrifices to Zeus and worship Antiochus IV Epiphanes.</u> • <u>Torahs are burnt.</u> • <u>Circumcision is forbidden. Violators are tortured and killed.</u>	The Law Forbidden

The Maccabean Revolt begins at Modein



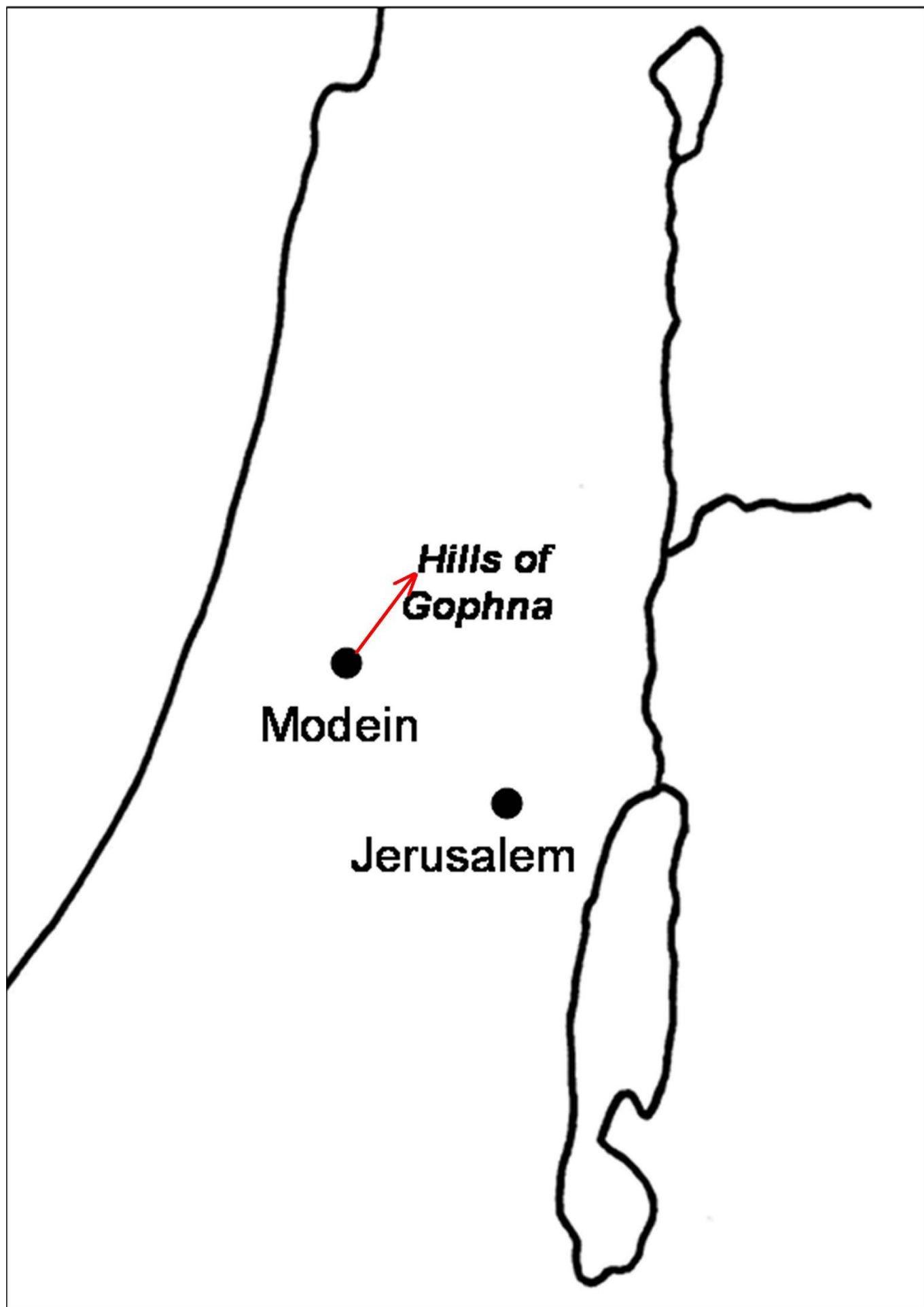
The Seleucid officer Apelles and his detachment of soldiers arrived in Modein one morning. They ordered the people to meet in the town square by the stone altar the soldiers had built and the image of Zeus they had carried in. Mattathias, an old Jewish priest, stood with his five sons: Judas, John, Simon, Eleazar and Jonathan. Apelles challenged Mattathias to lead the city of Modein in worship by taking the sacrificial ax and offering the pig that the Greeks had provided. Apelles offered Mattathias the purple cloak and floppy purple hat, the priestly garments of a Hellenistic priest, and promised him gold and favor from Antiochus Ephiphanes. Mattathias replied,

"Although all the Gentiles in the king's realm obey him, so that each forsakes the religion of his fathers and consents to the kings' orders, yet I and my sons and my kinsmen will keep to the covenant of our fathers. God forbid that we should forsake the law and the commandments. We will not obey the words of the king nor depart from our religion in the slightest degree."

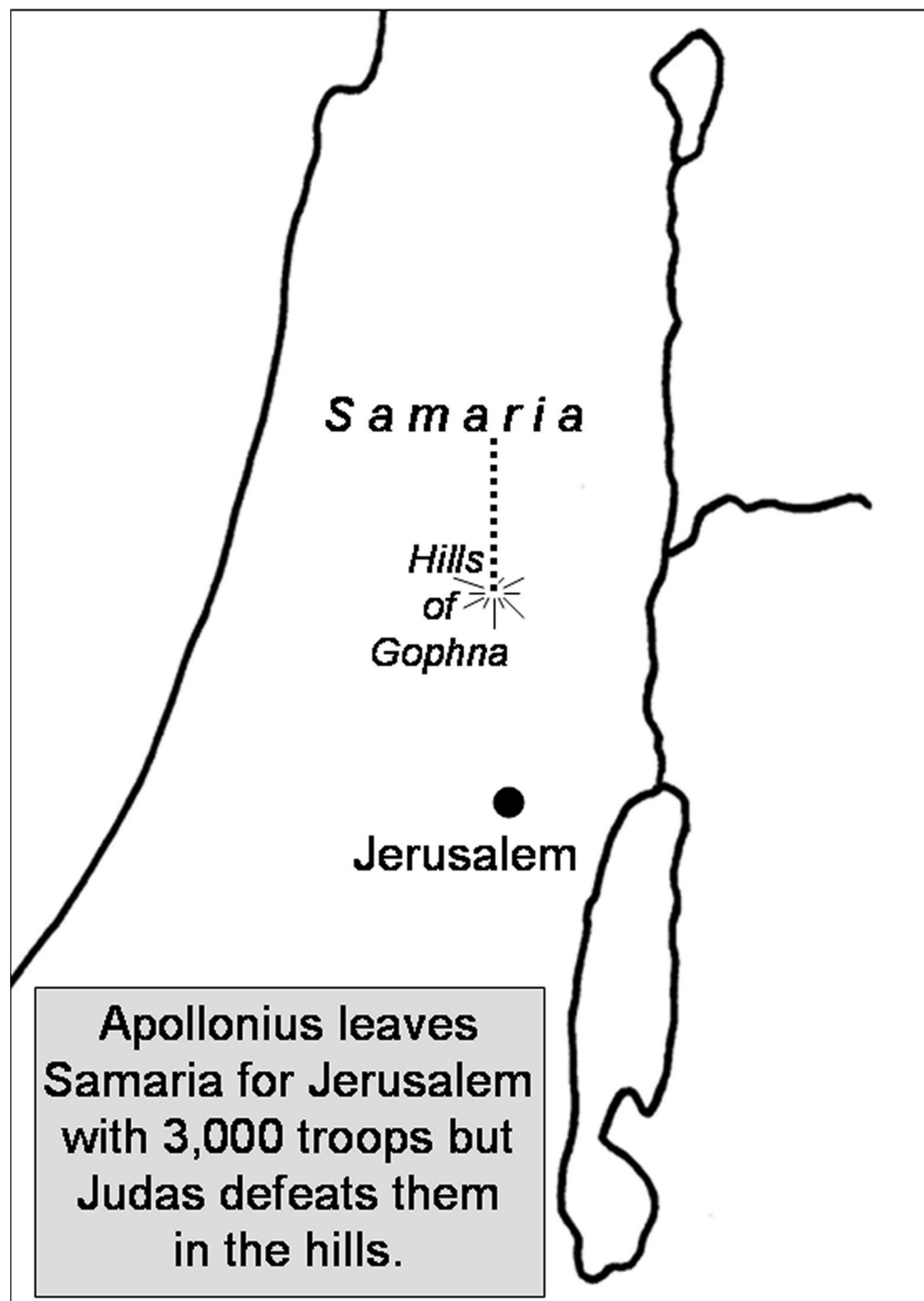
Then a Hellenistic Jew from the village crowd stepped forward to accept the offer and sacrifice the pig to Zeus. Filled with righteous fury Mattathias sprang out of the crowd and slew the apostate Jew on the altar. He then turn and slew the stunned Seleucid officer while his five sons and the citizens of Modein killed the soldiers. After the Greek altar had been torn down Mattathias commanded:

"Let everyone who is zealous for the law and who stands by the covenant follow me."

Knowing their village would be burnt and the citizens killed, the villagers left with their sheep, goats and cattle to the steep wooded hills of Gophna nine miles northeast of Modien. In the hills of Modien they declared war on Antiochus Epiphanes.



167	- Maccabean revolt begins and gains support of the Hasidim, the "pious ones". - From the hills of Gophna Mattathias and his sons would visit villages at night to recruit men, tip over altars, kill Hellenistic Jews.	Hills of Gophna
166	- Mattathias dies. - Judas becomes the leader and strikes with such force he becomes known as "the hammer" or "maccabaeus". - Judas the hammer or Judas Maccabaeus finds success even though his untrained, unequipped men have to face the trained armies of Hellenistic Jews who were backed by the Seleucid military with bronze armor, the best weapons and Greek generals with world class campaign experience. - Judas Maccabaeus takes control of villages north of Jerusalem with this procedure: - Find an isolated Seleucid patrol. - Attack and kill the Seleucid soldiers. - Take their weapons and armor. Hide their bodies.  - Then wait for a search patrol that would be sent out from the Seleucid garrison in Jerusalem. Attack and kill this second patrol. - Attack and kill the third patrol sent. - Continue attacking patrols until Jerusalem stopped sending patrols and Jerusalem's contact with the Seleucid kingdom was cut off. - Apollonius, the Seleucid governor in Samaria, marches out with 3,000 troops through the hills of Gophna to go help the troops trapped in Jerusalem. Judas sets up his troops along a narrow winding uphill along both sides of the pass with slings, stones and archers, with one group standing at the top to meet Apollonius. When the Seleucid forces are driven back into a bottle neck Judas' troops on the sides rain down stones and arrows. The Seleucid troops are slaughtered, Apollonius is killed and Judas takes the governor's sword.	"The Hammer" (Maccabaeus) Apollonius (3,000) vs. Judas (1,000) Judas Controls Northern Judah



- Antiochus IV Epiphanes plans to annihilate the Maccabean rebels and sends General Seron.



**Seron (6,000) vs.
Judas (1,200)**

**The Battle of
Beth-Horon**

- General Seron leads the 6,000 Seleucid troops down the Mediterranean coast then turns east towards Jerusalem through Lydda and up the steep ascent of Beth-horon. Judas chooses to meet him with his 1,200 men on a steep narrow pass between Lower Beth-horon and Upper Beth-horon. Judas again divides his men into three groups. Two on the sides of the pass and he and his elite troops called "The Faithful" at the head of the pass. General Seron crosses the Plain of Sharon and takes the first valley that leads to Jerusalem. This road ascends 1,500 feet in two miles and at times is a narrow trail. At the top of a narrow trail Judas shows himself and his elite troops. Seron decides he could easily drive through the few Maccabean troops. Seron continues up the pass to reach Judas only to find himself trapped. Then Judas sounds the shofars and the archers and slingers fire on the trapped Seleucid troops. Seron is killed and the Seleucids tear off their armor, throw down their weapons and are chased back to the coastal plain.
- Judas has now defeated two generals and defeated two armies. The surrounding nations begin to talk about the Macabees in Judah. The Maccabee revolt has become a major rebellion against Antiochus IV Epiphanes.





















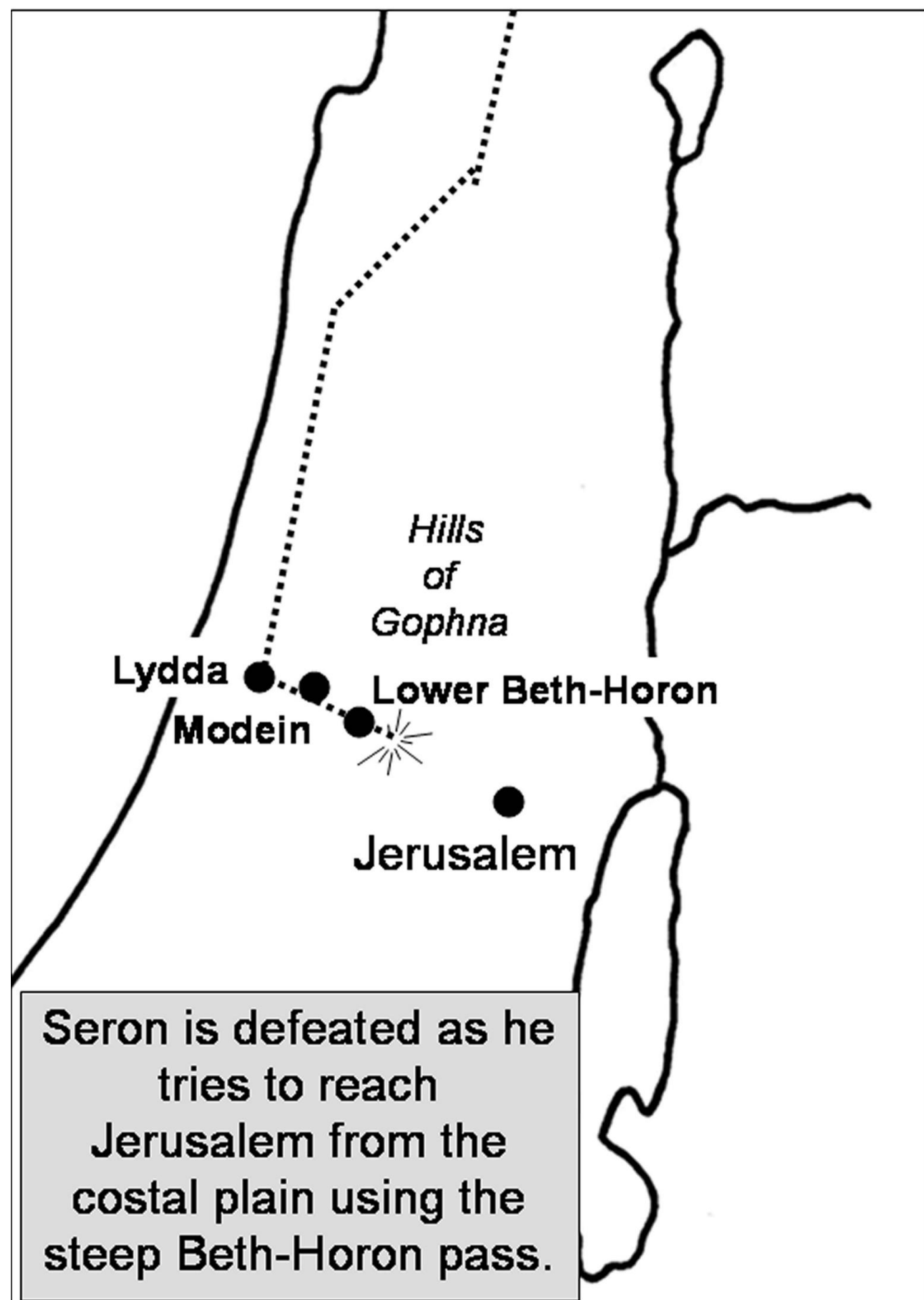




MODI'IN













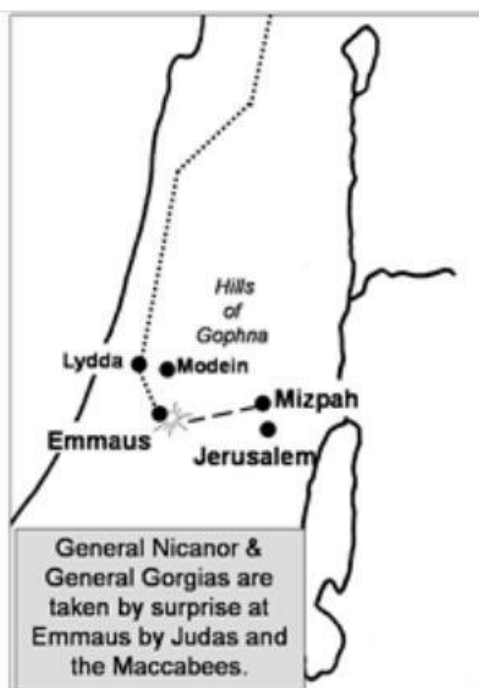








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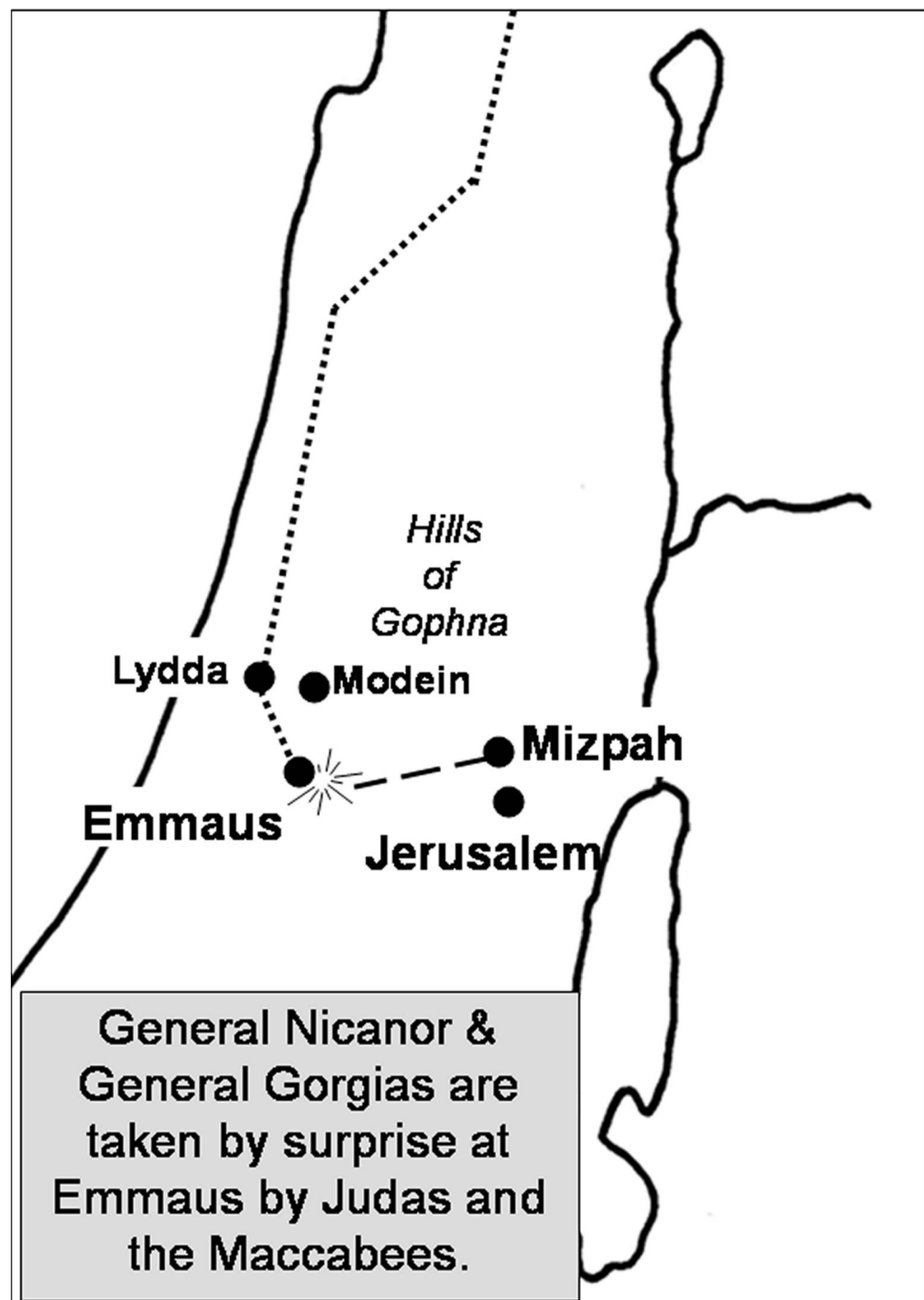


The Seleucid generals, Nicanor and Gorgias come down the coast to kill Judas, enslave the Jews and end their religion with 20,000 soldiers.

The Maccabees spend the day before fasting and praying then leave their camp in Mizpah in the night with the fires still burning. They march 10 miles through the rough terrain to Emmaus. There the Seleucid's have set up their camp with 500 cavalry, the imperial troops and slave merchants who have already posted the price for the Jewish slaves back in Syria. The Seleucid's have encircled their camp with a trench with pointed shafts at the bottom. General Gorgias leads his troops towards the Maccabee's camp into the night on a search and destroy mission. General Nicanor stays at the camp in Emmaus. When Gorgias finds the empty camp at Mizpah he figures the Maccabees have scattered into the night and he begins to comb the countryside for them. Judas feeds his troops outside the camp of the Seleucids and moves into battle lines to attack General Nicanor who thought Judas was being attacked at Mizpah by General Gorgias. When the sun rises the Maccabees can be seen stationed on high ground above the Seleucid camp. Judas leads the charge down towards the camp of Nicanor and shatters their disciplined ranks and pushes them back into their spiked trenches. Nicanor's troops flee. Judas burns their camp and kills 3,000 Syrians in six miles. Judas reassembles his troops back at the Emmaus camp, forbids looting and waits for General Gorgias to return. When Gorgias' tired and hungry men returned and see the organized Maccabees they also fled. In the Seleucid camp the Jews found treasure chests full of gold and silver from the slave traders and enough armor and weapons for the Maccabean forces. Judea celebrates and Judas' numbers grew to 10,000. The Hellenistic Jews in Jerusalem fled to the Acra, the Seleucid stronghold in Jerusalem.

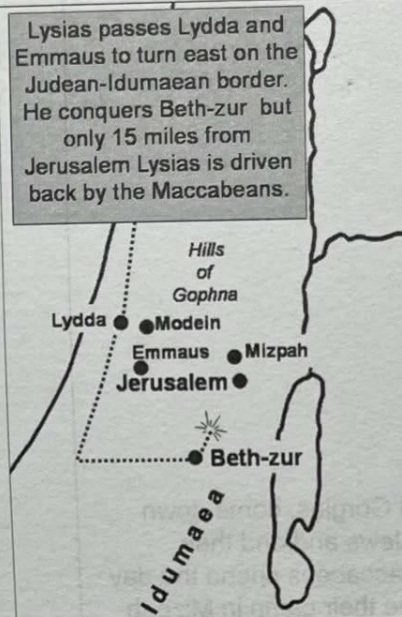
**Nicanor (20,000)
vs. Judas (3,000)**

**The Battle of
Emmaus**



164

Judas Maccabeus is now in full control of Judah although the Seleucid forces and the Hellenistic Jews still are holding out in the the Acra. The Acra was a stronghold built in 167 BC by the Seleucid forces. It was probably located to the Northwest of the temple on the mound called Acra.



The Seleucids send Lysias the man in charge of the Western half of the Seleucid kingdom, down the coast with 65,000 troops. He turns east on the Idumaeen border and then marches along the mountain ridges rather than the valleys. Lysias takes Judah's border fortress of Beth-Zur and is one days march (16 miles) from Jerusalem. Judas decide not to attack such a large army head on but instead attack as they marched. Judas divides his 10,000 men into groups 1,000. Judas waits for Lysias one mile north of Beth-Zur. Judas has his troops slash through the Seleucid troops to separate the lead troops from the main body of troops. Then the Maccabees rained down arrows on the lead troops who try to flee back to the main body but find themselves cut off. Judas then crushes the isolated lead troops with his elite troops, "The Faithful". Lysias cannot counter attack and withdraws back to Beth-zur with 5,000 dead. Lysias offers Judas and the rebels a compromise treaty through the appointed high priest Menelaus (who was still trapped in the Acra) that any rebel who laid down their weapons and returned home would be allowed to live in accordance with their own religious law. Lysias returns to Antioch and the Hellenist are left trapped in the Acra. After the crops are harvested Judas moves into the city of Jerusalem.

December, the city of Jerusalem is in ruins from the destruction by Antiochus IV in 168 BC. The city is nearly empty with burnt houses lining the stone and mortar filled streets. The Maccabees destroy the shrines to Zeus that are on the street corners and in the market places. In order to get to the temple Judas has to station archers behind a wicker wall of shields in the temple courtyard to keep the 2,000 Seleucid soldiers, who are only about 200 feet away,

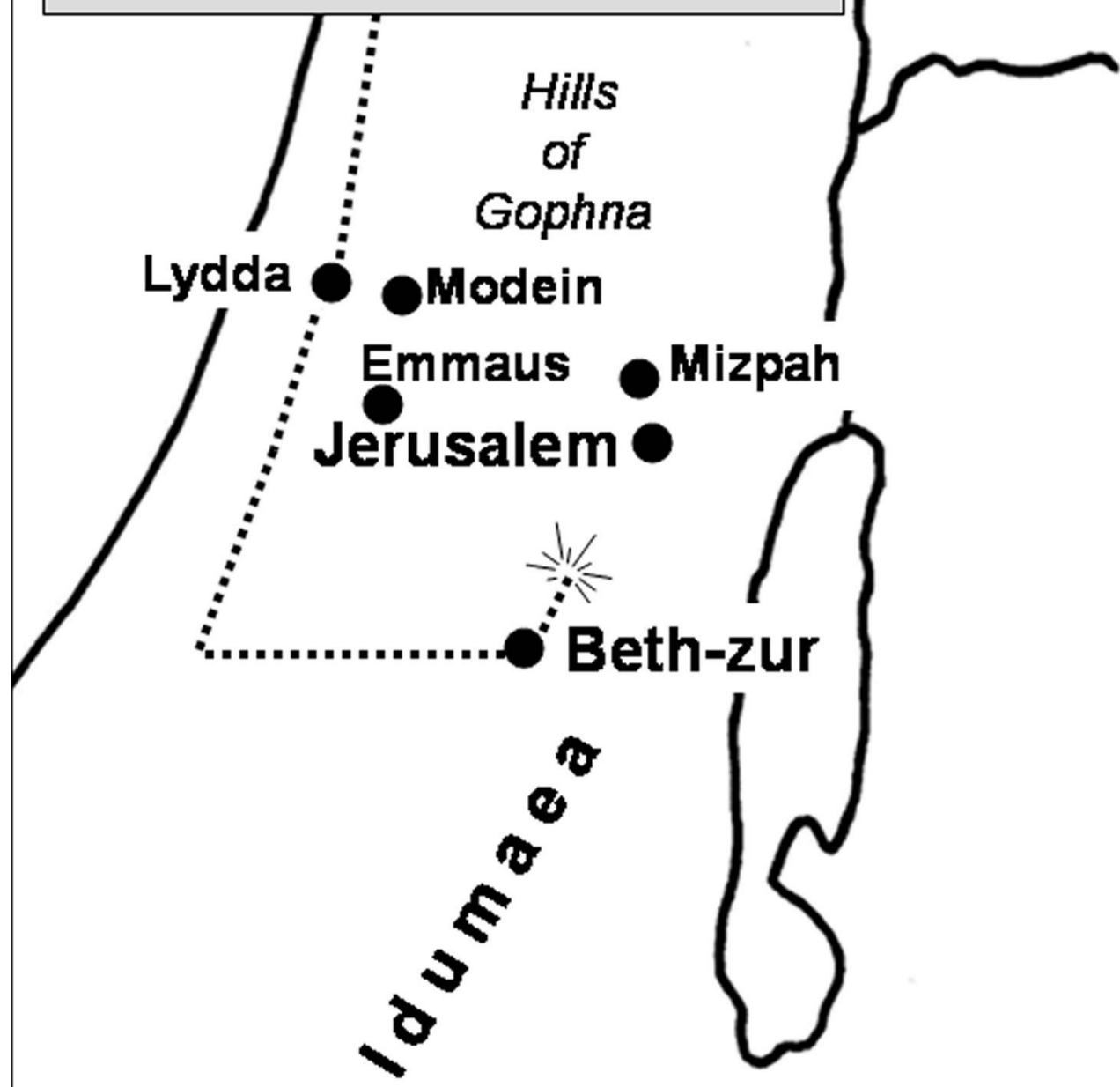
Judas Maccabeus Controls Judah

The Battle of Beth-zur

Lysias (65,000) vs Judas (10,000)

Hanukkah

Lysias passes Lydda and Emmaus to turn east on the Judean-Idumaeae border. He conquers Beth-zur but only 15 miles from Jerusalem Lysias is driven back by the Maccabees.



163	- Antiochus IV Epiphanies dies. - The Hellenist in the Acra appeal again for help and Lysias returns with 55,000 and 8 war elephants. One of the Maccabean sons, Eleazer, is crushed killing an elephant and the Maccabees were defeated. Judas flees to the temple walls in Jerusalem. Lysias liberates the acra. - When Lysias finds out Antioch is being attacked he offers Judas generous terms for peace and retreats. The peace treaty includes the abolishment of the Hellenistic decrees, freedom to worship, and amnesty for rebellion. - Lysias returns to Antioch and establishes Antiochus V as king of the Seleucid kingdom. - Lysias appoints Alcimus, a Hellenized Jew, as the new high priest but the Maccabees drive him out.	Antiochus IV Epiphanies Dies
162	- Demetrius, a royal hostage of Rome, is released back to Syria. He kills Lysias and Antiochus V. - Demetrius sends Alcimus back to Jerusalem with the escort of General Bacchides. - Judas' forces are too weak to resist. - Alcimus executes 60 of the Hasidim leaders who had led the people in obedience to the law.	Alcimus, high priest
161	- Judas Maccabeus goes to Rome for help against the Seleucids. - Rome recognizes the Maccabean state as its own independent nation and signs a treaty but never help Judea fight.	Roman Treaty
160	- Demetrius, the new king of the Seleucids, marches out to punish the Maccabeans for going to Rome for help. Judas is trapped in the battle, and after fighting hand to hand combat all day, the exhausted Judas Maccabeus is killed. - The Seleucids allow the Jews to publicly mourn Judas Maccabeus' death. - Judas' brothers, Simon and Jonathan, bury Judas in Modein. - Jonathan Maccabeus becomes the new leader of Judea.	Judas Maccabeus Dies
157	The Hellenistic Jews try to hand Jonathan over to the Seleucids. After he escapes he returns to Jerusalem and kills 100's of Hellenist, blaming them for the last ten years of war.	
150	- Jonathan is given the position of high priest by the Seleucid king. - Jonathan is made governor of the province and a general in the Seleucid army.	Jonathan: Priest, Governor, General
143	Jonathan is killed and Simon, the last of the five Maccabean brothers, becomes ruler in Judea.	Jonathan Maccabeus Dies
142	- Judea becomes an independent nation with Simon Maccabeus as the high priest, the general and the king. - Simon expels all the Seleucid troops stationed in Jerusalem, including the ones in the Acra. - Simon rules eight years as the first Hasmonean. ("Hasmonean" is the name given to the priestly family of Mattathias or for the Maccabeans.) - The descendents of the Maccabees, called the Hasmonians, will rule Judea until 67 BC when the land is annexed by the Romans. This will end the last period of an independent Jewish state until 1948 AD.	Simon Maccabeus: Priest, King, General Simon Establishes the Hasmonian Dynasty

135	- Ptolemy invites Simon and his sons, Mattathias and Judas, to a banquet in Jericho at the castle of Dok. There Ptolemy slays all three of them. (This is the last of the five sons of Mattathias who began the revolt 30 years before.) - John Hyrcanus /hur-ka-nes/, Simon's son, slays the man who was to assassinate him. - John Hyrcanus takes the office of high priest and occupies Jerusalem. - Antiochus VII devastates Judea and attacks Jerusalem. - John Hyrcanus drives the people unfit for war out of the city. Many die of starvation. After a year John Hyrcanus negotiates for peace that agrees to give up their weapons, pay a tribute plus hostages and silver.	Ptolemy Slays Simon John Hyrcanus
128	- The Seleucids are in the midst of a struggle for the throne and John Hyrcanus regains Judea's territory. - John Hyrcanus uses money from David's sepulture to maintain foreign troops.	
125	Rome rejects a treaty with John Hyrcanus because of its own internal trouble.	
124 to 114	- John Hyrcanus is not concerned with Seleucid affairs in Syria. - Three parties are developing in Jerusalem: - The party of the scribes which become known as the Pharisees or <i>prushim</i> meaning "separated". It held to the traditional values of the law and the Maccabees. - The party of the priests which became known as the Sadducees. It was the party of aristocracy, leaned towards Hellenism and accepted only the five books of Moses for matters of law. - A third group that developed later was the Essenes. Its members lived away from the politics and kept busy with religious and spiritual activities. - Hyrcanus had supported the Pharisees, but when they asked him to lay down his priesthood and only serve as king, he leaves the Pharisees. Consequently the nation then drifted towards Hellenism. - John Hyrcanus conquers Idumea on Judah's southern border and makes its citizens Jewish by law.	Scribes = Pharisees (Maccabean Values) Priests = Sadducees (Hellenistic Values) Essenes Idumea Conquered and Made Jewish
105	- John Hyrcanus dies. He was known as a prophet, a priest and a king. - Hyrcanus' wife is given the political power. - Hyrcanus' son, Judas Aristobulus, becomes the high priest.	John Hyrcanus Dies
104	- Hyrcanus' second son Alexander Jannaus becomes the high priest and king when Judas Aristobulus dies with no sons and Alexander Jannaus marries his wife. - The Jewish high priest, Alexander Jannaus, conquers the Mediterranean coastal plain from Gaza to Mount Carmel. - Under Alexander Jannaus the Hasmonean kingdom stretched from Dan to Beersheba.	Alexander Jannaus
94	Alexander Jannaus takes the social and political conflict between the Pharisees (traditional Maccabean values) and the Sadducees (aristocratic Hellenized priests) to the level of a civil war. At the Feast of Tabernacles the high priest is to pour water sacred water on the altar according the tradition of the Pharisees, but instead Alexander Jannaus poured it on his feet. As Jannaus had hoped members of the crowd who were holding palm branches and citrons became angry and began to throw the citron fruits at Jannaus. In response Alexander Jannaus ordered that his troops attack the crowd. 6,000 were killed.	Feast of Tabernacles Massacre

94 to 88	- A six year civil war follows that pitted King Alexander Jannaus and the Sadducees against the masses of the people and the Pharisees. 50,000 Jews are killed by each other in those six years.	Civil War: Sadducees vs. Pharisees
88	- Both sides are tired of the fighting. Alexander Jannaus asks the Pharisees what he could do to stop the fighting. The Pharisees reply, "Kill yourself." - The Pharisees then went to the Syrian government for help. - The Syrians invade from Damascus. Alexander Jannaus is defeated and flees into the mountains. - When the Jews see Alexander Jannaus, a descendent of the Maccabees, fleeing from the Syrians they switch to support him. - Alexander Jannaus recovers and returns to Jerusalem to avenge himself on the Pharisees. - Jannaus captures 800 Pharisees and crucifies them on crosses while he kills their families in front of them.	Alexander Jannaus Crucifies Pharisees
78	- Alexander Jannaus dies. His widow, Salome Alexandra, rules until 69. - Alexander's widow gives the Pharisees permission to put to death the Sadducees that advised Alexander Jannaus to execute the 800 Pharisees. - The Sadducees, including her son Aristobulus the Sadducee, approach her and ask for protection and she gives them several fortresses to use for protection. - Aristobulus and the Sadducees enter the fortresses and wait for a chance to rebel.	Queen Alexandra Revenge of the Pharisees Sadducees Hide in Fortresses
69 to 66	- Salome Alexandra dies leaving the throne and the priesthood to her weak son, Hyrcanus II (Pharisee), in charge and her strong son, Aristobulus (Sadducee) hiding in the fortress. - Aristobulus (Sadducee) defeats Hyrcanus II (Pharisee) at Jericho. Hyrcanus II flees to the fortress in Jerusalem. - Aristobulus allows Hyrcanus II to keep his property and his life if Hyrcanus II turns the throne and the priesthood over to Aristobulus. With this the Sadducees regained their power. - With this peace treaty the civil war that began in 124 BC with John Hyrcanus seems to have come to an end. However, the Idumean governor, Antipater, does not want Aristobulus to rule. - Hyrcanus' peace in Jerusalem doesn't last and he is forced to flee to Petra to the Arabian king. - The Idumean, Antipater, convinces the Arabian king to join him in attacking Aristobulus in Jerusalem and restoring Hyrcanus II to the throne.	Hasmonean Prince Aristobulus the Sadducee Vs. Hasmonean Prince Hyrcanus, the Pharisee Antipater, the Idumean
65	- Pompey, the Roman general, is conquering Asia Minor and sends the Roman General Scarus to Damascus. - Aristobulus and his brother Hyrcanus II both appear before the Roman general Scarus in Damascus with gifts, hoping to be appointed high priest. Aristobulus is appointed. Consequently, Antipater and the Arabians are forced to leave Jerusalem.	Rome appoints Aristobulus

The Roman Empire		
63	- Pompey arrives in <u>Damascus</u> in 65 BC. <u>Aristobulus</u> and <u>Hycanus</u> appear before him with the same request. The <u>Pharisees</u> appear before Pompey also requesting that Rome do away with the Hasmonean rule of Judea. - Before deciding, Pompey goes on a campaign against the Nabateans with Aristobulus' help. Aristobulus abandons the campaign and returns to Jerusalem. Pompey follows Aristobulus to Jerusalem. When Pompey arrives at the walls of Jerusalem, Hyrcanus' party is at war with Aristobulus' party within the city of Jerusalem. Hyrcanus' party opens the western gates for Pompey to enter but Aristobulus' party flees to the temple as a fortress. During the three month siege of the temple by Pompey, the priests continue to offer sacrifices and many perish by the altar. After three months and the death of 12,000 Jews, Pompey breaks through to the temple mound. Pompey enters the Holy of Holies just to take a look and is surprised that it was empty and holds no image of the Jewish God. The temple is cleansed and sacrifices are resumed. - Pompey then reinstates Hyrcanus as high priest. This is Hyrcanus' second term. - Pompey makes the land of Judah a province of Rome and ending Jewish independence until 1948. - Pompey travels back to Rome. He takes Aristobulus and his family prisoners. Aristobulus, his two daughters and his younger son are marched in front of Pompey. Many other Jews are forced to march in the procession to Rome. - Aristobulus' older son, <u>Alexander</u>, escapes.	Civil War in the City of Jerusalem Pompey Takes Jerusalem Hyrcanus Reinstated as High Priest Judah becomes a Roman Province
57	- Alexander, Aristobulus' son, drives out Hyrcanus and takes possession of the Jerusalem fortress. - Roman proconsul of Syria, Gabinius, attacks Jerusalem and restores Hyrcanus.	Alexander Returns
56	- Aristobulus escapes Roman prison and leads the Sadducees in revolt in Jerusalem. - Sadducees are defeated and Aristobulus has to flee across the Jordan. - Roman proconsul of Syria, Gabinius, leaves for Egypt. Antipater the Idumean assists him with food and in finding favor with the Egyptians.	Aristobulus Escapes Antipater Assists Rome
55	- Gabinius returns from Egypt to find Jerusalem in revolt under Alexander. - Antipater helps Gabinius defeat Alexander.	Jerusalem in Revolt
54	M. Licinius Crassus (one of the first triumvirate of Julius Caesar, Pompey and Crassus) replaces Gabinius as proconsul at Syria. - Crassus robs the temple in Jerusalem of two thousand talents of gold and eight thousand talents worth of objects to pay for his war with the Parthians.	Crassus Robs Temple
53	- Crassus dies when the Parthian king pours liquid gold down his throat and decapitates him. - Cassius Longinus replaces Crassus.	Crassus Dies
49	Civil war breaks out between Julius Caesar and Pompey.	Roman Civil War
48	Pompey is defeated and flees to Egypt.	Pompey Flees
47	- Antipater, the Idumean, assists Julius Caesar against Ptolemy. - After Julius Caesar defeats Ptolemy Antipater and Hyrcanus are rewarded in Syria by Caesar. - Caesar makes Hyrcanus the Governor of the Jews. - Caesar makes Antipater the procurator or manager of Caesar's affairs in Judea, Samaria and Galilee. - Caesar and Antipater become friends and the Jews are given special privileges.	Antipater Assists Julius Caesar Antipater is Rewarded



104-103 BC

Coin of John Hyrcanus II, the High Priest,
minted in Jerusalem

<Obverse: Surrounded by wreath, Greek "A" above the
inscription that reads:
"YEHOHANAN THE HIGH PRIEST AND COMMUNITY OF
THE JEWS"

Reverse: Two cornucopias with ribbons and
pomegranates rising in middle.
The circular border around the coin is made of dots. >





46	- The Jews approach Caesar and ask for a new deal. Caesar gives them the following: - An annual payment of tribute was to be made according to their religious law. - The high priest was to receive the customary revenues from the people. - They were to incur no military burden. - Joppa was to be given to the high priest and Lydda was to be restored. - Hyrchanus was to receive seats of honor for himself and his friends at the gladiator shows in Rome. - Hyrchanus was to have special privileges in approaching the Senate. - All these privileges come because of Antipater's diplomatic skills, but the Jews still hated Antipater because he is an Idumean. - Antipater then appoints his two sons to positions of governor: - Phasaël, Antipater's oldest son, becomes the governor of Jerusalem. - Herod, Antipater's second son, becomes governor of Galilee.	Jews Receive Favor from Julius Caesar Antipater's Sons: Phasaël and Herod
45	Herod, at the age of 25, takes the wild and dangerous land of Galilee that is filled with criminals and subdues it. Herod immediately captures and kills Ezekias, a leading gangster. Rome and Syria approve of Herod's actions but Hyrchanus and the Jewish leaders become jealous and accuse Herod of breaking the Jewish Law. Herod is ordered to appear before the Roman Proconsul Sextus Caesar in Damascus. When Herod walks into the court he stuns his Jewish accusers with his appearance being dressed like a king in all purple and escorted by a body guard. The Jews are intimidated and Sextus Caesar loves it. The proconsul gives orders to release Herod.	Herod
44	- Julius Caesar is assassinated in a conspiracy of sixty senators during a meeting. Caesar was stabbed twenty-three times. - Cassius and Brutus flee after killing Caesar. They tax Antipater's land. Herod raises his tax money first and Cassius promises to make him king of Judea after the war.	Julius Caesar Assassinated
43	- Antipater is poisoned. Herod kills the assassin. - Cassius and Brutus fight Octavius and Antony in the Roman Civil war. - Hyrchanus revolts in Jerusalem but Herod puts it down. - Antony and Octavius defeat Cassius and Brutus. - Antony appoints his friend Herod as ruler of Judea.	Antipater Poisoned Roman Civil War Herod, King of Judea
42	Herod marries the granddaughter of Hyrchanus II, Mariamne, a royal princess from the line of the Maccabees. This places Herod and his descendents in the royal line of the Hasmoneans.	Herod Marries Hasmonean Princess
32	- Antony and Octavian split and start another Roman Civil war. - Herod supports his friend Antony.	Roman Civil War

31	Antony is defeated by Octavian and flees to Egypt.	Antony Defeated
30	- Octavian defeats Antony and Cleopatra VII Philopator. - Antony and Cleopatra both die. - The Roman Senate gives Octavian the official title of Augustus and he rules under the name of Caesar Augustus. - Herod is ordered to appear before Caesar Augustus (Octavian) for having sided with Antony and against Octavian in the civil war. Herod explains that he is loyal to his friends and that now Caesar Augustus can take advantage of Herod being his friend. - Caesar Augustus agrees that he needs loyal friends like that and sends Herod back to Judea to continue asking of Judea, Samaria and Galilee.	Antony Dies Octavian Called Caesar Augustus Herod, King of Judea, Samaria, Galilee

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27 BC-14 AD Coin of Ceasar Augustus

< The front or obverse side says "CAESAR" with an image of Ceasar Augustus

The reverse side of a Ceasar Augustus coin with title "AUGUSTUS" written in a wreath on the back of this bronze coin. >







37-4 BC minted by Herod the Great in Judea

< The obverse side shows an anchor on the obverse side with the inscription "BACI HPQ" which translates "King Herod" .

The reverse side shows two cornucopias. >





< 20-120 AD Roman Bronze
Eagle Head for Staff Handle >







Interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar's Vision of a Statue

	Material	Value in US \$	Hardness	Specific Gravity	Empire	First Year	Initiating Event
Head	Gold	\$870/ounce	Softest	19	Babylon	605 BC	Nebuchadnezzar Defeats Assyria and enters Jerusalem
Chest	Silver	\$16/ounce	Soft	11	Persia	539 BC	Cyrus and Darius take Babylon and the Jews are sent back to Jerusalem
Waist	Bronze	\$1.45/ounce	Hard	8.5	Greek	331 BC	Alexander enter Jerusalem in 332 BC and took Babylon in 331
Legs	Iron	pennies	Hardest	7.8	Rome	63BC	Pompey takes Jerusalem and enters the Holy of Holies
Feet	Iron/Clay	Worthless	Brittle	Clay is 2	(future)	future	Seven year treaty signed with Israel

Rome's Slow Rise and Slow Decline

241 BC	Occupied Sicily after first Punic War; Conquered Spain
202 BC	Took Carthage at Battle of Zama;
63 BC	Rome Moved East Conquering Macedonia, Greece, Asia Minor
4 BC	Pompey Sweeps into Jerusalem
4 BC	Jesus Born
30 AD	Jesus' Death and Resurrection
117 AD	Rome reaches its zenith of power
200's	Rome's decline begins
407 AD	Rome leaves Britian
410 AD	Visigoths sack Rome
1453 AD	Last Roman ruler killed by Mohammed II in battle at Constantinople



50 BC

Greek Empire Clay Bulla

Found in a library that burned around 200 AD

< Obverse side shows head of a man
or a male god facing left.

Reverse side shows the marks from the fibers
of the papyrus reeds used in the papyri
that this clay bulla sealed. >





Two bullae and papyri from 50 BC-190 AD

Both bullae show marks from the papyrus fibers of the document they sealed.





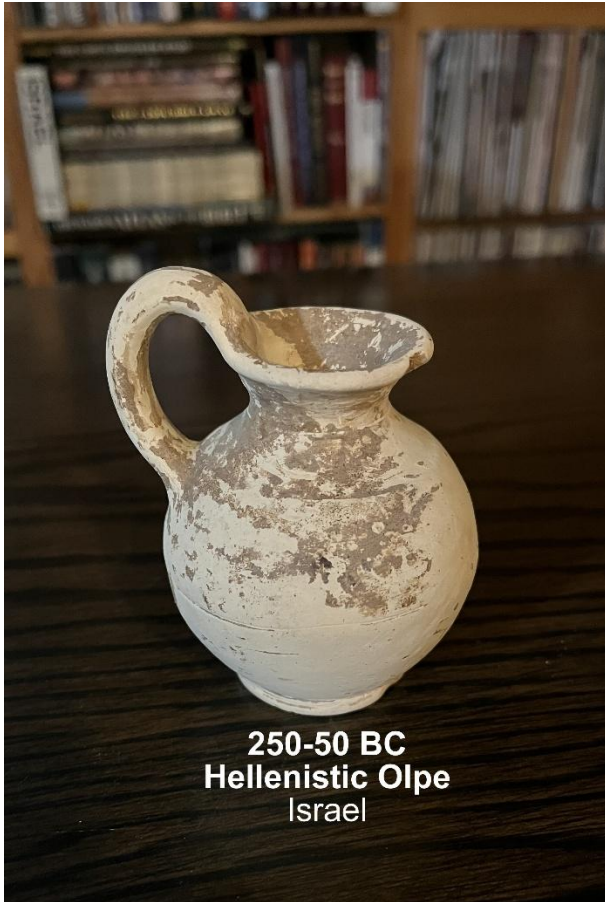
Papyri markings on the back of Bullae
Both the two bullae and the papyrus
fragment are from 50 BC-190 AD.





250-50 BC
Hellenistic Olpe, Israel





250-50 BC
Hellenistic Olpe
 Israel



300-200 BC
Hellenistic Amphora
 Strap handle (one missing)
 Black Slip Finish

300-200 BC
Hellenistic Amphora
 with black kslip finish and strap handle





300-200 BC
Hellenistic Amphora
Strap handle (one missing)
Black Slip Finish



