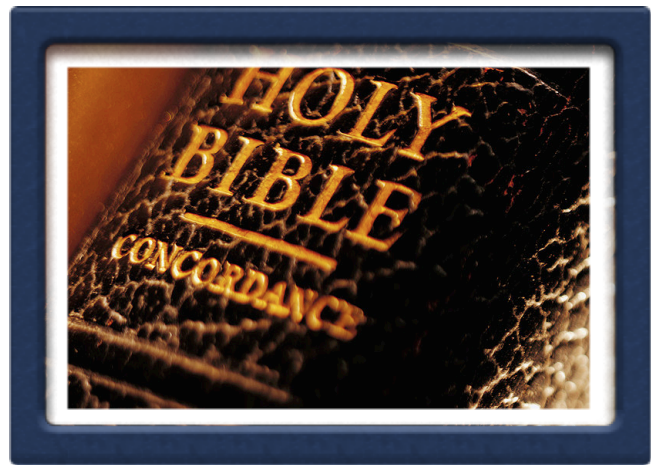


THE INTERTESTAMENTAL PERIOD

THE GREEK ERA POST ALEXANDER



THE GREEK EMPIRE AFTER ALEXANDER

- After the death of Alexander the Great, the empire was divided among his generals.

- Map of the Diadochi successor kingdoms to Alexander the Great's empire, before the Battle of Ipsus (301 BCE).



- Each general ruled a separate kingdom and competed in war until there were only two major players in the region of Turkey-Syria-Mesopotamia-Palestine-Egypt region: the Seleucid kingdom and Ptolemaic kingdom

- In 198 BC Antiochus the Great won the decisive battle (Panion) that took Palestine away from the Ptolemaic kingdom.



- In 202 BC, when Rome defeated Hannibal, Hannibal fled to the east and took refuge in the court of Antiochus, encouraging him to invade _____, which Rome ruled.
- Rome declared war on Antiochus, defeated him causing him to retreat to western _____ in 190 BC
- Rome demanded Antiochus the Great...
 - pay a great _____,
 - surrender his war _____,
 - surrender his _____,
 - and send his son _____ IV to Rome as a hostage for 15 years.

ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES AND THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS

- The Ptolemies had been _____ of the Jews' religion, the Seleucids were determined to Hellenize
 - Antiochus IV adopted the surname "Epiphanes" (the _____)
 - The Jews nicknamed him "Epimanes" (_____)
- _____ III was High Priest (descendent of Simon the Just, strictly orthodox)
 - "Progressive" Jews favored Onias' brother _____ who favored Hellenism
 - Promising larger _____ to Antiochus, Jason was appointed by Antiochus as the high priest, making high priest now a _____ office
 - Jason encouraged building of a _____ in Jerusalem
 - Many adopted _____ names over Hebrew names
 - Orthodoxy was viewed as _____

- In opposition, the _____ (the pious) arose as a resistance movement to promote orthodoxy.
 - Antiochus began to think of Jewish orthodoxy as _____ to the kingdom he wanted to “homogenize”.
- _____ (a _____!) was nominated to the office of high priest, which scandalized the orthodox to the maximum.
 - Menelaus offered _____ for the office, and was appointed.
 - _____ raised an army and attacked _____ without success, while Antiochus was in battle in Egypt.
 - Rome forced Antiochus to retreat from Egypt, and Antiochus realized that he had to strengthen his grip on Palestine, if Egypt was going to continue to be a competing power in the region.
 - In a _____ attack, Antiochus slaughtered large numbers of the opponents of Menelaus
 - City walls were _____, new fortress built to keep the Jews at bay
 - **An edict demanded**
 - all nationalities be fused into one _____
 - _____ deities were to be worshipped by all
 - _____ was identified with the God of Israel
 - bearded image of Jupiter (maybe in the image of _____) was erected near Temple altar
 - Greek soldiers and lovers committed _____ sin (heathen rites) in the Temple courts
 - _____ were sacrificed on the altar
 - The _____ associated with worship of _____ was made compulsory
 - _____ was forbidden on penalty of death

- _____ or holy day observance was banned
- Hebrew _____ were destroyed
- Laws enforced with the utmost _____
- Jews spoke of this as the “ _____ of _____ ”
(Dan. 11:31 and 12:11)