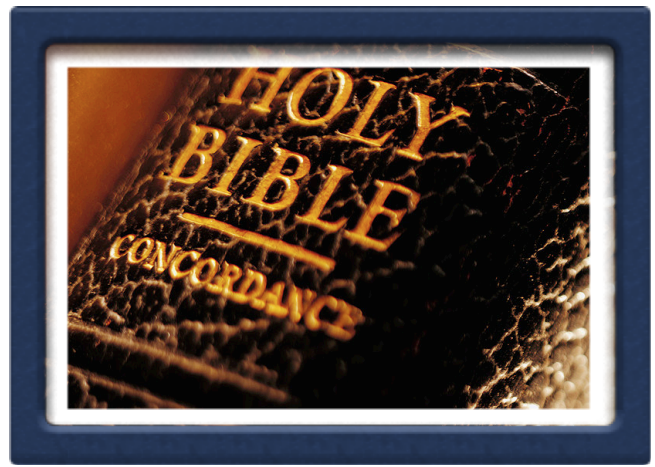


THE INTERTESTAMENTAL PERIOD

THE MACCABEAN PERIOD



WHEN WE LEFT OUR STORY LAST TIME ...

- Antiochus IV (Epiphanes) turns in bitterness toward intransigent Jews (167 BC)
 - Attacks Jerusalem on Sabbath and slaughters large numbers who didn't defend themselves
 - Turns Temple into the temple of Zeus
 - Jews forbidden to circumcise, observe Sabbath, or observe feasts
 - Copies of Scripture ordered destroyed
 - Pigs are sacrificed on the altar, orgies were conducted with the Temple
 - Jerusalem's status as a temple-state was rescinded
 - "Abomination of Desolation"

THE RISE OF THE MACCABEES (HASMONEANS)

- Pious Jews refused to submit to these laws and many were _____.
- Others decided to take up _____.
 - Antiochus' royal officer came to _____ to enforce the king's commands to offer sacrifice to the Greek gods;
 - _____, an aged priest in Modi'in, refused
 - A _____ Jew, eager to curry favor with the new government, came forward to offer incense on the pagan altar
 - Mattathias _____ the compromiser and fled with his sons to the hills,
 - Other _____ rallied behind named Mattathias, and given him the nickname Maccabee (the _____).
 - Mattathias' great grandfather was named Asamoniaios, and the family became known as the _____.
- Mattathias died not long after the rebellion began, but his son _____ (Mattathias' third son) took the lead in the resistance,
 - Judas led a successful _____ war against the king's troops.

- Changed the practice of warfare on the _____, because their enemies would take advantage of the rest.
- After a couple of years of fighting, Antiochus _____ his Hellenistic commands,
 - All of the Jewish laws were _____ including Jerusalem's status as a temple-state
 - The Jews reconsecrated the _____,
 - Now remembered in the holy day of _____.
- But the Maccabees weren't satisfied with mere _____ freedom
 - They continued to fight for over 20 years more to gain _____ independence
 - They gained political independence in 142 BC, under _____ (another of Mattathias' sons).

THE RULE OF THE HASMONEANS

- 134BC, Simon is declared by _____ Jews to be "leader and high priest forever, until there should arise a faithful _____" (1 Maccabees 14:25-49) — even though the family was not in the _____ lineage
 - The legitimate high priest had fled 20 years previously to Egypt to preside over a new Jewish temple at _____.
 - The Maccabee family, thus, presided as high priest over the Jerusalem Temple for over _____ years
- Israel expands under the Maccabees
 - _____
 - _____
 - part of _____
 - until the kingdom of Judaea extended almost as far as the united kingdom of _____ and _____
 - Rulers...



- _____ (134-104BC)
- _____ I (104-103BC)
- _____ (103-76BC) — taking the title “king”
- _____ (wife of Alexander Jannaeus) (76-67BC)

THE PLOT THICKENS

- Salome’s two sons (_____ II and _____ II) engage in a civil war for power
 - Encouraged by a wily Idumean politician, _____
 - Antipater calls in _____ to make intervene and make peace
 - _____ (who is in the area to make Syria a Roman province) gladly comes and Judaea is conquered and made subject to _____ in 63BC.
- Pompey declares _____ II high priest and leader (in name only), but Judaea is now _____ to Rome
 - Judaea lost control over _____ and the _____ region
- Antipater comes to the aid of _____ in Alexandria (in the winter of 48-47BC)
 - When Julius Caesar became Roman emperor, Antipater is made a tax free _____ citizen with a title (_____ of Judaea)
 - Antipater
 - ..._____ the wall of Jerusalem (down since the days of Pompey)
 - ...had Judaea’s taxes _____
 - ...procured other _____
- Caesar is _____ in 44BC
 - _____ is assassinated in 43BC
 - But _____ and _____ are appointed joint tetrarchs of Judaea by Antony in 42BC

- In 40BC the _____ invade and conquer Judaea, killing _____ and causing _____ to flee to _____
 - The Parthians placed _____ (from the Hasmonean family) on the throne in Jerusalem as priest-king of the Jews
 - While in Rome, _____ and _____ (later known as Augustus) declare Herod “_____ of the _____”
 - Herod and Roman armies _____ the Parthians and _____ is executed by Rome at _____'s request
- Herod marries _____ (from the Hasmonean family) to legitimize his claim to the throne
- In 31BC _____ defeated _____ and _____ at Actium and he confirms Herod's rule over _____.
- Herod proved to be a loyal friend of _____, believing that the Jews _____ freedom would be best served by integration into the Roman sphere of influence