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History

- The Jewish Exiles Return
- Jerusalem Arises From The Ashes
- Alexander Changes The World
- The Maccabean War Breaks Out
- The Hasmoneans Take Over
- The Romans Are Coming
- Herod Rules

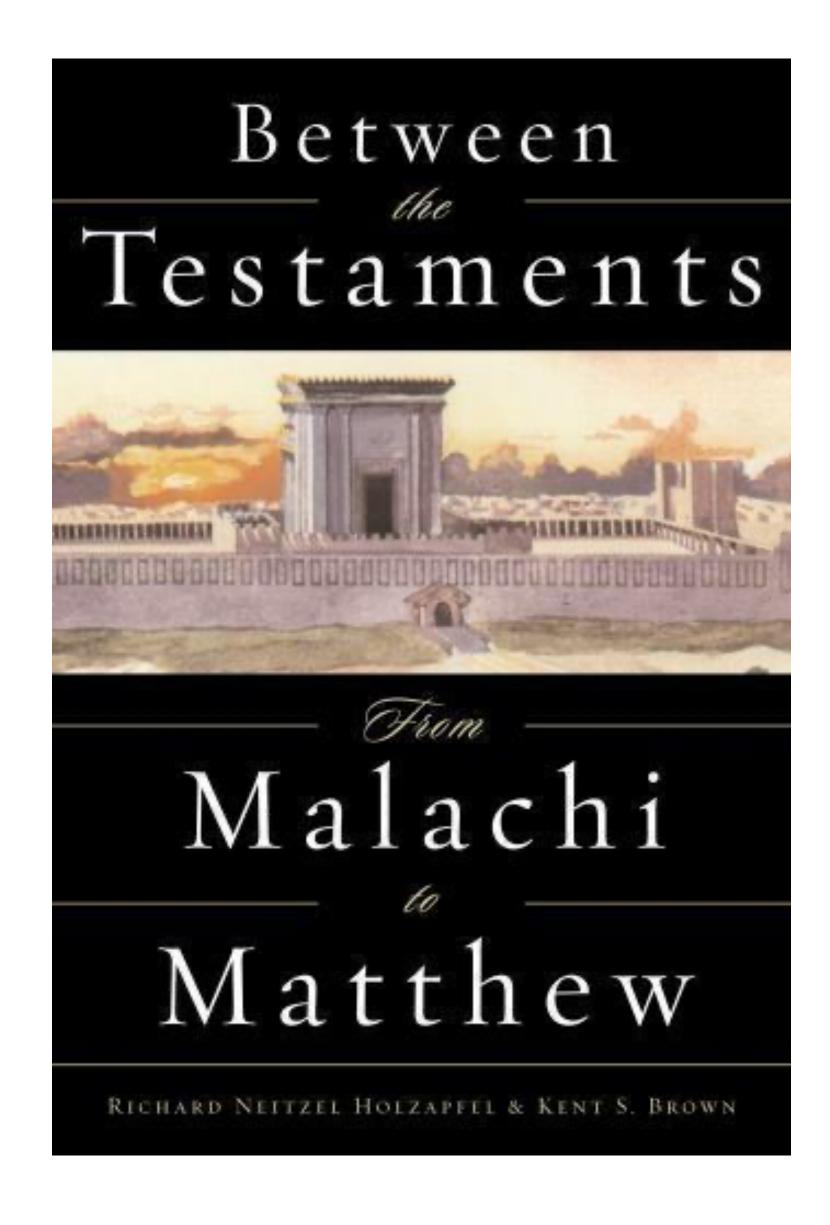
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Sacred Writings

- What Is Scripture?
- The Dead Sea Scrolls
- Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha
- Prophecy and Apocalypticism

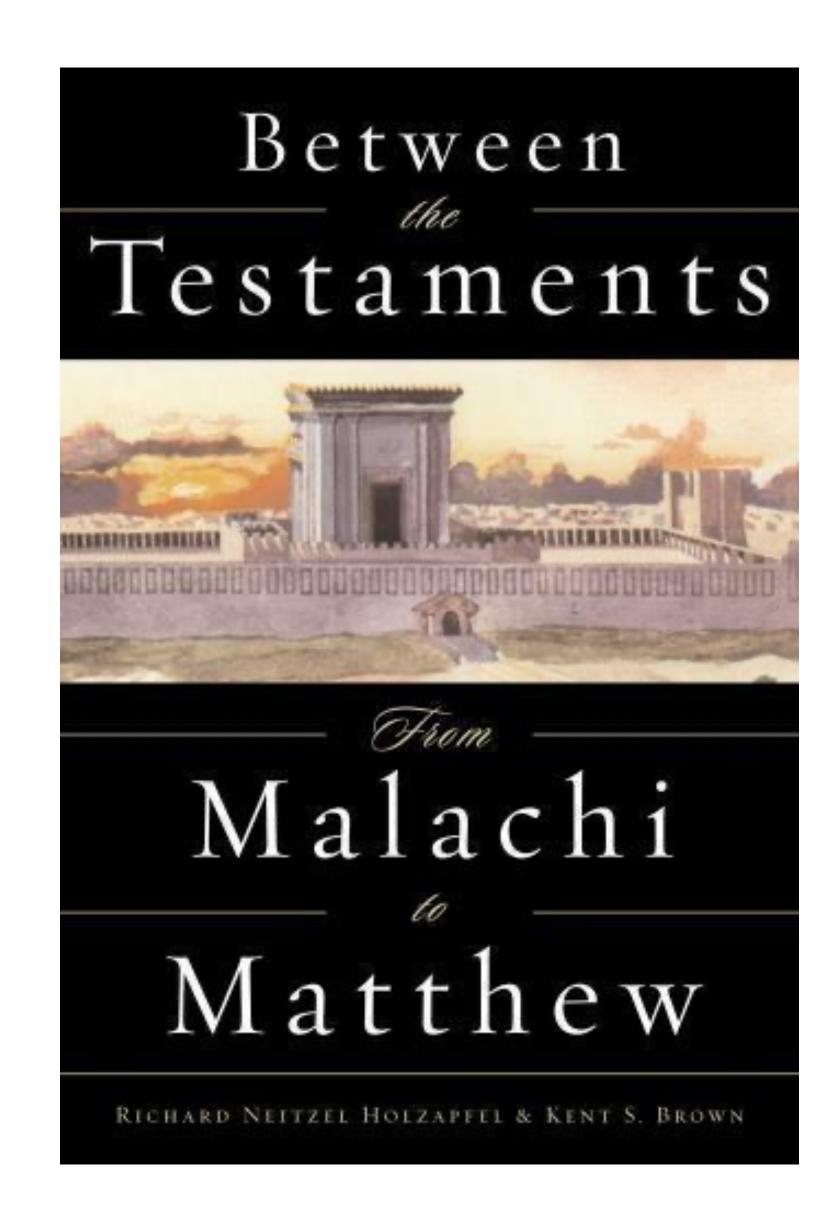


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Key Jewish "Players"

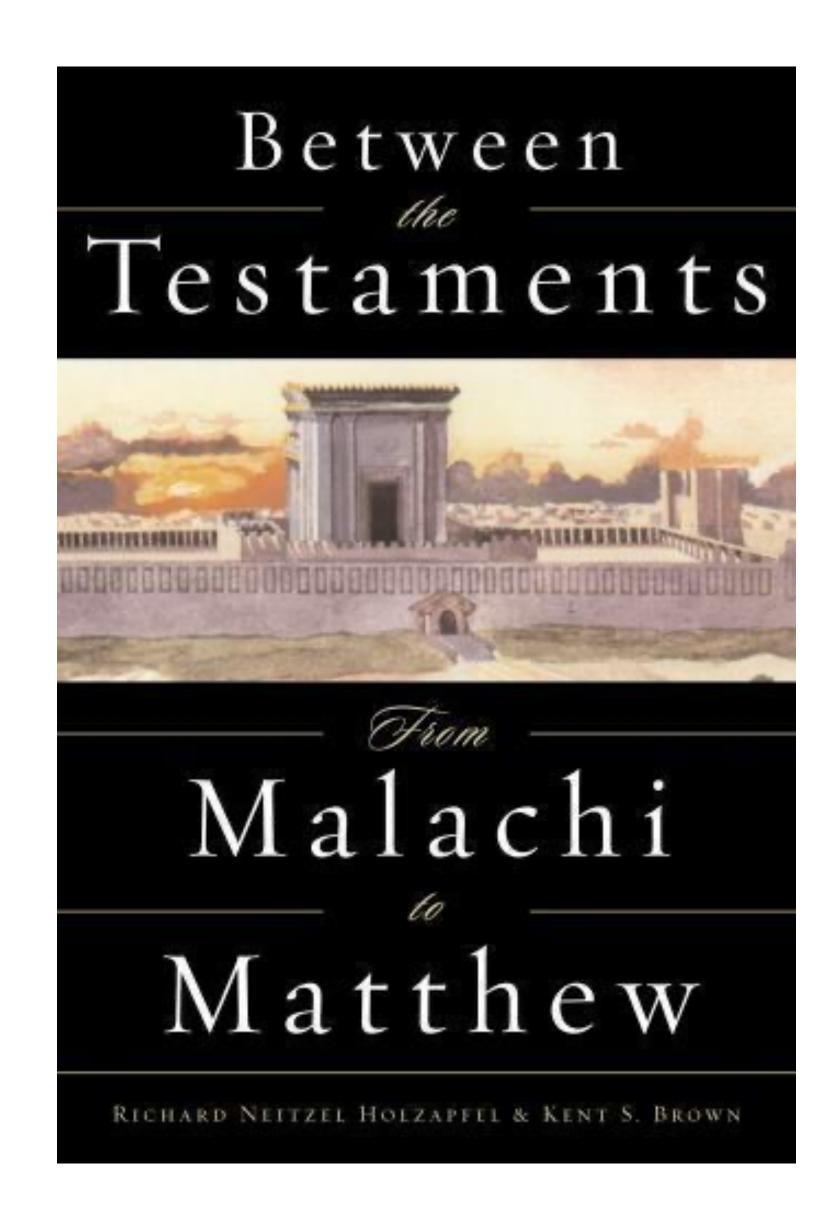
- Priests, Levites and Scribes
- Samaritans
- Essenes and Zealots
- Sadducees*
- Pharisees*
- Sanhedrin*

We did not have the time to cover this material.



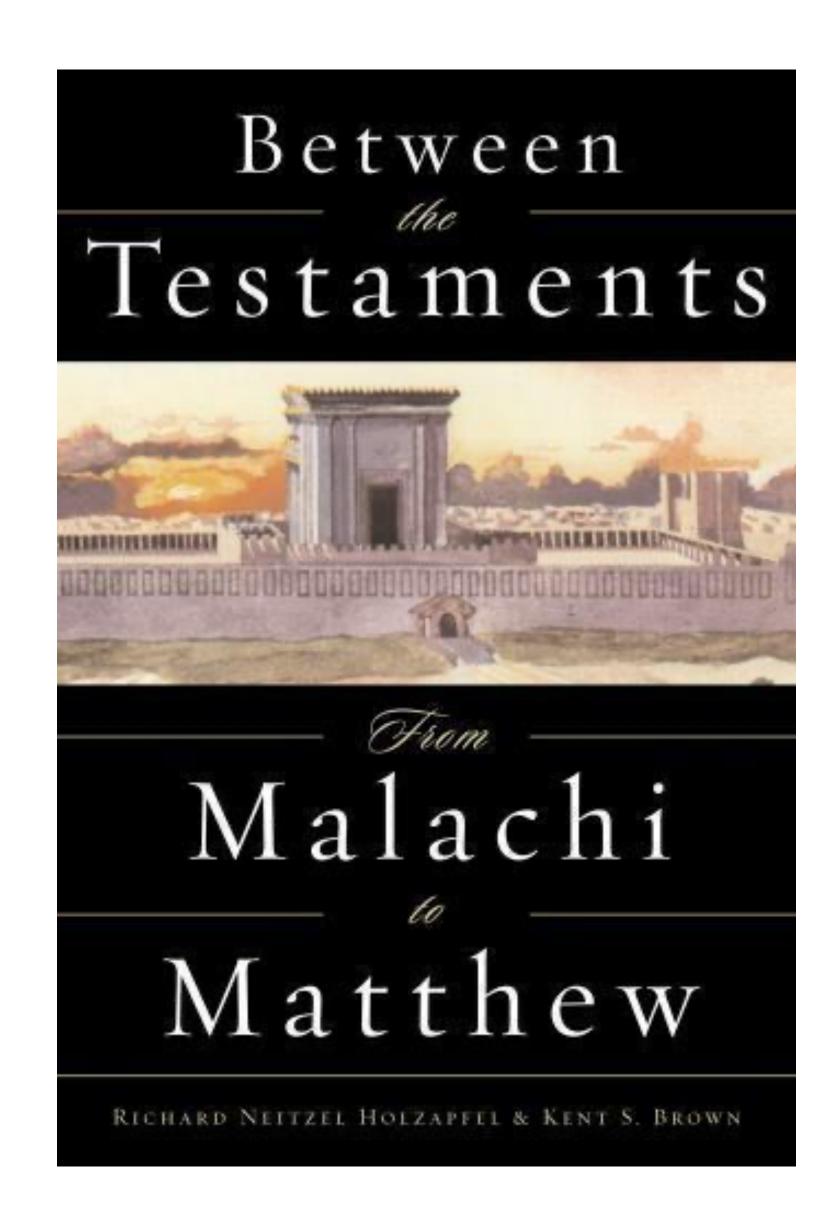
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- Rome owed much to ancient Greece
 - Impacted how they dealt with Jews
- Government
 - Ruled by Kings 753-509 BC
 - Council/Senate supervised by reps of leading families
 - Longstanding tradition of aristocratic/noble and oligarchic/few rule
 - Republic 509 BC-31 BC
 - Power by the people/representative rule
 - Motive: protecting their independence
 - Patricians (privilege) and plebeians (commoners)
 - Patricians nominated senate; senate controlled all elected officials
 - Patricians originally dominated; later revolts gave more power to plebs.



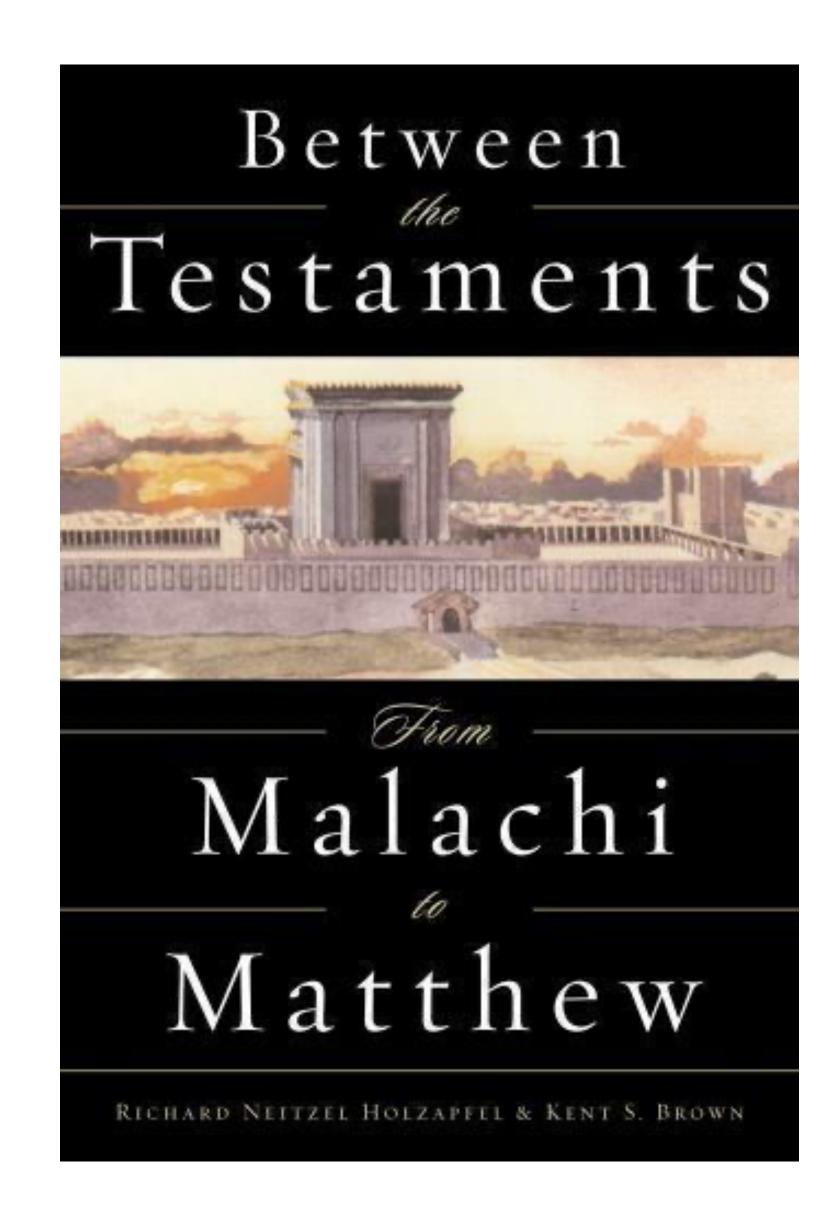
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- Government
 - *Plebeian "equality" > citizenship for others (soldiers, non-Italians)*
 - Growth of empire > conquer nations > allow "dual citizenship"
 - Conquered people retained indigenous culture/"joined" Rome
 - Others were bound to Rome by treaty, provided troops, etc.
- Expansion West
 - Carthage Sicily Corsica Sardinia N Africa*
 - Conquered states governed by Roman magistrates
 - Maintained peace, collected taxes
- Expansion East (Hellenistic world)
 - Hesitancy to commit long term
 - Roman generals were opportunistic for glory/riches



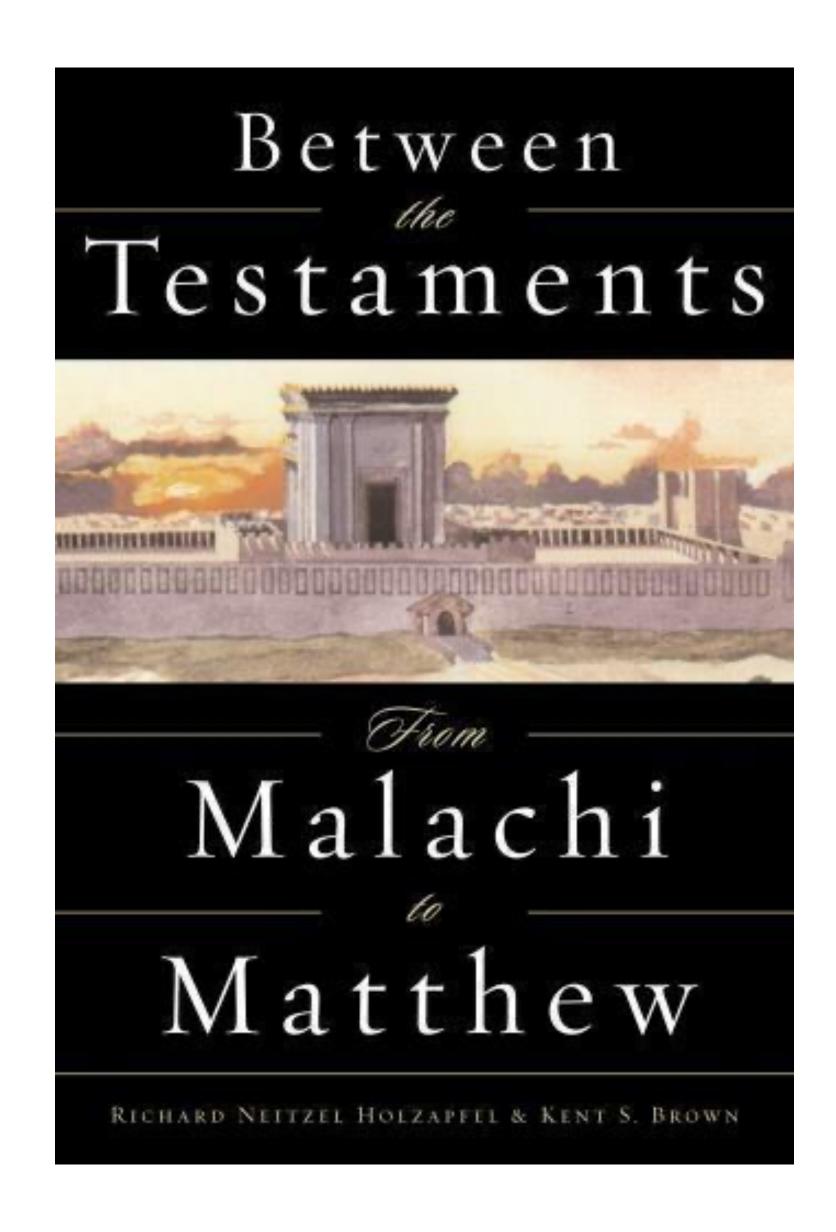
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- Expansion East (Hellenistic world)
 - Established provinces client states semi-independent
 - Roman generals were opportunistic for glory/riches
- Government
 - Development of third class equestrians
 - Wealthy/nonpolitical former soldiers/businessmen
 - Served as tax officials/collectors throughout the empire
 - Development of a "professional" army > benefitted the poor
 - Gave more power to generals
 - Major reform: General Julius Caesar conquers Rome/Senate
 - Rebuilt Rome, helped the poor, outsiders given self-rule, library, etc.
 - Murdered by Brutus/Cassius, March 15 44 BC



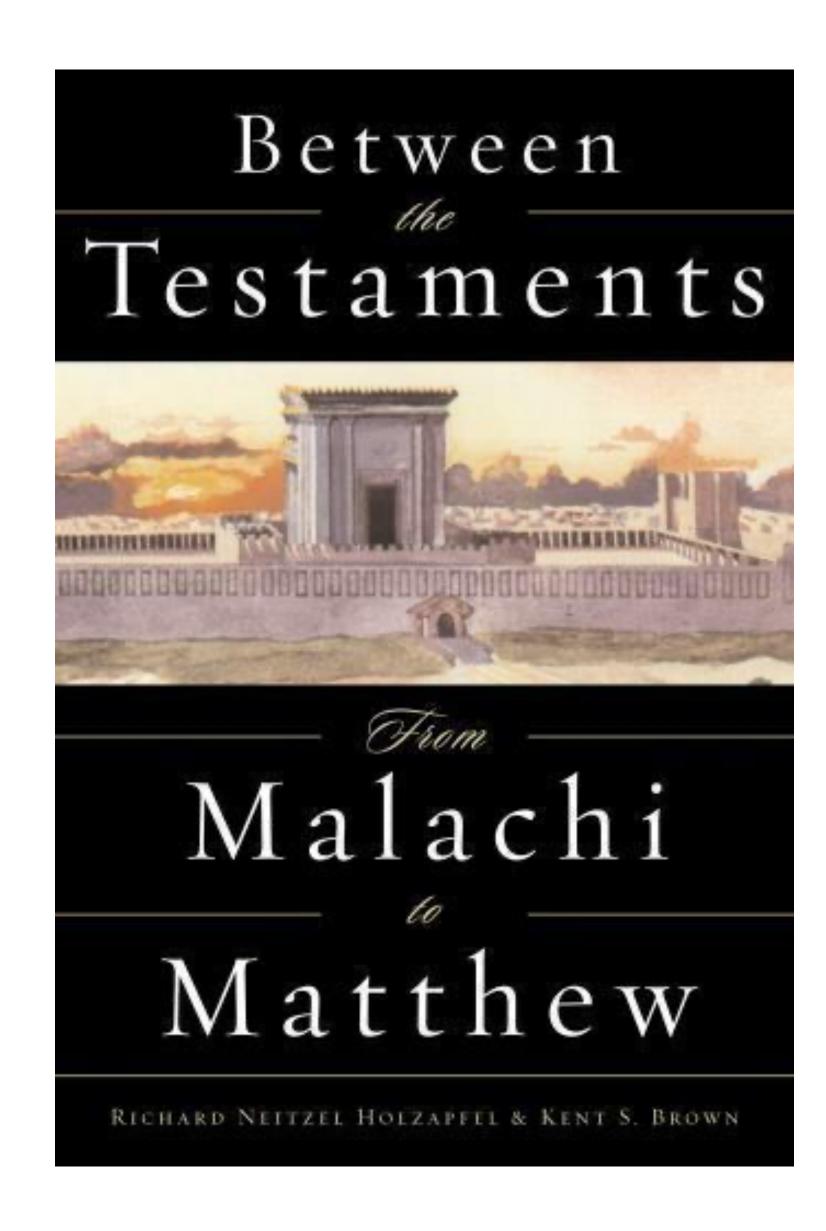
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- Government
 - Julius succeeded by 18yr old Octavian/Augustus (his nephew)
 - Aided by Mark Anthony, Octavian defeated Julius' murderers
 - Conflicts: 1st Triumvirate (Julius, Pompey, Crassus)
 - Conflicts: 2nd Triumvirate (Octavian, M Antony, Lepidus)
 - Octavian became the sole ruler of Rome
 - After appx 100 years of war/violence, Rome was at peace: Pax Romana
- Pax Romana
 - Lasted 200 years Senate declare Octavian "Augustus" (princeps)
 - Citizens lost rights, gained civil freedom, order, stability, prosperity



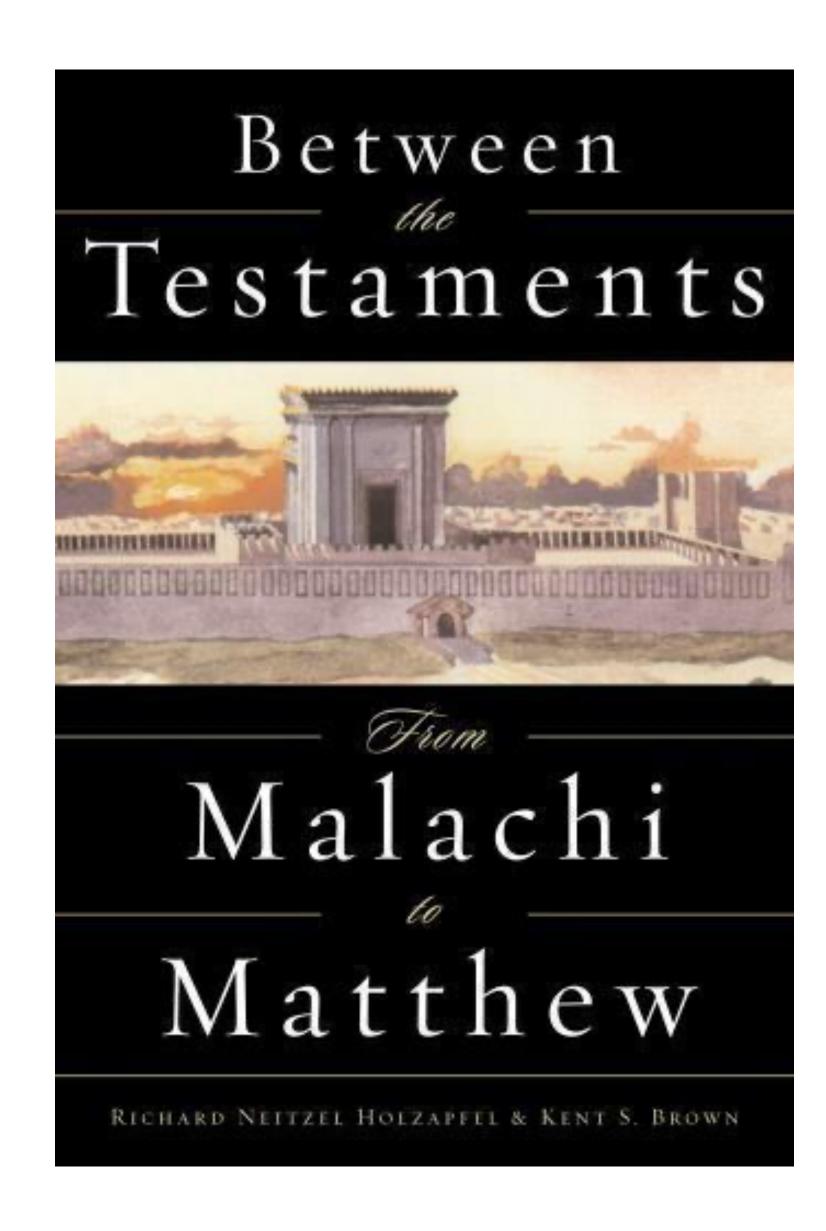
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- Judea A Roman Protectorate
 - Judas M. arranged an alliance with Rome in 164 BC (as a rebel faction)
 - It was renewed in 143 BC by Jonathan (as a part of Seleucids)
 - Simon renewed it in 139 BC (now as an independent nation)
 - Rome warned Judean neighbors against attack
 - Aristobulus/Hyrcanus dispute
 - Resolved by Pompey 63 BC
 - Hyrcanus the victor, Aristobulus exiled, 12k died
 - Judean independence lost after app 80 years
- Consequences
 - Hasmoneans lost power/influence, territories (eg Samaria, etal.)
 - Placed under Roman control for Rome's interests



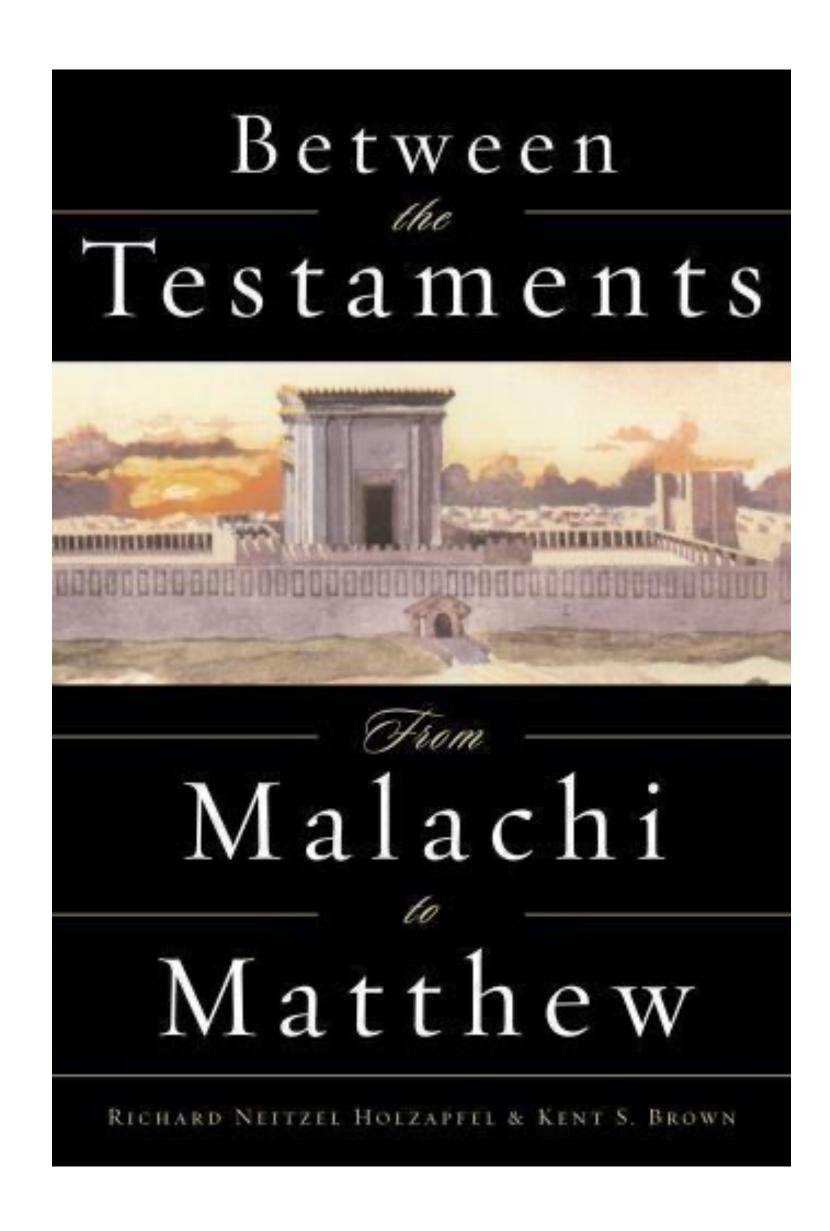
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- Consequences
 - Pompey died 48 BC
 - Hyrcanus & his advisor (Antipater, Herod the Great's father) enlist Julius
 - Julius Caesar made Antipater governor
 - Julius allowed Hyrcanus to stay as priest but w/limited political power
 - Some territory was restored and Roman soldiers were withdrawn
 - At Julius' death in 44 BC, son of Aristobulus established "kingdom"
 - Supported by Parthians, he attacked/captured Jerusalem ...
 - He killed Antipater, imprisoned Hyrcanus
 - Proclaimed himself "king of Judea"



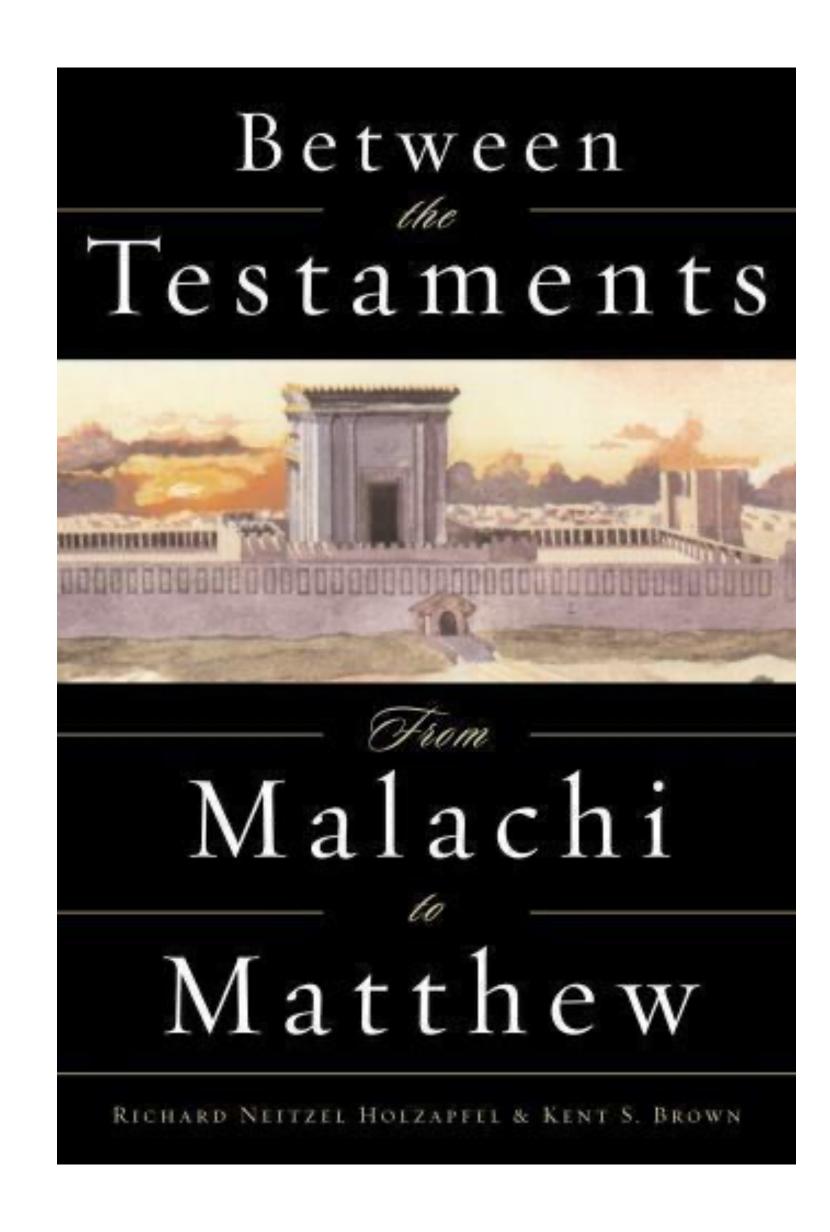
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- Conclusion
 - In 63 BC Pompey brought Judea under Roman influence/control
 - Initially "indirect" through Hyrcanus/Antipater
 - Roman "clients," yet "independent" rulers
 - This continued the initial relationship started 100 years earlier
 - By Judas M. > continued by Jonathan > continued by Simon
 - Rome's influence would continue to grow eastward ...
 - Affecting Judea/Jerusalem even more ...
 - Later leaving its mark on NT history



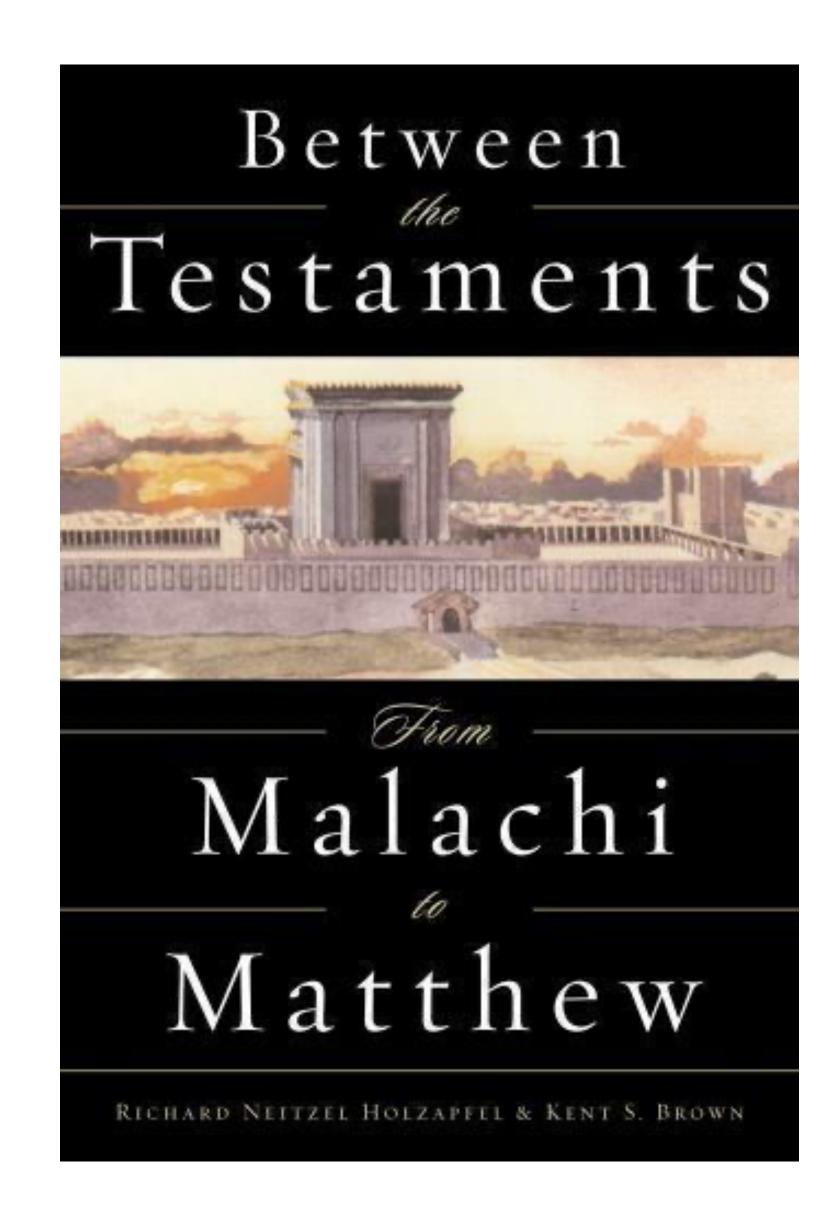
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- Herod (37-4 BC) known for the slaughter of the innocent
 - An Idumean, son of Antipater
 - Idumea/Edom annexed by Hasmoneans
 - Many Idumeans converted to Judaism
 - Shared Jewish interests in nation, religion, culture
 - Joined with Jews in fight against Romans 66-70 AD
- Family history
 - Herod's father/grandfather were key during Hasmonean rule
 - During the reign of Hasmonean queen Salome Alexander
 - Grandfather Antipas, praetor/general by Salome and Janneus
 - Father Antipater, advised Hyrcanus (Herod, possibly born in Jerusalem)
 - Hyrcanus married an Idumean/Herod married a Hasmonean



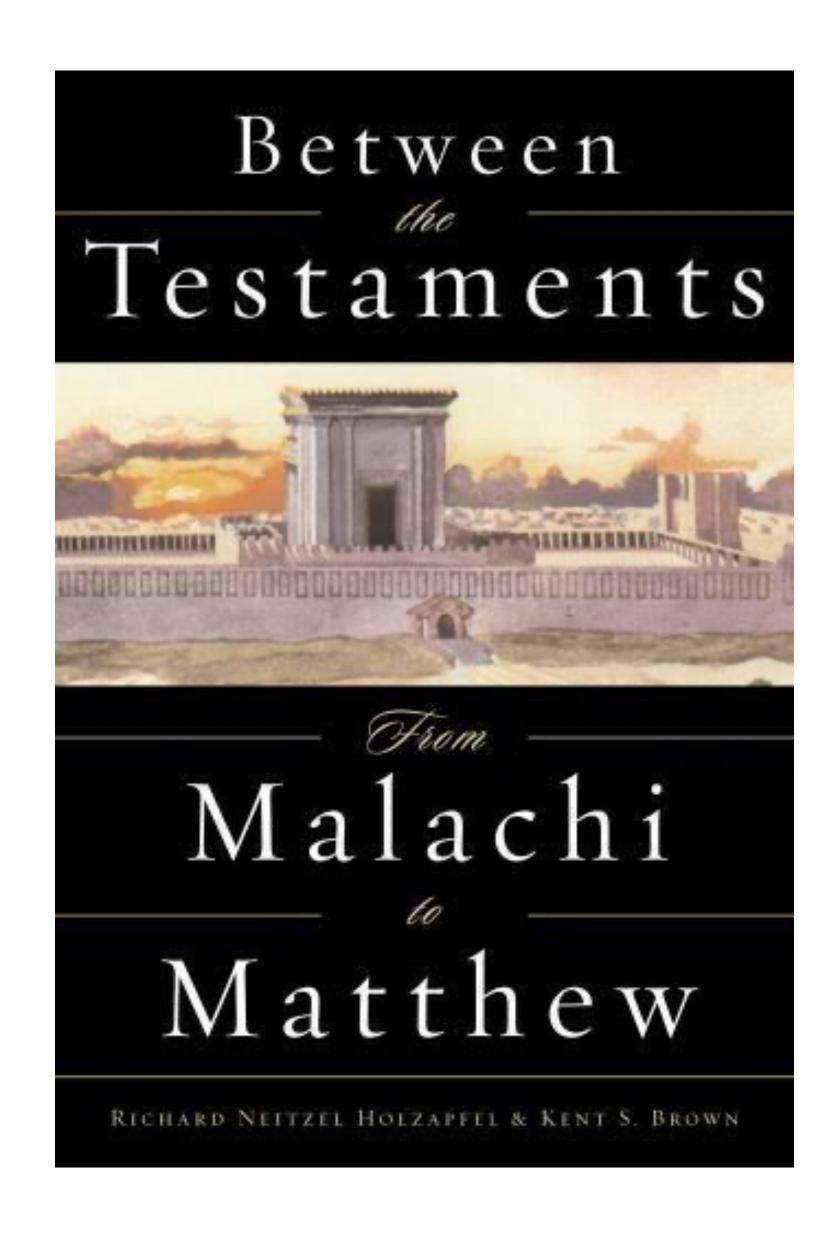
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- Family history
 - Herod's mother, Cypros, a Nabatean (Aretas?/Obodas?/a Jew?)
 - Possibly a 3rd gen Jew (his siblings had Jewish names)
 - Beliefs did not accept prophetic Scripture (Samaritans/Sadducees)
- Government
 - Father Antipater supported Hyrcanus, Rome
 - Antipater provide troops/supplies out of his own pocket
 - Hyrcanus' influence waned/Antipater's increased
 - Antipater delcared a Roman citizen > Herod thus a Roman citizen
 - Antipater became procurator/governor 47 BC
 - Herod enlisted by Antipater to govern in Galilee
 - Herod admired by Galilean Jews and Roman/Syrian officials



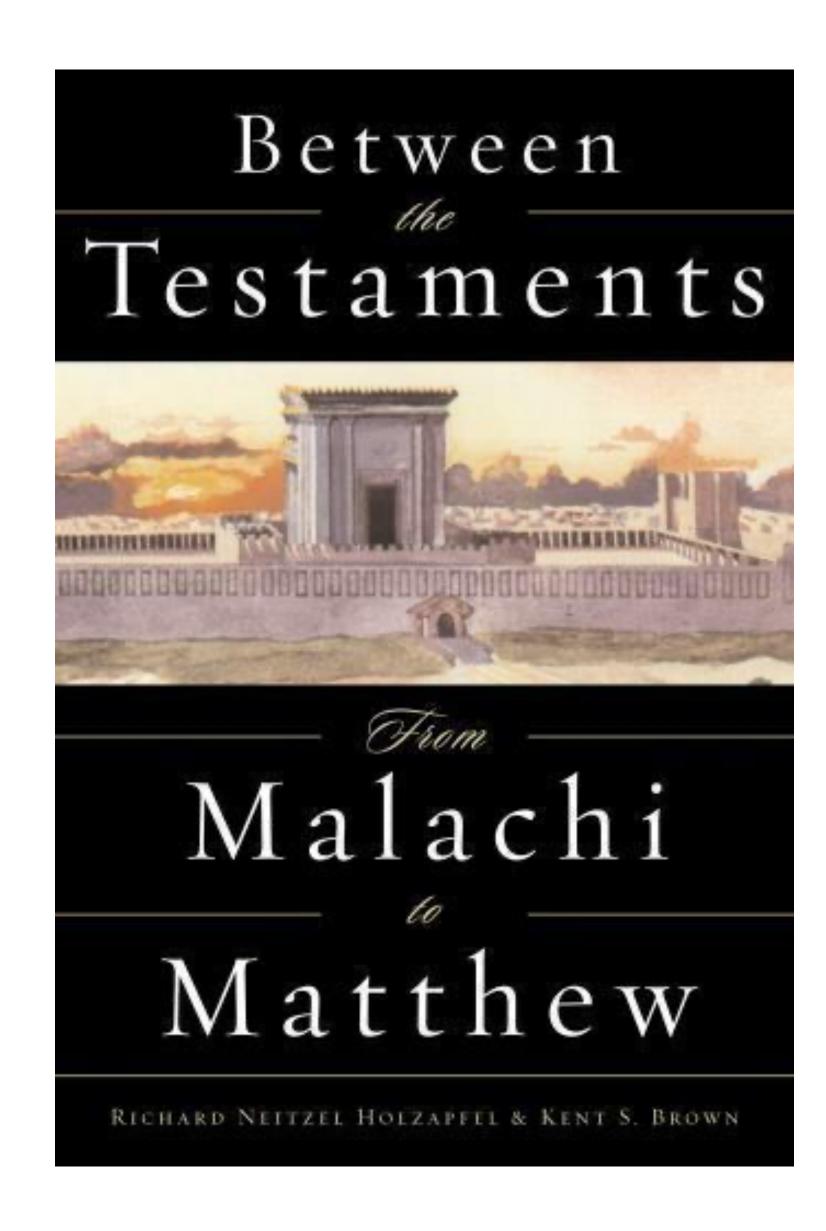
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- Government
 - Father Antipater was poisoned, Herod killed his murderer
 - He endeared himself to Hyrcanus and assured his future role in Judea
 - Loyal to Rome, he was appointed governor by Sextus 46 BC
 - Reappointed governor of CoeleSyria (Damascus area) by Cassius 42 BC
- Family Dynamics
 - Had 10 wives, divorced 3 in one year (incuding a niece & a cousin)
 - Married Mariamne I (Hasmonean princess/granddaughter of Hyr/Arist.)
 - Later married the daughter of a Jewish temple priest
 - Herod and others often married to gain political/economic influence



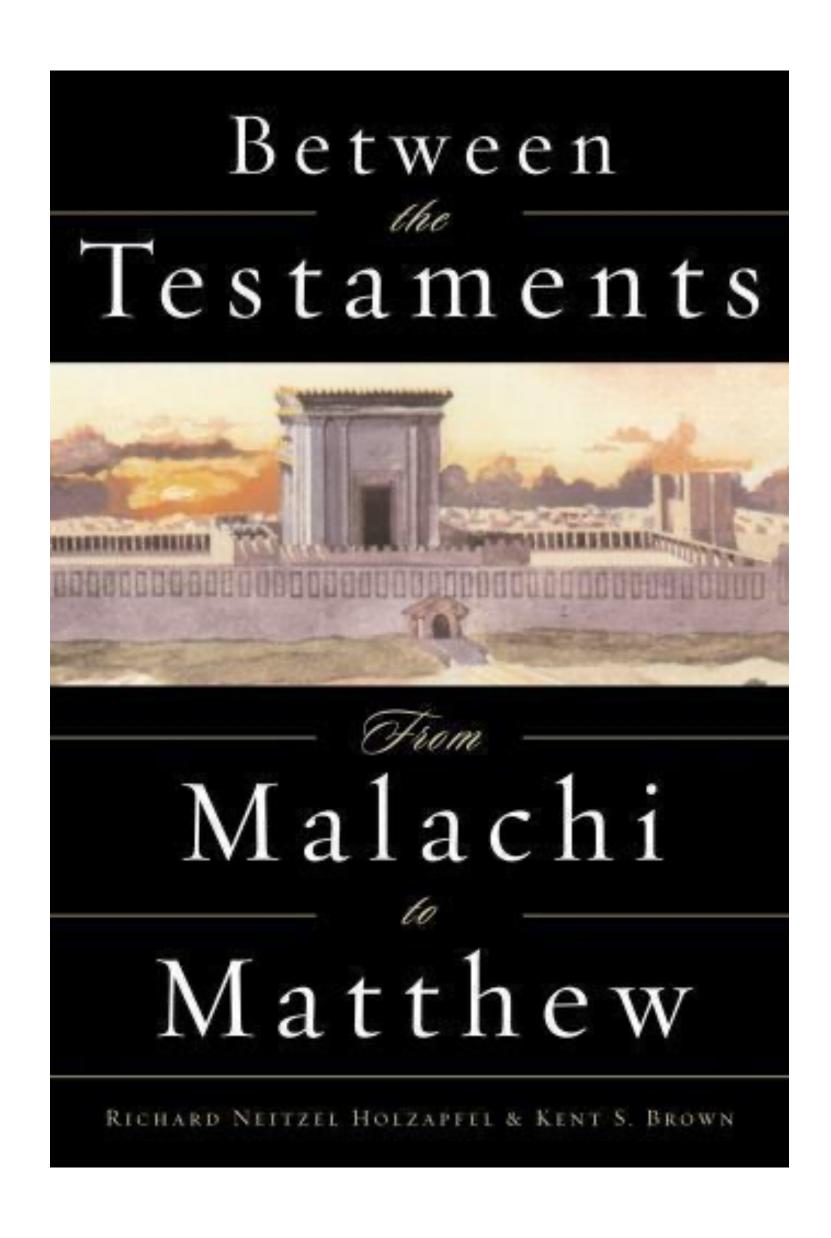
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- Government
 - During later turmoil Herod fled to Rome 40 BC
 - Nominated by Mark Anthony to become king in Judea
 - Rome needed a strong influence to buffer against Parthians
 - *Herod did just that*
 - He established law and order
 - Created a state that rivaled David/Solomon in size (geographic area)
 - Eliminated local/domestic challenges
 - Including by ruthlessly killing many of his own family
 - *His reason: betrayal by family = shame*
 - Dominated/controlled religious councils (Sanhedrin)
 - Appointed high priests, ending Hasmonean hegemony



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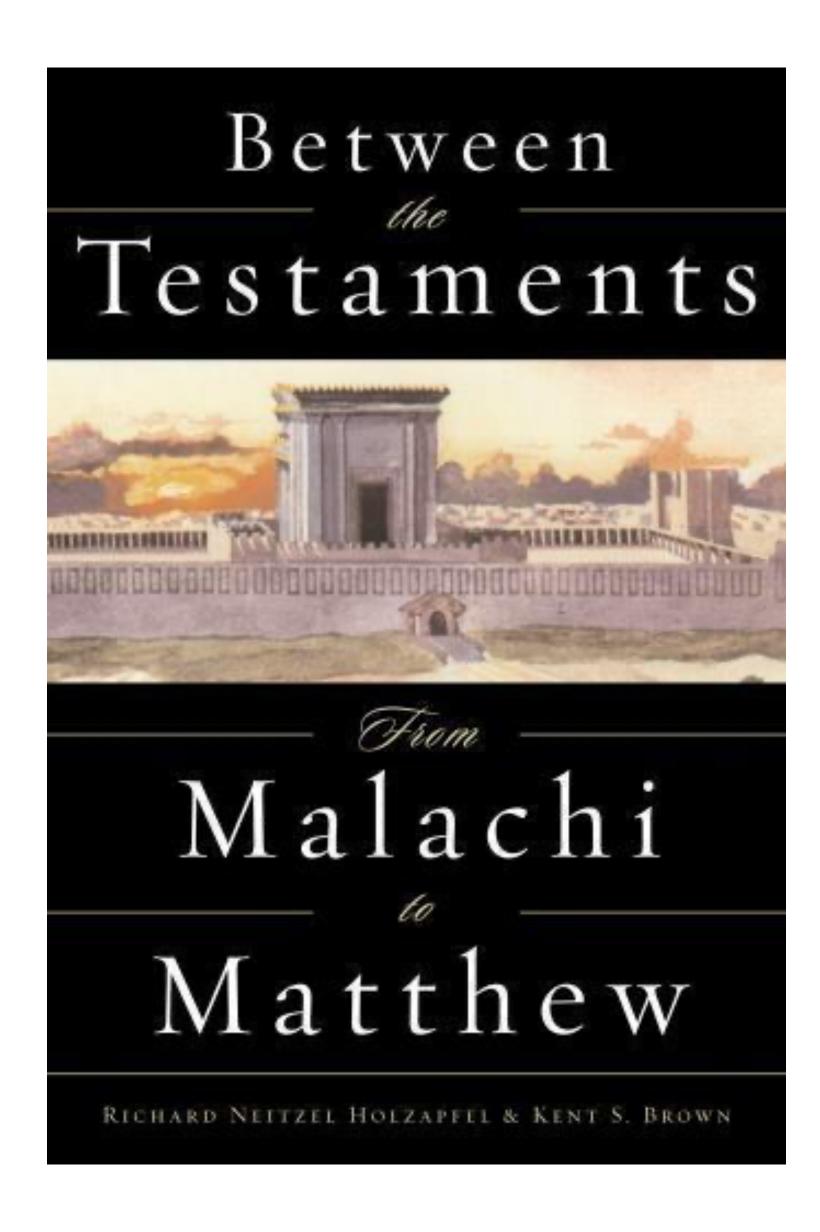
- Government
 - Increased favor with Rome > Herod designated officials/successors
 - Augustus gifted him with copper mines
 - Rebuilt harbor city Caesarea to honor Augustus
 - *Increased favor with Jews > returned taxes to people*
 - Used his wealth to support building programs (eg., temple)
 - Protected the Jews in and outside of Judea (worship freedoms)
 - Alleged to have built/financed a Roman synagogue
 - Avoided images on coinage consistent with Jewish mindset
 - Respected constraints of Mosaic law



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Roman Influence

- See Bell Chapter 3 "The Powers That Be"
- See Bell Chapter 4 "Roman Law and The New Testament"



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What Is Scripture?

- What Is Scripture?
- The Dead Sea Scrolls
- Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha
- Prophecy and Apocalypticism
- See material from Dictionary of NT Background