Guided Reading

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The Israelites

Lesson 4 The Jews in the Mediterranean World

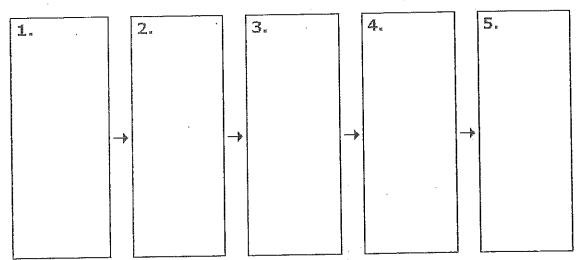
ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

The Arrival of Greek Rule

Sequencing Put the events below in the correct sequence in the graphic organizer. Write your answers in the boxes.

- Antiochus IV requires the Jews to worship Greek gods and goddesses.
- $\hat{\mathbb{D}}$. The Diaspora spreads throughout the Greek empire.
- 1 The Seleucid kings gain control of Judah.
- D The Maccabees revolt and reclaim Judah.
- Alexander the Great defeats the Persians.



6. Making Connections How does the annual Jewish festival of Hanukkah connect to Greek rule in Judah?

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NAME	DATE	CLASS

Guided Reading Cont.

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Roman Rule in Judaea

Listing In the left column of the table below, list the four Jewish groups that emerged under Roman rule. In the right column, identify each group's views on how to deal with the Romans.

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TO.	Evaluating How did Rappi Yonanan ben Zac	call	neip	
	preserve Jewish culture under Roman rule?			
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Lesson Quiz 6-4

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DIRECTION	IS	: True/False Indicate wheth	er the	statement is true or false.
		Some Jewish groups wante wanted to rebel openly.	d to co	operate with the Romans, while others
in the second se	2.	The actions of the Maccabe	es acco	ount for the origin of the festival of Passover.
ě	3.	The Dead Sea Scrolls revea	l a grea	at deal about Judaism during Roman times.
&		The Zealots were the most a the Romans.	aggres:	sive of the Jewish groups in dealing with
EMANUSCHOPPA NICHELIA (ALICOTO)	, ,	By A.D. 132 the Jews had su	cceede	ed in becoming free from Roman rule.
		: Multiple Choice Indicate tanswers the question.	he ans	wer choice that best completes the
	5.	The spread of Jews and their and across the Mediterranea		ns and culture beyond the Jewish homeland n is known as
		A. the Diaspora.	C.	Hanukkah.
		B. Exodus.	D.	the Talmud.
,	7.	Who was a Jewish priest wh	no led t	he guerrilla fight against Seleucid rule?
•		A. Essene	C.	Judas Maccabeus
		B. Herod	D.	Simon ben Kosiba
		Which empire renamed Juda a Jewish revolt?	aea <i>Pa</i>	lestine as a kind of punishment after crushing
		A. the Chaldeans	C.	the Persians
		B. the Philistines	D.	the Romans
				upport of the common people by teaching wh's teachings with greater devotion?
		A. Essenes	C.	Pharisees
		B. Zealots	D.	Sadducees

?			

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Lesson 4 The Jews in the Mediterranean World

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

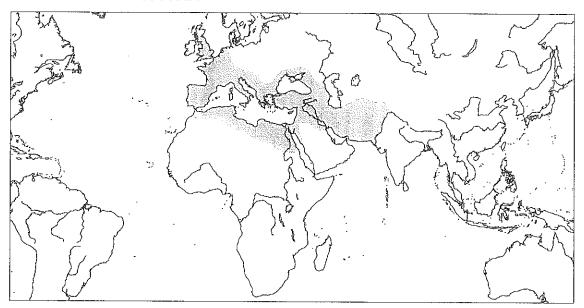
GUIDING QUESTIONS

- What was life like for the Jews in Greek-ruled lands?
- How did the Jews react to Roman rule of their homeland?

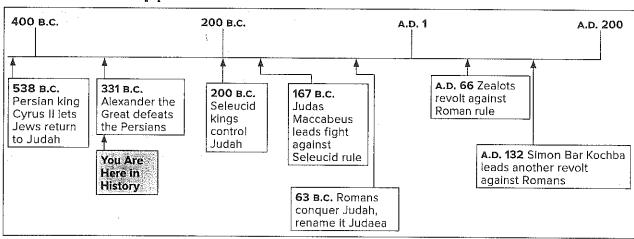
Terms to Know

Diaspora the groups of Jewish people living outside of the Jewish homeland rabbi the official leader of a Jewish congregation

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



The Israelites

Lesson 4 The Jews in the Mediterranean World, Continued

The Arrival of Greek Rule

In 331 B.C., Alexander the Great defeated the Persians. Alexander brought Greek language and culture to Judah. He also allowed Jews to stay in Judah.

Judah remained the center of Judaism. Many Jews, however, had moved to other parts of Alexander's empire. Groups of Jews living outside Judah became known as the **Diaspora**. The members of the Diaspora remained loyal to Judaism. Many also spoke Greek and adopted parts of Greek culture. Some Jewish scholars in Egypt copied the Hebrew Bible into the Greek language. This Greek version of the Hebrew Bible is called the Septuagint. A *version* is a different form or type of something. This Greek version brought the Hebrew Bible to people who were not Jews. It also helped spread Jewish ideas throughout the Mediterranean world.

The Diaspora

- Diaspora is a Greek word that means "scattered."
- Groups of Jews settled in other parts of Alexander's empire.
- Some Jews lived in Babylon, Egypt, and other Mediterranean lands.

After Alexander died, four of his generals divided his empire. One kingdom covered most of Southwest Asia. A family called the Seleucids gained control of Judah by 200 B.C. The Seleucid king Antiochus IV required Jews to worship Greek gods and goddesses. Many Jews refused to give up their religion.

A priest named Judas Maccabeus led the fight against the Seleucids. His army was called the Maccabees. They drove the Seleucids out of Judah. They also removed all of the statues of Greek gods and goddesses from the temple. The annual festival of Hanukkah, an important Jewish holiday, celebrates this event.

Roman Rule in Judaea

In 63 B.C., Roman forces conquered the land of Judah and renamed it Judaea. The name *Roman* came from their capital, Rome. This city was located far away from Judaea in what is now the country of Italy. At first, the Romans chose a follower of Judaism to be the king of Judaea.

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Summarizing

1. How did Jewish ideas spread throughout the Mediterranean world?



Identifying

2. Which group rose to power after Alexander the Great died?



Reading Check

3. How did Alexander and later the Seleucids affect the people of Judah?

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Lesson 4 The Jews in the Mediterranean World, Continued



Marking the Text

 Underline the accomplishments of the first king of Judaea.



Identifying

5. Which Jewish group had the support of the common people?

Contrasting

6. How did the Sadducees differ from the Essenes?

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Explaining

7. What did the Zealots believe the Jews should do to gain their freedom?

This ruler, Herod, built forts and cities. The Second Temple in Jerusalem was also built during his reign. This temple was the center of Jewish worship.

After Herod died, Roman officials ruled Judaea. Jews began to disagree about how to practice Judaism. They also disagreed about how to interact with the Romans.

One group of Jews was called the Pharisees. They had the support of the common people. They taught in synagogues. The Pharisees worked to make Judaism a religion of the home and family. They focused on both written and oral law. Oral law is the unwritten understandings that are passed down by word of mouth.

Another group was the Sadducees, which included wealthy noble families. Many served as priests and scribes in the Temple. They focused on applying the Torah's laws to temple ceremonies. They disagreed with many of the Pharisees' teachings. For example, they rejected the idea of oral law.

A third group was called Essenes. These priests had broken away from the Temple in Jerusalem. They lived in the desert by the Dead Sea. They prayed and waited for God to deliver them from Roman rule. They also followed only the written law of the Torah. The Essenes may have written the Dead Sea Scrolls.

A fourth group, the Zealots, lived in Judaea. They believed that the Jews should fight the Romans for their freedom. In the A.D. 60s, many Jews were waiting for a deliverer. A deliverer is a person sent by God to rescue people from trouble. Anger at Roman rule reached its peak during this time. The Zealots got ready for battle.

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Group	Response
Pharisees	• wanted Judaea free from Roman rule
	 urged resistance through greater devotion to the Torah
Sadducees	favored cooperation with the Romans
	• wanted to keep peace and order in Judaea
Essenes	• prayed for God to deliver them from Roman rule
Zealots	• prepared to fight the Romans for their freedom



The Israelites

Lesson 4 The Jews in the Mediterranean World, Continued

In A.D. 66, the Zealots revolted. They drove the Romans from Jerusalem. However, the Romans reclaimed the city four years later. They killed thousands of Jews and forced many others to leave. The Romans also destroyed the Second Temple. Today, the Western Wall is all that remains of the Temple complex.

In A.D. 132, the Jews again revolted. The Romans also defeated this rebellion. The Jews were no longer allowed to live in or visit Jerusalem. The Romans renamed Judaea and called it Palestine.

The Jews regrouped with help from religious leaders called rabbis. The synagogues and rabbis became important because the Jews no longer had temples or priests. One famous rabbi was named Yohanan ben Zaccai. When the Romans captured Jerusalem in A.D. 70, he persuaded them to spare the city of Yavneh. There, he set up a school to keep teaching the Torah. His efforts helped the Jewish religion survive the destruction of the temple and the loss of Jerusalem.

The rabbis eventually put their teachings about Jewish laws in writing. These writings, along with other Jewish legal traditions, are called the Talmud. The Talmud discusses issues faced in daily life. It remains an important record of Jewish teachings.

Check for Understanding For each cause, identify one effect.
Cause: Alexander the Great conquered Judah.
Effect: 1.
Cause: The Seleucids took control of Judah.
Effect: 2.
Cause: The Zealots rebelled against Roman rule.
Effect: 3

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8.	valuable record of Jewish law?

Reading Check

9.	How did the rabbis
	help Judaism survive
	after the Roman
	conquest?

FOLDANIES

10. Place a one-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding, Write Conflict in Judah in the middle of the one-tab. Make a memory map by drawing five arrows around the title and writing five words or phrases that you remember about the conflict, Use your notes to help you complete the activity under the tab.

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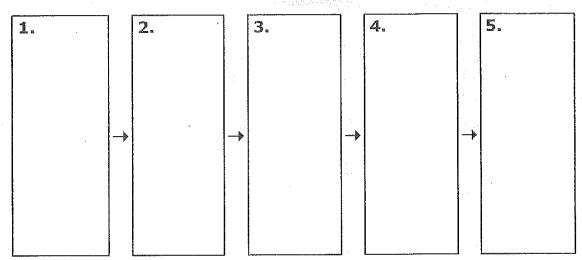
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Roman Rule in Judaea

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15. Evaluating How did Rabbi Yohanan ben Zaccai help				
preserve Jewish culture under Roman rule?				

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