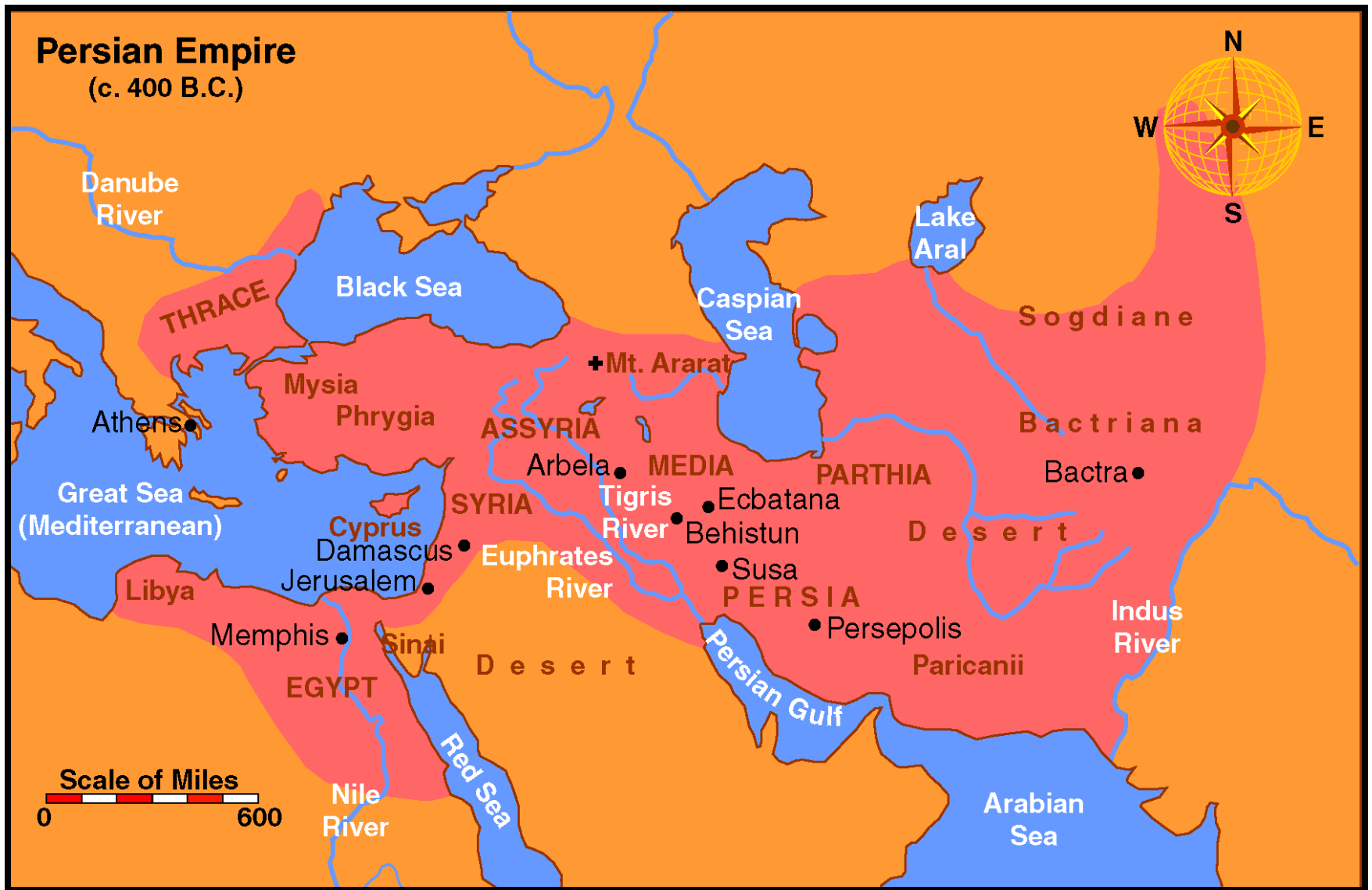


# OLD Testament ? NEW Testament

Between the Testaments

# PERSIA



# PERSIA

**Dan 2:32**

**The chest and arms of silver**

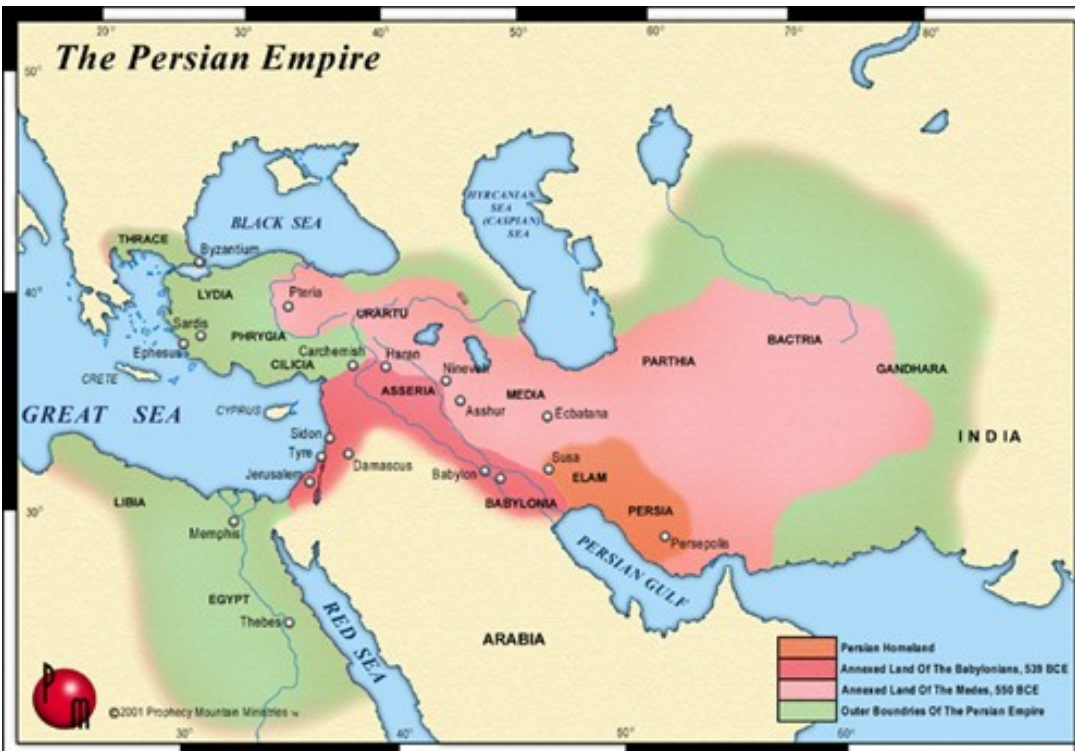
**Dan 7:5 "And suddenly another beast, a second, like a bear. It was raised up on one side, and had three ribs in its mouth between its teeth. And they said thus to it: 'Arise, devour much flesh!'"**

**PARSA - TRANSLITERATED  
PERSIA**

**AROUND SINCE ABOUT  
1500 BC**

**THE MOST PROMINENT OF  
TWO ARYAN NATIONS  
(MEDES & PERSIANS)**

**TOOK PROMINENCE FROM  
ABOUT 539-331BC**



# PERSIA

## (the Kings)

**Cyrus the Great (Isa 44-45)  
(559-530BC)**

- benevolent ruler
- created majority of Persia
- released Jews
- Jews began rebuilding (Ezra 1:2)

**Cambyses II (530-522BC)**

- son of Cyrus
- conquered Egypt
- civil war (started by Bardiya, his brother)

**Darius I (522-486BC)**

- stop war (killed Bardiya)
- height of power
- relative peace

**Xerxes I Ahasuerus (485-465BC)**

- son of Darius
- husband of Esther
- befriends the Jews

**Artaxerxes I Longimanus (464 BC-423BC)**

- Nehemiah is his cupbearer (Neh. 2:1)

**Darius II (423-404BC),  
Artaxerxes II Mnemon (404-359BC)**

**Artaxerxes III Ochus (359-338BC)  
Arses (338-335BC)  
Darius III (335-331BC)**



# **PERSIA**

**(the Return from Exile)**

**538 BC**

**Zerubbabel & Joshua**

**(Ezra 3 – 6)**

**42,360 Jews return and rebuild the Temple**

**Prophets Haggai & Zechariah**

**458 BC**

**Ezra**

**(Ezra 7 – 10)**

**1,754 men return with Ezra**

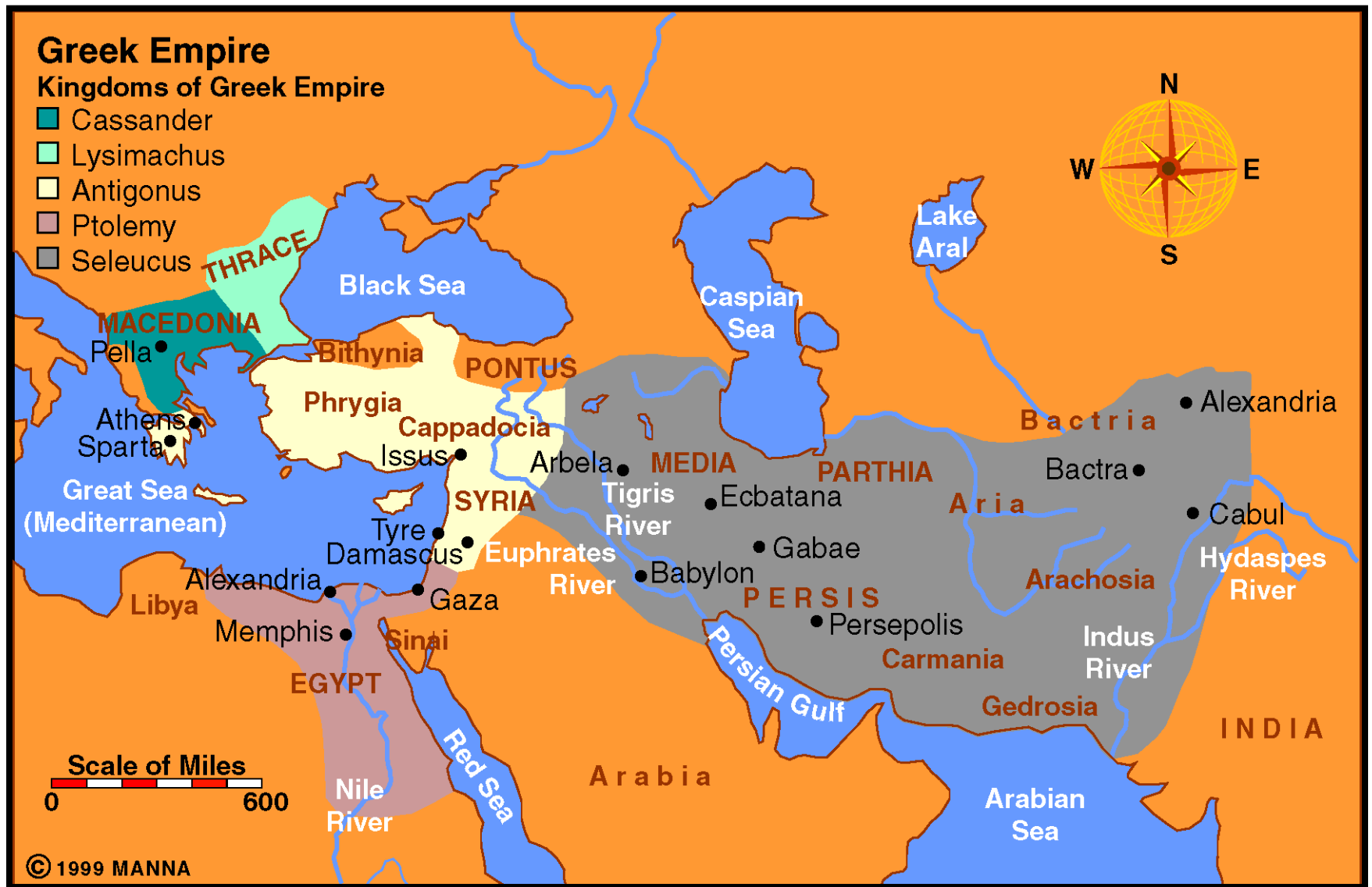
**444 BC**

**Nehemiah**

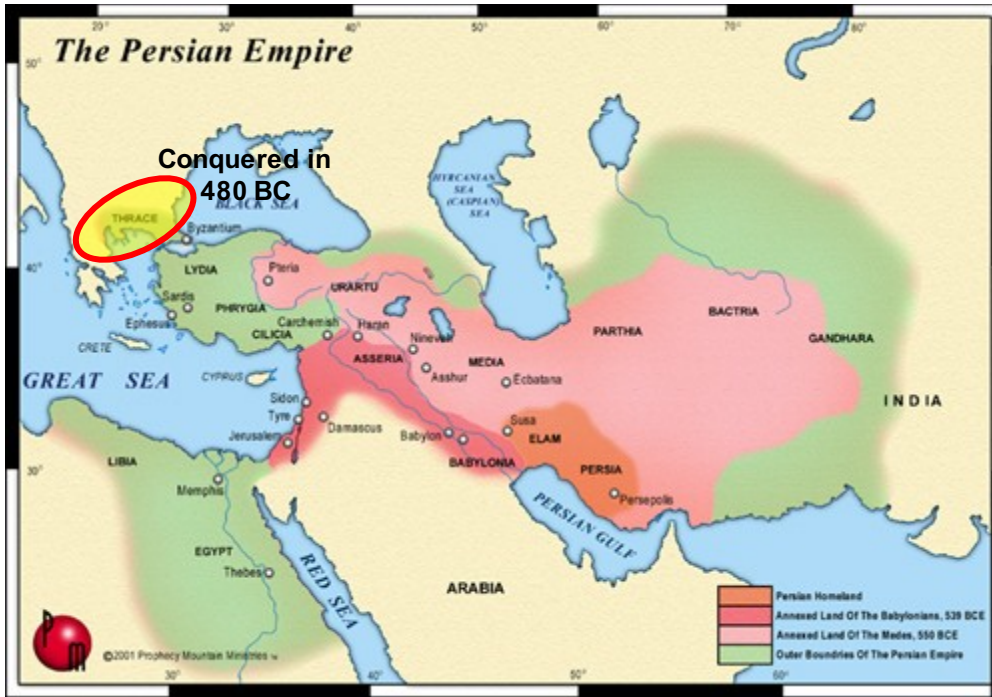
**(Neh. 2)**

**Nehemiah returns with armed forces to rebuild city at  
government expense.**

# GREECE



# GREECE



## Beginning of the Greek/Persian Conflict

## PERSIAN WARS — 490-479 BC

490 BC – Battle of the Marathon  
Darius I resisted by Athens

480 BC – Battle at Thermopylae  
King Leonidas and Spartans  
die to save Athenian lives

- ◆ Greeks came to be unified in their hatred for Persia

# EARLY GREEK LEADERSHIP

# THE CITY-STATE (750-359 BC)

- Loosely connected individual cities
- Run by local tyrants



## PHILIP II (359-336 BC)

- A Macedonian
- Equipped troops with spears
- coerced his way into the kingship in 338 BC

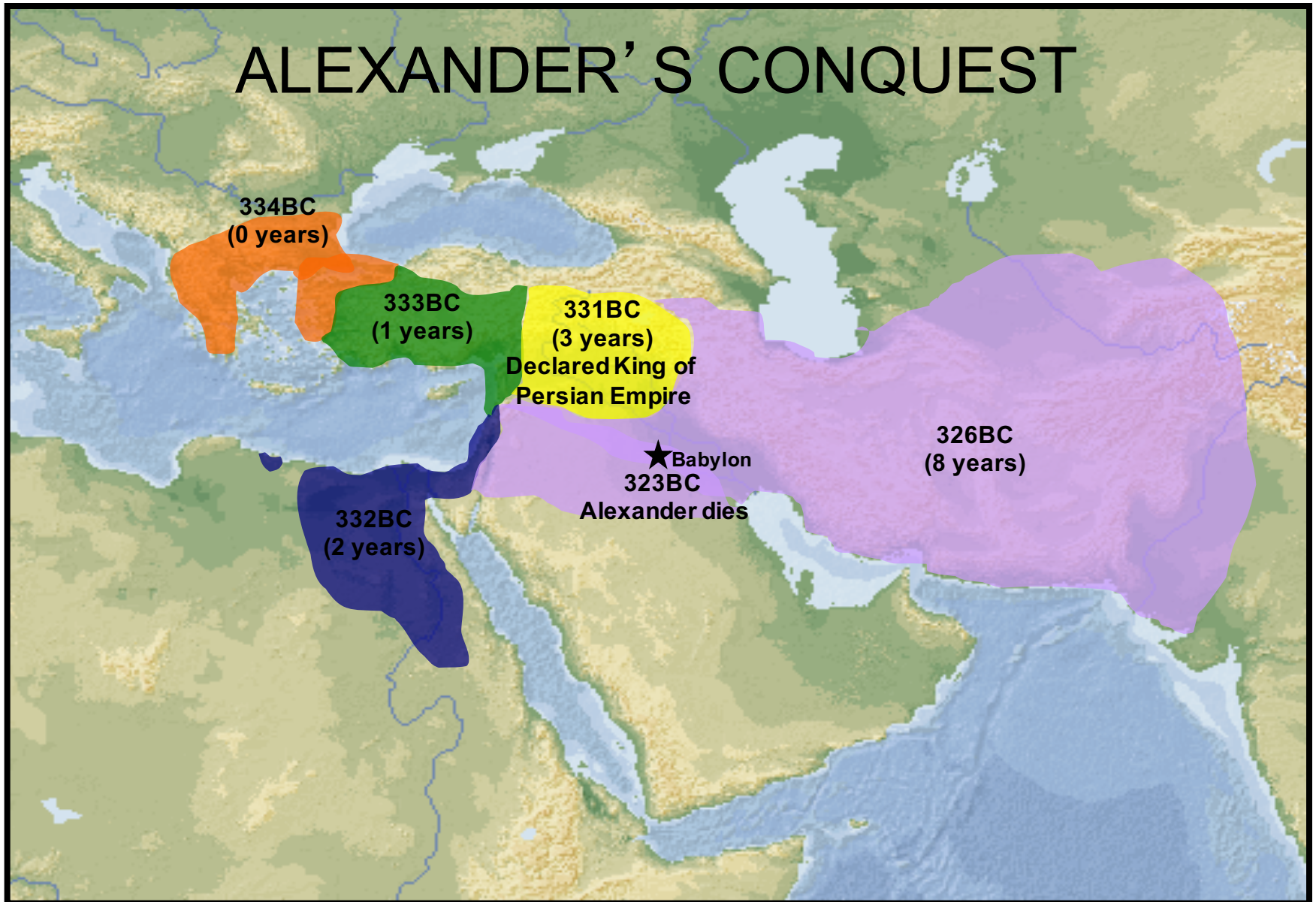


# ALEXANDER (336-323 BC)

- Philip's son
- led the most ambitious campaign in history
- died of fever at 33

# GREECE

## ALEXANDER'S CONQUEST



# GREECE

## THE FOUR GENERALS (323-31 BC)

Ptolemy - Egypt

Seleucia - Syria & Asia Minor

Lycemicus - Macedonia

Cassandra - Rome

## HELLENISTIC AGE

- Constant strife between the former generals
  - Greek becomes uniform language
- Greek culture & religion flourishes and spreads
  - Library of Alexandria is built

## RULE OVER ISRAEL

323-301 BC Seleucid Empire

301-198 BC Ptolemy Empire

- relative peace & freedom

198-167 Seleucid Empire

- Antiochus IV Epiphanes & the Abomination of Desolation (168 BC)  
(Dan. 11:29-31)

167-63 BC Maccabean or Hasmonean Period

- one century of Jewish independence

**READ DANIEL**  
**8!!!**



# PROPHECIES IN DANIEL 11

Between the Old and New Testaments



**ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES**

**King of the SOUTH  
EGYPT**



**ALEXANDER'S  
EMPIRE  
DIVIDED:**

1. **Macedon**
2. **Pergama**
3. **Seleucus**
4. **Ptolemy**

# THE HASMONEAN DYNASTY

## The Beginning of the Maccabean Revolt

### **Antiochus IV Epiphanes condemns Judaism 168 BC**

Greek altars & sacrifices commanded to be made  
in Jerusalem & all Jewish towns

Abomination of Desolations

Jerusalem is fortified and Jews kicked out

Bibles are burned and destroyed

Families that circumcised their children were killed

People fled to the hills & forests

Massacre of 1000 on the Sabbath

### **MATTATHIAS' SONS**

1. JOHN
2. SIMON
3. JUDAS (MACCABEUS)
4. ELEAZAR
5. JONATHAN

### **MATTATHIAS CONTRIBUTION TO THE REVOLT**

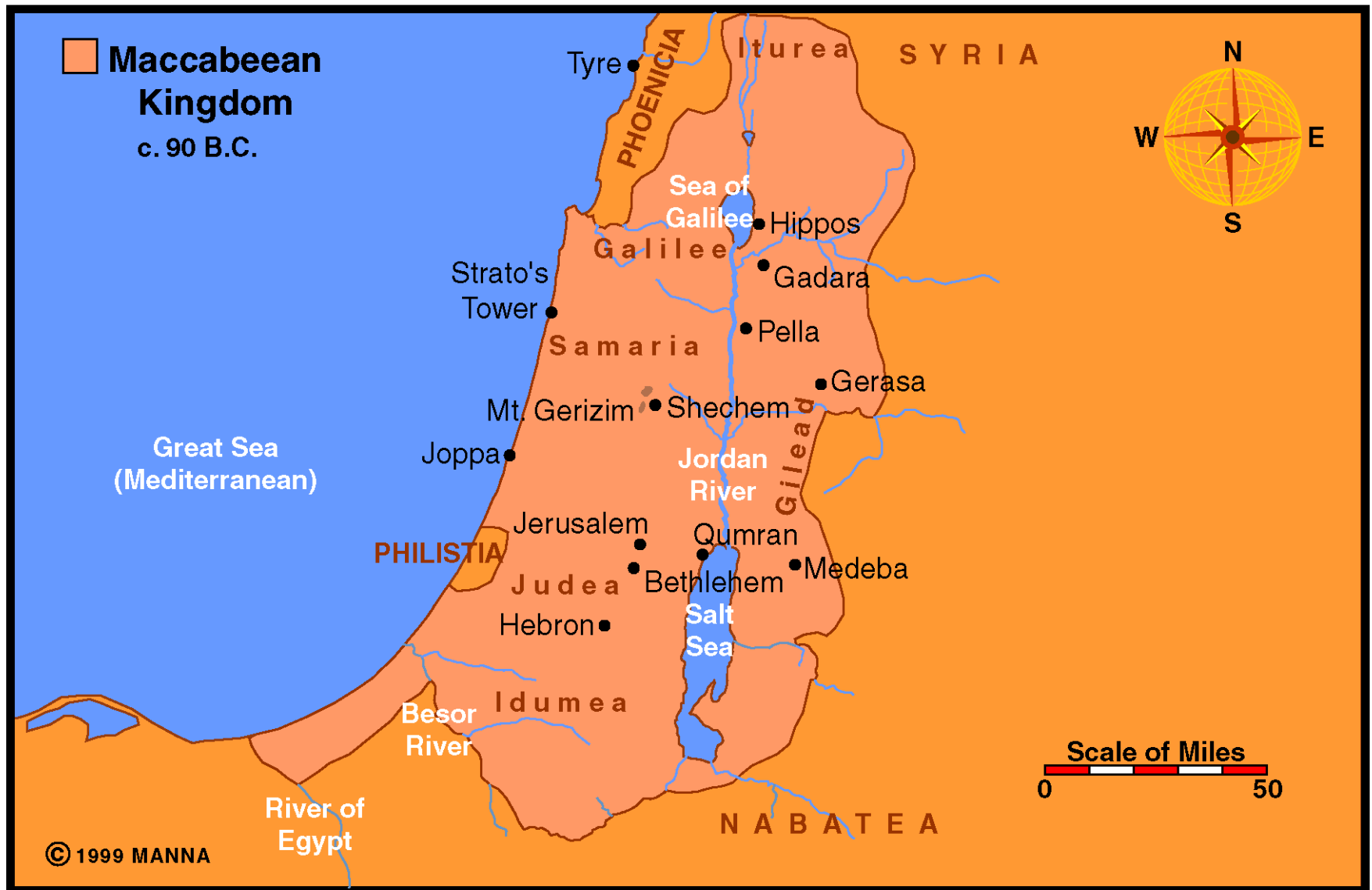
Built up a small army (Hasidean warriors)

Began to tear down altars, kill Gentiles

Circumcised by force all Gentile boys

Died in 166 BC

# THE HASMONEAN DYNASTY





# THE HASMONEAN DYNASTY

JUDAS MACCABEUS (THE HAMMER)

DEFEATS SAMARITANS  
(APPOLONIUS)

DEFEATS SYRIANS  
(SERON)

DEFEATS GORGIAN ARMY  
(LYSIAS' COMMANDER)

DEFEATS LYSIAS ARMY  
(60,000 Greek vs. 10,000 Jews)

RETAKES JERUSALEM  
164 BC

REDEDICATION OF THE TEMPLE

## HANNUKAH

CITY IS RETAKEN

JUDAS ENLISTS PURIFIED PRIESTS

REMOVAL OF DEFILED STONES

REMOVAL OF IDOLS

TEAR DOWN OLD ALTAR

REBUILD A NEW ALTAR

NEW INCENSE ALTAR, TABLE OF THE  
SHOWBREAD, & HOLY VESSELS MADE

INCENSE BURNED & LAMPSTAND IS  
LIT FOR 8 DAYS

LEGEND GOES THAT ONLY HAD ONE  
DAY WORTH OF OIL TO BURN, BUT IT  
BURNED FOR 8 DAYS.

# THE HASMONEAN DYNASTY

## THE HASMONEAN LEADERSHIP

JUDAS MATTATHIAS  
(MILITARY LEADER)  
167-161BC

Fought valiantly, extremely faithful to God's Laws. Died in battle & was succeeded by brother. Considered the true hero of the Maccabean reign.

JONATHAN MATTATHIAS  
(JUDGE & HIGH PRIEST)  
161~142BC

A political genius, pitted enemies against each other. Syrian kings in particular. Consequently, captured & killed by Syrians.

SIMON MATTATHIAS  
(JUDGE & HIGH PRIEST)  
142~135BC

2<sup>nd</sup> oldest son of Mattathias. Treaty with Syria. Expelled Syrians from Jerusalem. Elected governor & high priest. Assassinated by son-in-law.

JOHN HYRCANUS  
(JUDGE & HIGH PRIEST)  
134~104BC

Son of Simon Mattathias. Greatly expanded Israel reign to include Samaria & Galilee. Not technically a king, but acted like one. Highly influenced by Greek culture & thought.

ARISTOBOLUS I  
(KING OF JUDEA)  
104~103BC

Son of John Hyrcanus. First official King of the Jews. Died shortly after.

# THE HASMONEAN DYNASTY

## THE HASMONEAN LEADERSHIP

ALEXANDER JANNAEUS  
(KING OF JUDEA)  
103-76BC

Brother of Aristobulus I. Became king by marrying Aristobulus' widow. Ruthless leader, dictatorial. Extended Judean boundaries to their furthest extent. Killed while sieging a city.

SALOME ALEXANDRA  
(QUEEN OF JUDEA)  
76-67BC

Wife of Aristobulus & Alexander. She supported the Pharisees who were much more puritan in their Jewish ideals. Most of her advisors were Pharisees.

HYRCANUS II & ARISTOBULUS II  
(67-63BC)

Two sons of Alexander & Salome. Fought over Judean power. Hyrcanus was high priest, while Aristobulus was king. Civil war for 4 years.

ANTIPATER & POMPEY  
63-48BC

Antipater, a influential Jerusalem citizen, supports Hyrcanus. Roman General Pompey captures Jerusalem.

ROMAN RULE  
48BC -

Antipater & Hyrcanus endorse Julius Caesar. Caesar & Antipater assassinated. Antoginus II, son of Aristobulus II captures Hyrcanus II. Herod the Great named King of Judea.

# OLD Testament ? NEW Testament

Between the Testaments

# ROMAN EMPIRE









# ROMAN EMPIRE

## THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

### CONSULSHIP

made up of two consuls  
elected by the Assembly  
one in charge of military  
one served in Rome  
could veto each other

### DICTATOR

elected by consuls  
given complete authority  
in case of emergency  
maximum term of 6 months

### THE ASSEMBLY

consisted of every male Roman  
citizen  
broken up into 193 voting blocks  
every block got one vote  
passed laws, taxes, etc.

### THE SENATE

elected by the people  
highly respected as advisors  
extremely influential



# ROMAN EMPIRE

## 1<sup>st</sup> Triumvirate

### Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (Pompey the Great)

- Military General
- conquered Israel
- Opposed the Senate because they would not provide his soldiers with land.

### Marcus Licinius Crassus

- Richest man in Rome
- Owned vast amounts of land (bought during Sulla's proscription)
- Opposed the Senate because they would not change the property taxes.

### Gaius Julius Caesar

- Governor of Gaul
- Subdued Gaul and created a very loyal army
- Aligned with Crassus (needed money for politics) and therefore aligned with Pompey

## THE OPPOSITION

### Marcus Porcius Cato

Roman Senator

deeply protective of Senate powers  
vocally opposed to the "Power 3"

**70 BC** — Pompey & Crassus are elected consuls

**61 BC** — Caesar is elected to consulship

**60 BC** — Senate (led by Cato) refuses to lower taxes & give land to Pompey's men. Caesar uses Pompey's men to threaten the Assembly into passing the legislation anyways.

**58 BC** — Caesar becomes governor of Gaul

**53 BC** — Crassus is killed in battle

**53 BC** — Pompey & Caesar are pitted against one another

**49 BC** — "The die is cast", Caesar pursues and destroys Pompey's army, killing Pompey

1  
S  
T  
T  
R  
I  
U  
M  
V  
I  
R  
A  
T  
E

# ROMAN EMPIRE

## THE BEGINNING OF THE CAESARS

### **44 BC – Julius Caesar elected “dictator for life”**

- Julian calendar instituted
- supported economic growth
- attempted to control debt
- increased building for businesses
- viewed Rome as an EMPIRE

### **44 BC – Julius Caesar stabbed to death**

- by Senators at a meeting of the Senate
- Marcus Junius Brutus, “Ay tu Brutus?”
- An attempt to restore power to the people
- military was displeased with assassination

### **43 BC – 2nd Triumvirate**

- Octavian (Augustus), Marc Antony, & Marcus Aemilius Lepidus.
- marched on Rome, cast out the traitors
- Lepidus controlled Africa, Antony controlled eastern provinces, Octavian controlled western provinces

### **36 BC – Lepidus forced from power by Octavian**

- Antony marries Cleopatra
- her son is Caesarion, son of Caesar

### **31 BC – Antony & Cleopatra defeated by Octavian**

### **27 BC – Octavian becomes Caesar Augustus**

# ROMAN LIFE DURING THE 1<sup>st</sup> CENTURY

## ECONOMIC SCENE

VAST GAP BETWEEN  
RICH & POOR

SOCIAL STRUCTURE:  
POOR, SLAVE, MIDDLE  
CLASS, UPPER CLASS,  
ARISTOCRATS

TRAVEL WAS  
AFFORDABLE & SAFE

REGULAR TAXATION BY  
ROME & IT'S PROVINCES

WIDESPREAD DISEASE &  
SICKNESS

## CULTURAL SCENE

A PREVALENT SENSE OF “DISLOCATION”

GREEK CULTURE WAS CONSIDERED  
FORMAL & POLITICAL

A HUNGER FOR NEW  
PHILOSOPHY(MEANING) FOR THEIR LIVES

DESIRE FOR APPLICATION-BASED  
RELIGION

## ROMAN RELIGION

DUALISM

STOICISM

AGNOSTICISM

CYNICISM

ASTROLOGY

CAESAR WORSHIP

# ROMES IMPACT ON THE JEWS

## THE POINTS OF CONTENTION

### 1. TAXATION

- farmed out to tax collectors

### 2. MILITARY PRESENCE

- Antonia added to the temple

### 3. JUDICIAL RULE

- capital punishment administered by Rome only

### 4. SACRIFICES

- offerings twice daily to “The Caesars and the Roman Nation”

## ROMAN KINDNESS

### 1. MILITARY EXEMPTION

### 2. RESPECT OF THE SABBATH

### 3. RESPECT FOR JEWISH MONOTHEISM

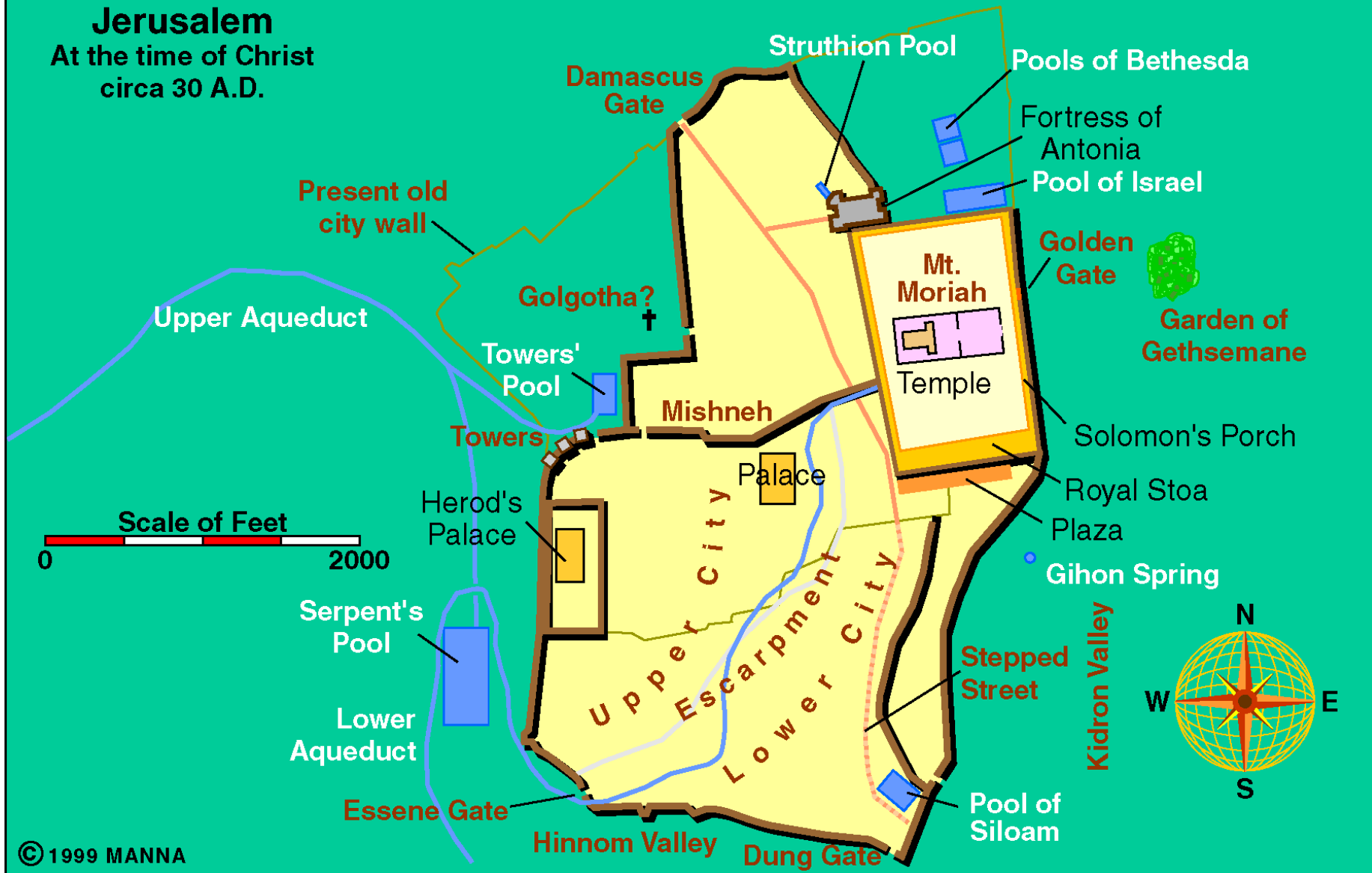
- Jewish coins were not required to have Caesar's face on them
- No sacrifices to Caesar as deity
- Emperor was not emblazoned on military standards in Jewish areas

# ISRAEL DURING CHRIST'S LIFE



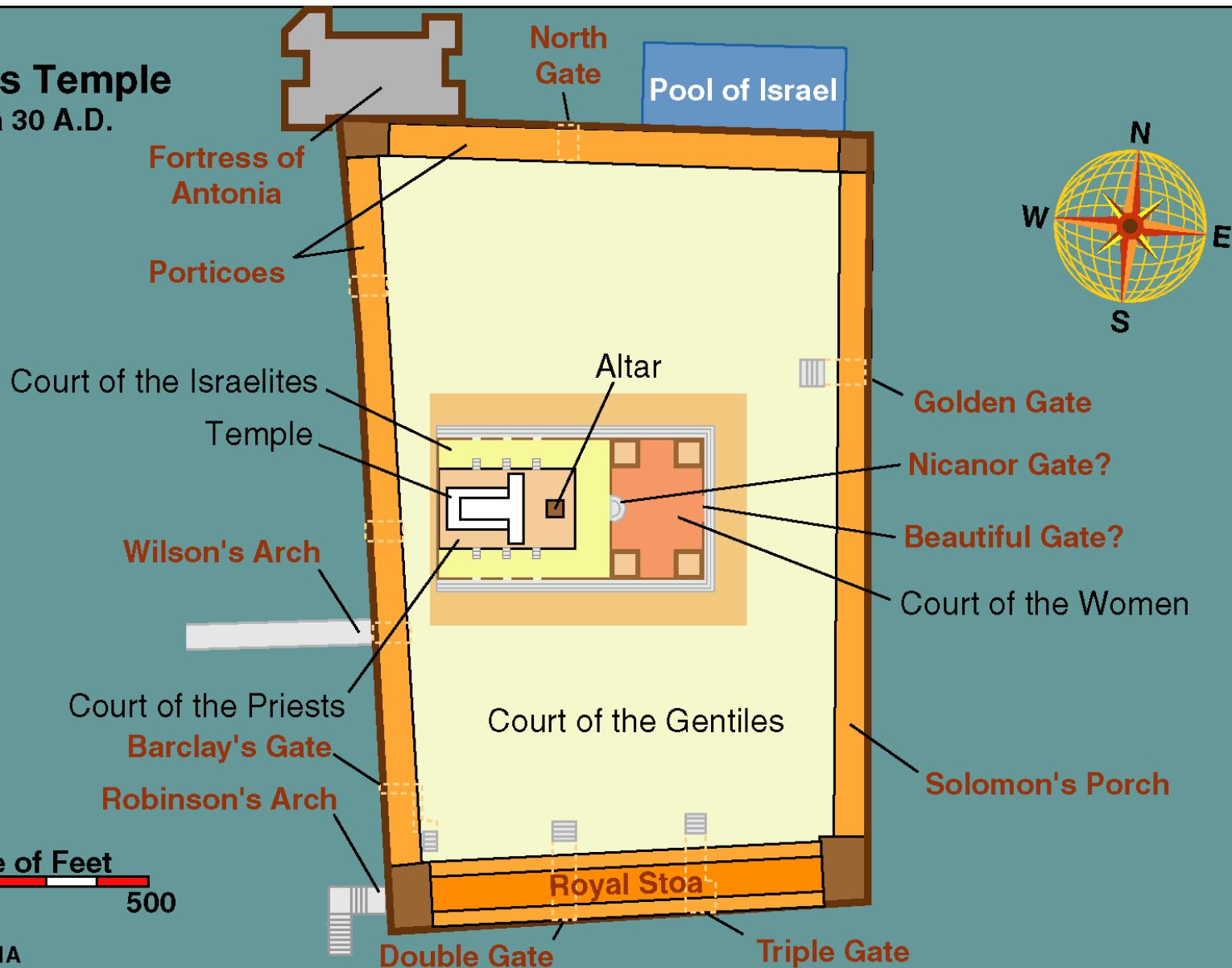
# Jerusalem

At the time of Christ  
circa 30 A.D.





# Herod's Temple circa 30 A.D.





# JEWISH SOCIETY

The Pharisees (The Separatists)

## ORIGINS:

Came to exist during  
Hasmonean Dynasty

Created out of the  
scribes

Opposed to  
Hyrcanus' gentile  
tendencies

Came to power under  
Queen Alexandra

Considered the most  
powerful of the two  
major religious parties

## BASIC TEACHINGS

- Immortality
- A Spiritual realm
- God's Providence
- Free Human Will
- Israel's Election

## LIFESTYLE

AVOIDED ALL NON-PHARISEES

VERY JUDGMENTAL

MANY TRADITIONAL LAWS  
ADDED

## TYPES OF PHARISEES

(according to the Talmud)

Shechemite Pharisee – selfish

Humbling Pharisee – always hung his head

Bleeding Pharisee – walked with closed eyes

Mortar Pharisee – mortar-shaped cap to cover eyes

What-am-I-yet-to-do Pharisee – without knowledge

Pharisee from fear – afraid of judgment

Pharisee from love – truly loved the Lord

# JEWISH SOCIETY

THE SADDUCCEES (The righteous ones)

## ORIGINS:

Came to exist during  
Hasmonean Dynasty

Created out of the  
priesthood

Came to power under  
John Hyrcanus

Considered the  
religious party of the  
wealthy and the  
aristocrat

Very political in nature

## BASIC TEACHINGS

- Rejected tradition
- Also rejected the Prophets
- No belief in the soul
- Monetary compensation allowed  
instead of “eye for an eye”

## LIFESTYLE

RESENTFUL OF THE PHARISEES

POLITICALLY MOTIVATED

ROMANIZED

OUT OF TOUCH WITH THE  
COMMON MAN

# JEWISH SOCIETY

## OTHER GROUPS

### ZEALOTS

Like the Pharisees in their legal tendencies

Unwilling to submit to a formal government other than Israel

Effectively a terrorist group against Rome

Eventually became the Sicarii (Latin for “daggersmen”)

### ESSENES

Very, very strict religious practices

All property was communal

Baptized themselves daily

Very hospitable and existed in almost every Israeli community

# JEWISH SOCIETY

## RELIGIOUS STRUCTURE

ELDERS – respected older men of the community

SCRIBES – also referred to as lawyers, versed in the details of the Law

PRIESTS – performed the temple duties as well as serving in synagogues

SYNAGOGUE RULERS – one man placed in charge of a local synagogue

SANHEDRIN – Jewish Supreme Court made up of 71 members

HIGH PRIEST – highest temple official and president of Sanhedrin

## SYNAGOGUE

Came to exist because of the Diaspora

A rectangular building with the door facing the temple

A house of study and worship for the Jew & Gentile proselyte

Sabbath day meetings included singing, prayer, reading of the Law & Prophets, and an interpretive speech made by a Jewish male

Allowed opportunities for questions and discussion that was mediated by the synagogue ruler

# OLD Testament ? NEW Testament

Between the Testaments