Chapter 6: Outline Notes
“The Israelites”

Lesson 6.1- Beginnings

Beginnings:
- Judaism is both an ancient and ________________ religion.
  - An ancient society in southwest Asia known, as the Israelites were different from other cultures of the day. They worshipped only one God, a practice called ________________.
- Israelites believed that God sent ________________, or messengers to share God's word.
  - Prophets wanted the Israelites to understand God expects goodness from his people
- Prophets believed that every individual could connect personally to God through ________________, religious study, and good and just ________________.
  1. The Hebrew Bible
     A. The Israelites recorded their beliefs and history. These writing would later become the ________________ Bible, or the Tanakh.
     B. Judaism played an important part in the development of both Christianity and ________________, two other monotheistic religions.
       - Christians call the Hebrew Bible the ________________.
  2. Abraham
     A. Around 1200 B.C., ________________ empire ended and a new group of people, called Israelites entered the region.
       - According to the Hebrew Bible, Abraham and his family migrated from ________________ to Canaan, along the Mediterranean Sea. His family is thought to be ancestors of the ancient Israelites.
         1. The area that was Canaan is now occupied by Lebanon, Israel, and ________________.
     B. The Hebrew Bible gives an account of the story of Abrahams family and the story of the Israelites.
       - According to the Hebrew Bible, God told Abraham to move to Canaan, which would belong to him and his descendants forever. The land is often called the ________________ because of God's promise to Abraham.
  3. Isaac and Jacob
     A. After his death, Abraham’s son Isaac, and his grandson, ________________ headed the family.
       - Jacob would be given the name Israel by an angel, and his descendants would later be called Israelites.
         1. Jacob’s ________________ sons became the leaders of the ________________ Tribes of Israel.
     B. Jacob’s family left Canaan and migrated to ________________.
       - As the Israelite population increased in Egypt, the Egyptian Pharaoh feared the Israelites would rebel. To prevent this, the Egyptians reduced the Israelites to ________________.
  4. Moses and the Exodus
     A. The Israelites prayed to be set free from slavery under the Egyptians.
     B. According to the Hebrew Bible, an Israelite named ________________ was tending to his sheep when God appeared in the form of a burning bush. God told Moses to go to the Pharaoh and tell him to let the Israelites go.
     C. When the Pharaoh refused Moses’ demand, the Hebrew Bible says God sent ______ plagues to Egypt.
       - These plagues convinced Pharaoh to let the Israelites go, but after doing so, he sent his Army to pursue them.
     D. According to the Hebrew Bible, when the Israelites reached the ________________, God parted the waters to allow the Israelites to pass.
       - When the Egyptian army tried to follow, the waters flooded back and drowned them.
     E. The departure of the Israelites from Egypt is known as the ________________, and Jews celebrate a holy day called ________________ to remember this.
  5. The Covenant
     A. On their way from Egypt, the Israelites received a ________________ with God, where he promised to return the Israelites safely to Canaan if they followed his laws.
       - Moses received the laws from God, called the Torah, which made up the first part of the Hebrew Bible.
B. One important part of the Torah was the Ten ________________:
   - Do not worship other Gods
   - Do not worship Idols
   - Do not Misuse God’s name
   - Remember the ___________ and keep it holy
   - Respect your father and mother
   - Do not murder
   - Be faithful in marriage
   - Do not steal
   - Do not lie
   - Do not want anything that belongs to someone else

C. The ten commandments helped shape moral principles of other nations, as well as promoted social justice and ________________

The Land of Canaan:
A. According to the Bible, Moses died before the Israelites reached Canaan and were led by a new leader named
B. Upon arriving in Canaan, other people lived there, the Canaanites, and ________________ who had different ways of life and practiced ________________.

1. Who were the Canaanites?
   A. ____________ tribes probably settled here as early as 3000 B.C. At first mostly would have been herders before settling in villages for farming and eventually trade.
   B. One group living in Canaan was the __________________________.
      - Phoenicians lived in cities along the Mediterranean Sea.
      - Phoenicians were skilled __________________________ and plotted sea voyages to trade in Greece, Spain, and Western Africa.
      - Items traded by Phoenicians were cedar logs, glass, jewelry, and their most precious commodity, colored using purple dye.
         1. Their dye was extracted from __________________________ along the Phoenician coast
      - As they traded, Phoenicians founded settlements, one of which was called Carthage, which would become one of the most powerful cities in the western Mediterranean.
      - One of the biggest contributions by the Phoenicians was an ________________ which had letters that could be used to spell out words.

2. Philistines
   A. Another group in Canaan, called the Philistines migrated from ________________ around 1200 B.C.
      i. Their skill in making iron weapons helped create one of the strongest armies in Canaan.
      ii. Philistines kept their own language and religion, but accepted many other practices from people in Canaan

3. Military Conquest
   A. The Israelites believed it was God’s ____________ that they claim Canaan, and Joshua led them in a series of battles to conquer Canaan.
   B. In one famous battle mentioned in the Hebrew Bible, the battle of ________________, the Israelites marched around the walls of Jericho for ______ days. On the seventh day, Joshua told them to “shout for the lord” – at doing so, the walls of Jericho collapsed and the Israelites claimed the city
   C. Any land seized by the Israelites was divided by the Twelve Tribes
   D. After Joshua’s death, military and political leaders called ________________ ruled the tribes
      i. One judge was a woman named ____________________ who was admired for her wisdom and bravery
      ii. Deborah, along with one of her generals and their army, destroyed the Canaanite forces

4. Life in Canaan
   A. The Israelites won control of the hilly region of central Canaan and settled there.
      i. Most Israelites farmed and herded animals
      ii. Crops were olive, flax, barley and __________________________
   B. Homes were two story made of mud-brick with clay floors
      i. During the day, families cooked and did household chores in the ____________ level. At night, the lower level is where animals slept, while the family slept on the top level

5. The Tabernacle
   A. Israelite tribes worshipped God in a tent-like structure called a __________________________
      i. This tent was taken down and moved from place to place. In Canaan, Israelites erected the tent in a place called Shiloh.
B. The Hebrew Bible says the tabernacle housed the ________________________________
   i. The ark was a gold-covered wooden ___________ which held stone slabs which the 
      Israelites believed were the Ten Commandments

Lesson 6.1 Review Questions:

1) Describe the difference between monotheism and polytheism.

2) How did the Israelites settle Canaan?

Lesson 6.2 The Israelite Kingdom

Early Kings

- By 1100 B.C., the Israelites had one powerful enemy – the ____________________________.
- Many Israelites called for a king to unite the Twelve Tribes and lead them in battle against the Philistines
  1. Saul: The First King
     A. According to the Hebrew Bible: The Israelites asked the judge ____________________ to choose a King
        i. Samuel warned against this, saying a new King would tax and enslave them
     B. Samuel chose a man named ________________ to be King, and under his leadership, the Israelites won
        many battles and Saul became very popular.
     C. However, Saul disobeyed some of Gods commands, and God told ________________ to choose a new king
  2. King David
     A. After Saul, Samuel chose ________________ to be king of the Israelites.
        i. Before becoming King, David was already popular because of his battled with ____________, a giant Philistine warrior.
     B. King Saul placed David in charge of his army, but as David became successful and gained popularity with
        the people, King Saul became jealous and tried to ________________ David, but David was able to escape
     C. When King Saul died in battle against the Philistines, David returned and took the throne
     D. Under King David, the Tribes were ________________________, and the Philistines were defeated.
     E. David built a capital city for Israel in ________________
     F. King David was also a musician and is believed to have written many of the sacred songs in the Hebrew
        Bible’s book of Psalms. (Ex: Psalm 23)
     G. Israelites prospered under David’s rule
        i. They cultivated tough, dry land by building ______________________ on steep hillsides
     H. After David’s death, the Israelites honored him as their _________________________ King
        i. David’s son __________________________ took over the thrown after David’s death.
        ii. David brought a long period of peace to the Israelites
        iii. He built the first temple in Jerusalem, was known for his wisdom, and is believed to have written
            proverbs, or wise sayings, which were recorded in the bible
     I. Despite Solomon’s accomplishments, Israelites did not like paying the _______________________ 
            demanded by Solomon, and after his death, disagreements split their kingdom

Two Kingdoms

- After Solomon’s death, ten __________________________ tribes rebelled and formed a separate kingdom,
  __________________________ with their capitol in Samaria
- The two southern tribes founded the smaller kingdom of ______________________ with their capitol in Jerusalem
- During this time, other empires formed around Israel and Judah, such as the Assyrians and Chaldeans
  o The other empires wanted to control the trade____________________ running through the Israelite 
    Kingdoms
Lesson 6.2 Review Questions:

1) How did Solomon’s death affect the Israelites?

2) Which group mixed with the Israelites to form the Samaritan culture?

Lesson 6.3 The Development of Judaism

Return to Judah

- The families of Judah who were exiled to Babylon would become known as the ______ during that time. We call their religion ________________.
- Jews in Babylon met in synagogues, or Jewish houses to worship on the ________________, which lasted from sundown on Friday to sundown on Saturday

1. Rebuilding Judah

A. In 538 B.C., the ___________________ defeated the Chaldeans and let the Jews return to Judah.
   i. Some of the Jews remained in Babylon, but those who returned to Judah rebuilt Jerusalem and built a new place of worship called the ________________

B. The Persians did not allow the Jews to have a King, so the Jews relied on _________________ leaders – temple priests and scribes – to guide their society

C. Many scribes were religious scholars who has a deep understanding of the Jewish faith
i. Led by a scribe names ____________, the Jews wrote the five books of the ___________ on pieces of parchment sewn together to make long scrolls.

1. These writing later made up the __________________

2. What is in the Hebrew Bible?
   A. Three parts make up the Hebrew Bible; the ____________, the ____________, and the ____________
      i. The Hebrew Bible is made up of __ books, and presents the laws, guidelines, and history of the Hebrew people
   B. _______________ – presents the Israelite view of human beings, how God created Earth, and how He punished human beings for being wicked
      i. God told Noah there was going to be a flood and to build an _______. His family, as well as two of every type of animal boarded the ark and were the only survivors. Afterwards God said he would never destroy the earth with a flood again
   C. Genesis explains why people speak different languages with the story of _______________. The people of Babel tried to reach heaven by building a tower. God disapproved, and made them speak different languages so they could not communicate, and then spread them out over the earth.
   D. The book of ________________ describes the hope given to Jews. Daniel was a trusted advisor to the Babylonian King, but as a Jew, refused to worship Babylonian Gods. The ____________ threw Daniel into a ____________ den, as a punishment, but God rescued Daniel from the beasts

Jewish Daily Life

• The ____________ provided laws and guidelines for daily living
  T - ____________ (Loyalty to ________)
  O - One ________________ (Loyalty to ________)
  R – Required ________________ (Food that is prepared according to Jewish dietary laws is called ________________. Animals must be killed in a certain way and the meat must be inspected, salted, and soaked in water. Foods that are not prepared in this way are considered to be unclean.)
  A - Apply ____________ fairly.
  H – Helping the poor and being ____________ with your neighbors.

I. The Jewish Family
   A. The Torah identified ____________ for family life
      i. If the father died, his ____________ took his place to lead the family
      ii. Fathers taught sons a trade, as well as to worship God
      iii. Boys learned to read the Torah
      iv. ________________ were educated at home by their mothers
         1. Learned about running household, laws about food, religious holidays
      v. Daughters also learned about ancient women of Israel, one being ____________ and her mother-in-law ________________
   B. Naomi’s husband and two son’s died. Ruth was married to one of her son’s, and in order to help Naomi, she chose to leave her homeland to live with her
      i. Ruth’s story was supposed to be an example of ________________ and ________________ for other girls to follow

II. Dietary Laws
   A. Jewish laws tell Jews what they can eat. Today, foods prepared according to Jewish dietary laws are called ________________
      i. Animals used for Kosher meat must be killed in a certain way; with the meat inspected, salted and soaked in ________________
      ii. Dietary laws prohibit Jews from eating meat and dairy products ________________
      iii. Jews cannot eat ________________ such as crab and shrimp
   B. Jewish people eat specific foods with religious significance during holidays
      i. During ________________, hardboiled eggs, vinegar, salt water, and matzoh (flat bread) are served. In addition, the youngest child asks a series of questions, which older children and adults recite the answers as a way of honoring and reflecting on their history
Lesson 6.3 Review Questions:

1) What are the three parts of the Hebrew Bible?

2) How were Jewish sons and daughters educated differently?

Lesson 6.4 The Jews in the Mediterranean World

The Arrival of Greek Rule
- The Jews of Judah remained under __________________ rule for nearly 200 years
- In 331 B.C.,_______________________ the Great, a King from Macedonia who had conquered Greece, defeated the Persians
  o Alexander brought Greek language and culture to Judah, and allowed Jews to remain in Judah

1. How did Jewish Ideas Spread?
   a. __________________ remained the center of Judaism under Alexander, however many Jews were spread out over other lands in the Mediterranean.
   A. These groups of Jews living outside Judah became known as the __________________, meaning “scattered”
   B. Jews of the Diaspora remained loyal to Judaism and practiced their religion while adapting to other cultures
      i. A group of scholars living in Egypt copied the __________________ into Greek, and this version called the Septuagint, helped spread Jewish ideas across the Mediterranean world

2. The Revolt of Maccabeus
   A. After Alexander’s death, his kingdom was __________________ into several kingdoms
   B. One kingdom covering southeast Asia was ruled over by a family known as the __________________
      i. By 200. B.C., Judah was under the Seleucid Kings control
   C. In 176 B.C.,____________________ came to power as the Seleucid king and required Jews to worship many __________________ gods and goddesses
      i. Many Jews refused to abandon their religion and in 167 B.C., Judas Maccabeus, a Jewish priest, fled to the hills and formed a rebel army called the ________________
   D. After many battled, the Maccabees succeeded in capturing the ________________, ridding it of all the Greek statues of gods, and rededicating the temple to the worship of God.
      i. Jews celebrate this cleansing of the Temple each year with the festival of _______________

Roman Rule in Judea
- By 100 B.C., Romans controlled much of the Eastern Mediterranean. Located in present day __________, Rome sought to expand
  o In 63 B.C., Roman forces conquered Judah and renamed it __________________
- At first during Roman rule, a Jewish ruler was chosen, named __________________
  o During his reign, he built many cities and forts. The Second Temple was rebuilt and remained the center of worship

1. Jewish Groups
   A. After ________________ death, Roman officials ruled Judea, and different groups of Jews had different views on how to deal with the Romans
   B. One group, the __________________, gained support of the people. They taught people to apply religion to their daily lives
      i. They stressed obeying __________________ and__________________ laws as a way to get people to obey the Ten Commandments
      ii. The Pharisees wanted the Jews to be free from Roman rule, but did not want to fight the Romans. Instead they encouraged people to practice the Torah’s teachings with greater __________________
   C. Another group, called the Sadducees was made up of __________________ families, many serving as nobles and priests in temples
i. They favored ____________ law and rejected oral law, were more concerned with applying the laws of the Torah to religious ceremonies, rather than everyday life

ii. The Sadducees also favored cooperation with ____________ in order to keep peace in Judea

D. A third group called the ____________ were made of priests who broke away from Judea to live at Qumran, an area in the desert near the ____________

i. These priests followed only the laws of the ____________, and spent their lives praying and waiting for God to deliver the Jews from Roman rule

ii. Centuries later, in A.D., 1947, ancient scrolls were found in caves at Qumran, most likely written by the Essenes; these scrolls became known as the ____________ Scrolls

iii. These scrolls were important because they told historians several things about Judaism during the Roman times

1. Some scrolls told a story of a group of Jews in ____________ who saw themselves as lone beings surrounded by enemies

2. Some described beliefs, holy days, and practices of Jewish groups

3. The variety of the scrolls make historians believe they were part of a ____________, hidden perhaps for protection during Roman conflicts

iv. A fourth group, called the ____________ lived in Judea and fought for their freedom during A.D., 60s, when Jewish hatred of Roman rule reached its peak

1. Most Jews retained hope and faith in their religion that God would ____________ them, but the Zealots prepared to act

2. Jewish-Roman Wars

A. The Zealots ____________ in A.D. 66 and overtook the small Roman Army in Jerusalem. However, the Romans returned __ years later and retook the city, killing thousands of Jews and destroying the Second Temple

i. Today, the ____________ of the Temple complex still stands in Jerusalem, and many come to this wall to pray

B. In A.D. ____________, a military leader named Simon ben Kosiba, known as Bar Kochba, led the Jews in another battle for freedom

i. After __ years, the Romans crushed this revolt, and passed stricter rules and controls over the Jews

1. Romans did not allow Jews to live in or visit Jerusalem, and they renamed Judea, calling it ____________, referring to the Philistines, whom the Israelites had conquered centuries before

3. The Rabbis

A. The Jews regrouped with the help of their ____________, or religious leaders.

B. Since Jews no longer had a Temple, ____________ became important, and rabbis taught and explained the Torah

C. One of the most famous rabbis was Yohanan ben Zaccai. He persuaded the Romans to spare the city of Yavneh, where he founded a ____________ to continue teaching the ____________

i. This school would become a model for other schools, and a center of Torah studies

D. Rabbis preserved the basic beliefs of Judaism

i. Eventually, rabbis gathered their ____________ about Jewish law and recorded them in a book that would be called the Talmud, meaning ____________

1. The Talmud became the basis for Jewish law throughout ages, and remains the ultimate ____________ of Jewish law to this day

Lesson 6.4 Review Questions:

1) What was life like for the Jews in Greek-ruled lands?

2) Which group gained control of Judah following Alexander's death?