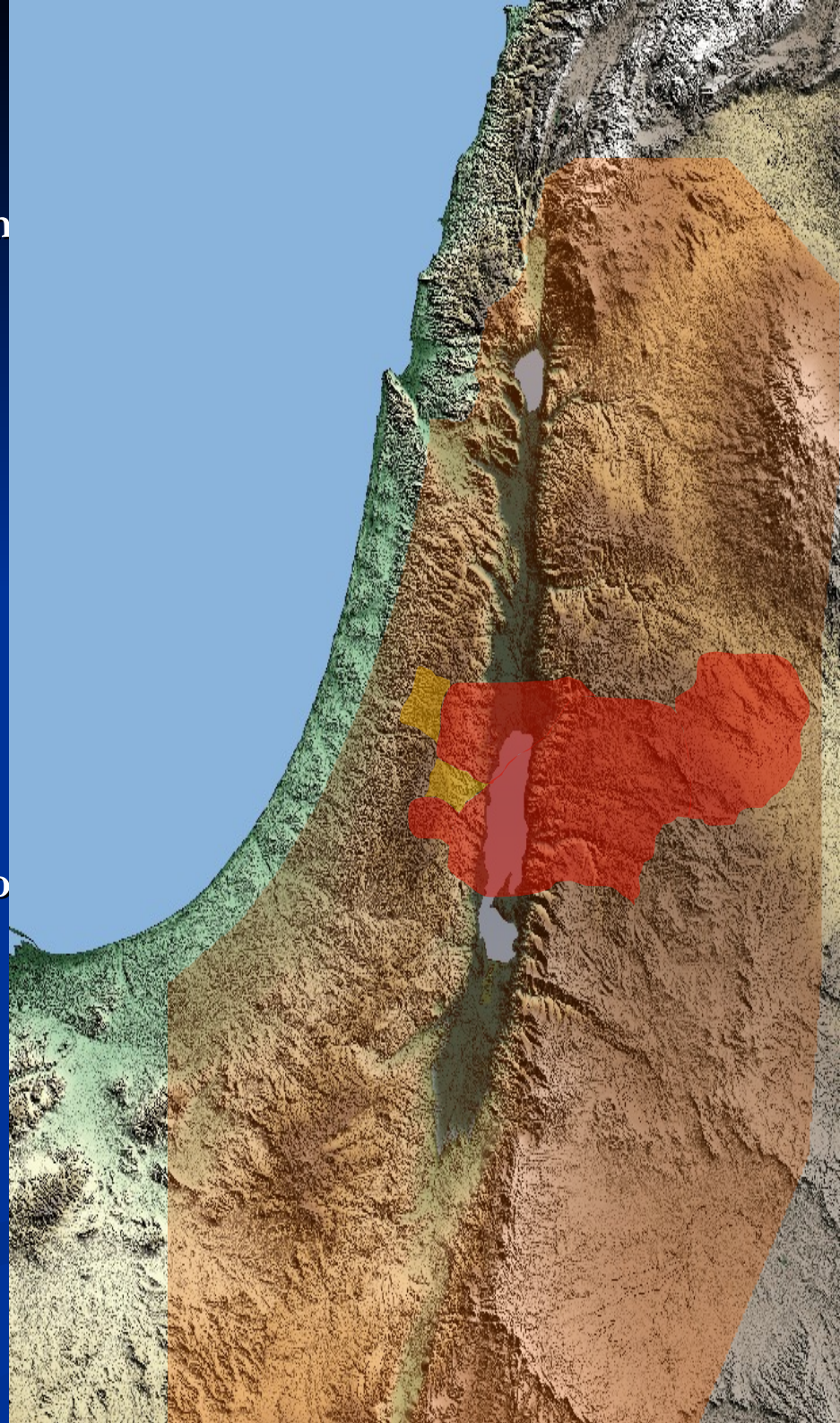


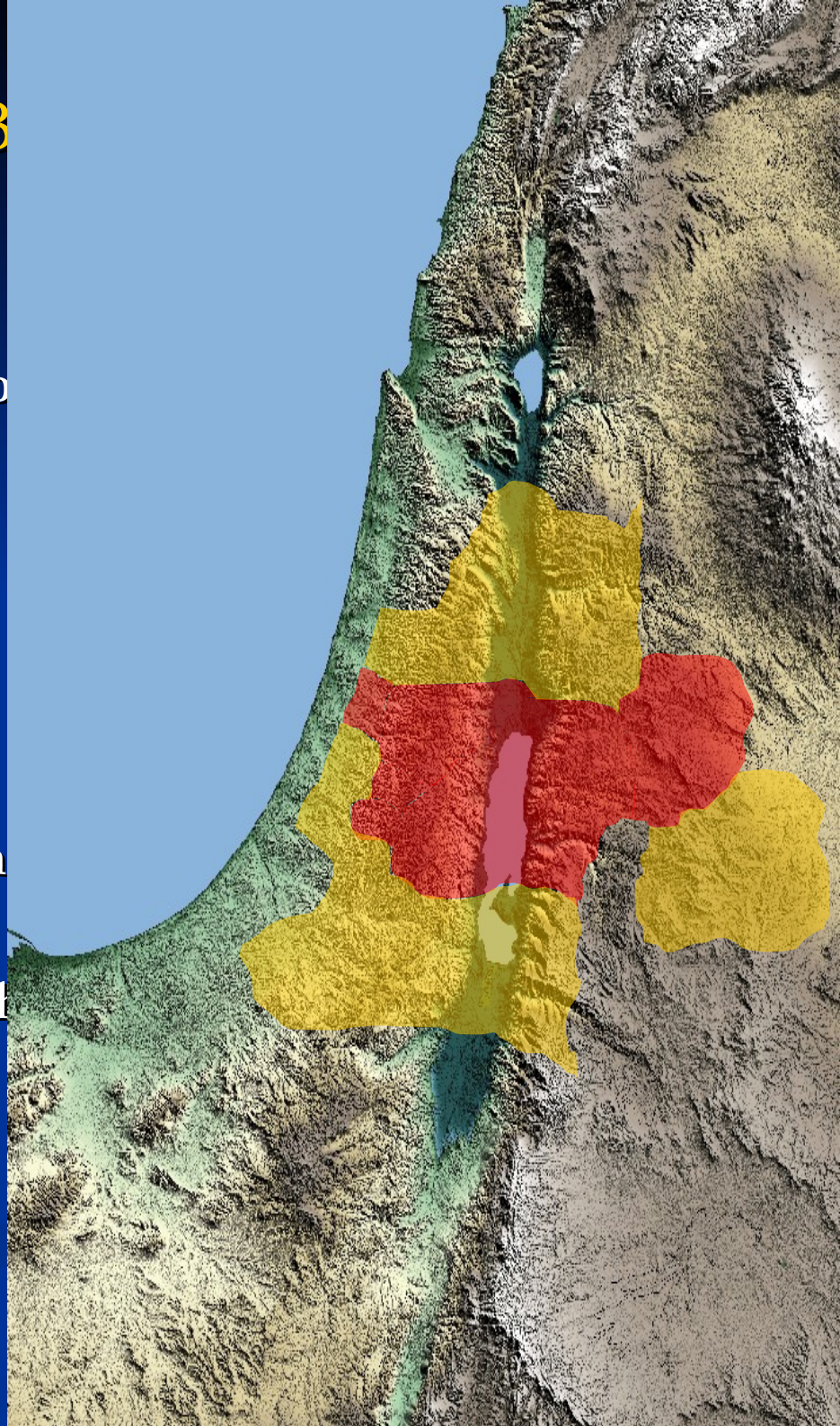
The Hasmonean Era

- They ruled an independent Judea
 - At times boundary equaled David's Kingdom
 - Manner of rule very different from David
- Increased secularization the State
 - High Priesthood degenerated
 - Kings behaved like hellenized neighbors
- Judean society becomes more polarized
 - Rival parties used the power of the throne to advantage in the name of theology
 - Pharisees
 - Sadducees
 - Some (the Essenes) simply withdrew from so whole
 - Apocalyptic literature flourishes



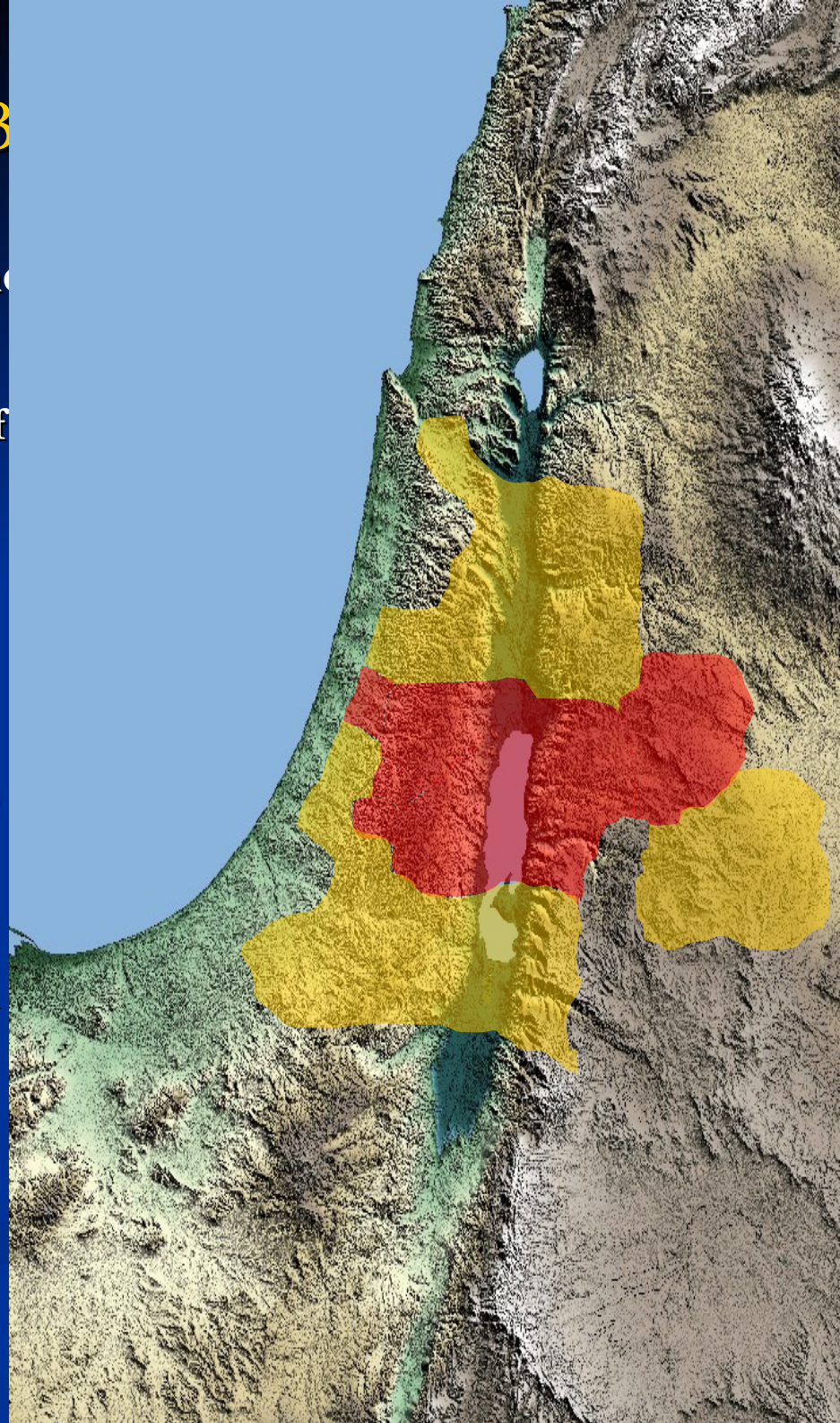
John Hyrcanus 135-104B

- Invasion of Antiochus VII
 - Besieged Jerusalem
 - Cities captured by Jonathan and Simon returned to the Greeks
 - Tribute reinstated
 - Dismantles Jerusalem's walls
 - Withdraws after taking hostages
- Death of Antiochus VII
 - Antiochus VII killed while fighting the Parthians
 - Demetrius II attempts to regain the throne *again!*



John Hyrcanus 135-104B

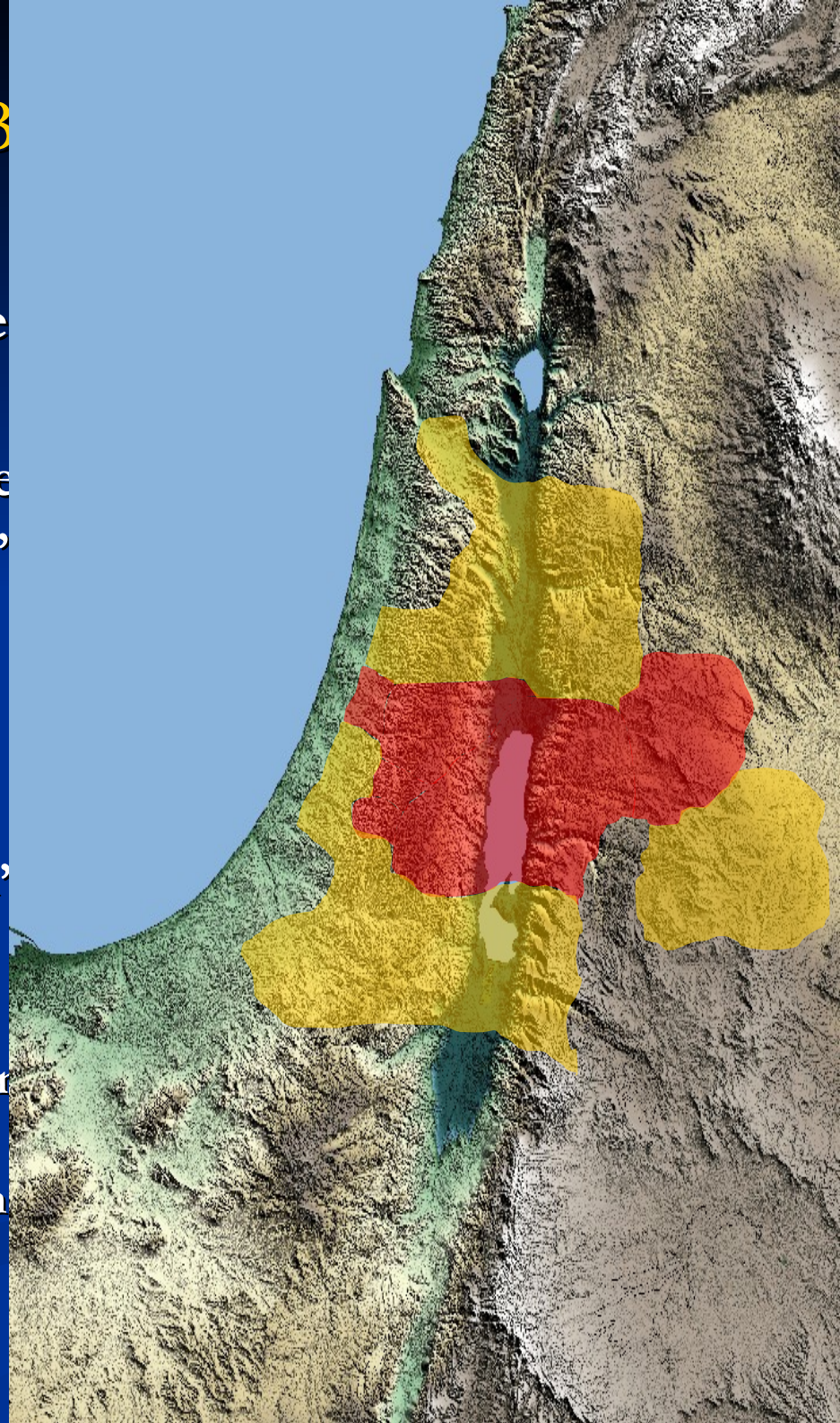
- Judean Resurgence under John
 - John reaffirms relationship with Rome
 - John campaigns to restore borders
 - First systematic and planned conquest of Hasmonean Dynasty
 - Ends up expanding Judea's borders
 - Conquests
 - Idumea
 - Forced conversion and circumcision
 - Thus Herod's ancestors become 'Jewish'
 - Samaria
 - Destroyed Shechem
 - Destroyed Samaritan temple on Gerezim
 - Took Greek Samaria late in his reign
 - Southern Galilee and Esdraelon Valley



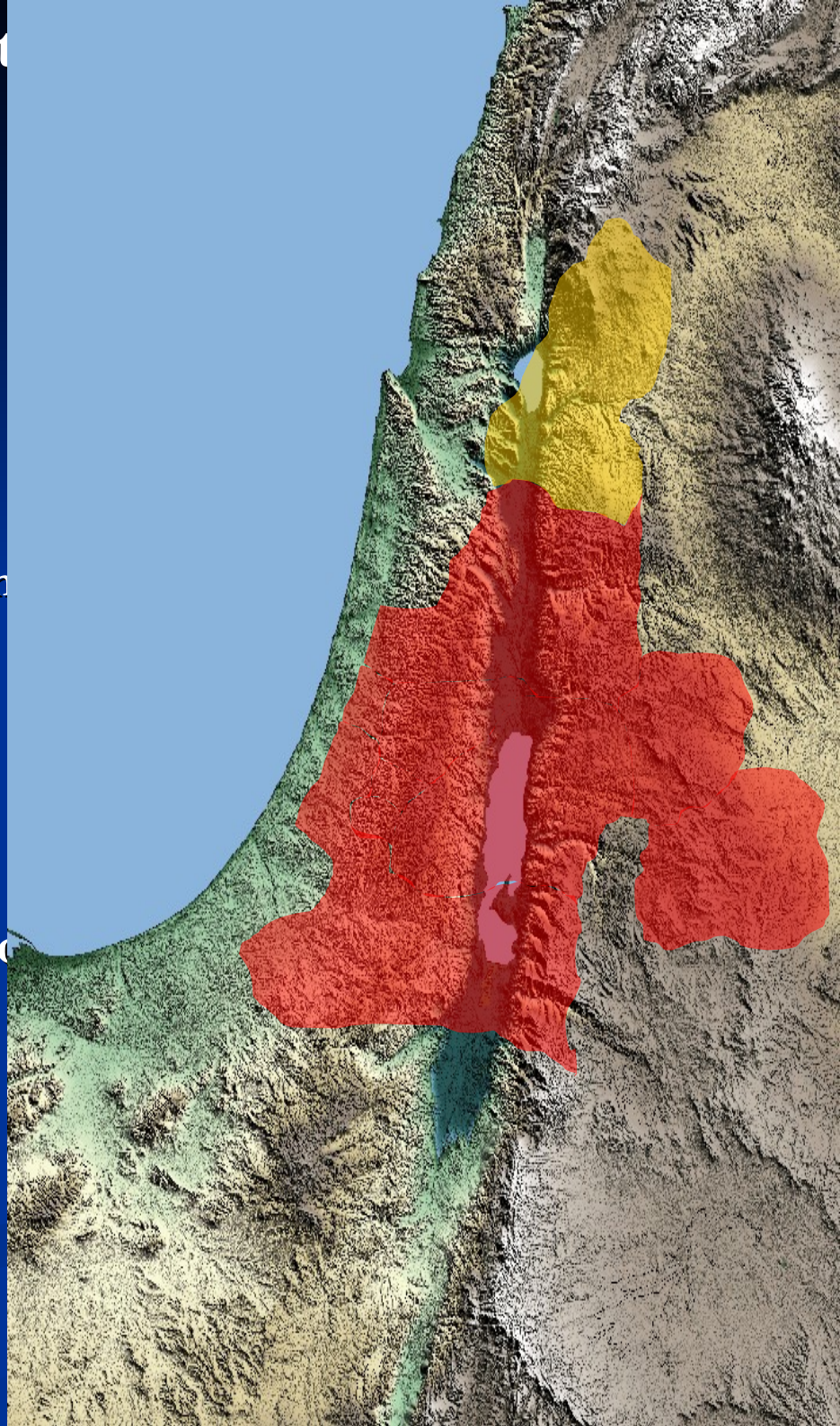
John Hyrcanus 135-104B

■ Political Problems

- John starts as a supporter of Pharisees
- Pharisees become prominent
- Rift forms between John and Pharisees
 - Rumor spread that he raided King David's tomb to pay mercenaries
 - Criticized for using foreign troops
 - Was too "Greek" in his style of rule
- John switches to the Sadducees
 - Pharisee named Eleazer challenged John's right to the high priesthood
- Essenes withdraw
 - Essenes grew disenchanted with Hasmonean rule
 - Withdraw to the desert and start Qumran

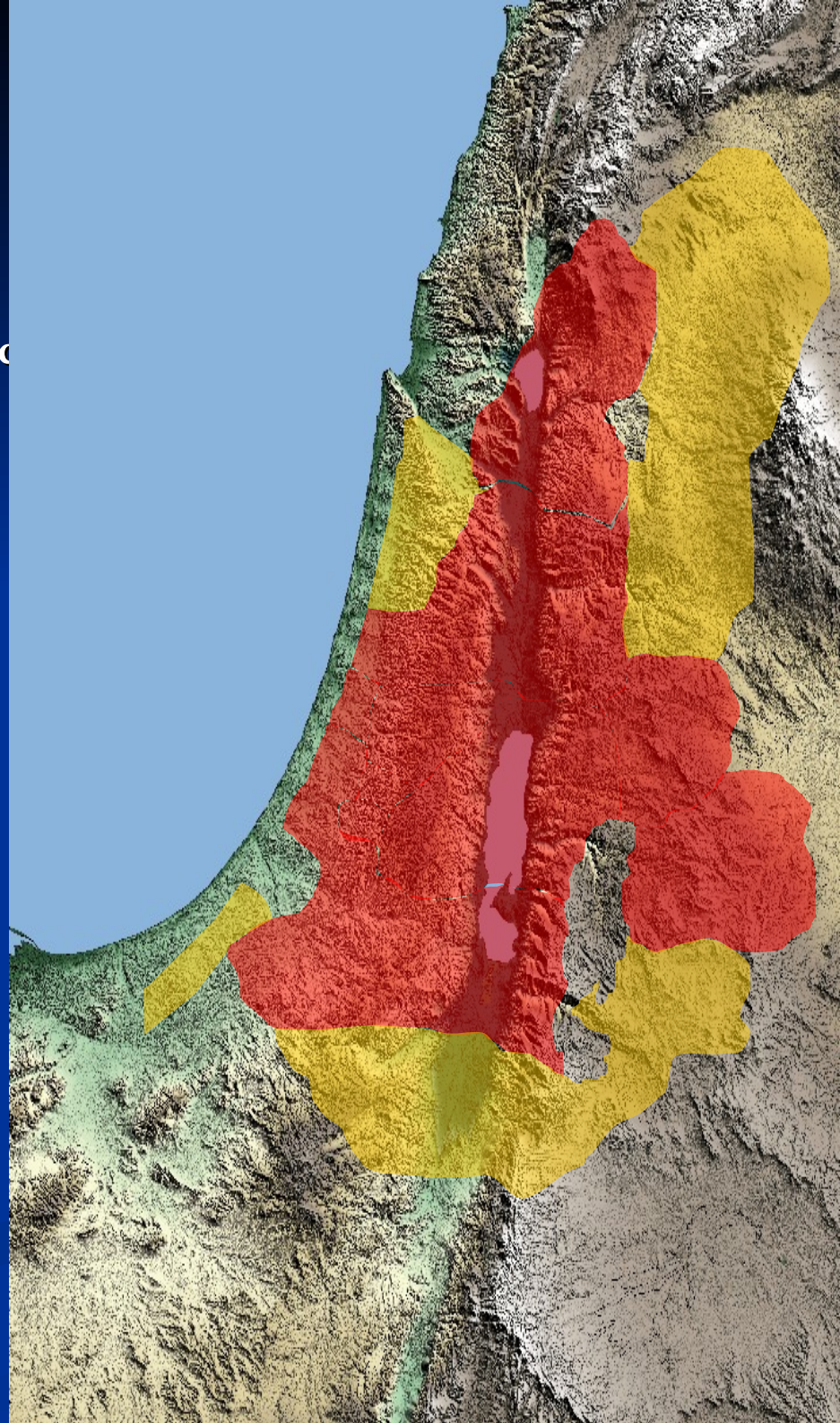


- First Hasmonean to formally take the title **“King”**
Aristobulus 104-103BC
- Persecutes family to secure throne
 - Persecutes his brothers
 - Three brothers imprisoned
 - One, Antigonus, put to death
 - Imprisoned mother!
 - John had said his wife was to be queen and Aristobulus High Priest
 - Allowed her to starve to death!
- Conquered Galilee
 - Beat the Itureans
 - Forced circumcision and adherence to law of Moses



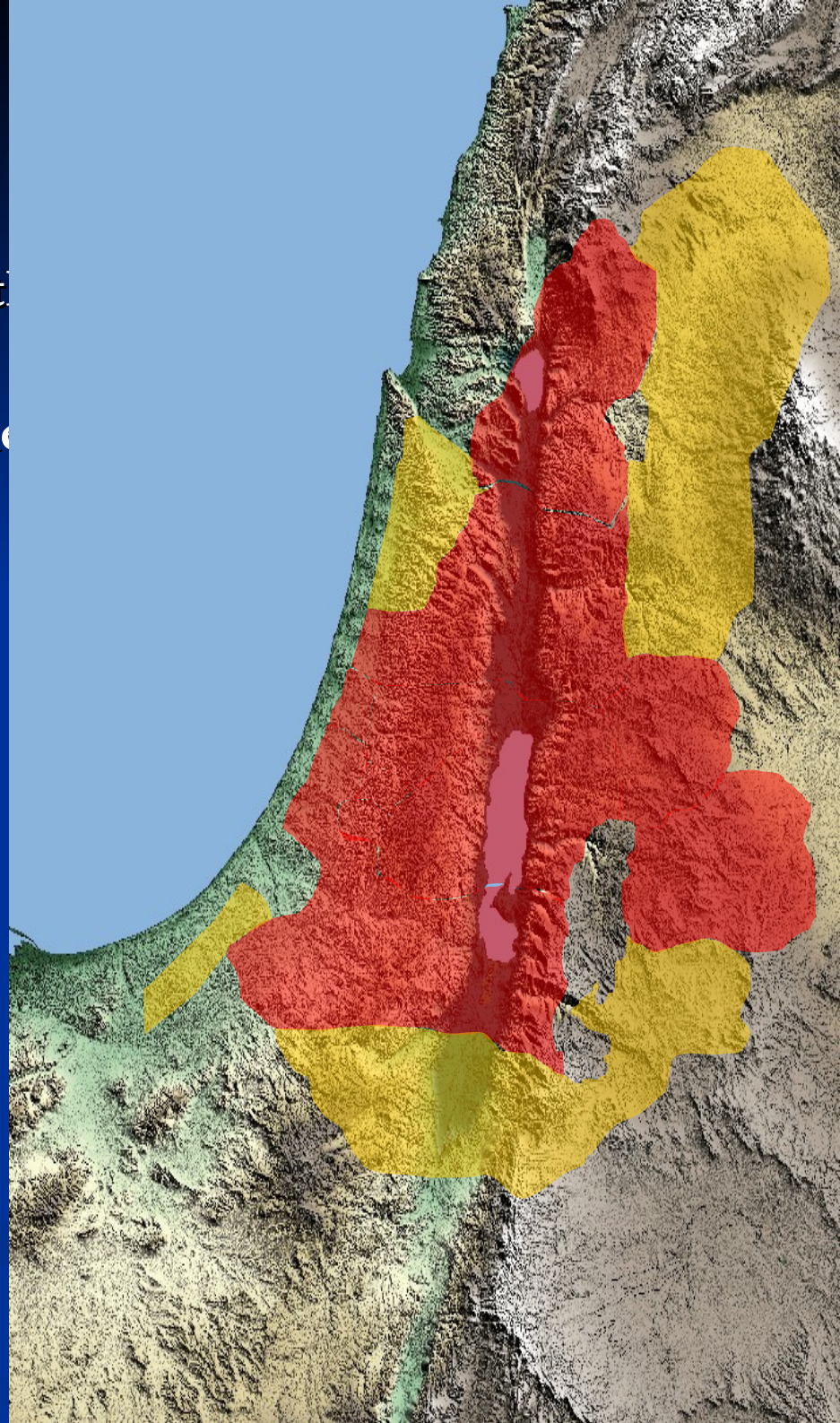
Alexander Jannaeus 103-76BC

- Aristobulus' Brother
- Released from prison
 - Released by brother's widow, Salome Alexandra
 - Later marries her
- Officially claims title of "King"
 - Reflected on coinage
 - Coinage has clear Greek motifs
- Expanded the territory of Judea
 - Almost equaling to Solomon's Kingdom
 - NOT equaling Solomon's wisdom
 - More commander of soldiers
 - Less king and high priest
 - Known for drunkenness and immorality



Alexander Jannaeus 103-76BC

- Feast of Tabernacles Massacre
 - Worshipers expressed displeasure with him hurling insults and fruit
 - AJ responds by loosing his mercenaries on the crowd
 - 6,000 are killed
- Civil War Erupts
 - AJ returns from Nabatea to find war
 - 50,000 Jews killed by his mercenaries
 - Pharisees call upon Demetrius III
 - AJ first defeated but receives support from former enemies



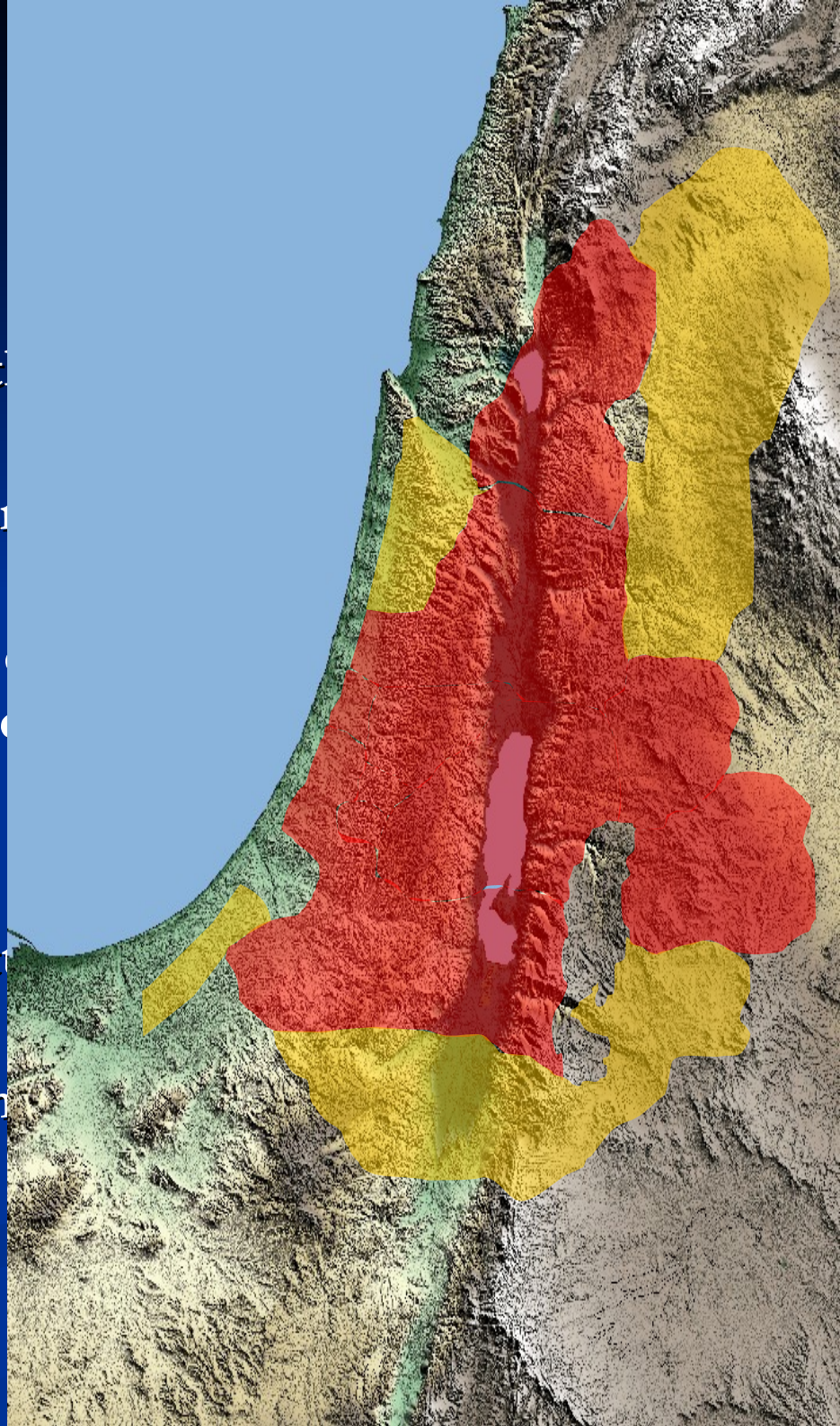
Alexander Jannaeus 103-76BC

■ Persecution of Pharisees

- 800 Pharisees crucified
- Wives and children killed in front of them as they died
- All while Alexander Jannaeus drank and caroused with his concubines
- Likely candidate for “Wicked Priest” of the Habakkuk Commentary of the Dead Sea Scrolls

■ Alexander’s Death

- Hard drinking brought three year battle with a related ailment
- Combination of fever and exertion finally killed him



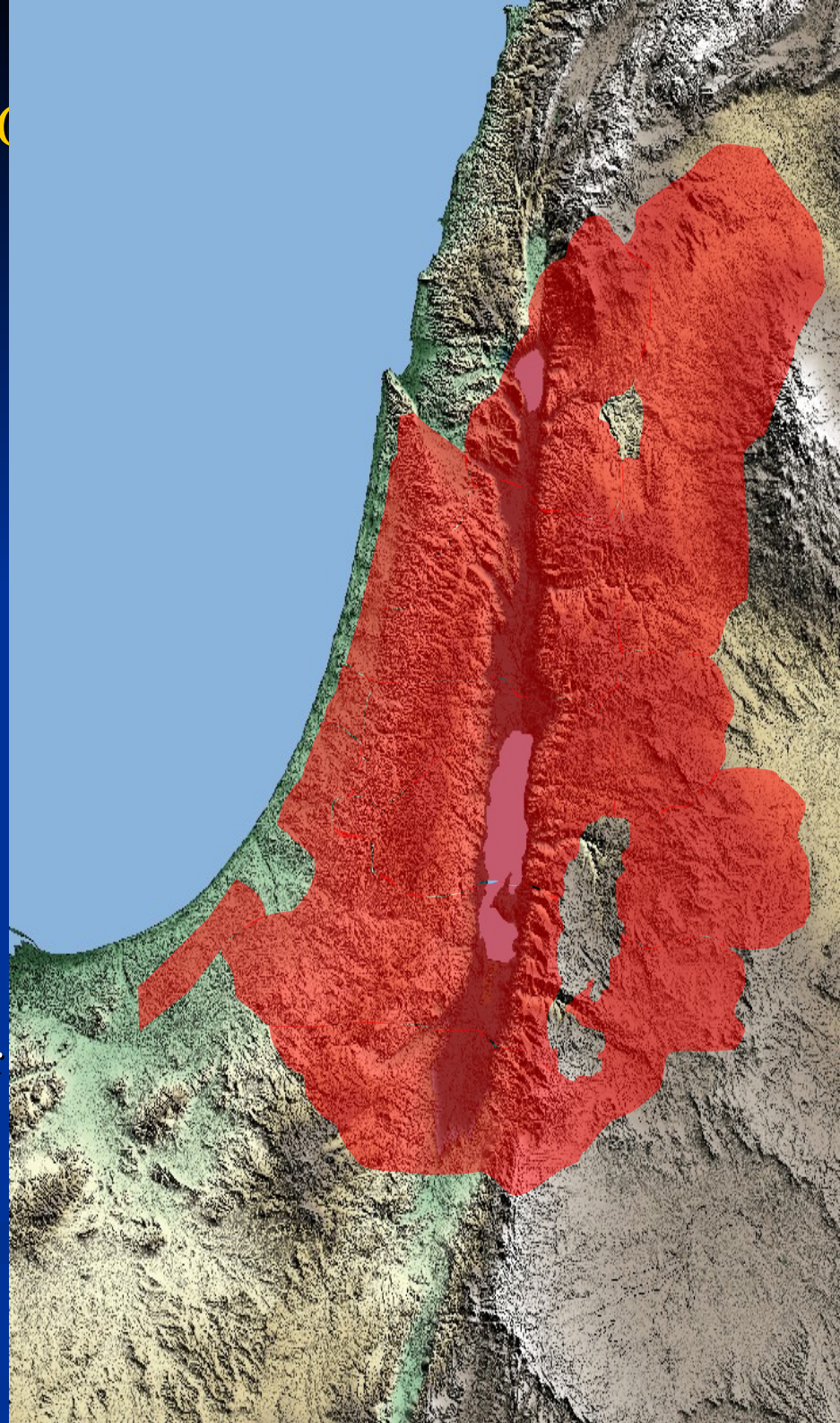
■ Salome Alexander 76-67BC

■ Ties to Pharisees

- Brother was Simon ben Shetah
- Simon was leader of the Pharisees
- She reversed pro-Sadducean Policy
- Reinstated Pharisees and their laws

■ Salome's Sons

- Hyrcanus II
 - Pro-Pharisee
 - Appointed high priest
- Aristobulus
 - Pro-Sadducee
 - Helps Sadducees to establish fortresses
 - This gave Sadducees advantage in power struggle that followed her death



■ **Hyrchanus II and Aristobulus II** 67-63BC

- Hyrchanus II had been made King and High Priest
- Ousted within three months
- **Enters Antipater II, father of Herod the Great**
 - Appointed governor of Idumea by Jannaeus
 - Convinced Hyrchanus to seek refuge and aid from Nabateans
 - King Aretas of Petra defeats Aristobulus
- **Enters Pompey and the Roman Army**
 - Rome had just take Syria
 - Both Aristobulus II and Hyrchanus II appeal to Rome
 - Rome sides with neither and takes Judea for itself
 - Judea now a Roman Province
 - The Hasmonean Dynasty Ends!

Intertestamental Period

The Maccabees

- Judas Maccabeus
- Jonathan the Diplomat
- Simon the Hasmonean
- John Hyrcanus
- Aristobulus
- Alexander Jannaeus **S**
- Salome Alexandra **P**
- Aristobulus II **S**
- Pompey Invades
- Judah becomes a Roman province



POMPEY'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST JERUSALEM AND THE RESULTING ROMAN SETTLEMENT 63 B.C.

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⊛ Siege of Jerusalem
- Pompey's campaign
- The Romans break through the walls into Jerusalem
- ← Aristobulus's route
- Jewish state after Pompey's settlement
- Jewish territories ceded to Iturea and Ptolemais
- Samaritan state
- Cities of the Decapolis

POMPEY'S SIEGE OF JERUSALEM

- × Spot elevation
- 2400- Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)

