

Israel in the Hellenistic Age

Using both your *class notes* on “**Israel in the Hellenistic Age**” and the assigned readings from **pages 305—314, 318—320, and 348—354** of Harris’ book, answer the following questions, then review the list of terms and concepts to remember at the end of this file. While pages 305—314 were assigned before the second exam, you will still find them very helpful in answering several of the questions below. You may also find it helpful to consult the *glossary* on pages G1—G62 at the back of the book.

You can take this quiz online and get feedback on your answers by going to <http://greek-language.com/bible/questions/finalexam/1hellenisticage.html>.

1. Who was the Macedonian conqueror who defeated the Persian Empire and began the process of Hellenization?
 - a. Alexander the Great
 - b. Pontius Pilate
 - c. Cyrus the Great
 - d. Augustus Caesar
2. The term that scholars use to describe the process of infusing Greek culture into the regions which came under Greek power as the Greek empire expanded is _____. (Choose the most precise term.)
 - a. Enculturation
 - b. Hellenization
 - c. Imperialism
3. The term *diaspora* refers to
 - a. a form of dress in ancient Israel
 - b. the war for independence from Seleucid rule
 - c. the distribution of Jews outside their Palestinian homeland
4. Who was the ruler who outlawed Judaism after he was defeated by the Romans?
 - a. Alexander the Great
 - b. Antiochus IV
 - c. Cyrus the Great
 - d. Pontius Pilate
5. The **Maccabean Revolt** began when
 - a. The Seleucid kingdom took Israel away from the Ptolemaic kingdom
 - b. Mattathias, the priest in the small Judean village of Modein, refused to perform a sacrifice to the Greek god Zeus
 - c. Judas Maccabeus marched into Jerusalem and rededicated the temple there to the worship of Yahweh
6. Which of the following books tells the story of the Maccabean Revolt?
 - a. 1 Maccabees
 - b. Tobit
 - c. Baruch
7. In December (Kislev) of the year **164 BCE** the Judean forces recaptured the city of Jerusalem, cleansed the temple and rededicated it to the God of Israel. The Jewish community still celebrates this event each year as the festival of
 - a. Passover
 - b. Pentecost
 - c. Hanukkah
8. The Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible which was used during the Hellenistic and Roman periods was called
 - a. the Vulgate Bible
 - b. the Septuagint
 - c. the King James Version

9. Who led the Jewish forces in the recapture of Jerusalem in 164 BCE?
 - a. Antiochus IV
 - b. Alexander
 - c. Judas Maccabeus
 - d. Simon

10. Apocalyptic literature is typically concerned with *eschatology*. What does the term *eschatology* mean?
 - a. a treatise on systematic theology
 - b. ethical guidelines for the community of faith
 - c. speculations about the end times

11. The book of _____ contains six chapters that are written in clear apocalyptic style.
 - a. Proverbs
 - b. Nehemiah
 - c. Daniel

12. Which of the following is *not* one of the typical characteristics of apocalyptic writing?
 - a. dualism
 - b. predestination
 - c. exclusivism
 - d. violence
 - e. tolerance

13. The Hasmoneal period was characterized by
 - a. peace and stability
 - b. foreign domination, with control sometimes coming from Syria, sometimes from Rome
 - c. political independence, but also by frequent unrest

14. The people of Israel lost their independence at the end of the Hasmonean Period. What foreign power controlled Israel after that point?
 - a. the Persians
 - b. the Greeks
 - c. the Romans

15. Who was installed as ruler of the Jews when the last Hasmonean ruler died?
 - a. Herod the Great
 - b. Herod Antipas
 - c. Pontius Pilate

16. Who was the Procurator (Roman governor) of Judea at the time of Jesus' crucifixion?
 - a. Herod the Great
 - b. Herod Antipas
 - c. Pontius Pilate

17. When Herod the Great died, his kingdom was divided among his three remaining sons. Who got the region called Galilee, where Jesus of Nazareth would later grow up?
 - a. Herod Archelaus
 - b. Herod Antipas
 - c. Herod Philip II

18. When did the Romans take control of Israel?
 - a. 63 BCE
 - b. 40 BCE
 - c. 4 BCE
 - d. 27 CE

19. The First Jewish Revolt against Rome (what Harris calls "the Jewish War against Rome")
 - a. led to the destruction of the temple in Jerusalem in 70 CE.
 - b. lasted from 132—135 CE and ended with the expulsion of the Jews from Judea.
 - c. took place at the time of Jesus' crucifixion

Terms and Concepts to Remember

Below you will find a set of important terms and concepts used in the readings and the lecture on Israel in the Hellenistic Age.

From **Chapter 7** and the lecture on “**Israel in the Hellenistic age**”

Deuterocanon	Maccabean Revolt
Apocrypha	Mattathias
Alexander of Macedonia	Judas Maccabeus
Ptolemy I	Hanukkah
Seleucus	Hasmonean Dynasty
Hellenistic	142 BCE
Hellenism	Apocalyptic literature
Hellenization	Eschatology
Diaspora	Daniel
Antiochus IV	Pseudepigrapha
1 Maccabees	Septuagint

From **Chapter 8** and the lecture on “**Israel in the Hellenistic Age**”

John Hyrcanus II	Herod Antipas
Aristobulus II	Pontius Pilate
63 BCE	First Jewish Revolt
Augustus	(The Jewish War Against Rome)
40—4 BCE	70 CE
Herod the Great	