

A photograph of a camel in a desert landscape. The camel is brown and is walking towards the right. In the background, there are other camels and a hilly, arid landscape under a blue sky with light clouds. The text "Changes for Israel" is overlaid in the center of the image.

Changes for Israel

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

What happened to the
Kingdom of Israel?

What happened after the kingdom divided?

- The northern tribes in the KINGDOM did not like King Solomon
- His son made life even worse
- The northern Tribes rebelled, and the kingdom DIVIDED in 928 BC
- The **NORTHERN** Tribes kept the name **ISRAEL**, and made their capital Samaria
- The **SOUTHERN** Tribes, Benjamin and Judah, called themselves **JUDAH**, their capital was still Jerusalem
- Jew comes from the word Judah



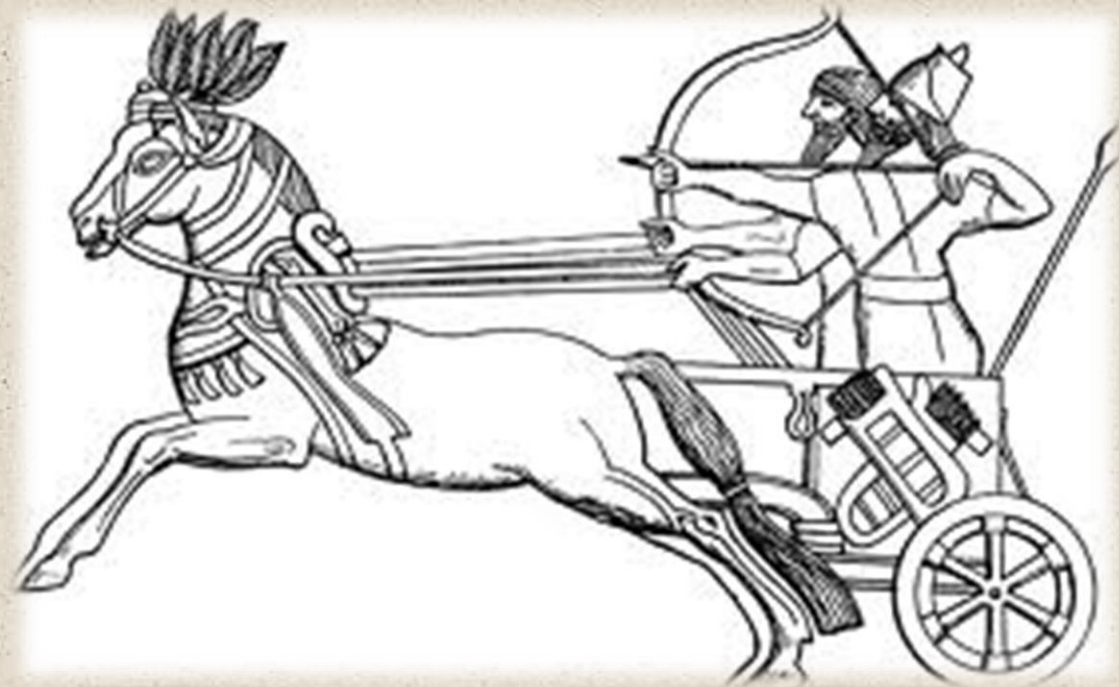


- The **KINGDOMS** kept the same basic beliefs
- They all **FOUGHT** over the kingdom
- Many of the Israelites started to turn away from god
- In about 750 BC, many holy men, called **PROPHETS**, came to **WARN** the people
- The prophets predicted that **ISRAEL** would be **PUNISHED** for ignoring the laws of God.



(3)





(4)

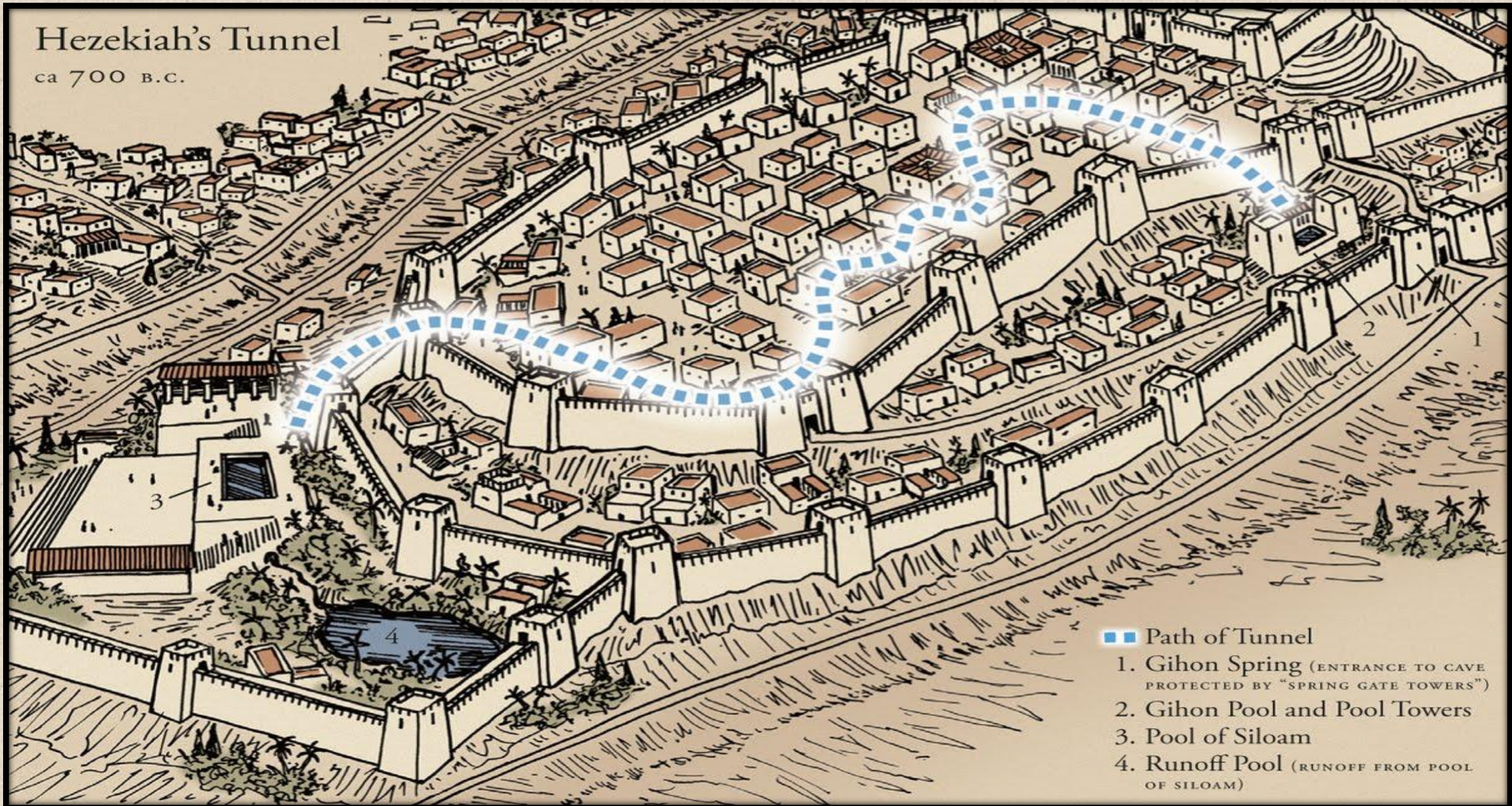
- In 722 BC the **ASSYRIANS CONQUERED ISRAEL**
- The Assyrians forced many of the conquered Israelites to leave their land.
- This was the **END** of the **JEWISH** people in the northern kingdom of **ISRAEL**
- The Israelites that left are known as the ten lost tribes of Israel

- The Assyrians next planned to conquer the Kingdom of Judah
- The kingdom of Judah fought back against the Assyrians.
HEZEKIAH was their **KING**
- He **PROTECTED JERUSALEM** from invasion
- Hezekiah had his people dig a **TUNNEL** to a nearby spring so they could have water
- This allowed the people to outlast their attackers



Hezekiah's Tunnel

ca 700 B.C.





What happened after the kingdom divided?



- Hint: use questions 1, 5, and 6

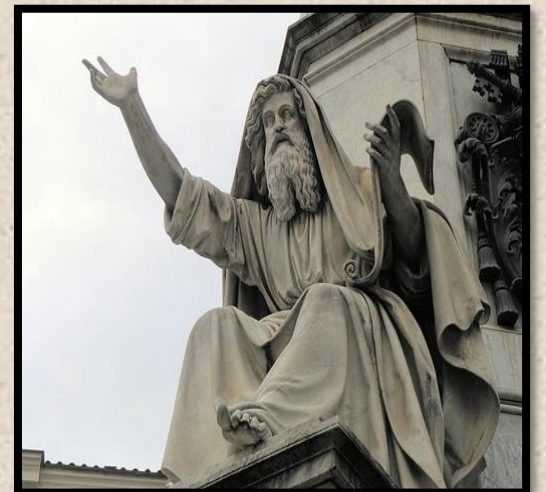
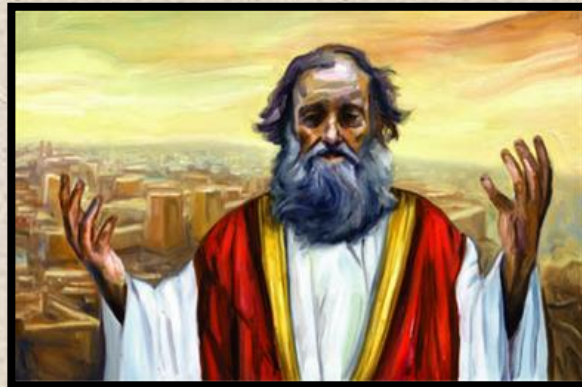
(6-7)

What was the Babylonian Captivity?

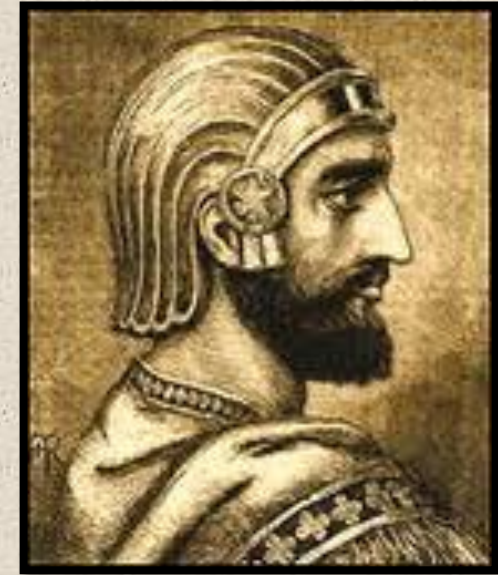
- In 597 BC the land of **JUDAH** was conquered by the **BABYLONIANS**
- Judeans rebelled. The Babylonians **DESTROYED** Jerusalem in 586 BC and burned the **TEMPLE** to the ground.
- They forced nearly all the **PEOPLE** to **MOVE** to Babylon, this is known as the **BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY**
- The **JEWS** were forced to leave their homeland; they were **EXILED**



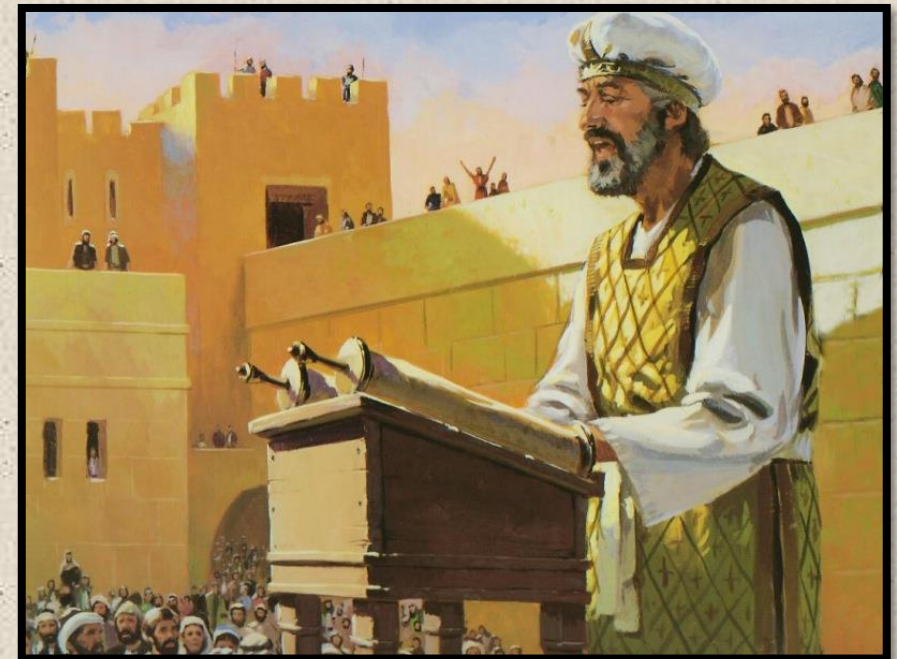
- A **PROPHET** named Jeremiah told them that they would be **REWARDED** if they **CHANGED** their ways (8-9)
- He told them that one day they would return to Judah in Canaan
- Since they no longer had their temple, they made community places to worship, called **SYNOGOGUES**
- When they were in Judah, priests led the worship at the temple
- In exile, **RABBIS** led in the synagogues



- In 538 BC, Babylon was conquered by the **PERSIAN EMPIRE**, their leader was named Cyrus
- Cyrus allowed the **JEWS** to **RETURN** to Canaan and even rebuild their temple.
- As Jews returned to Canaan, the **COMMUNITY** grew stronger
- A scribe named **EZRA** helped restore Judaism to Jerusalem
 - He read the laws and stories from the **TORAH** (the five books that Moses wrote) for seven days straight
 - The people all promised to return to the teachings of Moses and follow the commandments of God



(10-11)



(12)



- Judah was a **THEOCRACY**, meaning their government was based on religion
 - The **TORAH** became the **LAW**
 - The law applied to **EVERYONE**, including the leaders
 - This meant that, under the law, everyone was **EQUAL**

What was the Babylonian Captivity?



- Hint: use questions 6, 7, and 10

(13)

What led to the scattering of the Jews?

- The Exile to **BABYLON** had started the Jewish **DIASPORA**, or the **SCATTERING** of the Jews from their homeland
- Jews have settled all over the world
 - Some by choice
 - Some by being forced by the government
- In 332 BC, the **GREEKS**, led by Alexander the Great, conquered **JUDAH**
- At first, the Judeans were allowed to practice their own religion, but in 200 BC, a Greek ruler **OUTLAWED JUDAISM** and Judeans were forced to worship Greek gods.



- In 167 B.C. the **JEW**S, led a **REVOLT**, they were outnumbered a hundred to one
- They recaptured Jerusalem and **RESTORED** Jewish **WORSHIP** in the temple
- The Greeks had destroyed nearly everything in the temple
- The **JEW**S needed to **PURIFY** it and celebrate with the traditional lighting of the menorah. They found enough **OIL** to burn for one day, it burned for **EIGHT**
- **HANUKAH** is the eight-day celebration of that event
- Hanukah means “Dedication”, or “rested on the 25”



- In 63 B.C. The **ROMANS** took control of Judaea. The Romans were **TERRIBLE** to the Jewish people, so they rebelled
- In 70 A.D. the Romans destroyed Jerusalem and left the temple in ruins
- In 132 A.D. the **JEW**s again **REVOLTED** against the Romans
- The Romans stopped the revolt and sent almost all the **JEW**s left in Jerusalem into **EXILE**
- It would be another 1,800 years before the Jews would rule in Judaea



(15)



What led to the scattering of the Jews?



- Hint: use questions 13 and 15

(16)

How was Judaism able to survive?

- During the Babylonian Captivity, the JEWS were able to STAY TOGETHER in one group
- This allowed them to keep their own culture and religion
- After the second temple was destroyed, a Jew named Rabbi Yohanan ben Zaccai started a Jewish SCHOOL
- The school became a center for Jewish life
- **SYNAGOGUES** also gained importance
- These two things helped Jewish CULTURE to survive



- The Jewish people celebrate several **HOLIDAYS**
 - Rosh Hashanah, which is the day of judgment, Jewish people examine their actions during the past year on this day
 - Yom Kippur is a day where the people express their gratitude
 - During Passover they celebrate their escape from Egypt
 - Hanukkah is the celebration of lights



How was Judaism able to survive?



- Hint: use questions 16 and 17

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

**What happened to the
Kingdom of Israel?**

