

PP 2-3 MIGRATIONS OF THE PATRIARCHS (Genesis)

1. What is meant by the term “nation” in relation to Hebrew Scripture?
2. Who are considered the “patriarchs” and “matriarchs”?
3. Using the maps in the atlas, trace the path of Abraham’s wanderings through the region.
4. Explain the phrase: “the [Biblical] patriarchs are located in space but not in time.”
5. What does this spatial movement indicate regarding the origins of the “nation”?
6. Into what time frame and among which peoples do Abraham and his family move?
7. Which verses of Genesis demonstrate this path? [Use your Bible and quote chapter and verse).

PP 4-5 FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM (Exodus)

1. How did the family of Jacob come to reside in Egypt?
2. In what way has the enslavement of Jacob’s clan (Israel) been interpreted as “formative”?
3. Describe the arguments regarding the historic validity of the Exodus from Egypt.
4. What evidence is there in Hebrew scripture for Egyptian influence on the formation of Jewish identity?
5. What archaeological evidence is there for the existence of “Israel”?
6. Explain the major theories held by scholars regarding the nature of the exodus?
7. Into what time frame do these theories fit?

PP 6-7 “THESE ARE THE BEASTS WHICH YE SHALL EAT”DIETARY LAWS(KASHRUT)

1. Why are the dietary laws so complex?
2. Describe the basic laws of *kashrut*.
3. In what ways do the dietary laws extend to other areas of daily life?
4. What social purposes might be served by maintaining a strict dietary code?

PP 8-9 THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN

1. In which Biblical books can be found the descriptions of the conquest of Canaan?
2. What are some of the discrepancies that make historical verification difficult?
3. How have archaeological excavations contributed to understanding of the conquest?
4. Describe the three major theories concerning the conquest and settlement of Canaan.
5. What is the time frame for this period?

PP 10-11 THE JUDGES AND A FIRST MONARCHY

1. Who were the Judges and what was their role in society?
2. What was Deborah’s role in this period?
3. How did the Hebrews interpret the necessity of a long period of warfare in connection with settlement in Canaan? What role did this warfare play in the long-term history of the Hebrews/Israelites?
4. Describe the weaknesses in tribal political organization amongst the Hebrews in Canaan.
5. Put this period into a time frame in context of surrounding cultures.

PP 12-13 MONOTHEISM

1. What is the modern view regarding the rise of monotheism?
2. Why is monotheism called a “radical revolution”?
3. Describe the relationship between the Egyptian Royal religion of Akhenaton and the Hebrew understanding of monotheism.
4. Explain the term “henotheism” ; how does it differ from monotheism?
5. What is meant by the term “anthropomorphism”?
6. What is the legacy of monotheism to the world in terms of organized religions?
7. Explain the credo: “Hear O Israel! The Lord is our God, the Lord is One.”

PP 14-15 THE BEGINNINGS OF THE MONARCHY: SAUL AND DAVID

1. Why did the people of Israel decide they needed a king? (Time frame)
2. To whom did they turn in seeking a king?
3. Compare and contrast the roles and functions of the Judges Deborah and Samuel.
4. What is the assessment of Saul as King of Israel?
5. Why were their strained relations between Saul and Samuel?
6. Describe David’s attribute as King of Israel. (Why is he compared favorably with “heroes” in the ancient world?)
7. What achievements were David’s lasting legacy to his people?

PP 16-17 THE KINGDOM OF SOLOMON

1. How did Solomon achieve the throne?
2. In what ways did Solomon’s reign establish Jerusalem (the city of David) as the Israelite capital?
3. Note the major achievements of Solomon’s policies.
4. Why is Solomon called the “greatest King of ancient Israel”?
5. Explain the significance of the Gezer calendar.

PP 20-21 JERUSALEM AND SAMARIA: THE DIVIDED MONARCHY

1. Explain the division of Solomon’s kingdom into two separate kingdoms.
2. Why were the two kingdoms (Israel and Judah) in conflict?
3. What brought about the compromise between the two kingdoms?
4. Compare and contrast the nature of the two kingdoms.
5. Describe events in the area that affected Israelite politics.

PP 22-23 THE DESTRUCTION OF SAMARIA AND THE EXILE OF ISRAEL

1. Describe the fate of the northern Kingdom of Israel after its conquest by the Assyrians in 722 B.C.E .
2. What factors led to the decline of the Kingdom of Israel?
3. Who is Amos and why is he important?

PP 18-19 LITERATURE OF THE FIRST TEMPLE PERIOD

1. What is the time frame (date) of the First Temple Period? Why is its culture considered the foundation of Jewish civilization?
2. How does Jewish tradition view the origin of the Torah? Explain the arguments of the 19th c. German scholar Wellhausen regarding authorship of the Pentateuch.
3. In what ways did the Hebrews view their laws (of the Torah) as different from laws in ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt?
4. Describe the Jewish attitude toward history as evidenced in the books of Joshua, Judges, Samuel and Kings. How are these concepts related to the development of western historical thought?
5. Describe the various kinds of literary forms found in the Khetuvim section of Tanakh. What are the categories and where are influences from the surrounding cultures apparent?

PP 24-25 THE FALL OF JERUSALEM

1. In what way does the Bible account for the decline of Judah (similar to the decline of Israel, earlier)?
2. The rise of the Neo-Babylonian empire on the ashes of the Assyrian empire brought Judah into the middle of the power struggle between Egypt and Mesopotamia. How did this super-power conflict affect the people of Judah? (Note the pertinent dates.)
3. What role did the prophet Jeremiah play in this period?
4. Explain the term "diaspora"?

PP 26-27 BIBLICAL PROPHECY: 10TH --6TH CENTURIES B.C.E.

1. What are the basic principles characteristic of the message of the Hebrew prophets?
2. Compare and contrast the Hebrew prophets with the seers of Mesopotamia.
3. Trace the changes in social status of particular prophets.
4. Who are the "literary" prophets and what values are evident in their works?
5. To what does the term eschatology refer? How is it linked to the Hebrew prophets?

PP 28-29 THE RETURN TO ZION -- 6TH CENTURY B.C.E.

1. What events led to the repatriation of Jews to Jerusalem? (provide pertinent dates)
2. Describe the documentary sources of this information.
3. What were the social categories of people returning from Babyonia? What effect would this have on "restoration"?
4. Describe the social, political and economic difficulties encountered in the period of restoration.
5. Why, according to the authors, was the return to Zion important in the long sweep of Jewish history?

PP 30-31 BABYLONIAN AND EGYPTIAN JEWRY: 6TH--4TH CENTURIES B.C.E.

1. What is meant by the "unusual demographic situation" during the period 598-536 BCE?
2. Describe the documentary sources for this period: Hebrew, Mesopotamian and Egyptian.
3. Compare and contrast the diaspora communities of Mesopotamia and Egypt.

PAGE 33 JERUSALEM AND JUDEA UNDER PERSIAN RULE, 6TH-5TH CENTURIES bce

1. How did Judea fit into the Persian administrative network?
2. Who were the Samaritans (see p 28) and in what ways did their status change in this period?
3. Who were Ezra and Nehemia and what roles did they play in revitalizing the Jewish community in Jerusalem (5th c. BCE)?

PAGE 34 FROM ALEXANDER TO POMPEY, 332--63 BCE

1. During the Hellenistic-Roman period, the territory under Jewish control expanded and contracted. Explain the development of this process.(see pp 42-46 and include the pertinent material)
2. Why is the reign of John Hyrcanus (134-104 BCE) particularly significant?

PP 36-37 BETWEEN JERUSALEM AND ALEXANDRIA, 4TH C. BCE--2ND C. CE

1. In what ways, according to the authors, did the Jewish communities of the Second Temple period resemble modern Jewish communities?
2. Describe the stages in which the Jews arrived and settled in Egypt.
3. What was the social and political status of Jews in the various diasporas of the period?
4. What is meant by the term "hellenized" Jew? Give an example. (see page 40 and include pertinent material)
5. In what ways did Jerusalem maintain its centrality in the Jewish world view?
6. What documents serve as primary sources for this period?

PAGE 38 LITERATURE OF THE SECOND TEMPLE PERIOD, 3RD C. BCE -- 1ST C. CE

1. Describe the status of the literature of the Second Temple period in the body of Jewish sacred texts. What factors account for this status?
2. What is meant by the term apocrypha?
3. In what ways are the Dead Sea Scrolls significant for historians of this period?
4. What is meant by the term pseudepigrapha?
5. What are the important works of Josephus Flavius (date) and why are they significant? (see page 42 and include pertinent material)
6. Who was Philo of Alexandria (date) and what does his work represent?

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE

Provide short definitions and/or explanations of the following terms to be found on pages 36-63.

| Term | Page Number(s) |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Hellenizer | 36 |
| Josephus Flavius | 38-40 |
| Pharisees | 42-43 |
| Sadducees | |
| Essenes | |
| Hassideans | 44-45 |
| Maccabean Revolt | |
| Hasmonean State | 46 |
| Roman Domination | 48-49 |
| Judaea | |
| <i>Palestina</i> | |
| Herod (the Great) | |
| Revolt of 66-73 C.E. | 52 |
| Masada | |
| Early Christianity: | |
| A Jewish Sect | 54-55 |
| Paul | |
| Jabneh | 56-57 |
| Johanan ben Zakkai | |
| Synagogue | 58-59 |
| Temple | |
| Bar Kokhba | 60-61 |
| Revolt 132-135 | |
| <i>Halakhah</i> | 62-63 |
| <i>Aggadah</i> | |

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE: Written Assignment

Provide a brief definition and explanation of the following. Include dates.

| <u>Page Numbers</u> | <u>Item</u> |
|---------------------|---|
| 64-65 | Who were the Jews of Babylonia? Explain the terms: exilarch, <i>nasi</i> , <i>geonim</i> |
| 66-67 | What social, political, economic and social institutions prevailed in Palestine during the Talmudic period? |
| 68-71 | Explain how the Jews fared under Christian-Roman domination. |
| 72-73 | Describe the characteristic features of the Hebrew Calendar. Explain the term <i>Shabbat</i> |
| 74-77 | Describe the situation of the Jews in Arabia in the early phases of Islamic domination. How did the Jews of Palestine fare in this period? See also, pp 80-81. Who were the “people of the book” (the <i>dhimmi</i>) |
| 78-79 | Who were the <i>Radhanniya</i> ? See also pp 82-83. Why were they important? |
| 82-83 | What is meant by the term “Judeo-Arabic culture”? |
| 84-85 | Who were the <i>masorettes</i> ? What was their contribution to Jewish culture? |
| 86-87 | In what important ways did the status of the <i>geonim</i> grow? |
| 88-89 | Describe the development of Karaism. |
| 90-91 | Explain the meaning of the term <i>genizah</i> . Why is the Cairo <i>genizah</i> so significant? |
| 91-92 | What are the characteristic features of the North African “Golden Age”? |
| 93-96 | Describe the major facets of Jewish life in Spain during the Middle Ages. |

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE

Written Assignment: Supply definitions or explanations of the following:

| Page numbers | Items |
|--------------|--|
| 96-97 | <p>Name the four areas of knowledge that were expanded during the period 7th - 15th centuries.</p> <p>Why was Muslim Spain a center for Jewish creativity?</p> <p>Note the works and their importance of Hisdai ibn Shaprut and Moses ben Maimon (Maimonides) see pp 102-3</p> <p>In what ways did the Jews fit into the non-Jewish world?</p> |
| 100-101 | <p>Why is Spain the location of the era known as the Golden Age of Jewish literature?</p> <p>Discuss the contributions made during the 11th century by: Samuel ha-Nagid Moses ibn Ezra Yehuda Halevi</p> |
| 102-103 | <p>Who was Rambam and why was he called “the Eagle”?</p> <p><i>Mishneh Torah</i> <i>Guide of the Perplexed</i></p> |
| 104-107 | <p>Describe the attitude of the Church towards the Jews in 12th century Europe. What laws or restrictions were enacted regarding the Jews and their books? Why?</p> <p>Who was Rabbi Moses ben Nahman (Nahmanides)? For what is he remembered? What is meant by “blood libel” ? Give examples.</p> |
| 108-9 | <p>Describe the role of the crusades in improving the link between Diaspora Jews and the Holy Land. When and why did Acre become an important center? Locate it on the map.</p> |
| 112-13 | <p>Explain the significance of Cairo <i>Genizah</i>.</p> |

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE - WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT

| PAGE NOS. | ASSIGNMENT |
|-----------|---|
| 114-15 | Define the term <i>anusim</i> . How, when and where did the term come into use? Explain the terms: Conversos, New Christians, <i>marranos</i> , Judaizers. |
| 120-21 | Explain why the year 1492 is an important date for Jewish, Spanish and Western history. Why did the Jews go to Portugal and how were they treated there? What does the term “New Christian” designate? |
| 130-31 | Who were the Ottomans? Where and when was their empire established? Why was the Ottoman Jewish community so significant in the 16th c.? Where were the Jewish centers in the Ottoman Empire(locate on the map)? Who were the following and for what are they noted? Don Joseph Nasi, Joseph Caro, Dona Gracia Nasi. |
| 132-33 | Describe the various locations and situations of the “Marrano” diaspora in Europe. Why was Protestant Amsterdam a haven for “Marranos”? Describe the Amsterdam community. |
| 144-45 | Define these terms (include dates): <i>Kabbalah</i> , <i>Sefer ha-Zohar</i> , Moses de Leon , <i>Sephirot</i> , Safed, |
| 144-46 | Moses Cordovero , <i>Pardes Rimmonim</i> , Isaac Luria Ashkenazi (ha'ARI) , <i>Kabbala denudata</i> |
| 145-46 | What are seen as the sources of 16th c. Jewish messianism? Describe the life and career of Shabbetai Zevi , and the impact of Shabbateanism. |

| Page | Assignment |
|--------|--|
| 122-23 | <i>The Ashkenazim</i> : (review the meaning of the term given on pp 118-119) Describe the social and cultural patterns that the Ashkenazim brought with them as they migrated to Eastern Europe. (Define: <i>kahal</i> [see p. 134], <i>heder</i> , <i>yeshivot</i> , Yiddish.) |
| 126 | The Jews in Italy: In what ways was the establishment of the Ghetto of Venice in 1516 a symbol of Jewish life in Italy? What impact did it have on other Jewish communities in Europe? |
| 134-35 | Jewish Life in Poland 16th-18th centuries: <i>kehillah</i> , Council of the Four Lands, Council of the Land of Lithuania. Describe the patterns of Jewish self-government as it relates to the aforementioned terms. |
| 142-43 | In what ways did Polish Jewry achieve recognition from the Jews of Germany? Describe the Ashkenazi culture of Eastern Europe. |
| 138-39 | Explain the factors that led to the Jewish exodus from Western Europe (supply dates). What factors led to the return of Jews to the region? |
| 146-47 | In what ways did the Jews' economic success invite social antipathy? Describe the Chmielnicki uprising and its impact on the Jews. What was the traditional source of protection for the Jews? |
| 140-41 | The Jews in England: Why is the community called the "Secret Jews of England"? How did the Protestant Reformation and the English Civil War affect the Jews in England? Describe the "firsts" for English Jewry. |

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| Pages | Assignment |
|--------------|---|
| 186-7, 190-1 | <p>Modern Antisemitism: The term <i>Antisemitism</i>, which was coined in 1873 refers to a cultural phenomenon quite different from earlier anti-Jewish attitudes. Describe the factors involved in the development of modern antisemitism. What are the two forms of modern antisemitism. How do they compare with each other?</p> <p>In what ways did the situation of Jews in Eastern Europe compare with that of their co-religionists in Western European countries? How was antisemitism expressed? What was the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion"?</p> |
| 192-3 | <p>Yiddish: Define the term. In what ways does it compare with Ladino?</p> |
| 196-7 | <p>Jews and Social Utopia: How is the Jewish affinity for socialism explained? In what ways was Herzl's vision of the Zionist homeland influenced by socialist utopianism? What is a <i>kibbutz</i>?</p> |
| 198-199 | <p>Zionism: Describe the Zionist interpretation of the situation of European Jewry. Explain the difficulties facing the Zionist, both internal and external.</p> |
| 200-201 | <p>The Revival of Hebrew: How did the ancient language of prayer become a modern written language? Who was the pioneer of living spoken Hebrew? Describe his work. Who opposed the use of Hebrew as the daily language of the Jews in Palestine? Why? Why is the revival of Hebrew considered such a remarkable feat?</p> |
| 202-203 | <p>The Revival of Jewish Palestine: What factors led to increased Jewish immigration to Palestine?</p> |
| 208-9 | <p>Modern Palestine: Describe the early stages of modernization. What impact did world war I have on the region? (regarding the Ottoman Empire, and political boundaries for nation-states) What is the British Mandate? For what did the Balfour Declaration provide?</p> |

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- | <i>Page</i> | <i>Assignment</i> |
|----------------|--|
| 220-21 | Describe the various “waves of immigration” (<i>aliyot</i>) to Palestine and their impact on the growth of a new Jewish society there. (See pp 202-3 : The revival of Jewish Palestine - How and why did Palestine become the focus for Political Zionism?) Define, or explain the importance of : Deganya (1901), <i>kibbutz</i> , Balfour Declaration (1917), <i>yishuv</i> . |
| 224-25 | What problems faced the “pioneers” in creating a Jewish national home in Palestine? What role did language play in this endeavor? Why was Hebrew chosen as the national language? |
| 218-19 | (See pp 204-5 : The New Promised Land - The U.S.A. In what ways did Eastern European Jewish immigration have an impact on the Jewish Communities of the U.S.A.? How did American Zionism differ from that in Europe? What were the characteristics of U.S. antisemitism?) In what ways did U.S. immigration legislation reflect antisemitism? What were the <i>Protocols of the Elders of Zion</i> ? (see pp 190-90) Who published them in the U.S.? How did World War II and its outcome affect American Jewry? |
| 226-229 | In what way is “ <i>Kristallnacht</i> ” considered the beginning of the end of German Jewry? (Nov. 1938) What is meant by the term “Final Solution”? In what ways was Nazi-occupied Poland the “laboratory for the Final Solution? What happened to the Jews of western Europe under the Nazi regime? How, in 1941, did the concentration camp at Chelmo mark a turning point in the fate of Europe’s Jews? |
| | See - PP 232-33 : Explain the importance of the Wannsee Conference(1.20.42). Why was Auschwitz considered the capital of concentration camps? Explain the significance of the map on p. 233. PP 234-35 : What were the reasons for disbelief regarding Nazi atrocities during the war years. Why did these views hinder action against the Final Solution? PP 236-37 : Why was the development of organized Jewish resistance so difficult under the Nazi regime? What was the <i>Judenrat</i> ? How did its members relate to resistance organizers? Why was the revolt in the Warsaw ghetto, which began on Passover 1943, considered the most important? Explain the moral dilemma of Jewish community leaders under Nazi rule. |
| 238-239 | Why did the “murder industry” continue to function after Nov. 1944? Why are records incomplete and figures regarding victims inexact? Discuss the impact of the Holocaust on European and world Jewry. |

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| PAGE | ASSIGNMENT |
|----------------|---|
| 230-31 | Explain why the majority of Jewish population in British mandated Palestine rallied to the support of Britain during World War II. Describe the ideas and efforts leading to the creation of the Jewish Brigade. What was the <i>Palmah</i> ? the <i>Haganah</i> ? Why were they important for the political aspirations of the <i>yishuv</i> ? |
| 240-245 | Describe the difficulties facing the survivors of the Holocaust in Europe: what options were available to DPs (displaced persons)? What is meant by “illegal immigration”? In what ways was the refugee ship the Exodus symbolic of the times (see p 243)? Why is the date Nov. 29 1947 important in Zionist history? Define the terms “White Paper”, <i>Irgun</i> , <i>Lehi</i> , “the movement of Hebrew Resistance”. Why were the British forced to submit the issue of Palestine to the United Nations? What was the position of the Zionist movement on partition of the Mandate? The day after the U.N. decision on the partition of Palestine, the war began. Describe the events that occurred between Nov. 30 and May 15, 1947 (the official end of the Mandate and the declaration of the State of Israel). What was the outcome of the war in terms of boundaries and movement of peoples? |
| 254-255 | Describe some of the difficulties facing the newly declared parliamentary democracy--the secular sovereign state of Israel in its early years. Who was David Ben-Gurion? |
| 256-257 | The ancient Jewish community of Yemen moved, almost in its entirety, to the new state of Israel in 1950. Describe Operation “On wings of Eagles”. |
| 258-259 | Trace the impact of political Zionism on the Jewish communities of North Africa and West Asia. |
| 266-267 | Explain the terms <i>Beta Israel</i> , <i>Falasha</i> , <i>Ge'ez</i> . How did the Ethiopian Jewish community reach Israel? What were some of the issues facing them there? |
| 260-261 | Briefly describe the events leading to the Six Day War of 1967. Why is it considered a major turning point for Israel? |
| 262-263 | What is the relationship between persecutions and the rise of Jewish messianism? How does messianism express itself in some aspects of political zionsim? Describe the controversies over these issues, as they relate to the State and religion (see pp 274-275) |