

# Intertestamental Geography





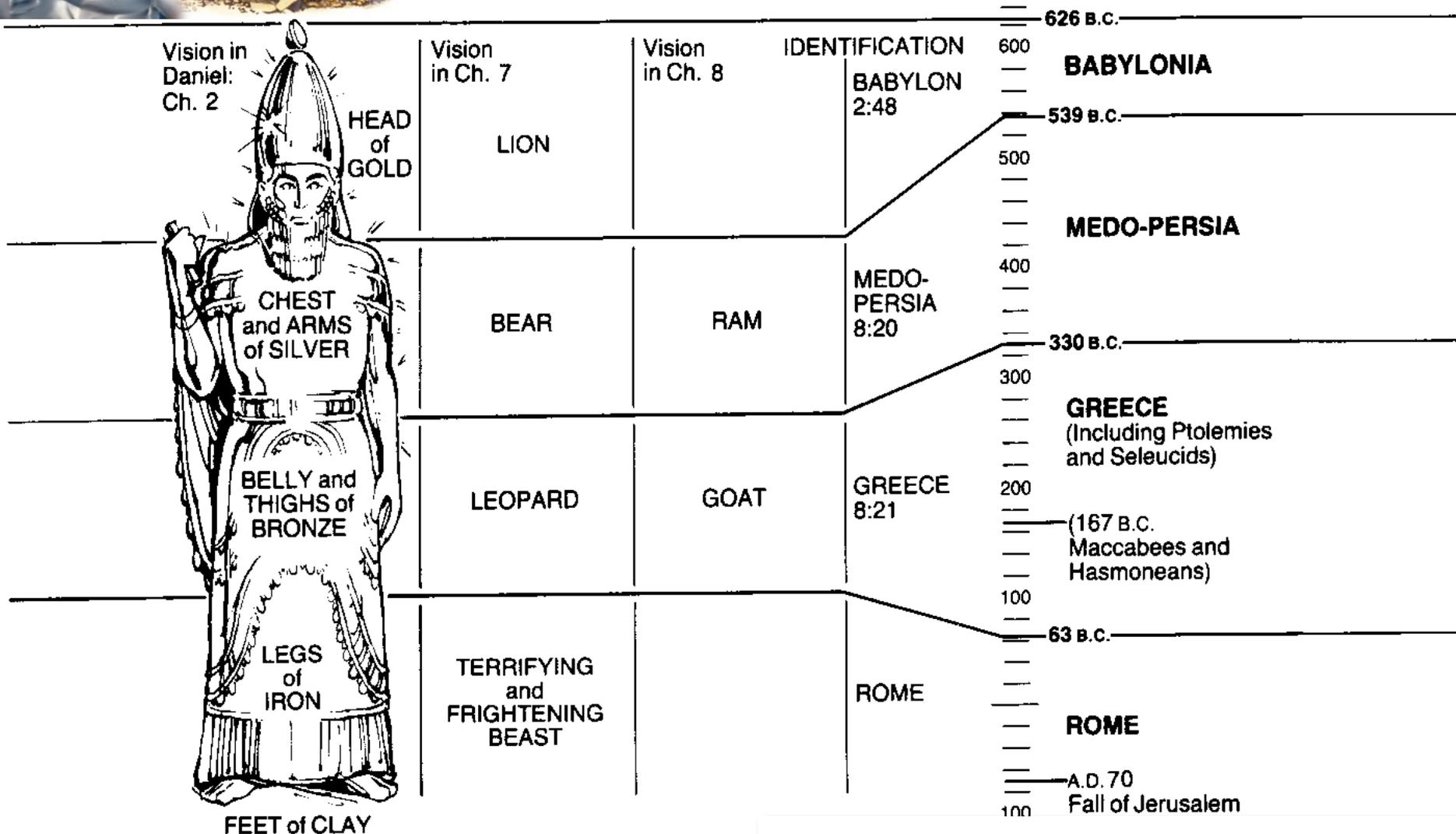
Babylon 605 - 539 BC

# World Empires in Daniel

OTS  
545

## the Four Kingdoms

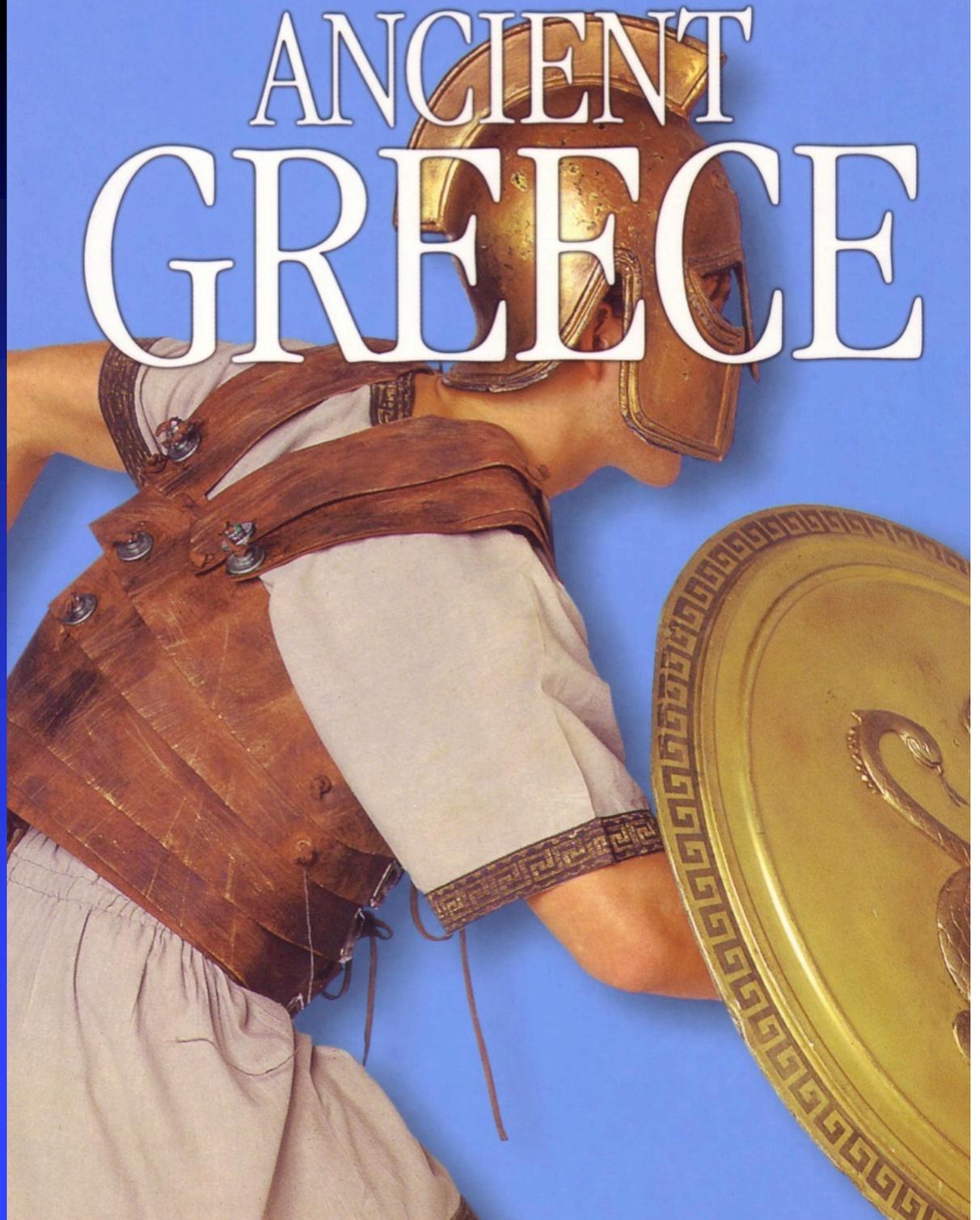
Chronology of Major Empires in Daniel



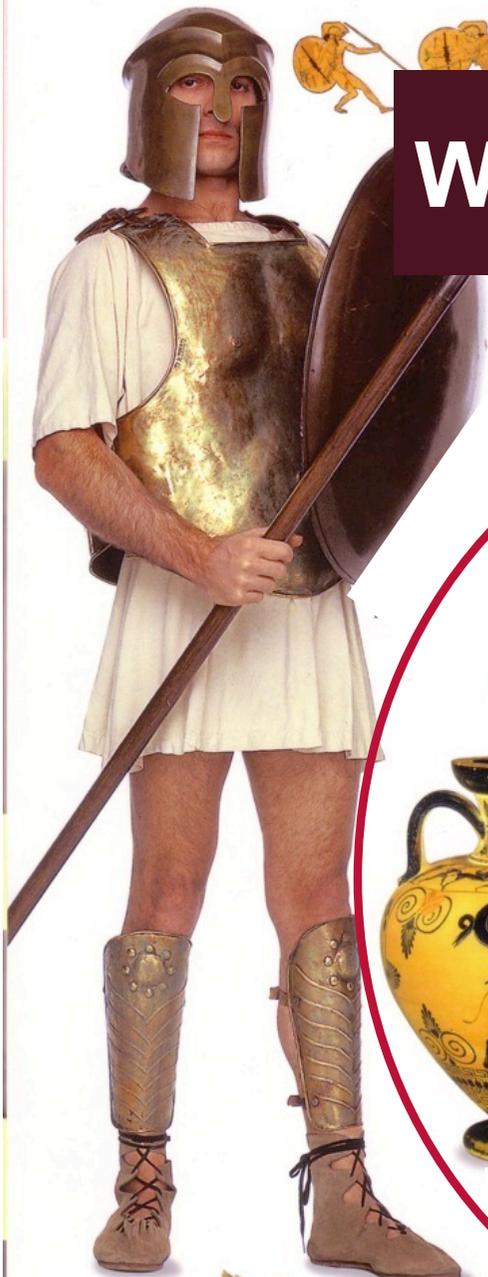
# Greek Rule over Israel

- Alexander
- Struggle for Supremacy
- Hellenistic Empire  
Developments

# ANCIENT GREECE



# What was so Great about Alexander?



- Colonization (Hellenization)
- Conquest
- Consolidation (Greek Language)

# Map of Greece



# Alexander & His Horse

The ancient Greeks established a tradition of making and decorating pottery that lasted for over 1,000 years. Certainly, some of the objects they produced would look very strange to us – cups and bottles, for example, that could not be set down on a flat surface because they had curved or pointed bases. Many others, though, such as simple rounded jugs and storage pots, are almost exactly the same as the ones in a twenty-first century kitchen.

Colour was very important to the ancient Greeks, especially in the Hellenistic period (from 323 to about 30 B.C.). In fact, many of the white marble statues we associate with this time were once brightly painted.

Alexander the Great was given his horse Bucephalus, when he was 12 years old. No adult could control the animal, but Alexander discovered that the horse was frightened of his own shadow, so he calmed him by turning his head to the sun.

Alexander and  
his horse



800 B.C.-300 B.C. THE 800 B.C.-300 B.C.

# GREEK NEWS

THE GREATEST NEWSPAPER IN CIVILIZATION



## ALEXANDER WINS!

HOW A BOLD YOUNG MAN FROM MACEDONIA, IN THE FAR NORTH OF GREECE, WON AND THEN LOST AN EMPIRE.

**PLUS**, LAND OF THE BRAVE: A SPECIAL REPORT ON SPARTA. **AND**, WINNING AT ALL COSTS: OLYMPICS SPOILED BY CHEATS!

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SPORTS



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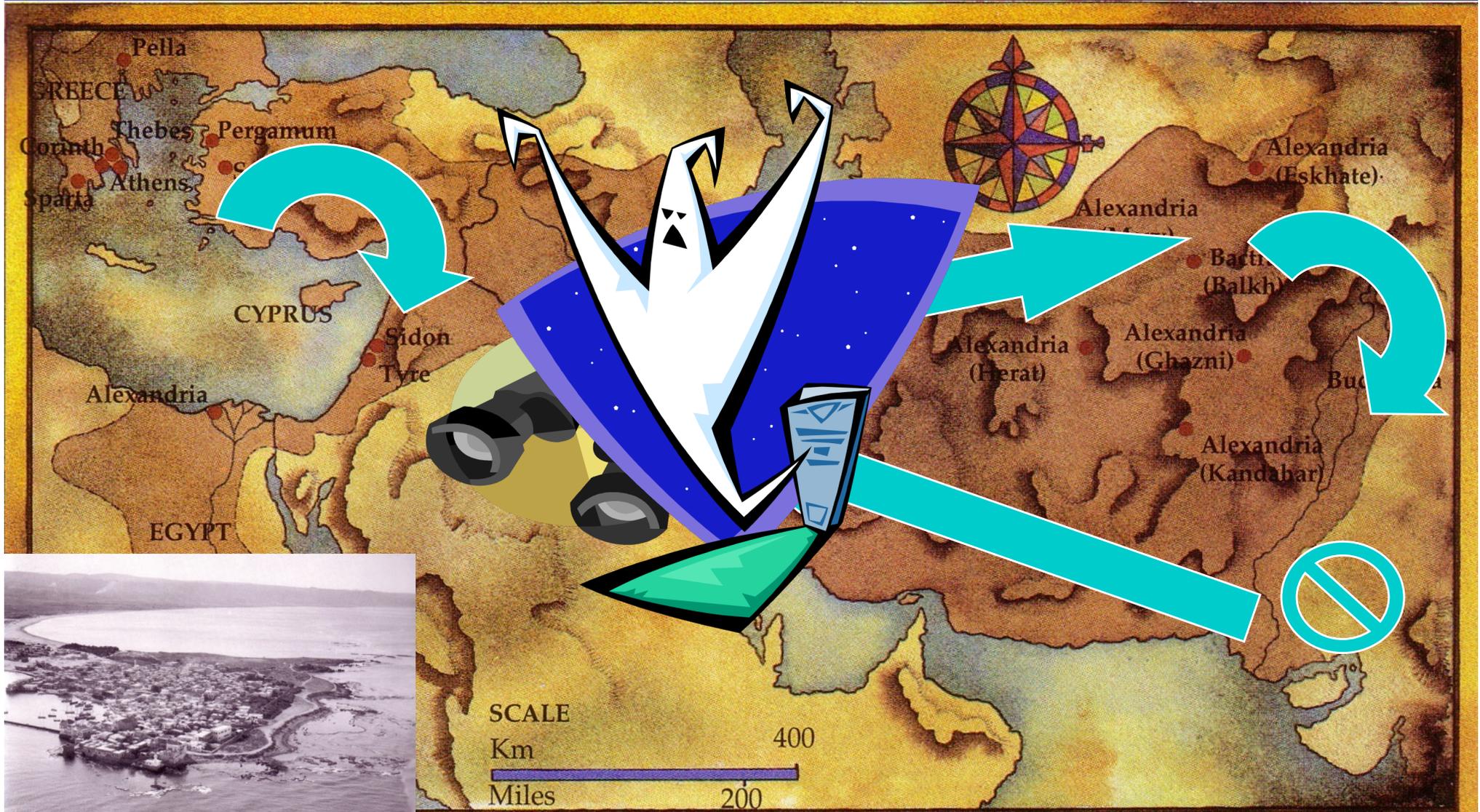
THEATER



FOOD

# Alexander Made Headlines...

# Alexander's Conquests



alexander-the-great.co.uk

# His Downfall

**Due to Pride:**

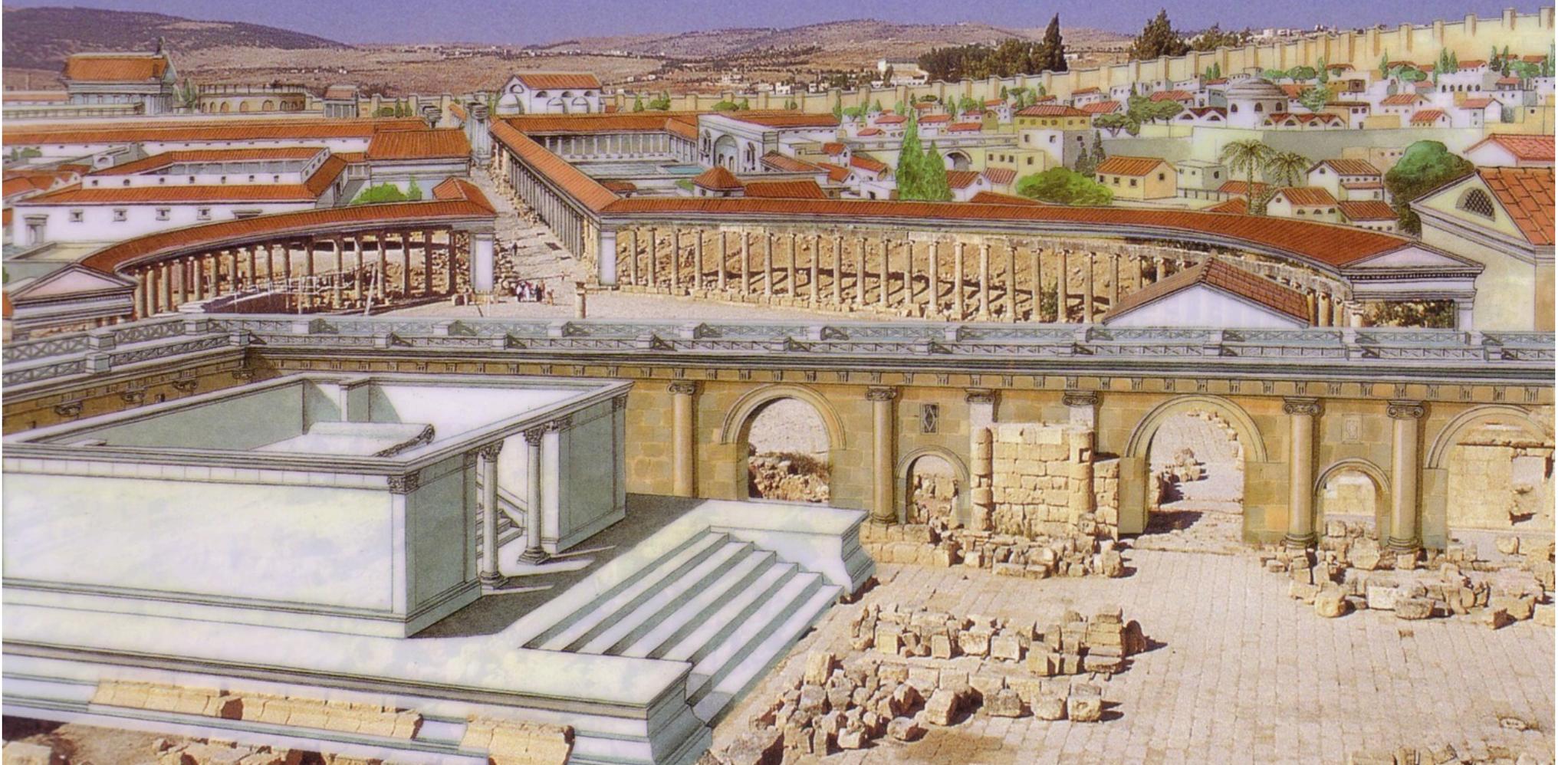
- **Desire for worship**
- **Wine**
- **Women**
- **Song**



# Jerash of the Decapolis

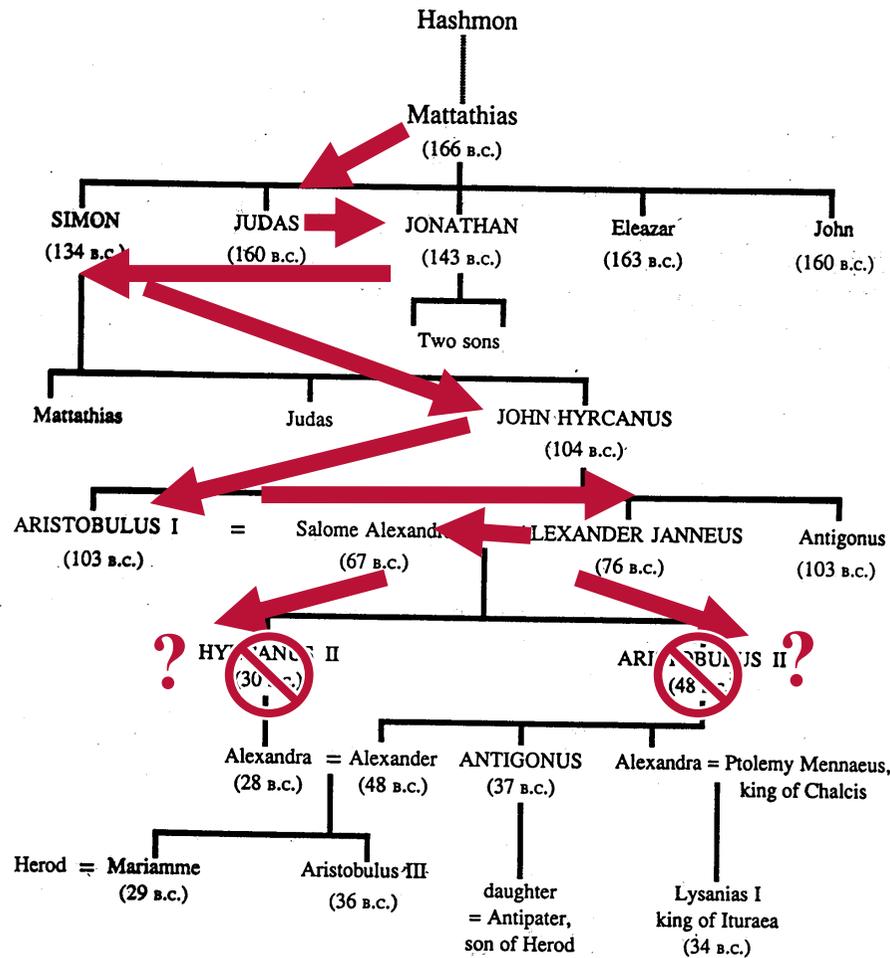


# Jerash in Its Glory Days

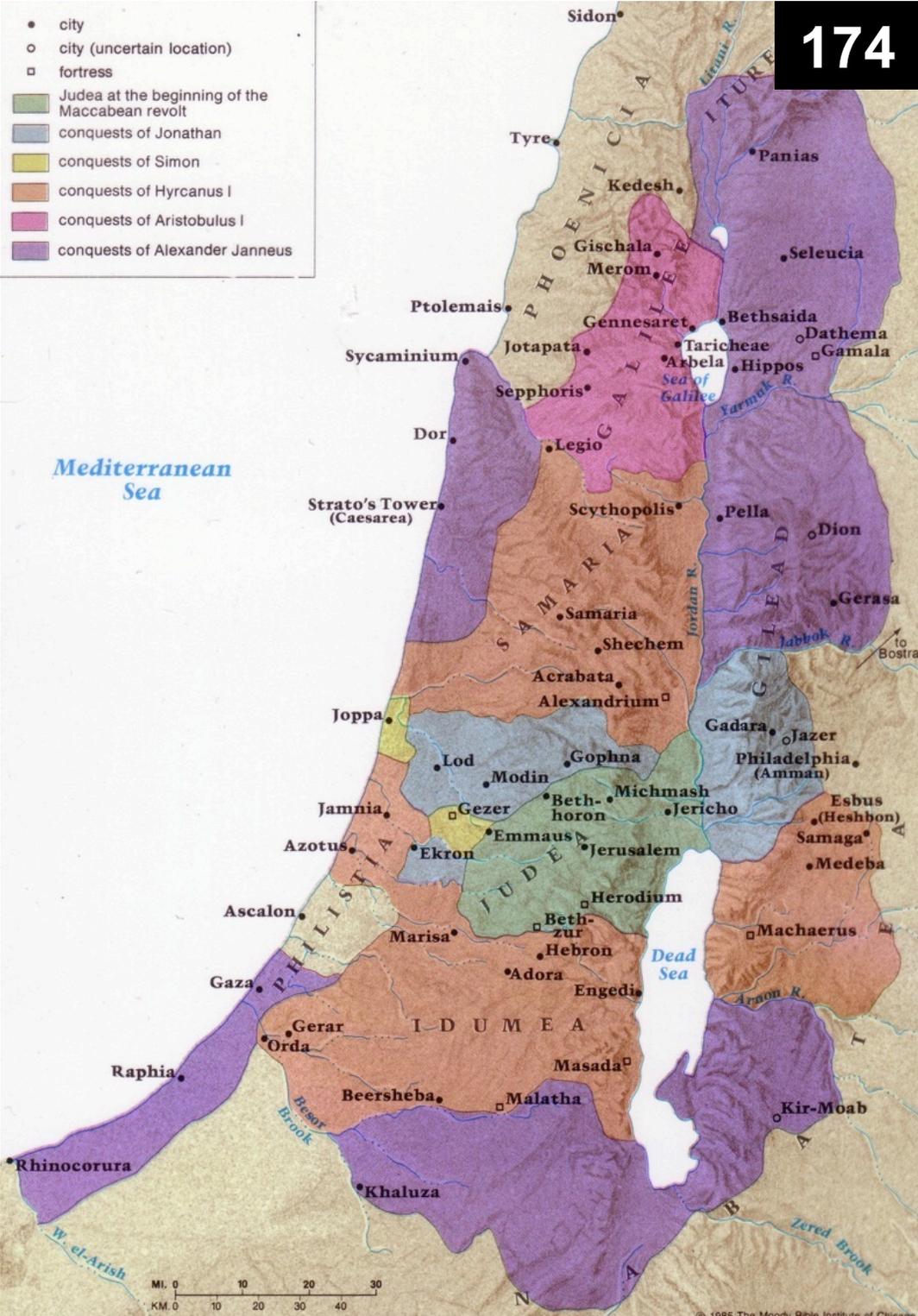


# Greek Cities in Israel





- city
- city (uncertain location)
- fortress
- Judea at the beginning of the Maccabean revolt
- conquests of Jonathan
- conquests of Hyrcanus I
- conquests of Aristobulus I
- conquests of Alexander Janneus



# Hasmonean Expansion

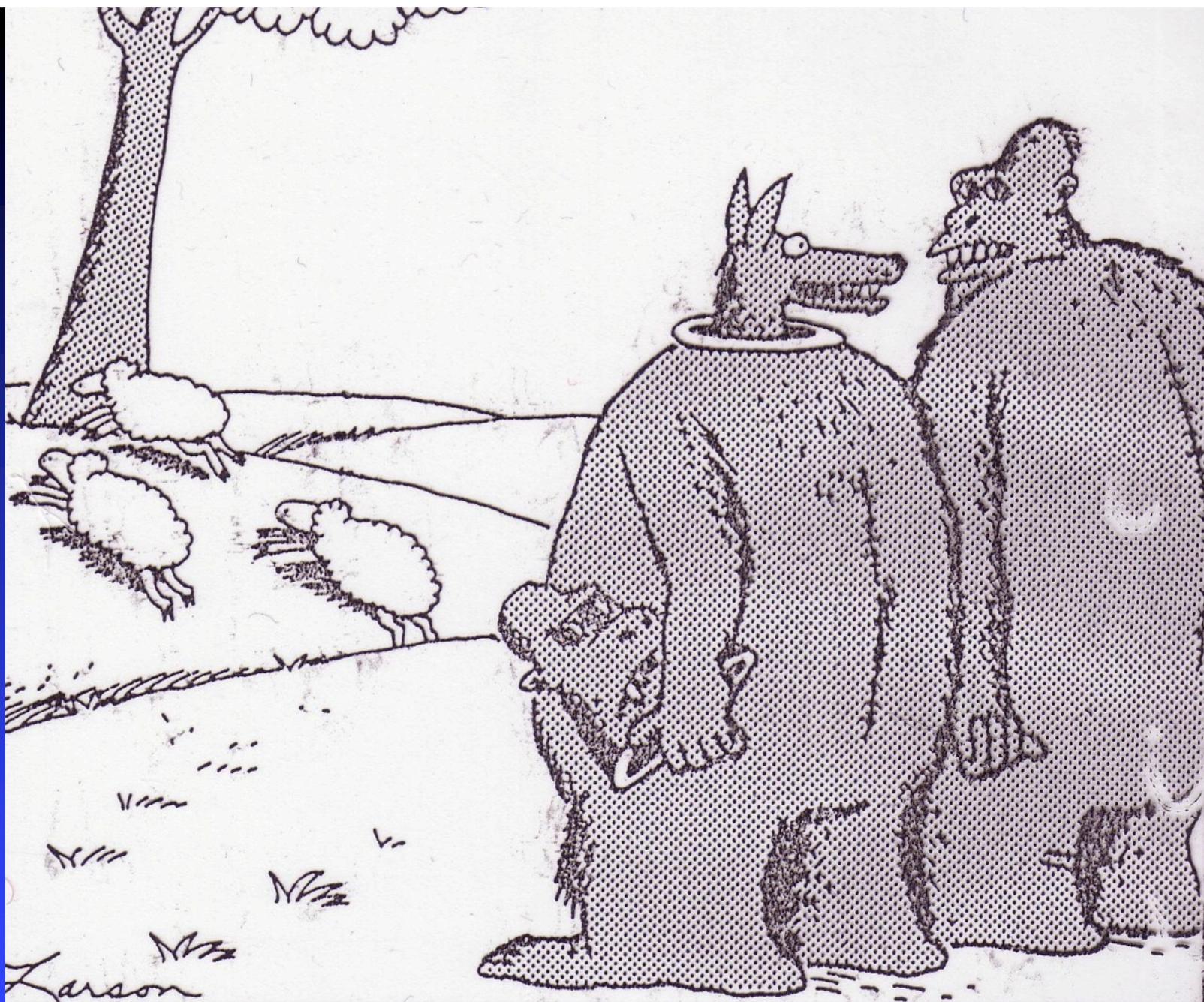
# Greek Era Significance

## Ptolemaic (301-198)

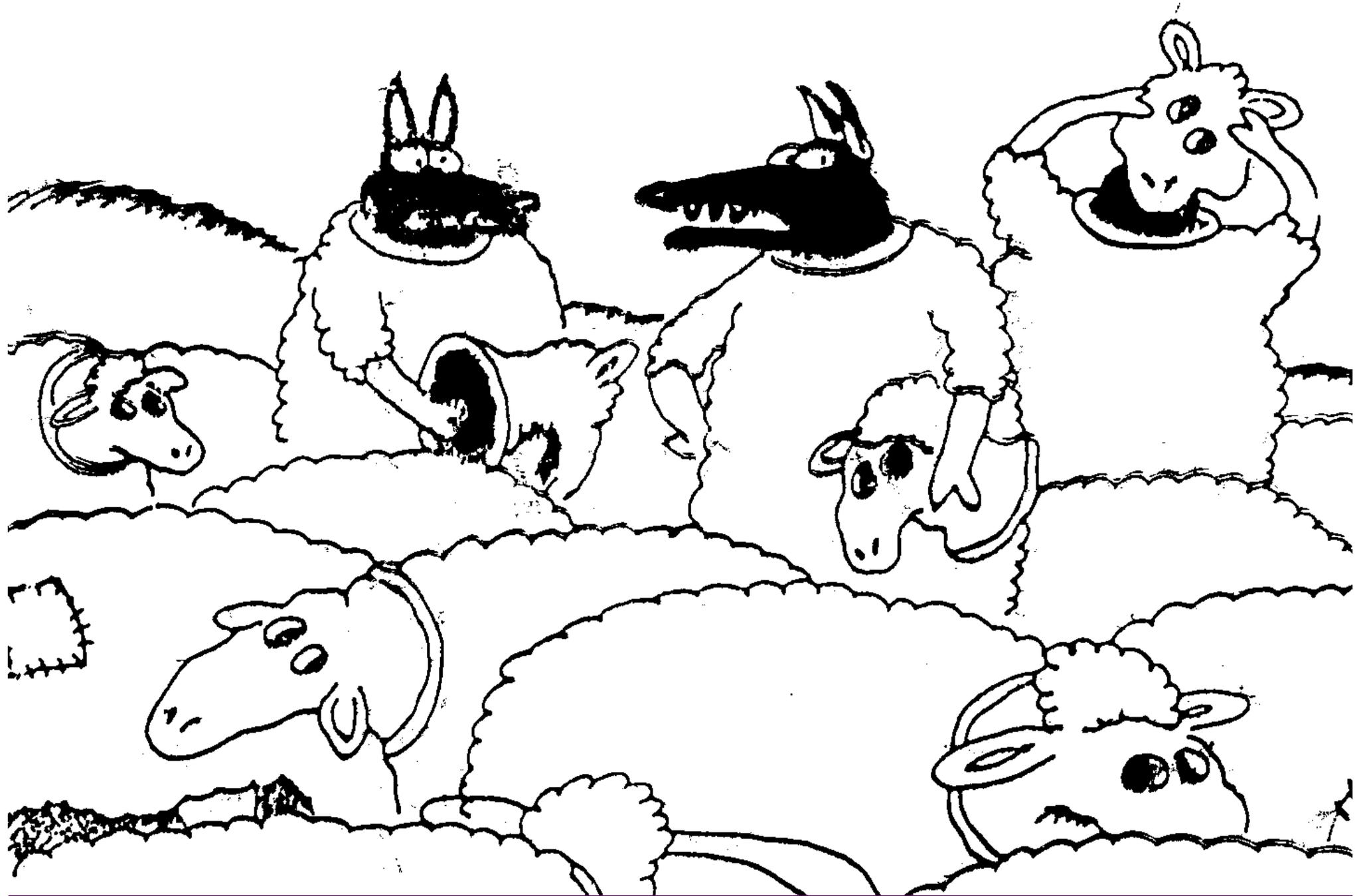
- Religious Freedom
- Rise of Sanhedrin
- Hellenization
- Alexandria Migration
- Greek Language/LXX

## Seleucid (198-143)

- High Priesthood
- Rise of Hasidim
- Temple desecration
- Maccabean Revolt
- Rise of Sadducees



**“Hey! I think you’ve hit on something there! Sheep’s clothing! . . . Let’s get out of these gorilla suits!”**



**“Wait a minute! Isn’t anyone here a real sheep?”**

# Hasmonean Significance

- Religious Independence (Pharisees)
  - Hanukkah (Feast of Lights)
  - Political Independence (Judas, Sadducees)
  - Priest & King in One Person (Jonathan)
  - Rise of Essenes (Simon)
  - Expansion of Borders
  - Alliance with Rome
  - Enforced Judaism
- } John Hyrcanus





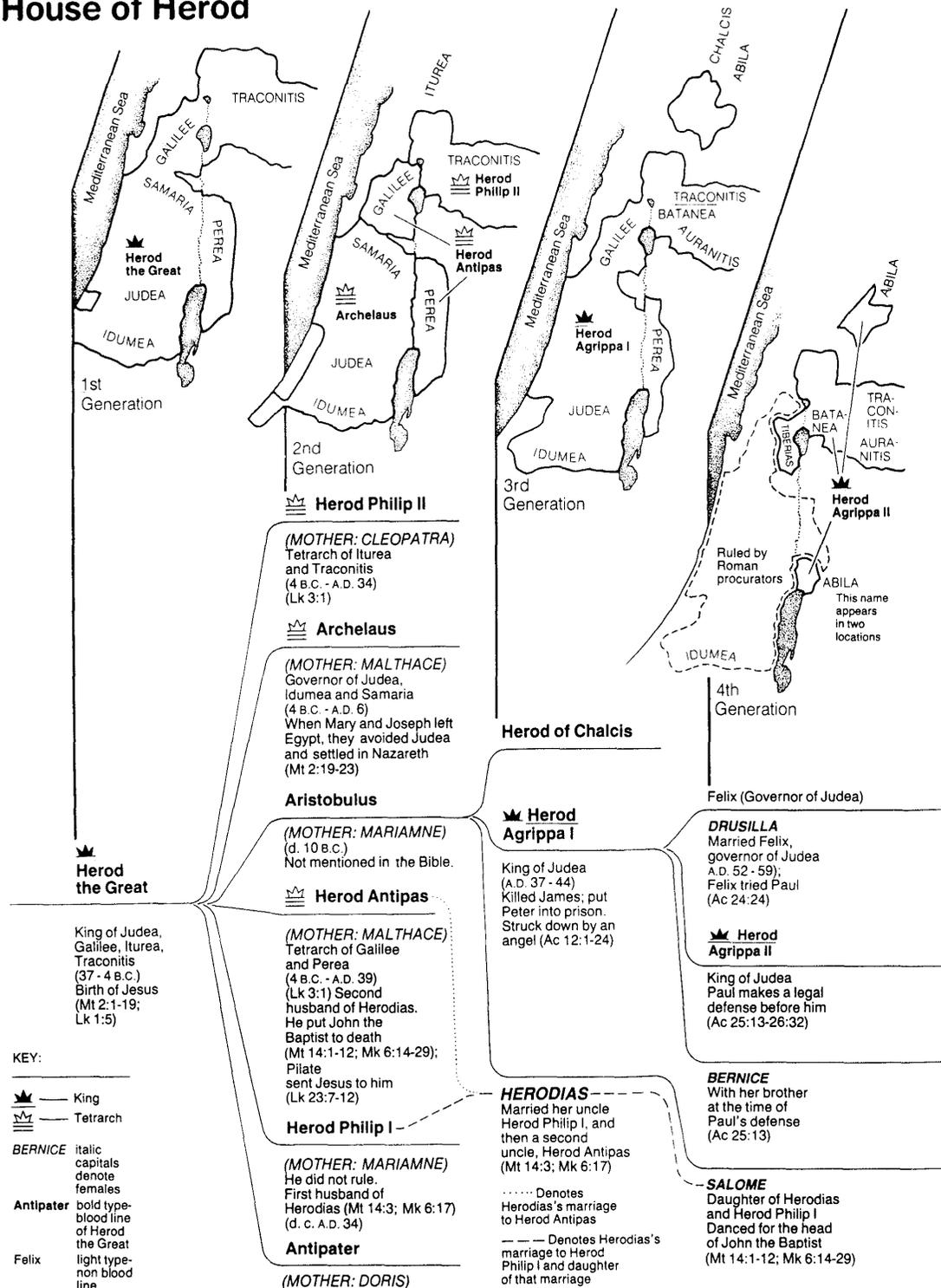
# Palestine under Herod the Great

# Chronology of the Herodian Dynasty (37 BC—AD 70)

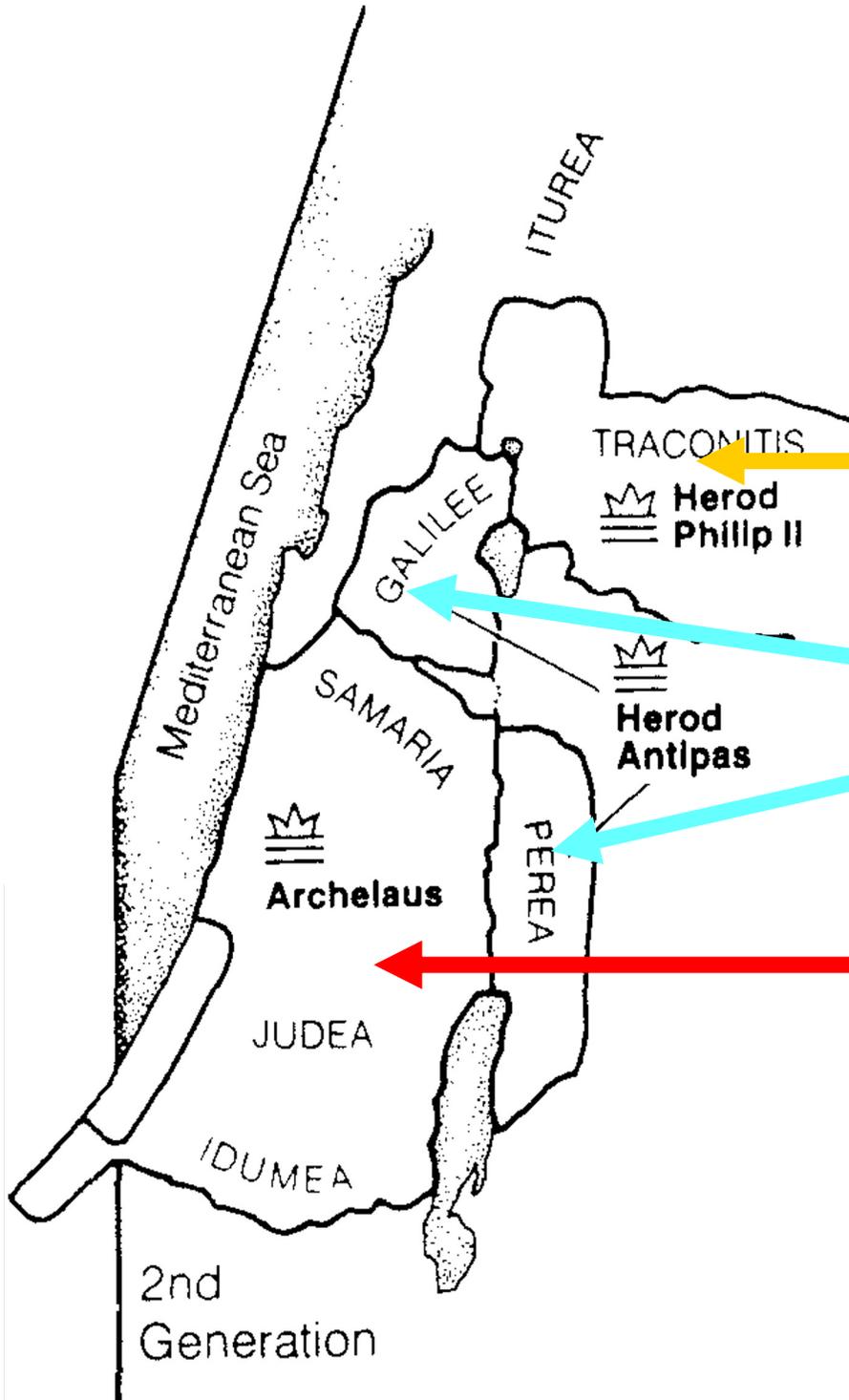
37 BC	<b>Herod the Great</b> King over all Israel		<b>88</b>
4 BC	<b>Archelaus</b> Ethnarch of Judea, Samaria, Idumea	<b>Philip</b> Tetrarch of Iturea, Gaulanitis, Trachonitis, Batanea, Auranitis	<b>Antipas</b> Tetrarch of Galilee & Perea
AD 6	<b>Romans</b> Governors (prefects or procurators)	<b>Agrippa I</b> King eventually over all Israel	
AD 34			
AD 37	<b>Romans</b> Governors (prefects or procurators)	<b>Agrippa II</b> King	Partially under Herod Agrippa II
AD 39			
AD 41	<b>Romans</b> Governors (prefects or procurators)		
AD 44	<b>Romans</b> Governors (prefects or procurators)		
AD 53	<b>Romans</b> Governors (prefects or procurators)		
AD 56	<b>Romans</b> Governors (prefects or procurators)		
AD 66	<b>Jewish Revolt Against Rome</b> Titus destroyed Jerusalem and Temple on 5 Aug AD 70		
AD 70	<b>Jewish Revolt Against Rome</b> Titus destroyed Jerusalem and Temple on 5 Aug AD 70		

*Adapted from  
John Grassmick,  
Dallas Seminary*

# Geography of the House of Herod



# Herod's Three Ruling Sons

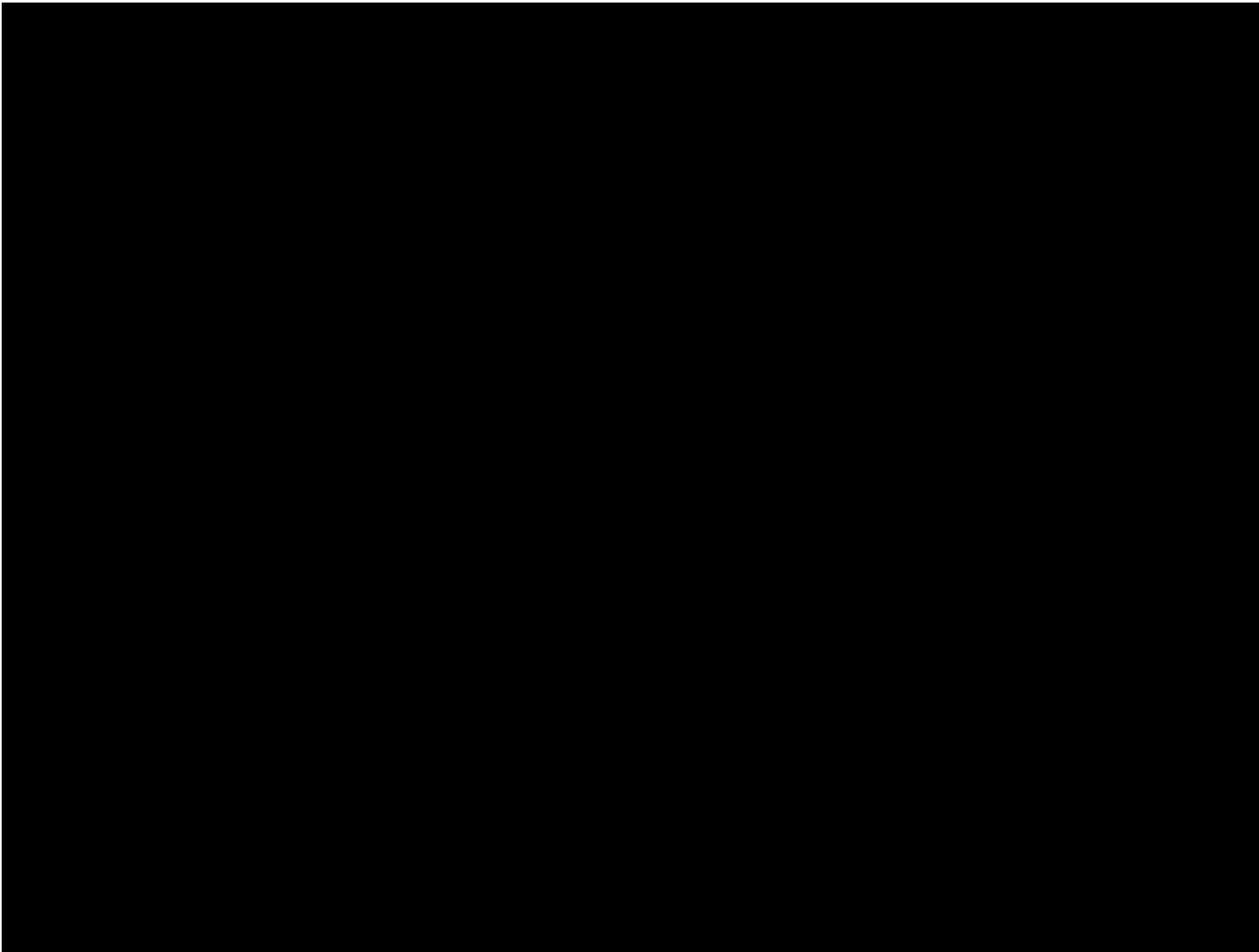


**Philip**

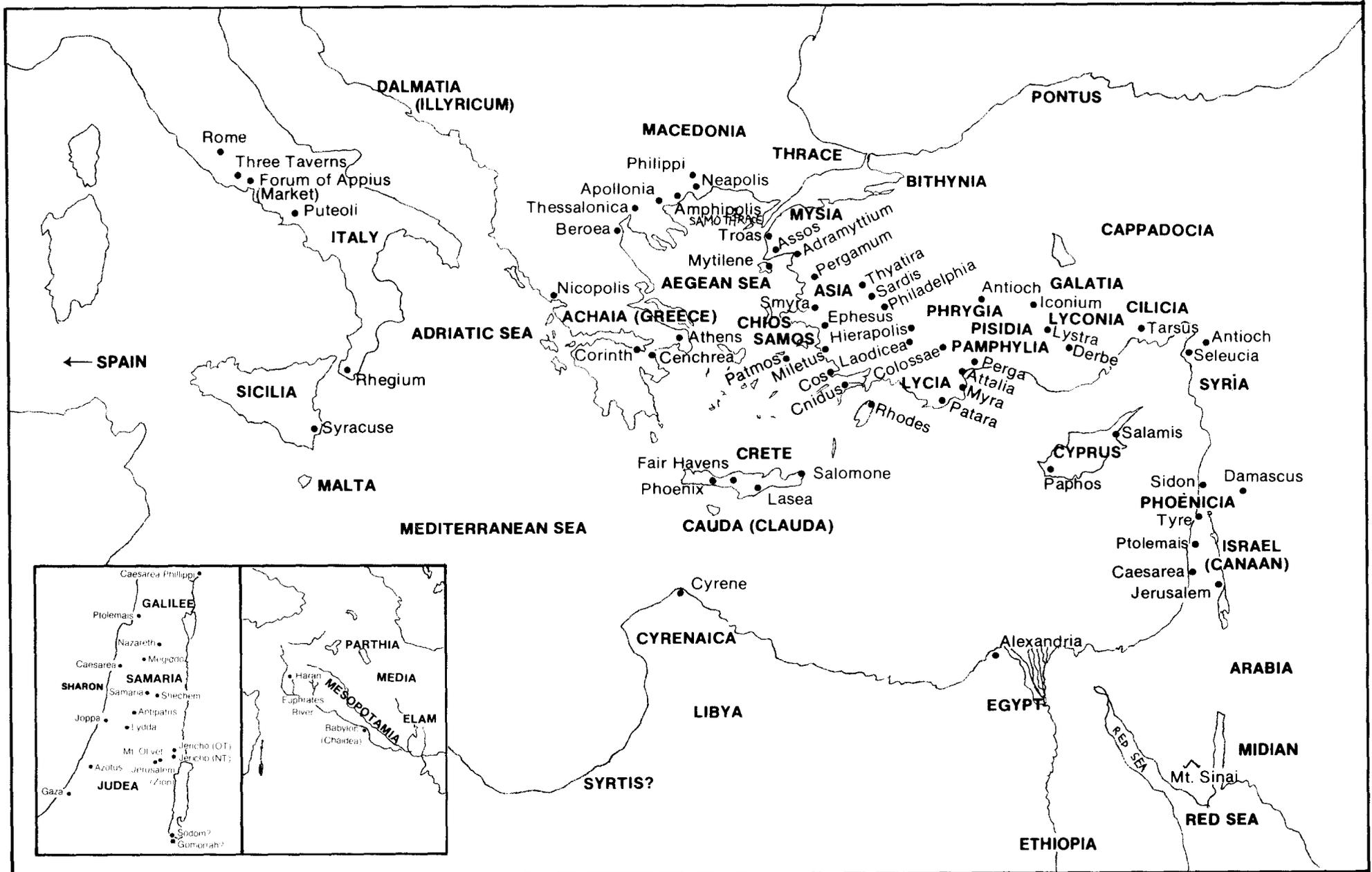
**Antipas**

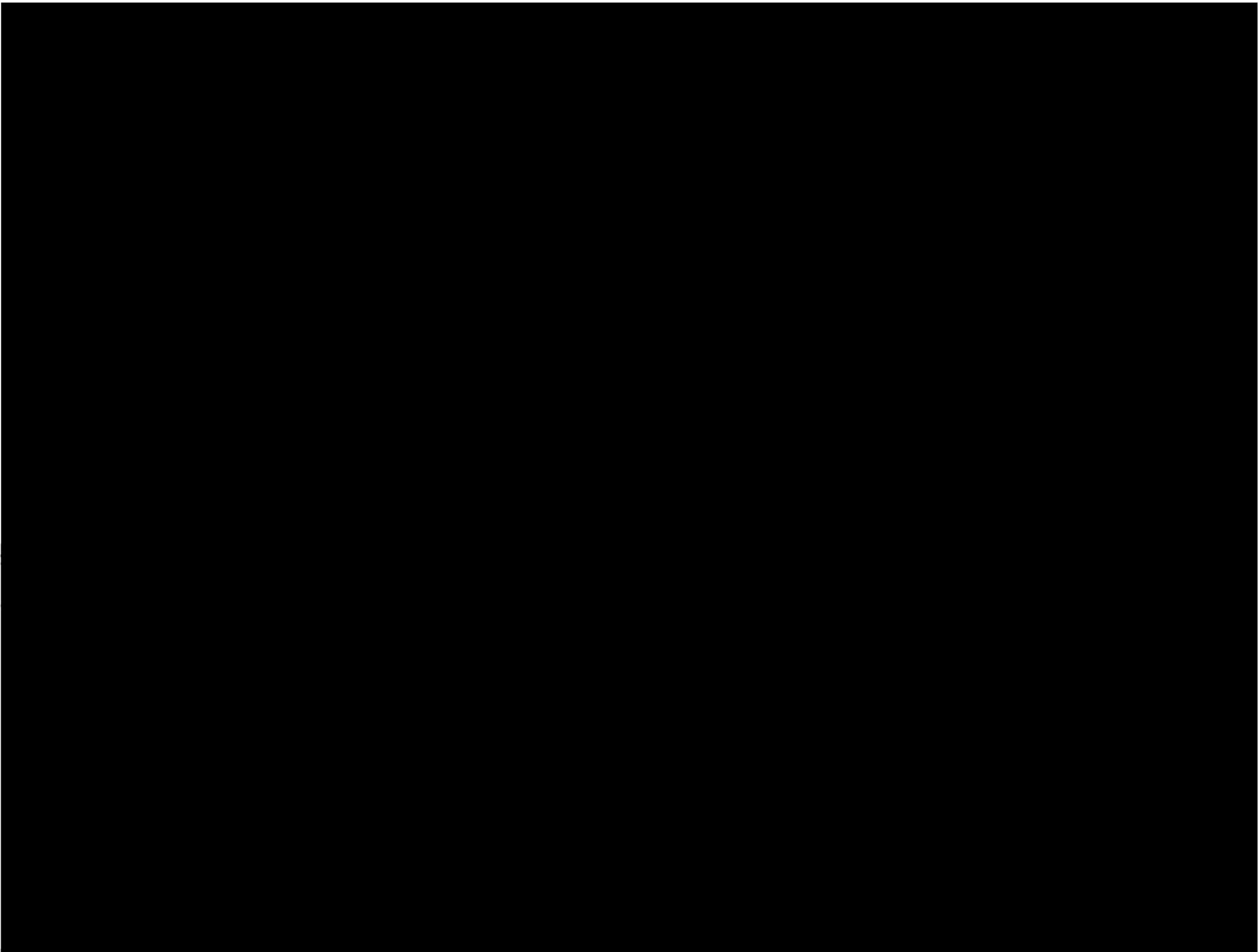
**Archelaus**





# Every Geographical Location in Acts / Epistles (Quiz #3)





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