**A Brief History of Israel**

Read p. 220 – 227 in *Be With Me* and answer the following questions.

1. Who were the Patriarchs?
2. Israel’s distinctive faith and identity as a people began with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. How did the nation of Israel come about?
4. What marked Israel’s religion?
5. A) What was the Arc of the Covenant?

B) Why would tribes gather around the Ark?

1. What did the judges do?
2. When the Philistines began to gain power, what did they do to the Israelites?
3. A) What title was Saul given?

B) What did Saul do for the Israelites (tribes)?

1. What were King David’s accomplishments?
2. How was King Solomon different from King David?
3. Solomon divided Israel into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ districts.
4. What was the capital city of the country in Jesus’ time?
5. What became the “house” of God in Jerusalem?
6. After Solomon’s death, what two states was the Empire divided into?
7. To survive the threat of the Assyrians, the nation of Israel had to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. The state of Judah was not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the Assyrians, but it did become a vassal state (This means it had to help the Assyrians).
9. The Israelites’ faith was shaken when Jerusalem was destroyed, but their faith was sustained by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Even before the fall of Jerusalem, the prophets had warned that even though God had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jerusalem, God would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the people severely if they kept ignoring the demands of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brought the Jewish people back into the covenant with God.
11. After Alexander’s conquest, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ culture began to have a huge influence on the people of Palestine.
12. What did the Maccabean revolt do?
13. In 63 BCE, when Palestine was conquered by the Romans, Judaism was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into several very distinct \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A Brief History of Israel Answers**

Read p. 220 – 227 in *Be With Me* and answer the following questions.

1. Who were the Patriarchs? Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob and his sons
2. Israel’s distinctive faith and identity as a people began with \_\_\_\_\_Moses\_\_\_\_\_.
3. How did the nation of Israel come about?

The nation of Israel came about through the joining of many different groups of people.

1. What marked Israel’s religion?

Israel’s religion was marked by a covenant relationship between God and God’s people.

1. A) What was the Arc of the Covenant?

It was a mobile shrine that united the tribes of Israelites.

B) Why would tribes gather around the Ark?

Tribes would gather around the Ark to renew their covenant with their God and to commit themselves again to live moral lives as the covenant required them to do.

1. What did the judges do?

The judges arose as leaders for the tribes of Israelites. They had strong personal qualities and could draw people from different tribes together to meet a particular need.

1. When the Philistines began to gain power, what did they do to the Israelites?

The Philistines stole the Ark of the Covenant, killed or scatted the priests and scattered the tribal forces.

1. A) What title was Saul given?

King of the tribes of Israelites

B) What did Saul do for the Israelites (tribes)?

King Saul united the tribes and led them successfully in battle. He drove back the Philistine army.

1. What were King David’s accomplishments?

King David:

* Forced the Philistines to admit the Israelites’ strength
* All of the land of Canaan became Israelite territory
* Israel became more clearly defined as a territory
* Created a court and a government in Jerusalem
* Recaptured the Ark

1. How was King Solomon different from King David?

Solomon was not a fighter like David. He used economic power instead.

1. Solomon divided Israel into \_\_\_twelve\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ districts.
2. What was the capital city of the country in Jesus’ time?

Jerusalem

1. What became the “house” of God in Jerusalem?

The Temple

1. After Solomon’s death, what two states was the Empire divided into?

Israel and Judah

1. To survive the threat of the Assyrians, the nation of Israel had to make \_\_alliances\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The state of Judah was not \_\_destroyed\_\_ by the Assyrians, but it did become a vassal state (This means it had to help the Assyrians).
3. The Israelites’ faith was shaken when Jerusalem was destroyed, but their faith was sustained by the \_\_prophets\_\_. Even before the fall of Jerusalem, the prophets had warned that even though God had \_\_chosen\_ Jerusalem, God would \_punish\_ the people severely if they kept ignoring the demands of the \_\_covenant\_\_.
4. \_Ezra\_\_ brought the Jewish people back into the covenant with God.
5. After Alexander’s conquest, \_Greek\_\_ culture began to have a huge influence on the people of Palestine.
6. What did the Maccabean revolt do?

The Maccabean revolt defeated the troops sent by Antiochus (King), retook Jerusalem, and cleansed and rededicated the Temple.

1. In 63 BCE, when Palestine was conquered by the Romans, Judaism was \_\_divided\_\_\_ into several very distinct \_groups\_\_.