

Extended Leave
WORK Ancient Israel

Read + Code all passages

Write all vocabulary "Terms
and Names" in your notebook

Answer all questions and
complete all charts and
email to Mrs. Fraley
mnfraley@jmcass.org

Check remind daily for class
notes.

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CHAPTER 10 | LESSON 1 The Origins of the Hebrews

Lesson 1 The Origins of the Hebrews

BEFORE YOU READ

In this lesson, you will read about the origins of the Hebrew people and their early history.

AS YOU READ

Use this graphic organizer to record the effects of some events in early Hebrew history.

Causes	Effects
Abraham leaves Ur.	
Moses leads people out of Egypt.	
Moses climbs Mount Sinai.	

TERMS & NAMES

- **Abraham** The father of the Hebrews
- **monotheism** A belief in one all-powerful God
- **Judaism** The name of the Hebrews' religion today
- **Moses** A Hebrew leader who led them out of Egypt
- **Exodus** The migration of the Hebrews out of Egypt
- **Ten Commandments** Ten laws given by God to Moses and the Hebrews

The Hebrew People in Canaan

(pages 325–326)

What is the central belief of the Hebrews?

The Hebrews were an early people in Southwest Asia. Later they were known as the Israelites. Today they are the Jews. The first five books of the Hebrew Bible are called the Torah. It holds the early history, laws, and beliefs of the Hebrews.

Abraham is the father of the Hebrews. The Torah says that long ago God spoke to Abraham. He was a *shepherd* in Ur, in Mesopotamia. God told Abraham to leave Ur and go to Canaan. God *promised* Canaan to Abraham and his descendants. Abraham took his family and settled in this "Promised Land."

In ancient times, most people believed in many gods. The Hebrews were the first to believe in one all-powerful God. This is **monotheism**. Today, the Hebrews' religion is called **Judaism**.

During bad times, the Hebrews kept their belief in their covenant with God. A covenant is a binding agreement. They took courage from God's pledge to give the people of

Abraham a homeland if they followed the laws of their faith.

1. What was new about the religion of the Hebrews?

Canaan to Egypt and Back

(pages 326–328)

Why did the Hebrews go to Egypt?

After living in Canaan for a time, the Hebrews renamed themselves the Israelites. This name came from Abraham's grandson, Jacob. After Jacob fought with one of God's messengers, he was given the name "Israel." Jacob had 12 sons.

The Torah says there was a terrible famine in Canaan. The starving Israelites went to Egypt. There, Jacob's son Joseph became a top adviser to the pharaoh.

Later another pharaoh came to power. He enslaved the Israelites. He forced them to work

The Hebrew Kingdoms

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on his building projects. The Torah tells how a leader named **Moses** helped the Israelites leave Egypt. Their journey out of Egypt is called the **Exodus**.

Once away, the Israelites spent 40 years wandering in the Sinai Desert. The Torah tells that at this time Moses climbed Mount Sinai. There, God spoke to him and gave him two stone tablets. The tablets contained the **Ten Commandments**. These ten rules became the basis of the Israelites' social and religious laws.

The Ten Commandments strengthened the covenant between God and the Israelites. God would protect the Israelites and they, in turn, would obey his rules. The Israelites believed that God used the Ten Commandments to set down moral laws for all people.

- 2. What happened to the Israelites in Egypt?

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Return to the Promised Land

(pages 328–329)

What role did the judges play in the life of ancient Israel?

The Israelites were gone from Canaan for many years. In the meantime, other peoples also lived in Canaan. These included the Canaanites and the Hittites. The Israelites would have to fight to regain Canaan.

Before Moses died, he picked a man named Joshua to lead the people back into Canaan. All the Israelites were descendants of Jacob. They were grouped into 12 tribes. Each tribe was named after one of Jacob's sons or grandsons. The men of the tribes became Joshua's troops. They were united in their goal of regaining the land. The fighting lasted for 200 years.

After Joshua died, and the wars went on, the Israelites did not pick another single strong leader. Instead, they got leadership from highly respected people of the community. These were the judges.

The first judges were military leaders. Later judges gave advice on the law. They also helped to settle conflicts. Judges such as Gideon, Samson, and Samuel gained *fame* for their strength and wisdom. Deborah was a very famous judge. She inspired a small group of fighters to win a battle against a large group of Canaanites.

The judges played a key role in keeping the 12 tribes united. When the Israelites did not have a strong judge, some tribes turned away from traditional religion. They worshiped figures of other gods. The judges spoke out against this.

Once the Israelites had Canaan back, they became farmers and herders. Each tribe received a part of the land. Some lived in the mountains. Others lived on the plains. Tribes that lived near each other formed close ties.

- 3. Why did the Israelites have to fight when they returned to Canaan?



Activity Sheet

Part A. Build Vocabulary

Key Terms Write a key term in each blank to complete a sentence in the paragraph.

Abraham: a shepherd, the father of the Hebrews
monotheism: belief in one god
Judaism: the religion of the Hebrews
Moses: Jewish leader who helped the Israelites escape from Egypt
Exodus: the mass migration of the Hebrews from Egypt
Ten Commandments: the basis of the laws of the Israelites

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(1) _____ is the first religion to hold a belief in (2) _____.
 The father of the Hebrews, (3) _____, settled in Canaan. When the
 Hebrews migrated to Egypt, they were enslaved. During the (4) _____,
 they were helped to escape from Egypt by (5) _____. When he later
 climbed Mount Sinai, according to the Torah, God gave him the (6) _____,
 which set social and religious rules for the Jews to follow.

Part B. Cooperative Work

Fill in the effect for each-cause listed on the chart. Work with a partner to determine the answers.

Causes	Effects
One of the twelve tribes of Abraham was Judah.	1.
A drought led to a famine in Canaan.	2.
Moses brought the Ten Commandments down from Mt. Sinai	3.
Early judges were known for their wisdom.	4.

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CHAPTER 10 | LESSON 2 Kingdoms and Captivity

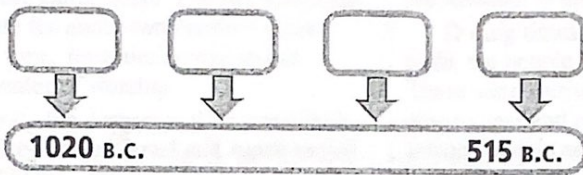
Lesson 2 Kingdoms and Captivity

BEFORE YOU READ

In this lesson, you will read about the early kingdoms of Israel and Judah.

AS YOU READ

Use this graphic organizer to record the important events in the early Israelite kingdoms.



TERMS & NAMES

- **David** A king of Israel chosen by Samuel
- **Solomon** A major king of Israel and son of David
- **Babylonian Captivity** The 50-year period when the Jews were exiled in Babylon
- **Messiah** A chosen leader and heir to David's throne sent by God
- **prophet** A spiritual leader who can interpret God's word

The Kingdom of Israel

(pages 335–336)

Who were some of the early kings of Israel?

The Israelites were different from other peoples in the region. Their worship of one God and other beliefs set them apart. They traded with other groups in Canaan. However, they did not take on their ways.

About 1029 B.C., the Israelites faced the Philistines, another people in the area. The Israelites agreed to unite under one king in order to fight the Philistines.

In 1020 B.C., the Israelites chose Saul as their first king. He was a strong military leader. Under Saul, the Israelites fought the Philistines. They won back some control of their land.

The next king was **David**. In about 1000 B.C., David led the Israelites in driving out the Philistines. He won control of Jerusalem, too.

David started a dynasty. He chose his son **Solomon** to be king after him. In about 962 B.C., Solomon became the third king of Israel. He was a very strong leader.

During Solomon's rule, Israel became powerful. Solomon built on existing trade ties. He also made new ones. He oversaw many building projects, too. The most famous is the Temple in Jerusalem. The Temple became the center of religious life for the Israelites. People came from everywhere in the kingdom to worship there. They also came to ask the wise king to settle disputes.

1. Who were David and Solomon?

The Kingdom Divides

(page 337)

What was the outcome of the conflict among the Israelites?

Faced with the threat of the Philistines, the tribes of Israel had united. When the threat

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was gone, they fought each other. In 922 B.C., Solomon died. The northern tribes would not pledge loyalty to his son. They wanted him to lower their taxes and end forced labor. When he refused, the northern tribes rebelled. Only the tribes of Judah and Benjamin stayed loyal.

Israel now split into two kingdoms. The northern part was still called Israel. The southern part was now called Judah. Jerusalem was in Judah. The words Judaism and Jews come from the name Judah. The two kingdoms were separate for about two hundred years. During this time, Jerusalem remained an important center of worship.

In 738 B.C., the Assyrians threatened both countries. They forced Israel and Judah to pay tribute. In 722 B.C., the Assyrians conquered Israel.

In 612 B.C., the New Babylonians conquered the Assyrian lands. In 586 B.C., the king of Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar, captured Jerusalem. Judah's leaders resisted his rule, so the Babylonians destroyed the Temple. They took thousands of Jews to Babylon as slaves.

2. Why did Israel split into two kingdoms?

Jewish Exiles Return to Judah

(pages 338–339)

What hope sustained the Jews in exile?

The Israelites were kept in Babylon for about 50 years. This period is called the **Babylonian Captivity**. During the Captivity, the Israelites became known as the Jews.

While in Babylon, the Jews worked hard to keep their identity. They kept their practices, holy days, and beliefs. They hoped one day to return to Judah. They wanted to rebuild the Temple, too.

In exile, the Jews hoped to have their own king again. Before the Captivity, priests would bless, or anoint, a new ruler. So one title for the king was **Messiah**. It means an "anointed one." The exiles believed that God would send the Messiah to unite the people.

During times of trouble in Judah and in exile, the people also turned to the **prophets**. These were spiritual leaders. They were able to hear and interpret God's word. They warned people and rulers who were not living according to God's laws. The prophets also comforted the people in bad times.

In 539 B.C., the Persians conquered the Babylonians. The Persian king Cyrus freed the Jews. They returned to Judah. Very quickly, they began rebuilding the Temple in Jerusalem. This Second Temple was finished in 515 B.C. The people now looked forward to a time when they would be independent.

3. Who were the prophets?

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CHAPTER 10 | LESSON 2 Kingdoms and Captivity

Activity Sheet

Part A. Build Vocabulary

Key Terms Write a key term in the blank next to each statement that illustrates it.

David: king of Israel after Saul

Solomon: son of David, the third king of Israel

Babylonian Captivity: the 70 years the Israelites spent enslaved in Babylon

Messiah: a person the Jews believed would be sent by God to unite them, correct their faults, and protect them from their enemies

prophet: spiritual leader

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- _____ 1. the anointed one
- _____ 2. criticized rulers who disobeyed God's laws
- _____ 3. drove out the Philistines
- _____ 4. a period during which the Jews struggle to keep their identity
- _____ 5. had the Temple in Jerusalem built

Part B. Cooperative Work

Work with a partner to complete the chart. Write a main idea about each of the entries on the left side of the chart.

People and Places	Main Ideas
1. Saul	1.
2. Solomon	2.
3. Judah	3.
4. Babylon	4.
5. Messiah	5.
6. Prophets	6.

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CHAPTER 10 | LESSON 2 Kingdoms and Captivity

Reteaching Activity

Finding Main Ideas

- A. Choose the word from the list below that best completes each sentence. Write that word on the blank line.

Solomon	David	Saul	Judah	Jerusalem	Israelites
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1. Through their history, the Hebrew people have also been known as Jews and _____.
2. The first king of the Israelites was _____, a military (war) leader who led forces against the Philistines.
3. The Israelite leader who defeated (beat) the Philistines and started a line of kings was _____.
4. _____, the third king of Israel, led Israel to become a powerful nation by building on old trading ties and starting new ones.
5. The Temple in _____ became the center of religious life for the Israelites.
6. After King Solomon died, Israel split into the two kingdoms of Israel and _____.



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KINGDOMS AND CAPTIVITY CONTINUED

B. Choose the word or words from the list below that best complete each sentence. Write that word or words on the blank line.

prophets	Messiah	Babylonians
Assyrians	Cyrus	Babylonian Captivity

7. Both kingdoms were threatened by the _____ by 738 B.C.
8. The _____ under King Nebuchadnezzar destroyed the Temple in Jerusalem and took thousands of Jews as slaves.
9. The time the Israelites spent in Babylon is known as the _____.
10. The Jews believed that God would send a _____ who would unite the people, correct their faults, and protect them from their enemies.
11. The Jewish people relied on spiritual leaders called _____ for advice.
12. _____ was the Persian king who conquered (took over) Babylonia and freed the Jewish exiles from captivity (slavery).

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CHAPTER 10 | LESSON 2 Kingdoms and Captivity

Moses: Prophet and Leader

Moses was a simple man who became a great prophet. He led the enslaved Hebrews from Egypt to Canaan, the Promised Land.

Moses was probably born sometime in the 13th century B.C. His parents lived in Egypt. They were Hebrews—people who were enslaved by the Egyptian pharaohs. The pharaohs forced the Hebrews to work on Egypt's many construction projects. Yet the pharaoh of Moses' time knew that a Hebrew population grown too large might rebel. To keep the population stable, the pharaoh ordered the killing of all Hebrew babies that were male.

A Narrow Escape Moses' mother wanted to protect him. She placed him in a watertight basket and floated it down the Nile River. The pharaoh's daughter found the basket at the water's edge. She took Moses back to the palace and raised him as her own. Moses was a grown man before he learned that he was a Hebrew.

This account of Moses' early escape from death appears in the Book of Exodus in the Torah, or Hebrew Bible. The Hebrew Bible is the source of much that is known about Moses.

Flight When Moses was a young man, he killed an Egyptian supervisor who was beating a Hebrew slave. At that time Moses still did not know that he, too, was a Hebrew. His action was an angry response to the supervisor's cruelty. Moses soon realized that he would be punished for killing a man in pharaoh's service. He fled to Midian, where he worked as a shepherd for a man named Jethro. Moses married Jethro's daughter, Zipporah.

Chosen to Lead It was at this point that the life of Moses took an incredible turn. According to the Hebrew Bible, God appeared to Moses in the form of a burning bush. He told Moses to return to Egypt and free his people, the Hebrews. Moses had no desire to be a leader or a hero. He asked God to send someone else. He pointed out that he stammered and would not be a good choice for convincing the pharaoh to give the Hebrews



their freedom. God told him to enlist the help of Aaron, Moses' older brother, who was well spoken. Moses felt that he had no choice but to obey.

Exodus The Book of Exodus recounts the story of how Moses led the Hebrews out of Egypt. *Exodus* means "the departure of many people." He and Aaron asked that the Hebrews be released. When the pharaoh refused, Moses followed God's instructions. He told Aaron to hold his staff over the river, which turned the water to blood. Water turned to blood throughout Egypt. There was no water to drink. This was the first of ten plagues, or misfortunes, that God sent to the Egyptians.

The second plague was one of frogs, which were everywhere. This time the pharaoh promised to let the Hebrews leave if Moses would get rid of the frogs. Moses did so but the pharaoh refused to keep his promise. One plague followed another, each one worse than the one before. The Egyptians were overrun with gnats and flies. Their farm animals became ill. Then both the Egyptians

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HISTORY MAKERS: MOSES CONTINUED

and their animals began to suffer from boils. A terrible hailstorm killed anyone out in the open. (Moses had warned the Hebrews to take cover.) Swarms of locusts destroyed the Egyptians' crops. Darkness shut out the sun for three days, making it almost impossible to see.

The tenth plague was the most terrible. So that the Hebrews would be protected, God gave them instructions through Moses. They were told to kill a lamb on the fourteenth day of the month. Then they were to roast and eat the lamb, after having smeared some of its blood over the doors of their houses. Seeing the blood, the Lord would pass over their homes. That night God killed the oldest child in every Egyptian household, including that of the pharaoh. Only then did the pharaoh allow the Hebrews to leave. The Jewish holy day of Passover is a celebration of this event.

The pharaoh once again went back on this promise. After the Hebrews left, he sent an army to bring them back. With the soldiers behind them, the people reached the edge of a large body of water. God told Moses to raise his staff above the water. He did so, and two walls of water rose up, creating a dry path. The Hebrews walked between the walls of water to the far shore. The pursuing army followed. But before the soldiers could reach the Hebrews, the walls of water flowed back into the sea, killing the pursuers.

Moses led his people into the Sinai Desert. There they spent 40 years before finally reaching Canaan, the land that God had promised them. They endured many hardships. During that time, Moses continued to bring God's messages to the people. These include the Ten Commandments, God's rules for right living. They were inscribed on stone tablets, which Moses received on Mount Sinai. When he came back down the mountain with the tablets, Moses discovered that the Hebrews had been worshipping a false God. In anger, Moses smashed the tablets.

Moses eventually asked God to forgive the Hebrews and received a second set of tablets.

The Ten Commandments form the basis of a covenant, or agreement, between God and his people. This covenant is the heart of Judaism, the Jewish religion.

Chapter 26 of Exodus contains precise instructions for making an ark—a case for the stone tablets. The ark is described as having rings through which poles were placed so that the ark could be carried. It became known as the Ark of the Covenant.

Moses succeeded in leading his people to the Jordan River. He climbed Mount Pisgah, where he was able to see the Promised Land on the river's far side. Moses died on the mountain. He is said to have been 120 years old. His people reached the Promised Land without him.

Moses was the greatest of the Old Testament prophets—those who speak for God. He is also acknowledged as one of the founders of Judaism, the Jewish religion. Biblical scholars continue to argue about whether Moses wrote the first five books of the Hebrew Bible. Often referred to as the Books of Moses, they make up the Torah, or the Pentateuch, the sacred book of Judaism.

Review Questions

1. Why did Moses' mother float him in a basket?
2. Why were the Egyptians forced to suffer ten plagues?
3. What was the exodus?

Critical Thinking

4. **Summarizing** In what ways was Moses a leader?
5. **Drawing Conclusions** Why is Moses considered a founder of Judaism?
6. **Evaluating Information** Why might God have chosen Moses?

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CHAPTER 10 | LESSON 3 Rome and Judea

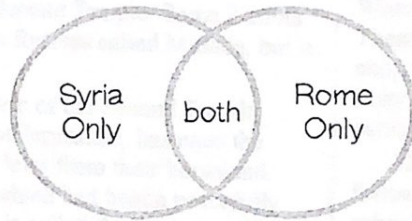
Lesson 3 Rome and Judea

BEFORE YOU READ

In this lesson, you will read about conquests of Judea by Syria and Rome.

AS YOU READ

Use this Venn diagram to take notes about how the Syrians and Romans each treated Jewish struggles against their rule.



TERMS & NAMES

- **Diaspora** The movement of Jews out of Judea to other parts of the world
- **rabbi** A religious leader and teacher
- **synagogue** A Jewish place of worship and prayer

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Ruled by Foreigners

(pages 343–344)

What was the relationship of Judah to Syria?

Judah's location put it in the path of conquering armies. In 198 B.C., the Syrians took over Judah. Syrian rulers liked Greek culture. They brought Greek ideas and beliefs into Judah. Some Jews took on Greek ways of life. Some began to worship Greek gods. Most did not, however. They still followed Jewish beliefs and ways.

At first Syrian rulers let the Jews keep their own ways. In 175 B.C., however a new ruler came to power. He ordered Jewish priests to make offerings to Greek gods. When they refused, this ruler outlawed the Jews' religion. He put Greek statues in the Temple in Jerusalem. He made it a crime to observe Jewish laws or study the Torah. Some Jews fled to the hills. There, they got ready to fight back.

A Jewish priest and his five sons led the rebels. One son, Judah Maccabeus, was the main leader. The Jewish soldiers were called the Maccabees. The Maccabees used their knowledge of the land against the stronger

Syrian forces. They won battle after battle. By 164 B.C., the Maccabees had gained control of Jerusalem.

1. What caused the Jews to rebel against Syrian rule?

Roman Control

(pages 344–345)

What was the result of Jewish resistance to Roman rule?

The Jews briefly ruled Judah again. However, in 63 B.C., the Romans conquered Judah. They called the land Judea. The Romans tightly controlled Judea. They appointed Jewish kings and religious leaders. Some Jews wanted to go along with Roman rule. Others wanted to free Judea.

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In A.D. 66, a group of Jews called the Zealots made attacks on Roman troops. The Romans sent Vespasian, a general, to crush the uprising. Some Jews feared he would destroy the Temple. A teacher named Yohanan ben Zaccai went to the Roman leader. He asked Vespasian to set aside a place for Jews to study. This school kept alive Jewish traditions.

Vespasian put his son Titus in charge of Roman troops in Judea. In A.D. 70, Titus put down the rebellion. He also took Jerusalem and burned the Second Temple. Some Zealots kept fighting at a fortress called Masada, but it was taken.

The destruction of the Second Temple and the capture of Jerusalem, hastened the scattering of the Jews from their homeland. This scattering, which had begun peacefully centuries earlier, is called the **Diaspora**. They went to many other parts of the world. Many Jews were taken as slaves to Rome. However, some Jews stayed in Jerusalem, too.

2. How did the Romans react to Jewish rebellion?

Judaism—An Ongoing Faith

(pages 345–346)

What happened to Jewish beliefs in exile?

The Jews were scattered throughout the Roman Empire. However, many stayed faithful to their beliefs.

After the Second Temple was destroyed, many Jews worried that they would lose their identity. Religious leaders and teachers called rabbis worked to keep this from happening. Wherever Jews settled they built synagogues. These are places for Jews to worship. There, people came to listen to rabbis read the Torah. They also read interpretations of the Torah called the Commentaries.

The Jews also kept their faith by carefully following their laws and customs. They built schools where their children could study the Torah and learn prayers.

3. How did the Jews preserve their ways of life?

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CHAPTER 10 | LESSON 3 Rome and Judea

Activity Sheet

Part A. Build Vocabulary

Key Terms Write a key term in each blank to complete a sentence.

Diaspora: the movement of people to different parts of the world from their original location

rabbi: Jewish religious leader

synagogue: Jewish place of worship

1. In each community, a _____ would try to keep Jews practicing their religion.
2. During the _____, many Jews were sent to Rome as slaves.
3. People would gather in a _____ to hear the Torah read and interpreted.

Part B. Cooperative Work

Complete the chart by working with a small group to determine the answers.

How Jews Preserved their Religion During Rule by Foreigners	
1. Syrian Control of Judea	1.
2. Roman Control of Judea	2.
3. Diaspora	3.

CHAPTER 10

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