

## **GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR SECOND TEMPLE JUDAISM**

### **1 Enoch or the Book of Enoch**

A Second Temple period apocalyptic work in which the biblical figure of Enoch narrates a divine revelation.

### **1 Maccabees**

Book found in the Apocrypha/Deuterocanon. Recounts the events in Judaea in 175-143 BCE as an historical narrative with a bias toward the Hasmonean dynasty.

### **2 Maccabees**

Book found in the Apocrypha/Deuterocanon that is a condensed version of the 5-volume work of Jason of Cyrene. Recounts the events in Judaea up to 161, with a focus on the Temple. Written in Greek literary style of a "pathetic historiography."

### **Actium, Battle of**

31 BCE: Naval battle off the west coast of the Greek mainland, in which Octavian defeated the combined fleet of Marc Antony and Cleopatra.

### **Ahab**

King of the Northern Kingdom of Israel (812-851 BCE). Instituted policy of "Inclusive Yahwism."

### **Akra**

A fortress in Jerusalem built by the Seleucids following Jason's attempt to retake the city and Antiochus IV's suppression of the ensuing chaos.

### **Alexander IV and Aristobulus IV**

Hasmonean sons of Herod and Mariamme. Sent to Rome to be educated after the execution of their mother and grandmother (29-28 BCE). Upon their return to Jerusalem, their popularity made Herod suspicious of them. Suspicion turned to paranoia when Herod was swayed by rumors of treason, leading to their execution in 7 BCE.

### **Alexander Jannaeus**

Son of John Hyrcanus I and brother of Aristobulus I. Served as high priest and king in 103-76 BCE. Known for his brutal rule of his subjects.

### **Alexander the Great of Macedon**

Macedonian king, son of Philip II, who succeeded his father at age 18 and proceeded to conquer the entire Persian empire and beyond, spreading Hellenic culture and creating (inadvertently) Hellenistic culture.

### **Alexandra**

Herod's Hasmonean mother-in-law, daughter of Hyrcanus II, and mother of Mariamme. After plotting to take over the rule from Herod in 28, she was arrested and executed.

### **Angelology**

A developed system of belief in supernatural and divine beings (in addition to God).

### **aniconic**

An "icon" is any sort of image. "Aniconic" is therefore a deliberate avoidance of images.

### **Antiochus III "the Great"**

Seleucid king who captured Jerusalem in 198 BCE. Died in 187. Known for his policy allowing the Jews to live according to their ancestral laws.

### **Antiochus IV "Epiphanes"**

Seleucid king, best known for instituting a series of persecutions/religious reforms that sparked the Maccabean revolt. Died in 163 BCE.

### **Antipater of Idumaea**

Son of an Idumean aristocrat who was forcibly converted to Judaism under John Hyrcanus I and then served as regional governor. Antipater's political savvy, particularly with the Romans, led him and his son, Herod, to great success. Assassinated in 43 BCE.

### **Antipater, son of Herod the Great**

The eldest son of Herod, by Doris the Idumaeen. Expelled from court in 40, but then recalled later on to keep an eye on the Hasmonean son, Alexander IV and Aristobulus IV. After framing his half-brothers, Antipater ruled as coregent in Herod's last years. Upon the discovery of his crime, Antipater was tried and executed by Herod, just days before his own death.

### **Antonia Fortress**

Fortress built on the northwest corner of the Temple Mount in Jerusalem by Herod so that he could garrison troops in the city and keep an eye on what was going on in the Temple precinct. Probably replaced the old Seleucid Akra. Named after Marc Antony.

### **Apocalypticism**

A genre of religious literature and a category of belief; typically characterized by divine revelation of heavenly secrets from God or an angelic being.

### **Apocrypha / Deuterocanon**

A collection of religious texts written during the Second Temple Period that were not included in the bible of Jews or Protestants, but were included in the bible of the Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches. Sometimes referred to as "Intertestamental Literature."

### **Aramaic**

Semitic language (related to Hebrew), used as the official language of the Persian empire. Became the common tongue (lingua franca) of Jews in the ancient world.

**Archelaus**

Herod's son who ruled Judaea, Idumaea, and Samria from 4 BCE to 6 CE, but was deposed by Augustus because of his ineptness.

**Aristobulus I**

Son of John Hyrcanus. Served as high priest and "king" in 104-103. Imprisoned brothers and mother.

**Aristobulus III**

Son of Alexandra, grandson of Hyrcanus II, brother of Mariamme, and brother-in-law of Herod. In 35 BCE, Alexandra convinced Cleopatra and Marc Antony to force Herod to install the 17-year old Aristobulus as High Priest. His popularity among the people as a Hasmonean prince led to his "accidental" drowning by Herod's men in Jericho that same year.

**Athenasius Yeshue Samuel**

The archbishop of the Syrian Orthodox Church in Bethlehem who bought four of the original scrolls from Kando for 20 pounds sterling and then sold them to Yigael Yadin for \$270,000.

**Augustus**

See "Octavian."

**Babylonian Exile**

586-538: Period during which all aristocrats, artisans, and city-workers were exiled to Babylonia.

**Ben Sira / Ecclesiasticus**

A work of wisdom literature found in the Apocrypha/Deuterocanon. Originally written in Hebrew in early 2nd c. BCE by Jesus son of Eleazar son of Sira, and translated into Greek in the late 2nd c. in Alexandria. Uses Greek literary styles in order to argue that the Torah is the true source of wisdom.

**Book of Daniel**

The latest book of the Hebrew Bible, in which Daniel has a series of apocalyptic (revelatory) visions, including one that foreshadows Alexander the Great (8:3-8).

**Book of Tobit**

An adventure tale, found in the Apocrypha/Deuterocanon, which teaches a series of moral and lessons important to Jews in the late Persian Diaspora.

**Caesarea**

City re-founded by Herod the Great, where he built a massive harbor, known as the the Sebastos (named after Augustus), with a lighthouse known as the Druseion (named after

Augustus' heir-apparent at the time). The Temple to Augustus and Roma crowned the highest point adjacent to the inner harbor.

### **canon**

A set of books that are considered sacred, divinely-inspired, and part of the Bible. The canon of biblical texts, as well as their order, usually differs among religions or denominations.

### **Christ**

Greek for "messiah," or "anointed one." Used most often to refer to the resurrected Jesus of Nazareth in Christian literature.

### **Clean or Pure**

In Second Temple and rabbinic Judaism (generally), this is the desired physical state of Jews. It is maintained through ritual immersion. It can be lost via contact with a number of impure objects or states.

### **Cleopatra VII**

The last monarch of the Ptolemaic dynasty. Her political acumen is closely tied to her love affair with Marc Antony. This alliance led to her dominance in the eastern provinces, as well as her eventual defeat at the Battle of Actium in 31, after which she fled to Alexandria and committed suicide several months later (in 30 BCE).

### **Client-king**

The role of a monarch whereby they pay homage (and sometimes money/gifts) and allegiance to a greater monarch in exchange for protection, peace, and stability. This was the relationship between the Herod and Augustus.

### **Communal Dining Room at Qumran**

The room in which ceremonial meals were conducted for the community.

### **Community Rule or Manual of Discipline**

Among the original seven Dead Sea Scrolls, served as a "constitution" for the community and an instruction manual for its teachers.

### **Copper Scroll**

An anomalous scroll made of copper which details the hidden treasures of the Jerusalem Temple.

### **Court of the Gentiles**

The outer plaza on the Temple Mount where anyone could go.

### **Court of the Israelites**

The was the court within the Temple precinct that marked the closest Jewish men could get to the Temple itself.

**Court of the Priests**

This was the court that immediately surrounded the Temple in Jerusalem. Only priests were allowed access to it. It was separated from the Court of the Israelites by a low wall. The altar was located in this court.

**Court of the Women**

The easternmost court within the Temple precinct. It was the closest that Jewish women could get to the Temple itself.

**Covenantal Nomism**

A modern term used to characterize personal religion in Second Temple Judaism. It is based on the belief that God and the people of Israel have made an agreement (or covenant) whereby the people are to follow the Law (or nomos) given by God.

**cult**

The highly-organized practices centered around worship through sacrifice and liturgy, typically in a temple precinct or sanctuary and by means of a group of priests.

**Cyrus the Great**

Persian king who conquered Babylonian empire in 539.

**Damascus Document**

A document found among the Dead Sea Scrolls that helps explain the origin of the community at Qumran.

**Dead Sea Scrolls**

General term used to refer to the ancient documents first discovered in 1947 in the Dead Sea region in the Judean Desert, dating from the early 2nd c. BCE to the mid-1st c. CE.

**Decalogue**

Greek for "ten words," referring to the Ten Commandments. These commandments are given in Ex. 20 and Deut. 5.

**Deuteronomistic Theology**

A theological ideology reflected in those books of the Hebrew Bible which were edited during the Exile. Interprets the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple as the result of the sins of the people; glorifies Josiah and his reforms; favors the Southern Kingdom of Judah over the Northern Kingdom of Israel.

**Diadochoi**

Literally "Successors" in Greek. Refers to Alexander's generals who fought each other for 30 years following his death.

**Diaspora**

Greek for "dispersion," referring to a group of people leaving outside their homeland.

**Divided Monarchy**

The divided House of David following the death of King Solomon -- resulted in the Northern Kingdom of Israel and the Southern Kingdom of Judah.

**Eber-nari**

Literally "Beyond the River" in Aramaic. The name of the satrapy that Yehud was in during the Persian period.

**Edict of Cyrus**

Edict preserved in the book of Ezra and on the Cyrus Cylinder, allowing all conquered peoples to return home, worship whatever god they chose, and rule themselves by ancestral laws.

**Eleazar L. Sukenik**

Founder of the Institute of Archaeology at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem who bought three of the original seven scrolls from Kando, and was the first to recognize their importance.

**Elephantine**

Island in Upper Egypt's Nile where a garrison of Jewish soldiers were stationed during the Persian period.

**Eschatology**

A developed belief that the End-of-Days is near.

**Essenes**

One of the Jewish sects described by Josephus; typically identified with the monastic community at Qumran.

**Esther**

Book found in the Hebrew Bible, written the Persian period diaspora. Meant to entertain, provide strong role-models, and make diaspora Jews feel proud.

**ethnarch**

Political term referring to a leader of a nation or people.

**Exclusive Yahwism**

The worship of Yahweh only.

**Ezra**

A priest and scribe, "learned in the Law," who led the third wave of returnees from Babylonia in 458.

**Flavius Josephus**

Jewish writer, aristocrat, priest, statesman, general, nationalist, and amateur philosopher who wrote several works in Greek while living in Rome in the last quarter of the 1st c. CE., including "War of the Jews" and "Antiquities of the Jews."

### **Gentiles**

Anyone who is not Jewish.

### **Gerousia**

Council of elders in Jerusalem, first established under the Ptolemaic rule.

### **Gymnasium**

From the Greek word "gymnos" meaning "nude," refers to a Greek-style school which incorporates education in reading, writing, math, science, philosophy, and athletics.

### **hairesis**

Greek term that literally means "sect," but without the modern negative connotation. Used by Josephus to describe the "three philosophies" of Judaism -- Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes.

### **halakhah**

Hebrew for "way," referring to the rabbinically-determined ways or manners by which one follows the laws of the Torah.

### **Hasideans**

Hebrew = Hasidim, literally "pious ones." A faction of zealous Jews who followed Matthias in 167 BCE.

### **Hasmonean Period**

167 - 40 BCE: From the Maccabees to Herod the Great.

### **Hasmoneans**

Jewish dynasty from the family of the same name. Incited revolt under Matthias and his sons in 167 BCE.

### **Heliodorus Affair**

Fictional event described in 2 Macc. 3. Main characters include Onias III, Simon (Captain of the Temple), Seleucus IV and Heliodorus.

### **Hellenistic Period**

332 -167 BCE: From Alexander to the Maccabees

### **Herod Agrippa I**

Grandson of Herod the Great and Mariamme, son of Aristobulus IV, ruled Herod's old kingdom from 37 to 44 CE, but the grace of Gaius Caligula and Claudius. Well-liked by Jewish subjects due to his Hasmonean background and policy of "Jewishness."

### **Herod Antipas**

Herod the Great's son who ruled Galilee and Peraea from 4 BCE to 39 CE. Known from New Testament as having executed John the Baptist (also mentioned by Josephus) and having interrogated Jesus of Nazareth. After marrying Herodias, his half-brother's wife, Antipas was deposed by Gaius Caligula after rumors circulated about his desire to attain the title of "king."

### **Herod the Great**

Ruled as king of Judaea, 40-4 BCE, though his rule did not take effect until his defeat of Matthias Antigonus in 37 BCE.

### **Herodian Building Program**

Herod's massive undertaking to construct new edifices, public works, cities, and fortresses throughout his kingdom in order to create jobs, bring in revenue, promote trade, appease his subjects, and build up his defenses.

### **Herodian Period**

40 BCE - 70 CE: From Herod the Great to the destruction of the Temple.

### **Herodium**

Artificial mountain south of Jerusalem, constructed by Herod as a palace-fortress, and meant to serve as his mausoleum. Herod's tomb was finally uncovered by archaeologists last year.

### **Hezekiah**

King of the Southern Kingdom of Judah at the end of the 8th c., when Samaria was destroyed and Jerusalem sieged by the Assyrians.

### **Holy of Holies**

The innermost place of the Jerusalem Temple, in which the Ark of the Covenant is said to have been placed during the First Temple period. During the Second Temple period, only the high priest was allowed access to the Holy of Holies, and only once per year on Yom Kippur.

### **Hyrchanus the Tobiad**

Son of Joseph the Tobiad and his niece. Received high honors from Ptolemaic king. Is nearly killed by brothers. Builds large building at Iraq el-Amir. Commits suicide upon the accession of Antiochus IV.

### **Idumaeans**

The people who lived in the region to the south of Judaea. Descendants of the biblical Edomites who migrated from across the Jordan during the early Persian period.

### **Inclusive Yahwism**

The worship of Yahweh as the head god alongside the worship of other gods. Became the policy of the North Kingdom of Israel during the reign of Ahab.

**Israel**

Originally the name given by God to Jacob in the book of Genesis, then the term given to his descendants ("children of Israel" or "Israelites") in the subsequent books of the Bible.

**Jaddua**

High Priest of the Temple in Jerusalem during the conquests of Alexander the Great. Main character in a fictional story described by Josephus in Antiquities 11.8.5 (329-339).

**Jericho**

Winter palace of Herod the Great in the warm desert east of the Judean hillcountry. Here, Herod employed the latest and most sophisticated Roman buildings (such as bath-houses), building techniques (such as opus reticulatum), and decorative styles (such as mosaics and frescoes).

**Jerusalem Temple**

The only official place of sacrifice for Jews in the Second Temple period, the holiest place on earth, and the house of God.

**John Hyrcanus I**

Son of Simon the Hasmonean. Served as high priest, 134-103. Switched affiliation from the Pharisees and Sadducees.

**Jonathan the Hasmonean**

Fifth and youngest son of Matthias. Became High Priest in 153. Killed in 142.

**Joseph the Tobiad**

Aristocratic Jew who outbids Onias II to become tax-farmer for the Ptolemies. Father of Hyrcanus the Tobiad.

**Josiah**

King of the Southern Kingdom of Judah (r. 639-609) when Assyrian empire fell to the Babylonians. Instituted the Josianic Religious Reforms. Killed at Megiddo by the Egyptian army of Neco II.

**Josianic Religious Reforms**

Policy of Exclusive Yahwism, thus closing all sanctuaries in Judah other than the Jerusalem Temple.

**Judah Maccabee**

Third son of Matthias. Leader of revolt after his father's death in 166. Dies in battle in 161 BCE.

**Julius Caesar**

Roman general who defeated Pompey in 48 BCE to become the sole dictator of Rome. His benefactions to the Jews throughout the Mediterranean as a result of Antipater's

loyalty have been recorded by Josephus. Assassinated on the floor of the senate house in Rome in March of 44 BCE.

### **Kando**

The Bethlehem shoe-maker/antiquities dealer who bought the seven original scrolls from the Bedouin in 1947.

### **Letter of Aristeas**

A late 2nd c. work, composed in Greek, which is purportedly a letter written by a Greek named Aristeas to his friend in which he recounts the occasion of the first translation of the Hebrew Bible into Greek.

### **Levites**

Generally, those who are members of the tribe of Levi. By the Second Temple period, the term came to mean more specifically those members of the tribe of Levi who were did NOT serve as priests. They were responsible for a variety of duties within the Temple cult.

### **liturgy**

Public prayer, usually in the form of song, chant, or hymn.

### **Lunar Calendar**

The calendar used by Jews, particularly the priests in Jerusalem, beginning with the breaking of the Zadokite line.

### **Maccabean Revolt**

The war between the anti-Hellenizing faction of Jews led by the Hasmonean family, on the one side, and the Hellenizing Jews and the Seleucids on the other. Began in 167. Though tradition often holds that it ended in 164 with the rededication of the Jerusalem Temple, actual battles continued for several decades.

### **Maccabee**

Hebrew for "hammer," the name given to Judah, son of Matthias, the leader of the Maccabean revolt.

### **Marc Antony**

Roman general and right-hand man of Julius Caesar. After Caesar's assassination, Antony joined forces with Octavian to defeat the assassins. Antony later administered the eastern provinces from Alexandria, where he fell in love with Cleopatra. His defeat at Actium in 31 BCE was followed by his suicide in Alexandria several months later.

### **Mariamme**

Daughter of Alexandra, granddaughter of Hyrcanus II. Betrothed to Herod before marriagable age in 40 BCE to seal a treaty between Herod and Hyrcanus II. Married to Herod in 37, during the siege of Jerusalem, as a deliberate insult to the Hasmoneans. Loved and then executed by Herod in 29 BCE following rumors of her infidelity.

**Masada**

Literally "fortress," a naturally defensible mountain in the Judean desert. Served most-famously as a palace-fortress for Herod the Great, and site of last stand of Jewish rebels after the First Jewish Revolt.

**Matthias**

Patriarch of the Hasmonean clan in 167.

**Matthias Antigonus**

Son of Aristobulus II and grandson of Alexander Jannaeus. In 40-37 BCE, Matthias Antigonus made the last real attempt by a Hasmonean (strictly-speaking) to assume the role of king of Judaea. After allying with the Parthians against Herod and the Romans, he was defeated, captured, and beheaded by Marc Antony in Antioch in 37 BCE.

**Medinah**

A subdivision of a satrapy during the Persian Period.

**Menelaus**

Member of the Simonite family and brother of Simon the Simonite. As Captain of the Temple, he bribed Antiochus IV to usurp the office of High Priest, thus breaking the Zadokite line.

**Menorah**

The seven-branched candelabrum that stood in the Temple in Jerusalem. Depicted on the coins of Matthias Antigonus, and on the Arch of Titus in Rome.

**Messiah**

Hebrew for "anointed one." There were various understandings of what a messiah was in Second Temple literature. For example, Cyrus the Great was referred to as the messiah in Isaiah. Most in the late Second Temple period believed the messiah was an eschatological figure descended from David. The Dead Sea Scrolls refer to two messiahs.

**miqveh (plural: miqva'ot)**

A Jewish ritual immersion pool, found in abundance at Qumran.

**Mishnah**

Hebrew for "repetition," referring to a collection of rabbinic rules edited around 200 CE.

**Monolatry**

Similar to "henotheism" -- the worship of only one god without necessarily denying the existence of other gods.

**Mt. Gerizim**

The sacred mountain of the Samaritans and place of their temple in antiquity. Located southeast of Samaria-Sebaste.

## **Nehemiah**

"Cup-bearer" of the Persian king, sent to Yehud in 445 to be governor and rebuild walls.

## **Octavian**

Adopted son of Julius Caesar, who joined forces with Marc Antony in 42 BCE to defeat Caesar's assassins. Victory of the Battle of Actium made him the sole ruler of Roman Republic, paving the way for declaration as "imperator" for life and renaming as "Augustus" in 27 BCE. Died as emperor in 14 CE.

## **Oniads**

The priestly family descended from Jaddua (a contemporary of Alexander) that held the office of the High Priest until 172 by maintaining that they were descendants of Zadok, the first High Priest in Jerusalem appointed by King Solomon.

## **Onias II**

High Priest in Jerusalem when Joseph the Tobiad takes over the tax-farming duties.

## **Onias III**

High Priest in Jerusalem from 190-175. Deposed by Antiochus IV after being bribed by Yeshua-Jason.

## **Onias IV**

Son of Onias III. After his father is assassinated in 172, he moves to Egypt and sets up a new Temple in the city of Leontopolis.

## **Oracle at Siwa**

Site where Alexander was first worshipped as a deity. Opened possibility of ruler-cult among the Greek kings.

## **Oral Law**

The laws and traditions passed down from teachers to students in order to make the Written Law more observable in their everyday lives.

## **Paleographic Dating**

Means of assigning a relative date to a text by examining the changes in the style of the script over time. Developed for the Dead Sea Scrolls by Frank Moore Cross.

## **Parthians**

Great superpower and counterpart to Rome, centered in southern Mesopotamia. They saw themselves as the heirs of the Persian empire. Allied with Mathias Antigonus.

## **Persian Period**

539 - 332 BCE: From Cyrus to Alexander.

## **Pesach**

Hebrew for "Passover." Spring pilgrimage holiday during the Second Temple period, commemorating the Israelites' Exodus from Egypt. Serves as a festival to mark annually the sacred history and origins of the Jewish people.

**Pesher (plural: Pesharim)**

A type of biblical interpretation common among the authors of the Dead Sea Scrolls, in which a prophet book is applied to the situation of the sect.

**Pesher Habakkuk**

One of the original seven Scrolls which relays details about the conflict between the Teacher of Righteousness and the Liar/Wicked Priest.

**Pharisees**

One of the Jewish sects of the Second Temple period. Religiously, they held the Oral Law in high regard alongside the Written Law. Politically, they were suspicious of authority and often had the support of the masses.

**Phasaël**

Son of Antipater of Idumaea, and older brother of Herod the Great. He governed Jerusalem during his father's term as procurator (47-43 BCE). In 40, he was captured by the Parthians, which led to his suicide in captivity.

**Philip the Tetrarch**

Herod's son who ruled the northern territories of his father from 4 BCE to 34 CE. Only one of Herod's sons to live out his entire rule. Known as most capable, but it should be recalled that he had the only territory without the problematic Jewish subjects.

**Philippi, Battle of**

42 BCE: Final battle of war between the assassins of Julius Caesar on the one side and Octavian and Marc Antony on the other.

**Pilgrimage Holidays**

Festivals during which Jews from all over the ancient world would travel to Jerusalem to celebrate the holiday. The three primary pilgrimage holidays are Sukkot, Pesach, and Shevu'ot.

**Polis**

Literally means "city" in Greek, but refers to the Greek-style of city, in which affairs are administered by a leader, a council, and a general assembly.

**Politeuma**

Institution of self-rule by individual ethnic groups within large cities during the Hellenistic period.

**Pompey the Great**

Roman general who established provinces in the east in 66-63 BCE. In 63, Pompey settled affairs of Judaea by reorganizing territory and ruling in favor of Hyrcanus II and Antipater. Died in 48.

**predestination**

The idea that God has predetermined everything that is to happen.

**priest**

In Hebrew, "kohen." A religious official who serves in the Jerusalem Temple, by hereditary right, conducting the sacrifices as a representative of the Jewish people to God.

**procurator**

Roman official in the provinces. Originally the title meant simply "tax-collector," but later the office came to hold administrative duties as well.

**proselyte**

Someone who converts to another religion.

**Pseudepigrapha**

Literally "false writings," refers to literary works of the Second Temple period that have been preserved in the bibles of the Eastern Orthodox Churches.

**pseudepigraphical**

The characteristic of a literary work in which the author puts his words into the mouth of a well-known, usually biblical, figure (such as Enoch) in order to give it legitimacy.

**Ptolemies**

The Hellenistic dynasty that ruled from Alexandria in Egypt following the death of Alexander in 323 until the death of Cleopatra VII in 30 BCE. They maintained hegemony over Palestine throughout the 3rd century BCE.

**Qohelet / Ecclesiastes**

A work of wisdom literature found in the Hebrew Bible, written in Jerusalem around the 3rd c. BCE. Utilizes numerous ideas and themes known in Greek philosophy.

**Qumran**

A site located northwest of the Dead Sea; served as the home of the Jewish sect who is responsible for the Dead Sea Scrolls.

**Radiocarbon or Carbon 14 Dating**

Means of dating organic material by measuring how much of a particular radioactive isotope has decayed. The Dead Sea Scrolls were among the first archaeological finds for which this method was employed.

**Roland de Vaux**

Catholic priest of the Franciscan order, head of the Ecole Biblique et Archeologique in Jerusalem in the 1950s, and director of the expedition to retrieve the remaining Dead Sea Scrolls and excavate the site of Qumran.

### **Rosh Hashanah**

Hebrew for "New Year." Autumn holiday, just before Yom Kippur.

### **Royal Stoa or Basilica**

The long hall on the southern edge of the Temple Mount. It was likely the place where the Temple-tax was paid, currency was changed, and small sacrifices were sold.

### **Sabbath**

In Hebrew, "Shabbat." Weekly day of rest.

### **Sadducees**

One of the Jewish sects during the Second Temple period. Typically associated with aristocrats and priests. Religiously and politically conservative.

### **Salome Alexandra**

Wife of Aristobulus I and then Alexander Jannaeus. Served as queen and primary dynast in 76-67 BCE.

### **Samaria**

Capital city of the region of Samaria. Became colony of Macedonian veterans after Alexander expelled the Samaritans.

### **Samaria-Sebaste**

City refounded by Herod, and named in honor of Augustus. Was the site of another Temple to Augustus, meant to promote the imperial cult among Herod's non-Jewish subjects.

### **Samaritans**

Descendants of the Northern Kingdom of Israel, living in the highland district north of Judaea.

### **Sanballat I**

Samaritan governor who opposes Nehemiah's rebuilding of the Jerusalem walls.

### **Sanballat III**

Samaritan governor who requests permission from Alexander to build a temple on Mt. Gerizim.

### **Sanhedrin**

Judicial council of Jewish aristocrats and/or priests and/or rabbinic sages (depending on the period).

**satrapy**

Refers to a province during the Persian Period.

**Scriptorium**

A room in which scrolls are written and copied. The scriptorium at Qumran was identified as such by the presence of inkwells.

**Seleucids**

The Hellenistic dynasty that ruled from Antioch in Syria from the death of Alexander in 323. They maintained hegemony over Palestine from the conquest of Jerusalem in 198 by Antiochus III until the rise of the Hasmonean dynasty (beginning in 167).

**Seleucus IV**

Seleucid king during the Heliodorus Affair. Died in 175.

**Septuagint**

The Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible. Abbreviated "LXX."

**Shechem**

New home of Samaritans at the foot of Mt. Gerizim, after they were banished from Samaria.

**Shema'**

Most important blessing in Jewish liturgy, from Deut. 6:4 -- "Hear, O Israel, Yahweh is our God. Yahweh is one." It serves as the confession of faith, meant to be recited twice daily.

**Shevu'ot**

Hebrew for "weeks" or "oaths." Spring agricultural holiday celebrating the harvest. Important pilgrimage festival during the Second Temple period.

**Sicarii**

Latin for "Dagger Men." Jewish revolutionaries and urban terrorists in the build-up to the First Jewish Revolt.

**Simon II "the Just"**

Known as the last truly great High Priest by later rabbinic traditions. Contemporary of Antiochus III. Died in 190.

**Simon the Hasmonean**

Second son of Matthias. Becomes High Priest in 142. Dies in 134 BCE.

**Simonites**

Aristocratic family in Jerusalem who held the office of Captain of the Temple during the early 2nd c. BCE. Simon the Simonite played an important role in the Heliodorus Affair.

**Solar Calendar**

The calendar favored by the authors of the Dead Sea Sect because it was seen as more accurate since it was not based on human observation but rather on exact counting.

**soreg**

The low, stone partition wall that separated the Court of the Gentiles from the Temple precinct. It was the closest Gentiles could get to the Temple. Passing it was punishable by death.

**Sukkot**

Hebrew for "booths." Autumn agricultural holiday celebrating the harvest. Important pilgrimage holiday during the Second Temple period.

**synagogue**

Literally, a place of meeting (Greek for "gathering") for Jews.

**syncretism**

Fusion of religions by identifying gods of two different peoples with each other.

**Synoptic Gospels**

The first three books of the New Testament -- Matthew, Mark, and Luke -- typically seen as being the more historically-relevant for accounts of Jesus' ministry.

**Tax-farming**

System of tax collection during the Hellenistic period whereby a member of the aristocracy agrees to collect taxes from the local population for the king, and in exchange is allowed to keep whatever extra he wants.

**Teacher of Righteousness**

A Zadokite priest who led the group that became the Dead Sea Scrolls sect after the breaking of the Zadokite line.

**Temple Scroll**

A pre-Qumran Dead Sea Scroll which describes in great detail the Temple and city of Jerusalem as it will be built in the End-of-Days.

**Temple-tax**

The yearly tax paid willingly and graciously by all Jews in the Second Temple period. It paid for maintenance of the Temple cult, priesthood, and the daily communal sacrifices.

**Theodicy**

A defense of God's goodness despite evil.

**Tobiads**

An aristocratic family of Jews who governed the region of Ammon during the Persian Period.

**Tobiah the Ammonite**

Member of the Tobiad family. Governor of Ammon. Opposes Nehemiah's rebuilding of Jerusalem's walls.

**Wadi ed-Daliyeh**

The site of a cave, in which the Samaritans who revolted against Alexander's general, Andromachus, hid out and were found.

**War Scroll**

One of the original seven Dead Sea Scrolls. Preserves the eschatological beliefs of the community from Qumran.

**Written Law**

The Torah/Pentateuch/5 Books of Moses.

**Yahweh**

The name of the God of Israel. Also known as "Jehovah" (a poor transliteration of the Hebrew). Because it became taboo during the 2nd Temple Period to say the name of God, Jews began using the word "Lord" (Hebrew, "Adonai") instead when referring to God.

**Yehud**

The name of the medinah in the region around Jerusalem during the Persian period.

**Yeshua-Jason**

Brother of Onias III. Sympathetic toward Hellenism. Becomes High Priest by bribing Seleucid king. Institutes a series of reforms designed to make Jerusalem more Hellenized.

**Yigael Yadin**

Son of Eleazar Sukenik, Israeli general and statesman, and prominent archaeologist. Known for his role in the acquisition of the Dead Sea Scrolls, as well as his famous excavations of Masada and the Bar Kokhba caves in Nahal Hever.

**Yom Kippur**

Hebrew for "Day of Atonement." Autumn holiday during which Jews communally atone for their sins of the past year. During the Second Temple period, all ritual took place in the Temple precinct and were led by the high priest.

**Zadokites**

Those priests claiming descent from Zadok, the first High Priest in Jerusalem appointed by King Solomon.

**Zerubbabel**

Jew who led the second wave of returnees from Babylonia in 520.

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