

# **Judaism over the Centuries**

The background features a grid of semi-transparent squares. Overlaid on this are large, flowing, organic shapes in shades of orange, red, and green, creating a dynamic and layered visual effect.

# Revolt, Defeat, and Migration

- The teachings of Judaism helped unite the ancient Jews.
- But many Jews were unhappy with the Roman rule of Jerusalem. Tensions increased. Some Jews refused to obey Roman officials.



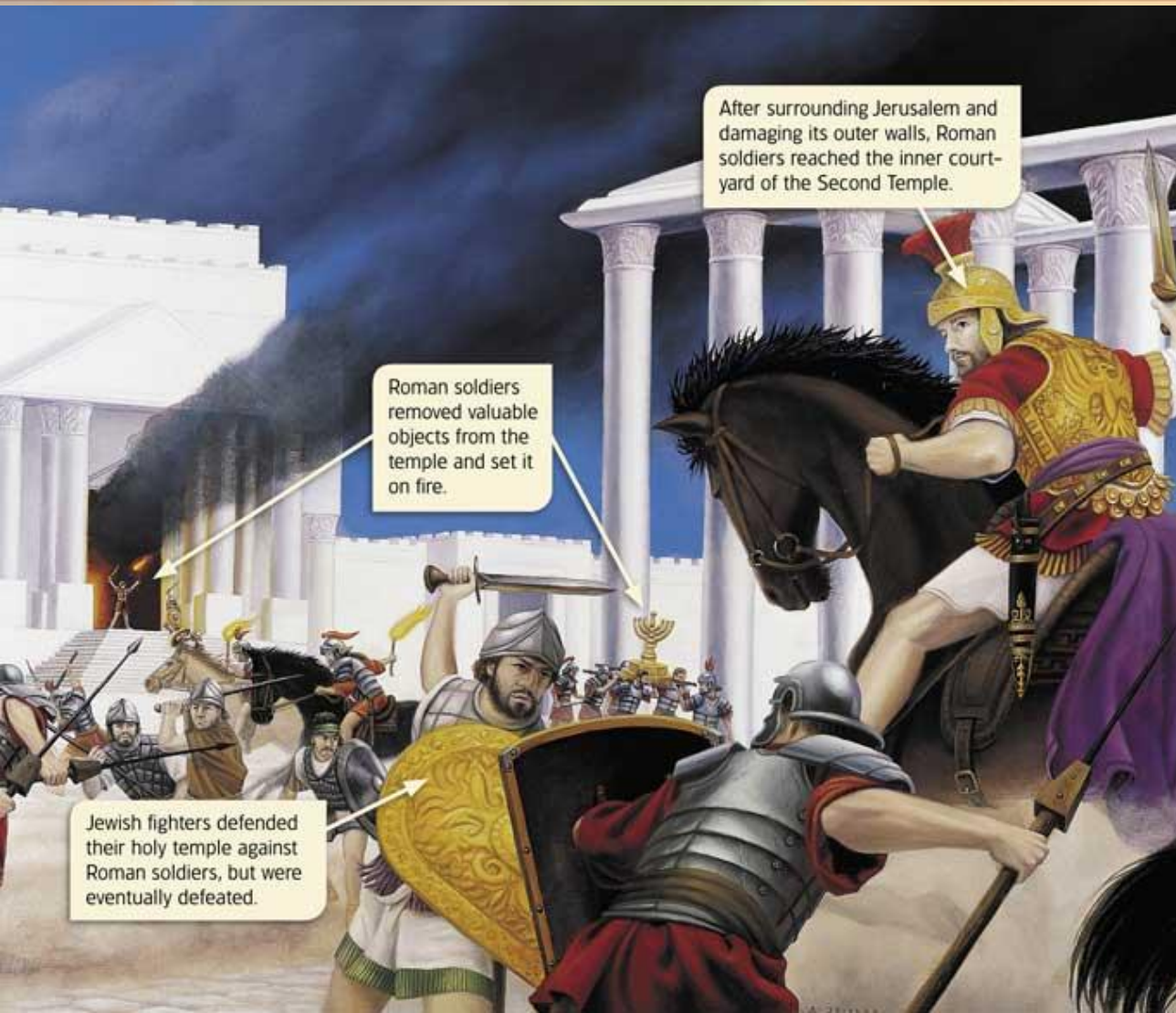
# **Revolt, Defeat, and Migration**

- **In AD 66, a group called the Zealots led a rebellion against Rome.**
- **After four years of fierce fighting, the rebellion failed. The Jews' main temple was destroyed in AD 70. The Romans put down another Jewish rebellion 60 years later.**
- **After this uprising, Jews were banned from living in Jerusalem. So they migrated to other parts of the world.**

# Roman Exile of Jews



# Destruction of the Second Temple



After surrounding Jerusalem and damaging its outer walls, Roman soldiers reached the inner courtyard of the Second Temple.

Roman soldiers removed valuable objects from the temple and set it on fire.

Jewish fighters defended their holy temple against Roman soldiers, but were eventually defeated.

Frustrated by a century of Roman rule, many Jews rose up in armed rebellion. Led by the Zealots, they fought furiously for four years. But the experienced Roman army crushed the revolt. The Romans even destroyed the Jews' holiest site, the Second Temple in Jerusalem.

# Jewish Migration After AD 70



The Sephardim are descended from Jews who migrated to Spain and Portugal during the Diaspora, or scattering, of the Jews. This Sephardic rabbi is working on part of a Torah scroll.

The Ashkenazim are descended from Jews who moved to France, Germany, and Eastern Europe during the Diaspora. These Ashkenazi Jews are carrying a Torah before the Western Wall in Jerusalem.

# Two Cultural Traditions

- **Because Jews could not worship at a central temple anymore, their traditions changed.**
- **Everywhere Jews went, they built local temples.**
- **They also appointed rabbis, religious leaders responsible for teaching Judaism.**
- **Even with a similar culture and background, Jewish traditions grew differently depending on where they moved.**

# Two Major Jewish Cultures

- **Two major Jewish cultures developed that still exist today.**
- **The Ashkenazim (ahsh-kuh-NAH-zuhm) are descended from Jews who moved to France, Germany, and Eastern Europe.**
- **These Jews maintained separate customs from the region's residents. They even developed their own language, called Yiddish.**

# Two Major Jewish Cultures

- **The Sephardim (suh-FAHR-duhm) moved to Spain and Portugal.**
- **Unlike the Ashkenazim, these Jews mixed with their non-Jewish neighbors. This melding of language and culture produced a Jewish golden age in Spain and Portugal.**
- **Many Jews contributed to artistic achievement and scientific discovery.**

# Traditions and Holy Days

- **No matter where Jews live, common traditions and holy days help them maintain and celebrate their long history.**
- **Many of these holidays honor the Jews' freedom. Passover, for example, celebrates the Jews' flight from slavery in Egypt during the Exodus. Hanukkah commemorates the successful rededication of the Temple of Jerusalem during the successful revolt against the Greeks in 160 BC.**

# A Passover Meal



## A Passover Meal

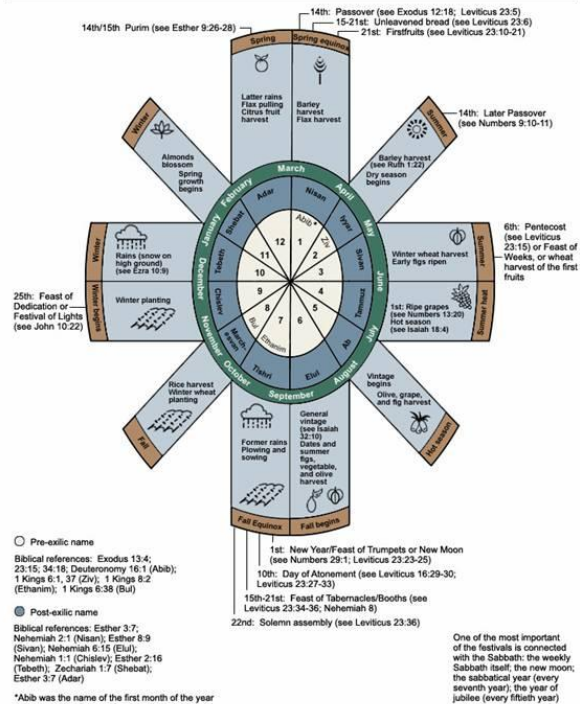
Passover honors the Exodus, one of the most important events in Hebrew history. In honor of this event from their past, Jews share a special meal called a seder. Each item in the seder symbolizes a part of the Exodus. For example, bitter herbs represent the Jews' bitter years of slavery in Egypt. Before eating the meal, everyone reads prayers from a book called the Haggadah (huh-GAH-duh). It tells the story of the Exodus and reminds everyone present of the Jews' history. The picture on the left shows a seder in a copy of the Haggadah from the 1300s.

# High Holy Days

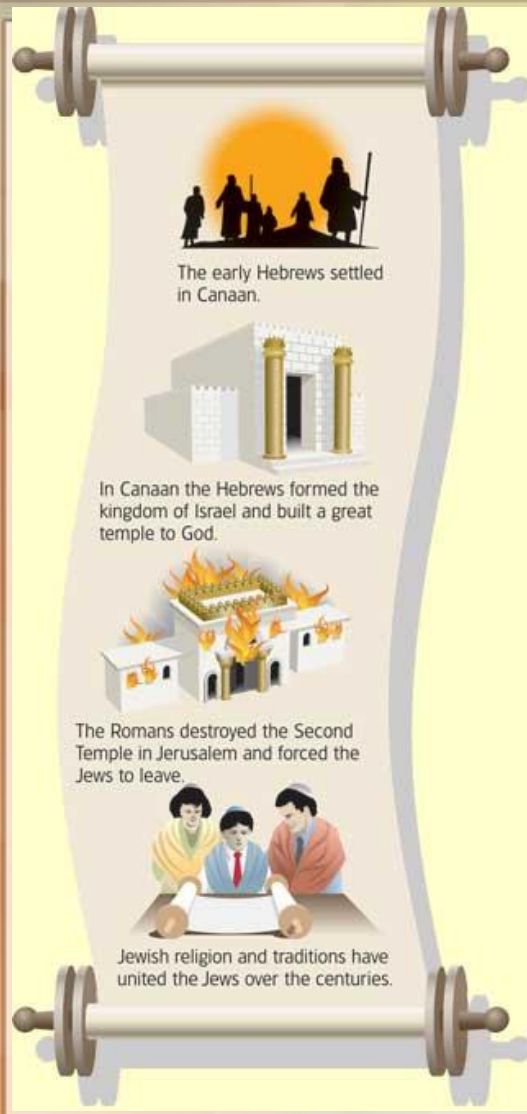
- **The most important holidays are the High Holy Days.**
- **These holy days are Rosh Hashanah (rahshuhSHAH-nuh), which celebrates the Jewish New Year, and Yom Kippur (yohm-ki-POOHR), when Jews ask God to forgive their sins.**

# Ancient Jewish Calendar

## Ancient Jewish Calendar



# Chapter 8 Summary



Chapter Visual Summary: This visual summary runs vertically. The first picture shows shadows of people coming over a hill. It represents the early Hebrews who settled in Canaan. The second picture is a temple which is like the ones the Hebrews built. The third picture shows the temple on fire which is what the Romans did to their temple. The last picture shows three people standing in front of the paper between the two rollers. This is an example of how the Jewish people united.