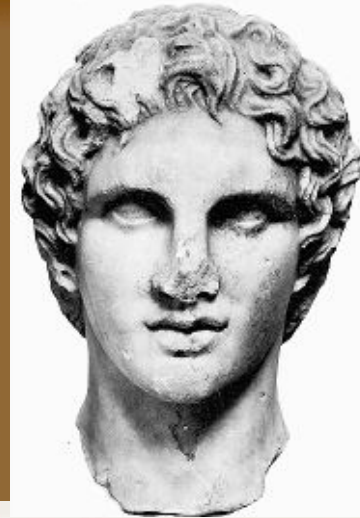


Alexander the Great: The Greek Empire



ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Alexander the Great conquered Palestine in 332 BCE. His vast and rapidly acquired empire was divided up among his generals on his death in 323 BCE. Two opposing empires emerged – the Seleucids of Greece and western Asia, and the Ptolemies of North Africa. Palestine, as a land bridge between the two, became their battleground, and in different times the vassal state of one or the other. In 198 BCE, it became part of the Seleucid Empire.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT'S CAMPAIGNS IN ASIA, PALESTINE, AND EGYPT





Alexander wins his third and final battle with Darius III, October 1, 331 B.C.E.

Darius III murdered, 330 B.C.E.

Alexander invades Bactria, 329 B.C.E.

Alexander dies, June 10, 323 B.C.E.

Alexander takes a wife from the Persian nobility, 324 B.C.E.

Alexander leads most of his army through the Gedrosian Desert, 325 B.C.E.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT'S EMPIRE

Alexander the Great's Empire

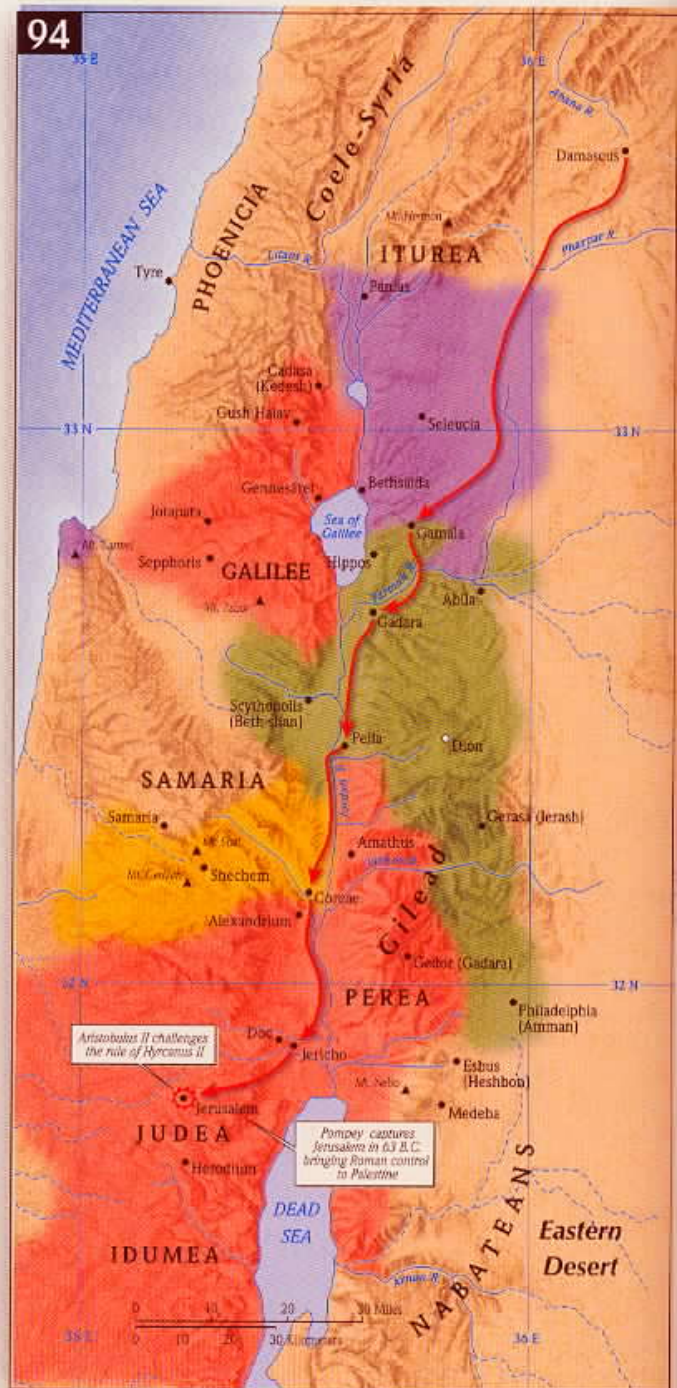
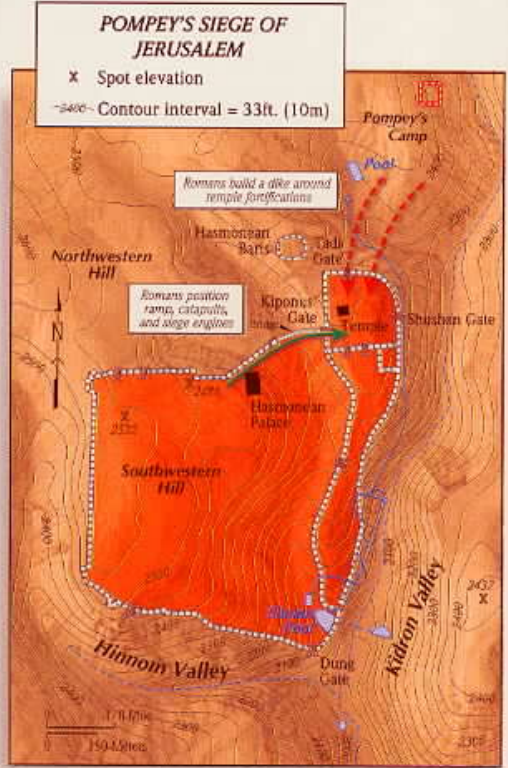
0 500 km
0 500 miles



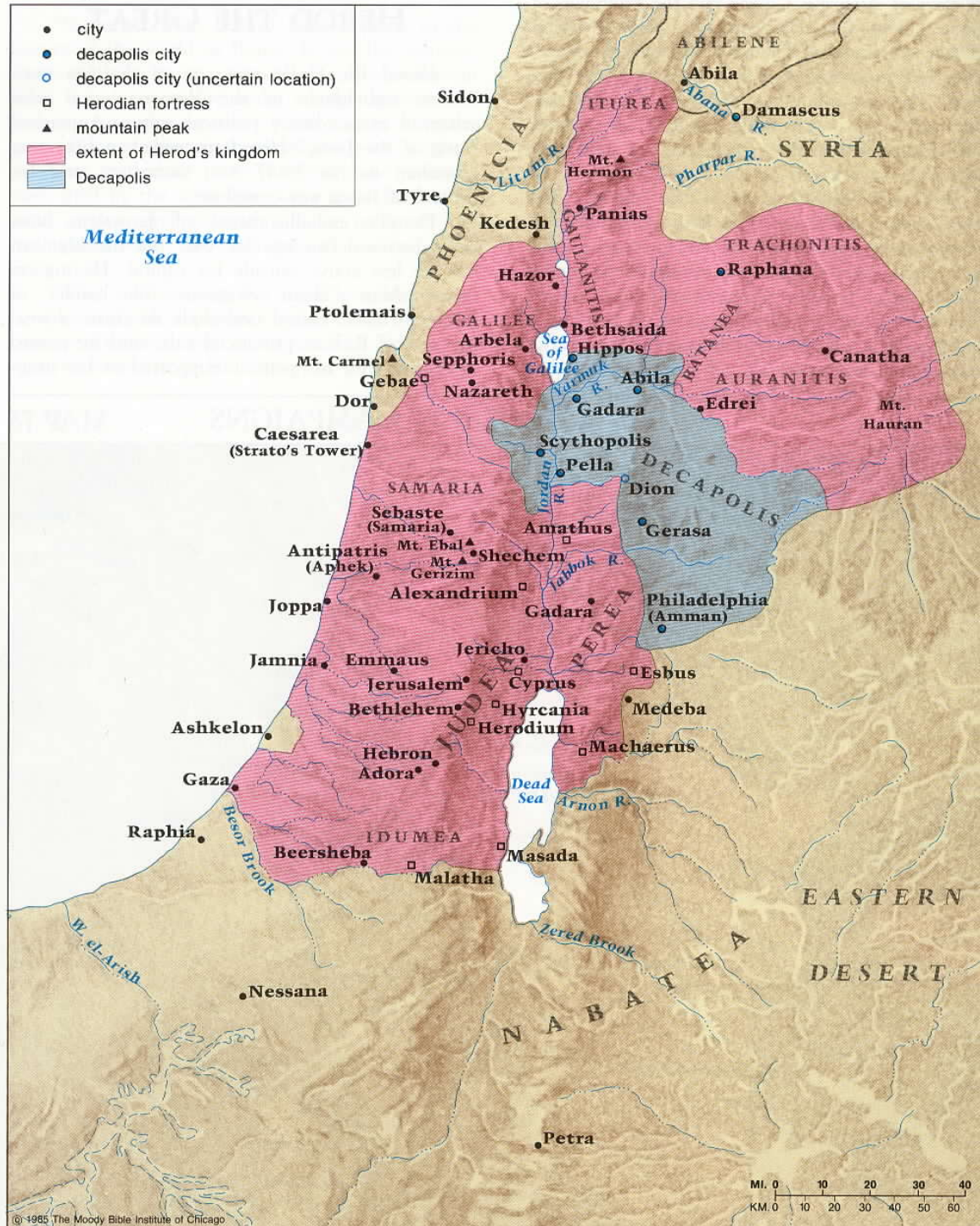
ROMAN Empire takes over the former Greek Empire

POMPEY'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST JERUSALEM AND THE RESULTING ROMAN SETTLEMENT 63 B.C.

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⊙ Siege of Jerusalem
- ← Pompey's campaign
- ← The Romans break through the walls into Jerusalem
- ← Aristobulus's route
- Jewish state after Pompey's settlement
- Jewish territories ceded to Iturea and Ptolemais
- Samaritan state
- Cities of the Decapolis



KINGDOM OF HEROD THE GREAT



Herod the Great serves as the King of Judah under the Romans: This was the historical situation into which Christ was born

Jews (and Christians)

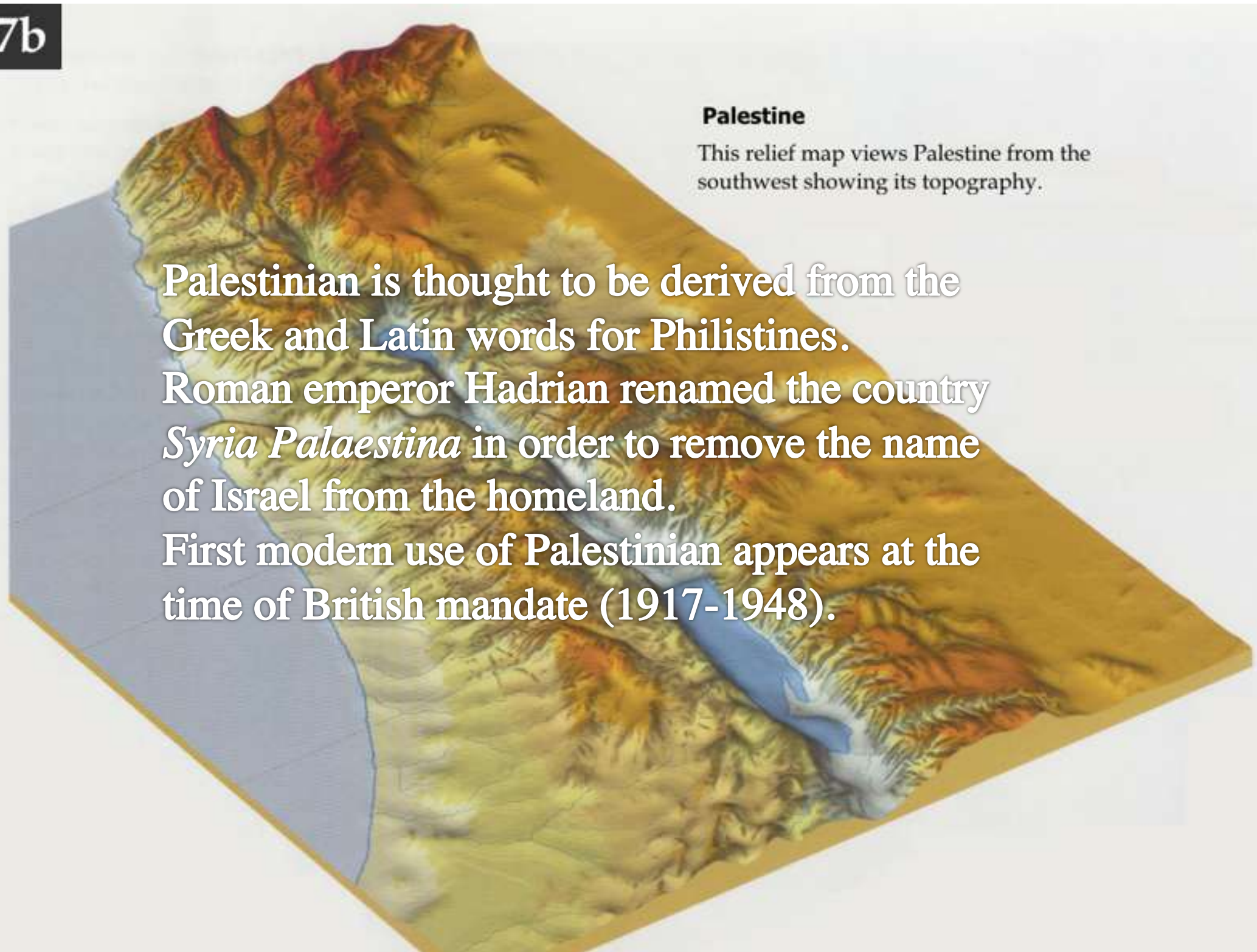
“removal” from the Promised Land

- **The Christians are persecuted (by the Jews) as seen in the Book of Acts**
- **The Jews are conquered by the Romans, their temple destroyed, and removed from the Land in A.D. 70 and again in A.D. 135**
- **The Romans become “Christians” in A.D. 312 and this part of the world becomes what is called Byzantine (Christian-Roman) for the next 3 centuries (4th-6th Century A.D.)**

Palestine

This relief map views Palestine from the southwest showing its topography.

Palestinian is thought to be derived from the Greek and Latin words for Philistines. Roman emperor Hadrian renamed the country *Syria Palaestina* in order to remove the name of Israel from the homeland. First modern use of Palestinian appears at the time of British mandate (1917-1948).





Arab: Islamic Period

7th-19th Century A.D.

Islam's Conflicts



- Conflict with Judaism

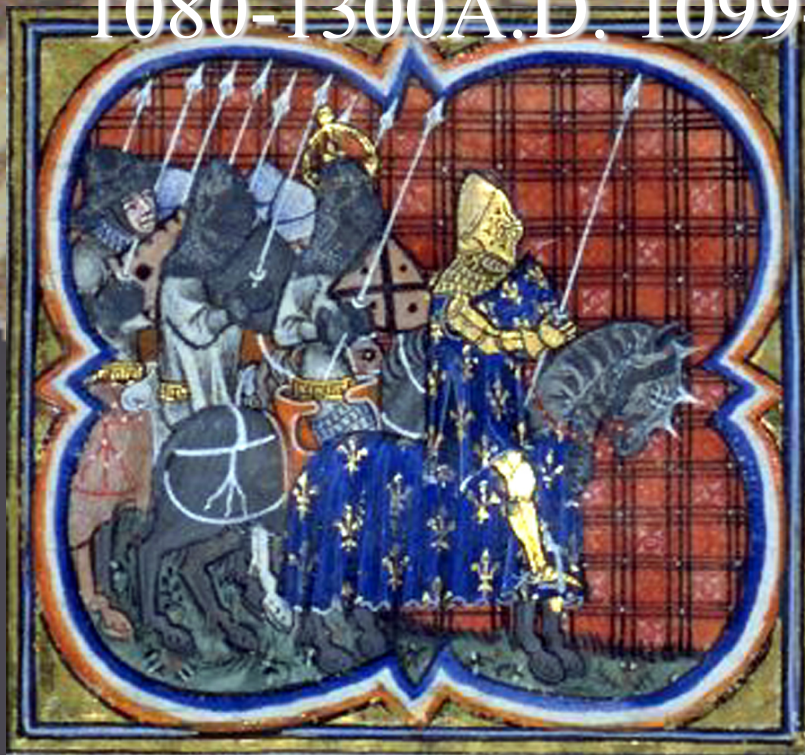
- At first they were tolerant of the Jews because they were “people of the book”
- They only demanded a poll tax from those who did not convert to Islam.
- Then they erected the Dome of the Rock on the previous Temple platform. The Koran stated that Mohammed mounted his horse Buraq on a rock. They interpreted this rock as the Rock of the temple Mount in Jerusalem although Jerusalem is never mentioned by name in the Koran.
- Jerusalem now became one of the most important cities to Moslems.

Temple Mount



Islam's Conflicts

- Conflict with Christianity (Christian churches were destroyed; Crusades 1080-1300A.D. 1099-1291)



Islam's Perspective

- On their mission by Allah
- On land conquered for Allah



The background of the slide is a painting. On the right side, a hand is shown holding a sword upright. The background of the painting is a map of Palestine, with green and greyish-green areas representing land and roads. The text is overlaid on this background.

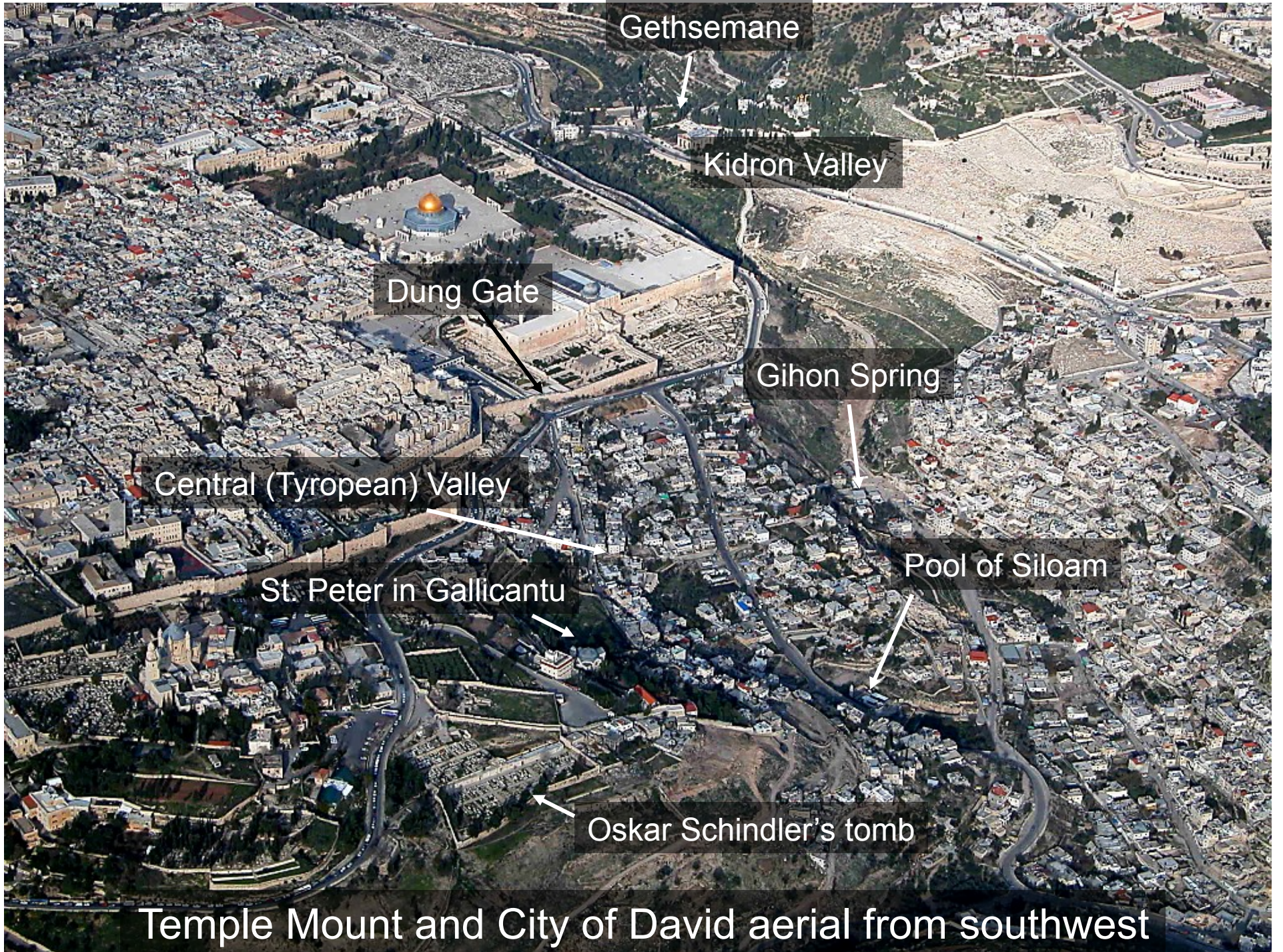
From the *Hamas* Manifesto

The land of Palestine is an Islamic *Waqf* [religious endowment] consecrated for future Moslem generations until Judgment Day. It, or any part of it, should not be squandered; it, or any part of it, should not be given up. . . . This is the law governing the land of Palestine in the Islamic *Sharia* [law] and the same goes for any land the Moslems have conquered by force, because during the times of conquests, the Moslems consecrated these lands to Moslem generations till the Day of Judgment. * *



The Rule of Islam

- After the Crusades, this land was incorporated into the Muslim Mameluke Empire ruled from Cairo.
- In 1516 the Muslim Ottoman Turks took over the rule of this land and rebuilt the Old City and its walls (A.D. 1546)
- They ruled for 400 years, until World War I



Temple Mount and City of David aerial from southwest

The Rise of Zionism

(nationalistic Jewish movement that centered on creating a homeland for the Jewish people)

- Anti-Semitism in Europe in the Late 1800's





The Return to the Land

- First Jewish pioneers began to build modern settlements, mostly in the Galilee (1874).
- In 1882 Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe began to make their way to Palestine.

Alfred Dreyfus



In 1894, a Jew, Captain Alfred Dreyfus, a French army officer, is accused of spying for Germany. Dreyfus is convicted, partly on evidence forged by anti-Semitic officers, and sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island.

Theodor Herzl



Theodor Herzl was a reporter for a Vienna newspaper who covered the trial of Alfred Dreyfus. The pervasive anti-Semitism that he saw bothered him. He wrote a book entitled *The Jewish State* in which he argued that the Jewish people should have their own homeland. The First Zionist Congress was held in 1897 to promote the formation of a Jewish State.



The Rise of Zionism

- Anti-Semitism in Europe in the Late 1800s
- Desire for a national homeland for the Jewish people
- The first *kibbutz* (communal living) was created in 1910.

World War I

A black and white photograph of a biplane on a runway. A person is standing to the left of the plane. The background is a clear sky.

- Defeat of the Turkish Ottoman Empire
- Carving up of the Middle East for Europe (esp. Britain and France)
- Three key “agreements”

The “3 Agreements”

- 1) In 1916 the British Commissioner in Egypt promised the Arab leadership post-war independence for all former Ottoman Arab provinces.
- 2) In 1916 the British and French signed the Sykes-Picot Agreement dividing the Middle East under their joint control.
- 3) In 1917 British Foreign Minister Arthur Balfour committed Britain to work for “the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people” in a letter that became known as the Balfour Declaration.
 - Jews began to immigrate back to Palestine

Balfour Declaration



World War II

- The British/Jewish vs German/Arab





Hag Amin al-Husseini, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, met with Hitler to offer Arab assistance against the Allies

World War II

- The British/Jewish vs German/Arab
- The Holocaust





Six million Jews
perished because of
Anti-Semitism and
there was no place the
Jews could find to go
for safety.

The “Holy” Land

- Biblical History
- Islam
- Zionism
- Post WWII History



Key Event #1: 1947–48

- On November 29, 1947, the UN General Assembly voted to partition the British Mandate into two states, Palestine and Israel. The plan was rejected by Arab countries but was accepted by the Jewish leaders.
- On May 14, 1948, the Jewish leadership voted to establish the State of Israel. The declaration came into effect the following day as the last British troops withdrew. Palestinians remember May 15 as “*al-Nakba*,” or “the Catastrophe.”