

Notes:	<p>All transliterations are made up by me. When I was really unsure, I gave the Hebrew.</p> <p>בבל, Babylon, and Babylonia are all the same. So are Israel and Yisroel, or Yehudah and Judea, etc.</p> <p>I did not include the homework quizzes.</p>	
What are the vital signs?	Political	Who governs? How does the government work?
	Economic	How does one acquire and maintain wealth? What are the monetary responsibilities to the political state? How is the money divided?
	Educational/Cultural	Who teaches? Who is entitled to education? Which values are transmitted to the next generations? This is a major component in determining the character of a nation.
	Spirit	The way a nation sees itself, its culture, economics, and political situation, as well as religion- if a nation has positive spirit, then it sees other problems as solvable. If a nation has negative spirit, then it sees problems related to the other vital signs as overwhelming.
	<p>These signs are indicators of a nation's stability and show if a nation is in danger of decline or collapse.</p>	
What happened in 2488/1312 BCE/1280 BCE?	Matan Torah. There are three dates because there are three ways of counting.	
What happened in 1000 BCE?	David's reign began.	
What happened in 960 BCE?	David's reign ended, Shlomo's began, and the first Beis Hamikdash was built.	
What happened in 597 BCE?	Galus Charesh U'Mazkir.	
What happened in 586 BCE?	The first Beis Hamikdash was destroyed.	
What is a major question in the study of JH?	How did the Jews survive?	
What is Divine Providence?	The existence of G-d's all-encompassing plan that covers all of history and has a conclusion in the far-off future.	
What is credibility?	Truthfulness and believability.	
What is the difference between secular and sacred history?	<p>Secular historians look to understand the past for what it was and learn from it.</p> <p>Sacred historians look to understand the past and how it fits into G-d's plan for the world.</p>	
Who was Saul?	<p>Anointed by Shmuel. He didn't listen to him, though, when Shmuel commanded him to kill the king of Amalek. Instead, he let Agag, the king, as well as the nation's animals. He also didn't wait for Shmuel to make a korban before battle. Because of these errors, the kingship did not continue in his family. He died alongside his son Yonatan in battle around 1000 BCE.</p>	
Who was David?	<p>1000-960 BCE. He was a shepherd, descended from Ruth. He began as a mercenary in Saul's army and was anointed and appointed king.</p> <p>His kingship was the most successful ever- the "Golden Age" of Israel. He beat the Phlishtim, and they retreated to a small costal strip. He also took Jerusalem from the Yevushim (יבושים) and made it the capital. He wasn't allowed to build the Beis Hamkidash, but he moved the Aron Kodosh from Shiloh to Jerusalem.</p>	

Who was Shlomo/Solomon?	960-925 BCE. David's son, he wrote Proverbs (משלי) and (קהלת). He accumulated wealth through foreign trade. He also built the Beis Hamikdash, rendering shrines away from Jerusalem invalid.
Why did the nation split into two?	People in the north were upset that they couldn't worship in their shrines anymore, as they were far from the Beis Hamikdash. After Saul, they didn't accept a new king, instead forming the northern kingdom of Israel.
Who was Jerobam ben Nevat?	King of Israel (northern kingdom) 922-901. He established Schem (שכם) as the capital. He created shrines in Dan and Beit El with golden calves, so his people could worship there, instead of at the Beis Hamikdash. He "lead Israel to sin".
Who were the kings in the House of Omri?	Omri, Achav ben Omri, Ohaziah ben Achav, and Jehoran ben Achav. They were terrible kings. Information on the Moabite Stone confirms that they married foreign women.
Who was Achav?	A king of Israel. He defeated Damascus and increased the gap between social classes. He married a foreign woman, Ezevel, who led him, and after him the rest of the nation, to worship Baal. Elijah intervened during his time, to help the poor and stop the worship of Baal.
Who was Hoshea ben Elah?	The last king of Israel. He was "wicked in the eyes of Hashem" but not as much as the others. When Assyria invaded, he was exiled by the King of Assyria. The people of Israel were exiled- these are the lost 10 tribes.
Who was Hezekiah? (חזקיהו)	715-687, a king of Judah. During his time, around 701, Jerusalem was besieged/invaded by Sancheriv, the king of Assyria, but he was expelled. He brought about religious reform, re-establishing lost traditions and destroying idolatry. All in all, a good king. Great Grandfather of Uzziah.
Who were Menashe and Amon?	697-642; 642-640, kings of Judea. Father and son, one worse than the next. These kings ruined everything, destroying בני'י's chances to do teshuvah. They introduced idolatry and moral depravity.
Who was Josiah?	641-609, king of Judea. The son of Amon, he destroyed idolatry and brought back worship of Hashem. He died fighting Pharaoh Necho. His reforms did not do enough to be teshuvah for בני'י, although they were great.
Who was Yehoyachaz?	609ish. King of Judea for three months before Nebuchadnezer deposed him and put him into captivity, where he died. During his kingship, he disregarded Josiah's reforms.
Who was Yehoyakim?	609ish- 598. King of Judea and brother of Yehoyachaz. He was put onto the throne by Nebuchadnezer for 11 years but was eventually killed in Babylonian captivity. He reigned in the middle of a power struggle between Babylon and Egypt.
Who was Yehoyachin/Yechonia?	598/7ish. He was brought to Babylon when the Cheresh Umazkir were exiled, so the exile is not named after him.
Who was Zedkeiah?	597-586, last king of Judea. He was "wicked in the eyes of Hashem". On the 10 th day of the 10 th month of his reign, Jerusalem was besieged by the Babylonians. When they took over, they captured his family, killed his family before him, blinded him, and took him back to Babylon as a captive.
How does Hashem's attitude towards Bnai Yisroel change throughout sefer Yirmiyahu?	Throughout the entire sefer, Hashem is angry with Bnai Yisroel. However, at the beginning, he offers them chances to repent, while at the end he brings their punishment for not using those chances wisely. After giving them so many chances, at one point it becomes too late.
What are the various sins that Bnai Yisroel are rebuked for committing?	Bnai Yisroel are rebuked for injustices, such as lying, theft, murder, corruption, immoral relationships, as well as idolatry and the disrespect of Torah.

<p>What is the parable of the sculptor?</p>	<p>The sefer describes a sculptor who slips with his clay and ruins his work. He must gather the clay together and begin again. Yirmiyahu explains that the sculptor is Hashem, and the clay is Bnai Yisroel. Despite flaws in the present, Hashem will, in the future, mold them into something beautiful.</p>
<p>What is the parable of the shepherd?</p>	<p>The sefer describes a shepherd who leads his sheep astray. Yirmiyahu explains that the shepherd is the bad kings of Israel and that the sheep are Bnai Yisroel.</p>
<p>How do the Babylonians fit in with the concept of Divine Providence?</p>	<p>Yirmiyahu explains that the Babylonians are sent by Hashem to punish Bnai Yisroel for their sins by taking over the country, destroying the Beis Hamikdash, and exiling or killing them.</p>
<p>What were the waves of exile like?</p>	<p>1. 3023 people 2. 832 people 3. 745 people In total, 4,600 people.</p>
<p>What different atrocities happened at the destruction of the Beis Hamikdash?</p>	<p>(There could be more)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nevuzaradan burned down the Beis Hamikdash and much of Jerusalem and took the silver, gold, and bronze vessels. ● Hundreds of people were slaughtered, especially in the Beis Hamikdash, where Zecharia had been murdered earlier. ● The king of Amon convinced a Jew to assassinate the governor, Gedaliah. ● The לויים were singing “he will cut them off” at the time of Destruction. Painfully ironic. ● The כהנים threw the keys into the burning Beis Hamikdash, where a hand went to grab them. Then they jumped into the burning Beis Hamikdash.
<p>How did Yirmiyahu view the role of Nebuchadnezzar and his army regarding the Jews?</p>	<p>Yirmiyahu viewed Nevachadnezzar and his army as a manifestation of Divine will that the s of the Kingdom of Yehudah should be punished for their immoral and unfaithful behavior.</p>
<p>How did the Jewish leaders respond?</p>	<p>The Jewish leaders disregarded Yirmiyahu's prophecies and spoke out against them, promoting rebellion against Babylonia instead. They destroyed written copies of the prophecies, and tried on several occasions to, and later succeeded in, sending him to prison. The Kohanim banned Yirmiyahu from entering the Beit Hamikdash, and the prophets agreed with Yirmiyahu and helped him.</p>
<p>What special message did Yirmiyahu have for the exiled Jews?</p>	<p>Yirmiyahu told the exiled Jews that G-d was not only contained to the land of Israel or to the Beit Hamikdash. Even they were in exile, it was still possible to connect to Him.</p>
<p>How did Yirmiyahu find Bnai Yisroel after the Destruction, and what did he do?</p>	<p>After being released from prison (he was there for much of the time up until the Destruction) He followed a bloody trail until he found them, on the way to Babylonia. He tried to persuade leaders not to rebel, and was put in prison for a while. He then stayed with Gedalia until he was assassinated, after which he was taken to Egypt by his followers.</p>
<p>What were the 10 miracles that happened in the Beis Hamikdash?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No woman ever miscarried from the odor of the korbanot 2. The sacrificial flesh never went bad 3. No fly was ever seen in the slaughterhouse 4. The Kohen Gadol was never rendered <i>tamei</i> right before Yom Kippur 5. Rain never extinguished the fire on the altar 6. The wind never prevailed over the column of smoke 7. There was never a disqualifying defect in the Omer or Two Loaves or Showbread 8. People stood packed together yet all had room to bow 9. Snakes and scorpions never injured anyone in Jerusalem

	10. Everybody had enough room to stay overnight in Jerusalem													
Who were the Charesh U'Mazkier, what happened to them, and why is it important?	These people were leaders and scholars. They were exiled 11 years before Jerusalem was taken and the rest of the nation was exiled, so they were able to, following the instructions in a letter sent to them by Yirmiyahu, set up communities for the Jews who would come later. They did not think that the exile would last as long as it did, always anticipating the return.													
How did Bnai Yisroel settle into Babylonia?	<p>Fairly easily. They learned Aramaic, the Babylonian language, easily, because it was close to Hebrew.</p> <p>Also, 11 years earlier, the Charesh U'Mazkier had set up communities, so they were easily able to adapt to their new lives. They did anticipate a return soon- Yirmiyahu told them it would be 70 years.</p> <p>To survive, they had to change their religion- davening instead of korbanot, to adapt to a life without a Beis Hamikdash. Assimilation threatened, in a pagan, Torah-less land.</p> <p>Five factors relate to their survival:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Geographic</td> <td>Jews who had been exiled from the Kingdom of Israel already had a settlement on the Chebar River.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Leadership</td> <td>They had the Cheresh U'Mazkir leaders, among them Yehoyachin, as well as Yirmiyahu.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Economy</td> <td>They adopted diverse jobs and were not tied to any one part of the Babylonian economy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Acculturation</td> <td>They adopted Babylonian customs (such as names and months) without losing their values or identities.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Religious Response</td> <td>Yirmiyahu told them it would be 70 years until return, and Yechezkel preached personal responsibility for sins as a part of the teshuvah that would lead to their return.</td> </tr> </table>		Geographic	Jews who had been exiled from the Kingdom of Israel already had a settlement on the Chebar River.	Leadership	They had the Cheresh U'Mazkir leaders, among them Yehoyachin, as well as Yirmiyahu.	Economy	They adopted diverse jobs and were not tied to any one part of the Babylonian economy.	Acculturation	They adopted Babylonian customs (such as names and months) without losing their values or identities.	Religious Response	Yirmiyahu told them it would be 70 years until return, and Yechezkel preached personal responsibility for sins as a part of the teshuvah that would lead to their return.		
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Why was the exile 70 years?	That's the length of one lifetime, long enough for that generation of sinners to pass away and their children to be born.													
According to the packet, what was Yirmiyahu's legacy?	He taught Bnai Yisroel to set up a long-term, long-distance relationship with Hashem, away from the Beis Hamikdash.													
What is assimilation?	Joining another group and forgetting your own.													
What is isolation?	Being completely separated from greater society.													
What is accommodation?	To compromise your values with another's.													
Who was Daniel?	He was taken to Babylon at a young age with the Charesh U'Mazkir. There he became famous for interpreting dreams. He earned a position in Nebuchadnezer's court, and later in the Persian court.													
What did Nebuchadnezer see in his dream? How was it interpreted by Daniel?	<p>A person with:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Gold head</td> <td>Babylonia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Silver chest/arms</td> <td>Persia/Media</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bronze stomach/thighs</td> <td>Greece</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Iron legs</td> <td>Rome</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clay/iron feet</td> <td>"Holy" Roman Empire and Islam together</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A stone hit it until it broke apart</td> <td>G-d will conquer all of these kingdoms eventually...</td> </tr> </table>		Gold head	Babylonia	Silver chest/arms	Persia/Media	Bronze stomach/thighs	Greece	Iron legs	Rome	Clay/iron feet	"Holy" Roman Empire and Islam together	A stone hit it until it broke apart	G-d will conquer all of these kingdoms eventually...
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	The stone became a mountainand establish a final, lasting kingdom (Moshiach).															
What did Nebuchadnezer do to Daniel afterwards?	He bowed to Daniel, offered a sacrifice/incense in his honor, and appointed him ruler over the province and its wise men.																
What led to the “handwriting on the wall”?	The fact that Balshazzar didn't believe in/glorify Hashem, but worshipped idols and scorned Hashem by using the utensils taken from the Beis Hamikdash as party utensils.																
What did it say?	<table border="1" data-bbox="1364 457 1591 583"> <tr> <td>מ</td> <td>נ</td> <td>ת</td> <td>ו</td> <td>ד</td> </tr> <tr> <td>א</td> <td>נ</td> <td>ק</td> <td>פ</td> <td>י</td> </tr> <tr> <td>א</td> <td>נ</td> <td>ל</td> <td>ר</td> <td>ו</td> </tr> </table> <p>His and his nation's days had been counted and weighed; they would be divided and conquered by Persia.</p>		מ	נ	ת	ו	ד	א	נ	ק	פ	י	א	נ	ל	ר	ו
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How did Balshazzar respond to it?	He was terrified. He tried to find someone to read it, and his astrologers and magicians came, but could not read the writing.																
What did Daniel say it meant?	The writing rebuked Balshazzar for acting scornfully to Hashem by worshipping idols, ignoring Hashem, and using the Beis Hamikdash's utensils for a party. He then said that Balshazzar had been judged, and his judgment was not favorable. His kingdom would be conquered by Persia and Media.																
What was the reward?	Daniel was promised scarlet robes, golden jewelry, and power over a third of a kingdom. He didn't want it, but he received it.																
Under which king was Darius thrown into the lion's den?	Darius.																
How was he sent into the lion's den?	The other people in Darius's court were jealous of Daniel. Seeking his death, they asked Darius to establish and sign a decree that anyone who, in the next 30 days, asks anything of any god or man besides Darius be thrown into a lions den. Darius did as they said. However, they found Daniel davening, facing Jerusalem through a window. They threw him into the lion's den.																
What happened?	The lions did not kill Daniel- Hashem saved him.																
How did the king respond?	When he found Daniel alive, he was happy and developed faith in Hashem. He then sent the people who had plotted Daniel's death, as well as their families, to perish in the lion's den.																
Who were Chananya, Mishael, and Azariah?	<p>They were also exiled young with the Charesh U'Mazkir. They were nobles, from the family of Yehudah. They had positions in the Babylonian court. Nebuchadnezer made them change their Jewish names to pagan names...</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="516 1617 1591 1774"> <tr> <td>Chananya</td> <td>Shadrach</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mishael</td> <td>Meshach</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Azariah</td> <td>Abed-Nego</td> </tr> </table>		Chananya	Shadrach	Mishael	Meshach	Azariah	Abed-Nego									
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What was the law created for Nebuchadnezer's statue? What was the consequence for breaking it?	He made a statue of all gold, and decreed that anyone who didn't bow to it upon hearing music would be thrown into a fiery furnace.																
How did Chananya, Mishael, and Azariah respond to Nebuchadnezer?	<p>When Nebuchadnezer brought them to his palace for not bowing down to they statue, they said:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you throw us into the furnace, G-d will save us 																

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If he doesn't, still no Jews will bow to the statue
What was the miracle that happened to them?	They were thrown into the furnace all tied together/ When Nebuchadnezer looked in, there were four men- one looked like an angel. When he asked them to step out, the three were untied and not completely unharmed. This happened on Yom Kippur.
What did Nebuchadnezer do in response?	He said, "Your G-d is true and miraculous; nobody can say otherwise or they'll be killed". He then promoted all three of them in their province.
Who was Yechezkel?	He was exiled with the Chereh U'Mazkir. His name is only mentioned twice, even in his own sefer. He was a prophet in Judea, and then in Babylonia. He lived on the Chebar River. His sefer was written during galus. He had the "dry bones" prophecy on Yom Kippur, also the day of the fiery furnace miracle.
What did Hashem tell Yechezkel to do? What happened?	Hashem told Yechezkel to go to a valley of dry bones and say a prophecy to them, they they would live. He did, and bodies grew upon them and they were returned to life.
What do these bones represent?	They represent Bnai Yisroel, dry because they're exiled, have lost hope, and are devoid of Torah.
What is Hashem promising here?	Hashem promises that he will bring Bnai Yisroel together again, as a nation in their own country.
Who was Evil Merodach/Amel Marduk?	<p>Nebuchadnezer's son. He released</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yehoyachin, who became a palace official; his son Shaltiel fathered Zerubavel ● Tzidkyahu, who died shortly thereafter <p>Archeological sources say that he was, actually, Nebuchadnezer's grandson, and there was one king in between them, for a year. According to the Jews, he governed 23 years; according to secular history, two.</p>
Who was Balshazzar?	<p>EM's son. He persecuted the Jews more than Nebuchadnezer had. He was the last king before Persia/Media (and by his time he had conquered Assyria, Elam, Armenia, Asia Minor, and all of Babylonia except the capital, Babylon). Paranoid after the "handwriting on the wall," he told his guards to kill any intruders. After this, he left his palace for the bathroom, and was killed by his own guards coming in.</p> <p>Babylonia was taken over by Darius of Persia, who reigned for a year, and then Cyrus.</p>