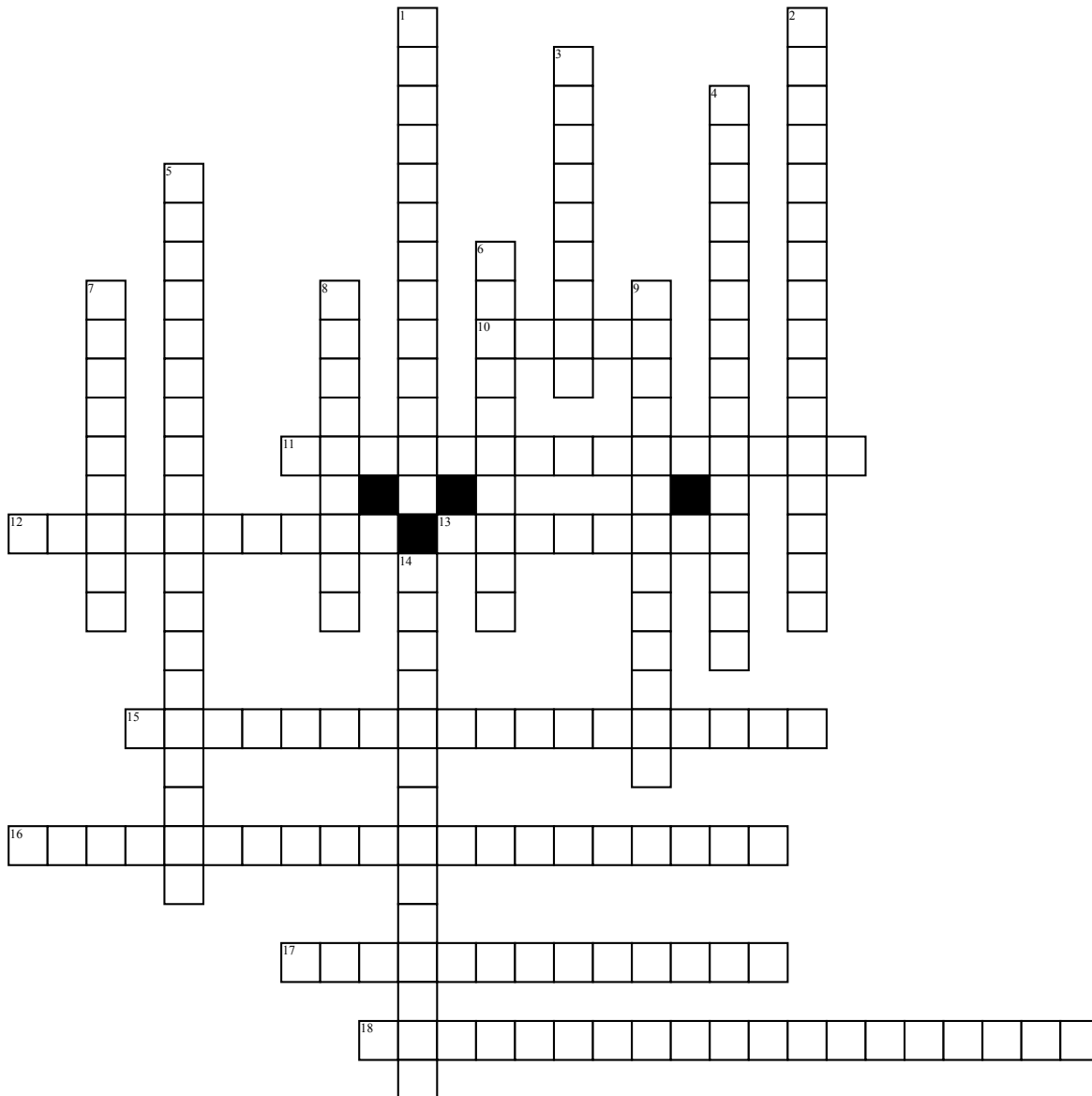


Judaism Historical Overview



Across

- 10.** Jewish philosopher who lived in Alexandria, in the Roman province of Egypt.
11. 538 BCE, Cyrus permitted Jews to return and rebuild temple, Birth of Iranian Jewry, Influence of Aramaic culture on Judaism, prayers, language of the Talmud
12. Central and E European Jewry, Yiddish, 10 Million at the end of the 19th century
13. the dispersion of Jews beyond Israel.
15. In 587 BCE, Jerusalem conquered by the Babylonians, Solomons temple destroyed, Birth of Iraqi Jewry
16. 5th C CE, Jews of northern Europe disappear, Med Jews, Byz Jews, Iran, Iraq, West/Central Asia Survive
17. assimilation to a different culture, typically a dominant one.

- 18.** Migration from Germany to Poland, increasing persecution in Germany in 12th and 13th centuries.

Down

- 1.** 333 BCE, Alexander the Great of Macedonia overthrows the Persian Empire, spread of Hellenism across conquered lands. "the Septuagint"(270 BCE), Philo (1st C BCE)
2. Occurred in 721 BC, after the death of King Soloman, Israel conquered by the Assyrians. "Disappearance" of Northern Ten Tribes
3. Mediterranean (Iberian) Jewry, Ladino; 400,000
4. Emerges after destruction of Jerusalem Temple, 70 CE, transformation of Judaism from Temple-centric to Text-centric

- 5.** 1492, Ferdinand and Isabella: convert or leave within three months. Migrations to Portugal, Morocco, Italy, Ottoman Turkish Empire
6. a Greek version of the Hebrew Bible (or Old Testament), including the Apocrypha, made for Greek-speaking Jews in Egypt in the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC and adopted by the early Christian Churches.
7. Middle Eastern Jewry, Judeo-Arabic and Judeo-Persian; 600,000 Mizrahi Jews
8. the national character or culture of Greece, especially ancient Greece.
9. 63 BCE, Emergence of Rabbinic Judaism, 70 CE, Destroyed 2nd Temple,
14. 7th C CE, divided western world in north and west of Med (Christian), south and east (Muslim), New religious freedoms, trade opportunities, migration pattern, Maimonides.