

Repercussions of Violence under Alexander (the Great) and the Successors



WHEN ALEXANDER THE GREAT DID NOT VISIT JERUSALEM

THE LATER REVOLT OF THE JERUSALEM STREET, 169-67 BCE

Sept. 4, 2024

7:00 P.M. to 8:30 P.M.

**CEC, Room 201/205/209
University of Nebraska at Omaha**

Sponsored by The Schwalb Center for Israel & Jewish Studies, and by the UNO Ancient Mediterranean Studies Program, the Departments of History, Art History, English, Religious Studies, and Philosophy, with the support of the Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences.

Presented in collaboration with the School of American and Global Studies at South Dakota State University.

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Alexander the Great's famous — but fictional — visit to Jerusalem exemplifies the early positive relationship between Hellenistic kings and the Jews. Jewish soldiers served loyally in Alexander's armies and those of his successors for over a century and a half.

Yet something happened in the early 160s BCE, causing a breakdown in that bond. It resulted in the first known religious persecution of a people in their own land, stirring up the Maccabean Revolt. What led to the genocidal blood that flowed in Jerusalem's streets in 168 and 167?

The Maccabean victory is still commemorated by the Jewish holiday of Hanukkah.

Presented by Rabbi Benjamin Scolnic, professor of Judaica at Southern Connecticut State University.

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