

## **Masada**

### **Menahem**

Leader of the Zealots – Menahem

Descendant of Judas the Galilean who began Zealot uprising in AD 6.

Took fortress of Masada

Agrippa sent 2000 horsemen to put down the uprising.

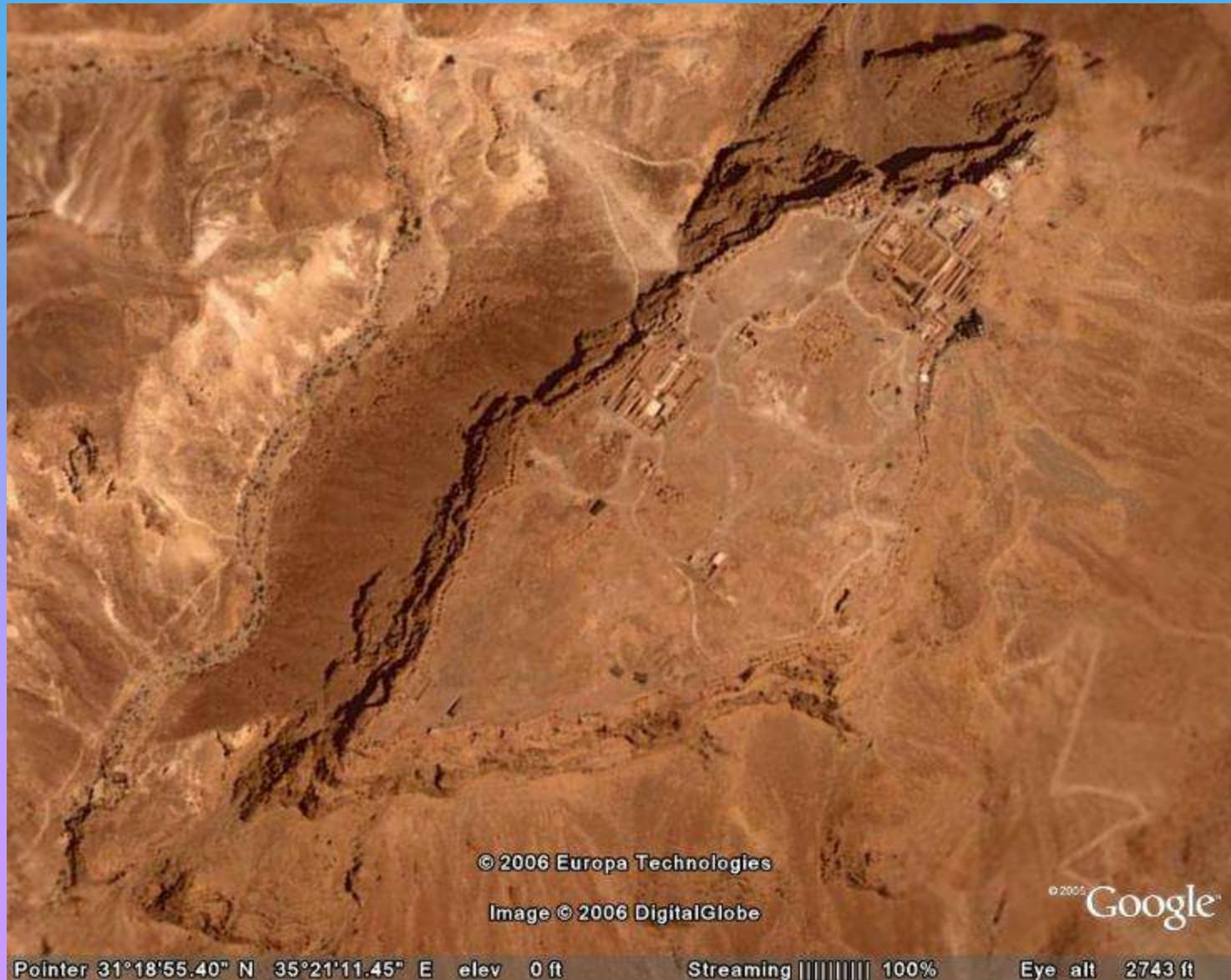
Menahem marched on Jerusalem killing Ananias and Ezekias, the father and uncle of Eleazar the High Priest.

Eleazar killed Menahem when he went into the Temple dressed in royal robes.

### **Eleazar, the son of Jair**

Followers of Menahem rallied behind his relative also called Eleazar, the son of Jair, who led them back to Masada which they held until AD 73.

## Masada (70 – 73) - Final Jewish resistance to the Romans.



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# Masada

70 - 73



The Romans finally overcame the Jews at Masada by building a ramp so they could get to the top. The Romans found the Jews had committed suicide.

MASADA

THE RAMP BUILT  
BY THE ROMANS  
IN AD 73

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## Judaea Capta (Judea captured) - Rome's victory over the Jews on the coinage.



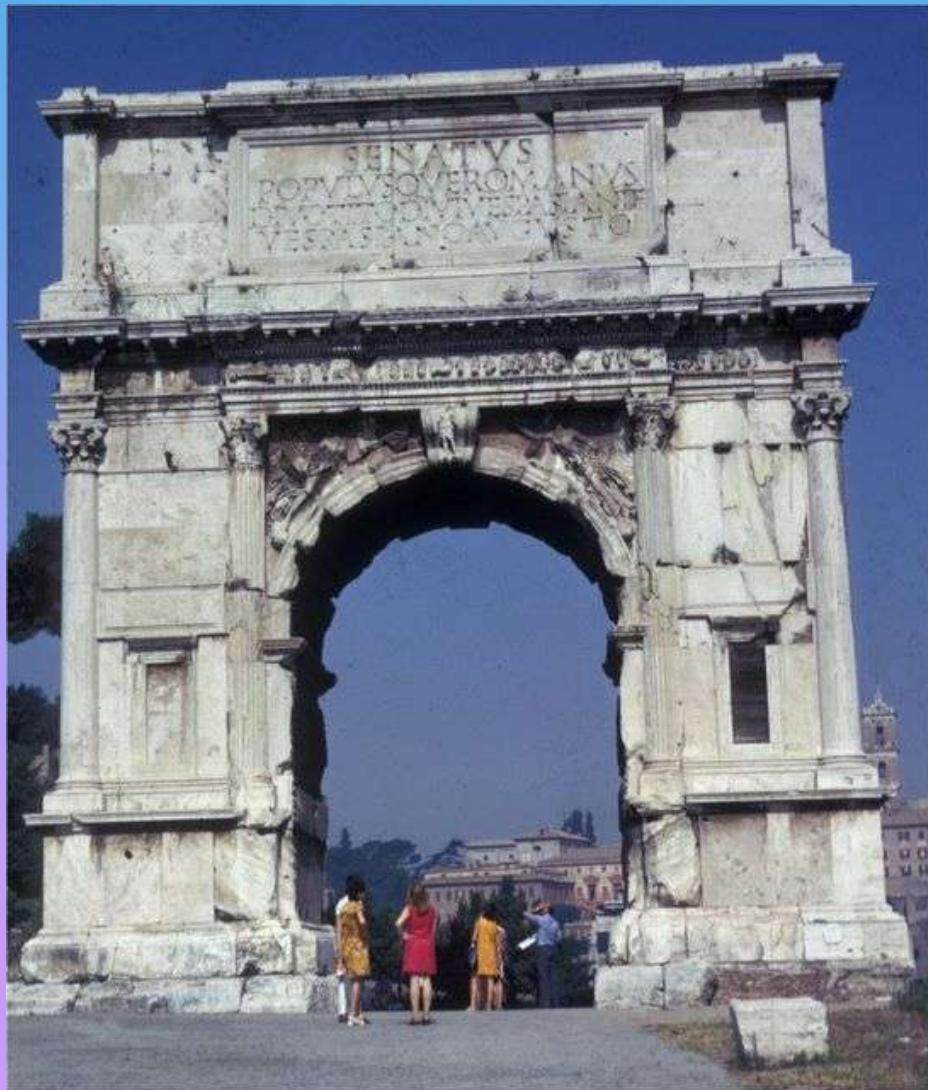
S C - Senatus Consulto (By decree of the Senate)

Palm Tree represents Judea. Woman mourns sitting upon shields that were unable to protect Judea against the might of Rome.

The man standing by the tree is either the Roman god Mars 'The Avenger' or a Jewish prisoner with hands tied behind his back. On the second coin the man by the tree is a Roman soldier.

# Arch of Titus in Rome commemorating Titus victory over the Jews

The Arch was built c. AD 81



## Arch of Titus in Rome



Spoils from Jerusalem – Golden Lampstand

## **Jewish Revolt - Bar Kokhba (132 – 135)**

Led by Simon Bar Kokhbar

Real name was probably Bar Koseva.

The name Kokhba means star and associated Bar Kokhbar with Messianic scripture, (Number 24:17).

Established independent Jewish State for 3 years until rebellion was crushed.

Issued coinage.

Emperor Hadrian put down the rebellion by bringing General Julius Severus from Britain to lead the 12 legions of soldiers he brought in to put down the revolt.

## Following the Bar Kokhba revolt (132 – 135)

The Roman Emperor Hadrian renamed Roman province of Judea as **Syria Palaestina**

Renamed Jerusalem as Aelia Capitolina

Expelled most of the Jews from Judea

Large Jewish populations in Samaria and Galilee

Syria Palaestina became known as Palaestina.

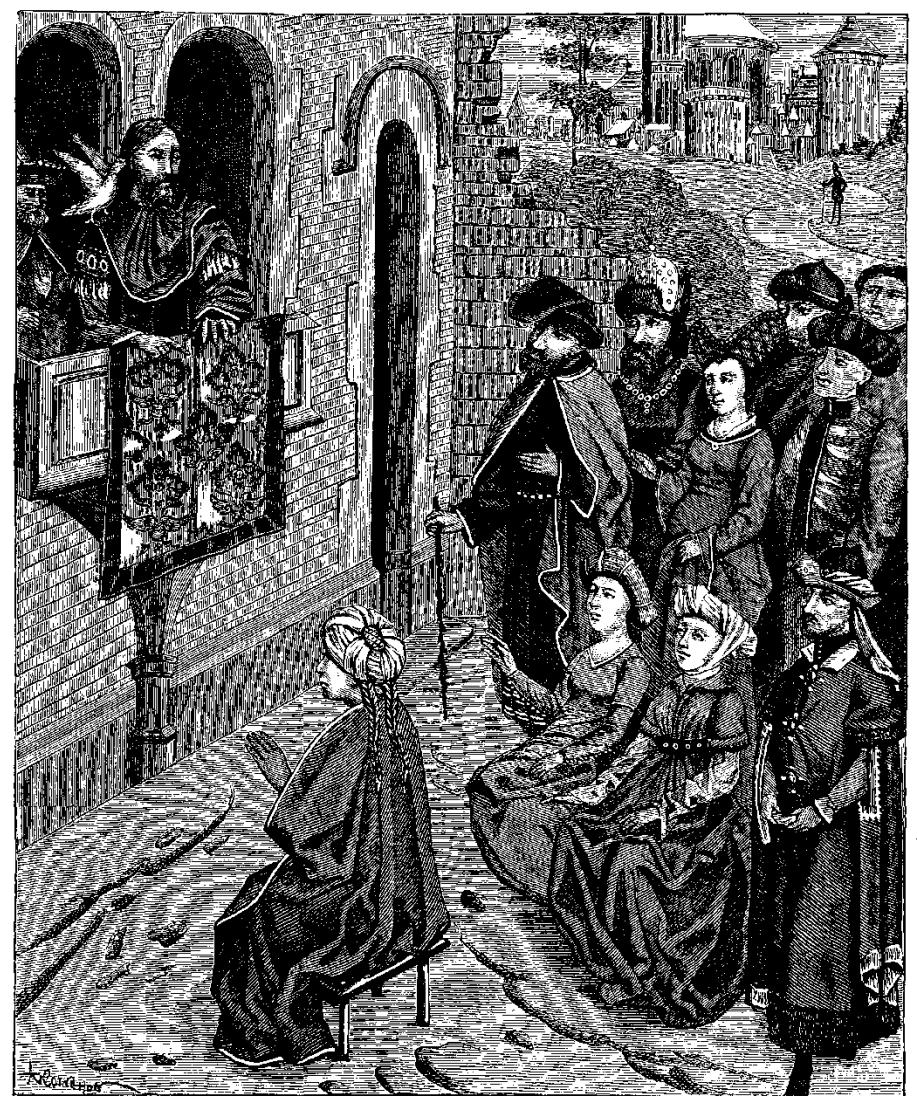
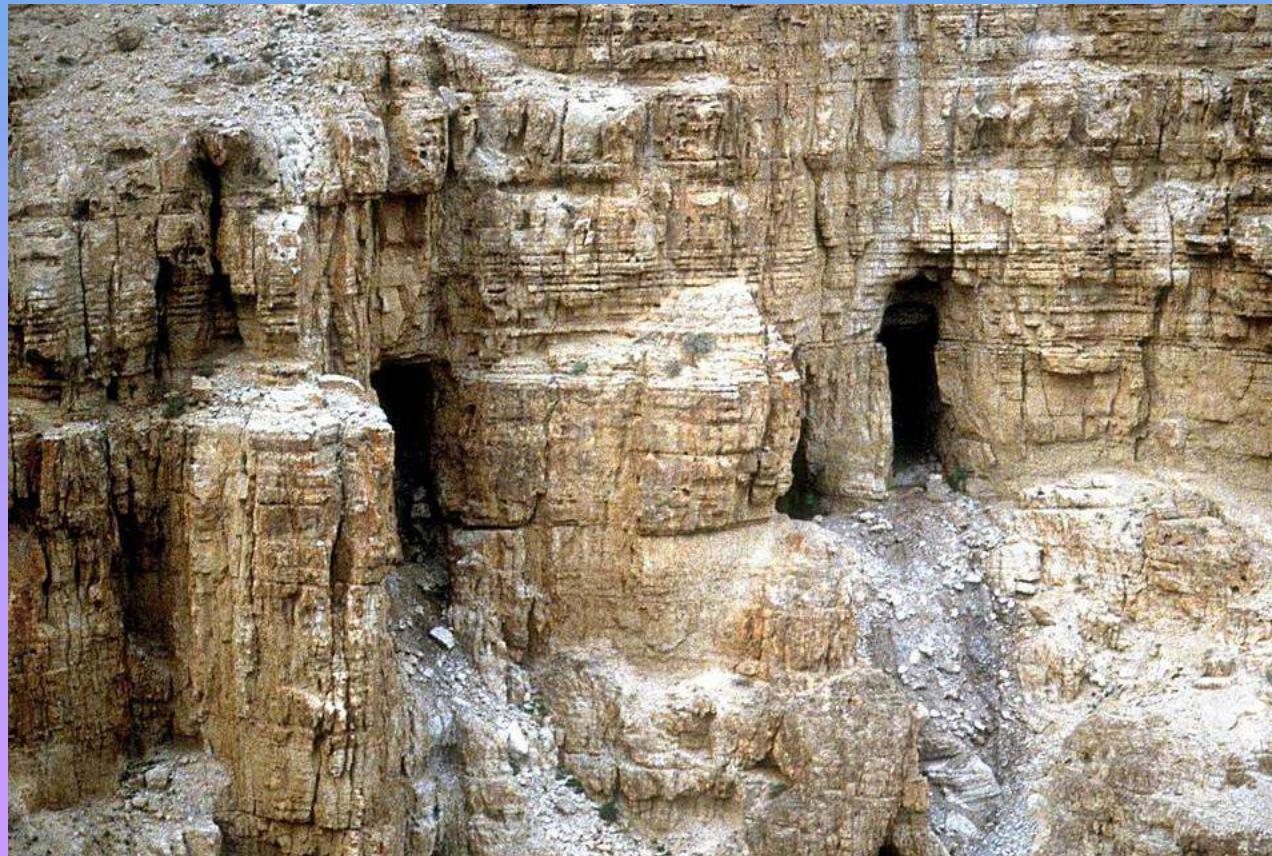


Fig. 357.—Expulsion of the Jews in the Reign of the Emperor Hadrian (A.D. 135): "How Heraclius turned the Jews out of Jerusalem."—Fac-simile of a Miniature in the "Histoire des Empereurs," Manuscript of the Fifteenth Century, in the Library of the Arsenal, Paris.

## **Wadi Murabbaat Caves (18km south of Qumran)**

When the Bar Kokhbar Revolt (132-135) was almost over the Jews fled into the caves in the Judaean wilderness. Personal items have been found from this time and written manuscripts. Including Biblical scrolls, marriage contracts and business contracts.



Biblical texts dated 2nd century found at Wadi Murabbaat resemble the Masoretic Text.

The texts are from the Pentateuch, Isaiah, Minor Prophets, and the Psalms.