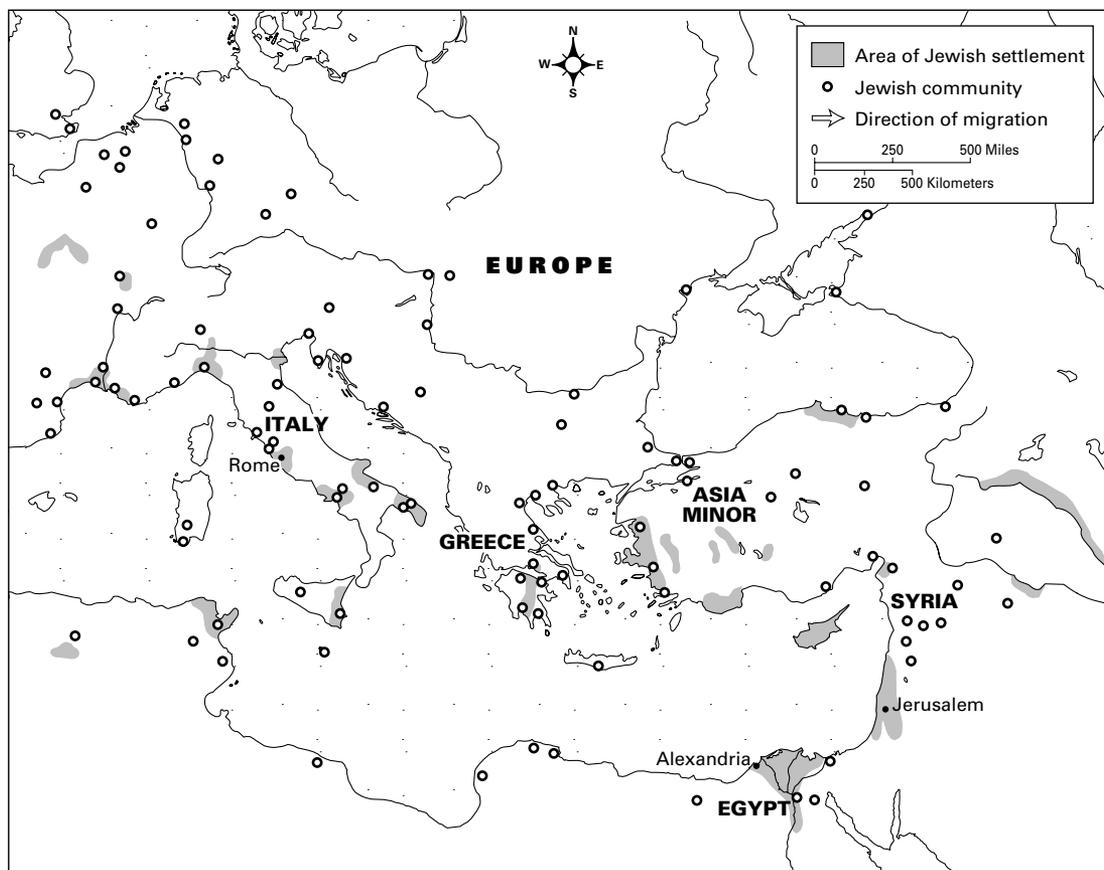


Jewish Migration After AD 70

After the Romans burned the Second Temple in Jerusalem, many Jews lost their will to fight and surrendered. Thousands of Jews left Jerusalem and moved to other cities, such as Alexandria, Egypt. However, some Jews remained in Jerusalem. About 60 years after the Second Temple was destroyed, the Jews started another revolt against the Romans. Once again, the Romans defeated the Jews. As punishment for the rebellion, Roman officials forced all Jews to leave Jerusalem. Many Jews migrated to areas throughout the Mediterranean region. Over the next several centuries, Jews moved out of the Mediterranean region to other parts of the world.



MAP ACTIVITY

1. Use a bright color to draw an arrow on the map showing the direction of the Jewish migration.
2. Mark the areas of Jewish settlement with a different color.

3. What is the major body of water in the center of the map? Label it on the map.
4. Where was the Second Temple located? Label it on the map.
5. Update the map legend to reflect the colors that you added to the map.

ANALYZING MAPS

1. **Place** What city in Egypt did many Jews move to after the destruction of the Second Temple?

2. **Movement** How many miles did Jews travel from Jerusalem to Greece? To Italy? To Northern Europe?

3. **Interpreting** In what ways might a Jewish settlement in Italy be different than or similar to a Jewish settlement in Asia Minor?

4. **Human/Environment Interaction** Based on the map, what do you think were some of the challenges the Jews faced during their migration?

EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Imagine that you are moving with your family from your home in Jerusalem to a new country. Choose a destination on the map and label it. On a separate piece of paper, write four journal entries describing your trip to this new land. What new people do you meet? What new languages do you hear? What mountains, seas, or rivers do you see along your journey? What new foods might you eat? How do you feel about moving to a new place?

Biography King Solomon

WHAT DID YOU LEARN?

1. Possible response: King Solomon was able to bring peace to his land through the marriage of foreign princesses. Something like this seems not likely in today's world. Also, Solomon was able to ensure the growth of his kingdom with slave labor. Again, this seems unlikely today.
2. Answers will vary.

ACTIVITY

Answers will vary.

Literature

CALL-OUT BOX

(p.11) The sun and the moon

ANALYZING LITERATURE

1. Day 1: light; Day 2: sky; Day 3: land and plants; Day 4: sun, moon, stars
2. Answers may vary, but should include that creation stories answer questions about the universe, such as the origin of the world, mankind, and nature.
3. Creation stories will vary.

Primary Source

WHAT DID YOU LEARN?

1. Possible answers: The people were farmers; they kept cattle and had fields, vineyards, and olive groves. They valued livestock very highly. The people worried about theft, fire, and animal attacks.
2. Summaries will vary. Example explanation: The law made sure that people looked after the poor in their society.
3. Answers will vary. Students should be able to back their assertions with reasonable explanations based on the text.

History and Geography

MAP ACTIVITY

1. The arrow should be drawn from Jerusalem out toward Europe, in a northwestern direction.
2. Students should color the shaded areas on the map around the Jewish communities.
3. Mediterranean Sea
4. Jerusalem
5. Colors on the legend should match the colors the students used on the map.

ANALYZING MAPS

1. Alexandria
2. Greece = approximately 1,200 miles; Italy = between 2,200 and 2,400 miles; Northern Europe = approximately 3,200 miles
3. A Jewish settlement in Italy may take on Italian customs and languages, whereas a settlement in Asia Minor may take on Asian customs and languages. Food, homes, and clothing would all be different to reflect the climate and new culture they are living in.
4. Some of the challenges the Jews may have faced during their migration may have been getting enough food and drink; finding shelter during storms; crossing hot deserts or large bodies of water; traveling with the elderly and small children; and fighting illness and disease.

EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Journal entries will vary.

Social Studies Skills

PRACTICE THE SKILL

1. The pharaoh was frightened and the pharaoh set the Hebrews free.
2. The Hebrews wandered in the desert for 40 years, and enslaved people throughout history have found hope for their own freedom in the story.