

## II. Between the Testaments

### 1. From 400-300 B.C.

A. The \_\_\_\_\_ in the Qumran area of the Dead Sea area begin to practice their extreme rules of holiness.

They were called the HOSIOI or “experientially holy ones.” They are viewed by Jewish scholars as the most rigid branch of the Pharisees.

B. The Rise of the Macedonian Greeks.

1). The Macedonian Greek kingdom was established by \_\_\_\_\_ who lived from 808-778 B.C.

2). Alexander I, “The \_\_\_\_\_” (meaning lover of Greeks), was king from 498-454 B.C.

He expanded the kingdom and fought as a Persian ally in the Greek-Persian wars.

3). His son Perdiccas II ruled from 453-413 B.C. and instigated a conflict between Athens and Sparta which turned into a \_\_\_\_\_ year long Peloponnesian War from 431-404 B.C.

4). Archelaus of Macedon ruled from 413-399 B.C. and turned Macedonia into an economic power and reorganized the \_\_\_\_\_.

5). Philip II (380-336 B.C.) raised Macedonia into the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ power after subduing all of Macedonia’s neighbors.

After his father’s death (Amyntas III, he was youngest son) he was held hostage by the Greeks from 368-365 B.C. where he observed the military techniques of the then greatest power in Greece. When he returned to Macedonia he immediately helped his brother Perdiccas III to strengthen and reorganize the Macedonian army. His brother led a disastrous battle in northwest Macedonia and he along with 4,000 soldiers were killed. He then took power in 359 B.C. The Battle of Chaeronea, Aug 2, 338 B.C., won by the Macedonians marked the end of “Athenian Greek” history.

6). Philip II’s son, Alexander III the Great (356-323 B.C.), conquered the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire. His mother’s name was Olympias, queen of neighboring Epirus. At the age of 13 his father hired Aristotle as his son’s personal tutor. During the next three years he was taught science, medicine and philosophy.

In 340 B.C., when Philip assembled a large Macedonian army and invaded Thrace, he left his 16 year old son with the power

to rule Macedonia in his absence. As the army advanced deep into Thrace, the Maedi tribe posed a danger to the country so Alexander assembled an army and led it against the rebels.

In 338 B.C., Philip gave his son a commanding post among the senior generals as they invaded Greece. At the Battle of Chaeronea he displayed his bravery by destroying the elite Athenian Greek force, the "Theban Sacred Band."

In early 332 B.C. he laid siege to Tyre and over seven months built a wall and defeated them. Later in 332 B.C. he visited Jerusalem where he met Jaddua, the high priest, who showed him the Daniel prophecies. He let the Jews alone.

In 331 B.C. he entered Egypt. The Persian satrap surrendered and the Egyptians viewed the Greeks as liberators. Alexander designed and founded a city named after him, Alexandria, at the mouth of the Nile, although he did not live long enough to see it completed.

In the spring of 331 B.C., he went to the oracle of Amon-Ra, the Egyptian god of the sun, whom the Greeks identified as Zeus Ammon. He went across the desert to be blessed of the sun god and the priests said he was the son of Zeus Ammon and destined to rule the world, which confirmed his belief in his divine origin. He turned back north and on October 1, 331 B.C. at the Battle of Gaugamela he defeated the Persians under Darius III, after refusing to launch a surprise attack but rather to soundly defeat them so they would not be a problem against him again.

In 327 B.C., they marched into India, invading Punjab and waging war until 325. He was wounded by an arrow from the Malli tribe, but recovered, marching across a desert where he lost many thousands of men.

In 324 B.C. he held a great victory celebration at Susa, the capital city of Persia. He encouraged intermarriage and he and his close associates married Persian noblewomen, hoping to breed a mixed army that would be attached only to him.

He had planned a campaign into Arabia and was at a private party held by his friend Medius. He drank from a cup and "shrieked aloud as if smitten by a violent blow." The fever became stronger and he became unable to move or speak. The Macedonians were allowed to file past their leader for the last

time before he finally succumbed to the illness on June 7, 323 B.C.

7). Macedonia became the world's \_\_\_\_\_ empire and stretched from Europe to North Africa and into western India.

8). The death of Alexander in 323 B.C., began a civil war between Alexander's \_\_\_\_\_ generals.

Antigonus I took most of Asia, but his growth of power brought the other Macedonians into coalition against him. He was killed in battle and the kingdom split.

9). The kingdom then split into four parts in fulfillment of the \_\_\_\_\_ of Daniel 8.

a. Cassander, son of Antipater the general (399-319), took Macedonia and Greece.

b. Lysimachus took Thrace. (NE Greece, NW Turkey, modern day Bulgaria)

c. Ptolemy I took Egypt.

d. Seleucus I took Asia.

C. Aristotle. 384-322 B.C.

1). He was born to Nicomachus, a court physician to King Amyntas of Macedonia. His father died when he was 17 and he was sent to study under \_\_\_\_\_.

2). In 343 B.C., he became the tutor of \_\_\_\_\_ the Great.

3). After the death of Philip II, he returned to Athens to set up a \_\_\_\_\_ for higher studies.

He had a habit of walking while he instructed, so his followers became known as "Peripatetics," meaning to "walk about."

4). After the death of Alexander there arose a large anti-Macedonian sentiment so he left Athens, only to die of a \_\_\_\_\_ illness in 322 B.C.

5). His contributions:

Aristotle made contributions to logic, metaphysics (examines the basic structure of reality), mathematics, physics, philosophy, biology, botany, ethics, politics, agriculture, medicine, dance and theatre. He was a student of Plato who had studied under Socrates. His works were passed to his students and eventually ended up in Rome where they attracted the attention of the Roman scholars.

6). Aquinas referred to him simply as "The \_\_\_\_\_."

He wrote as many as 200 treatises, of which only 31 survive. Most of his works are in the form of lecture notes and not manuscripts, so they were not intended for public distribution.

7). He was the first to classify human knowledge into distinct \_\_\_\_\_ and some are still used today. These viewpoints were spreading during the time of the First Advent.

a). Logic

Categories (10 classifications of terms)

On Interpretation (propositions, truth, modality)

- Prior Analytics (syllogistic logic)
- Posterior Analytics (scientific method and syllogism)
- Topics (rules for effective arguments and debate)
- On Sophistical Refutations (informal fallacies)
- b). Physical works**
  - Physics (explains change, motion, void, time)
  - On the Heavens (structure of heaven, earth, elements)
  - On Generation (through combining material constituents)
  - Meteorologics (origin of comets, weather, disasters)
- c). Psychological works**
  - On the Soul (explains faculties, senses, mind, imagination)
  - On Memory, Reminiscence, Dreams, and Prophesying
  - Works on natural history
- d). History of Animals (physical/mental qualities, habits)**
  - On the parts of Animals
  - On the Movement of Animals
  - On the Progression of Animals
  - On the Generation of Animals
- e). Philosophical works**
  - Metaphysics (substance, cause, form, potentiality)
  - Nicomachean Ethics (soul, happiness, virtue, friendship)
  - Eudemanean Ethics (after Aristotle's student Eudemain)
  - Magna Moralia
  - Politics (best states, utopias, constitutions, revolutions)
  - Rhetoric (elements of forensic and political debate)
  - Poetics (tragedy, epic poetry)

<b>Vice of Deficiency</b>	<b>Virtuous Mean</b>	<b>Vice of Excess</b>
Cowardice	Courage	Rashness
Insensibility	Temperance	Intemperance
Illiberality	Liberality	Prodigality
Pettiness	Munificence	Vulgarity
Humble-mindedness	High-mindedness	Vaingloriness
Want of Ambition	Right Ambition	Over-ambition
Spiritlessness	Good Temper	Irascibility
Surliness	Friendly Civility	Obsequiousness
Ironical Depreciation	Sincerity	Boastfulness
Boorishness	Wittiness	Buffoonery
Shamelessness	Modesty	Bashfulness
Callousness	Just Resentment	Spitefulness

**D. The mathematician \_\_\_\_\_ lived around 325-265 B.C.**