



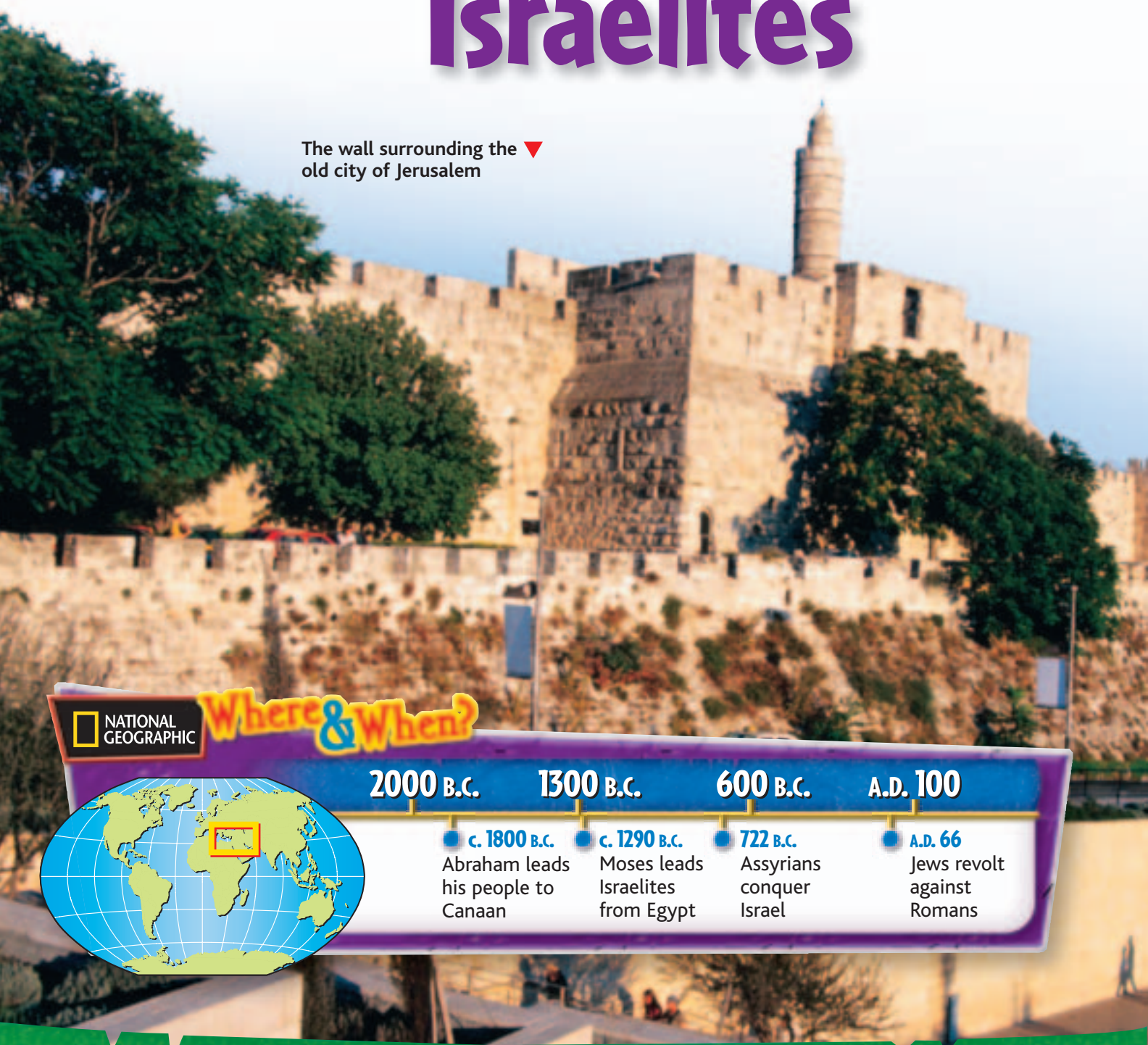
# Chapter

# 3

# The Ancient Israelites

76-77 Anthony Pidgeon/Lonely Planet Images

The wall surrounding the old city of Jerusalem ▼



## Where & When?



2000 B.C.

1300 B.C.

600 B.C.

A.D. 100

● c. 1800 B.C.

Abraham leads his people to Canaan

● c. 1290 B.C.

Moses leads Israelites from Egypt

● 722 B.C.

Assyrians conquer Israel

● A.D. 66

Jews revolt against Romans

# The Big Ideas

## Section 1

### The First Israelites

**Religion shapes how culture develops, just as culture shapes how religion develops.** Abraham founded the 12 tribes of Israel in the land of Canaan. The Israelites believed in one God who gave commandments telling people how to live good lives.

## Section 2

### The Kingdom of Israel

**All civilizations depend upon leadership for survival.** Under David and Solomon, the people of Israel built a powerful kingdom with a new capital in Jerusalem.

## Section 3

### The Growth of Judaism

**Religion shapes how culture develops, just as culture shapes how religion develops.** The Jews continued to keep their religion even though other people ruled them. They settled in many places in Asia and Europe.

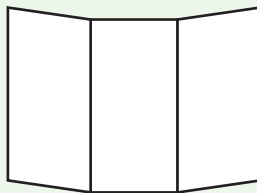


View the Chapter 3 video in the Glencoe Video Program.

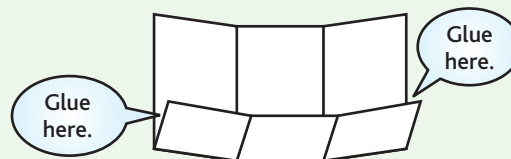
## FOLDABLES

### Study Organizer

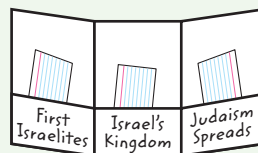
**Step 1** Fold a horizontal sheet of paper (11"x17") into thirds.



**Step 2** Fold the bottom edge up two inches and crease well. Glue the outer edges of the tab to create three pockets.



**Step 3** Label the pockets as shown. Use these pockets to hold notes taken on index cards or quarter sheets of paper.



### Reading and Writing

As you read the chapter, summarize key facts on note cards or on quarter sheets of paper about Israel and the growth and spread of Judaism. Organize your notes by placing them in your pocket foldable inside the appropriate pockets.



## Making Connections



### 1 Learn It!

Make connections between what you read and what you already know. Connections can be based on personal experiences (text-to-self), what you have read before (text-to-text), or events in other places (text-to-world).

As you read, ask connecting questions. Are you reminded of a personal experience? Have you read about the topic before? Did you think of a person, place, or event in another time? Read the excerpt below, and make connections to your own knowledge and experience.

*Text-to-self:*

Do you remember learning the alphabet? Have you tried to learn the alphabet in another language?

*Text-to-text:*

What did you read about cuneiform and hieroglyphics in the earlier chapters?

Through trade, the Phoenicians spread ideas and goods. One of their most important ideas was an **alphabet, or a group of letters** that stood for sounds. The letters could be used to spell out the words in their language.

The alphabet made **writing simpler** and helped people keep records. The Phoenicians brought the **idea of an alphabet to the Greeks, who passed it on to the Romans.** Most Western alphabets are based on the Roman alphabet.

— from page 205

### Reading Tip

**Make connections with memorable times in your life. The better the connection, the more likely you will remember.**

*Text-to-world:*

How do people share ideas?  
What other alphabets exist besides Western alphabets?

## 2 Practice It!

Read the following paragraphs with a partner. Each of you should then list the connections you made to the reading. Compare your lists and discuss your answers. What things in your lives relate to the story of David and Goliath?

Even before he became king of Israel, David was known for his bravery and leadership. The Hebrew Bible describes how he became famous by telling the story of David and Goliath. Before a battle against the Philistines, a giant Philistine named Goliath dared any Israelite to fight him one-on-one. David stepped forward with his shepherd's staff, a slingshot, and five smooth stones.

Goliath roared and rushed forward with a heavy spear. David hurled one stone straight at the giant's forehead, and Goliath dropped dead on the spot.

— from page 209

### Read to Write

Choose a connection you made that was different than your partner's. Write a detailed paragraph explaining why you made it.



▲ David versus Goliath

## 3 Apply It!

As you read this chapter, choose five words or phrases that make a connection to something you already know.

# Section

# 1

# The First Israelites

## Guide to Reading



### History Social Science Standards

**WH.6.3** Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the Ancient Hebrews.

### Looking Back, Looking Ahead

You have read how the Egyptians built a great civilization. At about the same time, another nation was forming. The Egyptians called the people of this nation *habiru*, or foreigners. The people called themselves Israelites or the Children of Israel.

### Focusing on the Main Ideas

- The Israelites believed in one God who set down moral laws for his people. They recorded their history in the Bible. (page 201)
- The Israelites had to fight the Canaanites to return to their promised land. (page 204)

### Meeting People

Abraham

Jacob

Moses

Deborah

Phoenician (fih•NEE•shuhn)

### Locating Places

Canaan (KAY•nuhn)

Mount Sinai (SY•NY)

### Content Vocabulary

monotheism

(MAH•nuh•thee•IH•zuhl)

tribe

Torah (TOHR•UH)

covenant (KUHV•nuhnt)

alphabet

### Academic Vocabulary

focus (FOH•kuhs)

occupy (AH•kyuh•PY)

create (kree•AYT)

### Reading Strategy

**Sequencing Information** Create a sequence chart to help trace the movement of the Israelites.



## Where & When?



1400 B.C.

c. 1290 B.C.  
Moses leads Israelites from Egypt

1200 B.C.

c. 1125 B.C.  
Deborah defeats Canaanites

1000 B.C.

c. 1000 B.C.  
David makes Jerusalem the capital of Israel



**WH6.3.1** Describe the origins and significance of Judaism as the first monotheistic religion based on the concept of one God who sets down moral laws for humanity. **WH6.3.2** Identify the sources of the ethical teachings and central beliefs of Judaism (the Hebrew Bible, the Commentaries); belief in God, observance of law, practice of the concepts of righteousness and justice, and importance of study; and describe how the ideas of the Hebrew traditions are reflected in the moral and ethical traditions of Western civilization. **WH6.3.3** Explain the significance of Abraham, Moses, Naomi, Ruth, David, and Yohanan ben Zaccai in the development of the Jewish religion. **WH6.3.4** Discuss the locations of the settlements and movements of Hebrew peoples, including the Exodus and their movement to and from Egypt, and outline the significance of the Exodus to the Jewish and other people.

## The Early Israelites

**Main Idea** The Israelites believed in one God who set down moral laws for his people. They recorded their history in the Hebrew Bible.

**Reading Connection** Where do your ideas about right and wrong come from? Read on to find out how the Israelites developed their ideas about right and wrong.

About 1200 B.C., great changes took place around the Mediterranean Sea. Empires fell and new people entered the region. Many set up small kingdoms. Around 1000 B.C., a people called Israelites (IHZ•ruh•LYTS) built a kingdom in **Canaan** (KAY•nuhn). Canaan was a region along the Mediterranean Sea in southwest Asia.

**Who Were the Israelites?** Although the Israelite population was small, the religion they practiced would one day affect much of the world. Most people at this time worshiped many gods and goddesses. The Israelite religion **focused** on only one God. The belief in one God is called **monotheism** (MAH•nuh•thee•IH•zuhl).

The Israelite faith became the religion known today as Judaism (JOO•dee•IH•zuhl). The followers of Judaism were eventually known as Jews. Judaism influenced Christianity and Islam, and also helped shape the beliefs and practices of societies in Europe and America.

The Israelites spoke a language called Hebrew. They wrote down their history and many of their religious beliefs in what later became the Hebrew Bible.

In general, the Hebrew Bible is what Christians call the Old Testament. Through this book, Jewish values and religion later influenced religious beliefs in Europe.

The earliest Israelites were herders and traders. According to the Hebrew Bible, they came from Mesopotamia and settled in Canaan. Today, Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan occupy the land that was once Canaan.

The Israelites believed they were descended from a man named **Abraham**. In the Hebrew Bible, it says that God told Abraham and his followers to leave Mesopotamia and go to Canaan. There, they were to worship the one true God. In return, God promised that Canaan would belong to Abraham and his descendants. According to the Hebrew Bible, this is the reason that the Israelites settled in Canaan.

Abraham had a grandson named **Jacob**. Jacob was also called Israel, which means “one who struggles with God.” Later this name was given to Jacob’s descendants.

According to the Hebrew Bible, Jacob raised 12 sons in Canaan. His family was divided into **tribes**, or separate family groups. These groups later became known as the 12 tribes of Israel. The Israelites resided in Canaan for about 100 years. Then a long drought began. Crops withered and livestock died. To survive, the Israelites went to Egypt.



▲ This photograph of modern-day Israel shows the landscape Abraham led the Israelites through. **Why did the Israelites eventually leave Canaan?**



## Moses and the Ten Commandments



▲ Jews celebrating Passover today

▲ In this painting, Moses watches as the Red Sea closes in on the Egyptian soldiers who were pursuing the Israelites. **What is the Israelites' escape from Egypt called?**

**From Slavery to Freedom** Life was not good in Egypt. The Egyptian pharaoh enslaved the Israelites. To prevent a rebellion he ordered all baby boys born to Israelites thrown into the Nile River.

The Hebrew Bible says that one desperate mother put her baby in a basket and hid it on the riverbank. The pharaoh's daughter found the baby and named him **Moses**.

Around 1290 B.C., while tending sheep in the wilderness outside Egypt, Moses saw a burning bush and heard a voice. He believed that God was telling him to lead the Israelites out of Egypt to freedom.

To get the pharaoh to let the Israelites go, the Hebrew Bible says that God sent 10 plagues to trouble Egypt. The last plague God sent killed all first-born children, except for those of Israelites who marked their doorway with lamb's blood. This plague convinced the pharaoh to let the Israelites leave.

As Israelites headed east out of Egypt, the pharaoh changed his mind and sent his army after the Israelites. According to the Hebrew Bible, God parted the Red Sea to let his people pass. When the Egyptians followed, the water flowed back and drowned the soldiers. The Israelite escape from Egyptian slavery is known as the Exodus. Jews today celebrate a holy day called Passover to remember this event.

**What Are the Ten Commandments?** On their way back to Canaan, the Israelites had to travel through the Sinai desert. The Hebrew Bible says that during this journey, Moses went to the top of **Mount Sinai** (SY•NY). There, he received laws from God. These laws were known as the **Torah** (TOHR•uh). They later became the first part of the Hebrew Bible. The Torah described a **covenant** (KUHV•nuhnt), or agreement, with God in which God promised to return the Israelites to Canaan if they followed his laws.



▲ The Ark of the Covenant was a box, which, according to Jewish beliefs, held the Ten Commandments. *How did the Ten Commandments help shape the basic moral laws of many European nations?*

The Torah explained what God considered to be right and wrong. One important part of the Torah is the Ten Commandments. They are summarized in the box to the right. The Ten Commandments told the Israelites to be loyal only to God, whose name was never to be misused. They must never worship any other gods or images. The belief that there should be only one God became the foundation for both Christianity and Islam.

The Ten Commandments helped shape the basic moral laws of many nations. The Ten Commandments told people not to steal, murder, or tell lies about others. They told people to avoid jealousy and to honor their parents. The Ten Commandments also helped develop a belief that laws should apply to everyone equally.

**Reading Check Identify** What is the Israelite belief in one God called?

## Primary Source The Ten Commandments

According to the Hebrew Bible, Moses received the Ten Commandments and other laws from God on Mount Sinai. Moses and the Israelites promised to follow these laws.

1. Do not worship any god except me.
2. Do not . . . bow down and worship idols.
3. Do not misuse my name.
4. Remember that the Sabbath Day belongs to me.
5. Respect your father and your mother.
6. Do not murder.
7. Be faithful in marriage.
8. Do not steal.
9. Do not tell lies about others.
10. Do not want anything that belongs to someone else.

—Paraphrased from Exodus 20:3-17



◀ Moses with the Ten Commandments



▲ Mount Sinai

### DBQ Document-Based Questions

1. How many of the commandments tell people how to interact with other people?
2. How many tell them how to worship and show respect for God?





**WH6.3.3** Explain the significance of Abraham, Moses, Naomi, Ruth, David, and Yohanan ben Zaccai in the development of the Jewish religion. **WH6.3.4** Discuss the locations of the settlements and movements of Hebrew peoples, including the Exodus and their movement to and from Egypt, and outline the significance of the Exodus to the Jewish and other people.

## The Promised Land

**Main Idea** The Israelites had to fight the Canaanites to return to their promised land.

**Reading Connection** What qualities do you think a good leader should have? Read on to find out about the leaders of the Israelites.

It probably took the Israelites about 40 years to reach Canaan. Moses never lived to see the Promised Land. After Moses died, a leader named Joshua took over and brought the Israelites into Canaan. When they arrived, however, they found other people living there. Most were Canaanites (KAY • nuh • NYTS). The Israelites believed it was God’s will that they conquer the Canaanites, so Joshua led them into battle.

The story of the war is told in the Hebrew Bible. Joshua led the Israelites to the city of Jericho and told them to march around the city’s walls. For six days, they marched while seven priests blew their trumpets. On the seventh day, the trumpets sounded one last time, and Joshua told the Israelites to raise a great shout. According

to the story, the walls of Jericho crumbled, and the Israelites overran the city.

Joshua led the Israelites in three more wars. The land they seized was divided among the 12 tribes.

**Who Were the Judges?** After Joshua died, the Israelites looked to judges for leadership. A judge was usually a military leader. Generally, he or she commanded 1 or 2 tribes, but seldom all 12. The Hebrew Bible tells about Barak, Gideon, Samuel, Eli, Samson, and others, including a woman judge. Her name was **Deborah**.

Deborah told Barak to attack the army of the Canaanite king Jabin. She went along to the battlefield as an adviser. With Deborah’s help, Barak and 10,000 Israelites destroyed King Jabin and his army in about 1125 B.C.

Over time, the Israelites won control of the hilly region in central Canaan. The Canaanites kept the flat, coastal areas. To protect themselves, the Israelites built walled towns. They also **created** an alphabet and a calendar based on Canaanite ideas.

**The Phoenician Alphabet** One group of Canaanites, the **Phoenicians** (fih • NEE • shuhns), lived in cities along the Mediterranean Sea. The Phoenicians were skilled sailors and traders.



▲ According to the Hebrew Bible story, the walls of Jericho came down as the trumpets of the Israelites sounded. **Who led the Israelites in their return to Canaan?**



▲ The town of Jericho today

Their ships carried goods across the Mediterranean to Greece, Spain, and even western Africa.

Through trade, the Phoenicians spread ideas and goods. One of their most important ideas was an **alphabet**, or a group of letters that stood for sounds. The letters could be used to spell out the words in their language.

The alphabet made writing simpler and helped people keep records. The Phoenicians brought the idea of an alphabet to the Greeks, who passed it on to the Romans. Most Western alphabets are based on the Roman alphabet.

**Reading Check Identify** Who led the Israelites into Canaan, and what city did they conquer under his leadership?

## Alphabets

Modern Characters	Ancient Phoenician	Ancient Hebrew	Ancient Greek	Early Roman
A	𐤀 𐤁	א	Α Α Α	Α Α Α
B	𐤂 𐤃	ב	Β Β	Β Β
G	𐤄 𐤅	ג	Γ Γ Γ	Γ Γ
D	𐤆 𐤇	ד	Δ Δ Δ	Δ Δ
E	𐤈	ה	Ε Ε Ε	Ε
F	𐤉	ו	Φ Φ Φ	Φ
Z	𐤊		Ζ	Ζ
TH	𐤋		Θ	
I	𐤌 𐤍	י	Ι Ι	Ι

▲ Many ancient alphabets used similar symbols to represent letters. **Which modern letter most closely resembles its Phoenician character?**

## Section 1 Review

### History Online

**Study Central** Need help with understanding the history of the Israelites? Visit [ca.hss.glencoe.com](http://ca.hss.glencoe.com) and click on Study Central.

### Reading Summary

#### Review the Main Ideas

- Led by Abraham, the Israelites settled in Canaan. They later moved to Egypt and were enslaved, but then escaped. The Israelites used the Ten Commandments as rules to live by.
- Joshua and the judges, including Deborah, won back territory in central Canaan for the Israelites.

### What Did You Learn?

1. Why was the religion of Israel unique in the ancient world?
2. What is the Torah, and how did the Israelites obtain it?

#### Critical Thinking

3. **Summarizing Information** Use a web diagram like the one below to list Jewish ideas that are important in our society.



4. **Analyze** What was the importance of the Phoenician alphabet?

5. **Summarize** What problems did the Israelites face when they returned to Canaan?

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6. **The Big Ideas** How do the Ten Commandments influence today's society?

CA HI2.

7. **Reading Making Connections** When the Israelites reached Canaan, they had to fight to settle there. Is there anywhere today where people fight over who owns the land? Using magazines and the Internet, prepare a report about one such place today.

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