The wall surrounding the old city of Jerusalem

**Where & When?**

- **2000 B.C.** c. 1800 B.C. Abraham leads his people to Canaan
- **1300 B.C.** c. 1290 B.C. Moses leads Israelites from Egypt
- **600 B.C.** 722 B.C. Assyrians conquer Israel
- **A.D. 100** A.D. 66 Jews revolt against Romans
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.

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.

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

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?

**Text-to-world:**
How do people share ideas? What other alphabets exist besides Western alphabets?

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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
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.

As you read this chapter, choose five words or phrases that make a connection to something you already know.
History
Social Science Standards
WH6.3 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•zuhm)
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.

1400 B.C. 1200 B.C. 1000 B.C.
c. 1290 B.C. Moses leads Israelites from Egypt
c. 1125 B.C. Deborah defeats Canaanites
c. 1000 B.C. David makes Jerusalem the capital of Israel
The Early Israelites

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 (IH•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•zuhm).

The Israelite faith became the religion known today as Judaism (JOO•dee•IH•zuhm). 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.
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•nuht), or agreement, with God in which God promised to return the Israelites to Canaan if they followed his laws.
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?

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**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

**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?
The Promised Land

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 (fh-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?

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

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