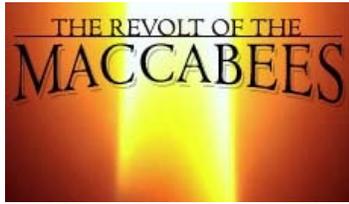


#1603 The Yom Kippur War and the Abomination of Desolation – The independent Jewish state of the Maccabees (the Hasmoneans)



Key Understanding: *The establishment of the independent Hasmonean Jewish state. The Jews successfully revolted against the Seleucid king Antiochus IV and established their own independent state.*

Here is a condensed overview from another source of the Jewish revolt against the Syrians and the establishment of the independent Hasmonean Jewish state:

The Hasmoneans (Hebrew: הַשְּׂמוֹנַיִם, *Hashmonaiym*) were the ruling dynasty of the Hasmonean Kingdom (140 BCE–37 BCE), an autonomous Jewish state in ancient Israel. The Hasmonean Dynasty was established under the leadership of Simon Maccabaeus, two decades after his brother Judah the Maccabee defeated the Seleucid army during the Maccabee Revolt in 165 BCE. The [Hasmonean] Kingdom was the only independent Jewish state to exist in the four centuries after the Kingdom of Judah was destroyed by Babylonia in 586 BCE. It survived for over 100 years before becoming a client kingdom of the Roman Empire under the Herodian Dynasty in 37 BCE.

According to historical sources including the books of 1 Maccabees and 2 Maccabees and the first book of *The Wars of the Jews* by the Jewish historian Josephus (37 CE–c.100 CE), the Hasmonean Kingdom rose after a successful revolt by Jews against the Seleucid king Antiochus IV. After Antiochus' successful invasion of Ptolemaic Egypt was turned back by the intervention of the Roman

Palestine in the time of the Maccabees, 175 to 63 B.C.



Republic, he moved instead to assert strict control over Israel, sacking Jerusalem and its Temple, suppressing Jewish religious and cultural observances, and imposing Hellenistic practices.

The ensuing Maccabee Revolt (167 BCE) began a twenty-five year period of Jewish independence potentiated by the timely collapse of the Seleucid Empire, which was eliminated by the rising regional power of the Roman Republic. However, the same power vacuum that enabled Jewish self-determination to be recognized by the Roman Senate c. 139 BCE was next exploited by the Romans themselves. Hyrcanus II and Aristobulus II, Simon's great-grandsons, became pawns



The victor, Judas Maccabeus, 2 Maccabees 10:1, by Gustave Dore

in a proxy war between Julius Caesar and Pompey the Great that ended with the Kingdom as *Judaea* Province under the supervision of the Roman governor of Syria (64 BCE). The deaths of Pompey (48) and Caesar (44) and the related Roman civil wars relaxed Rome's grip on Israel, allowing for a brief Hasmonean resurgence that was backed by the Parthian Empire. This short period of independence was rapidly crushed by the Romans under Mark Antony and Octavian. The installation of Herod the Great as king of a Roman client state in 37 BCE ended the Hasmonean Dynasty. Jewish self-determination was briefly re-established during the Jewish-Roman wars of the 1st-2nd centuries CE, but ended with decisive Roman victories and the exile of the Jewish people into the Diaspora.

Here is #1603–Doc 1, a map showing the borders of the Hasmonean Kingdom (the Maccabees) in comparison to the boundaries of present-day Israel.

[Click here](#) for #1603–Doc 1

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Antiochus IV Epiphanes fulfilled Daniel 8:10-12

Daniel 8:10-12 (KJV) And it waxed great, even to the host of heaven; and it cast down some of the host and of the stars to the ground, and stamped upon them.

*11 Yea, he magnified himself even to the prince of the host, and by him the daily sacrifice was taken away, and **THE PLACE OF HIS** [the Lord's] **SANCTUARY WAS CAST DOWN.***

12 And an host was given him against the daily sacrifice by reason of transgression, and it cast down the truth to the ground; and it practised, and prospered.

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