



Introductory Lecture

"The Fullness of Time"

Introduction

• *The Fullness of Time*

- Intertestamental Period
- Historical Background

The Fullness of Time

1. For the World

- Universal peace
- Universal language
- Universal culture
- International highway system
- International postal system
- World in spiritual vacuum

The Fullness of Time

2. For the Jew

- Jewish dispersion
- Identity crisis
- Political changes
- Language changes
- Social changes
- Samaritan nation
- Scribism
- Torah emphasis
- Pharisees, synagogues
- Oral tradition
- Apocalyptic writings
- Sanhedrin
- New doctrines
- Alexandrian philos.
- Sectarian groups

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Intertestamental Period

1. The Time Frame

- Rabbinic: Mishnah, Talmud, Targums

2. The Resources

- Biblical: 1-2 Chron., Ezra, Neh., Esther, Hag., Zech., Malachi

- Religious: Apocrypha, Pseudepigrapha,

Qumran

- Historians: Josephus, Polybius, Tacitus, Suetonius, Livy

- Secular writers: Philo, Pliny the Younger,

- Strabo, philosophers,

- dramatists

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Historical Background

1. Assyrian Period (722 B.C., racial issues)

- Jewish kingdom

- Establishing Davidic kingdom (David, Solomon)

- Splitting Davidic kingdom

- Israel = Northern Kingdom (Jeroboam)

- Judah = Southern Kingdom (Rehoboam)

- Assyrian Captivity (722 B.C.)

- Sargon II: deportation, resettlement, nation lost

- Sets up racial issues (Samaritans)

Historical Background

2. Babylonian Period (586 B.C., captivity issues)

- Judah's eventual fall (605–539 B.C.)
 - Three catastrophic rebellions
 - Babylonian Captivity (586 B.C.)
 - Nebuchadnezzar II: temple destroyed, nation lost, Babylonian captivity
 - Sets up captivity issues
 - new Jewish thought and emphasis on law
 - new institutions (synagogue)

Jehoahaz (603)
Jehoiachim (597)
Zedekiah (587)

Historical Background

3. Persian Period

- Dependent status (539–332 B.C.)
- Return issues