

# **PARALLEL CORPORA "B"**

**149-151 SELEUCID: PARALLEL ACCOUNTS  
SIEGE OF BETHZURA AND JERUSALEM**

**PARALLEL CORPORA "B"****149-150 SELEUCID: PARALLEL ACCOUNTS****1 MACCABEES****149 Seleucid****5:65**

<sup>65</sup>AFTERWARDS went Judas forth with his brethren and fought against the children of Esau in the land toward the south, where he smote Hebron, and the towns thereof, and pulled down the fortress of it, and burned the towers thereof round about.

**5:66-67**

<sup>66</sup>From there he (Judas) removed to go into the land of the Philistines, and passed through Sa-Mar(s)ia. <sup>67</sup>AT THAT TIME certain priests, desirous to show their valor, were slain in battle, for that they went out to fight unadvisedly.

**2 MACCABEES****149 Seleucid****12:32-35**

<sup>32</sup>AND AFTER THE (FESTIVAL) CALLED PENTECOST, they went forth against Gorgias the governor of Idumaea, <sup>33</sup>who came out with three thousand men of foot and four hundred horsemen. <sup>34</sup>And it happened that in their fighting together a few of the Jews were slain. <sup>35</sup>At which time Dositheus, one of Bacenor's company, who was on horseback, and a strong man, was still upon Gorgias, and taking hold of his coat drew him by force; and when he would have taken that cursed man alive, a horseman of Thracia coming upon him smote off his shoulder, so that Gorgias fled unto Marisa.

**12:36-45**

<sup>36</sup>Now when they that were with Gorgias had fought long, and were weary, Judas called upon the sovereign (Yahweh), that he would show himself to be their helper and leader of the battle. <sup>37</sup>And with that he began in his own language, and sung psalms with a loud voice, and rushing unawares upon Gorgias' men, he put them to flight.

<sup>38</sup>So Judas gathered his host, and came into the city of Odollam. And when the seventh day came, they purified themselves, as the custom was, and kept the Sabbath in the same place.

<sup>39</sup>And upon the day following, as the use had been, Judas and his company came to take up the bodies of them that were slain, and to bury them with their kinsmen in their fathers' graves. <sup>40</sup>Now under the coats of every one that was slain they found things consecrated to the idols to the Jamnites, which is forbidden the Jews by the law. Then every man saw that this was the cause wherefore they were slain. <sup>41</sup>All

**JEWISH ANTIQUITIES****149 Seleucid****12:8:6b**

(6b) MEANWHILE Judas and his brothers were warring on the Idumaeans without ceasing, and pressed them closely on all sides; and after taking the city of Hebron, they destroyed all its fortifications and burned its towers;

**12:8:6c**

(6c) and they ravaged the foreign territory, including the city of Marisa,

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men therefore praising the sovereign (Yahweh), the righteous Judge, who had opened the things that were hid,<sup>42</sup> betook themselves unto prayer, and besought him that the sin committed might wholly be put out of remembrance. Besides, that noble Judas exhorted the people to keep themselves from sin, forasmuch as they saw before their eyes the things that came to pass for the sins of those that were slain.

<sup>43</sup> And when he had made a gathering throughout the company to the sum of two thousand drachmas of silver, he sent it to Jerusalem to offer a sin offering, doing therein very well and honestly, in that he was mindful of the resurrection: <sup>44</sup> for if he had not hoped that they that were slain should have risen again, it had been superfluous and vain to pray for the dead. <sup>45</sup> And also in that he perceived that there was great favor laid up for those that died piously, it was a holy and good thought. Whereupon he made a reconciliation for the dead, that they might be delivered from sin.

## 5:68

<sup>68</sup> So Judas turned to Azotus in the land of the Philistines, and when he had pulled down their altars, and burned their carved images with fire, and spoiled their cities, he returned into the land of Judaea.

## 6:1-4

<sup>1</sup> ABOUT THAT TIME King Antiochus travelling through the high countries heard say, that Elymais in the country of Persia was a city greatly renowned for riches, silver, and gold; <sup>2</sup> and that there was in it a very rich temple, wherein were coverings of gold, and breastplates, and shields, which Alexander, son of Philip, the Macedonian king, who reigned first among the Grecians, had left there: <sup>3</sup> wherefore he came and sought to take the city, and to spoil it; but he was not able, because they of the city, having had warning thereof, <sup>4</sup> rose up against him in battle: so he fled,

## 12:8:6d

(6d) and coming to Azotus, they took this city and sacked it. Then they returned to Judaea, carrying much spoil and booty.

## 12:9:1a

(1a) ABOUT THE SAME TIME King Antiochus, as he was entering the upper country, heard of a city in Persia of surpassing wealth, named Elymais, and that there was in it a rich temple of Artemis, which was full of all kinds of dedicatory offerings, as well as of arms and breastplates which he learned had been left behind by Alexander, the son of Philip, king of Macedon. And so, being excited by these reports, he set out for Elymais, and assaulted it and began a siege. As those within the city, however, were not dismayed either by his attack or by the siege, but stoutly held out against him, his hopes

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and departed from there with great heaviness, and returned to Babylon.

**6:5-7**

<sup>5</sup>Moreover there came one who brought him tidings into Persia, that the armies, which went against the land of Judaea, were put to flight: <sup>6</sup>and that Lysias, who went forth first with a great power, was driven away of the Jews; and that they were made strong by the armor, and power, and store of spoils, which they had gotten of the armies, whom they had destroyed: <sup>7</sup>also that they had pulled down the abomination, which he had set up upon the altar in Jerusalem, and that they had compassed about the sanctuary with high walls, as before, and his city Bethzura.

**6:8-13**

<sup>8</sup>Now when the king heard these words, he was astonished and sore moved: whereupon he laid him down upon his bed, and fell sick for grief, because it had not befallen him as he looked for. <sup>9</sup>AND THERE HE CONTINUED MANY DAYS: for his grief was ever more and more, and he made account that he should die. <sup>10</sup>Wherefore he called for all his friends, and said unto them, The sleep is gone from my eyes, and my heart fails from anxieties. <sup>11</sup>And I thought with myself, Into what tribulation have I come, and how great a flood of misery is it wherein now I am! for I was bountiful and beloved in my power. <sup>12</sup>But now I remember the evils that I did at Jerusalem, and that I took all the vessels of gold and silver that were therein, and sent to destroy the inhabitants of Judaea without a cause. <sup>13</sup>I perceive therefore that for this cause these troubles are come upon me, and, behold, I perish through great grief in a strange land.

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were dashed; for they drove him off from the city, and went out against him in pursuit, so that he had to come to Babylon as a fugitive, and lost many of his army.

**12:9:1b**

(1b) And as he was grieving over this failure, some men brought him news also of the defeat of the generals whom he had left to make war on the Jews, and of the strength which the Jews now had.

**12:9:1c**

(1c) And so, with the anxiety over these events added to his former anxiety, he was overwhelmed, and in his despondency fell ill; and as his illness lingered on, and his sufferings increased, he perceived that he was about to die; he therefore called together his friends and told them that his illness was severe, and confessed that he was suffering these afflictions because he had harmed the Jewish nation by despoiling their Temple and treating the deity with contempt; and with these words he expired. Accordingly, I am surprised that Polybius of Megalopolis, who is an honest man, says that Antiochus died because he wished to despoil the temple of Artemis in Persia; for merely to wish a thing without actually doing it is not deserving of punishment. But although Polybius may think that more probable that the king died because of sacrilegiously despoiling the Temple in Jerusalem. Concerning this matter, however, I shall not dispute with those who believe that the cause given by the Megalopolitan is nearer the truth than that given by us.

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## 6:14–15

<sup>14</sup>Then he called for Philip, one of his friends, whom he made ruler over all his realm. <sup>15</sup>And he gave him the crown, and his robe, and his signet, to the end he should bring up his son Antiochus, and nourish him up for the kingdom.

## 6:16

<sup>16</sup>SO KING ANTIOCHUS DIED THERE IN THE HUNDRED FORTY AND NINTH YEAR

## 6:17

<sup>17</sup>Now when Lysias knew that the king was dead, he set up Antiochus his son, whom he had brought up being young, to reign in his stead, and his name he called Eupator.

## 6:18

<sup>18</sup>ABOUT THIS TIME they that were in the tower shut up the Israelites round about the sanctuary, and sought always their hurt, and the strengthening of the heathen.

## 13:1–3

<sup>1</sup>IN THE HUNDRED FORTY AND NINTH YEAR Judas and his colleagues received the news that Antiochus Eupator *παραγενέσθαι* (WAS ABOUT TO COME)\* with a great multitude against Judaea, <sup>2</sup>and with him Lysias his protector, and ruler of his affairs, having both of them a Grecian power of footmen, an hundred and ten thousand, and horsemen five thousand and three hundred, and twenty-two elephants, and three hundred chariots armed with hooks.

<sup>3</sup>Menelaus also joined himself with them, and with great dissimulation encouraged Antiochus, not for the safeguard of the country, but because he thought to have been made governor.

## 12:9:2a

(2a) NOW BEFORE HE DIED, Antiochus summoned Philip, one of his companions, and appointed him regent of his kingdom, and giving him his diadem and robe and seal-ring, ordered him to take these and give them to his son Antiochus; and he requested Philip to look after his son's education and to guard the kingdom for him.

## 12:9:2b

(2b) AND ANTIOCHUS DIED IN THE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH YEAR.

## 12:9:2c

(2c) Then Lysias, after informing the people of his death, appointed his son Antiochus king—for he had charge of him—and called him Eupator.

## 12:9:3a

(3a) AT THIS TIME the garrison in the Akra of Jerusalem and the Jewish renegades did much harm to the Jews; for when they went up to the Temple with the intention of sacrificing, the garrison would sally out and kill them—for the Akra commanded the Temple.

## Jos., Wars, 1:1:5a

(5a) The latter (Antiochus V), accordingly, having collected 50,000 infantry, some 5,000 horse and 80 elephants,

\* For the explanation of this translation, see above Chap. XVI, pp. 231–234.

**1 MACCABEES****150 Seleucid****6:19–20**

<sup>19</sup>Wherefore Judas, purposing to destroy them (in the tower), allied all the people together to besiege them.<sup>20</sup>So they came together, AND BESIEGED THEM IN THE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH YEAR, and he made mounts for shot against them, and *other* engines.

**2 MACCABEES****150 Seleucid****6:21–27**

<sup>21</sup>Howbeit certain of them that were besieged got forth, unto whom some impious men of Israel joined themselves: <sup>22</sup>and they went unto the king, and said, How long will it be before you execute judgment, and avenge our brethren? <sup>23</sup>We have been willing to serve your father, and to do as he would have us, and to obey his commandments; <sup>24</sup>for which cause they of our nation besiege the tower, and are alienated from us: moreover as many of us as they could light on they slew, and spoiled our inheritance. <sup>25</sup>Neither have they stretched out their hand against us only, but also against all their borders. <sup>26</sup>And behold, this day are they besieging the tower at Jerusalem, to take it: the sanctuary also AND BETH-ZURA HAVE THEY FORTIFIED. <sup>27</sup>Wherefore if you do not prevent them quickly, they will do greater things than these, neither shall you be able to rule them.

**6:28–30**

<sup>28</sup>Now when the king heard this, he was angry, and gathered together all his friends, and the captains of his army, and those that had charge of the horse. <sup>29</sup>There came also unto him from other kingdoms, and from isles of the sea, bands of hired soldiers. <sup>30</sup>So that the number of his army was an hundred thousand footmen, and twenty thousand horsemen, and thirty-two elephants exercised in battle.

**JEWISH ANTIQUITIES****150 Seleucid****12:9:3b**

(3b) And so, as a result of these experiences, Judas determined to drive out the garrison, and gathering together all the people, he stoutly besieged those in the Akra. THIS WAS IN THE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH YEAR OF THE SELEUCID REIGN. Accordingly, he constructed siege-engines, and erected earthworks, and assiduously applied himself to the capture of the Akra.

**12:9:3c**

(3c) But many of the renegades within the Akra went out by night into the country, and having gathered together some of the irreligious men like themselves, came to King Antiochus and said that they did not deserve to be left to suffer these hardships at the hands of their countrymen, especially as they were enduring them for the sake of his father, for they had broken with their ancestral religion and had adopted that which he had commanded them to follow; and now, they continued, the citadel was in danger of being taken by Judas and his men, as well as the garrison stationed there by the king, unless some assistance were sent by him.

**12:9:3d**

(3d) When the young Antiochus heard this, he became angry, and sending for his officers and friends, ordered them to collect mercenaries and those in his kingdom who were of military age. And so an army was collected, which consisted of about a hundred thousand foot-soldiers and twenty thousand horsemen and thirty-two elephants.

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## 12:9:4a

(4a) THEREUPON he took this force and SET OUT FROM ANTIOCH, with Lysias, who was in command of the entire army,

## 13:9

<sup>9</sup>NOW THE KING WAS COMING with a barbarous and haughty mind to do far worse to the Jews than had been done in his father's time.

## 13:10-12

<sup>10</sup>WHEN JUDAS WAS INFORMED OF THESE THINGS, he commanded the multitude to call upon the sovereign (Yahweh) night and day, that if ever at any other time, he would now also help them, being at the point to be put from their law, from their country, and from the holy Temple: <sup>11</sup>and that he would not suffer the people, that had even now been but a little refreshed, to be in subjection to the blasphemous nations.

<sup>12</sup>So when they had all done this together, and besought the merciful sovereign (Yahweh) with weeping and fasting, and lying flat upon the ground THREE DAYS LONG, Judas, having exhorted them, commanded they should be in a readiness.

**6:32a**  
<sup>32a</sup>UPON THIS Judas removed from the tower,

## 13:13-17

<sup>13</sup>And (Judas), being apart with the elders, determined, before the king's host should enter into Judaea and get the city, to go forth and try the matter *in fight* by the help of the sovereign (Yahweh).

<sup>14</sup>So when he had committed all to the Creator of the world, and exhorted his soldiers to fight manfully, even unto death, for the laws, the Temple, the city, the country, and the commonwealth, he camped by Modin. <sup>15</sup>And having given the watchword to them that were about him, Victory is of the deity (Yahweh) with the most valiant and choice young men he went into the king's tent by night, and slew in the camp about four thousand men, and with the chiefest of the ele-

## 12:9:4c

(4c) AND WHEN JUDAS HEARD OF THE KING'S ADVANCE,

## 12:9:4d

(4d) he left off besieging the Akra, and went to meet the king,

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phants, with all that were upon him.<sup>16</sup> And at last they filled the camp with fear and tumult, and departed with good success.<sup>17</sup> This was because the protection of the sovereign (Yahweh) did help him.

**13:18–21**

<sup>18</sup> Now when the king had taken a taste of the manliness of the Jews, he went about to take hold by policy,<sup>19</sup> and marched toward Bethzura, which was a stronghold of the Jews: but he was put to flight, failed, and lost of his men:<sup>20</sup> for Judas had conveyed unto them that were in it such things as were necessary.

<sup>21</sup> But Rhodocus, who was in the Jew's host, disclosed the secrets to the enemies; therefore he was sought out, and when they had gotten him, they put him in prison.

**Jos., Wars, 1:1:5b, d**

(5b) (Antiochus V) pushed through Judaea into the hill country.

**6:31**

<sup>31</sup> These went through Idumaea, and pitched against Bethzura, which they assaulted many days, making engines; but they of Bethzura came out, and burned them with fire, and fought valiantly.

**6:32b**

<sup>32b</sup> and pitched in Bethzacharias, over against the king's camp.

**6:33–41**

<sup>33</sup> THEN THE KING RISING VERY EARLY marched fiercely with his host toward Bethzacharias, where his armies made them ready to battle, and sounded the trumpets.

<sup>34</sup> And to the end they might provoke the elephants to fight, they shewed them the blood of grapes and mulberries.<sup>35</sup> More-over they divided the

**1:1:5d**

(5d) he (Antiochus V) was met at a spot called Bethzacharias, where there is a narrow defile, by Judas at the head of his forces.

**12:9:4b**

(4b) and after coming to Idumaea, he went up from there to Bethzura, a very strong city and one difficult to take, and he invested the city and besieged it. However, as the people of Bethzura strongly resisted and burned his supply of siege-engines—for they sallied out against him,—much time was consumed in the siege.

**12:9:4e**

(4e) pitching his (Judas') camp near the mountain passes, at a place called Bethzacharias, which was seventy stades away from the enemy.

**12:9:4f**

(4f) THEREUPON the king set out from Bethzura and led his army to the passes and Judas' camp; and at daybreak he drew up his army for battle. And he made his elephants follow one another, since they could not be placed side by side in an extended line because of the narrow space. Round each elephant there advanced

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beasts among the armies, and for every elephant they appointed a thousand men, armed with coats of mail, and with helmets of brass on their heads; and beside this, for every beast were ordained five hundred horsemen of the best.<sup>36</sup> These were ready at every occasion: wheresoever the beast was, and whithersoever the beast went, they went also, neither departed they from him.<sup>37</sup> And upon the beasts were there strong towers of wood, which covered every one of them, and were girt fast unto them with devices: there were also upon every one two and thirty strong men, that fought upon them, beside the Indian that ruled him.

<sup>38</sup>As for the remnant of the horsemen, they set them on this side and that side at the two parts of the host, giving them signs what to do, and being harnessed all over amidst the ranks.<sup>39</sup> Now when the sun shone upon the shields of gold and bronze, the mountains glittered therewith, and shined like lamps of fire.<sup>40</sup> So part of the king's army being spread upon the high mountains, and part on the valleys below, they marched on safely and in order.<sup>41</sup> Wherefore all that heard the noise of their multitude, and the marching of the company, and the rattling of the harness, were moved: for the army was very great and mighty.

## 6:42

<sup>42</sup>And Judas and his host drew near, and entered into battle, and there were slain of the king's army six hundred men.

## 6:43-47

<sup>43</sup>Eleazar also, (surnamed) Savaran, perceiving that one of the beasts, armed with royal harness, was higher than all the rest, and supposing that the king was upon him,<sup>44</sup> put himself in jeopardy, to the end he might deliver his people, and get him a perpetual name:<sup>45</sup> wherefore he ran upon him courageously through the midst of the battle, slaying on the right hand and the left, so that

## 1:1:5e

(5e) Before the opposing armies came into action, Eleazar, brother of Judas, observing the tallest of the elephants, surmounted by a huge howdah and an array of gilded battlements, and concluding that it bore Antiochus, rushed out far beyond his own lines and, cutting through the enemy's ranks, made his way to the elephant. Being unable to reach the supposed monarch because of his

together a thousand foot-soldiers and five hundred horsemen; and the elephants carried high towers and archers. He also made the rest of his force ascend the mountains on either side, putting his light-armed troops in front of them. Then he ordered his army to raise the battle-cry, and set upon the enemy, uncovering his shields of gold and bronze so that a brilliant light was given off by them, while the mountains re-echoed the shouts of his men.

## 12:9:4g

(4g) Judas saw this, and yet was not terrified, but valiantly met the enemy's charge, and slew some six hundred of their skirmishers.

## 12:9:4h

(4h) And his brother Eleazar, whom they called Auran, on seeing that the tallest of the elephants was armed with breastplates like those of the king, and supposing that the king was mounted on it, risked his life by rushing upon it boldly, and killing many of the men round the elephant and scattering the others, he slipped under the elephant's belly and killed it with a thrust. But the animal

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they were divided from him on both sides. <sup>46</sup>Which done, he crept under the elephant, and thrust him under, and slew him: whereupon the elephant fell down upon him, and there he died. <sup>47</sup>Howbeit (the rest of the Jews) seeing the strength of the king, and the violence of his forces, turned away from them.

**6:48**

<sup>48</sup>Then the king's army went up to Jerusalem to meet them, and the king pitched his tents against Judaea, and against mount Zion.

**6:49-50**

<sup>49</sup>But with them that were in Bethzura he (Antiochus) made peace: for they came out of the city, BECAUSE THEY HAD NO VICTUALS THERE TO ENDURE THE SIEGE, BECAUSE IT WAS A SABBATH OF THE LAND. <sup>50</sup>So the king took Bethzura, and set a garrison there to keep it.

**6:51-54**

<sup>51</sup>As for the sanctuary, he besieged it many days: and set there artillery with engines and instruments to cast fire and stones, and pieces to cast darts and slings. <sup>52</sup>Whereupon they also made engines against their

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height from the ground, he struck the beast below the belly, brought its whole weight down upon himself, and was crushed to death; having achieved nothing more than to attempt great things, holding life cheaper than renown. The elephant-rider was, in fact, a commoner; yet, even had he happened to be Antiochus, his daring assailant would have gained but the reputation of courting death in the bare expectation of a brilliant exploit. To Eleazar's brother the incident proved an omen of the issue of the engagement. For, long and stubborn as was the resistance of the Jews, the king's forces, with superior numbers and favored by fortune, were victorious;

**1:1:5f**

(5f) and, after the loss of many of his men, Judas fled with the remainder to the province of Gophna. Antiochus proceeded to Jerusalem,

**2 Maccabees, 13:22a**

<sup>22a</sup>The king treated with them IN BETHZURA THE SECOND TIME, gave his hand, took their's, departed,

**1:1:5c**

(5c) While capturing the small town of Bethzura,

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came down upon Eleazar and crushed the hero under its weight. And so, after bravely destroying many of the foe, Eleazar met his end in this manner.

**12:9:5a**

(5a) THEREUPON Judas, seeing how strong the enemy was, retired to Jerusalem and prepared himself for a siege.

**12:9:5b**

(5b) And Antiochus sent a part of his army to Bethzura to assault it, while he himself with the rest of his force came to Jerusalem. Now the inhabitants of Bethzura, being overawed by his strength, and seeing how scarce their provisions were, surrendered to him, after receiving sworn assurances that they should suffer no harm at the hands of the king. Then Antiochus took the city and did nothing to them beyond expelling them unarmed; and he stationed his own garrison in the city.

**12:9:5c**

(5c) But the siege of the Temple in Jerusalem kept him there a LONG TIME, for those within stoutly resisted; and every siege-engine which the king set up against them, they, in turn, countered with another

**2 Maccabees, 13:22b**

<sup>22b</sup>fought with Judas, was overcome:

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engines, and held them battle a long season.<sup>53</sup> Yet at the last, their vessels being without victuals—BY REASON OF IT BEING THE SEVENTH YEAR, AND THEY IN JUDAEA, THAT WERE DELIVERED FROM THE NATIONS, HAD EATEN UP THE RESIDUE OF THE STORE—<sup>54</sup>there were but a few left in the sanctuary, because the famine did so prevail against them, that they were fain to disperse themselves, every man to his own place.

## 6:55–59

<sup>55</sup>AT THAT TIME Lysias heard say that Philip, whom Antiochus the king, while he was alive, had appointed to bring up his son Antiochus, that he might be king, <sup>56</sup>was returned out of Persia and Media, and the king's host also that went with him, and that he sought to take unto him the ruling of affairs. <sup>57</sup>Wherefore he went in all haste, and said to the king and the captains of the host and the company, We decay daily, and our victuals are but small, and the place we lay siege unto is strong, and the affairs of the kingdom lie upon us: <sup>58</sup>now therefore let us be friends with these men, and make peace with them, and with all their nation; <sup>59</sup>and covenant with them, that they shall live after their laws as they did before: for they are therefore displeased, and have done all these things, because we abolished their laws.

## 6:60–62

<sup>60</sup>So the king and the princes were content wherefore he sent unto them to make peace; and they accepted thereof. <sup>61</sup>Also the king and the princes made an oath unto them:

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## 13:22a

<sup>23</sup>heard that Philip, who was left over the affairs in Antioch, was desperately bent, confounded,

## 13:23b–24

<sup>23b</sup>entreathed the Jews, submitted himself, and swore to all equal conditions, agreed with them, and offered sacrifice, honored the Temple, and dealt kindly with the place, <sup>24</sup>and ac-

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engine. THEIR SUPPLY OF FOOD, HOWEVER, HAD BEGUN TO GIVE OUT, FOR THE STORED PRODUCE HAD BEEN CONSUMED, AND THE GROUND HAD NOT BEEN TILLED THAT YEAR, BUT HAD REMAINED UNSOWN BECAUSE IT WAS THE SEVENTH YEAR, DURING WHICH OUR LAW OBLIGES US TO LET IT LIE UNCULTIVATED. Many of the besieged, therefore, ran away because of the lack of necessities, so that only a few were left in the Temple.

## 12:9:6

(6) Such were the circumstances of those who were besieged in the Temple. But when Lysias, the commander, and the king were informed that Philip was coming against them from Persia to secure the government for himself, they were ready to abandon the siege and set out against Philip; they decided, however, not to reveal their plan to the soldiers and their officers, but, instead, the king ordered Lysias to address him and the officers publicly and say nothing of the trouble with Philip, but merely show that the siege would take a very long time, and the place was very strong, and explain that their supply of food had already begun to fail, and that it was necessary to put in order many of the affairs of the kingdom, and that it seemed much better to make a treaty with the besieged and seek the friendship of their whole nation by permitting them to observe their fathers' laws, the loss of which had caused them to begin the present war; and that then they should return home. Lysias spoke in this manner, and both the army and their officers were pleased with his advice.

## 12:9:7a

(7a) And so the king sent to Judas and those who were being besieged with him, and offered to make peace with them and allow them to live in accordance with their fathers'

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whereupon they went out of the stronghold.<sup>62</sup> Then the king entered onto mount Zion: but when he saw the strength of the place, he broke his oath that he had made, and gave commandment to pull down the wall round about.

**6:63a**  
<sup>63a</sup>AFTERWARD he (Antiochus V) departed in all haste,

**6:63b**  
<sup>63b</sup>and RETURNED UNTO ANTIOCHIA,

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cepted well of Maccabaeus, made him principal governor from Ptolemais unto the Gerrenians;

**Jos., Wars, 1:1:5g**

(5g) And he (Antiochus V) stayed in it (Jerusalem) only a few days, owing to a shortage of supplies; he then left what he considered a sufficient garrison,

**Megillath Taanith**

(11) ON THE 28TH THEREOF (SHEBAT) Antiochus withdrew from Jerusalem.

**Jos., Wars, 1:1:5h**

(5h) and (Antiochus V) withdrew the rest of his army to WINTER QUARTERS in Syria.

**13:25–26a**

<sup>25</sup>(and) came to Ptolemais: the people there were grieved for the covenants; for they stormed, because they would make their covenants void.

<sup>26a</sup>Lysias went up to the judgment seat, said as much as could be in defense of the cause, persuaded, pacified, made them well affected.

**13:26b**

<sup>26b</sup>(and) RETURNED TO ANTIOCH. Thus it went touching the king's coming and departing.

**13:4–8**

<sup>4</sup>But the King of kings (Yahweh) moved Antiochus' mind against this wicked wretch (Menelaus), and Lysias informed the king that this man was the cause of all mischief, so that the king commanded to bring him unto Beroea, and to put him to death, as the manner is in that place.<sup>5</sup> Now there was in that place a tower of fifty cubits high, full of ashes, and it had a round instrument, which

**JEWISH ANTIQUITIES**

laws. Thereupon the Jews gladly accepted his proposals, and after receiving sworn assurances of his good faith, went out from the Temple. But when Antiochus entered it and saw how strong the place was, he violated his oaths, and ordered his force to go round and pull down the wall to the ground.

**12:9:7b**

(7b) After doing this,

**12:9:7c**

(7c) he RETURNED TO ANTIOCH,

**12:9:7d**

(7d) taking with him the high priest Onias, who was also called Menelaus. For Lysias had advised the king to slay Menelaus, if he wished the Jews to remain quiet and not give him any trouble; it was this man, he said, who had been the cause of the mischief by persuading the king's father to compel the Jews to abandon their fathers' religion. Accordingly, the king sent Menelaus

## 1 MACCABEES

## 2 MACCABEES

## JEWISH ANTIQUITIES

on every side hanged down into the ashes. <sup>6</sup>And whosoever was condemned of sacrilege, or had committed any other grievous crime there did all men thrusts unto death. <sup>7</sup>Such a death it happened that wicked man to die, not having so much as a burial in the earth; and that most justly, <sup>8</sup>for inasmuch as he had committed many sins about the altar, whose fire and ashes were holy, he received his death in ashes.

## 6:63c

<sup>63c</sup>where he found Philip to be master of the city: so he fought against him, and took the city by force.

## 151 Seleucid

## 7:1a

<sup>1a</sup>IN THE HUNDRED AND ONE AND FIFTIETH YEAR Demetrius the *son* of Seleucus departed from Rome,

## 7:1b-4a

<sup>1b</sup>and came up with a few men unto a city of the sea coast, and reigned there.

<sup>2</sup>And as he entered into the palace of his ancestors, so it was, that his forces had taken Antiochus and Lysias, to bring them unto him. <sup>3</sup>Wherefore, when he knew it, he said, Let me not see their faces. <sup>4a</sup>So his host slew them.

## 151 Seleucid

## 14:1-2

<sup>1</sup>THREE YEARS AFTER (retaking Jerusalem) Judas was informed that Demetrius, the son of Seleucus, having entered by the haven of Tripolis with a great power and navy, <sup>2</sup>had taken the country, and killed Antiochus, and Lysias his protector.

to Beroea in Syria, and there had him put to death; he had served as high priest for ten years, and had been a wicked and impious man, who in order to have sole authority for himself and compelled his nation to violate their own laws. The high priest chosen after the death of Menelaus was Alcimus, also called Jakeimos.

## 12:9:7e

(7e) Now when King Antiochus found that Philip had already seized control of the government, he made war on him, and after getting him into his power, killed him. Then Onias, the son of the high priest, who, as we said before, had been left a mere child when his father died, seeing that the king had slain his uncle Menelaus and had given the high priesthood to Alcimus, although he was not of the family of high priests, because he had been persuaded by Lysias to transfer the office from this house to another, fled to Ptolemy, the king of Egypt. And being treated with honor by him and his wife Cleopatra, he received a place in the nome of Heliopolis, where he built a temple similar to that in Jerusalem. Of this, however, we shall give an account on a more fitting occasion.

## 151 Seleucid

## 12:10:1a

(1a) ABOUT THE SAME TIME Demetrius, the son of Seleucus, escaped from Rome,

## 12:10:1b

(1b) and occupying Tripolis in Syria, placed the diadem on his own head; then he gathered round him a number of mercenaries, and entered the kingdom, where all the people received him gladly and submitted to him. They also seized King Antiochus and Lysias, and brought them to him alive. And by order of Demetrius these two were immediately

**1 MACCABEES****2 MACCABEES****JEWISH ANTIQUITIES****7:4b-7**

<sup>4b</sup>Now when Demetrius was set upon the throne of his kingdom, <sup>5</sup>there came unto him all the wicked and impious men of Israel, having Alcimus, who was desirous to be high priest, for their captain: <sup>6</sup>and they accused the people to the king, saying, Judas and his brethren have slain all your friends, and driven us out of our own land. <sup>7</sup>Now therefore send some man whom you trust, and let him go and see what havoc he has made among us and in the king's land, and let him punish them with all them that aid them.

**14:3-6**

<sup>3</sup>Now one Alcimus, who had been high priest, and had defiled himself willfully in the times of their mingling (with the nations), seeing that by no means he could save himself, nor have any more access to the holy altar, <sup>4</sup>came to king Demetrius IN THE HUNDRED AND ONE AND FIFTIETH YEAR, presenting unto him a crown of gold, and a palm, and also of the boughs which were used solemnly in the Temple: and so that day he held his peace. <sup>5</sup>Howbeit having gotten opportunity to further his foolish enterprise, *and* being called into council by Demetrius, and asked how the Jews stood affected, and what they intended, he answered thereunto: <sup>6</sup>Those of the Jews that be called Assideans, whose captain is Judas Maccabaeus, nourish war, and are seditious, and will not let the realm be in peace.

put to death, ANTIOCHUS HAVING REIGNED TWO YEARS, as has already been related elsewhere.

**12:10:1c**

(1c) Then there came to him in a body many of the wicked and renegade Jews, among whom was the high priest Alcimus, and they accused their whole nation, especially Judas and his brothers, saying that they had killed all the king's friends, and had destroyed all those in the kingdom who were of his party and awaited his coming, and had driven the present speakers out of their country and made them aliens in a strange land; and now they requested him to send one of his own friends and learn from him what bold crimes had been committed by Judas and his men.