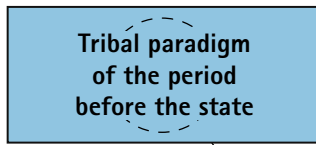


Paradigm Shifts in Judaism

2000-1200 BCE:
Late Bronze Age ('Patriarchs')

P I

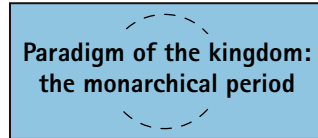


Moses
Judges

12th-11th centuries:
God's people – land

Settlement

P II

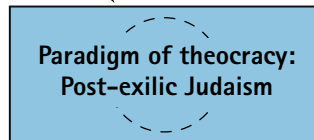


David
Solomon

1000-556:
Kingdom – Temple – Prophets
930: Division of the kingdom
722: Downfall of the northern kingdom (Israel)
586: Downfall of the southern kingdom (Judah)

Babylonian Exile (586-538)

P III



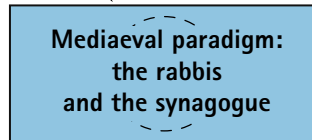
Nehemiah
Ezra

536-70 CE:
Temple – Priests – Holy Scripture (Torah)
From 536: Persian rule
From 64: Roman rule

Jesus of Nazareth †

Destruction of the Temple (70) and Jerusalem (135)

P IV

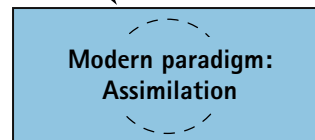


Rashi
Maimonides

2nd-18th centuries:
Rabbis – Synagogue – Talmud
70-640: Talmudic Period
From 630: Islamic rule
11th-13th centuries: Crusades / persecutions of the Jews
16th century: Protestant Reformation

Declarations of Human Rights (1776/89)

P V



Mendelssohn

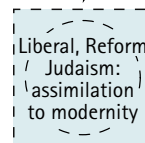
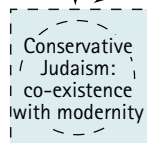
18th-20th centuries:
Enlightenment – Reform
American/French Revolutions
Science of Judaism

1881-1945
Pogroms against Jews:
Racism – Zionism – Nazism

Holocaust (1933-45)
State of Israel (1947)

Herzl

P VI



The abiding substance of faith:

The message: 'Yahweh is the God of Israel, and Israel is his people.'

The decisive event of revelation: the liberation from Egypt and the revelation on Sinai.

What is distinctively Jewish: **Israel as God's people and land.**



The shifting paradigm (=P: macromodel of society, religion, theology):

'An entire constellation of beliefs, values, techniques, and so on shared by the members of a given community' (Thomas S. Khun).