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(elm)"אשת ב'(א'אשת מצויית)

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(1)"אשת ב'(א'אשת מצויית)

אשת ב'.

(1)"אשת ב'(א'אשת奇纳ית)

אשת ב'.
bodies very great hatred to the Jews, that it was difficult to recall them, and it was a hard thing to make them leave their dead accordingly, these being accustomed to obey orders, left off killing at the first intimation; blood, and fifty thousand of them lay dead upon heaps; nor had the remainder been preserved, had they not be-taken no regard had to the aged; but they went on in the slaughter of persons of every age, till all the place was overflowed with passions. However, this man did not begin to teach them wisdom by arms, but sent among them privately some of the people to a man; and this they had soon done, unless Tiberius Alexander, the governor of the city, had restrained their
for his piety than this his son Alexander, for he did not continue in the religion of his country Alexander was a principal person among all his contemporaries, both for his family and wealth: he was also more eminent Tiberius Alexander Instructs Two Roman Legions to Slaughter and Plunder the Jews of Alexandria
part of the city that was called Delta, where the Jewish people lived together, and did as they were bidden, though not overtake them, he sent out upon them those two Roman legions that were in the city, and together with them five thousand Jews. But still conflicts perpetually arose with the Grecians; and although the governors did every day punish many of Jews. But still conflicts perpetually arose with the Grecians; and although the governors did every day punish many of
for such their assistance, gave them equal privileges in this city with the Grecians themselves; which honorary reward when Alexander the Great, upon finding the readiness of the Jews in assisting him against the Egyptians, and as a reward
of the Jews by arms, but sent among them privately some of the people to a man; and this they had soon done, unless Tiberius Alexander, the governor of the city, had restrained their
for such assistance, gave them equal privileges in this city with the Grecians themselves; which honorary reward Continued among them under his successors, who also did not reform them, as they might live without being polluted [by the Gentiles], and were thereby not much intermixed with foreigners as before; they also gave them this further privilege, that they should be called Macedonians. Nay, when the Romans got possession of Egypt, neither the first Caesar, nor any one that came after him, thought of diminishing the honors which Alexander had bestowed on the Jews. But still conflicts perpetually arose with the Grecians; and although the governors did every day punish many of them, yet did the sedition grow worse; but at this time especially, when there were tumults in other places also, the disorders among them were put into a greater flame; for when the Alexandrians had once a public assembly, to deliberate about an embassage they were sending to Nero, a great number of Jews came flocking to the theater; but when their adversaries saw them, they immediately cried out, and called them their enemies, and said they came as spies upon them; upon which they rushed out, and laid violent hands upon them; and as for the rest, they were slain as they ran away; but there were three men whom they caught, and hauled them along, in order that they might burn them alive; but all the Jews came in a body to defend them, who at first threw stones at the Grecians, but after that, they took lamps, and rushed with violence into the theater, and threatened that they would burn the people to a man; and thus they had soon done, unless Tiberius Alexander, the governor of the city, had restrained their passions. However, this man did not begin to teach them wisdom by arms, but sent among them privately some of the principal men, and thereby entreated them to be quiet, and not provoke the Roman army against them; but the sedition made a jest of the entreaties of Tiberius, and reproached him for so doing.
if they were to be taken themselves to supplication. So Alexander commiserated their condition, and gave orders to the Romans to retire; accordingly, these being accustomed to obey orders, left off killing at the first intimation; but the populace of Alexandria bare so very great hatred to the Jews, that it was difficult to recall them, and it was a hard thing to make them leave their dead bodies.