# **Basic Detail Report**



# 1984.01562.01

#### **Title**

Bar Kochba Coin

#### **Date**

132-135 (original)

#### Medium

Metal, Fabric, Wood

### Description

A commemorative coin is displayed in a wooden frame.

The coin has an image depicting the Bar-Kochba revolt against the Romans in 132-135 A.D. represented by a vase surrounded by Hebrew. The Hebrew translation is "First year of the redemption of Israel."

#### **Dimensions**

 $8 \times 8$  in. (20.3 × 20.3 cm)

#### **Historical Note**

The Bar Kokhba revolt was a rebellion of the Jews of the Roman province of Judea, led by Simon bar Kokhba, against the Roman Empire. Fought circa 132-136 CE,[3] it was the last of three major Jewish-Roman wars, so it is also known as The Third Jewish-Roman War or The Third Jewish Revolt. Some historians also refer to it as the Second Revolt of Judea, not counting the Kitos War (115-117 CE), which had only marginally been fought in Judea. The revolt erupted as a result of ongoing religious and political tensions in Judea following on the failure of the First Revolt in 66-73 CE. These tensions were related to the establishment of a large Roman presence in Judea, changes in administrative life and the economy, together with the outbreak and suppression of Jewish revolts from Mesopotamia to Libya and Cyrenaica. The proximate reasons seem to centre around the construction of a new city, Aelia Capitolina, over the ruins of Jerusalem and the erection of a temple to Jupiter on the Temple Mount. In 132, the revolt led by Bar Kokhba quickly spread from Modi'in across the country, cutting off the Roman garrison in Jerusalem. This setback, however, caused Roman Emperor Hadrian to assemble a large scale Roman force from across the Empire, which invaded Judea in 134 under the command of Roman General Sextus Julius Severus. The Roman army was made of six full legions with auxiliaries and elements from up to six additional legions, which finally managed to crush the revolt. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki /Bar Kokhba revolt The smaller silver coin was called a zuz, and was struck over a denarius or a drachma. The larger was a sela.

## Copyright

Reproduction or other use of these holdings or images thereof is unrestricted.