PHARISEES (from Greek for "separated ones")	SCRIBES (soferim in ancient Hebrew)	SADDUCEES (perhaps from Greek for "followers of Zadok," Solomon's High Priest)	ESSENES (probably Greek from the Syriac "holy ones")	ZEALOTS (from Greek "zealous one")
 Evolution Brotherhoods devoted to the Torah and its strict adherence from c150 BCE. Became the people's party, favored passive resistance to Greco-Roman rule 	 Evolution Copiers and interpreters of the Torah since before the Exile of 586 BCE. Linked to the Pharisees, but some were also Sadducees and on the Sanhedrin Supreme Council 	 Evolution Conservative, wealthy, and aristocratic party of the status quo from c150 BCE. Usually held the high priesthood and were the majority of the 71-member Sanhedrin Supreme Council. Prepared to work with Rome and Herods 	 Evolution Breakaway desert monastic group, especially at Qumran on the Dead Sea from c130 BCE Lived communally, without private property, as farmers or craftsmen under a Teacher of Righteousness and Council 	Evolution • Extremist fighters who regarded political freedom as a religious imperative. Underground resistance movement, especially strong in Galilee. The most fanatical became sicarii, dagger-wielding assassins
Beliefs • Believed in Messianic redemption, resurrection, free will, angels and demons, and oral interpretations of the Torah	 Beliefs Defined work, etc, so as to keep the Sabbath. Obedience to their written code would win salvation 	 Beliefs Did not believe in resurrection, free will, angels, and demons, or oral interpretations of the Torah – enjoy this life 	 Beliefs Priesthood, Temple sacrifices, and calendar were all invalid. They expected the world's early end and did not believe in resurrection. Year's probation for membership 	 Beliefs "No rule but the Law – No King but God". They expected a Messiah to save their cause
 Practices Fasted twice a week and washed ritually. Observed seven hours of prayer and gave 10 percent of all possessions to the Temple 	 Practices Compiled the Mishnah record of oral law c200 CE 	 Practices High Priests had a monopoly on animals for sacrifice and levied 10 percent tithe for upkeep of the Temple. Marriage and luxurious living were acceptable 	 Practices Worshipped three times a day in strict order. Copied Hebrew scriptures. Ritual baths plus meal of wine and bread on Sabbath. Few married, and women lived outside walls 	 Practices Led revolts against Rome in 6, 42 and 66–73 CE but were often divided among themselves
Fate • Numbered perhaps 60,000 at the time of Herod. Disappeared after 70 CE but theology survived	 Fate Only group to survive the Jewish Revolt of 66–73 CE 	FateDid not survive the destruction of the Temple 70 CE	Fate • Numbered about 4,000. Qumran was destroyed 68–70 CE	FateLast stand by 900 Zealots at Masada 73 CE