

, Main differences between 1-2 Maccabees;

1 Maccabees	Main Differences	2 Maccabees
PROBLEM		SOLUTION
Relates to the Hellenistic Kingdom and Antiochus IV Epiphanes		Describes the Revolt and the Hasmonean Kingdom
Judean work (Hebrew)		Greek work (Egypt)
Not Familiar with Hellenistic geography		Mentions familiar cities and towns and central regions in Israel
No mention of sins		Mentions sins
No need for Atonement		Atonement and purification are mentioned
People depend on the Hasmoneans instead of God		People depend more on prayer And God
Concludes with the death of General Nicanor (Seleucid general/Hellenistic army)		Continues to the death of Simon (Son of Mattathias)

2, The Significant location Differences between 1 and 2 Maccabees can be recognised as dissimilar locations such as a split in locations or geographically dispersed or divided. For example,

1 Maccabees focuses primarily on a chorological military triumph and the Hellenistic dynasty which includes the military conquest throughout border regions for example Judea, Samaria and galilee. In addition, it represents a history of political propaganda and diaspora separation. However,

2 Maccabees location is focused on Diaspora (scattering of people from their homelands) Jews in Egypt. Jews were often found to be widespread in many Egyptian towns and cities.

3, 1 and 2 Maccabees are generally different as the two books depict on very two core differences such as Martyrdom and resurrection. Evidence suggests that 2 Maccabees relates to the supernatural divine help, whereby the book refers to Martyrdom (death that is imposed through faith and belief) and resurrection (coming back to life after death).

1 Maccabees primarily focuses on righteous living, gods Favor and freedom from oppression and strongholds by the Seleucid dynasty. Fundamentally there is no mention of resurrection or everlasting life.

2 Maccabees contains clear evidence to martyrdom and resurrection. For example, the mention of the mother and seven sons. Martyrdom expresses a strong belief that God will restore one's life when your body dies, therefore giving eternal life and giving back life and breath and forging someone into a new creation.