



$$8x = 4 - 3y^2$$

$$y = 2x^2 + 3x$$

$$(x+a)^2 = x^2 + 2ax + a^2$$

$$(x+y)^2 = \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Putting things in PERSPECTIVE

From 2448 – c. 3949

Period when the Oral Torah was not written down

2448 – The Oral and Written Torah were both transmitted to Moshe Rabeinu on Har Sinai

3413 – Ezra led the return to Israel from the exile in Bavel following the rebuilding of Bayis Sheini (the Second Temple). Ezra was the founder of the Anshei Keneses HaGedolah (the Men of the Great Assembly) – a group of 120 men, some of whom, like Ezra, were prophets. Among the accomplishments of the Men of the Great Assembly was the canonising of Tanach (the Hebrew Bible), after which, no books could be added to it, and establishing the order of the prayers, including the creation of the central part of the prayers, Shemoneh Esrei (aka the Eighteen Blessings).

C. 3448 – With the passing of the last prophets - Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachai - prophecy (ie. G-d speaking directly to man) came to an end.

3488 – Shimon HaTzaddik died. Pirkei Avos teaches (1:2) that Shimon HaTzaddik was from the remnants of the Men of the Great Assembly.

From c. 3729 – 3949

*Period of the Tannaim
(the Rabbis of The Mishnah)*

C. 3841 – **Targum Onkelus** – Onkelus II, a convert to Judaism, revealed the Aramaic translation of the Chumash (the Five Books of Moses) which had been forgotten and which he received from his teachers, Rabbi Eliezer and Rabbi Yehoshua. To this day, this Aramaic translation, known as Targum Onkelus, is printed alongside the text of the Chumash.

C. 3949 – the compiling and editing of **The Mishnah** was completed by Rabbi Yehuda HaNasi.

2448

3413
c. 3448
3488

c. 3841

c. 3949

Hebrew year to secular year conversion (a difference of 3760 years): 3000 = 760 BCE, 4000 = 240 CE, 5000 = 1240 CE, 5777 = 2017 CE