

LESSON 1
THE WORLD OF THE BIBLE

Read Lesson 1 and answer the following questions:

1. The 3 continents which surround Israel are _____, _____, _____.
2. The lands surrounding Israel are often called the _____.
3. Five important geographical areas around Israel are:
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____
 - 5) _____
4. Israel is located in the area good for growing crops known as the _____.
5. People of other nations often came to ancient Israel for _____ and _____.
6. The Fertile Crescent gets its name from the fact that its land is _____ and its shape is _____.
7. Give 2 reasons why God gave the land of Israel to his people:
 - a. _____.
 - b. _____.
8. On a separate sheet of paper complete from memory the first five steps in making a Bible map.

Lesson 2

WATER AND LIFE IN THE NEAR EAST and MAKING A BIBLE MAP (STEP 6-13)

Read Lesson 2 and answer the following questions.

1. The four most important rivers of the Near East are:
 - 1)
 - 2)
 - 3)
 - 4)

2. Write 4 reasons why people live near water:
 - 1)
 - 2)
 - 3)
 - 4)

3. Explain briefly what the proverb “Water is life” means.

4. What does the word Mesopotamia mean?

5. Which two important rivers are in Mesopotamia?

6. Which great river is in Egypt?

7. On a separate sheet of paper complete from memory the first thirteen steps in making a Bible map.

Lesson 3

MAIN PERIODS OF BIBLE HISTORY & MAKING A BIBLE MAP (Steps 14-16)

Read Lesson 3 and answer the following questions:

1. Write below the names & dates of the 9 major periods of Bible history:

	Name	Dates
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		

2. Write the name of the period during which the following events happened:

- a) Abraham offers up Isaac: _____
- b) Saul tries to kill David: _____
- c) The Flood: _____
- d) Elijah meets the prophets of Baal: _____
- e) God destroys Sodom and Gomorrah: _____
- f) Stephen is stoned by the Jews: _____
- g) The Tower of Babel: _____
- h) The 10 Plagues: _____
- i) Daniel in the lions' den: _____
- j) Samson meets Delilah: _____
- k) David and Bathsheba: _____
- l) Moses dies: _____
- m) Joseph is sold by his brothers: _____
- n) The Kingdom of Israel is taken into captivity: _____
- o) The Apocryphal books are written: _____
- p) Nehemiah returns to Jerusalem: _____
- q) David writes the Psalms: _____
- r) Joshua is the leader of the Israelites: _____
- s) The Greeks rule Israel: _____

3. On a separate sheet of paper draw a simple time line showing the 9 major periods of Bible history.

4. On a separate sheet of paper complete from memory the first 16 steps of making a Bible map.

Lesson 4
IMPORTANT CIVILIZATIONS OF THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST
and MAKING A BIBLE MAP (Steps 17-23)

After reading Lesson 4, USE THE TIMELINE IN THE BOOK to answer the following questions.

1. What were the 3 great civilizations during the time of Abraham?
 - 1)
 - 2)
 - 3)
2. The New Kingdom in Egypt began and ended in what years? _____
3. The first great civilization in Mesopotamia was that of _____.
4. During the time of the New Testament the world power was _____.
5. The culture of Rome which has had a profound impact on all Western Civilization today was founded on the earlier civilizations of both _____ and _____.
6. The Hittites fought for control of Syria with _____.
7. What were the great world powers besides Israel during the time of David and Solomon?
8. On a separate sheet of paper complete from memory steps 1-23- of making a Bible map.

Lesson 5
MAKING AND USING THE BIBLE MAP.

1. Describe briefly each of the following areas of Israel:
 - a. The Jezreel Valley
 - b. The Corridor
 - c. The Negev
 - d. The Shephelah

2. On a separate sheet of paper complete from memory the entire Bible map.

Lesson 6

FROM CREATION TO ABRAHAM

Read Lesson 6 and answer these questions:

1. We do not know when the world was _____, but we might guess that it happened about _____.
2. List below the 5 important points of the Bible's story of creation:
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
 - e)
3. The people of _____ claimed that the dead body of one of their gods became the _____.
4. The teaching that creation took place over long periods of time is called _____.
5. The Bible says that God created the world in what period of time? _____.
6. Genesis chapters _____ and _____ tell about the years that passed between creation and the flood.
7. Genesis 4, contrary to the theory of evolution, describes which advances in civilization as coming very early?
8. From God's creation to the time of the Flood was at least a period of at least _____ years.
9. List the 5 major points mentioned about the biblical story of the Flood:
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)

d)

e)

10. Explain in a few sentences the main differences between the Mesopotamian and the Bible's accounts of the Flood.

11. In the Mesopotamian story the name of the man who was saved in the great flood was not Noah but _____.

12. Why is it important for us to highlight the differences between these two Flood accounts, especially when it comes to explaining the reasons for why God would have sent a Flood destroying all things?

13. The list of the descendants of Noah in Genesis chapter 10 is often called the _____.

14. Genesis 11 tells the story of _____.

15. Explain briefly why the Bible says there are so many languages in the world today, and whether this is good or bad.

LESSON 7
THE SUMERIANS

1. The land of Sumer is referred to as _____ in the Bible. (Gen.10:10)
2. The word Sumerian has been used in this lesson to describe both the Sumerians and the _____.
3. The approximate date for the founding of Sumerian civilization is _____ B.C.
4. Name 4 important Sumerian cities:
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
5. The Sumerians called their king: _____.
6. Besides the king, the _____ exercised the greatest power within the cities.
7. Since the Sumerians hadn't yet developed paper, they wrote on _____.
8. The Sumerian type of writing using wedge-shaped lines is called _____.
9. The language of the Akkadians is related to _____.
10. List 4 Sumerian gods :
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)

11. The Sumerians believed that a special god ruled each _____.
12. The Sumerians built _____ as special places to worship their gods.
13. Briefly list some of the main differences between the worship of Abraham and that of the Sumerians.

14. The Sumerians had many stories and legends about the early king of Uruk named _____.
15. The first Sumerian emperor to rule all of Sumer and Akkad was _____.
16. Today the most famous citizen of Ur was not a king but _____.

LESSON 8
THE LIFE OF THE PATRIARCHS

1. List the 5 most important kinds of animals that the patriarchs owned.

2. Write 2 names for people who spend their lives moving from place to place:

3. Most of the time the patriarchs lived in _____ made of _____, but occasionally they also lived in _____ and even grew _____.

4. Most tents had separate sections for _____ and _____; they were held up by _____ anchored by ropes to _____.

5. The furniture in a tent consisted mainly of _____.

6. The 3 main cities where the Patriarchs spent most of their time were:
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)

7. Most of the key cities where the patriarchs travelled are located along the _____.

8. Jacob wrestled with God at _____ on the _____ river.

9. Bethel was the place where _____ settled.

10. List the 5 pieces of clothing worn at the time of the Patriarchs.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)

11. In times of sorrow or periods of repentance people wore _____.

12. The normal foods of the Patriarchs were _____
_____.

13. At the time of the Patriarchs, men:

- a) hunted using _____ and _____, or _____,
- b) played music using ,
- c) often gave _____ as a gift,
- d) identified their belongings by _____ , and
- e) used a _____ when going for a walk.

Lesson 9

EGYPT

Read Lesson 9 and answer these questions:

1. Egypt is shaped like a flower with its stem the _____, the flower _____, and its bud _____.
2. When speaking of Egypt as having two cultural parts, the southern part is called _____, and the northern part _____.
3. Egypt's 2 most important cities were _____ which served as capital in the south, and _____ which served as capital in the north.
4. The land to the south beyond Egypt is known as either _____ or _____.
5. The greatest architectural feat of the Old Kingdom were its _____.
6. During the time of the Middle Kingdom _____ arrived in Egypt.
7. The children of Israel left Egypt during the time of the _____.
8. Egyptian writing is known as _____.
9. Explain briefly the reasons for Egypt's decline during the Late Period.
10. List the 5 classes of people in Egyptian life:
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____
 - e) _____

11. Describe what a mummy is and why the Egyptians mummified their people.

12. What kinds of gods did the Egyptians worship and why was a belief in the afterlife so important to them?

13. The name of the Pharaoh whose mummy was discovered in the 20th century is

_____.

14. Why are Egypt's views about the afterlife important for our study of Bible History?

10. Describe the things that were found in the Most Holy Place.

11. Identify some of the differences in dress between an ordinary priest and the high priest.

12. List the 3 important functions of every priest.

a)

b)

c)

LESSON 11

CONQUESTS ON THE EAST BANK

1. Where did Aaron's death take place?
2. What was the name of the first foreign king to attack Israel?
3. What reasons did the people of Edom, Moab and Ammon give for not allowing the Israelites to pass through their country?
4. Why did God not allow Israel to force their way through these lands?
5. The Edomites were descendants of _____.
6. Moabites and Ammonites were both descendants of the daughters of _____.
7. Describe where the following people were living during the time of the Exodus:
 - a) Edomites:
 - b) Moabites:
 - c) Ammonites:
8. The word *Amorite* was also sometimes used to mean _____.
9. Describe the land of Bashan:
10. What is meant in the Bible by the following terms?
 - a) Mt. Seir:
 - b) Canaanite:

11. Describe the *kikkar* and name and describe its two main parts.

12. What 2 countries were completely overcome by the Israelites on the East Bank?

a)

b)

13. What 3 countries on the East Bank remained intact after Israel's conquest?

a)

b)

c)

14. What special advantage did Israel possess in conquering countries along the East Bank of the Jordan?

LESSON 12

CONQUESTS ON THE WEST BANK

1. What meanings does the word *arabah* have in the Old Testament?
2. Before crossing the Jordan, Israel's leader, _____, died and was buried on _____.
3. After crossing to the West Bank, Israel made its headquarters at _____.
4. Israel's first battle was fought against the mighty city of _____.
5. Name the only battle that Israel lost and give the reason for the defeat.
6. Which people deceived Israel and ended up becoming slaves?
7. What was the most important battle of the first campaign, and why was it so important?
8. What incredible event took place at Joshua's request during this battle?
9. In which areas of the West Bank did the first campaign take place?

10. The second major campaign took place in which areas?

11. The great battle of the second campaign took place at _____.

12. What were the 3 areas that remained unconquered after Joshua's campaigns?

a)

b)

c)

13. Under whose leadership were these remaining areas finally conquered?

LESSON 13

THE TWELVE TRIBES AND THEIR LAND

Using Chart 5 and Map 14 and the knowledge of your Bible map studied earlier, fill in the information needed below.

1. Which tribe received land on both the East and the West Banks?
2. What 3 tribes had a portion of land on the East Bank?
3. What name was given earlier to the portion of land that Simeon received?
4. In what part of the land of Palestine was Judah located geographically?
5. What 2 tribes on the West Bank formed the northern border of Israel?
6. What tribe of Israel was to move to from its original assigned lot to the northern border?
7. The twelve sons of Jacob were not the same as the twelve tribes that received land in Israel. Explain.

LESSON 14

THE HEBREW YEAR: ITS WEATHER, CROPS AND FESTIVALS

1. At what point in Israel's history did God change its calendar?
2. When can you expect the early rains in Israel?
3. Which are the months of the rainy season?
4. What enables crops to survive during the heat of the dry season?
5. When are the grape and olive harvests?
6. How did God demonstrate the extent of his anger against Ahab?
7. Explain the importance of wind and rain for Israel's weather:
8. During which months are wheat and barley harvested?
9. What are the three main festivals in which all men were required to appear before the Lord?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
10. According to Deuteronomy 16:16-17 what was required of each man when appearing before the Lord?
11. Explain the connection between Israel's harvests and their religious festivals:
12. What was the purpose behind the Festival of First Fruits?

LESSON 15
GRAIN, GRAPES AND OLIVE OIL

1. The two most important grains grown in ancient Israel were _____ and _____.
2. When did the farmer plant his seed?
3. What 3 tools were used for plowing?
4. List 3 threats for growing grain?
5. Describe the ancient sickle and how it was used:
6. Explain the process of threshing:
7. What is winnowing, and why was it necessary?
8. Describe the main steps in growing and preparing grain:

9. Describe what went into preparing and building a good vineyard:

10. List the 4 main uses of grapes in ancient Israel:

11. Describe the workings of a winepress:

12. List 5 things that olive oil was used for:

LESSON 16
THE TIME OF THE JUDGES

A. Answer questions 1-9 as you read Judges 2:10-19.

1. The new generation of Israelites grew up which did not know _____
nor _____.
2. Therefore, the Israelites served _____ and forsook _____.
3. They worshiped the gods of _____.
4. So the Lord became angry and handed them over to _____.
5. In every battle the Lord helped _____.
6. Who raised up the Judges?
7. What was the Lord's purpose in sending the Judges?
8. The Israelites only repented, however, as long as
_____.
9. Then the people returned to their worship of _____ and to their wicked
_____.

B. Answer the following questions about Lesson 16.

10. The period of the Judges lasted from about _____ to _____ B.C.
11. Altogether, the Bible mentions how many different Judges?
12. Which Judge stabbed Eglon, the king of Moab?
13. Which two Judges helped deliver Israel from Jabin, king of Hazor?
14. Which Judge killed 600 Philistines with an ox goad?

15. What weapons did Gideon and his men use to put the Midianites to flight?

16. Why does the Bible say that God allowed Deborah to lead the army of Israel? (4:8-10)

17. What lessons can we learn from the judges about the importance of good leadership?

18. Name the five main Philistine cities.

19. Which area did the Philistines take from the Israelites?

LESSON 17
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF ISRAEL

1. After the death of Samson Israel looked to _____ for leadership.
2. After the fall of the house of Eli leadership passed to _____.
3. Characterize the leadership of Samuel.

4. Samuel anointed 2 kings of Israel: _____ and _____.
5. Briefly describe why the Ark of the Covenant fell into Philistine hands and what happened to the ark while in Philistine cities.

6. Saul was from the tribe of _____ and the city of _____, and he reigned as king of Israel for _____ years.
7. Why might we be better off remembering the exploits of Jonathan instead of those of his father?

8. Identify 3 of Saul's sins which resulted in his being rejected as king.

9. What final event in Saul's life makes his death so tragic?

10. David first ruled for ____ years over the area of _____, and then for

_____ years over _____ from his capital in _____.

11. David was both a man of _____ who fought God's enemies as well as a man after God's _____.

12. Solomon in contrast to this father was a man of _____.

13. What was the length of Solomon's reign, and what were his major accomplishments?

14. Why did God not allow David to build his temple?

15. What were some of the notable sins of both David and Solomon?

16. The United Kingdom lasted from approximately _____ to _____ B.C.

17. What were some of the contributing factors that led to the end of the United Kingdom?

18. Explain why we can rightly call the reigns of David & Solomon Israel's time of glory.

LESSON 18
OLD TESTAMENT JERUSALEM

1. During Abraham's time Jerusalem was called _____, and _____ was its king.
2. At the time of the Exodus, _____ was king of Jerusalem.
3. At the time of David, _____ the inhabitants of Jerusalem.
4. David built and fortified his city on the hill called _____.
5. To make Jerusalem the center of Jewish religious life, what did David bring to Jerusalem?
6. What is the other "city of David" in the Bible?
7. On which hill did Solomon build the Temple?
8. What was originally located on the site of Solomon's Temple?
9. What 2 additional buildings did Solomon construct in Jerusalem besides the Temple?
10. What is "Hezekiah's Tunnel"?
11. The _____ Valley became a place of heathen worship in Jerusalem.
12. Draw a map below showing the 3 main hills and 3 major valleys of Jerusalem?

LESSON 19

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE BIBLE

1. Define archaeology:

2. What is the proper term of a mound or hill which archaeologist excavate?

3. Where were ancient cities usually built?

4. Where does an archeologist usually expect to find a tell's most important buildings?

5. What is the most common thing that is found in any excavation?

6. What are broken pieces of pottery called?

7. What does a change in soil color often indicate in a dig?

8. Describe the various types of objects that might be found at a typical dig?

9. List below the 5 main archaeological periods of Israel with their dates?
 - 1)
 - 2)
 - 3)
 - 4)
 - 5)

10. Why can it be said that archaeology is not an exact science, and why must we be careful when using its findings?

LESSON 20
TRADE, TRAVEL AND TAXES

1. Describe briefly why most travel and trade in Israel was by land.

2. Describe below the 3 main north-south roads in ancient Israel.

3. Read Ezekiel 27:12-25 and then fill in the names of the products which the different countries exported at that time:
 - a) Tarshish exported _____.
 - b) Greece and its neighbors exported _____.
 - c) Beth Togarmah exported _____.
 - d) Aram exported _____.
 - e) Judah and Israel exported _____.
 - f) Damascus exported _____.
 - g) The Danites and Greeks exported _____.
 - h) Arabia exported _____.
 - i) Shebah and Raamah exported _____.
 - j) Haran, Asshur and other Mesopotamians exported _____.

4. Though Ezekiel's description is of the trade carried on by the Phoenician _____, much of the same trade also passed through the land of _____.

5. Israel's greatest trade was in the days of _____.

6. At that time, Israel exported _____, _____, and _____ to Arabia and Africa in exchange for _____, _____, and _____.

7. If you were bringing goods into Israel in Bible times, what would you have to do when you came to the border?

8. Two tax collectors mentioned in the New Testament were _____ and _____.

9. Describe why tax collectors often had a bad reputation:

10. Describe an ancient “caravan”.

11. Describe an ancient inn and the services which it provided:

12. Using your own imagination and what you have learned in this lesson (as well as the map in this lesson), write below a detailed description of your trip as a caravan trader in Bible times. Start at Damascus with a load of wine and wool. Trade some of this at Joppa, some at Jerusalem, and some in Gilead, and then return to Damascus. Describe your caravan, where you spend your nights, paying taxes, and what goods you purchased with your wine and wool as you go along. Also tell which roads you are taking on your trip.

LESSON 21

THE DIVIDED KINGDOM

Use chart 9 and the information in the lesson to answer the following questions:

1. What does the Bible give as the most important reason why the kingdom of Israel was divided?
2. _____ became king in Jerusalem after Solomon died?
3. _____ became king in the north, as the prophet Ahijah had predicted?
4. Where was the border between the two kingdoms?
5. Why did Jeroboam fail to build a great kingdom and dynasty in the north?
6. _____, _____, and _____ all reformed worship in Judah.
7. King _____ and his wife _____ are remembered for their evil deeds and Baal worship?
8. The prophet _____ fought against this king and his wife.
9. The prophet _____ anointed Jehu king of Israel?
10. The prophet _____ was ignored by Jotham king of Judah?
11. The prophet _____ was active in the last years of Judah?
12. The four most powerful enemies of Israel and Judah were _____, _____, _____, and _____.
13. Israel was finally destroyed in _____ B.C. by _____.
14. Judah was finally destroyed in _____ B.C. by _____.
15. The first capital of the northern kingdom was _____.

16. Later, _____ became the permanent capital of the northern kingdom.
17. The two cities of _____ and _____ were centers of false worship in the northern kingdom.
18. The city _____ became famous as the site of many important battles.
19. Describe below what the term "mountain of Megiddo"(Armageddon) means in the New Testament Book of Revelation?

LESSON 22
ASSYRIA AND BABYLON

1. The famous Babylonian king remembered for his laws was _____.
2. He lived during the period known as _____.
3. Mesopotamian civilization was continued from 1600-1150 B.C. by the _____.
4. At first, the Assyrian Empire was centered around the city of _____.
5. Later, _____ became the capital city of Assyria.
6. During most of the Divided Kingdom _____ was the world's greatest power.
7. About 625 BC, _____ again became the most dominant power?
8. _____ was the king of Babylon that attacked and destroyed Jerusalem?
9. List below the 5 main parts of the Assyrian army:
 - 1)
 - 2)
 - 3)
 - 4)
 - 5)
10. Describe the Assyrian army's "secret weapon."
11. What did King Hezekiah of Judah do to keep Jerusalem from dying of thirst when Assyria came to attack it?
12. Why did Assyria deport and resettle many of the people of Israel? Which ones were deported?

13. Is it possible that we may yet find the lost 10 tribes? Explain.

14. Where did the new settlers of the northern kingdom come from?

15. Why were the Samaritans not accepted by the Jews?

16. What kinds of people were left behind after the deportation in Judah?

17. What were the reasons for the downfall of both the northern and southern kingdoms?

LESSON 23
THE EXILE IN BABYLON

1. The prophet _____ wrote a letter to the exiles in Babylon?
2. What did God encourage the exiles to do in Babylon?
3. What hope did God, however, hold out to the exiles?
4. Daniel was one of the Israelites taken to Babylon in the year _____ B.C., _____ years before the final destruction of Jerusalem
5. Daniel's first prophecies all dealt with King _____.
6. Later, Daniel also prophesied concerning the downfall of King _____.
7. Briefly describe the 3 most important buildings of Babylon.

1)

2)

3)

8. List one important contribution by Babylon in each of the following cultural areas:

Literature -

Math -

Natural Science -

Astronomy -

9. What did the name Chaldean come to mean?

10. Who might the “Wise Men” who visited Jesus have been?

11. What special function did Ezekiel perform when he lived in Jerusalem?

12. What additional role did he take on while living in Babylon?

13. During their exile in Babylon, the Israelites began being called _____
and _____ became their everyday language

14. Which portions of the Scripture were written in that new language?

15. What was a synagogue, and what were some of the purposes that it served?

16. What were 3 ways that faithful Jews could still worship God even in captivity?

17. What danger do believers today face when living in a culture that has not been influenced
by God’s Word?

LESSON 24
THE RETURN FROM EXILE

1. The Persian king _____ defeated the Babylonians in _____ B.C.
2. How did the great city of Babylon avoid destruction?
3. The _____ Empire was larger than those of Assyria and Babylon, and it lasted for about _____ years.
4. The Persian King Xerxes I was also known by the name of _____.
5. How did Esther rise to become the queen of Persia, and how did her being a Jew play an important role?
6. What is the Feast of Purim, and why is it celebrated?
7. How were the Jews able to avoid destruction from Haman's decree?
8. Under King _____ a first group of Jews were allowed to return to their homeland.
9. The Jews had they been captives in Babylon for _____ years.
10. _____ led the return and directed the rebuilding of Jerusalem and the temple.
11. _____ tried to sabotage Israel's attempts to rebuild Jerusalem.
12. The people known as the _____ especially opposed the rebuilding of Jerusalem.

13. The second return took place under the leadership of _____ and involved _____ men.

14. This second return took place _____ years after the first.

15. What was the situation Ezra found when he returned to Jerusalem?

16. What reform was Ezra able to bring about at this time?

17. Finally in _____ B.C. a third group of Jews returned under the leadership of _____.

18. Under his leadership, the Jews finished rebuilding _____ and experienced a spiritual revival after he had read _____ to the people.

19. During this time the last Old Testament prophet, _____, lived and wrote.

LESSON 25
THE GREEKS AND ISRAEL

1. The dates for the Intertestamental Period are approximately _____ to _____.
2. The dominant power in Israel and the Near East until 330 B.C. was _____.
3. What was happening among the Jews during this declining period of the Persian Empire?

4. What are the 3 bodies of water surrounding Greece?

5. The greatest threat to Greek expansion, who also invade Greece in the years after 500 B.C., was _____.
6. The three most famous Greek philosophers of the Classical Age were _____, _____, and _____.
7. The great political method called _____ was first developed among the Greeks.
8. Which great empire did Alexander conquer, and how far did his conquests eventually extend?

9. Alexander founded the great city of _____ in Egypt.
10. What happened to Alexander's conquests following his death?

11. After Alexander's death, the family that ruled in Egypt was _____, and the family that ruled in Syria was _____.

LESSON 26
THE MACCABEES AND THE APOCRYPHA

1. The Jewish revolt against the Seleucid kings began under the priest _____.
2. He and his sons are usually referred to as the _____.
3. They ruled the people of Israel for about _____ years.
4. After the death of Mattathias, _____ took over as leader.
5. The Temple rededication in _____ B.C. is still remembered in the Jewish festival called _____.
6. Another name for the Maccabean family is the _____.
7. After the Maccabees, the next rulers of Israel were _____.
8. The Apocrypha is the name given to the Jewish books written during the period between the _____ in the _____ language.
9. These books were added to the _____ version of the Old Testament.
10. Later, the Bible scholar _____ suggested they be placed between the Old and New Testament to make sure they were not treated as _____ like the two testaments.
11. Only the _____ and _____ churches believe that they are part of the inspired word of God.

8. What were the main teachings and practices of the Sadducees?

9. Which portions of Scripture did they accept, and which teachings did they reject?

10. Which group remained on good terms with the Romans? Why?

11. Why did Jesus condemn both the Pharisees and the Sadducees?

12. What were the key teachings and practices of the Essenes.

13. Where were most of the Essene communities located?

14. What important discovery was found in the caves near Qumran and why was it so important?

15. What do these manuscripts show us about the Bible that we possess today?

LESSON 28
HEROD AND ROMANS

1. How and when did Rome become involved in the dispute over who was to rule Israel?

2. What was Rome's initial policy for ruling Israel?

3. Rome first appointed _____, and he ruled Israel from _____ B.C.
4. Next came the famous _____.

5. Why did the Jews' not have good feelings towards these two rulers?

6. List 2 good accomplishments of Herod's reign:

7. Identify at least 2 features of Herod's rule that would qualify him as being a bad king.

8. Herod died in approximately the year _____ B.C.
9. List the 3 sons of Herod and the area over which each one ruled.
 - a.

 - b.

 - c.

10. Describe Herod Antipas' involvement in the lives of John the Baptist and Jesus.

11. How did Rome govern Israel after Archelaus' death?

12. The city of _____ was the headquarters for these rulers?
13. What were the chief functions of a Roman governor?

14. The most famous governor of Judea was _____.
15. List the dates and the results of the two most famous Jewish revolts?

16. The Jewish group known as _____ led these revolts against Rome?

17. In A.D. 41 _____ was named king over Israel.
18. This king was responsible for the death of _____.
19. How did this king die?

20. Who were the Herodians?

21. Why did they fear Jesus?

LESSON 29
MONEY IN THE BIBLE

1. At first, people bought and sold things by a system known as _____.
2. Later the precious metals _____, _____, _____ and _____ were used in trade.
3. When did the concept of money first begin?
4. The shekel was a measure of silver and gold already in the time of _____.
5. A shekel weighed about _____.
6. Describe one of the major problems with using a system of money based on weight?
7. What was meant by a "royal" weight or measure and what was the advantage of it?
8. During New Testament times what types of money were being used in Israel?
9. The most common coin mentioned in the New Testament was the _____ and was equal to about _____.
10. The _____ was a Greek coin equivalent to the denarius?
11. The largest monetary unit in New Testament time was _____ and the smallest coin was _____.
12. Give the approximate weights in grams of:
 - a) shekel:
 - b) mina:
 - c) talent:
13. How much was needed to pay the temple tax?
14. Why were images on coins forbidden by the Jews?

LESSON 30
NEW TESTAMENT GALILEE

1. List below the 4 natural boundaries around Galilee:
 - a) North:
 - b) South:
 - c) East:
 - d) West:
2. This land was originally given to the 4 tribes of _____, _____, _____ and _____.
3. Because it attracted many non-Jews in latter times, it was called _____.
4. _____ ruled over Galilee during most of Jesus' life.
5. What was the reputation that Galileans had among the Jews of Judea?
6. Two of the main occupations in Galilee were _____ and _____.
7. What should we remember about the city of Sepphoris?
8. Cana was the hometown of which disciple and where Jesus performed which miracle?
9. What miracle did Jesus perform at Nain?
10. The Sea of Galilee is about _____ miles long and _____ miles wide.
11. The Galilean city where Jesus seems to have spent the most time was _____.
12. By what 2 other names was the Sea of Galilee known?
13. The city which became Herod's new capital in Galilee was _____.

14. What caused many Jews to look down on the region and people of Galilee?

15. Why might Jesus have begun his ministry in this region of Galilee?

LESSON 32
HOUSES, CITIES AND JEWISH HOME LIFE

1. Most houses in Bible times had _____ rooms.
2. What were the houses built of?
3. Which stone was especially important when building a good house and why?
4. Exodus 12:22 mentions the following parts of a house; describe each:
 - a) basin
 - b) sides of the door
 - c) top of the door
5. How did a person reach their roof and how was a roof constructed?
6. What was the main use of the house in Biblical times?
7. List below 5 uses for the roof of the house:
 - 1)
 - 2)
 - 3)
 - 4)
 - 5)

8. List 3 uses for an “upper room”:

1)

2)

3)

9. What might a person find in the central courtyard of a rich man’s home?

10. What were the city gates used for?

11. How were addresses given in large cities?

12. Describe the basic plan for these kinds of houses in Bible times:

a) Lower class house:

b) Middle class house:

c) Upper class house:

13. Why was religion such an important factor in the development of Jewish home life?

14. How would a typical Jewish home be different from one of its Near-Eastern neighbors?

LESSON 33
JOBS AND OCCUPATIONS

1. List below the 4 ways in which people of Bible times got food:
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____
2. The 3 main crops of Israel were _____, _____ and _____.
3. Name several animals that might be hunted in Bible times?
4. What weapon might be used for hunting?
5. List the four main methods of fishing:
6. Describe how a shepherd would care for his sheep.
7. Name 2 well-known chapters of the Bible that talk about shepherds and sheep:
8. Iron began being used commonly in Israel about the time of _____.
9. Describe how pottery was made.
10. How was cloth whitened or colored?
11. List below 4 ancient occupations involving food:
 - a) _____

b)

c)

d)

12. Tell who used each of the following tools and what they were used for:

a) bellows:

b) staff:

c) awl:

d) distaff:

e) shuttle:

f) wheel:

13. Describe the spiritual truths which the following occupations are used to picture in the

Bible:

a) Shepherd:

b) Potter:

c) Fishermen:

LESSON 34
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

1. The birth of a child, and especially a _____ child was considered to be a blessing sent from _____.
2. What were the normal procedures when a child was born?
3. As was done with Jesus, the child was then wrapped _____.
4. On the _____ day after birth, a boy was circumcised, and usually also _____.
5. Some weeks later, the mother and child would have to appear at _____ and bring with them _____.
6. A celebration was often held several years later when the child _____.
7. At the age of _____, a Jewish child was considered old enough to assume adult responsibilities.
8. Marriages were usually arranged by _____.
9. The two main parts of the marriage celebration were _____ and _____.
10. Describe a wedding feast.
11. The picture of a wedding ceremonial is often used in the Scriptures to describe what other joyous occasion?
12. A death was normally announced in an ancient community by _____.

13. Describe the usual actions of a mourner.

14. How was a body prepared for burial?

15. What kind of graves were used?

LESSON 35
THE CHURCH SPREADS IN ISRAEL

1. Jesus told his disciples to remain in _____ after his ascension.
2. How does the book of Acts indicate that the congregation in Jerusalem was successful?
3. How did Satan try to undermine the work of the Gospel in Jerusalem?
4. How did the church handle this challenge and who were its early leaders?
5. When and how did Jerusalem cease to be the center of the early church?
6. How did persecution actually help in the spread of the Gospel?
7. _____ was the first disciple to preach in Samaria?
8. Describe Peter's vision and how it helped change his focus and that of the church?
9. How were the early Christians viewed by many of their fellow Jews at first?
10. Which segment among the Jews was the first to become enemies of the Christian faith?

11. What were some customs that many Jewish Christians continued to observe?

12. What were some of the charges brought against the Christian community by other Jews?

13. Jerusalem was destroyed in A.D. _____.

14. After the destruction of Jerusalem, the city of _____ became the center of the Christian community?

LESSON 36
THE DIASPORA AND THE SYNAGOGUE

1. What does the word “diaspora” mean and what is its meaning in Jewish history?
2. Why were so many Jews living abroad by the time of the New Testament?
3. How far had the Diaspora spread by this time?
4. The center of Jewish life for diaspora communities was _____.
5. Describe an ancient synagogue and its furnishings.
6. Who were the main officials in the synagogue, and what did they do?
7. Describe the first half of the synagogue service.
8. Describe the second part of the service.
9. What kind of instruction was given to the children at a synagogue?

10. In what ways are our worship services similar to and different from those of the synagogue?

11. Among which group of Jews was Hellenization most successful and why?

12. What was the difference between a full proselyte and those considered to be God-Fearers?

13. In what way did Paul find the synagogues to be “open doors” for the Gospel?

LESSON 37
THE GOSPEL'S SPREAD TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH

1. In what ways did the Empire of Rome make it easier for the Gospel to spread?
2. How were new ideas normally spread throughout the Empire?
3. How did God arrange for Peter's Pentecost sermon to reach far beyond Jerusalem?
4. Describe the Gospel's spread during the 15 years after Pentecost.
5. Fill in the chart to describe Paul's three missionary journeys:

	Described in Acts (chapters)	Main Geographical areas	Key Cities
1 st Journey			
2 nd Journey			
3 rd Journey			

6. Why does Luke end the Book of Acts with Paul's arrival in Rome, and what happened to him after that?

7. The Apostolic Age came to an end around A.D. _____.
8. After the city of Jerusalem was destroyed in A.D. _____, the area of _____ became a new center for Christianity.
9. List some of the later New Testament writings and describe what they tell us about this later period.

LESSON 38
HOW THE BIBLE CAME TO US

1. Which were the 3 divisions of the Old Testament by the time of Christ?
2. Who wrote the first books in the Old Testament?
3. What was the Greek version of the Old Testament called, and how did it get its name?
4. What were the 3 groupings of the New Testament?
5. Around what time were the books of the New Testament all gathered together?
6. What invention helped this process? Explain
7. While _____ remained the principle language of worship in the eastern Mediterranean for centuries, the _____ language gradually replace Greek in Christian worship in the western parts of the Mediterranean.
8. The translation of the Bible into Latin that was used for many centuries was called the _____ or Common translation and was made by _____.

9. _____ Old Testament and _____ New Testament books were included in this translation.
10. Which books did he excluded and why?
11. Describe who the following early Bible translations were for:
- a) Coptic
 - b) Syriac
 - c) Gothic
 - d) Cyrillic
12. Which translation remained the most popular throughout Europe until the Reformation?
13. Who produced the first English translation of the Bible and when?
14. What made Luther's translation of the Bible so important?
15. What are some features of a good Bible translation?
16. Which people continued to especially work on Bible translations into new languages and where and why did they do this work?

17. Who is remembered as the first important translator of the Bible into Chinese?

18. What is the most famous Chinese Bible translation, and when was it completed?

19. Why is it important to continually revise older translations?

20. What important skills are required for translators of the Bible?