

Genesis

- ❑ **Chapter 6: Noah's Ark**
- ❑ **Bone of the bone, flesh of the flesh:** And Adam said: "this is now bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called Woman, because she was taken out of Man." Woman: literally woman-man
- ❑ **Forbidden fruit is sweeter.**
- ❑ **Adam's apple:** the rest of the sentence lodged somewhere beneath his Adam's apple. The woman before him was as unexpected a visitor as Vernet had ever had.
- ❑ **Fig leaf:** To his critics, Mr. Khalilzad enabled a peace process that was little more than a fig leaf for Mr. Trump's determination to exit Afghanistan swiftly, with little regard for the fate of its government or people.
- ❑ **Fall of man (transgression):** I would not marry her though she were endowed with all that Adam had left him before he transgressed. For I could never love that which my friend hates. Thou and I are too wise to woo peacefully.
- ❑ **Original sin:**
- ❑ **By the sweat of one's brow:** "by the sweat of your face you shall eat bread till you return to the ground, for out of it you were taken; for dust you are, and to dust you will return"
- ❑ **Raise Cain:** St. Louis Daily Pennant (May 2, 1840): "Why have we every reason to believe that Adam and Eve were both rowdies? Because ... They both raised Cain."
- ❑ **The curse of Cain** 流离漂泊的天罚: And the natural consequence is, as anybody but a baby might have foreseen, that he prowls and wanders. He's as like Cain before he was grown up, as he can be.
- ❑ **Am I my brother's keeper?:** President Obama launched My Brother's Keeper in February 2014 to address the persistent opportunity gaps boys and young men of color face and to ensure all young people can reach their full potential.
- ❑ **Land of Nod:** Then Cain went out from the presence of the Lord and dwelt in the land of Nod on the east of Eden. (Hebrew: עֶרֶשׂ נֹדֶד – ereṣ-Nōḏ) à "wander"
- ❑ **Chapter 8: dove with olive branch:** The conservatives in Congress seem to be holding out an olive branch to Democrats on the issue of raising the debt ceiling.
- ❑ **Chapter 9: God's covenant with Noah:** holy relationship between humanity—agreement, contract; KJV Gen. 17:7: I will establish my covenant between me and thee and thy seed after thee in their generations for an everlasting covenant, to be a God.
- ❑ **Chapter 9: drunken Noah:** Who sleeps, like drunken Noah, in the shade.
- ❑ **Chapter 1-9: image of God**
- ❑ **Chapter 11: Tower of Babel:** Hebrew Bābhel, from Akkadian bāb-ilu ("gate of god") One way to prevent the EC from becoming a modern tower of Babel would be to make English the Community's sole official language.—Angus Deming with Meggan Dissly
- ❑ **Chapter 11: Abraham:** Born in ancient Mesopotamia; Ancestor of the Arabs and the Jews; Abram (exalted father)—Abraham (father of many nations)
- ❑ **God's chosen people:** Deuteronomy 7: 6: For you are a holy people to the Lord

your God; the Lord your God has chosen you to be a people for Himself, *a special treasure above all the peoples on the face of the earth.*

- ❑ **Curse of Ham :** Woe unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also, that thou mayest look on their nakedness; perverted act; Mocking Noah is mocking god
- ❑ **Chapter 12: Promised land**
- ❑ **Chapter 19: pillar of salt:** All those who have ever made the mistake of crossing me have been turned into *pillars of salt.*
- ❑ **Chapter 19: Sodom and Gomorrah:** notoriously sinful cities in the biblical book of Genesis, destroyed by “sulfur and fire” because of their wickedness (Genesis 19:24). Sodom and Gomorrah along with the cities of Admah, Zeboiim, and Zoar (Bela) constituted the five “cities of the plain”.
- ❑ **Chapter 19: Apple of Sodom:** a fruit described by ancient writers as externally of fair appearance but dissolving into smoke and ashes when plucked (called also Dead Sea apple); Fruit of sin; Something bitter, disappointing
- ❑ **Genesis 16: Ishmaelitism (Ishmael—the deserted, the enemy):** Genesis 16: 11
- ❑ •And the angel of the Lord said to her: “behold, you are with child, and you shall bear a son. You shall call his name Ishmael, because the Lord has heard your affliction. *He shall be wild man; his hand shall be against every man, and every man's hand against him.*”
- ❑ **Genesis 18: dust and ashes:** Humility, worthlessness: Genesis 18:27: Then Abraham spoke up again: “Now that I have been so bold as to speak to the Lord, though I am *nothing but dust and ashes.*”
- ❑ **Genesis 19: Fire and brimstone(sulfur):** Genesis 19:24: Then the Lord rained down *burning sulfur* on Sodom and Gomorrah—from the Lord out of the heavens.
- ❑ **Birthright:** a particular right of possession or privilege a person has from birth, especially as an eldest son.
- ❑ **Firstborn:** successor to head of family; double portion of inheritance; significant role in redemption
- ❑ **Genesis 25: Sell one's birthright for a mess of pottage:** To exchange something of great, important, or fundamental value for some financial gain that proves to be of little, trivial, or no value but which appears to be attractive or valuable on first reckoning. An allusion to Esau in Genesis 25:29–32, who sells to Jacob his birthright to his family's estate for a bowl of lentil stew (pottage).
- ❑ **Genesis 27: Jacob's voice in Esau's hand:** 虚假身份
- ❑ **Chapter 28: Jacob's ladder:** The ladder signifies the divine connection between God and the earthly realm, specifically Jacob's family. The dream's significance was to remind Jacob he had received God's graces and encourage him to fulfill the destiny of his people. The angels ascend to present men's supplications before God, and descend with promises of divine help and protection.
- ❑ **Genesis 32: Israel:** meaning, “he struggles with God”
- ❑ **Genesis 37 : a coat of many colors/ Joseph's coat/ wear Joseph's coat:** The phrase 'coat of many colours' originated in the Bible, Genesis 37:3 (King James

Version):Now Israel loved Joseph more than all his children, because he was the son of his old age: and he made him a coat of many colours.

- ❑ **Genesis 37: Joseph's dreams:** while your sheaves gathered around mine and bowed down to it.exp:You are Joseph the dreamer of dreams,dear Jude.And a tragic Don Quixote.
- ❑ **Genesis 40: Joseph's dream interpretation (cupbearer and baker)**
- ❑ **Genesis 41: Pharaoh's dream**
- ❑ **Genesis 41: Corn in Egypt:** An abundance of something. The phrase is Biblical in origin.When I was looking for art supplies, I found corn in Egypt in Maisie's craft room.
- ❑ **Genesis 43: Benjamin's mess:** A particularly large portion (of something), or the largest portion given. A reference to Genesis 43:34, in which Joseph, the son of Jacob who was sold to the Egyptians and became a high-ranking official, treated his former brothers to a feast, with his youngest brother Benjamin receiving a portion (often translated as "mess") five times that of the others.
- ❑ **Genesis 44: a silver cup in a sack:** Then put my cup, the silver one, in the mouth of the youngest one's sack;Joseph did this to create a situation whereby his brothers would have to leave their youngest brother, Benjamin, behind. After Joseph had revealed himself to his brothers, the Pharaoh gave orders to send food and carts to bring back Joseph's father and family to Egypt.
- ❑ **Genesis 45: fat of the land:**The hypothetical surplus that one can access in order to live comfortably without working very hard. Often used in the phrase "live off the fat of the land.";The best of something.
- ❑ **Genesis 48: Ephraim:**Ephraim was, according to the Book of Genesis, the second son of Joseph and **Asenath**.The Book of Genesis related the name "Ephraim" to a Hebrew word for **"being fruitful"**, referring to Joseph's ability to produce children, specifically while in Egypt.

Exodus

❑ **Chapter 1: birth of Moses**

Moses was born like many Egyptian boys and was thrown into the river. You can see the persecution of the Israelites by the Egyptians at that time. But Moses was different from others in that he was very fortunate to be adopted by Pharaoh's daughter.

❑ **Chapter 3: Moses and the burning bush**

Burning bush was a vision created by an angel to attract Moses to God. This shows that Moses was chosen by God. **The scene at the burning bush reveals God to the world in one of the visible manifestations with fire, of which there are four mentioned in the Bible found in Exodus.**

❑ **Chapter 3: plunder the Egyptians**

This is God's instruction to Israel, a gift from God that Israel received. It also indicate that Egyptians perhaps feeling guilty for the Israelite.

❑ **Chapter 4: Aaron**

Aaron was Moses' brother,Spokesman before Pharaoh and God instructed

Moses to find Aaron to help the Israelites. He was Moses' helper. You can use this allusion to refer to a person's good helper.

❑ Chapter 5: bricks without straw

Straw was needed to make bricks, and the Egyptians, in order to embarrass the Israelites, deliberately did not give them straw and let them not finish it, thereby punishing them.(EXP:You can only acquire really useful general ideas by first acquiring particular ideas, and putting those particular ideas together. **You cannot make bricks without straw.**—A. Bennett)

❑ Chapter 6-11: ten plagues

These are the ten plagues that God sent down so that the Egyptians would allow the Israelites to leave Egypt. This allusion can refer to a very great catastrophe.

- **The plague of blood**
- ~ frogs
- ~gnats
- ~flies
- ~on livestock
- ~of boils
- ~of hail
- ~locusts
- ~of darkness
- ~on the firstborn

❑ Chapter 12:the Passover:**celebrating freedom,memorializing pain and bloodshed;**Eucharist/the Lord's supper;Christ—lamb;**Blood and covenant.**It is also a sign that God used to distinguish between The Israelites and the Egyptians. Those who celebrate the Passover will not be affected by the disaster.

❑ Chapter 12: exodus:The Egyptians, led by Moses and blessed by God, came out of Egypt. This allusion can refer to people escaping terrible circumstances or disasters.

❑ Apis:Veneration of the bull (among the first animals associated with divinity),Associated with the king of Egypt, among its many meanings, represented the strength and vitality.he ritual known as The Running of Apis was performed to fertilize the earth

❑ **Egyptian darkness:**Then the Lord said to Mose:stretch out your hand toward heaven, that here may be darkness over the land of Egypt, **darkness which may even be felt.**

❑ **the plague on the firstborn:**At midnight the Lord struck down all the **firstborn in Egypt**, from the **firstborn of Pharaoh**, who sat on the throne, to the **firstborn of the prisoner**, who was in the dungeon, and the **firstborn of all the livestock** as well;Go at once and select the animals for your families and slaughter the Passover lamb.

- ❑ **Chapter 13: the first born principle:**The Lord said to Moses:*Consecrate to me every firstborn male.* The first offspring of every womb among the Israelites belongs to me, whether human or animal.This was a covenant made by the Egyptians with God to commemorate God's gift, namely, to give all the firstborn to God and to eat unleavened bread for seven days to commemorate. At the same time, tell the children about god's deeds.
- ❑ **Chapter 16: manna:**This is the food god gave to Israel. It is described in the Bible as: *"Now it was like coriander seed, white, and it tasted like wafers and honey."* Because this food was given to the Israelites when they didn't have food.This is the way that God controls the Israelites and *let the Israelites believing in him.*
- ❑ **Chapter 16: Egyptian fleshpot:**This is what the Israelites got from the Egyptians.*Longing for material things, for luxuries of sinful kind.*
- ❑ **Chapter 17: Moses in Horeb:***Horeb is the Mount of Grace and Mercy* and where Moses greeted God's instructions.
- ❑ **Chapter 20: ten commandments:***the ethical commandments of God given according to biblical accounts to Moses by voice and by writing on stone tablets on Mount Sinai.*This refers to a covenant made between God and Israel, and the Israelites must not act in violation of the Ten Commandments.

Exodus 21-40

- ❑ **Chapter 22: punishment by restitution:** Whoever steals an ox or a sheep and slaughters it or sells it must pay back five head of cattle for the ox and four sheep for the sheep.
- ❑ **Chapter 24: covenant blood**
- ❑ **Chapter 25: Ark of Covenant**
- ❑ **Chapter 26: the tabernacle**



- ❑ **Chapter 27, 29: horns of the altar:**Exodus 27: 1-2:Build an altar of acacia wood, three cubits high; it is to be square, five cubits long and five cubits wide. *Make a horn at each of the four corners,* so that the horns and the altar are of one piece, and overlay the altar with bronze.

- ❑ **Chapter 30: anointing oil:**Then the Lord said to Moses,“Take the following fine spices: 500 shekels of liquid myrrh, half as much (that is, 250 shekels) of fragrant cinnamon, 250 shekels of fragrant calamus,²⁴ 500 shekels of cassia—all according to the sanctuary shekel—and a hin of olive oil. *Make these into a sacred anointing oil, a fragrant blend, the work of a perfumer.* It will be the sacred anointing oil. Then use it to anoint the tent of meeting, the ark of the covenant law, the table and all its articles, the lampstand and its accessories, the altar of incense, the altar of burnt offering and all its utensils, and the basin with its stand. *You shall consecrate them so they will be most holy, and whatever touches them will be holy.**Rare,expensive to show some one is chosen by god.*
- ❑ **Incense(香):**Aaron must burn fragrant incense on the altar every morning when he tends the lamps;He must burn incense again when he lights the lamps at twilight so incense will burn regularly before the Lord for the generations to come.
- ❑ **Chapter 32: the golden calf :**Influenced by the Egyptian God-the god of nile is a cattle(Baal: opponent side of God)To barter away that precious jewel,self-esteem,and cringe to any mortal creature(EXP:拜金主义: the point is moving from calf to golden)
- ❑ **Mose’s sin:** But the lord said to Moses and Aaron: “because you *did not trust* in me enough to honor me as holy in the sight of the Israelites, you will not bring this community into the land I give them.”*God don’t satisfied with his leadership and When they complain to mose again,god give the serpent to torture them*
- ❑ **The Brazen Serpent:***God healed them as they obeyed his command to look to the serpent.*A Hebrew who had been bitten by a serpent only needed to look at the brass serpent to be healed.
- ❑ **Chapter 34: the radiant face of Moses:**his face was radiant because he had spoken with the Lord.(Popular hypothesis about horns: a mistranslation)
- ❑ **An eye for an eye:**An owner who hits a male or female slave in the eye and destroys it must let the slave go free to compensate for the eye——lex talionis (同态复仇法)(EXP:An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind--Gandhi)

Joshua:Successor to Moses

- ❑ **Chapter 3: Stop the Jordan River:**God stopped the Jordan River, the natural border protecting what the Jews called the Promised Land.
- ❑ **Chapter 7: the tent of Achan:**JOSHUA 7:10-26 records the sin of Achan, who had stolen“*accursed things*”during the destruction of Jericho in JOSHUA 6:1-27 and hidden them in his tent. Achan’s sin *brought failure and death.*(EXP:In chapter 27, after Jane has learned of Rochester’s mad wife, he attempts to explain, saying,“[I do not] mean to torment you with the hideous associations and recollections of *Thornfield Hall—this accursed place—this tent of Achan.*”)
- ❑ **Chapter 10: the sun stands still:**The Lord listened to a human being and was fighting for Israel.
- ❑ **Chapter 20: city of refuge:**These six towns will be a place of refuge for Isralites and for foreingers residing among them,so that *anyone who has killed another*

accidentally can flee free(EXP:“... Jekyll was now my city of refuge; let but Hyde peep out an instant, and the hands of all men would be raised to take and slay him.”)

- ❑ **Chapter 21:Levites:**a member of the priestly Hebrew tribe of Levi;specifically : a Levite of non-Aaronic descent assigned to lesser ceremonial offices under the Levitical priests of the family of Aaron.They were blessed and chosen because their actions signified their loyalty to the covenant.

Judges 1-20

- ❑ **Judges 5: Deborah:** Deborah is one of the most influential women of the Bible. She is known for her wisdom and courage and is the only woman of the Old Testament who is known for her own faith and action, not because of her relationship to her husband or another man.
- ❑ **Judges 5: stars in their course:**“Judges 5:20 From the sky the stars fought, from their paths in the heavens they fought against Sisera.”This is probably a general reference to the providential storms which had secured the victory to Israel.
- ❑ **Judges 13 Samson—a Nazarite:**From the Bible,Samson grew and the LORD empowered him.As a allusion,Samson can be used to describe a person who is chosen by God or has a huge and important mission on his shoulder.
- ❑ **Judges 12: shibboleth:** Judges 12:6: they said,“All right, say‘Shibboleth.’” If he said,“Sibboleth,”because he could not pronounce the word correctly, they seized him and killed him at the fords of the Jordan. Forty-two thousand Ephraimites were killed at that time.
- ❑ **Judges 14: Out of the strong came forth sweetness.**This is the riddle that Samson give to Philistines.In the Bible Samson killed the lion and the honey appear in the lion.(EXP:Josephus gives the riddle in the form:the all-devouring having generated sweet food from itself, though itself far from sweet)
- ❑ **Judges 15: jawbone of an ass:**Jawbone of an ass is the things that used by Samson to kill more than a thousand people.As an allusion it can represent a thing that can kill a huge amount of people.
- ❑ **Judges 15: smite them hip and thigh:**means attacked him viciously.Smite them hip and thigh is Samson’s revenge to Philistines.As an allusion,it can represent a revenge.
- ❑ **Judges 16: Delilah:**Delilah is a woman that deceived Samson and responsible to Samson’s death.A seductive, treacherous woman.
- ❑ **Judges 16: eyeless in Gaza:**Eyeless in Gaza is the representation of Samson,who is captured, eyes gouged out, imprisoned “with fetters of brass” at Gaza.(EXP:“eyeless in Gaza at the mill with slaves” (John Milton, 1671).)
- ❑ **Judges: Philistines:**A low taste of life—Materialistic;Despise art, beauty, intellectual, spiritual value(EXP:It is a fact of philistine life that amusement is where the money is.—William H. Gass)
- ❑ **Judges: “The Philistines be upon thee, Samson”:**Delilah spoke to Samaon to test if Samson still has the strength and to notice Samson that the Philistines was coming.

- ❑ **Judges 16: Samson and pillars of the temple:**Samson eventually knocked pillars of the temple down.This incident proves that God were back to Samson again.
- ❑ **Judges 20: from Dan to Beersheba: Everywhere**;From one end of a kingdom to the other

Samuels

- ❑ **I Samuel 1: Belial: Belial: the wicked or worthless** (“sons of Belial”, “daughter of Belial”), later personified as devil. In John Milton’s Paradise Lost: Belial is one of the highest demons.It can refer to the wrong thing;a daughter of Belial means wicked woman.
- ❑ **I Samuel 4: the glory is departed:The golden age has passed**.“The glory has departed from Israel”refers to the capture of the ark of God and the deaths of her father in-law and her husband.Fundamentally,It because the ark of God has been captured.
- ❑ **King of Kings:**Hebrew superlative (希伯来语最高级形式)
 - King of Kings
 - Song of songs
 - Book of books
 - holy of holies
 - *in my heart of hearts*
 - *the place of all places*
 - *“every lad has a friend of friends, a crony of cronies, whom he cherishes in his heart of hearts”*
 - *“the evil of evils in our present politics”*
- ❑ **I Samuel 8: Israel asks for a King :**The people as the prophet Samuel to appoint a king for them “like all the nations” (1 Sam 8:5, 20). While a king will be part of God's plan, a worldly kingdom is not--hence, this request is taken as a rejections of God's kingship over his people.
- ❑ **Amalekite:**unknown historically and archaeologically
- ❑ **I Samuel 13: a man after his own heart:**The sentence should be referring to Saul, and the meaning behind it is that the person did not follow God's instructions and did the wrong thing. A person who shares the same opinions, enthusiasms, or interests as another.
- ❑ **I Samuel 17: David and Goliath:**David eventually killed Goliath. The relationship between the two of them was that of an enemy.
- ❑ **I Samuel 18: David and Jonathan:**David and Jonathan are very good friends. This phrase can refer to a pair of people who’s relationship are very well in reality.
- ❑ **I Samuel 24-26: David spared Saul’s life:**May the Lord judge between you and me.(Saul was anointed and was chosen by God.)
- ❑ **I Samuel 25: Abigail:**is taken from the Hebrew word “Avigail”.Abigail means “cause of joy” or specifically “the joy of the father”. This description depicts the

inner beauty and character of a woman obedient to the calling of God. Abigail's actions showed kindness that brought joy to David and his men. She lived up to her name and ultimately God rewarded her obedience.

- ❑ **II Samuel 1: How are the mighty fallen!:** This phrase can be used to mourn the dead heroes and to describe a huge loss of the nation. how the mighty are fallen. Used to indicate the decline or failure of a person, group, or entity who used to be very successful, powerful, important, etc. The phrase can be humorously or sarcastically applied to everyday situations.
- ❑ **II Samuel 1: tell it not in Gath:** The phrase refers not to let Philistines know about Jonathan and Saul's deaths. Do not reveal your misfortunes to your enemies.
- ❑ **II Samuel 7: God's promise to David:** God promised David, "Israel will stand before me permanently."
- ❑ **II Samuel 7: Ark brought to Israel:** Are you the one to build me a house to dwell in.....But my love will never be taken away from him.
- ❑ **II Samuel 11: David and Bathsheba:** David committed adultery with Bathsheba and plotted to kill Bathsheba's husband. This incident violated the Ten Commandments of Moses. David became a murderer.
- ❑ **Uriah–Bathsheba:**

¹⁴ In the morning David wrote a letter to Joab and sent it with Uriah. ¹⁵ In it he wrote, "Put Uriah out in front where the fighting is fiercest. Then withdraw from him so he will be struck down and die."

- ❑ **Letter:** his own death warrant
- ❑ **Parable:** a simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson
- ❑ **II Samuel 12: thou art the man:** That's what Nathan said to David. Here Nathan is accusing David of his actions which include adultery and murder. This phrase can be used when accusing someone of doing something wrong.
- ❑ **David's sins:** Adultery; Murder; Idolatry
- ❑ **II Samuel 12: punishment:** David fell his eyes on a woman; Amnon fell his eyes on a woman-Tamar.
- ❑ **II Samuel 13-18: Absalom:** Amnon—Tamar (half brother and sister) ; Absalom—Tamar (full brother and sister)
- ❑ **II Samuel 14: Absalom's hair:** Absalom's hair is both a symbol of his handsomeness and specialness, and the thing that ends up causing him to hang from a tree and eventually be killed. This is like the heel of Achilles and can be used to describe a person's weakness. An irony, he was killed by his beautiful and healthy hair.
- ❑ **II Samuel 18: Absalom's death:** The death of Absalom was a source of great grief to the fond and aged father, who forgot the ruler and the king in the tenderhearted parent. Absalom's death both grieves David and gives him a return to power.
- ❑ **David's punishment:** I Kings 2:25—Solomon killed a brother (Adonijah); I Kings 12—The North and the south split again

I Kings

Solomon

- Son of David and Bathsheba
- public works, temple, palaces in Jerusalem
- Solomon built the house of the Lord
- Solomon in all his glory
- [Under one's vine and fig-tree--peace and prosperity](#)
- Dream—wisdom
- As wise as Solomon
- A judgment of Solomon
- Solomon's mine
- Song of songs/song of Solomon

- ❑ **I Kings 3 Solomon judgment:** Solomon's Judgment is a story in the Hebrew Bible in which Solomon reigns between two women, both of whom claim to be the mother of a child. This judgment suggests that he possessed supernatural wisdom to make judicial decisions. (***EXP:He is as wise as Solomon/he has no Solomon.***)
- ❑ **I Kings 4: under one's vine and fig tree:** This phrase can refer to a circumstance that All the people of Judah and Israel had security. As an allusion, it indicates a state that *all the people live in peace.*
- ❑ **I Kings 5-8 Solomon's temple :** It was built during Solomon's reign over the Israel. His father, King David, wanted to build the great Temple a generation earlier, as a permanent resting place for the Ark of the Covenant. According to the description in Bible, the temple is great and holy.
- ❑ **I Kings 10: Solomon's mine:** King Solomon was wealthier and wiser than any of the kings of the earth as well as his mine. This allusion can indicate a thing that is *valuable.*
- ❑ **I Kings 10: Solomon in all his glory/splendor:** As we know, King Solomon was wealthier and wiser than any of the kings of the earth. This phrase can be used to describe a people with his successful career. (***EXP:Not even Solomon in all he's glory dress like that.***)
- ❑ **I Kings 11: Solomon's wives:** His wives had a powerful influence over him. When Solomon became old, his wives *shifted his allegiance* to other gods.
- ❑ **Solomon: wise; strong; great**
- ❑ **What went wrong?** Excess life (shields out of gold; twice as the Lord's temple); Extravagance in love; Worship idol (Baal); Cede the land for building projects (give away the promise land)
- ❑ **I Kings 16-21: Baal :** Baal, a god worshipped by many ancient Middle Eastern communities, *especially among the Canaanites and opposite of god.* Then Ahab worshiped and bowed to Baal, which violated the Ten Commandments. He set up

an altar for Baal in the temple of Baal he had built in Samaria.

- ❑ **I Kings 17: Elijah fed by ravens:** Elijah does what God said to do and goes to Cherith. The ravens brought him bread and meat in the morning and in the evening and he got water from the brook. So that he can escape from the king.
- ❑ **I Kings 18: cloud no bigger than a man's hand:** the sudden storm, deduced from inconspicuous change, that ended a three-year drought. a relatively insignificant portent of something much greater about to happen.
- ❑ **I Kings 18: gird up thy loins:** someone is ready to do sth.
- ❑ **I Kings 19: still small voice:** Modern translations have it as "the sound of a low whisper". soft whisper of God; guidance of God; conscience; an inner sense of right and wrong

II Kings

- ❑ **II Kings 1: Beelzebub:** Name of a demon (chief of demons) in NT. Beelzebub is equal to Baal Zebub, which is the god of Ekron. As a paganism god, anyone who worship it will be hated by god.
- ❑ **II Kings 2: chariot of fire:** As they were walking along and talking, suddenly a fiery chariot pulled by fiery horses appeared. They went between Elijah and Elisha, and Elijah went up to heaven in a windstorm. An apparent miraculous mean of overcoming a natural obstacle or difficulty.
- ❑ **II Kings 9: Jehu:** He was a commander of chariots for the king of Israel, Ahab, and his son Jehoram. Jehu was also a captain in Israel's army, who God anointed as king over Israel. he destroy the family of Ahab.
- ❑ **II Kings 24: Nebuchadnezzar:** Nebuchadnezzar is King of Babylon. He is notorious and evil for he was decimating the Jewish presence in the Land of Israel and exiling the vast majority of its denizens to Babylon, and destroying the first Holy Temple.
- ❑ **II Kings 25: Babylonian captivity:** After Nebuchadnezzar exiling the vast majority of denizens to Babylon, the Israelite became Babylonian captivity. As an allusion, it can describe people who is always expelling and wandering.

Gospels

- ❑ **Matthew 2: Herod:** He was the King of Judea. who attempted to kill the infant Jesus by ordering the death of all children under the age of two in Bethlehem. He killed John the Baptist.
 - Part of Syria Province
 - 37 BC. Herod as king of Israel (Herod the Great, Jesus born in his reign)
 - 4-37AD. Kingdom divided by three sons
 - Northeast → Philip
 - Galilee & Perea → Herod Antipas (Jesus grew up in Nazareth in his reign)
 - Middle part of Judea → Archlaous (replaced by a Roman procurator Pontius Pilate, 26-36AD, assisted by Sanhedrin[犹太教公会] headed by the high priest)
- ❑ **Matthew 3: Pharisees and Sadducees:** Sadducees and the Pharisees were

religious sects within Judaism during the time of Christ. They were called brood of vipers by John. Maybe because they were in conflict with Jesus.

- ❑ **Matthew 4: The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose:** Jesus was tested by the devil in the wilderness. To cheat him, the devil cited sentences in the Bible, which seems ridiculous. Bad people can appear to be good to achieve their objective. or even good things can be twisted to achieve bad ends.
- ❑ **Matthew 5: Beatitudes:** Jesus told people what kind of people could be blessed. Those who have the same good disposition as Jesus will be blessed later, even if they are suffering pain now. That means blessed sayings.
- ❑ **Matthew 5: turn the other cheek:**以德报怨, asking the people don't rebel violently because they are in disadvantage. Exodus mentions "an eye for an eye", emphasizing fairness. Matthew, on the other hand, mentions "do not resist an evil person", emphasizing to Avoid retaliation when attacked or insulted.
- ❑ **Matthew 15: crumbs that fall from the rich man's table:** Canaanite woman begged Jesus for curing her daughter. However, she was a Canaanite. But she was so faithful that kind Jesus helped her at last. He replied, "It is not right to take the children's bread and toss it to the dogs." "Yes it is, Lord," she said. "Even the dogs eat the crumbs that fall from their master's table." An insufficient or unfair amount of something provided by one who has an abundance.
- ❑ **Matthew 20: many are called, but few are chosen:** "So the last shall be first, and the first last: for many be called, but few chosen." Through many people may think themselves capable of doing something or be considered as candidates for something, only a few are actually likely to receive the opportunity to do so. Those who try to come without the covering of the blood of Christ for their sins are inadequately clothed and will be sent into "outer darkness".
- ❑ **Matthew 26: Judas:** The apostles who betrayed Jesus in the Gospels. Son of Jacob, one of the twelve apostles, who betrayed Jesus and becoming a betrayed.
- ❑ **Matthew 26: last supper:** the final meal shared by Jesus and his disciples in an upper room. Jesus prophesied that Judas would betray him and gave the disciples bread and wine as a covenant.
- ❑ **Matthew 27: Pontius Pilate:** Pontius Pilate was a Roman governor. He is known as the judge of Jesus' trial. He presided at the trial of Jesus and gave the order for his crucifixion.
- ❑ **Matthew 27: crown of thorns:** The soldiers made a crown of thorns, putting it upon Jesus' head to mock him. This was an insult to Jesus. The crown of thorns was the finalizing of their mockery, taking a symbol of royalty and majesty, a crown, and turning it into something painful and degrading.
- ❑ **Matthew 27: carry one's cross:** A man named Simon was forced to carry the cross for crucifying Jesus. It means to carry one's cross is to handle one's frustrations and burdens.
- ❑ **Matthew 27: Golgotha:** It means the mountain of skull-shaped. Jesus was crucified at this place.
- ❑ **Matthew 27: Barabbas:** Barabbas is a prisoner mentioned in all four Gospels who was chosen by the crowd, over Jesus Christ and to be released. It refers to those

good people who see the righteousness.

- ☐ **Luke 15: Prodigal son:** The prodigal son is a parable for those who dedicate themselves to a corrupt lifestyle. In the Bible, the prodigal son represents the tax collector and sinner associated with Jesus. In modern terms, the prodigal son represents all sinners who waste and reject the blessings God provides and the opportunities He provides to repent and believe in the gospel. Luke 20: Give to Caesar what's Caesar's and give to God what's God's: This is Jesus' answer. It instructs how the relationship between religion and secular authority should be handled: they do not interfere with each other.
- ☐ **John 11: raising of Lazarus:** The raising of Lazarus was a miracle performed by Jesus, demonstrating the power of Jesus to bring people back from the dead.
- ☐ autism 自闭症
- ☐ **Viva la vida(生命万岁): revival:** the local Mexican meaning of "Viva..." is to exclaim and celebrate
- ☐ **A pillar of salt: Genesis 19:** Reminding us How the evil destroyed the things and the punishment
- ☐ **House on sand:** Matthew 7: like a foolish man who built his house on sand. means don't have a solid foundation.
- ☐ **On a platter the head of:** Salome with the head of John the Baptist. He was prisoned. when the king have a banquet, he ask his daughter to dance. She danced and ask for the head of John. About death and healing.
- ☐ **Jerusalem**
- ☐ **Saint Peter calls someone:** I won't be salvated because Saint Peter hold the keys of heaven.
- ☐ **The calling of Matthew(马太福音):** Jesus called: Follow me; Jesus Calls Levi.
- ☐ Chosen: Anointed
- ☐ Jesus: he has the power of God and can perform the miracle. means salvation
- ☐ Christ: Means Messiah, the anointed
- ☐ New Testament: emerged as a sect of Judaism; the different understanding of Pentateuch makes Sect
- ☐ **Pharisees:** stick to oral tradition and Literally obey the rules
- ☐ **Sadducees:** Minority in terms of population, means people with power.
- ☐ **Zealots:** Radical, calling for an overthrow of the Roman imperial rule.
- ☐ **Essenes:** Very disciplined, have the dead sea scrolls
- ☐ **Sect 5:** Grassroot—the poor and the needy, become the follower of Jesus
- ☐ **Beatitudes:** 八福, the lowest level suffer is good because they are in the right tracks
- ☐ **The first chapter of Matthew:** the important of root; link to the old testament
- ☐ **Gentiles:** Gospel Mark (circumcision)
- ☐ **Lazarus:** certain rich man holding banquet everyday and wear purple.
- ☐ **Judas:** another name of traitor
- ☐ **Last supper:** the bread is my body and the wine is my blood.
- ☐ **Scourging:** tortured
- ☐ **Crucifixion:** Crown of thorns; Bear one's cross; Cavalry/Golgotha (death and suffering)

☐ Parable:

☐ **Give to Caesar what's Caesar's and give to God what's God's:** Is it right to pay taxes to Caesar or not?