

Chapter 4 Organizer

Use with Student Text pages 88–116.

Name _____

Complete the two-column organizer as you study the chapter.

pp. 88–91	What is the Abrahamic Covenant?	God promised Abraham that his offspring would become a great nation. God would bring a great blessing to all the families of the earth. _____ fulfilled this last promise.
	The name of the nation is . . .	_____ because that was a special name that God had given _____.
	Joseph oversaw the building of storehouses to prepare . . .	for a _____ in Egypt.
	Joseph's father and brother and their families came to Egypt for . . .	_____.
	The Egyptian pharaoh made the Israelites . . .	_____.
	To deliver the Israelites, God called . . .	_____.
	Because of the pharaoh's stubbornness, God unleashed . . .	_____.
	God instructed the Israelites to spread . . .	the _____ of a sacrificed lamb on each _____ and lintel to protect them from _____.
	The Jews remember their deliverance from the death of the firstborn and from slavery in Egypt as . . .	the _____.
	The Israelites' leaving Egypt is known as the . . .	_____, which took place ca. _____.
	At Mount Sinai God gave Israel . . .	His law through _____.
	What is the Mosaic Covenant?	God gave Israel laws that told the people how to live to please Him. If they obeyed these laws, the nations around Israel would see the great and true God, and He promised to bless Israel. If the Israelites disobeyed, God promised to _____ them.
	Israel's history under the Mosaic Covenant shows that it is . . .	impossible to please God with one's own _____.
p. 92	One of the reasons God gave the Israelites the Ten Commandments was . . .	so other nations could see the wisdom and _____ of God.
	God told the Israelites to build a place for worship called . . .	the _____.
	The tabernacle was a symbol of God's . . .	_____ with His people.
	The materials and furnishings of the tabernacle symbolized God's . . .	holiness, justice, and other _____.

pp. 94–95	The belief in one god is called . . .	_____.
	The Hebrew name for the one true God is . . .	_____.
	The capital city of Israel was . . .	_____.
	The restoration of the broken relationship between God and man is called . . .	_____.
	True atonement was made possible by . . .	Christ's sacrificial _____ on the cross.
	The Hebrew religious calendar is a . . .	_____ calendar.
	Jesus celebrated Passover with . . .	His _____ in an upper room.
	When Jesus broke bread and took the cup of wine, He established . . .	the _____, which is observed by Christians.
pp. 96–100	Because the Israelites did not trust God to help them take Canaan, . . .	they wandered for _____ years in the desert.
	God helped the Israelites by parting . . .	the _____ River.
	God punished the Israelites for disobedience by sending . . .	other _____ to rule over parts of Israel.
	The Israelites asked Samuel to give them . . .	a _____ like other nations.
	Samuel anointed . . .	_____ as Israel's first king.
	Because Saul disobeyed God, . . .	_____ was chosen by God to replace Saul.
	Two important products of the Phoenicians were . . .	a purple _____ and the famous _____ of Lebanon.
	The Phoenicians' greatest achievement was . . .	the development of one of the first _____.
	What is the Davidic Covenant?	God promised David that he would always have a legitimate heir to his throne. God would establish David's throne forever. Jesus, David's descendant, will rule from David's throne _____, fulfilling this promise.
	God gave Solomon . . .	_____ and _____ that no other man has ever known.
pp. 102–5	Solomon's most impressive building project was . . .	the _____ in Jerusalem.
	The Northern Kingdom kept the name . . .	_____ and was ruled by _____.
	Israel's capital was at . . .	_____.
	God sent judgment to Israel, and it was . . .	conquered by the _____ Empire.
	The Southern Kingdom took the name . . .	_____ and was ruled by _____.
	Judah's capital remained at . . .	_____.
	Nebuchadnezzar of the Chaldean Empire . . .	conquered _____.
	The Babylonian captivity took place in . . .	_____ BC.

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pp. 102–5	The scattering of the Israelites into many other nations is known as the . . .	_____. It fulfilled the _____ Covenant.
	The Israelites became known as . . .	the _____.
	What is the New Covenant?	God promised to restore Israel and Judah from exile. He promised Jews and Gentiles that those who are part of this covenant would receive the _____. God promised that He would forgive His people of all their sins.
	<i>Assimilate</i> means . . .	“to _____.”
	The descendants of Israelites who inter-married with other conquered peoples that were moved into the Northern Kingdom . . .	were called _____.
	The name given to the former Southern Kingdom of Judah was . . .	_____.
	The queen who risked her life to plead with King Xerxes to save the Jews was . . .	_____.
	The Jews celebrated their deliverance from destruction by Haman with a feast . . .	that became known as the holiday _____.
pp. 106–9	The Greek translation of the Old Testament Scriptures is called . . .	the _____.
	The people who were not Jews were called . . .	_____.
	The king who placed idols in the temple and sacrificed pigs on the altar of God was . . .	_____.
	The son of Mattathias who took leadership of the revolt against the Syrians was . . .	_____.
	Judas and his army cleansed and rededicated the temple 2,300 days . . .	after the first pagan sacrifice was offered, just as the prophet _____ prophesied.
	The Jews who stressed purity of life and obedience to the Torah and opposed the current rulers were called . . .	the _____.
	The Jews who supported the current rulers were called . . .	the _____.
	The cleansing and rededication of the temple is celebrated . . .	every year by the Jews as the holiday _____.
	A symbol of Hanukkah is . . .	the _____.
pp. 110–13	Jesus was born during the reign of . . .	_____.
	Jesus identified Himself as . . .	the _____, or the Christ.
	Jesus preached about the need for . . .	_____.

pp. 110–13	The death and resurrection of Jesus made possible . . .	the _____ of all people who repent and trust Him for eternal life.
	The Jews preached the gospel to the people of Israel and to people all over the world . . .	and proved to be a blessing to all the nations, just as God had promised _____.
	The final fulfillment of the Davidic Covenant will be . . .	when Jesus returns to earth to rule from _____.
	Judaism is . . .	a _____ religion.
	When the Israelites had no temple, . . .	the _____ became the center of Jewish worship.
	The synagogue was . . .	a place where the Jews could gather for _____ and Scripture reading.
	In rabbinic Judaism the focus is . . .	on careful obedience to the _____.
	The Jews were so focused on keeping the law . . .	that they did not recognize Jesus as the _____.
	A rabbi is . . .	a Jewish religious _____.
	The Talmud is . . .	the collection of Jewish law and tradition known as the Mishnah and the _____.
	A port city located about sixty miles northwest of Jerusalem was . . .	_____.
	Roman engineers built the city and harbor, which had . . .	loading _____, storage areas, an inner harbor, and an outer harbor with a lighthouse.
	Caesarea Maritima had been constructed over . . .	a geological _____ that runs along the coast of Israel.
pp. 114–16	The destruction of Caesarea Maritima may have been caused by . . .	an unstable foundation and a _____ that struck between the first and second centuries AD.
	The Jews yearned for freedom from . . .	extortion by the Roman _____ and the brutality of the Romans.
	Jews that plotted the overthrow of Rome by military action were known . . .	as _____.
	A legion consisted of . . .	three to six _____ men.
	In AD 70 Titus and the Roman army surrounded Jerusalem and brought . . .	about the _____ of Jerusalem.
	Josephus was a . . .	Jewish _____.
	The Jewish stronghold at a mountaintop fortress was called . . .	_____.
	The Romans worked to reach Masada . . .	for _____ years.
	When the Jews saw that the Romans would break through, . . .	they committed mass _____.