

# Chapter 4 Organizer

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Use with Student Text pages 88–116.

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. <i>Jesus</i> fulfilled this last promise.
	The name of the nation is . . .	<i>Israel</i> because that was a special name that God had given <i>Jacob</i> .
	Joseph oversaw the building of storehouses to prepare . . .	for a <i>famine</i> in Egypt.
	Joseph's father and brother and their families came to Egypt for . . .	<i>food</i> .
	The Egyptian pharaoh made the Israelites . . .	<i>slaves</i> .
	To deliver the Israelites, God called . . .	<i>Moses</i> .
	Because of the pharaoh's stubbornness, God unleashed . . .	<i>ten plagues</i> .
	God instructed the Israelites to spread . . .	the <i>blood</i> of a sacrificed lamb on each <i>doorpost</i> and lintel to protect them from <i>death</i> .
	The Jews remember their deliverance from the death of the firstborn and from slavery in Egypt as . . .	the <i>Passover</i> .
	The Israelites' leaving Egypt is known as the . . .	<i>Exodus</i> , which took place ca. <i>1446 BC</i> .
	At Mount Sinai God gave Israel . . .	His law through <i>Moses</i> .
	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 <i>punish</i> them.
p. 92	Israel's history under the Mosaic Covenant shows that it is . . .	impossible to please God with one's own <i>efforts</i> .
	One of the reasons God gave the Israelites the Ten Commandments was . . .	so other nations could see the wisdom and <i>righteousness</i> of God.
	God told the Israelites to build a place for worship called . . .	the <i>tabernacle</i> .
	The tabernacle was a symbol of God's . . .	<i>presence</i> with His people.
	The materials and furnishings of the tabernacle symbolized God's . . .	holiness, justice, and other <i>attributes</i> .

pp. 94–95	The belief in one god is called . . .	<i>monotheism</i> .
	The Hebrew name for the one true God is . . .	<i>Yahweh</i> .
	The capital city of Israel was . . .	<i>Jerusalem</i> .
	The restoration of the broken relationship between God and man is called . . .	<i>atonement</i> .
	True atonement was made possible by . . .	Christ's sacrificial <i>death</i> on the cross.
	The Hebrew religious calendar is a . . .	<i>lunar</i> calendar.
	Jesus celebrated Passover with . . .	His <i>disciples</i> in an upper room.
	When Jesus broke bread and took the cup of wine, He established . . .	the <i>Lord's Supper</i> , which is observed by Christians.
pp. 96–100	Because the Israelites did not trust God to help them take Canaan, . . .	they wandered for <i>forty</i> years in the desert.
	God helped the Israelites by parting . . .	the <i>Jordan</i> River.
	God punished the Israelites for disobedience by sending . . .	other <i>nations</i> to rule over parts of Israel.
	The Israelites asked Samuel to give them . . .	a <i>king</i> like other nations.
	Samuel anointed . . .	<i>Saul</i> as Israel's first king.
	Because Saul disobeyed God, . . .	<i>David</i> was chosen by God to replace Saul.
	Two important products of the Phoenicians were . . .	a purple <i>dye</i> and the famous <i>cedars</i> of Lebanon.
	The Phoenicians' greatest achievement was . . .	the development of one of the first <i>alphabets</i> .
	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 <i>forever</i> , fulfilling this promise.
	God gave Solomon . . .	<i>wisdom</i> and <i>understanding</i> that no other man has ever known.
pp. 102–5	Solomon's most impressive building project was . . .	the <i>temple</i> in Jerusalem.
	The Northern Kingdom kept the name . . .	<i>Israel</i> and was ruled by <i>Jeroboam</i> .
	Israel's capital was at . . .	<i>Samaria</i> .
	God sent judgment to Israel, and it was . . .	conquered by the <i>Assyrian</i> Empire.
	The Southern Kingdom took the name . . .	<i>Judah</i> and was ruled by <i>Rehoboam</i> .
	Judah's capital remained at . . .	<i>Jerusalem</i> .
	Nebuchadnezzar of the Chaldean Empire . . .	conquered <i>Judah</i> .
	The Babylonian captivity took place in . . .	<i>586</i> BC.

# Chapter 4 Organizer

Use with Student Text pages 88–116.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

pp. 110–13	The death and resurrection of Jesus made possible . . .	the _____ <b><i>salvation</i></b> _____ 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 <b><i>Abraham</i></b> .
	The final fulfillment of the Davidic Covenant will be . . .	when Jesus returns to earth to rule from <b><i>Jerusalem</i></b> .
	Judaism is . . .	a _____ <b><i>monotheistic</i></b> _____ religion.
	When the Israelites had no temple, . . .	the _____ <b><i>synagogue</i></b> _____ became the center of Jewish worship.
	The synagogue was . . .	a place where the Jews could gather for <b><i>prayer</i></b> and Scripture reading.
	In rabbinic Judaism the focus is . . .	on careful obedience to the _____ <b><i>law</i></b> .
	The Jews were so focused on keeping the law . . .	that they did not recognize Jesus as the <b><i>Messiah</i></b> .
	A rabbi is . . .	a Jewish religious <b><i>teacher</i></b> .
	The Talmud is . . .	the collection of Jewish law and tradition known as the Mishnah and the <b><i>Gemara</i></b> .
	A port city located about sixty miles northwest of Jerusalem was . . .	<b><i>Caesarea Maritima</i></b> .
pp. 144–16	Roman engineers built the city and harbor, which had . . .	loading _____ <b><i>docks</i></b> _____, storage areas, an inner harbor, and an outer harbor with a lighthouse.
	Caesarea Maritima had been constructed over . . .	a geological _____ <b><i>fault line</i></b> _____ that runs along the coast of Israel.
	The destruction of Caesarea Maritima may have been caused by . . .	an unstable foundation and a _____ <b><i>tsunami</i></b> _____ that struck between the first and second centuries AD.
	The Jews yearned for freedom from . . .	extortion by the Roman _____ <b><i>governors</i></b> _____ and the brutality of the Romans.
	Jews that plotted the overthrow of Rome by military action were known . . .	as _____ <b><i>Zealots</i></b> _____.
	A legion consisted of . . .	three to six _____ <b><i>thousand</i></b> _____ men.
	In AD 70 Titus and the Roman army surrounded Jerusalem and brought . . .	about the _____ <b><i>destruction</i></b> _____ of Jerusalem.
	Josephus was a . . .	Jewish _____ <b><i>historian</i></b> _____.
	The Jewish stronghold at a mountaintop fortress was called . . .	<b><i>Masada</i></b> .
	The Romans worked to reach Masada . . .	for _____ <b><i>three</i></b> _____ years.
	When the Jews saw that the Romans would break through, . . .	they committed mass _____ <b><i>suicide</i></b> _____.

# Cause and Effect

Use with Student Text pages 88–91.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Match the cause with its effect.

### Causes

- C** 1. Because Abraham believed God,
- B** 2. Because God enabled Joseph to interpret the pharaoh's dream,
- E** 3. Because the famine struck,
- A** 4. Because God moved Joseph to Egypt,
- D** 5. Because the Egyptians feared that the Israelites would become too powerful,

### Causes

- F** 6. Because the Israelites continued to grow in number,
- I** 7. Because the people of Israel cried out to God,
- K** 8. Because Moses killed the Egyptian taskmaster,
- G** 9. Because the pharaoh refused to release the Israelites,
- H** 10. Because the Israelites put the blood on the doorposts and lintel,
- J** 11. Because of the death of the pharaoh's firstborn,

## B. Define the terms and tell what took place on the date.

- 12. covenant *binding agreement*
- 13. Canaan *the land where God told Abraham to go*
- 14. lintel *the beam above the door*
- 15. Passover *the day the Jews remember the Lord's passing over homes with blood of a sacrificed lamb on the doorposts and lintel*
- 16. Exodus *the Israelites' leaving Egypt*
- 17. ca. 1446 BC *the Exodus*

### Effects

- A. Joseph was able to provide for his family.
- B. Joseph was made the second-highest ruler in Egypt.
- C. God considered this former idolater to be a righteous man.
- D. the pharaoh made the Israelites slaves.
- E. people from many nations went to Egypt for food.

### Effects

- F. the pharaoh commanded that all the Israelite male babies be killed.
- G. God unleashed ten plagues on Egypt.
- H. the Israelites' firstborn sons were spared from death.
- I. God called Moses to deliver the Israelites.
- J. the ruler agreed to let the Israelites leave Egypt.
- K. Moses fled from Egypt.

# Tabernacle Furnishings

Use with Student Text pages 92–93.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Choose a tabernacle furnishing from the chart below.**

Write its name in the chart title in Part B.

Furnishing	Altar of burnt offering	Altar of incense	Ark of the covenant	Golden lampstand	Laver	Table of showbread
Bible verses	Exodus 27:1–8 38:1–7 40:29	Exodus 30:1–10 37:25–28	Exodus 25:10–22 26:33–34 37:1–9	Exodus 25:31–40 26:35 37:17–24	Exodus 30:18 38:8 40:7	Exodus 25:23–30 26:35 37:10–16

**B. Write notes about the tabernacle furnishing. Use your notes as you make your model.**

Tabernacle Furnishing:			
Appearance	Dimensions (cubit = 20.4 in.)	Purpose	Location (court, holy place, or holy of holies)

**C. Format your report like a museum identification card. Include the categories in Part B. Write the rough draft of the report below. Then, write the final version on an index card. Display the card with your model.**

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# Culture in Ancient Israel

Name \_\_\_\_\_

God gave laws to the Jews that influenced all aspects of their lives, even their education, diet, and clothing.

## Family Life

The Jews placed great importance on family. During Old Testament times the family included not only the parents and children but also aunts, uncles, cousins, and the servants and their families. The father was the ruler. He was to be obeyed and shown respect and honor. Children were to obey and respect their mother as well.

## Education

Mothers were responsible for both boys' and girls' education for the first years of their lives. Mothers continued to teach the girls their domestic duties throughout their childhood.

Fathers were responsible for teaching the boys about the law. They also taught their sons a trade. At the age of five, Jewish boys attended the "house of the book," which was connected to the synagogue. They learned Jewish law and read the writings of prophets like Isaiah and Jeremiah. They also studied other biblical books like Chronicles.



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## Food

The Jewish law instructed the people on acceptable and unacceptable foods. For example, they could eat beef and lamb but not pork. They could eat scaly fish but not smooth-skinned fish. Bread made from wheat or barley was their main food. The people also ate vegetables, such as beans and lentils, and fruits, such as figs, olives, and grapes. Honey was used for sweetening.



Today food that is prepared according to Jewish dietary laws is called *kosher*. A symbol similar to one of these can be found on packaged foods that have been certified by the proper people.

## Jewish Clothing

Men, women, and children all wore tunics. A tunic was much like a cloth sack with slits made in the corners for the arms and a V-shaped opening cut for the head. Sometimes a woman's tunic had embroidered edges around the neck opening. A tunic was tied around the waist with a girdle, which was a wide strip of leather or coarse cloth. When a man or woman needed freedom to run, to work, or to carry things, the hem of the tunic was lifted and tucked into the girdle. This was called "girding up the loins." When a person could afford it, a mantle or cloak was worn on top of the tunic. Simple sandals made out of leather were worn on the feet. Everyone wore a head covering, but a woman's head covering was longer than a man's and covered her hair.

A Jewish boy was recognized as entering manhood at thirteen years of age. Today Jewish boys celebrate their bar mitzvahs at this age.

**Search for more about the Jewish culture by answering these questions.**

1. Children were considered a blessing. How many children does the man in Psalm 127:5 have?

*a quiver full or many children*

2. From an early age what were children taught to do (Exod. 20:12)? *honor their father and mother*

3. What were parents supposed to do with a rebellious child who would not obey (Deut. 21:18–21)?

*They were to take him to the elders of the city, and then he would be stoned to death by the men of the city.*

4. What time of day did Abraham get up (Gen. 22:3)? *early in the morning* The Jews got up at this time of day so they could take advantage of the daylight hours.

5. In the summer afternoons it was very hot in Israel. The Jews rested until it was cool enough to work again. Where did Abraham rest in the heat of the day (Gen. 18:1)? *in the tent door or entrance winning a battle/victory*

6. Music was important to the Jewish people. It was always part of the celebration of *king* (1 Sam. 18:6) and the coronation of the *feel/get better* (1 Sam. 16:16). James said that the singing of psalms shows a person is *happy/cheerful/merry* (James 5:13).

7. “Eating bread” was the same as saying “having a meal.” Jesus taught His disciples to pray for their daily *bread*, meaning their food for the day (Luke 11:3). Bread was so important that Jesus referred to Himself as the “*bread of life*” (John 6:35).



Today in Israel this Bedouin cooks over a fire similarly to the way the Israelites did.

# Study Guide

Use with Student Text pages 88–100.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Match the characteristic to the correct covenant.

- A** 1. God would bring a great blessing to all the families of the earth.  
**C** 2. God gave Israel laws that told the people how to live to please Him.  
**B** 3. God promised a man that he would always have a legitimate heir to his throne.  
**C** 4. If the Israelites obeyed these laws, the nations around them would see the great and true God.  
**A** 5. God promised a man that his offspring would become a great nation.  
**B** 6. Jesus will rule forever, fulfilling this promise.

- A. Abrahamic Covenant  
B. Davidic Covenant  
C. Mosaic Covenant

## B. Match the cause with its effect.

### Causes

- A** 7. Because the famine struck,  
**C** 8. Because the Israelites continued to grow in number,  
**D** 9. Because the pharaoh refused to release the Israelites,  
**B** 10. Because of the death of the pharaoh's firstborn,

### Effects

- A. people from many nations went to Egypt for food.  
B. the ruler agreed to let the Israelites leave Egypt.  
C. the pharaoh made the Israelites slaves.  
D. God unleashed ten plagues on Egypt.

### Causes

- E** 11. Because the Egyptians feared that the Israelites would become too powerful,  
**I** 12. Because the Israelites did not trust God to help them take the land from the Canaanites,  
**F** 13. Because the people of Israel cried out to God from Egypt,  
**H** 14. Because the Israelites chose to disobey God's laws,  
**G** 15. Because Saul disobeyed God,

### Effects

- E. the pharaoh commanded that all the Israelite male babies be killed.  
F. God called Moses to deliver the Israelites.  
G. David was chosen by God to be the new king.  
H. other nations ruled over parts of Israel.  
I. the people wandered for forty years in the desert.

## C. Define the terms and tell what happened on the date.

16. atonement the restoration of the broken relationship between God and man

17. monotheism the belief in one god

18. ca. 1446 BC the Exodus

## D. Match each description to the correct person.

- C** 19. Israel's first king  
**B** 20. Israel's last judge  
**A** 21. king of God's special choosing

- A. David  
B. Samuel  
C. Saul

**E. Write T if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write the correction for the underlined words.**

**T** \_\_\_\_\_ 22. The nation of twelve tribes was called Israel because it was the special name that God had given Jacob.

**temple** \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Solomon's most impressive building project was the tabernacle.

**T** \_\_\_\_\_ 24. God gave the Israelites the Ten Commandments so other nations could see the wisdom and righteousness of God.

**T** \_\_\_\_\_ 25. The tabernacle was a symbol of God's presence with His people.

**Yahweh** \_\_\_\_\_ 26. The Hebrew name for the one true God is Shema.

**alphabets** \_\_\_\_\_ 27. The Phoenicians' greatest achievement was the development of one of the first hieroglyphs.

**Abraham** \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Moses moved his family from Ur of the Chaldeans to Canaan as God instructed him to.

**F. Answer the questions.**

29. Why do the Jews observe Passover?

to remember their deliverance from  
the death of the firstborn and from  
slavery in Egypt

30. Why do Christians observe the Lord's Supper?

to remember that Jesus is the Passover  
lamb because He shed His blood on the  
cross

**G. Label the places on the map. Be sure to mark the location of any cities.**

31. Egypt

32. Israel

33. Jerusalem

34. Jordan River

35. Mediterranean Sea



# Costs and Benefits

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Use with Student Text page 101.

## A. Circle the account you and your partner choose.

Israelites ask for a king  
1 Samuel 8:4–22

Fiery furnace  
Daniel 3:1–30

Daniel in the lions' den  
Daniel 6:1–28

## B. Identify the people and the choice that was made.

### People involved

*king: Israelites, Samuel*

*furnace: King Nebuchadnezzar, Shadrach, Meshach, Abednego, Chaldeans, fourth man (Jesus)*

*Daniel: King Darius, Daniel, angel, presidents, satraps, prefects, counselors, governors, accusers' families*

### Choice that was made

*king: The Israelites asked for a king.*

*furnace: Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego chose not to bow down and worship the golden image of Nebuchadnezzar.*

*Daniel: Daniel chose to pray to God even though King Darius had signed an injunction (decree/document) against making a petition to any god or man except the king.*

## C. Complete the chart. Possible answers are given.

Costs	Benefits
<i>king: The king would take sons for soldiers and daughters to work in his house. He would take a tenth of the grains, olive orchards, flocks, and donkeys to take care of his household.</i>	<i>king: Israel would be like other nations. The king would judge the people. The king would go before them in battle.</i>
<i>furnace: Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego were thrown into the fiery furnace.</i>	<i>furnace: Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego were protected in the fiery furnace by God. Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego showed their loyalty to God. Nebuchadnezzar promoted Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego in the province of Babylon. Nebuchadnezzar and the Chaldeans saw the power of God.</i>
<i>Daniel: Daniel was put in the lions' den.</i>	<i>Daniel: Daniel was protected from the lions by God. Daniel showed his loyalty to God. King Darius and the people saw the power of God. Daniel prospered during the reign of Darius and Cyrus.</i>

## D. Write a paragraph summarizing the decision that was made. Include an application to your own life.

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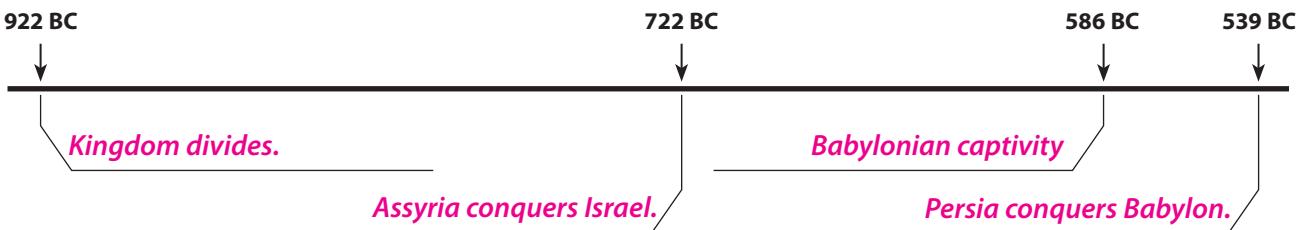
# Kingdom Divided

Use with Student Text pages 102–5.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Write the event for each date on the timeline.

1. Assyria conquers Israel. 2. Babylonian captivity 3. Kingdom divides. 4. Persia conquers Babylon.



## B. Write a sentence that shows how the pair of terms are related. Possible answers are given.

5. Northern Kingdom ♦ Southern Kingdom

*The ten northern tribes formed the Northern Kingdom, and the two southern tribes formed the Southern Kingdom.*

6. Jeroboam ♦ Rehoboam

*While Jeroboam ruled the Northern Kingdom, Rehoboam ruled the Southern Kingdom.*

7. Samaria ♦ Israel

*The northern tribes kept the name Israel and established their capital at Samaria.*

8. Judah ♦ Jerusalem

*The southern tribes took the name Judah and kept the capital at Jerusalem.*

9. Israel ♦ Assyrian Empire

*God's judgment came to Israel when the Assyrian Empire conquered the nation.*

10. Mosaic Covenant ♦ Diaspora

*Because the Israelites did not keep the Mosaic Covenant, they were scattered among the nations in the Diaspora.*

11. Israelites ♦ Samaritans

*The descendants of Israelites who married people from other conquered nations in the Northern Kingdom were known as Samaritans.*

12. Queen Esther ♦ King Xerxes

*Queen Esther pleaded with King Xerxes to save the Jews from destruction.*

# Study Guide

Use with Student Text pages 102–9.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Complete each sentence in a way that shows that you understand the bolded term. Possible answers are given.**

1. The **Diaspora** took place when the Israelites did not keep the Mosaic Covenant and as God promised they were **scattered among other nations**.
2. The Jews celebrated the holiday **Purim** to commemorate the deliverance **of the Jews from destruction by Haman**.
3. The **Septuagint** made it possible for the Jews who did not know Hebrew to read **the Old Testament in Greek**.
4. God made the New Covenant with Israel and Judah and later with the **Gentiles**, which was the name **given to people who were not Jewish**.
5. The menorah is lit on each night of **Hanukkah** to commemorate **the cleansing and rededication of the temple in Jerusalem**.

**B. First, plan the essay on your own paper. Then, write it below.**

6. Describe what happened to Israel after Solomon's death.

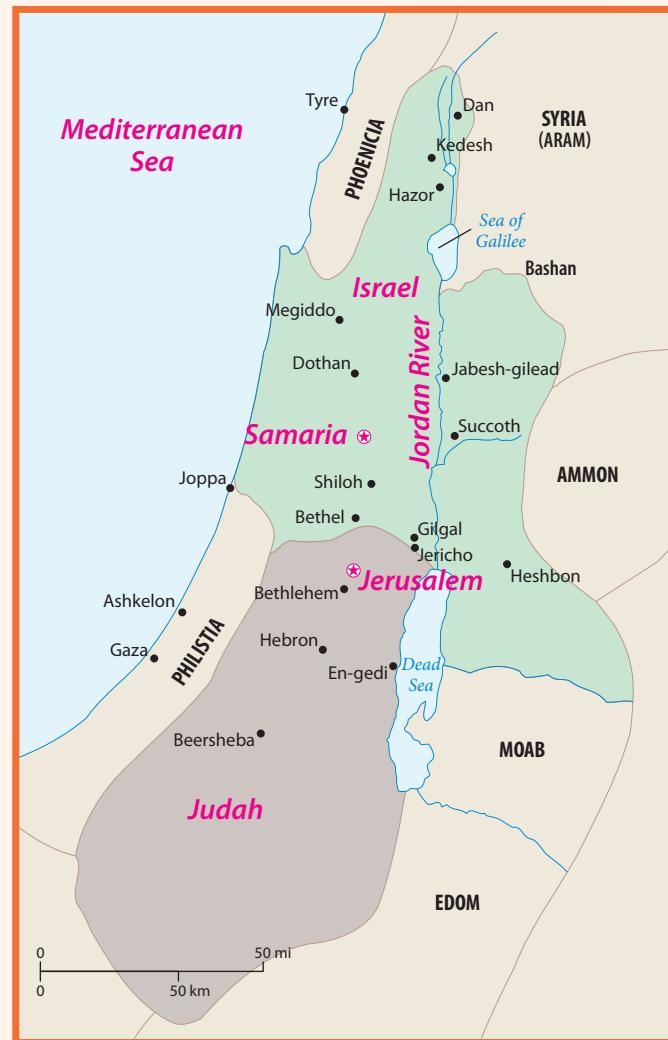
*The student's essay should include these main points: The twelve tribes asked Rehoboam if he would rule them more gently than his father. He denied their request and Israel split. The ten northern tribes formed the Northern Kingdom and were known as Israel. They were ruled by Jeroboam and made Samaria their capital city. The two southern tribes formed the Southern Kingdom and were known as Judah. They remained under Rehoboam's rule and kept the capital at Jerusalem.*

### C. Answer the questions.

7. What happened to the Israelites in 586 BC? The Babylonian captivity began.
8. What did God promise Israel and Judah in the New Covenant? He would restore Israel and Judah from exile, those who are part of this covenant would receive the Holy Spirit, and He would forgive His people of all their sins.
9. What does the word *assimilate* mean? to absorb
10. Who were the Samaritans? the descendants of Israelites in the Northern Kingdom who intermarried with people from conquered nations
11. What was one difference between the Pharisees and the Sadducees? possible answer: The Pharisees opposed the current rulers, and the Sadducees supported the current rulers.
12. What did Antiochus IV do to Jerusalem and the temple? He tore down the city's walls, placed idols in the temple, and sacrificed pigs on the altar of God.
13. As Daniel prophesied, what did Judas Maccabeus and his army accomplish?  
They cleansed and rededicated the temple 2,300 days after the first pagan sacrifice.

### D. Label the map. Be sure to mark the location of any cities.

14. Israel
15. Judah
16. Samaria
17. Jerusalem
18. Jordan River
19. Mediterranean Sea



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# Roman Rule

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Use with Student Text pages 110–13.

## A. Answer the questions.

1. Who was king of Judea when Jesus was born? Herod
2. Who did Jesus identify Himself as? the Messiah or the Christ
3. What did Jesus tell the people was the root of all their problems? their sin
4. What was the purpose of the death and resurrection of Jesus? the salvation of all people who repent and trust Him for eternal life
5. How were all the nations blessed as God promised Abraham? The gospel was preached to people all over the world.
6. What will be the final fulfillment of the Davidic Covenant? the return of Jesus to earth to rule from Jerusalem

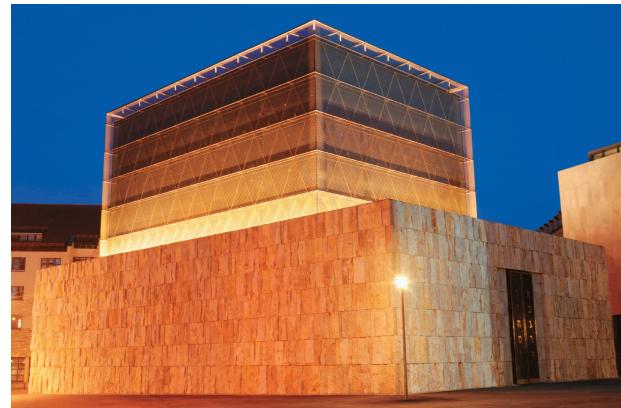
## B. Complete the comparison table.

7–14. Compare the tabernacle, the temple, and the synagogue.

	Tabernacle	Temple	Synagogue
Purpose	worship (p. 92)	worship (p. 94)	worship, prayer, and Scripture reading (p. 112)
Building instructions given by God to	Moses (Exod. 25:1, 8–9)	David (1 Chron. 28:11, 19–20)	No instructions were given.
Movable or unmovable	movable	unmovable	unmovable



Synagogue in Capernaum



Modern synagogue in Munich, Germany

## C. First, plan the essay on your own paper. Then, write it on a new sheet of paper.

15. Describe the construction of Caesarea Maritima and two things that may have contributed to its destruction.

*The student's essay should include these main points: Caesarea Maritima was a port city and harbor constructed by Roman engineers for King Herod. It had loading docks, storage areas, an inner harbor, and an outer harbor with a lighthouse. The harbor was constructed over a geological fault line. Seismic action and the sandy ocean floor caused the foundation to be unstable. There is evidence that a tsunami struck the area. The unstable foundation and a tsunami may have contributed to the destruction of Caesarea Maritima.*

# Ancient Trade Routes

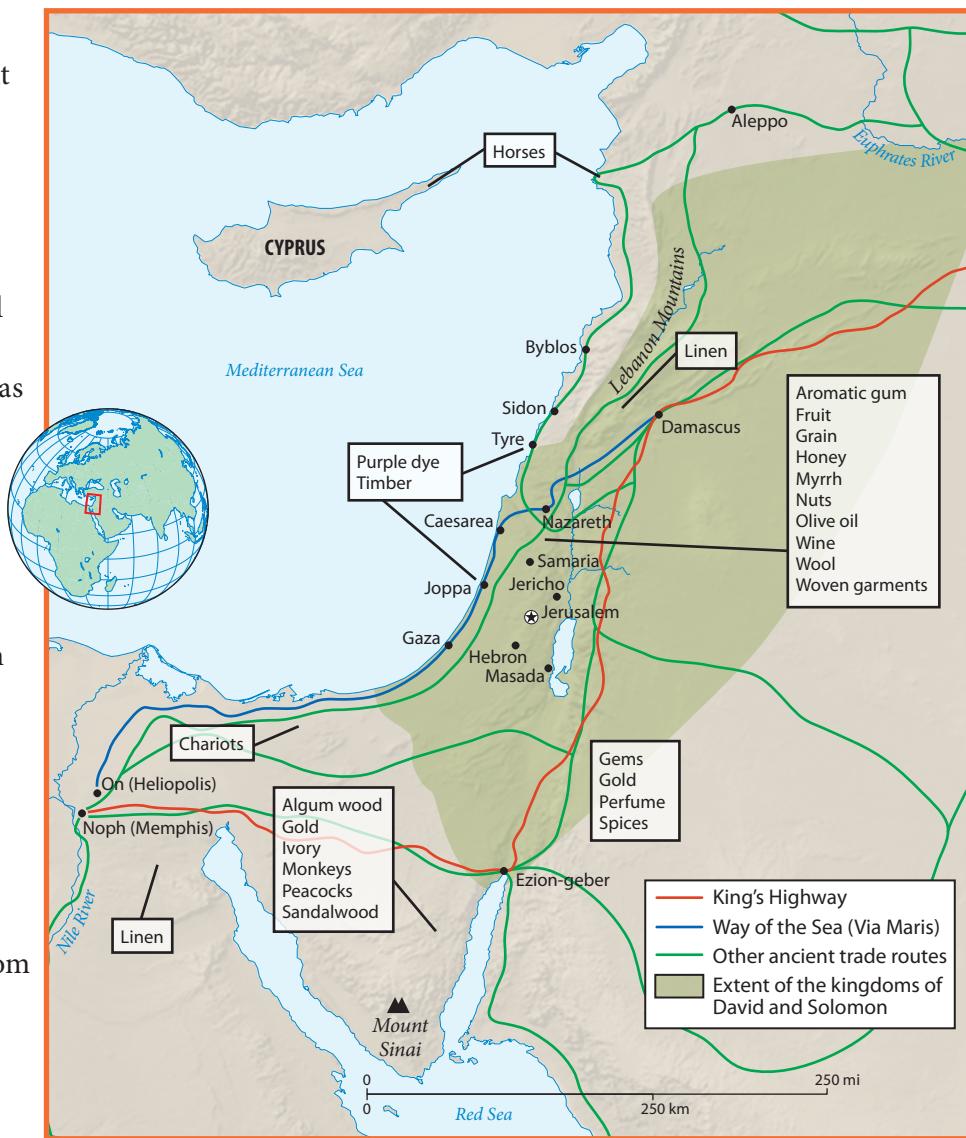
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Israel was on two of the great trade routes of the ancient world. The King's Highway was the main caravan route from southern Arabia. The Via Maris (Way of the Sea) connected Egypt with Asia. These roads linked the two great civilizations, Egypt and Mesopotamia. Because of Israel's position on the roads, it was expected that Israel would become a trading nation. Mules and camels were used as beasts of burden to carry goods. Food for

the animals was available along the route, making travel easier for the traders. The downside of Israel's position was that it also lay on the path of armies from Egypt or Mesopotamia. Any invading army knew it was necessary to acquire Israel before it moved on to its real target. Israel often had to pay huge amounts to buy its safety. Sometimes even money failed to keep Israel safe.

## Answer the questions.

- Which ancient world trade route is named in Isaiah 9:1? Way of the Sea (Via Maris)
- Which ancient trade route is named in Numbers 20:17? King's Highway
- What direction would a merchant travel when going from Aleppo to Gaza?  
 southwest       southeast
- From which of these cities could a merchant ship travel to Cyprus?  
 Ezion-geber  
 Tyre  
 Damascus
- Solomon made a naval base at Ezion-geber. What body of water was the base on?  
 Great Sea  
 Euphrates River  
 Red Sea
- What is the approximate distance between Damascus and Ezion-geber?  
 175 kilometers  
 425 kilometers  
 575 kilometers
- Which items might be on a merchant ship from Ezion-geber?  
 peacocks  
 purple dye  
 ivory



# Study Guide

Use with Student Text pages 110–16.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Match the term with its description.

- C** 1. AD 70
- A** 2. Josephus
- F** 3. legion
- D** 4. Messiah
- E** 5. rabbi
- B** 6. Talmud

- A. a Jewish historian
- B. the Mishnah and the Gemara, which are the collection of Jewish law and tradition
- C. the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans
- D. the Christ Who was anointed to save His people
- E. a Jewish religious teacher
- F. three to six thousand men

## B. Mark the correct answer or answers.

- 7. All nations are blessed as God promised Abraham by \_\_\_\_.
  - their obedience to the law
  - the Messiah's return to rule
  - the preaching of the gospel to all people
- 8. Judaism is \_\_\_\_.
  - the monotheistic religion of the Jews
  - the Jewish polytheistic religion
  - the philosophy of the Talmud
- 9. Rabbinic Judaism focuses on \_\_\_\_.
  - Jesus Christ as the Messiah
  - obedience to the law and Jewish tradition
  - the teachings of the Sadducees
- 10. The purpose of the death and resurrection of Jesus is \_\_\_\_.
  - the salvation of all who repent and trust Him for eternal life
  - to be a blessing to all people
  - to spread the message of salvation
- 11. When the Jews at Masada saw that the Romans would break through, they \_\_\_\_.
  - committed mass suicide
  - built a huge ramp
  - attacked from the mountaintop
- 12. The purpose of the tabernacle, the temple, and the synagogue was \_\_\_\_.
  - worship
  - money changing
  - spreading the gospel
- 13. Caesarea Maritima was constructed by \_\_\_\_.
  - Pontius Pilate
  - Israelite slaves
  - Roman engineers
- 14. Two possible reasons for the destruction of Caesarea Maritima were \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
  - an unstable foundation
  - a tsunami that struck the area
  - crumbling limestone blocks
- 15. The Zealots were Jews who \_\_\_\_.
  - focused on the law
  - plotted to overthrow Rome by military action
  - focused on sacrifices to atone for their sins
- 16. Two causes that led to Jerusalem's destruction were that \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
  - Vespasian became emperor
  - the governors took money from the people
  - the Romans were brutal

# Chapter 4 Summary

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Define these terms

assimilate	monotheism
atonement	rabbi
Diaspora	Septuagint
legion	

## Locate these places

Egypt	Judah
Israel	Mediterranean Sea
Jerusalem	Samaria
Jordan River	

## Tell about these people

Abraham	Moses
Antiochus IV	Queen Esther
David	Samaritans
Gentiles	Samuel
Josephus	Saul
Judas Maccabeus	Yahweh
Messiah	



The Israeli flag was adopted in 1948. In the center is the Star of David, a symbol often associated with the Jewish people.

## Explain what happened

- ca. 1446 BC—Exodus
- 586 BC—start of the Babylonian captivity
- AD 70—destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans

## Be able to . . .

- Write an essay describing what happened to Israel after Solomon's death
- Identify characteristics of these covenants: Abrahamic, Mosaic, Davidic, and New
- Summarize the time the Israelites spent in Egypt
- Identify one of the reasons God gave the Israelites the Ten Commandments
- Compare the temple, tabernacle, and synagogue
- Describe the Lord's Supper
- Describe these three Jewish holidays: Passover, Hanukkah, and Purim
- Explain what happened when the Israelites did not trust God to help them take the land of Canaan
- Explain why God sent other nations to rule over Israel
- Identify the greatest achievement of the Phoenicians
- Describe Solomon's most impressive building project
- Contrast the Pharisees with the Sadducees
- Describe the Maccabean revolt
- Explain the purpose of the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ
- Explain how God's promise to Abraham was fulfilled
- Explain Judaism, rabbinic Judaism, and the Talmud
- Describe the construction and destruction of Caesarea Maritima
- Identify the causes that led to the destruction of Jerusalem
- Describe the Zealots and what happened at Masada