

## Study Guide for Test #1

Test - \_\_\_\_\_

### Terms to Know

**Revelation (7.1.5)** - This is the term we used to describe the fact that God took the initiative to make Himself known to humanity. It begins with God, not humans.

**Inspiration (7.1.5)** - This term refers to the Holy Spirit's influence on the Scripture writers to create an accurate record of God's revelation. These writings were collected into the Bible.

**Inerrancy (7.1.5)** - The idea that the Bible is truthful in all of its teachings (contains no errors).

**Infallibility (7.1.5)** - The idea that Scripture will not lead us astray in matters of faith and practice.

**Salvation (7.1.5)** - The term we use to talk about being restored to a right relationship with God and one another.

**Hellenism (7.1.6)** - This term refers to the spread and use of the Greek language, culture, and religion in the known world.

**Maccabean Revolt (7.1.6)** - In 167 BCE, the Jews (led by an elderly priest named Mattathias) fought guerrilla style warfare against the Syrians.

**Pharisees (7.1.7)** - This group's name means "separated ones." They were a strict, legalistic group, whom Jesus battled with on a regular basis.

**Sadducees (7.1.7)** - These people were an aristocratic group that had wealth and power. They were politically involved, were notorious for corruption, and they did not believe in a bodily resurrection of the dead.

**Diaspora (7.1.7)** - This term refers to the scattered Jewish community outside of Jerusalem.

**Zealots (7.1.7)** - These were a nationalistic group of Jews who wanted to overthrow Roman rule, often by violent means.

**Paganism (7.1.7)** - This is the term we used to describe religious practices and beliefs that encompass a wide range of deities other than the God revealed in the Bible.

**Scribes (7.1.7)** - These were professional interpreters of the law. Other names are, "lawyer," "teacher," and "rabbi."

**God-fearers (7.1.7)** - Gentiles who desired to worship Yahweh and adopted Judaism.

**Herodians (7.1.7)** - Jews who supported the rule of Herod the Great.

**Sanhedrin (7.1.7)** - This group was composed of the chief priests, elders, and scribes. Rome gave them a good deal of authority over Jewish affairs.

**Synoptic (7.1.8)** - This term refers to the Gospels that are grouped together because they share the same historical arrangement of Jesus' life and similar language.

**Torah (7.1.7)** - This term refers to the first five books of the Old Testament and was one of the pillars of belief for the Pharisees.

**Oral Tradition (7.1.7)** - This term refers to one of the pillars of the Pharisees. It refers to the collected interpretations of the law or what we called the "fence around the law."

## People

**Josephus (7.1.6)** - He was an early historian of Jewish life in the first century. He is the most important source for Jewish history in the Roman period.

**Alexander the Great (7.1.6)** - He led a conquest from Greece all the way to India, leaving a trail of Greek culture behind him.

**Antiochus Epiphanies (7.1.6)** - This brutal ruler sought to put down Jewish rebellion in Jerusalem by robbing the temple and went so far as to sacrifice a hog on the altar to desecrate it and prevent the people from bringing their ritual sacrifices to God.

**Augustus Caesar (7.1.6)** - He was the Roman emperor who ruled during the time of Jesus' birth (31 bce - 14 CE).

**Tiberius (7.1.6)** - He was the Roman ruler during the time of Jesus' life and death (14-37 CE).

**Herod the Great (7.1.6)** - The Romans appointed him to control the Palestine territory between 37 and 4 BCE. He was mentioned in Matthew 2:13-18 when the wise men came to look for Jesus.

**John Mark (7.1.8)** - This companion of Paul and Barnabas is believed to be the author of the earliest of the four gospels.

**Levi (7.1.9)** - He was a tax collector and one of the 12 disciples of Jesus who is thought to have written one of the four gospels.

## Map (be able to identify the following places on a map)

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mediterranean Sea | Bethlehem         |
| Jordan River      | Nazareth          |
| Dead Sea          | Region of Judea   |
| Sea of Galilee    | Region of Samaria |
| Jerusalem         | Region of Galilee |

## Questions to Ponder

What are the 4 options for the Identity of Jesus? (7.1.2)

*Liar*

*Lunatic*

*Prophet*

*The Christ, the Son of God*

Discuss the process by which we received and understand the Bible. (Doctrine of Revelation Diagram - be able to discuss the process in detail) (7.1.5)

What is the great temptation we discussed regarding the ways we picture Jesus? (class discussion)

*We almost always try to make Jesus in our own image.*

In what ways does the Holy Spirit help us read/understand the Scripture? (3 ways) (7.1.5)

*guide us to all truth*

*convict us of sin*

*point to and glorify Jesus Christ*

Why did the religious leaders dislike Jesus? (7.1.7)

*They felt that his claim to be one with God was blasphemy (John 14:9)*

*They despised his messianic claims of authority (John 2:18; Mark 2:1-3:6)*

*Jesus claimed the ability to forgive sin*

*Jesus' association with tax collectors and sinners*

*Jesus transgressed the teaching on fasting*

*Jesus' blatant disregard for the Sabbath (according to their traditions)*

Name two major beliefs of the Pharisees. (7.1.7)

*Exclusive - They kept themselves from the common people who they thought to be indifferent to the law*

*Legalistic - The oral traditions were held up as authoritative along with the scripture*

*Immortality, Resurrection - they believed in a bodily resurrection of the dead*

*They believed in a coming Messiah*

What is the difference between the temple and the synagogue? (7.1.7)

*Temple - only one, reserved for sacrificial system, limited access (only to Jews, those ritually clean, etc.)*

*Synagogue - must have 10 men, informal, used for teaching and worship, where Paul first visited when he came to a city.*

How did Alexander the Great contribute to the future spread of the gospel? (7.1.6)

*The spread and use of the Greek language in the known world*

*The spread of roads and infrastructure in the known world (including the establishment of cities)*

How were the synoptic gospels written? (draw diagram) (7.1.8)