

Copies of Bible Study Class Charts

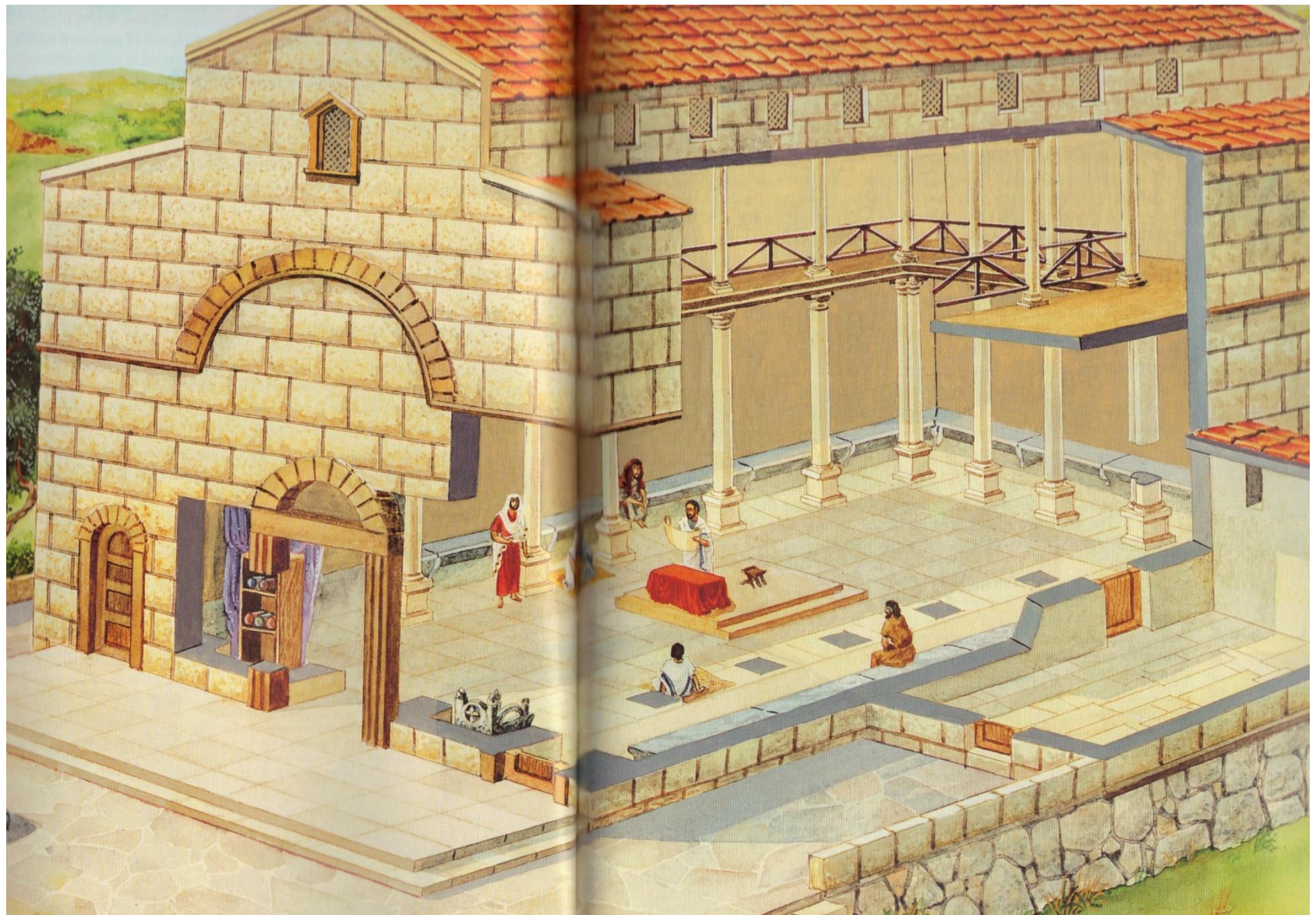
Presented on 9/9/14

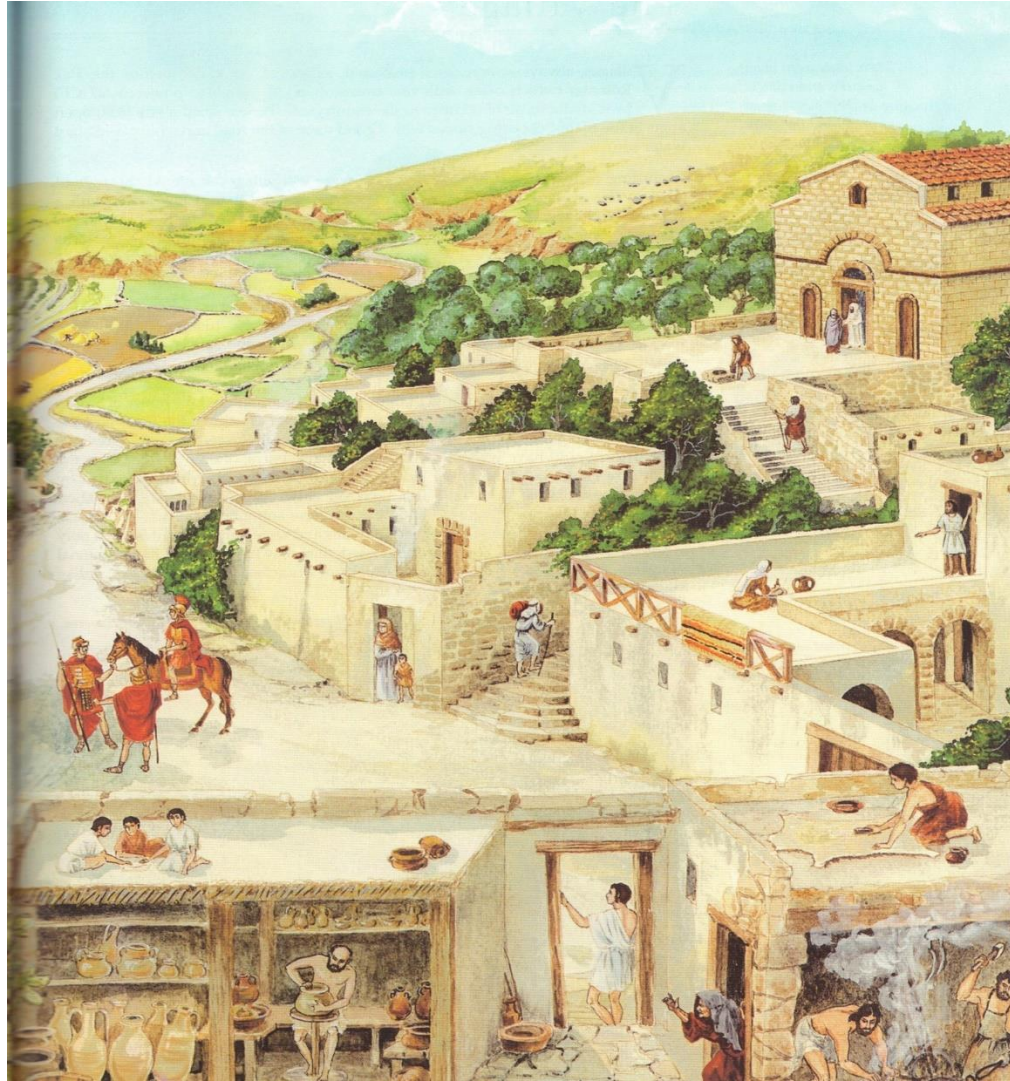
Review from last week

- Overview of God's divine plan to lead us to Christianity by his calling of the Jewish people
- Jesus' call of the 12 Apostles and who they were
 - 11 from Galilee
 - 1 from Judea
- Review of what was important in the 1st Century Jewish worldview
 - Jerusalem – the City of David – capital of Israel
 - Temple – Political and religious center of Judaism
 - Sanhedrin – governing body of the Jews

1st Century Worldview (Cont)

- **What was the role of The Synagogue?**
 - Place of assembly prayer and study for the village
 - Religious activities included:
 - Readings the Torah and or the Prophets on Sabbath
 - Followed by dialogue and discussion
 - Formal prayers were not a part of the service at the time of Jesus
 - Hebrew schools were often held in the main room of the synagogue
 - They most likely originated during the Babylon captivity and remained a major function of Jewish worship upon the return
 - Became a part of almost every Jewish community throughout Judea and the diaspora





How in antiquity did man understood God?

- What was among the most important things to primitive man?
 - **Fertility**
- What form of worship did primitive man employ
 - **Polytheism**
- How did primitive attempt to satisfy his gods?
 - Through **animal** and sometimes human **sacrifices**

The gods of Egypt

- The Ancient Egyptians had around 8700 gods in total
 - Approximately 64 Egyptian Gods played a vital role in Ancient Egyptian life
 - By the mid 400's there was record of over 2000 deities worshipped in Ancient Egypt
 - Almost every village in Egypt had it's own gods
 - Every time a new Pharaoh came into power the whole culture recognized his gods as the best so they were always changing

The God of Israel

- How did the form of worship change with the call of Abraham?
 - **Monotheism**
- How did the people of Israel come to know how to worship God?
 - **The Promises to Abraham**
 - **The Law given to Moses**
 - **The Covenants between the God of Israel and His people**

The Jewish Scriptures

- ***Septuagint (LXX)*** – Greek version of Hebrew scriptures translated in Alexandria, Egypt from 300 to 200 B.C. (In use at the time of Christ)

46 Books:

- Pentateuch – 5
- Prophets - 18
- Historical - 16
- Wisdom - 7

Books Of The Old Testament

- *Pentateuch* - 5
 - Genesis
 - Exodus
 - Leviticus
 - Numbers
 - Deuteronomy

Books Of The Old Testament (Cont)

- *Prophets - 18*

- Isaiah
- Jeremiah
- Lamentations
- Baruch*
- Ezekiel
- Daniel
- Hosea
- Joel
- Amos
- Obadiah
- Jonah
- Micah
- Nahum
- Habakkuk
- Zephaniah
- Haggai
- Zechariah
- Malachi

*Deuterocanonical books

Books Of The Old Testament (Cont)

- *Historical Books - 16*

- Joshua
- Judges
- Ruth
- 1 & 2 Samuel
- 1 & 2 Kings
- 1 & 2 Chronicles
- Ezra
- Nehemiah
- Tobit*
- Judith*
- Esther
- 1 & 2 Maccabees*

* Deuterocanonical books

Books Of The Old Testament (Cont)

- *Wisdom Books - 7*

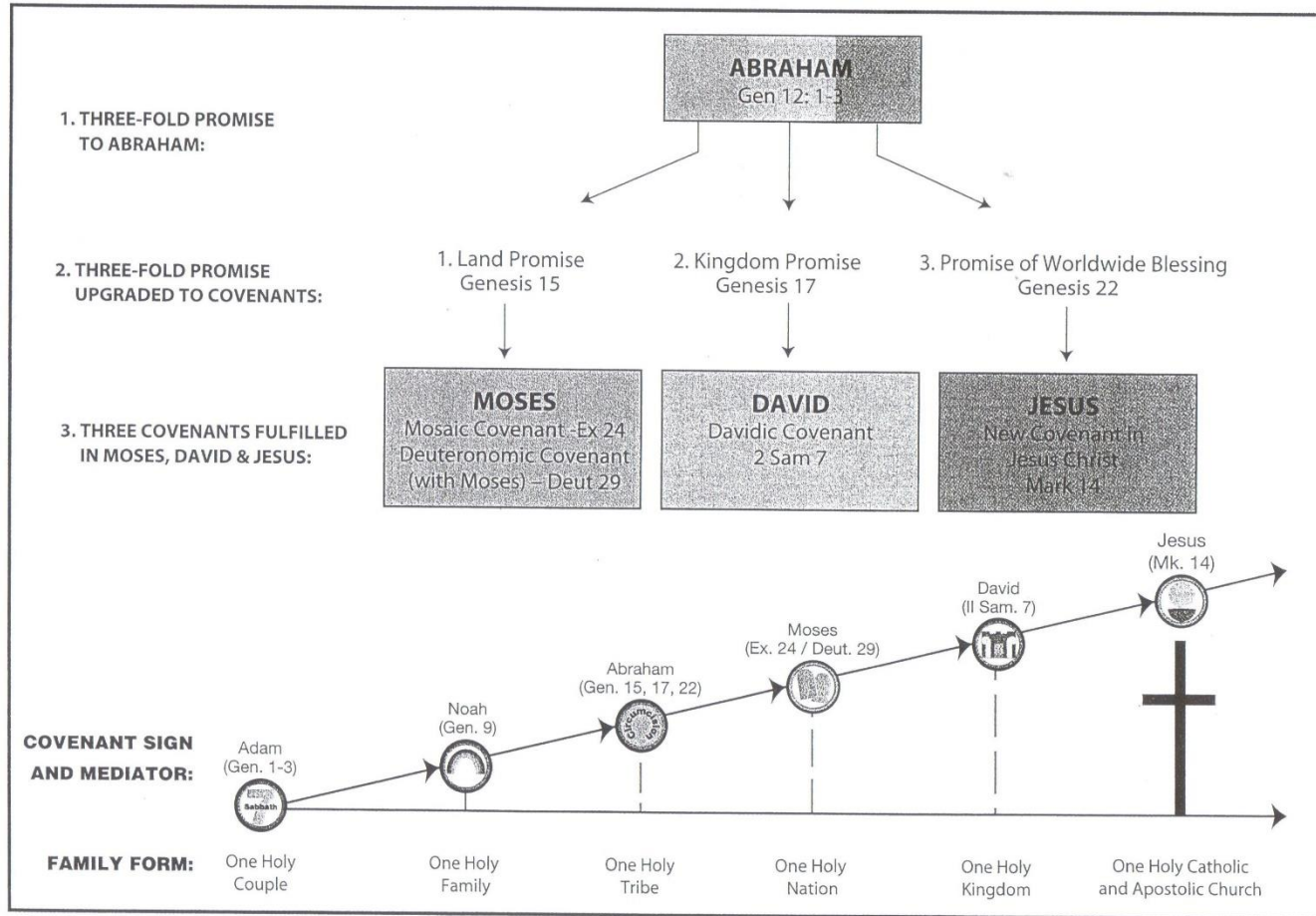
- Job
- Psalms
- Proverbs
- Ecclesiastes
- Song of Songs
- Wisdom*
- Sirach*

* Deuterocanonical books

1st Century Worldview (Cont)

- Covenants
 - **Abraham** - Circumcision
 - **Moses** - The LAW
 - **David** - The Kingdom
 - **Jesus** – The Kingdom of God
 - One Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church

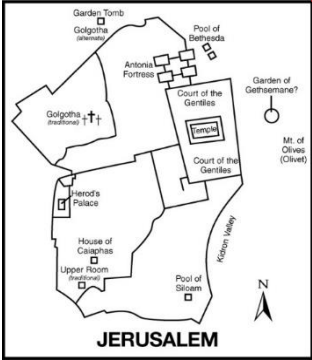
Covenantal Structure of Salvation History



1st Century Worldview (Cont)

- First century view of geography
 - Jerusalem and the Temple – center of Judaism
 - The rest of Israel
 - The rest of the known world

Holy Land
New Testament
Jerusalem



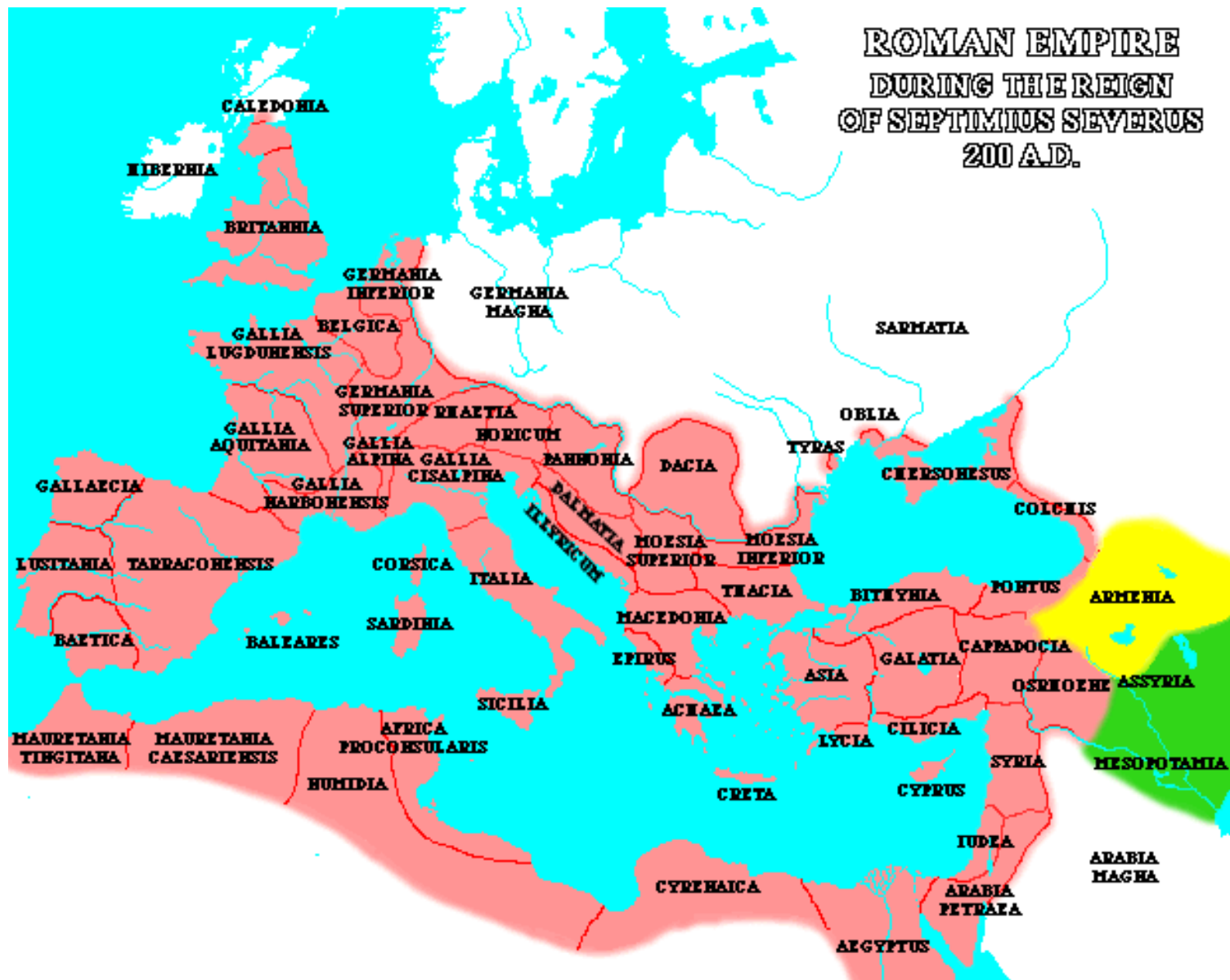
Holy Land New Testament Then

Jesus in
Galilee

Jesus in
Judea



ROMAN EMPIRE DURING THE REIGN OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS 200 A.D.



1st Century Worldview (Cont)

- Rulers
 - Herod the Great -37 – 4 BC
 - Archelaus – 4 BC- 6 AD
 - Philip – 4 BC- 34 AD
 - Antipas – 4 BC -39 AD
 - Agrippa I – 41 -44 AD
 - Agrippa II – died in 100 AD
 - Romans
 - Pontius Pilate

1st Century Worldview (Cont)

– Languages

- **Aramaic** – of the people
- **Hebrew** – of the scholars and priest
- **Greek** – of commerce and culture
- **Latin** – of the occupation

1st Century Worldview (Cont)

- Players
 - Sadducees
 - Pharisees
 - Levites
 - Priests
 - Scribes/Lawyers
 - Rabbi
 - Essenes
 - Zealots
 - Samaritans
 - Romans

Historical Overview (OT)

- 9000 B.C. Holy Land occupied by oldest known communities on earth
- **1950 B.C. Abraham arrived after responding to God's call**
- 1650 B.C. Joseph to Egypt
- **1290 B.C. Exodus begins - Sinai - 10 Commandments – *Passover***
- 1250 B.C. Joshua crossed Jordan to the Promised Land

The Tribal Distribution of the Land

map 4



Historical Overview (OT) (Cont)

- 1025 B.C. Saul is first king
- **1004-965 B.C. David reigns**
- **965-922 B.C. Solomon reigns**
- 953-930 B.C. Israel divided into Israel and Judah
- **722 B.C. Ten Northern Tribes into captivity by the Assyrians**

The Kingdoms of Saul, David, and Solomon



International Kingdom of Solomon

- Solomon:
 - Inherited a secure and extensive kingdom
 - Married wives from many nations around Israel to guarantee external security (700 wives and 300 concubines)
 - Led Israel in a brief period of commercial expansion

International Trading Networks







Historical Overview OT(Cont)

- **587 B.C. Jerusalem and Temple destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, Babylonian captivity begins**
- 538-322 B.C. Persian domination
- **538 B.C. Cyrus conquered Babylon and sets the Jews free**

334 B.C. Alexander the Great conquered Palestine

322- 63 B.C. Greek domination

175-63 B.C. Maccabean Revolt

167 B.C. Temple desecrated by Greeks

164 B.C. Temple restored by Judas Maccabaeus (**Festival of lights – *Hanukkah***)

Who was a 1st Century Jew

- **Jew**

- A child born of a Jewish mother from the tribe of Judah, Benjamin or Levi and lived under the Law of Moses
- If a male he was circumcised on the 8th day

- **Proselyte**

- A pagan who converted to Judaism, if male was circumcised, and obeyed the Law (was without the blood line)

- **God fearer**

- A pagan who believed the laws of Israel but was not circumcised and/ or kept the Kosher laws

What was the Law?

- **613 Commandments** (Laws) in the Old Testament
 - 248 Positive Commandments
 - 365 Negative Commandments
 - 30 Dietary laws

What was Kosher?

The dietary laws as outlined in the scriptures forbidding:

- The eating of animals that God calls unclean (Lev 11:47)

- Animal fat (Lev 3:17)

- Animals that still have the blood in them as food (Lev 17:12-14)

- Other foods deemed clean or unclean (Lev 11)

A process of ritually killing an animal to avoid consuming the life force (blood) as the pagans did to attain the animal's strength and power

In Paul's letters keeping kosher often means obedience to the entire law