



# BIBLE

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **9th Grade | Unit 10**

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# BIBLE 910

## The Walk with Christ

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**Authors:**

Ronald Jerry Evans, Th.M.

Muriel Irene Evans, Th.M.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

Richard W. Wheeler, M.A.Ed.

**Editor:**

Alane Frankenstein, M.R.E..

**Consulting Editor:**

John L. Booth, Th.D.

**Revision Editor:**

Alan Christopherson, M.S.

**Westover Studios Design Team:**

Phillip Pettet, Creative Lead

Teresa Davis, DTP Lead

Nick Castro

Andi Graham

Jerry Wingo



**804 N. 2nd Ave. E.**

**Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759**

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# The Walk with Christ

## Introduction

Any study of the Scriptures we do should have a practical application to our daily living. If Bible study is lacking in this quality, our Bible research will become mere theory and intellectual exercise. James 1:22–25 sums up well the purpose behind our studies in this series of LIFEPAcs: “But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves. For if any be a hearer of the word, and not a doer, he is like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass: For he beholdeth himself, and goeth his way, and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he was. But whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed.” This review LIFEPAc® is designed to bring to your remembrance those truths you have discovered during your research. This summarization should assist you in recalling that which you have learned, so that you will not be a forgetful hearer of the Word of God. The advice of Hebrews 2:1 is very appropriate and applicable to our full appreciation of these studies: “Therefore we ought to give the more earnest heed to the things which we have heard, lest at any time we should let them slip.” As you observe the background information of the inter-Testamental period, leading on to the historical, instructive, and prophetic books of the New Testament, and finishing with a summary on suffering and the practical topics of sharing Christ with your friends and knowing God’s will for your life, these truths will be reinforced in your mind. As you put into practice what you have learned, your life and the lives of others will be blessed beyond belief.

## Objectives

**Read these objectives.** The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAc. When you have finished this LIFEPAc, you should be able to:

1. Tell how the various empires and periods of the inter-Testamental time shaped Jewish thought and life.
2. Explain how the religious literature of this period had good and bad effects on the Jewish nation.
3. Name the religious groups of Jesus’ day and state how their views differed from His.
4. Give details about each of the four Gospels, including the date, purpose, theme, style, recipients, and content.
5. Describe the events of the day of Pentecost.
6. Give details concerning the home missions ministries of Peter, Stephen, and Philip and the foreign missions ministry of Paul.
7. Give facts concerning Paul’s background, conversion, ability, and style of writing.
8. State the recipients, purpose, theme, and general content of the Pauline Epistles.
9. Name the General Epistles, and give details about their authors, theme, recipients, style, and content.
10. List the names of Jesus given in the book of Revelation.
11. List the seven churches of Revelation and tell about the spiritual condition of each church.
12. Discuss the significance of the seven seals, trumpets, signs, plagues, judgments, and wonders in Revelation.
13. Describe the tragedies that befell Job and relate the purposes and outcome of his suffering.
14. Relate several wrong concepts of Job’s friends concerning his sufferings and some correct views about God and Satan.
15. Explain the various meanings of the word *suffer*.
16. Compare the world’s attitudes toward suffering with the Christian attitude toward suffering.
17. Tell how Jesus suffered during His lifetime on earth.
18. Relate the purpose and outcome of suffering.
19. Discuss the ways that a person can be involved in personal witnessing, love evangelism, and follow-up.
20. Tell how young people can reach out to others through Bible study and other activities geared to youth.
21. Give details about personal or family projects for outreach that could be carried on during vacations.
22. Tell about church, denomination, mission, or organization projects for vacation-work and travel situations.
23. Describe practical ways for knowing God’s will for your life.
24. Briefly discuss ways of developing and keeping goals.
25. Relate methods of evaluating and using our God-given talents.

# 1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND NEW TESTAMENT HISTORICAL BOOKS

The 400 years of history between Malachi and Matthew, known as the inter-Testamental period, or the silent years, had a great impact on the Jewish nation. The Gentile empires which fought for control of the Land of Israel helped to mold Jewish life and thought. Many of the attitudes and actions of the Jews during Jesus' day can be traced to the impact made by

these heathen empires and the events of the inter-Testamental period. Both the religious literature produced during that period and the religious groups which sprung up at that time were very influential. As we review these factors, we shall observe the extent of their influence and how they paved the way for the coming of Christ and the spreading of the Gospel.

## SECTION OBJECTIVES

**Review these objectives.** When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Tell how the various empires and periods of the inter-Testamental time changed Jewish thought and life.
2. Explain how the religious literature of that period had good and bad effects on the Jewish nation.
3. Name the religious groups of Jesus' day and state how their views differed from His.
4. Give details about each of the four Gospels, including the date, purpose, theme, style, recipients, and content.
5. Describe the events of the day of Pentecost.
6. Give details concerning the home missions ministries of Peter, Stephen, and Philip and the foreign missions ministry of Paul.

## VOCABULARY

**Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.**

**apocalyptic** (u pok u lip' tik). Containing or pertaining to revelation.

**catechism** (kat' u kiz um). A form of oral teaching by questions and answers.

**compromise** (kom' pru mīz). To surrender or give up one's principles.

**denounce** (di nouns'). To condemn strongly as evil.

**desecrate** (des' u krāt). To profane or treat as not sacred.

**eyewitness** (ī wit' nis). A person who testifies to what he has seen.

**Hellenism** (hel' u niz um). The adoption of the Greek language and customs.

**hypocrite** (hip' u krit). One who pretends to be what he is not.

**monotheistic** (mon u thē is' tik). Believing that only one God exists.

**polytheistic** (pol ē thē is' tik). Believing in or worshipping many gods.

**synoptic** (si nop' tik). Presenting a common view or viewed together.

**Note:** All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

**Pronunciation Key:** hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, Īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /TH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

## THE EMPIRES, LITERATURE, AND PARTIES

Following the seventy-year Babylonian Captivity, several thousands of Jews returned to the Land of Israel under the reign of the Persian Empire. This empire was in existence during the time of Malachi, the last prophet of the Old Testament. However, the events recorded by Matthew show that the Roman Empire was on the scene when the Gospel era unfolded. During those silent years, four centuries of human history had a profound effect on the hearts and minds of the Jewish people.

### The inter-Testamental empires and periods.

On the heels of the Persian Empire came the Grecian, which was subsequently divided into four segments. Then, various segments gained control over the Land of Israel before the Roman Empire came into prominence during the century before Christ came to this earth. An outline of these empires and periods portrays the political situation that preceded the Gospel age:

Persian Empire	539-334 BC
Grecian Empire	334-323 BC
Egyptian period	323-204 BC
Syrian period	204-165 BC
Maccabean period	165-63 BC
Roman Empire	63 BC

Under the Persian Empire the Jews were permitted to be governed by their high priest, who answered to the Persians. As this office became more political, rather than spiritual, violence erupted concerning it. The Persian government sent troops to occupy Jerusalem, persecuting

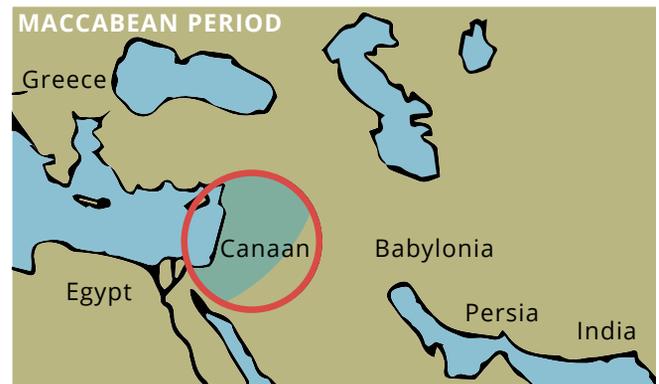
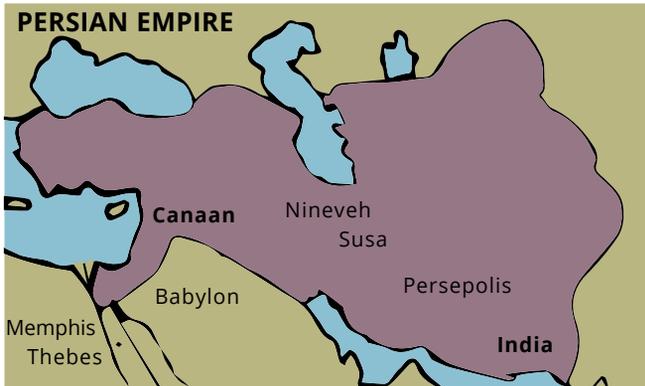
Read Daniel 2:26–45; Ezra 1:1–8 and chapter 7; Matthew 22:15–46 and 16:5–12; John 3:1–12; and Acts 23:6–9.



and imposing fines on the Jews. The Samaritans, who meekly obeyed the Persian rulers, escaped persecution, but were hated by the Jews for disobeying Moses' Law and **compromising** with the Persians.

At the age of twenty, Alexander the Great became a world conqueror, ruling over the Grecian Empire for twelve short years. As he approached Jerusalem, Jaddua the high priest and the other priests in full dress went out to meet him to beg for mercy on the city. Alexander, who had had a dream depicting this event, spared Jerusalem and offered sacrifices to Jehovah, the God of the Hebrews. He was told about Old Testament prophecies concerning his person (Daniel 8:5,21) and afterwards showed the Jews great favor. He employed them in his army and gave them equal rights with Greeks as first citizens in his cities. As a result many Jews became Grecian or **Hellenistic** in attitude, meeting with much opposition from the conservative nationalistic Jews.

After the death of Alexander, the Egyptian period followed, as the Grecian Empire was divided among four of his generals. Judea was a part of the Southern section of Egypt, ruled by General Ptolemy Soter. The Northern part came under control of the Seleucid dynasty, from which the Syrian nation arose. Under the reign of General Soter's son, Philadelphia, the



Septuagint translation of the Old Testament was made. As the Syrians to the north began to increase in power, the Land of Israel became the battleground between the Syrian princes (Seleucids) and the Egyptian rulers (Ptolemies). When invading Judea, one of the Ptolemies, Philopator, tried to **desecrate** the Temple by entering the Holy of Holies. He retreated in confusion, gaining Jewish opposition for his foolish act, and retaliated with persecution. Eventually Judea came under the sway of Syria.

The Syrian period was one of constant persecution and martyrdom. Conservative nationalistic

Jews fought the Hellenistic Jews over the high priest's office. Antiochus Epiphanes, the Syrian ruler, invaded Jerusalem and desecrated the Temple by sacrificing a pig on the altar. Later he erected a statue there to the heathen god, Jupiter Olympius. Antiochus tried to turn the Jews into pagans by cruel acts of torture. He killed thousands of them and sold women and children into slavery. He tore down the city walls, forbidding sacrifices and circumcision, a sign of the Jews' covenant relationship with Jehovah. The Jews resisted although Antiochus had them beaten with whips until many died. The

Samaritans gained even more hatred from the Jews during this period, as they again compromised to escape persecution. Finally, a family of Jews rose in rebellion and threw off the Syrian yoke of bondage.

The Maccabean period of Jewish independence lasted for approximately one hundred years. A priest named Mattathias and his five sons struggled against Syrian oppression until freedom was gained. The descendants of Mattathias became known as the Maccabaees. After the death of Antiochus Epiphanes, Judas Maccabaeus became governor of the Land of Israel. He purified and rededicated the Temple in Jerusalem, which gave rise to the Jewish Feast of Purification. In a further struggle with the Syrians, Judas asked aid from the Romans, an upcoming power, but was killed before help arrived. His descendants fought over the Land of Israel until the Roman General, Pompey, took over the city of Jerusalem after a three-month siege. The Jews hated the Romans since Pompey entered the Holy of Holies and defiled the Temple.

The Roman Empire came into real power in 63 BC and continued in existence for many hundreds of years, the longest reign of any earthly empire. Under Rome the Jewish high priest's office had only minor political influence. The Jews were required to pay tribute or taxes to Rome, to which the people were much opposed. The Romans were greatly influenced by the Greeks, adopting much of their philosophy, art, and language. In many respects the Roman Empire provided an ideal setting for the coming of the Messiah. A common language and efficient road and water travel assisted the spreading of the Gospel. Jews, scattered all over the empire, built synagogues in which to worship God and to study the Old Testament Scriptures. A measure of peace and safety was guaranteed by a strong central government in Rome. Small rebellions against Rome were always brewing in Hebrew society and the Jews were eagerly awaiting any sign of a prophet or Messiah to break the yoke of Roman bondage. Under that empire the fullness of time arrived for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ.



**Match these items.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1.1</b> _____ Malachi</p> <p><b>1.2</b> _____ Alexander</p> <p><b>1.3</b> _____ Jaddua</p> <p><b>1.4</b> _____ Judas Maccabaeus</p> <p><b>1.5</b> _____ Ptolemy Soter</p> <p><b>1.6</b> _____ Septuagint</p> <p><b>1.7</b> _____ Seleucids</p> <p><b>1.8</b> _____ Antiochus Epiphanes</p> <p><b>1.9</b> _____ Pompey</p> <p><b>1.10</b> _____ Mattathias</p> | <p>a. Jewish priest who fought against Syrians</p> <p>b. Roman general who conquered Jerusalem</p> <p>c. purified and rededicated the Temple</p> <p>d. last book of the Old Testament</p> <p>e. father of Antiochus Epiphanes</p> <p>f. Jewish high priest who met Alexander</p> <p>g. cruel Syrian ruler who persecuted Jews</p> <p>h. translation of the Old Testament Scriptures</p> <p>i. family that brought Jewish independence</p> <p>j. Syrian princes of the north</p> <p>k. ruler of the Grecian Empire</p> <p>l. general who ruled Egypt after Alexander</p> |
|---|---|



**Complete these statements.**

- 1.11** The 400 years between Malachi and Matthew are known as the inter-Testamental period, or \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- 1.12** The Babylonian Captivity of the Jews lasted for \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- 1.13** Under the reign of the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire, thousands of Hebrews returned to their homeland of the Land of Israel.
- 1.14** When Matthew recorded his Gospel, the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire was in control.
- 1.15** Under the Persian Empire the Jews were permitted to be governed by their \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.16** The descendants of a Jewish priest named Mattathias became known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Write the correct letter and answer on each line.**

- 1.17** Alexander the Great was ruler over the Grecian Empire for \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
a. 20                      b. 15                      c. 12                      d. 30
- 1.18** The Jewish priests showed Alexander prophecies concerning his person in the Old Testament book of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Malachi              b. Ecclesiastes              c. Matthew              d. Daniel
- 1.19** The Egyptian rulers were known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Pharaohs              b. Ptolemies              c. Seleucids              d. Maccabees
- 1.20** The Maccabean period of Jewish independence lasted about \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
a. 50                      b. 200                      c. 100                      d. 20



**Complete these activities.**

**1.21** List the empires and periods between the Old Testament and New Testament.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ 539-334 BC      b. \_\_\_\_\_ 334-323 BC
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ 323-204 BC      d. \_\_\_\_\_ 204-165 BC
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ 165-63 BC      f. \_\_\_\_\_ 63 BC

**1.22** Briefly state why the Samaritans were hated by the Jews. \_\_\_\_\_

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**1.23** Name three heathen conquerors who defiled the Temple at Jerusalem and were resented by the Jews.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_      b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

**1.24** In your own words state why the Roman Empire provided a suitable setting for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. \_\_\_\_\_

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**The Apocrypha, Pseudepigrapha, and Septuagint.** Although all of these writings were religious writings, the Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha had a rather negative influence on the Jews. The Septuagint had a more positive spiritual influence. The Hebrews wrote literature for their own encouragement while they were experiencing persecution. The literature of this period lacks proof of Holy Spirit

inspiration, but it helps us to understand some of the history and problems of the Jewish nation.

The Apocrypha is from a word meaning *hidden* or *secret*, and implies that objects, numbers, or symbols were employed to hide the true meaning. The Apocryphal books number from eleven to sixteen and include historical, traditional, prophetic, symbolic, and instructive

styles. The Jews of Egypt accepted these books and included them in the Septuagint, the Greek translation of the Hebrew Old Testament. The Jews of Israel, however, rejected them and refused to include them in the Hebrew Bible. In AD 1546 the Roman Catholic Church included eleven Apocryphal books in the Catholic Bible, but Protestants did not accept the Apocrypha as inspired of God. Four main reasons can be given for their not being included in the Protestant Bible: (1) Jesus never quoted from them as He did other Scriptures; and the Apostles probably did not quote from them either; (2) most of the early church leaders did not accept them as inspired; (3) they were not included in the ancient Hebrew Scriptures; and (4) the quality of the writings compared with the accepted books makes them unacceptable as inspired Scripture.

The Pseudepigrapha comes from two Greek words meaning *false writings*. These books, too many to mention, were named after people who did not write them. One example is The Psalter of Solomon, containing a collection of worship songs that are very touching and talk of true faith in the heart of the believer even under suffering. A second example is The Book of Enoch, which is **apocalyptic** in nature and is written in symbolic style. The Book of Enoch was widely known during the early Christian period, and the author of the book of Jude in the New Testament quoted from it (see Jude, verse 14).

The purpose of this literature was to inspire and to encourage the Jews. Some of the writings prophesied of better times and the coming

of the Messiah. Many false ideas regarding the person and purpose of the coming Messiah were popularized by this literature, and Christ was constantly correcting these wrong concepts in the minds of even His own disciples. Many people believed the Messiah would come on the scene suddenly by some spectacular miracle. This belief may be the reason Satan suggested that Jesus leap from the highest Temple-tower to the throng below (Matthew 4:5-7). This belief also may have hindered people from accepting Jesus as the Messiah because they knew His family (John 7:27). Others believed the Messiah would be a superhuman or angelic being who would use his power to overthrow the Roman Empire and would make the Jews a world power in its place. The disciples likely had that thought in mind when they asked Jesus if He would restore again the kingdom to Israel before He returned to heaven (Acts 1:6). The Lord had to remind them that His kingdom was different from their concept (see John 18:35-36). Thus, some of this literature had a very negative influence.

The Septuagint was of an entirely different nature. The word *Septuagint* comes from the Latin term meaning *seventy*, represented by the Roman numeral LXX. The Egyptian Jews, concerned about preserving their Hebrew heritage in the midst of a Greek culture, wanted a Greek translation of the Hebrew Scriptures. Seventy Jewish scholars from Israel were sent to Alexandria in Egypt to perform this work, and this Greek translation was known as the Septuagint Version, or the LXX Version. It did much to acquaint heathen nations with the Hebrew



1 ESDRAS  
2 ESDRAS  
BARUCH  
1 MACCABEES  
2 MACCABEES  
JUDITH  
TOBIT

THE EPISTLE OF JEREMIAH  
THE HISTORY OF SUSANNA  
BEL AND THE DRAGON  
THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON  
THE PRAYER OF MANASSEH  
ADDITIONS TO ESTHER  
ECCLESIASTICUS  
THE SONG OF THE THREE HOLY CHILDREN



| Apocryphal Scrolls

Scriptures and history. In passing through Alexandria, a crossroads of commerce and trade, many people came to know of it. The Septuagint was scattered throughout Roman territory, and did much to prepare the world for the

coming of the Messiah. Most of the New Testament writers were familiar with its Greek text and quoted regularly from it, rather than the Hebrew. The Septuagint had a positive spiritual influence upon the Jewish and Gentile nations.



**Answer true or false.**

- 1.25 \_\_\_\_\_ The Septuagint had a negative spiritual influence on the Jews.
- 1.26 \_\_\_\_\_ We have proof that the literature of the silent years was Holy Spirit inspired.
- 1.27 \_\_\_\_\_ The Book of Enoch was quoted by the New Testament writer, Jude.
- 1.28 \_\_\_\_\_ The inter-Testamental literature was written to encourage the Jews during persecution.
- 1.29 \_\_\_\_\_ The Jews in Israel wanted a Greek translation of the Hebrew Old Testament Scriptures.
- 1.30 \_\_\_\_\_ The New Testament writers quoted mostly from the Septuagint.

**Complete these activities.**

- 1.31 Give the meanings of the titles of the inter-Testamental literature.
  - a. *Apocrypha* means \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - b. *Pseudepigrapha* means \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - c. *Septuagint* means \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.32 State four reasons why the Apocrypha was not included in the Protestant Bible.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.33 Name two books that were included in the Pseudepigrapha.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_

**1.34** State two false concepts of the Messiah popularized by the inter-Testamental literature.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**1.35** Name five styles in which the Apocryphal books were written.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

**1.36** Name two groups that accepted and rejected the Apocryphal books.

**Accepted**

**Rejected**

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

**1.37** Describe briefly in your own words how the Septuagint prepared the world for the coming of the Messiah and the spread of the Gospel. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Write the correct letter and answer on each line.**

**1.38** The Apocryphal books number from 11 to \_\_\_\_\_.

a. 13                      b. 17                      c. 16                      d. 14

**1.39** The Book of Enoch is \_\_\_\_\_ in nature and was written in symbolic style.

a. historical              b. poetical              c. traditional              d. apocalyptic

**1.40** The Septuagint was translated in \_\_\_\_\_ by seventy Jewish scholars.

a. Memphis              b. Thebes              c. Alexandria              d. Cairo

**The scribes, Pharisees, and Sadducees.** These three groups also had an influence on the world and particularly on the Jewish nation. The religion of the Roman Empire was **polytheistic**, meaning they worshiped many gods, while the Jews were **monotheistic**, worshipping only one God. Temples and statues were erected in the Roman world to the “unknown god” (see

Acts 17:22-23) so that none would be offended. Rome allowed other religions to function within its domain so long as they did not clash directly with its authority. Obviously, it was on a collision course with both Judaism and Christianity.

The main religious Judaistic groups were the scribes, Pharisees, and Sadducees. Although the priests were originally the guardians and

## SELF TEST 1

**Match these items** (each answer, 2 points).

- |       |                           |    |   |
|-------|---------------------------|----|---|
| 1.01  | _____ Alexander           | a. | deacon-evangelist who preached in Samaria         |
| 1.02  | _____ Septuagint          | b. | religious council of Jews                         |
| 1.03  | _____ Malachi             | c. | ruler of Grecian Empire                           |
| 1.04  | _____ Antiochus Epiphanes | d. | deacon and first Christian martyr                 |
| 1.05  | _____ Maccabees           | e. | Greek translation of Old Testament Scriptures     |
| 1.06  | _____ polytheistic        | f. | lived during Persian Empire                       |
| 1.07  | _____ Sanhedrin           | g. | evangelist-nephew of Barnabas                     |
| 1.08  | _____ the Torah           | h. | family that won Jewish independence               |
| 1.09  | _____ Stephen             | i. | means worshiping many gods                        |
| 1.010 | _____ Philip              | j. | Syrian ruler who persecuted the Jews              |
|       |                           | k. | included Law of Moses and traditions              |
|       |                           | l. | one of the Ptolemies who ruled the Land of Israel |

**Complete these statements** (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.011 The inter-Testamental period between Malachi and Matthew lasted for \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- 1.012 Under the Persian Empire the Jews were ruled by their \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.013 The Maccabean period of independence lasted for about \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- 1.014 Philip preached in all the cities on his way home to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.015 A question-and-answer type of instruction used in the early church was known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.016 Paul was accompanied on his second missionary journey by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.017 The word *pentecost* means \_\_\_\_\_ day.
- 1.018 Saul was confronted by the Lord on his way to \_\_\_\_\_ to persecute believers.
- 1.019 A word meaning *viewed together* is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Fill in the blank with the correct answer** (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.020** Under the reign of the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire, thousands of Jews returned to their homeland of the Land of Israel.  
 a. Roman                      b. Grecian                      c. Persian                      d. Babylonian
- 1.021** The \_\_\_\_\_ means *false writings*.  
 a. Septuagint                      b. Pseudepigrapha                      c. Apocrypha                      d. LXX
- 1.022** The apocalyptic Book of Enoch was quoted by the New Testament writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Peter                      b. Matthew                      c. Jude                      d. James
- 1.023** The Septuagint was translated in \_\_\_\_\_ by 70 Jewish scholars.  
 a. Cairo                      b. Alexandria                      c. Thebes                      d. Memphis
- 1.024** The author \_\_\_\_\_ wrote a Gospel account that was chronological, accurate, and detailed.  
 a. Matthew                      b. Mark                      c. Luke                      d. John
- 1.025** Paul was accompanied by \_\_\_\_\_ on his first missionary journey.  
 a. Barnabas                      b. Luke                      c. Silas                      d. Peter
- 1.026** The three heathen conquerors who defiled the Temple at Jerusalem and were hated by the Jews were \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Judas Maccabaeus, Ptolemy Soter, and Alexander  
 b. Herod, Ptolemy Soter, and Pompey  
 c. Antiochus Epiphanes, Pompey, and Judas Maccabaeus  
 d. Antiochus Epiphanes, Ptolemy Philopator, and Pompey
- 1.027** The \_\_\_\_\_ are included in the Pseudepigrapha.  
 a. Psalter of Solomon and I Maccabees  
 b. Psalter of Solomon and the Book of Enoch  
 c. I and II Maccabees  
 d. Book of Enoch and Song of Solomon
- 1.028** The three religious groups that were prominent in Jesus' day were \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Maccabeans, Roman high priests, and Sadducees  
 b. Herodians, scribes and Maccabeans  
 c. scribes, Pharisees, and Sadducees  
 d. Pharisees, Maccabeans, and Hellenists
- 1.029** The doctrines of life after death and giving alms to the poor were rejected by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Gentiles                      b. Pharisees  
 c. Sadducees                      d. Pharisees and Sadducees

**Complete these activities** (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.030** List the empires and periods in order between the Old Testament and the New Testament.
- a. \_\_\_\_\_                      b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 c. \_\_\_\_\_                      d. \_\_\_\_\_  
 e. \_\_\_\_\_                      f. \_\_\_\_\_

**1.031** State the theme of each of the four Gospel records.

- a. Matthew \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Mark \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Luke \_\_\_\_\_
- d. John \_\_\_\_\_

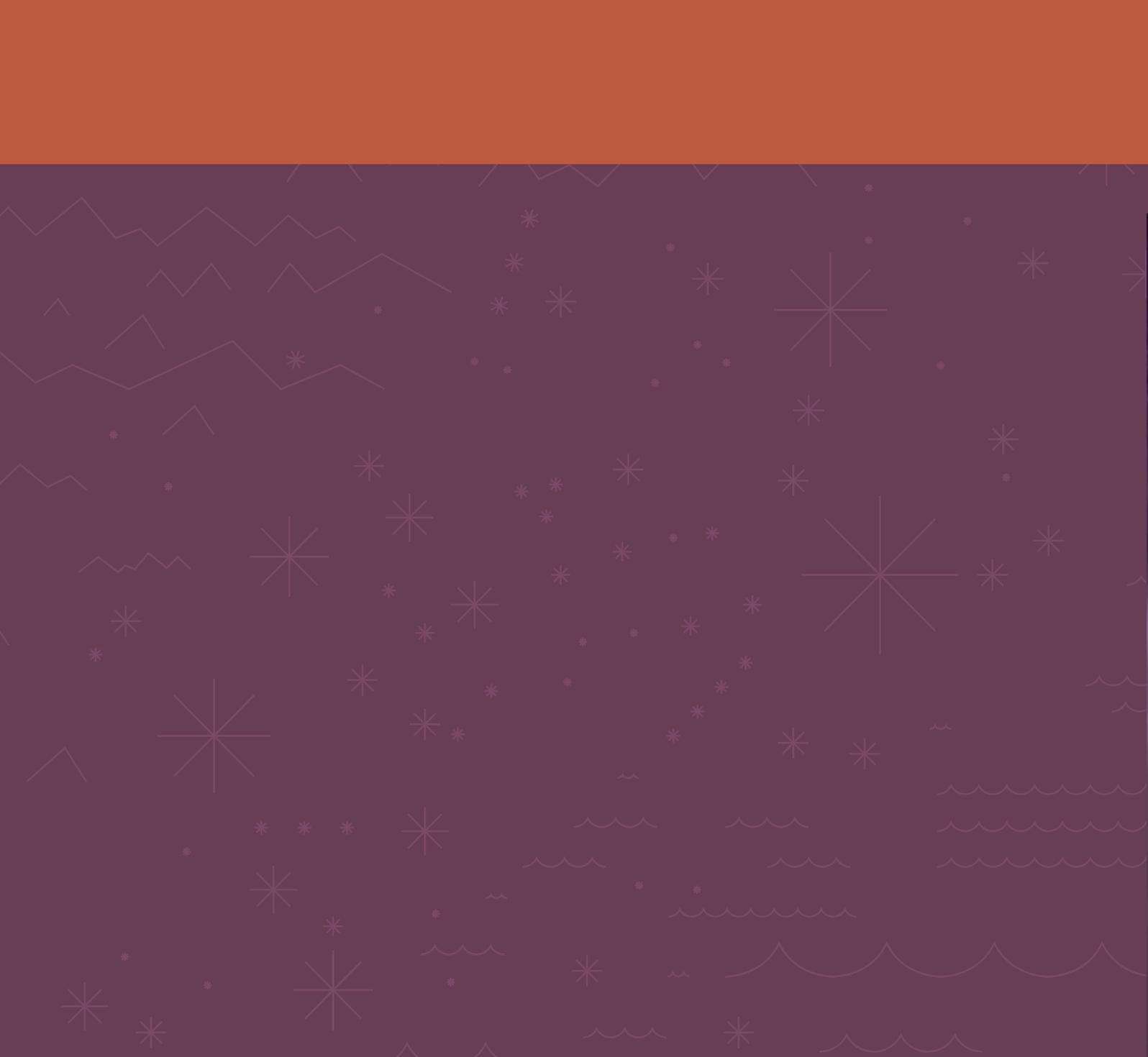
**1.032** Give four witnesses John presented to Christ's divine nature.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

**1.033** State two false concepts of the Messiah found in inter-Testamental literature.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_

<b>92</b> / <b>115</b>	<b>SCORE</b> _____	<b>TEACHER</b> _____	initials	date
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