

Bible Geography

A Study Guide to the Holman Bible Atlas

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Introduction to the Study Guide

The purpose of this study guide is to help Bible students learn the most important lessons from a study of Bible geography, by using the Holman Bible Atlas (Copyright © 1998 Thomas Brisco, ISBN # 1-55819-709-5). The page numbers in the outline relate to pages in the Holman Bible Atlas, unless otherwise noted.

This atlas is very popular and can be purchased from a number of religious and secular bookstores. The pictures and maps are in brilliant colors. The atlas takes a chronological approach to studying Bible geography, allowing a student to simultaneously chronologically study the Bible while studying Bible geography.

Suggestions to Teachers:

Supplement these lessons with information from encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other reputable sources. Using many pictures and maps in your presentation will greatly enhance your class. Many high quality pictures are free, and can be downloaded from the Internet.

As much as possible, tie these lessons to the Bible. Continually remind your students of the Bible narratives that become clearer with the knowledge we gain through geography. Since the atlas takes a chronological approach to this subject, this class will serve as a chronological review of the Bible in addition to a study of Bible geography.

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The Holman Bible Atlas

Preface, Introduction, Table of Contents

- I. What is geography?
 - A. "A science that deals with the description, distribution, and interaction of the diverse physical, biological, and cultural features of the earth's surface" (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary, Tenth Edition).
 - B. "Geography, science that deals with the distribution and arrangement of all elements of the earth's surface. The word geography was adopted in the 200s BC by the Greek scholar Eratosthenes and means "earth description." Geographic study encompasses the environment of the earth's surface and the relationship of humans to this environment, which includes both physical and cultural geographic features. Physical geographic features include the climate, land and water, and plant and animal life. Cultural geographic features include artificial entities, such as nations, settlements, lines of communication, transportation, buildings, and other modifications of the physical geographic environment. Geographers use economics, history, biology, geology, and mathematics in their studies" ("Geography," Microsoft® Encarta® Online Encyclopedia 2002 <http://encarta.msn.com> © 1997-2002 Microsoft Corporation. All Rights Reserved).
- II. What benefit do we receive from studying Bible geography?
 - A. We can understand God's word to become His saved children without any knowledge of Bible geography.
 - B. But we receive several benefits through having a good knowledge of Bible geography.
 1. Discuss the Introduction (p. 2).
- III. Review of the basic format of our study:
 - A. The Holman Bible Atlas is divided into two major sections. Part I describes the physical realities of the biblical world - geography, climate, economics, and routes. Against this foundation, Part II traces the biblical story from the pages of Genesis through the triumph of Christianity in the fourth century A.D. The text narrates the historical events of the Bible. The interaction of ancient Israel with the dominant powers of the day - Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, Persia, Greece, and Rome - receives a special emphasis, but attention is given also to Israel's lesser neighbors including the Phoenicians, Arameans, and the Transjordan Kingdoms" (p. xiii).
- IV. Review of the table of contents (pp. vii-ix):
 - A. Review each of the three major divisions:
 1. Part One: The Biblical Setting
 2. Part Two: The Old Testament Period
 3. Part Three: The New Testament Period
 - B. Review each chapter, describing the main points in the chapter and its place in the book.

Chapter One: The Face of the Ancient Near East

- I. Introduction (p. 3)
 - A. Most of the biblical drama unfolded in the Ancient Near East.
 - B. Locate Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Iran, and Turkey on Map 2. Discuss major events occurring in each.
 - C. Why has the Ancient Near East been called the "Cradle of Civilization?"
 - D. What three continents influenced the Ancient Near East?

- II. The Fertile Crescent (pp. 3-4)
 - A. Locate the Fertile Crescent on Map 2.
 1. Locate Mesopotamia and Palestine in the crescent using Map 3.
 2. Locate and discuss modern and ancient cities in the crescent using Maps 1, 2, and 3.
 3. Locate and discuss the major lakes and rivers in the crescent.
 4. Locate and discuss the regions surrounding the crescent.
 - B. Why is the Fertile Crescent called the "Fertile Crescent?"
 - C. Why is Palestine a "land bridge?"
 - D. What is the significance of Palestine as a land bridge:
 1. economically?
 2. militarily?
 3. culturally?

- III. Mesopotamia
 - A. Home of Abraham (pp. 5-6)
 1. Locate Mesopotamia on Map 3.
 2. Locate Ur of the Caldeans and Haran (Gen. 11:31) on Map 3.
 3. Locate Assyria and Babylonia on Map 3 and explain the significance of each in Israel's history.
 - B. Tigris and Euphrates (p. 5)
 1. Locate the Tigris and Euphrates on Map 3.
 2. What was significant about the Tigris and Euphrates:
 - a. relating to ancient cities?
 - b. relating to commerce?
 - c. relating to agriculture?
 - C. North and South Mesopotamia (pp. 5-6)
 1. Locate northern Mesopotamia and southern Mesopotamia on Map 3. Locate the dividing line between them.
 2. What are the differences between northern and southern Mesopotamia relating to their:
 - a. geography?
 - b. climate?

- c. natural resources?
 3. What conditions in Assyria resulted in them seeking to expand their control southward to Babylon and westward to the Mediterranean Sea?
- IV. Egypt (pp. 6-8)
 - A. Land of Bondage
 1. Locate Egypt on Map 4.
 2. Explain the unique features of Egypt.
 3. Explain the significance of Egypt in the history of Israel, and the significance of Palestine to Egypt.
 - B. The Two Lands
 1. Locate upper and lower Egypt on Map 4. What is the dividing point between both?
 - a. Why is lower Egypt to the north and upper Egypt to the south?
 2. What are the differences between lower and upper Egypt relating to their geography (see the picture at the top of p. 7)?
 - C. The Gift of the Nile
 1. In what way is the Nile, Egypt's greatest resource?
 2. What does the Nile do from July to September? What does this have to do with Egyptian famines?
 - D. Climate
 1. What is the climate of Egypt?
 2. In what way does Egypt's climate affect the stability of the civilization?
 - E. Cataracts
 1. Cataracts on the Nile are rapids.
 2. Locate the six cataracts on Map 4.
 - F. Military defense of Egypt
 1. Why were the cataracts important militarily, to the protection of lower Egypt?
 - a. Why were the cataracts protected by strategically fortified garrisons?
 2. Why did the Egyptians repeatedly seek to extend their control beyond Sinai into Palestine and Syria?
 3. Locate Goshen on Map 4. What might Goshen's location have added to Pharaoh's concern about Israel joining themselves to Egypt's enemies and fighting against Egypt (Ex. 1:7-10)?
- V. The Levant (pp. 8-10)
 - A. Locate the Levant on Map 5.
 1. What does the term "Levant" mean?
 2. In what part of the Levant is Palestine located?
 3. Is the Levant the land bridge discussed earlier in this chapter?
 - B. Syria and Lebanon
 1. In what part of the Levant is Syria and Lebanon located?
 - C. Israel's relationship to Syria and Lebanon
 1. What was Israel's relationship with Syria, and especially Lebanon? How did each profit from the relationship?

VI. International Highways (pp. 10-11)

- A. Two major highways transverse Palestine
 - 1. What two major highways transverse Palestine?
 - 2. Why were these two highways important to Israel, and eventually to the spread of the gospel?
- B. The International Coastal Highway
 - 1. Locate the International Coastal Highway on Map 6.
 - 2. Why was this highway originally called "Via Maris" (i.e., "way of the sea")?
 - a. Why is the name, "International Coastal Highway" a better suited name for this highway?
 - 3. List some of the more important cities located along the International Coastal Highway. What does this tell us about the highway?
 - 4. What is the importance of this highway to Palestine?
- C. The King's Highway
 - 1. Locate the King's Highway on Map 6.
 - 2. Why is it less important than the International Coastal Highway to the Ancient Near East?
 - 3. What is the importance of this highway to Palestine?

Chapter Two: Natural Regions of Palestine

- I. Introduction (p. 12)
 - A. From a Biblical view, why is Palestine the most important region of the Ancient Near East?
 - B. What are some of the more vivid images evoked by Judea, Galilee, and Samaria?
 - C. Give a description of Palestine from the Bible.
 - D. What is the size of Palestine?
 - E. What are some of the geologically diverse aspects of Palestine (rf. the picture showing the Plain of Sharon viewed from Aphek)?

- II. Major Geographical Regions of Palestine
 - A. The main physical features of Palestine run north to south (p. 12).
 1. What are the four major longitudinal zones? Locate them on Maps 7 and 8.
 2. Why is the Jordan Rift the most pronounced feature of the landscape?
 - a. Into what two parts does the Jordan Rift divide Palestine? Locate both parts on Maps 7 and 8.
 3. What are four subdivisions of Palestine's major longitudinal zones? Locate them on Map 7.
 - B. The Coastal Plain (pp. 12-16)
 1. What borders the Coastal Plain to the north and to the south? Locate the Coastal Plain with these points north and south on Map 7.
 2. Why can't many natural harbors be found along the coast?
 3. What prohibited settlement directly on the coast? But, what ensured dense settlements in most periods?
 4. Which plains, make up the Coastal Plain? Locate each using Maps 9, 10, and 11.
 - a. In New Testament times, what did Herod build in the Sharon Plain? How did this affect the spread of the gospel?
 - b. Why was the plain of Dor strategically important?
 - c. Why was control of the Plain of Philistia so important in New Testament and Old Testament times?
 - C. Jezreel Valley (Valley of Esdraelon) (p. 16)
 1. Between what two points does the Jezreel Valley run? Locate the valley and these two points on Map 9.
 2. What are the two distinct parts of the Jezreel Valley?
 - a. What is located at the place where these two parts meet?
 - b. What does the name "Jezreel" mean?
 3. Why is the Jezreel Valley of strategic importance?
 - a. What key cities of the valley guarded passes through Mount Carmel?
 - b. At what city did the International Coastal Highway enter the Jezreel Valley? Why is this city, then, important (cf. Rev. 16:16)?

4. Describe the natural resources of the Jezreel Valley as pictured on page 16.
- D. The Western Mountains (pp. 16-18)
 1. What are the three major divisions of the Western Mountains? Locate the mountains and each division on Map 7.
 2. What are the differences between the two sides of the Western Mountains (western and eastern sides)?
 3. Galilee
 - a. What valley lies south of Galilee?
 - b. What are the differences between the upper and lower Galilee? Locate both on Map 9.
 4. Samaria (Hill Country of Ephraim)
 - a. What valley lies north of Samaria?
 - b. To what does the term "wadi" refer? Why are these wadis important militarily and for transportation?
 - c. What is the Ridge Road? What are some cities on the road?
 5. Judah
 - a. What lies north and south of Judah? Locate Judah and these points north and south on Map 7.
 - b. How does Judah differ from the Wilderness of Judah (see pictures on p. 18)?
 1. Locate the Wilderness of Judah on Map 11.
 - c. Why is Judah one of the most protected regions in Palestine?
- E. Shephelah (pp. 18-19)
 1. Where is the Shephelah located in relationship to Judah? Locate it on Map 11.
 2. What does "Shephelah" mean? Why is this land called by this term?
 3. What four valleys (wadis) cut through the Shephelah? Why are they important?
 4. Why was the control of the Shephelah vital to the security of Judah? Name some important battles fought here.
- F. Negeb (pp. 19-20)
 1. To what do a modern geologist apply the term "Negeb?" To what is it applied in the Bible? Locate the Negeb on Maps 11 and 12 differentiating between the modern and Biblical usage of the term.
 2. Describe the natural resources of the Negeb. Why did this make the Negeb a popular place for grazing flocks?
 - a. Name two prominent Old Testament characters who traveled throughout the Negeb, grazing flocks.
 3. What was the most important city of the Negeb?
 4. In the New Testament, by what term was the Negeb known? Why were these people despised by the Jews?
- G. The Southern Wilderness (p. 20)
 1. Where is the southern wilderness located in relationship to the Negeb? Locate the southern wilderness on Map 12.
 2. What two wildernesses make up the southern wilderness? Locate them on Map 12.

3. During Old Testament times, what people controlled portions of the southern wilderness?
 - a. What trade routes did they control?
 - b. What innovative irrigation techniques did they employ to make the deserts bloom?
- H. The Jordan Rift (pp. 20-23)
 1. What is the Jordan Rift? In what way does it divide Palestine into two segments?
 2. What is the maximum depth below sea level reached by the rift? At what place is this depth reached?
 3. What percentage of Palestine's water drains into the Jordan Rift?
 4. What are the five major divisions of the Jordan Rift?
 - a. Locate all five on Maps 9, 11, and 12.
 - b. List noteworthy details about each.
- I. Eastern Plateau (Transjordan) (pp. 23-24)
 1. Where is the Eastern Plateau (Transjordan) located in relationship to the Jordan Rift? Locate the Eastern Plateau on Map 7.
 2. How high does this plateau rise above the Jordan Rift?
 3. What highway traverses the Eastern Plateau?
 4. What are the four major sections of the Eastern Plateau? What helps divide the plateau into these sections?
 - a. Locate each of these on Map 7.
 - b. List noteworthy details about each.

Chapter Three: Life in Ancient Palestine

- I. Introduction (p. 25)
 - A. Why is it difficult for us to understand life in ancient societies?
 - B. What did ancient societies center around?
 - C. What did the seasons determine in ancient societies?

- II. Location of Settlements (p. 25)
 - A. Of what kind of settlements was Palestine composed?
 - B. What four factors are essential to habitation? Explain each as they relate to Palestine.

- III. Climate (pp. 25-26)
 - A. Why does climate play a dominate role in Palestine?
 - 1. Why does climate play a more dominate role in Palestine than in Egypt and Mesopotamia?
 - B. What are the two principal seasons in Palestine?
 - C. What are the "early rains" and the "latter rains?"
 - D. What factors influence rainfall in Palestine?
 - 1. What is the minimum annual rainfall required for agricultural purposes?
 - E. Why do temperatures fluctuate greatly in Palestine?
 - 1. Describe the winter and summer temperatures in Palestine.

- IV. Basic Economy and Food Supplies (pp. 26-27)
 - A. Agricultural potential
 - 1. What were the major occupations in ancient Palestine?
 - 2. What seven products of the land emphasize the importance of field crops, vineyards, and orchards to Palestine's economy?
 - 3. What are the differences between agriculture in Palestine's valleys and plains verses the mountainous regions?
 - B. Field Crops
 - 1. Which two field crops were the basis of most ancient diets?
 - 2. What are the differences between growing barley and wheat?
 - 3. What was fermented barley used to produce?
 - 4. List some of the legumes grown.
 - 5. List some of the vegetables grown.
 - 6. List some of the spices grown.
 - 7. What was flax used to make?
 - C. Trees and Vines
 - 1. What were the most important agricultural trees and vines in ancient Palestine?
 - 2. Olive trees:
 - a. What is symbolic about the olive tree?
 - b. What were olives used to produce? Why was this product important?

3. Grapes:
 - a. What is symbolic about grapes and grape vines?
 - b. Besides being eaten as a fruit, what food source was grapes used to produce? Why was this product important?
 4. Dates:
 - a. Why were dates important in ancient Palestine?
 5. List some other native trees important to Palestine's food supply.
- D. Pastoralism
1. What is "pastoralism?"
 2. Why was pastoralism more important in some parts of Palestine than in other parts?
 3. What were the main products derived from sheep, goats, and cattle?
- E. Cottage Industries
1. List some of the cottage industries in ancient Palestine.
 2. What products were exported from Palestine?
- V. The Agricultural Year (pp. 27-29)
- A. Daily life revolved around agricultural tasks
1. Why did daily life in villages and towns revolve around agricultural tasks?
 2. How did agriculture involve the entire population in ancient times?
 3. Why don't the months of the Hebrew calendar correlate exactly with our modern calendars?
- B. Fall and Winter Activities
1. When were olives harvested?
 - a. How were they harvested?
 - b. Where were olive presses located, and for what were they used? Describe the process.
 - c. How was olive oil stored?
 2. When were the fields prepared for planting?
 - a. How was the soil tilled?
 - b. How were wheat and barley sowed?
 - c. List some garden crops that were planted?
- C. Spring Activities
1. When were barley and wheat harvested?
 2. For what was the threshing floor used? Describe the process.
 3. What was winnowing? Describe the process.
 4. How were grains stored?
- D. Summer Activities
1. Describe the process of pressing grapes.
 2. How was the juice stored?
 3. List other crops that were harvested as summer ended.
- VI. Agriculture and Israel's Pilgrim Feasts (p. 29)
- A. What three great festivals in the Old Testament originally had agricultural or pastoral

significance? Explain the agricultural significance of each.

B. How were Israel's agricultural concerns changed by Greece and Rome?

VII. Archaeology: Recovering Ancient Societies (pp. 29-31)

A. How long has archaeology been providing information to help us better understand the Bible?

B. The Tell

1. What is a tell?
2. Why are they composed of several superimposed layers? What do the layers contain?
3. What is the twofold task of archaeologists regarding tells?

C. Identifying Place Names

1. Why can't archaeologists determine the ancient names of many tells they excavate?
2. What sources do archaeologists use to determine the ancient names of tells? Explain each.

D. Stratigraphy and Typology

1. What are the twin principals employed when excavating a tell?
2. To what does stratigraphy refer?
3. What is the normal process of excavation? What is done with the objects found during excavation?

E. Dating the Strata

1. What is the key to dating each layer of a tell?
2. What is typology?

VIII. Archaeology and the Bible (p. 31)

A. How does the data recovered from archaeological excavations help us understand the chronology and languages of the Bible?

B. How does the data recovered from archaeological excavations bring the Bible to life?

C. What is the illustrative value available to Bible students through archaeology?

Chapter Four: Before Abraham

I. Beginnings

A. Introduction (p. 33)

1. What period of history do scholars identify with the term *prehistory*?
2. Which chapters in the Bible record the prehistory period?
 - a. Is the history of the prehistory period recorded anywhere but in the Bible?
 - b. Who recorded the history, and when did he record it?
 - c. How do we know that the Bible accurately records the prehistory period?
 - d. What major historical events, recorded in the Bible, occurred in the prehistory period?
 1. What does the Bible tell us about the descendants of Adam and the nations of the earth (see Map 16; cf. Gen. 10; Acts 17:26)?
3. Into what are the four periods, do archaeologists subdivide prehistory?
 - a. Why do the names of these periods end in the Greek word *lithic*?
4. What do we know about the Garden of Eden? Where are its possible locations?

B. Paleolithic Period (Old Stone Age) (p. 34)

1. What are the approximate dates of the Paleolithic period (see chart 1, p. 31)?
2. Define the prefix "paleo" explaining its meaning in the word "Paleolithic."
3. What are the unique features of this period?

C. Epipaleolithic Period (formally, Middle Stone Age or Mesolithic) (p. 34)

1. What are the approximate dates of the Epipaleolithic period?
2. Define the prefix "epi," explaining its meaning in the word "Epipaleolithic."
3. What are the unique features of this period?
4. What transition occurred in Palestine during this period?

D. Neolithic Period (New Stone Age) (pp. 34-35)

1. What are the approximate dates of the Neolithic period?
2. Define the prefix "neo," explaining its meaning in the word "Neolithic."
3. What are the unique features of this period?

E. Chalcolithic Period (Copper Stone Age) (p. 35)

1. What are the approximate dates of the Chalcolithic period?
2. Define the prefix "chalco," explaining its meaning in the word "Chalcolithic."
3. What are the unique features of this period?

II. The Rise and Decline of Early Civilizations: The Early Bronze Age (3300-2000 B.C.)

A. The Urban Revolution (p. 35)

1. What are the approximate dates of the Early Bronze Age?
2. Why was this the first urban period?

- a. Define "urban."
 3. Why did this period produce the first true civilizations?
 4. What are the unique features of this period?
 5. Where did the first civilizations flourish during this period? Why?
- B. Mesopotamia (pp. 35-38)
1. When did the Sumerian civilization dominate southern Mesopotamia?
 - a. What were the foundations of the Sumerian culture?
 - b. What was the Sumerian political structure?
 2. What are the approximate dates of the Classical Sumerian Age?
 - a. What were ziggurats? What was on top? How do they relate to the Tower of Babel?
 - b. What literature was produced by the Sumerians during this period?
 3. What are the approximate dates of the Akkadian period?
 - a. Who were the Akkadians, and how did they gain control of Mesopotamia?
 - b. What are the two important legacies of the Akkadian Empire?
- C. Egypt (pp. 38-40)
1. What were the "Two Lands" of Egypt which were unified by Narmer in the First Dynasty of Egypt?
 - a. What are the approximate dates of this period?
 - b. What was the essential foundation of unification?
 2. What was the Archaic Period? When did it begin, and how long did it last?
 - a. What view toward the king (or pharaoh) was established during this period? Whom was the king believed to be, in relation to the falcon god, Horus?
 - b. Between whom was the king believed to mediate?
 - c. What writing system was devised during this period?
 3. Which dynasties ruled during the Old Kingdom? What are the approximate dates of the Old Kingdom?
 - a. What was the importance of pyramids during the Old Kingdom?
 1. What is a step pyramid (see picture on p. 39)?
 2. When were the first true pyramids erected? How did they differ from step pyramids (see picture on p. 32)?
 3. What is the Great Pyramid? What is its size? How long after its building did Moses lead Israel out of Egypt?
 - b. What was the purpose of a pyramid?
 - c. What norms were established in Egypt during the Pyramid Age?
 4. Which dynasties ruled during Egypt's First Intermediate Period? What are the approximate dates of the Old Kingdom?
 - a. What occurred during the First Intermediate Period?
- D. Palestine and Syria (p. 40)
1. When did Palestine and Syria undergo its urban revolution?
 2. Why is it more difficult to document the urban revolution in Palestine?
 3. What evidence of an urban revolution in Palestine has been found by

archaeologists?

4. What were the political conditions in Palestine during the Early Bronze Age?
5. Who were the Proto-Canaanites?

Chapter Five: The World of the Patriarchs

- I. The Middle Bronze Age in Mesopotamia and Egypt
- A. Introduction (p. 41)
1. What are the dates of the Middle Bronze Age?
 2. What chapters in the Bible cover the Middle Bronze Age?
 - a. What are the major Biblical events occurring during the Middle Bronze Age?
 3. What major world events occurred during the Middle Bronze Age (see Chart 3, p. 41).
 4. What collapsed near the end of the Early Bronze Age, and what reappeared around the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age?
- B. Mesopotamia (pp. 41-43)
1. What city-state controlled southern Mesopotamia at the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age? Locate it on Map 18. Who was the king?
 2. How did the Amorites gain control over Mesopotamia in 2000-1800 B.C.? What two Amorite dynasties were established during this two-hundred-year period?
 3. By 1800 B.C., what two Amorite states controlled affairs along the Euphrates River? Locate them on Map 18.
 4. How did Babylon come to control central and southern Mesopotamia in the 1700s B.C.?
 - a. What famous law code was written by Hammurabi? Why was it important?
 - b. What is the Gilgamesh Epic? Why is it important? Which aspects of the epic are correct, and which are incorrect?
 1. When were the errors of the Gilgamesh Epic corrected?
 5. How did the First Amorite Dynasty of Babylon end?
 - a. Who dominated Babylon during its four-hundred-year dark age near the end of the Middle Bronze Age?
- C. Egypt (p. 43)
1. What did the kings of the Twelfth Dynasty do during the first part of the Middle Bronze Age?
 2. What is the Tale of Sinuhe? Why is it significant?
 3. Why was Egypt important to Palestinian trade and to Palestinian refuge during times of drought?
 4. When was Egypt's Second Intermediate Period in Egypt? What occurred in Egypt during this period?
- II. Palestine in the Time of the Patriarchs (pp. 43-44)
- A. What returned to Canaan during the Middle Bronze Age?
1. Describe classical Canaanite culture during the Middle Bronze Age.

- B. What was the political climate in Palestine during the Middle Bronze Age?
 - C. What were the regional and international trade relations of Palestine during the Middle Bronze Age?
- III. The Patriarchal Journeys
- A. The lifestyle of the Patriarchs (p. 45)
 - 1. Describe the lifestyle of the patriarchs.
 - B. Migrations of Abraham (pp. 45-48)
 - 1. Describe the migrations of Abraham.
 - 2. What do we know about the military capabilities of Abraham?
 - 3. What contact did Abraham have with Melchizedek? In what way was this significant in relationship to Christ (Heb. 7)?
 - 4. What relationship did Abraham have with the people among whom he sojourned?
 - C. The Travels of Jacob (pp. 48-49)
 - 1. How was Jacob unlike his father, Isaac?
 - 2. What was the extent of Jacob's travels?
 - 3. How did Jacob receive his brother's birthright?
 - 4. Where did Jacob go to find a wife? Describe the events surrounding his wives and children.
 - 5. Describe Jacob's departure from Laban, and his return to the promise land.
 - D. Joseph and the Entry into Egypt (pp. 49-51)
 - 1. What was Egypt's view toward Asiatics migrating into Egypt? What were they called?
 - 2. What is the "wall of the Ruler?" How is its significance in understanding God's providential goodness toward Israel, the slavery of Joseph, and Joseph's rise to power?
 - 3. Describe Joseph's life in Egypt including his enslavement, imprisonment, his rise to power, and his family's migration to Egypt.
 - a. Where was Goshen? What was special about this land?

Chapter Six: The Egyptian Experience

- I. Historical Background: The XVIII and XIX Dynasties of Egypt
 - A. Introduction (p. 52)
 1. How long were the Israelites in Egypt?
 2. What does the Bible tell us about Israel's enslavement in Egypt? What chapters of the Old Testament record their bondage?
 - B. Historical Background: The XVIII and XIX Dynasties of Egypt (pp. 52-53)
 1. What are the dates of the Late Bronze Age?
 2. What is the "New Kingdom?"
 - a. To what extent was the Egyptian empire expanded during the New Kingdom?
 - b. What is important about Ahmose's expulsion of the Hyksos from Egypt, again uniting Egypt under the control of a single dynasty, inaugurating the New Kingdom (see Map 24)?
 3. What are the two dates scholars believe the Exodus occurred?
 - a. Why might the Exodus not be recorded in Egyptian history?
 - C. The Eighteenth Dynasty and Palestine (pp. 53-54)
 1. What was the military philosophy of the Eighteenth Dynasty pharaohs?
 2. How far did the Egyptians stretch their borders during the Eighteenth Dynasty (see Map 25)?
 3. What did the kings do when defeating city-states in Canaan?
 - D. Decline of Canaanite City-States (pp. 54-56)
 1. Why was control of Palestine important to Egypt?
 2. What were the political and cultural conditions in Canaan during the Late Bronze Age?
 3. What was the importance of Thebes during the Late Bronze Age?
 4. Who was Amon-Re, and why were temples in Thebes dedicated to him (see picture at bottom of p. 54)?
 5. What were the "houses of millions of years" built by the pharaohs?
 - E. Akhenaten: Egypt's Heretic King (p. 56)
 1. When did Akhenaten rule over Egypt?
 2. What changes did Akhenaten make in Egypt?
 3. What information regarding Canaan around 1350 B.C. has been found in Akhetaten. Why is this information important regarding the Exodus of Israel and her habitation of the promise land?
 - F. Nineteenth Dynasty and the Hittites (p. 57)
 1. When did the Nineteenth Dynasty come into power?
 - a. Who were some of the more prominent pharaohs of this dynasty, and what did they do?
 2. What did these pharaohs' do to vigorously reassert Egyptian claims over Palestine? Why was this necessary?

- a. How far north did they reassert their rule?
 - b. Explain the treaty Rameses II made with the Hittites. How might this affect Israel's release from Egypt and conquest of the promise land?
3. What is the "Israel Stele" (see picture p. 58)? Why is it important?

II. Life in Egypt

- A. Introduction (pp. 57-58)
 1. In what way was life in Egypt different from life in Canaan?
- B. Egyptian Administration (pp. 58-59)
 1. Describe the political administration of Egypt at this time.
 2. How would the administrative bureaucracy in Egypt at this time affect Israel while in Egypt?
- C. A Rural Society (pp. 60-62)
 1. In what way was Egypt a rural society?
 2. What was life like for an average Egyptian peasant?
 3. Describe the seasons in Egypt.
 4. How burdensome was irrigation of crops? How was water drawn and distributed?
 5. What responsibility did each person have, regarding agricultural work?
 6. How was the slave population used in Egypt? Where did the slaves come from?
 - a. Generally speaking, what was slave-life like in Egypt?
- D. Egypt's Dark Side (p. 62)
 1. What was life in Egypt like for the Hebrews? Why?
 2. What would the political and economical impact have been on Egypt, after releasing Israel from slavery?

Chapter Seven: The Exodus

- I. Introduction (p. 63)
 - A. What do the Scriptures tell us about the Exodus? Give an overview of these Scriptures.
 - B. What were the ten plagues God brought upon Egypt, before Israel was released from bondage in Egypt?
 - 1. What would have been the conditions in Egypt as a result of these plagues as Israel was departing?
 - C. What did the Egyptians do for the Israelites to help them depart from Egypt?
 - D. How many Israelites departed from Egypt?
 - 1. What might have been the size of the Israelite company as it moved from place to place?

- II. Date of the Exodus (pp. 63-64)
 - A. What two dates do scholars believe to be the date of Israel's Exodus from Egypt?
 - B. What is the date of the Exodus according to Scripture?
 - C. What is the reason for some scholars dating the Exodus in the thirteenth century?

- III. Geography of the Sinai
 - A. The Sinai Peninsula (pp. 64-65)
 - 1. What is the size, the shape, and the location of the Sinai Peninsula?
 - 2. What are the three geographical zones of the Sinai Peninsula?
 - 3. Locate the Sinai Peninsula and all three geographic zones on Map 29 (p. 66).
 - B. Northern Coastal Plain (p. 65)
 - 1. What is the size, the location, and the makeup of the northern coastal plain?
 - C. Central Plateau (p. 65)
 - 1. What is the size, the location, and the makeup of the central plateau?
 - D. Southern Granite Mountains (pp. 65-66)
 - 1. What is the size, the location, and the makeup of the southern mountains?

- IV. Route of the Exodus
 - A. Three Popular Routes of the Exodus (pp. 66-67)
 - 1. What are the three basic routes scholars believe Israel to have taken, during the Exodus of Israel? Trace each on Map 29 (p. 66).
 - 2. How many locations have scholars identified as candidates for Mount Sinai?
 - B. Location of Mount Sinai and Possible Route Theories (pp. 67-68)
 - 1. What are the reasons for suggesting a northern route? What are the pros and cons of this view?
 - 2. What are the reasons for suggesting a central route? What are the pros and cons of this view?
 - 3. What are the reasons for suggesting a southern route? What are the pros and

cons of this view?

4. Which route is most likely from a Scriptural view? Explain.
- C. The Exodus Route Described (pp. 68-69)
1. From where did the Exodus begin? When did the Exodus begin (Num. 33:3)?
 2. Why didn't God lead Israel out of Egypt by the way of the land of the Philistines? Which way did He lead them (Ex. 13:17-18)?
 - a. What lessons does this teach us?
 3. What is the Red Sea? Where is it located? What happened there?
 4. Where did God lead Israel after crossing the Red Sea (Ex. 15:22)? Locate it on Map 29 (p. 66). What were the conditions there, and what did Israel do?
 5. Where did God lead Israel after the wilderness of Shur (Ex. 16:1)? Locate it on Map 29 (p. 66). What were the conditions there?
 6. On their journey from the Wilderness of Sin, what occurred while camping at Rephidim (Ex. 17)?
 7. How long did it take Israel to get to Mount Sinai (Ex. 19:1)? How long were they at Mount Sinai (Ex. 19:1; Num. 10:11)?
 - a. What major events occurred at Sinai?
 8. Where did God lead Israel after departing Sinai?
 - a. What occurred between Moses, Aaron, and Miriam in the wilderness of Paran?
- V. The Sojourn at Kadesh (pp. 69-71)
- A. Where was Kadesh-barnea located? Locate it on Map 30 (p. 70).
 - B. What are the major events occurring at Kadesh-barnea?
- VI. From Kadesh-barnea to the Plains of Moab (pp. 71-72)
- A. Where did God lead Israel after departing Kadesh-barnea?
 - B. Who died as they left Kadesh-barnea? Why? Where was he buried?
 - C. Could the bronze serpent episode have taken place while traveling to the Plains of Moab? Explain the events surrounding the bronze serpent.
- VII. Conquest of the Transjordan (pp. 72-74)
- A. What battles did Israel fight to overtake the transjordan?
 - B. Where did Moses give his final address? What did he say in this address?
 - C. Where did Moses die? Where was his body buried?
 1. Why wasn't Moses allowed to enter the promise land?
 - D. Who took over leadership of Israel after Moses' death?

Chapter Eight: Conquest and Settlement

- I. Introduction (pp. 75-76)
 - A. Why was Moses' death important in Israel's history?
 - B. Why was it difficult for Israel to claim its inheritance?

- II. Historical Background
 - A. Iron Age I (p. 76)
 - 1. What period of history does the conquest and settlement of Canaan occupy?
 - a. What was most distinguishing characteristic of Iron Age I, in Palestine?
 - B. The Sea Peoples (pp. 76-77)
 - 1. Who were the Sea Peoples (see Map 34)?
 - 2. Who were the Philistines, and where did they settle? Why did they settle there?
 - 3. What resulted in Palestine from the Sea People infiltrating Palestine?
 - C. The Power Vacuum (p. 77)
 - 1. Why was there a power vacuum in Palestine? How did this benefit Israel?
 - 2. In what way was this a time in which "every man did what was right in his own eyes" (Judg. 17:6; 21:25)?

- III. Joshua's Conquests
 - A. Overview
 - 1. Did Israel, during Joshua's life, conquer and settle all of Canaan? If not, when was it accomplished?
 - 2. How can Israel's conquest of Canaan, under Joshua's leadership, be summed up?
 - B. Campaigns in Central Palestine (pp. 77-78, Map 36)
 - 1. Describe the battle at Jericho (Josh. 2-6).
 - a. Why was Jericho an important city?
 - 2. Describe the battle at Ai (Josh. 7-8).
 - C. Campaigns in the South (pp. 78-79, Map 36)
 - 1. What covenant did Joshua make with the Gibeonites (Josh. 9)?
 - a. How had Joshua been deceived?
 - b. Why didn't Israel attack them after learning they had been deceived? What did Israel do?
 - 2. What did five Amorite kings do? Why (Josh. 10:1-28)?
 - a. What did Joshua do?
 - 3. What did Joshua do after defeating the five Amorite kings (Josh. 10:29-43)?
 - D. The Northern Campaigns (p. 79, 81, Map 37)
 - 1. Describe Joshua's campaign against a Canaanite coalition headed by Jabin, king of Hazor (Josh. 11:1-14).
 - 2. What was the importance of Joshua's destruction of Hazor?
 - a. What is the meaning of "for Hazor formerly was the head of all these

kingdoms" (Josh. 11:10)?

- E. Joshua's Accomplishments (pp. 79-80, Map 38)
 - 1. In general, what can we say was achieved by Israel under Joshua's leadership (Josh. 11:15-23)?

IV. The Tribes of Israel

- A. The Twelve Tribes (p. 83)
 - 1. What were the twelve tribes?
 - 2. Explain the usage of the term "twelve" relating to Israel when the tribe of Levi is counted as one of the twelve, and when it is not counted as one of the twelve.
 - 3. What was the twelve tribes of Israel's view toward a king at this time? When did this change?
- B. Distribution of the Land (p. 83, Map 39)
 - 1. What was the method of dividing the land?
 - 2. What was the method of describing the land each tribe inherited?
- C. Levitical Cities (p. 83, Map 40)
 - 1. What did the Levites' receive as their land inheritance?
 - 2. How many cities were there, and where were they located?
- D. Cities of Refuge (p. 83, Map 40)
 - 1. What were the cities of refuge?
 - 2. How many cities of refuge were established? Where were they located.
 - 3. Who could enter them for refuge, and what happened once they entered the city?
 - 4. How long was the refugee required to stay in the city?
- E. The Tribal Allotments of Israel (p. 85-89, Map 39)
 - 1. What are the five categories the tribes can be broken down into in reference to their allotment of land?
 - 2. Give a brief description of the land allotted to each tribe. Locate the land on Map 39.

V. The Days of the Judges

- A. Overview (pp. 89-92)
 - 1. What was the religious and political atmosphere in Israel and Palestine during the period of the judges?
 - 2. What do we know about the Canaanite religion?
 - a. Why did Baalism appeal to the Israelites?
 - b. What did Jezebel do trying to promote Baalism? What did God do in response?
 - c. In what way was Israel's attraction to Baalism similar to:
 - 1. Christians' attraction to false religions in the first century (see Revelation)?
 - 2. denominational attraction to false religions today?
 - d. What was the Asherah?
 - e. How did Israel's acceptance of Baalism affect their relationship with

God?

1. How does the rape of the Levite's concubine in Judges 19 epitomize the moral decay of Israel, resulting from serving the Baals (cf. Judg. 2:11; 6:25-32)?
3. Who were the judges? What do we know about them (see Chart 7 and Map 41)?
 - a. How many judges ruled over Israel?
- B. The Judges and the Oppressors of Israel (pp. 92-94)
 1. What did God do to punish Israel for their sins and correct their behavior?
 2. What are the three distinct groups of people oppressing Israel during the period of the judges?
 3. Who were the six "major" judges of Israel, and who were the six "minor" judges in the book of Judges? What other judges do we know about that are not in the book of Judges?
 - a. Who was Ehud, and what did he do (see Map 42)?
 - b. Who was Deborah, and what did she do (see Map 43)?
 1. Describe Barak's defeat of the Canaanites in the Jezreel Valley?
 - c. Who was Gibeon, and what did he do (see Map 44)?
 1. Describe his defeat of the Midianites. Why did Gideon refuse to be their king?
 - d. Who was Jephthah, and what did he do (see Map 45)?
 1. What did Jephthah do to the men of Ephraim who protested against Gilead's leadership in the war against the Ammonites?

VI. The Philistine Menace

- A. Overview (pp. 94-95)
 1. Why were the Philistines, Israel's most troublesome oppressor?
- B. Philistine Origins and Culture (p. 95)
 1. Where did the Philistines come from before settling in Palestine?
 2. What were Dagon, Baal-zebub, and Ashtoreth to the Philistines?
 3. What effect did Canaanite culture and religion have upon the Philistines?
- C. Samson and the Philistines (pp. 95-96)
 1. What effect did the Philistines' expansion into the Shephelah have on Israel in the time of Samson?
 2. Who was Samson? Describe some of his military ventures and his eventual enslavement by the Philistines (see Map 46).
 3. Describe the events leading up to, and including, Samson's death.
- D. The Ark of the Covenant (p. 96)
 1. How did the Philistines' gain control over the Ark of the Covenant (see Map 47)?
 - a. What was the Ark of the Covenant, and why was it important to Israel?
 2. What happened to the Philistines while they possessed the Ark of the Philistines? Describe the events of its return to Israel.

VII. Saul: King of Israel

A. The Rise of Saul (p. 97)

1. Why did Israel desire to be ruled by a king?
 - a. What were the Philistines doing at this time, and how did it affect Israel regarding their desire for a king?
 - b. What had Samuel's sons done at this time, and how did it affect Israel regarding their desire for a king?
 - c. What was Samuel's attitude toward Israel's request for a king?
 - d. What did God tell Israel, warning them of life under a human king (1 Sam. 8:10-18)?
2. Whom did God appoint as Israel's first king?
 - a. Where did Saul establish his capital?
 - b. How did Saul's defeat of Nahash, freeing the citizens of Jabesh-gilead, confirm God's choice of Saul as king of Israel?

B. Saul and the Philistines (p. 98)

1. Give a general overview of the battles Saul fought as king of Israel (see Map 49).
2. Why was Saul rejected by God as king over Israel (1 Sam. 13:11-14; 15:1-35)?

C. Saul and David (p. 98-100)

1. Why was Saul jealous of David?
 - a. What did Saul do as a result of his jealousy?
2. Describe David's movements as he maneuvered to avoid Saul's reach (see Map 50).
 - a. What alliance did David make with the Philistines at this time? How did this benefit his relationship with the people of Judah?
3. What was David's attitude toward Saul while being persecuted by him?
 - a. Why didn't David kill Saul when he had a chance?

D. The Death of Saul (p. 101)

1. What is the significance of Saul's battle with the Philistines on Mount Gilboah?
 - a. Why didn't the Philistines allow David to fight with them?
 - b. What did David do after returning home to Ziklag?
2. How did Saul's sons die? How did Saul and his armor bearer die?
3. What did the Philistines do with the bodies of Saul and his sons (see the picture on p. 101)?
4. Who eventually gave Saul and his sons a proper burial?

Chapter Nine: The Kingdom of David and Solomon

- I. Introduction (p. 102)
 - A. What did David and Solomon accomplish during their rule of Jerusalem, making themselves different from all other kings of Israel?
 - B. How were the tribes of Israel unified during the reign of David and Solomon?
 - C. In what ways did Israel develop as a society during David and Solomon's rule?

- II. The Reign of David (1000-960)
 - A. David's Consolidation of Power (pp. 102-105, Maps 51 and 53)
 - 1. When did David rule over Israel?
 - 2. What opposition did David face from the northern tribes when taking the throne? Explain the resulting civil war.
 - 3. What city did David capture and establish as his capital? How did this unify Israel under his leadership?
 - 4. What did David do with the Ark of the Covenant after moving to Jerusalem?
 - a. Why wasn't David permitted to build the temple?
 - B. The Wars of David (p. 105, Map 52)
 - 1. Describe David's wars with the Philistines.
 - 2. Describe David's wars in the Transjordan.
 - 3. Describe David's wars with the Arameans.
 - 4. Sum up David's accomplishments.

- III. The Reign of Solomon (960-922)
 - A. Solomon's Economic Policies (pp. 107-108, Maps 53 and 54)
 - 1. When did Solomon rule over Israel?
 - 2. What did Solomon do differently than David to create enormous wealth in Israel?
 - 3. How did Solomon's relationship with other kings, and international relationships, hinder him from serving God?
 - 4. Why was Israel's trade relationship with the Phoenician king of Tyre, Hiram, important?
 - B. Solomon's Building Program (pp. 108-110, Map 55)
 - 1. What building projects did Solomon undertake to protect strategic strongholds on major trade routes?
 - 2. What are some of the architectural developments Solomon established in Israel to fortify cities?
 - 3. How was Jerusalem changed as a result of buildings constructed in the city by both Solomon and David?
 - C. Solomon's Policies and Tribal Jealousy (p. 110)
 - 1. What policy of dividing Israel for taxation purposes, did Solomon institute, resulting in tribal jealousy?

2. How did Solomon's use of forced labor gangs in his building projects, create divisive unrest in Israel?
3. How did Solomon's lavish state policies and corresponding taxation of Israel, create division in Israel?
4. When did the united kingdom finally collapse?

IV. Jerusalem: City of David and Solomon

A. Topography of Jerusalem (p. 111, Map 56)

1. What are the western and eastern ridges? What is their importance to Jerusalem?
 - a. What valley divides the western and eastern ridges?
2. What are the Kidron and Hinnom valleys? What is their importance to Jerusalem and the surrounding environs?

B. Canaanite and Jebusite Jerusalem (p. 112)

1. When were people first drawn to the Gihon Spring? Explain.
2. What written evidence do we have of Jerusalem's early existence?
3. What do we know about Jerusalem at the time of Abraham, Joshua's conquest of Palestine, and David's taking of the city and making it Israel's capital?
4. What "stepped-stone structure" dating back to 1200 B.C. has been found in Jerusalem? How was it used during the Divided Monarchy (Map 56)?

C. David and Solomon's Jerusalem (pp. 112-113)

1. When did David capture Jerusalem and establish it as Israel's capital?
 - a. What was the size of the city and where was it located, when David conquered the city (Map 56)?
2. What was significant about the Gihon Springs?
3. What improvements did David make to the city?
4. What improvements did Solomon make to the city?

D. Solomon's Temple (p. 113-114)

1. Where was the temple located?
2. When was the temple destroyed? How long had it stood before its destruction?
3. What do we know about the construction and layout of the temple?
 - a. What does the Bible tell us about the dimensions of the temple?

Chapter Ten: The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah

- I. Introduction (p. 115)
 - A. Of what did Solomon's death in 922 B.C., mark the end?
 - B. In the end (i.e., by 586 B.C.), what had happened to both Israel and Judah?

- II. Israel, the Northern Kingdom (p. 115)
 - A. What were the borders of Israel (Map 57)?
 - B. What was the northern kingdom called, besides "Israel"? Why?
 - C. In what way was Israel economically and politically different from Judah?
 - 1. How did controlling portions of the two major international highways affect Israel economically and politically?
 - D. What effect did alliance with Phoenicia have on Israel?
 - E. Which three cities served as capitals in Israel during the Divided Kingdom?
 - 1. Which city was the capital of Israel when it fell to Assyria 722 B.C.?
 - F. From how many different families did the kings of Israel come?
 - 1. Were any of these families successful at ruling Israel for a long period of time? Why?

- III. Judah, the Southern Kingdom (p. 115)
 - A. What were the borders of Judah (Map 57)?
 - B. In what way was Judah economically and politically different from Israel?
 - 1. How was this helpful and how was this hurtful?
 - C. From how many different families did the kings of Judah come? Explain.

- IV. The Division of the Kingdom (pp. 115-120)
 - A. After Solomon died, who ruled in his place? How long did he reign?
 - B. Why did the northern kingdom reject Rehoboam's rule?
 - 1. Whom did they establish as their king?
 - 2. Did Israel's unified kingdom fall from without or from within? Explain.
 - C. Where did Jeroboam establish his capital? How long did he reign?
 - D. Where and why did Jeroboam build two temples?
 - 1. What was significant about Jeroboam's decision to erect golden calves in his temples?
 - a. What did Jeroboam do to promote his false religion, besides building the temples and erecting golden calves?
 - 2. What do we know about the temples?

- V. Early Conflicts and Invasions
 - A. Introduction (p. 122)
 - 1. Why were Israel and Judah more vulnerable to invasion after their separation?
 - 2. What conflict broke out in the area of Benjamin, as Israel and Judah struggled

to establish their borders?

- B. The Egyptian Threat (pp. 122-123, Map 58)
 - 1. Why hadn't the Egyptians been aggressive in the Levant until the reign of Jeroboam and Rehoboam?
 - 2. What did the Egyptian pharaoh, Shishak I, do to Judah and Israel (Map 58)?
 - 3. What effect did Shishak I's attack of Judah and Israel have on them?
- C. The Aramean Threat (pp. 123-125, Map 59)
 - 1. Why were the Aramean states more menacing than Egypt?
 - 2. How did Ben-hadad I help Asa, king of Judah? What long-lasting result did this have in Israel?
 - 3. What do we know about the Arameans?
 - 4. What is Aram-Damascus? Why was control of Damascus important to the Arameans?

VI. The House of Omri

- A. Introduction (p. 125)
 - 1. When did Israel emerge as a leader among the small states of the Levant?
 - 2. What are the dates of the Omride Dynasty, and how did it come to an end?
 - 3. How did the policies that produced the wealth and power of Israel during the Omride Dynasty, divide Israelite society? How is this exemplified by Ahab and Jezebel's plot to seize Naboth's vineyard (1 Ki. 21)?
 - 4. To what city did Omri move the capital of Israel during his reign?
 - a. Was this Israel's capital at the time of Assyria's invasion?
- B. The Policies of Omri and Ahab (p. 125, Map 60)
 - 1. What were the three distinct policies pursued by Omri to bring Israel to her zenith?
- C. Omri and the Phoenicians (p. 126)
 - 1. How did Israel's renewed alliance with the Phoenicians help bring Israel to her Zenith (Map 61)?
 - 2. How did this hinder Israel?
- D. Omri and Judah (p. 126)
 - 1. How did establishing peace with Judah help bring Israel to her Zenith?
 - 2. How did this hinder Israel?
- E. Omri and the Transjordan (pp. 126-127)
 - 1. How did exercising a strong hand in the Transjordan help bring Israel to her Zenith?
- F. The Omrides' Building Achievements (pp. 127-129)
 - 1. In general, what do we know about the Omrides' building achievements?
 - a. How did Omri and Ahab's building projects compare to Solomon's building projects?
 - 2. What do we know about the Omrides' building achievements in Samaria?
 - 3. What do we know about the Omrides' building achievements in Hazor and Megiddo?

- G. Omri and Assyria (p. 129)
 - 1. What resulted in Israel during the Omride Dynasty from Assyria's move westward?
- H. Elijah and Elisha (p. 129-131)
 - 1. What did Elijah do in opposition to Baalism during the Omride Dynasty?
 - 2. What did Elisha do during the Omride Dynasty?
 - a. What did he do to initiate the bloody purge of the dynasty?
 - b. Who became king after Joram's death?

VII. The Rise of the Neo-Assyrian Empire

- A. Introduction (p. 131)
 - 1. Why did God raise up the Assyrians against Israel and Judah (Is. 10:5)?
 - 2. What drastic changes occurred in the Near East as the Neo-Assyrian Empire was established?
- B. Assyrian Military Objective (pp. 131-132)
 - 1. What were Assyria's three, long-term obstacles to expansion?
 - 2. Correspondingly, what three military objectives did Assyrian kings pursue in the campaigns?
 - 3. What did Ashurdan, Adadnirari II, and Tukulti-ninurta II do, preparing the way for more ambitious campaigns by kings who ruled after them during the first phase of Assyrian expansion? Why did they reign?
- C. Ashurnasirpal II (p. 132)
 - 1. What did Ashurnasirpal II do to further Assyria's expansion (Map 64, Chart 11)? When did he reign?
 - 2. What pattern did he establish, which was repeated many times in the next two hundred years?
- D. Shalmaneser III (pp. 132-134)
 - 1. What did Shalmaneser III do to further Assyria's expansion (Map 64, Chart 11)? When did he reign?
 - 2. What do we know about Shalmaneser III's battle with King Ahab and an anti-Assyrian coalition?
 - 3. What do we know about Shalmaneser III's battle with Jehu from the Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser?
 - 4. What did Shalmaneser III gain by campaigning into the Nairi lands?
- E. Assyria's Temporary Decline (p. 134)
 - 1. When and why did Assyria decline after Shalmaneser III's death?
 - 2. Who may have been Israel's "deliverer" during this period of decline (2 Ki. 13:7)? Why (Chart 11)?

VIII. Recovery of Israel and Judah (p. 134)

- 1. When and why did Israel and Judah recover, enjoying a lengthy period of prosperity and peace?
- 2. What did Jeroboam II do to aid in Israel's recovery (Map 65)?
- 3. What did Uzziah do to aid in Judah's recovery (Map 65)?

IX. Renewed Assyrian Expansion

A. Tiglath-pileser III (pp. 134-136)

1. What did Tiglath-pileser III's reign mark in Assyrian expansion? When did he reign?
2. What name in the Bible refers to Tiglath-pileser?
3. What did Tiglath-pileser do to renew Assyria's expansion (Map 66)?
4. What did the kings of Israel and Judah do with regard to Tiglath-pileser, after the deaths of Jeroboam II and Uzziah? Why?

B. Syro-Ephraimite War (pp. 136-138)

1. When and what was the Syro-Ephraimite War (Map 67)?
2. What did Ahaz do when the coalition besieged Jerusalem, in an attempt to replace Ahaz with a king sympathetic to the coalition?
3. What did the Assyrian armies do to the Israelites, and what division of Israel occurred (Map 68)?
4. What was the final result of Tiglath-pileser's attack on Israel?

C. Fall of Samaria (p. 139)

1. Who reigned in Assyria after the death of Tiglath-pileser III? How long did he reign?
2. Why did Hoshea, king of Israel, rebel against Assyria?
3. What did Shalmaneser do to Israel (Map 69)?
4. Who reigned in Assyria after Shalmaneser V? When did he reign, and what did he do to Israel?

D. Eighth Century Prophets: Amos, Hosea, Micah, and Isaiah (p. 140-141)

1. Who were the eighth century prophets? Which prophesied to Judah, and which prophesied to Israel?
2. Why is the eighth century called the "Golden Age" of prophesy?
3. What do we know about Amos? When did he preach?
 - a. What was his message to Israel?
4. What do we know about Hosea? When did he preach?
 - a. What is unique about Hosea's heritage?
 - b. In what way did his marriage to Gomer illustrate the message he preached to Israel?
 - c. What was his message to Israel?
5. What do we know about Micah? When did he preach?
 - a. What was his message to Judah?
6. What do we know about Isaiah? When did he preach?
 - a. What was his message to Judah?
 - b. What was unique about those to whom he prophesied and counseled?

Chapter Eleven: Judah Alone Amid International Powers

- I. The Assyrian Threat (p. 142)
 - A. Why was Assyria a threat to Judah after the fall of Israel?
 - B. Were Syria and Palestine equipped to resist Assyria after 722 B.C.?
 1. What did Egyptians promise to do for them? Did they keep their promise?
 - C. How did unrest in Babylon prompt rebellion against Assyria among certain kings of Palestine and Syria? What happened?
 - D. How did Ahaz, and his leadership of Judah, contribute to Assyrian control and eventual conquest of Judah?

- II. Hezekiah's Independence Movement
 - A. Hezekiah's Reform (p. 142)
 1. What political turbulence existed in the Assyrian Empire when Hezekiah took the throne? How did this help him reform Judah?
 2. When did Hezekiah reign over Judah?
 3. What did Hezekiah do differently from his father, Ahaz? Why was he successful?
 4. How did Hezekiah politically strengthen Judah?
 5. What religious reforms did Hezekiah carry out?
 - B. Hezekiah's Opportunity for Revolt (p. 142)
 1. What events unfolded, giving Hezekiah an opportunity to revolt against Assyria?
 - C. Hezekiah's Preparation for War (pp. 142-144)
 1. What did Hezekiah do to prepare for war (Map 72)?
 - D. Hezekiah's Rebellion (p. 144)
 1. When did Hezekiah rebel against Assyria? What happened?
 - E. Assyrian Attacks on Judah (p. 144, Map 74)
 1. What did Sennacherib do in Sidon?
 2. What did Sennacherib do in Ashkelon?
 3. What did Sennacherib do in the northern Philistine Plain?
 4. What did Sennacherib do in the Shephelah?
 5. Altogether, how many Judean cities did Sennacherib claim to have destroyed in Judah?
 - F. The Siege of Jerusalem (p. 147)
 1. What demand did Sennacherib make regarding Jerusalem, while he was besieging Libnah and Lachish?
 - a. What did the Assyrian forces do when making this demand?
 - b. What was Sennacherib's boast regarding Hezekiah at this time?
 2. What happened to the Egyptians, led by Tirhakah, when they tried to intervene?
 3. What did the Rabshakeh do to Jerusalem citizens for relying on Egypt?

4. What did Isaiah tell Hezekiah to do? What happened?
 5. Although Jerusalem did not fall, what price was paid for Hezekiah's rebellion against Assyria?
- G. Jerusalem from Hezekiah to the Destruction in 586 B.C. (pp. 145-146)
1. What did Hezekiah do to enlarge Jerusalem?
 2. What did Hezekiah do to improve the water system in Jerusalem?
 3. What archeological finds have illuminated Jerusalem between 700 and 587 B.C.?
- H. Assyrian Warfare (pp. 148-149)
1. What were the general characteristics of the Assyrian army?
 2. For what reasons did Assyria judiciously employ its army?
 3. For what reasons did Assyria employ cruel tactics?
 4. How many soldiers could be in an Assyrian army?
 5. What different types of troops made up an Assyrian army?
 6. In what different types of warfare did an Assyrian army engage? What were the distinct differences and purposes for each type?
 7. What happened to a city such as Jerusalem while being under siege? What could a city do to withstand a siege?
- III. Manasseh's Long Rule (p. 150)
- A. Who was Manasseh and when did he rule?
 - B. How was his rule over Judah different from Hezekiah's?
 1. Did he repent of his sinful rule over Judah?
 - C. What did Manasseh do politically, while ruling over Judah?
 1. Why did Manasseh's course of political subjugation to Assyria seem logical?
- IV. Assyrian Supremacy Under Esarhaddon and Ashurbanipal II
- A. Esarhaddon (p. 150, Map 75)
 1. What had happened to Sennacherib to shake the Assyrian juggernaut?
 2. Who was Esarhaddon, when did he rule Assyria, and what did he do to heal the breach with Babylon?
 3. What did Esarhaddon do in Tyre, Sidon, and Palestine?
 4. What did Esarhaddon do to the Egyptians? Why?
 - B. Ashurbanipal II (p. 150, Map 75)
 1. Who was Ashurbanipal II, and when did he rule Assyria?
 - a. Why did Esarhaddon appoint Shamash-shum-ukin, Ashurbanipal's brother, king of Babylon?
 - C. Victory over Egypt (p. 150)
 1. What did Ashurbanipal do to complete the conquest of Egypt?
 - D. Threats to the Assyrian Empire (p. 150, Map 76)
 1. What threatened the Assyrian Empire?
 2. What did Shamash-shum-ukin do to threaten the Assyrian Empire?
 3. How did Egypt threaten the Assyrian Empire?

V. Assyria's Fall

- A. What marked the beginning of Assyria's fall (p. 150)? Why?
- B. The Rival Powers and Assyria's Final Days (pp. 150-152)
 1. Who was Nabopolassar, and when did he rule in Babylon? What did he do in the fall of Assyria?
 2. What did the Medes do in the fall of Assyria?
 3. What did Egypt do in the fall of Assyria?
 4. How quickly did Assyria decline?
 5. When did Ninevah fall? What was Nahum's response to Assyria's fall?
 6. How and when did Haran fall?
 - a. How did the fall of Haran mark the end of the Assyrian Empire?

VI. Egyptian Ambitions (pp. 152-153)

- A. What did Egypt control?
- B. When and where was the final showdown between Egypt and Babylonia?
 1. What did Nebuchadnezzar do the same year, after conquering Egypt?

VII. The Kingdom of Josiah

- A. Josiah
 1. At what age did Josiah take the throne in Judah? When did he rule over Judah?
 - a. How was he different from his grandfather, Manasseh?
 - b. At what age did Josiah begin his religious reforms in Judah?
 - c. How many years after his reign did Judah fall?
 2. How did the decline of Assyrian power create an opportunity for Josiah to steer Judah along a new course? What was the new course (pp. 153-154, Map 77)?
 3. How did Egypt's resurgence in the Levant restrict Josiah's ambitions?
- B. Book of the Law Found (p. 154)
 1. When and where was the book of the law found?
 - a. Had Josiah already begun his religious reform of Judah when the law was found? What lesson does this illustrate for us today?
 2. What did Josiah do in the course of his religious reform of Judah?
- C. Josiah's Accomplishments (p. 154)
 1. What did Josiah accomplish during his reign over Judah?
- D. Josiah's Death (p. 154)
 1. When and how did Josiah die?

VIII. The Neo-Babylonian Empire and the Last Kings of Judah

- A. The Neo-Babylonian Empire (pp. 154-155)
 1. When was the consolidation of the Chaldean Dynasty completed in Babylon?
 2. How did Nabopolassar's victories over Assyrian and Egyptian armies make Babylon the master of Mesopotamia? How did this affect Palestine?
 - a. What was the only country able to effectively resist Babylon's

advancement at this time?

- b. What did Habakkuk say about the Chaldeans coming to power?
- B. Judah's Dilemma (pp. 155-156)
1. What was Judah's dilemma, finding itself between the political powers of Egypt and Babylon?
 2. What happened to Judah during this period of time?
 3. After losing to Babylon at Carchemish in 605 B.C., why did Egypt promote rebellion against Babylon, among the states of the southern Levant?
 4. During this time, what did Jeremiah tell Judah about Babylon? What would Judah have done if it listened to Jeremiah?
- C. First Campaign Against Jerusalem (p. 156, Map 78)
1. What did Judah do to rebel against Babylon in 601 B.C.? What happened as a result of Judah's rebellion?
 2. Who reigned over Judah when Jerusalem was besieged by Babylon?
 3. Who finally surrendered Jerusalem to Nebuchadnezzar? What did Nebuchadnezzar do with him?
 4. What did the Babylonians do to Jerusalem?
- D. The End of Judah and Jerusalem (p. 156, Map 78)
1. After the surrender of Jerusalem in 597 B.C., who did Nebuchadnezzar appoint as king of Judah?
 2. Why did Zedekiah revolt against Nebuchadnezzar?
 - a. Which prophet of God commanded Judah not to rebel against Babylon (Jer. 27-29)?
 - b. What happened as a result of Zedekiah's disobedience?
 3. How long did Nebuchadnezzar's army besiege Jerusalem? What did they do when besieging Jerusalem?
 4. When did Jerusalem fall? What did the Babylonians do to the city after its fall?
 - a. What did the Babylonians do to Zedekiah and the Jews, after Jerusalem fell?
 - b. In what condition did Nebuchadnezzar leave the city?
- E. The Prophets of the Seventh Century (p. 157)
1. Who were the seventh century prophets?
 2. What do we know about Nahum? When did he preach?
 - a. What was his message?
 3. What do we know about Zephaniah? When did he preach?
 - a. What was his message?
 4. What do we know about Habakkuk? When did he preach?
 - a. What was his message?
 5. What do we know about Jeremiah? When did he preach?
 - a. What two books in the Bible did he write?
 - b. What was his message?

Chapter Twelve: The Exile

- I. Introduction (p. 158)
- A. Why did the destruction of Jerusalem in 586 B.C. mark a great watershed in Jewish history?
 - B. How much information do we have about this period of Judah's history? What books of the Bible shed light on this period of history?
 - C. What two different Jewish communities existed at this time?
- II. The Community in Judah (pp. 159-160, Map. 79)
- A. Why were conditions in Judah severe during the exile?
 - B. What was the political status of Jerusalem during the exile? Explain.
 1. What were Judah's boundaries during the exile (Map 79)?
 - C. Who was Gedeliah? Where did he establish his court?
 - D. What did Babylon do, attempting to ease the burden in Judea, after the destruction of Jerusalem?
 - E. What did the Jews do at the altar of the temple, after Jerusalem and the temple were destroyed?
 - F. What does Jeremiah record in Lamentations, in respect to life in Judah during the exile?
 - G. Who was Ishmael, and what did he do?
 1. Why did Ishmael's attempt to overthrow Gedeliah fail?
 2. After failing, where did Ishmael and his supports flee?
 3. Why did Johanan and Jewish leaders flee to Egypt? Who is the prophet they took with them against his will?
 4. Why did the Babylonians deport an additional group of Jews after Ishmael's failed coup attempt?
- III. The Community in Babylon (p. 160, Map 80)
- A. What were the conditions in which the exiles lived in Babylon? What did Jeremiah urge them to do?
 - B. In what cities did the Babylonians resettle the deported Jews (Map 80)?
 1. What type of cities may these cities have been? Explain.
 - C. What did Evil-merodach do for Jehoiachin?
 - D. What were the living conditions, and the religious conditions, for the Jews deported to Babylon?
 1. What do we know about the development of the synagogue during the Babylonian exile?
- IV. The Community in Egypt (p. 160, Map 81)
- A. Where did Jewish refugees settle in Egypt (Map 81)?
 - B. What did the Jews do in Elephantine, regarding their worship?

- V. Babylon: Heart of an Empire (pp. 161-162)
- A. When did Babylon reach its zenith? How did it compare to other cities during that time?
 - B. Why was Babylon's location on the Euphrates strategic to its economy?
 1. Describe Babylon's bisection by the Euphrates River.
 - C. Describe the fortification of Babylon.
 - D. What were the Ishtar Gate and the Processional Street?
 - E. Describe the main palace of the Neo-Babylonian kings?
 - F. What was the most important temple in Babylon? What do we know about it?
 - G. What was the Etemenanki?
- VI. Prophets of the Exile and Return to the Land of Judah (pp. 162-163)
- A. What crucial questions were answered by the prophets during the exile?
 - B. Who were the prophets of the exile and return of Judah?
 1. What do we know about Ezekiel? When did he preach?
 - a. What was his message?
 - b. What unusual symbolism did he employ in his prophecies?
 2. What do we know about Haggai? When did he preach?
 - a. What was his message?
 3. What do we know about Zechariah? When did he preach?
 - a. What was his message?
 4. What do we know about Malachi? When did he preach?
 - a. What was his message?
 - C. Although not mentioned as a prophet of Judah's exile in the Holman Bible Atlas, who was Daniel? When did he prophesy?
 1. What was his message?

Chapter Thirteen: The Persian Period

- I. Introduction (p. 164)
 - A. What were the tumultuous political changes in the Near East from 600 B.C. to 500 B.C. (Map 82)?
 - B. What did the significant change in the political landscape mean to the Jews?
- II. The Rise of Persia (Map 84)
 - A. Persian Migration, Control of Anshan (p. 165)
 - 1. When did the Persian people migrate into southwestern Iran?
 - 2. When did the Persians begin to govern the region of Anshan?
 - 3. Explain the term, *Achaemenids*.
 - 4. In what way did Cyrus II's ("the Great") birth, represent both the Persian and Median royal houses?
 - B. Cyrus the Great (p. 165, Chart 14)
 - 1. Explain Cyrus' rapid rise to power as the king of Anshan, to the first king of the Persian Empire (Map 83).
 - a. When did Cyrus reign?
 - 2. What began the period of great tensions between the Greeks and Persians?
 - 3. How was Cyrus helpful to the Jews (Chart 14)?
 - C. The Fall of Babylon (pp. 165-167)
 - 1. How did Cyrus isolate Babylon? How did this lead to the fall of Babylon?
 - 2. How did Nabonidus provoke an internal crisis in Babylon? How did this aid in the fall of Babylon?
 - 3. Describe the quick end to the Babylonian Empire.
 - 4. When and how did Cyrus die.
 - 5. Who succeeded Cyrus (Chart 14)? When did he reign, and what was his most notable achievement?
 - a. When did Cambyses die? Who succeeded him?
 - D. Darius I (p. 167, Chart 14)
 - 1. When did Darius reign?
 - 2. What did Darius do to organize the Persian Empire? How effective was this method?
 - 3. List and explain other important achievements of Darius.
 - 4. How was Darius helpful to the Jews (Chart 14)?
 - 5. Was Darius able to control the Greeks? Explain.
 - 6. When did Darius die? What was the state of the Persian Empire at his death?
 - a. Who succeeded him?
 - E. Xerxes I (p. 167, Chart 14)
 - 1. When did Xerxes reign?
 - 2. What problems did Xerxes have with the Greeks?
 - 3. What were Xerxes accomplishments?

4. How was Xerxes helpful to the Jews (Chart 14)?
 5. When did Xerxes die? Who succeeded him?
- F. Artaxerxes I (p. 167, Chart 14)
1. When did Artaxerxes reign?
 2. What were Artaxerxes' accomplishments?
 3. How was Artaxerxes helpful to the Jews (Chart 14)?
 - a. How may his concern over Egypt have influenced him to allow Nehemiah to return and rebuild Jerusalem's wall?
 4. When did Artaxerxes die? What does his death mark, regarding the Bible?
 5. Who were the kings following Artaxerxes? When did they reign, and what were their accomplishments (Chart 14)?

III. The Return of the Exiles to Judah

- A. Conquest of Babylon by Cyrus (pp. 167-168)
1. How did the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus the Great in 539 B.C., bring the dawn of a new day for the Jewish exiles?
 2. What did Isaiah call Cyrus?
 3. What two privileges did Cyrus give to the Jews?
- B. First Return with Sheshbazzar (pp. 168-169, Map 85)
1. When did the first group of exiles return to Judah? How many were in the group?
 2. Who led the first group of exiles to Judah? About how far did they travel?
 3. Whom did Cyrus appoint as governor over Judah? What did Cyrus have him take back to Jerusalem?
 4. What did Sheshbazzar do, regarding the rebuilding of the temple?
- C. Zerubbabel and Joshua (p. 169)
1. Who were Zerubbabel and Joshua?
 2. When did Zerubbabel and Joshua lead a group of exiles from Babylon to Judah?
 3. When was the temple built and dedicated? Who prophesied in Judah to spur on the building of the temple?

IV. Persian Administration

- A. Judah, a Small Province (pp. 169-170, Map 84)
1. What was the size of Judah compared to the whole Persian Empire?
 2. How was Judah governed by Persia at this time?
- B. Judah, Samaria, and Their Neighbors (p. 170, Map 86)
1. Why was Samaria particularly troublesome for Judea, while the Jews tried to rebuild their homeland?
 2. How did Phoenician influences affect Judah?
 3. How did Edomites, dislodged by Arab incursions, affect Judea?
 4. What effect did Ammon have on Judah?
 5. What effect did Moab have on Judah?

- C. Province of Yehud (pp. 170-171, Map 86)
 - 1. What was the official name of the Persian Empire's, Judean province?
 - 2. What area of land did Judah occupy at this time (Map 86)?
 - 3. What was life like in Judea at this time?
- D. Renewal under Ezra and Nehemiah (pp. 172-173)
 - 1. What were the conditions in Judah at the time of Nehemiah and Ezra's return? Who prophesied at this time in Judah?
 - 2. Why was a strong Judah, important to the Persian Empire at this time?
 - 3. Who was Ezra, and when did he arrive in Jerusalem? What did he take with him?
 - a. What did Ezra do after arriving in Jerusalem?
 - 4. Who was Nehemiah, and when did he arrive in Jerusalem? What did the king give him for his trip and the rebuilding of Jerusalem's wall?
 - a. What did Nehemiah do after arriving in Judea?
- E. Nehemiah's Jerusalem (p. 172)
 - 1. Describe Jerusalem in the time of Nehemiah.

Chapter Fourteen: The Hellenistic Period

I. Introduction

A. A New Era (pp. 174-175)

1. In what way did the conquests of Alexander the Great signal the dawn of a new era?
2. Why do students of world history call this period, the "Hellenistic Period"?
3. In general, how was the world prepared for Christ during the Hellenistic era?
4. After Alexander's death, which two generals eventually divided the eastern part of his empire? From where did each of them rule?

B. The Influx and Influence of Greek Culture (p. 175)

1. In what way was language changed in the Near East, due to Hellenism's impact? How did this prepare the world for Christ?
 - a. How did the founding of new cities by Greek kings, such as Alexander and Antioch, help unify the Near East and prepare them for Christ?
2. How did the standardization of coins and easier access to large markets help prepare the world for Christ?

C. The challenge of Hellenism (pp. 175-176)

1. What problems did the lack of political unity present in the Hellenistic Period?
2. How did the Jews react to Greek pressures, to adopt a new Hellenistic culture?
3. How did pressure for Jews to adopt Hellenistic cultural practices, result in the Maccabean revolt during the Seleucid Dynasty?

II. Campaigns of Alexander the Great

A. Alexander Liberates Greek City-States (pp. 176-177, Map 87)

1. When did Alexander take the throne? How long did he reign?
2. Who was Alexander's father? What vision did they share?
3. What did Alexander do to liberate Greek city-states?

B. The Egyptian Phase (p. 177, Map 87)

1. Why did Alexander move south, from Asia Minor?
2. Which cities did Alexander capture on his way to Egypt? What did he do to cities that did not surrender peacefully?
3. When did Alexander secure Egypt? What title did he assume?

C. The Mesopotamian Phase (p. 177, Map 87)

1. When did Alexander move his army north into Mesopotamia?
2. Where did Alexander defeat the Persian army, in which Darius escaped but was later slain by his own men?
3. Which of Persia's main administrative cities did Alexander capture? Did this end Persian rule?

III. The Division of Alexander's Empire (pp. 177-178, Map 88, Chart 15)

A. What caused the division of Alexander's Empire?

- B. How was Alexander's Empire divided?
 - C. What two dynasties emerged in the East? What territory did each of them control? When did each of them control Palestine?
- IV. Ptolemaic Rule in Palestine (301-200 B.C.)
- A. Ptolemaic Stability (p. 178)
 - 1. What two factors contributed to the stability of the kingdom?
 - B. Ptolemaic Policies (p. 179)
 - 1. What did the Ptolemies strictly control? What was the result of this policy?
 - 2. What did the Ptolemies do to finance the government?
 - 3. Did the Ptolemies force Hellenization upon native peoples? Why?
 - C. Alexandria (p. 179)
 - 1. Why did Alexandria become a major center of Greek culture under the Ptolemies?
 - 2. Why did the Jewish population of Alexandria, increase steadily?
 - a. Which Bible translation resulted from Jews adopting the Greek language?
 - D. Palestine (pp. 179-180, Map 89)
 - 1. How did the Ptolemies develop the economic potential of southern Syria and Palestine?
 - 2. Explain the Ptolemies' treatment of Judea as a temple state.
 - 3. What was the function of the high priest under the Ptolemies?
 - 4. Who were the Tobiads? Why was the Tobiad family permitted to assume responsibility, and the consequent civil authority, previously granted to the high priest?
- V. The Seleucid Dynasty
- A. Seleucid Politics (pp. 180-181)
 - 1. Who rivaled the Ptolemies for power in the East?
 - 2. When did Seleucid I become a satrap in Babylonia? When did he claim the title "king"?
 - 3. From what newly founded cities did the Seleucids rule their empire? Why were these cities important?
 - 4. Why was the Seleucids' rule less centralized and less bureaucratic than the Ptolemies?
 - 5. What did the Seleucids do to unify their diverse kingdom?
 - B. Antiochus III (pp. 181-182, Map 90)
 - 1. When did Antiochus III reign over the Seleucid Dynasty? Why was he called "the Great"?
 - 2. When and how did he gain control of Phoenicia and Palestine?
- VI. Palestine Under Seleucid Rule
- A. Jews' Reaction to Antiochus III's Victory
 - 1. Why did most Jews rejoice over Antiochus III's victory?

2. How did Antiochus reward the Jews for their loyalty?
- B. War with Rome (pp. 182-183)
 1. Why did war with Rome, quickly change matters for Antiochus?
 2. When and how did Antiochus die?
 3. Who succeeded Antiochus III? When did he reign?
 - a. What did he do to pay his father's debt to Rome?
 - b. How did Seleucus IV die?
 4. Who succeeded Seleucus IV?
- C. Antiochus IV (p. 183)
 1. Who was Antiochus IV, and when did he reign?
 2. What title did Antiochus take for himself?
 3. What did Antiochus do to try and unify his kingdom?
 4. To whom did Antiochus sell the office of high priest, first? Why
 - a. What did Jason do to Hellenize Jerusalem?
 5. Who outbid Jason for the high priest's office? Why did this deeply distress more traditional Jews?
 6. What occurred when Antiochus attacked Egypt?
 - a. Why did Jason attempt to reclaim the high priesthood after Antiochus failed to conquer Rome? What effect did this have on the Jews?
 7. What Jewish revolt resulted from Antiochus' restrictions on Jewish traditions, after Jason's attempt to reclaim the high priesthood?
- D. The Maccabean Revolt (pp. 183-185, Chart 16)
 1. What event sparked the Maccabean revolt?
 2. Who were Mattathias' sons?
 3. Who made up the Hasidim, and what did they do?
 4. Who was Judas Maccabeus?
 - a. What is the meaning and significance of his name (Maccabeus)? How does it relate to the name of their family and to two books in the Septuagint?
 5. After the death of Antiochus IV in 164 B.C., what did Lysias do to win Jewish support to take the throne?
 - a. How did this effect the Maccabean revolt?
 6. Who was Jonathan? When did he become the leader of the revolt?
 - a. What occurred after Bacchides made a truce with Jonathan?
 - b. What did Jonathan do to obtain the office of high priest? What power did he subsequently receive?
 - c. How and when did Jonathan die?
 7. Who was Simon? When did he lead the Maccabean Revolt?
 - a. When and how did Simon gain independence of Jerusalem?
 - b. Why did the Jewish people proclaim Simon high priest and ethnarch ("ruler of a people")?

VII. The Hasmonean Dynasty (Map 93, Chart 17)

A. Hasmonean Rule (p. 185)

1. How long did the Hasmonean Dynasty rule?
 2. Where did the name "Hasmonean" originate?
 3. What title did the Hasmonean rulers wear? What tension did this cause?
 4. When and how did Simon, and most his family, die?
 - a. Why was the coup unsuccessful?
 5. What famous Jewish sects were formed during the Hasmonean Dynasty?
- B. John Hyrcanus (p. 187)
1. When did Hyrcanus rule?
 2. What did he accomplish during his rule?
 3. Did he favor the Pharisees or Sadducees? Why?
- C. Aristobulus I (p. 187)
1. When did Aristobulus rule?
 2. Why did his mother occupy the throne?
 3. What did he do to his mother and to all but one of his brothers? Why?
 4. What title did he wear? Why was this unique?
- D. Alexander Jannaeus (p. 187)
1. When did Alexander rule?
 2. What did he do to solidify his claim to the throne?
 3. What did he accomplish during his rule?
 4. Why was he pitted against the Pharisees? Why did he execute eight hundred Pharisees and their families?
- E. The End of Independence (p. 187)
1. When did Salome Alexandra rule?
 2. Who assumed the role of high priest?
 3. What did the Pharisees do under her leadership?
 4. Who ruled after Salome's death? Why did civil war ensue?
 5. What events transpired, resulting in Pompey seizing Jerusalem?
 6. When did Rome takeover rule of Judea?

Chapter Fifteen: Rome's Emergence as a World Power

- I. Introduction (p. 190)
 - A. Which empire ruled the world during the New Testament era (Lk. 2:1)?
 - B. What conditions were created by the Roman Empire, which aided the spread of the gospel?

- II. Rise of Rome (p. 190, Map 95)
 - A. How do we know about Rome's early history?
 - B. Who is the founder of Rome? When did he found Rome, and what was occurring in Israel at this time?
 - C. When did Latin settlers inhabit the hills near a strategic island on the Tiber River? What was occurring in Israel at that time?
 - D. When did the early Romans come under the influence of the Etruscans? What was occurring in Judah and Israel at this time?
 1. Who were the Etruscans?
 2. How did the Etruscans influence the Romans?
 - E. From which people did the Romans derive their ideas in the areas of literature, education, and philosophy? In what way is this significant in the New Testament era?

- III. The Republican Period
 - A. Rome Rules Itself (p. 190)
 1. When did Rome expel the Etruscan king, Tarquin II? What was occurring in Judah at this time?
 2. What type of government did the Romans establish after removing Etruscan rule from Rome?
 - a. In what way did their establishment of this governing system create tensions that eventually flared into violence?
 - B. Rome Gains Control of the Italian Peninsula (p. 192, Map 96)
 1. What did Gaul do to Rome in 390 B.C.? What did Rome do as a result of this defeat?
 2. What did the Romans do to connect the military colonies they established throughout the Italian Peninsula?
 - a. What is the *Via Appia*? When was it built?
 3. How did the wars Rome fought to take over the Italian Peninsula prepare them to overtake the world?
 - C. The Wars with Carthage (The Punic Wars) (p. 192, Map 96)
 1. How many wars did Rome have with Carthage?
 - a. Why did Rome engage Carthage in war?
 2. When was the first Punic War? What did Rome accomplish in this war?
 3. When was the second Punic War? What did Rome accomplish in this war?

- D. Gaul (p. 193, Map 96)
 - 1. How did Rome expand westward?
 - E. Eastward Expansion (p. 193, Map 96)
 - 1. How many Macedonian Wars did Rome fight?
 - a. When was the first Macedonian War? What did Rome accomplish in this war?
 - b. When was the second Macedonian War? What did Rome accomplish in this war?
 - c. When was the third Macedonian War? What did Rome accomplish in this war?
 - d. When was the fourth Macedonian War? What did Rome accomplish in this war?
 - 2. Why did the Romans advance into Asia Minor?
 - a. What did the Roman armies do to takeover Asia Minor?
 - F. Roman Civil Wars and the Rise of Augustus (pp. 193-195, Map 97, Chart 19)
 - 1. What circumstances created deep social tensions and divided the Roman people?
 - a. How did this create a climate ripe for social revolution?
 - 2. What reforms did Tiberius and Gaius Gracchi make in Rome?
 - a. Why did these reforms eventually fail?
 - b. What resulted from the repeal of laws benefitting poorer citizens?
 - 3. What other crises emerged in Rome between 133 B.C. and 27 B.C.?
 - 4. What did Pompey, Crassus, and Julius Caesar do to distinguish themselves as leaders during this troubled period?
 - a. What was the First Triumvirate?
 - 5. When did Caesar defeat his chief rival, Pompey? What were the circumstances surrounding his defeat?
 - a. How did Judah gain favor with Caesar, during his victory over Ptolemy in Egypt? What did Caesar do for Judea?
 - 6. When did Caesar return to Rome? What did the Senate do?
 - a. How long was Caesar, dictator?
 - 7. Why was Caesar assassinated?
 - 8. Describe the struggle for power between Antony and Octavian after Caesar's death.
- IV. The Age of Augustus: Foundation of an Empire (27 B.C.-A.D. 14)
- A. Octavian's Rise to Power (pp. 195-196)
 - 1. What did Octavian's victory over Antony do for him?
 - 2. What power did Octavian allow the Roman people to grant him?
 - 3. What new era began in Rome as a result of Octavian's unprecedented power?
 - B. Organization of an Empire (p. 196, Map 98)
 - 1. How did Augustus organize the military?
 - 2. Into what two types of provinces did Augustus divide the Roman Empire? What was the primary difference between them?

- a. Who governed imperial provinces?
 - b. Who governed senatorial provinces?
- C. The Augustan Peace (pp. 196-197)
1. What did the Augustan peace do for the Roman Empire?
 - a. How would this peace be beneficial, in preparing the world for the birth of Christ, and the preaching of the gospel?
 2. What did Augustus do in promoting social reforms?
 3. What did Augustus do, trying to assure his successor?

Chapter Sixteen: The Romans, Palestine, and Herod the Great

- I. Roman Intervention in Palestine (63-40 B.C., Map 99)
 - A. Palestine after the Hasmonean Dynasty (p. 198)
 - 1. Explain the events leading up to the end of the Hasmonean Dynasty (see pp. 187)?
 - B. Pompey and the Conquest of Jerusalem (p. 198)
 - 1. Who was Pompey?
 - 2. Why did Pompey intervene in the Jewish civil war?
 - 3. Why did Pompey side with Hyrcanus rather than Aristobulus?
 - 4. Why did Pompey send Scourus to Palestine? What did Aristobulus do?
 - a. What did Pompey do?
 - 5. What did Hyrcanus' and Aristobulus' supporters do when Pompey marched upon Jerusalem?
 - a. What did Pompey do to capture the temple? What did he do to the temple after capturing it?
 - C. Roman Administration of Palestine (pp. 198-199)
 - 1. Whom did Pompey appoint as high priest of the Jews?
 - 2. What did Pompey do to several Greek cities under Jewish control?
 - 3. What was the Decapolis (Map 99)?
 - 4. What did Hyrcanus and Antipater do for Julius Caesar when he was trapped in Alexandria?
 - a. How did Caesar reward them?
 - 5. Whom did Antipater install as governors over Jerusalem and Galilee?
 - a. What reputation did Herod earn while governor of Galilee? Explain.
 - b. Who was Mark Anthony, and what did he do for Phasael and Herod after their father's death?
 - D. The Parthian Invasion (p. 199)
 - 1. When did the Parthians invade the eastern Roman provinces?
 - a. Who did the Parthians install as high priest and king of the Jews?
 - 2. What happened to Phasael? What did he do?
 - 3. What happened to Herod? What did he do?
 - 4. Whom did the Roman Senate confirm as king of the Jews? What territory did he rule?
- II. Herod the Great: Client-King of Rome (Map 100)
 - A. Herod's Struggle for His Kingdom (p. 199)
 - 1. What did Herod do to claim the kingdom, granted him by Rome?
 - 2. When did Jerusalem surrender to Herod?
 - 3. What did Herod do to Antigonus and many of his Sadducean supporters?
 - B. Consolidation of Power (p. 199)
 - 1. What did Herod do to win Jewish support? Why did this fail?

2. What was Herod's response to Alexandra's threats?
 3. Why was Cleopatra a threat to Herod's power?
 4. After Anthony and Cleopatra committed suicide, who ruled Rome and what did he do concerning Herod (Map 100)?
- C. Herod's Building Program (pp. 199-201, Map 101)
1. How aggressive was Herod's building program? What were some of his notable building projects?
- D. Herod's Building Projects in Jerusalem (p. 201)
1. Besides the temple, what were some of Herod's more notable building projects in Jerusalem?
 2. What did Herod do to the temple?
 3. What effect did Herod's building projects in Jerusalem have upon the city and Palestine?
- E. Herod's Final Years (p. 201)
1. Why were Herod's final years filled with bitterness and fear?
 - a. How might this have contributed to his decree to kill children in Bethlehem around the birth of Christ?
 2. When did Herod die? How did the Jews react to his death?
- III. Caesarea: Herod's Window on the World
- A. History of the City (p. 202)
1. When did Herod build Caesarea Maritima? Whom did the city honor?
 2. What events in the New Testament occurred in Caesarea?
 3. When did Caesarea become the official residence of Roman procurators?
 4. Why did Caesarea become the center of Roman administration in Palestine?
 5. Who elevated Caesarea to the status of a Roman colony?
- B. Caesarea's Port Facility (p. 202)
1. Why did Herod build a deep-water port at Caesarea?
 2. Where is Caesarea Maritima located? Why did Herod's engineers select this location?
 3. What did Herod's engineers do to make Caesarea into a deep-water port? What was the port named?
 4. What significance did the deep-water port in Caesarea play in Paul's missionary journeys?
- C. Caesarea's Aqueduct System (p. 202)
1. Explain the aqueduct system in Caesarea.
- D. Theater and Hippodrome (pp. 202-203)
1. What is the most visible structure in Caesarea Maritima today?
 2. What do we know about the theater in Caesarea?
 3. What is the Pontius Pilate Stone? Why is it important?
 4. What is a hippodrome? What was its purpose?

IV. Herod's Fortresses

A. General Information about Herod's Fortresses (p. 203)

1. Where did Herod build his fortresses?
2. For what purpose did Herod build the fortresses?
3. How were Herod's fortresses linked together with Jerusalem?
4. Which were Herod's better-known fortresses?

B. Herodium (pp. 203-204)

1. Where is the Herodium located? From what was it made?
2. What is the size of the Herodium?
3. How did Herod's engineers build the Herodium?
4. For what did Herod use the Herodium?
5. What do we know about the facilities built in the Herodium?
6. Where was lower Herodium located? What was its purpose?

C. Masada (pp. 204-105)

1. What was the Masada? Where was it located?
2. What buildings did Herod add to Masada?
3. Why was Masada important to Herod?
4. Why was Masada important to the Jews?

V. Herodian Jericho

A. Jericho and Jesus

1. What important events took place in Jericho during Christ's earthly ministry?

B. The Second Jericho (p. 205)

1. Who built the second Jericho? Where was it located?
2. When did Herod seize Jericho? To whom did Mark Antony give Jericho?
3. When did Herod gain control of Jericho from Cleopatra?
4. What changes did Herod make to Jericho?
 - a. Describe the palaces Herod built in Jericho.
5. What was the Cypros, and after whom did Herod name it?
6. What did Herod build for the population of Jericho?

Chapter Seventeen: The World of Jesus

- I. The Roman Empire During Jesus' Ministry
 - A. The Reign of Tiberius (p. 207)
 1. During whose reign did Jesus' ministry occur?
 2. Who was Tiberius? When did he reign?
 3. Describe Tiberius' reign over Rome.
- II. Politics of Palestine
 - A. Herod's Successors (pp. 207-210)
 1. After the death of Herod the Great, among whom was his kingdom divided?
 - a. What was the Jews' reaction to Herod's kingdom being divided between his three sons? What did Augustus do?
 2. When, and over what territories, did Archelaus rule?
 - a. Describe Archelaus' rule over his territories.
 1. What did Joseph, the father of Jesus, do because of Archelaus' rule over Judea (Matt. 2:19-23)?
 - b. Why did he rule for such a short period?
 - c. What did Augustus do after removing Archelaus as ethnarch?
 3. When, and over what territories, did Herod Antipas rule?
 - a. Describe Herod Antipas' rule over his territories.
 - b. What do we know about Sepphoris and Antipas' rebuilding of the city?
 - c. What do we know about the city named for the emperor, Tiberius?
 - d. Explain the following Scriptures in which we read of Herod Antipas:
 1. Lk. 3:1, 19-20; Mk. 6:14-32; Matt. 14:1-12.
 2. Mk. 8:15.
 3. Lk. 8:3.
 4. Lk. 9:7-9.
 5. Lk. 13:31-32.
 6. Lk. 23:7-15.
 7. Acts 4:27.
 - e. Describe the events leading up to Antipas' exile?
 1. Who ruled Judea after Antipas?
 4. When, and over what territories, did Philip rule?
 - a. Describe Philip's rule over his territories.
 - b. What do we know about Caesarea Philippi (Map 102)?
 1. Explain the significant events that occurred near Caesarea Philippi, and how they may relate to the history of the city:
 - a. Matt. 16:13-20.
 - b. Matt. 16:21-23.
 - c. Matt. 16:24-28.
 - d. Matt. 17:1-13.

- e. Matt. 17:14-23.
- c. What do we know about Bethsaida?
 - 1. Explain the significant events that occurred in and near Bethsaida:
 - a. Lk. 9:10-11.
 - b. Lk. 9:12-17; Mk. 6:33-44; Jn. 6:1-14; Matt. 14:13-21.
 - c. Mk. 6:45-52; Matt. 14:22-36; Jn. 6:15-25.
 - d. Mk. 8:22-26.
 - e. Matt. 11:20-24.
 - d. What is the only Scripture in the Bible mentioning Philip, tetrarch of the region of Ituraea and Trachonitis?
 - e. What do we know about Philip's death?
 - 1. Who succeeded him?
- B. The First Procuratorship A.D. 6-41 (pp. 210-212)
 - 1. What was the First Procuratorship?
 - 2. What were the responsibilities of a procurator?
 - a. Who is the most famous procurator in the First Procuratorship?
 - 3. What do we know about Pilate?
 - a. What was the Jews' attitude toward Pilate?

III. Jewish Religious Groups in the Roman Period

- A. Major Jewish Groups, Philosophies (p. 212)
 - 1. What are the names of the four major Jewish parties at the time of Christ?
- B. Pharisees (pp. 212-213)
 - 1. How did the Pharisees originate?
 - 2. How many Pharisees does Josephus say lived in Palestine during his time?
 - 3. How much political power did the Pharisees possess?
 - 4. What was the main purpose of the movement which developed into the Pharisee sect?
 - 5. What do we know about the teachings of the Pharisees?
 - a. What relationship did the Pharisees have with the scribes?
 - b. What does "Pharisee" mean? How did this term apply to their religious practices?
 - c. How did the Pharisees organize themselves?
 - d. What were some of the Pharisees' most important concerns?
 - e. Who were some well known Pharisees?
 - 6. What was Jesus' relationship with the Pharisees?
 - 7. What was the only Jewish party to survive the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70? Why is this important in respect to present-day Judaism?
- C. Sadducees (p. 213)
 - 1. How did the Sadducees originate?
 - 2. Where did the name "Sadducees" originate? How did this term apply to the makeup of this religious party?

3. What type of people composed the Sadducean party?
 4. What was the Sadducees' relationship with the temple?
 5. What was the Sadducees' relationship with the Sanhedrine?
 6. Why did the Sadducees develop Hellenistic tendencies?
 - a. How did Hellenistic tendencies affect the Sadducees' relationship with the common people?
 7. What were the teachings of the Sadducees? How do they contrast with other religious groups?
 8. When did the Sadducean party collapse?
- D. The Dead Sea Scroll Community (Essenes) (pp. 213-215)
1. When were the Dead Sea Scrolls discovered? What Jewish group did the scrolls bring to life?
 - a. When did the community at Qumran exist? Where is Qumran located?
 2. Where were the Dead Sea Scrolls found (Map 104)?
 3. Why do most scholars believe that the people living at Qumran are the Essenes?
 - a. How many Essenes does Josephus say lived in his day?
 - b. A minority of scholars do not believe the Essenes lived in Qumran. Whom do they believe lived there?
 4. What were the teachings of the people of Qumran?
 5. How did the people of Qumran organize themselves? What were some of their practices?
 6. Why did they put the scrolls they copied and studied at Qumran, in caves?
 - a. What are these scrolls called today?
 7. What is the significance of the Dead Sea Scrolls today?
- E. The Zealots
1. What do we know about the Zealots?

Chapter Eighteen: The Life and Ministry of Jesus

- I. Introduction (pp. 216-217)
 - A. What are the "four Gospels?"
 - 1. Which of the four Gospels are called the "Synoptic Gospels"?
 - a. What does "synoptic" mean?
 - 2. Why isn't the Gospel of John considered to be a Synoptic Gospel?
 - B. Are the Gospels, biographies or inspired testimonies? Explain.
 - 1. Why don't we find detailed chronological and geographical details in the Gospels?
 - 2. Is the chronological and geographical information in the gospels, correct?
 - C. What are some of the major differences between the four Gospels? Who were they written by, and what sets them apart from the other Gospels?
- II. The Birth of Jesus and His Childhood (pp. 217-218; Map 105)
 - A. With what two birth announcements does the gospel story begin?
 - B. What does the Bible tell us about the birth of John the Baptist?
 - C. What does the Bible tell us about the birth of Jesus?
 - D. What does the Bible tell us about Jesus' life as He grew to maturity, prior to His earthly ministry?
 - E. As a young person growing up in Nazareth, what are some of the things Jesus may have experienced?
- III. John the Baptist's Message and Ministry (pp. 218-219; Map 106)
 - A. When did John begin preaching?
 - B. What message did John preach?
 - 1. What was the purpose of his preaching?
 - 2. Where did John preach?
 - C. Describe the events surrounding John's baptism of Jesus.
 - D. Why was John put in prison? How did he die?
- IV. Galilee in Jesus' Day (pp. 219-220; Map 107)
 - A. What are the two major divisions of Galilee? What divides them?
 - B. What type of people lived in Galilee?
 - 1. What types of people encircled Galilee?
 - 2. About how many Jews lived in Galilee?
 - 3. How many villages does Josephus mention being in Galilee?
 - C. What was the chief base of the local economy in Galilee?
 - 1. Give examples of parables utilizing:
 - a. family farms.
 - b. larger estates owned by wealthy landowners who might have lived away from Galilee.

- D. What industries were in Galilee?
 - E. What were some of the major cities in Galilee?
 - 1. What influence did these large cities have on Galilee?
- V. Jesus' Early Ministry (Map. 107)
- A. Nazareth (pp. 220-221)
 - 1. Where did Jesus' public ministry begin?
 - 2. Where was Nazareth located (Map 107)?
 - 3. Describe Nazareth.
 - 4. What attitude did Jews have toward people who lived in Nazareth (Jn. 1:46)?
 - 5. Where was Cana in respect to Nazareth (Map 107)?
 - a. What was Cana's significance during Jesus' earthly ministry?
 - 6. Where was the Sea of Galilee in respect to Nazareth (Map 107)?
 - a. What was the Sea of Galilee's significance during Jesus' earthly ministry?
 - B. Capernaum and Bethsaida (pp. 221-222)
 - 1. Where was Capernaum located (Map 107)?
 - 2. What do we know about Capernaum, Peter's house, and the synagogue where Jesus preached?
 - a. Why does Matthew refer to Capernaum as "Jesus' own city" (Matt. 9:1)?
 - b. What was Capernaum's significance during Jesus' earthly ministry?
 - c. Explain the significant events that occurred in Capernaum:
 - 1. Matt. 8:5-13; Lk. 7:1-10.
 - 2. Matt. 5:14-17.
 - 3. Matt. 17:24-27.
 - 4. Mk. 1:21-28.
 - 5. Mk. 2:1-13.
 - 6. Mk. 9:33-50.
 - 7. Lk. 8:40-56.
 - 3. Where is Bethsaida located (Map 107)?
 - a. What was Capernaum's significance during Jesus' earthly ministry?
 - b. Note: For more detailed information regarding Bethsaida in this study guide, see Chapter Seventeen.
 - C. Villages Beyond the Sea of Galilee (pp. 222-223)
 - 1. During Jesus' earthly ministry, what incidents took place on the Sea of Galilee (Matt. 8:23-27; Mk. 6:47-52)?
 - 2. Where is Nain located (Map 109)?
 - a. What occurred at Nain (Lk. 7:11-17)?
 - 3. Where is Chorazin located (Map 109)?
 - a. What does Jesus say about Chorazin (Matt. 11:21)? What does this tell us about Jesus' ministry in Chorazin?
 - b. What do we know about Chorazin?

- VI. Jesus Outside Galilee (p. 223; Map 109)
- A. For what reasons did Jesus travel outside Galilee?
 - B. When traveling between Galilee and Jerusalem, through which regions did Jesus travel?
 - C. Why did Jesus journey into the region of Tyre and Sidon (Matt. 15:21)?
 1. What is unusual about the miracle Jesus worked in the district of Tyre and Sidon (Matt. 15:21-28; Mk. 7:24-39)?
 - D. Why did Jesus occasionally travel into Philip's tetarchy?
- VII. The Way to Jerusalem (Map 110)
- A. Jesus' Travels to Jerusalem (p. 223)
 1. Why did Jesus travel to Jerusalem?
 2. What route did Jews prefer when traveling south from Galilee to Jerusalem? Why?
 - a. Why did Jews try to avoid contact with Samaritans?
 - B. Samaria (pp. 223-225)
 1. Did Jesus avoid traveling through Samaria?
 2. What do we know about Jesus' travels and teachings in Samaria?
 - C. Perea Ministry (p. 226)
 1. What do we know about Jesus' ministry in Perea?
- VIII. Jesus in Judea and Jerusalem (pp. 226-228; Map 111)
- A. The Five Feasts Attended by Jesus
 1. To which five feasts, are we told in John, did Jesus travel to Jerusalem?
 - a. Based on this information, how long was Jesus' earthly ministry?
 2. What do we know about Jesus in Judea, at the beginning of His earthly ministry?
 3. What did Jesus do in Jericho and Bethany during his ministry?
 4. List some of the more memorable events in Jesus' life which occurred in Jerusalem.
- IX. Jerusalem in the Days of Herod and Jesus
- A. General Description (pp. 228-229)
 1. When did Jerusalem reach its zenith?
 2. How much land did Jerusalem occupy, in the first century?
 3. What was Jerusalem's population in the first century?
 4. Where was Herod's palace located (Map 112)?
 - a. What type of people lived in the area of Herod's palace?
 5. How many northern walls does Josephus describe (Map 112)?
 - a. Why were these walls built?
 - b. Which of these walls existed during Jesus' life on earth?
 - B. Water Supply (pp. 229-230)
 1. What did Herod the Great and the Roman procurators construct to satisfy the water needs of Jerusalem?
 2. How were pools and reservoirs constructed?

3. How was water channeled into cisterns, pools, and reservoirs?
 4. How many cisterns were carved into the bedrock on the Temple Mount?
 5. Where was the Pool of Israel located (Map 112)? How large was it?
 6. Where was the Sheep's Pool (Pool of Bethesda) located (Map 112)? What did Jesus do there?
 7. What is the name and size of the pool associated with the Antonia Fortress (Map 112)?
 - a. What is the name and size of the pool west of the citadel (Map 112)?
 8. What is the name of the pool in the Hinnom Valley (Map 112)?
 9. What brought water into Jerusalem from the Bethlehem region?
- C. The Upper City (p. 230)
1. What is the Upper City (Map 112)?
 2. What made the Upper City an attractive location for wealthy Jerusalemites and the royal family?
 3. What crowned the Upper City?
 - a. Describe Herod the Great's palace.
 - b. What did Herod build just north of the palace (Map 112)?
 4. What is the Palatial Mansion? What does it tell us about first century life in Jerusalem?
- D. Herod's Magnificent Temple (pp. 231-233)
1. What was Herod's crowning achievement, regarding his building plan for Jerusalem? Why?
 2. When was the first temple destroyed and the second temple built?
 3. When was Zerubbabel's temple damaged? When was it repaired?
 4. Why did Herod invest so many resources into transforming the temple into a thing of beauty?
 5. When did construction on the Temple Mount begin, and when was it completed?
 - a. What did Herod do, to provide the space necessary for his grand scheme?
 - b. What are the dimensions of the temple?
 - c. What are the heights of the temple walls?
 6. What do we know about entering the temple from the southern wall?
 7. What do we know about the four gates in the western wall?
 8. What do we know about the northern wall and the Antonia Fortress?
 9. What do we know about the Eastern Wall and Herod's extension of it?
 10. Describe the interior of the Temple Mount with its courtyards and stoas.
 11. Describe the temple.
- X. The Last Week of Jesus (Map 113)
- A. Saturday: Six Days Before Jesus' Crucifixion (Matt. 26:6-13; Mk. 14:3-9; Jn. 11:55-12:11) (p. 233)
1. Where did Jesus go, six days before the Passover?
 - a. Was this where he stayed during the week prior to His crucifixion?

2. In whose house did they have a supper for Jesus?
 3. What did Mary do for Jesus, Saturday evening at Simon's house? Why?
 - a. What was Judas' reaction to this? Why?
 - b. What did Jesus say would be done as a memorial to Mary, and her anointing of Him?
- B. Sunday: Five Days Before Jesus' Crucifixion (Matt. 21:1-12, 14-17; Mk. 11:1-11; Lk. 19:29-44; Jn. 12:12-19) (p. 233)
1. Describe Jesus' entrance into Jerusalem the Sunday before His crucifixion?
 - a. Why do we call this Jesus' Triumphant Entry?
 2. What occurred in the temple?
 3. What did Jesus do at the end of the day?
- C. Monday: Four Days Before Jesus' Crucifixion (Matt. 21:12-19; Mk. 11:12-18; Lk. 19: 45-48) (p. 233)
1. What did Jesus do to cleanse the temple? Why did He do it?
 - a. What did Jesus do the first time He cleansed the temple?
 2. What did the chief priests, scribes, and leading men want to do to Jesus? What stopped them (Lk. 19:47-48)?
- D. Tuesday: Three Days Before Jesus' Crucifixion (p. 233)
1. Where was Jesus, and what was He doing (Matt. 21:23-27; Mk. 11:27-33; Lk. 20:1-8)?
 - a. What did the Pharisees ask regarding Jesus' authority? What was Jesus response?
 2. What parables did Jesus tell the people (Matt. 21:28-32, 33-46; 22:1-14; Mk. 12:1-12; Lk. 20:9-19)?
 3. What did the Jewish rulers do, trying to ensnare Jesus? What did Jesus do to confound those who tried to ensnare Him (Matt. 22:15-46; Mk. 12:13-37; Lk. 20:20-44)?
 4. What did Jesus tell the Jews in His last public discourse (Matt. 23:1-39; Mk. 12:38-40; Lk. 20:45-47)?
 5. What occurred in the treasury? What lesson did Jesus teach from this incident (Mk. 12:41-44; Lk. 21:1-4)?
 6. What did Jesus foretell regarding the destruction of Jerusalem and the end times (Matt. 24-25; Mk. 13:1-27; Lk. 21:5-36)?
 7. What did Jesus predict on this day (Matt. 26:1-5, 14-16; Mk. 14:1-2, 10-11; Lk. 22:1-6)?
- E. Wednesday: Two Days Before Jesus' Crucifixion (pp. 233-234)
1. What did Jesus do on Wednesday?
- F. Thursday: One Day Before Jesus' Crucifixion (pp. 234-235)
1. What did Peter and John do to prepare for the Passover (Matt. 26:17-20; Mk. 14:12-17; Lk. 22:7-18, 24-30)?
 2. What lesson did Jesus teach the disciples when he washed their feet in the upper room (Jn. 13:1-20).
 3. What was Judas' reaction to Jesus foretelling his betrayal? What was Peter's reaction to Jesus foretelling his denial (Matt. 26:21-25, 31-35; Mk. 14:18-21,

- 27-31; Lk. 22:21-23, 31-38; Jn. 13:21-38)?
4. What did Jesus do to institute the Lord's Supper (Matt. 26:21-25, 31-35; Mk. 14:18-21, 27-31; Lk. 22:21-23, 31-38; Jn. 13:21-38; 1 Cor. 11:23-26)?
 5. What did Jesus teach the disciples in the discourse before His crucifixion (Jn. 14-16)? At the end of the discourse, for what did Jesus pray (Jn. 17)?
 6. Where is Gethsemane? What occurred there, the evening of Jesus' arrest (Matt. 26:30, 36-56; Mk. 14:26, 32-52; Lk. 22:39-53; Jn. 18:1-11)?
- G. Friday: The Day of Jesus' Crucifixion and Burial (p. 235)
1. Explain the three stages of Jesus' trial by the Jews (Matt. 26:57, 59-68; 27:1-2; Mk. 14:53, 55-65; 15:1; Lk. 22:54, 63-23:1; Jn. 18:12-14, 19-24, 28).
 2. Explain Peter's three denials of Jesus (Matt. 26:58, 69-75; Mk. 14:54, 66-72; Lk. 22:54-62; Jn. 18:15-18, 25-27).
 3. Explain the three stages of Jesus' trial by the Romans, including his scourging (Matt. 27:11-30; Mk. 15:2-19; Lk. 23:2-12; Jn. 18:28-19:16).
 4. Explain Judas' suicide (Matt. 27:3-10; Acts 1:18-19).
 5. Explain Jesus' crucifixion (Matt. 27:31-56; Mk. 15:20-41; Lk. 23:26-49; Jn. 19:17-30).
 6. What occurred between Jesus' death and the removal of His body from the cross?
 7. Explain Jesus' burial (Matt. 27:57-66; Mk. 15:42-47; Lk. 23:50-56; Jn. 19:31-42).
- H. Saturday: Jesus in the Grave (p. 235)
1. Where was Jesus' body and soul on Saturday?
- I. Sunday: Jesus' Resurrection (Matt. 28:1-15; Mk. 16:1-14; Lk. 24:1-43; Jn. 20:1-25; 1 Cor. 15:5) (p. 235)
1. Explain the angels' announcement of Jesus' resurrection to the women, early Sunday morning. How did the apostles react to their report?
 2. Explain the appearances of Jesus on Sunday, the day of His resurrection.
- J. Appearances of Jesus after His Resurrection (Matt. 28:16-20; Mk. 16:15-20; Lk. 24:44-53; Jn. 20:26-21:1-25; Acts 1:3-12; 1 Cor. 15:5-8) (p. 235)
1. Explain the appearances of Jesus occurring after the day of His resurrection.

Chapter Nineteen: Early Expansion of the Church

- I. The Roman Empire during the Early Expansion of the Church
- A. Gaius Caligula (A.D. 37-41) (p. 236)
1. Who was Gaius? What was his nickname, and what does his nickname mean?
 - a. Who did he succeed?
 - b. When did he reign? What major events occurred in respect to the church during his reign?
 2. What effect did an illness, experienced by Gaius, have on his rule of Rome?
 3. What occurred, as a result of Gaius insisting that he be worshiped as a god?
 4. How did Gaius die?
- B. Claudius (A.D. 41-54) (p. 236)
1. Who was Claudius, and when did he reign?
 2. Explain the events surrounding his controversial appointment to emperor?
 - a. How did this weaken his rule over Rome? What did he do to strengthen his rule over Rome?
 3. What major events occurred in respect to the church during Claudius' reign (Chart 20, p. 197)?
 4. Explain Claudius' death and its significance in the rule of Rome.
- C. Nero (A.D. 54-68) (pp. 236-237)
1. Who was Nero, and when did he reign?
 2. Describe Nero's rule of Rome from A.D. 54-59.
 3. Describe Nero's rule of Rome from A.D. 59-68?
 4. Describe Rome's first state-sponsored persecution of Christians, resulting from the A.D. 64 fire in Rome.
 5. Describe the Judean rebellion during Nero's reign.
 6. Describe the death of Nero.
 7. What major events occurred in respect to the church during Nero's reign (Chart 20, p. 197)?
- II. The Politics of Palestine (A.D. 41-66)
- A. The Kingdom of Agrippa I (pp. 237-239)
1. Who was Herod Agrippa I?
 2. When did Caligula make Agrippa I ruler of Philip's territory? When did Caligula make him ruler of Perea and Galilee?
 3. When, and why, did Claudius make Agrippa I king of Judea, Samaria, and Idumea?
 - a. How many years did Agrippa I reign?
 - b. How long had it been since Palestine was ruled by a king? Who was the last king of Palestine (Chart 21, p. 207)?
 4. When did Agrippa I take the title "king" and "Herod?" How powerful was he at this time (Map 114)?

5. Describe Agrippa's rule over the Jews.
 6. What major events occurred in respect to the church during Agrippa I's reign?
 7. Describe the events surrounding Agrippa I's death (Acts 12:20-25)?
 8. How was Judea ruled after Herod Agrippa I's death?
- B. Agrippa II (p. 239)
1. When did Agrippa II rule?
 2. Over which territories did Agrippa II rule? Was he as powerful as his father?
 - a. Did Agrippa II rule Judea? Explain.
 3. What governing interaction did Agrippa II have with the Jews?
 4. What major event occurred in respect to the church during Agrippa II's reign?
- C. Prelude to Revolution: The Second Procuratorship (pp. 239-241)
1. How many procurators were appointed by Claudius and Nero during the Second Procuratorship (A.D. 44-66)? Which ones do we read about in the Bible (Chart 23)?
 - a. Where was the headquarters of the procurators?
 2. What was the procurator's major role in Palestine?
 - a. Upon whom did the procurators depend, in the event of a major disturbance?
 3. What was the Jews' reaction to the procurators?
 - a. What was Rome's reaction to the Jews' rebellion?
 4. What occurred to the church in Jerusalem during the Second Procuratorship?
 - a. What did Christians do to relieve brethren in Judea during the famine (Acts 11:27-30; 24:17; 1 Cor. 6:1-4; 2 Cor. 8-9).
 5. Why did brethren in Antioch send Paul and Barnabas to Jerusalem (Acts 14:26-15:2)?
 - a. What was the outcome of their meeting (Acts 15)?
 1. Had the apostles and elders in Jerusalem authorized men to preach that circumcision was necessary, to be saved (Acts 15:1, 24)?
 6. Who did Ananus II, high priest of the Jews, condemn to death (ca. A.D. 62)?
 7. Which Roman officials did Paul face, while imprisoned at Caesarea (Acts 24:1-26:32)? What occurred during these two meetings?
- III. Acts and the Progress of the Gospel in Palestine (Acts 1-11)
- A. Beginning of the Church (pp. 241-242)
1. What events are recorded in Acts, leading up to the beginning of the church (Acts 1)?
 2. Describe the beginning of the church (Acts 2)?
 3. What factors contributed to the natural spread of the gospel and the church from Jerusalem?
- B. Jewish Opposition in Jerusalem (p. 242)
1. What did Jewish leaders do to try and suppress Christianity and the church?
- C. Expansion beyond Jerusalem (p. 243)
1. What does Luke tell us about Philip and the beginning of the church in Samaria

- (Acts 8:4-24)?
2. What does Luke tell us about Philip and the conversion of the Ethiopian eunuch (Acts 8:25-40)?
 3. Where did Philip go after baptizing the eunuch (Acts 8:40; Map 117)?
 4. Describe the conversion of Saul as recorded in Acts 9:1-19.
 5. What did Peter do in Lydda and Joppa (Acts 9:32-43)? How did people react?
 6. Describe the events surrounding the conversion of Cornelius and his household (Acts 10).
 - a. What did Peter report to the church in Jerusalem regarding the conversion of the Gentiles? What was their reaction to Peter's report (Acts 11:1-18)?
 7. Where did the Christians, dispersed from Jerusalem, preach (Acts 11:19)?
 - a. Which of them also preached to the Greeks? How did the Greeks react upon hearing the gospel (Acts 11:20-21)?
 - b. Where did the church at Jerusalem send Barnabas? Why (Acts 11:22)?
 - c. After Barnabas found Paul, what did they do in Antioch? What happened (Acts 11:25-26)?
 8. Of what did Agabus prophesy in Antioch (Acts 11:28)?
 - a. What did the brethren in Antioch do (Acts 11:29-30)?

IV. The Ministry of Paul

A. Conversion and Early Years (pp. 243-244)

1. Describe, in detail, the conversion of Saul (Acts 9:1-19; 22:6-21; 26:12-18).
 - a. Where is Damascus located?
 1. What do we know about Damascus during the time of Paul?
2. What did Saul do after being converted, and before working with the church in Antioch (Acts 9:20-31; 22:17-21; 2 Cor. 11:32-33; Gal. 1:11-24; Map 118)?
 - a. Where is Tarsus located? What is its relationship to Cilicia?
 1. What do we know about Tarsus during the time of Paul?

B. The Church at Antioch (p. 244)

1. Where is Antioch located in Syria (Map 119)?
 - a. Explain the history of Antioch?
 - b. Why was Antioch an important Roman city?
 - c. In general, why was Antioch important to the Jews and Palestine?
2. What do we know about the Jewish community in Antioch?
3. When was the gospel first preached to the Jews and Greeks in Antioch (Acts 11:19-20)?
4. How did Barnabas and Paul become involved with the church in Antioch (Acts 11:21-26)?
 - a. How long did they preach there?
 - b. What were Jesus' disciples first called, in Antioch?
 - c. Define "Christian."

5. What did the church in Antioch do, after hearing there would be a famine in Judea (Acts 11:27-30)?
 6. Why was the church in Antioch important to the success of Paul's missionary journeys?
 - a. What did the church in Antioch do as a result of men from Judea teaching, they had to be circumcised according to the custom of Moses? What was the result (Acts 15:1-35)?
 - b. What disagreement did Paul and Barnabas have in Antioch, after their first missionary journey? What was the outcome of the disagreement?
 - c. What mistake did Peter make in Antioch, also influencing other brethren to act unbecomingly (Gal. 2:11-21)?
 1. When did this take place?
 2. What did Paul do to correct this problem?
- C. Paul's First Missionary Journey (pp. 244-246)
1. Where, in the Bible, is Paul's first missionary journey recorded.
 2. List, in order, the places visited by Paul and Barnabas on this journey. Locate each on Map 119.
 3. Explain the highlights of this journey, tell about the places to which they traveled, and tell about the things occurring in these places (Map 119):
 - a. What events led up to the beginning of Paul's first missionary journey in Antioch?
 - b. Selucia.
 - c. Cyprus.
 1. Salamis.
 2. Paphos.
 - d. Perga in Pamphylia.
 - e. Pisidian Antioch.
 - f. Iconium.
 - g. Lycaonia.
 1. Lystra.
 2. Derbe.
 - h. What did Paul do after preaching in Derbe, as he made his way back to Antioch Syria?
 1. What did Paul and Barnabas report to the church in Antioch Syria?
- D. Paul's Second Missionary Journey (pp. 246-249)
1. Where, in the Bible, is Paul's second missionary journey recorded.
 2. List, in order, the places visited by Paul and Barnabas on this journey. Locate each on Map 120.
 3. Explain the highlights of this journey, tell about the places to which they traveled, and tell about the things occurring in these places (Map 120):
 - a. What disagreement did Paul and Barnabas have before beginning the second missionary journey?
 1. How was the disagreement resolved?

- b. Syria and Cilicia.
- c. Derbe and Lystra.
- d. Phrygia and Galatia.
- e. Asia.
 - 1. Why didn't Paul preach in Asia?
- f. Mysia.
 - 1. Was Paul permitted to preach in Mysia?
 - 2. Was he permitted to go to Bithynia?
 - 3. Was Paul permitted to preach in Troas?
 - 4. What occurred in Troas, whereby Paul went to Macedonia?
 - a. Does Luke join Paul on this missionary journey, in or around Troas (Acts 16:10; cf. the personal pronoun "we").
- g. Samothrace.
- h. Macedonia.
 - 1. Which Macedonian cities did Paul visit?
- i. Neapolis.
- j. Philippi.
- k. Amphipolis and Apollonia.
- l. Thessalonica.
- m. Berea.
- n. Achaia.
 - 1. Why is Achaia also referred to as Greece (Acts 18:12; 20:1-2)?
 - 2. Which cities in Achaia did Paul visit?
- o. Athens.
- p. Corinth.
- q. Where did Paul go to start his trip back to Syria? Why?
 - 1. Why did Paul cut his hair in Cenchrea?
- r. What did Paul do in Ephesus? Why didn't he stay longer? When did he return?
 - 1. Who did Paul leave in Ephesus?
- s. What did Paul do when arriving in Caesarea? What church did he greet?
 - 1. When did Paul return to Antioch?

Chapter Twenty: The First Jewish Revolt

- I. Introduction (p. 258)
 - A. When and why did the First Jewish Revolt begin?

- II. The Opposing Armies (pp. 258-260)
 - A. Who was Cestius Gallus?
 - 1. What did Gallus do to squash the revolt (Map 125)? Was he successful?
 - B. What did the Jews do in response to Gallus' attacks?
 - 1. What factions appeared in the Jewish leadership? What resulted from the factions?
 - C. Whom did Nero send to squash the Jewish revolt, since Cestius Gallus had failed?
 - 1. Who did Vespasian enlist to help him? Describe the army they assembled to fight against the Jews.

- III. The Campaign in Galilee (p. 260)
 - A. Describe the campaign Vespasian's launched in A.D. 67 (Map 125).
 - B. Describe the campaign Vespasian's launched in A.D. 68 (Map 125).

- IV. Unrest in Rome (p. 260)
 - A. When did Nero commit suicide?
 - B. How did Nero's suicide interrupt Vespasian's campaign to crush the Jewish revolt?
 - C. Who was Vespasian? When and how did he become emperor of Rome?
 - D. How did Vespasian's rise as emperor of Rome, permit the legions to continue their work in Judea?

- V. The Campaign of Titus against Jerusalem (pp. 260-262)
 - A. With charge did Vespasian issue to Titus?
 - B. What did Titus do to capture and destroy Jerusalem?
 - 1. How was the temple torched?
 - 2. What did Titus do after the temple was torched?
 - 3. What did Titus do with the survivors and the vessels from the temple?
 - 4. What is the Arch of Titus?

- VI. Final Jewish Resistance (p. 262)
 - A. When did Machaerus and Herodium fall?
 - B. How and when did Masada fall? What did the Zealots do, rather than be taken captive?

- VII. Consequences of the Jewish Revolt (p. 262)
 - A. How did the First Jewish Revolt affect Judea and Palestine?
 - B. How did the First Jewish Revolt affect Jews?

C. How did the First Jewish Revolt affect Christians?

Chapter Twenty-One: The Christian Church from A.D. 70 to 300

- I. The Emperors of Rome from A.D. 69 to 138 (rf. Chart 20 on p. 197)
- A. The Flavian Dynasty (pp. 263-265)
 - 1. Which Roman dynasty ended with the death of Nero? Who were the emperors in this dynasty, and when did they reign?
 - 2. What was "the year of four emperors"? How did it end?
 - 3. Which three men compose the Flavian Dynasty (Chart 20, p. 197)? What is their relationship to one another?
 - 4. Who was Vespasian, and what did he do while reigning over Rome?
 - 5. Who was Titus, and what did he do while reigning over Rome?
 - 6. Who was Domitian, and what did he do while reigning over Rome?
 - B. Churches of the Revelation (pp. 265-267)
 - 1. List the seven churches of Asia in Revelation (Rev. 1:11). Locate each on Map 127 (p. 264).
 - a. In general, how does Revelation relate to all seven churches?
 - 2. What do we know about each of the seven churches in Revelation?
 - a. Ephesus (pp. 254-255).
 - b. Smyrna (p. 265).
 - c. Pergamum (p. 266).
 - d. Sardis (pp. 266-267).
 - e. Thyatira (p. 267).
 - f. Philadelphia (p. 267).
 - g. Laodicea (p. 267).
 - C. Successors to the Flavian Dynasty (pp. 268-270)
 - 1. Who were the successors to the Flavian Dynasty, through A.D. 180?
 - a. How did Domitian's reign over Rome call into question the manner of selecting an imperial successor?
 - b. How were emperors selected after the Flavian Dynasty compared to their selection during the Flavian Dynasty?
 - 2. Who was Nerva, and what did he do while reigning over Rome?
 - 3. Who was Trajan, and what did he do while reigning over Rome?
 - 4. Who was Hadrian, and what did he do while reigning over Rome?
 - 5. Who was Antoninus Pius, and what did he do while reigning over Rome?
 - 6. Who was Marcus Aurelius, and what did he do while reigning over Rome?
- II. Life in Palestine and the Growth of the Church (A.D. 73-135) (pp. 270-273)
- A. What political impact did the First Jewish Revolt have on Judea? Explain.
 - B. What military consequences did the First Jewish Revolt have on Judea? Explain.
 - C. What social and economic consequences did the First Jewish Revolt have on Judea? Explain.
 - D. What spiritual consequences did the First Jewish Revolt have on Judea? Explain.

- E. Where was the center of Jewish spiritual life shifted, by the Bar Kokhba Revolt? Explain.
- III. The Bar Kokhba Revolt (pp. 274-275, Map 130)
- A. When did the Bar Kokhba Revolt occur? Who was emperor of Rome during the revolt?
 - B. What two decisions by Hadrian precipitated the Bar Kokhba Revolt?
 - C. How did the Bar Kokhba Revolt begin?
 - 1. What actions did Simon bar Kosebah take against Rome?
 - D. How did Hadrian crush the revolt?
 - E. What occurred to the Jewish rebels who fled to caves on the western side of the Dead Sea?
- IV. Hadrian's New Jerusalem (p. 275, Map 131)
- A. What did Hadrian do with Jerusalem in the aftermath of the Bar Kokhba Revolt?
 - B. What was the name of the colony Hadrian established? How was it different from the Jewish city of Jerusalem?
- V. The Expansion of Christianity into the Second Century
- A. Factors Enhancing the Expansion of the Church (pp. 275-276)
 - 1. What factors enhanced the rapid spread of Christianity?
 - B. Asia Minor (p. 276)
 - 1. Why did Asia Minor become a stronghold of Christianity in the decades before and after A.D. 100?
 - 2. How many Christians are estimated to have been living in the Roman Empire by the end of the first century?
 - a. How many of them are estimated to have lived in Asia Minor?
 - C. The Leading Churches (p. 276)
 - 1. List some of the leading churches at the end of A.D. 100. Why were they influential?
 - 2. Who were some of the apologists and historians during the second and third centuries?
 - 3. Why did Alexandria become a major Christian intellectual center?
 - D. Expansion of the Church in the East (p. 276)
 - 1. What do we know about the expansion of the church in the East?
 - E. Searching through the writings of early Christians, what did they teach in respect to salvation, baptism, and the church?