

So130 Week 09

**STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS
SG3 #01-50**

#01

What are the two different communities that must be considered in studying the exile from Judah?

The Jews who remained in the land of Judah and those who were sent or escaped from Judah, the diaspora Jews.

#02

Who did Nebuchadnezzar initially appoint as ruler over Judah?



Gedaliah

#03

How was life in exile, on the whole, versus the life of those who stayed in Judah?

Life was generally better

#04

What did the prophet Jeremiah urge those who went into exile?

To build houses, plan Gardens, and establish normal social relationships in their new land of residence. (Jer 29:4-7)

JER 29:4-7

4 “Thus says the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel, to all the exiles whom I have sent into exile from Jerusalem to Babylon:

5 Build houses and live in them; plant gardens and eat their produce.

6 Take wives and have sons and daughters; take wives for your sons, and give your daughters in marriage, that they may bear sons and daughters; multiply there, and do not decrease.

7 But seek the welfare of the city where I have sent you into exile, and pray to the LORD on its behalf, for in its welfare you will find your welfare.

#5

160

Which psalm reflected the spiritual anguish of those separated from their homeland?

Psalm 137

PSALM 137

137 By the waters of Babylon, there we sat down and wept, when we remembered Zion.

2 On the willows there we hung up our lyres.

3 For there our captors required of us songs, and our tormentors, mirth, saying, "Sing us one of the songs of Zion!"

4 How shall we sing the LORD's song in a foreign land?

5 If I forget you, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget its skill!

6 Let my tongue stick to the roof of my mouth, if I do not remember you, if I do not set Jerusalem above my highest joy!

7 Remember, O LORD, against the Edomites the day of Jerusalem, how they said, "Lay it bare, lay it bare, down to its foundations!"

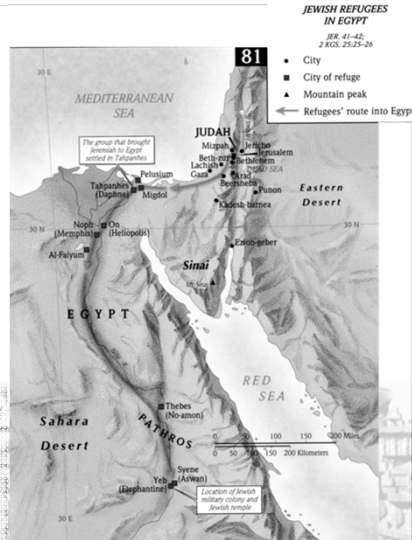
8 O daughter of Babylon, doomed to be destroyed, blessed shall he be who repays you with what you have done to us!

9 Blessed shall he be who takes your little ones and dashes them against the rock!

8

#06

Which country did many Jews flee to during the exile?



Egypt

#07

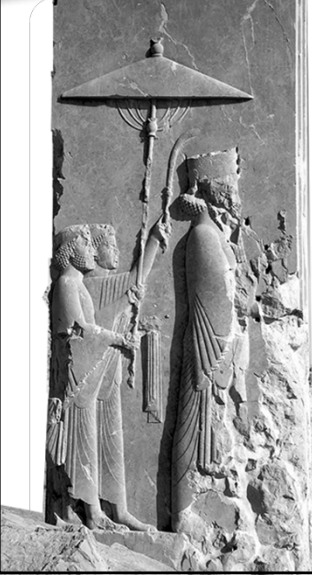
Who was the ablest administrator of all Persian rulers?

Darius I
- The Audience Hall entrance, at Persopolis



#08

Which king is known as the Persian king Ahasuerus in the Book of Esther?

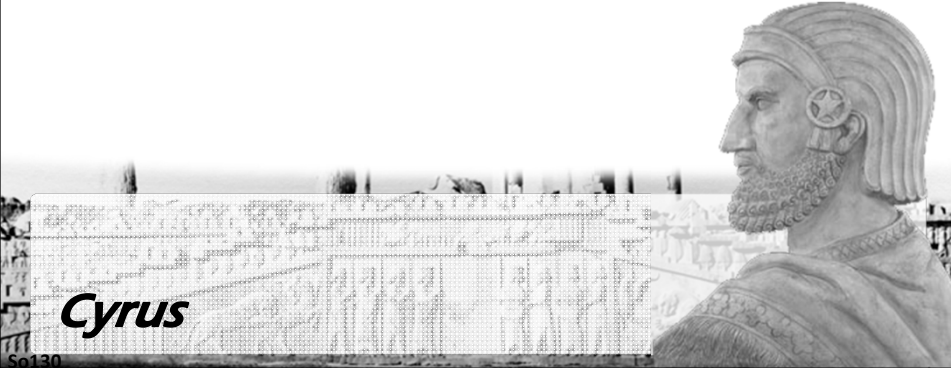


Xerxes

11

#09

Who does the prophet Isaiah call the Lord's anointed who would be God's chosen instrument to restore the exiles to their ancestral homeland?



Cyrus

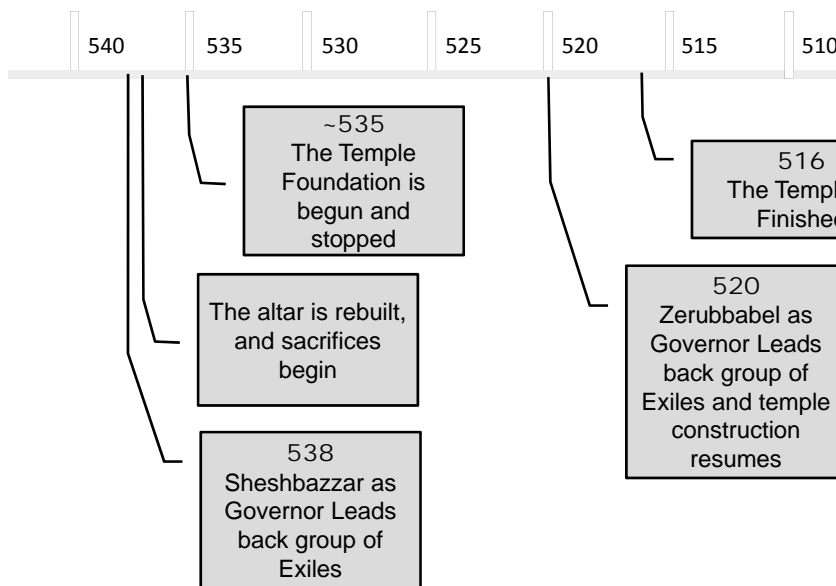
167-168

#10

Which deeds are striking similar between Zerubbabel and Sheshbazzar?

- 1) both lead returnees back to Judah**
Sheshbazzar - in 536,
Zerubbabel - in 520
- 2) both were governors of Judah**
- 3) both led the people of Judah to begin (continue) the process of rebuilding the temple.**
Sheshbazzar – foundations & Altar
Zerubbabel - the full temple (516)

Key Exilic Return Timeline:





#11

What is a satrapy?
Larger administrative unit governed by a royal official called a satrap



#12

Who administered a province?


A governor



#13

What was Ezra's official position in the Persian Government?


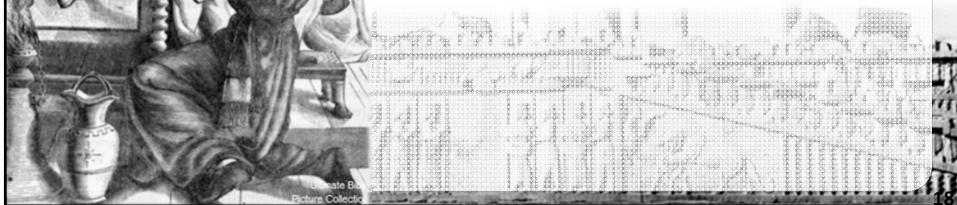
Minister of Religious Affairs.



#14

What was Nehemiah's official position?

Cupbearer

#15

What is the difference between Koine Greek and classical Greek

Koine Greek was the Greek language of the common people while classical Greek was the Greek language of the philosophers and poets. Koine Greek became the international language of politics, economics, and culture.

To all intents and purposes the vernacular *κοινή* is the later vernacular of Attic with normal development under historical environment created by Alexander's conquests.

On this base then were deposited varied influences from the other dialects, but not enough to change the essential Attic character of the language (Robertson, 71).

**Koiné was more practical
Than academic,
Putting the stress on clarity
Rather than eloquence.
Its grammar was simplified,
Exceptions were decreased and generalized,
Inflections were dropped or harmonized,
And sentence-construction made easier.
Koiné was the language of life
... and not of books.**

#16

How did conservative Jews view the ideas of Hellenism

They strenuously resisted Hellenistic ideas, believing compromise constituted a denial of their ancestral faith.

#17

How did non-conservative Jews view the ideas of Hellenism?

They claimed to be faithful to the traditional religion while also enjoying the benefits of Hellenistic culture.

#18

At what age did Alexander assume the title "King of Macedon"?

Twenty

#19

Who are the Diadochi?

88



Successors who coveted the Greek territory after Alexander's death.

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#20

Where was the Ptolemaic Dynastic centered?



Egypt

Ptolemaic Dynastic

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#21

Where was the Seleucid Dynasty centered?



Syria and Babylon

#22

What are the two factors that contributed to the stability of the Ptolemaic Kingdom?

- 1) The native Egyptian population was homogeneous and, therefore, more easily governed.***
- 2) Egypt's clear defined borders and relative isolation lent a measure of security to the Ptolemaic heartland.***

#23

Which city in Egypt experienced a steady increase in its Jewish population during the Ptolemaic reign?

Alexandria.

#24

What is the Septuagint?

A Greek translation of the Hebrew and Aramaic Scriptures

#25

Why was there a need for the Septuagint?

Many Jews adopted features of Hellenistic culture, including the Greek Language. This also opened the door to potential non-Jewish converts.

#26

What is a temple state?



A Land dedicated to a particular god.

#27



Who were the Tobiads?

A Wealthy business family who can be traced back to one of Nehemiah's opponents that represented a more Hellenized Jewry who presumably saw the benefits of Ptolemaic polices

The Tobiads . . .

QASR IRAQ EL-AMIR
 CONSTRUCTED BY HERKANUS, THE AMMONITE OF THE TOBIAD FAMILY IN 2ND C. B.C. REUSED EXTENSIVELY

#28

What were some of the administrative problems facing the Seleucid Dynasty?

- 1) there was no clear geographic borders and therefore difficult to defend.***
- 2) Its population was heterogeneous***
- 3) Powerful local rulers exerted significant influence that required diplomatic tact to prevent rebellion.***

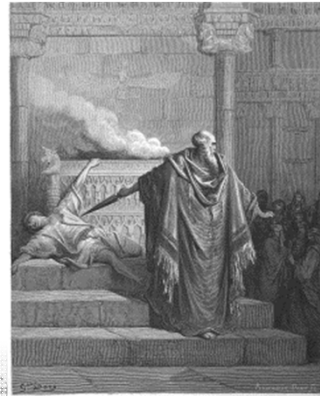
#29

What were the four restrictions Antiochus IV imposed on the Jews to ensure loyalty?

- 1) Forbade the rite of circumcision***
- 2) Forbade the observance of the sabbath***
- 3) A pagan altar dedicated to the worship of Zeus was built in the Jerusalem temple***
- 4) Requirement of Jews to offer pagan sacrifices, including the offering of swine flesh***

#30

Who was the prime catalyst that started the Maccabean revolt



[PICTURE: *The Revolt of Mattathias* by the French artist Gustave Doré (1832-1833). This is Doré's rendering of Mattathias killing the Jewish traitor on the pagan altar just before killing General Appelles.]

Mattathias

#31


Who were the Hasidim

Orthodox followers of Jewish law, the "Pious Ones" who joined Mattathias and his sons in armed resistance.

#32


Who were the kinsmen of the Hasidim

The Pharisees and the Essenses



#33

Which son of Mattathias led a guerilla war against the Seleucids with much success?



Judas Maccabeus

#34

What is Hannukah?



A Festival commemorating the recapturing of the Jerusalem temple and the reestablishment of the Jewish Sacrificial system. This occurred under the leadership of Judas Maccabeus

#35

In what ways did the Hasmonean Dynasty take on the characteristics of a Hellenistic monarchy under John Hyrcanus

- 1) Employment of Foreign mercenaries***
- 2) John changed the names of his children from Hebrew into Greek***
- 3) Although he avoided the title KING, his court gradually assumed the trappings of Greek Culture.***
- 4) Religion became a tool of conquest as conquered people were forcibly converted to Judaism.***

#36

What did Alexander Jannaeus do to the Pharisees who attempted to seek foreign help to remove Alexander from power?

He Executed 800 pharisees and their families.

#37

Which Roman general marched into Jerusalem in 63 BCE and established Roman rule

Pompey

#38

According to Roman tradition, who founded Rome in 753 BCE?



Romulus

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#39

Which ideas did the Romans borrow from the Etruscans?

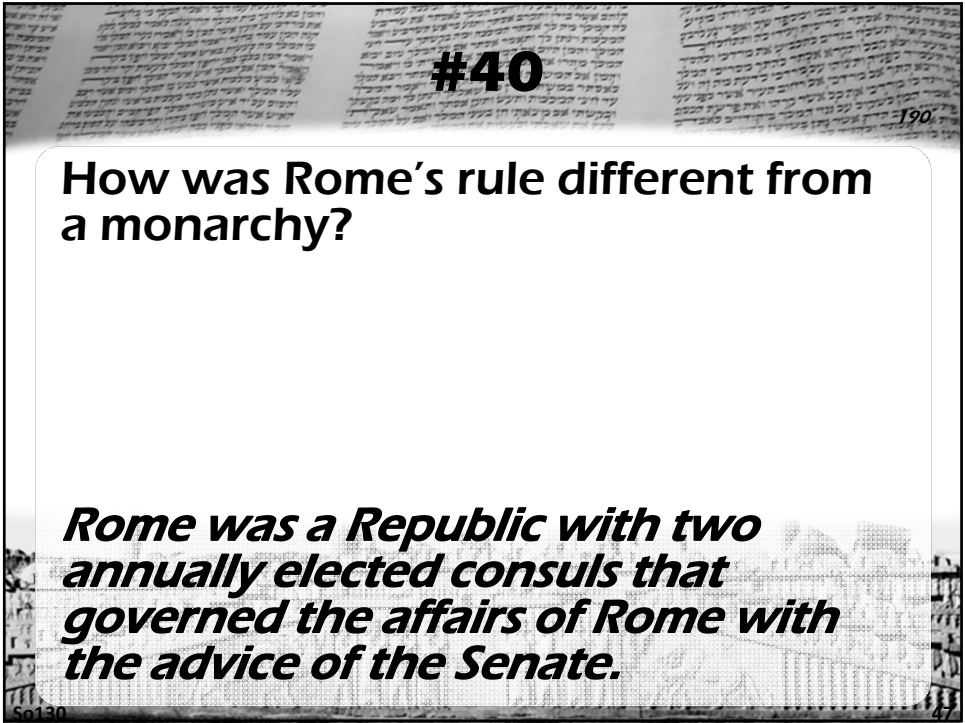
***Architectural styles,
writing,
several religious ideas,
and certain social customs.***

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#40

How was Rome's rule different from a monarchy?

Rome was a Republic with two annually elected consuls that governed the affairs of Rome with the advice of the Senate.

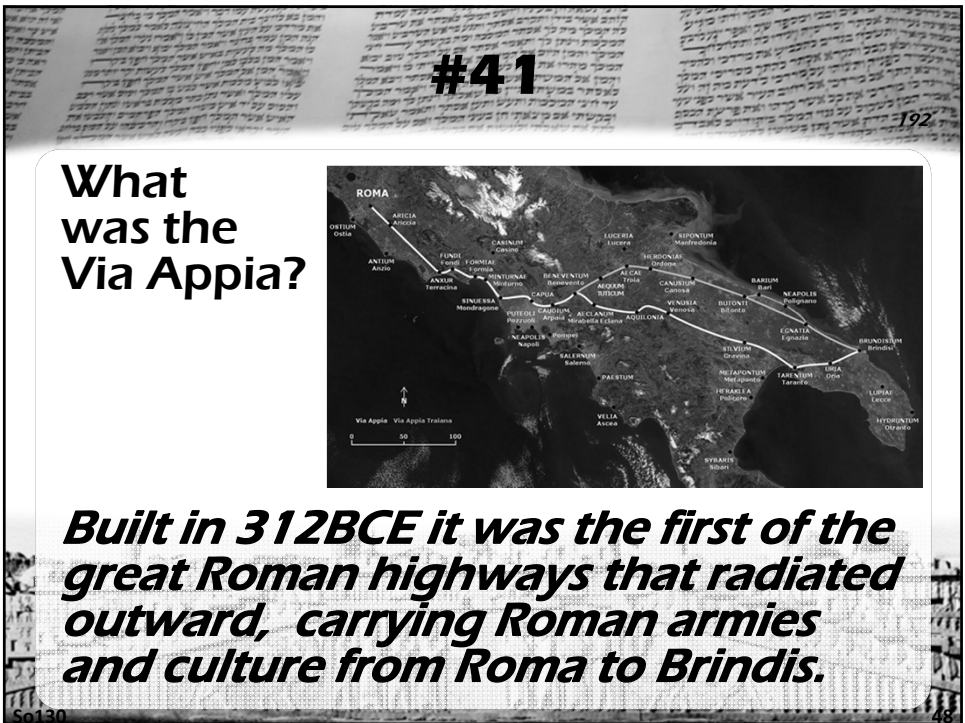


#41

What was the Via Appia?




Built in 312BCE it was the first of the great Roman highways that radiated outward, carrying Roman armies and culture from Roma to Brindis.



#42

Who was the great Roman military leader that pacified Gaul?



Julius Caesar

#43

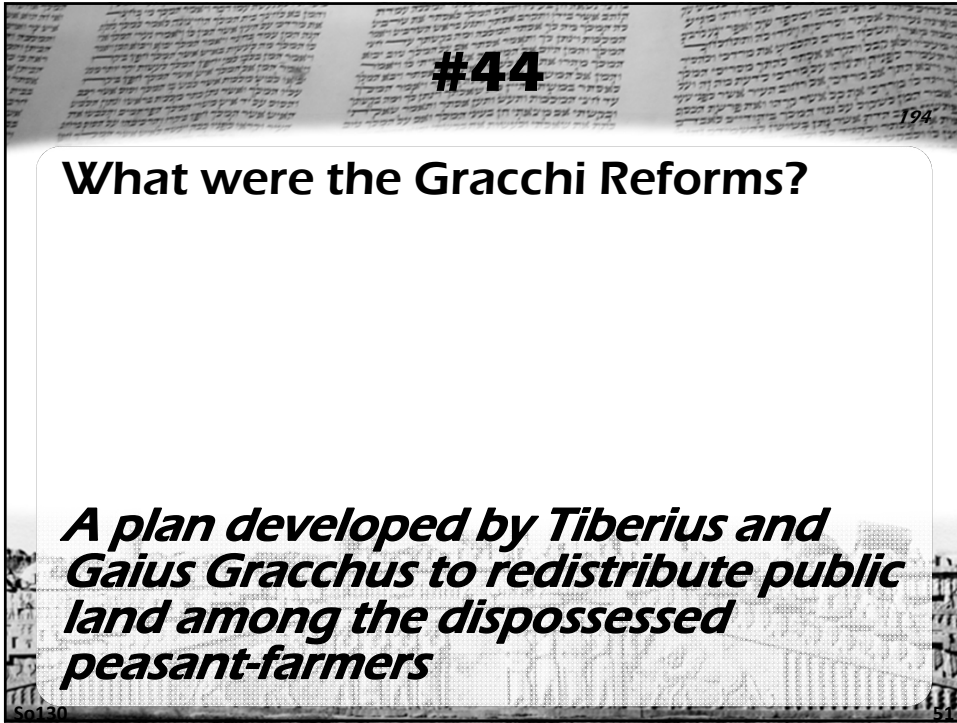
What were *latifundia*

Large estates worked by slave labor that replaced the small farmer

#44

What were the Gracchi Reforms?

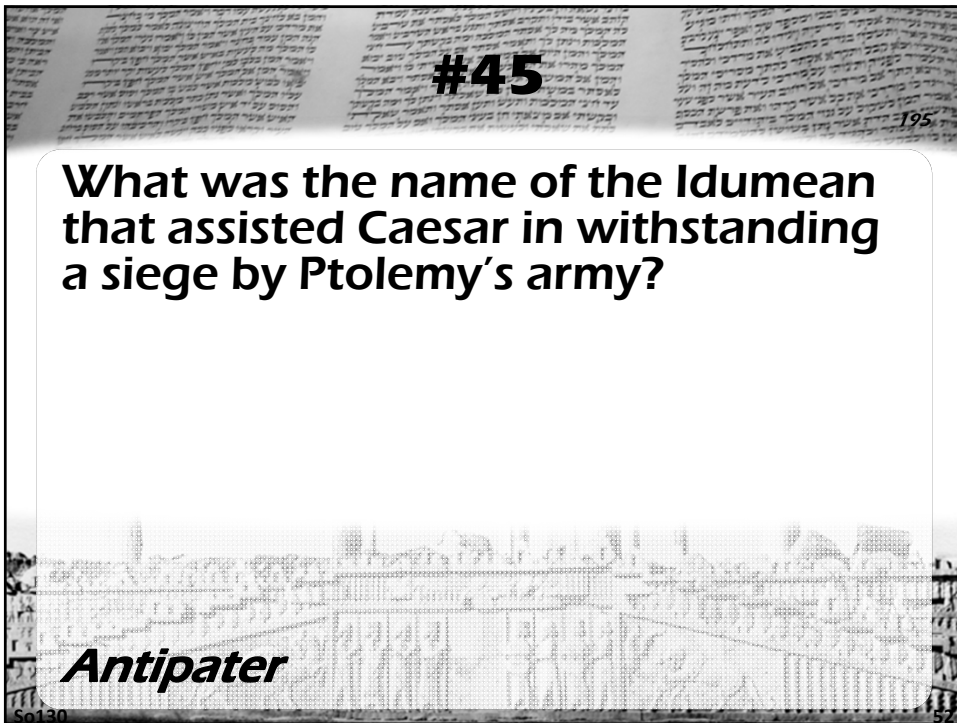
A plan developed by Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus to redistribute public land among the dispossessed peasant-farmers



#45

What was the name of the Idumean that assisted Caesar in withstanding a siege by Ptolemy's army?

Antipater



#46

Who assassinated Caesar

Brutus and Cassius

#47

What does Princeps Senatus mean?

First in the Senate

#48

What were the names of Antipater's two sons appointed as governors?

Phasell and Herod

#49

What was Herod's crowning architectural achievement?

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

HEROD'S TEMPLE

Temple Comparison

Solomon's Temple, finished in 957 BC, was less than one-half the size of Herod the Great's expanded Second Temple in Jerusalem, built in 20-19 BC.

Size comparison (approximate):

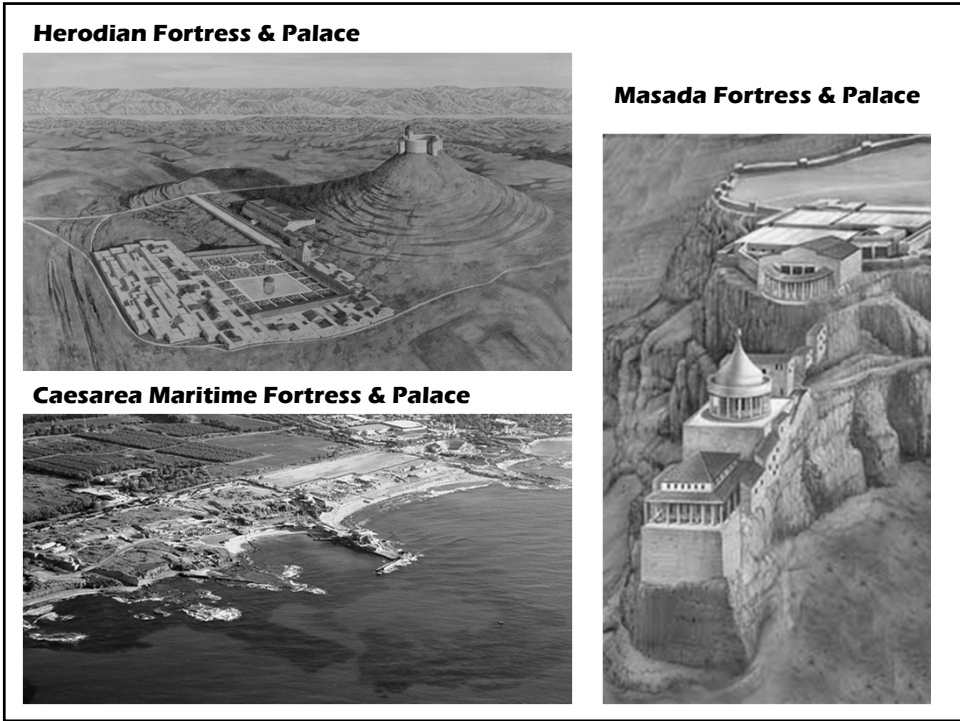
American Football Field

Holy Place

Women's Courtyard

The Jerusalem Temple

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#50

How did Herod eventually die

Stomach disease

More than 2,000 years after Herod the Great succumbed at age 69, doctors have now settled on exactly what killed the king of ancient Judea: chronic kidney disease complicated by a very uncomfortable case of maggot-infested gangrene of the genitals. [ABC News, Web]

Harod's Tomb at Herodian