

So130 Week 07

STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS SG2 #51-90

#51

Why were banking and tax collecting seen as sacred in the world of the Bible?

It is rooted in the understanding that humans only used or rented land which the divine assembly owned

#52

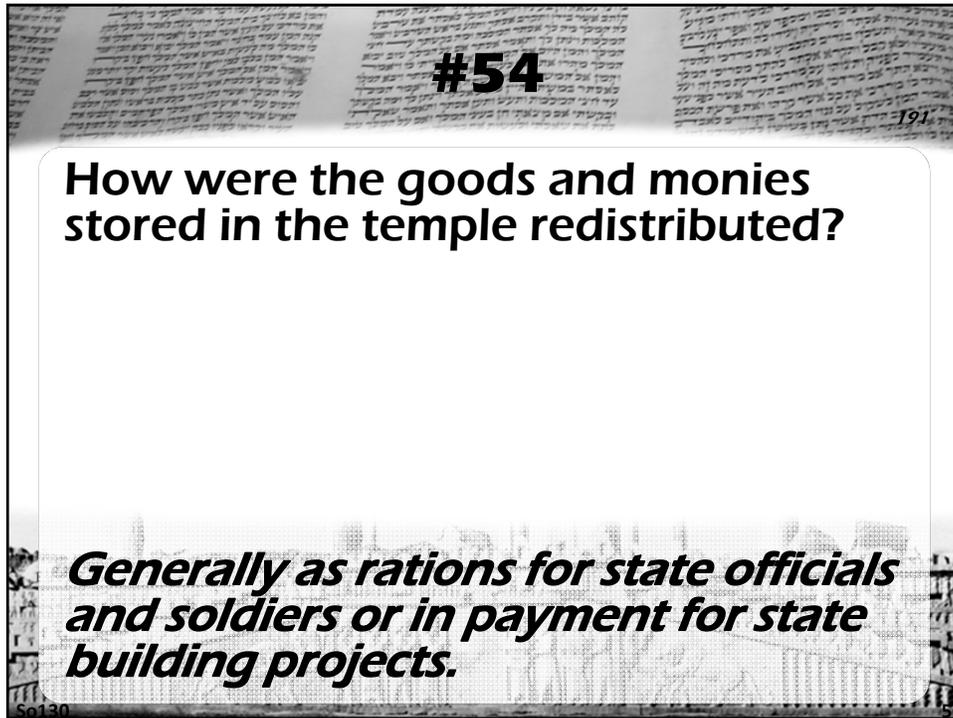
What was the central means of revenue collection in the ancient world?

Sacrifice

#53

In addition to being the house of God, how was the temple used in the world of the Bible?

As a national treasury and warehouse for goods collected as sacrifices or taxes from the households when they came up to the sanctuary at pilgrimage times

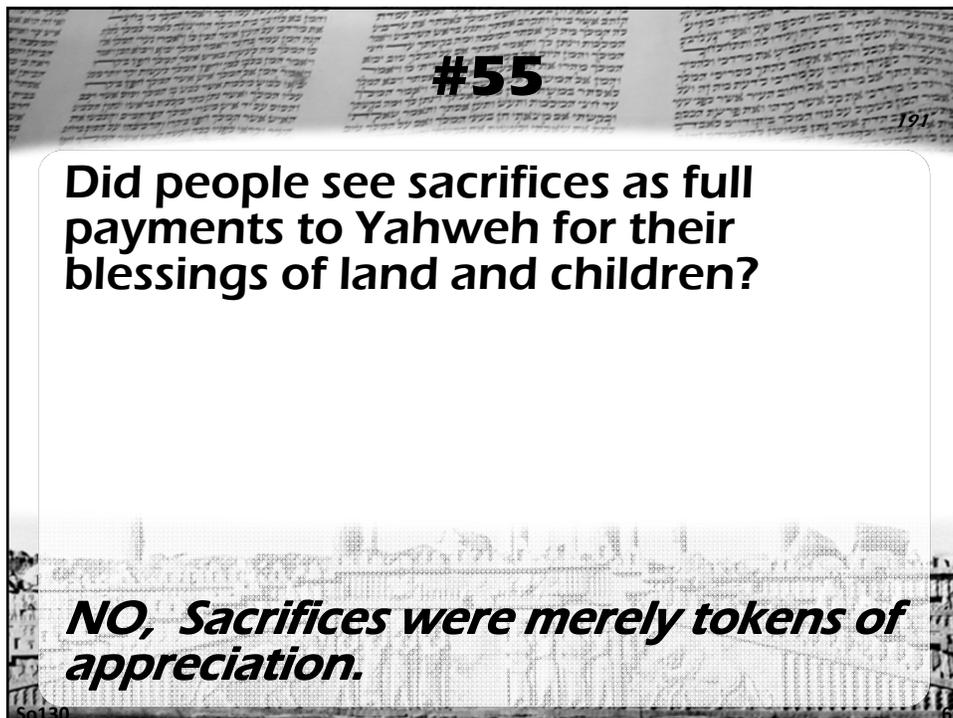


#54

How were the goods and monies stored in the temple redistributed?

Generally as rations for state officials and soldiers or in payment for state building projects.

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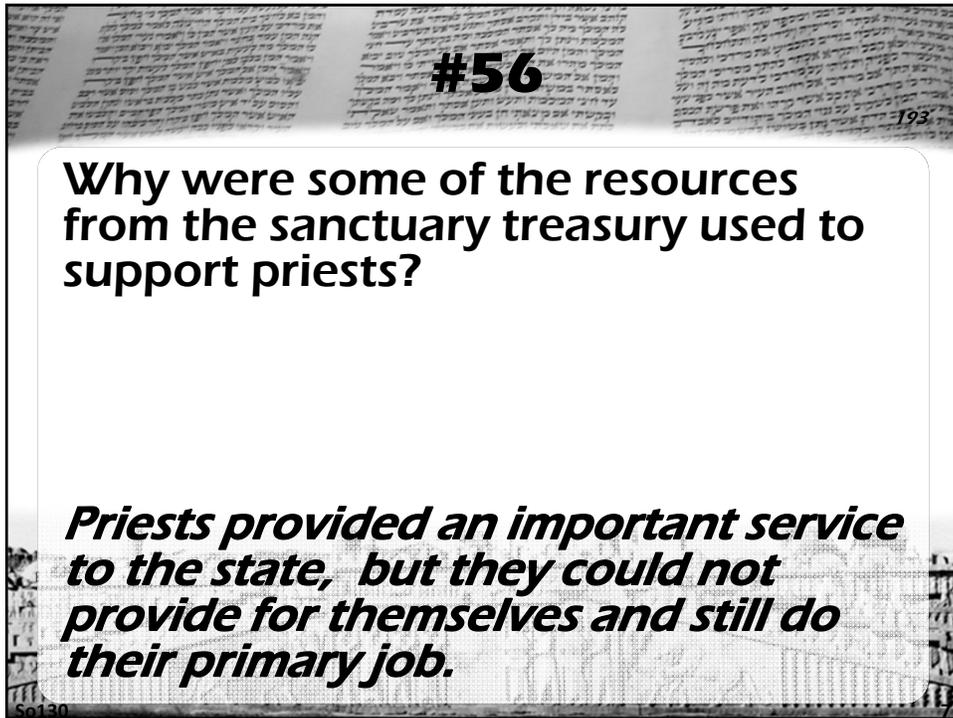


#55

Did people see sacrifices as full payments to Yahweh for their blessings of land and children?

NO, Sacrifices were merely tokens of appreciation.

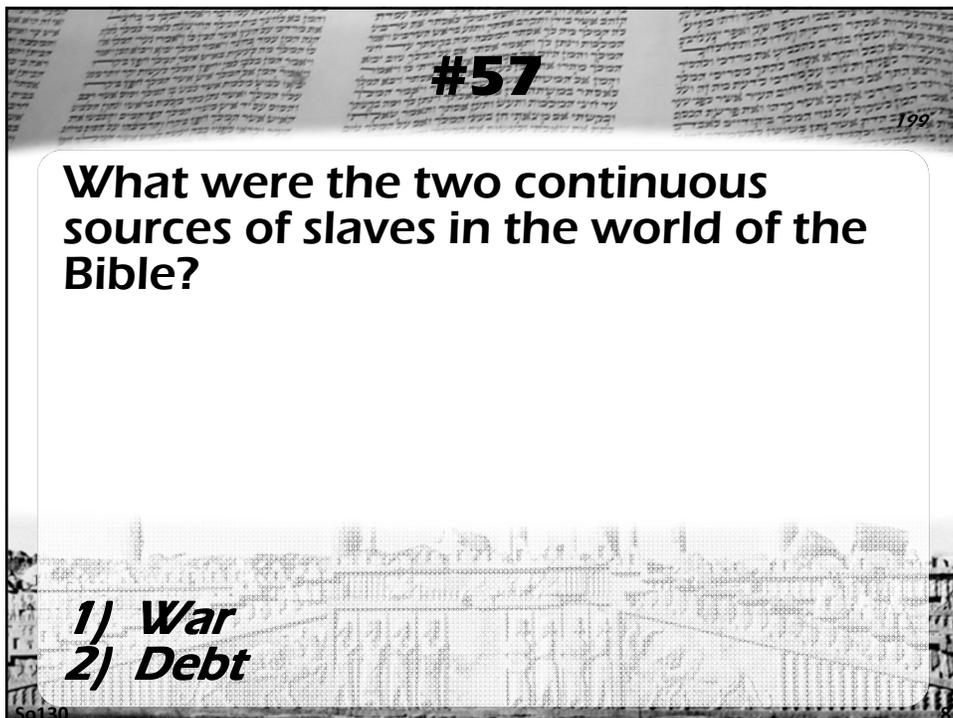
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#56

Why were some of the resources from the sanctuary treasury used to support priests?

Priests provided an important service to the state, but they could not provide for themselves and still do their primary job.



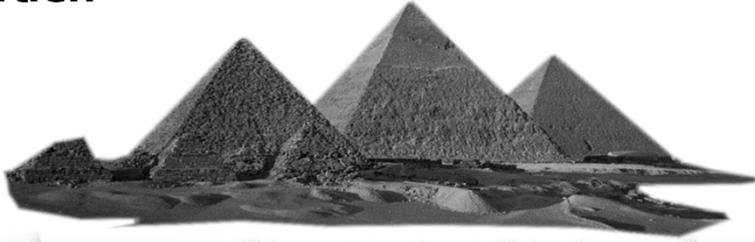
#57

What were the two continuous sources of slaves in the world of the Bible?

1) War
2) Debt

#58

Why was perpetual slavery prohibited in the villages of early Israel?

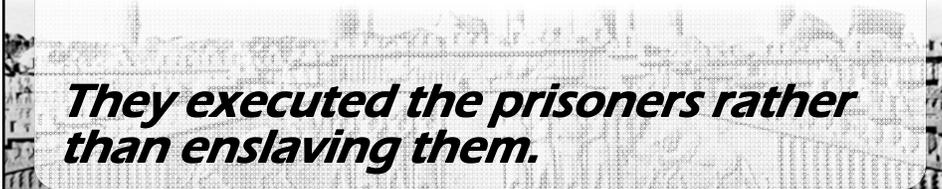


Their own heritage as slaves of the state prevented them from imposing the same standards on others

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#59

How did the tribes of early Israel observe their prohibition against slavery in dealing with prisoners of war?



They executed the prisoners rather than enslaving them.

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#60

What were some of the physical markings given to slaves to easily distinguish them from others?

Tattoos, ear piercing, and distinctive hair styles

#61

Why were households in Israel not allowed to borrow more than what members could repay with six years of work?

The Sabbatical Year :
"Year of the Lord's Favor"

7 The Old Testament law also provide rest for the soil, slaves and debtors every seven years.

This provided a statute of limitations with the Sabbath in mind.

#62

203

How did day slaves (ie, men of a household that were sold as slaves one day at a time to pay a debt) signify their change from free people to slaves for a day?

They would take off their clothes or cloak which identified them as free and turned it over to their creditors.

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#63

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Which right could debt slaves renounce in order to remain in the household of their owner after their time of service?

The right to go out through the city gate, which meant they could not own land or conduct any other business.

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#64

57

Which two independent nations emerged after the death of Solomon?

**1) Judah
[In the South]**

**2) Israel
[In the North]**

The map, titled 'THE KINGDOMS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH' (1 KGS. 12), shows the geographical layout of the region. It includes the Mediterranean Sea to the west, the Dead Sea to the east, and the Negev desert to the south. Major cities like Jerusalem (the capital), Samaria, and Shechem are marked. The map also shows international roads (thick lines) and local roads (thin lines). Neighboring regions like Philistia, Moab, and Edom are also labeled.

#65

57

Why was it significant that Israel controlled two major international highways?

Control of these trade routes meant commercial wealth and access to luxury items.

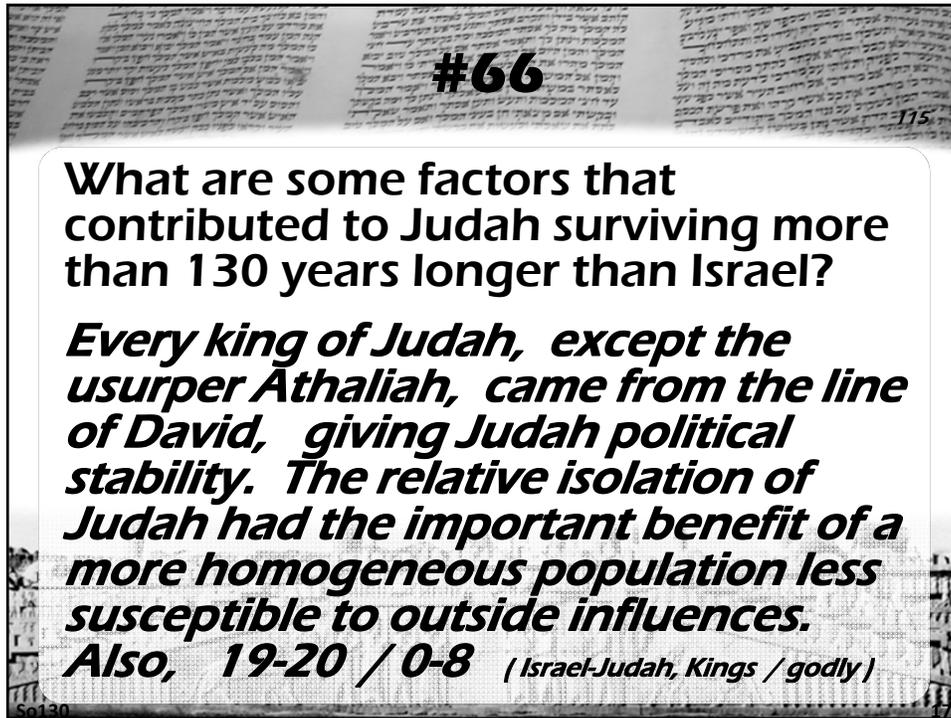
This map is identical to the one in the previous slide, showing the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah. It highlights the international roads (thick lines) that crisscrossed the region, connecting the Mediterranean coast to the interior and the Dead Sea region. The map shows how Israel and Judah controlled these major trade routes, which was a source of significant wealth and access to luxury goods.

#66

What are some factors that contributed to Judah surviving more than 130 years longer than Israel?

Every king of Judah, except the usurper Athaliah, came from the line of David, giving Judah political stability. The relative isolation of Judah had the important benefit of a more homogeneous population less susceptible to outside influences.

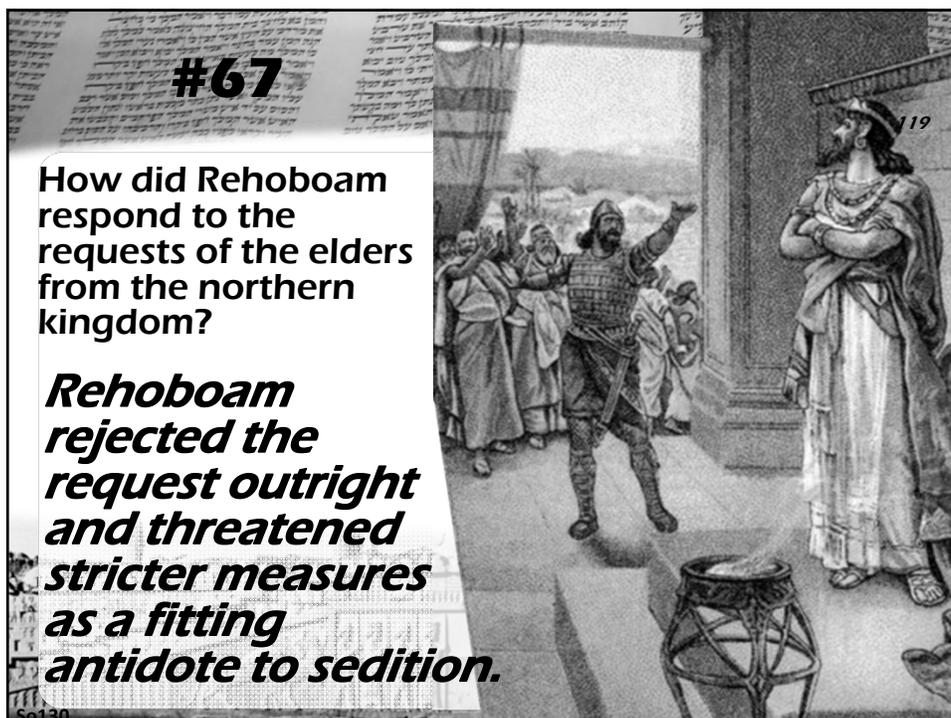
Also, 19-20 / 0-8 (Israel-Judah, Kings / godly)



#67

How did Rehoboam respond to the requests of the elders from the northern kingdom?

Rehoboam rejected the request outright and threatened stricter measures as a fitting antidote to sedition.





Who is Jeroboam?

A disgruntled Ephramite and a former overseer of Solomon's forced labor gangs who returned from exile in Egypt as the leader of the northern tribes.



What was Jeroboam's motive for erecting golden bulls in the newly designated temples?



Jeroboam intended only to offer Israel a visible alternative to the Ark – upon which the invisible presence of Yahweh was enthroned.



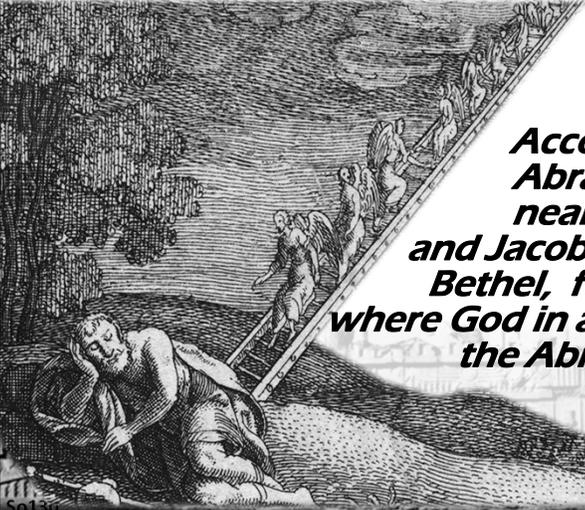
#70

What were the consequences of Jeromboam's actions?

Regardless of motives, the effect was disastrous: The golden calves became a focus for idolatry and pagan religion.

#71

What is the significance of Bethel?



According to tradition, Abraham built an altar near Bethel (Gen 12:8), and Jacob spent the night at Bethel, formerly called Luz, where God in a dream reaffirmed the Abrahamic covenant. (Gen 28:10-22; See also Gen 35:1-16)

#72

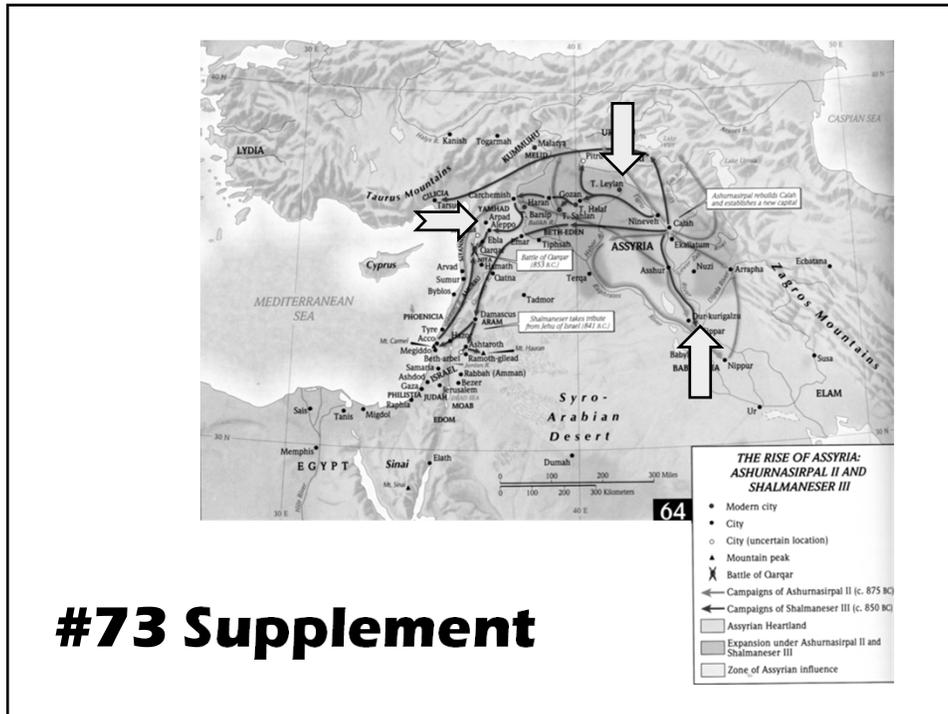
Which three distinct policies pursued by Omri and his successors brought Israel; to her zenith?

- 1) *Omri renewed close alliance with the Phoenicians, sealed by marriage of his son Ahab to Jesebel, the daughter of Ethbaal (Itto-ball), King of Tyre.*
- 2) *He sought peace with Judah.*
- 3) *He exercised a strong hand in the Transjordan.*

#73

What were the three long term obstacles to expansion facing the Assyrians?

- 1) *To the West, strong Aramean states sat astride important trade routes and blocked access to the Mediterranean coast.*
- 2) *Mountain tribes to the North threatened major cities in the Assyrian plain as well as vital trade links to Anatolia, the major source for horses and metals upon which Assyria was dependent.*
- 3) *Control of Babylonia to the south presented considerable challenges.*



#73 Supplement

#74

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What were the three military objectives that Assyrian kings pursued in their campaigns

- 1) To establish a security zone protecting the Assyrian heartland.**
- 2) To gain and maintain control of vital trade routes**
- 3) To ensure access to necessary raw resources**

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#75

What was the Assyrian's religious reasoning for pursuing world domination?

They believed that the whole earth was the rightful domain of Ashur, the national Assyrian god.

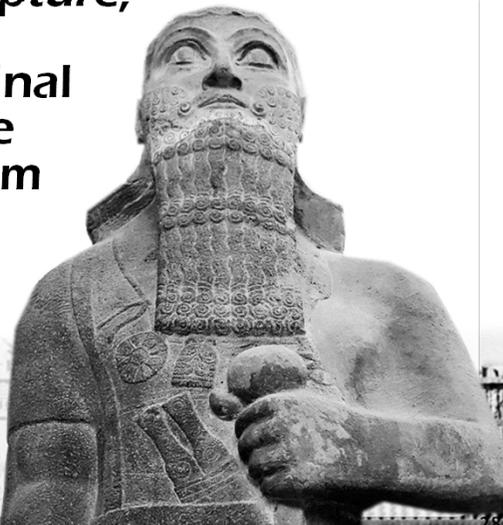


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#76

According to Scripture, who is primarily credited for the final destruction of the Northern Kingdom of Israel?

Shalmaneser



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#77

How was the craft of the prophet learned?

From a teacher or father in a school or guild.

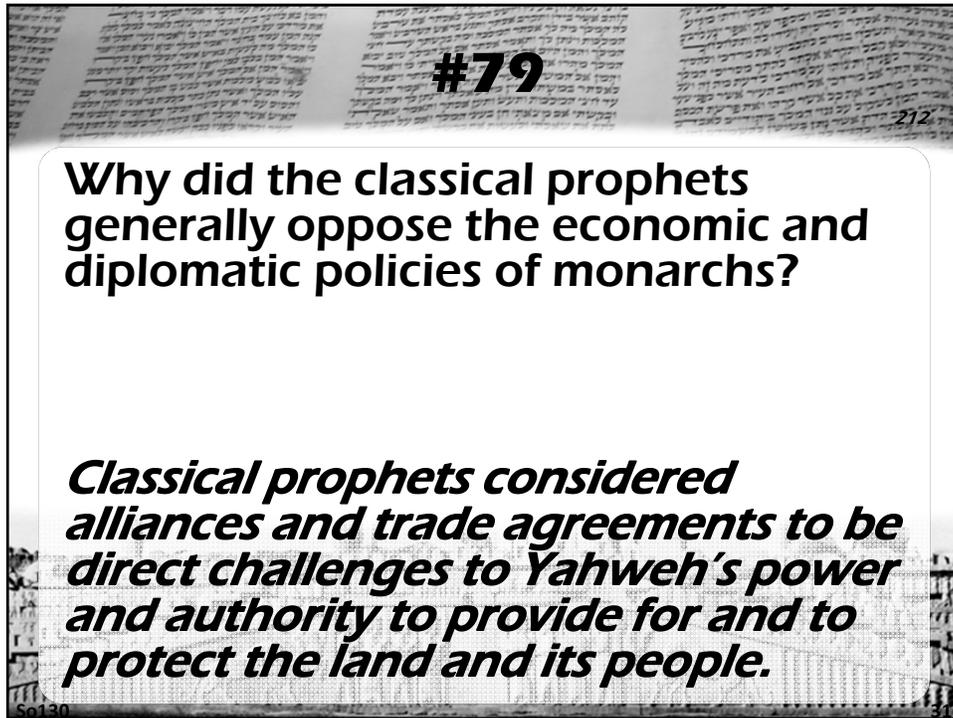


#78

Who are the “classical prophets”?

Those prophets whose political and economic positions correspond to those in the books of the Bible.



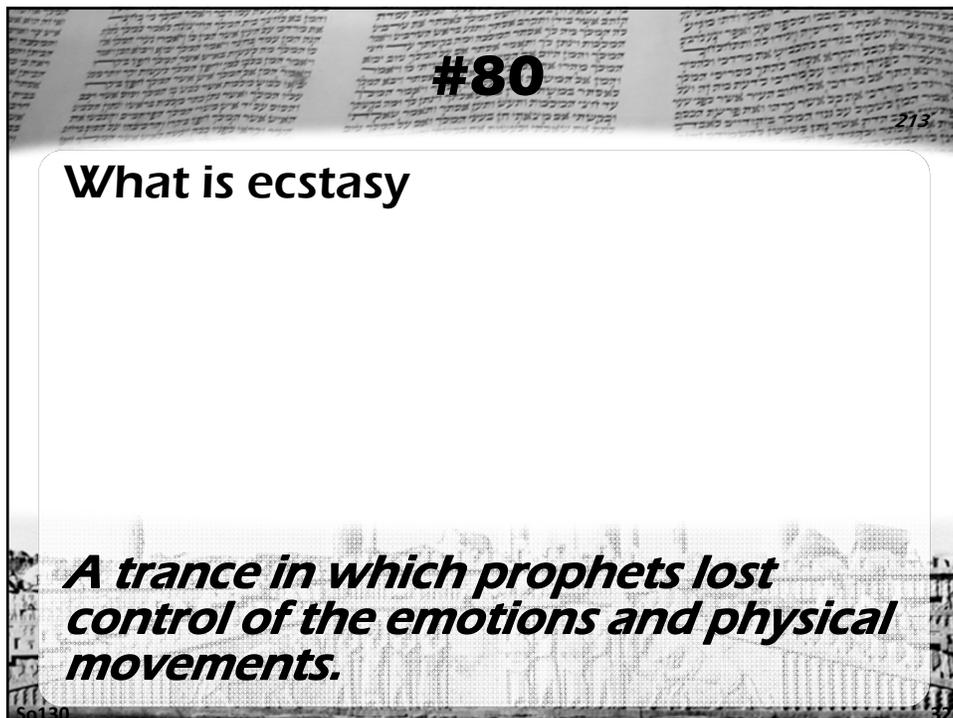


#79

Why did the classical prophets generally oppose the economic and diplomatic policies of monarchs?

Classical prophets considered alliances and trade agreements to be direct challenges to Yahweh's power and authority to provide for and to protect the land and its people.

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#80

What is ecstasy

A trance in which prophets lost control of the emotions and physical movements.

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#81

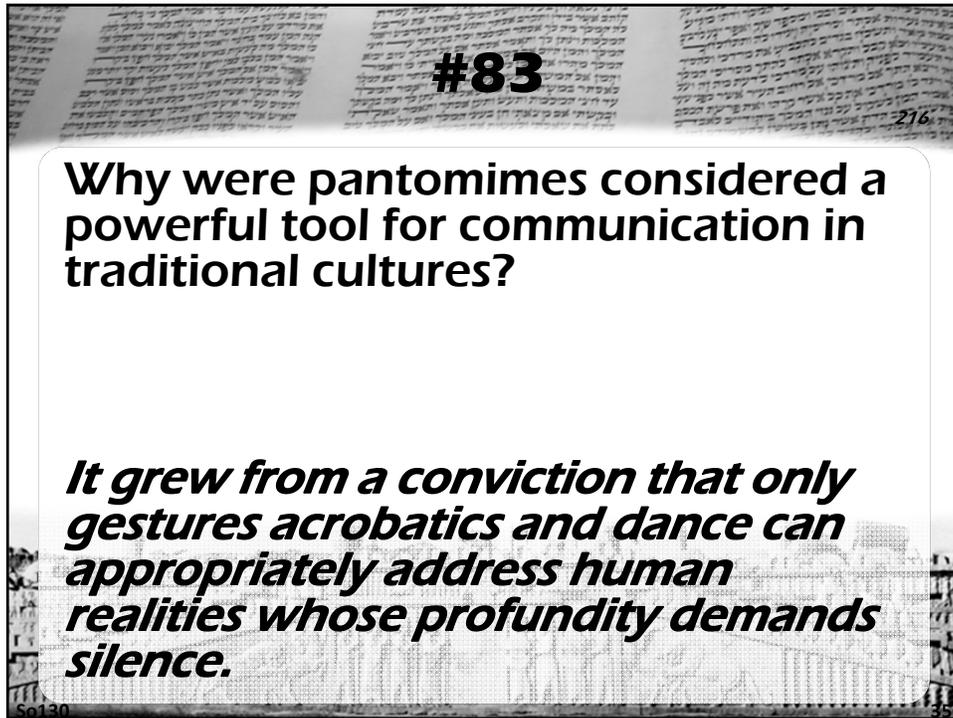
What were the primary crises to which the prophets in Israel responded to?

The political and economic policies of the monarchs.

#82

In which translation was the term "false prophet" first introduced?

The Septuagint

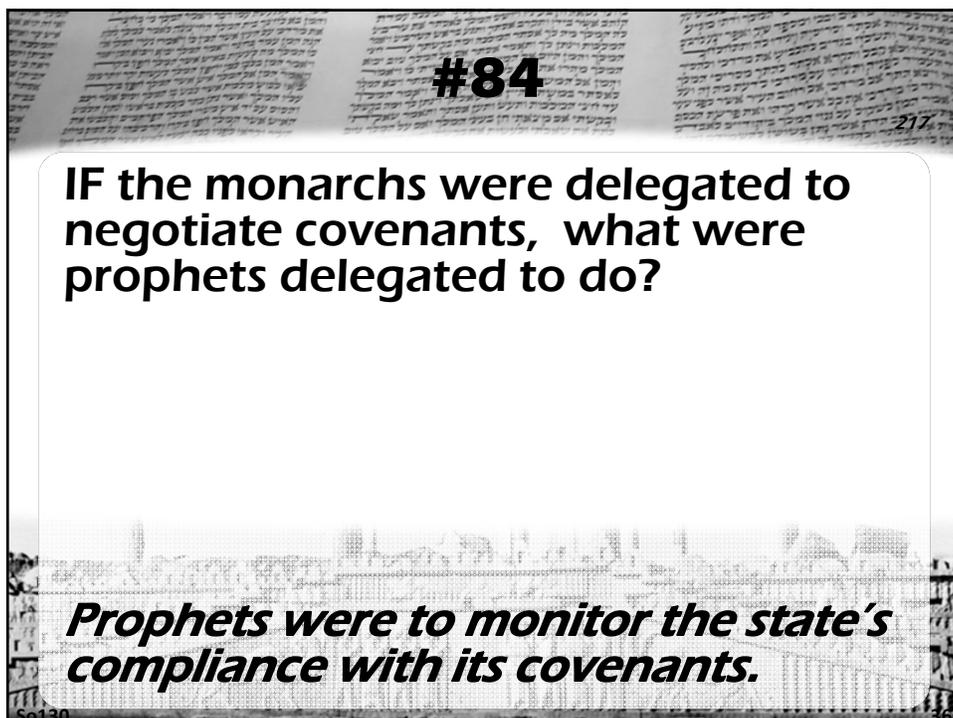


#83

Why were pantomimes considered a powerful tool for communication in traditional cultures?

It grew from a conviction that only gestures acrobatics and dance can appropriately address human realities whose profundity demands silence.

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#84

IF the monarchs were delegated to negotiate covenants, what were prophets delegated to do?

Prophets were to monitor the state's compliance with its covenants.

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#85

Which two standard issues did the prophets direct attention to by which the performance of a monarch was to be evaluated?



- 1) Food
- 2) protection

#86

What was the differences between a prophet and a messenger?

The prophet was more judicial than administrative. Messengers represented the monarch while the prophets represented the divine assembly. Messengers carried information, whereas prophets delivered a legal verdict. Messengers played little role in the development of or response to the communication they carried. Prophets on the other hand took an active part both in the deliberations of the divine assembly, which let to the verdicts they announced, and in working out Israel's response.

#87

What was the basis for law in the Bible?

Crisis.

#88

Who is the lawgiver in the state?

The Monarch

#89

How did state courts guarantee cooperation from the people?

Police Power.



#90

What does the phrase "all the people" reference to in a legal case?

QUORUM

It is a technical term for a quorum, which means that enough people are present for the trial to be official

