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Week 6 Assignment

September 30, 2017, Bi-103, professor Armstrong

Define the Following

1. Biblical context – Give example.

context is the words that surround other words and impact their meaning or the setting in which something occurs. One example of biblical context can be found in Matthew 7:3-5
And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, Let me pull out the mote out of thine eye; and, behold, a beam is in thine own eye? Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye.

2. Monarchy

A monarchy is a form of government wherein a group which is usually a family (referred to as a “dynasty”) heads up the country, and a monarch (the head of state) is put in charge. An example of an Monarch is Queen Elizabeth the 1st, then the 2nd, the Prince Charles, and William of England

3. Northern Kingdom

The Northern Kingdom consist of 9 tribes. These 9 tribes are the tribe of Reuben, Issachar, Zebulun, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Ephraim and Manasseh. In addition, some members of Tribe of Levi, who had no land allocation, were found in the Northern Kingdom.

4. Southern Kingdom

The Southern Kingdom consisted of 2 tribes (Judah and **Benjamin**). The kingdom extended in the north as far as Bethel, while in the south it ended in the dry area known as the Negev. Its eastern and western boundaries were the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea.

5. Palestine

This area is known as the Levant. It consists of the following countries: Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria. Areas of southern Turkey are also considered part of the Levant.

7. Role of King Cyrus in Jewish history

Cyrus is a king mentioned more than 30 times in the Bible and is identified as Cyrus the Great (also Cyrus II or Cyrus the Elder) who reigned over Persia between 539—530 BC. This pagan king is important in Jewish history because it was under his rule that Jews were first allowed to return to Israel after 70 years of captivity.

8. Role of King Darius I in Jewish history.

King of Persia from 521 to 485 B.C.; son of Hystaspes. Darius besieged Babylon. He appointed the Jewish Zerubbabel to be the Governor of Judah after the return after the 70 year exile of Israel.

9. Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great was a king of the Ancient Greek kingdom of Macedonia and a member of the Argead dynasty. He was born in Pella in 356 BC and succeeded his father Philip II to the throne at the age of twenty. He spent most of his ruling years on an unprecedented military campaign through Asia and northeast Africa, and he had created one of the largest empires of the ancient world by the age of thirty, stretching from Greece to northwestern India. He was undefeated in battle and is widely considered one of history's most successful military commanders.

10. Greek city-state.

The Ancient Greek city-state developed during the Archaic period as the ancestor of city, state, and citizenship and persisted (though with decreasing influence) well into Roman times, when the equivalent Latin word was civitas, also meaning "citizenhood."