

Week 6 Assignment

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Define the following terms in well-developed paragraph.

1. Context: Our text [CITATION Nic01 \l 1033] refers to Context as something that presents a lot of historical characters that are difficult to remember, numbers, events and dates. Context can also be used as a reference section. Webster defines context as: The interrelated conditions in which something exists or occurs. Example, King Nebuchadnezzar -605-562 B.C.E. In the book of Isaiah 6, the King's name was Uzziah and he died in 740 B.C.
2. Monarchy: undivided rule or absolute sovereignty by a single person. King David and his son King Solomon are considered Monarchy because they are a family that kept the kingship going. After the Death of King David became king. King David wanted to build a temple for the Lord. But after his death his son Solomon built the temple.
3. Northern Kingdom: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Issachar, Zebulun, Joseph
4. Southern Kingdom: Judah and Benjamin
5. Palestine: Historic region on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, comprising parts of modern Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. Known as the Holy Land, it is a place of pilgrimage for several religions, including Christianity, Islam, and Judaism.
6. Babylon: Capital of Neo-Babylon Empire of the mid-first millennium B.C. Babylon has both a historic role and a theological role in the bible. Certain themes become associated with it. In the book of Revelation, these themes culminate in the image of whore of Babylon. As a result of this biblical imagery, Babylon has transcended its historical significance to become synonymous with sin and pride in Western art and literature.

7. Role of King Cyrus in Jewish history: King Cyrus was the king of Persia. He was the monarch under whom the Babylonian captivity ended. In the first year of his reign he was prompted by God to make a decree that the temple in Jerusalem should be rebuilt and that such Jews as cared to might return.
8. Role of King Darius I in Jewish history: Historically known King Darius was the third Persian emperor, and an important figure for Jews in the early Persian period because of his role in the rebuilding of the temple in Jerusalem.
Appointed the Jewish leader Zerubbabel to be governor of Judah.
9. Alexander the Great (Who was he? What was his objective?): Alexander the Great, was a conqueror and king of the ancient Greek kingdom of Macedonia and a member of the Argead dynasty. He also became the king of Persia, Babylon and Asia. During his leadership he united the Greek city-states and led the Corinthian League.
10. Greek city-state- define and give at least two examples. Polis is define as a body of citizen, or City-state of ancient Greece. Alexander the Great united the Greek city-states. An example of Greek city-state would be call urbanization. Athens and Sparta, Corinth and Argos. Each ancient Greek city-state had its own form of government and each city-state had its own way of doing things. They all believe in the same gods, they all worshiped in the same way, they spoke the same language, and they are loyal to their city-state.