

1. Biblical context.

The biblical context is the material that encompasses the verse or word that is being studied. There are different levels of context and they all must be included in or to correctly interpret scripture. The different levels are comprised of the words, sentence, paragraph, unit, book, testaments, and the whole Bible. In 1 Corinthians 15:32 Paul states, "Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die." When these words are viewed by themselves it seems as if Paul is advocating a reckless lifestyle. When we look at the beginning part of the verse we find that Paul is talking about unbelievers,

2. Monarchy

A monarchy is a government which is ruled by one person such as a king, queen, or emperor. An example of this would be the Jewish Monarchy that was united under the rulership of Saul, David, and Solomon. The monarchy was made consists of the twelve tribes of Judah. It began with King Saul who ruled from 1020 – 1000 B.C.E., King David ruled from 1000 – 961 B.C.E., King Solomon from 961 – 922 B.C.E. After the death of King Solomon, the Jewish Monarchy divided into the northern and the southern kingdoms.

3. Northern Kingdom

The tribes of the Northern Kingdom: Asher, Dan, Ephraim, Gad, Issachar, Manasseh, Naphtali, Reuben, Simeon, and Zebulun.

4. Southern Kingdom

The tribes of the Southern Kingdom: Judah, and Benjamin.

5. Palestine

Syria, Samaria, Judea, Perea, and Galilee make are the countries located in Palestine.

6. Babylon

Babylon was the empire that was ruled by King Nebuchadnezzar. Because of Israel's continued disobedience God allowed King Nebuchadnezzar to capture the Southern Kingdom. Some of the Jewish captives were sent to Babylon such as Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego. Through the years other rulers gain control of Babylon some of these rulers include King Darius I and King Cyrus.

7. Role of King Cyrus in history?

Cyrus became king of Persia in 539 B.C.E. after capturing Babylon. King Cyrus received a revelation from God through a dream that he would be used for God's purpose. In 2 Chr. 36:23. God allowed Cyrus to become king so he would permit the Jews in exile to return to Judah. Although some choose to return several remained in where they were.

8. Role of King Darius I in Jewish history?

King Darius I also known as Darius the Great, he was the third monarch in the Persian empire. He was also instrumental in allowing Jewish captives to return to Jerusalem. Furthermore, he appointed Zerubbabel to be the governor of Judah. Zerubbabel was responsible for overseeing the building of the Jewish temple.

9. Alexander the Great (Who was he? What was his objective? What was his fate?)  
He was the King of Macedonia who overthrew the Persian empire. He quickly overpowered all those who stood in his way. Furthermore, he acquired territory that reached up to the eastern side of the Mediterranean Sea. His objective was to integrate his foreign subjects into Greek culture through the process of Hellenization. Alexander the Great's reign ended after he became sick with either typhoid fever or malaria. Lastly, his generals gained control and divided his kingdom into three empires.

10. Greek city-state

These states also known as a polis are independent states formed by Greek rulers. The city-states shared religion, language, and culture with Greece. These Greek city-states were the catalyst Alexander the Great used to enlarge his territories so quickly. They were independently ruled with their own governing body, laws and customs and currency. Two examples of city-states are the cities of Corinth and Athens.