

Week 6 Assignment:

Define or explain and Give Example

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1. Context – Give example.

Context is the process that creates a background of event, idea or statement simply to bring appropriate understanding to narrative or speech. Example: One would need a medical examination to properly diagnose the pain one is experiencing in one's stomach area. It could be detrimental, if one continues to depend on the opinion of non-professionals.

2. Monarchy – Give example

Monarchy is the legal form of Government where power is given to an individual to make laws that govern a country or Empire. Such power is usually inherited by birthright and not by qualification. Example of this can be seen in Saudi Arabia, where King Salman, succeeded King Abdulla who died January 23, 2015.

3. Kingdom – Northern List Tribes

King Rehoboam's unwise leadership caused Israel to divide into two kingdoms, Northern and Southern Kingdoms. The Northern Kingdom also known as the Northern Tribe or Ten Tribe nations and the Southern Kingdom, the nation of Judah. The Northern Kingdom consists of ten nations. These are: the tribes 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 – List Tribes

Two Tribes made up the Southern Kingdom are: Judah and Benjamin.

5. Palestine – The countries in the Palestine area are:

Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Cyprus, Syria, Egypt, Turkey, Iraq, Kuwait, Armenia, Saudi, Arabia Georgia, Azerbaijan, Greece, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Bahrain, Qatar, Iran, Romania, Moldova, Libya, Ukraine, Eritrea and Sudan.

6. Babylon:

Babylon is modern-day Iraq 59 miles (94 kilometres) southwest of Baghdad. It was one of the most famous cities in ancient Mesopotamia. It was one of the larger ports on the Euphrates near the Tigris. There are many biblical references as one of Israel enemies. A matter of fact God used the Babylonians to punish Israel and kept the Israelites in bondage for 70 years

7. Role of King Cyrus in Jewish history

In relation to the Jewish community Cyrus is mentioned biblically over 30 times. He was called Cyrus the Great, Cyrus II or Cyrus the Elder. He was responsible for the defeat of Babylon and it is vitally important that as pagan king it was under his rule that the Jews were freed from Babylonian bondage after 70 years.

8. Role of King Darius I in Jewish history

The Second temple was the heart of the Jews and Darius was one of the main players in assisting the Jews in the reestablishment of both Jerusalem and the temple in his sixth year reign. The temple was completed sixteen years after Cyrus permission to build.

9. Alexander the Great (Who was he? What was his objective?)

Alexander III the Great was the son of Phillip II King of Macedonia and Olympias, the princess of Epirus Alexander was born in 356 BC in Pella, the ancient capital of Macedonia.

Even though he had a lot of success as a conqueror, he was forced by the mutiny of his men to return to Persia, Some of his goals were: Creating the biggest empire the world had yet seen. Equaling the success of Cyrus the great, his hero. Conquering and subduing Persia and Making his name great.

10. Greek city-state Define - and give at least two examples.

Historically Greek city-states are created out of the unity of towns in the selection of one independent body to govern surrounding territory. This was influence by the mountainous terrains that either insulate or isolate towns from one another. Geographical isolation factors definitely from its neighbors determine the culture of each city-state. For example Sparta was greatly influenced by the military. Athens on the hand was influenced to the arts.

Greek city-states were a political structure that arose from towns banding together to form an independent city that ruled over the surrounding territory. Greece's mountainous terrain influenced the creation of city-states by isolating and insulating groups of towns from one another. Each city-state developed distinctly from its neighbors because of the geographical isolation that was imposed on it. For example, the culture of the Greek city-state of Sparta was heavily influenced by the military, while Athens developed a reputation for adherence to the arts.