

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

Study Pak 3A

Hospitality

1. God's people are commanded to "love strangers", which is the meaning of ' _____ strangers' in Hebrews 13:2.
2. In Genesis 18:2-7 _____, by his actions, was a good example of this principle.
3. When a guest entered a home the host would greet him by saying " _____" (peace) and the guest would respond by saying "Peace be to this _____".
4. The host and guest would _____ each other on both cheeks.
5. The host would sometimes _____ to his guest, especially on more formal occasions or for a very honored person.
6. A bow might be an _____ of the head, at the _____, or even falling _____.
7. The guest's _____ were removed and his feet were _____.
8. His head was _____ with fragrant oil.
9. In Luke 7:44-46 Christ said that Simon the Pharisee had observed _____ of the _____ by which a host honors a guest.
10. Sharing food established a _____ of peace and friendship and obligated the host to defend his guests.
11. A community might have a _____ for male travelers; if not or if there were women in the party they waited in a public spot until they were _____ into a home.
12. The guests usually slept in the _____ room as the family and even if the house were large enough to have a spare bedroom a family member would usually stay with them; privacy was _____.
13. A guest was urged to _____ longer in a house.
14. Abusing hospitality was considered a dreadful _____.

Household Chores

15. Most people were involved in agriculture and manual trades and so they rose _____ in the morning.
16. Since the Bible lands are _____ most of the year people began _____ very early.
17. Women would usually _____ the day's supply of grain early in the morning.
18. The sound of the grinding stones came to stand for _____ itself.
19. The millstone was two _____ stones about 18-24 inches in diameter. The bottom one had a wooden _____ in the center. The upper one had a funnel shaped _____ in the center that fit over the post. It also had a peg used as a _____ in a hole close to the edge. _____ or _____ women grasped the handle and pushed and pulled on it so that the top stone _____ around the post. Grain was placed into the center _____ and was ground between the stones, the flour escaping around the _____ and falling onto a cloth or skin on the floor.
20. Older, unmarried _____ or the women of a household usually fetched _____ in the morning and/or evening. They took their _____ bucket to the well and carried the water in a clay _____ or pitcher on the hip, shoulder, or head. It could easily weigh _____ pounds or more.
21. Villages and towns had open _____ where people could buy things that they could not produce themselves. Perishable items were bought _____ since drying and salting were the only means of _____.
22. Most people ate _____ meals a day. _____ was informal and consisted of _____ with olives, cheese or dried fruit. It was often eaten by men and boys on the _____ to work or in the house after early _____ were done. Dinner was cooked by the women and girls to be ready when the men returned from work. It was commonly _____ or lentil _____ eaten with thin bread.
23. During the midday heat most work _____ and people took a nap or at least rested.

24. The women of most households made their own cloth and clothing. Yarn was spun using a _____ spindle and was woven on a primitive _____. Clothes were sewn using needles made of _____ or _____ which were very coarse compared to modern needles.
25. Clothes were washed in springs or streams by _____ them on rocks on laying them out and beating them with sticks. Two kinds of soap were available: _____ potash and _____ alkali.
26. The women and girls kept the home _____ and sometimes kept the _____ of sheep and goats too.