

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

Study Pak 3B

Authority in the Home, Birth and Care of Children, Names, Education

1. The father was the head of the home with _____ over the wife and children.
2. He was not superior in _____ to his wife and children but had a superior _____.
3. The wife was _____ (but not inferior) to her husband but had _____ over the children (both male and female).
4. In the Bible wives were treated as _____ in worth to their husbands, unlike many other nations.
5. Children were commanded to honor _____ father and mother. Godly men did not treat their wives as _____ or inferiors. King Lemuel was instructed by his _____ and the instruction was included in the _____. The books of Ruth and Esther reveal that God cared about the personal lives of _____ and used them to do great deeds. The heroines of the Bible were treated as _____ people not inferiors or _____. Husbands were _____ that women had _____ equality as children of God.
6. Jewish women had a great _____ for children and sometimes considered childlessness as a _____ from God.

7. Male children were _____ for several reasons:
 - A. A boy could be the _____;
 - B. A boy _____ the family;
 - C. A boy _____ to the family when he married and had children while a girl _____ when she married;
 - D. In days of manual labor a boy could add to the family _____ in ways that a girl could not.

8. At birth a child was _____ and rubbed with _____ and then wrapped in _____ clothes which was a strip of linen or cotton about _____ or 5 inches wide and _____ or six yards long.

9. Boys were circumcised on the _____ day.

10. Circumcision was the _____ of God's covenant with Abraham and came to stand for _____.

11. Jewish boys entered _____ at the age of 13; this custom began sometime _____ the time of Christ.

12. Boy's names usually referred to _____ while girls were named after beautiful _____ in nature or _____ traits.

13. There were schools in _____ of the Chaldees in Abraham's day that taught _____, geometry, _____, botany, and geography.

14. They were _____ schools for which the parents paid _____ and in which students were disciplined with a _____.

15. In Moses' day _____ schools taught arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, architecture, medicine, dentistry, anatomy, chemistry, metallurgy, and music.

16. God gave the _____ of educating the children to the _____; this commandment assumes that Israel will be a very _____ nation.

17. The mothers taught the children until they were around _____ years old at which time the _____ took over the education of the sons and the mothers continued teaching the girls.
18. The fathers taught the boys the _____ of Moses and a _____ while the mothers taught the girls the _____ and _____ duties.
19. The _____ was created during the Babylonian captivity to replace the Temple and preserve Judaism but they also became _____ for children beginning at age 6.
20. The synagogue school was _____ until _____ AD when the High Priest made it compulsory.
21. Before the time of Christ _____ schools (like a college or seminary) had been established.
22. In the first century there were two rival schools: _____ and _____.
23. The school of Hillel emphasized Jewish oral _____ and produced _____ while the school of Shammai emphasized the traditions less and the _____ more.
24. The school of Hillel produced Rabbis with lots of _____ and regulations but with _____ interpretations of a lot of the law of Moses.
25. An example is that the school of Hillel (_____) taught that divorce was permissible on _____ grounds but Shammai interpreted Deuteronomy 24:1 as referring to _____ and so believed in divorce only on the grounds of _____.
26. _____ influence came to the Holy land around 330 BC followed by _____ influence in about 40 BC.
27. Greek and Roman schools taught all the subjects and especially _____.
28. A _____ was a servant or slave whose duty it was to _____ the child to school.

Study and take test 3.