

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

Study Pak 4B

Making a Living

1. Shepherding was the most _____ way for early Hebrews to make a living and remained prominent even after Israel became established.
2. Sheep produced _____, milk, meat, _____, fleeces, and _____ for containers and shofars.
3. Goats produced milk, _____ used for cloth and for stuffing pillows, meat, leather; the skin could be used as a water _____ or a wineskin.
4. The most important breed of sheep was the _____ sheep; the tail was broad and thick and stored _____ like a camel's hump.
5. A scrip was a leather _____ or bag that was used to carry _____ and other things; David put the five smooth stones in his scrip when he fought Goliath.
6. A shepherd's _____ was a heavy stick with flint (later, nails) embedded in the end; it was used as a _____ to protect the sheep from predators or robbers
7. A staff was a _____ stick used as a _____ staff and to help _____ the sheep. It sometimes had a crook in the end.
8. The _____ was a small leather pouch connected on opposite sides to two strings. A stone was placed in the pouch and it was _____ about until one string was _____ allowing the stone to fly at great speed and strike a target. A shepherd had plenty of time and lots of 'ammunition' and could be very _____. It was used as a _____ and also to _____ the sheep by causing a stone to strike a spot scaring the sheep and turning them away.
9. A shepherd often passed time playing musical instruments. A _____ or flute was made of two cane tubes with holes for fingering. The word _____ may refer to a flute used for accompaniment. The Kinnor and the nebel were _____ or _____ instruments smaller than a guitar. The nebel, also called a _____, had a sound box at the end.

10. A sheepfold was a _____ or man-made enclosure where sheep were kept at _____; it could be a _____ or a drystone wall with a narrow opening across which a shepherd would lie at night as the _____.
11. The shepherd's duties were to take the sheep to good _____, to _____ the flock at a well or by still water, to _____ them from thieves or predators, to _____ his sheep from others at the sheepfold, and to _____ lost sheep.
12. Predators that lived in Palestine in ancient times were: _____, bears, hyenas, _____, leopards, and jackals.
13. God (or Christ) is referred to as our shepherd many times, the most famous of which are _____ and _____.
14. The word _____ means shepherd so the _____, responsibilities, and authority that a shepherd has are the same as those of a _____ of a church.
15. _____ pastors today feed, water, shelter, protect or lead their flocks as they should.
16. It is possible that Christ was born around _____ because flocks were kept on the hills around Bethlehem to provide lambs for the sacrifice.
17. The most important crop that Israeli farmers grew was _____ since bread was the bulk of their food. They grew _____, _____, millet, and spelt.
18. Wheat required _____ soil but barley could grow in _____ soil and had a _____ growing season.
19. Grain was planted after the '_____ rains' or 'autumn rains' began in _____ or November. If the rains were _____ planting could be done in January or February. The climate has _____ since ancient times and little rain falls before late November today.
20. Plows were _____ with a _____ (point) of wood, stone, copper or iron. A plow was pulled by _____ (oxen or asses) and held down by the _____.
21. The seed was _____ and then plowed in.

22. On hillsides, small plots, or very hard ground farmers used a _____ rather than a plow.
23. Wheat was planted _____, then _____, millet, lentils, peas, melons, and cucumbers.
24. The 'spring rains', also called the ' _____ rains' came in March and April.
25. Barley was harvested in late _____ followed by wheat about a _____ later (May or June).
26. The grain was harvested with a curved _____ of wood with sharp _____ on the inner edge. Later this was a _____ tool.
27. _____, separating the grain from the stalk, was done on a threshing _____ with a _____ (a flexible stick or two sticks connected by a cord) or a threshing instrument (a sledge pulled by oxen). The _____ had flints on the bottom to cut the stalks and the farmer rode on it. Sometimes threshing was done simply by having _____ the grain.
28. _____ was separating the grain from the chaff. The grain was raked into a pile and a wooden winnowing _____ was used to toss it into the _____. The _____ would blow away the lighter straw and chaff while the heavier _____ would fall back to earth.
29. The grain was _____ in a _____ to remove impurities like dirt, pebbles, and other seeds like tares.
30. Grain was stored in clay _____, dry _____, and public grain _____.

Study and take test 4.