

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

Study Pak 4A

Customs Relating to Marriage

1. Most marriages were _____; the parents chose the wife for their son (_____ was an exception to this).
2. Love usually _____ the wedding if there was love at all; Isaac and Rebekah never saw each other until their wedding day.
3. There were _____ to this: Jacob and Rachel, Samson and the Philistine girl, David and Michal.
4. The parents _____ considered their child's desires.
5. The _____ were conducted by the "friend of the bridegroom" and a man chosen by the bride's father.
6. The _____ paid the _____ to the bride's family. Part was to compensate the family for the _____ of her labor, and part was kept in trust by the bride's father for her future _____ in the event of her divorce or widowhood (or the father might give it to the bride for her to keep herself).
7. The bride's _____ often gave her a dowry as well.
8. Betrothal in Bible times was more _____ than an engagement; it was a solemn covenant.
9. Prior to the Babylonian captivity it was a _____ agreement; afterward it was a _____ document.
10. By Christ's day betrothal was enacted at a _____ before both families; a ring or other article of value was given to the bride and the groom said, "See by this token you are _____ for me according to the law of Moses and of Israel.
11. Betrothal lasted about a _____ and even though they were not married as far as their commitment was concerned they were _____ as husband and wife.
12. The couple dressed as _____ as they could for their wedding.

13. The actual wedding was not a _____ ceremony but was a _____ agreement.
14. The groom and his 'friend' and others _____ and went to the bride's father's house.
15. The bride's family gave her their _____ and she, and her family and friends _____ the groom _____ to his house.
16. The guests helped _____ the way with oil lamps.
17. There would be _____ and _____ on the way.
18. The wedding included a great _____ that could last _____ days or even longer (probably poorer people did much less).
19. The bride and groom were seated under a _____ and treated as royalty.
20. The bride was _____ until the couple was alone.
21. Very wealthy families gave a special _____ to every invited guest.
22. At times the wedding was virtually _____ at all as in the case of Isaac and Rebekah.
23. Polygamy was _____ but not _____; the rabbis noted that God gave only _____ wife to Adam.
24. Usually only _____ men had more than one wife and in _____ recorded example polygamy caused _____.
25. A 'concubine' was a _____ of _____ social standing and not a mistress.
26. The giving of a maidservant to the husband for the purpose of _____ as in the cases of Abraham and Jacob was legal and normal in _____ in Abraham's time.
27. The maidservant became a _____ but of a lesser status than the original wife.

28. The _____ in the Old Testament and _____ and _____ in the New could only have one wife.
29. Divorce was allowed under Moses' law in Deuteronomy 24:1-2 on the grounds of "_____ in her".
30. The word uncleanness means _____ and in the Bible is usually used to indicate some kind of _____.
31. _____ husband and wife could _____ after the divorce.
32. The _____ in New Testament times interpreted it to mean that the husband could divorce his wife for _____ reason but Christ told them that it was only for the cause of _____.
33. God allowed divorce because of the _____ of man's heart; many offended spouses could _____ adultery.
34. The prevailing _____ was divorce for any reason with a _____ of divorcement.
35. Adultery was punished by _____ but a husband could decide to be merciful as _____ determined to do with Mary.
36. Some say that divorce was the _____ of _____ only but many things in the Bible that were addressed to men applied to _____ genders.
37. Women _____ divorced because of the _____ and social structure of the time; divorce was _____ to women in New Testament times.
38. Some say that there was a _____ for the punishment of adultery in the Bible. The following are the rules for punishing adultery according to the law of Moses.
39. If a _____ woman committed adultery she was stoned and so was the _____.
40. If an _____ woman committed adultery she was stoned and so was the _____.

41. If a married or engaged woman claimed to have been raped and she _____
_____ cried out and been heard but did not they were _____ stoned.
42. If a married or engaged woman claimed to have been raped and she was where she could
not have been heard and rescued the _____ was stoned and she was not.
43. If a man lay with a damsel (_____ married nor engaged) he had to
_____ her and could _____ divorce her.
44. If a _____ man committed adultery with a married or engaged woman he was
_____ ; if the woman was _____ he had to _____ her. A
man could have more than one wife but a woman could not have more than one husband
since God had made man the _____ of the family.