MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

Study Pak 6A

Government

1. At the time the Law was given to Moses no other nation on earth had a _____ _____ to which all its people were responsible.

2. _____ had no written laws at all and _____ had only a collection of decisions made by past kings; the _____ was the law.

3. In Israel local _____ dealt with local matters (both civil and criminal) at the town gate.

4. Appeals could be made to tribal _____, "circuit judges" and the _____.

5. Jerusalem had a court made up of _____, _____, and heads of families that handled local matters and was also an _____ court.

6. The _____ presided over religious matters and the head of the tribe of _____ presided over other matters. This court may have been the origin of the _____ of Christ's day.

7. The Sanhedrin was Israel's _____ in the first century and was composed of _____ men.

8. Government did _____ in ancient times than today so there were far _____ government offices and employees.

9. During the _____ government was centered in the palace.

10. The king had a _____ who handled the _____ and collected the temple repair money.

11. The _____ of the Palace was the King's personal _____ who ran the country on his behalf.

12. There were 12 _____ each of whom was in charge of a _____ and had to supply _____ for man and beast at the palace for a month each year.

13. A similar system supplied _____ for royal building projects; the people paid 'taxes' in _____and _____.

14. Rome had been a _____ for hundreds of years; Julius Caesar was its _____ dictator and was succeeded by his nephew _____.

15. Octavian was called Caesar _____ and in his reign Christ was born.

16. The _____ under Caesar ruled Roman provinces that were subject to _____ from the native population or _____ from outside.

17. Quirinius was the military ruler of _____ (including Palestine) at the time of Christ's birth.

18. _____ were allowed to rule under Roman supervision as long as they ruled effectively.

19. Herod the Great ruled all "Palestine" on both sides of the Jordan from Mt. _____ to South of _____ from 40BC to 4 BC.

20. Herod the Great's son, Herod _____ ruled Galilee and Perea (a region on the east bank of the Jordan opposite Jericho) from 4 BC to 39 AD.

21. Herod the Great's son Herod _____ ruled Iturea and Trachonitis (a region East of the Jordan from Mt. Hermon to just South of the Sea of Galilee [the _____ Heights]) from 4 BC to 34 AD.

22. Herod the Great's son _____ ruled Samaria, Judea, and _____ (a region south of Judea that extends eastward to beyond Petra) from 4 BC to 6 AD.

23. Archelaus was _____ and a Roman Procurator, subject to the governor of Syria, took his place; _____ was the fifth procurator, serving from 26 to 36 AD.

24. Herod Philip II died and Herod Antipas was deposed and their nephew Herod _____ (Herod the Great's grandson) took over Galilee, Perea, Iturea, and Trachonitis from 37 to 44 AD. He _____ Christians and died a horrible death.

25. Agrippa's son _____ ruled Iturea and Trachonitis from 48 to 70 AD; Roman procuraters (like _____ and _____) ruled the rest of the country.

26. Felix married _____ the sister of Agrippa II.

27. Agrippa II, his sister and consort _____, and _____ examined the Apostle Paul in Caesarea.

28. _____ who were directly responsible to the _____ in Rome ruled most Roman provinces.

29. Some cities such as _____ were allowed to rule themselves.

30. There were several advantages to Roman rule, such as: _____, law and order, good _____, public buildings, a safe public _____ supply, the privileges of Roman citizenship (for a few).

31. Roman citizenship at first was just for those _____ in Rome but later was given to those who had performed a great _____ for the empire and their descendants.

32. Citizenship was sometimes _____ on favored cities in the empire and was sometimes _____ to raise money.