MANNERS AND CUSTOMES

StudyPak 5A

1. The following things were done to prepare a vineyard:
   A. _____ ground was selected.
   B. Large stones were _____.
   C. A _____ of thorn bushes was planted or a _____ was built.
   D. Choice _____ were planted.
   E. A _____ was built.
   F. A _____ was made.

2. The vinedresser had to keep the _____ down and keep the wall in _____.

3. The vines were _____ in winter to remove excess branches, especially the weak and sickly.

4. In summer as the harvest approached the vineyard had to be _____.

5. The owner, tenant, or hired man and his family moved into the _____ that was empty the rest of the year.

6. The grapes were harvested in the late _____ and early fall.

7. Often entire _____ moved into the vineyards since once ripe the grapes had to be harvested quickly.

8. The grapes were picked and put into _____.

9. A winepress had two sections: A larger, higher area into which the _____ were placed and a smaller lower area into which the _____ flowed.

10. Several people would get into the winepress and press the grapes with their _____ _____.

11. _____ and _____ accompanied pressing the grapes.

12. Israel and Judah was the Lord's _____. He did everything possible to make them _____ yet they bore wild grapes and he punished them for their rebellion.

13. Christ used the vine to describe our _____ to him and to his father, the husbandman.

14. Christ described the Jewish leaders as _____ of a vineyard who refused to pay their rent and eventually _____ the owner's son.

15. The winepress is _____ of God's judgment upon the nations at _____.

16. Olive trees are _____ to the lands around the Mediterranean Sea and were first _____ in Canaan and Lebanon.

17. Farmers _____ the branches of a cultivated olive tree into the trunk of a wild tree so that it had the _____ of the wild and the _____ of the cultivated trees.

18. At harvest time the farmers spread _____ under the tree and the branches were _____ with sticks causing the berries to fall.

19. The Law of Moses stipulated that any fruit that remained after the trees were beaten once was for the _____.

20. Olives were _____ or _____ in salt water; pickling was developed at a later date in Europe.

21. One olive tree yielded about _____ gallons of oil.

22. An olive press was a large stone that had been _____ out to make a shallow _____ .

23. Another _____ stone was put into the bowl on its side and _____ by means of a shaft in its middle crushing the olives into a _____.

24. The pulp was put into _____ that were put into a press with a _____ shaft or a _____ beam to squeeze the oil out of the pulp.

25. Sometimes the pulp was put into cloth bags and trodden by _____.

26. Fishing as an _____ developed on the Sea of Galilee in New Testament times.

27. Fishermen used several methods: _____ and line, _____ fishing at night with a lantern, _____ nets, _____ nets.

28. Seine nets were often _____ feet deep and _____ of feet long, were suspended from floats and could be set by one or two boats.

29. The fishing boats were _____, holding 4 men comfortably.

30. Pots were first made using the _____ method but by the time of Jeremiah the potter's _____ had been invented.

31. The potter's wheel that had _____ wheels connected by a shaft was in use by about _____ BC.

32. After being formed the pot was set aside to _____ and later was fired in a _____.

33. Israeli pottery never attained the beauty of _____ pottery and after the Babylonian captivity declined further.

34. _____, fragments of broken pots, were used to carry hot coals, scoop up water, or as a surface to write on.

35. Carpenters built _____ and also made small wooden objects like _____.

36. Early Jewish carpentry was _____ since they had been semi-nomadic shepherds and slaves before the Exodus.

37. Carpenters used the following tools: _____, chisel, _____, awl, bowdrill, measuring line and _____.

38. Carpenters made roof beams, _____, doorframes, window _____, shutters, locks, _____, tables, chests, _____, plows, and shovels.

39. Israel had _____ after the days of Saul.

40. _____ was mined and smelted around the Gulf of Eilat; many utensils for the _____ were copper or bronze.

41. Bronze, discovered in c. _____ BC is 96% copper and 4% tin; It has a _____ melting point than copper, is easier to work with but when cooled is _____ than copper.

42. _____ are mentioned in Nehemiah 3:8; much gold and silver jewelry has been found in Israel.