

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

Study Pak 5B

Travel

1. In Bible times roads were few and very _____, often just a _____ and not a real road.
2. The _____ built the first real road system.
3. _____ roads were the best but there were only _____ miles of roads throughout the empire and most people were not _____ to use them.
4. People traveled on foot, by donkey, _____, mule, or _____, in several types of wheeled vehicles, or in a _____.
5. There were few inns for overnight accommodations and they were usually of _____ quality; often they were centers of _____.
6. A typical inn had two stories; the _____ were kept downstairs and the _____ stayed upstairs.
7. Travelers often sought lodging in _____ homes.
8. There were no national boundaries within the Roman Empire but there were many district boundaries and travelers had to pay _____ when crossing those boundaries.
9. Sea travel was very _____ since navigation was very _____ and the ships were relatively small and _____.

Leisure Time

10. In Bible times there was very little _____ time as most people worked hard and needed their rest.
11. Children played games like _____ or marbles, competed in _____ or with a bow and arrows, had balls to throw and _____ for babies.
12. Board games go back to at least _____ B. C. in Ur of the Chaldees; several games have been discovered including games similar to _____ and _____ and _____.

13. Many games included the use of _____, both two and four-sided.
14. _____ was forbidden in Israel because of the _____ involved. No gambler was allowed to testify in court because it was assumed that he could not be trusted.
15. The _____ and others gambled over their games including the 'game of the king' which they played with _____ prior to the crucifixion.
16. The Egyptians and others had _____ for children and pull-toys shaped like _____ but Israel did not have these due to the second commandment's _____ of graven images.
17. _____ were popular places to spend leisure time; the wealthy liked to have places with shade trees, flowers and water and built them in _____, on rooftops, or _____ of town.
18. Egypt, Greece, and Rome were noted for _____, _____, and _____, much of which was bad, but in Israel most literature was _____ and art was mostly _____ patterns since they could make no images.
19. _____ have been found all over Israel (Bet Shean, _____); they were used by Romans and other foreigners, and Jews who had been influenced by foreign culture.
20. A theatre is a _____ building and a full _____ or _____ is called an amphitheater.
21. Prostitution was _____ at the theater.
22. _____ was an important part of leisure and there were several instruments that were common.
23. Hebrew music is said to have been mostly _____ rather than melody.
24. _____ sports did not develop until Greek and Roman times; the Greeks thought that health and fitness were as important as a good _____.

25. The Greeks had four main 'games': The _____, the Nemean, the Pythian, and the _____.
26. The sports included _____ of various lengths, the _____ (jumping, running, discus, javelin, and wrestling), _____, _____, running in armor, and contests between heralds and trumpeters.
27. The winner was given a palm branch or _____ wreath.
28. Champion _____ were the sports idols of the day; chariot races were held in _____ . Jerusalem and Caesarea both had a hippodrome.

The Sabbath and the Feasts

29. The Law of Moses _____ daily life greatly: what you could eat, what kind of cloth to wear, what animals to plow with, etc.
30. It required a _____ day of rest and also that male Jews go to Jerusalem _____ times a year.
31. The Sabbath was from sundown on _____ until sundown on _____ ; no one was to work.
32. The Jews did _____ always obey the Law or obey with a good _____ .
33. By Christ's time the Sabbath had become a _____ because of the _____ rules. A Sabbath day's journey was _____ paces. A scribe could not carry his pen in his belt. If a house fell on a man and it was thought that he could survive until the _____ he had to be left where he was; you could pull an _____ out of a ditch but could not heal a _____ .
34. Christ said that God made the Sabbath for man and not man for the Sabbath; God intended the Sabbath to be a _____ .
35. _____ Jews were commanded to make a pilgrimage to the _____ or _____ three times a year; women and children came too. They traveled with friends and family.
36. _____ and the Feast of _____ Bread commemorated the night the Lord passed over the Israeli firstborn and delivered them from Egypt.
37. It was held at the 14th-21st Nisan (March/April); leaven was _____ from the houses on the 13th , the lamb was _____ and _____ on the 14th and then unleavened bread was eaten for a _____ .

38. First century historians said that _____ people came to Jerusalem for Passover.
39. The Feast of _____ or _____ was seven weeks after Unleavened Bread and was in _____ for the wheat harvest and to remember the giving of the _____.
40. The Feast of _____ or _____ was in thanksgiving for the grape harvest and to remember the 40 years in the wilderness; the people lived in _____ or shelters for 7 days.
41. At Tabernacles the priests poured _____ on the Temple steps to remember the _____ which gave water in the wilderness; that is when _____ cried, "If any man thirst let him come unto me and drink...".
42. The Feast of _____ which came on Tishri 1 (Sept/Oct) was the beginning of the civil year and was a day of self-examination.
43. The Day of _____ was on Tishri 10 and was the day that the _____ offered sacrifices for his own sins and for the people. In the Old Testament he killed a goat and sprinkled the blood on the _____ (the top of the Ark of the Covenant) in the _____. In New Testament there was _____ Ark of the Covenant so the blood was sprinkled around the _____.
44. The High Priest laid his hands on another goat, the _____, to symbolize placing the people's _____ on it and it was released in the desert, signifying the _____ of sin.
45. The Feast of _____ or _____ (Hanukkah) remembered the purification of the Temple in Maccabean days when the oil lamps _____ lasted 8 days on a one day supply of oil.
46. _____ was a feast to celebrate the Jews' victory over Haman as recorded in _____.

Study and take test 5.