

## Homework Questions & Vocabulary

### Directions:

Type or copy & paste question then answer.

All answers and definitions must pertain to the subject in the textbook. Use the textbook to answer questions and vocabulary.

Copying answers and definitions out of textbook is encouraged.

How much did you learn?

Chapter 1 page 40

1. What cultural phenomenon accompanied the conquests of Alexander the Great? Explain The Greek culture, called Hellenism, had been spreading for some time through Greek trade and colonization, but Alexander's conquests provided far greater impetus than before. The Greek language became the lingua franca, or common trade and diplomatic language. By New Testament times Greek had established itself as the street language even in Rome, where the indigenous proletariat spoke Latin, but the great mass of slaves and freedmen spoke Greek, so Paul wrote his Letter to the Romans in Greek. Alexander founded seventy cities and modeled them after the Greek style. He and his soldiers married oriental women. Thus, the Greek oriental mixed to produce a Hellenistic culture. When Alexander died in 323 B.C. at the age of thirty-three, his leading generals (called diadochi, Greek for "successors") divided the empire into four parts. Two of the parts became important for New Testament his torical background, the Ptolemaic and the Seleucid. The Ptolemaic Empire centered in Egypt. Alexandria was its capital. The series of rulers who governed that empire are called the Ptolemaic, after the name of its first ruler, Ptolemy. Cleopatra who died in 30 B.C., was the last of the Ptolemaic dynasty. The Seleucid Empire centered in Syria Antioch was its capital. A number of its rulers were named Seleucus, after the first ruler. Several others were named Antiochus, after the capital city. Together they are called the Seleucids. When the Roman general Pompey made Syria a Roman province in 64 B.C., the Seleucid Empire came to an end. Because it was sandwiched between Egypt and Syria, Palestine became a victim of rivalry between the Ptolemies and the Seleucids, both of whom wanted to collect taxes from its inhabitants and make dominated Palestine for 122 years (320-198 B.C.). Generally, the Jews fared well during this period. Early tradition says that under Ptolemy philadelphus (285-246 B.C.) seventy-two Jewish scholars began to translate the Hebrew Old Testament into Greek version called the Septuagint. Translation of the Pentateuch came first. Remaining sections of the Old Testament came later. The work was done in Egypt apparently for Jews who understood Greek better than Hebrew and, contrary to tradition, probably by Egyptian

### Introduction & Chapter 1 pg 40

1. New Testament
2. Catholic
3. Antiochus Epiphanes

- 4. Alexander the Great**
- 5. Herod The Great**
- 6. Judas Maccabeus**
- 7. Herod Antipas**
- 8. Pontius Pilate**
- 9. Pax Romana**
- 10. Ptolemaic Empire**
- 11. Seleucid Empire**
- 12. Septuagint**

Chapter 2 page 63

Identify and describe the social classes. Classes were sharply stratified in pagan society. Aristocratic landowners, politicians, government contractors, and others lived in luxury. A strong middle class did not exist, because slaves did most of the work. Now dependent on government support, the more or the less middle class of previous times had become homeless, foodless, mobs in the cities, often worse off than slaves, who at least had job security. The leveling influence of Judaism tended to reduce stratification in Jewish society; but the religious and political elite concentrated in Jerusalem, formed an upper class. Farmers, artisans, small-business owners, and their families made up majority of the population, living mostly in rural village. Among the Jews, tax collectors – traditionally called “publicans” became special objects of class hatred. They collected poll taxes, property taxes, road use taxes, and sales taxes. Other Jews despised the tax collectors they handled currency with blasphemous pagan inscriptions and iconography and cooperated with Roman overlords. These overlords auctioned the job of collecting.

**Chapter 2 pg 63**

- 1. Aramaic**
- 2. endogamy**
- 3. Sacral manumission**
- 4. Crucifixion**
- 5. Honor**
- 6. Dyadic personality**

Chapter 3 page 96

1. Draw contrasts between the Pharisees, Essenes, Sadducees, and "people of the land"
2. Contrast the Herodians and the Zealots.
3. Give synonyms for "scribes" and for "the Great Sanhedrin".
4. Identify the two classes of Jews in the Diaspora/Dispersion.
5. Distinguish Gentile proselytes and God-fearers from each other.

**Chapter 3 pg 95**

- 1. Nag Hammadi**
- 2. Apocalyptic**
- 3. Cynicism**
- 4. Disciples**
- 5. Exorcist**
- 6. Gnosticism**
- 7. Libertinism/sensualism**
- 8. Mystery religions**
- 9. Pantheon**
- 10. Pseudepigrapha**
- 11. Skepticism**
- 12. Stoicism**
- 13. Synagoue**
- 14. Asceticism**
- 15. Syncretism**