

NEW TESTAMENT SURVEY

Study Pak 1A

1. The Northern Kingdom of Israel was conquered by the _____ in 722/721 BC.
2. Many _____ were carried into captivity and _____ were brought into Israel to colonize and rule it.
3. The Southern kingdom of Judah was first dominated by and later destroyed by the _____ who had conquered the Assyrians.
4. Jerusalem was destroyed in _____ BC.
5. Babylon was conquered by the _____ in 538 BC and in 535 BC _____ allowed the Jews to return to their land. The Babylonian captivity was from _____ BC to _____ BC.
6. _____, the last book of the Old Testament was written in around _____ BC; the rabbis said it was the last message from God to Israel.
7. _____ the Great became ruler of _____ in 336 BC and by 326 BC had conquered Persia, Tyre, Egypt, and crossed into India; He died in 323 BC in Babylon.
8. Alexander's empire was broken into _____ parts by his generals two of whom founded dynasties that had a great impact on Israel; the _____ ruled Egypt and the _____ ruled Syria.
9. Israel _____ under the Ptolomies and many Jews moved to _____; in around 250 BC the old Testament was translated into Greek in Alexandria and called the _____ because 70 scholars did the translation.
10. The Seleucids gained control of Israel in 198 BC and in 167 BC _____ IV (called _____, the image of God) _____ to the Law of Moses, put a statue of _____ in the temple, and tried to _____ all copies of the Bible.

11. The Jews revolted against Syria and were led by _____ (the hammer); the revolt was finally successful in _____ BC. Unfortunately the Maccabees founded a dynasty called the _____ and became the _____ and the _____.
12. In 343 BC _____ began a slow expansion from a city-state to a great empire; they conquered Syria and Palestine in _____ BC.
13. _____ was proclaimed dictator for life in 44 BC and was assassinated a few weeks later; he was succeeded after years of unrest and civil war by his nephew and adopted son, _____ in 31 BC.
14. Octavian, also called Caesar _____, ruled 31 BC to AD 14 and was emperor when Christ was born. Luke 2:1
15. The other Roman emperors who ruled in the first century are:
 - a. _____—14-37 AD, the period of Christ's ministry and death Luke 3:1
 - b. Caligula—37-41, not mentioned in the Bible
 - c. _____—41-54, Acts 11:28; 18:2
 - d. _____—54-68, the burning of Rome, persecution of Christians, the death of Paul, Acts 25:10;28:19
 - e. Galba, Otho, Vitellius – 68-69 three emperors in a little over a year, not in Bible
 - f. _____ 69-79 , was in Judea putting down the Jewish revolt when he became emperor. He left his son Titus to finish the job. Not in the Bible.
 - g. _____—79-81, destroyed Jerusalem in 70 AD, not in the Bible
 - h. _____—81-96, the New Testament was finished, Christians were persecuted, not in the Bible.
16. Rome preferred to rule its provinces through _____ if they were available and if they provided _____ rule; _____ the Great succeeded the last Hasmonean king with Rome's approval and ruled all of Palestine from 40–4 BC. The first member of Herod's family known to history was an _____ (_____) who was forcibly converted to Judaism by the Hasmoneans.
17. At the time of Christ's birth Herod was King of _____ but was subject to _____, the governor of Syria.

18. HTG's son, _____, ruled Galilee and Perea (East of the Jordan) from 4BC to 39AD; _____ sent Christ to be tried by him. He also had _____ the Baptist killed.
19. HTG's son, _____ ruled Iturea and Trachonitis (_____ and part of modern _____) from 4BC to 34 AD. He built Caesarea _____.
20. HTG's son, _____, ruled Samaria, Judea, and Idumea from 4BC to 6AD when he was removed for _____ and replaced by a Roman _____ under the governor of Syria; _____ was the fifth procurator in succession (26-36AD).
21. Herod _____ (HTG's grandson and nephew of Philip and Antipas) ruled Galilee, Perea, Iturea, and Trachonitis from 37-44 AD.
22. _____ ruled Iturea and Trachonitis from 48-70 AD and Roman procurators like _____ (Acts 24:2) and _____ (Acts 24:27-25:1), who tried Paul, ruled the rest of the country.
23. There were two groups in Israel in Christ's day that were mainly _____ in nature: the Herodians and the Zealots.
24. The _____ were Jews who wanted to be _____ by the Herodian dynasty and not by a Roman procurator.
25. The Zealots wanted to get all _____ out of Israel; they often _____ Romans and even moderate Jews.