

Part One: Define all of the following.

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1. Case /casuistic law

- Casuistic law (or case law) is based on precedents and is usually in the form of “if/then” conditional statements. Moral principles are applied to determine right and wrong in particular situations.

2. Apodictic law

- Apodictic law encompasses absolute general commands rendered from “on high” as “thou shall not's” and as such has little application in the courts.
The Ten Commandments are a prime example of apodictic law.

3. Code of Hammurabi

- The Code of Hammurabi is a well-preserved Babylonian code of law of ancient Mesopotamia, dated to about 1754 BC. It is one of the oldest deciphered writings of significant length in the world.
The sixth Babylonian king, Hammurabi, enacted the code. A partial copy exists on a 2.25-metre-tall stone stele.

4. Suzerainty-vassal treaty

- A treaty between two unequal parties. The more powerful party is the suzerain and the less powerful is the vassal. Sometimes parties are referred to as "father" and "son," "lord and "servant," or "king" and "vassal." Lesser party must show submission to the suzerain.

5. Holiness Code

- The Holiness Code is a term used in biblical criticism to refer to Leviticus chapters 17–26, and is so called due to its highly repeated use of the word Holy. Critical biblical scholars have regarded it as a distinct unit and have noted that the style is noticeably different from the main body of Leviticus.

6. Historiography

- Historiography is the study of the methods of historians in developing history as an academic discipline, and by extension is any body of historical work on a particular subject.

7. Documentary Hypothesis

- The documentary hypothesis (DH) is one of the models historically used by biblical scholars to explain the origins and composition of the Torah (or Pentateuch, the first five books of the Bible: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy).

The documentary hypothesis posited that the Pentateuch is a compilation of four originally independent documents: the Jahwist (J), Elohist (E), Deuteronomist (D), and Priestly (P) sources.

8. Deuteronomic/Deuteronomistic History

- The Deuteronomistic History (DH) is a modern theoretical construct holding that behind the present forms of the books of Deuteronomy and Joshua, Judges, Samuel, and Kings (the Former Prophets in the Hebrew canon) there was a single literary work.

9. Kathleen Kenyon

- Kathleen Mary Kenyon (1906-1978), head of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, excavated Jerusalem extensively during the 1960's.

She excavated numerous sections of residential buildings from various time periods in Jerusalem.

She discovered sections of the main street of the city of Jerusalem from the Second Temple period in the Tyropoeon Valley and parts of buildings in other places throughout the City of David.

10. Jericho

- Jericho is famous in biblical history as the first town attacked by the Israelites under Joshua after they crossed the Jordan River (Joshua 6). Jericho was a Canaanite city destroyed by the Israelites after they crossed the River Jordan into the Promised Land.

11. Iron Age

- The Iron Age is the period generally occurring after the Bronze Age marked by the prevalent use of iron. The period of human culture characterized by the smelting of iron and its use in industry beginning somewhat before 1000 BCE in western Asia and Egypt.

12. Judge

- The Book of Judges is the seventh book of the Hebrew Bible and the Christian Old Testament. In the narrative of the Hebrew Bible, it covers the time between the conquest described in the Book of Joshua and the establishment of a kingdom in the Books of Samuel, during which Biblical judges served as temporary leaders.

13. Hittites

- A member of an ancient people who established an empire in Asia Minor and Syria that flourished from c.1700 to c.1200 BC. A subject of the Hittite empire or one of their descendants, including the members of a Canaanite or Syrian people mentioned in the Bible (11th to 8th century BC). The Anatolian language of the Hittites, the earliest attested Indo-European language. Written in both hieroglyphic and cuneiform scripts, it was deciphered in the early 20th century.

14. Concubine

- In the Bible, a concubine was a woman acquired by a man as a secondary wife. Her purpose was to provide a male heir in the case of a barren wife, to provide more children in general to enhance the family's workforce and wealth, and to satisfy the man's sexual desires.

15. Pentateuch

- Pentateuch means the first five books of the Bible. These books are Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. The word Pentateuch comes from two Greek words that mean "five books" or "five scroll" The books were written by the Israelite leader, Moses.

16. Hebron

- The most famous Hebron is a city in Canaan. Abraham lives in its vicinity and he buys a cave there from the sons of Heth to bury Sarah. Moses sends spies to check out Hebron's defenses, Joshua conquers it, expels the enigmatic Anakim from it, gives it to Caleb, pronounces it to be in the territory of Judah and assigns it to the Kohathite Levites. Later God himself gives Hebron to king David as the capital of his kingdom.

17. Jael

- Jael or Yael is a woman mentioned in the Book of Judges in the Hebrew Bible, as the heroine who killed Sisera to deliver Israel from the troops of King Jabin. (Judges 4:17–22.)

18. Tobit

- The Book of Tobit is a book of scripture that is part of the Catholic and Orthodox biblical canons. Tobit, also called The Book Of Tobias, apocryphal work (noncanonical for Jews and Protestants) that found its way into the Roman Catholic canon via the Septuagint.

19. Herem

- when a person or object is referred to as “herem” it means that person or object should be destroyed. The first appearance of the term is in Exodus 22:20. “Whoever sacrifices to a god other than the LORD alone shall be proscribed.”

20. Tamar

- Er's wife, the eldest son of Judah. Canaanite woman. When Er died without children, according to Levirate, she became the wife of Onan, but Onan also died. the younger brother Shelah was minor so he returned to he’s hometown. After that, when he grew up, Judah broke her promise and avoided marrying him. She tricked Judah into giving birth to her twin Perez and Zerah. In the genealogy, it is written as the ancestor of David and Christ.

Part 2: Essay Questions: Answer all of the following in 100 words.

1. List and explain the conceptual differences that define the worldview of the Ancient Near East.

Ancient Near East is the origin of civilization. They are the Mesopotamia civilization and Egyptian civilization. The period called ancient Near East was from the very beginning of mankind to the 4th century BCE. This is the period when Alexander began to conquer the world, and the period of the ancient Near East ends at the time of Alexander. It is centered around the well-known fertile crescent region and fertile land downstream of the Nile in Egypt. In addition, architecture and mathematics developed here, as Egypt developed architecture and Babylon advanced in mathematics.

2. List the books and the major themes of the Pentateuch. Provide biblical passages that support each theme.

Genesis

- The Book of Genesis provides the origin of creation. It tells of the formation of mankind and the development of species, the origin of sin, the revelation of God, and the beginning of God's plan of salvation through the chosen people.

1. In the beginning when God created the heavens and the earth, (Genesis 1:1 NIV)

Exodus

- Exodus is the escape and salvation from Egypt to fulfill God's covenant as the chosen people and the promise in Genesis 15:13-14.

24. God heard their groaning and he remembered his covenant with Abraham, with Isaac and with Jacob.

25. So God looked on the Israelites and was concerned about them. (Exodus 2:24,25 NIV)

Leviticus

- Leviticus records the ordinances of the offered sacrifice, and Holiness that is to be followed by the priest and the standards for the of clean and unclean food.

The main ideas are holiness, sacrifice, and atonement.

7. Consecrate yourselves and be holy, because I am the Lord your God.

8. Keep my decrees and follow them. I am the Lord, who makes you holy.

(Leviticus 20:7,8 NIV)

Numbers

- The theme of Numbers is that if the people of God are to move forward, they must trust God's promise and practice it with faith.

22. not one of those who saw my glory and the signs I performed in Egypt and in the wilderness but who disobeyed me and tested me ten times—

23. not one of them will ever see the land I promised on oath to their ancestors. No one who has treated me with contempt will ever see it.

(Numbers 14:22,23 NIV)

Deuteronomy

- The theme of Deuteronomy is the renewal of the covenant. With the promised inheritance in, it talks about the laws and commandments for the people of the theocracy.

19. This day I call the heavens and the earth as witnesses against you that I have set before you life and death, blessings and curses. Now choose life, so that you and your children may live

20. and that you may love the Lord your God, listen to his voice, and hold fast to him. For the Lord is your life, and he will give you many years in the land he swore to give to your fathers, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

(Deuteronomy 30:19,20 NIV)

3. Outline and list the major themes of the book of Judges.

The Israelites who conquered Canaan and settled there had to live according to God's will as the people of the covenant. However, they soon degenerated and abandoned their faith in God, and their own people split. Eventually, Israel did not conquer the Canaanites that remain, but rather fell under their oppression.

The Israelites, who were in severe oppression by the nations, repented in pain and cried out to God. Then God responded to the prayers of the repentant people and sent judges to save them. As such, the vicious circle of corruption, judgment, repentance, and salvation continued to appear in Judges.

4. List the major views of the Conquest. Describe the strengths and weaknesses of each view.

The Conquest Model or "Blitzkrieg" Model

- The theory that Joshua conquered Canaan quickly and divided and settled the land by tribes based on his outstanding leadership.

Strengths: The conquest model proves the history of the Bible through archaeological excavations.

Archaeological evidence from the 1960s confirms the story of Joshua, who carried out extensive conquest activities in Canaan.

weaknesses : There is very little archaeological evidence for a large-scale war, and it appears that the

Canaanite cities that Israel destroyed in Joshua were not evicted from the Judges chapter 1.

(Disagreement between book of Joshua and book of Judges)

The Settlement Model

- It denies the short-term conquest of Canaan through the large-scale battles described by Joshua. This theory emphasizes the fact that the Israelites entered Canaan through different battles and in most peaceful migrations at different times at different times without integration.

weaknesses : It contradicts the Biblical Theory we know. It relies too heavily on Max Weber's theory of sociology.

The Revolt Model or Peasant Revolt.

- The theory is that the settlement of Canaan is not the result of the military conquest by the Israelis who escaped from Egypt, but the result of a long-standing socio-cultural and religious revolution. This revolution was sparked by the poor peasants, who settled in Palestine by revolutionizing the corrupt powers. It claims that the majority of Israelites were Canaan farmers.

weaknesses : There is no archaeological evidence. It is a Marxist tendency.

The social revolution is based on ideological motives, so there is no substance left.

The Gradual emergence Model

- This is the theory preferred by recent scholars. The Israelites were basically Canaanite and mixed with groups from outside, especially those who escaped Egypt. And the theory is that they have a national identity of Israel through the faith in Jehovah.