

**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
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Important Note to Parents or Teachers: The word “circumcision” is used in the “Old Testament Summary—Part 1” section of this module. God entered into a covenant with Abraham and established “circumcision” as a sign of His covenant. Determine the need to explain the word “circumcision” to students before beginning this module.

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Introduction

Lesson Objectives: To understand what Christians believe about the following:

- The Bible
- God
- Jesus
- The Holy Spirit
- The Trinity

Memory Verse: *“All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness, so that the man of God may be thoroughly equipped for every good work.”* (2 Timothy 3:16–17 NIV)

Vocabulary Words: The words listed below are sequenced in the order in which they appear in your *Big Picture of the Bible* study guide. Highlight or underline each of these words (or a form of the word) in your study guide. Write a short definition for each word. Use the glossary in the back of your study guide or your dictionary as needed. If the word has several different meanings, choose the one that best defines how the word is used in your study guide.

Bible	God	Relationship	Old Testament
New Testament	Covenant	Hebrew	Aramaic
Jesus	Messiah	Gospel	Commune
Fellowship	Righteous	Holy Spirit	Trinity

Reading Assignment: Read the *Introduction*, pages 1 through 2 in your study guide.

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Review Questions: Read each question and then choose the “best” answer (a, b, c, or d) based on the assigned reading from your *Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament* study guide.

- 1) Based on Scripture and your assigned reading, what is the Bible?
 - a) A compilation of writings written for priests, pastors, and ministers to read and interpret.
 - b) A compilation of writings written by men of God for their own purpose and use.
 - c) A compilation of writings written by men without God’s help.
 - d) A compilation of writings written by men divinely chosen by God to write His words.

- 2) What are the two main divisions of the Protestant Bible?
 - a) Old Book and New Book
 - b) History and Gospels
 - c) Old Testament and New Testament
 - d) Section One and Section Two

- 3) How many books are in the Protestant Old Testament Bible?
 - a) 39
 - b) 27
 - c) 66
 - d) 93

- 4) How many books are in the Protestant New Testament Bible?
 - a) 39
 - b) 27
 - c) 66
 - d) 93

- 5) Based on Scripture and your assigned reading, who is God?
 - a) An Angel
 - b) The Creator of Everything
 - c) Everyone
 - d) Nature

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- 6) Based on Scripture and your assigned reading, who is Jesus?
 - a) An Angel
 - b) A Prophet
 - c) God made Human
 - d) Nature

- 7) Based on Scripture and your assigned reading, who is the Holy Spirit?
 - a) The Spirit of God
 - b) Our Mental Thoughts
 - c) An Angel
 - d) A Dove

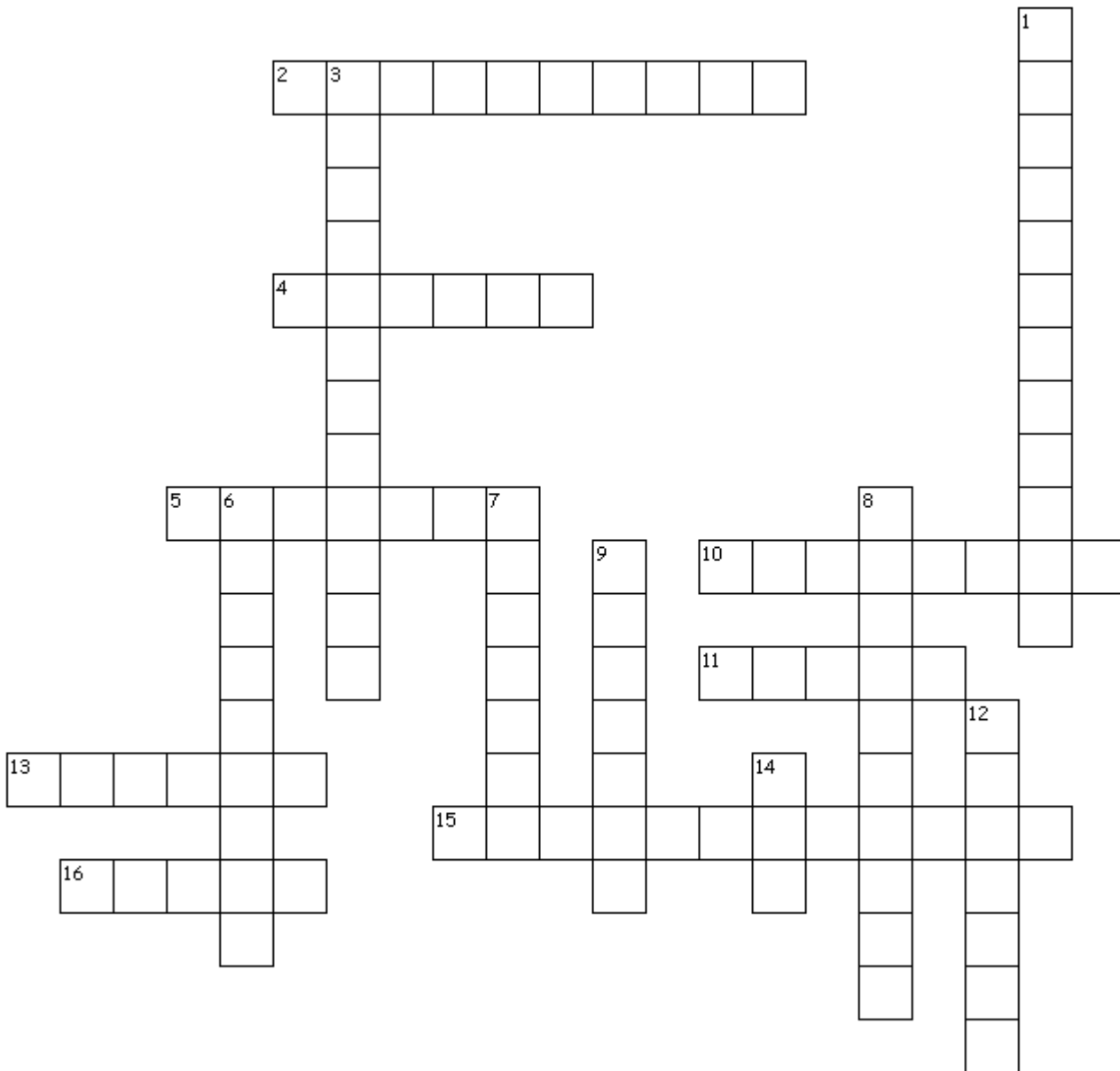
- 8) Which of these statements refers to the Trinity?
 - a) God the Father, Jesus the Son, and the Heavenly Angels
 - b) Jesus, Christ, and the Messiah
 - c) God the Father, Jesus the Son, and the Holy Spirit
 - d) God the Father, Jesus the Word of God, and God's glory

- 9) Which of the following is "not" a true statement about the Old Testament?
 - a) The Old Testament covers history from the beginning of the world to about 400 years before Jesus' birth.
 - b) Most of the Old Testament was written in Aramaic.
 - c) Throughout the pages of the Old Testament is God's promise of a Messiah.
 - d) The Old Testament was written from about 1445 B.C. to about 430 B.C.

- 10) Which of the following is "not" true about the New Testament?
 - a) According to Scripture, God fulfilled His promise of a Messiah in the New Testament through Jesus Christ.
 - b) The New Testament was written in Greek.
 - c) The New Testament was written between 45 A.D. and 100 A.D.
 - d) The New Testament tells about the new covenant God entered into with humanity before Jesus' birth.

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Introduction

Crossword Puzzle: Use the vocabulary words for this lesson to fill in the answers to the crossword puzzle.



Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Introduction

Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle:

Across

2. Third Being of the Trinity, the Spirit of God
4. Semitic language of the Israelites (The Jews)
5. Language Jews spoke in Jesus' Days
10. Promise or Agreement
11. The Word of God written by men inspired by God
13. Good News of Jesus Christ
15. A Connection or Kinship
16. Our Lord and Savior

Down

1. Latter 27 Books of the Bible
3. First 39 Books of the Bible
6. Moral, Just, Virtuous
7. To Talk or Discuss Intimately
8. Companionship or Association
9. Anointed One, Jesus Christ
12. God, Jesus, and Holy Spirit
14. Creator of Everything

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Introduction

Writing Assignment 1: You are a friend of God and He wants a deeper, more personal relationship with you. Write God a letter telling Him what you hope to learn from this New Testament Study. What questions would you like answered? What do you hope to learn about God? What do you hope to learn about the people of the New Testament? What do you want to know about the time period and locations identified in the New Testament?

Date: _____

What I Hope To Learn From This New Testament Study

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Introduction

Writing Assignment 2: Developing a relationship with God through prayer.

The Bible tells the story of God’s love and desire for a close personal relationship with each of us. One of the ways we can develop our relationship with God is by talking to Him on a regular basis in the same way we would talk to a close friend. Talking to God is called “prayer.”

Many people feel they do not know how to pray or that their prayers are not eloquent enough for God. We should remember that God hears our prayers, no matter how simple they may be. One good way to pray that is easy to remember and often used in the Christian community is called the ACTS pattern of prayer. ACTS is an acronym which stands for Adoration, Confession, Thanksgiving, and Supplication. The words that make up the acronym are defined as follows:

- **Adoration** is expressing God’s greatness and focusing on God’s awesomeness and power. An example of a prayer of adoration is as follows: *“Heavenly Father, All glory and honor belong to You and You alone. You are all-powerful, all-knowing, and always present everywhere. When I close my eyes and think of You, I feel safe and at peace because I know You are in control and working things out for my good.”*
- **Confession** is admitting our sins to God and asking Him for forgiveness. An example of a prayer of confession is as follows: *“Dear Lord, Yesterday, I did not tell the truth. Please forgive me for being dishonest. Help me to think about what I am saying before I say it. Remind me to always tell the truth no matter how unpleasant the truth may be.”*
- **Thanksgiving** is expressing thanks and gratitude to God for what He has done for us. Apostle Paul tells us in Scripture that we should give thanks to God in all circumstances (See 1 Thessalonians 5:18). An example of a prayer of thanksgiving is as follows: *“Dear God, I am so truly grateful for everything you do for me and all of your many spiritual blessings. Thanks for taking care of me and keeping me safe. I thank you for loving me and showing me your kindness and amazing grace.”*
- **Supplication** is telling God what you need. An example of a prayer of supplication is as follows: *“Dear Lord, as I begin to study the Bible, I ask You to give me wisdom and understanding. Help me to know You better through my study of Your Word.”*

Close your eyes and pretend you are sitting next to your close friend, God. Think about what you would say to Him. Open your eyes and write a prayer using the ACTS pattern of Adoration, Confession, Thanksgiving, and Supplication as outlined above.

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Date: _____

Prayer of Adoration, Confession, Thanksgiving, and Supplication

**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Old Testament Summary—Part 1**

Lesson Objectives: To understand and be able to summarize the events that occurred in the Old Testament from the *Beginning of Mankind*, to the period in your study guide entitled, *Establishing the Nation, Law, and Worship*.

Memory Verse: “Faith is the confidence that what we hope for will actually happen; it gives us assurance about things we cannot see.” (Hebrews 11:1 NLT)

Vocabulary Words: The words listed below are sequenced in the order in which they appear in your *Big Picture of the Bible* study guide. Highlight or underline each of these words (or a form of the word) in your study guide. Write a short definition for each word. Use the glossary in the back of your study guide or your dictionary as needed. If the word has several different meanings, choose the one that best defines how the word is used in your study guide.

Rebellion	Sin	Redemption	Salvation
Descendant	Manifestation	Circumcise	Famine
Migration	Oppress	Foreshadow	Sacrificial
Cultivate	Atonement	Faith	Succeed

Reading Assignment: Read pages 5 through 6 in your study guide, section headings entitled, *Old Testament Summary* through *Establishing the Nation, Law, and Worship*.

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Old Testament Summary—Part 1

Review Questions: Read each question and then choose the “best” answer (a, b, c, or d) based on the assigned reading from your *Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament* study guide.

- 1) The Old Testament is divided into two major historical periods. How many years of Old Testament history are covered in the first historical period documented in Genesis 1 – 11?
 - a) 400 years
 - b) 2,000 years
 - c) 2,000,000 years
 - d) An unspecified number

- 2) How many years of Old Testament history are covered in the second historical period which begins in Genesis 12 and continues through the rest of the Old Testament?
 - a) 400 years
 - b) 2,000 years
 - c) 2,000,000 years
 - d) An unspecified number

- 3) Which of the following did “not” occur during the first historical period of the Old Testament?
 - a) God created the world and everything in it.
 - b) Adam and Eve rebelled against God.
 - c) A great Flood wiped out all life on earth.
 - d) The division of people and languages occurred at the Tower of Babel.

- 4) Which of the following events marked the beginning of the second historical period of the Old Testament?
 - a) A great Flood covered the earth during Noah’s days.
 - b) God sent Jesus to redeem and save humanity.
 - c) God entered into a covenant with a righteous man named Abraham.
 - d) Moses led the Israelites to the promised land of Canaan.

- 5) Which of the following is “not” one of God’s promises to Abraham?
 - a) God promised to bless all the nations of the earth through Abraham’s offspring.
 - b) God promised to give Abraham and his descendants land in Egypt.
 - c) God promised to make Abraham’s descendants a nation of kings.
 - d) God promised to always be Abraham’s God and the God of his descendants.

**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Old Testament Summary—Part 1**

- 6) God's covenant was passed on to Abraham's descendants. Who were Abraham's descendants?
 - a) Adam, Eve, and Seth
 - b) Isaac, Jacob, the twelve tribes of Israel and their families
 - c) Noah and his three sons
 - d) All people on earth

- 7) How did Joseph save his family from famine?
 - a) Joseph advised his family to store up food several years before the famine.
 - b) Joseph prayed and God sent rain.
 - c) Joseph showed his family how to irrigate the land.
 - d) Joseph arranged for his family's migration to Egypt.

- 8) How many years are there between the events that occurred in the last chapter of Genesis and the first chapter of Exodus?
 - a) About 40 years
 - b) About 400 years
 - c) About 600 years
 - d) About 2,000 years

- 9) When the book of Exodus opens, the Israelites were still in Egypt. What happened to the Israelites after Joseph's death?
 - a) The Egyptians enslaved them.
 - b) The Egyptians killed them.
 - c) They prospered.
 - d) God gave them the Ten Commandments.

- 10) What important event does Passover commemorate?
 - a) Passover commemorates the time when God miraculously parted the Red Sea.
 - b) Passover commemorates Jesus' sacrificial death on the cross.
 - c) Passover commemorates the time God's angel of death passed over Israel's firstborn sons.
 - d) Passover commemorates the time when Moses sealed the Old Testament covenant with animal's blood.

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Introduction and Historical Background
Old Testament Summary—Part 1

- 11) The books of Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy provide a record of God’s relationship and interactions with the Israelites as they traveled to Canaan. Which of the following occurred “before” the Israelites began their journey to Canaan?
- God gave the Israelites the Ten Commandments.
 - God gave the Israelites plans for building the Tabernacle.
 - God gave the Israelites instructions for organizing the priesthood.
 - God sent ten plagues that devastated Egypt.
- 12) In the covenant established in the Old Testament, what did the Israelites have to do to be in right standing with God?
- The Israelites had to follow Moses through the desert.
 - The Israelites had to obey God’s laws.
 - The Israelites had to have faith in Moses.
 - The Israelites had to be circumcised.
- 13) According to the covenant established in the Old Testament, what was required for the atonement of sin?
- The Israelites had to confess to Moses for atonement of sin.
 - Animal’s blood was required for atonement of sin.
 - Jesus’ blood was required for atonement of sin.
 - The Israelites had to do good deeds for atonement of sin.
- 14) In the covenant established in the New Testament, what do people have to do to be in right standing with God?
- People have to obey God’s laws.
 - People have to do good deeds.
 - People have to have faith in Jesus Christ.
 - People have to be baptized.
- 15) According to Scripture, why did the Israelites wander in the desert for forty years?
- The Lord made the Israelites wander in the desert because they lacked faith.
 - The Lord made the Israelites wander in the desert because they worshipped a golden calf.
 - The Lord made the Israelites wander in the desert so that they could learn how to fight.
 - The Lord made the Israelites wander in the desert so that He could teach them His laws.

Ancient Bible History: The following is a list of events that occurred in the Old Testament from the period titled, “The Beginning of Mankind (Creation to 2091 B.C.),” to the period titled, “Establishing

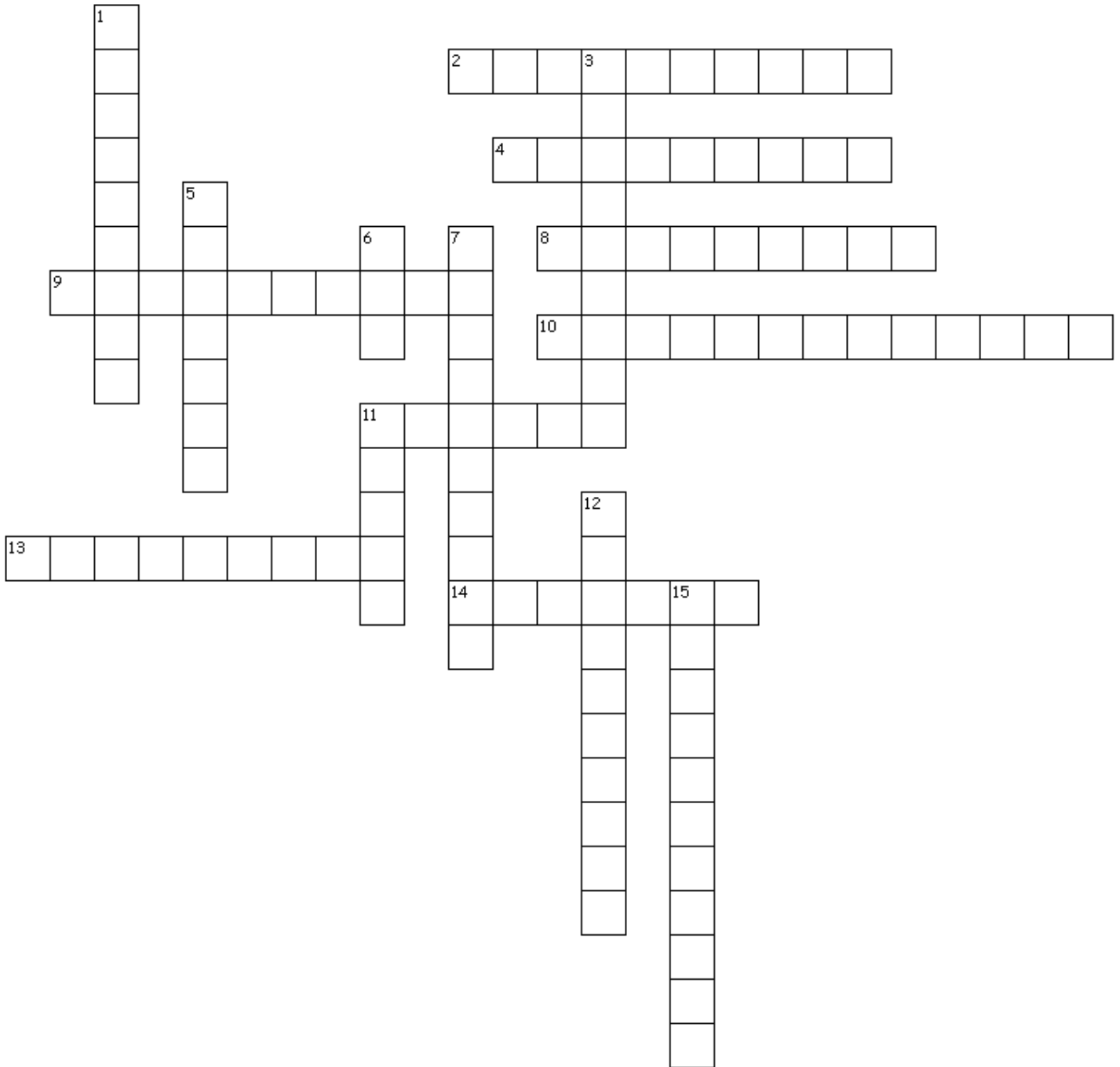
Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Old Testament Summary—Part 1

the Nation, Law, and Worship (1526 – 1406 B.C.).” Sequence these events in the order they occur in the Old Testament. The first event which occurs in the Old Testament has been identified for you.

- 1.) G A.) God delivered the Israelites from the Egyptians by performing a series of miracles.
- 2.) B.) A great Flood covered the earth during the days of Noah, a descendant of Seth.
- 3.) C.) The Lord made the Israelites wander in the desert for forty years.
- 4.) D.) Moses died and Joshua succeeded him as leader of Israel.
- 5.) E.) Jacob and family moved to Egypt to avoid a famine. Joseph arranged for their migration.
- 6.) F.) God saved Noah and his family from the great Flood and the earth was repopulated.
- 7.) G) God created the world and everything in it.
- 8.) H) God gave the Israelites the 10 Commandments, plans for the Tabernacle and priesthood.
- 9.) I.) Adam and Eve rebelled against God. Their rebellion is referred to as “The Fall.”
- 10.) J.) God’s covenant with Abraham was passed to Isaac and then to Jacob (Israel).
- 11.) K.) The Israelites lacked faith and did not believe they could conquer the land of Canaan.
- 12.) L.) God entered into a covenant with Abraham.
- 13.) M.) Seth, Adam and Eve’s son, becomes the father of a godly line of descendants.
- 14.) N.) The Israelites sent twelve spies to explore the land of Canaan.
- 15.) O.) God caused the division of people and languages at the Tower of Babel.

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Old Testament Summary—Part 1

Crossword Puzzle: Use the vocabulary words for this lesson to fill in the answers to the crossword puzzle.



**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Old Testament Summary—Part 1**

Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle Clues:

Across

2. An offspring, A person who descends from an ancestor
4. Deliverance from sin and its power. Saving from evil
8. The movement of people from one country to another
9. Removal of the males genital foreskin
10. Revelation, An appearance which gives evidence of something
11. A severe shortage of food
13. To reconcile or make amends for sin
14. To cause to suffer, to impose excessive burdens upon

Down

1. Refusal to accept authority, Opposition to authority
3. To foster the growth of, to bestow attention, care, and labor upon
5. To follow in order, to come next
6. Rebellion against God, rejection of God's Word, morally wrong actions
7. Buying back something lost by paying the price of ransom
11. Strong belief in, trust in, confidence in
12. To be a sign of something to come, to indicate or suggest beforehand
15. Pertaining to that which is offered or given up as a sacrifice

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Old Testament Summary—Part 1

Writing Assignment: The memory verse for this lesson is printed below. Read it and then write your thoughts about what the word “faith” means to you.

“Faith is the confidence that what we hope for will actually happen; it gives us assurance about things we cannot see.”

(Hebrews 11:6 NLT)

Date: _____

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Old Testament Summary—Part 2

Lesson Objectives: To understand and be able to summarize the events that occurred in the Old Testament from the period entitled, *Living in the Promised Land (1406 – 1050 B.C.)*, in your study guide to the period entitled, *Captivity, Exile, and Return (586 – 430 B.C.)*.

Memory Verse: “Great is his faithfulness; his mercies begin afresh each morning. . . . The LORD is good to those who depend on him, to those who search for him.” (Lamentations 3:23, 25 NLT)

Vocabulary Words: The words listed below are sequenced in the order in which they appear in your *Big Picture of the Bible* study guide. Highlight or underline each of these words (or a form of the word) in your study guide. Write a short definition for each word. Use the glossary in the back of your study guide or your dictionary as needed. If the word has several different meanings, choose the one that best defines how the word is used in your study guide.

Idolatry	Anoint	Sanctuary	Pagan
Impose	Revolt	Prophet	Messiah
Dynasty	Decree	Exile	Annihilation

Reading Assignment: Read pages 6 through 8 in your study guide, section headings entitled, *Living in the Promised Land through Captivity, Exile, and Return*.

**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Old Testament Summary—Part 2**

Review Questions: Read each question and then choose the “best” answer (a, b, c, or d) based on the assigned reading from your *Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament* study guide.

- 1) What is a major portion of the book of Joshua about?
 - a) The Israelites’ forty years of wandering in the desert.
 - b) The military battles Israel fought for possession of Canaan.
 - c) Israel’s dark period of moral failures and idolatry.
 - d) Israel’s captivity, exile, and return to their homeland.

- 2) How many years of Israel’s history are covered in the book of Joshua?
 - a) 30
 - b) 300
 - c) 330
 - d) 333

- 3) Who instructed Joshua to divide and allocate portions of Canaan to the tribes of Israel?
 - a) God
 - b) A Priest
 - c) A Prophet
 - d) A Judge

- 4) How many years of Israel’s history are covered in the book of Judges?
 - a) 30
 - b) 300
 - c) 330
 - d) 333

- 5) What is a major portion of the book of Judges about?
 - a) The Israelites’ forty years of wandering in the desert.
 - b) The military battles Israel fought for possession of Canaan.
 - c) Israel’s dark period of moral failures and idolatry.
 - d) Israel’s captivity, exile, and return to their homeland.

**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Old Testament Summary—Part 2**

- 6) The story of Ruth occurs during which period of Israel's history?
 - a) The Period of the Patriarchs
 - b) The Period of the Judges
 - c) The Period of the Divided Kingdom
 - d) The Period of the Captivity, Exile, and Return

- 7) Ruth was a Moabite. Who taught Ruth about the One True God of Israel?
 - a) Joshua
 - b) Samuel
 - c) David
 - d) Naomi

- 8) Ruth was an ancestor of two people whose stories are told in the Bible. Who were they?
 - a) Moses and Aaron
 - b) Joshua and Caleb
 - c) David and Jesus Christ
 - d) Samuel and Saul

- 9) Who led the nation of Israel back to God and anointed Israel's first king?
 - a) Saul
 - b) Samuel
 - c) David
 - d) Solomon

- 10) Who was the first king of Israel?
 - a) Saul
 - b) Samuel
 - c) David
 - d) Solomon

**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Old Testament Summary—Part 2**

- 11) Why did God's Spirit leave Saul?
- a) Saul refused to make sacrifices to God.
 - b) Saul refused to lead Israel into battle against their enemies.
 - c) Saul refused to obey God.
 - d) Saul refused to tithe to the Lord.
- 12) Who was the second king of Israel?
- a) Rehoboam
 - b) Solomon
 - c) David
 - d) Saul
- 13) Which of the following is "not" true about King David?
- a) According to Scripture, David was a man after God's own heart.
 - b) David established Jerusalem as the capital.
 - c) David was an ancestor of Jesus Christ.
 - d) David built the first Temple for the Lord in Jerusalem.
- 14) Which of the following is "not" true about King Solomon?
- a) Solomon was David's son and the third king of Israel.
 - b) Solomon married hundreds of women.
 - c) Solomon allowed his wives to bring their pagan practices with them to Israel.
 - d) Solomon remained faithful to God and never worshipped idol gods.
- 15) Why did ten tribes revolt against Solomon's son, King Rehoboam?
- a) Rehoboam refused to worship the One True God of Israel.
 - b) Rehoboam refused to lower the people's taxes.
 - c) Rehoboam wanted the people to worship him as a god.
 - d) Rehoboam wanted to lead the people into battle against the Babylonians.

**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Old Testament Summary—Part 2**

- 16) Which of the following is “not” true about God’s prophets?
- a) God sent prophets to urge the people to turn away from idolatry.
 - b) The prophets’ messages are recorded in seventeen prophetic Old Testament books.
 - c) The prophets were often inspired by God to reveal future events.
 - d) The prophets saved both nations from destruction, captivity, and exile.
- 17) Who conquered and exiled the Northern Kingdom of Israel?
- a) The Southern Kingdom of Judah
 - b) The Assyrians
 - c) The Babylonians
 - d) The Persians
- 18) Who conquered and exiled the Southern Kingdom of Judah?
- a) The Northern Kingdom of Israel
 - b) The Assyrians
 - c) The Babylonians
 - d) The Persians
- 19) Who issued a decree which allowed the Jews to return to their homeland?
- a) Zerubbabel
 - b) Cyrus
 - c) Ezra
 - d) Nehemiah
- 20) Who saved the Jews from annihilation in an event commemorated during the Jewish holiday known as Purim?
- a) Ezra
 - b) Nehemiah
 - c) Esther
 - d) Zerubbabel

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Old Testament Summary—Part 2

Ancient Bible History: The following is a list of events that occurred in the Old Testament from the period titled, “Living in the Promised Land (1406 - 1050 B.C.),” to the period titled, “Captivity, Exile, and Return (586 – 430 B.C).” Sequence these events in the order they occur in the Old Testament. The first event which occurs in the Old Testament has been identified for you.

- 1.) H A.) Samuel anointed Saul as the first king of Israel.
- 2.) B.) David established Jerusalem as the nation’s capital and moved the Ark there.
- 3.) C.) Solomon built the Temple in Jerusalem.
- 4.) D.) Ten tribes revolted and two separate nations were formed.
- 5.) E.) During the period of the Judges, the Canaanites led the Israelites into idolatry.
- 6.) F.) God sent prophets to both nations urging them to turn away from idolatry.
- 7.) G.) The Assyrians conquered the Northern Kingdom of Israel.
- 8.) H.) Joshua and the Israelites had great success in battle against the Canaanites.
- 9.) I.) The Babylonians conquered the Southern Kingdom of Israel.
- 10.) J.) King Cyrus issued a decree which allowed the Jewish exiles to return to Jerusalem.
- 11.) K.) Rehoboam succeeded Solomon as king of Israel
- 12.) L.) God told Joshua to divide and allocate land in Canaan to the tribes of Israel.
- 13.) M.) Queen Esther saved her people, the Jews, from annihilation.
- 14.) N.) After Saul’s death, David became king of Israel.
- 15.) O.) Solomon succeeded David as king of Israel.

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Old Testament Summary—Part 2

Vocabulary Mix and Match: Match each vocabulary word with its definition. Enter the alphabet associated with the correct definition in the space provided.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|---|
| 1) Idolatry | _____ | A) One who has little or no religion or worships man-made objects |
| 2) Anoint | _____ | B) Forced separation from one's native country |
| 3) Sanctuary | _____ | C) To place an unwelcomed burden or obligation upon |
| 4) Pagan | _____ | D) Organized opposition or rejection |
| 5) Impose | _____ | E) The worship of a physical object as a god, excessive adoration |
| 6) Revolt | _____ | F) A succession of rulers from the same family line. |
| 7) Prophet | _____ | G) Total destruction, to reduce to nothingness |
| 8) Messiah | _____ | H) To rub with oil in a ceremony of consecration |
| 9) Dynasty | _____ | I) A person divinely chosen by God to communicate His message |
| 10) Decree | _____ | J) A sacred place or house dedicated to the worship of God |
| 11) Exile | _____ | K) God's Anointed One, An expected Savior |
| 12) Annihilation | _____ | L) An Order from one who is in authority |

**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Old Testament Summary—Part 2**

Writing Assignment 1: The memory verse for this lesson is printed below. Read it and then write your thoughts about what this verse means to you.

“Great is his faithfulness; his mercies begin afresh each morning. . . . The LORD is good to those who depend on him, to those who search for him.”

(Lamentations 3:23, 25 NLT)

**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Old Testament Summary—Part 2**

Writing Assignment 2: Write a prayer using the ACTS pattern of prayer you learned on page 8 of this Module.

Date: _____

Prayer of Adoration, Confession, Thanksgiving, and Supplication

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Between the Old and New Testaments

Lesson Objectives: To understand and be able to summarize the events that occurred between the Old and New Testaments in your study guide.

Memory Verse: *“But those who wait on the LORD shall renew their strength; They shall mount up with wings like eagles, They shall run and not be weary, They shall walk and not faint.”* (Isaiah 40:31 NKJ)

Vocabulary Words: The words listed below are sequenced in the order in which they appear in your *Big Picture of the Bible* study guide. Highlight or underline each of these words (or a form of the word) in your study guide. Write a short definition for each word. Use the glossary in the back of your study guide or your dictionary as needed. If the word has several different meanings, choose the one that best defines how the word is used in your study guide.

Province	Incentive	Culture	Permeate
Universal	Resurrection	Facilitate	Missionary
Heir	Translate	Obsess	Shrine
Rebellion	Civic/Civil	Escalate	Domination

Reading Assignment: Read pages 8 through 9 in your study guide, section heading titled, *Between the Old and New Testaments*.

**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Between the Old and New Testaments**

Review Questions: Read each question and then choose the “best” answer (a, b, c, or d) based on the assigned reading from your *Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament* study guide.

- 1) The Old Testament ends in about 430 B.C. Who wrote the last book in the Old Testament?
 - a) Matthew
 - b) David
 - c) Malachi
 - d) Isaiah

- 2) How many years passed between the last book of the Old Testament and the first book in the New Testament?
 - a) 100 years
 - b) 400 years
 - c) 500 years
 - d) 1000 years

- 3) Who controlled the Jews’ homeland (Palestine) at the close of the Old Testament?
 - a) The Egyptians
 - b) The Assyrians
 - c) The Babylonians
 - d) The Persians

- 4) In about 331 B.C., Alexander the Great took control of Palestine and made the Jews’ homeland a part of his empire. What was the name of Alexander the Great’s empire?
 - a) The Roman Empire
 - b) The Greek Empire
 - c) The Persian Empire
 - d) The Babylonian Empire

- 5) What did Alexander the Great do that later facilitated the spread of the gospel?
 - a) Alexander built the roads that the apostles later traveled on to spread the gospel.
 - b) Alexander showed favor to the Jews and spared the city of Jerusalem from destruction.
 - c) Alexander made Greek a common language spoken across cultural boundaries.
 - d) Alexander gave special incentives which allowed a number of Jews to migrate to Egypt.

**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Between the Old and New Testaments**

- 6) Who took over Alexander the Great's empire when he died?
 - a) Alexander's son
 - b) Alexander's nephew
 - c) Alexander's four generals
 - d) The Roman army

- 7) Who controlled the Jews' homeland from about 321 to 198 B.C.?
 - a) The Maccabees
 - b) The Hasmoneans
 - c) The Ptolemies
 - d) The Seleucids

- 8) The Hebrew Old Testament was translated into Greek to accommodate the needs of the increased number of non-Hebrew speaking Jews. What was the name of this Greek translation of the Old Testament?
 - a) The Torah
 - b) The Greek Bible
 - c) The Septuagint
 - d) The Scriptures

- 9) Who controlled the Jews' homeland from about 198 to 143 B.C.?
 - a) The Ptolemies
 - b) The Seleucids
 - c) The Maccabees
 - d) The Hasmoneans

- 10) Who converted the Temple in Jerusalem into a pagan shrine and sacrificed a pig on its altar?
 - a) Alexander the Great
 - b) Antiochus IV Epiphanes
 - c) Judas, nicknamed Maccabeus
 - d) General Pompey

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Between the Old and New Testaments

- 11) The Jews revolted and captured Jerusalem from the Seleucid army in 165 B.C. The Temple was then cleansed and rededicated. What Jewish holiday commemorates this event?
- Hanukkah
 - Purim
 - Passover
 - Pentecost
- 12) The Jews' homeland became an independent state in 143 B.C. Who governed this independent Jewish state?
- The Romans
 - The Ptolemies
 - The Seleucids
 - The Hasmoneans
- 13) The Jewish period of independence from 143 B.C. to 63 B.C. was marked with tremendous unrest and civil war. Who came in 63 B.C. to bring peace to the area?
- Alexander the Great
 - Matthias
 - Judas
 - General Pompey
- 14) In 63 B.C., the Romans resolved the in-fighting which was going on in the Jews' homeland. How did they do this?
- The Romans established a new line of priests to govern the Jews' homeland.
 - The Romans chose a high priest from Rome to govern in the Jews' homeland.
 - The Romans took control of the Jews' homeland and made it a part of the Roman Empire.
 - The Romans captured and exiled the Jews from their homeland.
- 15) What did the Romans do that later facilitated the spread of the gospel?
- The Romans built the roads that the apostles later traveled on to spread the gospel.
 - The Romans appointed Herod the Great as the local king over the area.
 - The Romans made Greek a common language spoken across cultural boundaries.
 - The Romans appointed a Hasmonean family member as the high priest.

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Between the Old and New Testaments

Vocabulary Mix and Match: Match each vocabulary word with its definition. Enter the alphabet associated with the correct definition in the space provided.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---|
| 1) Province | _____ | A) To increase in size, scope, degree, or intensity |
| 2) Incentive | _____ | B) To make easy or less difficult |
| 3) Culture | _____ | C) Pertaining to religious outreach or missions |
| 4) Permeate | _____ | D) Positive encouragement or motivational influence |
| 5) Universal | _____ | E) A person who receives or is entitled to an inheritance |
| 6) Resurrection | _____ | F) To be excessively or persistently preoccupied |
| 7) Facilitate | _____ | G) A region dependent on distant authority |
| 8) Missionary | _____ | H) A place or object of worship |
| 9) Heir | _____ | I) Organized opposition or refusal to accept authority |
| 10) Translate | _____ | J) To spread, pass, penetrate, or diffuse through |
| 11) Obsess | _____ | K) Relating to a city or occurring among citizens |
| 12) Shrine | _____ | L) The power to rule over another |
| 13) Rebellion | _____ | M) World-wide in scope, pertaining to the whole |
| 14) Civic/Civil | _____ | N) To restate from one language to another |
| 15) Escalate | _____ | O) The attitudes, values, and behaviors of a society |
| 16) Domination | _____ | P) A rising from the dead. Christ's rising from the dead |

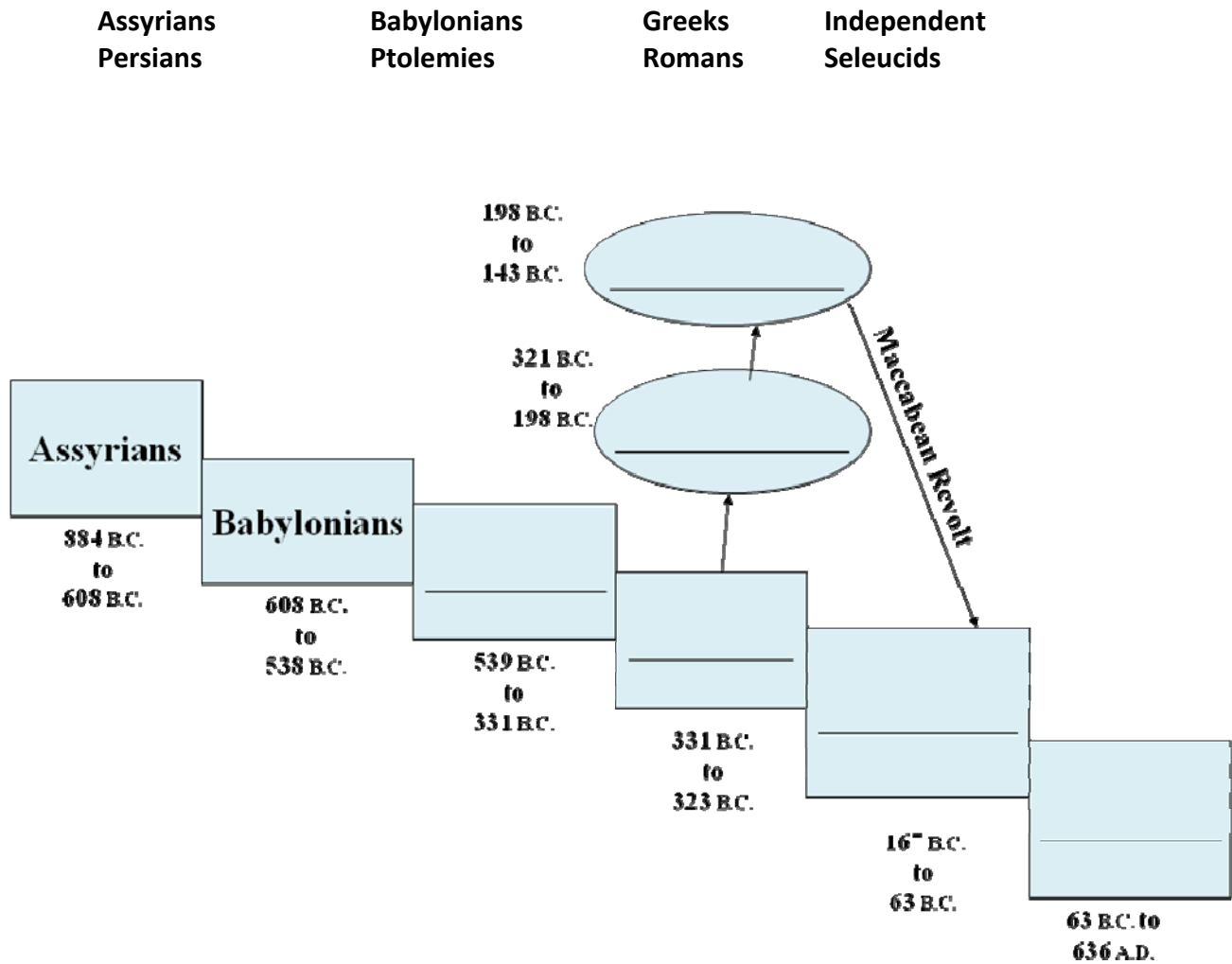
Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Between the Old and New Testaments

Ancient Bible History 1: The following is a list of events that occurred in between the Old and New Testaments. Sequence these events in the order in which they occurred. The first event has been identified for you.

- 1.) M A.) The Hebrew Old Testament was translated into Greek.
- 2.) B.) The Seleucids took control of the Jews' homeland.
- 3.) C.) A priest named Matthias led a rebellion against the Seleucids.
- 4.) D.) The Persian Empire fell to Alexander the Great.
- 5.) E.) The Temple was cleansed and rededicated.
- 6.) F.) The Seleucids relinquished control and Palestine became an independent state.
- 7.) G.) Alexander the Great died at the young age of thirty-three.
- 8.) H.) The Hasmonean family of priests governed an independent Jewish state.
- 9.) I.) Alexander spread Greek culture and language to every city in his empire.
- 10.) J.) When a power struggle escalated, the Romans came to bring peace to the area.
- 11.) K.) After Alexander's death, the Ptolemies took control of the Jews' homeland.
- 12.) L.) The Jews' homeland of Palestine became a part of the Roman Empire.
- 13.) M.) The Jews enjoyed relative peace under Persian rule.
- 14.) N.) Matthias' son, Judas, captured Jerusalem from the Seleucid army.
- 15.) O.) Antiochus Epiphanes sacrificed a pig on the altar of the Temple in Jerusalem.

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Between the Old and New Testaments

Ancient Bible History 2: Fill in the squares and ovals in the diagram below with the names of the ruling powers who controlled the Jews' homeland during the dates listed. The first two ruling powers have been filled in for you.



Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
Between the Old and New Testaments

Writing Assignment: Write a prayer using the ACTS pattern of prayer you learned on page 8 of this Module.

Date: _____

Prayer of Adoration, Confession, Thanksgiving, and Supplication

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
New Testament Background

Lesson Objectives: To understand and be able to summarize the historical background of the New Testament as outlined in your study guide.

Memory Verse: *“For My thoughts are not your thoughts, Nor are your ways My ways,’ says the LORD. ‘For as the heavens are higher than the earth, So are My ways higher than your ways, And My thoughts than your thoughts.”* (Isaiah 55:8 – 9 NKJ)

Vocabulary Words: The words listed below are sequenced in the order in which they appear in your *Big Picture of the Bible* study guide. Highlight or underline each of these words (or a form of the word) in your study guide. Write a short definition for each word. Use the glossary in the back of your study guide or your dictionary as needed. If the word has several different meanings, choose the one that best defines how the word is used in your study guide.

Implement	Subjugation	Liberate	Nationalistic
Purification	Crucifixion	Synagogue	Chastise
Aristocrat	Collaborate	Ambitious	Commerce
Affluent	Predominant	Metropolitan	Redeem

Reading Assignment: Read pages 10 through 12 in your study guide.

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
New Testament Background

Review Questions: Read each question and then choose the “best” answer (a, b, c, or d) based on the assigned reading from your *Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament* study guide.

- 1) Who was foretold in Old Testament prophecies and was the One the Jews anxiously awaited when the New Testament opens?
 - a) The Messiah
 - b) The Virgin Mary
 - c) John the Baptist
 - d) The Apostles

- 2) Which ruling power controlled the Jews’ homeland when the New Testament opens?
 - a) The Babylonians
 - b) The Persians
 - c) The Greeks
 - d) The Romans

- 3) Which Roman emperor was in power when the New Testament opens?
 - a) Pompey
 - b) Augustus Caesar
 - c) Tiberius Caesar
 - d) Nero

- 4) Who was the local king appointed by Rome when the New Testament opens?
 - a) Pompey
 - b) Pontius Pilate
 - c) Augustus Caesar
 - d) Herod the Great

- 5) Who did Rome employ to collect taxes in Palestine for the Roman government?
 - a) Local Jewish Tax Collectors
 - b) The Pharisees
 - c) Jewish Priests
 - d) King Herod

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
New Testament Background

- 6) Which one of Jesus' disciples was a tax collector?
 - a) Peter
 - b) John
 - c) James
 - d) Matthew

- 7) What did Herod the Great do that greatly pleased the Jews?
 - a) Herod won favor with Rome.
 - b) Herod beheaded John the Baptist.
 - c) Herod expanded and beautified the Temple.
 - d) Herod banished the local tax collectors.

- 8) Which of the following sentences is "not" true about Herod the Great?
 - a) King Herod was extremely evil and ruled with brutal force.
 - b) King Herod was responsible for the deaths of baby boys two years old and younger in Bethlehem during the time of Jesus' birth.
 - c) King Herod the Great was a Roman who had converted to Judaism.
 - d) King Herod was politically motivated and had won favor with Rome.

- 9) Who were the "Gentiles?"
 - a) Gentiles were all non-Jews.
 - b) Gentiles were Jews with leprosy.
 - c) Gentiles were well-educated Jews.
 - d) Gentiles were aristocratic Jews.

- 10) When the New Testament opens, who was responsible for offering animal sacrifices to atone for the people sins?
 - a) Augustus Caesar
 - b) King Herod
 - c) The Pharisees
 - d) The Priests

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
New Testament Background

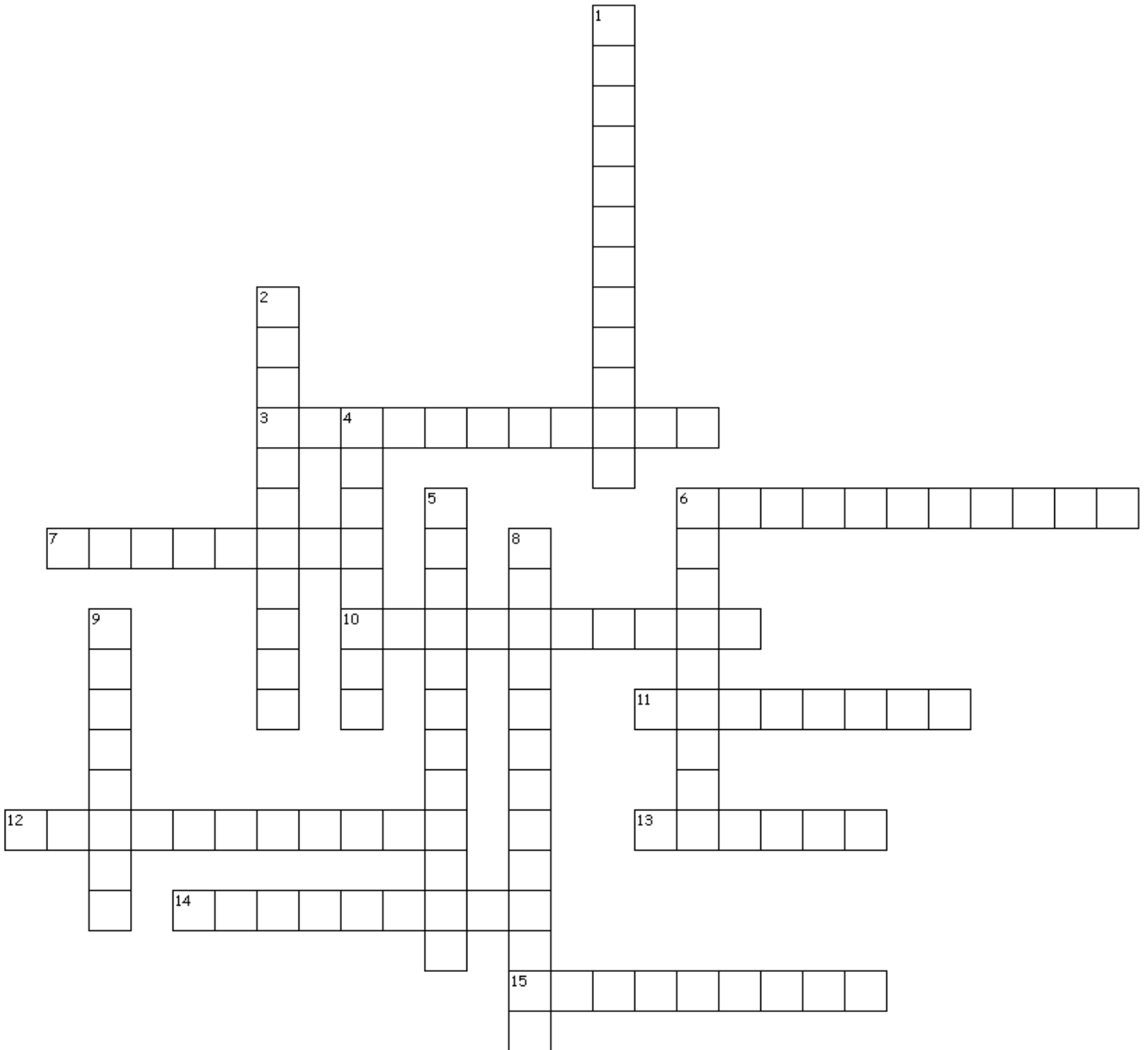
- 11) Where was the Temple located?
- a) In Bethlehem
 - b) In Nazareth
 - c) In Jerusalem
 - d) In Samaria
- 12) What is the name of the place where the Jews gathered for religious study and worship in their local neighborhoods?
- a) Church
 - b) Synagogue
 - c) Temple
 - d) Chapel
- 13) When does the Sabbath begin and end?
- a) The Sabbath begins on Saturday at sundown and ends at sundown on Sunday.
 - b) The Sabbath begins on Sunday morning and ends Sunday evening.
 - c) The Sabbath begins on Saturday morning and ends Saturday evening.
 - d) The Sabbath begins on Friday at sundown and ends at sundown on Saturday.
- 14) Which of the following was “not” one of the Jewish religious or political parties of Jesus’ day?
- a) The Pharisees
 - b) The Sadducees
 - c) Roman Soldiers
 - d) Zealots
- 15) Which of the following was “not” one of the three territories in Palestine located west of the Jordan River?
- a) Galilee
 - b) Decapolis
 - c) Samaria
 - d) Judea

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
New Testament Background

- 16) What language or languages did most Jews in Jesus' days?
- a) Latin and Aramaic
 - b) Hebrew and Latin
 - c) Greek and Aramaic
 - d) Hebrew and Greek
- 17) According to Scripture, how old was Jesus when He began His public ministry?
- a) 12 years old
 - b) 20 years old
 - c) 30 years old
 - d) 40 years old
- 18) Approximately how long was Jesus' public ministry?
- a) One-and-a-half-years
 - b) Three-and-a-half years
 - c) Seven-and-a-half years
 - d) Ten years
- 19) What Jewish holiday was Jesus celebrating at the time of His arrest?
- a) Passover
 - b) Purim
 - c) Hanukkah
 - d) Pentecost
- 20) According to Scripture, what did Jesus do that proved He was indeed the Messiah?
- a) Jesus taught about living righteously.
 - b) Jesus confronted the Pharisees and other religious leaders.
 - c) Jesus rose from the dead and appeared to His disciples.
 - d) Jesus performed good deeds.

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
New Testament Background

Crossword Puzzle: Use the vocabulary words for this lesson to fill in the answers to the crossword puzzle.



Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
New Testament Background

Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle Clues:

Across

3. To work together toward a common goal
6. Forced submission to control by others
7. To criticize strongly in order to correct behavior
10. One of a ruling class or of high rank
11. The buying and selling of goods
12. Most frequent or common
13. To purchase back, to save from sin
14. Having a strong desire for success
15. To accomplish, fulfill, or carry out

Down

1. The capital or major city in a country
2. Executing by nailing to a cross, Jesus' death
4. To set free, release, or grant freedom
5. Cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin
6. An assembly or place of worship for a Jewish congregation
8. Fanatically patriotic
9. Having an abundant supply of something

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
New Testament Background

Religious and Political Groups of Jesus' Day: Based on the information you read on page 11 of your study guide, use the following list of words to fill in the blanks below.

Essenes Herodians Pharisees Sadducees
Sanhedrin Council Scribes Zealots

- 1) The _____ were a wealthy, political minded religious party, which included high ranking priests and aristocrats. They recognized the first five books of Moses, but refused to accept other Old Testament Scripture. They did not believe in angels or life after death.
- 2) The _____ was a Jewish high court authorized by Rome to maintain religious and limited civil order in Palestine. It was comprised of seventy men who were Jewish priests, religious leaders, and/or religious teachers.
- 3) The _____ were a political group who supported King Herod.
- 4) The _____ were a strict religious order that existed in Jesus' day, but were not mentioned in the New Testament. They separated themselves from other Jews and lived in closed religious communities as they waited for the Messiah.
- 5) The _____ were a very strict religious party, committed to the law of Moses and other Old Testament Scriptures. They assumed responsibility for interpreting Scripture to make it applicable to new situations. As a result, they added numerous man-made rules and oral traditions to God's law.
- 6) _____ were a special class of men responsible for interpreting, teaching, and making copies of the Scriptures.
- 7) _____ were a strict a political group who openly resisted Roman occupation of the Jews' homeland. They were the terrorist of Jesus' day.

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
New Testament Background

Geography Assignment: Based on the information you read on page 12 of your study guide, use the following list of words to fill in the blanks below. As you fill in the blanks, find and circle each location on the map located on page 17 of your study guide.

Bethany	Bethlehem	Bethsaida	Cana	Capernaum	Decapolis
Galilee	Jerusalem	Judea	Nazareth	Perea	Samaria

- 1) _____ was a territory located west of the Jordan River in northern Palestine. When the kingdom was divided in the Old Testament, this land was part of the Northern Kingdom of Israel. Jesus and most of the disciples were from this territory.
- 2) _____ was a territory located east of the Jordan River in northern Palestine. It was not a province of Rome. This territory's name is translated "ten cities."
- 3) _____ is the city where the Temple was located.
- 4) Jesus' hometown was the city of _____.
- 5) Both King David and Jesus were born in the city of _____.
- 6) Lazarus, whom Jesus raised from the dead, was from the city of _____.
- 7) _____ was a territory located west of the Jordan in central Palestine. It was the capital of the Northern Kingdom of Israel. Jews despised the people who lived here.
- 8) _____ was a territory located east of the Jordan River. The New Testament does not mention this land by name, but it was the territory where John was baptizing.
- 9) Peter and Andrew's home town was the city of _____.
- 10) Jesus' first public miracle occurred in _____ where He turned water into wine.
- 11) _____ was a territory located west of the Jordan River in southern Palestine. In the Old Testament, this area was called Judah.
- 12) The home base for Jesus' Galilean ministry was located in _____.

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
New Testament Background

Writing Assignment 1: The memory verse for this lesson is printed below. Read and meditate on what this verse means to you. Write your thoughts about this verse in the form of a poem or an essay.

“For My thoughts are not your thoughts, Nor are your ways My ways,” says the LORD. ‘For as the heavens are higher than the earth, So are My ways higher than your ways, And My thoughts than your thoughts.’” (Isaiah 55:8 – 9 NKJ)

Date: _____

Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background
New Testament Background

Writing Assignment 2: Write a prayer using the ACTS pattern of prayer you learned about on page 8 of this module.

Date: _____

Prayer of Adoration, Confession, Thanksgiving, and Supplication

**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)
Introduction and Historical Background**

Congratulations!!

You have finished Module 1 of the Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament Lesson Plans.