

**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)  
Lesson Plan Answer Key  
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)**  
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**Memory Verses**

**Introduction**

*“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)*

**Old Testament Summary—Part 1**

*“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)*

**Old Testament Summary—Part 2**

*“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)*

**In Between the Old and New Testaments**

*“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)*

**New Testament Background**

*“‘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)*

**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)**  
**Lesson Plan Answer Key**  
**Introduction**

**Review Answers:**

- 1) Based on Scripture and your assigned reading, what is the Bible?  
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?  
c) Old Testament and New Testament
- 3) How many books are in the Protestant Old Testament Bible?  
a) 39
- 4) How many books are in the Protestant New Testament Bible?  
b) 27
- 5) Based on Scripture and your assigned reading, who is God?  
b) The Creator of Everything
- 6) Based on Scripture and your assigned reading, who is Jesus?  
c) God made Human
- 7) Based on Scripture and your assigned reading, who is the Holy Spirit?  
a) The Spirit of God
- 8) Which of these statements refers to the Trinity?  
c) God the Father, Jesus the Son, and the Holy Spirit
- 9) Which of the following is “not” a true statement about the Old Testament?  
b) Most of the Old Testament was written in Aramaic.
- 10) Which of the following is “not” true about the New Testament?  
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)**  
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**Introduction**

**Crossword Puzzle Answers:**

**Across**

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

**Down**

1. **New Testament**—Latter 27 Books of the Bible
3. **Old Testament**—First 39 Books of the Bible
6. **Righteous**—Moral, Just, Virtuous
7. **Commune**—To Talk or Discuss Intimately
8. **Fellowship**—Companionship or Association
9. **Messiah**—Anointed One, Jesus Christ
12. **Trinity**—God, Jesus, and Holy Spirit
14. **God**—Creator of Everything

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

**Review Answers:**

- 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?  
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?  
b) 2,000 years
- 3) Which of the following did “not” occur during the first historical period of the Old Testament?  
c) A great Flood wiped out all life on earth.
- 4) Which of the following events marked the beginning of the second historical period of the Old Testament?  
c) God entered into a covenant with a righteous man named Abraham.
- 5) Which of the following is “not” one of God’s promises to Abraham?  
b) God promised to give Abraham and his descendants land in Egypt.
- 6) God’s covenant was passed on to Abraham’s descendants. Who were Abraham’s descendants?  
b) Isaac, Jacob, the twelve tribes of Israel and their families
- 7) How did Joseph save his family from famine?  
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?  
b) About 400 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.
- 10) What important event does Passover commemorate?  
c) Passover commemorates the time God’s angel of death passed over Israel’s firstborn sons.

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**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?  
d) 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?  
b) The Israelites had to obey God’s laws.
- 13) According to the covenant established in the Old Testament, what was required for the atonement of sin?  
b) Animal’s blood was required 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?  
c) People have to have faith in Jesus Christ.
- 15) According to Scripture, why did the Israelites wander in the desert for forty years?  
a) The Lord made the Israelites wander in the desert because they lacked faith.

**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)**  
**Lesson Plan Answer Key**  
**Old Testament Summary—Part 1**

**Ancient Bible History:** Sequence of events in the order in which they occur in the Old Testament.

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

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

**Crossword Puzzle Answers:**

**Across**

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

**Down**

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



**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)**  
**Lesson Plan Answer Key**  
**Old Testament Summary—Part 2**

**Review Answers:**

- 1) What is a major portion of the book of Joshua about?  
b) The military battles Israel fought for possession of Canaan.
- 2) How many years of Israel's history are covered in the book of Joshua?  
a) 30
- 3) Who instructed Joshua to divide and allocate portions of Canaan to the tribes of Israel?  
a) God
- 4) How many years of Israel's history are covered in the book of Judges?  
c) 330
- 5) What is a major portion of the book of Judges about?  
c) Israel's dark period of moral failures and idolatry.
- 6) The story of Ruth occurs during which period of Israel's history?  
b) The Period of the Judges
- 7) Ruth was a Moabite. Who taught Ruth about the One True God of Israel?  
d) Naomi
- 8) Ruth was an ancestor of two people whose stories are told in the Bible. Who were they?  
c) David and Jesus Christ
- 9) Who led the nation of Israel back to God and anointed Israel's first king?  
b) Samuel
- 10) Who was the first king of Israel?  
a) Saul

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

- 11) Why did God's Spirit leave Saul?  
c) Saul refused to obey God.
- 12) Who was the second king of Israel?  
c) David
- 13) Which of the following is "not" true about King David?  
d) David built the first Temple for the Lord in Jerusalem.
- 14) Which of the following is "not" true about King Solomon?  
d) Solomon remained faithful to God and never worshipped idol gods.
- 15) Why did ten tribes revolt against Solomon's son, King Rehoboam?  
b) Rehoboam refused to lower the people's taxes.
- 16) Which of the following is "not" true about God's prophets?  
d) The prophets saved both nations from destruction, captivity, and exile.
- 17) Who conquered and exiled the Northern Kingdom of Israel?  
b) The Assyrians
- 18) Who conquered and exiled the Southern Kingdom of Judah?  
c) The Babylonians
- 19) Who issued a decree which allowed the Jews to return to their homeland?  
b) Cyrus
- 20) Who saved the Jews from annihilation in an event commemorated during the Jewish holiday known as Purim?  
c) Esther

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

**Ancient Bible History:** Sequence of events in the order in which they occur in the Old Testament.

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

**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)**  
**Lesson Plan Answer Key**  
**Old Testament Summary—Part 2**

**Vocabulary Mix and Match:**

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

**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)**  
**Lesson Plan Answer Key**  
**Between the Old and New Testaments**

**Review Answers:**

- 1) The Old Testament ends in about 430 B.C. Who wrote the last book in the Old Testament?  
c) Malachi
- 2) How many years passed between the last book of the Old Testament and the first book in the New Testament?  
b) About 400 years
- 3) Who controlled the Jews' homeland (Palestine) at the close of the Old Testament?  
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?  
b) The Greek Empire
- 5) What did Alexander the Great do that later facilitated the spread of the gospel?  
c) Alexander made Greek a common language spoken across cultural boundaries.
- 6) Who took over Alexander the Great's empire when he died?  
c) Alexander's four generals
- 7) Who controlled the Jews' homeland from about 321 to 198 B.C.?  
c) The Ptolemies
- 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?  
c) The Septuagint
- 9) Who controlled the Jews' homeland from about 198 to 143 B.C.?  
b) The Seleucids
- 10) Who converted the Temple in Jerusalem into a pagan shrine and sacrificed a pig on its altar?  
b) Antiochus IV Epiphanes

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- 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?  
a) Hanukkah
- 12) The Jews' homeland became an independent state in 143 B.C. Who governed this independent Jewish state?  
d) 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?  
d) 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?  
c) The Romans took control of the Jews' homeland and made it a part of the Roman Empire.
- 15) What did the Romans do that later facilitated the spread of the gospel?  
a) The Romans built the roads that the apostles later traveled on to spread the gospel.

**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)  
Lesson Plan Answer Key  
Between the Old and New Testaments**

**Vocabulary Mix and Match:**

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

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

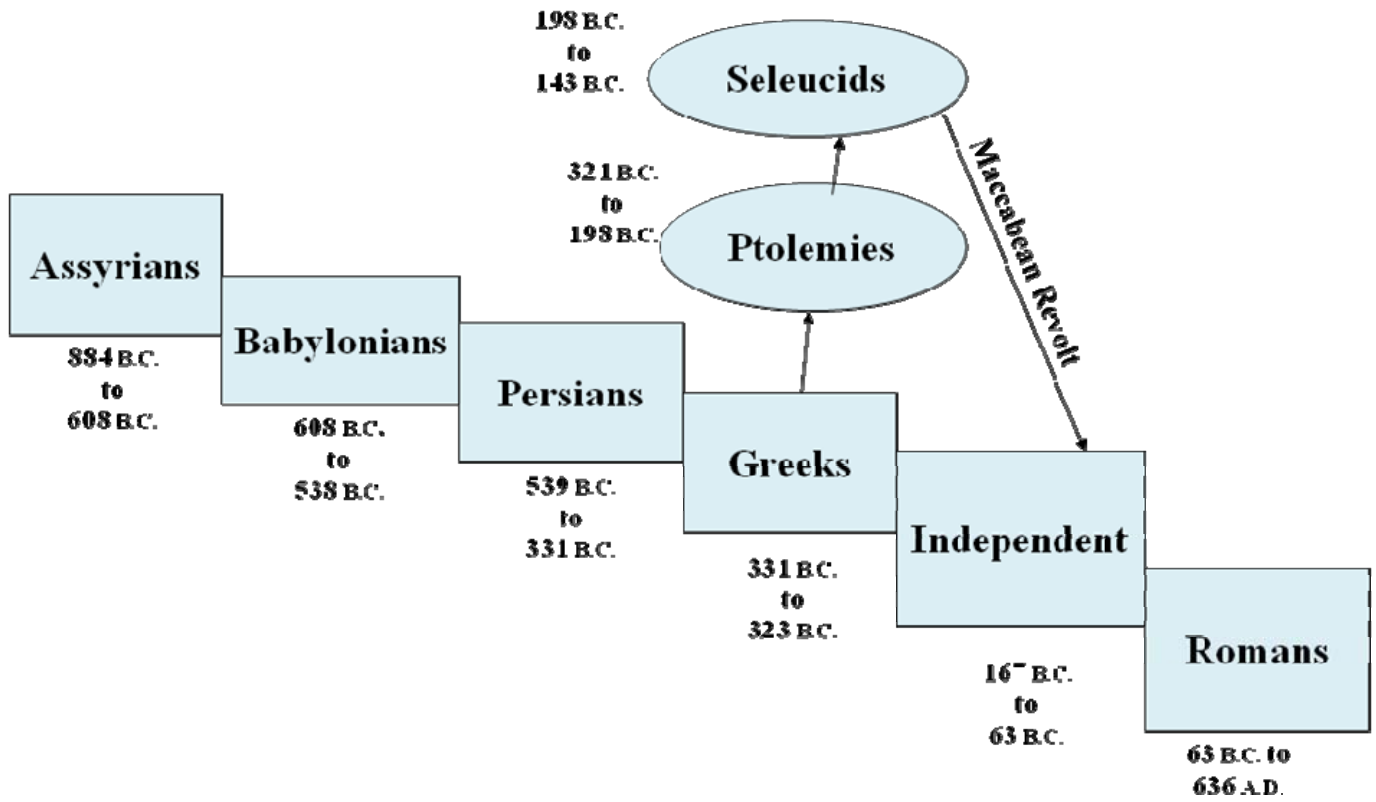
**Ancient Bible History 1:** Sequence of events in the order in which they occur in the Old Testament.

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



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

**Ancient Bible History 2:** Ruling powers who controlled the Jews' homeland.



**Big Picture of the Bible—New Testament (Module 1)**  
**Lesson Plan Answer Key**  
**New Testament Background**

**Review Answers:**

- 1) Who was foretold in Old Testament prophecies and was the One the Jews anxiously awaited when the New Testament opens?  
a) The Messiah
- 2) Which ruling power controlled the Jews' homeland when the New Testament opens?  
d) The Romans
- 3) Which Roman emperor was in power when the New Testament opens?  
b) Augustus Caesar
- 4) Who was the local king appointed by Rome when the New Testament opens?  
d) Herod the Great
- 5) Who did Rome employ to collect taxes in Palestine for the Roman government?  
a) Local Jewish Tax Collectors
- 6) Which one of Jesus' disciples was a tax collector?  
d) Matthew
- 7) What did Herod the Great do that greatly pleased the Jews?  
c) Herod expanded and beautified the Temple.
- 8) Which of the following sentences is "not" true about Herod the Great?  
c) King Herod the Great was a Roman who had converted to Judaism.
- 9) Who were the "Gentiles?"  
a) Gentiles were all non-Jews.
- 10) When the New Testament opens, who was responsible for offering animal sacrifices to atone for the people's sins?  
d) The Priests

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**New Testament Background**

- 11) Where was the Temple located?
  - c) In Jerusalem
  
- 12) What is the name of the place where the Jews gathered for religious study and worship in their local neighborhoods?
  - b) Synagogue
  
- 13) When does the Sabbath begin and end?
  - 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?
  - c) Roman Soldiers
  
- 15) Which of the following was “not” one of the three territories in Palestine located west of the Jordan River?
  - b) Decapolis
  
- 16) What language or languages did most Jews speak in Jesus’ days?
  - c) Greek and Aramaic
  
- 17) According to Scripture, how old was Jesus when He began His public ministry?
  - c) 30 years old
  
- 18) Approximately how long was Jesus’ public ministry?
  - b) Three-and-a-half years
  
- 19) What Jewish holiday was Jesus celebrating at the time of His arrest?
  - a) Passover
  
- 20) According to Scripture, what did Jesus do that proved He was indeed the Messiah?
  - c) Jesus rose from the dead and appeared to His disciples.

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**New Testament Background**

**Crossword Puzzle Answers:**

**Across**

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

**Down**

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

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

**Religious and Political Groups of Jesus' Day:**

- 1) The **Sadducees** 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 **Sanhedrin Council** 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 **Herodians** were a political group who supported King Herod.
- 4) The **Essenes** 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 **Pharisees** 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) **Scribes** were a special class of men responsible for interpreting, teaching, and making copies of the Scriptures.
- 7) **Zealots** were a strict a political group who openly resisted Roman occupation of the Jews' homeland. They were the terrorist of Jesus' day.

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**Geography Assignment:**

- 1) **Galilee** 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) **Decapolis** 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) **Jerusalem** is the city where the Temple was located.
- 4) Jesus' hometown was the city of **Nazareth**.
- 5) Both King David and Jesus were born in the city of **Bethlehem**.
- 6) Lazarus, whom Jesus raised from the dead, was from the city of **Bethany**.
- 7) **Samaria** 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) **Perea** 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 **Bethsaida**.
- 10) Jesus' first public miracle occurred in **Cana** where He turned water into wine.
- 11) **Judea** 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 **Capernaum**.