

INTERTESTAMENT SURVEY
Study Questions for the Mid-term Exam
Intertestamental History through LXX

1. Cite four ancient Jewish sources of intertestament history.
2. How was the end of the intertestament period different from the beginning of the period in terms of religion, culture, and political orientation?
3. Survey the development of the synagogue and how it was a bridge away from the sacerdotalism of the temple to the worship of “in spirit and in truth” of the NT.
4. Give the significance of the study of the intertestament history and literature for understanding the backgrounds of the NT.
5. In biblical terms, the Intertestamental period spans the time between what two final OT prophets?
6. In historical terms, the Intertestamental period in Palestine spans the time from what empire to what empire?
7. What portion of the Intertestamental period does Daniel 11 describe? Does it elaborate on Alexander’s empire?
8. Describe the essence of Alexander’s Hellenism, and how Hellenism impacted Intertestamental Palestine.
9. Detail Rome’s relation to the middle east from the early II century to the days of Herod the Great. Who was Hannibal’s ally in the Middle East against Rome?
10. Give his reasons and describe the religious persecution prosecuted by Antiochus IV against the Jews.
11. Describe the background to and relate the successes of the Maccabean revolt.
12. What was the occasion of the first Hanukkah? What does this word mean? Where is it found in the NT?
13. Who first took the title, “Leader and High Priest”?
14. Who first took the title, “King of the Jews”?
15. Describe the political and territorial advances of the Judean Kingdom under the subsequent Hasmoneans.
16. Who is the probable “wicked priest” mentioned by the Essenes?
17. How did the Idumeans worm their way into Judean politics?
18. Describe the family life and the career challenges/accomplishments of Herod the Great.
19. Even if John the Baptist did mingle with the Essenes, how else might his lifestyle be explained other than their influence upon him?
20. Describe the origins and the belief systems of the Pharisees, Saducees, and Essenes.
21. Explain the cultural contributions of Rome, Greece, and Judaism to the promotion of Christian missions.
22. How did the LXX get its name? What do scholars prefer to call the LXX?
23. List and explain six reasons for the significance of the LXX..

24. What were some challenges for the initial translation of the OT into the Greek LXX? By what general time period was it completed?
25. Describe the nature/style of the LXX translation, and list some differences and/or innovations in the content and arrangement of the LXX books.
26. Give examples for how the study of the LXX provides a helpful background for the doctrinal study of the NT (= bridge between OT and NT ideas).
27. Why did the Jews forsake the LXX after the apostolic era? Name and describe the three Jewish translations from the II A.D.

IDENTIFY (2 significant and exclusive facts for each)

1. Elephantine papyri
2. Herodotus
3. Behistun inscription
4. Issus (333 b.c.)
5. Seleucus I
6. Simon the Just
7. Tobiads
8. Jason
9. Menelaus
10. Hasmoneans
11. Hasidim
12. John Hyrcanus
13. Alexander Jannaeus
14. Hyrcanus II vs. Aristobulus II
15. Philippi (42 b.c.)
16. "Friend of Rome"
17. Alexander Jannaeus
18. Sicarri
19. Legend of Aristeas
20. Origen's *Hexapla*

INTERTESTAMENT SURVEY
Final Exam Study Questions
Rabbinic Literature to End of Course Notes

1. Give the time frames for the development of the targums, midrashes, and [Palestinian and Babylonian] Talmud
2. Detail the methods used in dating the DSS.
3. List the categories of literature found among the DSS.
4. List 4 contributions of the DSS to biblical and Judaic studies.
5. Define the accepted Protestant criteria for biblical canonicity.
6. Explain why the apocryphal books are not recognized as canonical. Give biblical, internal, and external reasons.
7. Give the categories of apocryphal literature.
8. What political/religious climate gave rise to Jewish apocalyptic literature? b) How is it different from prophecy?
9. What are the tell-tale traits of apocalyptic literature? Explain how the book of Revelation is similar to Intertestamental apocalyptic, yet dissimilar.

Identify (there may be short essays or matching on these)

1. Targum
2. Midrash
3. Halakah
4. Haggadah
5. Talmud
6. Mishnah
7. Gemara
8. Damascus Document
9. Manual of Discipline
10. Cave I
11. Wadi Murabbaat
12. Thanksgiving Hymns
13. War Scroll
14. Jerusalem Scroll
15. Copper Scroll
16. Apocrypha
17. Pseudepigrapha
18. Apocalyptic