

**HOPE OF
ISRAEL
MINISTRIES**

BIBLE

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE



A Town in New Testament Judea

The Judeans of the New Testament

Lesson 13

An Open Letter from the Staff...

We learned in Lesson 2 that the English word “Jews” as found in most New Testament translations and versions is an INCORRECT rendering of the Greek word **loudaios** (#2453 in *Strong’s Concordance*). Considering the definition of this Greek word, the most appropriate translation is “Judeans” since the word denotes a GEOGRAPHICAL location instead of a race -- referring to people from the area of Judea and those adhering to their culture. We also learned that the majority of the people called “Jews” today have little or no racial relation to the “Judeans” mentioned in the Bible.

Much confusion exists within the Christian world because of the MISUSE and MISUNDERSTANDING of the word “Jews” as well as an ignorance of the meaning of the word “Judeans.” We have already seen that the two terms are not equivalent or even closely related. Yet, many treat them as such. Some say the Judeans were Israelites, others say that part of them were Israelites, and still others claim none of them were Israelites. They can’t all be right. Just who were these “Judeans” that we read about in the New Testament?

As noted in the second lesson, the term “Jew” was not coined and used until hundreds of years AFTER the first century A.D. It has been ERRONEOUSLY substituted for the word “Judean” in the Bible and falsely equated with the terms “Hebrew” and “Israelite” for so many years that the majority of the civilized world is completely brainwashed and IGNORANT of this misrepresentation. The words “Jewish,” “Jewry” and “Judaism” are similarly of recent origin.

After the Roman destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D., the Judean “nation” ended, leaving only scattered adherents of the Judean religious culture. The oral law of the Pharisees (the tradition of the elders) was codified and preserved in writing and became known as the Talmud. Thus, Pharisaism became Talmudism, and Talmudism developed into what is known today as the religion of Judaism.



HOPE OF ISRAEL MINISTRIES BIBLE CORRESPONDENCE COURSE LESSON 13

Published at Arcadia, California by Hope of Israel Ministries (Ecclesia of YEHOVAH).

EDITOR AND DIRECTOR
John D. Keyser

TECHNICAL ADVISOR
Sean C. Keyser

YOUR ENROLLMENT has been paid by others. Bulk copies for distribution not given or sold.

ADDRESS COMMUNICATIONS to the Editor at the following address:
Hope of Israel Ministries, P.O. Box 2186,
Temple City, California 91780, U.S.A.

About Our Cover...

A typical small town in Roman occupied Judea during the 1st.-century A.D.

E-Mail: kiwihope@gmail.com

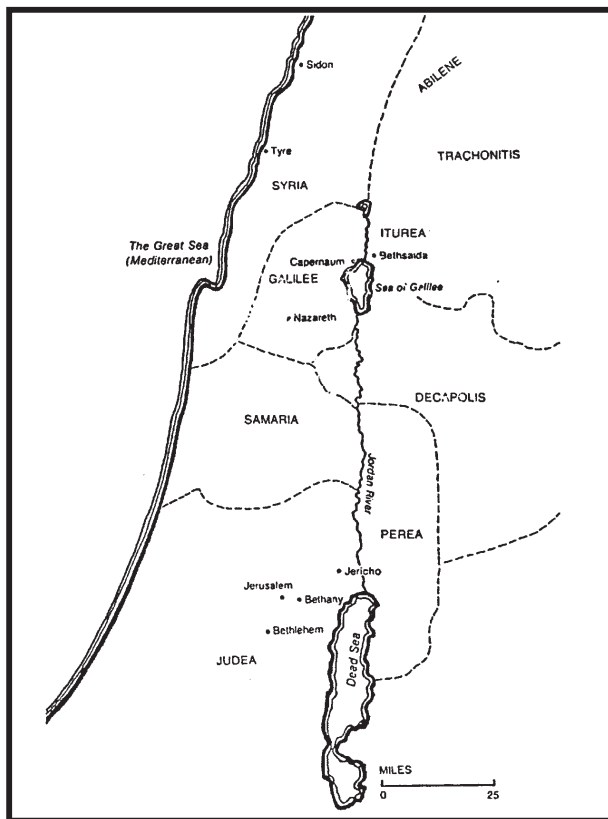
US: <http://hope-of-israel.org> **NZ:** hope-of-israel.org.nz **UK:** church-of-yehovah.org

Visit the Hope of Israel Websites at:

The Judeans of the New Testament

LESSON 13 Judea and Its People

The word “Judea” is translated from the Greek word **loudaia**. *Strong’s Concordance* defines this word (#2449) as “the Judean land (i.e. Judea), a region of Palestine.” Obviously, Judea refers to a GEOGRAPHICAL land area. The following map indicates the location of this territory. Logically -- and by definition -- the people inhabiting this area were called “Judeans” (mistakenly called “Jews” in most Bibles) as explained in Lesson 2.



New Testament Judea was inhabited by a variety of people. In Old Testament times, this area was occupied by the ancient Israelites. After the split of the Israel nation, this land area was included in the southern Kingdom of Judah.

Then came the Assyrian and Babylonian invasions, leading to the deportation of most of the Israelites and the bringing in of non-Israelite people (see II Kings and II Chronicles). During the Israelite captivity, neighboring peoples also moved into this area. Later, several groups of Israelites returned to the area to rebuild the Temple and walls of Jerusalem (see Ezra and Nehemiah). Years later, descendants from ALL these groups resided in New Testament Judea and were known as “JUDEANS.” Obviously, NOT ALL were of Israelite ancestry, but many were (as we will soon see).

The Secondary Meaning of “Judean”

At this point we need to expand our understanding of the use of the word “Judean.” We know that the term “Judean” was PRIMARILY geographical in nature in that it referred to residents of Judea. However, the term was also used for anyone ADHERING TO or FOLLOWING the **culture** of the Judeans. In this sense, the New Testament refers to people outside of Judea as “Judeans” because they believed in and practiced the religious doctrines and customs of the Judean culture -- the authority of which was centered at Jerusalem. These were people who, although residing beyond Judea, gave their allegiance and support to the Judean political-religious system or culture and recognized its authority. A few Bible references will illustrate this SECONDARY meaning and usage.

1. Read **Acts 13:1-5**. According to **verse 4**, what country did Barnabas and Saul sail to?

2. Where, in Salamis, did they preach the Word of YEHOVAH God in? **Verse 5**.

COMMENT: In this lessons we use the CORRECT term “Judeans” rather than the MISUSED term “Jews” as found in most modern Bibles.

These verses indicate that there were Judeans residing in Cyprus who met in synagogues. Obviously, they were not residing in Judea; yet, they are referred to as “Judeans.” The fact that they met in synagogues indicates they were following Judean religious customs. “Synagogues” is translated from the Greek word **synagogue** (#4864 in *Strong’s Concordance*), meaning “an assemblage of persons.” The Judeans used synagogues for religious instruction and worship as well as political and social events. Synagogues were patterned after the “Great Synagogue” at Jerusalem and were an important aspect of Judean culture.

These people to whom Barnabas and Saul preached were called “Judeans” because of their adherence to Judean culture, NOT because of their residency. Let’s look at some other examples of this SECONDARY usage of the term “Judeans.”

3. According to **Acts 14:1**, what city were Paul and Barnabas in when they spoke to the Judeans and the Greeks in the **synagogue of the Judeans**?

4. Also, according to **Acts 14:1**, how many of the **Judeans** BELIEVED?

5. In **Acts 17:1-4**, what city did Paul spend three days in reasoning with the **Judeans** out of the scriptures and preaching about the Messiah to them?

6. What does **verse 4** indicate that “some of them [**Judeans**]” did?

7. We read in **Acts 17:16-17** that Paul was in what city where he disputed with the **Judeans** in the synagogue?

COMMENT: The above three events take place quite a distance from the land of Judea. Yet, in all three cases we read of Judeans receiving Paul’s teaching in their synagogues. Obviously, these Judeans were not residents of Judea. Therefore, in this context, they were Judeans in a “CULTURAL” sense. It is significant that some of these Judeans believed what was preached to them. This indicates they were ISRAELITES who were able to hear their master’s voice -- they were the Messiah’s sheep.

8. Read **Acts 18:1-4**. After departing Athens, where did Paul travel to next? **Verse 1**.

9. According to **verse 2**, where was the Judean named Aquila born, and where did he lately come from?

10. **Verse 2** also states that the Roman emperor Claudius had ordered all Judeans out of what city?

11. What group of people, besides the Greeks, does **verse 4** indicate Paul “reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath” with?

COMMENT: Here, again, we find Judeans living outside of Judea. Aquila, who was called a “Judean,” was residing in Corinth. He had been born in Pontus and previously lived in Italy, so he could not claim to be a Judean by birth or residence. Yet, he is called a Judean. The only logical explanation is that he was a Judean by CULTURAL STANDARDS. This passage of scripture also verifies there were Judeans residing in Rome.

A point to keep in mind is that over time many residents of Judea left the area for various reasons. Some left voluntarily while others were forced out due to political unrest and religious persecution. As these people migrated, they gave up their Judean residency but NOT their Judean culture. Wherever they went, they established synagogues and maintained their cultural way of life, including their customs of religious worship. With this thought in mind, it is not unusual to find people living outside of Judea who were known as “Judeans.”

Who Was Paul?

The apostle Paul provides another clear example of the secondary usage of the term “Judean.” Let us see what the Bible says about him.

1. Read **Acts 22:3** and **Acts 21:39**. In **Acts 22:3** what does Paul state that he is?

2. What city does Paul say he was born in?

3. What country was this city located in?

4. In **verse 3** at whose feet does Paul say he was brought up in the city of Jerusalem? And

what was Paul taught by this man?

5. What was the position of the man who brought up Paul and taught him? **Acts 5:34.**

6. What does Paul say he is in **Acts 23:6**? What does he say his father was?

7. Also, in **Romans 11:1**, what does Paul say he is? Of what tribe does he say he is?

COMMENT: The above scriptures tell us quite a bit about Paul's background. He was NOT born in Judea, but was a citizen of Tarsus (**Acts 21:39**). Evidently, that is where his family lived (residence). Paul indicated his father was a Pharisee (the Pharisees were a religious sect of the Judeans). Apparently he was sent to Jerusalem to study under the direction of Gamaliel, a prominent Pharisee and law teacher who was a member of the Sanhedrin (Judean high court) in Jerusalem. This explains WHY Paul could call himself a Judean -- he was born into a family of Judean culture and educated according to the law (principles and precepts) of that culture. After his conversion he, of course, repented of the FALSE DOCTRINES he had been taught -- i.e. the tradition of the elders.

possible for a person to be an ISRAELITE, a JUDEAN and a PHARISEE all at the same times: Israelite by ancestry, Judean by residence, and Pharisee by sect.

Judean Israelites

We are beginning to see a CONNECTION between Israelites and Judeans. The terms are NOT equivalent since all Judeans were not Israelites nor were all Israelites Judeans. However, MANY of the Judeans were racial Israelites. Additional New Testament passages bear this out.

1. Read **Acts 5:17-42**. In **verse 21** the high priest of the Judeans "called the council together, and all the senate of the children" of what nation?

2. According to **Acts 5:34-35**, Gamaliel addressed the council (the Judean Sanhedrin) as "Ye men of....." -- what nation?

COMMENT: The preceding passage of scripture tells how the apostles were brought before the Judean leadership for questioning. In

The Pharisees and Sadducees

The Pharisees and Sadducees were two influential political-religious parties or sects among the Judeans. Rather than signifying titles or offices, these terms were descriptive of opposing ideological or philosophical schools of thought regarding political and religious matters. Most of the Judean leaders (priests, elders, scribes, judges, etc.) were followers of one or the other of these parties, as were some of the common Judeans. The Pharisees supported the doctrines of immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the dead, life after death, future punishments and future rewards, and the belief in angels and spirits; the Sadducees rejected these ideas. The Pharisees strongly supported the "oral" law and "traditions" of the fathers, while the Sadducees were strict adherents to the "written" law. Both the Pharisees and the Sadducees represented a Judean governmental "aristocracy" which grievously ruled over the common people.

It is important to note that Paul, who referred to himself as a Judean, also stated that he was an ISRAELITE from the tribe of BENJAMIN. His father, a PHARISEE, would also have been an Israelite in order for Paul to make this statement. This shows that it was **verse 21** the Greek words *sunedrion*, translated "council," and *gerousia*, rendered "senate," (see **Strong's Concordance**, #4892 and #1087) both refer to the Judean high court, the Sanhedrin. At least part of them -- if not most of them -- were ISRAELITES ("senate of the children of

ISRAEL”). This is verified in **verse 35** when Gamaliel addresses them as Israelites (“Ye men of ISRAEL”).

The Sanhedrin

The Sanhedrin was the Judean high court or supreme council. It consisted of the high priest (usually the presiding officer), members of the high priestly families, older men (elders), the heads of the tribes and families, the scribes and teachers of the law. This body had civil, administrative and judicial authority and wielded great power over the people.

3. Read **Acts, chapter 2. Verse 5** states that there were Judeans, “devout men, out of every nation under heaven” dwelling in what city?

4. The word “dwelling” in **verse 5**, translated from the Greek word *katoikeo* -- #2730 in **Strong’s Concordance** -- means what?

5. In **verse 14** Peter addresses these men as “Ye men” of what nation, “and all ye that dwell at Jerusalem...”?

6. In **verse 22** Peter continues talking to these men by saying, “Ye men” of where?

COMMENT: In the above verses, Peter is talking to residents of JUDEA -- mostly from Jerusalem -- and he calls them “men of ISRAEL (Israelites). He goes on to tell them things pertaining to the ISRAEL people, and he calls them “brethren” in **verse 29. Verse 41** tells us that “about three thousand” of them repented and were baptized. Surely Peter knew to whom he was talking -- they were JUDEAN ISRAELITES!

7. Read, now, **Acts chapter 3. Verses 1-11** record the healing of the lame man and how all the people were filled with wonder and amazement. In **verse 12** Peter addresses these JUDEAN people by calling them “Ye men” of what country?

8. In **verse 25**, how does Peter say they

are related to the prophets? And of the covenant which YEHOVAH God made with whom?

COMMENT: In the above verses, it is obvious that Peter recognized these Judean people as ISRAELITES (“men of Israel”). In **verses 13-15** he charges them with delivering the Messiah up, denying him before Pilate, and killing him. In **verse 17** Peter calls these people “brethren” and admonishes them in **verse 19** to repent and be converted. In **verse 25** he identifies them further as ISRAELITES by saying they are the descendants of the prophets and the “fathers” with whom YEHOVAH God made the covenant through Abraham.

9. Read **Acts 4:1-22**. According to **verse 4**, how many of the JUDEAN people believed what Peter preached?

10. **Verses 5-7** indicate the Judean leaders gathered themselves together and brought Peter and John before them for questioning. In **verse 8** Peter addresses them as “Ye RULERS of the people, and ELDERS” of what nation?

11. In **verse 10** what does Peter say they (the rulers and elders) did to the Messiah?

COMMENT: In these verses we see, again, JUDEAN people and their leaders being referred to as ISRAELITES. We also see further evidence that a considerable number of these Judeans believed because of Peter’s preaching. It would make no sense whatsoever for Peter to address these JUDEANS as “men of ISRAEL” and “elders of ISRAEL” if they were not really ISRAELITES!!

From the scriptures we have examined, it is CLEAR that many of the Judeans -- both in Judea and elsewhere -- were in fact RACIAL ISRAELITES. This is not to say that all Judeans were purebred Israelites, since the area was also inhabited by non-Israelites and many inter-cultural, inter-tribal marriages took place. We must also keep in mind that proselytizing was a COMMON practice among some Judeans (see **Matthew 23:15**), which resulted in NON-ISRAELITES adopting the Judean religion and culture. It is quite possible that some of these

converts may have attained influential positions within Judean society, including leadership roles.

Judeans Believed

We have already seen Biblical evidence showing that the Gospel was preached to JUDEANS -- some of whom believed and turned to the Messiah. Consider the following additional examples.

1. Read **Acts 11:19-21**. According to **verse 19**, how far did those “who were scattered abroad” (see **Acts 8:1**) travel?

2. **Verse 19** also indicates that these men preached the word ONLY to whom?

3. **Verse 21** says that “a great number” of these Judeans did what?

4. Read **Acts 21:17-21**. In **verses 17-19** Paul explains to the elders in Jerusalem the great work that YEHOVAH God “had wrought” by his ministry to what people?

5. In **verse 20** these elders say to Paul -- “Thou seest, brother, how many...JUDEANS there are which BELIEVE...” How many were there?

6. Read **Acts 28:16-24**. In **verse 17**, while Paul was in Rome, he called together the chief of what people?

7. Then, in the **same verse**, Paul addresses them as “Men and...” what? Paul goes to say that he committed nothing against the customs of whom?

8. After preaching about the Messiah and the Kingdom of YEHOVAH God (**verse 23**) we read, in **verse 24**, that some of the JUDEANS did what when they heard “the things which were spoken”?

Peter’s Vision

The story of Peter’s vision and his visit with the Roman centurion Cornelius provides additional information on the usage of the term “JUDEAN.”

1. Read **Acts, chapter 10**. In **verse 28** Peter says to Cornelius’ friends, “Ye know how that it is an unlawful thing for a man that is a JUDEAN to keep company, or come unto one of another”...what?

2. **Verse 45** tells us that the JUDEANS which believed were astonished because the gift of the holy spirit was poured out on whom?

COMMENT: In the preceding story Peter is talking to Cornelius and his friends, who were NOT followers of Judean culture. It was a traditional JUDEAN CUSTOM to not associate with those who were not Judeans (undoubtedly part of their self-righteous oral traditions). This is what Peter was referring to in **verse 28**. The word “NATION” is rendered from the Greek word *allophulos* (#246 in *Strong’s Concordance*), meaning “foreign.” It comes from the two Greek words *allos* (#243), meaning “different,” and *phule* (#5443), meaning “an offshoot, i.e. race or clan.”

Peter then explains how YEHOVAH God, through a vision, told him it was not right for Judeans to look upon those who were not of their culture as common (profane) or unclean (impure), thus suggesting they were religiously inferior. This is illustrated further in verses 45-48 where the non-Judeans believed the Gospel, received YEHOVAH’s spirit and were baptized. In this context “JUDEAN” (the circumcision) refers to those adhering to JUDEAN CULTURE while “GENTILES” (nations) is a reference to people who do not.

3. Read **Acts 11:1-18**. **Verse 1** indicates that the apostles and brethren in what nation heard that the word of YEHOVAH God was accepted by those who were not Judeans (not of the Judean culture)?

4. **Verses 2-3** explain how these JUDEANS (“those that were of the...” what?) “contended” with Peter about his association with non-Judeans (“men UNCIRCUMCISED”).

5. After Peter explained his experience to them (**verses 4-16**), **verse 18** states that they “held their peace” and did WHAT because of the “repentance unto life” which YEHOVAH God

granted unto these non-Judeans?

COMMENT: Here we see a CONTRAST between people “of the circumcision” (JUDEANS) and the “uncircumcised” -- those who DID NOT follow the Judean customs. Circumcision was one of the many religious customs strictly adhered to by the Judeans. Let’s take a closer look at the religious beliefs and customs of the JUDEANS.

The Religion of the Judeans

We have seen that the Good News of the Kingdom of YEHOVAH God was preached FIRST to the Judeans, that many of the Judeans were ISRAELITES, and that many of them heard the Messiah’s voice and believed (thus they were his sheep).

1. Read **Romans 3:1-2**. In **verse 1**, what question does Paul ask?

2. Paul answers in **verse 2** by saying, “Much every way: chiefly, because that unto them [the JUDEANS] were committed [entrusted]” WHAT?

3. In **Acts 7:38** Stephen, speaking of Moses and the Israelites at Mount Sinai, says WHAT was it that they received “to give unto us [the Israelites]...”?

COMMENT: In the preceding verses Paul is speaking of the Old Testament (sometimes called the “Law and the Prophets” or the “sacred writings”) given to ISRAEL by YEHOVAH God. The Assyrian and Babylonian captivities had destroyed Israel’s nationhood, including the Temple -- it’s furnishings and sacred writings were plundered. Through the efforts of Ezra and Nehemiah, the Old Testament was salvaged and preserved and brought back to Jerusalem. Thus, YEHOVAH God had entrusted (committed) His Word to the JUDEAN ISRAELITES -- something the scattered ISRAELITES (Israelites in the nations) had little or no access to. This explains the “advantage” of which Paul was speaking. It is important to note that we are talking about JUDEAN ISRAELITES here -- NOT just those

descended from the tribe of Judah as many think the term “Jew” means today!

Oracles of YEHOVAH God

The word “oracles” is translated from the Greek word *logion* (#3051 in *Strong’s Concordance*), meaning “an utterance.” It is a form of the Greek word *logos* (#3056), meaning “something communicated,” which is derived from the root word *lego* (#3004), meaning “to lay forth” or “relate in words.” *Thayer’s Greek-English Lexicon* explains the word *logion* as “the words or utterances of God.”

The Corruption of YEHOVAH’s Word

During their stay in Babylon, the Israelites continued many of their idolatrous practices which had caused YEHOVAH God to send them into captivity in the first place. In addition, many of them amalgamated into Babylonian culture, inter-marrying with them and taking on many of their paganistic beliefs and customs. It was during this time that much of the “oral law” and “traditions of the elders” developed. The Israelites, and others who returned to Jerusalem, as recorded in Ezra and Nehemiah, brought with them MANY of these PAGAN BELIEFS, CUSTOMS and TRADITIONS.

During the years between the return and the beginning of the first century A.D., the CORRUPTION of YEHOVAH’s Word and the Hebrew faith continued. A CORRUPT ruling aristocracy developed, controlling the civil and religious affairs of the people. It was during this time that the Pharisee and Sadducee sects emerged, whose EVIL and HYPOCRITICAL practices Yeshua the Messiah so vehemently denounced. The powerful Judean Sanhedrin and the many subsidiary councils also evolved during this time which OFTEN clashed with the Messiah and his disciples. This centralized form

of government, which plundered and preyed upon the general populace, formed the setting of the Messiah's ministry and the events recorded in the New Testament. One of the CORRUPT doctrines of the Judean religious leaders involved the belief that righteousness could be obtained only by Judeans.

1. Read **Romans 2:17-29**. In **verse 28** Paul says, "For he is NOT a Judean, which is one..." WHAT? "Neither is that circumcision which is outward in the..." WHAT?

2. Paul continues, in **verse 29**, to say that he is a Judean, which is one what? And that circumcision is that of what?

COMMENT: In the above verses, Paul is DEFINING a "true" Judean. He is distinguishing between TWO natures or spirits -- the carnally minded person ("old man") versus the spiritually minded ("new man"). The former attempts to gain righteousness through the "LETTER" of the law and seeks the praise of men, while the latter receives righteousness through FAITH and seeks YEHOVAH's approval. Here, Paul is describing a TRUE Christian believer -- one of the Messiah's sheep.

3. Read **Romans 2:6-13**. Paul, in referring to Judean Israelites and Greek Israelites, says in **verse 11** that there is no WHAT of persons with YEHOVAH God?

4. And Peter, speaking of Judean Israelites and non-Judean Israelites, says in **Acts 10:34** that YEHOVAH God is no WHAT of persons?

COMMENT: Christian belief is not dependent on being a JUDEAN Israelite. Obviously, from the above two passages from the Bible, Paul and Peter agreed that BOTH Judean and non-Judean Israelites can be Christians -- the Messiah's sheep!

In Lesson 15 we will examine more closely the religion of the CORRUPTED Judeans. We will look at some of their specific doctrinal positions and religious practices and see how they related to those of other PAGAN religions and to MODERN Judeo-Christian beliefs. We will also discover what Yeshua the

Messiah and his disciples had to say about these Judeans and WHY they hated the Messiah and his followers.

The Judeans Were NOT "Jews"

Before closing this lesson, we need to further address the issue of whether the so-called "Jews" of today are related to the JUDEAN ISRAELITES mentioned in the New Testament. As pointed out in Lesson 2, the people known as "JEWS" today have very little, if any, common ancestry with the Judeans of the first century A.D., and especially with the Judean Israelites. Many modern Jews are of Oriental and/or Negroid stock. Many others (particularly Western Jewry) can trace their ancestry back to the ANCIENT KHAZARS -- a people of TURKISH stock. The truth of the matter is that a VAST NUMBER of modern so-called "Jews" represent a MIXTURE of racial ancestry -- as they have readily admitted. These facts explode the popular myth that the Jews represent "a race" of people, namely those descended from the tribe of JUDAH. In fact, they consist of a VARIETY OF RACES and MIXED RACES, which fact alone is sufficient to disqualify them as being capable of fulfilling ISRAEL prophecy today.

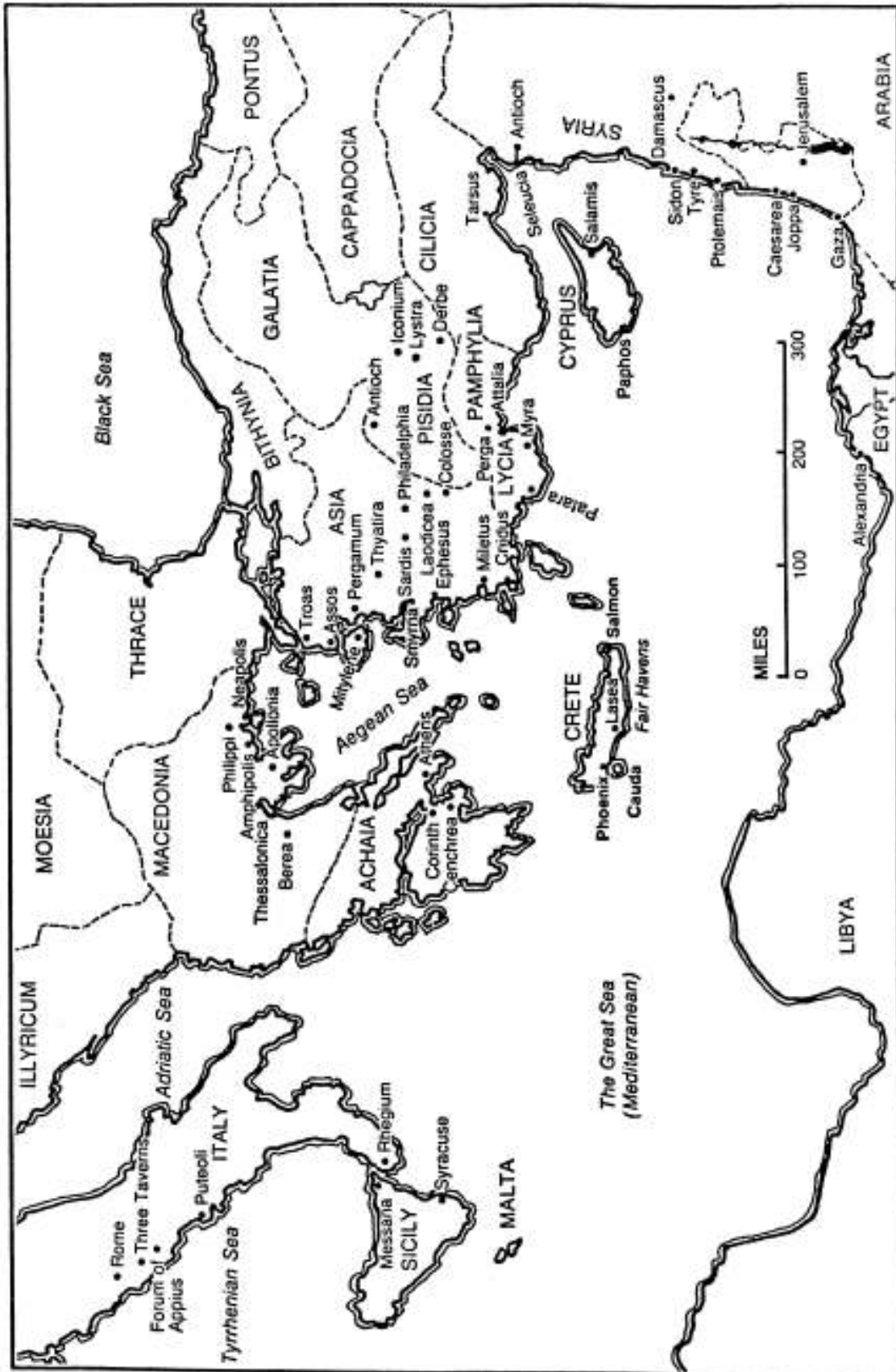
As noted in the second lesson, the term "Jew" was NOT coined and used until hundreds of years AFTER the first century A.D. It has been ERRONEOUSLY substituted for the word "Judean" in the Bible and FALSELY equated with the terms "Hebrew" and "Israelite" for so many years that the majority of the civilized world is COMPLETELY brainwashed and ignorant of this misrepresentation. The words "Jewish," "Jewry" and "Judaism" are similarly of RECENT origin.

About the ONLY significant connection between the so-called "Jews" of today and the "JUDEANS" of New Testament times is their religions. After the Roman destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D., the Judean "nation" ENDED, leaving only scattered adherents of the

Judean religious culture. The oral law of the Pharisees (the tradition of the elders) was codified and preserved in writing and became known as the TALMUD. Thus, Pharisaism became Talmudism, and Talmudism developed into what is known today as the religion of JUDAISM.

With the fall of the Judean nation in 70 A.D., the Judean religious culture began seeking other homelands. It received a tremendous revival in the eighth century when the vast and powerful KHAZAR EMPIRE embraced the so-called “Jewish” faith, making Judaism the state religion. (A detailed history of the Khazars is presented in the books *The Jews of Khazaria* by Kevin Alan Brook and *The Thirteenth Tribe* by Arthur Koestler). Judaism, revolving around the largest collection of ANTI-CHRISTIAN teachings extant, including the Talmud, is nothing more than a modern version of ancient BABYLONIAN PAGAN RELIGION, adopted by a MIXTURE of predominantly NON-ISRAELITISH people masquerading as descendants of the Biblical Hebrews!

Notes:



The Judeans of the New Testament

Check Your Progress...

Question 1: All Judeans were of -- **a.** Israelite ancestry **b.** Jewish ancestry **c.** various ancestries **d.** Samaritan ancestry.

Question 2: The people Barnabas and Saul preached to were called Judeans because of their adherence to Judean what? _____

Question 3: In what country or region was the Judean Aquila born? _____

Question 4: Why was the apostle Paul able to call himself a Judean, even though he was born in Tarsus? _____

Question 5: Which group (Pharisees or Sadducees) supported the doctrine of the immortality of the soul? _____

Question 6: Were many Judeans, both in Judea and elsewhere, racial Jews? _____

Question 7: Is it true that Peter's vision, prior to visiting the Roman centurion Cornelius, indicated it was not right to look upon those of other cultures as common or unclean? _____

Question 8: The Good News of the Kingdom of YEHOVAH God was FIRST preached to _____.

Question 9: Where did much of the "oral law" and "traditions of the elders" develop? _____

Question 10: What powerful empire revived the Judean religious culture in the 8th century A.D.? _____

Question 11: The people that today are called "Jews" are descended from a _____ of races and _____ races.

Question 12: The term "old man" refers to a _____ minded person.

The answers will be found in the next lesson. Approximately 3 weeks after receiving Lessons 13 through 16, you will receive a mail-in test that covers these four lessons. The test will be returned to you after grading. Following the completion of the Hope of Israel Bible Correspondence Course you will receive a **Certificate of Completion**. If you complete the course with a grade of 75% or better you will also receive an **Outstanding Student Award**.

