

Bible Jam Fall/Winter Semester

Opening Class: Tuesday, September 14, 2021

Welcome Back!

Warm Up Review

:

A) What does the word 'Genesis' mean?

1. Covenant
2. Law
3. Creation
4. Origin (or beginning)

B) How many chapters are there in the book of Genesis?

1. 50
2. 48
3. 36
4. 56

C) What does the name Isaac mean?

1. He laughs or laughter
2. Child of promise
3. The firstborn
4. He sacrifices

D) What were the names of Isaac's two children?

1. Abraham and Noah
2. Jacob and Esau
3. Joseph and Benjamin
4. Moses and Daniel

E) What did God eventually change Jacob's name to?

1. Joseph
2. Israel
3. Abimilech
4. Joshua

Exodus

F) What was the name of Moses' Brother?

1. Amram
2. Aaron
3. Joshua
4. Jehoram

G) How many plagues did God send on Egypt?

1. 5
2. 10
3. 15
4. 20

H) What sea did the Israelites cross through to escape the Egyptians?

1. Dead Sea
2. Black Sea
3. Red Sea
4. Sea of Galilee

I) Who was Moses' successor

1. Joshua
2. Caleb
3. Aaron
4. Aholiab

J) For how many years did the Israelites wander in the wilderness?

1. 20
2. 30
3. 40
4. 50

Leviticus

K) Which of the following is NOT part of the priest's clothing?

1. breastplate
2. turban
3. jeweled belt
4. ephod

L) How did Moses consecrate Aaron?

1. wiped blood on his hands
2. anointed his head with oil
3. washed his feet
4. had him kill a goat

Numbers

M) For what purpose were the people counted?

N) How many tribes in Israel? _____

O) Who was consumed by the earth??

1. Aaron's men
2. Korah's men
3. Joshua's men
4. Caleb's men

P) Why were no members of the tribe of Levi included in the army?

Deuteronomy

Q) What does the word "Deuteronomy" mean?

1. second law
2. relating to God
3. lost in the wilderness
4. related to covenant

R) What was Moses' reason for speaking to the Israelites in Deuteronomy?

S) Where did Moses die? What could he see from his place of death?

T) Who takes over when Moses dies?

Plagues

1. Blood
2. Frogs
3. Lice or gnats
4. Flies
5. Livestock
6. Boils
7. Hail
8. Locusts
9. Darkness
10. Death of Firstborn

Tribes of Israel

1. Reuben
2. Simeon
3. Levi
4. Judah
5. Dan
6. Naphtali
7. Gad
8. Asher
9. Issachar
10. Zebulun
11. Joseph*
12. Benjamin

Genesis

Exodus

Leviticus

Numbers

Deuteronomy



Major Jewish Holidays

Passover (Friday, April 15 –Saturday, April 23, 2022)
(Easter Sunday April 17, 2022)

Passover is generally observed in April in the Gregorian calendar. It commemorates the Israelites' emancipation and exodus from Egypt, and lasts for seven or eight days. The name refers to the last of the 10 plagues that God inflicted on Egypt, in which God killed the first born of every Egyptian household, but "passed over" Israelite households, leaving their firstborn children alive.

Observing Passover often includes clearing the house of leavened foods, eating unleavened foods throughout the festival, and participating in the Seder, which usually takes place at home on the first or second night of the festival. There are many variations on the Seder, but it generally includes reading from a book called the Haggadah and eating a ritualized meal.

Rosh Hashanah (Monday, Sept. 6 – Wednesday, Sept 8, 2021)

Rosh Hashanah is generally observed in September or October in the Gregorian calendar. It celebrates the Jewish New Year and lasts for two days. It also marks the beginning of 10 days of repentance leading up to Yom Kippur.

During Rosh Hashanah, many Jews eat bread or a piece of apple dipped in honey so that the coming year will be sweet. Challah bread is often baked in round loaves for the holiday to symbolize the cycle of the year. The shofar (a hollowed ram's horn) is often blown. In religious communities, the holiday includes a special service at a synagogue.

Yom Kippur (Wednesday, Sept. 15 – Thursday, Sept. 16, 2021)

Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, is generally observed for one day in September or October in the Gregorian calendar. It is generally considered the holiest day of the year.

Observing Yom Kippur often includes fasting and prayer. Synagogues generally hold multiple services throughout the day, which means that some Jews spend most of the day at a synagogue.

Hanukkah (Sunday, Nov. 28 – Monday, Dec. 6, 2021)

Hanukkah (also spelled Chanukah), or the Festival of Lights, is generally observed in December in the Gregorian calendar. Lasting eight nights, it commemorates the rededication of the temple in Jerusalem in the 2nd century B.C.E.

During the first evening of the festival, the first branch of the menorah is usually lit. The menorah is a candelabrum with nine branches. Eight branches represent each night of the festival. The ninth branch is the shamash or helper candle, which is usually used to light all the others. On each subsequent night of the festival, an additional branch is usually lit. Common traditions include exchanging gifts, playing with a four-sided top called a dreidel, and eating certain fried foods, including latkes (a type of fried potato pancake) and doughnuts.

Sukkot (Monday, Sept. 20 – Monday, Sept. 27, 2021)

Sukkot, or the Festival of Booths, is generally observed in September or October in the Gregorian calendar. It celebrates the harvest and commemorates the 40 years that the Jews wandered the desert after leaving Egypt. The festival lasts seven to eight days.

Traditionally, Sukkot was observed by living in temporary booths called sukkot, like the temporary homes in which the Israelites lived in the desert. Other observances include special prayer services and meals.

Purim (Wednesday, March 16 – Thursday, March 17, 2022)

Purim is generally observed in February or March of the Gregorian calendar. It commemorates the events of the Book of Esther, in which Queen Esther and her cousin Mordecai saved the Jewish people from Haman, who sought their destruction in ancient Persia.

Purim is largely a celebratory festival. Observances can include participating in a meal called a seudat (or se'udah), exchanging gifts, giving to charity, and participating in public readings from the book of Esther. Some communities host a carnival.

Yom HaShoah (Wednesday, April 27 – Thursday, April 28, 2022)

Yom HaShoah, or Holocaust Remembrance Day, is generally observed in April or May of the Gregorian calendar. It commemorates the approximately 6 million Jewish people who died in the Holocaust. Since 1979, Congress has generally recognized several days near Yom HaShoah as Days of Remembrance of the Victims of the Holocaust.³

Because Yom HaShoah is a relatively modern commemoration, observances vary widely. The United States Holocaust Museum has a resource page that includes ways to observe Yom HaShoah, including how

to organize a reading of names of those who died in the Holocaust and sample speeches for public figures.

Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy (Torah)

The Book of Joshua
The Sixth Book of the Old Testament

Video Introduction:

https://youtu.be/JqOqJlFF_eU

Chapters 1-5: Joshua Leads Israel Into the Promised Land (Canaan)

Chapters 6-12: Battles with the Canaanites

Chapters 13-22: Joshua Divides Up the Land

Chapters 23-24 Joshua's Final Words

JOSHUA

Looking back: **EXODUS** **DEUTERONOMY**

Looking forward: **1 & 2 SAMUEL** **1 & 2 KINGS**

GOD'S BATTLE PLAN

THE STORY OF FAIR...

ABRAHAM

MOSES

COVENANT COMMANDS

WILDERNESS

PROMISED LAND

JOEL!

1-5 JOSHUA LEADS ISRAEL

1. **THE SENDING OF THE SPIES**

2. **THE SENDING OF THE SPIES**

3-4. **LEADS ISRAEL INTO PROMISED LAND**

5. **ANGEL OF THE LORD**

6. **NEITHER FOR OUR ENEMIES?**

7. **ISRAELITES**

8. **GAP OF ISRAEL**

9. **LEADS ISRAEL INTO PROMISED LAND**

1-5 JOSHUA LEADS ISRAEL

1. **OBEDIENT TO THE COMMANDS OF THE TORAH**

2. **THE SENDING OF THE SPIES**

3-4. **LEADS ISRAEL INTO PROMISED LAND**

5. **ANGEL OF THE LORD**

6. **NEITHER FOR OUR ENEMIES?**

7. **ISRAELITES**

8. **GAP OF ISRAEL**

9. **LEADS ISRAEL INTO PROMISED LAND**

6-12 BATTLES WITH THE CANAANITES

6. **JERICHO**

7-8. **AI**

9. **GIBONITES**

10-11. **MASTROY ISRAEL**

12. **ISRAEL'S VICTORIES**

13. **CANAANITE KINGS**

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13. **CANAANITE KINGS**

GOD'S JUSTICE ON HUMAN EVIL

WHY THE CANAANITES?

1. **HERED. CORRUPTION**

2. **CHILD SACRIFICE**

3. **DID GOD INITIATE A GENOCIDE?**

4. **STORIES USE HYPERBOLE**

5. **UNIQUE MOMENT IN HISTORY**

6. **LIMITED TO CANAANITES**

7. **PEACE WITH OTHER NATIONS**

23-24 JOSHUA'S FINAL WORDS

23-24. **JOSHUA'S FINAL WORDS**

25. **FAITHFULNESS IN THE TORAH**

26. **LIFE AND BLESSINGS IN THE LAND**

27. **UNFAITHFULNESS: DIVING JUSTICE AND EXILE**

28. **WHAT ARE THEY GOING TO DO?**

13-22 JOSHUA DIVIDES UP THE LAND

13-22. **JOSHUA DIVIDES UP THE LAND**

23. **TO INHERIT THE LAND, ISRAEL MUST BE OBEIENT**

24. **THE PART**

25. **BRONZE**

26. **PROMISED LAND**

27. **OLD JOSHUA**

28. **FULFILLMENT OF GOD'S PROMISE TO ABRAHAM**

29. **SEE GENESIS 12:6-7**

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For Next Week, Please Review

Who Were the Canaanites? Wikipedia:

Afterlife beliefs and cult of the dead

Canaanites believed that following physical death, the *npš* (usually translated as "soul") departed from the body to the land of Mot (Death). Bodies were buried with grave goods, and offerings of food and drink were made to the dead to ensure that they would not trouble the living. Dead relatives were venerated and sometimes asked for help.^{[26][27]}

Cosmology

None of the inscribed tablets found in 1929 in the Canaanite city of Ugarit (destroyed c. 1200 BC) has revealed a cosmology. Any idea of one is often reconstructed from the much later Phoenician text by Philo of Byblos (c. 64–141 AD), after much Greek and Roman influence in the region.

According to the pantheon, known in Ugarit as 'ilhm (Elohim) or the children of EI, supposedly obtained by Philo of Byblos from Sanchuniathon of Berythus (Beirut) the creator was known as Elion, who was the father of the divinities, and in the Greek sources he was married to Beruth (Beirut = the city). This marriage of the divinity with the city would seem to have Biblical parallels too with the stories of the link between Melqart and Tyre; Chemosh and Moab; Tanit and Baal Hammon in Carthage, Yah and Jerusalem.

The union of El Elyon and his consort Asherah would be representation of primordial Cronos and Rhea in Greek mythology or Roman Saturnus and Ops.

In Canaanite mythology there were twin mountains Targhizizi and Tharumagi which hold the firmament up above the earth-circling ocean, thereby bounding the earth. W. F. Albright, for example, says that EI Shaddai is a derivation of a Semitic stem that appears in the Akkadian *shadû* ("mountain") and *shaddā'û* or *shaddû'a* ("mountain-dweller"), one of the names of Amurru. Philo of Byblos states that Atlas was one of the Elohim, which would clearly fit into the story of EI Shaddai as "God of the Mountain(s)". Harriet Lutzky has presented evidence that Shaddai was an attribute of a Semitic goddess, linking the epithet with Hebrew *šad* "breast" as "the one of the Breast". The idea of two mountains being associated here as the breasts of the Earth, fits into the Canaanite mythology quite well. The ideas of pairs of mountains seem to be quite common in Canaanite mythology (similar to Horeb and Sinai in the Bible). The late period of this cosmology makes it difficult to tell what influences (Roman, Greek, or Hebrew) may have informed Philo's writings.

Mythology[

In the Baal Cycle, Ba'al Hadad is challenged by and defeats Yam, using two magical weapons (called "Driver" and "Chaser") made for him by Kothar-wa-Khasis. Afterward, with the help of Athirat and Anat, Ba'al persuades EI to allow him a palace. EI approves, and the palace is built by Kothar-wa-Khasis. After the palace is constructed, Ba'al gives forth a thunderous roar out of the palace window and challenges Mot. Mot enters through the window and swallows Ba'al, sending him to the Underworld. With no one to give rain, there is a terrible drought in Ba'al's absence. The other deities, especially EI and Anat, are distraught that Ba'al has been taken to the Underworld. Anat goes to the Underworld, attacks Mot with a knife, grinds him up into pieces, and scatters him far and wide. With Mot defeated, Ba'al is able to return and refresh the Earth with rain.^[28]

Religious practices

Archaeological investigations at the site of Tell es-Safi have found the remains of donkeys, as well as some sheep and goats in Early Bronze Age layers, dating to 4,900 years ago which were imported from Egypt in order to be sacrificed. One of the sacrificial animals, a complete donkey, was found beneath the foundations of a building, leading to speculation this was a 'foundation deposit' placed before the building of a residential house.^[29]

It is considered virtually impossible to reconstruct a clear picture of Canaanite religious practices. Although child sacrifice was known to surrounding peoples, there is no reference to it in ancient Phoenician or Classical texts. The biblical representation of Canaanite religion is always negative.^[30]

Canaanite religious practice had a high regard for the duty of children to care for their parents, with sons being held responsible for burying them, and arranging for the maintenance of their tombs.^[31]

Canaanite deities such as Baal were represented by figures which were placed in shrines, often on hilltops, or 'high places' surrounded by groves of trees, such as is condemned in the Hebrew Bible, in Hosea (v 13a) which would probably hold the Asherah pole, and standing stones or pillars.^[32]

From Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Canaanite_religion

SCHEDULE: Bible Jam is open to all as you are able to attend. We do not take attendance! :) We meet on Tuesday Mornings at 10:30 AM in the Vestry (in-person only) and Tuesday evenings at 7:00 PM (online only), conditions permitting. Curriculum to follow soon. For the link to evening classes go to: www.sayvilleucc.org

2021 Fall/Winter Trimester Begins on Tuesday, Sept 14.

Class dates are as follows:

9/14, 9/21, 9/28;

10/5, 10/12, 10/19, 10/26;

No class - 11/2, 11/9, 11/16,

No class 11/23, 11/30; 12/7, 12/14, 12/21

End of Fall/Winter Trimester.

2022 Winter/Spring Trimester Begins on Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Class dates are as follows:

1/11, 1/18, 1/25; 2/1, 2/8, 2/15, No class - 2/22, 3/8, 3/15,

3/22, 3/29; 4/5, 4/12, 4/19.

End of Winter/Spring Trimester.

2022 Spring/Summer Trimester Begins on Tuesday May 3.

Class dates are as follows:

5/3, 5/10, 5/17, 5/24, No class - 5/31; 6/7, 6/14, 6/21,

6/28; No class - 7/5; 7/12, 7/19, 7/26.

End of Spring Summer Trimester.