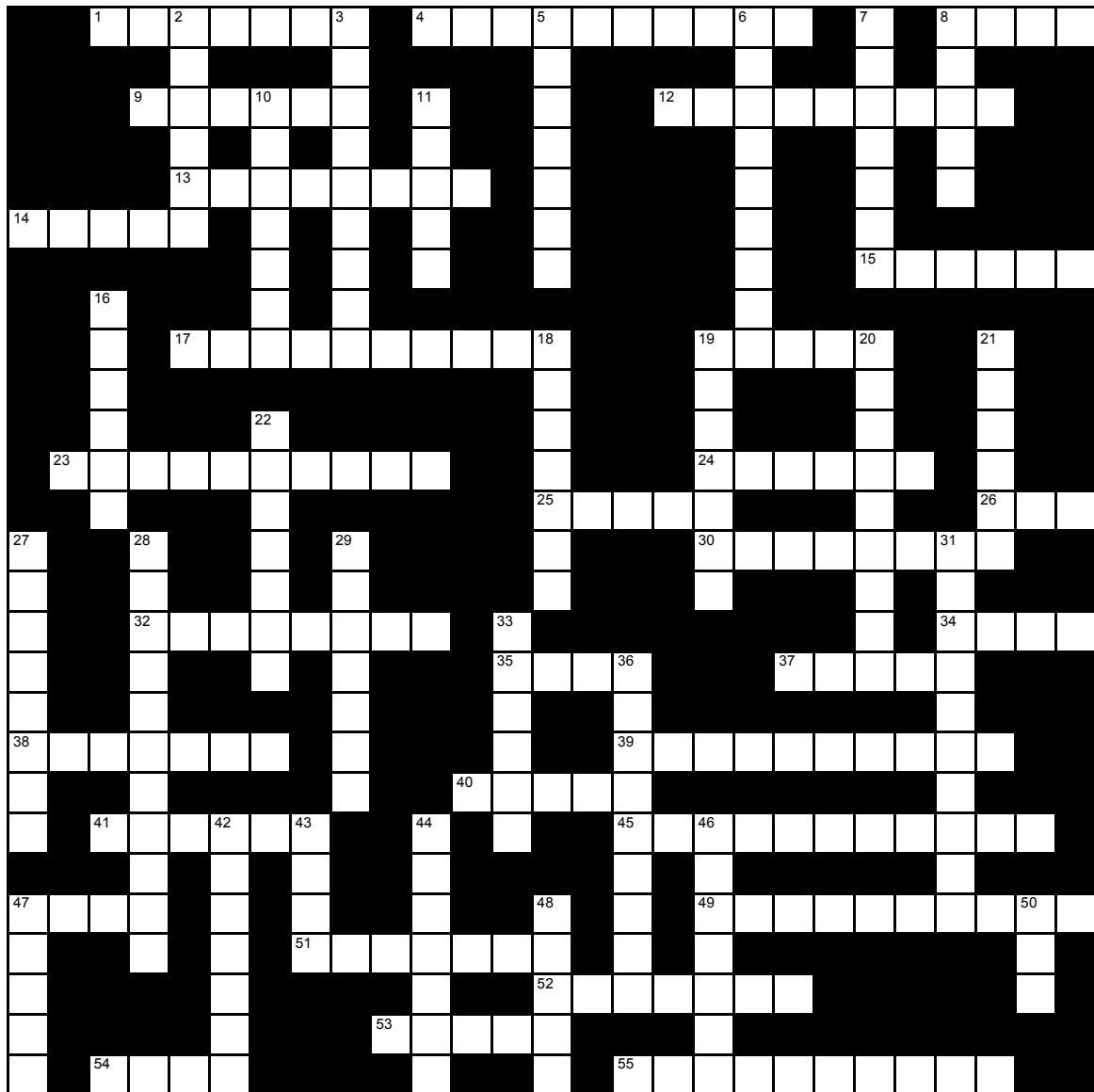


Encountering Jesus in the New Testament - Chapter 1 - Large



Across

1. Narratives about Jesus' public ministry of teaching and healing and his Passion, Death and Resurrection

4. These Old Testament books tell

how the Chosen People lived out the covenant in the Promised Land

8. This type of biblical criticism focuses on the literary differences in the New Testament

9. A common source of sayings about Jesus used exclusively by Matthew and Luke

12. The canonical books were of ____ origin

13. Epistles written for the universal church

14. All twenty-seven books of the New Testament were written in ____ Greek

15. A commentary on Jewish law which mentions Jesus
 17. The Evangelists receive guidance from the ____
 19. This type of prophet derives its name from the length of the book
 23. A Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible
 24. A non-canonical gospel discovered in 1945 which contains the heresy of Gnosticism
 25. Another name for the Pentateuch
 26. The ____ Covenant is the climax of salvation history
 30. Most of the these New Testament works were written by Paul
 32. The Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke
 34. Prophet who railed against oppression of the poor
 35. A continuation of the Gospel of Luke
 37. The official list of the inspired books of the Bible
 38. A New Testament sermon probably not written by Paul
 39. God chose the ____ and formed them into his chosen ones
 40. There are twelve of these type of prophets
 41. These Old Testament books include Job, Psalms, Proverbs and Sirach
 45. The guidance given to the human authors of Sacred Scriptures
 47. He wrote his gospel for various churches around the Roman Empire
 49. A highly symbolic work which tells of visions of God, the risen Lord, and the future
 51. The preaching to unbelievers
 52. St. Jerome's translation of the Bible into Latin
 53. At Mount ____, Yahweh promised the Hebrews a land in return for their obedience
 54. He wrote for a Gentile-Christian audience
 55. The process of religious instruction and formation
- Down**
2. This type of biblical criticism tries to discover the sources used by the New Testament writers to compose their works
 3. A Roman biographer who wrote about the expulsion of Jews from Rome
 5. This type of biblical criticism compares the minor changes and mistakes the copyists made down through the centuries
 6. The seven books in the Septuagint that were dropped from the Old Testament by Jewish scholars
 7. Jesus is the perfect ____ who fulfilled all prophecies
 8. The canonical writings needed to reflect the traditional ____ of the early Church
 10. The ____ sense of Scripture refers to what the words of Scripture actually mean
 11. He wrote a letter asking the emperor how to deal with the Christians
 16. An example of apocalyptic literature in the Old Testament
 18. The only Roman historian to mention Pontius Pilate
 19. He wrote for a Jewish-Christian audience
 20. This type of biblical criticism focuses on how the Evangelists edited their works
 21. Jesus was born while the ____ ruled Palestine
 22. The southern kingdom of Judah was overrun by the ____ Empire in 587 BC
 27. A Jewish historian who specifically refers to Jesus by name
 28. One of the three major reasons the oral preaching of Jesus was committed to writing
 29. The worship of the Christians
 31. A person who proclaims the Good News of Jesus Christ
 33. City in Palestine where Jewish scholars met to consolidate their sacred books
 36. The ____ sense of Scripture refers to how the texts, realities, and events in the Bible can be signs
 42. Catechetical instruction for those who accepted Jesus
 43. Probably the first gospel written
 44. The northern kingdom fell to ____ in 722 BC
 46. Isaiah promised that God would send a

____-Messiah who
would save his people

47. A third or fourth
century Gospel which
portrays Jesus'
betrayal in a highly
favorable light

48. Jewish king who
symbolized the hope
that one day Yahweh
would send a Messiah

50. The ____
Testament was written
to prepare for the
coming of Jesus
Christ