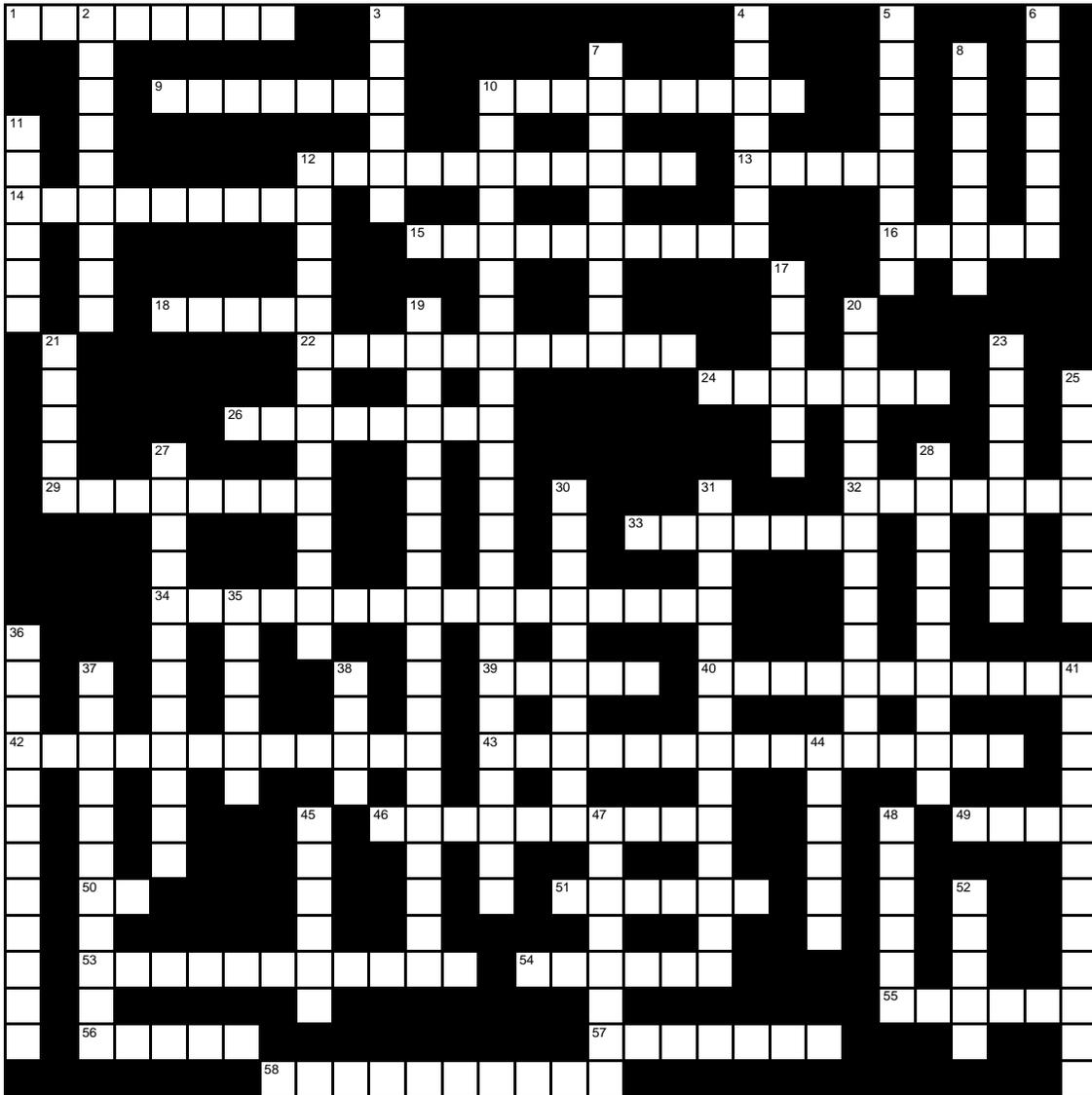


Maps for the Journey



Across

1. The Phoenicians invented a new system of organizing symbols that were used as an _____. (35)

9. Archaeological evidence shows us that humans have lived in the Palestinian region for over a _____ years. (37)

10. Military conquests gained valuable _____ and power. (39)

12. One of the major tasks of the modern archaeologist is _____ ancient writings. (35)

13. The Temple was destroyed, and many were killed, fled as refugees, or were taken captive during _____

the beginning of the Babylonian _____.(50)

14. The Old Testament Biblical Era ends just after the time of _____ the Great's conquests in the entire region. (34)

15. Genesis traces the origins of the Israelite _____ beginning in chapter 12. (46)

16. Various groups of Judeans returned to Palestine when this Persian emperor conquered Babylon in 539 B.C. (50)

18. Tools of early Israelites tell us that they settled in the _____ of Palestine.(38)

22. The peoples of the southern state came to be called _____ or _____

_____ for short. (2 words) (48)

24. Early Israelites lived on the second floor of a two story house and kept _____ on the ground floor especially in cold weather. (38)

26. The prophet who felt the tragic duty to proclaim to Israel that the Babylonian exile was ordained by God. (55)

29. A group migration or flight away from the homeland into one or more other countries. (51)

32. The first Israelite of Genesis. (46)

33. This prophet's main concern was to function as the mediator of the exiles' spiritual well-being. (55)

34. An ancient writing from Moab, one of the rival states of Israel. (2 words) (36)

39. Prophet who used intimate and romanticized images to describe God as a lover and a parent of the people of Israel and to describe his sadness at Israel's disobedience. (54)

40. Events or objects that date to a time before writing developed and written records exist. (37)

42. A stone found in 1822 used to first translate Egyptian hieroglyphics into Greek. (2 words) (36)

43. Stories or myths about the origins of the earth, humans, other creatures, languages, and cultures. (46)

46. Before the Israelites, the _____ had a stormy relationship with the Egyptians. (43)

49. The most popular pagan god of the Canaanites who they believed brought rain and provided for fertile grounds. (44)

50. The name of the main god of the Canaanites. (44)

51. There is not a great deal of information about _____ in the writings found among non-Hebrew peoples. (37)

53. The Jordan Valley contains two continental plates of Africa and Asia which accounts for the frequency of _____ in Palestine. (41)

54. Canaan was a land _____ between Egypt and Mesopotamia. (40)

55. This prophet was concerned mainly with the restoration of religious life in the post-Exilic

community, especially with the importance of rebuilding the Temple. (55)

56. The first five books of the Hebrew Bible; means "Law" (52)

57. The Israelites knew that the hill country offered natural protections against _____. (42)

58. Ancient texts tell us about the life and beliefs of the people surrounding the Hebrews, and how these peoples may have _____ the Hebrews. (37)

Down

2. The largest collection of books of the Old Testament. (54)

3. Another word used for "Palestine." (35)

4. An artifact is almost totally _____ if we don't know the context of its discovery. (35)

5. Understanding that the Israelites took up residence in a land between two great civilizations helps to explain the level of _____ within the Old Testament books. (42)

6. People trained to write using the earliest forms of writing before literacy was widespread. (35)

7. The Canaanite religion supported the _____ of the rich and powerful over the majority who did not own land. (44)

8. Some of the most important clues to help archaeologists determine specific dates are _____ styles. (38)

10. Early Israelite faith was based on a _____ with God, _____ in a movable shrine or tent, and basic moral expectations called "_____ " (3 words) (47)

11. The largest body of religious poetry in the Bible. (53)

12. The _____ Plateau is the best known regional zone in the ancient period and contained the "King's Highway." (41)

17. The king who centralized all worship in Jerusalem, and other major reforms. (49)

19. The Old Testament is primarily _____, not simply a historical or royal record. (2 words) (51)

20. Most of the larger ancient cities were located on the _____ _____. (2 words) (41)

21. Saul was the first king, but _____ was the most significant early leader to unite a

diversified people.
(48)

23. The _____ were constantly involved in politics. (49)

25. The Jordan River Valley was a populated region with access to water and rich soil for _____. (42)

27. Jews in the Diaspora maintained their spiritual identity while resisting cultural _____. (50)

28. Food _____ allows humans to stay in one location rather than constantly moving to hunt. (37)

30. The Old Testament reveals clues about the God of mercy, _____, and love. (51)

31. The oldest reference to the Israelites in existence; contains a writing from Egyptian Pharaoh, Merneptah. (2 words) (36)

35. The desert that extends all the way to Arabia and down to Yemen on the southern coast. (41)

36. A type of ancient writing used by the Egyptians. (36)

37. When reading the inspired text of the Old Testament, it is important to understand the difference between a story intended to teach

a _____ and the description of a historical _____. (2 words) (52)

38. The earliest writing prophet whose prophecies consisted of unrelenting judgment against many nations. (54)

41. An important building block for the foundations of a _____ is food production. (37)

44. Prophet of the southern kingdom who was active about 740 B.C. (55)

45. Contains the "Covenant Code" (52)

47. God _____ the authors of Scripture giving them the freedom to choose the words they wrote. (52)

48. The name of God used by the Israelites. (47)

52. Most of the earliest documents that we have preserved tend to be documents from the _____. (35)