

Secret Codes

During World War II, both sides used secret codes to communicate information and military plans to their troops. The Germans used an intricate computer-like machine known as *Enigma*, which changed the codes daily. The Americans used Navajo “code talkers” to exchange information in the ancient Navajo language. Here are three other codes. Use one of these codes (or develop a code of your own) to translate a favorite Old Testament passage.

Code Based on the Greek Language

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
| A | B | Γ | Δ | ε | Φ | γ | H | ι | θ | κ | λ | μ |
| N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |
| ν | ο | Π | Θ | P | Σ | τ | υ | ς | Ω | Ξ | Ψ | Z |

Code Based on Numbers

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
| 5 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 11 |
| N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 18 | 26 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 |

Code Based on Pictograms

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| A ● | B ● | C ● | D ● |
| E ● | F ● | G ● | H ● |
| I ● | J ● | K ● | L ● |
| M ● | N ● | O ● | P ● |
| Q ● | R ● | S ● | T ● |
| U ● | V ● | W ● | X ● |
| Y ● | Z ● | | |

Israel in the Merneptah Stele



Archaeological Time Periods and the Old Testament

| NAME | PERIOD | |
|------------------------|--------------|--|
| Hellenistic (Greek) | 332–64 BC | 330—Alexander the Great enters Palestine. 167—revolt of the Maccabees. 63—Pompey’s invasion of Palestine. Molded glass vessels, Greek frescoes. |
| Babylonian and Persian | 539–332 BC | Coins, figurines, underwater archaeological artifacts. 27 papyrus scrolls found in the caves of Wadi ed-Daliyeh (Aramaic legal documents). The Israelites return to Canaan. |
| Iron (Late) | 900–539 BC | Divided kingdom—Israel and Judah. Babylonian exile (539 BC) |
| Iron (Early) | 1200–900 BC | Transition from bronze to iron tools. The Philistines settled in Canaan and built cities. Age of the Judges in Israel The Monarchy (Saul, David, Solomon) |
| Bronze (Late) | 1550–1200 BC | Moses and the Exodus event Israelite settlement of Canaan. |
| Bronze (Middle) | 2000–1550 BC | An urban period in Palestine: town planning, city walls, new ceramic forms, a simplified alphabet, and international trade. Ugaritic language = similar to Biblical Hebrew. Age of Patriarchs: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph. |
| Bronze (Early) | 3200–2000 BC | Writing was invented about 3200 BC in Iran and at Warka. Stones, copper, and bronze were used for tools and weapons. Jericho was a walled city that flourished from 2900–2300 BC Main artifacts are pottery. Age of pyramids in Egypt. |
| Chalcolithic | 4500–3200 BC | Hieroglyphics in Egypt. Stones and copper were used for tools and weapons. Ivory and bone were carved. Evidence of metal working and flint tool production. Clay statues, probably used in religious rituals. |
| Neolithic (Late) | 4700–4500 BC | Stones were used for tools and weapons. |
| Neolithic (Pottery) | 6000–4700 BC | Stones were used for tools and weapons. Pottery was first used. |

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Neolithic (Pre-pottery) | 8000–6000 BC | Stones were used for tools and weapons. Extensive use of wheat and barley. Homes had rectangular rooms. |
| Mesolithic | 18,000–8000 BC | Stones were used for tools and weapons. Animals were domesticated. People became farmers and herders. |
| Paleolithic (Upper) | 45,000–18,000 BC | Stones and flints were used for tools and weapons. People were predominately hunters and food-gatherers. |
| Paleolithic (Middle) | 120,000–45,000 BC | Stones were used for tools and weapons. Human burials found under the floors of caves in Israel. |
| Paleolithic (Lower) | 1.6 million–120,000 BC | Stones were used for tools and weapons. Hominoid fossils (Ramapithecus) from 7 million years. <i>Homo erectus</i> fossils (humans) from 700,000 BC “Galilee man” fossils—160,000 BC |

Name _____ Date _____

Handout 2D

Types of Literature in the Old Testament

| Literature Type | Example |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Poetry | Book of Psalms |
| Work Song | Numbers 21:17–18 |
| Harvest Song | Judges 9:27; 21:21 |
| Marriage and Love Songs | Song of Songs 4:1–10; 5:10–16 |
| Song of Victory | 1 Samuel 18:6–7 |
| The Lament (individual and political) | 2 Samuel 1:19–27 |
| The Mocking Song | Isaiah 14:4–21 |
| Poetic Stories | |
| Saga | Genesis 3:13–15 |
| Legend | Joshua 5:13–6:27 |
| Parable | 2 Samuel 12:1–4 |
| Anecdote | Judges 15:1–7 |
| Historical Literature | |
| Recording of History | 1 Kings 9:10–28 |
| Speeches | 1 Samuel 12 |
| Letters | Jeremiah 29:4–23 |
| Prophetic Literature | Isaiah |
| Wisdom Literature | Proverbs |
| Laws | |
| Ten Commandments | Exodus 20:1–17 |
| Priestly Laws | Leviticus |
| The Holiness Code | Leviticus 17–27 |
| Deuteronomomic Code | Deuteronomy 12–26 |

Categorizing the Old Testament Books

Pentateuch

Genesis
Exodus
Leviticus
Numbers
Deuteronomy

Historical Books

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Joshua | 2 Chronicles |
| Judges | Ezra |
| Ruth | Nehemiah |
| 1 Samuel | Tobit |
| 2 Samuel | Judith |
| 1 Kings | Esther |
| 2 Kings | 1 Maccabees |
| 1 Chronicles | 2 Maccabees |

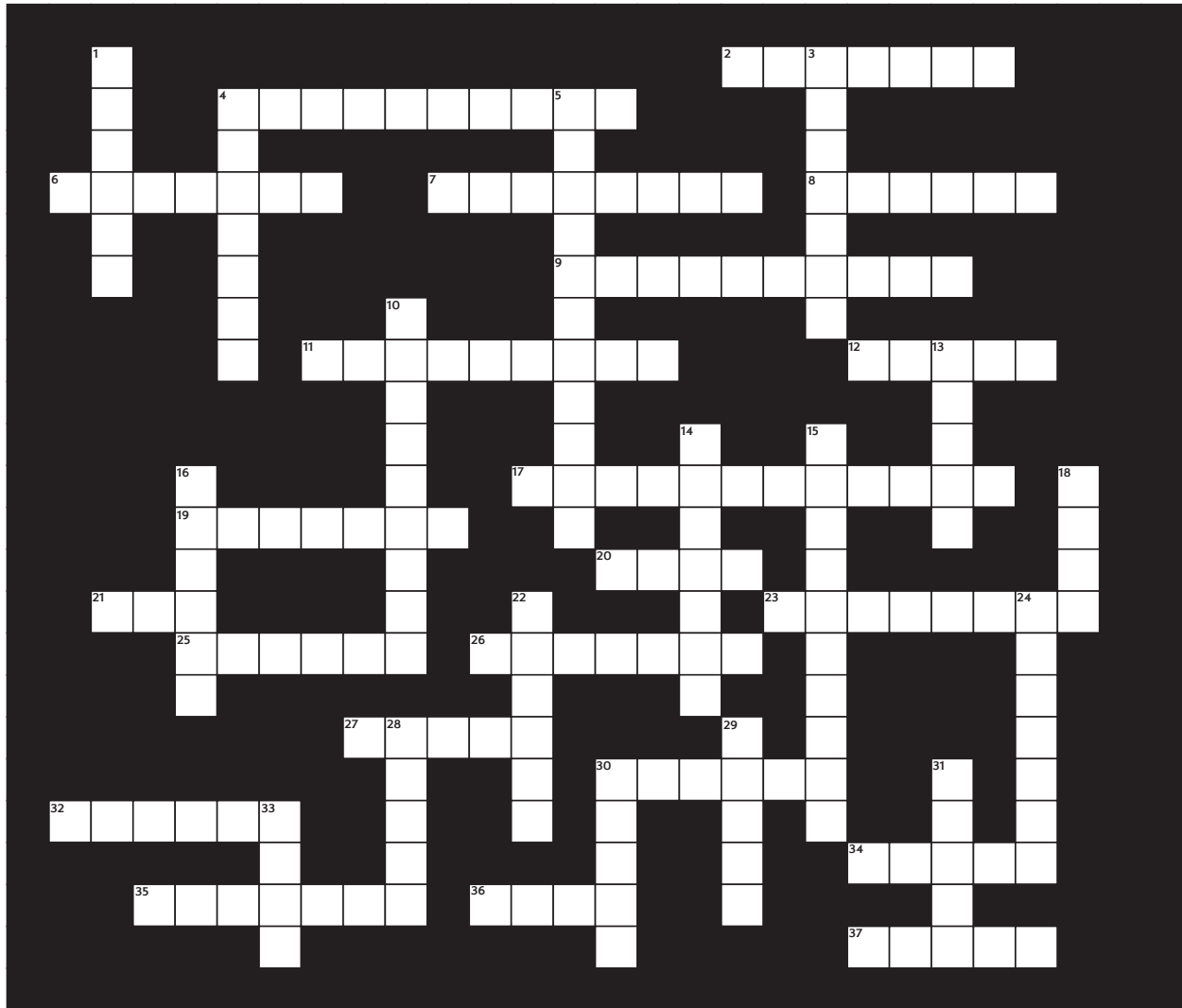
Wisdom Books

Job
Psalms
Proverbs
Ecclesiastes
Song of Songs
Wisdom
Sirach

Prophetic Books

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Isaiah | Obadiah |
| Jeremiah | Jonah |
| Lamentations | Micah |
| Baruch | Nahum |
| Ezekiel | Habakkuk |
| Daniel | Zephaniah |
| Hosea | Haggai |
| Joel | Zechariah |
| Amos | Malachi |

Chapter 2 Review Puzzle



DOWN

1. Suffering Servant prophet
3. People who copied scripture
4. Person who proclaimed God's message
5. Civilization north and east of Canaan
10. Evidence of ancient life
13. King who made Jerusalem the capital
14. King who built the Temple
15. A blending of two or more religions
16. Israelite name for God
18. First king of the Israelites
22. Ancient name for land of Palestine
24. Consort of El
28. Civilization south and west of Canaan
29. Religious poem/song
30. Where the Israelites settled in Canaan
31. He freed the Israelites from Babylon
33. A literary style in the Bible

ACROSS

2. Ancient stone in three languages
4. Earliest form of writing
6. Found in apocalyptic writing
7. Jews living away from Jerusalem
8. Northern Kingdom after end of monarchy
9. First five books of Bible
11. Stele that tells of Israel's defeat
12. Southern Kingdom after end of monarchy
17. Ancient writing in Egypt
19. First patriarch of Israel
20. First writing prophet
21. Main focus of Pentateuch
23. "History" about the origins of the earth
25. Main event of the Old Testament

26. Place of exile

27. Ancient inscription from Moab
30. Egyptian name for foreign invaders
32. Job and Proverbs, e.g.
34. Another name for the Pentateuch
35. "In _____"; how the Bible should be studied
36. Canaanite rain god
37. Prophet who spoke of God as a lover