

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	X	Δ	E	Φ	Γ	H	I	ϑ	K	Λ	M



























N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
N	O	Π	Θ	P	Σ	ς	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 	I 	Q 	Y 
B 	J 	R 	Z 
C 	K 	S 	
D 	L 	T 	
E 	M 	U 	
F 	N 	V 	
G 	O 	W 	
H 	P 	X 	

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TIME PERIODS AND THE OLD TESTAMENT

NAME	PERIOD	
Hellenistic (Greek)	332–64 B.C.	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 B.C.	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 B.C.	Divided kingdom—Israel and Judah. Babylonian exile (539 B.C.)
Iron (Early)	1200–900 B.C.	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 B.C.	Moses and the Exodus event Israelite settlement of Canaan.
Bronze (Middle)	2000–1550 B.C.	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 B.C.	Writing was invented about 3200 B.C. 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 B.C. Main artifacts are pottery. Age of pyramids in Egypt.
Chalcolithic	4500–3200 B.C.	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 B.C.	Stones were used for tools and weapons.
Neolithic (Pottery)	6000–4700 B.C.	Stones were used for tools and weapons. Pottery was first used.
Neolithic (Pre-pottery)	8000–6000 B.C.	Stones were used for tools and weapons. Extensive use of wheat and barley. Homes had rectangular rooms.
Mesolithic	18,000–8000 B.C.	Stones were used for tools and weapons. Animals were domesticated. People became farmers and herders.
Paleolithic (Upper)	45,000–18,000 B.C.	Stones and flints were used for tools and weapons. People were predominately hunters and food-gatherers.

Name _____

Date _____

TYPES OF LITERATURE IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

LITERATURE TYPE	EXAMPLE
Poetry	
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
	Book of Psalms
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
Deuteronomistic Code	Deuteronomy 12–26

CATEGORIZING THE OLD TESTAMENT BOOKS

Pentateuch

Genesis
Exodus
Leviticus
Numbers
Deuteronomy

Historical Books

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

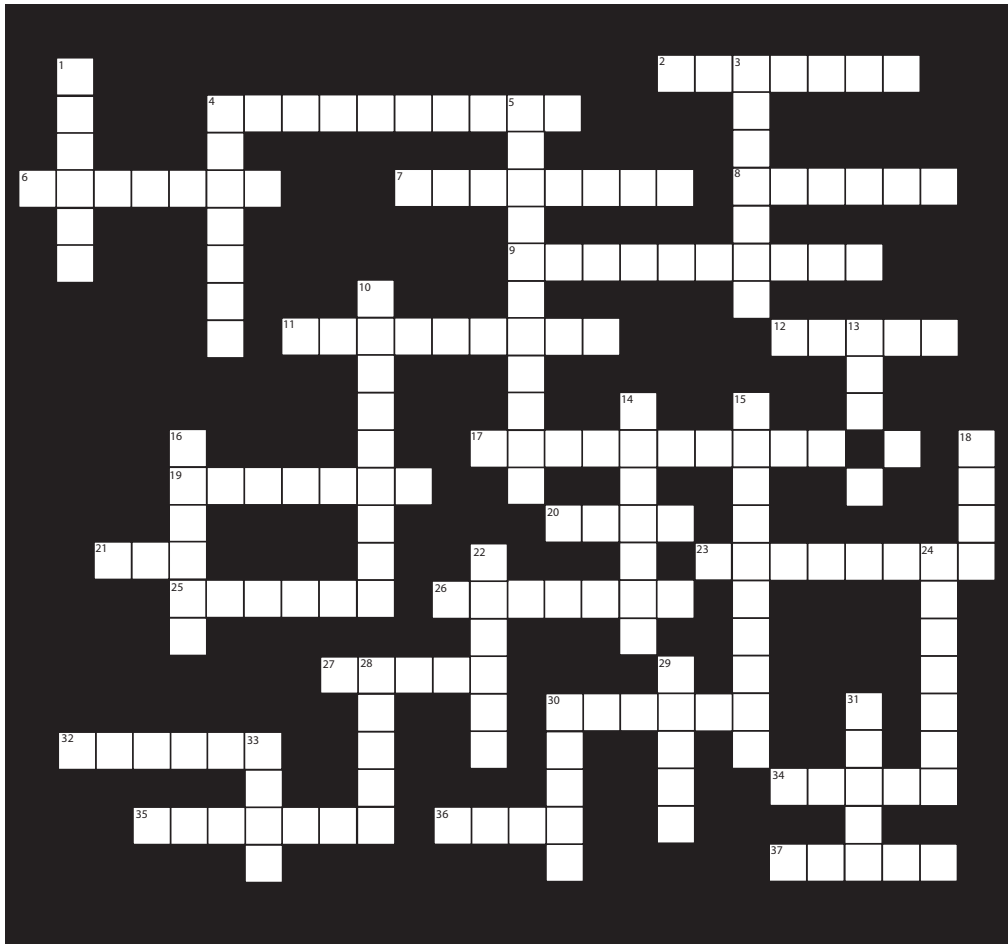
Wisdom Books

Job
Psalms
Proverbs
Ecclesiastes
Song of Songs
Wisdom
Sirach

Prophetic Books

Isaiah
Jeremiah
Lamentations
Baruch
Ezekiel
Daniel
Hosea
Joel
Amos
Obadiah
Jonah
Micah
Nahum
Habakkuk
Zephaniah
Haggai
Zechariah
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 mad 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. Ancientname for land of Palestine
24. Consort of El
28. Civilizationsouth 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, i.e.
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