

JESUS

The New Way

With Dr. Tom Wright

Participants' Worksheets

This workbook prepared by
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NOTE: You have permission to reproduce any or all of the pages in this workbook for use in your local group in connection with the showing of the videos in this series.

CHRISTIAN HISTORY

I·N·S·T·I·T·U·T·E

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Greetings to participants in
JESUS: THE NEW WAY
Video Curriculum Series!

We welcome you to what could be one of the most beneficial experiences of your life. For in this video series you will have an opportunity to consider the most important person that ever lived. He made claims that no one else in his right mind ever dared to make. He claimed an authority and understanding of the truth that addresses our deepest needs. He has attracted more followers and affected more lives for good than anyone else who ever lived. Surely this Jesus warrants some careful consideration.

So, whether you are enjoying this series privately as an individual or experiencing it as part of a group, we want you to find it challenging and fruitful.

The pages that follow are intended to provide helpful prodding and reminders for you to deal with the material. A few observations are in order.

1. The worksheets in the following pages may be duplicated for use in connection with this video series. Make as many copies as you require to serve your needs.
2. While they are intended to stretch your mind and memory to see how much you absorbed from the viewing of the programs, please be assured that they are not intended to frustrate you, and don't be disappointed if you cannot recall much of the material after the first screening. They are intended more to remind and bring up subject areas for your reflection and discussion.
3. We actually find that just about everyone viewing these programs in our preview tests found the material could not be adequately absorbed in one viewing. Those able to view the material a second, third, and even a fourth time reported how each subsequent screening helped them put it all together and deeply enriched their experience of the materials. We strongly urge that you check with your leader to see how the videotapes may be borrowed for you to watch over again on your own later. You will find it most worthwhile.
4. Dr. Wright covers a vast expanse of material. Much of it is tied to events that went on both before and after Jesus. On page four you will find a chart that will help you pinpoint when key events happened.
5. The video programs make use of a wide variety of source programs. We extend our deep thanks to these various producer friends and provide a description of these excellent program sources that are valuable for further exploration of the life and meaning of Jesus. That is in the Leader's Guide on page 94. Check with your teacher or leader for this information.
6. The video programs and curriculum presented here cannot begin to get into the full range of Dr. Wright's research and writing on the subject areas. They are at best just a suggestive summary of his research and interpretation. For those eager to dig deeper, we urge that you consult Dr. Wright's books that go into extensive detail. We have provided a listing on page 96 of the Leader's Guide.

REFERENCE CHART OF IMPORTANT DATES FROM 600 B.C. TO A.D. 200

FROM BABYLON TO ROME:

A. Babylonian Period

- 597 B.C. Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar II
 587 Jerusalem destroyed...exile
 539 Fall of Babylon; Cyrus' victories

B. Persian/Greek Period (538-320)

- 538 on Return of exiles; rebuilding of temple
 450s/440s Ezra and Nehemiah in Jerusalem
 336 Alexander the Great comes to power
 332 Alexander conquers Palestine
 323 Alexander dies: empire divided

C. Egyptian Period (320-c.200)

Palestine under Ptolemies; local government of High Priests

D. Syrian Period (200-63)

- 200 Antiochus III defeats Egyptians
 175 Antiochus IV Epiphanes enthroned
 171 Menelaus High Priest: Jews rise against Menelaus
 167 (Dec. 25) Antiochus IV Epiphanes desecrates temple: builds altar to Zeus Olympus
 166 Judas Maccabaeus becomes leader after death of Mattathias
 164 (Dec. 25) Judas cleanses temple
 164-42 Running battles with Syria
 161-59 Alcimus High Priest
 160 Death of Judas Maccabaeus
 160-52 Jonathan leader of nationalist forces
 159-27 Essene Teacher of Righteousness= High Priest?
 152-43 Jonathan High Priest (first mention of Pharisees)
 143 Jonathan captured by Trypho
 142 Semi-independence (tax exemption) attained under Simon (Hasmonean High Priests- bold type)
 140-34 Simon
 142 Murder of Jonathan
 Qumran objection to Hasmonean rule
 140 Legitimation of Simon's position by Jewish people
 134-104 John Hyrcanus
 Eleazar asks Hyrcanus to give up being High Priest
 104-103 Aristobulus I
 103-76 Alexander Jannaeus
 76-67 Hyrcanus II
 67-63 Aristobulus II
 (Defeated Hyrcanus in battle at Jericho)

UNDER ROME:

A. Under Republic:

- 63 Jerusalem taken by Pompey
 63-40 Hyrcanus II
 (Antipater emerges as power behind Hyrcanus)
 48 Pompey murdered in Egypt
 44 Death of Julius Caesar: civil wars in Roman world
 43 Antipater assassinated
 40 Parthians invade Syria/Judaea, imprisoning Hyrcanus (and putting in Antigonus—last son of Aristobulus)
 40-37 Antigonus
 40 Herod (son of Antipater) declared King of Judaea in Rome (with support of Antony/Octavian)

- 40-38 Parthian invasion
 37 Herod retakes Jerusalem for Rome after
 Parthian invasion (interrupts siege to marry Mariamne, granddaughter of Hyrcanus)
 37-4 Herod the Great
 31 Battle of Actium: (Octavian defeats Antony, confirms Herod in office. Herod spares Pollio the Pharisee and Samias. (Pollio and Samias refuse to take oath to Herod.)
 20? Herod starts rebuilding temple (consecrated 9 B.C.)
 10? 6000+ Pharisees refuse oath to Caesar
 4 Death of Herod: disturbances before and after Eagle Incident (Judas and Matthias)
 Revolt of Judas son of Hezekiah "Messianic" movements of Simon and Athronges
 4 Kingdom divided:
 Antipas Tetrarch of Galilee and Perea
 Archelaus "King" of Judaea, Samaria, Indumea (deposed A.D. 6)
 Philip Tetrarch of N.E. Palestine (until 34)
 A.D. 6 Archelaus deposed after protests
 Judaea a Roman Province, under "Prefects"
 Census riots: Judas the Galilean, Saddok the Pharisee
B. Under Emperors and Prefects: (Emperors in bold type; prefects italicized)
 14 **Augustus**
 6-9 *Coponius*
 9-12 *Marcus Ambivivus*
 12-15 *Annius Rufus*
 14-37 **Tiberius**
 15-26 *Valerius Gratus*
 18 Caiaphas High Priest
 26-36 *Pontius Pilate*
 30 Crucifixion of Jesus
 31? Conversion of Saul/Paul
 36 Nabatean King invades Perea, defeats Antipas
 37-41 **Gaius**
 37-41 *Marullus*
 40 Crisis over Gaius' statue
 Herod Agrippa, grandson of Herod the Great, becomes King of Philip's (37) and Antipas' (39) areas.
 Antipas and Herodias banished
 41-54 **Claudius**
 41 Claudius makes Herod Agrippa King of Judaea too.
 Agrippa executes James the brother of John, Passover.
 44 Death of Herod Agrippa; Judaea reverts to Procurators
 44-46 *Cuspius Fadus*
 44 Famine

- 46-48 *Tiberius Alexander*
 Crucifixion of Jacob and Simon, sons of Judas the Galilean
 Late 40s—late 50s: Paul's missionary journeys
 48-52 *Ventidius Cumanus*
 49 Claudius expels Jews from Rome
 49-51 Paul in Corinth
 50 Agrippa II becomes King of various areas
 52-60 *Antonius Felix* (brother of Pallas, Nero's freedman)
 54 Jews return to Rome after Claudius' death
 54-68 **Nero**
 60-62 *Porcius Festus*
 62 James the Just executed
 62-65 *Luceius Albinus*
 63 Temple finally completed
 64 Fire of Rome: Persecution of Christians
 65-66 *Gessius Florus*
 66-70 Jewish War
 68 (June 9) Nero commits suicide
 68-69 **Galba**
 69 "Year of Four Emperors"
 69 **Otho**
 69 **Vitellius**
 69-79 **Vespasian**
 70 Titus takes Jerusalem; destruction of Jewish Temple
C. After 70
 Establishment of Academy of Javneh under Johanan ben Zakkai.
 74 Capture of Masada (last stronghold)
 79-81 **Titus**
 81-96 **Domitian**
 c. 90 Domitian's investigation of Jesus' relatives
 92/3 Death of Agrippa II
 96-98 **Nerva**
 98-117 **Trajan**
 c. 110 Pliny Governor of Bithynia
 c. 110-115 Letters of Ignatius
 115-7 Jewish revolts in Egypt, Cyrene, Cyprus
 117-38 **Hadrian**
 132 Hadrian's anti-Semitic legislation: temple of Jupiter in Jerusalem
 133-5 Rebellion of Simeon Ben Kosiba (Bar Kochba)
 135 Martyrdom of Akiba
 138-61 **Antoninus Pius**
 140s-160s Justin Martyr active in Rome (martyred c. 165)
 155/6 Martyrdom of Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna
 161-80 **Marcus Aurelius**
 c. 130-200 Irenaeus: bishops of Lyons
 c. 160-220 Tertullian
 180-92 **Commodus**
 c. 200 Compilation of Mishnah

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

PROGRAM 1: GETTING THE KINGDOM STARTED

How much do you recall?

(Note: After viewing the video, please fill in the blanks.)

- The Jews of Jesus' day lived on _____. They were...slaves in their own land. The _____ ruled them. The _____ ruled them. Then the _____ ruled them.
- Two hundred years before Jesus of Nazareth did it, a bold leader called _____ came into _____ with palm branches waving and cleansed the _____.
- The _____ spread its wings over the whole Middle East and far beyond, putting down resistance with simple and crude efficiency.
- They kept the flames of revolution fanned by _____ God called _____ to father a great nation. He saved His people from _____ in the Exodus. He rescued them from the _____.
- At the center stood the _____. _____ had built it a thousand years before. The _____ had rebuilt it after the _____ exile.
- The _____, the _____, had been given by God to _____ on _____, to be the covenant charter, the document binding Himself to _____ for all time.
- The _____ had been promised by YHWH to _____. It had been trampled on, ravaged, parcelled out, and carved up by one empire after another. But it was still God's _____.
- One of the best known movements within the Judaism of Jesus' day was the _____, who wrote the _____ found in the caves at _____.
- In the first century in Palestine, you couldn't get a razor blade between _____ and _____, between _____ and _____.
- _____, like _____, was seen as a prophet.

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

**PROGRAM 1:
GETTING THE KINGDOM STARTED**

How much did you learn?

(Note: After viewing the video, please define in your own words the following terms.)

1. The Temple: _____

2. Resistance: _____

3. The "Maccabean miracle": _____

4. "Flames of revolution": _____

5. The Torah: _____

6. The Holy Land: _____

7. The Dead Sea Scrolls: _____

8. Counter-Temple movement: _____

9. Paganism: _____

10. Exodus: _____

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

PROGRAM 2: STARTLING SURPRISES

How much do you recall?

(Note: After viewing the video, please fill in the blanks.)

- The fragment from Qumran said: "Neither the _____ nor the _____; nor the _____ nor the _____, nor the _____, nor those whose flesh is _____, shall be admitted to the _____."
- His _____ were also symbolic. They were the actions which formed the focus of his _____.
- The trouble was, Jesus wasn't just a private individual, eating with his friends. He was acting as a _____ announcing _____.
- When [Jesus] told stories, which we call _____, he was regularly telling the story of _____, in _____....
- By welcoming sinners into fellowship, [Jesus] was constantly implying that they could be _____, just by being with him and sharing his _____ and his _____. Sometimes he actually said it in so many words: "_____."
- What Jesus did, as much as what he said, implied that he, like the _____ and _____, was launching some kind of _____-_____ movement.
- What we call the _____...isn't simply a grand _____. It is a _____ to Jesus' hearers to be the true _____, the _____ of the world.
- The _____ weren't just long-faced religious _____. Nor were they a king of official _____-_____, snooping on all Jews and trying to make them keep the law more thoroughly.
- One such Pharisee was _____, later known as Paul. He thought nothing of using _____ to bring about his _____ and _____ ends.
- In 132 A.D., _____-_____ was hailed as _____ by the greatest rabbi of the day,..._____. Akiba called him "_____" "_____" echoing a well known messianic prophecy.

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

**PROGRAM 2:
STARTLING SURPRISES**

How much did you learn?

(Note: After viewing the video, please define in your own words the following terms.)

1. Lepers: _____

2. Kingdom-announcement: _____

3. Restoration: _____

4. Parables: _____

5. Repentance: _____

6. Revolutionary-kingdom-agenda: _____

7. Pharisee: _____

8. Gentile: _____

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

PROGRAM 3: LONGING FOR A KING

How much do you recall?

(Note: After viewing the video, please fill in the blanks.)

- The word "Messiah" means " _____ , " and it regularly referred to _____ .
- When Jews thought about God's sending them a king, it was always part of their hope that God would liberate them once and for all from their _____ . That's what their first kings, _____ and _____ , had done.
- David, according to the Jewish scriptures, had planned the building of the _____ , and his son, _____ , built it.
- In the second century B.C., _____ defeated the _____ , and purified the _____ . (This is the event which is remembered and celebrated in _____ .)
- Two of the best known [revolutionaries] are those of _____ - _____ and _____ - _____ .
- The king would smash the _____ in pieces like a _____ . He would be like a _____ coming out of the forest, the _____ , to challenge the great _____ and bring about its downfall.
- Jeremiah performed symbolic actions to focus his words. He took a _____ and _____ it, symbolizing _____ .
- By overturning the tables of the moneychangers and preventing the sale of sacrificial animals, Jesus was making a powerful _____ . Like Jeremiah smashing his pot, he was declaring that God was about to bring _____ upon this place.
- Psalm 110 and Daniel 7 tell us: "You will see the _____ sitting at the right hand of power, and coming on the _____ ."

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

**PROGRAM 3:
LONGING FOR A KING**

How much did you learn?

(Note: After viewing the video, please define in your own words the following terms.)

1. Messiah: _____

2. Pagan oppressors: _____

3. Purified: _____

4. A potter's vessel: _____

5. Son of Man: _____

6. Daniel's vision: _____

7. Liberation: _____

8. Messianic symbol: _____

9. Sacrificial animals: _____

10. *Eben* and *ben*: _____

11. Blasphemy: _____

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

PROGRAM 4: WHY DID JESUS DIE?

How much do you recall?

(Note: After viewing the video, please fill in the blanks.)

- The first thing to remind ourselves is how crucifixion functioned as a _____ of _____ throughout the empire.
- Pilate comes across in historical record as _____ and _____.
- The Jewish leaders, real and self-appointed, had a way of describing someone like that: He was leading _____ astray, _____ her. He was a _____ . He was in league with _____.
- Finally, what Jesus said at the interrogation made _____ declare that he was a _____.
- The meal in question was a Passover meal. When Jews from very early times celebrated _____, the meal itself was, as it remains to this day, a carefully crafted set of _____, through which they remembered the great events of the _____, the time when God brought them out of _____.
- That was the time when God established His _____ with _____, His binding _____ to be their God.
- When Jews of Jesus' day celebrated _____, its message of _____ naturally resonated into their own context. What God had done to _____, He would do to _____.
- "Jerusalem, Jerusalem, killing the _____ and stoning those sent to you! How often would I have gathered you, as a _____ gathers her _____ under her wings, and you would not."
- Isaiah 40-55 is all about the coming end of _____, the _____ of _____, the _____ of _____ to Zion.
- All through Jesus' ministry, he offered people the _____ which they would normally expect to receive from the _____.
- Behind Rome stood a dark power, which the Jews called the _____, the _____.

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

**PROGRAM 4:
WHY DID JESUS DIE?**

How much did you learn?

(Note: After viewing the video, please define in your own words the following terms.)

1. Crucifixion: _____

2. Cross: _____

3. Symbols: _____

4. False prophet: _____

5. Beelzebub: _____

6. Promised Land: _____

7. Red Sea: _____

8. Covenant: _____

9. Deliverance: _____

10. Martyrs: _____

11. Servant-messiah: _____

12. Idol worship: _____

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

PROGRAM 5: WHO WAS JESUS?

How much do you recall?

(Note: After viewing the video, please fill in the blanks.)

- In our culture, people still think of "god" as an _____ - _____ - _____ - _____ - _____ - _____, with a long _____ and a _____. But that's not the picture we get in the _____.
- They believed this God had entered in a special relationship with Israel--beginning with _____, about 2000 years before _____ day. They called this relationship a "_____."
- But Israel wandered away from their God. They failed to be _____, to _____ _____ . They grieved His _____ . They disobeyed his _____.
- When they got to the top of the _____ _____ _____, Jesus arranged for a _____ on which to ride down into the _____ _____ and up into the city.
- The Jews were and are _____. That is, while the surrounding nations believed in many gods, the Jews believe in one, the _____ _____, who had entered into a special _____ with _____.
- Jesus replied [to Caiaphas] with a combination of Psalm 110 and Daniel 7: "I am; and you will see the _____ _____ _____ sitting at the _____ _____ of power, and coming on the _____ _____."
- When Jesus offered people _____, he was offering them that which they would normally get only through the _____ itself.

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

**PROGRAM 5:
WHO WAS JESUS?**

How much did you learn?

(Note: After viewing the video, please define in your own words the following terms.)

1. Son of God: _____

2. Gods and goddesses: _____

3. Passover time: _____

4. "Hosanna": _____

5. Monotheists: _____

6. Enthronement: _____

7. Pantheism: _____

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

PROGRAM 6: THE NEW CLAIM

How much do you recall?

(Note: After viewing the video, please fill in the blanks.)

- The early _____ declared that _____ had been bodily raised from the _____.
- For much of the Jewish scriptures, there is only a shadowy idea of an _____. The first major statement about _____ is a sort of _____.
- This belief, that the _____ were safe in God's keeping, and would _____ again when God finally restored the _____ of His people, became quite commonplace in _____.
- But the Jewish aristocracy, the _____, denied any _____.
- So why did the Christian say "_____ " had happened? They said it because they believed that _____ himself had been _____ from the _____.
- The _____ who went to the tomb came back and said that they'd found it _____. The _____ refused to believe them.
- Others say they went to the _____.
- Jesus wasn't really _____, say some.
- They experienced a _____, induced by their great grief, say some.
- Others say that the _____ experienced a new sense of the _____, meeting them after their guilt at having run away.
- _____, the brother of Jesus, was the great leader at the center of early _____ in Jerusalem. But nobody ever dreamed of saying that James was now the _____.
- Jesus of Nazareth really was _____ from the _____, with his body being neither _____, nor _____, but _____.
- Because of what Jesus has done, and because the _____ is now equipped with _____ own Spirit, the church's _____ — to go into the _____ to announce the _____ of Jesus.

PARTICIPANT'S WORKSHEET

**PROGRAM 6:
THE NEW CLAIM**

How much did you learn?

(Note: After viewing the video, please define in your own words the following terms.)

1. Resurrection: _____

2. Existence after death: _____

3. Righteous dead: _____

4. Sadducees: _____

5. Hallucination: _____

6. Cosmic decay: _____

7. Transformation: _____

8. A new creation in Christ: _____

9. Commission: _____
