
The Bridge to the New Testament

**A Comprehensive Guide to
the Forgotten Years of the
Inter-Testament Period**

Question and Answer Guide

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Chapter 1

▪ Introduction ▪

1. How many books of the Bible are there? 66
2. Approximately how many men wrote the Bible? 40
3. In what three languages was the Bible originally written?
Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek
4. On what three continents did Bible events take place? Europe, Asia, and Africa
5. From Figure 1-2, when did Roman rule begin in Judea? 63 BC
6. What event marked the beginning of the Christian age? The crucifixion of Jesus
7. Approximately how long of a period did the New Testament cover, at least as defined in this book? 101 years
8. From Figure 1-2, explain the difference between the solid line at the end of the northern kingdom of Israel and the dotted line at the end of the southern kingdom of Judah. Israel was destroyed and never returned while Judah returned from captivity
9. What event marked the end of the Patriarchal Age? The Israelites crossing the Red Sea
10. Approximately how many years encompassed the inter-testament period? 420 years
11. What was the dominant world empire at the end of the Old Testament? Persian Empire
12. What was the dominant world empire at the beginning of the New Testament? Roman Empire
13. What are the last three historical books of the Old Testament? Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther
14. In general, what language mix was there in Judea at the end of the Old Testament? Aramaic and Hebrew
15. In general, what language mix was there in Judea at the beginning of the New Testament? Aramaic and Greek
16. Name three things that are in the New Testament that arose during the inter-testament period. Herod's Temple, synagogues, Sadducees, and Pharisees
17. Who was responsible for spreading Greek culture to the known world during the inter-testament period? Alexander the Great

18. Which two generals of Alexander the Great (and their successors) had the most influence on the Palestinian region?
Ptolemy I Soter and Seleucus I Nicator
19. Who offered a pig on the Temple altar during the inter-testament period? Antiochus IV Epiphanes
20. What is the only Jewish feast/festival to have begun during the inter-testament period? Hanukkah, or the Festival of Lights
21. What does *apocrypha* mean? Hidden or secret
22. In what language was the Septuagint written? Greek
23. What Jewish institution established in the inter-testament period (or perhaps late in the Old Testament period) is the model for our church buildings today? Synagogues
24. What was the name of the Jewish high court? Sanhedrin
25. What two time-keeping instruments were available during the inter-testament period? Sundials and water clocks
26. How many hours were in a Roman day (daylight hours) and how do they differ from our hours today? Twelve and they were evenly divided over the period of daylight
27. In Jerusalem during the time of Jesus, how long would the shortest hour have been and how long would the longest have been? 50.37 min, 71.14 min
28. How many days did the Roman week have during the inter-testament and New Testament periods? Eight
29. Why is “Wednesday” spelled funny? Because it is named after the Anglo-Saxon god Woden and from the Old English “Wodnesdaeg”
30. After what Roman god was Saturday named? Saturn
31. When does a Jewish day start? At twilight (when three stars appear in the night sky), or more specifically, the approximate end of civil twilight)
32. Upon what Biblical reason does the Jewish day begin? During creation when days were denoted by “*and there was evening and there was morning*”
33. What is another term that often denotes major Jewish holidays? High Sabbaths
34. What is the only Jewish day of the week that has a name? The Sabbath
35. What are the three different twilight names? Civil, Nautical, and Astronomical

36. Explain two reasons why biblical chronologies are complicated. Reigns of kings overlap and the difference between solar and lunar calendars
37. Give two examples of why the rotation of the earth is slowing. Earthquakes and tidal friction
38. What calendar came into effect for the Roman Republic in 46 BC? The Julian calendar
39. What is the name of the calendar system we use today? The Gregorian calendar
40. Which months did not exist in the lunar calendar created by Romulus? January and February
41. To what name was the month of Quintilis changed, and in whose honor was it done? July in honor of Julius Caesar
42. To what name was the month of Sextilis changed, and in whose honor was it done? August in honor of Caesar Augustus
43. Who was initially responsible for adding leap years every four years to the calendar, thus making it repeat every four years? Julius Caesar
44. Who modified the leap years from being every four years by omitting three leap years out of every 400 years? Pope Gregory XIII
45. What year and month had exactly three weeks? October 1582
46. What was the last European country to accept the Gregorian calendar and what year did they accept it? Greece in 1923
47. Since *octo* means eight, why is October (our tenth month) named the way it is? Because *octo* was the eighth month in the original Roman calendar of ten months
48. When various countries originally accepted the Gregorian calendar in October of 1582, what date followed October 4? October 15
49. When Britain and its American colonies finally adopted the Gregorian calendar, what date followed September 2, 1752? September 14
50. To synchronize the Jewish lunar calendar with the seasons of the year, how often was Adar I added? Seven times every 19 years
51. What number needs to be added to the Gregorian year to get the equivalent Jewish year? 3761
52. When were the *Kalends* on the Roman calendar? The first of the month

53. When were the *Nones* on the Roman calendar? The fifth of the month on 29-day months (Jan, April, June, Aug., Sept, Nov, Dec, and also February) and the seventh of the month on 31-day months (March, May, July, and October)
54. When were the *Ides* on the Roman calendar? The thirteenth of the month on 29-day months (Jan, April, June, Aug., Sept, Nov, Dec, and also February) and the fifteenth of the month on 31-day months (March, May, July, and October)
55. Did the Romans count days before the three fixed points (*Kalends*, *Nones*, and *Ides*) or did they count days after these points? Before
56. In the calendar of Numa Pompilius, what would be the date for Prid. Non. October? October 6
57. In the calendar of Numa Pompilius, what would be the Roman equivalent of November 23? A.d. VIII Kal. December
58. What year between 1 BC and AD 1 does not exist? The year 0
59. In the Tishri-years Jewish calendar, which month is number five? Shevat
60. What Jewish month aligns with March-April? Nisan
61. Which dispensation (or age) overlapped the Old, Inter, and New Testaments? Mosaic