

GOSPEL QUIZ # 2

Name \_\_\_\_\_

*Your answers must fit in the space provided! Always Be Concise!*

*These questions are from Hanson/Oakman, Palestine*

1. In Hanson/Oakman, *Palestine*, page 7, it says, “First-century Palestine was an advanced agrarian society, and only kinship and politics were explicit social domains. Economics, religion, and education were all ‘embedded’ in kinship or politics.” Briefly describe what this would mean for a ‘carpenter’s son’ growing up in 1<sup>st</sup> century Palestine.
  
2. What is meant by the terms Judean and Israelite? (page 11)
  
3. In Hanson/Oakman, *Palestine*, page 59, it says that the Herodians “exemplified the typical patriarchal family system of the eastern Mediterranean. They were patrilineal, patrilocal, and endogamous; they employed dowry, (probably) indirect dowry, and bridewealth, with the eldest son provided a larger share of the father’s inheritance.” Explain the underlined terms.
  
4. After reading Luke 7.1-10, explain the patron / client relations at work. (See Hanson/Oakman, *Palestine*, question 1, page 89)
  
5. (Hanson/Oakman, *Palestine*, page 105) Define:
  - General Reciprocity:
  
  - Balanced Reciprocity:
  
  - Redistribution:
  
  - Using these terms, how does the saying attributed to Jesus in Acts 20.35, “It is more honorable (μακαριος) to give than to receive,” critique the ancient status quo and envision a new economic principle?

6. In Hanson/Oakman, *Palestine*, what is meant by calling the Jerusalem Temple “the hub of a redistributive economy” (page 145) and how does it relate to Jesus’ charge that the Temple had been made into a “cave of bandits”?
  
7. From chapter 6 of Hanson/Oakman, *Palestine*, list the seven benefits given for analyzing first-century Palestine with a systems approach.
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