

**I. From the Dispersion to the close of the Old Testament.**

1. The Period of Captivity in Babylon. 586-516 B.C.
2. The Prophets' Encouragement.
3. After the return from Babylon to their land three Old Testament Books were written concerning various events in Israel's history.
4. The Temple Was Rebuilt.
  - A. The rebuilding of \_\_\_\_\_ Temple is discussed in the books of Ezra and Nehemiah.
  - B. The Temple was rebuilt during the first seven weeks (49 years) of \_\_\_\_\_ prophecy. Dan 9:24-27
  - C. The decree to rebuild the Temple marks a significant \_\_\_\_\_ in chronology that is tied directly to the First Advent of Jesus Christ, the Messiah (Dan 9:24-27).
  - D. This decree occurred March 5, \_\_\_\_\_ B.C.
  - E. After 173,880 days, which is the 69 weeks of years referred to in Daniel 9:24-27, the Triumphal Entry of \_\_\_\_\_ into Jerusalem occurred.
  - F. The temple was rebuilt under the supervision of the \_\_\_\_\_ empire.
  - G. This empire includes \_\_\_\_\_ with the names of Xerxes, Artaxerxes, Darius, Cyrus, and Ahasuerus.
5. The Book of \_\_\_\_\_, the prophet, closed the Old Testament.  
(Previously discussed)
6. The World Scene.
  - A. From 600-500 B.C.
    1. Jews were in \_\_\_\_\_ exile from 586-516 B.C.
    2. The Babylonians ruled Israel until they fell to the Persians under \_\_\_\_\_ the Great in 540 B.C. Daniel 5
    3. Egypt became subservient to \_\_\_\_\_ in 521 B.C.
    4. A \_\_\_\_\_ was built around the 7 Hills of Rome.
    5. The Oracle of Delphos was established in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Delphi was the site of an Oracle, the most important one of the ancient world and a major site of the worship of the Greek god Apollo after he slew the Python, supposedly a deity who lived there)

and protected the navel of the earth. Apollo's sacred precinct in Delphi was a sanctuary where every four years starting in 586 B.C., athletes from all over the Greek world competed in the Pythian Games, one of the four panhellenic games and precursors to the Modern Olympics. The victors were presented with a laurel crown which was ceremonially cut from a tree by a boy who re-enacted the slaying of the Python. Delphi was different from other sites because it hosted the "MOUSIKOS AGON" or musical competitions. These games ranked second behind the Olympia Games that began in 756 B.C. Delphi was considered the "center of the world" or its "navel." In the inner hearth of the Temple of Apollo, an eternal flame burned.)

**6. Zoroastrianism arose and was replaced by the Brahmin religion known as \_\_\_\_\_.** (See Foundations 2)

(Out of which began to grow the "modern" version of the Polytheistic Religions of the world. It was based on the teachings of the "prophet" Zarathustra and grew up from the Indo-Germanic Japhethites of the Gomer group (Gen 10). The term is essentially the same as Mazdaism, the worship of Ahura Mazda, the creator, exalted by Zoroaster as the supreme divine authority. "Also Sprach Zarathustra" was the name of the title song of *2001, A Space Odyssey*. It was the national or state religion of the Iranian people for centuries until replaced by Islam.)

**7. The religion of \_\_\_\_\_ began.** (See Foundations 2)

(Guatama Buddha was born in 563 B.C. and raised in northern India, now modern-day Nepal. He studied under various religious teachers and at age 35, he sat under a sacred fig tree known as the Bodhi tree in the town of Bodh Gaya, India and vowed not to rise before "enlightenment." He instituted a monastic order with 5 followers. He died in 483 B.C. The Shwe Dagon Pagoda was supposedly built before Guatama died, receiving eight of his hairs to be enshrined. He joined the four Buddha's who had preceded him. The temple is now 368 ft tall and covered with tons pure gold.)

**8. The wise man \_\_\_\_\_ lived and taught. 551-479 B.C.**

(He emphasized personal and governmental morality, correctness of social relationships, justice and sincerity. From 200 B.C.-200 A.D. these values gained prominence over other doctrines. No texts survive that were authored by him. He championed strong familial loyalty, ancestor worship, respect for elders and of wives for husbands. His best known principle is "Do not do to others what you do not want done to yourself.")

**B. The World Scene From 500-400 B.C.**

**1. The rebuilding of \_\_\_\_\_.**  
(Esther, Ezra, Nehemiah, Malachi)

2. **It was a Period of \_\_\_\_\_ domination.**  
(Known as the Achaemenid Empire from 550-330 B.C. They would span three continents including Egypt and Libya in Africa, west to Greece, north through Turkey, Iran, Iraq and east to India.)
3. **The Phoenician city of \_\_\_\_\_ rose to prominence off the coast of Lebanon. Eze 26-27**
4. **The Philosopher \_\_\_\_\_ became a famous teacher in Greece. 469-399 B.C.**  
(A classical Greek Athenian philosopher. Credited as one of the founders of western philosophy. He is mostly known through the writings of his students, Plato and Xenophon, and the plays of his contemporary Aristophanes. Aristotle also gives insights into his thinking. His primary contribution was to the field of ethics. The Socratic Method is a series of questions that are asked not only to draw individual answers, but to encourage fundamental insight into the issue at hand. Plato relates that he made lasting contributions to the field of epistemology and logic. He was condemned to death as a heretic. He believed that wrongdoing was a consequence of ignorance and those who did wrong simply knew no better. He never claimed to be wise only to understand the path a lover of wisdom must take to pursue it. He focused on self-development rather than pursuit of worldly things. He invited others to concentrate more on friends and community. He claimed that virtue was the most valuable of all possessions. )
5. **The physician \_\_\_\_\_ established the practice of medicine as a discipline. 460-370 B.C.**  
(An ancient Greek physician of Classical Athens. Referred to as the “father of western medicine.” Established medicine as a discipline distinct from other fields of study. Attributed to establishing the “Hippocratic Oath” concerning the ethics of medical practice. He is described as kind, dignified, stern, forbidding, wise, of great intellect and very practical. He has been called “the physician of experience and common sense.”)
6. **The educator \_\_\_\_\_ established the first Academy of higher learning. 428-347 B.C.**  
(A classical Greek philosopher, mathematician, student of Socrates and writer of several philosophical books. Founder of the Academy in Athens, the first institution of higher learning in the western world. One of his students was Aristotle. He is credited with helping to lay the foundations of western philosophy and science. His “dialogues” have been used to teach a range of subjects including philosophy, logic, ethics, rhetoric and mathematics.)