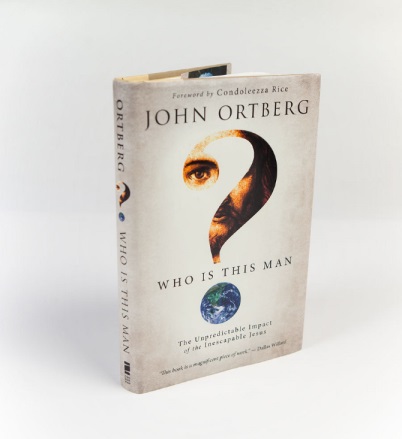
Life of Christ Name:

Mr. e ~SRCS~grade 9 Date:

~ WITM Study guidE~

Who is this man? ~ ortberg

I will seek to highlight memorable questions surrounding the historical context and impact of Christ. (You will not be tested on Ortberg's personal life). The best study for this was simply reading the book the first time through…then researching or remembering the following talking points:

Chapter 1

1. Christ's influence is distinct. Reread page 13 and consider that He became the dividing line of what?
2. Jesus elevated the place of two groups in culture (referenced in this chapter). Which two?
3. Which idea does Ortberg demonstrate?
   1. Jesus attracts the same kind of people.
   2. Jeus bring diverse people together.

How does Ortberg do this?

Chapter 2

1. Who was the King of the Jews at the time of Christ's birth?
2. Do the Gospels have any accounts of Jesus' miraculous feats as a child?
3. Define "exposure" as it relates to 1st century Rome.

Chapter 3

1. In demonstrating His personal care for you, Jesus tells His disciples that the Father keep tabs on how many of a particular body structure you have. Which body part does Christ reference?
2. In a word, what was the mood of the dinner hosted by the Pharisee once Jesus confronted his host's priorities?
3. Note what one Roman Emperor wrote regarding the Christians' tending to the poor.

Chapter 4

1. What was the traditional Roman view of having sons vs. daughters?
2. What was the traditional Roman view of repayment if a wife or daughter were violated?
3. Define "*paterfamilias*" as it relates to 1st century Rome.

Chapter 5

1. What was the congregation's reaction to Jesus' first sermon in His hometown?
2. Ancient cultures are known for what they valued. What cultural contribution/legacy did Israel have?
3. Universities arose from which medieval institutions?

Chapter 6

1. Status in ancient Rome was signified by which article of clothing?
2. Be able to explain how the Romans took the act of gift-giving to new levels and how they could use it to manipulate others.
3. Which event near the end of Jesus' life did Ortberg say exemplified the "way of a saint?"

Chapter 7

1. Reread lit professor David Konstan's analysis of the ancient lack of the concept of forgiveness. Truly it was a distinctively Christian ideal.
2. Who was the "other" in ancient culture? Was it virtue or vice to avoid them?
3. How does Jesus divide reality? The two groups are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Chapter 8

1. Distinguish between these three ancient cultural groups: Essenes, Zealots, and Sadducees.
2. Ortberg describes what Christianity is/does under persecution as opposed to how it behaves without it. What differences does he see?

Chapter 9

1. What does Ortberg suggest as the greatest deterrent to Christianity?
2. Define "*hypokritai*" as it relates to 1st century Rome. In which discipline did the word originate?
3. Christ's harshest words and warnings were directed to which people group?

Chapter 10

1. What function did the Roman gods serve in Roman society?
2. Because of communion, the ancient Christians were accused of which grievous sin?
3. Once persecution subsided, what problems did the Church face?
4. At the time of Christ's death, which group, the disciples or the Roman civilization, seemed to be the one that would last? Which one actually did?

Chapter 11

1. Which people did the sexual laws of ancient Rome protect?
2. For whom was marriage in ancient Rome reserved?
3. Israel's rabbi's taught that weddings were of great import because God attended one in the OT. Whose was it?

Chapter 12

1. The word "inspire" has a common connection in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and English. What is it?
2. While the Roman gods inspired men to kill in the arena, Jesus inspired others to do what there?
3. Which disciplines were influenced by Christ? Careful…Skim ch 12 to double-check…
   1. Music
   2. Art
   3. Architecture