



## **A Contemplative, Biblical Analysis of Mary, Mother of Christ**

### **What did Mary really know?**

By Kathy L. McFarland

3/8/2012

Becker Bible Scholar Data Archive  
<http://biblestudydata.com/moodle/>  
[beckerbible@gmail.com](mailto:beckerbible@gmail.com)

**Quiz 2 – Messianic Expectations Reflected in Titles**

By  
Kathy L. McFarland  
3/8/2012

**1** Why can Mary be called the first disciple of Christ?

Choose one answer.

- a. She was the first woman chosen as one of the Twelve Disciples by Christ
- b. She was first to accept Christ within her
- c. Mary cannot be called the first disciple of Christ
- d. None of the above

**2** What titles of Jesus Christ were well known during the Intertestamental period by the typical Jew (like His soon-to-be mother Mary)?

Choose one answer.

- a. The titles of Christ were not revealed until after the birth of Christ
- b. Generally speaking, most Intertestamental Jews were only familiar with the term Messiah
- c. There were many different titles that reflected the hopes of Intertestamental Jews upon the arrival of their Messiah
- d. Titles were not an important concept during the Intertestamental Period because common Jews did not participate in religious debate

**3** What does the title "Messiah" reflect to Intertestamental Jews? (Multiple Answers Likely)

Choose at least one answer.

- a. The Messiah could be any person given special powers by God
- b. The title of Messiah develops into the word Christ in the New Testament
- c. Intertestamental Jews started the tradition to pour wine to the coming Messiah during Passover Seder Meal
- d. The Messiah is the title given to any priest or king anointed by God in 1st Century Judaism
- e. Daniel 7:13-14 mentions the Messiah as God, leading people to know the Trinity

**4** What did the Intertestamental Jews think about the "Prophet like Moses" title?

Choose at least one answer.

- a. A Prophet like Moses is considered a Shepherd of Israel
- b. They looked for a Prophet like Moses to be raised up, to speak to them about their worship of idols
- c. Some Jews thought a Prophet like Moses was parodied in the book of Jonah that would one day come to lead them
- d. A Prophet like Moses is thought to be the Word, as later reflected in John 1:1-4
- e. Some Jews thought that another Moses would lead them on a new exodus from bondage

**5** Why did some Jews think that the Messiah would come from the Tribe of Levi rather than the Tribe of David? (More than one answer...mark all that fit)

Choose at least one answer.

- a. It is in the best interests of Israel that the Messiah comes as a Priest
- b. Some Jews thought that there was no need for Levitic Messiah as long as the altar is effective
- c. Phineas' zealotness for God led to the conclusion that the Messiah must come from the priestly lineage
- d. Jews thought a higher rank of Messiah would be represented by the priestly Levi Tribe

**6** What are the attributes of the Son of Man revealed through Daniel 7:13-14, 2 Esdras, 1 Enoch 37-71 that leads readers to think they all speak of the same man? (Multiple Answers Possible)

Choose at least one answer.

- a. Preexistent
- b. Heavenly
- c. Future judge of mankind and angels
- d. Majestic
- e. Possession dominion

**7** Intertestamental Jews fully connected the Son of Man to the coming Messiah.

Answer:

- True  False

**8** What Old Testament Book's revelations concerning the Son of Man are harmonized in the Gospel of John?

Choose one answer.

- a. Daniel
- b. Genesis
- c. Hebrews
- d. All of the Above

**9** What is the collective name of Isaiah 42:1-4; 49:1-7; 50:4-11; 52:13-53:12?

Choose one answer.

- a. The Messianic hopes of Jews
- b. End Times prophetic typology
- c. The Servant Songs
- d. All of the above

**10** What are the attributes of the Servant of the Lord spoken about in the Servant Songs in Isaiah?

Choose at least one answer.

- a. It is a clear identity of a real being that is reflected in The Servant Songs of Isaiah
- b. It is a being chosen by God that brings Him pleasure
- c. He is a being that serves God, and will be persecuted, rejected, tortured and killed
- d. All of the above

**11** How did Hellenistic Judaism characterize the Servant of the Lord? (May be more than one answer)

Choose at least one answer.

- a. As a king that is destined for suffering that lowers him to servant ranks
- b. As the Messiah with the full powers of both God and Man
- c. As a servant that is persecuted and suffers
- d. As a servant that is a just man

**12** What type of Messiah do learned circles on the periphery of Intertestamental Judaism believe will come according to Emil Schürer's argument in *History of the Jewish People in the Age of Jesus Christ*?

Choose at least one answer.

- a. A suffering Messiah
- b. A suffering Messiah with atonement value
- c. Hellenistic Jews
- d. All of the above

**13** What were the Intertestamental Period Jew's ideas concerning Elijah?

Choose at least one answer.

- a. Most thought Elijah will come back to earth once again
- b. Some claim Elijah to be the actual Messiah, who will one day be resurrected to lead them
- c. Christ did not address the Elijah issue
- d. All of the above

**14** Where is the concept of "Savior" as a rescuer and deliverer prominent? (Will be more than one answer)

Choose at least one answer.

- a. Throughout Scripture
- b. Old Testament
- c. The Title of Savior is not prominent in worldview until after Christ's ministry
- d. Hellenism
- e. Intertestamental writings

**15** Who does the title and concept of Savior apply?

Choose one answer.

- a. Ezekiel, John the Baptist and Christ
- b. Jesus Christ and the Apostles that announce His Good News
- c. Almost exclusively applied to God and Jesus Christ

- d. All of the above

**16** What does the title "Judge" apply when found in Old Testament, Intertestamental, and Hellenistic writings? (May be more than one answer)

Choose one answer.

- a. It reflects the position and work of Old Testament judges
- b. It expands the idea of a rescuer of people from dangerous situations or rejection by God
- c. Writers of Ezekiel, Zechariah, and Daniel apply the Judge name for the description of the Messiah liberally
- d. All of the above

**17** How is "Shepherd" applied as a title in some Scripture writings?

Choose one answer.

- a. As a gatherer of God's scattered people
- b. As a reflection of Messianic terms
- c. As the subject of an important parable spoken by Christ
- d. All of the above

**18** What can be assumed by the references made about the Son of God or Son of David in Isaiah 9:6-7, 1 Enoch 105:2; 2 Esdras 7:28-29; 13:32, 37, 52; 14:9?

Choose one answer.

- a. That Moses was also considered a Messiah
- b. That Intertestamental Jews connected the Messiah to the terms Son of God or Son of David
- c. The Messiah could not be both the Son of God and the Son of David.
- d. All of the above

**19**

The coming Messiah was known by the title "Stone" during the Intertestamental Period.

Answer:

- True  False

## 20

Match the titles that Intertestamental Jews, including Mary mother of Jesus, used and understood to represent the coming Messiah.

<b>Prophet like Moses</b>	<b>Son of Man</b>	<b>Deliverer</b>
<b>Shepherd</b>	<b>Messiah</b>	<b>Word</b>
<b>Branch</b>	<b>Levitic Messiah</b>	<b>Servant of the Lord</b>

A person originating from the generations of David

Chosen by God and brings Him pleasure from His perspective; One that is rejected, mocked, tortured, and killed in the place of many to bring righteousness to them from a human being's perspective

Preexistent, heavenly, majestic, possessing dominion and judge of mankind and angels.

Gathers together God's scattered people

Rescues people from danger or exile and brings everlasting peace and protection

Leads God's people from bondage and renews the Covenant between Jews and God

Anointed leader, set aside and given special powers by God

The spoken breath of God that is begotten into His full essence

An anointed leader that originates from the Jewish Tribe of priests.