



A Contemplative, Biblical Analysis of Mary, Mother of Christ

What did Mary really know?

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Quiz 2 Answers – Messianic Expectations Reflected in Titles

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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

(a) Incorrect. Mary, the mother of Jesus, was not one of the Twelve Disciples.

(b) Correct! Her ascent to do the will of God by allowing her body to receive the Son of God shows her confidence in Him.

(c) Incorrect. A disciple of Christ's accepts Him as the Son of God and is taught the things of God according to His Will. Mary, mother of Christ qualifies for this designation.

(d) Wrong

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

- (a) Incorrect. The Old Testament has many titles speaking of the coming Messiah and Intertestamental Jews were familiar with these names.
- (b) Incorrect. Jews were very familiar with the prophecies concerning the coming Messiah during the Intertestamental Period.
- (c) Correct! The Old Testament contains many different titles that reflect the expectations of the coming Messiah among the Jews.
- (d) Wrong. Mary pondered upon all that she knew as an Intertestamental Jew when she received the Messiah into her womb; there were many titles that were known by her and other Jews that reflect the specialness of the child she received within her.

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

- (a) Correct.
- (b) Correct. Messiah is used when the Greek has a definite article and Christ when there is no article.
- (c) Incorrect. An extra glass of wine is poured to tempt Elijah to return at the Passover Seder Meal.
- (d) Correct
- (e) Incorrect. Daniel 7:13-14 speaks of the Son of Man, another title given to the coming Messiah.

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

(a) Incorrect. The Shepherd is revealed through prophesy of Ezekiel and Zechariah; these two titles have different meanings assigned.

(b) Correct. Deuteronomy 18:9-22 promises that the Prophet like Moses will speak to them against using magic for divine revelation and offer guidance for their disobedience.

(c) Correct. Some say that Jonah is like a reverse Moses, enforcing some Jewish Messianic expectations of one like him to return, to give new revelation of the things of God and become their new national founder.

(d) Incorrect. A Prophet like Moses is a very Jewish concept that pictures the Messiah to be like their beloved Moses.

(e) Correct. Some Jews were certain that Moses would come again to renew the covenant between them and God.

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' zealousness 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

(a) Incorrect. In fact, if the altar is sufficient then there is no need for a High Priest Messiah. Rather, it is a King that most Jews hoped would lead them away from the oppression; most did not look to a Priest for that rescue.

(b) Correct. There is absolutely nothing a religious messiah could do that the altar could not accomplish. With the coming Messiah classified as Levitical, some Jews made the Messiah's coming of no consequence, with their devotion given to God through the altar without a need for Him.

(c) Correct. Numbers 25:10-13 is considered by most Jews to be a certain feature of future events; God rewards Phinehas with the eternal priesthood then the Messiah must come as High Priest to do sacrifice at the altar to keep that eternal priesthood in continued presence.

(d) Correct; though Old Testament Bible prophesy clearly declares the Messiah as coming from the Tribe of David, some Intertestamental Jews wanted it to be a priestly Messiah rather than a kingly Messiah.

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

All answers are correct; there were many attributes of the Son of Man that are revealed in Intertestamental Period writings and Scripture which were available to Jews during Mary's time.

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

Answer:

- True False

Some scholars debate whether the Son of Man and the Messiah were thought to be the same beings; but, by the writing of the Book of John in the New Testament, the Son of Man and the

Messiah as the same is not fully established until Christ comes to earth as a human. (John 3:14-15; 12:31)

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

(a) Correct. Daniel 7 to be exact.

(b) Nope.

(c) Incorrect. Hebrews is in the New Testament, not the Old.

(d) Wrong.

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

(a) Incorrect.

(b) Nope.

(c) Correct; it is these verses that speak of the Servant of the Lord.

(d) Wrong.

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

(a) Negative. It is not clear whether the servant spoken about in the Servant Songs of Isaiah is real or idealized.

(b) Correct. Isaiah 42 and verified with Isaiah 11:1-5, shows God's perspective with the promise to anoint His servant with the Spirit, and rise up in His defense at some point.

(c) Correct. Isaiah 53 reveals the perspective of humans that shows the Servant of the LORD will be rejected, mocked, tortured, and killed in the place of many who should have suffered, to make them righteous before God.

(d) Incorrect

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

(a) Incorrect.

(b) Nope. That's another theological is for another Bible lesson on another day.

(c) Correct.

(d) Correct.

12 What type of Messiah do learned circles on the periphery of Intertestamental Judaism believe will come according 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. A Savior to give them eternal life
- d. All of the above

(a) Correct! Though they expected a suffering Messiah, chances are great that they did not think about a suffering Messiah with atonement value.

(b) Nope. They expected a suffering Messiah, but there is not proof of understanding that he would have atonement value. Intertestamental Jews would have felt that unnecessary because of the Temple in Jerusalem that allowed sacrifice upon the altar to redeem their sins.

(c) Incorrect.

(d) Wrong.

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

(a) Correct. Every Passover Seder Meal an extra glass of wine is poured to tempt Elijah to return.

(b) Incorrect, at least partially. If Justinian's reference in Dial. 8.3; 49.1 is excluded there is no evidence that the concept of Elijah was a forerunner or the actual coming Messiah.

(c) False. Jesus speaks of Elijah several times in Scripture. Two examples are Matthew 11:14 and Matthew 17:3-1.

(d) Incorrect.

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

(a) Exactly!

(b) Yep.

(c) Wrong

(d) Right

(e) Correct

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

(a) Incorrect.

(b) Wrong.

(c) Correct! In the writings of the Old Testament, Intertestamental Period, and Hellenism, the title of Savior was mostly applied to God and Christ.

(d) Nope.

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

(a) It sure does.

(b) Yes, it does that also.

(c) Correct! Not only them, but Jewish apocalyptic writers also in 4 Ezra and 2 Baruch applied the name of Judge liberally.

(d) Correct! Finally, an "all of the above" that fits!

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

(a) That's right! (Ezekiel 34:11-16)

(b) Correct! (Zechariah 11:4-17; Zechariah 13:7)

(c) Correct. The Parable of the Lost Sheep has Messianic shadows found in Luke 15:1-7.

(d) Correct! Two "all of the aboves" in a row guarantee that a third is not forthcoming!

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

(a) Very wrong.

(b) Correct! The writings from the Intertestamental Period allow us to know the mind of the Jews, as well as the mother of Jesus, as she pondered the things happening to her life in this supernatural time.

(c) That too is very wrong; in fact, Christ is both, since He originates from the LORD God, but takes the human lineage of David through Mary.

(d) Nope. This answer will not work three times in a row!

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

Answer:

- True False

This statement is true; the Messiah was known by the title of Stone during Mary's time.

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

Prophet like Moses	Son of Man	Deliverer
Shepherd	Messiah	Word
Branch	Levitic Messiah	Servant of the Lord

Branch – A person originating from the generations of David.

Servant of the Lord - 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

Son of Man - Preexistent, heavenly, majestic, possessing dominion and judge of

mankind and angels.

Shepherd - Gathers together God's scattered people

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

Prophet like Moses - Leads God's people from bondage and renews the Covenant between Jews and God

Messiah - Anointed leader, set aside and given special powers by God

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

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