

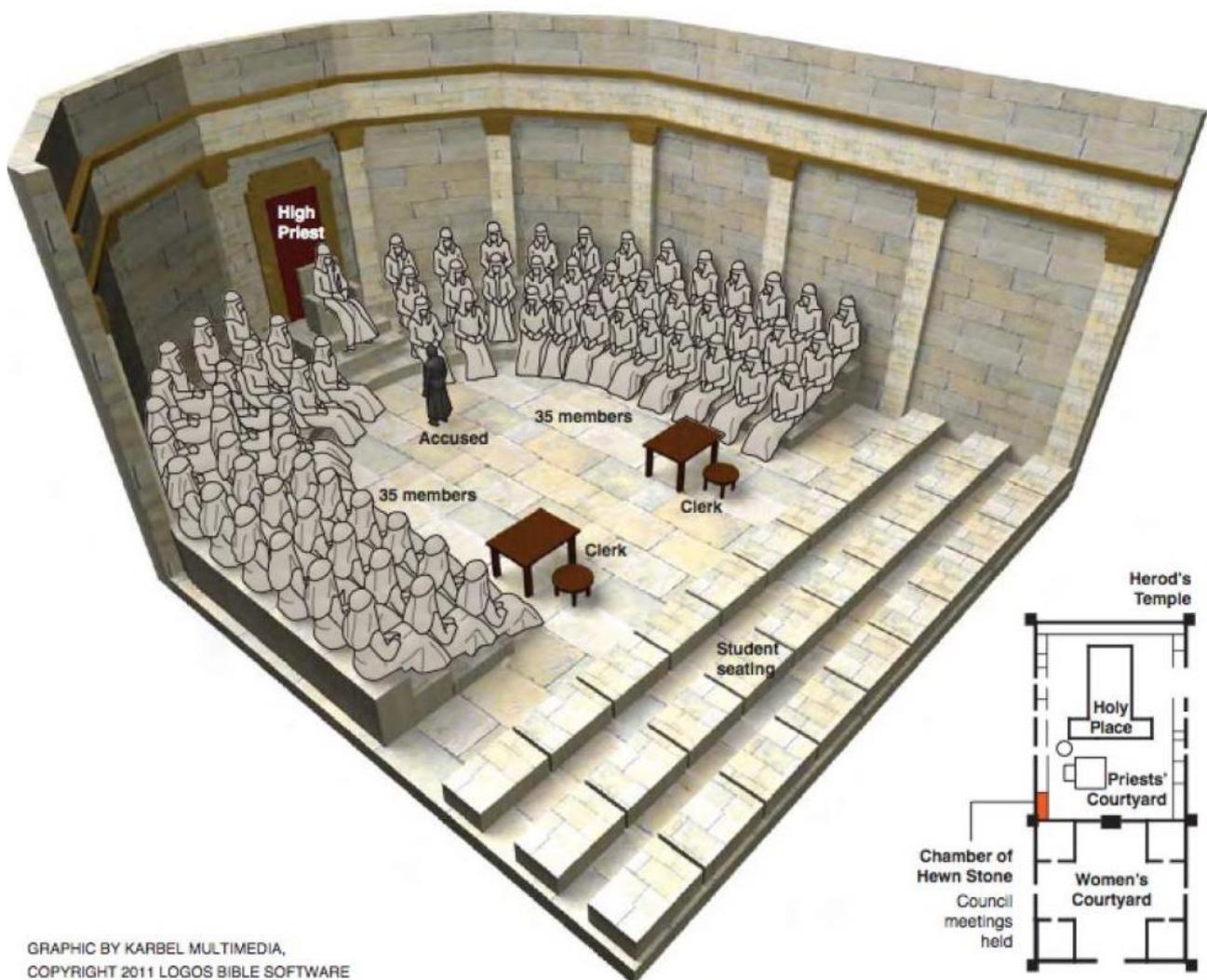
There are several New Testament terms that are foreign to English readers. I hope the following list will help in providing a better understanding.

## SANHEDRIN

The Sanhedrin was a Jewish council.

# The Sanhedrin

The Jewish high court of justice consisted of 71 men and was led by the high priest. The council could decide almost any fate of its people—except the death penalty, which was decided by the Romans. The court was located within the Chamber of Hewn Stone inside Herod's Temple.



[Type text]

## PHARISEES

Were a Jewish sect who believed in the Talmud (oral law) and strictly adhered to regulating and policing the observance of the law. "Pharis" means "separated ones."

## SADDUCEES

They were a Jewish sect who embraced Zadok a former high priest as their iconic leader. The Sadducees focussed attention on the letter of the law and did not believe in an after-life.

## ZEALOTS

Consisted of Jewish activists who sought the violent overthrow of Roman occupation of Judea.

## HERODIANS

The Herodians were an aristocratic group who compromised their Judaism and supported Herod's regime.

## HEROD

Herod was a puppet king who controlled one fourth of Judea and Galilee. "Tetrach" means one quarter. Herod was an Edomite and a descendent of Esau.



The Wailing Wall, all that is left of Herod's magnificent Temple, formed part of the platform on which the Temple stood

[Type text]

## **GRECIANS**

Were gentiles who had become proselytes of Judaism.

## **ESSENES**

Were a Jewish sect consisting of scribes who dedicated their lives to maintaining the strict records of the Scriptures and lived in Qumran. (The Dead Sea scrolls discovered in 1948 in Qumran consists of the preserved Jewish texts).

## **TALMUD**

The Hebrew oral laws.

## **TORAH**

The Old Testament, particularly the first five books Or Law of Moses.

## **MIDRASH**

The term means a method of study and application.

## **HALLACOTH MIDRACH**

The term meant a literal interpretation of the Scriptures.

## **HAGGADOTH MIDRASH**

The term meant an allegory approach to study.

## **COVENANT OR REFORMED CHURCH**

The Reformed Churches apply an allegory interpretation to Bible understanding. German theologians made the method popular and through their national aspirations introduced replacement theology and national identity of Germans, Scots, Italians, Greeks, English, Dutch, etc., they simply replaced Israel with their national agenda.

[Type text]



## LITERAL APPROACH

The literal approach to Bible study subscribes to a grammatical, historical and literal interpretation of Scripture.

## ALLEGORY AS A TEACHING METHOD

As a teaching method allegory was used by Jesus to illustrate deep truths, but the illustration only served the purpose of communicating a literal truth of reality.

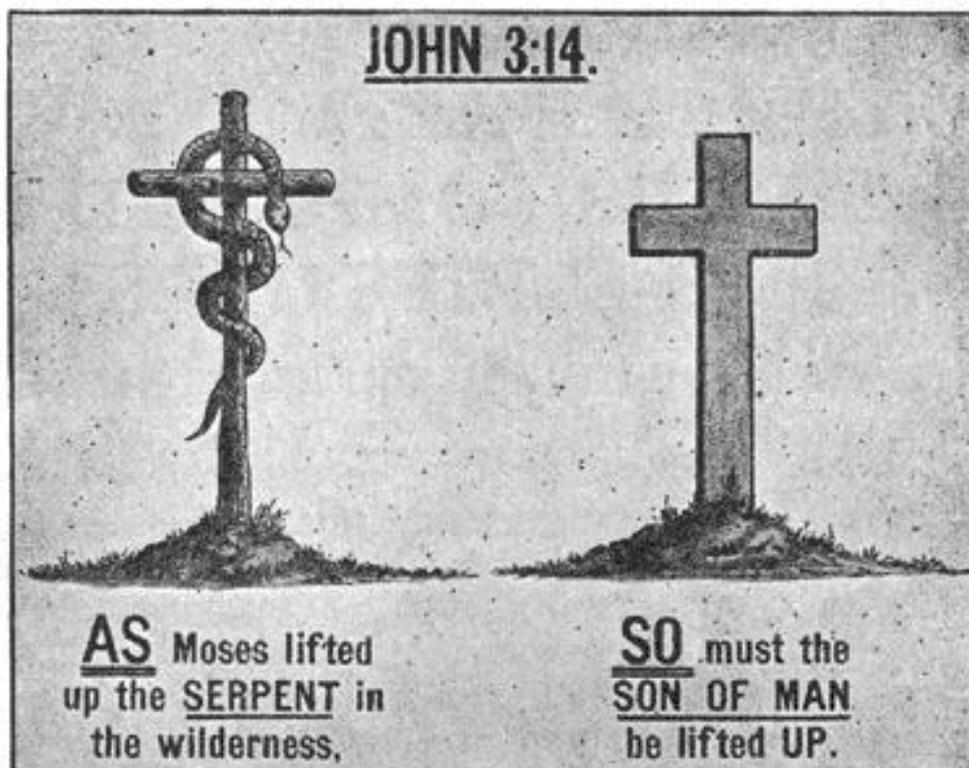
## JOHN 3:14

This view is a good example of the proper use of allegory to convey a literal truth:

The “as” and the “so” words are often used in Scripture to communicate a truth.

“As” Moses lifted up the brazen serpent in the wilderness” was a type of allegory of the reality of that which was to come.

“So” Christ must be lifted up” (literal).



[Type text]