

Glosar

Aaron	Primul mare preot al evreilor; a fost fratele lui Moise.	Betsaida	Oraș pe țărmul de nord al Galileii, în apropiere de Iordan.
Abel	Fiul lui Adam și al Evei, care a fost omorât de fratele lui, Cain. Vezi Gen. 4.8.	Biserica	În greacă <i>ekklesia</i> — o adunare locală de creștini; cuvânt folosit și pentru adunări publice, dar și pentru adunarea lui Israel constituită la Sinai sau pentru adunarea care se întrunea înaintea Domnului la sărbătorile anuale ale poporului lui Dumnezeu.
Agripa	Irod Agripa al II-lea, strănepotul lui Irod cel Mare.	Botez, botezat	Cuvântul grecesc baptiso înseamnă a cufunda, a imersa în apă ceva sau pe cineva.
Ahaia	Partea de sud a Greciei în care se afla Corintul.	Cain	Cain și Abel au fost fiii lui Adam și ai Evei. Cain a fost gelos pe fratele său și l-a omorât. Vezi Gen. 4.1–16.
Alabastru	Calcar translucid, gri deschis, ușor de prelucrat, din care se făceau vase cu toartă.	Calea Domnului	Lit. „Calea“. Calea spre Dumnezeu prin Isus. Adevărata credință.
Altar	locul în care I se aduceau jertfe lui Dumnezeu; un astfel de altar se afla în fața Templului din Ierusalim.	Capernaum	Cetate pe țărmul de nord-est al Mării Galileii.
Amin	Cuvânt ebraic care înseamnă: «Așa este» sau: «Așa să fie», și exprimă acordul cu ceva spus mai înainte.	Centurion	Ofițer în armata romană, care avea în subordine o sută de soldați.
Apostol, apostoli	Oameni aleși de Isus Cristos pentru a fi mesagerii Săi speciali având ca rol răspândirea Veștii Bune a harului lui Dumnezeu.	Cezar	Titlu dat împăratului roman.
Areopag	Tribunalul suprem al Atenei, care, pentru a lua hotărâri se întrunea pe colina numită Areopag.	Circumcis, circumcizie	Circumcizia este tăierea prepuțului de jur-împrejur, făcută fiecărui băiat evreu, ca semn al legământului încheiat de Dumnezeu cu Avraam. Vezi Geneza 17.9–14.
Avraam	Cel mai respectat strămoș al evreilor.	Cristos	Lit. <i>Unsul</i> — titlu care își are originea în ceremonia din Vechiul Testament care implica ungerea cu ulei parfumat a persoanei care urma să ocupe o funcție importantă, în special aceea de profet, preot sau rege. Acest ritual avea rolul de a arăta că persoana respectivă fusese aleasă de Dumnezeu pentru acea
Avraam, Isaac și Iacov	Trei dintre cei mai mari conducători ai evreilor, în Vechiul Testament.		
Baal	Zeu păgân; vezi 1 Împ. 19.18.		
Bătrâni	Bărbați aleși să conducă o biserică; mai sunt numiți supraveghetori sau păstori și lucrarea lor este aceea de a avea grijă de poporul lui Dumnezeu. Vezi F.A. 20.17, 28; Ef. 4.11; Fil. 1.1; 1 Tim. 3.1–7; Tit 1.5–9.		
Berenice	Sora lui Agripa. Ea era fiica cea mai mare a lui Irod Agripa I.		

- poziție. Cuvântul ebraic este Mesia, acesta fiind un titlu folosit pentru regii Vechiului Testament și pentru acela pe care Dumnezeu urma să-l trimită ca profet, preot și împărat pentru a readuce poporul ales într-o relație bună cu El.
- Crucea** Stâlp de lemn folosit de romani pentru execuția infractorilor. Simbol al rușinii, al suferinței și al morții. Așa cum Isus a fost gata să moară pe cruce pentru toți oamenii, tot așa El le cere celor care Îl urmează să fie gata să renunțe la viața lor pentru El.
- Darul profeției** Capacitatea de a transmite oamenilor cuvintele lui Dumnezeu.
- David** Împărat al lui Israel cu aproape o mie de ani înainte de Cristos.
- Decapole** Regiune pe malul estic al Mării Galileii; avea zece orașe principale.
- Demon, demoni** Duhuri rele, de la Diavol, ostile lui Dumnezeu și oamenilor.
- Diaconi** Cuvântul grecesc „diakonos” înseamnă slujitori; erau aleși să slujească în Biserică într-un mod special.
- Diaconiță** Diacon înseamnă slujitor; vezi 1 Tim. 3.11.
- Duh, Duhul, Duhul Sfânt** Duhul lui Dumnezeu, Duhul lui Cristos sau Mângâietorul. Împreună cu Dumnezeu și Isus Cristos, El lucrează la împlinirea lucrării lui Dumnezeu în lume. El vine în ajutorul poporului lui Dumnezeu și aduce oamenilor mesajul lui Dumnezeu.
- Elisei** Profet care a trăit după Ilie.
- Epileptic** Bolnav de epilepsie, boală a sistemului nervos caracterizată prin crize convulsive intermitente, însoțite de pierderea cunoștinței, halucinații etc.
- Eunuc** Bărbat ale cărui testicule au fost înlăturate. Eunucii ocupau funcții de înalți demnitari în Orient.
- Familia lui David, Fiul lui David** Persoană din familia lui David; David este cel de-al doilea împărat al Israelului, care a trăit cu circa o mie de ani înainte de Cristos.
- Fariseu, farisei** Fariseii reprezentau o grupare religioasă a evreilor; ei pretindeau că respectă cu strictețe toate legile și obiceiurile evreiești.
- Fiul omului** Isus. În Daniel 7.13–14 acesta este numele pentru Mesia, Alesul lui Dumnezeu pentru salvarea poporului Său.
- Gadareni** Din Gadara, la sud-est de Marea Galileii.
- Hermes** Zeu grec; era considerat mesagerul celorlalți zei.
- Heruvimi** Imagini sau statuete care reprezintă îngeri.
- Horazin, Horazin și Betsaida** Orașe de pe malul Mării Galileii, unde a predicat Isus.
- Idoli** Dumnezei falși, făcuți din piatră sau lemn, înaintea cărora se închinau neevreii.
- Ieremia** Profet al lui Dumnezeu cu aproape 600 de ani înainte de Cristos.
- Iese** Iese a fost tatăl lui David, împăratul lui Israel. Isus provenea din această familie.
- Ilie** Profet al lui Dumnezeu care a trăit cu aprox. 850 de ani înainte de Cristos.
- Ioan** Ioan Botezătorul, care a predicat despre venirea lui Cristos (Mt. 3, Lc. 3).
- Iosua** După moartea lui Moise, Iosua a devenit conducătorul poporului Israel; el i-a condus pe evrei în țara promisă de Dumnezeu.
- Irod** Irod Antipa, tetrarh în Galileea și Perea, fiul lui Irod cel Mare (Mt. 14.3; Mc. 6.14; Lc. 3.1, 19; 8.3; 9.7; 13.32; 23.7; F.A. 4.27). Irod cel Mare, guvernator al Iudeii între anii 40–4 î.Cr. (Mt. 2.1–22; 3.4, 19; Lc. 1.5; F.A. 23.35). Irod Agripa, nepotul lui Irod cel Mare (F.A. 12.1, 19).
- Irodieni** Grupare politică evreiască.

Înțelepți	În greacă, „magi“, învățați religioși păgâni, care studiau stelele pentru a prezice viitorul.		eliberării poporului Israel din robia egipteană, în vremea lui Moise.
Lege, Legea	Legea lui Moise, care cuprinde poruncile date de Dumnezeu poporului evreu.	Patmos	Insulă mică în Marea Egee, în apropierea coastei Turciei.
Lepră	Boală de piele foarte gravă.	Pelin	Plantă otrăvitoare cu gust foarte amar.
Lepros	Care suferă de lepră, o boală de piele foarte gravă.	Perdeaua din Templu	Perdea de in care despărțea Sfânta Sfintelor sau Locul Preasfânt de restul Templului.
Levit, leviti	Bărbați evrei din familia lui Levi care aveau slujba de a-i ajuta pe preoți în Templu.	Piatra din capul unghiului	Piatra cea mai importantă a unei construcții.
Locuința morților	Hades, locul în care ajung oamenii după moarte.	Pilat	Pontius Pilat a fost guvernatorul roman al Iudeii între anii 26–36 d.Cr.
Mană	Hrana dată de Dumnezeu poporului evreu în pustie, după plecarea lor din Egipt. În ebraică înseamnă „Ce este aceasta?“	Post	A posti înseamnă a nu mânca nimic o perioadă de timp, la libera alegere a fiecăruia, acel timp fiind dedicat rugăciunii sau închinării; sau pentru o perioadă de doliu.
Marele preot	Cel mai important demnitar religios al evreilor; reprezentantul poporului înaintea lui Dumnezeu.	Pridvorul lui Solomon	A fost o alee acoperită, lată de circa 16 metri, care avea două rânduri de stâlpi înalți de circa 13 metri; era așezat în partea de est a Templului din Ierusalim.
Mari preoți	Cei mai importanți preoți evrei.	Profet fals/mincinos	Persoană care spunea minciuni în Numele Domnului și pretindea că este chemat de Dumnezeu.
Melhisedec	Preot și împărat care a trăit în același timp cu Avraam. Vezi Gen. 14.17–24.	Profet	Persoană care vorbește pentru Dumnezeu; adesea vestește lucruri care se vor întâmpla în viitor. Scrierile profeților fac parte din Vechiul Testament.
Mielul	Jertfiera unui miel era un moment important al sărbătorii de Paște; vezi Ex. 12.3–9.	Profeție	Învățătură inspirată de Dumnezeu, vestită prin profeți, care sunt purtătorii de cuvânt ai lui Dumnezeu.
Minune	Lucrare uimitoare făcută prin puterea lui Dumnezeu.	Prorociță	Femeie care vorbea pentru Dumnezeu.
Moise și Ilie	Doi din cei mai importanți conducători ai evreilor din vremea Vechiului Testament.	Revelație	Descoperirea unui adevăr care a fost ținut ascuns.
Monedă de argint	Dinar roman; plata medie a unui lucrător pentru o zi de muncă.	Sabat	Cea de-a șaptea zi a săptămânii evreiești; o zi specială din punct de vedere religios pentru evrei.
Mormânt	O grotă sau o cavitate săpată într-un perete de stâncă.	Saducheii	Grupare religioasă a evreilor. Ei acceptau numai primele cinci cărți ale Vechiului Testament. Nu credeau că mai există viață după moarte.
Muntele Măslinilor	Un deal în apropiere de Ierusalim.		
Nard	Plantă din India din care se extrăgea un ulei cu miros dulceag și foarte scump.		
Nicolaiți	Grupare a Bisericii primare care a căutat să facă un compromis cu păgânismul, fiind adepții unor doctrine periculoase care pătrunseseră în Bisericile din Efes și Pergam.		
Ninive	Cetate în care a predicat Iona; vezi Iona 3.		
Paște	O importantă sărbătoare religioasă, celebrată în amintirea		

- Samaritean** Locuitor al Samariei. Samaritenii nu erau de rasă pur evreiască și aveau o religie mixtă. Cei mai mulți iudei îi disprețuiau și refuzau să aibă orice relație, pe plan social sau religios, cu samaritenii.
- Sărbătoarea Azimilor** Sărbătoare evreiască ce dura o săptămână; pe vremea Vechiului Testament, începea în prima zi după Paște, dar acum cele două sărbători deveniseră una.
- Sărbătoarea Corturilor** Sărbătoare anuală ce ținea o săptămână, timp în care evreii locuiau în corturi, comemorând rătăcirea prin pustie a strămoșilor lor, vreme de 40 de ani, în timpul lui Moise.
- Sărbătoarea Dedicării** Sau sărbătoarea luminilor, celebrată de evrei timp de o săptămână, în luna decembrie.
- Sărbătoarea Pâinilor Nedospite** Sărbătoare evreiască ce dura o săptămână; pe vremea Vechiului Testament, începea în prima zi după Paște, dar acum cele două sărbători deveniseră una.
- Scorpion** Insectă tropicală a cărei coadă este prevăzută cu un dinte veninos; înțepătura scorpionului este foarte dureroasă, uneori chiar mortală.
- Scriptura, Scripturi** Scrierile Sfinte care formează Vechiul Testament.
- Semn** Miracol, lucru neobișnuit făcut prin puterea lui Dumnezeu.
- Sfânt, sfinți** O persoană sfântă este curățită de păcate, Îi aparține numai lui Dumnezeu și face numai ce dorește Dumnezeu.
- Sinagogă** Locul unde se adunau evreii pentru rugăciune, închinare, studiul Scripturii și alte adunări publice.
- Sinedriu** Consiliul evreiesc, tribunalul suprem al evreilor.
- Sodoma și Gomora** Cetăți distruse de Dumnezeu din cauza păcatelor comise de locuitorii lor.
- Sul** În vechime cartea avea forma unui sul de piele sau pergament pe care textul era scris în două coloane.
- Tămâie** Rășină parfumată provenită de la un anumit copac; prin ardere răspândește un parfum foarte delicat.
- Templu** Clădire specială în Ierusalim în care evreii I se închinau lui Dumnezeu, conform poruncii Sale.
- Tir și Sidon** Cetăți păgâne pe țărmul Mediteranei.
- Vameși** Colectori de taxe; evrei angajați de către romani; înșelau adesea și ceilalți evrei îi urau.
- Vestea Bună** Evanghelia, vestea că Dumnezeu a pregătit un mijloc, prin jertfa lui Isus, prin care omul poate fi iertat de păcate și poate trăi veșnic cu Dumnezeu.
- Viziune** Sau vis prin care Dumnezeu vorbește omului.
- Zelotul** Zeloții constituiau o grupare revoluționară evreiască.
- Ziua aceea** Ziua în care Cristos va veni să judece toți oamenii și să-i ia în slavă pe cei care sunt ai Săi.
- Ziua Cincizecimii** Sărbătoare evreiască; sărbătoarea secerișului sau sărbătoarea săptămânilor sau a primelor roade; avea loc la cincizeci de zile după Paște.

Word List

Aaron	Moses' brother, who was chosen as the first high priest of Israel.		
Abel	The son of Adam and Eve who was killed by his brother Cain. Read Gen. 4:1-16.		
Abraham	The most respected ancestor of the Jewish people. Through him God promised to make a great nation and bless all the people of the earth. Read Gen. 12:1-3.		
Achaia	The region in the southern part of Greece where the ancient cities of Athens and Corinth were located.		
Adriatic Sea	The sea between Greece and Italy, including the central part of the Mediterranean Sea.		
adultery	Breaking a marriage promise by committing sexual sin.		
agreement	A contract or agreement from God to his people. The agreement that God gave his people at Mount Sinai, based on the law of Moses, became the most important for the Israelites or Jews. It replaced or incorporated all other agreements, such as that given earlier to Abraham. In the New Testament it is referred to as the "old" or "first" agreement. After Jesus Christ came and offered his life as payment for the sins of all people, God was able to offer a "new" and "better" agreement based on Christ's sacrifice.		
Agrippa	Herod Agrippa II, great-grandson of Herod the Great.		
alabaster	A beautiful kind of stone that can be carved.		
aloes	The oil from a sweet-smelling wood that was used to make perfume (Ps. 45:8; Prov. 7:17) or the bitter juice from a cactus-like		
		altar	plant that was used to prepare bodies for burial (Jn. 19:39). A raised area, pile of stones, or table where sacrifices were offered as gifts to God. An important altar was the one in front of the Temple in Jerusalem. See also "golden altar."
		Amen	A Hebrew word meaning "That's right," "True," or "Yes." It is used to express strong agreement with what has been said.
		ancestors	Literally, "fathers," meaning a person's parents, grandparents, and all the other people that person is descended from. In the New Testament it usually refers to people who lived during Old Testament times.
		apostle	A follower of Jesus chosen to represent him in a special way. During his earthly ministry, Jesus named twelve men as apostles, to whom he gave the specific responsibility and authority to represent him and proclaim his message throughout the world. Later, he appeared to Paul and gave him a similar commission, especially to the non-Jews. Barnabas, Paul's missionary companion, and James, the brother of Jesus, are also called apostles, as well as several others in the New Testament. Some of these occurrences of the word, however, have the more general sense of "messenger" or "emissary."
		Aramaic	The official language of the ancient Persian empire. Similar to Hebrew, it later became the common language of many Jews

- and is the spoken “Hebrew” referred to in the New Testament.
- archangel** Leader among God’s angels.
- Areopagus council** A group of important leaders in Athens who served like judges.
- army officer** A centurion, a Roman army officer who had authority over 100 soldiers.
- Asia** The geographical area, sometimes called Asia Minor, that is now the western part of modern Turkey.
- Baal** A false god worshiped by the Canaanites. They believed he brought rain and storms and made the land produce good crops.
- Balaam** A non-Israelite prophet in the Old Testament who was hired by Balak, king of Moab, to curse his enemy Israel. Read Num. 22–24.
- baptism** A Greek word usually referring to the act of dipping or “burying” a person briefly in water, connected with their decision to change their life and turn to God, trusting him to forgive their sins. For people coming to faith in Jesus Christ it was an expression of their trust in his death as the sacrifice God accepted to pay for their sins. Described as a sharing in the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ, it marked the beginning of their new life in Christ as part of God’s people. See Acts 2:38; Rom. 6:3, 4; Gal. 3:26–28; Col. 2:12, 13.
- baptize** To perform the act of baptism. See “baptism.”
- believer** Where this word is marked, it is literally “brother,” a term used by followers of Jesus Christ to refer to fellow members of God’s family.
- Bernice** King Agrippa’s sister, the oldest daughter of Herod Agrippa I.
- Bethsaida** A town by Lake Galilee that Jesus visited during his teaching ministry where he performed many miracles.
- Box of the Agreement** Or, traditionally, “Ark of the Covenant.” The special box containing the stone tablets with the Ten Commandments written on them, which were evidence or “proof” of the agreement between God and Israel. In some passages it is literally, “Box of the Testimony.”
- bridegroom** A man who is getting married.
- Caesar** The name or title given to the emperor (ruler) of Rome.
- Cain** The son of Adam and Eve who killed his brother Abel. Read Gen. 4:1–16.
- Capernaum** A town on the northern shore of Lake Galilee where Jesus often spent time and taught.
- chariot** A small, two-wheeled cart pulled by horses and used in war.
- Cherub angels** Winged beings like angels that serve God, usually as guards around his throne or other holy places. Two statues of these beings were on the cover of the Box of the Agreement that represented God’s presence. See Ex. 25:10–22.
- Chorazin** A town by Lake Galilee that Jesus visited during his teaching ministry where he performed many miracles.
- Christ** Literally, “Anointed,” a title that comes from the Old Testament ceremony in which perfumed oil was poured or rubbed on someone being appointed to a high office, especially that of prophet, priest, or king, to show that this person was chosen by God for that role. The Hebrew word is “Messiah,” a title used for Old Testament kings and for the one God would send as prophet, priest, and king to bring people back to a good relationship with him.
- church** Literally, “assembly” or “community,” the people who have been brought together as God’s family through their common faith in Jesus Christ. The word

- often refers to a group of believers who meet together or who live in the same area, but it is also used to mean the worldwide community of all believers in Christ.
- circumcise, circumcision** Cutting off the foreskin of the male sex organ, which was done to every Jewish baby boy. It was a mark of the agreement God made with Abraham. Read Gen. 17:9–14.
- Claudius** The emperor (ruler) of Rome, 41–54 A.D.
- cornerstone** The first and most important stone of a building.
- cross** The wooden post that Romans used to execute criminals. It is a symbol of shame, suffering and death. Just as Jesus was willing to suffer death on a cross for all people, so he asks his followers to be willing to give up their lives for him.
- crown** Literally, “wreath,” a ring of leaves or branches that was placed on the head of the winners of athletic contests to honor them. It is a symbol of victory and reward.
- curtain** The curtain that separated the inner sanctuary (Most Holy Place) from the front room in the Tabernacle (See “Holy Tent”) and in the Jerusalem Temple. It represented the spiritual barrier that kept people from entering God’s presence. When Jesus died, the curtain was torn open (Mt. 27:51), which was a symbol to show that in the heavenly temple the way into God’s presence had been opened. See Heb. 10:19, 20.
- darkness** A symbol of sin and evil, which characterize Satan’s kingdom.
- David** King of Israel about 1000 years before Christ.
- day** A symbol of goodness and truth, which characterize God’s kingdom.
- demon** An evil spirit from the devil.
- divine greatness** Literally, “glory,” a word that refers to the special qualities of God. See “glory.”
- dysentery** A very bad intestinal sickness that causes pain and diarrhea.
- elders (in Revelation)** The 24 elders in Revelation could be the great leaders of God’s people under both the Old Testament and New Testament periods, combining the leaders of the twelve tribes of Israel and Jesus’ twelve apostles. Or, they could be angels as leaders of heavenly worship, corresponding to the 24 groups of priests in charge of worship in the Old Testament.
- elders (New Testament)** A group of men chosen to lead a church. Also called “overseers” and “pastors” (shepherds), they have the work of caring for God’s people. See Acts 14:23; 20:17, 28; Eph. 4:11; Php. 1:1; 1 Tim. 3:1–7; Tit. 1:5–9; 1 Pet. 5:1–3.
- Elijah** A very important Israelite leader and prophet who spoke for God during a 25-year period ending about 850 B.C. In the time of Jesus, the Jews were expecting Elijah to come again before the Messiah. See Mal. 4:5–6.
- Elisha** A prophet who served as an assistant to the prophet Elijah and carried on Elijah’s ministry after about 850 B.C.
- emperor** The ruler (leader) of the Roman empire.
- eunuch** A public official or a servant in charge of the women in a ruler’s household. Originally, a man who had been castrated so that he could not have sex.
- Evil One** The devil or Satan, the ruler of demons and enemy of God.
- false prophet** A person who claims to speak for God but does not really speak God’s truth.
- fast** To live without food for a time of prayer or mourning.
- fathers** Important ancestors of the Jewish people, especially the leaders of the tribes of Israel.

- Festival of Shelters** A special week each year when the Israelites, and later the Jews, lived in tents to remember that their people wandered in the desert for 40 years during the time of Moses.
- Festival of Unleavened Bread** An important and holy week for the people of Israel and their descendants. In the time of the Old Testament it began the day after Passover, but by New Testament times the two festivals had become one. To prepare for it, the people threw out all their yeast and ate only bread without yeast for seven days.”
- first agreement** The contract God gave to the Israelites when he gave them the law of Moses. See “agreement.”
- frankincense** Special dried tree sap that was burned to make a sweet-smelling smoke and offered as a gift to God. See “incense.”
- Free Men** Jews who had been slaves or whose fathers had been slaves, but were now free.
- glory** A word that refers to the special qualities of God. Often it means brightness, referring to the way he appears to people. Sometimes it means majesty or power, referring to a kind of greatness that cannot be compared to anything in human experience. It can also include the ideas of honor, fame or respect, especially in expressions of praise.
- God’s kingdom** The “reign” or “rule” of God over all humanity—a time of great blessing for those who submit to him by accepting Jesus as the Christ (appointed king), who represents God’s kingdom on earth, being the perfect example of submission to the will of God. When people give control of their lives to Jesus, they become a part of God’s kingdom and begin to enjoy the blessings he has promised his people from the beginning. (Note that in Matthew this term also translates the Greek phrase, “the kingdom of the heavens,” which was used by Jews as a way to avoid saying the divine name.)
- Gomorrah** A city that God destroyed, together with the city of Sodom, because the people living there were so evil. See Gen. 19.
- Good News** In the gospels this is usually the news about the coming of God’s kingdom (see above) or its representative Jesus Christ. In other places it is, more specifically, the news or message of God’s grace—that he has made a way through Jesus Christ for people to be made right with him and enjoy his blessings now and forever.
- grace** The love and kindness that God shows in his complete willingness to give people favors he does not owe them and blessings they don’t deserve.
- Greek** A non-Jewish person anywhere throughout the first century world who was influenced by Greek language and culture.
- Hades** The Greek word for “Sheol,” the home of the dead. It is often used as a metaphor for death.
- Hermes** A Greek god. The Greeks believed he was a messenger for the other gods.
- Herod** (1) Herod I (the Great), king of Judea and all of Palestine (40 B.C.–4 B.C.), Mt. 2:1–22; Lk. 1:5; Acts 23:35. (2) Herod Antipas, son of Herod the Great, tetrarch (ruler) of Galilee and Perea (4 B.C.–39 A.D.), Mt. 14:1–6; Mk. 6:14–22; 8:15; Lk. 3:1, 19; 8:3; 9:7, 9; 13:31; 23:7–15; Acts 4:27; 13:1. (3) Herod Agrippa I, grandson of Herod the Great, king of Palestine (37 A.D.–44 A.D.), Acts 12:1, 6–21.
- Herodians** Members of a Jewish political group who were supporters of Herod and cooperated with the Pharisees in finding a way to stop Jesus from teaching.

high priest	The most important priest and leader of the Israelites or the Jews, God's people under the "old agreement." Under the "new agreement" the high priest for God's people is Jesus Christ. Read Heb. 7:11–8:13.	Illyricum	A Roman province north and west of Greece.
holy people	Literally, "saints" or "holy ones," a term used in the New Testament to describe followers of Jesus Christ as God's special people. They are holy because they have been made pure through Christ and belong only to God.	incense	Special dried tree sap that was burned to make a sweet-smelling smoke and offered as a gift to God.
Holy Spirit	Also called the Spirit of God, the Spirit of Christ, and the Comforter. In union with God and Christ, he does God's work among people in the world.	Isaac	The son of Abraham and one of the most important ancestors of the Israelites or Jews.
Holy Tent	Or "Tabernacle," the special tent described in the law of Moses, where God lived among his people and where the Israelite priests performed their worship duties. It was often called the "Meeting Tent" because it was where the Israelites went to meet with God. It was used until Solomon built the Temple in Jerusalem.	Israel	The Israelite nation, descendants of the twelve sons of Jacob, who was also called "Israel."
holy	Set apart or chosen for a special use; especially, belonging to God or used only for him. Also, pure or perfect, worthy of God and fit for his service. In the New Testament God's people are holy because they have been made pure through Christ and, with the help of the Holy Spirit, keep themselves from sin and live only for God.	Israelite	Belonging to the nation of Israel (see "Israel").
hypocrisy	Pretending to be good while hiding wrong motives.	Jacob	Another name for Israel. (See Gen. 32:22–28.) He was an important ancestor of the Israelites or Jews, the father of twelve sons from whom the twelve tribes of Israel descended.
hypocrite	A person with wrong motives who pretends to be good.	Jeremiah	A man who spoke for God about 600 B.C.
hyssop	A plant with fine branches and leaves used for sprinkling blood or water in cleansing ceremonies.	John the Baptizer	The man God chose to tell people about Christ's coming and to prepare them by warning them to change their lives and baptizing them (see "baptism") as a sign of their decision to change. Read Mt. 3; Mk. 1:1–11; Lk. 1:5–25, 57–80; 3:1–18.
idol	A statue of a false god that people worship. It can also mean anything that is more important to a person than God.	John	See "John the Baptizer."
		Joshua	The Israelite military captain who, after Moses died, took his place as the leader of the Israelites and led them into the land that God had promised them.
		Judah	One of the 12 sons of Jacob (Israel); also the tribe and, later, the nation named after him. Described as the "southern kingdom," it was made up of the Israelite tribes that occupied the southern part of Palestine, while the northern tribes were united into a "northern kingdom" known as Israel.
		kingdom	See "God's kingdom."
		Lamb	A symbolic name for Jesus Christ. It means that he was an offering for sin like the lambs that were offered as a sacrifice to God in the Old Testament.

law	This usually refers to God's law as it is represented in the Mosaic Law, the rules he gave to the Israelites through Moses (See Ex. 34:29–32). Sometimes it may mean the principle of law rather than a specific law or set of laws.	millstone	A large, round stone used for grinding grain.
leatherworker	Or "tanner," a person who makes leather from animal skins.	miracle	An amazing act done by the power of God.
leper	A person who has leprosy. See "leprosy."	miraculous sign	An amazing act that demonstrates the power of God.
leprosy	A very bad skin disease. The word in the text has a broad sense, which may include many different types of skin disease.	Moses	One of the most important leaders of the Israelites during the time of the Old Testament. God used him to give the people his law, which is often called "the law of Moses."
Levite	Any of the men from the tribe of Levi, who helped the Israelite priests in the Holy Tent (Tabernacle) and Temple. In later periods some Levites worked for the civil government.	Most Holy Place	Literally, "holy of holies," the most important room in the Holy Tent or the Temple where the Box of the Agreement was kept. It was like a throne room where God sat as king of Israel and where the high priest entered into his presence on the Day of Atonement.
light	A symbol of goodness and truth, which characterize God's kingdom.	Mount of Olives	A hill east of the city of Jerusalem from which one could see the Temple area.
locusts	Insects like grasshoppers that could destroy a large crop very quickly. See Ex. 10. The law of Moses said that locusts could be eaten. See Lev. 11:21–22.	Mount Sinai	The mountain located somewhere on the Sinai Peninsula (the eastern part of modern-day Egypt) where God gave his laws to Moses and the Israelites. Also called Mount Horeb. See Ex. 19 and 20.
lots	Stones, sticks, or bones used like dice for making decisions. See Prov. 16:33.	Mount Zion	See "Zion."
Macedonia	The northern part of Greece, where Thessalonica and Philippi were.	mustard	A plant that has a very small seed but grows taller than a man.
manna	The special food provided by God that the Israelites gathered daily from the ground during the 40 years they wandered through the desert. See Ex. 16:4–36.	myrrh	Sweet-smelling sap from the bark of trees or other plants that was used for perfume and also to prepare bodies for burial. Mixed with wine, it was probably used to relieve pain (Mk. 15:23).
mediator	A person who helps one person talk to or give something to another person.	nard	Very expensive oil from the root of the nard plant. It was used as a perfume.
Melchizedek	A priest and king who lived in the time of Abraham. See Gen. 14:17–24.	new agreement	The "better agreement" that God has given to his people through Jesus Christ. See "agreement."
merchant	A person who earns a living by buying and selling things.	New Moon	The first day of the month for Israelites or Jews, which they celebrated as a special day of rest and worship. The people met together and shared in the
message	See "Good News."		
mill	Two large, flat rocks used for grinding grain to make flour.		

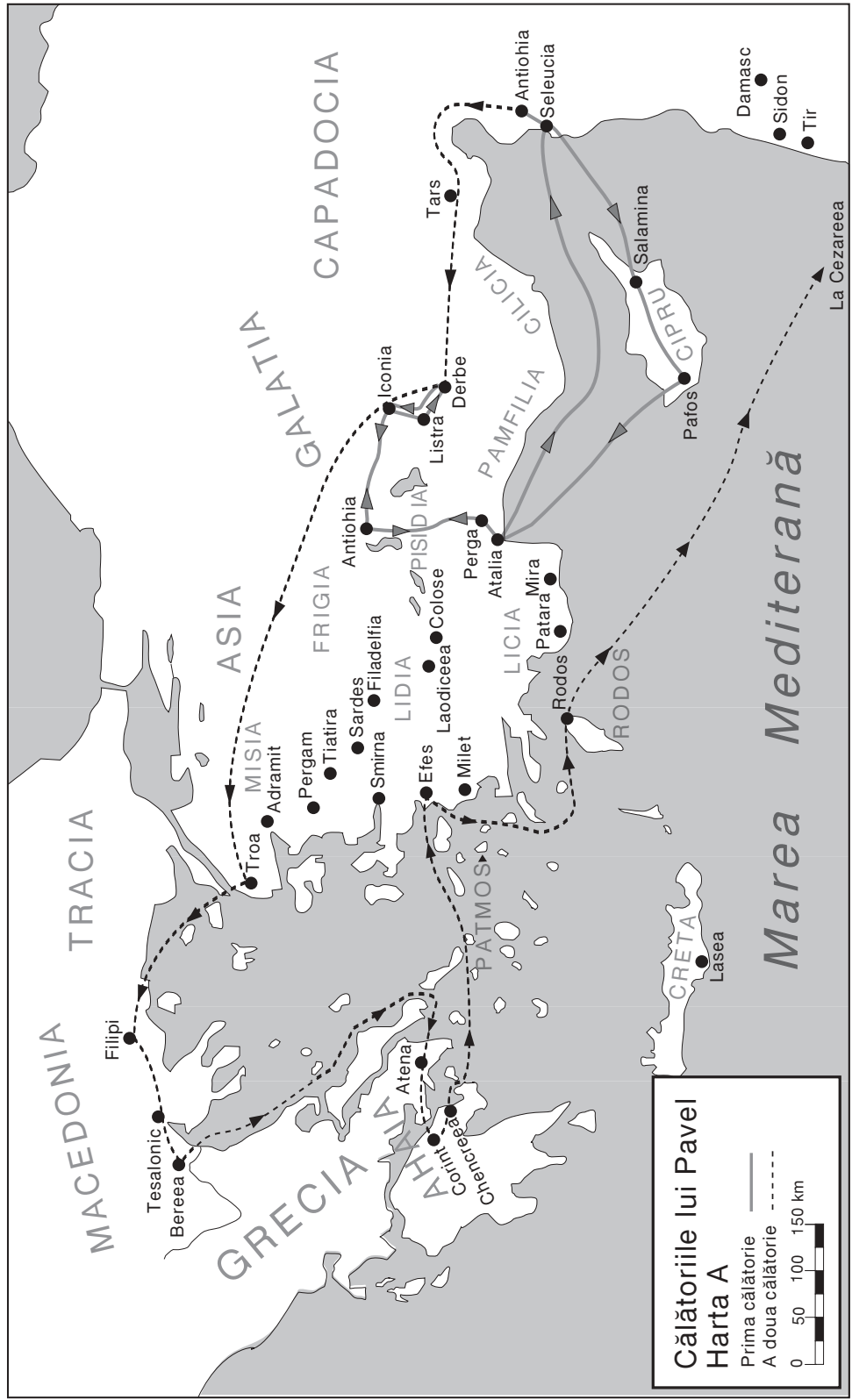
- fellowship offerings like those described in Lev. 7:16–21.
- night** A symbol of sin and evil, which characterize Satan’s kingdom.
- paradise** A wonderful place of blessing, where God’s people go when they die.
- parchment** Something like paper made from the skins of sheep and used for writing on.
- Passover** A very important holy day for the people of Israel and their descendants. They ate a special meal on this day every year to remember that God freed them from slavery in Egypt in the time of Moses. The name may come from the word in Ex. 12:13, 23, 27 that means “to pass over” or “to protect.”
- Pentecost** An Israelite or Jewish festival celebrating the wheat harvest fifty days after Passover.
- persecute** To hurt, cause trouble for, or do bad things to someone, especially because of their beliefs.
- persecution** The act of persecuting or being persecuted. See “persecute.”
- Pharaoh** A title for the king of Egypt.
- Pharisee** A person who belonged to a Jewish religious group that claimed to follow carefully all Jewish laws and customs.
- philosopher** A person who spends much time studying, thinking, talking, or writing about different ideas and trying to gain wisdom.
- Pilate** See “Pontius Pilate.”
- pillar** One of the tall, carved stones used to hold up the roof of a building.
- Pontius Pilate** The Roman governor of Judea from 26 A.D. to 36 A.D. Read Lk. 23:1–3.
- Preparation day** Friday, the day before the Sabbath day.
- prize** See “crown.”
- prophecy** A message or teaching from God. Also, the ability and authority from God to speak for him.
- prophecy** To speak or teach things from God.
- prophet** A person who speaks a message from God. Many of the books in the Old Testament are messages spoken or written by “the prophets,” who were some of those God chose to speak for him. God often used dreams or visions to tell or show his prophets what they should say.
- prophetess** A woman prophet.
- resurrection** Being raised from death to live again.
- ruler of the evil powers** See Satan.
- ruler of this world** See Satan.
- Sabbath** Saturday, the seventh day of the week and a special day for Israelites or Jews. By God’s command it was set aside as a time for the people to rest and honor God.
- sackcloth** A rough cloth made from animal hair that people sometimes wore to show sadness.
- sacrifice** To offer a gift to God as an expression of worship, thanksgiving or payment for sin. Also, the gift that is offered. In the Old Testament it was usually a special animal that was killed and burned on an altar. The Old Testament sacrifices offered for sins were symbolic of the perfect sacrifice that God himself would provide through Jesus Christ. Jesus gave his own life as a sacrifice to pay for the sins of all people. See Hebrews 10:1–14.
- Sadducees** A leading Jewish religious group. They accepted only the first five books of the Old Testament and believed that people will not live again after death.
- Samaritans** During New Testament times, the people who lived in Samaria, the region north of Judea. They were part Jewish and followed the law of Moses, but the Jews of Judea did not accept them as pure descendants of Israel.
- Samuel** The last judge (leader) and first prophet of Israel.
- Satan** A name for the devil meaning “the enemy,” or “the accuser.”

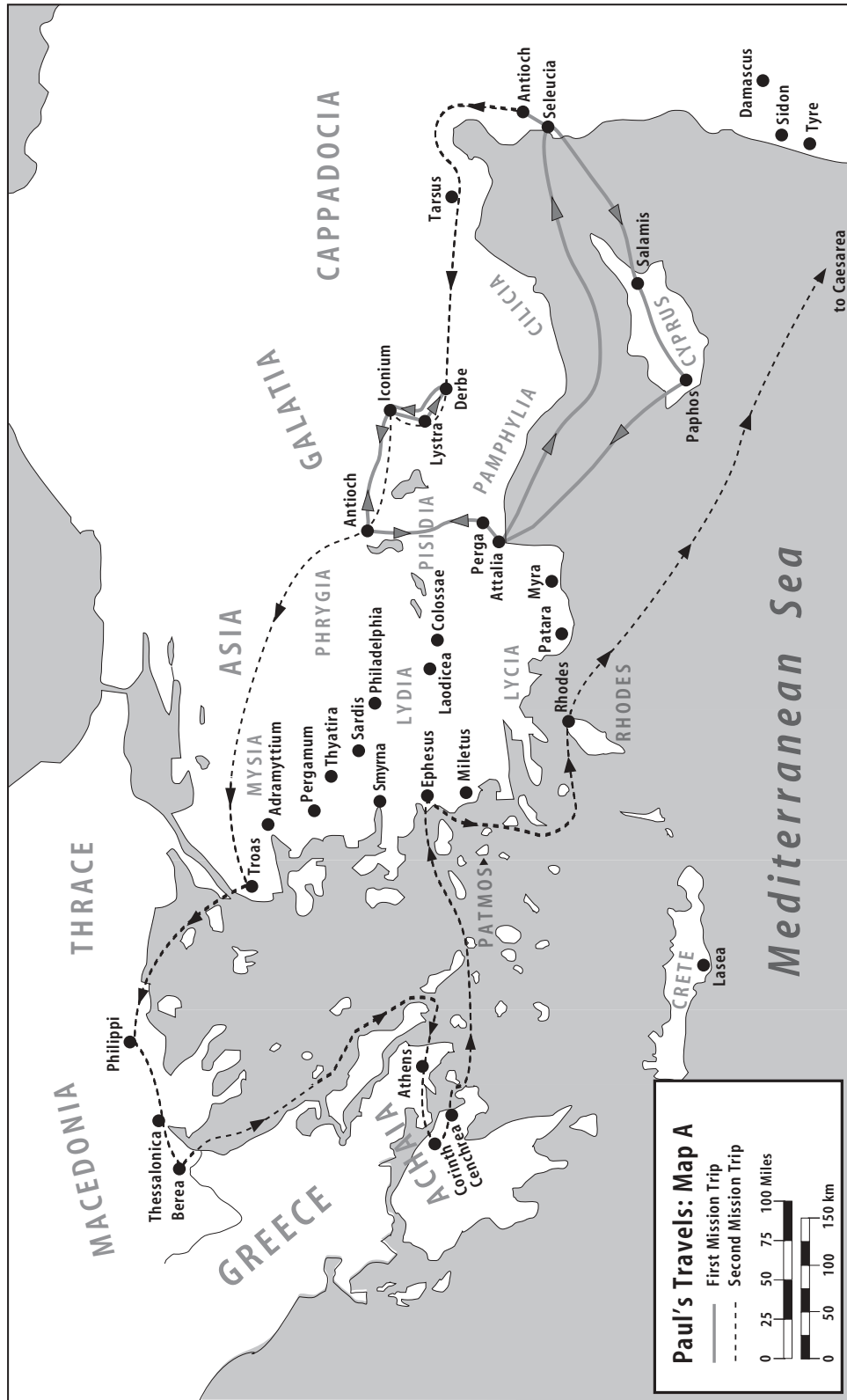
Scripture	Part of the Scriptures or “Holy Writings”—the Old Testament.		Jews gathered for prayer, study of the Scriptures, and other public meetings.
scroll	A long roll of paper or leather used for writing on.		
seal	A small stone or ring with a picture carved in it that was pressed into wet clay or hot wax to hold down the loose end of a scroll. It left a special mark, also called a seal, that was like a signature to keep anyone from opening the scroll except the right person.		
sickle	A tool with a curved blade for harvesting grain and other crops.		
Sidon	A non-Jewish city on the coast of Phoenicia (modern Lebanon).		
sign	See “miraculous sign.”		
silver coin	Or <i>denarius</i> , a Roman coin that was the average pay for one day’s work.		
Sodom	A city that God destroyed, together with the city of Gomorrah, because the people living there were so evil. See Gen. 19.		
Solomon’s Porch	An area on the east side of the Temple, covered by a roof.		
Son of David	A name for the Christ (Messiah) because it was prophesied that he would come from the family of David. See “David.”		
son of David	Any person from the family of David. See “David.”		
Son of Man	The name that Jesus most often used for himself. The phrase in Hebrew or Aramaic means “human being” or “mankind,” but in Dan. 7:13–14 it is used of a future savior and king, and this was later understood to be the Messiah, the one God would send to save his people.		
special servant	The Greek word is <i>diakonos</i> , which is usually translated “servant.” However, in three places (Rom. 16:1; Php. 1:2; 1 Tim. 3:8–13) the service of those so described is associated with a local church, indicating that they were chosen to serve in some special way. Cf. Acts 6:1–6.		
Spirit	See “Holy Spirit.”		
synagogue	A place in many cities where		
		Syrtis	A shallow area in the sea near the Libyan coast.
		tax collector	A Jew hired by the Romans to collect taxes. Tax collectors often cheated, and the other Jews hated them.
		temple	A building used for worship.
		Temple	The permanent building in Jerusalem that replaced the portable Holy Tent (Tabernacle) that was used by the Israelites from the time of their wandering in the desert to the reign of king Solomon, when the first Temple was built. Like the Tabernacle, the Temple was the center of Israelite worship, although provision was made for it to be “a house of prayer for all nations” (Isa. 56:7).
		Ten Towns	Greek, “Decapolis,” an area on the east side of Lake Galilee that once had ten main towns.
		the Way	A symbolic name used by followers of Jesus Christ to describe their faith as “the way” to God through Jesus.
		tomb	A grave dug in a wall of rock or a building where a dead body is buried.
		torture	To hurt or cause someone pain, often to force them to say something against their will.
		tree of life	The tree whose fruit gives people the power to live forever. See Gen. 2:9; 3:22 and Rev. 22:1–2.
		tunic	A piece of clothing like a long undershirt.
		Tyre	A non-Jewish city on the coast of Phoenicia (modern Lebanon).
		vineyard	A garden or farm where grapes are grown.
		virgin	A woman, especially a young woman, who is not married and has never had sexual relations.
		vision	Something like a dream used by God to speak to people.
		vow	A very strong promise that a person makes, sometimes to God

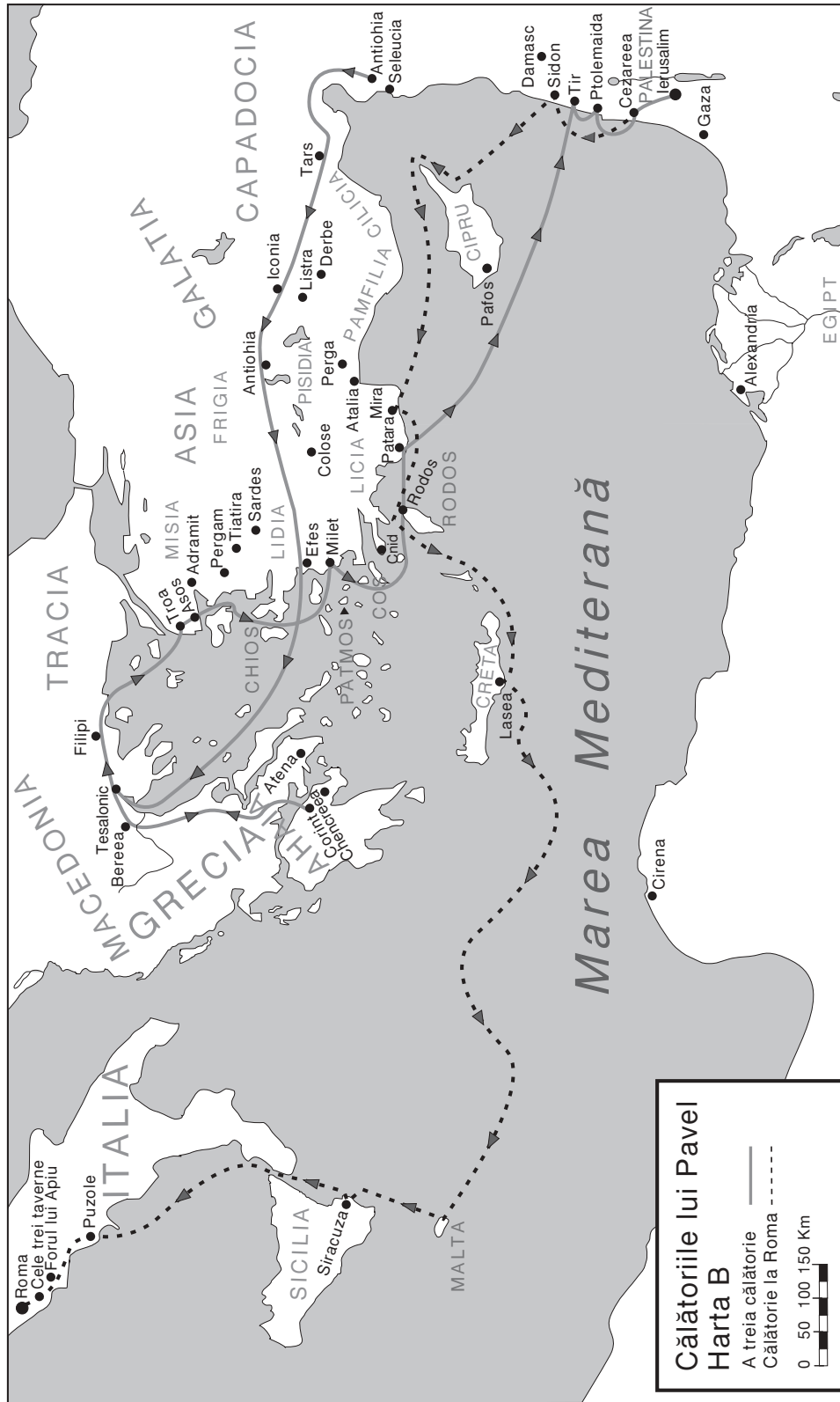
	and often using the name of God or something else known to be real or important.		
vulture	Or “eagle,” a bird of prey that eats dead animals.	Zealot	used as a symbol of bad influence. A term used to describe Jews who had an enthusiastic desire or “zeal” to maintain the purity of Judaism—the land, the Temple, observance of the law and the traditions. This desire included a willingness to do whatever necessary to protect this purity against any outside threat, such as Roman control. This kind of spirit eventually brought about the formation of a group of Jewish patriots known as the Zealots.
will	The legal paper that people sign to give instructions about what should be done with their possessions after they die.		
winepress	A place dug in rock used to mash grapes and collect the juice for making wine.		
wineskin	A bag made from the skin of an animal and used for storing wine.		
wise men	Greek “magi,” probably meaning pagan religious scholars who studied the stars to predict future events.	Zeus	The most important of the gods in which the ancient Greeks believed.
witchcraft	Using magic or the power of Satan.	Zion	The southeastern part of the mountain that Jerusalem is built on. Sometimes it means the city of Jerusalem. It can also mean the people of God living in Jerusalem, or the Temple there.
wonders	Miracles that cause people to react with amazement and fear of God.		
yeast	The part of bread dough that makes it rise. Sometimes it is		

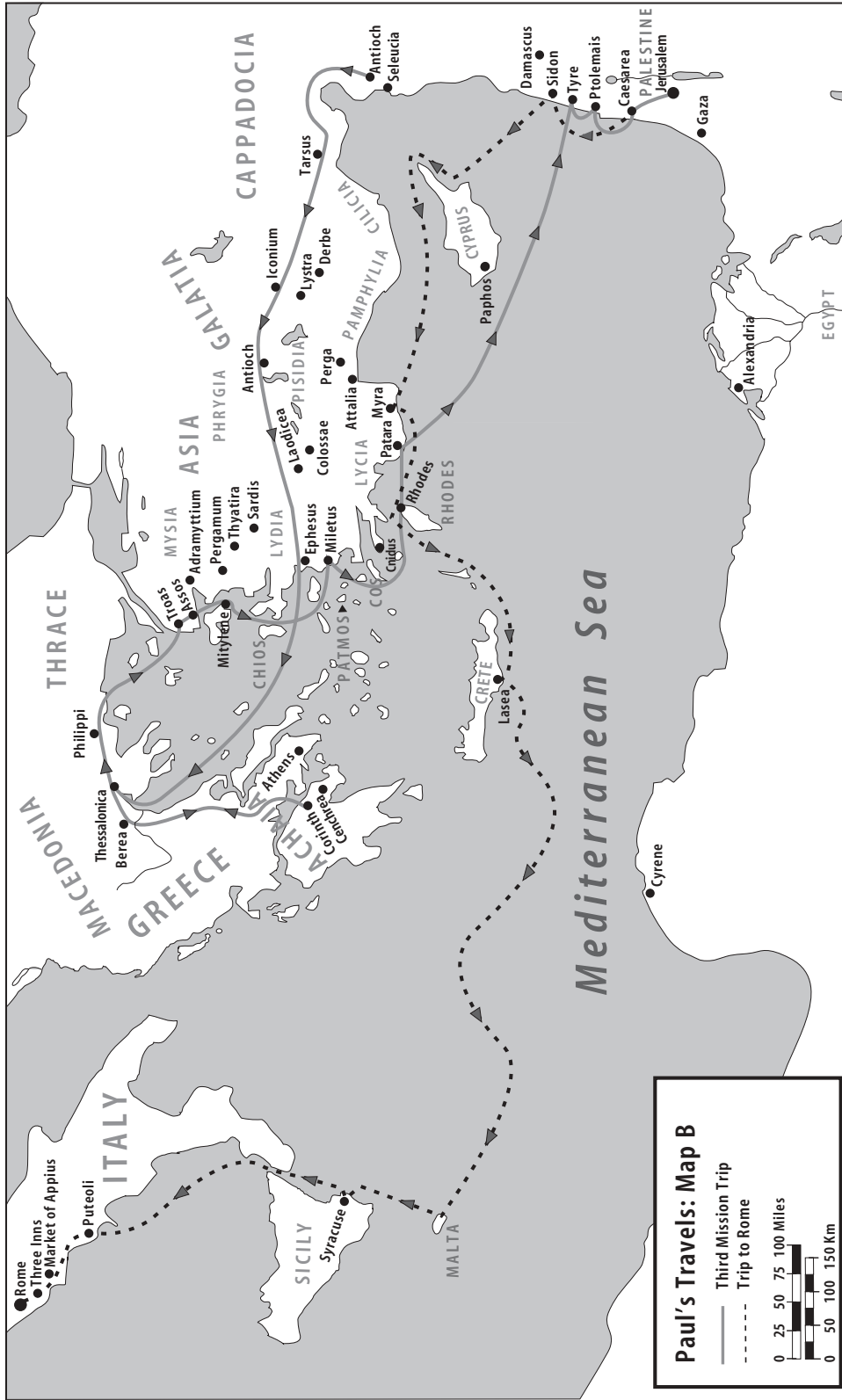












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