

LITERATURE

Worksheet for *The Hardest Word*, by Jacqueline Jules

Crack the code! Match the symbols and letters to discover the message below.

















 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O













 P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

























LITERATURE**Alternate worksheet for *The Hardest Word*, by Jacqueline Jules****True or False?**

- _____ 1. Ziz is a red bird with darker red wings and a purple forehead.
- _____ 2. A meteor falls to the earth and burns a big hole in the ground.
- _____ 3. Ziz siphons water from a swimming pool to fill the big hole.
- _____ 4. Ziz flies into a tree, which falls into the children's vegetable garden and ruins it.
- _____ 5. Ziz is so concerned about the children's garden that he flies to Mt. Sinai and has a chat with God.
- _____ 6. God challenges Ziz to find the hardest word on the earth.
- _____ 7. One of the words that Ziz thinks may be the hardest word is "goodnight."
- _____ 8. Ziz overhears a girl mispronounce the word "zucchini" and thinks that it may be the hardest word.
- _____ 9. The big bird ends up bringing over 500 words to God.
- _____ 10. Ziz finally realizes that the hardest word to say is "sorry."



	EGYPTIAN LAW	BABYLONIAN LAW	MOSAIC LAW
ENFORCEMENT/ADMINISTRATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Day to day jurisdiction under a court system. Each town had its own court (kenbet). Important men served as local judges and sometimes traveled to the countryside to judge cases. <input type="checkbox"/> There were upper district courts (Court of Listeners) under supervision of the district governor. <input type="checkbox"/> There were two Great Courts (one for Upper Egypt and one for Lower Egypt) under the Vizier. <input type="checkbox"/> No lawyers; people spoke for themselves. <input type="checkbox"/> Judges sometimes consulted oracles. <input type="checkbox"/> Bribes forbidden, but seem to have been widely used. <input type="checkbox"/> Witnesses had to take an oath and could be beaten if found lying or concealing information. <input type="checkbox"/> Scribes kept court records and drew up contracts: wills, marriage settlements, business deals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> There was a well-established legal system, complete with judges who remained on the bar for life, once appointed. <input type="checkbox"/> People pled their own cases; there seems to have been no professional advocacy. <input type="checkbox"/> Pleas had to be submitted in writing. <input type="checkbox"/> After the judge read the plea, he called witnesses, who were put under oath. <input type="checkbox"/> A bench of judges tried important cases. <input type="checkbox"/> The decision was always recorded in writing, witnessed by judges, elders, and a scribe, and then sealed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> At first Moses was the only judge. <input type="checkbox"/> After Jethro spoke to him, Moses established a judiciary to hear cases. <input type="checkbox"/> There was the ability to appeal a decision to a higher court. <input type="checkbox"/> The entire community usually dealt out punishments.
PUNISHMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Accused were considered innocent until proven guilty. <input type="checkbox"/> Common punishments: fines, flogging, hard labor, mutilation, exile, or death. <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology seems to indicate that there were no penal prisons, although both Joseph and his brother were held in captivity for a period of time (see Genesis 39 and 42). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Fines were the most common punishments. <input type="checkbox"/> Intention was considered: unintentional crimes had lighter penalties. <input type="checkbox"/> Branding was used to punish slander. <input type="checkbox"/> The death penalty was frequently applied to theft of all kinds: goods, property, persons (including theft of slaves, or the illegal purchase thereof), etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Exile was the penalty for crimes such as incest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Death penalty for capital crimes, usually administered by stoning.

LITERATURE: LOWER LEVEL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**Answers to Lower Grammar Worksheets for *The Hardest Word***

- Crack the code worksheet: *THE HARDEST WORD IS SORRY.*
1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. T 8. F 9. F 10. T

Answers to Upper Grammar Worksheet for *Tirzah*

- F: *Moses is willing to forgive Ram.*
- T
- T
- F: *People complain because of the lack of food.*
- F: *Each person is to gather exactly an omer of bread.*
- T
- F: *Merrie is made fun of because she is an Egyptian.*
- F: *Ram returns a carved bracelet to Merrie.*
- F: *Moses strikes a rock and water comes forth.*
- T

Answers to Dialectic Worksheet for *Wonders and Miracles*

- D 2. F 3. I 4. B 5. J 6. C 7. E 8. A 9. G 10. H

LITERATURE: RHETORIC DISCUSSION OUTLINE

This week we will continue to study biblical narrative through Leland Ryken's *Words of Delight: A Literary Introduction to the Bible*. If you have time, you will probably find it beneficial to read pages 81-86 in advance of the class discussion, and we suggest that you review them in-depth with your student. These pages will also be of great help to you as you lead your student through the study of Homer's *Odyssey*, coming up in Weeks 14-17!

The subject for recitation or reading aloud this week is the story of Jacob and the heavenly ladder (Genesis 28:10-17).

Chapter 1

- What characteristics combine to create a quality of literary realism in the Bible (36-37)? What religious message do these characteristics help to support (37)? (Student Question #1)
 - Literary Realism: A literary characteristic that stresses or has a quality of empiricism (36)*
 - Characteristics of literary realism:*
 - Rooted in observable reality*
 - Driven by an impulse to give circumstantial and factual basis to stories*
 - Tends to be concrete, vivid, and specific*
 - Tends to portray human behavior in non-idealized ways—paints us “warts and all”*
 - Focuses on common experience and characters of average social standing*
 - Stresses individuality and common, everyday events*
 - The realism of the Bible is startling because it insists that the reader recognize “supernatural” events as part of reality. Ordinarily, in literature, realism deals only with the things we can observe through our five senses: the “empirically recognizable” world. But the Bible demands that we believe equally in the existence of rocks and demons, or angels and water.*
 - Thus, religious life is not relegated to some spiritual world, but is firmly expressed as part of the total reality that we experience as humans.*
- What are the characteristics of literary romance in the Bible (37-39)? What religious message do they support (39)? (Student Question #2)
 - Literary Romance: A literary characteristic that delights in the supernatural and mysterious (38).*
 - Characteristics of literary romance:*
 - Full of mystery, the supernatural, and the heroic*
 - Tend to demonstrate poetic justice, and have happy endings*
 - The romance of the Bible, like biblical realism, reinforces the religious message that earth and heaven are not separate. Romance specifically demonstrates the ways in which earthly life opens up into a spiritual world.*