**Vocabulary Terms**

- **Abba**: an intimate term for God as father (in the Greek New Testament); it is an Aramaic word. Both Jesus and Paul in the Greek New Testament use the word. Aramaic word for “Father,” used by Christ and having special qualities of both reverence and familiarity.

- **Canon**: the body of officially established rules governing the faith and practice of the members of a Christian church, such as the body of scripture comprised in the Bible. List of inspired books that the Church regarded as composing the bible.

- **Christ**: the term Christ is a title; it is the New Testament equivalent for the Old Testament’s “messiah” and means “anointed one”. The term Christ applies to Jesus, as he is the anointed one who delivers the elect from their sin. Jesus alone is the Christ. The Christ has three offices, which are prophet, priest, and king. By virtue of Christ creating all things, He has the right to rule. Title given to Jesus of Nazareth; Greek translation of the Hebrew word for “Messiah.” It is important to note that John baptized Jesus, and he is also referred to as Kyrios, which means “Lord”.

- **Gentile**: “Gentiles” is often used biblically in reference to nations or peoples. Gentile is a term for those who are not Jews. The Jewish term for non-Jew, it later came to mean simply “foreigner.”

- **Gospel**: written book in which the Christian gospel – or “Good News” – was set down.

- **Kerygma**: preaching the gospel of Christ in the manner of the early church. The Apostolic proclamation of religious truths, especially as taught in the Gospels. Central elements of the Christian faith, “Christ has died; Christ is risen; Christ will come again.”

- **Kingdom of God**: also known as Reign of God and Kingdom of Heaven. The sphere of God’s influence: always present, because God’s power is unlimited, but belonging also to the future because it is not yet fully manifest. A kingdom of this world and of another world. God acts as King, and He visits and redeems his people.

- **Paul**: the outstanding personality of the Hellenistic Jewish Mission. He is also known as Paul of Tarsus, and he is also Jewish, but later converted to Christianity. He was concerned with the saving effects of the passion, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

- **Pharisees**: they represented the People’s Party; a basic lay movement with strong grassroot support. They were separatists, concerned with ritual purity. They represented the masses of Palestinian Jewish people. They believed that observance and understanding of the Law, Torah, was the goal of human existence.

- **Synoptic Gospels**: Matthew, Mark, and Luke are usually called the Synoptic Gospels because they tell the same story in very similar ways, and if we set them side by side it is obvious that there is some kind of literary relation among them. Matthew and Luke do not agree against Mark. Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, which have large areas of subject matter in common, and can be consequently read together in parallel columns.

- **Zealots**: a radical party that insisted that only when the Jewish people were independent of foreign rule could they worship God as they desired. They were a revolutionary movement against the Romans. Many of the Zealots had strong religious enthusiasm, but their movement was based more upon nationalism and deep hatred for the Romans.

- **Rapture**: Transport (a believer) from earth to heaven at the Second Coming of Christ. The sudden removal of Christian believers from the Earth before the Tribulation and the return of Jesus Christ.

- **Pre-millennial Dispensationalism**: John Darby in the 1800s developed a theory that since creation through the present and into the coming millennium (2000), all of human history could be divided into seven periods or “dispensations”. His theory is based on a literal