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A. W. Argyle

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- almsgiving, 53, 55
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- Apocalypse of Baruch*, a work of orthodox Judaism, written in the latter half of the first century of the Christian era, 129
- apocalyptic literature, books claiming to reveal things which are normally hidden and to unveil the future. The Jewish apocalyptic books belong approximately to the period 200 B.C. to A.D. 100 and deal with the end of the present world order and with the next world. The two most important Christian apocalypses are *Revelation*, the last book of the New Testament, and the *Apocalypse of Peter* outside the New Testament, 19, 63
- Apocrypha, literally 'the hidden things'. The Biblical Books, received by the early Church as part of the Greek version of the Old Testament, but not included in the Hebrew Bible, 132
- apocryphal Gospels, Gospels found outside the New Testament, 136
- apostle, 76 f.
- Arimathaea, 148, 216 ff.
- Assumption of Moses*, a Jewish apocalyptic work, written in the reign of Herod the Great. The title means 'the taking up of Moses into Heaven', 132
- astrologers, 29 f.
- Augustine of Hippo (A.D. 354-430), born at Tagaste in N. Africa, of a pagan father and a Christian mother, he received a Christian education, but did not become a Christian till his conversion in 386. One of the greatest Christian writers, he was bishop of Hippo in N. Africa from 396 till his death, 82
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- centurion, 65 f.
- Cephas, 42, 127
- Chorazin, 87 f.
- church, 2, 4 f., 81, 124, 141, 164, 182, 189, 221 f.
- clean, unpolluted, not forbidden by the Jewish Law to approach others, 66
- Clement of Alexandria, about A.D. 150-215, 145
- Codex Bezae, which scholars designate by D. This Greek and Latin

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- manuscript of the Gospels (in the order Matthew, John, Luke, Mark) and Acts, with a small fragment of the Latin of 3 John, verses 11–15, was probably written in the fifth century A.D. It contains a Latin version as well as a Greek one. The two versions appear side by side on opposite pages, the Greek on the left and the Latin on the right. Its text is known as the Western Text, because it was used in the Western Church. Its tendency is to make interpolations (see below) in the genuine text. It is named after Theodore Beza, who acquired it in 1562 from the monastery of Irenaeus at Lyons, 76, 142
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- Decalogue, the Ten Commandments, 50 f., 118
- Decapolis, a confederation of ten Greek towns, 43
- denarius, 143, 150 f., 169
- didachē*, 'teaching', 15
- Didachē*, 'The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles', an early work of unknown date, 61, 63, 182
- Dispersion, Jews scattered in the Gentile world, 22, 174
- divorce, 27 f., 49, 51 f.
- dogs, 60, 119 f.
- doublet, a repetition in different form, 122 f., 153 f.
- dove, 37 f.
- doxology, a form of words ascribing glory to God, 56
- dust, 77, 79
- earthquake, 213, 219
- Ebionites, an early sect of ascetic Jewish Christians which flourished especially on the East of the Jordan. They taught that Jesus was born merely human and was adopted to be the Son of God by the descent upon him of the Holy Spirit at his baptism, 37
- Ebionites, Gospel according to, an apocryphal Gospel, modelled on Matthew's Gospel, and written in Greek on the East of the Jordan in the latter half of the second century, 37
- editorial formulae (in Matthew), 2 f., 15 f., 64
- Egypt, 32 f.
- Elijah, 85 f., 124 f., 130 f., 213, 215
- Emmanuel, 26, 28
- Enoch*, Book of, the longest of the surviving Jewish writings which bear a false name as that of their author. It is really a collection of books written at various dates, probably in the second century B.C., embodying a series of revelations supposed to have been given to Enoch, the Old Testament character (mentioned in Genesis 5: 24), 186
- eschatology, teaching about the last things, 11 f., 45, 63, 81, 96, 106, 131, 179 ff., 188, 191 f., 199, 201
- Esdras*, sometimes called 'The Fourth Book of Ezra', a Jewish apocalyptic work in the Apocrypha, 132
- Essenes, a Jewish Palestinian sect of the second century B.C. to the

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- Gomorrhah, 77 f.
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- Josephus, Flavius (about A.D. 37-100), Jewish historian. In 77-8 he published his 'Jewish War' and about 94 the 'Antiquities of the Jews', 20, 111
- judgement, day of, 64, 77, 88, 95, 192
- Justin Martyr (about A.D. 100-165), an early defender of the Christian faith, who believed that Greek philosophy, no less than the Old Testament, was a preparation for the Gospel, 221
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- lectionary, a book containing portions of Scripture to be read for particular days, 1
- Levi, 16, 72
- light, 46
- logia*, 'oracles', 16
- love, 5, 49 f., 57, 146, 167
- 1 *Maccabees*, the first of four books, so called after the hero of the first two, Judas Maccabaeus, leader of the Jews, 166-160 B.C. The

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 - stilling of the storm, 68
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- Mishnah, a Hebrew word meaning 'instruction'. The authoritative collection of the Jewish Oral Law which forms the basis of the Talmud, which includes, in addition to the Mishnah, a collection of discussions on it. The Mishnah includes as one of its books *Aboth* (see above). This word means 'the Fathers'. It is sometimes called *Pirke Aboth*, 'Chapters of the Fathers'. It is a selection of rules of conduct and sayings in praise of the Law, handed down in the names of sixty teachers of the Law who lived between 300 B.C. and A.D. 200, 92
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- Nazir, 34
- needle's eye, 146, 148
- Nisan, the opening month of the Jewish year, roughly corresponding to April, 156, 197
- non-retaliation, 5, 49 f.
- oaths, 49 f.
- Old Latin Versions, the Latin versions of the Scriptures in use in the Church before the issue of the 'authorized' version of Jerome, the Vulgate, at the bidding of Pope Damasus (about A.D. 382 to 405), 26
- Paedagogus*, a work by Clement of Alexandria on Christian life and manners, 145
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- trusty servant, 187
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- Testament of Issachar*, one of the 'Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs', 170
- Testament of Levi*, one of the 'Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs', 170
- Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs*, a Jewish writing, the date of which is disputed, but possibly of the second century B.C., falsely ascribed to the twelve sons of Jacob. Its purpose is chiefly to give moral encouragement and spiritual consolation to its readers. It seems to have been originally written in Hebrew. It survives, however, only in Greek and in Old Armenian and Old Slavonic, with portions in other languages. In its Greek form it contains many Christian interpolations, 170
- tetrarch, literally the ruler of one of four divisions of a country or province. The term was also applied to any subordinate ruler, 18
- tithes, 173, 175
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- uncials, manuscripts which were written on vellum in capital Greek letters, 162
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- voice, the heavenly, 37 f., 130, 132
- vultures, 180, 183
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- wilderness, 34 f., 38
- Wisdom, 177
- Yahweh, one of the proper names of the God of the Jews, often rendered in English as Jehovah. Out of reverence the Jews seldom uttered the word. In reading the Scriptures 'Lord' was substituted. The traditional explanation of the name is given in Exodus 3: 14 f. (cf. 6: 2 f.), 28, etc.
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