



-----Topics 1.1-1.3-----

- _a_ 1. (1.1) The abbreviation C.E. refers to the same time period as the abbreviation A.D.
a) True b) False
- _a_ 2. (1.1.1; NOSB, xxi) In the Protestant Old Testament there are 39 books, while in the Roman Catholic Old Testament there are 46 books.
a) True b) False
- _b_ 3. (1.1.1) The Jesus in the Gospels refers to the Old Testament by the term 'Old Testament.'
a) True b) False
- _a_ 4. (1.1.1) The term "Old Covenant" can also mean "Old Testament."
a) True b) False
- _a_ 5. (1.1.2) Which of the following examples reflects the use of prose in Judges?
- a) Judges 4:1-3. "4:1 And the people of Israel again did what was evil in the sight of the LORD, after Ehud died. 4:2 And the LORD sold them into the hand of Jabin king of Canaan, who reigned in Hazor; the commander of his army was Sis'era, who dwelt in Haro'sheth-ha-goiim. 4:3 Then the people of Israel cried to the LORD for help; for he had nine hundred chariots of iron, and oppressed the people of Israel cruelly for twenty years."
 - b) 5:1 Then sang Deb'orah and Barak the son of Abin'o-am on that day:
5:2 "That the leaders took the lead in Israel,
that the people offered themselves willingly,
bless the LORD!
5:3 "Hear, O kings; give ear, O princes;
to the LORD I will sing,
I will make melody to the LORD, the God of Israel.
- _b_ 6. (1.1.2.1) The extensive use of the literary 'narrative' in the Hebrew Bible is
a) very much in line with other literature from the same time period.
b) very different from other ancient literature which primarily uses poetry.
- _b_ 7. (1.1.2.1) One unusual aspect about the Hebrew Bible is that it contains mostly narrative material.
a) True b) False

_b__ 8. (1.2.1) The following text from Deut. 26:5-9 describes

26:5 “And you shall make response before the LORD your God, ‘A wandering Aramean was my father; and he went down into Egypt and sojourned there, few in number; and there he became a nation, great, mighty, and populous. 26:6 And the Egyptians treated us harshly, and afflicted us, and laid upon us hard bondage. 26:7 Then we cried to the LORD the God of our fathers, and the LORD heard our voice, and saw our affliction, our toil, and our oppression; 26:8 and the LORD brought us out of Egypt with a mighty hand and an outstretched arm, with great terror, with signs and wonders; 26:9 and he brought us into this place and gave us this land, a land flowing with milk and honey.’”

- a) The Creation b) The Exodus c) The Exile

_b__ 9. (1.2.1) Which event especially made Israel aware of itself as a group of people with common experiences that united them?

- a) The Creation b) The Exodus c) The Exile

_b__ 10. (1.2.2) An etiology is

- a) a historical narrative based on an event in factual history.
b) a fictional story created to make a point.
c) a story giving romanticized portrayal of a heroic figure.

_a__ 11. (1.2.2) Which of the following passages represents an etiology?

- a) Judg. 14:14. “And he said to them, “Out of the eater came something to eat. Out of the strong came something sweet.” And they could not in three days tell what the riddle was.

b) Judg. 11:1-3. “11:1 Now Jephthah the Gileadite was a mighty warrior, but he was the son of a harlot. Gilead was the father of Jephthah. 11:2 And Gilead’s wife also bore him sons; and when his wife’s sons grew up, they thrust Jephthah out, and said to him, “You shall not inherit in our father’s house; for you are the son of another woman.” 11:3 Then Jephthah fled from his brothers, and dwelt in the land of Tob; and worthless fellows collected round Jephthah, and went raiding with him.

_b__ 12. (1.2.1) The starting point for the story of Israel’s history is

- a) the Creation of the world b) the Exodus from Egypt
c) the rule of King David

_c__ 13. (1.2.4) The final chapter in the story of Israel’s history so far as the Hebrew Bible is concerned is

- a) the rule of King David. b) the fall of the northern kingdom.
c) the return of the Jewish people to Jerusalem from the Exile in Babylon.

14. (1.3.2.2) List the three divisions of the Hebrew Bible with the appropriate English word:

- (1) Torah: _____ Law _____
(2) Nebi'im: _____ Prophets _____
(3) Kethubim: _____ Writings _____

- _c_ 15. (1.3.2.2) When did the Hebrew Bible achieve the fixed form of listing of books that we associate with it today?
- a) Before the fall of Jerusalem in 586 B.C.E.
 - b) During the Exile in Babylon.
 - c) By C.E. 100.
- _a_ 16. (1.3.2.2) According to Tullock, the Law (Torah) achieved canonical status as sacred scriptures by
- a) 400 B.C.E.
 - b) 200 B.C.E.
 - c) C.E. 100
- _b_ 17. (1.3.2.3) Which version of the Old Testament contained the Apocrypha?
- a) the original Hebrew text
 - b) The Greek Septuagint
- _a_ 18. (1.3.2.3) The OT Apocrypha wound up in the Roman Catholic version of the Old Testament largely through the work of Jerome who translated the Old Testament texts into Latin in the fourth century A.D.
- a) True
 - b) False