

Name _____

Date _____

Directions: Read through the chapter and fill in the missing information. All the questions run sequential to the chapter. If a true/false statement is false, correct it.

Introduction: Qualities of Friendship (Pages 137–138)

1. Why might one feel that the friendship God had with the Israelites was one-sided?

Section 1: Conquest of the Promised Land (Pages 139–142)

2. What period do the Books of Joshua and Judges cover? What story do they tell?
3. True or False? The major theological truth in the Book of Judges is that the Lord fought for Israel in the conquest of Canaan, while the Book of Joshua explains that the Israelites gained a foothold in the land after about two hundred years involving several major battles.
4. Obedience to God was the key to the Israelite's success against their enemies. Explain.
5. Fill in the blanks: In the absence of a strong central _____ following the death of Joshua, God raised up local _____ leaders called _____. During this era Israelite history centers around a cycle of _____: the denial of God and the repudiation of _____. However, throughout it all, God's _____ remained constant.
6. True or False? Israel fell apart, despite the judges' help, due to their unfaithfulness and lawlessness.

Section 2: The Monarchy in Israel (Pages 143–147)

7. True or False? The two Books of Samuel cover the history of the Israelites from the period of the judges until the last years of the prophet Isaiah.
8. True or False? The two Books of Kings relate the history of Israel from the death of King David until the Babylonian Captivity.
9. What was the religious theme of the period of the monarch?
10. True or False? Samuel was a wise priest and prophet, and Israel's last and most significant judge who helped the people to avoid idolatry.

11. What warnings did Samuel issue to the people of Israel's desire for a king?
12. Fill in the blanks: _____ was selected as Israel's first king with _____ approval. His _____ exploits were successful as well as his efforts to unite the _____. However, when he began to stray from God's _____, Samuel anointed _____, the greatest of all Israel's kings, while Saul was still king.
13. Fill in the blanks: _____ united all the _____ and became the sole king of the united nation of Israel for _____ years. In that time, he made _____ the capital and brought the _____ there to witness God's permanent presence to the new _____.
14. What is the Davidic covenant?
15. True or False? The Davidic dynasty lasted eight hundred years until the Babylonians conquered the southern kingdom.
16. True or False? The generations following Saul looked to him as someone God used in a special way to work out his divine plan and to reign as a golden age for Israel.
17. True or False? The Davidic covenant led the Israelites to believe that the Messiah would come from the house of Samuel to save the Chosen People from their enemies.
18. True or False? Despite his greatness, King David had his faults, including the sins of adultery and murder.
19. Fill in the blanks: King _____ was a powerful and wealthy king who generally enjoyed a peaceful and _____ reign. He made _____ the center of Israel's religious life by building the _____ there which proved to be his greatest achievement. Pleased with Solomon, God gave him _____, exceptional understanding, and _____.
20. What are three ways Solomon's power and splendor corrupted him during his later years?
21. True or False? After Solomon's death the united kingdom of Israel split in two with his son, Jeroboam ruling the southern kingdom of Israel and his servant Rehoboam ruling the northern ten tribes which formed the kingdom of Judah.
22. Fill in the blanks: The downfall of the _____ kingdom was the result of idolatry. Rather than centering worship in the holy city of _____, Jeroboam centered it at the two ancient _____ of Dan and Bethel. Later, King Ahab allowed his wife _____ to erect altars to Baal. These practices spread _____ throughout the kingdom and led to the _____ of the northern kingdom.

Section 3: God Sends Prophets (Pages 149–155)

23. Fill in the blanks: The Hebrew word for _____ is *nabi* which means "mouthpiece" and the basic message of Israel's prophets was: _____. They appeared during _____ and Judah's decline and the _____ exile. Failure to heed the prophets' words brought _____.

24. True or False? Jews who compiled the Bible did not consider the northern kingdom's faith to be authentic to YHWH because they did not worship in Jerusalem.
25. True or False? Because the prophets' responsibility was to tell the ruling authorities what they were doing wrong, it was a thankless job which made them very unpopular.
26. What are four important themes preached by the Old Testament prophets?
27. Fill in the blanks: King _____ violated the First Commandment by placing two _____ in the cities of Dan and Bethel for the people to worship. This was motivated by his _____ that allowing his people of the north to worship in _____ might inspire their loyalty to the southern king, and many of his _____ followed suit.
28. Why was Elijah considered the greatest of the Old Testament prophets, second only to Moses?
29. True or False? The prophet Elijah succeeded Elisha and performed many miracles just like his predecessor, also siding with the poor.
30. True or False? The prophets Amos and Hosea were two prophets of social justice who challenged King Jeroboam II and his successors who permitted the worship of the Baals and exploitation of the poor.
31. True or False? The *nonwriting* group of prophets are those that did not leave behind their own writings like Amos and Hosea.
32. What was the prophet Amos's basic message? What warning did he issue?
33. Fill in the blanks: The prophet _____ began preaching in the last years of _____ preaching and continued until the fall of Israel. In his preaching, Hosea drew on his painful _____ situation to describe God's relationship with _____. Like Amos, he saw Israel's worst crimes as _____ and oppression of the _____.
34. According to Hosea, what is the antidote to Israel's infidelity to God?
35. Who were the famous Lost Tribes of Israel?
36. Fill in the blanks: The end of the _____ kingdom came in 586 BC at the hands of the _____, who would eventually take much of the population into _____. Some of King Solomon's successors tried to keep God's _____, but eventually the kings _____ with the northern kingdom's Ahab-Jezebel family, which led to idolatry, _____, and religious worship marked by formality without a _____ spirit.

37. Explain how the Prophet Isaiah is unique.
38. What sign did Isaiah promise in 7:14?
39. True or False? Isaiah's reference to Emmanuel is a prophecy about Jesus Christ.
40. How did Micah add to and affirm the hope that Isaiah had given?

Section 4: Prophets of Hope: The Babylonian Exile (Pages 157–162)

41. Fill in the blanks: Most of the inhabitants of _____ were deported to Babylon when King _____ destroyed the city in 586 BC. In order to preserve their Jewish identity, the exiles encouraged _____ only between Jews, studied the Law, observed the _____, continued to practice _____, and met in _____ to study and pray together.
42. What important work was done by the Jewish scribes during the exile?
43. How did the prophetic message of both Jeremiah and Ezekiel change in the time before and after the Exile?
44. Fill in the blanks: The prophet Jeremiah consistently preached a message of _____, warning that the People's sins would lead to _____ and death. Once Jerusalem _____, he preached a message of _____. He sometimes taught by enacting living _____ like the time he dramatically shattered a _____ in front of the elders and priests.
45. True or False? The life of Jeremiah parallels the lives of both Moses and John the Baptist.
46. What did the prophet Ezekiel emphasize in his prophecy?
47. Fill in the blanks: Ezekiel _____ the exiled Jews to Babylon. Prior to Jerusalem's fall, he _____ the Chosen People and the nations for their sinful actions and engaged in symbolic actions to _____ the people into turning from their sins. Later, he told the exiled Jews of a new king—a _____—who would make a covenant of _____ with his people and of God's _____ of the nation.

48. True or False? Isaiah prophesied the building of a New Jerusalem Temple and of the nation's return there.
49. True or False? The hopeful message of the author of Isaiah 40–55 came to pass when the Persian Empire conquered the Babylonian Empire and God's remnant returned to Jerusalem.
50. What did the prophet of Isaiah 40–55 make clear about the actions of King Cyrus of Persia?

Section 5: The Southern Kingdom After the Exile (Pages 164–167)

51. What important lesson did the Babylonian Exile teach the Chosen People?
52. Fill in the blanks: The Jews returning to _____ were more faithful to the Law as a _____ to the nations. They rebuilt Jerusalem and the _____, reestablished worship of YHWH, and _____ the covenant. Those Jews who chose not to return were more open to _____ ideas. However, they looked to _____ for leadership, paid the _____ tax, and made _____ to the Holy City.
53. True or False? The mutual distrust between the Jews and Samaritans came about because the latter were a mixed population of both Israelite and Assyrian descent who worshiped God at Dan and Bethel.
54. True or False? In the postexilic period Rabbis and scribes became increasingly important religious figures both inside and outside the Holy Land.
55. What did the prophets write about during the postexilic period?
56. What were the basic tasks of those who helped shape postexilic Judaism?
57. Fill in the blanks: During this era the _____ compiled and _____ the early texts and oral traditions and the _____ began to resemble its present form. Both the _____ and the historical books were completed and the works of the prophets were _____. Further, unique works from the postexilic period were produced including the _____, Ezra, and _____.
58. True or False? Ezra was a scribe and religious reformer who helped solidify Jewish identity by encouraging marriages between Jews and non-Jews.
59. True or False? All of the prophets of the postexilic period in one way or another referenced and prefigured Jesus Christ.
60. Fill in the blanks: While ruled by the _____, the Jews were not required to practice _____, the official Persian religion. When the Persians were _____ by Alexander the Great he established _____, in his desire that all his conquered people be one nations with classical _____ culture as its unifying force.

61. Fill in the blanks: Led by the _____ family, the Jews revolted against the cruel rule of _____. The feast of _____ commemorates this rebellion when Judas Maccabeus recaptured Jerusalem and _____ the Temple. The short-lived independent _____ was formed which brought glory and political _____ to the Jews.
62. Fill in the blanks: Herod the Great was appointed by the _____ as a puppet king over Judea, and served from 37 to 4 BC and was renowned for his great _____ projects, including the rebuilding of the Jerusalem _____. He was a bloodthirsty ruler who called for the execution of _____ children. Fortunately, Jesus Christ who was born in _____, escaped his wrath.