

Name _____ Date _____

Handout 2-A

Identifying J and P in the Noah Story

Just as there are two creation accounts in the Book of Genesis, there are also two accounts of Noah and the great flood in Genesis 6–9. The Yahwist (J) and the Priestly (P) sources provide you with clues to identify which verses come from which source. Read each quotation from the story of Noah and the great flood in the left column, and then look back in Genesis 1–2 to find a similar quotation in one of the creation accounts. Print the quotation and reference in the right column. For extra credit, label each quotation from either the Yahwist (J) or Priestly (P) source.

Quotation from the Noah Accounts (Gn 6-9)	Parallel quotation in the creation Accounts (Gn 1-2)
Bring out with you every living thing that is with you—all creatures, be they birds or animals or crawling things that crawl on the earth. (8:17)	(P) Then God said: Let the earth bring forth every kind of living creature: tame animals, crawling things, and every kind of wild animal. And so it happened. (1:24)
God blessed Noah and his sons and said to them: Be fertile and multiply and fill the earth. (9:1)	
All the fountains of the great abyss burst forth, and the floodgates of the sky were opened. (7:11b)	
Everything on dry land with the breath of life in its nostrils died. (7:22)	
For in the image of God have human beings been made. (9:6b)	
Any living creature that moves about shall be yours to eat; I give them all to you as I did the green plants. (9:3)	
Be fertile, then, and multiply; abound on earth and subdue it. (9:7)	

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Handout 2-B

Factors Leading to Division of the Kingdom

Chapters 11 and 12 of the First Book of Kings tell the story of Solomon's later years; the actions of his son, Rehoboam; and the reactions of the people of Israel to Rehoboam's decisions. The people and events of this time period contributed to the division of the Kingdom of Israel into two parts, the northern kingdom (Israel) and the southern kingdom (Judah). Read the cited passages and answer the accompanying questions.

Read 1 Kings 11.

1. What does the passage indicate King Solomon's weakness was?
2. What negative effect did Solomon's weakness have on him?
3. What was God's reaction to this situation?
4. How did God plan to punish Solomon?
5. Who was Jeroboam?
6. What was the message of the prophet Ahijah the Shilonite to Jeroboam?
7. Where did Jeroboam go to avoid being killed by King Solomon?
8. Who succeeded Solomon as king?

Read 1 Kings 12.

1. What request did Jeroboam and the assembly of Israel make to King Rehoboam? Describe the reasonableness of the assembly's request.
2. Whose counsel did King Rehoboam follow, and what was his response to the assembly?
3. After the division of the kingdom, who became king of Israel?
4. Who urged King Rehoboam not to attack the kingdom of Israel?
5. Why was King Jeroboam afraid of allowing the Israelites to go to the southern kingdom (Judah) to worship in the Temple?
6. What alternate solution did Jeroboam propose?
7. What did his solution lead to?
8. What is the name for this type of sin, known also as the "sin of Jeroboam"?

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Handout 2-C

Prophetic Voices

Read each Scripture passage. Answer the questions and prompts.

Amos 2:6-7

What is Amos's attitude toward the rich?

Amos 5:21, 23-24

What does Amos say about religious formalism?

Jeremiah 13:20

From whence does Jeremiah say doom is approaching?

Ezekiel 7:1-4, 26-27

Put Ezekiel's frightening warning in your own words.

Ezekiel 34:1-15 and John 10:11-18

How do these two passages compare? Do you think Jesus had Ezekiel in mind when he was speaking?

My Prophetic Voice

Isaiah × 3

1. Isaiah 1-39

- Authored by Isaiah of Jerusalem, who preached during the biblical golden age of prophecy (eighth century BC)
- Themes: repentance (Is 1:16–18) and warnings of approaching disaster (Is 5:1–7)
- Promises a future of peace (Is 9:5–6) and the coming of Immanuel (Is 7:14)

2. Isaiah 40-55

- Likely authored by an anonymous prophet (sometimes referred to as Isaiah of Babylon) during the time of the Babylonian Exile
- Themes: comfort (Is 40:1–5); consolation (Is 49:15–16a); promise of a great future (Is 45:6b)
- Contains a series of four “Servant Songs” detailing the mission of the servant who not only suffers on behalf of the people but also offers them hope:

Is 42:1–7

Is 49:1–6

Is 50:4–9

Is 52:13–53:12

3. Isaiah 56-66

- Author depicts himself as a herald of good news—an evangelist—to the poor, bringing healing, freedom, release, favor, and vindication (Is 61:1–2)
- Themes: hope (Is 60:15) and universal salvation (Is 56:7)
- Addressed to a post-exilic people laboring to rebuild their lives—their country, their capital, and their Temple—the text assures them that God is with them and so encourages them to be joyful (Is 62:2–5)

The Fourth Servant Song

Read and reflect on the Fourth Servant Song (Is 52:13–53:12) in its entirety. Then note three ways you feel it relates to the suffering of Jesus.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

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Handout 2-E

Good and Evil in Social Media

How can social media be used to spread good? How can social media be used to spread evil? Respond to the prompts or questions below in the spaces provided. Continue on the back of the handout if you need more space.

1. Name of social media medium under consideration:

2. Brief description of medium:

3. Two to three examples of positive, good messages that have been spread through this medium:

4. Two or three examples of negative, hurtful, or bad messages that have been spread through this medium:

5. On a scale of 1–10 (with 1 being negative, 5 being neutral, and 10 being positive), where would you rank this social media medium in terms of its effects on (1) its consumers _____ and (2) society in general _____.

6. What kinds of positive messages would you like this medium to promote?
