

Name _____

The Old Testament: Our Call to Faith & Justice

Directed Reading Worksheet

Date _____

Chapter 4, *The Journey to the Promised Land Begins*

Directions: Read carefully through Chapter 4 and then use the text as a reference to locate answers for the questions. All questions in this *Directed Reading Worksheet* are taken in sequential order from the chapter – first questions from the early sections of the chapter; last questions from the end of the chapter, etc. Answer **True or False** questions by circling the word True or False at the beginning of the question. **Fill-in-the-Blank** questions must often be answered with one than one word per blank. (Refer to your text often!) Write your own **Short Answers** for other questions.

Pages 88-89 Introduction

1. The book of _____ continues the story of Joseph and his brothers in Egypt where the Book of _____ leaves off.
2. The book of Exodus begins when the positive accomplishments of _____ are forgotten and the _____ are so numerous and strong that the land of Egypt was filled with them.
3. What is the major reason given for the enslavement of the Hebrews by the Egyptian leaders?
4. The book of Exodus was not written when the actual events happened. The stories of Exodus were collected and edited at the time of the _____ when they surely understood what it was like to be held in slavery.
5. Exodus is a recounting of the events of the miraculous release of the Israelites from _____ and their journey across the _____ to _____ where they entered into a special covenant with God.
6. The _____ are the heart of the Sinai Covenant.
7. Put these events covered in the Book of Exodus in the proper sequence 1-5:
_____ The Reception of the Law at Mount Sinai
_____ The Call of Moses
_____ The Approach to the Promised Land
_____ The Wandering in the Wilderness
_____ The Exodus: Confrontation and Escape
8. _____ is the last major figure in the book of Genesis while _____ is the central figure of the book of Exodus and the entire Old Testament.
9. If it was possible for a Hebrew like _____ to rise to a high position among the *Hyksos* then that explains why all those who served and benefited from *Hyksos* rule may have been _____ once the Egyptian rules regained power.

Pages 89-92 The Call of Moses

10. True or False. Birth stories are common in the Bible.
11. True or False. When birth stories do occur in the Bible they are a strong indication that the person is going to be someone weak.
12. Whose birth stories are included in the book of Genesis?
13. The book of Exodus begins with the story of _____ birth.

14. The story of the infant Moses floating down the Nile River in a basket most likely had a long _____.
15. The name Moses is derived from the Hebrew word _____ which means _____. Thus Moses was *drawn out* of the River Nile and he was chosen by God to *draw* the Hebrew people *out* of _____.
16. The name Moses is also strongly related to the names of _____ and it means simply _____.
17. What two events caused Moses to live with the desert-dwelling Midianites?
18. What three major events happened when Moses was living with the Midianites?
19. The inspired message of the book of Exodus is that a power greater than _____ is necessary to free the Hebrews from _____ in Egypt.
20. _____ liberates the Hebrews while _____ will be God's instrument in the liberation.
21. Moses first meets God in a _____ in the desert.
22. The name YHWH is _____ because _____ himself is mysterious.
23. Orthodox Jews do not pronounce the name YHWH because it is so _____ that they must not speak it.
24. What is important in the Moses tradition is not necessarily the name of God, but rather _____ God is known and _____ God has done and will do.
25. True or False. God is known by what he does, not by special names or words.
26. *Jehovah* is not the true name of God. How did this name come about?
27. _____ is another name for God that was widely used in the Bible and it was typical of northern Israel while _____ was more common in southern Israel.
28. Moses is a reluctant hero! List his four objections to being chosen by God.
29. How is Moses the classic "anti-hero?"
30. God, it seems, does not need the mighty, only the _____.

Pages 93-96 *The Exodus: Confrontation Followed by Escape*

31. One common understanding of the ten plagues was that each is directed against a specific _____ while _____. This match up presents problems especially with the following three plagues: _____, _____, and _____.
32. List the first nine plagues by class based on the phrasing used to introduce them:
 - A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

33. The arrangement of plagues into three sets was an interesting _____ technique to show that God's will is for the liberation of slaves and the creation of a people out of the _____ and _____.

34. The plague stories teach us that earthly powers cannot maintain _____ when God wills _____.

35. True or False. It appears most likely that at least two different oral traditions have been woven together in the book of Exodus to tell the story of how the Israelites left Egypt.

36. What horrendous event becomes the "tenth plague" in Exodus 10?

37. Chapter 11 of Exodus is the story of the Israelites leaving Egypt following the first _____.

38. The important lesson of the Exodus is that God keeps his _____ to his people and God is a God of _____ not enslavement.

39. What do Jews commemorate when they celebrate Passover?

40. What Catholic celebration parallels the Jewish celebration of Passover? Explain.

Pages 97-98 *The Wandering of the People In the Wilderness*

41. Describe in detail the "murmurings" of the Israelites as they were wandering in the wilderness in Exodus 15-18:

42. Moses' father-in law, _____, suggested that Moses select some helpers called _____ from among the people to assist in organizing the group of Israelites wandering in the wilderness.

43. Approximately how many people supposedly wandered in the wilderness with Moses according to the tradition?

44. Realistically how many people most likely wandered in the wilderness with Moses?

45. How should the word "thousands" be translated?

46. The book of Numbers gets its name from _____ taken of the Hebrew people, one taken at the _____ and the other near the _____.

47. What are the two common themes from the book of Exodus that are also found in the book of Numbers?

Pages 99-102 *The Reception of the Law at Mount Sinai*

48. At the foot of Sinai the Israelites receive the “Law” which is the _____, _____, and _____ statute from God by which they were to become a _____ people.
49. The liberation of the Israelites is only part of the agreement with God. The other part is that they must learn and keep their _____ as required by the _____.
50. The Ten Commandments summarize the _____ of all who love God.
51. The Law given to Moses is also called the _____ because it is an expression of what every person knows in his or her own soul to be right or wrong.
52. Natural law corresponds to the three basic human needs which are:
53. A _____ is a two-way agreement with obligations for both parties.
54. The basic covenant is that God will be the God of a particular group of people but this is immediately followed by the _____ of the Ten Commandments.
55. In the Hebrew Tradition the people are *not* focused on what they think about God but how they _____.
56. The Ten Commandments are found in both _____ and _____ . (write the book and chapter number)
57. To _____ God means we accept God as _____ and ourselves as made in God’s _____.
58. _____ is false worship of many gods.
59. _____ is denial of God’s existence.
60. _____ is saying no one knows for sure whether God exists.
61. _____ is a sin that involves hateful words against God.
62. Sunday, the day of the Lord’s _____ replaced the Jewish _____ as the day for worship and rest.
63. To deliberately miss Sunday Mass is _____.
64. List the groups of people deserving of honor as dictated by the fourth commandment:
65. All human life has immense value from the moment of _____ until _____.
66. _____ is the killing of an unborn baby.
67. _____ is mercy killing of the aged or sick.
68. Killing in war may be _____ if a nation is defending itself against aggressors.
69. The Catholic Church teaches that today there are very few, if any, situations in which the _____ of a person is necessary.

70. The fifth commandment also asks us not to “kill” our bodies and requires us to do the following:
71. The sixth commandment encompasses the whole of human _____.
72. Jesus took the sixth commandment further and said that “everyone who looks at a woman with _____” has already committed _____.
73. List all eight of the instances mentioned in the text in which a person practices the virtue of chastity:
74. The seventh commandment forbids both _____ and _____.
75. Any misrepresentation of the _____ is a violation of the eighth commandment.
76. The ninth commandment forbids the following sins against the covenant of marriage:
77. The tenth commandment is opposed to _____, _____, and _____.

Pages 103-107 *Three Collections of the Law*

78. List the three different collections of the Law in the “books of Moses:”
79. It is important to note that the emphasis of Biblical laws is *not* on _____ and _____ but on the restoration of the community and the maintenance of social life.
80. What is the major difference between punitive justice and restorative justice?
81. The sacrament that brings a restoration of the relationship between a sinner and God is the sacrament of _____. The person who is reconciled to God is likewise ready to be reconciled with his or her _____.
82. The _____ from the _____ are the “New Law of the Gospel” that fulfills the Law of Moses and focuses on bettering relationships in the community, especially with the _____.
83. The language of Deuteronomy seems similar to the language of the _____ in that they are interested in defending the poor and the weak in society especially the _____, _____, and _____ or _____.
84. The Levitical Code covers _____ laws and _____: what priests should wear, what the high priest is to do, how the _____ is built and how _____ are to be classified and performed.
85. Contrast whole offerings, cereal offerings, and peace offerings.
86. What two things did the Hebrews believe happened when people sinned?

87. What was the point of the actual killing of the animals and then the handling of blood?
88. The “purity laws” in the Book of Leviticus deal with laws of clean and unclean animals and their point may reflect a fear of _____ from various things, representing the Israelites fear of contamination from the “_____.”
89. The Israelites are a minority society that was concerned about the threat from _____ with foreign cultures.
90. Describe the Laws of Jubilee from Leviticus 25:
91. What was the main purpose of the Laws of Jubilee?
92. The gospel of Matthew treats _____ as the New Moses. The _____ are often thought of as the New Israel. This is because Matthew’s gospel was originally intended for a _____ audience.
93. Matthew is trying to tell us about the importance of Jesus by comparing him to Moses. What are three parallels between these important biblical figures?

Pages 108 *The Approach to the Promised Land*

94. Most of the Pentateuch consists of various collections of _____ with some narrative description of _____.
95. The final chapters of the book of Deuteronomy detail the _____ where he retold much of the story of _____ and gave his interpretation of the Israelite’s actions in the desert.
96. Moses reminded the people to _____ that God made with them. However, because these chapters were likely recorded when the Jewish people were in Exile, his words, in a sense, were directed at the _____. The stories likely brought them _____ while the reminder to keep the covenant strengthened their resolve to _____ into the various cultures that surrounded them.
97. According to Deuteronomy, Moses was allowed to _____, but died and was buried before entering _____.
98. Some Jewish scholars teach that the five books of Moses end while “_____.” So, in effect, they are laws for _____ like all people are throughout their lives!