

Name _____

Date _____

Chapter 8 Turning Point in the Journey

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: Heading to Destruction (Pages 332–337)

1. What was one positive result of the Exile for God's People?
2. True or False? Skirmishes between the Northern Kingdom of Judah and the Southern Kingdom of Israel, continued after the reign of Rehoboam.
3. True or False? By marrying into the family of the northern king Ahab and Jezebel, Jehoshaphat's successors brought the problems of idolatry and injustice into Judah.
4. The Book of _____ contains the work of more than one _____ from more than one _____. The prophet for whom the book is named – Isaiah of _____ – is said to have begun his ministry during the reign of King _____. The first thirty-nine chapters are largely stories and _____ of this Isaiah, while the latter chapters come from an unnamed prophet and _____ of the prophet.
5. What do the latter chapters of Isaiah (56–66) emphasize?
6. The first thirty-nine chapters of Isaiah tell of the _____ of the prophet in _____, including chapter 6 in which he details his vision of the Lord in _____ at the Temple. They also include several notable _____, including the _____ that depicts the Chosen People as the _____ of God, an image that recurs in both the words of _____ and the letters of _____.
7. Like Isaiah, _____ prophesied during the late _____ century BC with a familiar _____: if the people did not return to the Lord and _____ the Law, they would be destroyed. Micah was the _____ prophet who preached about the eventual _____ of Jerusalem. Indeed, he witnessed the fall of _____ and the advance of the _____ on Jerusalem.

Section 1: The Exile of Judah (Pages 338–347)

8. The prophet _____ spoke of the fall of Nineveh and the prophet _____ warned that Nebuchadnezzar II, the _____ king, would set his sights on _____. Both were right. In 597 BC Nebuchadnezzar besieged _____. The Judean _____, along with many other leaders and _____ of Jerusalem, were _____ to Babylon.

9. Who was Zedekiah?

10. True or False? King Josiah was deposed by Nebuchadnezzar after he rebelled against the Babylonians by unwisely withholding tribute to Babylon.

11. True or False? The number of Jews exiled by the Babylonians is uncertain, but it's clear from the emotional sense of loss and despair recorded in Scripture, it was a devastating event.

12. What is the Book of Lamentations?

13. What did Nebuchadnezzar likely do with the implements of worship taken from Solomon's Temple? What did this symbolize?

14. True or False? Those Jews who remained in Jerusalem during the Exile would have experienced one crisis after another.

15. The Old Testament describes the _____ of the exiles in very _____ terms. They are frequently described as _____ and the "release of prisoners" is mentioned often, indicating the kind of _____ they received. The exiles were very possibly pressed into _____ and some biblical books indicate that they were held with _____ and bonds.

Section 2: Prophets of the Exile (Pages 348–363)

16. True or False? Although Ezekiel and Jeremiah witnessed the events of the Babylonian Exile, Jeremiah remained in Jerusalem while Ezekiel lived among the exiles.

17. What do we know about the prophet whose message is recorded in Isaiah 40–55?

18. _____ appears to be the only prophet who actively served as a _____, conducting Temple _____ and maintaining the _____ of Israel. He was the _____ to prophesy outside the _____. Ezekiel experienced a series of _____ visions, beginning with his _____ narrative in which he eats a _____ containing God's Word.

19. Summarize the three parts of the Book of Ezekiel.

20. True or False? God calls Ezekiel call to be a prophet and assures him that the people will accept his message.

21. Describe Ezekiel's "tour of sin" around the Temple complex. Explain what the visions show.

22. True or False? In Ezekiel's famous vision of dry bones, he sees the bones come to life, a hopeful message which reveals that Israel's restoration is possible.

23. What human rights message comes from Ezekiel's vision of the redistribution of land?

24. Briefly note the likely meaning for each of Ezekiel's strange actions:

- (a) After his call from the Lord, Ezekiel does not seek out people to whom God wishes to speak.
- (b) Ezekiel builds a model of Jerusalem and additionally eats food prepared in an unclean manner.
- (c) Ezekiel shaves his head and divides it into thirds.
- (d) Ezekiel packs his bag and digs through a wall again and again.

(e) Ezekiel adds a road to his model of the city of Jerusalem.

(f) Ezekiel does not mourn in the customary ways when his wife suddenly dies.

(g) Ezekiel joins two sticks together.

25. Like the prophet Ezekiel, the Book of _____ expresses the devastation of _____ in powerful and _____ terms. In comparing the two books, one can see that the prophet's actions are not the _____ of someone who is mentally ill, but as an expression of _____ grief, loss, and _____.

26. Jeremiah remained in _____, experiencing the events of the _____ and the exile of the people. In an effort to escape its _____, he _____ around the city wearing a wooden _____, giving the inhabitants the unpopular message to _____ to the Babylonians. While he had hoped to avoid the destruction of the _____, it was not to be.

27. True or False? Jeremiah does not believe that the people will be spared just because they come to the Temple. Instead, they must reform their evil ways of oppressing refugees, orphans, or widows.

28. Why does Jesus quote the prophet Jeremiah in reference to the Temple?

29. Like _____, Jeremiah had to endure the personal ordeal of _____ an unpopular message. However, he confesses that he must _____ God's word in spite of the _____ he receives. He was eventually _____ to Egypt by Jews who supported Egyptian opposition to _____. It is presumed that he _____ there.

30. True or False? The unnamed prophet of Isaiah 40–55 understood that Egypt was soon to be the new, and more tolerant, ruler of the region.

31. Explain the relation between the four Servant Songs of Isaiah and Jesus.

32. In what respect does Isaiah 49 exceed the hopeful expectations for the future?

33. True or False? The CCC teaches that the Suffering Servant prophecies are fulfilled in the lives of all the Old Testament prophets.

Section 3: The Exiles Return to Judah (Pages 364–369)

34. According to the Book of _____, God used Cyrus, the Persian _____, as an instrument of change. He conquered the city of _____ and generously allowed the Jewish exiles to return to their _____. However, Persia’s “_____” was likely also motivated by a desire for an increased _____ presence against their Greek _____.

35. True or False? When the Exile ended in 539 BC, Neo-Babylonian dominance of the Jews was quickly replaced by dominance by the Greeks. (p. 364)

36. True or False? Even though the Jews were free to return to Jerusalem, some remained in the Diaspora and never returned to Palestine.

37. The _____ had little interest in helping citizens acquire economic _____, clearly expressed by their reference to all their citizens as _____. The Jewish priest and reformer _____ declares that the Jews were slaves in their own _____. In short, the Hebrews lived under _____ regimes for nearly six hundred years before and after the time of _____.

38. Summarize what we know about the end of the Babylonian Exile.

Section 4: Major Themes of Writing before, during, and after the Exile (Pages 370–379)

39. What questions arose regarding the direction of the Jews in the aftermath of the Babylonian Exile?

40. The prophets _____ and Zechariah urged the Jews to rebuild the _____ and the returning exiles laid the foundation in 538 BC. The Book of _____ describes visions of the work on the Temple and about the future _____ of Jerusalem. Notably, these oracles call for a _____

of Jerusalem led by a _____ who comes in lowliness and peace rather than as a conquering _____.

41. True or False? For many Jews rebuilding the Temple was the absolute key to asserting their political independence.
42. Explain how the historical perspective in Chronicles – based on the older historical books of the Bible – was different than the earlier books of Joshua, Judges, 1 and 2 Samuel, and 1 and 2 Kings.
43. The Book of _____ derives from the long period of time when the Hebrews lived as _____ throughout the _____. In the story, Jonah is called to deliver a prophetic _____ to Nineveh, the center of the feared and hated _____ regime. The psalm of _____ in chapter two is the heart of the book and is likely much _____ than the story that was created to fit around it.
44. True or False? When the Assyrians do repent of their ways after hearing Jonah's dire message, Jonah is overjoyed at God's compassion.
45. Explain what it means to call the Book a Jonah a parable with a double meaning.
46. True or False? The author of Jonah teaches that Israel is to be a missionary to be an agent of God's salvation.
47. True or False? The Temple became the central institution in the lives of the Jews living in the post-Exilic period.
48. What three themes are repeated during the period of the Diaspora?