

Name _____

Jesus Christ: God's Revelation

Directed Reading Worksheet

Date _____

Chapter 5 *Kings and Prophets*

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.

Page 100 *Qualities of Friendship*

1. True or False? The Chosen People were always faithful friends to the god who rescued them from slavery.
2. True or False? The Lord God always remained faithful to Israel, fulfilled his promises to them, and sent them a Savior.

Pages 101-103 *Conquest of the Promised Land*

3. The Books of Joshua and _____ cover from the time of Moses' _____ to the beginning of the _____. They tell how the Israelites settled into the _____ Land and how they interacted with their _____ neighbors.
4. The Book of _____ gives the impression that the _____ was swift while the Book of _____ more accurately presents the historical record. Judges reveals that the conquest spanned about _____ hundred years and involved several major _____.
5. What is the major theological theme of the Book of Joshua?
6. Joshua, a name that means "_____,", led the Israelites into the Promised Land. He stayed close to the _____, celebrated a _____ Meal before the invasion, and always obeyed the Lord's _____.
7. Why was obedience to God the key to success for the Israelites?
8. True or False? After the Israelites settled the Promised Land, Canaan was divided among the Twelve Tribes.
9. Following Joshua's _____, the Israelites had to contend with the ongoing resistance of hostile neighbors. In the absence of a _____, God raised up various _____ who were local _____ leaders.
10. Briefly describe the cycle of apostasy during the period of the judges.
11. True or False? YHWH forbade the worship of false gods, outlawing many of the practices of the surrounding people.
12. _____, a prophetess who instructed general _____ to lead the army into a successful holy _____, was one of the great judges. When the Israelites were attacked by the _____ God sent Gideon who led Israel to _____.
13. _____ was a famous judge who fought bravely against the _____ for whom _____ got its name. His personal failings led to _____ and suffering, the same _____ followed by God's people throughout many other eras.

Pages 103-107 *The Monarchy of Israel*

14. What is the religious theme of First and Second Samuel?

15. _____ was both a priest and _____, and was Israel's final and most significant _____. He ruled wisely as a just judge, helping the people turn from the worship of _____.
16. True or False? Samuel warned the people of Israel against their request for a king, insisting that such a request insulted YHWH.
17. What three unfortunate things would Israel's king impose on them?
18. Samuel anointed _____ to lead the Chosen People who, at first, was successful in his _____ exploits and efforts to unite the _____. However, he became _____ and took upon himself the privileges of priests and _____ certain commands by God.
19. _____ was anointed to replace Saul, while Saul was still _____. David had a reputation as a skilled _____ and was also a brave _____ as evidenced by the famous story of how he killed _____, the Philistine giant.
20. While Saul loved _____ at first, jealousy soon set in and Saul repeatedly attempted to _____ David. Saul's son, _____, remained loyal to David even as his father pursued David as an _____.
21. After a period of _____ intrigue, David became the sole king of _____, uniting all the tribes into a single _____. This union lasted until the end of his son _____ reign and was considered the _____ of the monarchy.
22. Why was Jerusalem an ideal site for Israel's capital?
23. True or False? Solomon brought the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem to show YHWH's abiding presence to the new nation.
24. The prophet _____ told how YHWH would establish a royal _____ through David, a promise that led to the belief of a _____ who would save the Chosen People from their _____. This is _____ who came to save all of humanity.
25. David had an adulterous affair with _____ who would later birth another son, _____, who would succeed David as _____. David's _____ led to punishment in the form of a troubled _____.
26. David was Israel's greatest _____ because he _____ the tribes and established Jerusalem as Israel's _____. The covenant enabled his dynasty to last for _____ years until the Babylonian conquest in _____ BC.
27. Solomon was a _____ and wealthy king whose greatest achievement was building the _____ in Jerusalem, which became the _____ of Israel's religious life. He had a well deserved reputation for his _____.
28. What are some examples of Solomon's foolish behavior?
29. After Solomon's death the united kingdom was split in _____. Solomon's son, _____, ruled the southern kingdom of _____ while Solomon's servant, _____, ruled the northern tribes in the kingdom of _____.

30. Jeroboam centered worship at two ancient shrines: Dan and _____, not the holy city of Jerusalem. Later Jews would explain _____ destruction of the _____ kingdom by pointing to Israel's failure to worship God in _____.
31. _____, the wife of King Ahab, erected altars to the pagan god _____ which led to idolatry throughout the kingdom and the ultimate _____ of the northern kingdom which was _____ by the Assyrians in 721 BC.
32. True or False? Despite the sinfulness of the leaders and people, the Lord never abandoned his people.

Pages 107-116 *God Sends Prophets*

33. The Hebrew word for _____ is "nabi" which means "_____." _____ was the first prophet of the Old Testament who heard YHWH's message and then _____ it to the people.
34. What is the difference between a major prophet and a minor prophet?
35. The prophets _____ because they received an irresistible _____ from God. In general their message was proclaimed _____ if sins were not repented of, but _____ if the people heeded God's warning.
36. True or False? Typically the prophets were unpopular because they went against the nation and the king.
37. What was the sign of a true prophet?
38. What were three themes of the Old Testament prophets?
39. The prophets promised that God would not abandon the divine _____ even though the Chosen People deserved _____. He would save a "_____" set up an ideal kingdom ruled by the "_____" a descendant of _____.
40. _____ was an important prophet of the _____ kingdom who lived at the time of the wicked King _____ who allowed _____ religion to take hold. Elijah called down a _____ on the land in the hope that this would shock Israel back to _____.
41. Elijah had to flee for his _____ when the royal _____ tried to put him to death. Elijah was critical of the king's treatment of the _____ and prophesied that his family would meet ruin.
42. Elijah was the greatest of the _____ Testament prophets, second only to _____. Elijah was viewed as the precursor and partner of the _____. In the _____ Testament many people thought that _____ himself was Elijah.
43. What does Elijah and Moses' presence at Jesus' Transfiguration symbolize?
44. The prophet _____ succeeded Elijah and is notable for the many _____ he performed, carrying on the work of Elijah. Like Elijah, Elisha sided with the _____. The stories of these two prophets set the stage for the Books of _____ and _____.
45. The Prophet _____ preached in the _____ kingdom and his basic message was that the _____ of God must show itself in concrete deeds of _____ and justice to the _____ and the poor.

46. Amos fearlessly _____ that the many _____ of the northern kingdom would lead to _____ and he called the nation to _____. He foresaw that a small “remnant” would survive the impending destruction as God would _____ the bad and raise up the kingdom of _____.
47. The prophet _____ drew on his painful relationship with his _____ to describe YHWH’s relationship with _____. As his wife left him, so Israel became an unfaithful _____ who ignored God’s _____ love.
48. What was Hosea’s basic message?
49. After regaining its former power, _____ destroyed the northern kingdom in 722 BC and _____ thousands of Israelites into exile. These exiles were the famous _____ of Israel, who _____ with the peoples of their new lands.
50. True or False? Solomon’s son and grandson remained faithful to the covenant.
51. What are the three parts of the Book of Isaiah?
52. The original prophet Isaiah had a _____ of God in all his glory in the _____ Temple. He was convinced that the Chosen People must _____ God’s holiness by righteous living, true _____, and turning from the abuses that _____ the poor.
53. What sign did Isaiah promise?
54. What is the meaning of Immanuel? Who was it?
55. Isaiah prophesied that a new enemy, _____, would come into power after the reign of _____. They would sack Jerusalem and _____ its people, but the Lord would _____ a “remnant” of the nation after the time of _____.
56. The prophet _____ foretold a coming _____ who would lead Israel to peace and _____. This anointed one would come from _____ and would gather God’s remnant who would lead the nations to true _____ of God.
57. The message of Jeremiah was to shout the _____ of God who desperately wanted the Chosen People to _____ before catastrophe would strike the _____. There are many similarities between him and _____.
58. What things did Jeremiah have in common with Jesus?
59. Jeremiah became a living _____ of God’s message that _____ and slaughter would soon visit Jerusalem. Another example is when he shattered a _____ in front of the elders and priest as a _____ the nation that _____ would destroy those who had _____ him.
60. True or False? Jeremiah preached a message of repentance but also one of hope when the people were living in Babylon.

61. According to Jeremiah 31:31-34, how would the new covenant made with Judah and Israel differ from the covenant made with their fathers?
62. The prophet _____ was deported to _____ with the exiles. He exhibited bizarre _____, reported fantastic _____, and used symbolic actions to communicate his _____.
63. Ezekiel placed great value on the _____ and its worship, especially the need to keep the _____ and follow the laws of _____. Before the _____ of Jerusalem, Ezekiel censured the nations for their sinful _____.
64. How did Ezekiel's tone change after the fall of Jerusalem and the destruction of the Temple?
65. Ezekiel's emphasis on _____ holiness, and obeying the rules of the _____, greatly influenced the Judaism that emerged after the _____. In fact, he is often considered to be the "_____."

Pages 116-119 *The Babylonian Exile*

66. What happened to the residents of Jerusalem in 586 BC when King Nebuchadnezzar destroyed the city?
67. What did the Israelites exiled to Babylon do to distinguish themselves from their captors?
68. Without a Temple, the exiles met in _____ which were _____ houses, where they studied and _____ together. Scribes gathered Israel's _____ traditions and committed them to _____.
69. The _____ in exile were allowed to return to _____ when the _____ Empire conquered the Babylonians. In _____ BC God's _____ began to journey back to Jerusalem.
70. True or False? Second Isaiah made it clear that it was Cyrus of Persia who was the true deliverer.
71. What does God tell the Israelites in Isaiah 49:6?
72. Who do Christians see as the suffering servant described in Second Isaiah?
73. What are the four main themes of the Suffering Servant songs?

Pages 119-122 *Return and Recommitment*

74. What important lesson did the Exile teach the Chosen People?
75. What did the returning Jews do in Jerusalem?
76. True or False? The mutual distrust between the Jews and Samaritans festered for centuries and was evident at the time of Jesus.
77. True or False? Many exiles freely chose to remain in Babylon and Egypt and were more open to Gentile ideas.

78. True or False? Because more Jews lived outside of Palestine than within, the Temple became an even more important institution.
79. In postexilic _____ the task of the prophets was to _____ the Temple and renew the covenant in the _____ of the people. The Old Testament took on its present form as _____ compiled and _____ earlier texts and traditions.
80. _____ was a priest and religious _____ who helped to solidify Jewish identity and promulgated the _____, making it the _____ of Judaism. Fidelity to the Torah set the _____ tone and helped Judaism to survive.
81. The prophet _____ preached a future “_____” when God will battle all the _____ forces. This Day of Judgment will mark an entirely new _____ which the Church understood was fulfilled with the Descent of the _____.
82. What is the main message of the Book of Malachi?
83. Malachi prophesied a coming _____ who would announce the Day of the Lord on which God would usher in his _____. John the Baptist announced the coming of _____ who would usher in God’s _____.
84. What beliefs were found in Jewish writings prior to the birth of Christ?
85. True or False? Alexander the Great wished to all his conquered people to be one, with classical Greek culture serving as the unifying force.
86. After Alexander’s death the _____ ruled Palestine from 323-198 BC. Their rule was generally _____ with no concerted effort to impose _____ culture. Some Jews, however, adopted _____ customs while others deplored any _____ as a desertion of their ancestors.
87. The _____, who ruled Palestine from 198-164 BC, tried to impose _____ on their subjects. _____ IV wanted to force Greek culture on the people and twice robbed the _____ and forbade Jews to engage in religious practices _____ to their faith.
88. What was “the abomination of desolation?”
89. The _____ rule of Antiochus IV led to a revolt by the _____ family who recaptured Jerusalem and _____ the Temple. The December Feast of _____ commemorates this event in Jewish history.
90. The _____ Dynasty which formed under the Maccabees _____ the Jews until 63 BC. When the Hasmonean regime became _____, Palestine fell to the _____ and _____ the Great was appointed king.

