

7. Of Israel's _____, only two of them - Hezekiah and Josiah – are _____ for doing what was right. The other kings are criticized for an _____ system that favored the rich _____ the poor. When the Scripture passages praising the two kings are _____ against the failings of other kings, the _____ call to proper observance of the Law is notable.

Section 1: Religious Developments During the Monarchy (Pages 252–257)

8. True or False? The infiltration of paganism into the Israelite culture persisted throughout both the period of the judges as well as during the time of the kings.

9. What abdominal pagan practices are recorded in 2 Kings 23:1–15?

10. In what ways are the Books of Chronicles similar and different from the Books of Samuel and Kings?

11. _____ texts discovered in the ancient capital city of _____ tell stories of the Canaanite _____, some of which are mentioned in the _____. The god of fertility was known as _____ and he is frequently associated with images of _____ and rain. He is often portrayed in _____ which mirrors the Babylonian gods _____ and Tiamat.

12. The Ugaritic texts help us to understand why the Israelites drawn to paganism. Explain three reasons.

13. True or False? Hebrew law supported a social structure which consisted of primarily of landless agricultural peasant workers who believed that their kings must be obeyed and their gods kept happy.

14. True or False? The infamous story of Jezebel reveals how Hebrew law provided the king unlimited power to seize whatever land he wanted.
15. What Israelite laws clashed strongly with the ancient societies that honored ancient pagan and polytheistic religions?

Section 2: The United Monarchy: Saul, David, and Solomon (Pages 258–267)

16. In what respect were the Philistines a two-fold threat to the Israelites living in Palestine?
17. True or False? While Saul was selected as the first king of Israel, his rule over Israel was not a well-developed and well-established organization.
18. True or False? David, the oldest of Jesse's sons, is anointed king by Samuel.
19. There are two _____ about how David came into _____ service. One says that David was Saul's _____ and another tells us David was presented as a hero after subduing _____. The Book of 1 Samuel tells us that that the _____ instructs Samuel to anoint David and says from that day on the _____ of the Lord rushed upon David.
20. What is the meaning of the prophecy recorded in 2 Samuel 7?
21. What does it mean to say that David's path to the throne was paved in blood?
22. True or False? David's conquest of the Transjordan kingdoms of Ammon, Moab, and Edom is important because by controlling these trade routes meant David's regime would also control who was permitted to worship at the Jerusalem Temple.

23. _____ plays a very important place in the history of the People of Israel, beyond his _____ leadership and even his _____ role. David remained _____ to God and God blessed him despite his many _____. Later generations praised David, seeing in him someone God used to _____ the nation of Israel as part of his divine _____.
24. True or False? The oldest reference to David's kingdom from outside of the Bible comes from the Merneptah stele where it refers to the royal "House of Israel." (p. 261)
25. True or False? King Solomon is renowned for his building projects including walled cities and a palace, as well as the Temple.
26. What are the positive and negative impressions of the biblical portrait of Solomon?
27. _____ built the Temple in Jerusalem to house the _____. Many details of the structure were copied from Canaanite-Phoenician _____ of temple construction including a floor plan that consisted of _____ parts: a small _____, the Holy Place, and the _____ where the Ark was kept. It also incorporated Canaanite art of _____, lilies, and palms on the walls.
28. True or False. Only the priests were permitted to enter the Temple.
29. What caused a group of Israelites to break away from the Southern Kingdom and form a separate state under a new king, Jeroboam?

Section 3: The Divided Monarchy (Pages 268–273)

30. When _____ divided into two separate kingdoms, the _____ Kingdom was called Israel while the Southern Kingdom was called _____. The former territory consisted of _____ tribes while the latter territory consisted of only _____ tribes: _____ and Judah. For several _____ the two kingdoms existed side by side and were ruled by a series of _____.
31. True or False? Because their ancestors could trace their heritage back to King David, the rulers of the Northern Kingdom considered themselves the legitimate kings.

32. According to 1 _____ and 2 Chronicles, Solomon's servant, _____, who was in charge of forced labor, led an _____ against King Rehoboam, establishing the _____ Kingdom of Israel. As a result of speaking against Solomon's _____ of his own people, Jeroboam fled to the protection of _____, the Pharaoh of Egypt.

33. Why may Shishak have protected Jeroboam?

34. True or False. Jerusalem was attacked and pillaged by Shishak, the king of Egypt, who looted the treasures of the Temple and the king.

35. What did Jeroboam do in response to his fear the two kingdoms would reunite?

36. The _____, based in the northern Mesopotamian city of _____, exploited the continued social, political, and _____ unrest between Judah and Israel by _____ the Northern Kingdom. The Bible characterizes the period between _____ and 722 BC as a time of _____ of the kings of both Judah and Israel.

37. Explain the religious view of those who believed that YHWH alone should be worshipped.

38. The story of Naboth's vineyard reveals a conflict between two rival ways of life in the Northern Kingdom. Explain.

Section 4: The Last Days of the Independent Monarchy (Pages 274–279)

39. The years between 785 and 730 BC were fairly _____ for the kingdoms of Israel and Judah. The tensions between _____ and the “coalition states” of _____ distracted them from _____ either of the Hebrew kingdoms. During this period the _____, such as Amos, decried the lifestyle of the elite _____ owners.

40. What does it mean to say that the Assyrians practiced a military strategy of deportation? What are these exiles often called?

41. _____, the king of the Southern Kingdom of Judah, helped _____ to survive the siege of Assyria by digging a _____ that allowed fresh water to flow from the _____ into the city. According to the Bible, the Assyrian soldiers were _____ struck down by an “angel” causing _____ siege of Jerusalem to fail.

42. The _____ Kingdom of Judah continued for another _____ years after the Northern Kingdom of Israel. The final days of _____ were largely determined by the _____ between the Egyptian and _____ Empires. The Babylonian prince, _____ II, in an effort to control the land route to _____, defeated Jerusalem in 597 BC.

43. What was the result of Zedekiah’s attempted revolt against the Babylonians?

44. True or False? The fall of Judah, and the ensuing Exile, were major events in the history of the Chosen People.